

ALBERTA CHESS REPORT

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THE MIXED-MASTERS INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT

by Vahid Vejdani

On Sept. 23 & 24, 18 players had accepted our invitation and participated in the tournament.

It was a strong chess tournament with the average rating of 2048.

In addition to some much needed cash, Tom O'Donnell was awarded a trophy. His perfect score was spoiled in the second round when forced to accept a draw with O. Farid.

Another surprise in the second round occurred when J. Plante defeated J. Reeve.

It was my first major tournament in Canada as Director. I would like to thank the players for their cooperation and a special thanks to A. Frialde, R. Gardner and S. Chehayeb.

Results: First Place: T. O'Donnell (4.5)

Second Place: G. Huber (4)

Third Place: A. Frialde & R. Gardner (3.5)

Under 2200: O. Farid (3)

Under 2000: S. Chehayeb & R. Eriksson (3)



HOT DOG!
THERE ARE
MORE EVENTS
ON PAGE 14

THE PERSONAL VIEWPOINT OF ROB GARDNER

by Rob Gardner

I always like playing in a strong tournament. With players like O'Donnell, Reeve, Huber and Frialde and an average rating of 2047, the stage was set for a strong tournament. Excitement was added by some second-round upsets: Plante beating Reeve and Farid drawing O'Donnell.

Personally, I was glad to get in three tough games against Huber, Farid and Frialde.

The site was fine and Vahid Vejdani did a reasonable job running his first major tournament. My major complaint involved the 20 moves/30 minutes secondary time control which I felt marred the quality of some of the longer games.

O'Donnell-Farid

Mixed Masters Invitational 1989

Spanish Opening, Exchange Variation

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bxc6 dxc6 5.0-0 Bg4 6.h3 h5

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HOLLANDAISE SAUCE: An Important Theoretical Assault Supporting Arguments Pointing To The Clear Inferiority Of The Dutch Defence And Flank Attacks In General

by I.R. Yearwood & A.R. King

In the post-mortem to the following encounter, my learned and skilled opponent opined that Black was certainly worse by move 8 and very clearly lost by move 13. As the following notes show, I fully concur.

Salmon-Yearwood
Calgary Closed 1987
Dutch Defence

1.d4 f5 2.h3 blessed by the God of chess--V. Korchnoi! 2...d6 Black is without a plan 3.Nc3 Preparing e4 with devastating impact 3...Nf6 4.Bg5! Nbd7 5.g4! Black's strategy is to prevent being shish-kabobed by e4! This powerful preparatory move destroys the only defender guarding against that move. Note also that 5.g4 permanently weakens the K-side white squares 5...h6? Another pawn move! 6.Bc1! After wreaking fatal havoc on Black's K-side, the B repairs to the drawing room 6...e5 Despera-

how this evaluation is followed to its logical and quick conclusion

tion 7.dxe5 dxe5 Not Ne5 attacking the g-pawn a fourth time 8.gxf5 "I'm sucked!" Ken Salmon said at the time. Afterward, he declared his feeling that Black, being down a pawn with weak white squares on the K-side and having no compensation, is worse. 8...Bb4 Obviously, we could, with clear conscious, halt our annotations here. But for the student we will demonstrate how this evaluation is followed to its logical and quick conclusion. Time: White 0:25 & Black 0:38 9.Qd3 Qe7 While White was some-

how inattentive, providence interjects. A temporary saving resource, which should only forestall the inevitable. White wins on 9...Nc5 and 9...0-0 by 10.Qb5+ or 10.Qc4+ respectively 10.a3 What's good on the K-side... 10...e4 Surrendering control of the dark squares in the centre 11.Oc4 Trapping the Ebony monarch in the centre 11...Bc5 Black is clearly just shuffling pieces without a plan 12.b4! GRRRR!! 12...Bb6 A third move by this hapless prelate. It is not without cause that the French refer to this piece as the fool [*The interpretation of "Fou" should be in the sense of a "jester"; mad or crazy, EDITOR*] 13.Bf4 Threatening destruction at c7 13...a5 14.Rb1 ab 15.ab Ne5 16.Ob5+ Nc6 17.Bg2 0-0 18.Oc4+ Black's defensive efforts have been so laughable that White is exhausted by his Herculean effort to remain a gentleman by suppressing his guffaws 18...Kh8 19.e3 Only now does White see that his intended winning of the P at e4 fails because of the weaknesses down the f-file after 19...Ne5. I leave it to the reader to work out the complex variations. Hint: Key in on c2; c1; f4; & f2 19...Bxf5 Black has achieved equality 20.Nge2 Be6 21.Ob5 Qf7 Black's first threat of the game 22.Nxe4 Nxe4 23.Bxe4 Bc4 24.Bxc6 Relatively best 24.Qf5 Qf5 25.Bf5 Rf5 24...Bxb5 25.Bxb5 Qd5 0-1 A surprising end to a well conducted game by White. Grist for the theory mill. [*Poor Salmon! In hurtling the obstacles laid by his opponent, he accidentally sprang into boiling water and was poached. We must all learn the lesson shown here. In a similar fashion, Yearwood has often taught me that achieving a decisive advantage is not sufficient to claim the point. EDITOR*]

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Mixed Masters Invitational

7.d3 Bxf3 8.Qxf3 Qf6 9.Nd2 Bd6
10.Nc4 Qxf3 11.gxf3 f6 12.f4 exf4
13.Nxd6+ cxd6 14.Bxf4 Rd8 15.b4 Ne7
16.a4 g5 17.Bd2 Ng6 18.b5 Ke7
19.Rfb1 Rb8 20.Ra2 Ne5 21.Be3 g4
22.bxa6 bxa6 23.Rab2 Rbg8 24.Rb7+
Ke6 25.Ra7 gxh3+ 26.Kh2 Nf3+
27.Kxh3 Rg4 28.Rbb7 DRAW

Gardner-Erickson

Mixed Masters Invitational 1989

Modern Defence

1.e4 d6 2.d4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.Nc3 Nf6
5.h3 0-0 6.Be3 b6 7.Bd3 Bb7 8.Qd2
Nbd7 9.0-0-0 a6 10.Bh6 b5 11.Bxg7
Kxg7 12.e5 Nd5 13.Ne4 N7b6 14.h4
Nc4 15.Bxc4 bxc4 16.h5 Rh8 17.h6+
Kf8 18.Nfg5 e6 19.Rh3 c3 20.bxc3 c5
21.Rf3 Qa5 22.Rxf7+ Kg8 23.Rg7+ 1-0

Frialde-Yip

Mixed Masters Invitational 1989

King's Indian Attack

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.d3 c5 3.e4 d6 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2
Bg7 6.0-0 0-0 7.Nc3 Nc6 8.Bg5 Rb8
9.a4 a6 10.Qd2 b5 11.axb5 axb5 12.Bh6
Nd4 13.Bxg7 Nxf3+ 14.Bxf3 Kxg7
15.Bg2 b4 16.Nd1 Qc7 17.Ne3 e5 18.f4
Bb7 19.fxe5 dxe5 20.Nf5+ Kh8 if
20...gxf5 then 21.Qg5+ and unavoid-

able mate after some moves 21.Qh6
Rg8 22.Ne3 Qe7 23.Qg5 Nd5 24.Qxe7
Nxe7 25.Rxf7 Rg7 26.Rxg7 Kxg7
27.Ra5 Rc8 28.Ng4 1-0

Huber-Gardner

Mixed Masters Invitational 1989

Closed Sicilian

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Nge2 e6 4.d4 cxd4
5.Nxd4 d6 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Bc4 Be7 8.Qe2
a6 9.Bb3 0-0 10.0-0-0 Nxd4 11.Bxd4 b5
12.a3 Qc7 13.Rhg1 Bd7 14.g4 Rfb8
15.g5 Ne8 16.Qh5 b4 17.axb4 Rxb4
18.Rd3 a5 19.f4 a4 20.Nd5 exd5
21.Bxd5 Be6 22.Bxa8 Rxd4 23.Rxd4
Qa7 24.Rgd1 Qxa8 25.f5 Ba2 26.f6 gxf6
27.gxf6 Bxf6 28.Rg1+ Kh8 29.Qh6 Bg7
30.Qg5 Qa7 31.Rd3 Bh6 32.Qxh6
Qxg1+ 33.Rd1 Qg7 34.Qxg7+ Kxg7
35.Rd4 Be6 36.Rxa4 Kf6 37.Kd2 Bd7
38.Ra6 Ke6 39.c4 Nf6 40.Kd3 Bc8
41.Ra7 Bd7 42.b4 Bc6 43.e5 Be4+
44.Ke3 dxe5 45.b5 Bh1 46.b6 Nd7
47.b7 f5 48.c5 f4+ 49.Kf2 Bc6 50.b8Q
Nxb8 51.Rxh7 Nd7 52.Rh6+ Kd5 53.h4
Nxc5 54.h5 Nd3+ 55.Kf1 e4 56.Rf6 Bb5
57.h6 Ne5+ 58.Ke1 Nf3+ 59.Kf2 Ng5??
60.Rf5+ Ke6 61.Rxg5 e3+ 62.Kf3 Bd3
63.Kxf4 e2 64.Rg1 Kf7 65.Ke3 Bg6
66.Kxe2 Kf6 67.Ke3 Kf5 68.Rg2 Kf6
69.Kf4 Bb1 70.Rg7 Bd3 71.Ra7 Bc2
72.h7 1-0

