



ALBERTA CHESS REPORT

Volume 4, Number 2 March-April, 1979.

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(Editor: Chris Evans)

1979 Canadian Open Chess Championship

July 7 - July 15, 1979

Chateau Lacombe

Edmonton, Alberta

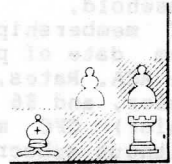
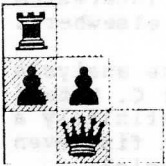
10 Round Swiss System Tournament

Class Prizes

Regional Prizes

Over \$5,000 Minimum Prize Fund

(All Entry Fees go into Prize Fund.)



PRIZE FUND

Class Prizes:

Expert, Classes A, B,
C, D, and Unrated -

First - \$100
Second - \$75
Third - \$50

(The above prizes will be raised if entry fees surpass the minimum prize fund.)

Fixed Prizes:

Top Junior - \$100 / Top Woman - \$50 /
Top Rating Upset - \$50

Regional Prizes - \$50 each to the top finisher from
Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba,
Saskatchewan, Edmonton Area, Calgary Area,
Alberta and Northwest Territories, British
Columbia and Yukon, United States, Europe, and
Elsewhere.

(A player may win or share only one prize.)

Overall:

First - \$1,000
Second - \$750
Third - \$550
Fourth - \$400
Fifth - \$250
Sixth - \$150
Seventh - \$100
Eighth - \$100
Ninth - \$50

Tournament Schedule:

Late Registration begins Saturday, July 7, 1979,
11:00 a.m., at the playing site, Third Floor, Chateau
Lacombe, Edmonton. (One half-point bye allowed
during first five rounds if director is notified prior to
round.)

First Round: Saturday, July 7, 6:00 p.m.
Second Round: Sunday, July 8, 11:00 a.m.
Third Round: Sunday, 6:00 p.m.
Rounds Four through 8: Monday through Friday,
July 9 - 13, 6:00 p.m.
Ninth Round: Saturday, July 14, 1:00 p.m.
Final Round: Sunday, July 15, 11:00 a.m.

Awards Ceremony and Buffet: Sunday, July 15,
approximately 4:00 p.m.

Accommodations:

Chateau Lacombe is offering rooms at \$37.00 single
or double occupancy. The playing site is centrally
located in downtown Edmonton, near a number of
other hotels. The YMCA and YWCA are within
walking distance. A limited number of billets will be
available if requested before June 1.

Organized by
Edmonton Chess Club

For Further Information:

Write -
Canadian Open Committee
c/o Box 119, University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E0

Or Phone - (403) 466-5383.



ENTRY FEES:

Before June 1, 1979 -

Senior \$35.00 Junior \$25.00

After June 1, 1979 -

Senior \$45.00 Junior \$35.00

All entrants must hold current membership in the Chess
Federation of Canada during the tournament. Junior category
is open to any entrant under the age of 18 as of July 15, 1979.
Rating order to be used: CFC, USCF, ELO, Northwest (U.S.).

ALBERTA CHESS ASSOCIATION.

EDITORIAL.

OFFICERS OF THE ACA.

President J. F. Schleinich.
 Vice-President D. S. Ball.
 Secretary L. C. Steele.
 Treasurer A. Clifford.
 Directors M. Frank, W. Rusk, B. Thomas,
 A. Zissos, B. Fegyvernecki
 (TAYCA rep), C. Evans (ACR Ed)

Membership Fees.
 Senior -- \$3.00
 Junior (under 18) -- \$2.00
 {valid to Dec. 31/79}

Each membership submitted should include the member's full name and address, and CFC (Chess Federation of Canada) number, if known. "Family memberships" (taken out at one time) are available at the rate of one membership at the regular cost (must be a Senior membership, if a Senior is joining), and the rest half-price. 1 Alberta Chess Report (ACR) per household. CFC memberships, which are valid for 1 year from date of purchase, can be obtained through the ACA. Rates, not including ACA dues, are \$10 Senior, and \$6 Junior. Family of a regular (not Junior) CFC member may join at half-price (without subscription to the Bulletin) provided their addresses are the same. Alberta CFC members must also be ACA members.

TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS AND ORGANIZERS

The ACR wants to announce your tournaments! Please send us full details far enough in advance for publication.

Check to see that all entrants in your rated tournaments are both CFC and ACA members for the duration of the event.

PLEASE send a copy of the final crosstable of your tournament to the ACA for publication in the ACR (tiebreak order, if possible). A written report plus some game scores would be appreciated! The quality of our report on your tournament depends very much on what you send to us.

There is still need for donations to help reduce the deficit which arose from sending Canadian teams to the Chess Olympiad. If you can help, please do so by sending your donation to us, or directly to the CFC. Thank you!

Participation rules for the Alberta Closed and the Alberta Junior Closed: All entrants in either of these two events must have at least 2 "participation points" in the year prior to each Closed (normally since the previous Closed). The following tournaments are worth 1 participation point each: Alberta Open, Northern Alberta Open, Southern Alberta Open, Calgary and Edmonton Championships, plus any other major tournaments that may be put in this category should the situation warrant. All other Alberta tournaments are worth one-half a participation point each (must be CFC rated tournaments, and matches do not count). Note that participation points are not given to dropouts. Note also that juniors may get participation points through TAYCA tournaments. TAYCA members should ask their organization for further details.

We apologise for the numerous errors in the last issue. The proof reading was done between midnight and 3 a.m., which may explain their frequency. However, this issue is much better in this regard, we believe.

Several articles have had to be postponed until the next issue, because of lack of space. In particular, the discussion promised on matters raised in the latter half of Stephen Ball's letter, which will take up some considerable space, has been left over; also a report on the over 1800 (rating) tournament in Calgary and a Peace Winter Games report have been omitted.

There are two tournaments in the near future. Bruce Thomas is organising the Edmonton Amateur Chess Championship and Canadian Open Warmup Tournament, which is to be held in Edmonton on the 12 to 13th of May. See details elsewhere in this issue. Also the Victoria Day Open is being held in Calgary, coincident with the Alberta Closed, and again interested players should see the advertisement elsewhere.

There was only one entry for the analysis competition in the previous issue. Mr C. Materi of Regina won, therefore, but was definitely a worthy winner. I wonder if anyone can find even a small mistake in his splendid analysis?

The Canadian Open is being held in your province this year! Please play (why not enter right away?) and help make it a success!

