



# ALBERTA CHESS REPORT

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July - August 1978

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Box 119 U of A, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E0  
(Editor: Leonard Steele)

## 1978 ALBERTA OPEN !!...

Calgary

Thanksgiving Long Weekend

October 7 - 9

6-round Swiss

Rosedale Community Center

800 - 11 Ave NW

Entry Fee

=====

Only \$10 Senior, and \$7 Junior (under 18)

CFC and ACA memberships required (available at site)

Register

=====

8:00 - 9:00 a.m., Saturday, Oct. 7

or call or write John Schleinich

(288-6721; 3916 Vardell Rd NW, Calgary T3A 0C4)

CASH PRIZES to top finishers overall and in each class.

Please bring a CHESS CLOCK if you have one.

YOU will not want to miss this important tournament!

### \* 1978 ACA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Starts 9:00 a.m., Sunday, October 8

at the site of the Alberta Open

Please attend and voice your opinions!

### 1978 UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA OPEN

Edmonton

September 16 & 17

5-round Swiss

5th Floor, General Services Bldg, 116 St & 91 Ave

Entry Fee: \$5 (CFC and ACA memberships required)

Register: 8:45 - 9:15 a.m., Saturday, September 16

CASH PRIZES to top finishers overall and in each class.

Please bring a CHESS CLOCK if you have one.

Boards and sets will be provided.

Come on out and set in on this first weekend  
tournament of the new chess season!

ALBERTA CHESS ASSOCIATION, Membership Fees

	New	Renewal
Senior	-- \$4.00	\$3.00
Junior (under 18)	-- \$2.75	\$2.00

All memberships are valid to Dec. 31, 1979. New memberships cover 16 months (Sept/78 -Dec/79) while renewals cover the 12 months of 1979 only.

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 and they take out their memberships at the same time.

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.

BACK ISSUES of the ACR are only 25 cents each postpaid. Why not fill in your missing issues of volumes 1, 2, & 3?

There is still time for you to help ensure that Canada has a team at the upcoming Chess Olympiad. If you can help, send your donation to us and we will forward it to the CFC. There is only a little time to go, and the Olympiad Fund has not even reached the half-way mark!

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 rated tournaments, and matches do not count). Note that participation points are not given to dropouts.

TOP ALBERTA PLAYERS BY CFC RATING

1. R. South	Calgary	2141
2. M. Rabljenović	Calgary	2081
3. B. Brebrich	Calgary	2075
4. S. Ball	Edmonton	2070
5. C. Evans	Edmonton	2062
6. N. Fullbrook	Edmonton	2048
7. M. Campbell	Edmonton	2025
8. I. Loadman	Edmonton	1967
9. K. Kuczaj	Calgary	1955
10. J. Cummins	Edmonton	1951
11. E. Long	Edmonton	1937
12. E. Rosenbloom	Edmonton	1936
13. G. Campbell	Edmonton	1934
14. L. Steele	Edmonton	1905
15. M. Frank	Edmonton	1894
16. J. MacIntosh	Calgary	1882
17. P. Allan	Calgary	1866
18. A. Milne	Calgary	1865
19. F. Buenaventura	Edmonton	1861
20. H. King	Edmonton	1855
21. R. Muskath	Calgary	1847
22. J. Kassay-Farkas	Calgary	1840
23. B. Taylor	Edmonton	1840
24. B. Willis	Edmonton	1840
25. R. Pedersen	Calgary	1836
26. B. Szucs	Calgary	1833
27. J. Flemming	Calgary	1828
28. S. Purewal	Edmonton	1826
29. N. Sharp	Lacombe	1826
30. D. Ariel	Calgary	1822/6
31. G. Raletich	Edmonton	1812
32. F. Kluytmans	Calgary	1809

The above list was extracted from the July-August 1978 CFC Bulletin. Players who are known to be "inactive" and those who are no longer Alberta residents have been excluded from the list.

TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS' WORKSHOPS: If you wish to attend in Calgary (late September), call John Schleinich at 288-6721 for details. A workshop will be held later this year in Edmonton if sufficient interest is shown (write us!).