O'Donnell-Huber

Mixed Masters Invitational 1989

Sicilian Defence, Alapin Variation

1.e4 c5 2.c3 e6 3.d4 b6 4.Nf3 Ba6
5.Bxa6 Nxa6 6.0-0 Qc8 7.d5 Nf6 8.Re1
Be7 9.d6 Bd8 10.e5 Nd5 11.c4 Ndb4
12.Nc3 f5 13.exf6 Bxf6 14.Ne4 Qb7
15.Bg5 Rf8 16.Bxf6 gxf6 17.Nfg5 fxe5
18.Qh5+ Kd8 19.Qh6 Ke8 20.Qxh7
Nc6 21.Nxg5 Qb8 22.Rxe6+ dxe6 1-0

Reeve-O'Donnell

Mixed Masters Invitational 1989

Sicilian Defence, Dragon Variation

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 d6 4.d4 cxd4
5.Nxd4 g6 6.Bc4 Bg7 7.h3 0-0 8.Bb3
Nc6 9.Be3 Nxd4 10.Bxd4 b5 11.Nxb5
Nxe4 12.Bxg7 Kxg7 13.Qd5 Rb8
14.Qxe4 Rxb5 15.0-0-0 Bb7 16.Qd3
Rc5 17.f3 Qc8 18.Rhe1 Qc7 19.Qd4+
Kg8 20.Qh4 e6 21.Qf6 Rf5 22.Qd4 Bd5
23.Qc3 Qxc3 24.bxc3 Bxb3 25.cxb3
Rc5 26.Rxd6 Rxc3+ 27.Kb2 Rfc8
28.Rd8+ Rxd8 29.Kxc3 Kf8 30.b4 Ke7
31.a4 Rd5 32.Re2 Kd6 33.b5 Kc5
34.Re4 Kb6 35.Kb4 Rd2 36.a5+ Kb7
37.Rc4 Rb2+ 38.Ka4 Ra2+ 39.Kb4
Rb2+ 40.Kc5 Rxe2 41.Rd4 Rc2+
42.Kd6 Rc7 43.Rd3 Kc8 44.Rb3 Rd7+
45.Kc6 Rd5 46.a6 Kb8 47.b6 axb6
48.Rxb6+ Ka7 49.Rb7+ Kxa6 50.Rxf7
Rh5 51.Kd6 e5 52.Kd5 Kb6 53.Ke4 Kc6
54.Ra7 Kd6 55.Ra6+ Ke7 56.Ra8 Rh4+
57.Ke3 Kf6 58.Kf2 Rxh3 59.Kg2 Rh4
60.Kg3 Rb4 0-1

MIXED MASTERS INVITATIONAL

NO.	PLAYER	RATING	RD.1	RD.2	RD.3	RD.4	RD.5	TOTAL
1	O'Donnell	2515	+10	=7	+6	+5	+2	4.5
2	Reeve	2377	+11	-6	+13	+8	-1	3
3	Gardner	2300	+12	+16	-5	+7	=4	3.5
4	Frialde	2270	BYE	+18	=7	+16	=3	3.5
5	Huber	2257	+13	+17	+3	-1	+6	4
6	Plante	2132	+14	+2	-1	=17	-5	2.5
7	Farid	2108	+15	=1	=4	-3	+17	3
8	Chehayeb	1980	-16	+12	+14	-2	+13	3
9	Baser	1952	-17	-13	+15	=14	-18	1.5
10	Roberts	1915	-1	+15	-16	-13	+12	2
11	Milne	1900	-2	-14	=12	-18	-15	.5
12	Trost	1883	-3	-8	=11	-15	-10	.5
13	Knudskov	1837	-5	+9	-2	+10	-8	2
14	Thiel	1835	-6	+11	-8	9	-16	1.5
15	Erdos	1828	-7	-10	-9	+12	+11	2
16	Eriksson	1826	+8	-3	+10	-4	+14	3
17	Dartana	1817	+9	-5	+18	=6	-7	2.5
18	Yip	2130	BYE	-4	-17	+11	9	2.5

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING IN CHESS:

A MODEL FOR STUDYING THE GAME

by F.A. McFaul

Many learned players have suggested to students that an effective program for studying chess should be structured to mirror the development of the schools of chess.

This seems like superficial advice to me because the chronological order of the schools would not be appropriate. Perhaps the order of study should be the second, third, first, fourth, fifth and sixth schools. Read on and see whether you agree.

1] School of Philidor

This was inaugurated in 1749 when Philidor's book "*Analyse du jeu des echecs*" was published. Preceding this landmark, all writers spoke only of helpful hints and manoeuvres.

Philidor was the very first to address the issue of strategy in chess. He described the importance of coordinating the pieces with the pawns and of maintaining their harmonious marshalling throughout the game.

In order to communicate his ideas, he used four fictitious games and ten back games (games wherein the players had agreed to start with a specific variation of an opening).

He averred that the most important positional factor is the mobility of the pawn formation. To that end, he discussed ISOLATED, DOUBLED, and BACKWARD PAWNS as well as PAWN ISLANDS.

He argued that the inherent strength or weakness of these structures is dependent on how they influence the **COLLECTIVE MOBILITY OF THE PAWNS.**

For the sake of mobility, he suggested that pieces should not stand in front of the pawns where they are obstructions

but should instead support the pawns from the rear.

He cautioned against the premature advance of the pawns because they will then lack support. He also warned of the dangers implicit in establishing a pawn centre prematurely.

the use of pawns as an effective weapon

He discussed additional strategic concepts such as: HOLES, BLOCKADE, PROPHYLAXIS and the POSITIONAL SACRIFICE.

The exemplified games were contrived for teaching purposes and were unlikely to be replicated in actual play. In these games, the pawn play was exaggerated and frequently concluded with a pawn phalanx penetrating deep into the enemy position.

He obviously wanted to demonstrate the use of pawns as an effective weapon. As you shall see, Philidor was 175 years ahead of his time!

Philidor introduced the importance of planning in chess. This was communicated through his artistic and profound endgame analysis.

He was a Frenchman who escaped the horrors of the Revolution and found his way to England via Holland. It was in England that he made a living from writing about and playing chess.

2] The Modense School

The ideas embraced by this school were propagated by del Rio, Lolli and Ponziani who all lived in Modena.

Del Rio, who was the strongest player of his day, published a book in 1750 which championed the games of the old Italian masters of the 16th century and recommended the Italian Opening as the proper method of beginning a game.

It is likely that he had not yet read Philidor's book, at this time.

Lolli's book was published in 1763. It was concerned with the openings and del Rio contributed a chapter which criticized Philidor for ignoring the Italian Opening in his book.

Philidor's purpose had escaped del Rio -- strategy, not openings, were the concerns of Philidor. Philidor, I remind you, was French and NOT Italian!

The principles of the Modense School were described, by del Rio, to be: "*A player should develop his pieces, leaving out the rest, or that which is easily understood, or less important.*" **MOBILITY OF THE PIECES** was all important.

Ponziani's work was published in 1769. In the revision of 1782, he complimented Philidor as a perspicacious and enlightened player but criticized him for overstating the jurisdiction of the lowly pawn.

Ponziani had evolved beyond his comrades when he said that the ideas of the Modense School or of the School of Philidor may be more appropriate depending on the circumstances.

He recommended fast development followed by attack as the best method of handling an open game and resorting to pawn play in certain "other" positions.

The principles of the Modense School, rapid development of pieces and early attack on the king, had dominated play at least until the 1840s and perhaps until the 1860s.

The methods for developing and repelling attacks were learned during the period 1750-1860.

3] The English School

This school was founded by Staunton in the 1840s. I suggest here, however, that the School was really founded by La Bourdonnais, a Frenchman, in the 1820s.

La Bourdonnais was the strongest player in the world from 1822 to 1840. He was editor of the first chess magazine, *Le Palamede*.

His understanding of chess was: To combat every developed unit of the enemy in the centre with a force at least equal to it and to follow the enemy, after having evicted him from the centre, with the intention of establishing a well-supported advanced post deep in the heart of his position.

seizing control of the centre and key points

The initial stages of development in Staunton's games were not directed toward the enemy king but were instead concerned with preparing the ground by seizing control of the centre and key points.

Attacks were not even considered until a substantial strategic advantage was secured.

Staunton had pioneered flank openings, the Fianchetto and the small centre. He introduced the Staunton System which is characterized by developing pieces behind the pawns.

