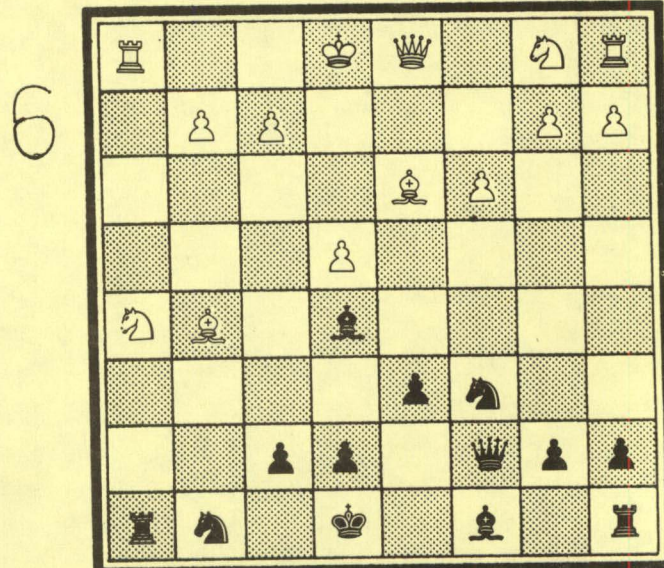
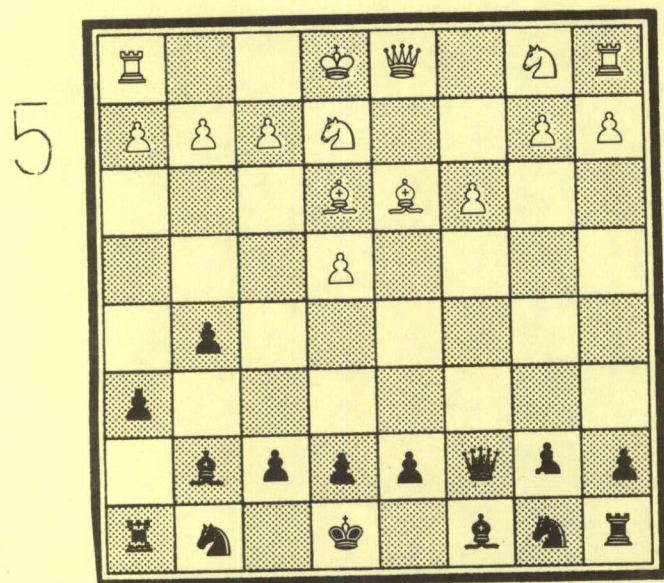
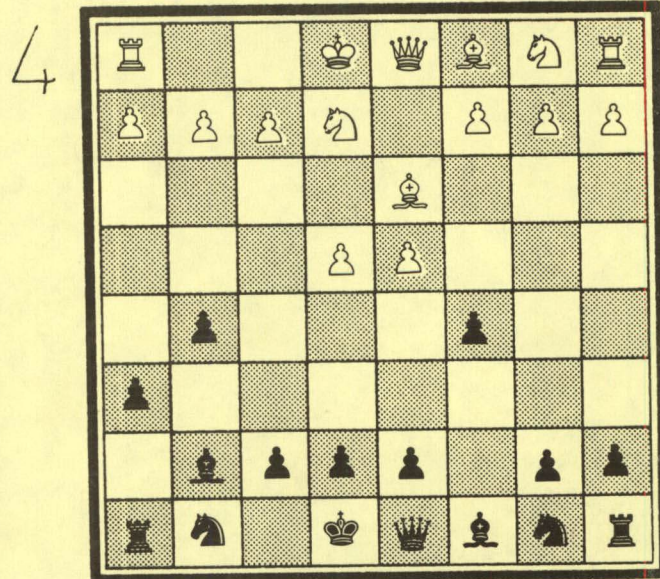
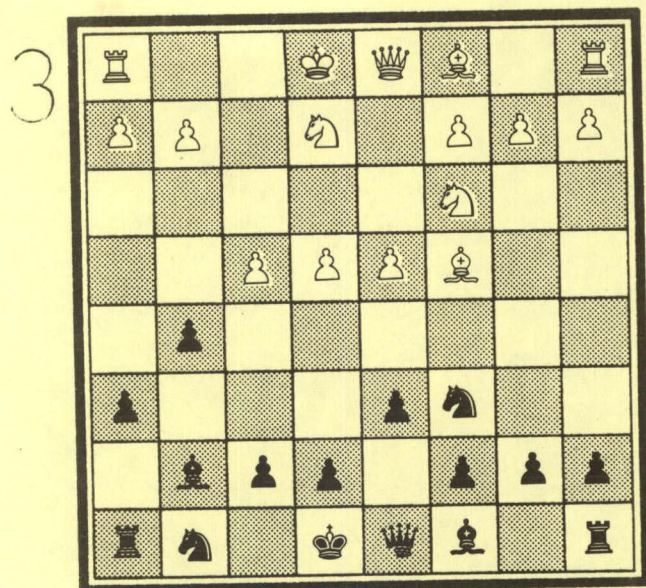
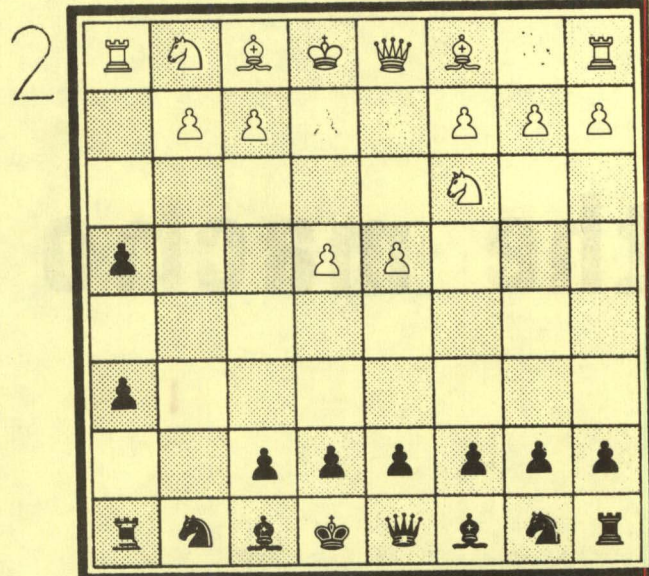
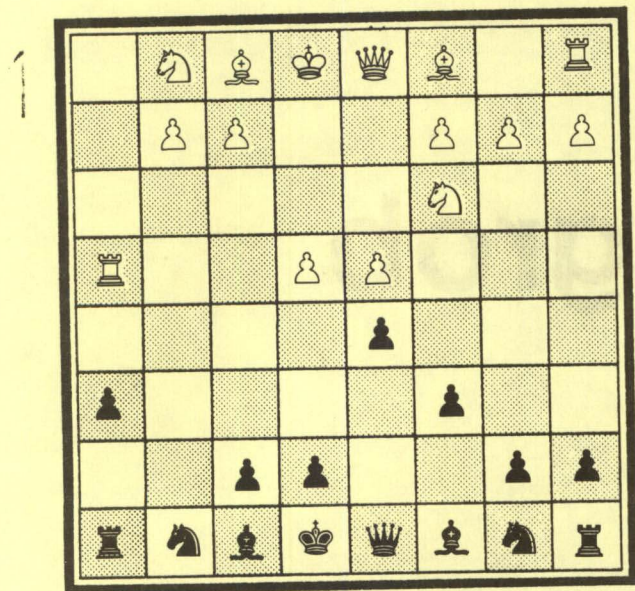
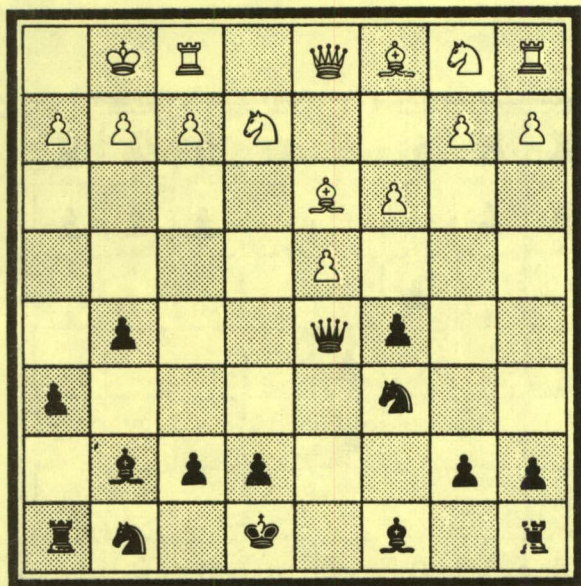


