

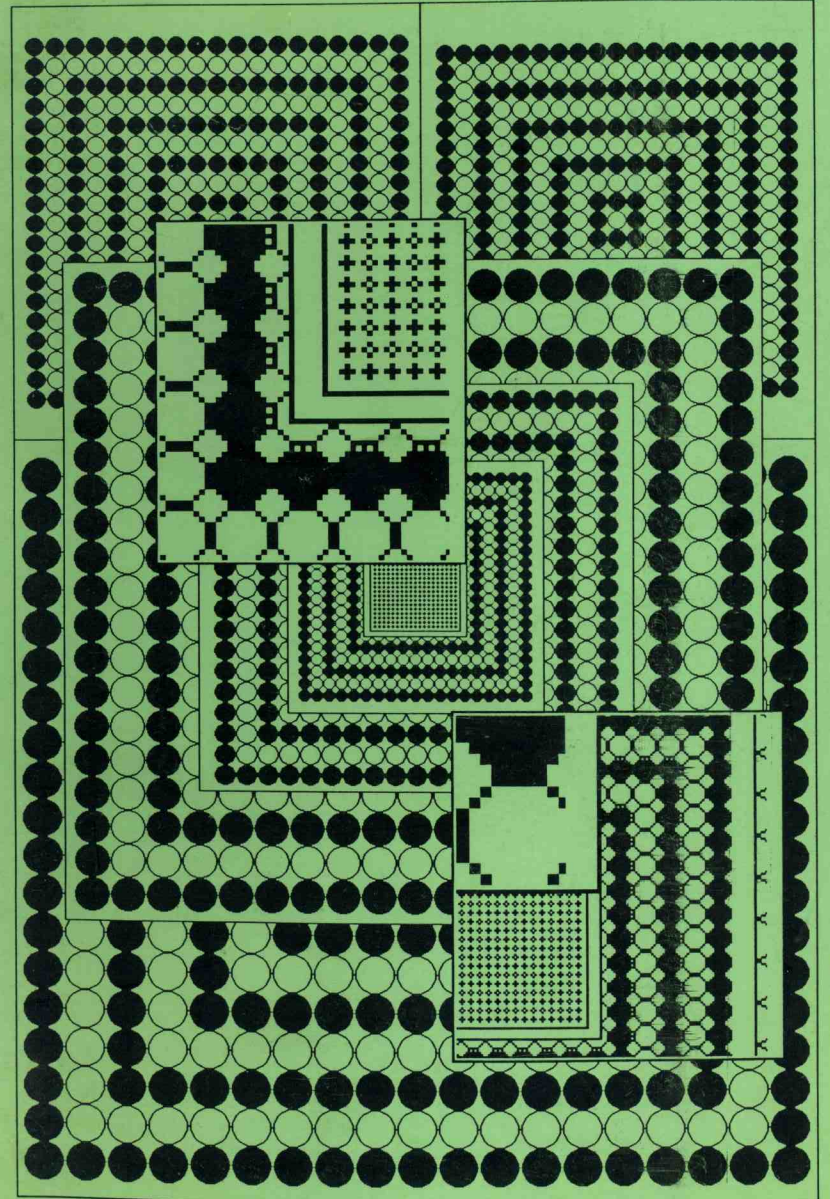
British Go Journal

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Editorial

After putting together a game editing program, I passed it on to Ian Sharpe, who did the really sophisticated work of making it produce good clear diagrams of the correct size for the Journal columns.

This means that there is no longer a special deadline for submission of diagrams. It should also mean the end of sticking little disks to a sheet of paper.

Steve Draper, who has his own program for diagrams, is still helping, but Patrick Myers has had to drop out. Many thanks to Patrick for past efforts, but consequently there is a great need for volunteers to help with diagram production.

If you have an IBM compatible computer, EGA, and GW Basic, and want to lighten the load for the rest of us, please write or phone.

The Tournament Levy

by T. Mark Hall

What is the purpose and reason for the BGA tournament levy? This is hardly the topic on everyone's lips at tournaments and congresses, but it has been raised by club secretaries and treasurers with the BGA treasurer and, since the levy has been amended with effect from 1st January 1990 and raised slightly, this may be the opportunity to tell all members how it operates.

When a tournament form is received by the BGA treasurer, his normal

practice is to send his own entry plus the levy form or to curse if he can't attend and send the form on its own.

The form asks the organiser to count up the number of people who attended and make payment for each full BGA member, student member and non-member for each round of the tournament. This has sometimes been waived where the organiser has genuinely shown that he would make no profit for the club if the levy was paid, and special arrangements are made concerning the London Open and the Northern tournaments. However, most tournaments pay the same standard amount. The question raised has been what does the levy cover and why do we charge it.

Each club that organises a tournament generally relies on the membership secretary to provide them with a list of clubs to which forms can be sent and forms are often distributed by the BGA with the Newsletter. Advance notice is also given both in the Journal and the Newsletter of forthcoming tournaments. The BGA also maintains a stock of boards, sets and clocks which are normally available for any tournament, and the BGA will also give assistance and advice to organisers if requested.