Staunton did not write about his ideas and their inspiration can only be a matter for speculation drawn from his recorded games. This article is based on material found in 'The Oxford Companion To Chess' and I will honour this work by presenting the speculation of its author, David Hopper:

Distrustful of all authority except his own, Staunton may well have rejected the views of contemporary writers; and perhaps he nourished his imagination not by reading badly edited versions of Philidor's books but from a study of the original texts.

Staunton retired in 1853 (he was commissioned to translate the complete works of Shakespeare - this paid the bills more handsomely than chess ever could) and the lessons from his games, since they were not reinforced by the written word, were quickly forgotten. The impetuous era of attack had not yet been sated.

4] The School of Steinitz

This more or less began in the 1860s and was inaugurated by Louis Paulsen. Paulsen realized that the dramatic kingside attacks that predominated the play of his day would not succeed against correct defence. This is obvious to us today but was revolutionary back then.

The school was not recognized by the chess playing populace until 1872-3. Especially so after Steinitz's success at Vienna 1873. There, he was found to be manoeuvring from side to side in a methodical search for advantage whereas others were plunging into unsound visceral attacks.

Steinitz had definite ideas regarding control of the center and the pawn formation. He had developed a strong defensive technique. It was this technique that afforded him the opportunity to concede a half-centre, provided that he incurs no pawn weaknesses, or to endure a defensive centre.

The theory of Steinitz has as its base the notion that a plan must have a reason. Previous to the Theory of Steinitz, it was believed that the reason for the plan was nothing more than the genius of the player. Successful results were due to some mysterious power possessed by the few.

Steinitz disregarded the unquestioned conventions of his fellow chessplayers and studiously examined master games covering a 30 year period. In them he found that a successful plan could be conceived in various positions and that it was the specific circumstances of the position which bore the fruit of the plan and not the player's acumen.

If players have a grand intellect then they can calculate and select the best of millions of variations with impeccable precision. This is not the case, however.

We players are mere mortals, after all, and we therefore need a different approach. We need guidelines to follow under various conditions: some being more appropriate under certain conditions and others being preferable under certain other conditions.

In order to formulate a plan, it is necessary to examine and establish an understanding of the position. The rule may briefly be expressed as: **THE BASIS OF A MASTERLY PLAN IS ALWAYS A VALUATION.**

The player who aspires to be a master must continually subject his valuation system to the test so that the deficiencies can be worked out and the system improved.

One valuation will always be based upon several subsidiary valuations and a faulty appraisal of the position can be caused by a false valuation anywhere in the valuation system.

The earlier concerns of Staunton and Paulsen, over attacks being justified only when a strategic advantage had been secured, had not escaped the at-

tention of Steinitz.

He found that such a strategic advantage might be established by the gathering of several small advantages and this was the basis of his "accumulation theory".

His maxim was: In the beginning of the game ignore the search for combinations, abstain from violent moves, aim for small advantages, accumulate them, and only after having attained these ends search for the combination--and then with all the power of will and intellect, because then the combination must exist, however deeply hidden.

The types of advantages sought by Steinitz were weaknesses in the pawn formation; the exploitation of holes and advance posts; better piece placements... sound familiar? Steinitz did specialize in the queenside majority with kings on the kingside and, encouraged by Paulsen, he refined the handling of the two bishops.

He saw that small advantages attributable to superior development were transitory and hard to maintain. Small advantages inherent in the position of the pawns are lasting.

Pawns that require the support of pieces are weaker than those requiring the support of pawns only and mobile pawns can provide a greater fight.

Steinitz added a rule to those of Philidor: *A phalanx must advance so as to be able to resume the shape of the phalanx again until its advance is no more needed.*

He also saw the role that pawns could play in the principles practised by La Bourdonnais and added this: *As a place for an advance post the square in front of a hostile backward pawn, the "hole" in the array of pawns, is most suitable, for from that post an officer can most effectively obstruct and harass the enemy, while it is at the same time safe from attack by pawns.*

He recommended the translation of temporary advantages into lasting advantages. He also stated that he who possesses the advantage must attack because the advantage will otherwise tend to dissipate. He further advised that the attack should be focused on the weakness in the enemy's position.

To the player who finds himself at a disadvantage, he recommended making concessions in the position but this should be done with maximum economy and only when provoked by the opponent. He suggests improving the worst weakness voluntarily. When defending, do not act aggressively because this violates his maxim and will be punished.

Steinitz took uncommon care over pawn play and eventually became fanatical:

A player should make no pawn moves other than those necessary for development; the unmoved pawns would retain a kind of passive mobility, the greatest number of options would be available, and no pawn weaknesses would be created.

By the 1890s, most masters had fashioned their play on the principles advocated by Steinitz. Lasker had discovered the defensive potential of a cramped position and he was the greatest defensive player of his time.

Tarrasch evolved the School

Tarrasch evolved the School of Steinitz to an important advanced stage of understanding. He concurred with the strategic significance of the two bishops and the queenside pawn majority.

He said that Steinitz had overstated the importance of pawn weaknesses. He argued that **mobility is the dominant strategic factor and that pawn weaknesses can not be exploited without mobility.**

Tarrasch was dogmatic in his application of his understanding, however. Because of the implicit loss of mobility, he rejected openings which cede a half-centre or the maintenance of a defensive centre.

The period of 1900-14 was dominated by the views of Tarrasch. Euwe dubbed this period as the years of technique and routine. He meant that the various principles were getting studied and a balanced understanding was being perfected. The most notable players at the time, who understood Steinitz better and had therefore did not follow Tarrasch, were: Capablanca, Lasker and Nimzowitch.

5] The Hypermodern School.

The 1920s saw the introduction of the ideas developed by the schools main theorists: Breyer, Nimzowitch and Reti. Its main concern was over the opening and control of the centre.

The middle-games were marshalled by the principles of Steinitz. However, since flank openings were often adopted the games therefore resembled those of the English School.

From the study of the control of the centre, an hypothesis developed: **By occupying the centre with king and queen pawns means that control over the neighbouring squares becomes difficult.** That is, if the king pawn is pushed to K4 then the Q4 and KB4 squares can more readily become weak.

The school preferred to withhold such a pawn push until the enemy commits itself in the centre and then to push pawns in accordance with the best strategy under the circumstances. Kind of a "wait-and-see" attitude.

The openings which were frequently used were the Dutch Defence, Queen's Indian Defence, Nimzoidian Defence, Sicilian Defence where Black does not play ...d5, Reti System,

Gruenfeld Defence, Alekhine Defence, and English Opening.

In closing, it is instructive to quote the founder of the Hypermodern School, Nimzowitch, who wrote: *"In the last resort position play is nothing other than a fight between mobility (of the pawn-mass) on the one side and efforts to restrain this on the other...In the case of a mobile pawn-mass we must therefore look for COLLECTIVE and not individual mobility."*

This comment more or less proclaimed that Philidor was the first of the founding fathers of the Hypermodern School and of its "modern" chess strategy.

6] The Soviet School.

The Soviet domination of chess began in the 1940s. The school, at an early stage, refined Tarrasch's concern over mobility. He had proffered that one's pawn weaknesses could not be exploited if one possessed superior mobility. The Soviets re-stated this as: **A weakness is not a weakness if it can not be attacked.**

The resultant openings practised by this school were: the Boleslavsky Variation of the Sicilian Defence wherein Black incurs a hole at d5 and the King's Indian Defence where Black weakens his pawn structure by playing c6 (this weakens d6 but imbues mobility across the entire pawn structure and thus vindicates the ideas of Philidor).

Paulsen, you should note, had invented the first and pioneered the development of the second opening aforementioned.

Essentially, the idea is that Black accepts some risk for the sake of counter-play. This idea also characterizes the Tarrasch Defence to the Queen's Gambit.

FATHER OF THE STEINITZ SCHOOL OF CHESS:

Louis Paulsen (1833-1891)

by F.A. McFaul

At New York, in 1857, he finished second only to Morphy. For 2 years, he tried unsuccessfully to arrange a match with Morphy. In NY, Morphy had thrashed Paulsen with some ease.

It was, however, Paulsen's first major tournament and had been playing chess for a very short time. Morphy felt that Paulsen was such a slow player that he simply refused to face Paulsen ever again.

The two games played by these two included a total of 64 moves and consumed 9.5 hours or approximately 9 minutes/move.

Paulsen had later realized that his destruction at the hands of Morphy was caused by his pronounced lack of opening knowledge. He sought to remedy this through a determined study.

Paulsen became an opening theoretician who possessed an inordinate amount of vision. His opening ideas were not limited to a mere single move improvement of current openings but included complete and new systems.

When all of his peers were satisfied, as White, with the Exchange Variation against the French Defence, Paulsen introduced 3.Nc3 and 3.e5 (adopted by Nimzowitch as the best answer).

He was the father of the Sicilian Defence and introduced the Paulsen Variation (what else) as well as other lines.

He saw the usefulness of the fianchetto that Staunton had earlier demonstrated and therefore introduced it to several openings.

He, accordingly, pioneered the King's Indian Defence. He created the Pirc

Defence and the Dragon Variation of the Sicilian Defence.