2 C90 cassettes by Michael Basman

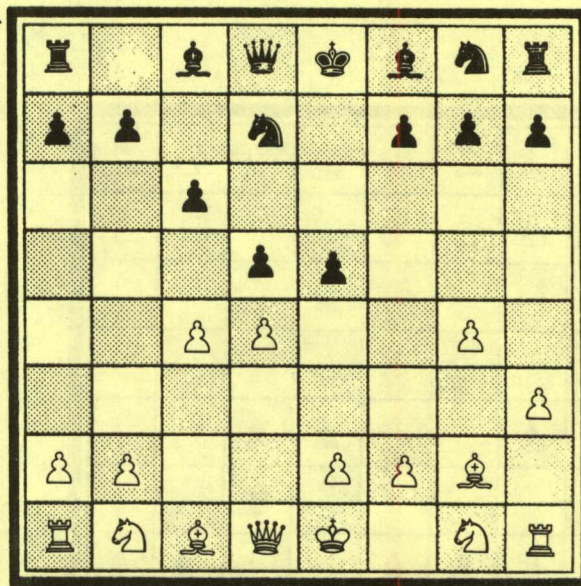
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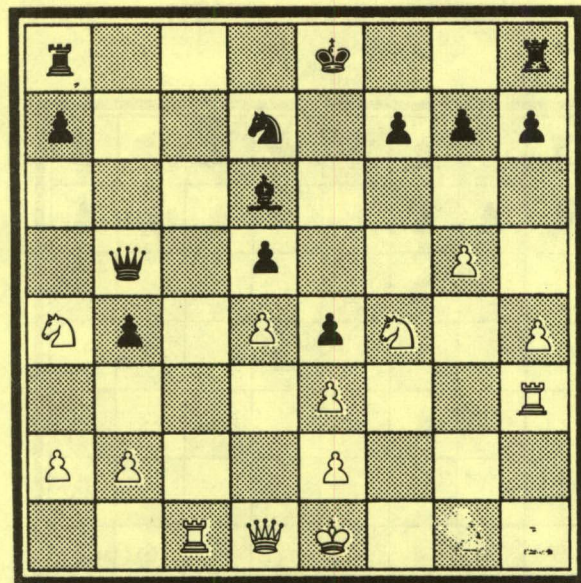
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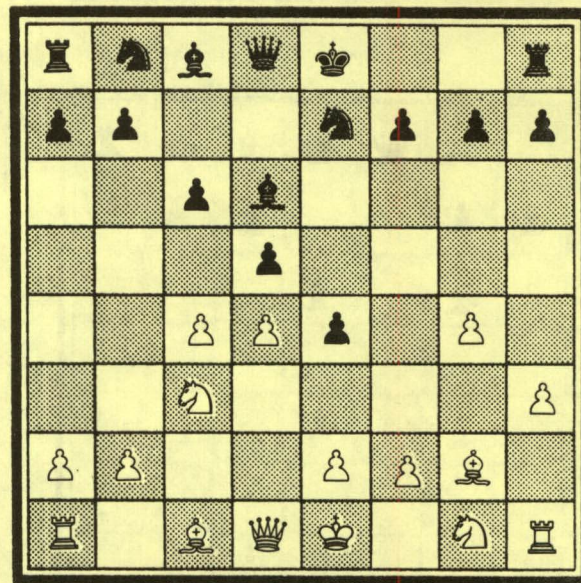
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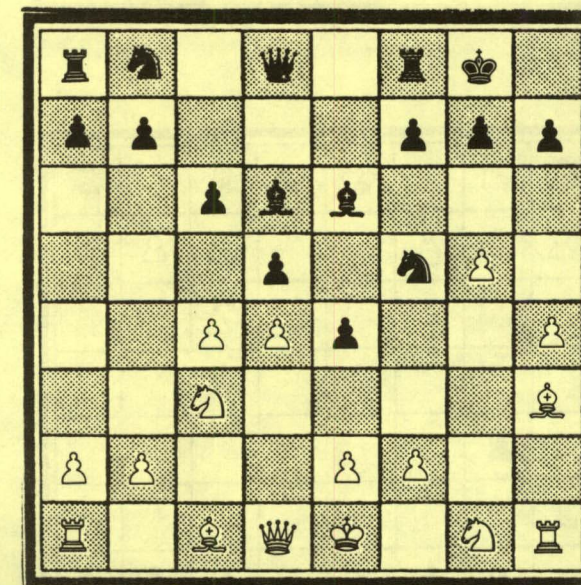
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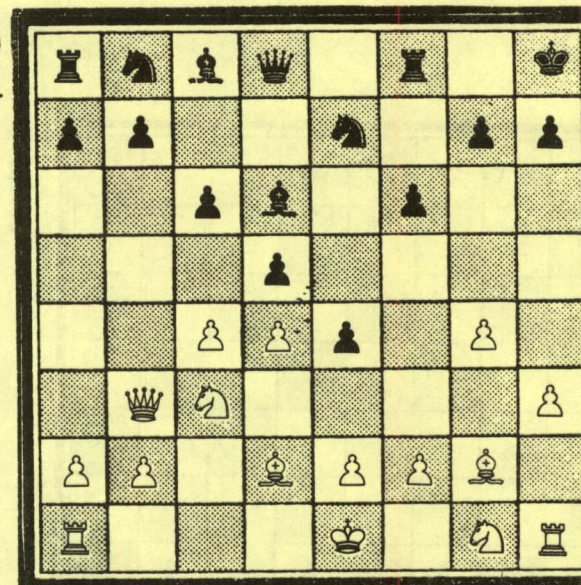
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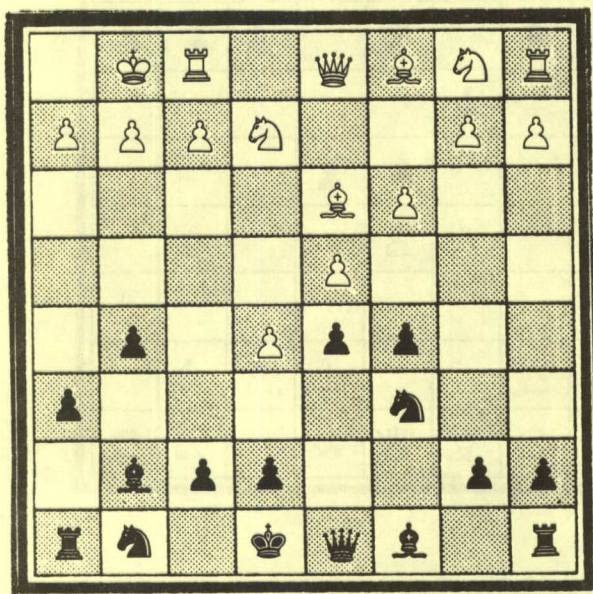
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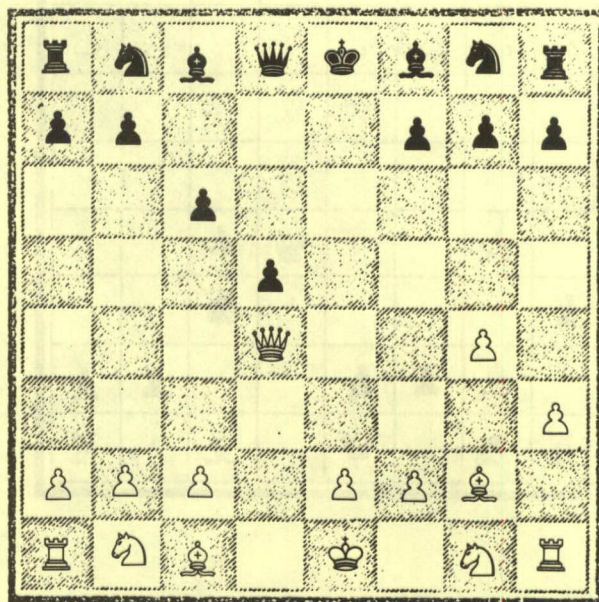
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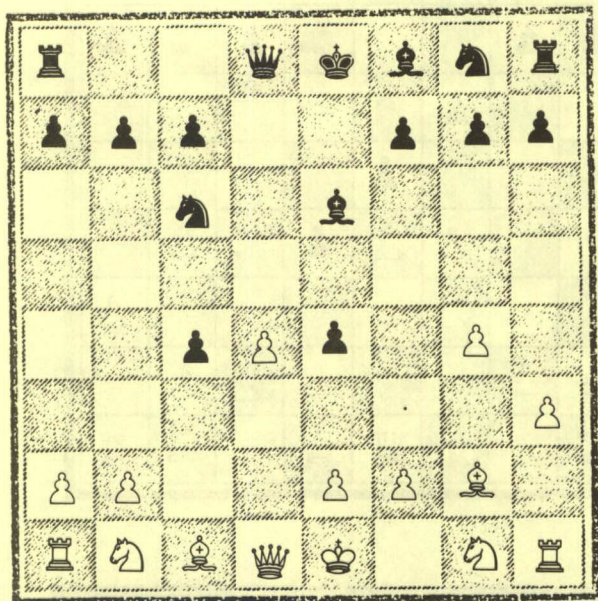
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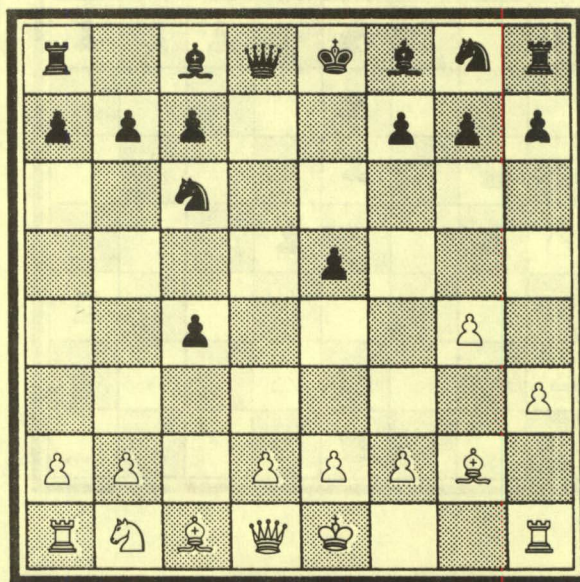
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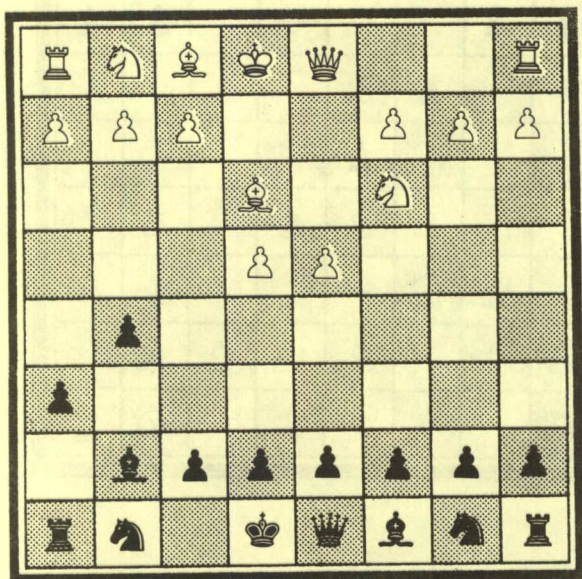
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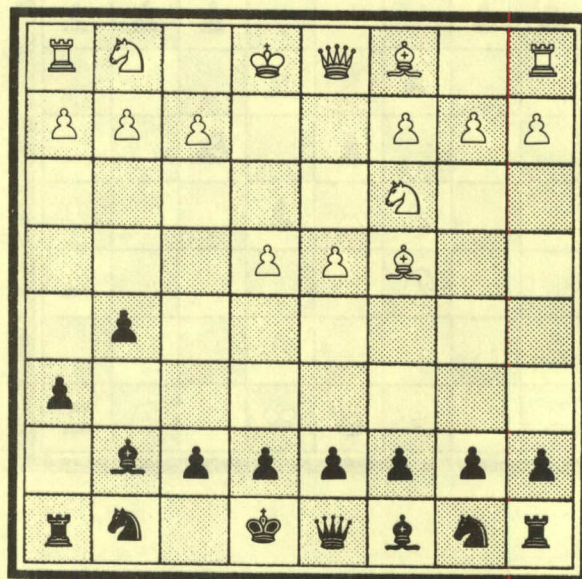
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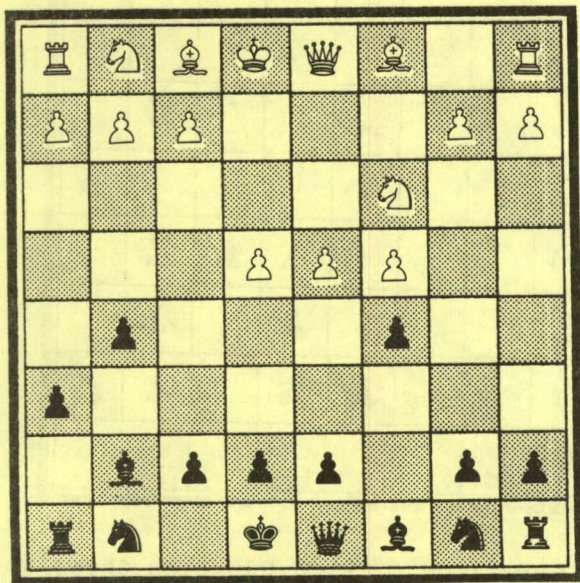


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THE THREE PAWN CENTRE

Let us look at this from black's view point, because he has the most difficulties to face here.