The Alberta Youth Chess Association (TAYCA) is chiefly concerned with the organization of chess within our school systems and the organization of players who are still attending school. Anyone desiring more information, or anyone who wishes to volunteer to help with that aspect of junior chess in Alberta should write to TAYCA at this address: TAYCA, P.O. Box 247 Station M, Calgary, Alta T2P 2H9.

New Season at Chess Clubs

During September Alberta's chess clubs will be opening for the 1978-79 season. Calgary and Edmonton area players will receive a separate letter with this ACR from their respective "city chess clubs." Anyone desiring further information on the above two clubs, or any other club should write to us. We hope to soon receive details from; the Black Knight, Medicine Hat, U of A, etc, chess clubs.

Solutions to "Test Your Chess" (don't peek!)

- 1: 1. Bc2 h4, 2. Ra4 Re4, 3. Kf3
- 2: 1. Ne6 Be6, 2. Bds Rd8, 3. e4 (+-). The same
- 3: 1. Re6! If 1. ... Bb2, 2. Rb6 sb6, 3. N44 (+-). Leventfish, Leningrad, 1947.
- 4: 1. Nc2+ Ka2 (-). If 1. ... Bc2, 2. Qb8!, 2. Nb4+, If Qc5, Nxd3 - Kramers, Amsterdam, 1950.
- 5: 1. ... Ka1, 3. Qa2+ Ba2, 4. Nc6 any, 5. Nd4
- 6: Qc7 Rd7, 7. Qc6 Bf3, 8. Be6 1-0, Keres -
- concluded; 3. ... Bb4, 4. Rd3 Nb8, 5. Qe5 Bf6,
- 9. Qc7 Rd7, 7. Qc6 Bf3, 8. Be6 1-0, Keres -
- 3: 1. Re6! If 1. ... Bb2, 2. Rb6 sb6, 3. N44 (+-).
- 4: 1. Nc2+ Ka2 (-). If 1. ... Bc2, 2. Qb8!, 2. Nb4+, If Qc5, Nxd3 - Kramers, Amsterdam, 1950.
- 5: 1. ... Ka1, 3. Qa2+ Ba2, 4. Nc6 any, 5. Nd4
- 6: Qc7 Rd7, 7. Qc6 Bf3, 8. Be6 1-0, Keres -
- concluded; 3. ... Bb4, 4. Rd3 Nb8, 5. Qe5 Bf6,
- 9. Qc7 Rd7, 7. Qc6 Bf3, 8. Be6 1-0, Keres -

TOURNAMENT REPORTS

"The Last Tournament"

The last tournament before closing for the summer in the Calgary Chess Club took place during May and June, and was named just that: The Last Tournament. Only 25 players participated, and some of them could not complete their schedule because summer pleasures called upon them and they had to leave on vacation. The tournament was directed by John Schleinich, who provided this report. Here is the outcome of this struggle:

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Name, and scores. 1. D. Ariel +5 +20 -11 +14 +4 +3 5.0, 2. S. Klamer +18 +5 -4 =12 +19 +11 4.5, 3. D. Wyllie +25 -2 +6 +7 +11 -1 4.0, 4. R. Muskath +10 +14 +2 +11 -1 --- 4.0, 5. J. Bezjack -1 +25 +9 -8 +18 +12 4.0

3.5: 6-10: J. Solis, R. South, R. Hawkes, D. Blitt, I. Issa

3.0: 11-17: A. Milne, B. Bentley, N. Falls, E. Leong, H. Bovbjerg, B. Rusk, Y. Veillette

2.0: 18-21: A. Lindquist, D. Maguire, T. Weillman, J. Chalupnichek (/3)

1.5: 22-23: A. Menzel, A. Clifford

1.0: 24-25: M. Sutcliffe, T. Lockert.

