

# ALBERTA CHESS REPORT

Volume 10, Number 2

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(Editors: I. Loadman & L. Steele)

\* 1985 \* CANADIAN \* OPEN \* CHESS \* CHAMPIONSHIPS \*

## JULY 13-21

Edmonton Convention Centre, Salons 10 - 14

\$7,000 Prize Fund, based on 150 entries  
(minimum 90% of entry fees returned as prizes)

Entry Fee: \$50 regular/\$35 junior (born after  
Sept. 1/67)

\$65 regular/\$50 junior (if obtained  
after June 1)

so enter in advance

Time Control: 40 moves/2 hours, then 20/hour

### Schedule of Rounds

Late Registration: 11 am - 1 pm Sat. July 13

Opening Ceremonies: 4:30 pm Sat. July 13

Round 1: 5:00 pm Sat. July 13

Round 2: 10:00 am Sun. July 14

Round 3: 5:00 pm Sun. July 14

Rounds 4-8: 6:00 pm Mon. to Fri.

Round 9: 5:00 pm Sat. July 20

Round 10: 11:00 am Sun. July 21

(weekday rounds are all in the evening for  
convenience of Edmonton and area residents)

Byes: One half-point bye is allowed in rounds  
1-6 if the T.D. is notified in writing  
at least 12 hours before the scheduled  
start of the round.

*NO SMOKING IN THE TOURNAMENT ROOM*

A good selection of books and equipment will  
be on sale during the tournament.

Watch the 1985 Canadian Closed, with some of  
Canada's top players fighting it out.

1985 Canadian Open Speed Chess Championship  
will be held on Saturday, July 20.

CFC Annual Meeting will be held during the  
during the July 17 - July 19 period.

Grandmaster Abe Yanofsky, who is playing in  
the Open, will give a simultaneous display on  
20 boards on Saturday, July 13 at 10 a.m. The  
fee to play is \$15 in advance (you can also  
register on site at 9:30 am for \$10 and hope  
a spot is still available -- don't count on  
that!). Look for notices of other special  
events staged during the course of the Open.

### *Sample Prize Fund* (based on 150 entries)

Open	Classes
1st -- \$1000	Expert
2nd -- 800	A/B/C/D
3rd -- 600	each
4th -- 400	1st -- \$350
5th -- 300	2nd -- 200
6th -- 200	
7th -- 100	Unrated: chess computer
8th -- 100	(value \$300+)
	Junior: chess library
	(value \$200+)

Top in each section will  
also receive a trophy

### *Suggested Accommodation*

Alberta Place Apartment Hotel is offering  
a special rate for the tournament of from  
\$47 single or double. It's within walking  
distance of the Centre. Reserve at least  
one month in advance, and mention the  
chess championships. Call 403-423-1565  
for information and reservations. Address  
is: 10049-103 St, Edmonton, Alta T5J 2W7

### *Air Travel*

Air Canada is the official airline of the  
1985 Championships. For reservations and  
call 1-800-361-7585 toll free. Mention  
the 1985 Chess Championships as the title  
of the convention.

For more information, or to enter, write:

Alberta Chess Association  
17956 - 57 Ave  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T6M 1P4  
(403-487-9240)

(remember, enter by June 1 and save money!)

Memberships: Alberta residents must be ACA  
members. Nonmembers of the Chess Federation  
of Canada must join or pay a \$10 rating fee.

Edmonton Phone Number for ACA  
487-9240

## ACA MEMBERSHIP FEES

	One Year	Two Years
Senior	\$5.00	\$8.00
Junior (under 18)	\$3.00	\$5.00

Include the member's full name and address, and Chess Federation of Canada number (CFC memberships, available from the ACA, are an additional \$15 senior and \$8 junior per year.)

## \*\*\*\* JUNIOR CHESS NEEDS VOLUNTEERS \*\*\*\*

The ACA needs volunteers to assist in Junior Chess activities. If you are able to give some of your time to the next Bobby Fischer (and all of her friends) we need to know. We need people to help with: *club activities; special events; coaching junior players; organizing.* The pay is not great (in fact there is none), but the personal rewards are high. If you are able to share some of your experience, **please** contact:

Sylvia Huber - Calgary Junior CC - 286-1873  
Carol Miyagawa - Edmonton Junior CC - 483-8012

## \*\*\*\* TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR KITS \*\*\*\*

The Alberta Chess Association has prepared TD Kits for Clubs and Organizers around the province. A TD Kit contains all supplies (except boards, pieces, clocks and players) needed to hold a 20-player Swiss. Kits can also be used to cover two 10-player tournaments. They contain: scoresheets, pairing cards, posting sheets, report forms for the ACA, ACR and CFC, as well as a sample prize and some instructions on how to hold the event. If you or your club would like some TD Kits, contact: Brian Toth, Calgary (273-1494), or Tracy Kolenchuk, Edmonton (425-9877)

VOLUNTEERS N E E D E D!

Several highly skilled and well trained people are required for a very specialized job. These individuals will be required to work for very low pay (actually: no pay) and possibly put in more than a few hours of their time to assist in a worthy cause (namely, allowing me a few hours sleep). Persons willing to contribute to the 1985 Canadian Chess Championships by setting up boards, putting stamps on pamphlets, operating a chess computer during the tournament, directing players to the right room and board, copying game scores for bulletins and the Alberta Chess Report, and any other task which may come up should apply to me whenever you can muster the strength to move away from your chess board and that lost rook ending you won't resign (some of the tasks will be completed soon, but most will need doing during the Open, July 13-21). Complete resumes (including proof you are still breathing) should be sent to:

David Johansen  
17956-57 Ave

Edmonton, Alberta T6M 1P4

All kidding aside, please help even if you have only a little time to spare (it need not interfere with your winning the Open!). *Only with the active assistance of volunteers can the Open be a success. Can we count on YOU?*

## \*\*\*\* R U L E S \*\* C H A N G E \*\*\*\*

As of January 1, 1985, note that the CASTLING RULE has CHANGED:

"should a player, intending to castle, first touch his rook and then his king, that player MAY NOT CASTLE and instead is obliged to move the (touched) rook"

Directors: please inform players before each tournament

(see *En Passant* #72 p. 43 for more)

## Top Active Alberta Players by CFC Rating

1. Rob Hawkes	Calgary	2321
2. Jeff Reeve	Edmonton	2318
3. Jonathan Schaeffer	Edmonton	2233
4. Fred South	Calgary	2229
5. Rob South	Calgary	2212
6. Mike Dougherty	Edmonton	2167
7. Ian Loadman	Edmonton	2157
8. Branimir Brebrich	Calgary	2110
9. Gordon Campbell	Calgary	2104
10. Andrew Zissos	Calgary	2094
11. Gregory Shvartsburd	Edmonton	2044
12. Sid Belzberg	Edmonton	2032
13= Rob Gardner	Edmonton	2031
13= Mike Rijkers	Calgary	2031
15. Neil Sharp	Lacombe	2017
16. Roy Yearwood	Calgary	2013
17= Bill Gnam	Calgary	1994
17= Wilf Lahrkamp	Calgary	1994
19. Kris Kuczaj	Calgary	1989
20. Bradley Willis	Edmonton	1983

## Alberta Match Challenge '85

Players will play a series of matches (best of three) to determine the winner. Entrants will be paired in the same region as much as possible until the finals are reached. The event will be a double knockout format (must lose two matches to be out of the tournament). All matches will be arranged at the convenience of the participants, but must be completed within a time period set when pairings are announced. The event will, hopefully, be completed by July 1. Entries will be limited to eight, and prizes will be 100% of entry fees (if 8 entries, 1st--\$120, 2nd--\$75, 3rd--\$45). Entry fee is \$30. T.D. is David Johansen. Note: Players will be responsible for organizing and monitoring their own matches. (Entrants below 1700 accepted only if less than 8 above 1700).

## EDMONTON CHESS CLUB SCHEDULE

May 21

To Be Announced

May 28 - June 25

Spring Open

5 Rounds. Entry Fee: \$15.

**Notice:** The Edmonton Chess Club will be closed all of July; play resumes in August.

ECC Membership Fees: \$12 per year.

Nightly Dues are \$1 per visit, but please note that tournament entry fees INCLUDE nightly dues for the duration of the tournament (rated events only).