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TOP 31 ALBERTA PLAYERS BY CFC RATING

| | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------|------|
| 1. | C. Evans | Edmonton | 2159 |
| 2. | R. South | Calgary | 2126 |
| 3. | M. Rabljenovic | Calgary | 2106 |
| 4. | S. Ball | Edmonton | 2075 |
| 5. | B. Brebrich | Calgary | 2075 |
| 6. | M. Campbell | Edmonton | 2056 |
| 7. | I. Loadman | Edmonton | 2053 |
| 8. | F. South | Calgary | 2047 |
| 9. | J. Babb | Edmonton | 1995 |
| 10. | G. Campbell | Edmonton | 1964 |
| 11. | K. Kuczaj | Calgary | 1949 |
| 12. | M. Frank | Edmonton | 1944 |
| 13. | E. Rosenbloom | Edmonton | 1936 |
| 14. | A. Zissos | Calgary | 1935 |
| 15. | L. Barkwell | Calgary | 1932 |
| 16. | N. Fullbrook | Edmonton | 1919 |
| 17. | P. Allan | Calgary | 1913 |
| 18. | A. Milne | Calgary | 1913 |
| 19. | L. Steele | Edmonton | 1881 |
| 20. | D. Ariel | Calgary | 1867 |
| 21. | W. Litwinczuk | Calgary | 1864 |
| 22. | S. Klamer | Calgary | 1863 |
| 23. | F. Buenaventura | Edmonton | 1861 |
| 24. | J. MacIntosh | Calgary | 1861 |
| 25. | R. Hawkes | Calgary | 1856 |
| 26. | S. Purewal | Edmonton | 1852 |
| 27. | H. King | Edmonton | 1845 |
| 28. | R. Muskath | Calgary | 1844 |
| 29. | B. Willis | Edmonton | 1840 |
| 30. | J. Kassay-Farkas | Calgary | 1833 |
| 31. | B. Szucs | Calgary | 1833 |

The above list takes into account new ratings published in the March-April CFC Bulletin.

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from Mr. L. Steele, ACA Secretary, Edmonton.

"At one time there was a regular match between Calgary and Edmonton. It was held on Good Friday each year, in Red Deer. Unfortunately, the match "died out" in the late 60's but I am interested in recovering the ancient and venerable trophy that was held by the winner. I believe the last city to get the trophy was Calgary. Would anyone who might know the location of that trophy please try to find it, and then let me know where it is currently (write to the ACA office). Thank you."

Anyone interested in organising a revival of this match?

from Mr. J. Szpajcher, Leduc.

"I would be interested in a few paragraphs on the relative merits of the moves 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 d6, as opposed to 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 Nc6. I have read that the first score was an attempt to avoid the Richter-Rauzer attack, but I do not understand the implications."

There is no objective reason for Black to prefer either 2. ... d6 or 2. ... Nc6 and the players who show a preference are merely exhibiting a difference in taste, past experience and knowledge, or the current fashion at international level play.

The point of your question, the attempt to avoid the Richter-Rauzer attack by playing 2. ... d6, is that some (30-40?) years ago, a most popular variation of the Sicilian Defence was the Dragon variation, characterized by the fianchetto of Black's king bishop e.g. 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. d4 cd4, 4. Nd4 Nf6, 5. Nc3 d6, 6. Be2 g6, etc. However, the N on c6 is not effective in helping to make ... g6 playable for Black, as can be seen from this line where Black must play ... d6 before ... g6. Thus, in the line above, if 5. ... g6 (instead of ... d6) then White can get the advantage by 6. Nc6 dc6, (or 6. ... bc6, 7. e5 Ng8, 8. Qf3 with a big advantage) 7. Qd8+ Kd8, 8. Bc4 Ke8, 9. e5. The point is clear that Black must prevent White from playing e5, hitting the N on f6. The N on c6 does not perform this function since it can be exchanged for the N on d4; only the pawn on d6 is effective in preventing e5.

Compare the line given above with this: 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 d6, 3. d4 cd4, 4. Nd4 Nf6, 5. Nc3 g6, the modern way to play the Dragon. Black has not wasted a move with Nc6, and the position reached is quite safe for him. In the line previously given, commencing with 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, White effectively has an extra tempo and it is not surprising that instead of playing the passive 6. Be2 he can look for some way to prevent 6. ... g6. Two moves that accomplish this are 6. Bc4 and also the move attributed to Richter, 6. Bg5.

The first, often used by Fischer although known for some time, prevents 6. ... g6 because it renders ineffective the protection of the square e5 by the pawn on d6. Thus if, after 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. d4 cd4, 4. Nd4 Nf6, 5. Nc3 d6, 6. Bc4 g6? White can gain the advantage by 7. Nc6 (again!) bc6, 8. e5! and if 8. ... de5??, 9. Bf7+ followed by Qd8. So 8. ... Ng4, 9. Bf4 and White has a fine game.

The second move, 6. Bg5, prevents 6. ... g6 because of 7. Bf6 ef6, and Black's pawns are mangled forever; the pawn on d6 can be attacked from the front, and d5 is a lovely square for a White N. Therefore Black must protect the N on f6, by 6. ... e6, and subsequently develop the KB on e7 to hold the d6 pawn.

Now, if you were hoping to play the Dragon variation this would be rather annoying, but in fact after the usual quick flurry of White wins (because Black players did not know how to proceed) theory has demonstrated that Black has a perfectly good game in the Richter-Rauzer variation. It has been adopted by such players as Botvinnik and Spassky in World Championship games so one may assume that it is ok!

One may ask why Black puts his N on f6 so early, if it is only prone to be hit about by e4-e5. In fact, this idea has led to the so-called Accelerated Dragon, which to my knowledge, is the only way in which modern players combine 2. ... Nc6 with a fianchettoed KB. The line runs: 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. d4 cd4, 4. Nd4 g6, followed by 5. ... Bg7, and only later Nf6. Some illustrations that Black can do this are: (1) 5. Nc6 bc6, 6. Qd4 Nf6, 7. e5 Nd5, 8. e6 Nf6, 9. ef7+ Kf7, when White has achieved nothing-Black has the better game. (2) 5. Nc3 Bg7, 6. Be3 Nf6, 7. Nc6 bc6, 8. e5 Nd5, 9. Nd5 cd5, 10. Qd5 when White has won a pawn, but theory shows that Black has enough compensation in the open lines for his pieces (see the Encyclopedia for details).

However, Black, by delaying Nf6, has not forced White to play Nc3 blocking the c pawn. So possible is 5. c4, the Maroczy bind. The idea is to prevent Black playing ... d5 or ... b5 at some stage and thus keeping Black cramped. The idea was feared since in many games Black was simply strangled to death, but again good methods to blunt the bind have been found. Still, this is not to everyone's taste.