He introduced the "Paulsen Attack" in: the Scotch Game, the Philidor Defence and the Nimzowitch Variation of the French Defence.

He contributed lines to the Scotch Game, Four Knights Opening, and the Muzio Gambit.

He developed the Paulsen Defence to the Kieseritzky Gambit (originally suggested by Greco), a defensive system in the Evan's Gambit which is still considered as best, and one in the Anderssen Variation of the Spanish Opening.

He also introduced the Boleslavsky Variation of the Sicilian Defence (which was tried by Lasker in 1910), the Goring Gambit and the Paulsen Variation in the Vienna Game.

Despite these remarkable efforts, perhaps his greatest contributions were in the general conduct of play. While most players of the day were consumed by the fever of attack, Paulsen coolly maintained the belief that a defence was always possible, that Black could maintain the equilibrium, and that premature attacks by White must fail.

In this way, Paulsen had understood, in the 1860s, the theory that has been attributed to Steinitz.

His games frequently held defensive maneuvers that were unknown to his contemporaries. He would move pieces backwards and this usually provoked premature attacks by his opponents.

He was the first to discover and seek the advantage of the two bishops. He

would retreat and safeguard his bishops even if this incurred defensive perils.

He was, like most great masters, sceptical of unquestioned precepts. His scepticism showed when answering Morphy's open offer of pawn-plus-move odds: He wished to first consider whether such odds were a disadvantage. This reply was generally treated with derision but it can not be said to be unreasonable especially when considering Morphy's legendary attacking skill.

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A JIM DANDY WEAKPOINT

by A. Milne

Milne-Daniluk
Alberta Open 1989
Sicilian Defence

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 e6
(3...g6) 4.0-0 Nge7 5.Re1 a6 6.Bf1
(with the idea of g3) 6...d5 7.exd5
Nxd5 8.d4 cxd4 9.Nxd4 Bc5
10.Nxc6 Of6!? 11.Re2 bxc6
weakpoint:c6 12.g3! weakpoint:f4
12...0-0 13.Nd2 idea is Ne4
13...Ba7 14.Bg2 a5?! 14...e5!?,
weakpoint:a5 15.Ne4 Og6 16.c4
Nb6?! 17.b3 e5 idea:Bg4 18.Rd2
Bg4 19.Oe1 weakpoint:a5
19...Rad8?! 19...Rfd8 - diagonal a3-f8
20.h3 weakpoint: g3; 20.Ba3 Rfe8
21.Rxd8 & 22.Qxa5 advantage to
White 20...Bc8 21.Ba3 Rxd2
22.Oxd2 Re8 23.Oxa5 Nxc4!?
24.bxc4 Bd4 25.Re1 f5 26.Nd6
Oxg3 27.Nxe8+- Bxf2+ 28.Kf1
Be6! 28...Bxe1 29.Qxe1 Qxa3
30.Qxe5+- 29.Ob4 weakpoint: f8
29...c5 30.Ob3 Oh4 31.Nd6! idea:
Qb8 31...h5 32.Re2 Bd4 33.Bd5
Bxd5 34.cxd5 Og5 35.Ke1 e4
36.Nc4 f4?! 37.Rxe4 Og1+
38.Kd2 Og2+ 39.Re2 Og5 40.Of3
Kh7 1-0

THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP

by Urmila Zdenka Das

This Zonal Championship was organized by the Ontario Chess Association in the Civic Centre, Scarborough between September 15-25, 1989. The tournament was managed by four Certified Tournament Directors: Yves Fargo, Alex Knox, John Puusa, and Maurice Smith. The tournament plan was a six player double round robin.

The participants were the top six women players, two from each of the following provinces: Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec.

The tournament was exciting with a few surprises. Smilja Vujosevic defeated Nava Starr (nee Shterenberg) in the first game and took the lead in the first half of the tournament. However, in the second half she drew a couple of games and loss to Nava Starr.

Nevertheless, she captured second place with 6.5-3.5. Nava Starr won this tournament with 8.5-1.5, once again showing that she is an experienced tournament player. She will represent Canada in the 1990 World Interzonal Contest.

Third place was shared by Dianna Palamarek and Vesma Baltgailis with 4.5-5.5 each. I, despite of my absence from the chess world for about 5 years (pursuing my University studies), was able to score 4 points. Unfortunately, Diane Mongeau had to be satisfied with the last position with only 2 points. She lost too many points in time pressure.

I would like to state that the Ontario Chess Association organized this tournament in an excellent way, creating very agreeable and friendly atmosphere. They provided assistance to the participants in all possible ways.

The success of the tournament was largely due to the efforts of the T.D.'s and especially Alex Knox and Maurice Smith. I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to them.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge support and financial assistance provided by the Alberta Chess Association and its President, Len Steele.

Starr-Das
Cdn. Women's Closed Ch. 1989
French Defence
(annotated by U. Das)

1.e4 e6 2.b3 This combination is not so common in the French. It is a good move but gives little hope for initiative.
2...d5 3.Bb2 Nf6 better was an immediate c5! 4.e5 Nfd7 5.f4 c5!
6.Nf3 Nc6 7.Be2 Ob6 8.d3 Preventing c5-c4 8...Ob4+ 9.Od2
Oxd2+ 10.Nbxd2 Nb4 Threatening Nxc2 11.Bd1 d4 12.0-0 Nd5
13.Ng5 Ne3 Premature. Better was to complete development with Be7
14.Rf2 Be7 15.Nge4 Nb6 16.Nc4
Nbxc4 17.dxc4 Nxd1 18.Rxd1 0-0
19.c3 dxc3 20.Bxc3 b6 21.Rfd2
Bb7! White cannot move Rd7 because the knight is hanging 22.Nd6
Bc6 23.Kf2 Rfd8 24.Rd3 Rd7
25.Nb5 Rxd3 26.Rxd3 Bxb5
27.cxb5 Rd8 28.Ke3 Rxd3+
29.Kxd3 g6 30.a4 Kf8 31.a5 Ke8
bxa5 gives White better chances
32.Kc4 Kd7 33.Bd2 Kc7 34.a6
Kd7 35.Be3 Kc7 or Bd8 is necessary. For example, 35...h5 36.b4! cxb4?
37.Bxb6! axb6 38.a7! and White gains a queen 36.Kd3 Bd8 37.g4 Kd7
38.Bf2 Kc7 39.Ke4 Kd7 40.f5 Ke8
41.f6 Kf8 42.Be1 Bc7 43.Bc3 Kg8
44.b4 c4! A mistake would be cxb4 because 45.Bxb4 and 46.Bd6 45.Kd4
Bd8 46.Kxc4 Bc7 47.Kd4 Bb8
48.Ke4 Bc7 49.Bd4 Kf8 50.h4
Ke8 51.Kf4 Kf8 52.Kg5 Kg8
53.Kf4 Kf8 54.Ke4 Ke8 55.Be3
Kf8 56.Bc5+! Ke8! not 56...bxc5?

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLOSED & ZONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

PLAYER	OLD	PERF	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	TOTAL
N. Starr	2193	2183	X X	0 1	1 1	1 1	= 1	1 1	8.5
V. Smilja	1956	2071	1 0	x x	= =	1 0	1 =	1 1	6.5
D. Palamarek	1860	1930	0 0	= =	x x	1 =	= =	1 0	4.5
V. Baltgailis	1984	1905	0 0	0 1	0 =	x x	1 0	1 1	4.5
U. Zdenka Das	1813	1899	= 0	0 =	= =	0 1	x x	1 0	4.0
D. Mongeau	1903	1721	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 1	x x	2.0

because 57.bxc5 Ke8 58.b6 Bb8 (same result if 58...axb6 59.a7) 59.c6 Kd8 60.c7+ Bxc7 61.bxa7 and Black cannot prevent White from promoting the pawn 57.Be7 h6 58.Kf4 Bb8 59.Ke4 Bc7 60.Kd4 Bb8 61.Ke4 Bc7 DRAW

Das-Mongeau

Cdn. Women's Closed Ch. 1989
Caro-Kann Defence, Two Knights Variation

1.e4 c6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Nf3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nf6 5.Nxf6+ gxf6 6.h3 Bf5 7.d4 Qc7 8.g3 e6 9.Qe2 Nd7 10.Bg2 0-0-0 11.Be3 Nb6 12.Nh4 Bg6 13.0-0 Nd5 14.c4 Nxe3 15.Qxe3 b6 16.d5 Bc5 17.Qf3 f5 18.a3 Bd4 19.dxe6 fxe6 20.Qe2 Qe5 21.Rfe1 Qxe2 22.Rxe2 Rd6 23.Nf3 c5 24.Rae1 Bh5 25.Nxd4 cxd4 26.Rxe6 Rxe6 27.Rxe6 Rd8 28.Re1 d3 29.f3 Be8 30.Rd1 d2 31.b3 b5 32.Bf1 bxc4 33.Bxc4 Kc7 34.Kf2 a5 35.Ke2 a4 36.Rxd2 Rxd2+ 37.Kxd2 axb3 38.Bxb3 Bc6 39.Bd1 Kd6 40.Ke3 Ke5 41.f4+ Kd5 42.Bf3+ 1-0

THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP

by Dianna Palamarek

The Chief organizer was the good humoured ex-policeman, Alex Knox. He was hard-working and ran an excellent tournament, also providing the players with coffee, tea, juices, and fresh fruit every day.