## ALBERTA CHESS CLUBS

**Boyle Chess Club**

Contact: Branco Georgijevic (689-2476)  
Box 303, Boyle, Alta TOA OMO  
Meets: Boyle Library  
Wednesdays 7:00-9:00

**Black Knight Chess Club**

Contact: Barney Fegyverneki (244-5814)  
#903, 1011-12 Ave SW, Calgary, Alta T2R OJ5  
Meets: Mount Royal College E-Library  
4825 Richard Rd SW  
Tuesdays at 7:30

**Calgary Chess Club**

Contacts: Brian Toth 273-1494  
Jim O'Neil 289-7103  
Bill Rusk (286-6137)  
9, 3302 50 St. NW, Calgary, Alta T3A 2C6  
Meets: Rosedale Community Hall  
800-11 Ave NW  
Wednesdays 7:00-11:00

**Calgary Junior Chess Club**

Contact: Sylvia Huber (286-1873)  
415 Dalmeny Hill NW, Calgary, Alta T3A 1T7  
Meets: Basement Wm Castell Library  
616 McLeod Trail SE  
On selected Saturdays.

**University of Calgary Chess Club**

Contact: Kevin Alperstein (271-3994)  
Graham Cooper (252-6352)  
Meets: Room 209, MacEwan Hall, U of Calgary

**Edmonton Chess Club**

Contact: David Johansen (487-9240)  
Gregory Shvartsburd (462-3107)  
7423-15 Ave, Edmonton, Alta T6K 2T3  
Meets: Conference Rooms, Commonwealth Stadium  
11000 Stadium Road  
Tuesdays 7:00-11:00

**Edmonton Junior Chess Club**

Contact: Rob Gardner (469-4925)  
Carol Miyagawa (483-8012)  
14316-92A Ave, Edmonton, Alta T5R 5E2  
Meets: Woodcroft Library Program Room  
13420-114 Ave  
6:30-9:00 on the last Wednesday  
of the month (note: Dec. 19 not 26)

**Edmonton Informal Club**

Players in Edmonton can always find an opponent on Saturday and Sunday afternoons on the second floor of the library at Sir Winston Churchill Square. Bring your own pieces. There are no dues, but you must leave when the library closes.  
Saturdays 1:00-6:00. Sundays 1:00-5:00.

**Grande Prairie Chess Club**

Contact: Peter Bongers (539-6764)  
7316 Poplar Drive, Grande Prairie, Alta T8V 5A6  
Meets: St. Patrick's Community School Library  
Thursdays 7:00-10:00 p.m.

**Red Deer Chess Club**

Contact: Paul Provost  
#304, 3821 Ross St, Red Deer, Alta T4N 1W1  
Meets: Red Deer Recreational Centre  
45 St and 47 Ave  
Tuesdays 7:00-11:00

**Wabasca Chess Club**

Contact: Dick Roberts (891-3804)  
12 Stump Hollow St, Wabasca, Alta T0G 2K0  
Meets: St. Theresa School Library

## CALGARY JUNIOR CHESS CLUB SCHEDULE

The following information applies to all CJCC events unless otherwise noted:

**Location:** Basement, Wm. Castell Central Library. 616 Macleod Trail SE. Free parking at the Public School Board Building (kitty-corner from library)

**Time:** Registration at 9:30 a.m. Play begins at 10:00 a.m and will continue until about 3 to 4 p.m. depending on number of players.

**Fees:** Elementary school age \$2.00, Junior High age \$2.50, Senior High age \$3.00.

**Memberships:** Membership in the ACA and CFC is required and is available at the time of registration. ACA/CFC: full Junior Membership \$11.00 per year; Participating Membership \$7.00 per year.

**Prizes:** Will be awarded and may consist of trophies, books, medals, etc.

**Lunch:** please bring a bag lunch.

**May 25:** Senior High School Team Champ. (\*)

Notices for events marked (\*) will be sent out. Regular CJCC tournaments will not be held on these dates.

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### Alberta Grand Prix 1985

A new event on the chess scene is here. The *Grand Prix '85* is providing some exciting competition and offers the chance to meet new challenges throughout the province. The prizes will be generated by a \$250 grant from the ACA and a \$1 per player fee from each event in the Grand Prix, with a total fund estimated to be over \$500 -- Open: 1st--50%, 2nd--25%; Under 1800 (as of Jan 1/85 ratings): 25% of prize fund.

Each player's score in an event will be prorated to six rounds (e.g. a score of 4 out of 6 remains as 4 points, but a score of 3.5 out of 5, will be worth 4.2 points on the "6 round basis"). There will be 9 tournaments in the Grand Prix series. A player's best 6 results will count toward his or her Grand Prix total (so you need not play in all events to have a shot at the big bucks). Grand Prix events are listed below (gaps in the list will be filled in as soon as possible -- organizers, please contact David Johansen if you can "fill in the blank"; his address is 17956-57 Ave, Edmonton T6M 1P4, and phone number 487-9240).

#### Grand Prix Events, 1985

Trumpeter Classic	Grande Prairie	(completed)
Northern Alta Open	Edmonton	(completed)
Cdn Clsd Qualifier	Calgary	(completed)
Canada Day Open	Edmonton	Jun 29&30/Jul 1
Canadian Open	Edmonton	July 13-21
Over/Under 1800	Red Deer	Aug 31/Sept 1&2
Alberta Open	Edmonton	Oct 12-14
Southern Alta Open	Calgary	Nov 30/Dec 1
?	Calgary?	?

Leaders after the first two events are:

11.4	J. Reeve
5.4	H. Johns
4.8	R. Hawkes, F. Nelson R. South, A. Zissos
4.2	B. Bosenius, R. Gardner, J. Kanester, J. McIntyre, K. Salmon, R. Yearwood
3.6	F. Dixon, M. Dougherty, G. Edwards, F. Hanchar, B. Palcic, P. Stephens, L. Stutzman, J. Williams
	etc.

## CJCC Candy Cane Caper

Colin McCormick played a superb tournament (Dec. 8/84) to win first place with 5.5-.5. He took advantage of the absence of any of the Titans and defeated all of his closes rivals with an excellent balance of positional and tactical chess. Colin seems poised for a large jump in strength.

While the two top seeds struggled to 50% scores, Andre Min demonstrated his continued improvement by taking second with 5-1. Nicholas Devlin was clear third with 4-2 and Peter Zan and Levy Alishaev shared fourth with 3.5. The latter was the most impressive novice in the tournament.

(TD, Report: Darse Billings)

## CJCC New Year's Tourney

Dale Haessel apparently didn't have anything better to do than collect yet another first place trophy. He played all the top opposition en route to a ho-hum perfect score in this January 26/85 tournament. In the real fight, for second place, Rob Woods narrowly won the last round contest against Tony Hamilton to finish 3-1. Tied with Hamilton for third were Andre Min, Paul Hubbard and Nicholas Devlin.

In the novice division, Laura Vaysblat and Alex Baldwin both finished with 5-1. Laura took the first place trophy on tiebreak due to her victory in their personal encounter. Levy Alishaev was close in third with 4.5. Kjell Wooding won the best played game prize for a mature positional crush.

(TD, Report: Darse Billings)

## 2nd Annual Senior High Team Championship

Edmonton, April 20, 1985

Eight teams participated in the Edmonton Senior High Team Chess Championship, held at the Centennial Library.

McNally A, which had cleaned up in last fall's Senior High Team Warmup event, powered their way to first place with 14.5 out of 16 possible points. The McNally A team consisted of Bob Bosenius (current Alberta junior champion), Salah Chehayeb, Kendall Harder and Marcus Chung on boards 1 to 4, respectively. The St. Joseph team, last year's champions, edged their way into second place with 9.5 points. Playing for St. Joseph were Peter Pisz, Sergio Jorquera, Eduardo Jorquera and Sylvester Borowka. Members of these two teams received trophies and books. Members of the third place team, Paul Kane with 9 points, and the fourth place team, Old Scona with 8.5 points, received medals. Also playing were Ross Sheppard (7.5), Queen Elizabeth (7), McNally B (5) and Harry Ainlay (3).

Special thanks to Carol Miyagawa for organizing the tournament.

(TD and report: Rob Gardner)

## SOLUTIONS to TEST YOUR CHESS

I. White would like a new queen, but 1. h6 f4, 2. h7 f5, won't do, so ... 1. Bf4 Kf4, 2. h6 and the pawn promotes.

II. 1. ... Qc1+, 2. Rc1 R8a2+ and White resigned since 3. Kc3 Rc1+, 4. Kd3 Bb5 mate or 4. Rc2 R1c2+, 5. Qc2 Rc2+ wins.

III. 1. Bg5 hg, 2. Qf7 Kh6, 3. Re7 and there is no defence to Re6+.

IV. 1. Qb6+ ab, 2. Nc7+ Ka7, 3. Ra8 mate.

## Red Deer Chess Club Happenings

The Red Deer Chess Club held a four round Swiss Winter Warm-up tournament in November, 1984. Top rated Jens Kaastrup recovered from a second round loss to win the tournament with 3 out of 4. A half-point behind were Glenn Currie and Alex Grefner. Alex played the top four rated players and picked up 90+ rating points.