To sum up: if you wish to play the Dragon variation you may be well-advised to use the move order 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 d6, 3. d4 cd4, 4. Nd4 Nf6, 5. Nc3 g6, avoiding both the Richter-Rauzer and the Maroczy bind variations. However, both these two are quite playable for Black.

(Note in passing that probably no-one would play, after 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. d4 cd4, 4. Nd4 Nf6, 5. Nc3 d6, 6. Be2, 6. ... g6 but would play instead the Boleslavsky variation, 6. ... e5! when Black may well have the advantage!)

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TOURNAMENTS.

CALGARY CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.
report by J. Schleinich and W. Rusk.

The last two months in 1978 were taken up in playing for the Calgary C.C. Championship. This event takes place each year as a closing tournament in order to find out how well each club member can measure up to his fellow players. It was quite a strong tournament and played in two sections as eight round swisses. Section A had 22 players who finished as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Rob Hawkes | 1856 | +20 | -3 | +18 | +7 | |
| | | +2 | +11 | +4 | +8 | 7.0 |
| 2. Larry Barkwell | 1932 | +19 | +6 | +9 | =3 | |
| | | -9 | +7 | +15 | +4 | 6.5 |
| 3. Art Milne | 1913 | +10 | +1 | +7 | =2 | |
| | | -4 | +9 | =6 | +11 | 6.0 |
| 4. Kris Kuczaj | 1949 | =18 | +14 | +15 | =8 | |
| | | +3 | +6 | -1 | -2 | 5.0 |
| 5. Sid Belzberg | 1713 | =15 | =16 | -8 | +14 | |
| | | +17 | -10 | +9 | +6 | 5.0 |

4.5 pts. 6. W. Mueller, 7. W. Zwirner, 8. J. MacIntosh.
4.0 pts. 9. J. Parrott, 10. J. Weitman, 11. J. Kassay-Farkas, 12. D. Maguire, 13. I. Pattie.
3.5 pts. 14. B. Bentley, 15. D. Mulligan, 16. J. Way, 17. J. Bezjack, 18. E. Leong, 19. J. Solis.
2.5 pts. 20. A. Lindquist, 21. A. Marcotte.
22. K. Kelly dropped out.
The T. D. was John Schleinich.

Eleven unrated players were among the twenty four who played in section B. The eight rounds were well attended and gave good opportunity for the players to sort out the field. The following standings resulted:

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. A. Rico | 1571 | +23 | +9 | =7 | +4 | |
| | | +2 | +10 | +8 | =5 | 7.0 |
| 2. V. Taerum | 1548 | +21 | +20 | +8 | +7 | |
| | | -1 | +17 | +10 | +4 | 7.0 |
| 3. G. Beaulieu | 1379 | =6 | +12 | =4 | -10 | |
| | | +13 | =20 | +17 | +9 | 5.5 |

5.0 pts. 4. Y. Veillette, 5. R. Aguilar, 6. A. Menzel.
4.5 pts. 7. D. Enevoldsen, 8. T. Bosgra.
4.0 pts. 9. B. Starkes, 10. D. Heinzig, 11. G. Leger, 12. H. Bovbjerg, 13. W. Rusk, 14. A. Ilnyckyj, 15. L. Blitz.
3.5 pts. 16. J. Wansleben, 17. P. St.-Onge, 18. A. Shakur, 19. D. Blitt.
3.0 pts. 20. T. Lockert, 21. J. Banbur.
2.0 pts. 22. J. Henwood.
1.0 pts. 23. J. Carroll.
0.5 pts. 24. A. Clifford.
T. D. was W. Rusk.

CALGARY CHESS CLUB OPEN.
report and direction
by John Schleinich.

During the months of January and February the Calgary C. C. held its annual Calgary Open Tournament. This year forty five Calgaryans participated in the eight round Swiss contest, which was open to all. Kris Kuczaj, the highest rated player in the event, won convincingly with a full point lead on the rest of the field. The complete standings were:

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. K. Kuczaj | 1949 | +26 | +13 | +2 | +4 | |
| | | +3 | +6 | =15 | =8 | 7.0 |
| 2. L. Barkwell | 1932 | +36 | +14 | -1 | +24 | |
| | | +12 | +9 | +4 | +3 | 6.0 |
| 3. W. Mueller | 1829 | +34 | +33 | +31 | +6 | |
| | | -1 | -4 | +10 | +2 | 6.0 |
| 4. A. Milne | 1913 | +17 | +23 | +13 | -1 | |
| | | +20 | +3 | -2 | =7 | 5.5 |
| 5. D. Mulligan | 1663 | +22 | =11 | =10 | +31 | |
| | | =8 | =20 | +14 | =6 | 5.5 |
| 6. J. Kralovic | 1769 | +39 | +37 | +9 | -3 | |
| | | +14 | -1 | +21 | =5 | 5.5 |
| 7. B. Gnam | 1747 | -31 | +25 | +26 | +15 | |
| | | =16 | =8 | +12 | =4 | 5.5 |
| 8. W. Zwirner | 1777 | -14 | +27 | +23 | +32 | |
| | | =5 | =7 | +20 | =1 | 5.5 |
| 9. R. Muskath | 1844 | +38 | +24 | -6 | =20 | |
| | | +17 | -2 | +27 | +15 | 5.5 |

5.0 pts. 10. J. Fleming, 11. R. Aguilar, 12. J. Parrott, 13. A. Ilnyckyj.
4.5 pts. 14. Y. Veillette, 15. J. Kassay-Farkas, 16. M. Barkwell, 17. A. Rico, 18. J. Way, 19. J. Stone.
4.0 pts. 20. D. Maguire, 21. J. Weitman, 22. T. Bosgra, 23. J. Bezjack, 24. J. Solis, 25. A. Menzel.
3.5 pts. 26. D. Blitt, 27. G. Cooper, 28. D. Enevoldsen, 29. D. Bjolin, 30. J. Gecseg.
3.0 pts. 31. G. Beaulieu, 32. H. Bovbjerg, 33. E. Leong, 34. A. Lindquist, 35. J. Gibb, 36. P. Molnar.
2.5 pts. 37. T. Lockert, 38. I. Issa.
2.0 pts. 39. S. Schlieff, 40. J. Banbur, 41. J. Henwood.
1.0 pts. 42. J. Worsley, 43. D. Pharand, 44. L. Blitz, 45. B. Egan.

EDMONTON CHESS CLUB OPEN.
directed by S. Ball.
report by C. Evans.

The E.C.C. Open attracted 66 players this year, and with increased charges for coffee and the playing fee of \$0.75 for Seniors, we managed to pay the rental on the excellent new playing room in the Aquatic Centre. The major problem from a chessic point of view is the building's muzac which is sometimes clearly audible.