This year's tournament was a Zonal with the winner therefore qualifying for the next Interzonal. It was supposed to be a ten player round robin but it was changed to a six player double round robin. Thus it became even more unlikely that anyone could finish ahead of the heavily favoured Nava Starr (nee Shterenberg).

However, Vujosevic's round 5 annihilation of Starr guaranteed that the tournament remained interesting until the end. Starr did recover and by winning their last round matchup became Canadian Women's Champion again.

The following round 5 game left me at "plus one" at the half way mark. In the second half of the tournament I faltered somewhat, perhaps due to my deteriorating physical condition (on account of her condition, she was expecting that a chess prodigy was nigh - EDITOR) but more likely due to my reluctance to study endgames in the past.

Mongeau-Palamarek
Cdn. Women's Closed Ch. 1989

Caro-Kann Defence,

Panov-Botvinnik Attack

Annotated by D. Palamarek

1.c4 c6 2.e4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.d4 e6 5.Nc3 Nf6 6.Nf3 Be7 7.Bg5 Nc6 8.c5 0-0 9.Bb5 Ne4 10.Bxe7 Oxe7 11.Ne2?! ECO gives 11.Qc2 Ng5 12.Ng5 Qg5 13.Bc6 bc6 14.0-0 e5 Keres-Alekhine 1938, as equal [With a slight advantage for White is: 11.Bxc6 Nxc3 12.bxc3 bxc6 13.0-0. This is why Boleslavski recommends that Black

play 10...Nxe7 and after 11.Rc1 b6! 12.Nxe4 dxe4 13.Ne5 bxc5 14.Rxc5 Qa5+ 15.Qd2 Qxa2 then Black will have a slight advantage-EDITOR]
11...Bd7 12.Bxc6 bxc6 13.0-0 f6 14.b4 e5 15.Re1 Perhaps better here is 15.Nd2 Nd2 16.Qd2 e4 17.Nc3 Rfe8 18.Rfe1 15...Bg4 16.Od3 Not now 16.Nd2 Nc3! or 16.Ng3 Ng5 16...Bxf3 17.Oxf3 Nd2 18.Oc3 Nc4 19.Nc1 a5 20.Nd3 e4 21.bxa5 Rxa5? Better is 21...Qc7 22.Nb2 Nb2 23.Ob2 Ra5 22.Nb2 Ra3 23.Oc1? More logical is 23.Qb4 Rfa8 24.Nc4 R8a4 25.Qb2 dc4 23...Nxb2 24.Oxb2 Rfa8 25.Re3 Oa7 26.Rxa3 Oxa3 27.Ob7 Oa4 28.g3 Ra7 29.Ob2 h6 Unnecessarily weakening the White squares around the king thus making perpetual checks a problem 30.a3 Ra5 31.Oc3? Mongeau was experiencing her usual time pressure problems. However, 31.Qb8 Kh7 32.Qc8 Ra8 33.Qb7 Qd4 34.Qa8 Qa1 35.Kg2 still leaves Black slightly better 31...Rb5 32.Oe3 Rb3 33.Oc1 Rd3 34.Ob2 Rxd4 Much better is 34...Qd4 35.Qd4 Rd4 36.a4 Rb4 37.a5 Rb7 38.a6 Ra7 + 35.Kg2 Rc4 36.Ob8+ Kh7 37.Of4 Oa8 38.a4 If 38.Rb1 Qc8 39.Rb8 Qd7 + 38...e3? Perfectly acceptable is 38...Rc5 39.Oxe3 A little better is 39.Qf5 Kh8 40.fe3 Ra4 41.Ra4 Qa4 when Black does not yet have a passed pawn 39...Rxa4 40.Rxa4 Oxa4 41.f3 Oc4 42.g4 Oa2+ 43.Kg3 Oa7 44.h4 Od7 45.Kf4 Kg8 Better is 45...d4 46.Qd3 Kg8 46.h5 Kf8 Again 46...d4 47.Kg3 d4 48.Oc1 d3 49.Kf2 d2 50.Od1 Od3 51.f4 Ke7 52.f5 Kd7 53.Kg2 Kc7

54.Kf2 Kb7 55.Kg2 Ka6 56.Oa4+ Kb7 57.Ob4+ If White returns with 57...Qd1, Black will have to play 57...Qd4 then 58...Ka6 etc. as should have been played two moves earlier 57...Kc8 58.Oa5 d1O 59.Oa8+ Kd7 60.Ob7+ Kd8 61.Oa8+ Ke7

0-1 In conclusion, I would like to thank the Alberta Chess Association for the financial assistance that was provided.

Palamarek-Baltgailis
Cdn. Women's Closed Ch. 1989
Sicilian Defence

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Nc6 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Nc3 d6 8.Be2 0-0 9.0-0 Bd7 10.Qd2 Nxd4 11.Bxd4 Bc6 12.f3 Nd7 13.Bxg7 Kxg7 14.Qd4+ f6 15.Rac1 a5 16.b3 Nc5 17.Nd5 Bxd5 18.cxd5 Qb6 19.Rc4 Rfc8 20.Rfc1 Qd8

21.Kf1 Nd7 22.Qc3 Rxc4 23.Qxc4 Nc5 24.Qb5 Kf7 25.h3 Qe8 26.Ke1 Qf8 27.Kf1 Qh6 28.Qc4 Qf4 29.Kg1 Qd2 30.Qc2 Qb4 31.Qc3 Qb6 32.Kf1 Rc8 33.Qd2 Kg7 34.Qe1 Rc7 35.Bc4 Na6 36.Bxa6 Qxa6+ 37.Kf2 Qb6+ 38.Kf1 Qb5+ 39.Kf2 Rc5 40.Rc3 Kf7 41.Qc1 Rxc3 42.Qxc3 b6 43.a4 Qc5+ 44.Qxc5 dxc5 45.Ke3 Ke8 46.Kd3 h5 47.Kc4 Kd7 48.Kb5 Kc7 49.f4 h4 50.e5 Kb7 51.exf6 exf6 52.d6 f5 53.d7 Kc7 54.d8Q+ Kxd8 55.Kxb6 Ke7 56.Kxa5 Kd6 57.Kb6 Kd5 58.a5 Ke4 59.a6 Kxf4 60.a7 c4 61.bxc4 Kg3 62.a8Q g5 63.Qf3+ Kh2 64.Qxf5 Kxg2 65.Qxg5+ Kxh3 66.c5 1-0 [Why did Baltgailis continue? I watched her play a lost Pawn vs. Queen endgame in St. John, N.B. When the end was near, she offered a draw. Her opponent confidently declined. She responded by stating that her BOYFRIEND is Kevin Spraggett and HE says that this is a draw! Her opponent seemed shaken but eventually said that he would like to see how it can be drawn. The small crowd of spectators were most pleased with the result. Zero for Vesma! Years ago, a disclaimer written by Spraggett and published by the C.F.C. referred to this person making such claims. Spraggett said that all of her claims of association with himself were not true and he warned everyone to beware should she make such claims in the future. I was surprised to witness the continuance of these false representations. Since then, it always pleases me to see another ZERO FOR VESMA! Oh, I added the second games of each report. EDITOR]

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CALGARY CHESS CLUB FALL OPEN 1989

by Bill Bentley

The 1989 season of the Calgary Chess Club began with the annual Fall Open, September 13 to October 18, which saw a respectable 32 players sign up for the six round swiss battle. The first tournament of the season is always special in that in addition to uniting friends and opponents, the summer layoff usually intensifies the desire to get back at it.

Not for all however, as some regulars missed the event such as tough guys Greg Huber (U of C Engineering, good luck!) and Roy Yearwood. On the other hand replacing them, I would like to welcome the several new faces that joined the club.

One unrated newcomer in particular will not be soon forgotten. Tony Peredo emerged as the sole overall tournament winner with an impressive undefeated record of 5 wins and 1 draw. This resulted in a tournament

performance rating of 2292 which should eliminate the need for club members to ask, "Who is Tony Peredo?"

Book prizes were awarded to the rest of the other winners as follows:

Open	Section	(over 1900)	
1st	Tony Peredo		5.5pts
2nd	B. Fegyverneki		5.0
3rd	Paul Usselman		4.5
4th	Omar Farid		4.0
5th	John Parrott		4.0

Section	2	(1700-1899)	
1st	Andrew Paduch		4.5
2nd	A. Parranas		3.0

Section	3	(1500-1699)	
1st	Tim McMurphy		3.5
2nd	Andrew Waring		2.0

Section	4	(Unrated)	
1st	Jose Managase		3.0
2nd	Kevin Elliott		2.5

In addition, special congratulations

should be conveyed to Barney Fegyverneki, Tim McMurphy, Paul Usselman, Andrew Paduch and Augustin Parranas for their performances based on significant rating improvements.