On December 19, 1984 the Club held a speed chess tournament. Paul Provost emerged victorious with a perfect 6-0 record. Tied for second were Murray Black and Pat Buthman at 4-2.

(TD and report: Paul Provost)

A subsequent ACR will report on the Club Championship (March) and a four round Swiss event (April). The Red Deer Club is adjourning meetings until September. Please note that the Alberta Over/Under 1800 Championships are scheduled for Red Deer on August 31 and September 1 & 2.

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## Calgary Chess Club Championship

Nov. 7 - Dec. 19, 1984

1	J Polzer	1700	-8	+19	+16	+23	+14	+2	+4	6.0
2	B Brebrich	2112	+24	=3	+10	+14	+11	-1	+8	5.5
3	D Billings	1765	+18	=2	=0	=0	=7	+16	+11	5.0
4	J O'Neil	1866	-7	+20	+5	+9	=8	+10	-1	4.5
5	J Spencer	1704	+21	=6	-4	-10	+17	+12	+7	4.5
6	P Usselman	1799	+12	=5	-7	+17	-10	+15	+16	4.5
7	P Amerl	1599	+4	=0	+6	-11	=3	+9	-5	4.0
8	B Bentley	1820	+1	=10	=12	+20	=4	=11	-2	4.0
9	C Demers	1821	+17	-14	=22	-4	+21	-7	+10	4.0

3.5: 10--D Haessel 11--W Lahrkamp 12--H Lassnig  
13--E Graveline

3.0: 14--M Yip(/5) 15--S Skelnka 16--G Huber

2.5: 17--G Thompson 18--S Schlieff

2.0: 19--J Van Wyck 20--D Calvert(/5)

21--J Koopman(/5)

1.0: 22--H Kuzyk

0.5: 23--J Fitzgerald(/5)

0.0: 24--T Hutchings(/1)

Like the Southern Alberta Open held at the same location, this tournament had a "shocking" upset winner. Joe Polzer, rated 1700, took top honors with a 6-1 score. While he demonstrated that he was a good attacking player, he was fortunate in most of his games with opponents blundering in better positions. Against Brebrich, the expert was up two pawns when he underestimated a Kingside attack. The result was a pretty minor piece mate. Brebrich took second place with 5.5 and may have been a bit rusty after an extended lay-off from chess. Nevertheless, his win over the tournament's most theoretically prepared player, Michael Yip, may have been the best played game of the event. This reporter (Darse Billings) took third place with the only undefeated record. The two byes due to illness may have helped or hurt the final total. Peter Amerl won the under 1600 prize with consistently solid play and tactical precision. The prize for "best relative performance" was won by Jim Van Wyck, with honorable mentions going to Billings, Amerl and Polzer.

The King's Indian Defence did not serve the experts too well, as was demonstrated in the games Billings-Brebrich (Classical variation), Yip-Lahrkamp and Billings-Lahrkamp (each a Saemisch):

## Billings - Brebrich (2112)

(notes by Darse Billings)

1. d4 Nf6, 2. c4 g6, 3. Nc3 Bg7, 4. e4 0-0, 5. Nf3 d6, 6. Be2 c6, 7. 0-0 Qc7!? Black would immediately transpose back into the classical setup with 7. ... e5. Of course, White does not win the pawn on e5 because of 8. de5 de5, 9. Ne5



Ne4. White now plans to make e5 difficult and plays 8. Bf4, allowing 8. ... Nh5, 9. Be3, when the N is on an insecure square. However, if Black continues with 9. ... e5 and 10. ... f5, he gains a tempo in executing the usual plan. 8. Bf4!? Nh5, 9. Be3 f5? 9. ... e5 should have been played, as the game continuation demonstrates. 10. ef5 Bf5, 11. Nh4 Nf6, 12. Nf5 gf5, 13. d5! Now ... e5 will be hard to play, and if accomplished, de6 e.p. will leave the d-pawn as a target. Thus, cd5 will be answered by cd5. I would assess the position as better for White. 13. ... Kh8 Removing the K from the diagonal and preparing the g-file for use by the rooks, but completing development can't be wrong. 14. Rc1 Nbd7, 15. Qd2 Rf7, 16. Rfe1 Played without a plan in mind. White can obtain an excellent position with f4, Bf3, Bf2, Rfe1 and with the optional g3, if necessary. In the game, the B gets misplaced on g3, where it is both passive and a poor defender of the f-pawn. 16. ... Ne5, 17. Bf4?! Ng6, 18. Bg3?! Raf8 Preparing ... f4, which might also be played as a sacrifice. 19. f4 Qa5, 20. Bf3 cd5, 21. cd5 Bh6 Now White's faulty setup can be seen. He would like to simply defend the f4-pawn with g3, but now has no convenient method to accomplish this task. For this reason I sacrificed the f4-pawn, believing my good position and c-file would regain the pawn. While this assessment appears to be accurate, in hindsight I don't think the complications are necessary since Black cannot undertake too much. 22. Ne4!? Qd2 I believe this continuation is stronger than the alternatives 22. ... Qa2 or 22. ... Qd5, 23. Qd5 Nd5, 24. Nd6. 23. Nd2 Nf4, 24. Bf4 Other moves might be possible, but I prefer to deal with direct threats, and I didn't want any dispute over ownership of e6. 24. ... Bf4, 25. Re2 Better would be 25. Rc2, intending Nb3, Nd4, Ne6 and then Rc7; or even Re6, Nb3, and Rc7. 25. ... Ng4, 26. Rc7? e5! This is the shot I missed. The loose R on c7 "turns off" the en passant capture of e6 (hence the need for a physical blockade on e6, as noted in the plans mentioned). Now it is White who is fighting for the draw. As good as 26. ... e5 is, 26. ... Bd2! first is more accurate. 27. Rf7 Rf7, 28. Bg4 fg4, 29. Ne4 Regaining the pawn or drawing (29. ... Rd7, 30. Nf6). Hence 26. ... Bd2! 29. ... Rc7, 30. g3 Bc1, 31. Nd6 Rd7, 32. Ne4 Rd5, 33. Nf6 Rb5, 34. b3 h5, 35. Nd7 It's embarrassing to admit that I didn't capture the pawn on h5 because I thought that 35. ... Kg7 (which would be illegal) would trap the knight. In reality, it appears that White can take the h-pawn, survive the complications of 35. ... Bg5 and then work on the weak g- and e-pawns and go for the win. The move played should draw with best play because of the symmetrical pawn structure. 35. ... Kg7, 36. Ne5 Bg5, 37. Nc4 Rd5, 38. Kf2 Bf6, 39. Rd2?! Played because I thought the B vs N ending was still easily drawable because of the symmetrical pawns. However, that ending would favor Black because White's Kingside pawns are fixed on dark squares. 39. ... Bd4+?!, 40. Kg2?! Kf6, 41. Ne3 Rd7? Rd6 or Rd8 would allow the B to retreat and defend the R. Black's only winning try is to keep the B vs N mismatch. 41. ... Rd6 would also allow the King to recapture on d4, which is not possible in the game. 42. Nc2 Ke5, 43. Re2+ Kf5, 44. Rd2 Ke4, 45. Nd4 Rd4 45. Re2+ Kd3, 46. Nd4 Rd4 would have been more accurate because it limits Black's possible continuations compared to the game's 46. Re2+. In any case, although Black's King position is much better than White's, the White Rook is active enough and has enough targets to ensure a draw with best play. With the sealed move 46. Re2+, Branimir was courteous in agreeing to a draw without resumption. Not a perfectly played game by either player, but I found it a good game from which to learn. It is, however, not representative of Branimir's true strength.