In Rd. 3 Stephen Ball defeated Murray Frank, George Raletich beat Heinz von zur Gathen, Nigel Fullbrook won over Rick Douziech, and Chris Evans scored against Gordon Campbell to leave four players with a clean score. In round five, Ball defeated Raletich and moved into a clear lead, as Fullbrook and Evans drew their game. Round six saw the lead change hands as Evans beat Ball and Fullbrook and Frank drew. Since Ball drew with Campbell in round 8, in the final round Evans needed only a draw with Ian Loadman, who had recovered from a poor start to join the leaders, to finish in clear first. The draw occurred but only after 43 moves and total extinction of chances for either player. Ball obtained an early advantage over Douziech and won to take clear second, while Gordon Campbell was clear third. Carlos Tobias, winner of Section D in the Club Championship, Art Skeel, with a welcome return to form, Murray Frank, and Ian Loadman shared 4th to 7th places. A notable result was achieved by young P. Patsula, rated 1236, who scored 5.5 and defeated tough campaigners von zur Gathen and Bruno Knudskov.

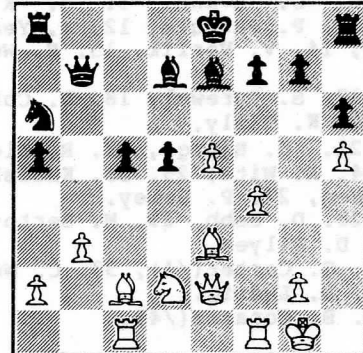
| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| 1. C. Evans | 2159 | +49 | +19 | +18 | +3 | =13 | |
| | | +2 | +9 | +8 | +4 | =5 | 9.0 |
| 2. S. Ball | 2075 | +55 | +30 | +8 | +4 | +9 | |
| | | -1 | +13 | =3 | +10 | +14 | 8.5 |
| 3. G. Campbell | 1964 | +57 | +21 | +22 | -1 | +7 | |
| | | +19 | =4 | =2 | +13 | +8 | 8.0 |
| 4. M. Frank | 1944 | +50 | +24 | +10 | -2 | +22 | |
| | | =13 | =3 | +16 | -1 | +15 | 7.0 |
| 5. I. Loadman | 2053 | +52 | -31 | -44 | +39 | +32 | |
| | | =26 | +25 | +30 | +11 | =1 | 7.0 |
| 6. A. Skeel | 1630 | +59 | =33 | -32 | +38 | +21 | |
| | | =15 | +12 | -9 | +17 | +13f | 7.0 |
| 7. C. Tobias | 1645 | -40 | +61 | +45 | +46 | -3 | |
| | | +22 | -30 | +31 | +16 | +18 | 7.0 |

6.5 pts. 8. I. Drummond, 9. G. Raletich, 10. Birger Knudskov, 11. K. Sawyer, 12. V. Verlik. 6.0 pts. 13. N. Fullbrook, 14. R. Douzich, 15. K. Tilly, 16. F. Borloi, 17. A. Berberakis, 18. G. Kosinski, 19. B. Thomas, 20. D. Balsillie. 5.5 pts. 21. W. Franiel, 22. E. Culham, 23. R. Bath, 24. D. Harvey, 25. P. Patsula, 26. R. Patsula, 27. W. Hennig, 28. J. Cej, 29. Bruno Knudskov. 5.0 pts. 30. J. Keresztes, 31. B. Goude, 32. H. von zur Gathen, 33. J. Vandenberg, 34. V. Celino, 35. L. Connolly, 36. P. Beley, 37. K. Beaulieu. 4.5 pts. 38. S. Marsden, 39. G. Wilkinson, 40. G. Steele, 41. K. Affek, 42. J. Atzesberg, 43. D. Klaehn, 44. P. Mielke. 4.0 pts. 45. R. Hein, 46. H. Bjorge, 47. S. Bennell, 48. J. Toutant, 49. S. Quigg, 50. K. Lauterwald, 51. F. Wosar. 3.5 pts. 52. G. Olynyk, 53. S. McLellan, 54. J. Potocska, 55. P. Phelan, 56. R. Fortune(/8). 3.0 pts. 57. G. Glazebrook, 58. R. Bowland. 2.5 pts. 59. E. Page, 60. R. Pietrzak, 61. L. Day(/8). 2.0 pts. 62. P. Razeau(/8). 1.5 pts. 63. N. Balenko(/7). 1.0 pts. 64. B. Krick(/5). 0.5 pts. 65. J. Ginter. 0.0 pts. 66. W. Johnson(/4).

C. Evans - S. Ball.

1. e4 e6, 2. d4 d5, 3. Nc3 Bb4, 4. e5 c5, 5. Bd2 cd4, {The 5. Bd2 line against the Winawer defence is quite well motivated, and avoids the doubled pawns on c2 and c3 which provide Black with counterplay. One of White's hopes in this variation is to reach an endgame with the only pieces remaining being the Black queen bishop and a White knight, when the "bad" state of the bishop should give White a very favourable ending. An example of this strategy succeeding is C. Evans - D. E. Lloyd, London, 1971, which went: 5. ...Nc6, 6. Nb5 Bd2+, 7. Qd2 Nd4, 8. Nd4 cd4, 9. Nf3 Qb6, 10. Qd4 Qd4, 11. Nd4 a6, 12. 0-0-0 Ne7, 13. f4 Bd7, 14. Bd3 Nc6, 15. Nf3 Nb4, 16. a3 Nd3+, 17. cd3 Ba4, 18. Rd2 Rc8+, 19. Kbl Ke7, 20. b3! Bd7, 21. Rcl, and after the rooks came off White won the ending by breaking through with the king on the queenside. However, 5. Bd2 is a bit slow to give White real prospects for an advantage if Black plays 5. ... Ne7. The move played, cd4, is supposed to give White a small plus} 6. Nb5 Bf8, {As far as I know 6. ... Bf8 has not been played in a master game. It avoids the exchange of Black's good bishop for White's bad one and defends g7 against Qg4 by White. Still, it can hardly be said to help Black's development.} 7. Nf3 Nc6, 8. Nbd4 {Possible is 8. Bd3 Qb6, 9. a4 which Ball thought the best. I wanted my pawn back.} 8. ... Ne7, 9. Bd3 Ng6, 10. Nc6