In general, black has far better counter play than in other lines of this opening. The reasons are (1) that white cannot reinforce his centre with Pc3 (2) that black's Archille's heel - backward development - is less important here.

(3) In fact the pawn centre hampers white's pieces - for example the bishop at f1. (3) the white king has no real haven on the queen's wing and is exposed in the centre. This means king side operations by white, for example by h4, are not likely to succeed for him.

Black has played 4...c5 immediately, before white can prevent it with Be3. Now white has the choice of Pd5, Pxc5, or holding the centre with Be3 or Ne2.

(i) 5 Pxc5. Black must immediately regain his pawn with 5...Qa5. If 6 Be3 Bxc3 7 bxc3 Qxc3+ 8 Bd2 Qa3 9 Qc2 Nc6 10 Bc3 Nf6. Now if 11 Bxf6 white doubles black's pawns, but his own and his king's position and dark squares are also in a terrible mess.

Instead of Bxf6 if 11 e5 black can play 11...Ne4 12 Qxe4 Qxc3+ etc.

After 5 dxc5 Qa5 white could defend his knight at c3 with 6 Nge2 but after 6...Qxc5 7 Be3(?) Qxc4 black can capture with impunity due to the exposed white king in the centre.

(ii) holding the centre.

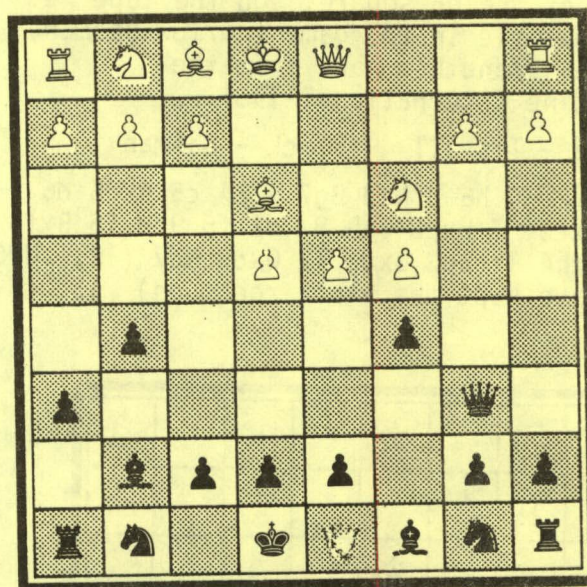
After 5 Be3 black has a slight dilemma. If he plays the natural move ...Nc6, this is

buffed by 6 dxc5 since after 6...Bxc3+ 7 bxc3 Qa5 8 Qd2. white holds all his pawns.

So after 5 Be3 black can choose from 3 reasonable ideas - Pb6, ...Qb6 or ...Qa5.

Now 5...Pb6 offers a pawn sacrifice, but I think it is quite good. If white plays 6 Pxc5 bxc5 6 Bxc5 Nc6 (This is to prevent Bd4) black now has threats of Qa5 and Rb8 and there is considerable pressure on white's position on the queen side.

Another idea is to play 5 ...Qb6.



This hits b2 and d4, and white can counter this by playing 6 Nd5, so that if black plays 6...Qxb2 7 Rb1 Qa3, there is a check at c7 to be looked at.

Still - an exchange sac - we assume the knight won't get out from c7 - and black will probably pick up two pawns as well, so it is worth considering.

Anyway, after 6Nd5, black can also play 6...Qa5+ 7 Bd2 Qd2. What's all this fiddling about?

It may be said that the black queen has lost time by her manouevre, but this is to assume that the white pieces are better placed than they were before.

In fact, after 8Bc3 Pe6 9 Ne3 cxd4 10 Bxd4 Qa5+ 11 Ke2 Nf6 black seems to be holding his own ding aling.

To turn to the third idea - 5 ...Qa5

This is based on the thought that black would really welcome the exchange of dark squared bishops as this would make the f1 bishop a very poor piece due to the pawn structure.

It's just that black doesn't want the c3 knight hopping into d5 at the wrong moment and causing embarrassment. Hence he pins it.

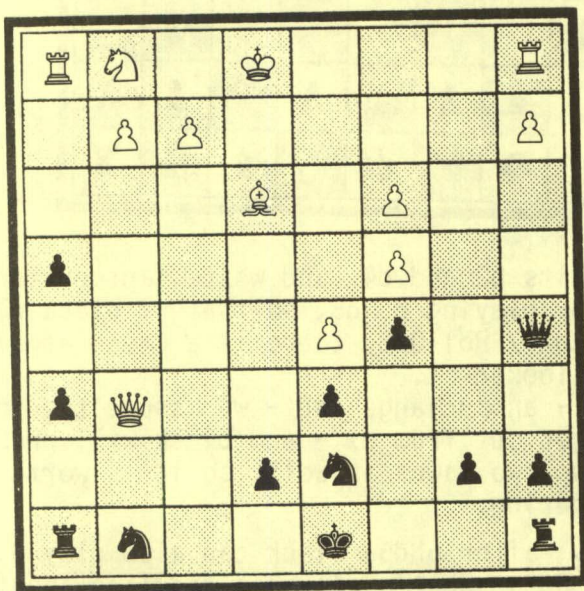
5...Qa5 6 Nge2 cxd4 7 Bxd4. The confrontation. 7...Bxd4 8 Qxd4 Nf6 Now 9 Nd5 is not possible, and Pe5 is answered by ...Nc6.

In this position black will continue with ...Nc6, ...d6 and try to ensure that the white e and c pawns do not advance to liberate the white bishop.

(iii) 5 Pd5. In general, advancing in the centre leaves black with good chances as he has use of the e5 square. On the tape we have an example in the game Thurlow-Basman, and here is another hack from the Benedictine International 1981.

White - Tisdall Black - Basman

1 c4 g5 2 d4 h6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 c5 5 d5 d6 6 Be3 Bxc3+ 7 bxc3 Qa5 8 Qd2 f5 9 exf5 Bxf5 10 h4 gxh4 11 Bd3 Bxd3 12 Qxd3 Nd7 (12...Nf6 would have kept the black rooks on) 13 Qg6+ Kd8

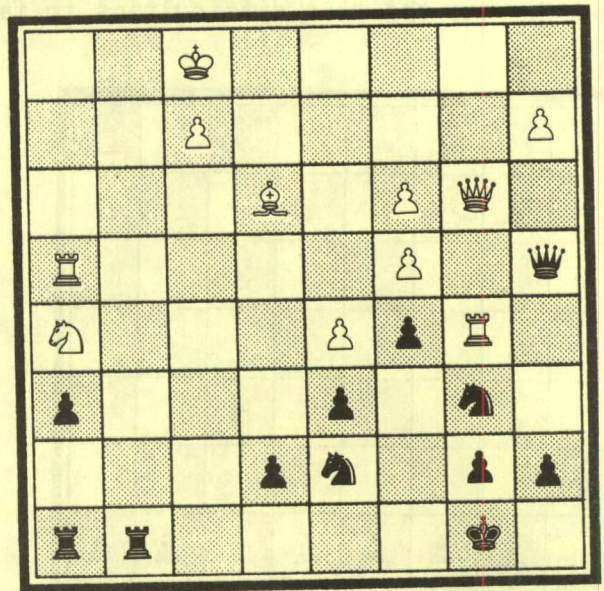


White, already stunned by the relentless onslaught of the early moves, now declines to accept a two rook sacrifice by 14 Qg7 Ngf6 15 Qxh8+ Kc7 16 Qxa8 Qc3+, thinking black had at least a draw by perpetual check. A few hours after the game, fury erupted in the American camp when Dlugy pointed out it was all an inadvertent confidence trick. After 17 Bd2!! (Tisdall missed this, since black can now capture the rook with check) Qxa1+ 18Ke2 black is struggling to draw.

14 Ne2? Ngf6 Now your chance is gone.
15 Rxh4 Kc7

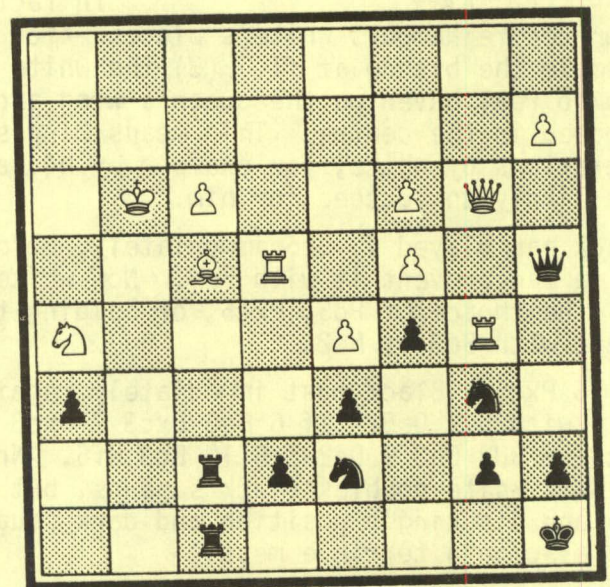
White smashes into the king's side to find the pigeon has flown out of the window.

16 Qc2 Rag8 17 Nf4 Kb8 18 Rb1 Nb6 19Rb5 Qa4
20 Qb3 Nfd7 21Nh5 Rxg2 22Kf1 Rg2 g8



The comparison of king position shows white is in a clearly inferior position. The end-game is also indefensible due to his weak side pawns.