## M. Yip - W. Lahrkamp (2002)

(notes by Michael Yip)

1. d4 Nf6, 2. c4 g6, 3. Nc3 Bg7, 4. e4 d6, 5. f3 0-0, 6. Be3 Nc6, 7. Nge2 a6, 8. Qd2 I believe this is one of the strongest methods available to White. Before attempting anything, White solidifies his grip on the center and then makes his decision based on what type of response he meets. 8. ... e5?! This blow is premature here. In the 6. ... Nc6 variation, Black's counterplay is based upon the b5 advance supported by Rb8. 8. ... Rb8 is normal here with this in mind. 9. d5 Ne7, 10. 0-0-0 ?! John L. Watson's book on this line (King's Indian Defense 6. ... Nc6 Saemisch variation) gives 10. g4! as the "proper" way to treat 8. ... e5, however I found it difficult to justify committing my K-side pawns before castling (line D, p. 72) 10. ... b5!? It turns out that by castling I indirectly allow the seemingly "unsupported" advance of the pawn. 11. g4 I wanted to start the offensive right away and did not give proper thought to the order of moving the g- and h-pawns. If any of these pawns should be moved, the h-pawn deserves preference as it does not allow 11. ... h5, a blockading move that move that meets 11. g4 with such effect. 11. ... h5! An excellent move. Watson does not consider this move when explaining that 8. ... e5, 9. d5 Ne7, 10. g4! is good for White. Perhaps I missed something. The point of the move is that White's "attack" is now slowed up several tempi, e.g. 12. h3 h4! or 12. g5 Nh7, followed by f6. 12. gh5 Nh5 Black now has a good game. 13. Ng3 Nf4 White must not capture the N on f4 because of the counterplay on the h8 diagonal. The main purpose of 13. Ng3 was not so much to attack but to protect the c4-pawn with tempo and without moving any Queenside pawns. 14. h4 I played this move with no illusion of having any attacking chances as h5 is met by g5. There was, however, nothing better to do. 14. ... c6!? Electing to mix it up by sacrificing the d-pawn. 14. ... Rb8 and 15. ... bc4 look good (with the idea of counterplay along the b-file). 15. dc6 Nc6, 16. Nd5! Centralizing can't be bad. However, I couldn't calculate the win (if any) from being up a pawn (i.e. 16. Qd6) so I presumed Black would get adequate compensation. 16. ... Be6 White is holding at the moment, however long term prospects did not look good. Black has concrete play on the b-file, whilst White cannot say the same. 17. h5!? Only a shade better than 17. Kb1, which tucks away the King on the lukewarm b-file. With the N on d5 there is the small possibility of 17. ... g5, 18. h6 Bf6, 19. Bb6 +-. In general, active moves are to be preferred over passive alternatives. 17. ... Bd5 17. ... Rb8 seems better to increase the pressure on White. 18. cd5 Na5, 19. hg6 Rc8+, 20. Kb1 fg6 Let us evaluate the position. The game has not turned into a whirlpool of tactics as I had anticipated. Black's action on the c-file will not be as dangerous as one on the b-file as there are no ready made points of entry. The N on f4 and the B on g7 do not participate in the attack and the N on a5 is easily shut out by b3. In short, only the major pieces can attack on the c-file at c3. With this in mind I felt safer. White's pieces are not well placed either; any attack is easily repulsed and the B on f1 and the N on g3 are not well placed and have seemingly no better places to go. In making my next move I considered the position approximately equal, with the long term prospects in Black's favor. 21. b3 Nb7, 22. Nge2 Nc5 In this position, there seems to be a seed of hope for improving the placement of my minor pieces. The prospective removal of the N on f4 will mean that my bishop will be free to go to h3 and then e6. Black does not appear to be after the c-file at the moment but is concerned with improving the placement of the N on b7. If Nc5 is played, the c-file is blocked for the major pieces, therefore

it seems to be just an illusion of improved placement. 23. Nf4 e4, 24. Bd4 Centralization again. The minor piece exchange has helped White cover the pawn weakness at f3 but has introduced an additional element of play into the middle game -- a good knight versus a bad bishop ending if the N reaches e5. If this should happen, White would be lost in the ensuing middle and endgames. 24. ... Bd4, 25. Qd4 Qf6, 26. Qf6! I was reluctant to part with the centralized Queen, however: (1) if I allowed a Q-exchange at d4, my rook on d4 would be misplaced; (2) 26. Qf6 Rf6 disrupts the link between the Black rooks with tempo. The effect of this is to make it difficult to fight for any open files; (3) Bh3 must be played to prevent Nd7-e5 where Black has the upper hand if not a decisive advantage. 26. ... Rf6, 27. Bh3 Rc7? 27. ... Rd8 is met by something like 28. b4 Nd7, 29. Rc1 + with the B combining with the 2 R's as an endgame force. Only with the rooks can the bishop be effective against the knight. 28. e5 de5, 29. d6 Rd7, 30. Bd7 Nd7 Winning the exchange for the pawn, however some technique is required as there is no ready made win. White must aim to activate the rooks. 31. Kc2 Kg7, 32. b4 g5, 33. Rh5 Rg6, 34. Rg1 A difficult decision, to part with the pawn on d6, but the rooks must be activated fully if they are to outdo the R+N+P. 34. ... Rd6, 35. Rhg5+ Kf7, 36. Rg7+ Ke8, 37. Rh1 Kd8, 38. Rd1 Kc7, 39. Rd3 Kc6, 40. Rf7 Nb6, 41. Rd6 Kd6, 42. Rf6+ Kc7 White was careful not to let Black activate the King in the last few moves. 43. Re6 Nd5, 44. Kb3 Kd7, 45. Re5 Kd6, 46. Re4 Kd7, 47. Kc2 Kc7, 48. a3 Kd7, 49. Kd3 Kc7, 50. Kd4 Kd6, 51. Re5 Nc7, 52. Rh5 Kc6, 53. Rh6+ Kb7, 54. Ke4 and White won in a few moves. Why did Black lose this game? Aside from the blunder on move 27 (Rc7), Black made no obvious errors and his position was already difficult. I'm not sure if this is correct, but Black got into difficulties by not pressuring White on the Queenside more vigorously. More specifically: By not playing Rb8 at some time, the force of the 6. ... Nc6 variation is lost. In the traditional 6. ... e5 Classical Saemisch Black gets a satisfactory position in approximately the same pawn formation, except that the QN goes to d7 where it is well placed. By combining the 6. ... Nc6 and 8. ... e5 moves, Black eventually transposed into the Classical Saemisch with an unfavorable piece placement (Ne7). This transposition was completed when White was able to recapture on d5 with his c-pawn. If Black had played bc4 and Rb8 at an opportune time, a good game would have arisen for Black as White mishandled the K-side pawns. In summary, White did not win by playing well. Both sides misplayed the position, however the effect of my error was less serious in the end as I started with a firm grip on the center.

**D. Billings - W. Lahrkamp**  
(comments by Darse Billings)

Playing the Saemisch was a recommendation of Michael Yip's. Although it is strong for White, I didn't know much about it at the time (and wasn't smart enough to study Mike's previous analysis from round 3 against the same opponent). In the game, White builds a strong position while Black develops his Kingside attack. White answers the attack with an action in the center (21. c5) and some defensive resources (24. Ng1). Once the attack fizzles, White maintains his good position until Black self-destructs in mutual time pressure. 1. d4 Nf6, 2. c4 g6, 3. Nc3 Bg7, 4. e4 d6, 5. f3 O-O, 6. Be3 e5, 7. Nge2 Nc6?!, 8. Qd2 a6, 9. d5 Ne7, 10. Ng3?! Ne8, 11. Bd3 c5, 12. dc6!? bc6, 13. O-O h5, 14. Rfd1 Be6, 15. b3 h4, 16. Ne2 f5, 17. Bc2 f4, 18. Bf2 h3, 19. gh3 Bh3, 20. Kh1 g5, 21. c5! Rf6, 22. b4 g4, 23. Bb3+ Kh7, 24. Ng1! Qd7, 25. Nh3 gh3 (g3!?) 26. Rg1+ a5?!, 27. Na4 Rd8, 28. ba5 dc5, 29. Qd7 Rd7, 30. Nc5 Ra7, 31. a6 Nc8, 32. Rad1 Ncd6, 33. Bh4 Rg6, 34.

Rg6 Kg6, 35. Bd8 Bf8, 36. Rg1+ Kh6, 37. Bb6 Ra8, 38. Nd7 Be7?!, 39. Ne5 Ra6, 40. Ng4+ Kh7, 41. Bc5 Ra5, 42. Bd4 Ng7, 43. Nf2 Rg5, 44. Rg5 Bg5, 45. Nh3 Kg6?!, 46. Bg7 Black resigns.

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**1985 Trumpeter Classic**

On January 12 and 13, nineteen enthusiastic chess players converged on the Trumpeter Motor Inn in Grande Prairie to play in the second annual edition of the Trumpeter Classic. Although the attendance was not what had been hoped for, the caliber of the players -- and the fact they represented Canada's three westernmost provinces -- really made up for it.