R. Muskath - S. Klamer

1. g3 e5, 2. Bg2 d5, 3. c4 Be6, 4. Nf3 Nc6, 5. cd Bd5, 6. Nc3 Nf6, 7. Nd5 Qd5, 8. 0-0 e4, 9. Ne1 0-0-0, 10. Nc2 Bc5, 11. b4 Nb4, 12. Ne3 Qe6, 13. Qb3 Qb3, 14. ab3 h5, 15. h4 Rhe8, 16. Rd1 Ng4, 17. Bb2 g6, 18. Bc3 Kb8, 19. Ng4 hg4, 20. Ra5 b6, 21. Ra4 a5, 22. Kf1 f5, 23. Bf6 Rd6, 24. Bg5 e3, 25. Bf4 Rd7, 26. fe Be3, 27. Be3 Re3, 28. Rb4 ab4, 29. Ra1 Re4, 30. d3 Rde7, 31. de4 fe, 32. e3 c5, 33. Ke2 Kb7, 34. Rf1 b5, 35. Rf4 Kb6, 36. Re4 Rd7, 37. Re6+ Ka5, 38. Rg6 c4, 39. bc bc, 40. Rg5+ Kb6, 41. Rg4 Kc5, 42. Rg5+ Kb6, 43. Be4 b3, 44. Rg8 Kc5, 45. Rb8 Rg7, 46. h5 Rg3, 47. h6 Rh3, 48. h7 Resigns. 1-0.

1978 Edmonton Open

The Edmonton Open was held July 22-23, 1978 in the usual Edmonton location at the U of A. Stephen Ball directed this 23 player event. Chris Evans continued his strong showing in Alberta tournaments by scoring 4.5-0.5 and achieving first place all to himself. Rick Ziegler took second with 4-1, while Nigel Fullbrook and Al Fierlbeck tied for 3rd-4th. Fierlbeck's fine showing earned him the Top C prize. Tim Dean was Top B, while George Kosinski captured the Top Unrated honors.

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Name, and scores. 1 C. Evans 2062 +16 =11 +13 +5 +7 4.5, 2 R. Ziegler 1999 +15 -5 +19 +13 +8 4.0, 3 N. Fullbrook 2048 +4 -13 +15 +14 =5 3.5, 4 A. Fierlbeck 1565 -3 +21 =6 +19 +13 3.5, 5 H. King 1855 bye +2 +7 -1 =3 3.0, 6 P. Allan 1866 +9 -7 =4 +10 =11 3.0, 7 R. Stone 2201 +17 +6 -5 +11 -1 3.0, 8 M. Frank 1894 =14 +18 =11 +9 -2 3.0, 9 G. Kosinski unr. -6 +17 +12 -8 +16 3.0, 10 Bi. Knudskov unr. =12 =14 +16 -6 +15 3.0

2.5: 11-12: A. Milne, T. Dean

2.0: 13-18: R. Short, B. Palcic, F. Wong, J. Cenkovic, B. Fitcher, Br. Knudskov

- 1.5: 19: Z. Sykora
1.0: 20-21: G. Hastings, G. Glazebrook
0.5: 22-23: P. Phelan, L. Steele (/1)