{If 10. Qe2 then Nge5 wins a pawn. So Black has gained a success in that his centre is strengthened; on the other hand, he still has only one piece developed, and that is exposed to attack from the h pawn.} 10. ... bc6, 11. Qe2 Be7, {This does not prevent h4, so maybe preference should be given to 11. ... Bc5.} 12. h4 Qb6, {If (i) 12. ... Nh4, 13. Nh4 Bh4, 14. Qg4+-, or (ii) 12. ... Bh4, 13. Nh4 Nh4, 14. Qg4 Ng6, 15. Bg6 fg6, 16. Rh7 with a virtually won position.} 13. h5 Nf8, {Both players were of the opinion that after 13. ... Qb2, 14. 0-0 Nf8, 15. Rfbl the open file is of more value than the pawn.} 14. 0-0 Nd7, 15. c4 Nc5, 16. Be3 Qb7, {Black is playing very well, and has recycled his knight to an active square, and now uses the queen to defend the kingside (see move 28!)} 17. Bc2 a5, 18. b3 h6?, {Dubious, since now Black can never castle on the kingside because of Bc5 and Qd3.} 19. Racl Na6, {White had been hoping to break through with the rooks on the queenside, but now realized that Ball had very nicely achieved a bind in this area (on the black squares). Since the centre is blocked, there's only one thing to do!} 20. Nd2 Bd7, 21. f4 c5, {A little bit of desperation. However, the threat of f5 is very strong, and because of 18. ... h6?, Black cannot play g6 to prevent it. I too felt a little unsure of my position, since if Black is allowed time to play d4 and then feed his pieces into the open lines, he will have a good game. Thus, if 22. f5 d4, 23. fe6 Be6, 24. Be4 Qa7, 25. Bf4 0-0-0, or 22. f5 d4, 23. Bf2 ef5, 24. Bg3 Qc8, and Black has stolen the initiative. White is better developed, so on principle opens the position.} 22. cd5 ed5,



23. f5 {It seems this exchange sac. is quite sound, although I could not calculate much.} 23. ... Bb5, 24. Qg4 Nb4, 25. Bbl Bfl, 26. Rfl Bg5, {Black swaps a piece whose presence is rather a handicap to him. Still, White wins a pawn, and the h pawn becomes a major threat.} 27. Bg5 hg5, 28. Qg5 Qe7, 29. f6 {After Qg7 0-0-0, Black is doing well; thus 30. e6 Rh5 with a counterattack.} 29. ... gf6, 30. Rf6 Ra6, {If 0-0-0 then either 31. a3 or 31. Bf5+ Rd7, 32. Qg7 Rf8, 33. h6.} 31. Nf3 d4, {Among the threats were 32. h6, 32. Qf5, and 32. a3 followed by 33. Bd3. Black goes to exchange queens, but gets a lost endgame.} 32. a3 Rf6, 33. ef6 Qe3+, 34. Qe3 de3, 35. ab4 Rh5, {Otherwise 36. g4.} 36. ba5 Rd5, 37. Bc2 {The only move!} 37. ... Rd6, 38. Kfl Rf6, 39. Ke2 {Better is Bd3 to preserve the a pawn.} 39. ... Ra6, 40. Ke3 Ra5, 41. Bd3 Ra2, {The position is easily won. White forces the f pawn to f6, and then puts the N on e4, attacking two pawns. One of them falls.} 42. g4 Ke7, 43. Bc4 Rg2, 44. Kf4 f6, {Otherwise White could force this with Ng5.} 45. Nh4 Rh2, 46. Nf5+ Kd7, 47. Ng3 Resigns, as Ne4 follows.

NORTHERN ALBERTA OPEN.
directed by Ian Loadman.

The first major tournament of the ACA in 1979 was won by Nigel Fullbrook in crushing style. He sacrificed material in each one of his games, and only against Rob Hawkes was there some doubt that the sacrifice was sound. In particular, he demolished both Chris Evans and Bob South with games in which, after a period of manoeuvring in which he showed a better understanding of the position than his opponents, he unleashed a withering attack. Stephen Ball took second place. He must have been inspired by Fullbrook in the 4th round, sacrificing three pawns against Bob South to obtain a strong attack which compelled Bob to give up his Queen for various minor pieces. Stephen apparently missed a win in the subsequent play and a draw resulted. In the final round, Stephen beat Evans with ease to take clear second.

Both Ron and Peter Patsula, and Zoltan Sykora had good results. The program, A. Wita, lost a game by default(!) when the system was out at the time set down for the 4th round.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. N. Fullbrook | 2002 | +21 | +16 | +3 | +8 | +5 | 5.0 |
| 2. S. Ball | 2075 | +19 | +25 | +13 | =5 | +8 | 4.5 |
| 3. R. Hawkes | 1740 | +36 | +6 | -1 | +21 | +9 | 4.0 |
| 4. M. Frank | 1911 | +22 | -10 | +20 | +18 | +12 | 4.0 |
| 5. R. South | 2078 | +15 | +23 | +12 | =2 | -1 | 3.5 |
| 6. R. Patsula | 1492 | +7 | -3 | +23 | =17 | +19 | 3.5 |
| 7. Z. Sykora | 1496 | -6 | +32 | +11 | =13 | +17 | 3.5 |

3.0 pts. 8. C. Evans, 9. H. King, 10. J. Keresztes, 11. P. Patsula, 12. I. Yearwood, 13. G. Raletich, 14. V. Verlik, 15. F. Wong, 16. T. Glowski.

2.5 pts. 17. S. Purewal, 18. D. Cokleski, 19. K. Affek, 20. K. Tilly.

2.0 pts. 21. H. Bjorge, 22. R. Slood, 23. G. Kosinski, 24. A. Wita, 25. Br. Knudskov, 26. H. von zur Gathen, 27. P. Beley.

1.5 pts. 28. D. Babb, 29. M. Bertovic, 30. A. Kruger, 31. D. Bilyea.

1.0 pts. 32. G. Carter(/4), 33. C. Wong, 34. R. Gardner, 35. D. Ludwig.

0.0 pts. 36. B. Corazza(/4).