The tournament was unique in a couple of respects. First, it was the kickoff event of the 1985 Alberta Grand Prix (see details elsewhere in this ACR), as well as the second event of the '84-'85 Peace River Grand Prix 'circuit. I'm not sure how many other tournaments can claim to be a "double" Grand Prix event. The second distinguishing characteristic of this year's Classic was the participation of one of Canada's premier players, Jeff Reeve. Mr. Reeve's arrival was a most pleasant surprise indeed, as his gentlemanly play and quiet demeanor are a huge asset at any tournament. Of course, with a rating advantage of some 500 points first place was now a foregone conclusion, but second was to be hotly contested!

As the crosstable shows, there were few real upsets, but some players had a bit of trouble playing up to their potential. In all, some \$600 in cash and trophies were awarded, making the trip well worth the while of those who came.

Following Reeve, who took first, was Forrest Nelson of Dawson Creek, with his pal Jim Kanester in third. Jim, by the way, was last year's cowinner along with Joe Lozinski of Saskatchewan. Top 'B' was John McIntyre, with Top 'C' going to Phillip Stephens; both were from Saskatoon. Second in the 'C' category was Grande Prairie's own Jim Williams. Henry Johns of Grande Cache took Top Unrated honors in his first ever tournament, and Gary Doll and Joe Kish copped 1st and 2nd 'D', respectively.

With the inclusion of this event in this and future Alberta Grand Prix's, it is really just a matter of time before this tournament becomes one of the most prestigious and popular in Western Canada. The support of the Trumpeter Motor Inn and the excellent facilities which they offer go a long way to making the players -- and the tournament director's -- lot much easier!

1. J. Reeve	AB	2297	+7	+13	+2	+3	+5	5.0
2. F. Nelson	BC	1750	+19	+4	-1	+10	+6	4.0
3. J. Kanester	BC	1749	+9	=10	+5	-1	+13	3.5
4. J. McIntyre	SK	1620	+17	-2	=9	+14	+10	3.5
5. L. Stutzman	BC	1631	+16	+6	-3	+13	-1	3.0
6. P. Stephens	SK	1461	+12	-5	+17	+7	-2	3.0
7. J. Williams	AB	1454	-1	+15	+16	-6	+12	3.0
8. H. Johns	AB	unr.	-13	-9	+15	+16	+11	3.0
2.5:	9--G Doll	10--Joe Kish						
2.0:	11--C Carrier	12--B Enns	13--D Roberts					
	14--M Hillier							
1.5:	15--E Stutzman	16--J Orr	17--M Haynes					
	18--M Heft							
0.5:	19--G Ockert							

(TD and report: Peter Bongers)

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Please note, the NEW ACA ADDRESS is

Alberta Chess Association  
c/o #201, 11027-109 St  
Edmonton T5H 3C3

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## 1985 Northern Alberta Open

Jeff Reeve snared something like the 8th in a row Alberta weekend Swiss that he has played in when he achieved 4.5 out of 5 in this 34-player event held March 2 and 3 in Edmonton. Rob Hawkes, Andrew Zissos and Rob South scored 4-1 to share 2nd-4th. The 1700-1999 group was headed by Phoenix (computer semi-clone of Jonathan Schaeffer), Bob Bosenius (also Top Junior) and Ken Salmon, all achieving 3.5-1.5. Branko Palcic grabbed the 1400-1699 category, followed by Ford Wong and David Ludwig. Dennis Cleaver and Pawel Jachowicz led the under 1400 group. Suneet Tuli was second in the Junior division. While the turnout was less than hoped for, the NAO made up for it by featuring quite a few strong players. Ian Loadman did the bulk of the directing, while Len Steele got the first two rounds going before leaving to prepare for a trip to Lost Wages.

1. Jeff Reeve	2305	+15	+8	+3	=2	+10	4.5
2. Rob Hawkes	2319	+25	+21	+5	=1	=4	4.0
3. Andrew Zissos	2081	+22	+14	-1	+7	+13	4.0
4. Rob South	2199	+28	+12	=7	+10	=2	4.0
5. Phoenix	1941	+20	+13	-2	+11	=6	3.5
6. Roy Yearwood	2002	+23	-11	+9	+12	=5	3.5
7. Bob Bosenius	1891	+30	+17	=4	-3	+15	3.5
8. Ken Salmon	1843	+26	-1	+22	=15	+17	3.5
9. Rob Gardner	2051	=18	+24	=6	+20	+16	3.5
3.0: 10--M Dougherty	11--F Hanchar	12--F Dixon					
	13--B Palcic	14--G Edwards					
2.5: 15--F Wong	16--D Ludwig	17--D.S Cleaver					
	18--S Tuli	19--P Jachowicz					
2.0: 20--J Quiring	21--D Johansen	22--K. Lauterwald					
	23--M Bayle	24--D Strauss					
	25--A Laplaine	26--S Chehayeb					
1.5: 27--J Mackey	28--H Johns	29--D Cleaver					
1.0: 30--B Corazza	31--K Harder	32--Br Knudskov					
0.5: 33--I Lyttle							
0.0: 34--D Forseille							

Here are a couple of games from the NAO:

## A. Zissos - J. Reeve

(analysis: Zissos, Hawkes)

1. Nf3 Nf6, 2. g3 g6, 3. Bg2 Bg7, 4. 0-0 0-0, 5. d3 d6, 6. Nbd2 c5, 7. e4 Nc6, 8. c3 e5, 9. a4 b6 Usual in this position is 9. ... Ne8 with the idea of ... f5=. 10. Re1 Bb7, 11. Nc4 Qd7, 12. b3?! 12. a5?! fails to 12. ... b5, 13. a6 Bc8! (13. ... bc4, 14. ab7 Qb7, 15. dc4 Rfd8 when White stands better because of weaknesses in Black's position; 13. ... Ba6, 14. Ra6 bc4, 15. dc4 when White is again better), 14. Ne3 Ne8 (threatening Nc7, Na6), 15. Nd5 (only move) Nc7, 16. Nc7 Qc7, 17. Qb3 (otherwise White will be unable to defend his advanced a-pawn) Be6!, 18. Qb5 Rab8, 19. Qa4 Bb3, 20. Qa3 Rb5! and White's position falls apart (e.g. 21. Bd2 Bc2 +). Correct is 12. Qb3, where White stands slightly better, controlling the a2-g8 diagonal and threatening a5. 12. ... Rfe8 Threatening ... d5 and so forcing White's reply. 13. Ne3 Rad8, 14. c4 Too committal. White does better with 14. Bb2 followed by Qd2, Rad1. 14. ... Nd4 =, 15. Bb2 a6, 16. Bd4 c5d4, 17. Nc2 Bh6, 18. h4 Bc8?! Better is 18. ... Nh5!, which prevents Ng5. E.g. 19. Ng5 f6, 20. Bh3 Qe7, 21. Nf3 Ng7 with Black slightly better. 19. Ng5 Nh5, 20. Bh3 Qe7, 21. Bc8 Rc8, 22. Nb4 f6 22. ... Bg5, 23. Nd5 Qd8, 24. hg5 Qg5, 25. Nb6 Rb8, 26. a5 when Black has at least a draw with 26. ... Ng3, although the position is roughly equal. 23. Nd5?! Better is simply 23. Nh3, forcing Black to defend the pawn on a6 and holding Nd5 in reserve. White was already in serious time trouble at this point. 23. ... Qd8, 24. Nh3 Rf8, 25. Kg2 Rb8, 26. f3?! 26. g4! Ng7, 27. f4! ef4, 28. Nd5f4 g5, 29. hg5 Bg5, 30. Ng5 fg5, 31. Nd5 and White stands better. 26. ... Rb7!?, 27. Ra2! f5? Black plays to complicate White's time trouble. But this move is too loosening. 28. ef5 gf5, 29. f4 Nf6, 30. Nf6+ 30.