C. Evans - R. Stone (annotated by C. Evans)

1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. d4 cd, 4. Nd4 e6, 5. Nc3 Qc7, 6. Be2 a6, 7. 0-0 Nf6, 8. Kh1 Be7, 9. f4 d6 {This way of playing the Scheveningen has the advantages that (1) White must play 8. Kh1 to play f4 (otherwise 8. f4 Nd4 wins a piece), and (2) the Keres attack with an early g4 by White is avoided. On the debit side are (1) the line 5. Nb5 d6, 6. c4 with a Maroczy bind, and (2) that Black's QN is committed to c6 early on and so cannot go to d7, which is sometimes useful. Personal taste decides. Normal for White is now 10. Be3 Bd7, 11. Qe1 0-0, 12. Qg3. I have a feeling that White's QB is best placed on b2; to get it there without allowing Black a quick attack down the QB-file it is necessary to exchange Knights now so that the QB-file is blocked by the Black pawn. The disadvantage is that Black's center is strengthened. On balance this may be more significant than the extra tactical chances created by the active Bishop.}, 10. Nc6 bc6 {If 10. ... Qc6, 11. Bf3 aiming for an eventual e5}, 11. Qd3 {Protecting e4; if immediately 11. b3 d5, 12. Bb2 Bb4 and White is slightly embarrassed} 11. ... Bb7, 12. b3 c5, 13. Bb2 d5, 14. e5 {Blocking the long diagonal -- but it probably will not stay blocked} 14. ... Nd7, 15. Qg3 0-0 {A serious alternative was 15. ... g6, followed by 16. ... 0-0-0}, 16. Rae1 f5 {A good move. Black has a strong center, but it is not a mobile one. Thus, if 16. ... d4, 17. Nb1 followed by Nd2-c4 or e4. Meanwhile, White is intending Bd3 or Bg4, followed by f5 with a powerful attack}, 17. ef6 Rf6 {17. ... Nf6 seems OK, but bad is 17. ... Bf6, 18. Bg4}, 18. Bd3 Bd6? {Better is 18. ... Nf8, after which Black could play, say Re8 and then attack the f4 pawn by Bd6 and Ng6, with chances for an advantage}, 19. Re6! Bf4? {Losing. 19. ... Re6 loses after 20. Nd5, threatening mate and the Queen (if 20. ... Rg6, 21. Bg6 Bd5, 22. Bh7+ Kf8, 23. Qg7+). 19. ... Raf8 seems to lose after 21. Qh3 h6, 22. Ne2 R6f7, 23. Rh6 gh6, 24. Qh6 d4, 25. Bc4; best may be 19. ... d4, 20. Bc4 Kh8, 21. Nd5, but White has a solid extra pawn. 19. ... Bf4 opens the f-file and the Bishop is exposed there -- a typical case of sacrificial shock}, 20. Qh3 h6, 21. Ne2? {21. Rf6 Nf6, 22. Qf5 Bd6, 23. Nd5 Bd5, 24. Bf6 wins immediately} 21. ... Be5, 22. Rf6 Bf6, 23. Qe6+ Kh8, 24. Qf5 Kg8, 25. Nf4 {This Knight enters the attack and clinches the win. If 25. ... Bb2, then either, according to taste, 26. Qh7+ Kh7, 27 Nd5+, or 26. Qe6+ Kh8, 27. Ng6+ Kh7, 28. Ne5+ Kh8, 29. Nf7+ Kg8, 30. Nh6+ Kh8, 31. Qg8+ and mate. Objectively best is 25. ... Nf8, but after 26. Bf6 gf6, 27. Nd5 Black's position is in ruins} 25. ... Ne5, 26. Qh7+ Kf7, 27. Nh5 Resigns. 1-0.

Northern B. C. Open

A number of Albertans did very well in the 1978 NBCO. In the Open section Chris Evans took clear second with 4-1, losing only to Grandmaster Sax of Hungary who was first with 4.5-.5. Nigel Fullbrook tied for 3rd-5th with a 3.5-1.5 score. In the reserve section (ratings under 1800), Josh Shiu of Calgary was alone in second with 4-1, losing but one game (to the

section winner). Here are some games played by Albertans:

C. Evans - G. Sax  
(annotated by C. Evans)

After 3 rounds in the Northern BC Open I had won the right to play Gyula Sax since we were the only players with 3/3. Sax, rated 2595, is the second ranked player in Hungary (after Portisch). 1. e4 c5, 2. Nf3 e6, 3. d4 cd, 4. Nd4 Nf6, 5. Nc3 d6 {Sax usually plays the Scheveningen, and several beautiful games by him are given in the Batsford book "The Sicilian Scheveningen" by C. Pritchett}, 6. Be2 a6, 7. f4 b5?! {Had White played 7. 0-0, then this move is refuted by 8. Bf3 Ra7, 9. Qe2 Rc7, 10. Rd1 Nbd7, 11. a4, and Black is in a bad way (Smyslov-Kottnauer, Groningen, 1946). I thought Smyslov played 7. f4, but could recall only that Black was wiped out on the Queenside. I also felt quite annoyed that Sax should play a refuted line against me, but in fact, after 7. f4, I cannot find any previous examples of 7. ... b5}, 8. Bf3 Ra7, 9. e5 {9. a3 is an alternative. Black's Rook is simply misplaced. As mentioned above, I thought I was in a line where White has a quick kill, but, nevertheless still I believe 9. e5 is best} 9. ... de, 10. fe Rd7, 11. ef6 Rd4, 12. Qe2 b4! {After 30 minutes thought Sax decides to stop White castling}, 13. Ne4 Bd7, 14. Qf2! {An excellent move, but I did not fully appreciate it} 14. ... Bb5, 15. Be3?! {Stronger was 15. fg Bg7, 16. Qg3 when, because of the threat of 17. Bg5, Black is virtually forced to give up the exchange by 16. ... Re4, 17. Be4 Bf6, 18. Qf3 (♘). However, I thought my next move was a killer ...} 15. ... Rd5, 16. c4 {... since, if 16. ... Bc4, 17. Rc1 Bb5, 18. Bb6 Qd7, 19. Rc7 Qd8, 20. Rf7 wins, whereas, if 16. ... bc3, 17. Nc3, I get rid of the bishop on b5, castle, and annihilate him on the central files. Yes?} 16. ... bc3, 17. Nc3 Re5!, 18. Nb5 Bc5! {A bolt from the blue. I'd used 101 of the 120 minutes allowed for 40 moves, so made the last two moves instantly. Sax looked happy now. I spent 9 minutes finding ...}, 19. Qc2! {... after which Black has nothing tremendous} 19. ... Be3, 20. fg7 Bh6+? {Better is 20. ... Rg8}, 21. Kf1 Bg7, 22. Rd1! Qb6 {22. ... Qa5, 23. Nd6+ Ke7, 24. b4!}, 23. Nd6+ Kf8? {Better was to lose the exchange after 23. ... Ke7, 24. Nc8+}, 24. Nc4?? {After 24. Qc8+ Ke7, 25. Qh8 White is a Rook up. I thought Black could go 25. ... Qb5+, overlooking that the N on d6 controls b5. The position after 24. Nc4 is probably even, though White would have good chances if he could get the Queens off -- the a6 pawn would be quite weak in an ending. However, you cannot play 16 moves in 2 minutes against a super GM and survive (the moral is obvious!)} 24. ... Qc7, 25. h4 Rf5, 26. b3 Bf6!, 27. Qd2 Rf4, 28. h5 Bd4 {Sax takes control of key lines}, 29. Qb4+ Bc5, 30. Qc3 Rg8, 31. Qd3 Nc6, 32. Qd7? Rf3+! {I had seen it coming, but didn't know what to do about it apart from trying to swap Queens}, 33. gf3 Qg3, 34. Qc8+ Kg7, 35. Qg8+ Kg8 and after I noticed that 36. Rg1 was not winning my Queen back... 0-1.

J. Shiu - F. Szarka

1. e4 g5, 2. d4 Bg7, 3. Bg5 c5, 4. Bc4 Qb6, 5. Nd2 cd, 6. Qf3 e6, 7. Nh3 Nc6, 8. 0-0 Ne5, 9. Qg3 Ng6, 10. Bb3 Be5, 11. Qd3 Qc7, 12. f4 Bg7, 13. f5 Ne5, 14. Qg3 Kf8, 15. f6 Bf6, 16. Bf6 Nf6, 17. Rf6 Rg8, 18. Rf7+ Kf7, 19. Rf1+ Ke7, 20. Qg8 Kd6, 21. Qg3 Kc6, 22. c3 d3, 23. Nf2

b5, 24. Nd3 Qb6+, 25. Kh1 Nd3, 26. Qd3 Bb7, 27. c4 a6, 28. cb Qb5, 29. Rc1+ Kb6, 30. Qd4+ Ka5, 31. Nc4+ Resigns. 1-0.

L. Steele - M. Bateman

1. c4 Nf6, 2. Nc3 g6, 3. g3 Bg7, 4. Bg2 0-0, 5. e3 d6, 6. Nge2 e5, 7. 0-0 Nc6, 8. a3 Nd7, 9. b4 f5, 10. d4 Nf6, 11. Bb2 h5, 12. h4 Ng4, 13. de Ne5, 14. Nf4 g5, 15. hg Qg5, 16. Qe2 c6, 17. Rad1 Qh6, 18. f3 Nf6, 19. Rd6 h4, 20. gh Qh4, 21. Nd1 Nh5, 22. Ng6 Ng6, 23. Rg6 Kh7, 24. Bg7 Ng7, 25. Rd6 Rg8, 26. Rd4 Qf6, 27. Kf2 Ne6, 28. Rh1+ Kg7, 29. Rdh4 Kf8, 30. Qd2 Bd7, 31. Rh7 Qg5, 32. Qd6+ Resigns. 1-0.