For those so inclined I provided cumulative performance ratings after each round during the tournament. I have actually thought of running a tournament where the prizes were based upon rating improvement rather than score.

This would allow players of any class to compete for first place overall as well as perhaps provide more incentive to take risks to win closely matched games. Readers reactions to this format would be appreciated.

For the non-prize winners or those who achieved results somewhat lower than was expected, the rewards are contained in the games themselves.

NAME	-- RATINGS --			1	2	3	4	5	6	Pts
	OLD	PERF	NEW							
1 PEREDO, TONY	0	2292	2292	+18 W	+15 B	+21 W	+ 2 W	= 5 B	+ 7 W	5.5
2 FEGYVERNEKI, BARNEY 1994	2285	2067	+22 W	+ 8 B	+ 6 W	- 1 B	+11 W	+ 5 W		5.0
3 USSELMAN, PAUL	1963	2093	1997	+23 B	=13 W	- 7 B	+30 W	+12 W	+ 9 B	4.5
4 PADUCH, ANDREW	1895	2008	1931	- 6 W	+29 B	= 9 B	+25 W	+14 B	+11 W	4.5
5 FARID, OMAR	2108	2166	2122	+14 W	+11 B	=12 W	+ 6 B	= 1 W	- 2 B	4.0
6 PARROTT, JOHN	2085	2065	2080	+ 4 B	+ 9 W	- 2 B	- 5 W	+22 B	+17 W	4.0
7 FLEMMING, JIM	1998	2006	2018	-13 B	+32 W	+ 3 W	+12 B	+ 8 W	- 1 B	4.0
8 SZUCS, BELA	1913	1912	1919	+20 B	- 2 W	+16 B	+23 W	- 7 B	+13 W	4.0
9 KUCZAJ, KRIS	1970	1966	1975	+25 W	- 6 B	= 4 W	+14 B	+15 W	- 3 W	3.5
10 McMURPHY, TIM	1566	1789	1625	-11 W	-14 B	+32 B	=19 W	+28 B	+22 W	3.5
11 ZWIRNER, WALTER	1936	1869	1924	+10 B	- 5 W	+17 B	+13 W	- 2 B	- 4 B	3.0
12 NAZARIAN, FARZAN	1994	1907	1981	+27 B	+17 W	= 5 B	- 7 W	- 3 B	=15 B	3.0
13 PARRANAS, AUGUSTIN	1808	1914	1836	+ 7 W	= 3 B	=15 W	-11 B	+23 W	- 8 B	3.0
14 VEILLETTE, YVES	1898	1814	1881	- 5 B	+10 W	+24 B	- 9 W	- 4 W	+23 B	3.0
15 DANILUK, JIM	2000	1891	1978	+16 B	- 1 W	=13 B	+28 W	- 9 B	=12 W	3.0
16 SKLENKA, STEVE	1726	1739	1732	-15 W	+18 B	- 8 W	+27 B	-17 B	+26 W	3.0
17 BENTLEY, BILL	1843	1804	1840	+29 W	-12 B	-11 W	+24 B	+16 W	- 6 B	3.0
18 MANAGASE, JOSE	0	1649	1649	- 1 B	-16 W	-27 B	+32 W	+29 B	+24 B	3.0
19 MILNE, ARTHUR	1900	1683	1861	=21 B	=24 W	-23 B	=10 B	+26 W	-OUT	2.5
20 ELLIOTT, KEVIN	0	1475	1475	- 8 W	-23 W	-25 B	=BYE	+32 B	+27 W	2.5
21 ODACHOWSKI, ARTHUR	2002	1982	2003	=19 W	+28 B	- 1 B	+22 W	-OUT	-OUT	2.5
22 FIX, RALPH	1778	1715	1766	- 2 B	+27 W	+30 B	-21 B	- 6 W	-10 B	2.0
23 WARING, ANDREW	1672	1693	1680	- 3 W	+20 B	+19 W	- 8 B	-13 B	-14 W	2.0
24 RUSK, BILL	1675	1672	1677	=31 B	=19 B	-14 W	-17 W	+25 B	-18 W	2.0
25 EBANKS, MICHAEL	1555	1615	1572	- 9 B	-30 W	+20 W	- 4 B	-24 W	+28 W	2.0
26 SLOOT, REINDER	1502	1546	1511	=BYE	-31 W	=28 B	+29 W	-19 B	-16 B	2.0
27 KIELY, BRUCE	1527	1556	1534	-12 W	-22 B	+18 W	-16 W	=30 B	-20 B	1.5
28 PEREDO, DEWEY	0	1557	1557	+30 B	-21 W	=26 W	-15 B	-10 W	-25 B	1.5
29 KING, JACK	1405	1394	1399	-17 B	- 4 W	=BYE	-26 B	-18 W	+32 B	1.5
30 ROBERTS, STEVE	1915	1516	1840	-28 W	+25 B	-22 W	- 3 B	=27 W	-OUT	1.5
31 BECKER, LEV	1986	1789	1977	=24 W	+26 B	-OUT	-OUT	-OUT	-OUT	1.5
32 HARKES, LEWIS	1267	1227	1247	=BYE	- 7 B	-10 W	-18 B	-20 W	-29 W	0.5

TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR: BILL BENTLEY

Such was the case for 2nd ranked John Parrott. Unfortunately, John was in the middle of moving his book business to a new locale (928 - Six Ave. S.W.) and was unable to play adjournments.

This cost him at least two games in which he resigned at adjournment time and not because of the position on the board. It also meant missing a shot at the leader, Tony Peredo. After the second occurrence I asked why would he play under these circumstances and with mixed emotions he replied, "I just like to play".

From the Director's point of view the tournament ran extremely smoothly; that means no disputes or complaints

and only the usual amount of whining and nagging was required by the T.D.

I'm sorry that there aren't any games included with this report but I get tired of trying to get players to submit them. I hope that some will show up independently.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone for their cooperation and participation and hope that all enjoyed the event.

P.S. - Steve Roberts withdrew unexpectedly from the tournament after 5 rounds in order to return home down under. Best wishes.

Tournament Director and report:
 Bill Bentley

WORLD TITLE IS NEAR

by F.A. McFaul

The Grandmasters Association (GMA) has decided to take the World Title away from the F.I.D.E. The F.I.D.E. will be given 8.5% of the purse.

The Match will be held jointly by France and the U.S.A. beginning October.

The F.I.D.E. was originally founded to administer the Olympiad. Now, due to the intolerance shown by the Grandmasters of the corruption in the F.I.D.E., it will have gone full circle. That is if the F.I.D.E. is permitted to hold the Olympiad!

DEMERS DEFEATED BY DETERMINED DEMUR

by Steve Sklenka

Sklenka-Demers

Calgary Club Ch. 1989

Queen Pawn Opening

1.d4 Nf6 2.e3 d6 3.Bd3 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.0-0 0-0 6.c3 Bg4 7.Nbd2 c5 8.h3 Bd7 9.Re1 Oc7 10.b3 Nc6 11.Bb2 Rad8 12.Rc1 a6 13.Oc2 Bc8 14.Ba1 Passive but playable 14...Rfe8 15.Bb2 b6 16.Ob1 Waiting for Black to initiate something 16...e5 Finally! 17.e4 Nh5 18.d5 Ne7 19.Bf1 Nf4 20.Rcd1 h6 21.a4 Kh8 22.Kh2 g5 23.g3 Nfg6 24.Bc1 Preparing for a potential sac on g5, if the position becomes favourable 24...Bf6 This prevents the sac and opens up g7 for the king, enabling the rooks to join in the attack. However, the move now blocks the f7 pawn and the bishop is somewhat exposed. On that account the move

should be questioned. 25.Bg2 Kg7 26.Ng1 Bd7 27.c4 Ra8 28.Oc2 Rh8 29.Nf1 Quite unusual. Five of the seven pieces are on the first rank! 29...h5 30.Ne3 Oc8 31.Bd2 Rb8 32.Rb1 After 32 moves, not a single pawn or piece has been captured or exchanged! 32...Ng8?! Black is now getting ready for the final stages of the anticipated breakthrough. However, the move is too slow. 33.Nf5+ Bxf5 34.exf5 N6e7 35.b4 35.Be4 Nh6 36.Qc1 g4 37.Bh6 Rh6 38.Qc2 would save the pawn, but Black would have the initiative 35...Nxf5 36.bxc5 dxc5 It's do or die now for White. So... 37.Bxg5! Bxg5 38.Rxe5 Ngh6 39.Be4 Kf6 It's amazing how a position can, change so quickly. All of a sudden, it's White with all the attacking chances. 40.Nf3? White, now in seri-

ous time pressure, has to play quickly. Better was 40.Qc3! Kg6 41.Nf3 Bf6 42.Nh4+ Bh4 43.gh f6 and White has a winning attack 40...Nd4 41.Nxd4 Kxe5 42.Nc6+ Kd6 43.Nxb8 Oxb8 44.Ob2 b5 45.Kg2? ab or f4 would have been better. But with time almost expired, I was glad to make a legal move without ruining the position 45...Re8 46.Bf3 The game was adjourned here 46...b4 47.Bxh5 Re5? Probably the losing move. This allows White to infiltrate Black's Queenside with the Queen where it becomes very powerful 48.f4! Bxf4 49.gxf4 Rf5 50.Re1 Kd7 51.Oe2 Od6 52.Oe8+ Kc7 53.a5 1-0 Chris is certainly capable of much more accurate play, but perhaps his game was influenced by a feeling of complacency, facing an opponent rated 480 points lower.