Qf3! creates more difficulties for Black. 30. ... Qf6, 31. fe5 Again 31. Qf3 leads to a small edge for White. 31. ... de5, 32. Qf3 Re7, 33. b4 a5, 34. ba5 ba5, 35. Ng5 Bg7 35. ... Bg5!, 36. hg5 Qg5, 37. Qd5+ Kh8, 38. Re5 Rfg8, 39. Kf1 Qg3, 40. Qg8+ -- the only move (if 40. Rg2 Qf4+ -) -- Kg8, 41. Rc7 Qd3+ when Black wins the ending. However, Black was playing to beat White on time and so wanted to avoid piece exchanges! 36. Rb2 h6, 37. Nh3?! 37. Qd5+! Kh8, 38. Nh3 gives White good chances, e.g.: 38. ... e4, 39. Nf4 or 38. ... f4, 39. Rf1 Qg6, 40. Rf3, White having the edge in both cases. Playing the knight back first allows Black to keep the White Queen from d5. 37. ... e4, 38. de4 fe4, 39. Qf6 Rf6, 40. Nf4! Rf4!?? Otherwise the knight will post itself on d5, creating serious difficulties for Black. The exchange sac is unsound. 41. gf4 d3, 42. Rb8+ Kh7, 43. Rd8 Bf6, 44. Re3? With 2 moves to go to reach time control, White goes wrong. Correct is 44. Rd6! when Black has 2 tries: (a) 44. ... Bh4, 45. Re3! (45. Rh1? Rg7+, 46. Kf1 Rg4! winning for Black) and White will advance his c-pawn. Black has no constructive moves; (b) 44. ... Bc3, 45. Re3 Bd2, 46. Kf2 Be3+, 47. Kc3 with a won R+P ending for White. 44. ... Rc7, 45. Re4?? White can still draw with 45. Rd6. The text hangs a piece. (0-1).

## R. Hawkes - R. South

(analysis: Hawkes, Zissos)

1. e4 e5, 2. f4 ef4, 3. Nf3 Ne7, 4. d4 Ng6, 5. Bc4 c6, 6. Nc3 Bb4, 7. 0-0 0-0, 8. Ne2! Spielman-Réti, 1912, continued 8. e5 d5, 9. ed6 Bf5! when White failed to realize any advantage (draw in 63 moves). 8. ... d5, 9. ed5 cd5, 10. Bb3 White is slightly better. Qd6, 11. c3 Ba5, 12. Qd3 Bc7 White threatened 13. Qb5. 13. Bc2 Qa6!, 14. Ne1 Re8, 15. Nf4 Qd3, 16. Ned3 Nf4, 17. Bf4 Na6! The only way to avoid losing a pawn. E.g. 17. ... Bf4, 18. Nf4 Be6, 19. Bb3 Rd8, 20. Rae1 +- 18. Bc7 Nc7, 19. Rf2 Bd7, 20. Raf1 f6, 21. Nf4 Bb5, 22. Rd1 Bc4?!, 23. b3 Bb5, 24. a4 Bd7 Black must have felt that his bishop manoeuvre provoked weaknesses in White's pawn structure, but in fact he has merely allowed White to gain space on the Queenside. Now White should have taken advantage of his opponent's inaccuracy with 25. c4! 25. b4?! Re3!, 26. Rf3 Rf3, 27. gf3 Re8, 28. Bb3 Be6, 29. Kf2 White has emerged with a small advantage based on the weakness of the Black pawn on d5. 29. ... Bf7, 30. b5?! Kf8, 31. Nd3 Ke7, 32. Rg1 g6, 33. Re1+ Kd6, 34. Nc5 b6, 35. Re8 Ne8, 36. Ne4+ Ke7, 37. Nd2 White plans to occupy b4 with his N. In view of this, 37. Ng3 is the more efficient route. 37. ... Nd6, 38. Nb1 Nb7, 39. Na3 Kd6, 40. Nc2 Na5, 41. Ba2 Be6, 42. Nb4 g5?! 42. ... Nc4 =. 43. Kg3 h5, 44. Kf2 h4, 45. f4! g4, 46. Nc2 Nc4, Black has waited too long to play this key move. 47. Bc4 dc4, 48. Ne3 Kc7 If 48. ... f5?, 49. h3! +- 49. f5? 49. d5! wins for White: 49. ... Bf7, 50. Ng4 Bd5, 51. Nf6 +- 49. ... Bc8, 50. Ng4 Bf5, 51. Nf6 Bc2, 52. Nd5+ Kd7, 53. Ne3 Ba4, 54. Ng2 h3, 55. Nf4 Bb5, 56. Nh3 Ke6, 57. Ke3 The smoke has cleared, with the position roughly level because of White's inaccuracy on move 49. 57. ... Kf5, 58. Nf2 Bc6! Keeping the N from e4, and freeing the a- and b-pawns to advance. Now White has nothing better than to take a draw. 59. Nd1 b5, 60. Kd2 a5, 61. Ne3+ Ke4, 62. h4 Be8, 63. Ng4 Kf5 draw.

## 1985 Edmonton Closed

(Edmonton Chess Club Championship)

The Edmonton Closed was played in three sections: Championship, Reserve "A" and Reserve "B". The first two were round robins, the latter a Swiss. David Johansen oversaw the proceedings.

In the Championship section John Baser outdistanced the opposition by a full 2 points, scoring 6-1. David Johansen and Greg Shvartsburd followed with 4-3 scores.



	J	D	G	R	R	B	F	A	
	B	J	S	D	G	K	B	S	
J. Baser	X	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6.0
D. Johansen	0	X	0	1	1	0	1	1	4.0
G. Shvartsburd	0	1	X	1	0	1	0	1	4.0
R. Douziech	1	0	0	X	1	=	0	1	3.5
R. Gardner	0	0	1	0	X	1	1	0	3.0
B. Knudskov	0	1	0	=	0	X	1	=	3.0
F. Borloi	0	0	1	1	0	0	X	1	3.0
A. Skeel	0	0	0	0	1	=	0	X	1.5
J. Vandenberg	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	

The Reserve "A" section also featured a first place finish 2 points ahead of the next competitors. Ron Patsula scored 8-1 to claim the honors. Joe Tumpek, recent winner of the Club speed chess championship, and Avelino Madlansacay scored 6-3.

The Reserve "B" section winner was Alberto Laplaine who racked up a 7-1 score. Allan Young and Kurt Lauterwald had 5.5-2.5 scores to tie for 2nd-3rd.

### Pan-American Intercollegiate Team Championship

Report by W. Gnam; annotations by:

W. Gnam, R. Hawkes, M. Rijkers & A. Zissos

The 1984 version of the Pan-Am Intercollegiate was held in Kitchener, Ontario from December 26-30. Only 69 teams participated -- a disappointment for the organizers, but undoubtedly reflecting the reluctance of some American teams to brave our northern climate. The teams that did attend were rewarded by solid competitive chess and outstanding recreational facilities provided at the tournament site hotel.

The Valhalla Inn in downtown Kitchener represented an almost ideal location for the tournament. The rooms were attractive and clean and reasonably priced. Fine restaurants well within a student's budget were a comfortable walk from the hotel. What stands out in my mind were the sports facilities, which surpassed those of any hotel that I have ever seen. They included squash courts, ping-pong, foos-ball, bowling lanes, a swimming pool, weight room, whirlpool, aerobics floor, and ... I'm certain that I've forgotten one or two!

In team tournaments it is the overall team result rather than the sum of individual scores that counts (i.e. a team is awarded 1 point whether they win a match 2.5/4 or 4/4). Therefore, conserving energy by not needlessly grinding out wins when the match result is clear is a good idea. The team from Columbia University, however, did not need to conserve their strength in order to glide into first place with 7.5/8, a point and a half ahead of the pack tied for second. Featuring IM Mark Ginsburg on first board and a record average team rating of 2370 (!), Columbia was the heavy favorite at the outset and was never seriously challenged. Five teams tied for second place. These were Berkeley, Duke, Georgia Tech, Toronto "A" and Toronto "B". The University of Calgary team consisting of (in board order) Rob Hawkes, Andrew Zissos, Mike Rijkers and William Gnam scored 5/8 to place well back of the top contenders.

Our result was comparable to our finish in the 1983 Pan-Am Intercollegiate held in Worcester, Mass. I had optimistically predicted that we would do better this time. Compared to 1983, our average team rating had declined slightly, but I counted on the experience from Worcester to play in our favor. Mike Rijkers [who replaced David Ross (now back at Carleton University)] I knew was capable of performing well above his expert rating. The decisive factor accounting for our mediocre score, which I had not anticipated, was an obvious deficit of tournament play. Due to the demands of university, I had not participated in tournament

chess in 8 months; Rijkers had not played any chess in over a year, and Zissos also admitted to being rusty.

Happily, Rob Hawkes exceeded everyone's expectations. His play was sharp and lucid, and his games included several scintillating victories over formidable opponents. On the way to a 7/8 score he demolished several American masters and defeated Ginsburg in a complex slugfest. The only loss came during time trouble in a complicated game where Rob had played deeply and held the edge, but tragically blundered and never recovered. There are injustices in the method by which board prizes are awarded in team tournaments. In many persons' views Rob played the best chess of the tournament, and yet first board prize went to a weaker American master who, by luck of pairings, avoided the strongest players (including Hawkes), and turned in a 7.5/8 score.