23 Re4 Rh7 24Bf4 (Threatening Rxe7)
24...Ka8 25 f3 Rf7 26Kf2 Rgf8 27 Kg3



Black now allows white to gain two pieces for a rook in order to infiltrate. 27...a6! 28 Rxb6 Nxb6 29Qxb6 Qc2. The queen sails in majestically. 30 Kh3 Qf2 31 Bg3 Qxf3 32 Rg4 Qh1+ 33 Bh2 Rf2 0 - 1

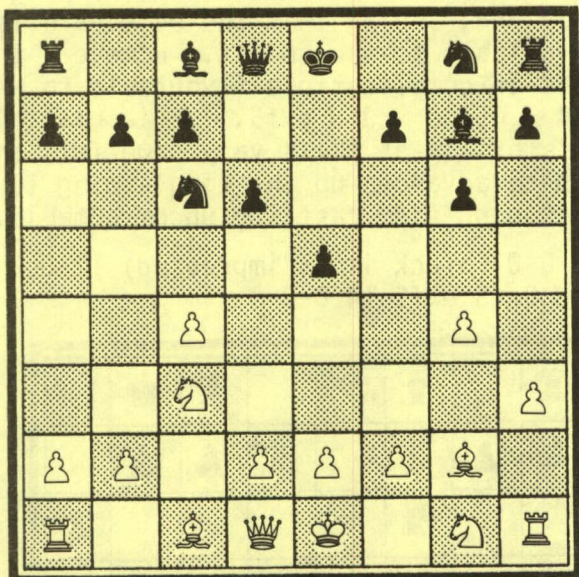
THE QUIET LINES

Playing black against 1 g4, some players do not like to put two pawns at d5 and e5 and prefer something less committal.

One common defence involves ...g6.

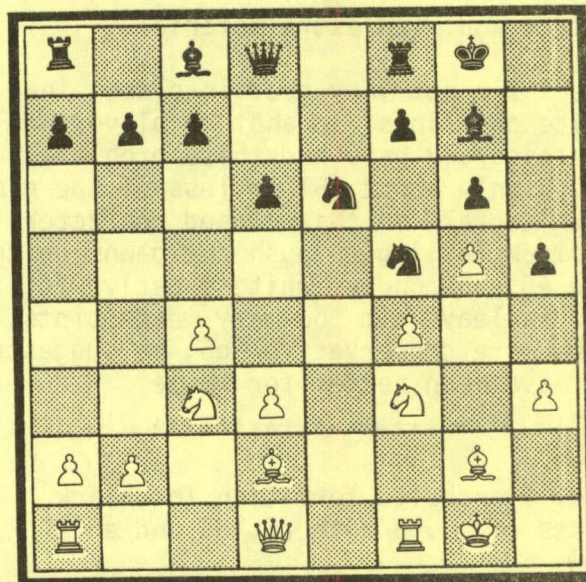
The idea behind this defence is that black develops like a Close Sicilian, with pawns at e5, d6 and a kings fianchetto. Then he plays ...f5 and puts pressure on the white pawn at g4. White is not liable to be able to sacrifice it very effectively, because black has no pawn at d5 which white can counter against. On the other hand, if white captures himself at f5, black can re-take with the g pawn, gaining a good central position and also controlling the e4 square.

One example was a club match, Basman v Rowson. This began 1g4 d6 2 Bg2 g6 3 c4 Bg7 4 Nc3 Nc6 5 h3 e5



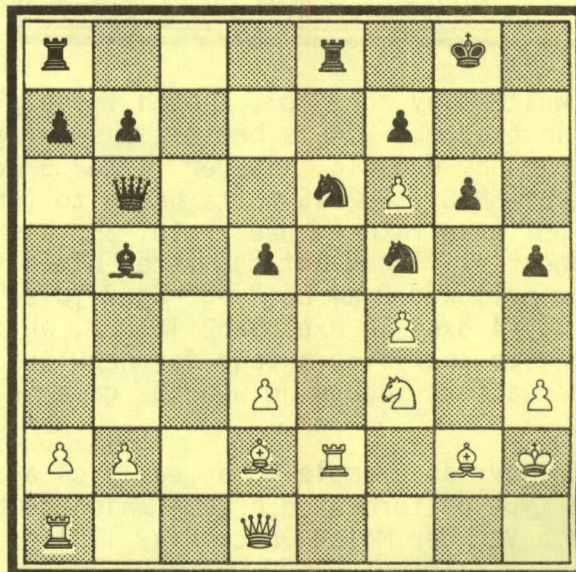
Here we get a typical close Sicilian formation, however, white's pawns are at g4/h3 rather than g3 and h2. This prevents white from playing his standard antidote, f4, to block the further advance of black's f pawn. 6 d3 Nge7 Here white took his chance to play f4, though it is possible that Pg5 was a better idea here. In that case, should black ever play ...f5, white could capture en passant, and retain control of the e4 square. If black undermines with ...h6, white can play h4 hxg/hxg Rxh1/Bxh1 and white has an advantage in space, and black can obviously not take advantage of the open h file. In the game white played 7Pf4 h5 8 g5 Nd4. Black now took advantage of white's weak squares on the king's wing.

9 Bd2 N7f5 10 e3 Ne6 11 Nf3 exf4
12 exf4 0-0 13 0-0



In theory, white has some play with possibilities of Ne4-f6, but his own weaknesses at f4, e3, g3 and the well placed black knight at f5 are hard to control.

Black now threatened to control the e4 square by first playing 13...c6, which also threatens to bring the black queen into the game by ...Qb6. 14 Kh2 Re8 15 Re1 white tries to challenge the e file, but is hampered by not having the d4 square under his command. As a result, if he wants to connect rooks by moving his queen off the back rank to c2, must reckon with the possibility of ...Nd4 15...Qb6 16 Re2 Bd7 Now white tries to go for the f6 square, but it is not enough 17 Ne4 d5! 18 cxd5 cxd5 19 Nf6+ Bxf6 20 gxf6 Bb5!



Another good move; black is merciless, homing in on the weakness at d3.

21 Ne5 Qd4 Hits d3 and f4

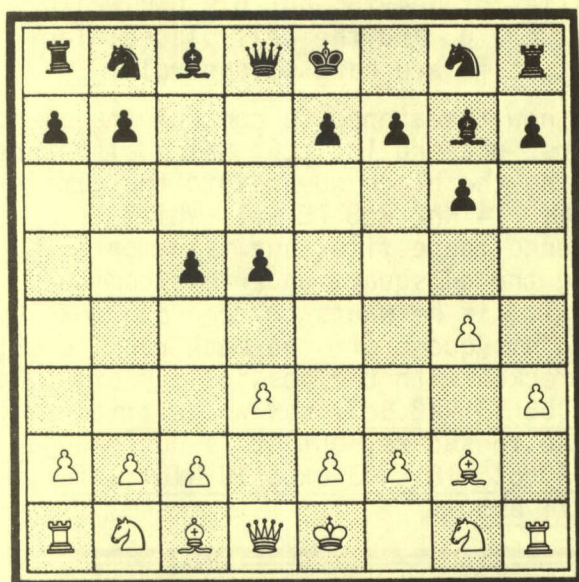
22 Qg1 Nxf4! 23 Qxd4 Nxd4 24 Rf2 Nxd3

and black won with extra material.

It seems I'm not very good in close, indefinite positions, so another player would not necessarily have had these problems. However, only about 25% or less of the games with white take on this closed character, with black failing to push the pawns up to d5 and e5. Secondly, white's early Pf4 seemed to leave him too many weak points, and the more conservative Pg5, as suggested, might have been better for white.

Another fianchetto formation for black consists of ...g6 with c5, d5 and e6 to follow.

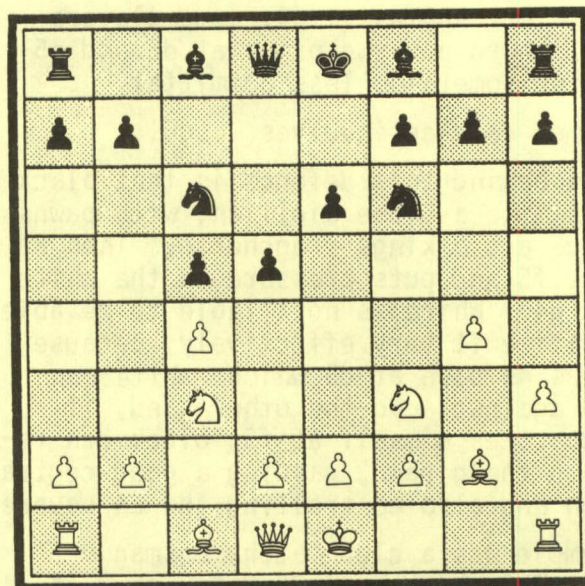
For example, Basman v Jockstick, Biel 1979 went 1g4 d5 2 h3 g6 3 d3 Bg7 4 Bg2 c5



Now white played 5 Nc3, though I feel that the immediate 5 Pc4 is better, answering 5...dxc4 by 6 Qa4+; however, after 5 Nc3 e6 6 Bf4 Nc6 7 Qd2 a6 white began to find his position rather loose again, and his opponent still had not committed himself. There followed 8 a4 h6 9 Bg3 Nge7 10 e4 0-0 11 f4 dxe4 12 Nxe4 Bxb2 13 Rb1, white having to sacrifice a pawn for nebulous compensation, though he won the game in the end.

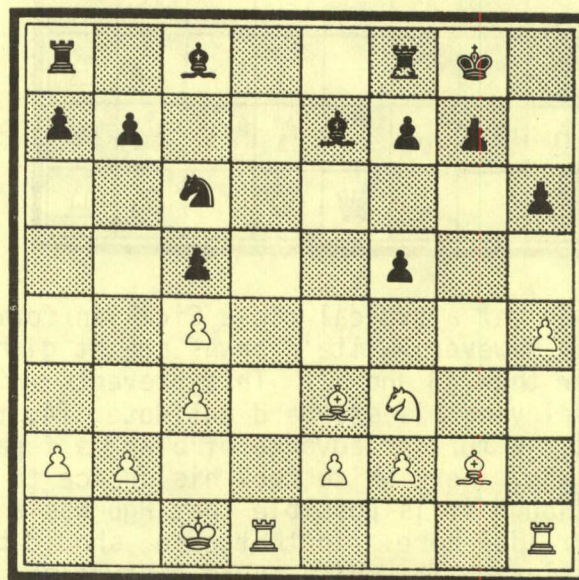
We do have an example of an early c4 against this type of formation, a game which comes from a Van der Molen Quick Play 1981.

1g4 d5 2 h3 c5 3 Bg2 e6 4 c4 Nf6 5 Nf3 Nc6 6 Nc3



Here black decided to drive white's knight back by Pd4, seeing that the e4 square is not available to the knight. However, this results in complications favourable to white. 6...d4 7 g5! dxc3 8 gxf6 Qxf6 9 dxc3 Be7 10 Be3 h6 White's bishop at g2 is very powerful, and now white advances up the king's wing to make black's king side castling uncomfortable.