JUNIOR CHESS IN ALBERTA

CALGARY JUNIOR CHESS CLUB

SCHOOL'S BACK TOURNAMENT

by Ian Drummond

Our first tournament of the year, on Sept. 23, brought out 21 people, mainly regulars, from the previous year although we did have a new T.D., Jim Daniluk. Three round robin sections were played, one for Senior High, one for Junior High, and a double round robin for the Elementary section. Winners were as follows:

SENIOR HIGH: The Jain brothers, Amul & Atul out-played the field to take 1 & 2 with Chuck Mousseau third.

JUNIOR HIGH: David Huang took first followed by Danny Kiely and Kevin Salt as third.

ELEMENTARY: Terry Gil was undefeated in 10 games to take first, Stephen Drummond was second, and Blair Prescott third.

Dave Gomboc with Chuck Mousseau and Adison Chung having a play-off for second and third place.

The Junior High section was taken by Sylvester Lachowski followed by Andrew Drummond with Bev Turner third.

In the Elementary section Terry Gil again out-played the field to win undefeated but intense competition required a play-off to decide second place Grant Hofer and third place Stephen Drummond. It was nice to note that everyone in this section scored some points so no one went home totally defeated!

TRICK OR TREAT TOURNAMENT

by Ian Drummond

On Oct. 21, this tournament attracted many new players for a total of 31 participants. T.D. Jim O'Neil ran two round-robins for the Senior & Junior

High sections and a 6 round swiss for the 19 Elementary students.

The Senior High section was won by

CALGARY JUNIOR CHESS CLUB SCHEDULE

The 1989-1990 Tournament Schedule Information on any of these events is available from Ian Drummond at 288-4034

Jan.20 New Year Tourney

Feb.24 Last Chance Tourney

Mar.24 Senior High Team (of 4) Championship

Apr.21 Junior High Team (of 4) Championship

May 5 Elementary Team (of 4) Championship

Players will be grouped by strength. Some coaching and simultaneous displays may be conducted.

NEW MEMBERS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME - BRING A FRIEND

LOCATION: Basement, Wm. Castell Central Library, 616 Macleod Tr. S. Free parking at the Public School Board (kitty-corner from library)

TIME: Registration at 9:30 AM. Play begins at 10:00 AM and continues until approximately 3:00 PM, depending upon the number of players.

LUNCH: Bring a bag lunch. There is no break for lunch.

PRIZES: Prizes will be awarded and may consist of trophies, medals, books, and T-shirts.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to anyone born after 1971-01-01.

While there is no membership fee for the Calgary Junior Chess Club, membership in the Alberta Chess Association (ACA) is required at the cost of \$1.00 per year which includes its newsletter, the Alberta Chess Report. This can be acquired at the time of registration.

TOURNEY FEES: Elementary age: \$2.00 per tourney
Junior High age: \$2.50 per tourney

Senior High age: \$3.00 per tourney

THE XIOS-GEMS CHESS CHALLENGE 1990

by Rob Gardner

The Xios-Gems Chess Challenge 1990 has two major goals.

One is to help GEMS, Global Ed-Med Supplies (Canada) Inc., with its work of providing medical equipment and health education materials to Third World countries.

The second is to encourage chess playing in the hope of developing logical thought and the pursuit of excellence in Canadian youth.

The format is as follows. Each school has until January 31, 1990 to have its entry form postmarked. School championships are to be finished by the end of February.

Each school qualifies at least one student per grade to the regionals. A limited number of regionals will be held around the province in March. The

provincial play-offs will be held in Edmonton in April to determine a Provincial Champion for each grade.

Students must fund their trips to the regionals and provincial play-offs, but the Provincial Champions for each grade will have air fare and accommodation provided for the national finals which will be held in Ottawa on May 19-21, 1990.

Each student donates \$5 at the school level and, if they advance, another \$5 at the regional level.

Last year, students across the country raised over \$47,000 for GEMS. The sponsor of XIOS-GEMS CHESS CHALLENGE 1990, XIOS Systems Corporation, covers the organization costs of the tournament so that all the money donated by the students goes to helping people in the Third World.

Students interested in participating should inquire at their schools. If a student's school has not planned to participate, the student can still ask for permission to represent that school at the regional.

If a school has no information on the XIOS-GEMS CHESS CHALLENGE 1990 (which is not likely), then the school kit which contains details of the tournament and an entry form, can be obtained by writing to:

XIOS-GEMS CHESS CHALLENGE,
1500 Stanley #328,
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1R3.

Remember, the deadline for entry is January 31, 1990. For more information, phone the Alberta Coordinator, Rob Gardner, at (403) 469-4925.

Edmonton Junior Chess Club

Nancy Emack 452-4589 is looking after the EJCC so do contact her for more information about the events held at the Main Library at Churchill Square.

The emphasis is on casual games and instruction but there will likely be ladder tournaments and occasional rated events.

Open to under 18.

No membership fee but ACA membership is required.

A Little Time But A Lot Of Help!

Yes, if enough people volunteered just a little of their time to help with junior chess, it would make it a lot easier on the few who seem to get much of the work.

Won't you consider offering some of your chess knowledge to the juniors or help run a tournament or club?

If you can help, even in a small way, please let your local junior organizers and/or the ACA know what you would like to do.

Thanks in advance to all those conscientious people who are willing to help us strengthen junior chess in Alberta!

Our future will be shaped by our juniors. Without your help, how will they be guided in their task?

NEW MAG COMING!

Bigger and better than anything on the market. This new mag will be published, in Feb., by McMillan/Pergamon, it will pay 4 times what New In Chess does to contributors, and it will be edited by Gary Kasparov.

COMING EVENTS

SECOND ANNUAL 7 + 1 TOURNAMENT SERIES

These 8 tournaments are to be held approximately once per month from January to September of 1990.

This year the format shall be that each tournament will have two sections as follows: SECTION A is players rated 2000 and over; and SECTION B is players rated under 2000.

Each event will be 5 rounds in duration.

SCHEDULE: Round 1 on Friday 7:30 PM SHARP! Saturday: Round 2 at 10:00 & Round 3 at 3:30 and Sunday: Round 4 at 10:00 & Round 5 at A.S.A.P. NO WHIMPY ADJOURNMENTS! BYEs may be requested for first round ONLY. Players requesting a withdrawal will be shot.

TIME CONTROLS: Rd.1 35/90 and rd.2-5 45/120 and secondary time controls will be 20/60 for all rounds.

ENTRY FEES: Section A: \$30 & Section B: \$25. Juniors: \$20 for either section. Late fee penalty of \$3 charged on entries registered after 7:20 PM my time! Students get a \$5 discount.

DATES:

- 1] January 26-28
- 2] February 23-25
- 3] March 30-April 1
- 4] April 27-29
- 5] May 25-27
- 6] June 29-July 2 (7 rds.)
- 7] August 3-6 (7 rds.)
- 7+1] August 31-September 3 (7 rds.)

SITE: University of Calgary, MacEwen Hall, Room 205 or 206 (Any room changes will be posted on the door of 205).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: All entry fees collected, less the Tournament Continuation Fund contribution, for a particular Section will be distributed as prizes for that particular Section.

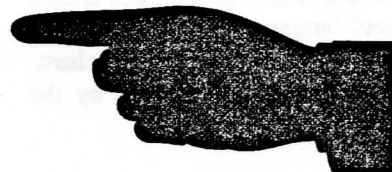
Juniors will be any entrant born after to 1971.12.31 (under 18 years old).

Section B players may enter Section A for a \$5 surcharge. All participants must have a C.F.C. membership.

First time entrants may purchase a C.F.C. participating membership (see if you like the water before you jump in!).

\$5 from each entry fee will be placed in a Tournament Continuation Fund.

**ADVANCE ENTRIES/
SUGGESTIONS/ COMMENTS/
SEND TO:** Roy Yearwood,
Apt.#122, 60 Hamlet Rd. S.W., Calgary
AB T2V 3C8 or PHONE: 252-4948
(Tues.-Sat. 9:00-5:00).



ALBERTA CHESS CLUBS

(see Junior Section for Junior Clubs)

Calgary CC

Info: Bill Rusk (phone 286-6137, or write #9, 3302-50 St NW, Calgary T3A 2C6).

Meets: New Rosedale Hall, 800-11 Ave NW. Wednesday, 7:00-11:00.