After defeating Trois Rivieres in round 1 (sadly, Trois Rivieres was the only college represented from Quebec) we faced Columbia "A", the eventual tournament winners. Hawkes overcame Ginsburg in a brutal struggle and Zissos and Rijkers both were outplayed and lost. I obtained an excellent position as Black in a Closed Sicilian against an American master, but (alas) in time trouble I blundered and promptly lost. Poor clock management, typical of my play after a prolonged hiatus from chess, was in this case costly to the team -- a drawn match against the top seed would have been a tremendous psychological boost. Unfortunately, Hawkes' virtuoso performance on board 1 repeatedly was not supported by points from the lower boards. After recklessly drawing our round 3 match against a weak Georgia team, we cleanly defeated Toronto "C", drew against Florida, and beat Arkansas. Disappointingly, in round 7 we lost to Chicago "A", but finished the tournament with a victory over Columbia "B", Hawkes defeating their Board 1 in a particularly pleasing fashion.

The single hitch in an otherwise well conducted tournament in my mind was the mendaciousness and poor sportsmanship of certain teams. On one Canadian team it was apparent that three of its members were not university students at all, and the team had merely been fabricated from strong local players. In addition to this embarrassment, there appeared to be a growing number of disputes arising over technical rules of tournament play, clearly not in keeping with the friendly spirit of the competition. This was illustrated vividly in our match versus Florida in round 6. Hawkes, as usual, won handily. Rijkers lost uneventfully. After a good start, Zissos gradually obtained a losing position. However, the position remained complicated and his opponent became short of time. With considerable verbal coaching from the onlooking Florida team captain (Board 1, whom Rob had already defeated), Andrew's opponent survived the time control, maintaining a winning advantage. Andrew resigned (an unfortunate action in retrospect). Shortly after this scramble, my opponent had only a few seconds remaining to make about ten moves. In the ensuing flurry, I salvaged a drawing position from a clearly losing one. However, again Florida's captain had intervened verbally to coach his fourth board. I feel confident that without the prompts his flag would have fallen. Our team lodged a complaint over the interference, and after considerable dispute, I was awarded the game. Regretably, the fact that Zissos had resigned meant that his result was beyond appeal. While our team felt obliged to claim the win on a technicality, Florida's actions were contrary to the amiable spirit of the tournament. It is interesting to note that Florida had a similar sharp dispute with Toronto "B" in an earlier round.



The Pan-Am Intercollegiate is always an enjoyable tournament, and on behalf of the team I would like to thank the ACA and the University of Calgary Students' Union for their generous support. Of special note was Mike Rijkers' participation -- he agreed to play for the team with less than 48 hours notice!

It is always enjoyable to visit chess friends from across Canada and the United States. Mike Rijkers, a visiting engineering graduate student from Holland, has completed his degree and returned home. I would like to play in the Pan-Am again, but in the fall I'm off to graduate studies overseas. It looks as if Rob and Andrew will have to search for suitable alternates. Despite the team's mediocre performance, the tournament has motivated at least two of us to start playing more frequently again!

#### M. Rijkers - P. Boross (Toronto "C"; Rd 5)

(analysis by Rijkers)

1. b4 e6, 2. Bb2 Nf6, 3. b5 d5, 4. e3 a6, 5. a4 ab5, 6. ab5 Ra1, 7. Ba1 c5, 8. bc6 (e.p.) bc6, 9. Nf3 Bd6, 10. Be2 0-0, 11. 0-0?! (c4 =) Qc7, 12. d4 c5!, 13. Nc3 Ba6 (13. ... Bd7 where Black is slightly better), 14. Ba6 Na6, 15. Nb5 Qb6, 16. Nd6 Qd6, 17. dc5 Qc5? (17. ... Nc5, 18. c4 =) 18. Bf6 gf6, 19. Qa1 Nb8?! (More active is 19. ... Nc7, 20. Qf6 Ne8, 21. Qb2 Nd6) 20. Qf6 Qc2?! (20. ... Nd7) 21. Ne5 Nc6? (Alternatives are 21. ... Qf5, with a terrible endgame, or 21. ... Qb2 or Qe4, 22. g4!, with a strong attack) 22. Ng4 h5, 23. Nh6+ Kh7, 24. Nf7 Qf5, 25. Ng5+ Kg8, 26. Qe6+ (1-0).

#### J. Upper (Toronto "C") - W. Gnam (Rd 5)

(analysis by Gnam)

1. Nf3 c5, 2. g3 g6, 3. Bg2 Bg7, 4. c4 Nc6, 5. Nc3 e6 I normally reject the symmetrical variation of the English, preferring more active lines. However, this variation can be sharper than its reputation and, besides, in recent years I have been repeatedly defeated in such an agonizing fashion using the Reti system as Black that it was time for a change. White now has a wide variety of options, such as 6. h4!? (intending an early h5), 6. a3 or simply the noncommittal 6. 0-0. My opponent's next move was to me a new idea in this position: Black easily obtains equality. 6. b3 Nge7, 7. Bb2 0-0, 8. Na4?! Pointless. Black need not fear the exchange of dark-squared bishops, and White's knight loses its influence momentarily over the central squares. 8. ... Bb2, 9. Nb2 d5, 10. 0-0 d4 The only way I could see for Black to try for initiative. While I would be hard pressed to demonstrate any advantage for Black here, the psychological lift that accompanies obtaining such a comfortable position (that virtually plays itself) so early should not be ignored. In fact, to this point in the game I had consumed less than one minute on the clock; the entire encounter required about ten minutes thought on my part. 11. Nd3?! Compelling Black to develop his position in precisely the manner he had intended anyways. 11. ... Qd6, 12. Ng5 f5, 13. f4 e5 Strategically, of course, Black had to make this break immediately to obtain the important half-open e-file. 14. fe Ne5, 15. Ne5 Qe5, 16. Nh3 16. Nf3 was probably better, but the backward central pawns would remain a liability after 16. ... Qd6, 17. e3 Nc6. 16. ... Rb8, 17. Nf4 b6, 18. Nd3?! An error, but 18. Nd5 Bb7, 19. Ne7 Qe7 still leaves Black on top. 18. ... Qd6, 19. a3 Bb7, 20. Bf3 White is reluctant to exchange the bishops, and hence only offers to do so if Black agrees to repair his ailing pawn structure. 20. ... g5! Simply intending ... Ng6 and later ... f4. Black has a clear advantage. 21. Kf2?! Panic. White should try 21. b4 and wait and see what Black does. 21. ... Ng6, 22. b4 Be4!, 23. Qb3 Rbe8 Logically building up. If 24. bc then ... bc, 25. Qb5 g4, 26. Bh1 (26. Be4 fe+, 27. Nf4 Nf4, 28. gf Rf4+ winning a

pawn) f4, 27. Qc5 fg+, 28. Ke1 Qc5, 29. Nc5 g2 winning. 24. Ke1? g4, 25. Be4 If 25. Bh1, then ... f4, 26. Nf4 (26. Nc1 f3!, 27. e3 f2+, 28. Ke2 Bh1, 29. Rh1 Qc6, 30. Rf1 Qf3+ winning) Nf4, 27. gf Rf4, 28. Rf4 (if 28. Rg1 Bh1, 29. Bh1 Qe6, 30. Qde Rf3 -+) Qf4, 29. Be4 Qe4 winning. 25. ... fe, 26. Nf2 Losing the fastest way, but 26. Nc1 is met by 26. ... e3 and 26. Nf4 loses a pawn. 26. ... Qf6 Threatening 27. ... e3. If 27. e3 de -+ with the idea of Qa1 or ef2. 27. Qb2 Ne5, 28. Qc2 e3 (0-1); Not a brilliant win, yet very pleasing and simple. As much as I would like to forget how I played during this tournament, I feel I should mention that the above game is the only one of mine even remotely worthy of publication.