11 h4 0-0 (black isn't impressed) 12 Qc2 Qf5 13 Qxf5 exf5 14 0-0-0



The deadly diagonal makes the ending better for white.

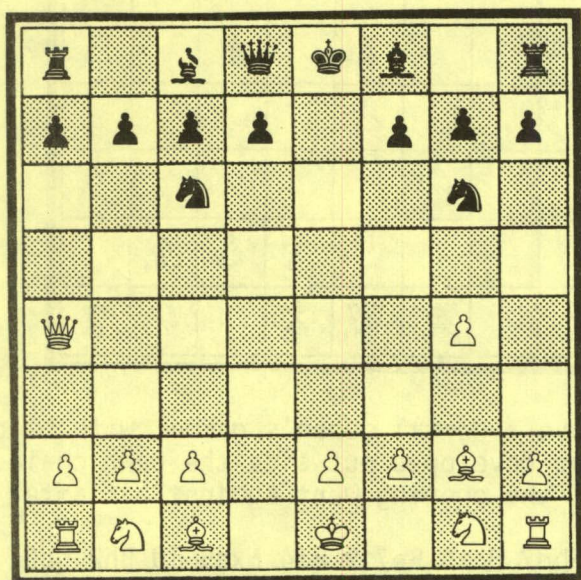
14...Be6 15 B3 a5 that was a blunder 16 a4 Rfd8 17 Kb2 Rd7 18 Bf4 Rad8 19 Rxd7 Rxd7 20 Ne1! at last the black queen side, shredded by white's bishops, begins to peel off.

20...Bd6 21 Bxc6 bxc6 22 Bxd6 Rxd6 23 Nd3 and white won by eating up the queen side.

One curiosity for white is to play a Centre Counter in reverse.

White - Basman Black - Plaskett
(Cambridge Open 1981)

1 g4 e5 2 Bg2 Ne7 3 d4!? exd4 4 Qxd4 Nbc6
5 Qa4 Ng6



White hasn't yet committed himself to Ph3 and now he seized his chance to contest the h4 square with 6h4!

Black saw he could not play 6...Nhx4 here, because of the reply 7 Qe4+ Be7 8 Rxh4 winning a piece. Instead he brought his bishop to c5

6...Bc5 7 Nc3 Nxh4!

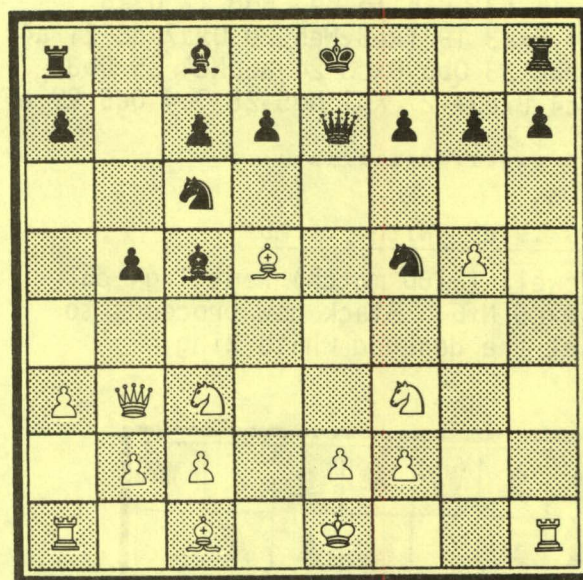
White blinked, realised that 8 Qe4+ is now met by 8...Kf8! and continued positionally with 8 Bd5!

This turned out very well, since besides his central play, white has a ready made attack down in h file should black castle.

8...Qe7 9 g5 Nf5 (I thought ...Ng6 was better at the time) 10 Nf3

and now, in development difficulties, since he can hardly castle, nor even play d6, black decided to mix it with 10...Nb4 11 a3 b5 12 Qb3 Nc6

How do you continue as white here?



You could take the pawn at b5, but that is for mice. Instead play:

13 g6 fxg6 (13...0-0 was interesting) 14 Bg5 Nfd4. This is desperate, and black comes out a piece down.

15 Nxd4 Qxg5 16 Nxc6 Bxf2+ 17 Kxf2 Rf8 18 Bf3 Qc5+ 19 Kf1 bxc6 20 Qb4 and white won easily.

The first two moves of this game, however, require further scrutiny.

After 1 g4 e5 should white play 2 h3 to guard his pawn at g4, even though it is not attacked, or shall he take the opportunity to develop his bishop at g2?

The problem with playing 2 Bg2 immediately, is the answer 2...h5. Then if white captures 3 gxh5 black has 3...Qg5 4 Bf3 Qh4.

Here the black queen is very awkwardly placed for white, though black has lost some time here.

Possible after 3...Qg5 white should play 4 Kf1 Qxh5 5 Pd4 exd4 6 Qxd4 Nc6 7 Qe4+ Qe5 8 Nc3 with better central control for white.

Otherwise, if white has to play the move 2 h3 then black's 2...Ne7 is stronger than in the game versus Plaskett.

We have an example of this in the game Basman v Wicker, Club match:

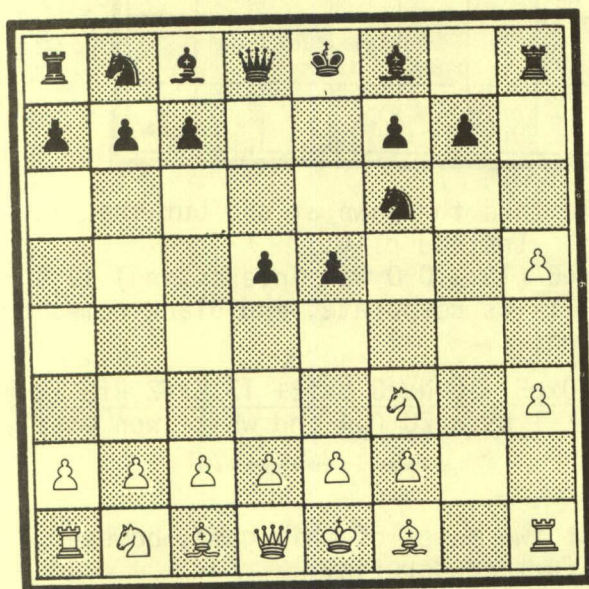
1 g4 e5 2 h3 Ne7 3 d4 exd4 4 Qxd4 Nb8 c6 5 Qa4 Ng6 6 Nc3 Bb4 7 Bd2 b5!? 8 Qxb5 Rb8 9 Qa4 0-0 with black obtaining a lot of counter play in this position. The game score was:

10 Bg2 Bd6 11 Ne4 Be5 12 Nf3 Bxb2 13 Rb1 Rb6
 14 0-0 Re8 15 c3! Ba6 16 Be3 Rb8 17 Qxa6
 Rxe4 18 Nd4 Rxe3 19 fxe3 cNe5 20 Qxa7 c6 21 a4!
 Qf8 22 a5 Ra8 23 Qb6 Bxc3 24 a6 Nc4 25 Qb3
 Bxd4 26 Qxc4 Bxe3+ 27 Kh1 Ne5 28 Qe4 Qc5 29 a7
 f6 30 Rb8+ 1 - 0

Black plays ...d5 with ...h5

Basman v Powell (Club match) went 1 g4 d5
 2 h3 h5 3 gxh5 Nf6. Black now proceeds to
 have a go at the denuded white king.

4 Nf3 e5



A remarkable pawn sacrifice, but one which
 gives black good play, as we shall see.

5 Nxe5 Bd6 6 d4 Nbd7 7 Nxd7 Bxd7 8 Bg2 Ne4
 9 Be3 Qh4

Again, the arrival of the queen at h4,
 especially with the g pawn exchanged off,
 is very troublesome.

10 Nd2 0-0-0 11 Nxe4 dxe4 12 Qd2 Rxh5
 13 0-0-0

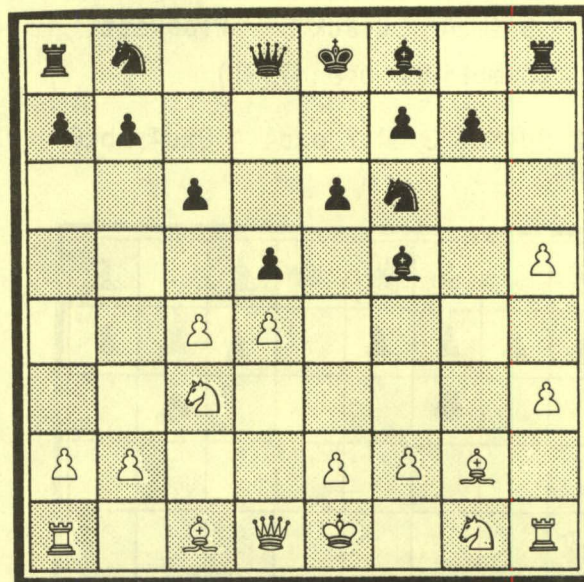
White escaped to the queen side, but black
 missed a chance earlier.

Possibly after black's 3 ...Nf6 white should
 play 3 Pd4 not 3 Nf3

A variation of the same theme was
 Basman - Taulbut, Borehamwood 1981.

1 g4 d5 2 h3 c6 3 Bg2 and now black did not
 play 3...e5, but 3...h5

4 gxh5 Nf6 5d4 Bf5 6 c4 e6 7 Nc3



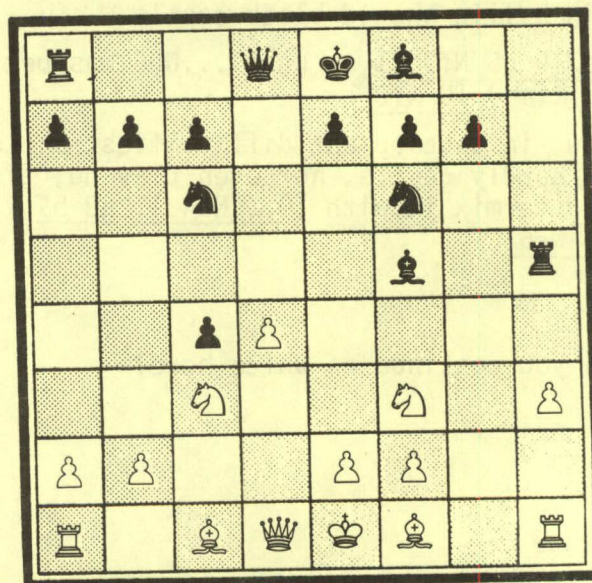
We have a normal queen's gambit with black's
 bishop developed out side the pawn chain.
 Still the opening went against him after

7...Nbd7 8 a3 Be7 9 Bf4 Nxh5 10 Bh2 Qb6
 11 b4 N7f6 12 c5 Qd8 13 e3 Ne4 14 Nge2

There was also a game, Basman v Morphy
 Computer, which was deeply analysed in
 Rabbits Review No. 13.