The levy has therefore been devised to cover all these services: the co-ordination of clubs and lists, the publicity and the provision of equipment and assistance. If we attempted to impose charges for each separately, we would find that difficult, and clubs might make attempts to avoid using the services thus provided. It is easier for all concerned to have a simple overall charge to cover everything.

If anyone has any further questions, please contact me.

Coming Events

Coventry Tournament: at University of Warwick, in Westcott Hall, Sunday 25th March. Three round McMahon. Contact Mike Lynn, tel: 0675-52753.

British Go Congress: 6th-8th April, at Salford University. Tournament fee Reductions for BGA members and junior players. For further information contact Keith Osborne, tel: 0617-993743.

AGM: at Salford, 7th April. Minutes (1989), Matters arising; reports from President, Secretary, Treasurer and Membership Secretary. Acceptance of accounts. Election of President, Treasurer, Auditor and 5 Council members.

Leicester Tournament: Sunday 17th June at the 66 Club, Albion House, South Albion Street. Contact Eddie Smithers, tel: 0664-69023.

European Go Congress: 22nd July - 4th August, Vienna. Details not yet available.

Shrewsbury Tournament: Sunday 7th October. Contact: Brian Timmins.

Material for the next issue: 9th May, but earlier receipt would be appreciated, and is more likely to guarantee inclusion in the summer Journal. Commentaries should refer to letters or e.g. 'left of 48' as K10 etc. notation is not printed on game figures. Advertising rates: £50 per page and pro rata. If containing graphics, material should be camera-ready.

Glossary

Aji: a source of annoyance.
Aji-keshi: removing aji.
Atari: threat to capture.
Byo yomi: shortage of time.
Dame: no-man's land.
Damezumari: shortage of liberties.
Dango: a solid mass of stones.
Furikawari: trade of territory/groups.
Fuseki: opening play on whole board.
Gote: not keeping the initiative.
Hane: a diagonal play in contact with enemy stones.
Hasami: pincer attack.
Hoshi: star-point (where handicap stone may be placed).
Ikken-tobi: a one-point jump.
Jigo: a draw.
Joseki: a formalised series of moves, usually in a corner.
Kakari: a play which threatens to attack a single corner stone.
Kikashi: a forcing move.
Komi: points given to compensate for Black having first move.
Kosumi: a diagonal move.
Miai: points of exchange, "tit for tat."
Moyo: potential territory.
Ogeima: a large knight's shape.
Ponnuki: empty diamond shape of one colour (4 stones).
Sabaki: a sequence which produces a light shape.
Sanren-sei: plays on three hoshi points along one side.
Seki: a local stalemate.
Sente: keeping the initiative.
Shimari: corner enclosure of 2 stones.
Shodan: one dan level.
Tenuki: to play elsewhere.
Tesuji: a skilful move in a local situation.
Yose: the end-game.

Sponsorship of the European Go Congress 1992

The British Go Association, on behalf of the European Go Federation, is seeking sponsors for the above event, which is to be held at the University of Kent in Canterbury. The sums of money quoted are based on 1989 prices. They are suggestions and are negotiable within limits.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Attendance of professional players. | 10 @ £1000 |
| 2. Hire of tournament rooms | £5000 |
| 3. Prizes | £3000 - £5000 |
| 4. Tournament playing equipment | £3000 |
| 5. Bursaries for young players | £1000 |
| 6. Financial assistance for East European players | 20 - 30 @ £300 |
| 7. Printing of publicity material / advertising | £1000 |
| 8. Hire or loan of closed circuit television equipment | £500 |
| 9. Hire or loan of public address equipment. | £500 |
| 10. Insurance. | £500 |
| 11. Loan of IBM compatible PC equipment for the computer go tournament and the tournament draw. | |

We are looking for between £10,000 - £15,000 worth of sponsorship from our major sponsor, whose name will appear on all national, local and internal publicity. The Congress will be named after this sponsor as "The (Sponsor's name) European Go Congress". The names of minor sponsors will be acknowledged on publicity material as appropriate.

Produced on behalf of the British Go Association by the 1992 European Go Congress Organising Committee.

This Is Go The Natural Way!

Part Five

by Takemiya Masaki

Translated by Bob Terry. Diagrams by Dave Dyer of Symbolics Corporation, USA.

In the early stages of the opening one aims first at the open corner, second at making an enclosure in the corner or an attack on the opponent's corner, and third at occupying a big point; this is the generally accepted order of evaluating the size of moves.