#### R. Hawkes - M. Ardaman (Florida; Rd 6)

(analysis by Hawkes and Zissos)

1. e4 d6, 2. d4 Nf6, 3. Nc3 g6, 4. h4!? Bg7, 5. Be2 c5, 6. dc5 Qa5, 7. Bd2 Qc5, 8. h5 Rg8?! ECO gives 8. ... 0-0, 9. Nh3 Bh3, 10. Rh3 Nc6 with Black standing slightly better. 9. h6 Bh8, 10. Nf3 g5!?. Otherwise White will occupy the vital g5 square. Black could ignore the positional threat of Ng5 with, for example, 10. ... a6 but then 11. Be3 Qc7, 12. Qd2 b5, 13. Ng5 gives White the edge (13. ... b4?, 14. Nd5 +-). 11. Be3 Qa5, 12. Qd2 g4, 13. Ng5 White occupies the g5 square anyway. But the occupation is somewhat less restricting than with the pawn still of g6. 13. ... Be6 Otherwise the pawn of f7 ties down the Black King. Alternatives fare no better: (a) 13. ... Nbd7, 14. Nb5 Qd2+ (14. ... Qd8, 15. Qc3 and now i) 15. ... Ne4?, 16. Nc7+ Kf8, 17. Nh7 mate; ii) 15. ... Nd5, 16. Qb3 with White having the upper hand), 15. Kd2 Kf8 (only move), 16. f4! (threatening Nc7 and Ba7) ef3, 17. gf3 +/-; (b) 13. ... Nc6, 14. 0-0-0 when Black's best is to transpose to the game with 14. ... Be6. After the text White spent 45 minutes searching in vain for a forced win. But the line he finds puts Black under tremendous pressure. 15. Ne6 fe6, 16. Bc4 Kd7, 17. 0-0-0 Nc6, 18. f4! Threatening f5 and so forcing Black's reply. But the subsequent opening of lines favors White because of the precarious position of the Black King. 18. ... gf3, 19. gf3 Rac8 Black's only hope lies in attacking on the Queenside. White is positionally won because of (a) the safer King position; (b) more space; (c) better pawn structure; and (d) the bishop pair. 20. Qe2 a6, 21. Bb3 Nd8?! This loses, but Black was already in a bad way. For example, 21. ... Rgf8 (to unpin the pawn on e6), 22. Na4 +-. Now we see the value of White's 20th: the N on c3 is unpinned. No better for Black is 21. ... b5, 22. f4 b4, 23. Na4 Ne4, 24. Bb6 Qf5, 25. Rhe1 +- 22. Bd2! Rc6 White threatened 23. Nd5 +-. 23. f4 Qc7, 24. f5 Rf8, 25. e5 Ne8, 26. fe6+ Kc8 Black merely postpones the inevitable. 27. Nd5 Qb8, 28. Ne7+ Kc7, 29. Nd5+ Kc8, 30. e7 Rf5, 31. Qg4 (1-0).

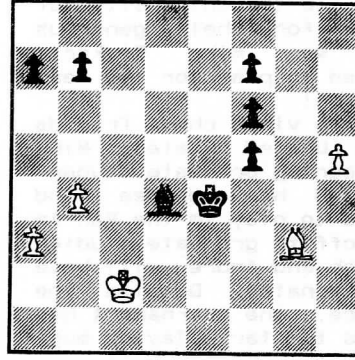
#### N. Elkes (Columbia "B") - R. Hawkes (Rd. 8)

(analysis by Hawkes and Zissos)

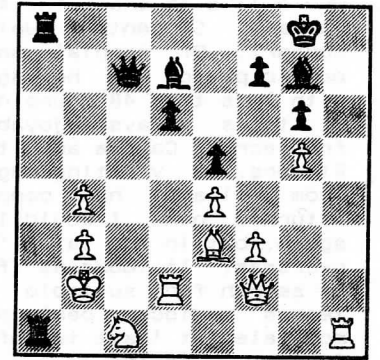
1. d4 g6, 2. c4 Bg7, 3. Nc3 d6, 4. e4 Nc6, 5. Be3 e5, 6. d5 Nce7, 7. Bd3 In round 3 against Alabama, Marcott - Hawkes continued with the stronger 7. c5! f5, 8. Bb5+ Bd7, 9. Bd7+ Qd7, 10. f3 Nf6, 11. Nge2 0-0 +/-, but 0-1 in 33. 7. ... f5, 8. f3 Nf6, 9. Nge2 0-0, 10. 0-0 f4, 11. Bf2 g5, 12. Rc1 Ng6, 13. c5 The obvious thematic choice. Both sides manoeuvre on their respective sides of the board. 13. ... g4, 14. Kh1 Nh5!, 15. Qe1! Otherwise 15. ... g3, 16. Bg1 (only move) Qh4, 17. Qe1 (only move) and Black calmly proceeds with the winning plan Rf6, Nf8, Rh6, Ng6 followed by gh2 -+. 15. ... Kh8, 16. cd6 cd6, 17. Nb5 Rf7, 18. Na7?! A very difficult move to assess over the board. As we shall see, it turns out badly for White. 18. ... gf3, 19. gf3 Bh3, 20. Rg1 Ra7!, 21. Ba7 b6, 22. Bb6 Qb6, 23. Rg5! Nf6!, 24. Rg6 The position White foresaw before 18. Na7. The last 6 moves have been forced, and White appears to be winning

in view of 24. ... hg6, 25. Qh4+ winning the B on h3. However, Black's analysis is a move deeper ... 24. ... Qe3!! Black had to foresee this position before playing 17. ... Rf7. Black has a won position since he threatens Qf3+ followed by hg6, with the B on h3 now covered by the Q. 25. Ng1 The only try. 25. ... Qd3, 26. Rc3!? On 26. Rd1 Qc2, 27. Rd2 Qc8!, 28. Rg5 Bh6 wins for Black. 26. ... Qf1, 27. Qf1 Bf1, 28. Rc8+ Bf8, 29. Rg5 h6, 30. Rf5 Kg7 Black has a won position, but it is still extremely tricky. Note that only one of White's four pieces can move! 31. a4 Rb7!, 32. Rc2 If 32. Rf8 Kf8, 33. Rf6+ Kg7, 34. Rd6 Rb2, 35. h4 (only move) Bg2+, 36. Kh2 Bf3+, 37. Kh3 Be4 (threatening Bf5 mate), 38. Kg4 Rg2 -. 32. ... Bd3 32. ... Be7 is slightly more accurate. 33. Rg2+! Kf7, 34. Rd2 If White had played the immediate 33. Rd2, Black would have won with 33. ... Ne4!, 35. Rg2 Ng5 -. 34. ... Rb3, 35. Ne2 Ba6 Threatening both Rf3 and Bc8. 36. Rc2 Rf3, 37. Ng3! White refuses to fold under pressure. He threatens Nh5 +-. If now 37. ... Kg6, 38. Nh5! Nh5, 39. Rf8 and it gets messy. 37. ... Bd3!, 38. Rc8 If 38. Rc7+ Kg6, 39. Nh5 Ng4!! and now: (a) 40. Rf8 Rf1+, 41. Kg2 Ne3+, 42. Kh3 Kh5 -+; (b) 40. Rcf7! (tempting Black to play 40. ... Rf1+, 41. Kg2 Ne3+, 42. Kh3 Rf3+, 43. Ng3 {43. Kh4? Nf5 -+} Bf1+, 44. Kh4 Nf5+, 45. Rf5 Be7+, 46. Kg4 fg3, 47. Rf3 {47. Kf3? gh2 -+} Be2, 48. Kg3 Bf3, 49. Kf3 with a won ending for White) Be4!, 41. Kg1 Bf5, 42. Rf8 Ne3 -. 38. ... Be7, 39. Rc7 Ke8, 40. Kg1 Ne4, 41. Ne4 Be4, 42. Rh5 Bg5, 43. a5 Rd3, 44. a6 Bd8, 45. a7 Rd1+, 46. Kf2 Ra1, 47. Rc6 Kd7, 48. Rh6 Only now, when it is too late, does White get his second rook into the game. 48. ... Be7, 49. Rc1 Ra7, 50. Rh8? Rb7, 51. h4 Rb2+, 52. Ke1 Rh2, 53. Rhc8 Bh4+, 54. Kf1 Rh1+, 55. Ke2 f3+, 56. Ke3 Rc1 (0-1)

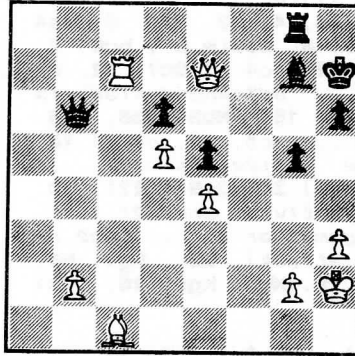
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 (II: Black to move and win)



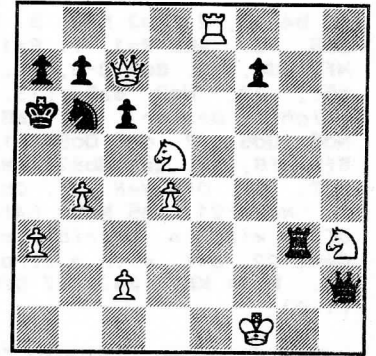
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II.



III.



IV.

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