After 1 g4 d5 2h3 h5 3 gxh5 Nf6 4 d4 Bf5 5 Nf3.
 Now instead of ...c6, Morph developed a piece
 by 5...Nc6. It is not usually good to develop
 a knight in front of a pawn that you wish to
 advance, so white expanded himself with 6 c4
 dxc4 7 Nc3 Rxh5.

Black's last two moves have been played on
 material rather than positional grounds, and
 instead of 6 ... PxP 6 ...PK3 would have
 held the centre.



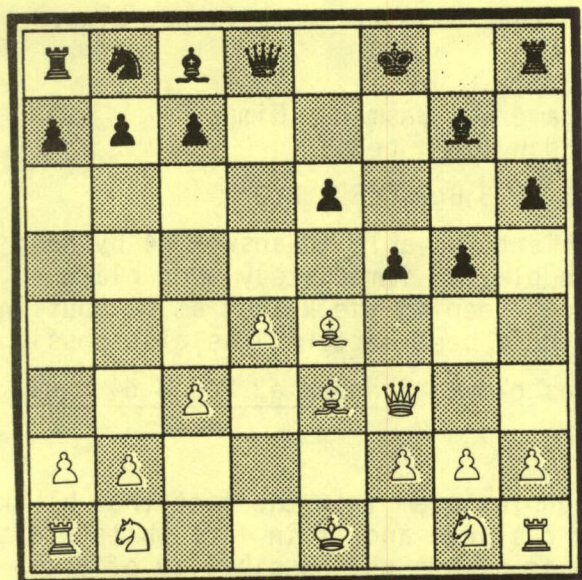
By 8 d5 Na5 9 Ng5 - this last move to blot out
 the rook at h5, white would be threatening e4
 with advantage.

Bc4 Line - Supplementary Material

Two other examples of play against weakish opposition show, however, how black's expansion on the king's wing can be dangerous.

A game R. Watson - Basman, Grantham Open 1982.

1e4 g5 2 d4 h6 3 Bc4 Bg7 4 c3 e6 5 Be3 d5 6 Bd3 white would have done better to exchange here. 6...dxe4 7 Be4 f5. Black expands at the expense of king security. 8 Qh5+ Kf8. Here white should play 9 Bc2 Nf6 10 Qe2 but instead continued 9 Qf3. How would you now play for black?



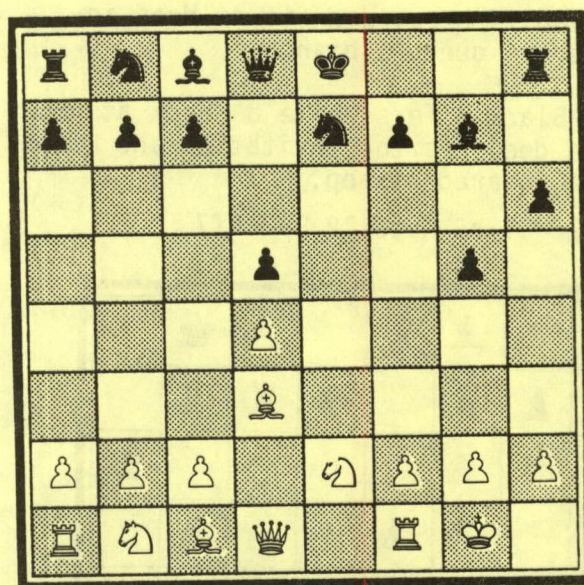
If you chose 9...Nf6, you probably noticed that 10 Bxb7 loses a piece to ...g4. White also noticed this and in fact retreated his bishop to c2, with a very poor game. But he held out to move 24 : 9 ...Nf6 10 Bc2 Nc6 11 h4 g4 12 Qe2 a5 13 a4 b6 14 Bf4 Nh5 15 Bg3 Qd5 16 Nh3 Nxc3 17 Fxc3 gxh3 18 Rxh3 Ba6 19 Qf2 Nxd4 20 cxd4 Bxd4 21 Qd2 Qe5+ 22 Kd1 Be3 23 Qd7 Rh7 24 Qxh7 Rd8 0 - 1

If black had played 9...g4 instead of ...Nf6, white would have lost a piece, because trying to maintain the pin 10 Qf4 loses to 10 ...Nf6 11 Bc2 Nh5 and the white queen is trapped.

Another game shows the positional idea of squashing the enemy king.

From the start we have 1 d4 h6 2 e4 g5 3 Bc4 Bg7 4 Ne2 e6 5 0-0. White just develops, thinking this is adequate. 5 ...d5 6 exd5 exd5 7 Bd3 Ne7

Now it is white to play. How do you think he should move?



There are two danger moves I feel. One is to open the f file by Pf4, or failing that to push the f pawn down to f6. The second idea is to play Ng3, aiming to go to h5.

Both these moves look promising, and it appears that though black has gained time to set up his centre, he may have left himself with serious problems on the king side.

I suggest answering 8 f4 with Qd6. This has a tactical defence against 9 Fxg5 and also prepares queen side castling. If white plays Nc3, black can answer Pa6, if Pf5, then Bf6. Black's plan is ...Nc6, ...Bd7 and ...0-0-0

The other move from the above diagram is 8 Ng3. Here it is not possible to play Bxd4 because of 9 Bb5+ and 10 Qxd4.

So instead black can play 8...Kf8. Castling king side is no good, because then the black king is completely trapped by its own rook at f8.

After 8...Kf8 9c3 f5 white can play 10 Nh5. but black can ignore this by 10...F4 11 Nxc3 Kxc3 and black has achieved a great space advantage at the cost of the two bishops.

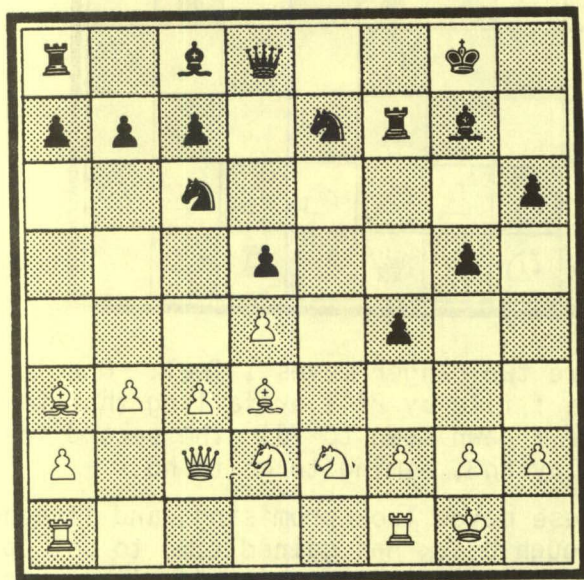
Another line from the diagram is 8 Ng3 Kf8 9c3 f5 10 f4 g4 11 Qc2 attacking f5. Black can now only guard by Qd7, but this is adequate after 12 Re1 h5 since 13 Rxe6?! is not a good sacrifice, and black is preparing to play ...h4 to drive the white knight from g3.

Now look at the game.

Instead of 8 Ng3, white in fact played 8 c3 f5 9 Qc2. White is oblivious to his chronic lack of space, otherwise he would at least have played f4 here, even if it does incarcerate his queen's bishop.

9...f4. Black offers white a check at g6, but white declines the invitation and keeps his white squared bishop.

10 Nd2 0-0 11 b3 Nbc6 12 Ba3 Rf7



Black steadily builds up his forces against the white king position.

13 Rfe1 Bd7 14 Rad1 Nf5

Now white knows he is done for. Black threatens to mobilise his queen side forces with ...Qf6 and ...Re8, and then set about pushing his pawns down against the white king. Notice that the expansion on the black king side gives him room for his forces unexposed, whereas white has no footholds on that part of the board.

White became desperate and played.

15 g4 Nh4 16 f3 Qf6 17 Bb2 Rae8 18 a3

White is trying to play Pc4 without allowing ...Nb4.

18...Re3 19 Rf1 Qe6 20 Rde1

With a large number of pieces aimed at the black king, but no direct entry, a sacrifice is indicated and black finished off with 20...Nxf3+ 21 Rxf3 Qxg4+ 22 Kf2 Qh4+ 23Kf1 Bh3+ and here white resigned.

This game shows the type of strategy black would like to follow if his opponent gives him the chance. In actuality, the opponent will usually thwart one's intentions. Still, it is nice to know what one's plans are in perfect conditions.

Cautionary tales here are the games Basman v Niman and Basman v Davey: which show that an extra move is not always helpful.

The first game was Basman v Niman, City of London 1981, began

1 g4 d5 2h3 e5 3 Bg2 Bc5 3 Nc3

I played this to be able to answer d4 by Ne4; rather than play e3 immediately when black could move d4, keeping the knight at b1 shut in. But e3 may have been better, c4 is also possible.

So W Nc3 was played B Ne7 W e3 Pc6 W d4 exd4 W exd4 Bd6

White's troubles stem from the fact that black hasn't yet castled, and if in fact white plays Kf1, there is always the possibility of ...h5 breaking up white's game. In fact after Nge2 Ng6 W Qd3 B Qc7 W Qe3+ B Qe7 I continued to lose material by W P4 B h5 here it comes Wf5 B Nh4

Ch4+ W Qf2 bNxg2+ W Qxg2 b Ch4+ W Qf2 bQxf2+ W Kxf2 b hxg4

The second example is Basman v Davey 1981.

This began 1 g4 e5 2 Bg2 Bc5 3 e3 d5 4 d4 exd4 5 exd4 Bd6 6 Nc3 c6. Now again after long thought I could not feel happy with the position and chose W Ph4 B Nge7 W g5 B Na6 W Bh3 - this is an attempt to fight for the f5 square, and we later swapped off into an ending which was not too comfortable for white - his space advantage on the king side led to constant problems with pawn and square weakness. Nonetheless, I feel that handled correctly white should be able to take advantage of the ...Bc5 move, possibly by delaying the move Pd4 until he has played Nge2 or until black has castled.