R. South - N. Fullbrook.

1. e4 d6, 2. d4 g6, 3. c4 Bg7, 4. Nc3 e5, 5. Nf3 Nc6, 6. d5 Nce7, 7. Be2 f5, 8. 0-0 Nf6, 9. Bg5 h6, 10. Bf6 Bf6, 11. b4 0-0, 12. Nd2 f4, 13. Bg4 a5, 14. ba5 Ra5, 15. Nb3 Ra8, 16. c5 h5, 17. Bc8 Nc8, 18. Qd3 Be7, 19. c6 bc6, 20. dc6 Qe8, 21. Nd5 Bd8, 22. Rfcl g5, 23. Nd2 g4, 24. Qb3 Qe6, 25. Ne7+ Kf7, 26. Nc8 Rc8, 27. Ne4 Kg7, 28. f3 Be7, 29. Qd3 Kh6, 30. Qd5 Qg6, 31. Kh1 Rg8, 32. Rc2 Rg7, 33. Re2 Rcg8, 34. Nd2 h4, 35. fg4 Qg4, 36. Qd3 Qh5, 37. h3 Rg3, 38. Nf3 Qe8, 39. Rcl Qc8, 40. Qb3 d5!, 41. ed5 e4, 42. Re4 Rh3+, 43. Kgl Rg2+, 44. Kg2 Qg4+, and White lost on time. (0-1)

S. Ball - G. Raletich.

1. d4 d5, 2. c4 c6, 3. Nf3 Nf6, 4. Nc3 dc4, 5. a4 Nd5, 6. e4 Nc3, 7. bc3 b5, 8. Ne5 e6, 9. h4 Bd6, 10. f4 Be5, 11. fe5 Bb7, 12. Qg4 g6, 13. Be2 h5, 14. Qf3 a6, 15. Bg5 Qc7, 16. 0-0 Rh7, 17. Qf6 Qd7, 18. Radl Ra7, 19. g4 Bc8, 20. d5 Qe7, 21. Qf2 Qc7, 22. de6 resigns, since if 22. ...Be6, 23. Rd8+ Qd8, 24. Qa7. (1-0).

BLACK KNIGHT CHESS CLUB SPRING OPEN.
report from Bill Rusk.

The Black Knight C.C. held a six round "Spring Open" tournament from Feb. 27 to April 3rd. Sixteen players participated and Imlach Yearwood won a very conclusive first with 5.5 pts. Jim Weitman, Yves Veillette, Jamie Solis and Mike Glasser shared a four way tie for second place with four points each.

Eight of the players formed the "B" division (under 1400). Mike Glasser earned first with Bill Rusk and Waclaw Struszynski tying for second.

Imlach Yearwood writes: "Over the last six weeks, starting March 6th and ending April 4th, I had the good fortune to play in this tournament. My result was a great success, not particularly from the scoring standpoint but more so from the opening standpoint. As a lot of us know, the crosstable does not tell us anything about the tourney except the score, so I append two of my games from the Open, one a draw and the other a game I perhaps should have lost. (The second will be given next month. Ed) The tourney itself was ably run by Bill Rusk, and the site was satisfactory despite the presence of round tables. I am eagerly awaiting the next tourney."

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. I. Yearwood | 1805 | +12 | +4 | +13 | =2 | +3 | +6 | 5.5 |
| 2. J. Weitman | 1604 | +5 | +3 | =10 | =1 | =6 | =4 | 4.0 |
| 3. Y. Veillette | 1492 | +8 | -2 | +11 | +10 | -1 | +7 | 4.0 |
| 4. J. Solis | 1549 | +16 | -1 | =6 | +13 | +10 | =2 | 4.0 |
| 5. M. Glasser | 1340 | -2 | -8 | +15 | +11 | +13 | +10 | 4.0 |

3.5 pts. 6. J. Stone, 7. W. Rusk, 8. W. Struszynski.

3.0 pts. 9. P. Zingeler.

2.5 pts. 10. P. Smithwick, 11. H. Krause.

2.0 pts. 12. L. Perpina, 13. V. Taerum.

1.5 pts. 14. H. Bovberg,.

1.0 pts. 15. L. Harries.

0.5 pts. 16. R. Slood.

J. Weitmann - I. Yearwood.

1. Nf3 d6, 2. g3 e5, 3. Bg2 e4, 4. Nd4 c5, 5. Nb3 f5, 6. 0-0 Nc6, 7. d3 Nf6, 8. Bg5 Be7, 9. Nbd2 0-0, 10. c3 d5, 11. Bf6 Rf6, 12. de de, 13. Qc2 Ne5, 14. Radl Qe8, 15. h3 Qb5, 16. f3 e3, 17. f4 Nf7, 18. Nf3 Be6, 19. Ncl Nd6, 20. Ng5 Kh8, 21. Ne6 Re6, 22. Rd5 Rf8, 23. Nd3 Ne4, 24. Be4 fe, 25. Ne5 Rh6, 26. Rfdl Rh3, 27. Kg2 Rh6, 28. c4 Qe8, 29. Qe4 Qh5, 30. Ng6+ Qg6, 31. Qe7 Kg8, 32. Qf8 Kf8, 33. Rd8+ Kf7, 34. R(1)d7+ Ke6, 35. Rd6+ Kf5, 36. Rg6 Rg6, 37. Rd5+ Ke4, 38. Rc5 Rd6, Drawn. It seems that 37. Kf3 is winning for White.

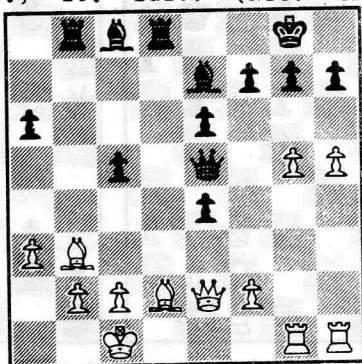
CANADIAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

ROB HAWKES reports:

"As Andrew stated in the January issue of the ACR, neither he nor I were satisfied with our results in the 1978 Canadian Junior Closed. I finished with 3.5 pts. out of 11, the same score as Andrew attained in 1977. The main differences in the two tournaments was that there were only ten rounds in 1977 as well as a better class of players. I offered a draw in a won position against Findlay, and lost a won game against Pajak in time trouble with a three move repetition available. My following game against Barbeau shows how an expert takes advantage of faulty opening play and an insipid middlegame strategy.