Training Tournament

A four player round robin was held in Edmonton on the weekend of 12/13 August. The purpose was to provide Ray Stone with some match practice prior to his departure for Mexico City as a member of the Canadian Junior Team competing in the World Junior Team Championship. However, in the second round fellow Ontarian Rick Ziegler defeated Stone in a game which, though not free from serious errors, showed Ziegler's tenacious play to good advantage. The winner in this unrated tournament was Chris Evans who won a see-saw 103 move marathon with Nigel Fullbrook in round 2 to move into an unassailable lead.

1. C. Evans	X	.5	1	1	2.5
2. R. Stone	.5	X	1	0	1.5
3. N. Fullbrook	0	0	X	1	1.0
4. R. Ziegler	0	1	0	X	1.0

R. Ziegler - R. Stone  
(annotated by C. Evans)

1. Nf3 d5, 2. g3 Nf6, 3. Bg2 c6, 4. 0-0 Bg4, 5. b3 Nbd7, 6. Bb2 e6, 7. d3 Be7, 8. Nbd2 0-0, 9. e4 {9. c4 was played in Vadasz-Farago, and in Basler-Stone (F.G.R. vs Canada, Mexico, 1977)} 9. ... de {9. ... a5 is more ambitious}, 10. de e5, 11. Qe2 Qc7, 12. Nc4 Rfe8, 13. h3 Bf3, 14. Bf3 Bc5, 15. Rad1 b5, 16. Ne3 Nf8, 17. Ng4 Ng4, 18. Bg4 Rad8 {18. ... Ne6 (=)}, 19. Rd8 Rd8, 20. Rd1 Bd4, 21. Bd4 ed4 (♙), 22. e5! Ne6, 23. Bf5 g6?! {An unnecessary weakening of the area around the Black King}, 24. Be6 fe6, 25. h4! c5?! {Black's last chance to equalize is 25. ... Rd5; if 26. f4 Qf7, followed by 27. ... Qf5}, 26. h5 (♙) gh, 27. Qh5 Qg7, 28. Re1 Kh8, 29. Re4 Qe7, 30. Rf4 Rf8, 31. Rf8+ {31. Rf6 is also good}... Qf8, 32. Qh4! {Threatening 33. b4 and restricting Black's Queen by the possibility of invading on e7 or d8. Both sides were in mild time trouble} 32. ... Kg7? {32. ... a5 would prevent White's b4, but White is well placed after 33. Qe4}, 33. Qg4+! Kf7, 34. b4 cb, 35. Qd4 Qe7, 36. Qd3 {The point of White's 33rd move is that the h7 pawn is now unprotected} 36. ... Kg7, 37. Qb5 h5, 38. Qe2 Qg5, 39. Qe4 h4, 40. Qh4 Qe5, 41. Qe7+ Kq6, 42. Qa7 Qd5 {Threatening perpetual check}, 43. Qe3 Qa2, 44. Qb3 Qa1+, 45. Kq2 Qa8+, 46. Qf3 Qa3, 47. Qe4+ Kf6, 48. g4 Qc1, 49. Qb4 Qc2, 50. Qf4+ Kg6, 51. Qe3 Qc6+ {The passed g-pawn and exposed e-pawn give White good chances which Ziegler exploits nicely despite a couple of lapses on moves 58 and 60. Were the Black pawn on f7, White could not hope to win.}, 52. Kg3 Qd5, 53. f3 Qd6+, 54. Qf4 Qd1, 55. Qe4+ Kf6, 56. Qe3 Qh1? {Qd5!}, 57. g5+! Kq6? {Should lose quickly to 58. Qe6 Kg5, 59. f4+ Kh5, 60. Qe8+}, 58. Qe4+? Kf7, 59. Qf4+ Kg8, 60. Qf6? {White allows perpetual check ...}... Qe1+, 61. Kf4 Qe2?? {but Black misses it. 61. ... Qd2+ is drawn},

62. Qg6+ {If 62. g6?, Black can again draw} 62. ... Kf8, 63. Qe4 Qd2+, 64. Kg4 Qd7, 65. Qe5 Kg8, 66. Qf6 {Similar to the position on move 60, but Black cannot initiate a series of checks any longer} 66. ... Qd5, 67. Kh5 Qd6, 68. Qg6+! Kh8, 69. Qe4 Qd7, 70. Qe5+ Kg8, 71. g6! Qc8 {If 71. ... Qe7, 72. f4 Qd7, 73. Kh6}, 72. f4 Qb7, 73. Qe6+ Kg7, 74. Qe5+ Kg8, 75. f5 Qh1+, 76. Kg5 Qg2+, 77. Kf6 1-0.