Here is the 1989/90 schedule:

Jan.10-Feb.21 CALGARY CLOSED
(R.R./7rds.) Greg Huber 286-1873

Feb.28 Grand Prix Speed Round
Three
Darse Billings 284-3799

Mar.07-Apr.18 CALGARY OPEN
(7 rds.) Brian Starkes 243-2026

Apr.25 Grand Prix Speed Round Four
Darse Billings 284-3799

May 02-June06 SPRING OPEN
(6 RDS.) Brian Toth 248-6589

June13 Grand Prix Speed Round Five
Darse Billings 284-3799

June 20 Last chess of season:
skittles etc.

Edmonton CC

Info: Mike Sekuloff, President
(phone 486-4036 or write 7913-160 St,
Edmonton T5R 2G8; note that the Club
phone number is 482-1484.

Meets: Oliver Community Hall,
10326-118 St. on Thursday evenings,
starting 6:30-7:00. Schedule of events
available at club.

Edmonton C.C. Computer

Bulletin Board

Dial 475-0027 (Sysop is Barry Bell).
The system is PC/MS-DOS but others
can access with appropriate communi-
cations software.

Fort McMurray CC

Please contact Branko Georgijevic in
Boyle -- see Northern Communities
CC listing).

Grande Cache CC

Info: Ray Gellein (827-4589); Surj
Nizzar (827-5549).

Meets: 11001 Swann Drive, Friday,
8:00 p.m.

Grande Prairie CC

Info: Phil Lefkowitz (phone 538-
1903, or write 9305-74 Ave, Grande
Prairie T8V 6G2).

Meets: St. Patrick's Community
School Library, Thursday, 7:00-10:00.

Hinton CC

Info: Bob McIntyre (phone 865-2778,
or write 270 Eaton Dr, Hinton T0E
1B0).

Meets: Hinton Municipal Library,
with "group play" on Wednesdays,
5:00-8:00, and "casual play" during
regular library hours.

MEDICINE HAT

The CLUB meets Thursday evenings
7-10 at the Public Library. More Infor-
mation: 526-4125 & ask for Jerome
Fitzgerald

Northern Communities CC

(Boyle)

Info: Branko Georgijevic (phone
689-2476, or write Box 558, Boyle T0A
0M0).

Meets: at Branko's home (call for di-
rections).

Red Deer CC

Meets: Red Deer College, Room
921, Mondays 7-11 PM.

Info: Jens Kaastrup 346-6380.

University of Alberta CC

Info: Salah Chehayeb (462-2050).
Meets Saturdays from about 10 AM to
5 PM in the Students Union Building
(SUB) on the main floor (l'express
lounge; room 142).

University of Calgary CC

Info: President and Special Events
Coordinator: Taco Van Ieperen
(phone 295-0139 or write 1311 - 56
Ave. NW, Calgary T2K 5M2).
Meets: MacEwan Hall, room 209L,
Monday and Wednesday, 12-5 p.m.
(approx.) from September to March.
Fees: UCCC membership required for
Calgary players (\$3 students and \$4
others).

**** CLUBS and ORGANIZERS ****

We ask Clubs to ensure information in
the ACR is correct (a schedule of activi-
ties would be an asset). Also, those hold-
ing "weekend" tournaments are asked to
send in DETAILS of their plans.

PARTICIPATION RULE for the 1990 ALBERTA CLOSED

A reminder to Alberta's higher-rated
players that ALL entrants in the 1990
Closed must have at least TWO partici-
pation points, obtained by playing in
ALBERTA tournaments held after the
1989 Closed and before May 1/90. (A
maximum of one participation point can
be obtained through directing.)

Most rated events in Alberta are 1/2
point each, but the following are worth 1
point each: 1800-and-Over and Under-
1800, Alta Open, Northern and South-
ern Alta Opens, Calgary and Edmonton
Closeds, and the 1989 Canadian Open.

Higher-rated players (i.e. 2000 and up)
will get a form in the mail asking them to
signify, in writing, that they wish to
enter the 1990 Alberta Closed, and must
then demonstrate that they have met the
two-participation-point requirement.

(This page was available, so I took the opportunity to be "guest Editor" and provided the following information -- L. Steele.)

1989 Annual General Meeting

The 1989 AGM was held Oct. 8 at the site of the Alberta Open, after waiting about an hour for a quorum to materialize.

After the call to order and introduction of the ACA Board members present, the Secretary (F. McFaul) read last year's AGM minutes.

The President's Address was given by Len Steele and included data such as: TD Workshops were held in three locations in the past year; the ACA had over \$1,000 net revenue last year and met all Alberta government requirements; in 1989 we received from the Alberta government a \$14,820 basic grant, \$2,000 for junior chess outreach, \$462 for TD instruction and \$3,875 for hosting the Canadian Open. Len requested that more people volunteer to be responsible for and/or help with various ACA programs!

The Treasurer's Report, given by Michael Yip, included a financial statement and some general comments.

The Planning Committee Report, given by Len Steele, stated that many programs are "continuing", with new ones added or old ones deleted from time to time.

Presentation and Discussion of Plan: Len Steele stated he would give seminars in Calgary and Edmonton to explain how the ACA works. He reviewed what is in the Profile and Plan submitted each year to Alberta Recreation and Parks ("statistics"; financial statements; various reports; evaluation of previous year; plans for next 3 years). Len felt that the ACA needs to give more emphasis to school chess, and made reference to GEMS, the National Scholastic Championship.

Amendments to the Bylaws, as sent to all members in Sept/89, were approved.

Editor of the Alberta Chess Report: Fred McFaul accepted re-appointment.

Election of Board of Directors:

Len Steele said that members of the Board must be willing to do a little extra and to accept some responsibility for portions of the ACA plan, and emphasized the need for junior chess coordinators. Elections were then held, with all positions filled "by acclamation".

President: No nominations. Mike Sekuloff, Vice-President, had stated he did not wish to become President. Len Steele, who had declined to be nominated, said he would stay on for now.

Treasurer: Michael Barkwell.

Directors: Salah Chehayeb, Rob Gardner, Tim McMurphy, Jim Van Wyck (2 years), and Arniel Frialde (1 year).

The meeting was then adjourned.

[Members of the Board who had 1 year to go on their terms are: Mike Sekuloff (Vice-President), Fred McFaul (Secretary), Ted Wilson, Ford Wong and Roy Yearwood (Directors). John Scheinich remained Past-President.]

1989 ALBERTA OPEN

(Held October 7-9 in Calgary and directed by Darse Billings.) The 1989 Alberta Open Champion is Calgary's Steven Peter, who scored 5.5 out of 6, defeating among others Tom O'Donnell and Jeff Reeve, and drawing Frialde in the last round. Reeve finished second with 5-1, beating O'Donnell along the way. At 4.5-1.5 were Arniel Frialde, Roy Yearwood and Tony Perado (the latter two shared Top Expert). (Hopefully, more details and/or games [there's one on p. 8] will be in the next ACR...)

*** U of A Open ***

April 28-29, 1990

Last year's UAO gave out around \$1,300 in awards! Room 142 of the Students Union Bldg (approx. 114 St and 89 Ave) is a great site. Register for this 5-round Swiss before 9:45 a.m. on the 28th. More details next ACR (or in a separate flyer).

The following two tournaments were co-sponsored by the ACA and the U of A CC, and directed by Craig Vokey, who provided information for the reports.

1989 ALBERTA 1800-and-OVER

Greg Huber was the class of the tournament, posting a perfect 4-0 score and finishing a full 1.5 points ahead of the field. Tied at 2.5-1.5 were Arniel Frialde, Rob Gardner, Len Steele and Kenman Wong (also top under-2000).

1989 ALBERTA UNDER-1800

The Under-1800 was more competitive, with four players tied for first, all with 3.5-0.5 scores: David Strauss, Cor Dewindt, George Heagle, and Eric Holleman. Notable performances (3-1) were also turned in by Francis Northover and Adam Wu. Favorite comment was delivered by Eric Schocat, who asked if the time control could be changed to 40 moves in 3 hours so that he could have time to think.

Special thanks to Len Steele and the ACA for their continuing support; to Branko Georgijevic for providing a homemade (wife-made?) lunch for many of the players Saturday afternoon; to Salah Chehayeb for comic relief and organizational support; to A.J. Rankel, who never got tired of setting up pieces; and to all those from "far away".

NORTHERN ALBERTA OPEN

*** February 17-18, 1990 ***

U of A, Edmonton

Format: Swiss system; 5 rounds.

Site: Room 142, Students' Union Bldg (NW corner of 114 St & 89 Ave).

Registration: 9:00-9:40 a.m., Feb. 17. CFC/ACA memberships required.

Entry Fee: only \$20 (\$15: juniors, first-time tourn. players, U of A students).

Time Control: 40/1:50 (then 15/0:30).

Rounds: Sat--10/2:30/7; Sun--9:30/2.

Director: Len Steele.

• Overall and "Class" Prizes •
Always a Popular Tournament!!