1. Speelman - Basman British Championship 1980 (August)

1e4 g5 2d4 h6 3h4 gxh 4Rxh4 d5 5exd5 e6 6Rh5 Nf6 7dxe6 Bxe6 8Nc3 Nxh5 9 Qxh5 Bb4
10Ne2 Nc6 11Be3 Qd7 12A3 Bg4 13Qb5 a6 14 Qd3 Bxc3+ 15Qxc3 0-0-0 16f3 Be6 17 0-0-0
Ne7 18Nf4 Nd5 19Nxd5 Bxd5 20Qd2 Qc6 21Kb1 h5 22Bg5 Rde8 23Bf4 Bc4 24Be5 Rhg8 25d5
Bxd5 26Qd4 Bb3 27Bd3 Rd8 28Qe3 Bc4 29Qa7 Bxd3 30cxd3 Qb6 31Qxb6 cxb6 32g3 Kd7 33Bf4
Kc6 34Rc1+ Kb5 35Rc7 Rxd3 36Rxf7 Rxf3 37Rf5+ Kc4 38Rxh5 Kb3 39Rh1 Rf2 40Bc1 Rxd3
41Rh7 b5 42Rc7 b6 43Rc6 Rh3 44Rg6 Rc2 45Rg1 a5 46Rb6 Rc5 0 - 1

Game analysed on cassette "At the British".

2. Whitely - Basman Club Match February 1981

1d4 h6 2e4 g5 3h4 gxh4 4Nc3 c6 5Rxh4 d5 6e5 c5 7dxc5 e6 8Nf3 Bxc5 9Bd3 Nc6 10Qe2 Bd7
11Rh5 Qc7 12Bd2 0-0-0 13 0-0-0 f5 14exf6 Nxf6 15Rxh6 Rxh6 16Bxh6 Ng4 17Bg5 Rg8
18Bh4 Qa5 19Kb1 a6 20Nd2 Nd4 21 Qe1 b5 22Ne2 Qb6 23Nf4 Bd6 24Nh3 Kb7 25Nb3 Nxb3
26axb3 Qc6 27Be2 Nh6 28Bf3 Nf5 29Bf6 Rc8 30c3 Rf8 31Bg5 a5 32Qe2 a4 33Bxa4 bxa4 bxa4
34c4 Qb6 35cxd Nd4 36dxe6+ Rxf3 White won

3. Pimentil - Basman Charlton July 1979

1Nc3 g5 2d4 h6 3e4 d6 4f4 Bg7 5fxg hxg 6Bxg5 c5 7Bb5+ Bd7 8Bxd7+ Nxd7 9Nf3 cxd
10Nd5 Rc8 11Nxd4 Be5 12Nf5 Qa5+ 13Bd2 Qa4 14Qg4 Rc4 15Ng3 Ngf6 16Qf3 Nxd5 17exd5 Qxc2
18Ne2 Nc5 19Bc3 Bxc3+ 20bxc Nd3+ 21Kf1 Rh6 22Kg1 Qb2 23Rd1 Qb6+ 24Nd4 Rxd4 0-1

4. Dighton - Basman ARC Masters February 1982

1e4 g5 2d4 h6 3Nc3 Bg7 4Bc4 d6 5f4 Nc6 6Nge2 Na5 7Bd3 a6 8fxg hxg 9Bxg5 c5 10dxc5
dxc5 11Ng3 Be6 12Nf5 Be5 13Qf3 Qc7 14Bd2 0-0-0 15 0-0-0 Nf6 16g4 Nc6 17g5 Nd4 18Qg2
Nh5 19Nd5 Bxd5 20exd5 c4 21Nxd4 exd3 22c3 Qc4 23b3 Qc5 24Qh3+ Kb8 25Qxd3 Qxd5 26Be3
Nf4 27Bxf4 Bxf4+ 28Kb1 Bxg5 29Qe2 Bf6 30Rd3 Qxh1+ 0-1

5. Nunn - Basman British Championship 1980 (August)

1e4 g5 2d4 h6 3Bd3 d6 4Ne2 c5 5c3 Nc6 6 0-0 Nf6 7Nbd2 Qc7 8b4 b6 9bxc bxc 10Rb1 Bd7
11Nc4 Bg7 12d5 Na5 13Ne3 Ng4 14Nxg4 Bxg4 15Bb5+ Kf8 16f3 Bc8 17Be3 Bf6 18Qd2 Rb8
19Bd3 Rb6 20c4 Nb7 21f4 gxf4 22Bxf4 h5 23Bg5 Be5 24Nf4 Ke8 25Be2 Bd4+ 26Kh1 Bg4
27h3 Ra6 28Bh4 Ra3 29Rb3 Rxb3 30axb3 Bxe2 31Qxe2 Qa5 32Nxb5 Qc3 33Qg4 Nd8 34Qg5 f6
35Qg6+ Kd7 36Nxf6+ Kc7 37Qg7 Rxh4 38Qxe7+ Kb6 39Nd7+ Ka6 40Nb8+ 1 - 0

Game analysed on cassette "At the British".

6. Whitely - Basman London International February 1982

1d4 h6 2e4 g5 3Bd3 Bg7 4Ne2 c5 5dxc5 Qa5+ 6Nc3 Qxc5 7 0 - 0 Nc6 8Be3 Qa5 9Bc4
Nf6 10f3 d6 11Qd2 Bd7 12h3 Rc8 13Bb3 Ne5 14Nd4 Ng6 15Rad1Nh5 16Nde2 Be5 17Bd4 Nh4
18Nxf4 Nxf4 19Bxe5 Qxe5 20Rfe1 Be6 21Bxe6 Fxe6 22Kh1 0-0 23Qd4 Qxd4 24Rxd4 Rc5
25Kh2 Rfc8 26Rd2 Kf7 27Rc1 b5 28a3 a5 29Nd1 Ng6 30Ne3 Ne5 31Re1 b4 32axb axb
33Ree2 Ra8 34Rd4 Nc6 35Rc4 Rxc4 36Nxc4 Ra2 37Rd2 Kf6 38b3 h5 39Kg3 Ne5 40Nxe5 Kxe5
41Kf2? (41h4!) h4 42Ke3 Ra1 43Kd3 Kf4 44Re2 Rb1 45Kc4 Kg3 46Kxb4 Rg1 47e5 Rxd2
48exd exd 49Rxe6 Kxh3 50Rxd6 Kg3 51f4 Kxf4 52c4 h3 53c5 h254Rh6 g4 55c6 Rc2
56c7 Kg3 57Rh7 Rxc7 0 - 1

7. Wells P. - Basman ARC Masters February 1982

1d4 h6 2e4 g5 3Bd3 Bg7 4Ne2 c5 5dxc5 Qa5+ 6c3 Qxc5 7Be3 Qc7 8Ng3 Nc6 9h4 Be4 10Nh4 d6
11hxg hxg 12Bxg5 Qb6 13Qb3 Bg4 14Be2 Qxb3 15axb3 Rxh5 16Rxh5 Bxh5 17Bxh5 Nf6
18Bf3 Kd7 19Nd2 Rg8 20Be3 a6 21g3 Ng4 22Bb6 Bf6 23Ke2 Nge5 24Bg2 e6 25Rh1 Ke7
26Rh7 Nd7 27Be3 Nde5 28Bh3 Nd7 29Nc4 b5 30Nd2 a5 31Rh5 Rb8 32f4 a4 33Bg2 b4
34e5 bxc 35bxc Nde5 36fxe5 Nxe5 37bxa Ra8 38Bxa8 1 - 0

8. J. Gallagher - Basman Kings Head Quick Play June 1982

1e4 g5 2d4 h6 3Ne2 c5 4dxc5 Qa5+ 5Nbc3 Qxc5 6Be3 Qa5 7Nd4 Nc6 8Bc4 Nf6 9 0-0 d6
10Nd5 Bg7 11Nxf6+ Bxf6 12Nxc6 bxc6 13Bd4 e5 14Be3 Be7 15Qf3 Rh7 16Rfd1 Rb8 18Bb3 h5
18Bd2 Qa6 19Qe3 g4 20a3 h4 21Bb4 c5 22Bc3 c4 23Ba2 Be6 24Bb4 h3 25g3 f5 26exf Qc6
27Kf1 Bxf5 28Bxd6 Bxd6 29Qg5 Rf7 30Qg8+ Bf8 31Rd2 Qg2+ 32Ke1 Qg1+ 33Ke2 Bd3+
34Ke3 Rf3 0 - 1

9. Nunn - Basman Borehamwood May 1981

1e4 g5 2d4 h6 3Bd3 Bg7 4Ne2 c5 5c3 d5 6e5 Nc6 7 0 - 0 g4 8Nd2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

10. Laird - Basman London International February 1982

1d4 h6 2e4 h5 3Ne2 c5 4c3 d5 5exd5 Qxd5 6dxc5 Qxc5 7Be3 Qc7 8Na3 Nc6 9Nb5 Qb8
10Ned4 Nf6 11Qf3 Bd7 12Qg3 Nd5 13 0-0-0 Qxg3 14hxc3 Nxe3 15fxe3 Rc8 16Nxc6 bxc6
17Nd4 Bg7 18Bd3 Be5 19Nf3 Bf6 20Be4 g4 21Nd4 Bg5 22Kd2 c5 23Nf5 Rd8 24Ke2 e6
25Nd6+ Ke7 26Nb7 Rc8 27Na5 c4! 28Rd2 Rc5 29Nb7 Re5 30Nd6 f5 31Bc2 Bxe3 32Nf7
Kxf7 33Rxd7+ Kg6 34Rhd1 h5 35Rb7 h4 36gxh Rxh4 37Rdd7 Kg5 38g3 Rh2+ 39Kf1 Rxc2
40Rg7+ Kh5 41Rb8 Rf2+ 0 - 1

11. Basman - Browne Stroud Quick Play December 1980

1g4 d5 2h3 e5 3Bg2 c6 4d4 Nd7 5c4 dxc4 6dxe5 Nxe5 7Qxd8+ Kxd8 8Nc3 Bd6 9Be3
f5 10 0-0-0 Kc7 11Nf3 Fxg4 12Nd4 Nf6 13Ndb5+ cxb 14Nxb5 Kd7 15Rxd6+ Ke7 16Bc5 Kf7
17Nc7 gxh3 18Bd5+ Nxd5 19Rxd5 1 - 0

12. Basman - de la Mothe Islington December 1981

1g4 d5 2h3 e5 3Bg2 c6 4d4 Nd7 5c4 dxc4 6dxe5 Qa5+ 7Bd2 Bb4 8Nf3 Ne7 9Bxb4
Qxb4+ 10Qd2 Qc5 11Nc3 0-0 12Ne4 Qd5 13Nd4 Qxe5 14f4 Qc7 15 0-0 Nd5 16Rad1 Nd7 f6
17Ng3 c3 18bxc3 Qa5 19g5 Ne8 20e4 Nc7 21e5 Nb5 22Nxb5 Qxb5 23Kh1 Be6 24f5 Bc4
25Rfe1 Nc7 26Ne4 Qa6 27Nf6+ Kh8 28Re4 Qxa2 29Rh4 gxf6 30Qd6 Ne6 31fxe6 Bxe6 32g6?
fxg 33exf Bf7 34Qf4 Qe2 35Rg1 Bg8 36Be4 Rad8 37Bxg6 Rd7 38Be4 Rdf7 39Rg7 Qd1+
40Kh2 Qe2+ 41Kg3 Qe1+ 42Kh2 Qe2+ 43Bg2 Rxg7 44fxg7+ Kxg7 45Rg4+ Qxg4 46Qxg4+ Kh8
47Qd4+ 1 - 0