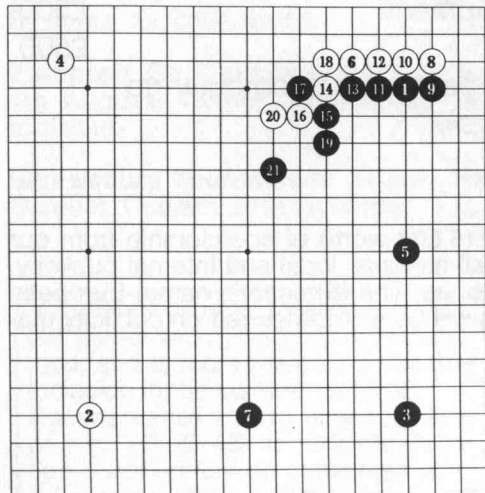


Diagram 1

However, it is not chiselled in stone that one must necessarily play according to this order of moves, only that one pursue a strategy in keeping with one's strengths and carry it through consistently. In that case, no matter where one plays, one will be sure to realise the full value from one's moves.

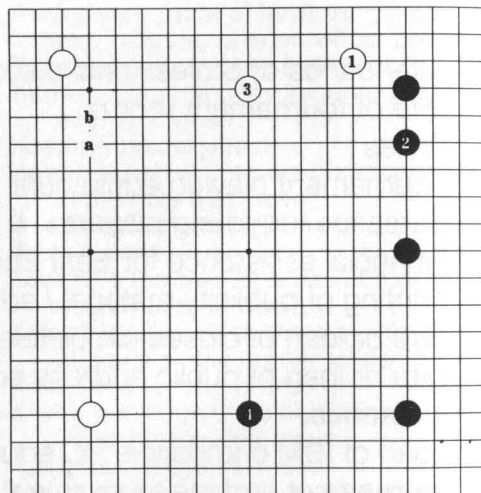


Diagram 2

The game in diagram 1 is from the 1970 Nihon Kiin Championship tournament. I am playing Black against Yamabe Toshiro, 9 dan.

After playing on the three star points on the right side, I ignored White 6 to take the big point at 7. These days this method of play has been dubbed "Takemiya-style," and has achieved recognition as a standard strategy, but around the time of this game I was just beginning to play this opening in various tournaments.

But even so, this does not mean that Black 7 is the best move.

Black usually answers White 1 in diagram 2 with 2. After White 3, Black turns to the big point at 4, and if White continues with **a** or **b** a fine game results. However, settling the position with the exchange of Black 2 for White 3, to my way of thinking the areas open to play on the board have narrowed and limitations have been placed on methods of play at one's disposal.

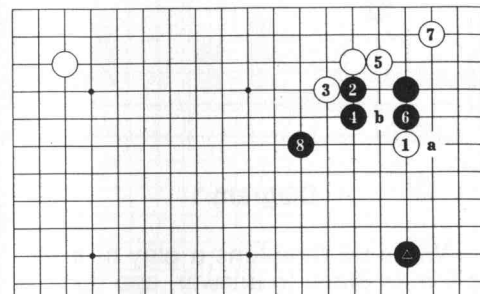


Diagram 3

Of course White will naturally counter-attack and Black must be prepared for this. Since White has had his move ignored, fighting spirit dictates that he take some kind of measures against this corner.

If White plays the double attack at 1 in diagram 3, Black will attach and extend with 2 and 4, and up to 8 his marked stone is working effectively. If White plays 1 a point lower at **a**, Black will answer at **b**, encouraging White to invade at the 3-3 point.

Here the immediate invasion at the 3-3 point with White 1 in diagram 4 makes very good sense, but if Black answers by blocking from the opposite

direction with 2 he violates the logic of his own strategy. Up to 12, Black makes thickness but White 13 neutralises it.

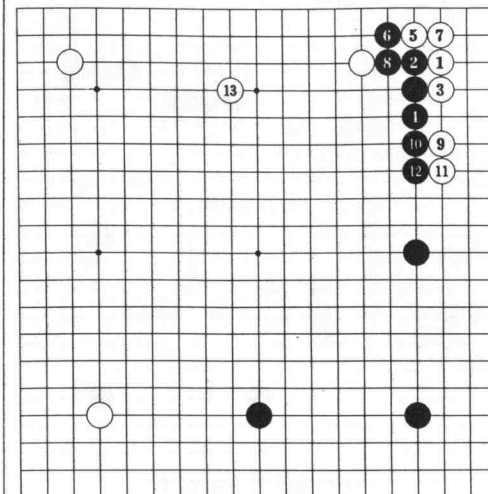


Diagram 4

In answer to White's invasion at the 3-3 point with 8 in diagram 1, the sequence from the blocking move of Black 9 through White 12 is inevitable. Then, Black pushes along with 13 and the following moves, and up to 21 he perfects his large territorial framework. I am sure that the reader can see how the move Black played at the beginning of this sequence, at 7, works effectively in the whole scheme of things. The only troubling point about this course of play is the slow tempo of the move at 13.

This same opening appeared in a game I played against Ishida 9-dan in the 1974 Pro Best Ten Tournament shown in diagram 5. At that time I played the knight's move of 6 after the usual moves at 2 and 4 and play pro-