R. Hawkes - S. Barbeau.

1. e4 c5, 2. d4 cd4, {Basically the only move.}
 3. Nf3 {Inviting 3. ...e5?! when 4. c3! dc3, 5. Nc3 Nc6, 6. Bc4 gives White a very good game.}
 3. ... Nc6, {Unfortunately, everyone plays this.} 4. Bc4 {Still hoping.} 4. ... e6, 5. Nd4 Nf6, 6. Nc3 d6, {It is now a typical Sicilian Sozin.} 7. a3!? {This is a little known line of the Sozin. In theory it gives the Bishop a retreat square but in practice it loses time.}
 7. ... Be7, 8. Be3 a6, 9. Qe2 0-0, 10. 0-0-0?! {a3 and 0-0-0 do not mix, as was demonstrated to me in round three; Hawkes - Leveille, 0-1 in 31 moves. This goes to show some of us don't learn by mistakes.} 10. ... Qc7, 11. Nc6 {This is probably an error.} 11. ... bc6, 12. g4 {White must attack as quickly as possible.} 12. ... d5, 13. Bb3 Ne4, 14. Ne4 de4, {Black now has a clear if not winning advantage.} 15. h4 c5!, {Black plays c5 for the second time this game and prevents the manoeuvre Bd4, followed by Bc3, a very strong post which would aid attack as well as defence. Bd2 followed by Bc3 should be played as soon as possible.} 16. g5 Rb8, 17. h5 Qe5! {In centralizing his queen Black defends the kingside and threatens a5 and then a4.} 18. Rdg1? {White defends the g pawn, which he'd be better without, and leaves the d file wide open. Better was Bd2!..} 18. ... Rd8, {Of course.} 19. Bd2?! {Nice try, but too late.}



19. ... Rd2!!, 20. Qd2 {20. Kd2 isn't much better. For example, 20. ... Qb2! threatens Rb3 and if the king moves there are these possibilities:

1. 21. Ke3? Rb3+! and (i) 22. Ke4 Qd4+, (ii) 22. Kd2 Rd3+!, (iii) 22. Kf4 e5+, 23. Ke4 Qd4+, or (iv) 22. cb3 Qc3+, 23. Kf4 e5+, 24. Ke4 Bb7+, 25. Kf5 Qd4 and mates or, in this line, 23. Ke4 Bd6!, 24. Qd3 Qe5+, 25. Kf3 Bb7+, 26. Kg4 f5+! and wins.

2. 21. Kd1 (or Ke1) Bb7, threatening 22. ... e3, -+.

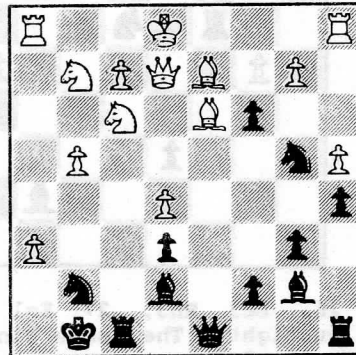
After 20. Qd2, there followed:} 20. ... c4, 21. f4? {Although 21. Bc4 is better, 21. ... Ba3! smashes Whites position, netting two pawns for the exchange as well as a strong attack.} 21. ... ef3, 22. Re1 Qb5, 23. Rhg1 {If Bc4 then Qb2+ 24. Kd1 Qal+, 25. Qcl Rbl -+. White should have resigned.} 23. ... cb3, 24. c3 Qf5, and White did resign a few moves later. 0-1.

"On the lighter side I feel that the experience I have gained will be of great benefit to me in the future. I hope to qualify this year with the idea of redeeming myself and gaining more experience, with my sights set on 1981., my last year. In closing, the junior not yet mentioned but certain to be a dominating force is 15 year old Robert Graham of Saskatoon. He tied for sixth place with Andrew and destroyed me over the board in 17 moves with the "quiet" English opening."

Readers may remember that in last month's edition of the ACR we gave a position from the game BELLE - CHESS 4.7 which was played in the North American Computer Chess Championship, 1978. The position was quite complicated and readers were encouraged to analyse the possibilities, send these to the ACR, and perhaps win a small prize. The winning entry, indeed the only entry, was received from - wait for it! - Mr. Curtis Materi, of Regina. Possibly the position was too difficult for some readers, or perhaps modesty was a factor. In any case, I am certain that readers who take the time to play through Mr. Materi's work will be delighted with the many beautiful lines he has discovered. He has truly achieved a work of art. His analysis runs:

"White, to move, has three pieces hanging; Black only one. This would tend to suggest that if White cannot find extraordinary defensive resources, and if he cannot break through on the kingside, then he will lose. Certain possibilities for White will be examined in detail, others will be given only a cursory glance. Thus 22. N(either)-h4 is met by 22. ... Bh4 and the White mating setup (White pawn on h7, N on g6, R on h1, and Black king on h8) will never materialise.

Certain White bishop moves lose immediately. For instance, 22. Bc4 Bf3, 23. hg7 cd2+, 24. Qd2 Qd2+(simplest), 25. Kd2 Rfd8+ and 26. ... Bg2. The moves 22. Bc2, 22. Bb1, and 22. Bg6 also succumb, in a similar fashion, to 22. ... Bf3. There are only three White bishop moves to consider; namely, 22. Be4, 22. Bf5, and 22. Bh7+. These will be considered in turn, along with 22. hg7, and it will be found that this last move and 22. Be4 are the critical lines.



A. 22. Bh7+.

22. Bh7+ Kh7, 23. hg7+ Kg7, 24. Bh6+ Kg8, 25. Bf8 Qf8!, (not 25. ... cb2, as suggested by M. Campbell, since the pawn on c3 is most useful). White is now lost, since 26. Rh3 is met by 26. ... Ba6, winning the White queen (the point of keeping the pawn on c3.) {Ed.- if 27. Qe4 or Qd1, then 27. ... Nd3+} In this line if 26. Qc4, then 26. ... Nc2+, 27. Kd1 (27. Ke2 or Kf1, then Ba6.) 27. ... Qf3+, 28. Kc2 (or 28. Kc1 Bg5+, 29. Kbl Ne3+) 28. ... Be4+, winning the white queen. One last try for White: 26. Nfh4 Ba6, 27. Ng6 Be2, 28. Nf8 Bf3, 29. Ng6 Nc2+, 30. Kf1 Nal, 31. Ne7+ Kg7, 32. bc3 Re8, winning the knight{!}.

B. 22. Bf5

22. Bf5 Nf5, 23. gf5 (if 23. bc3, then 23. ... Ng3 wins nicely.) 23. ... Ba6! -+. If here 23. 0-0-0 Bf3, 24. Qf3 cd2+, 25. Rd2 Bg5-+.

C. 22. Be4.

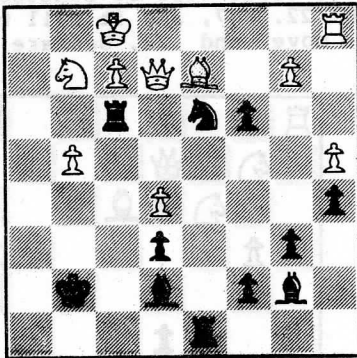
22. Be4 Be4 (virtually forced, since if 22. ... Ba6 there is 23. Qe3 Rf3, 24. Bh7+ forcing mate.) 23. Qe4 cd2+!