13. Basman - Grunewald Liege International August 1981

1g4 d5 2h3 e5 3Bg2 c6 4d4 e4 5c4 Bd6 6Nc3 Ne7 7g5 Be6 8h4 Qd7 9Nh3 b5 10cxb5
cxb5 11Nf4 b4 12Na4 Qb5 13Be3 Nd7 14Rc1 Nf5 15Bh3 Nxe3 16fxe3 Bxh3 17Rxh3 Ke7
18Qb3 Bxf4 19exf4 Rab8 20f5 h6 21f6+ gxf 22gxf+ kxf6 23Nc5 Nb6 24Qg3 Rhg8
25Qd6+ Kg7 26Ne6+ 1 - 0

14. Basman - Keene Benedictine International September 1981

1g4 d5 2h3 e5 3Bg2 c6 4d4 e4 5c4 Bd6 6Nc3 Ne7 7g5 Be6 8h4 Nf5 9Bh3 0 - 0
10 cxd5 cxd5 11Nxd5 Ng3 12Nf6+ gxf6 13fxg3 Bxg3+ 14Kf1 Nc6 15Be3 Nb4 16Kg2 Nd5
17Kxg3 Nxe3 18Qd2 Qd6+ 19Kf2 Qf4+ 20Nf3 exf3 0 - 1

15. Basman - Kudrin Benedictine September 1981

1g4 d5 2h3 e5 3Bg2 c6 4d4 e4 5c4 Bd6 6Nc3 Ne7 7Bg5 f6 8Bd2 o - o 9Qb3 Kh8 10Rc1
Na6 11e3 f5 12Nge2 Nb4 13Nxe4 Nxa2 14Nxd6 Nxc1 15Nxc1 Qxd6 16Bb4 Qc7 17cxd5 cxd5
18Nd3 Be6 19g5 Rfd8 20Bxe7 Qxe7 21h4 Rac8 22 o-o b6 23f4 Rc7 24Rf2 Qd6 25Kh2 a5
26Bf3 Ra8 27Ne5 Qb4 28Qxb4 axb4 29Bd1 Ra1 30Rd2 Rcc1 31Bb3 Rh1+ 32Kg3 Rag1+ 33Kf3
Rh3+ 34Ke2 Rg2+ 35Kd3 Rxd2+ 36Kxd2 Rxh4 37Nd3 Rh2+ 38Ke1 h5 39Nf2 Black won.

16. Basman - Keely Millwall Open

1g4 d5 2h3 e5 3Bg2 c6 4d4 exd4 5Qxd4 Be6 6f4 Qh4+ 7Kf1 Qf6 8Qf2 Na6 9Nf3 Bc5 10Qe1
0-0-0 11f5 Bd7 12Nc3 Re8 13e4 dxe4 14Nxe4 Qd8 15Bf4 Nf6 16Ne5 Nxe4 17Bxe4 Re7
18Rd1 Rhe8 19 Qg3 Rxe5 20Bxe5 Qe7 21Qd3 Qxe5 22Qxd7+ Kb8 23Bf3 Qe3 24Qxe8+ Qxe8
25Kg2 Qe3 26Rhfl Kc7 27Rde1 Qd2+ 28Re2 Qd4 29c3 Qf6 30Rfe1 Bd6 31Rd1 Qh4 32 Rd3 Qg3+
33Kf1 Qxh3+ 34Ke1 Nc5 35Rde3 Qg3+ 36Kd1 Qg1+ 37Kc2 Nd7 38Re1 Qh2+ 39KB1 Black won.

17. Basman - Hebden Cotswolds May 1981

1 g4 d5 2h3 c6 3Bg2 e5 4d4 exd4 5Qxd4 Qf6 6Nf3 Qxd4 7Nxd4 h5 8g5 Ne7 9c4 dxc4
10Nd2 Nf5 11Nxf5 Bxf5 12Nxc4 Na6 13 0-0 0-0-0 14Be3 Bc5 15Rac1 Bxe3 16fxe3 Be6
17Ne5 Rhf8 18a3 Nc7 19b4 Rde8 20e4 Nb5 21a4 Nd4 22Rf2 Bb3 23Nc4 Bxc4 24Rxc4 Ne6
25b5 c5 26h4 Kc7 27e5 b6 28Bf3 Nd4 29Bxh5 Rxe5 30Bxf7 Rxe2 31Rxe2 Nxe2+ 32Kf2 Nd4
33g6 Rh8 34Kg3 Nf5+ 35Kh3 Rd8 36h5 Rd3+ 37Kh2 Rd4 38Rxd4 cxd4 39Be6 Nh6 40Kg2 Kd6
41Bb3Ke5 42Kf3 Nf5 43Bc2 Nh6 44Bd3 Ng8 45Bc4 Nh6 46Bd3 Ng8 47Bc4 Nh6 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

18. Basman - Wager Millwall Open February 1981

1g4 d5 2h3 e5 3Bg2 c6 4d4 exd4 5Qxd4 Nd7 6Nc3 Qb6 7Qf4 Ne7 8h4 Ng6 9Qg3 Bb4
10a3 Bc5 11Nh3 0-0 12 0-0 Be7 13g5 f5 14h5 f4 16Qh2 Nh4 17Nxf4 Nxg2 17Qxg2 Rf5
18Nd3 Ne5 19Nxe5 Rxe5 20Qg3 Rf5 21e4 dxe 22Nxe4 Be6 23Be3 Qd8 24Rad1 Qf8 25h6
Bd5 26hxg7 Qxg7 27Nf6+ Bxf6 28gxf6 Rxf6 29Qxg7+ Kxg7 30Bd4 Rg8 31Bxf6+ Kxf6+
32Kh2 1 - 0

19. Basman - Miles Benedictine International September 1981

1g4 e5 2h3 d5 3Bg2 Nc6 4c4 dxc4 5Qa4 1g4 e5 2h3 d5 3Bg2 Nc6 4c4 dxc4 5Qa4 Nge7
6Nf3 Ng6 7Nc3 Be6 8h4 Bb4 (8...Nf4) 9Ng5! Bd7 10Bd5 0-0 11Qc2 (white transfers
to the central white squares) Bxg4 12Qe4 Bd7 13Nxh7 (simply 13Qxc4 Qe7 14Be4 keeps
the pressure up) 13...Nd4! 14h5 Nf4! (14...Bf5 also wins as white's queen sac is
unsound) 15Nxf8 Qxf8 16Kf1 Re8 (Now it's downhill all the way) 17Bxc4 Bc6 18Nd5
Qc5 19d3 Nxd5 20Rg1 Nf4 0 - 1

20. Basman - Hebden Kings Head Quick Play

1g4 e5 2h3 d5 3Bg2 Nc6 4c4 dxc 5Qa4 Ne7 6Qxc4 Be6 7Qa4 Bd5 8Nf3 Ng6 9d3 Bb4+
10Nc3 0-0 11a3 b5 12Qd1 Bxc3 13bxc e4 14dxe Bxe4 15Qxd8 Rfxd8 16 0-0 Na5 17Nd4 Bxg2
18Kxg2 c5 19Nf5 Nc4 20h4 Nd6 21Nxd6 Rxd6 22h5 Ne5 23Bf4 Re6 24f3 Nc4 25e4 Ra6
26Rfb1 Rxa3 27Rxa3 Nxa3 28Rb3 Nc4 29Rxb5 a5 30Rxc5 Nb2 31Bd6 f6 32Kf1 a4 33Rb5
Nd3 34Ke2 Ne5 35Bxe5 fxe5 36Rb2 + but black eventually won.

21. Basman-Maguire(Cambridge Open 1981)

1g4 e5 2 Bg2 d5 3 h3 Nc6 4 c3 Nge7 5 d4 e4 6 c4 f5 7 Nc3 Be6 8 Bg5 Qd7 9
Bxe7 Nxe7 10 e3 c6 11 cxd5 cxd5 12 Nge2 fxc4? (12...g6 is at least equals)
13 Nf4 Nc6 14 a3 g5 15 Nxe6 Qxe6 16 Bxe4 0-0-0 17 Qb3 g3 18 Bxd5 Qd6 19 0-0-0
fxg 20 Rhf1 Bh6 21 Rxf2 Rhf8 22 Rxf8 Rxf8 23 Kbl g4 24 Ne4 Qg6 25 Kal Re8
26 Nc5 Qg7 27 Rf1 Rxe3 28 Rf8ch 1-0

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for a thorough review in the event of an audit.

3.1.1. General Principles

The general principles of record-keeping are outlined in this section. It states that all transactions should be recorded in a timely and accurate manner. Records should be kept in a secure and accessible location, and should be protected from loss or damage. The document also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for a thorough review in the event of an audit.

3.1.2. Specific Requirements

The specific requirements for record-keeping are outlined in this section. It states that all transactions should be recorded in a timely and accurate manner. Records should be kept in a secure and accessible location, and should be protected from loss or damage. The document also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for a thorough review in the event of an audit.

3.1.3. Audit Trail

The audit trail is a critical component of the record-keeping system. It allows for the tracking of all transactions from their origin to their final destination. This ensures that all transactions are properly recorded and that there is no loss or duplication of funds. The document also notes that the audit trail should be maintained for a sufficient period of time to allow for a thorough review in the event of an audit.

3.1.4. Data Security

Data security is a critical concern in the record-keeping system. It is essential to ensure that all data is protected from unauthorized access, loss, or damage. This can be achieved through the use of secure storage methods, such as encryption and access controls. The document also notes that data should be backed up regularly to ensure that it can be recovered in the event of a disaster.

3.1.5. Reporting

Reporting is a key function of the record-keeping system. It allows for the generation of various reports, such as balance sheets, income statements, and cash flow statements. These reports provide a comprehensive overview of the financial performance of the organization and are essential for management decision-making. The document also notes that reports should be generated regularly and distributed to the appropriate personnel.

3.1.6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the record-keeping system is a critical component of the financial system. It ensures that all transactions are properly recorded and that there is no loss or duplication of funds. The document also notes that the system should be maintained for a sufficient period of time to allow for a thorough review in the event of an audit.