(Why does this seemingly obvious move deserve an exclamation mark? Perhaps because it is not so obvious after all. Black would dearly love to play 23. ... Rf3 if only for its aesthetic value. The only drawback to this move appears to be the following: 23. ... Rf3, 24. bc3 Nd3+, 25. Kf1 Qd5, 26. Qd5 (forced) 26. ... Rf2+, 27. Kgl ed5, 28. hg7 (if 28. Be3, then 28. ... Re2 wins a pawn.) 28. ... Kg7, ((28. ... Rd2 is a fascinating line. Viz. 29. Rh8+ Kg7, 30. Ra8 Ne5 {or 30. ... Bc5+, 31. Kh1 Nf2+} and all White's pieces are tied up and his pawns are weak. I don't think Black can lose this position, but he may not be able to make progress either.) 29. Rd1! Bc5, 30. Be3 Ra2, (30. ... Raf8, is tempting since if 31. Bf2 Nf2 wins, but 31. Bh6+ gives White the advantage.) 31. Rd3 (more or less forced.) 31. ... Ral+, 32. Kh2 Rh8+, 33. Kg3 Rahl, 34. Rd5 and it is not clear who is winning.)

Returning to the position after 23. ... cd2+, then 24. Kdl (if 24. Nd2 then 24. ... Nd3+, 25. Kf1 Rf2+, 26. Kgl Bc5, 27. Ne3 Rf4 -) 24. ... Ne8!, setting up a formidable defensive structure. e.g. 25. Nd4 (or else Black plays Qd3) 25. ... Qd5 and White can resign, as if 26. Qd5 Nd5, with a safe king and extra material, and if 26. Qg6+ Kh8, 27. Qe6 Qd4, 28. Qe7 Qg4+, etc.

D. 22. hg7.

22. hg7 Nd3+, 23. Kf1 Rf3!, 24. Rh8+ Kg7, 25. Rd8 Rd8, and White's position is lost!



- i. 26. bc3 Rh3, 27. Kgl (forced) Rdh8, winning outright. The same line wins against 26. Bc3 or 26. Bel.
- ii. 26. Be3 Rh3 27. f3 (or f4) Bf3, 28. Qc2 Rh1+, 29. Bgl Bc5 -+.
- iii. 26. Bcl Rh3, 27. Qc2 Bf3, -+
- iv. 26. Nf4 Nf4, 27. Bf4 Rh3, forces a quick win e.g. 28. f3 Rf3, 29. Kel Bh4+.) There are other moves but White loses repeatedly to the same manoeuvre. Therefore ...
- v. 26. Qf3 Bf3, 27. Bc3 Rh8, 28. Kgl Nf4, -+, or here 27. Be3 cb2, 28. Rbl Rh8, 29. Kgl Bc5 zugzwang -+.

There are no other moves of consequence to be played for White; the conclusion must be that Black has a won game.

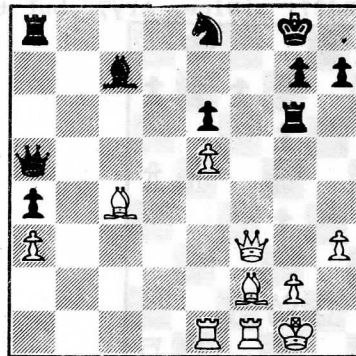
"I am not going to mention how much time I spent analysing this position, but I will say that I am glad to finally send this work off. For the longest time I thought 22. ... Ba6 refuted the Be4 line until I discovered the note to 22. ... Be4. In fact, that refutation (i.e. Ba6) had made up the bulk of my analysis with some truly beautiful lines. I guess it doesn't really matter how much time one has to look at a given position; some things will always escape us. I only hope I haven't left similiar gaps in the finished product."

The first position this month has a small story to go with it. In a game published in the Soviet magazine "64" the continuation was 37. Bd4 which won after 37. ... Nf6, 38. ef6 Rg3, 39. Be6+ in what was obviously a time scramble. However, Art Milne of Calgary found a much more direct continuation for White, which was published in a succeeding issue of the paper. Can you find it?

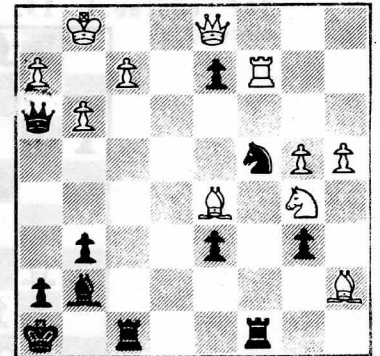
Position #2 is from a game in which Prof. Tony Marsland's program, Wita, played White. Black, to move, has at least two winning continuations.

The third position has as its solution a line of only three moves! It is a position won with great elegance by Nimzovich. The fourth puzzle also has only three moves in the main variation, but is from a book of studies by Troitzky. It may be of some help if you are given the hint that a major theme of this great composer's creative work was how powerful pieces can be trapped on a relatively open board (domination). White to move and win in both of these.

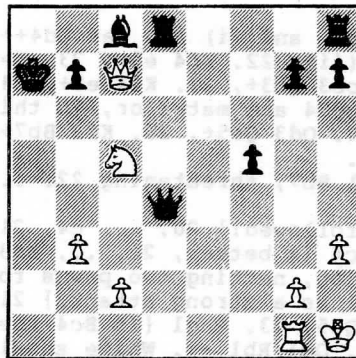
#1.



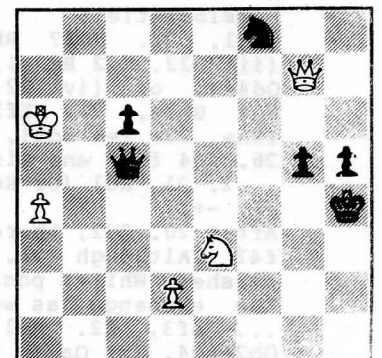
#2.



#3.



#4.



SOLUTIONS TO "TEST YOUR CHESS".

- #1. 37. Qf8+! Kf8, 38. Bc5+ Kg8, 39. Rf8 mate.
- #2. Played was 26. ... Rf2, 27. Kf2 Qh2+, 28. Kf3 Rf8+, 29. Bf7 Rf7+, 30. Ke4 Qg2+, and mates shortly. Another winning line is 26. ... Ne3, threatening, inter alia, 27. ... Qf1+, 28. Qf1 Nf1. If 27. fe3 Rf1+ does the trick.
- #3. 1. c3 Qc3, (Qg1+ lasts longer) 2. Nd7!! Qc7, 3. Ral+, and mate.
- #4. 1. Qb2! This threatens 2. d4, followed by 3. Qh2 mate. If Black makes a hole on g5 for his king with 1. ... g4, then on 2. d4, he finds that the only move to save his queen from capture is 2. ... Qg5