The "Fry Your Brain" Tornado

The Fry Your Brain Tornado was a one day, four round rated Swiss with a time control of 40 moves per hour. Ian Loadman finished first by virtue of his last round victory over top ranked Murray Campbell. Tim Dean won the 1400-1699 class prize (and tied for 2nd-5th), while Peter Mielke picked up the under 1400 prize. Stephen Ball directed and submitted this report.

1. I. Loadman	1967	+14	=13	+ 7	+ 2	3.5
2. M. Campbell	2025	+16	+ 5	+ 4	- 1	3.0
3. G. Campbell	1934	+11	+ 7	+ 9	+ 8	3.0
4. R. Douzиеch	1799	+15	+ 9	- 2	+ 7	3.0
5. T. Dean	1623	+17	- 2	+14	+12	3.0

2.5: 6: P. Mielke

2.0: 7-12: B. Thomas, A. Fierlbeck, Z. Sykora, D. Bilyea, R. Doo, P. Phelan

1.5: 13: B. Matthews (/2)

1.0: 14-15: K. Affek, K. Frier

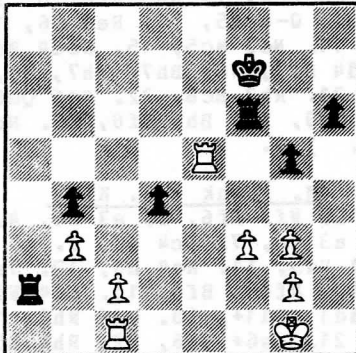
0.5: 16-18: G. Benedict, P. Chmarzynski, D. Ludwig

K. Affek - I. Loadman

1. c4 Nf6, 2. Nc3 g6, 3. e4 d6, 4. d4 Bg7, 5. h3 0-0, 6. Nf3 e5, 7. d5 a5, 8. Be2 Na6, 9. 0-0 Nc5, 10. Qc2 Nh5, 11. Nh2 Nf4, 12. Bf4 ef4, 13. Nf3 g5, 14. Nh2 f5, 15. f3 h5, 16. Kh1 Be5, 17. Rg1 Kh8, 18. Rad1 Qe7, 19. Nb5 Qh7, 20. Nf1 g4, 21. Nd4 fe, 22. fe Qe4, 23. Qe4 Ne4, 24. Rb1 Nf2+, 25. Kh2 g3+, White resigns. 0-1.

Murray Campbell submitted the following analysis of the ending of another game:

This position was reached in the 3rd round of the "Fry Your Brain" Tornado. My opponent, R. Douzиеch (Black), had just sacrificed a pawn in order to reach the following position:



Play continued 46. ... Rd6! {A good move that should ensure the draw. White has the choice of allowing Black to double Rooks on the 7th, or the game continuation}, 47. Re2 d3, 48. Rd2 Rc2, 49. Rdc2 dc, 50. Rc2 Rd3!, 51. Rb2 {And that should be the end. Black continues correctly for a while} 51. ... Ke6, 52. Kf2 Kf5! {Avoiding Re2+ and Re3 which somewhat improves White's chances}, 53. Ke2 Rc3, 54. Kd2 g4! {A good move stopping any thoughts of White's King penetrating through h3 or g3}, 55. Ke2 h5, 56. Kf2 Ke5?! {Unnecessarily complicating matters. After Kf6, and keeping the King on f, g, and h-files, White has nothing to play for}, 57. Re2+ Kf6 {Interesting is Kd4, 58. Re4+ Kc5, 59. Re3 (If 59. Re5+ Kd4, 60. Rh5 Rc2+, 61. Kg1 gf, 62. gf Kc3 with good chances) 59. ... Rc2+! and it's tough for White to make progress. A mistake, however, is 59. ... Kd4 (after 59. Re3) since 60. Rc3! Kc3 (bc, 61. Ke2 wins for White), 61. f4 Kb3, 62. f5 K move (say Kc3), 63. f6 b3, 64. f7 b2, 65. f8=Q b8=Q, 66. Qc5+ forces the Queen exchange after 66. ... Kb2, 67. Qb4+ Kc1, 68. Qb1+ Kb1, 69. Ke3 Kc2, 70. Kf4 Kd3, 71. Kg5 Ke4, 72. Kh5 Kf5, 73. Kh4 with a straight-forward win}, 58. Re3 Rc2+, 59. Kf1 Rc1+?? {The losing move. 59. ... Rb2! completely ties White up and ensures the draw}, 60. Ke2 Rc2+ {There is nothing better}, 61. Kd3 Rg2, 62. fg {Ensuring Black gets no counterplay, as after 62. f4 Black can get a passed pawn with a correctly timed h4} 62. ... hg, 63. Kc4 Rf2, 64. Kb4 Rf3, 65. Rc3! Ke5, 66. Kc4 Rf6? {Though ... Ke4, 67. b4 Rc3?, 68. Kc3 Kf3 leads to a lost Q vs NP, better is Rf8 in order to maintain the maximum checking distance between the Black Rook and the White King}, 67. b4 Rc6+, 68. Kb3 Rb6, 69. Rc4?! {More to the point is Rc5+} 69. ... Kf5, 70. Kc3? {Correct is 70. Rc5+ Ke4, 71. b5. Now 71. ... Kd4 is bad because of 72. Rg5, but 71. ... Rf6, 72. Kb4 Rf3, 73. b6 Rg3, 74. b7 Rg1, 75. Rb5 loses as well. Against passive defense White supports his b-pawn with his King and promotes it} 70. ... Re6, 71. Kd3? {Better is 71. Rf4+ Kg5, 72. Rd4 and the b-pawn starts moving} 71. ... Re1, 72. Rc5+ Kg6?! {Kf6 is better}, 73. Kd4?? Rd1+?? {73. ... Rb1 seems to draw, justifying Black's policy of an active defense. A sample line is 74. Kc4 Rg1, 75. b5 Rg3, 76. b6 Rg1, 77. Rb5 Rc1+, 78. Kd4 Rc8, 79. b7 Rb8 appears drawn. Perhaps White can improve, but the fact that such lines of play exist speak well for the excellent defence Black has put up since move 66 against White's misguided play}, 74. Ke4 Rf1, 75. Rc3 Rb1, 76. Rc4 Rf1, 77. Kd4 Rf3, 78. Rc3 Rf5, 79. Kc4 Kf6, 80. b5 {Once the pawn gets to the 5th rank the win is relatively simple since Black can no longer defend by checking the White King from in front of the pawn} 80. ... Ke6, 81. Rd3! Rf1, 82. b6 Rb1, 83. Kc5 Rc1+, 84. Kb5 Rb1+, 85. Kc6 Rc1+, 86. Kb7 Ke7 {After 86. ... Rc2, 87. Kb8 Rc1, 88. b7 Rc2, 89. Rd4 or 89. Rd8 are standard wins}, 87. Rd4 Resigns. 1-0. This endgame demonstrates the many practical chances available in Rook endings with less than perfect play.

M. Campbell - I. Loadman

1. e4 b6, 2. d4 Bb7, 3. Bd3 e6, 4. Nf3 Nf6, 5. Nbd2 c5, 6. c3 Nc6, 7. a3 Qc7, 8. Qe2 d6, 9. b4 a6, 10. Bb2 Be7, 11. 0-0 0-0, 12. Rfe1 Rfe8, 13. Nf1 Bf8, 14. Ng3 g6, 15. h3 e5, 16. d5 Nb8, 17. Bc1 Bg7, 18. Nh2 Kh8, 19. h4 h5, 20. Nf3 Bc8, 21. Ng5 Bg4, 22. f3 Bc8, 23. Nh1 Re7, 24. Nf2 Nbd7, 25. Be3 Nf8, 26. g3 Ng8, 27. Rac1 f6, 28. Nh3 Bh6, 29. Kh2 Rh7, 30. Rg1 Qe7, 31. Rg2 g5, 32. hg fg, 33. Rh1 g4, 34. Bh6 Nh6, 35. Ng1

h4, 36. fg Ng4+, 37. Ng4 hg+, 38. Kg3 Rh1, 39. Nh2 Qg5+, 40. Kf2 Qh4+, 41. Ke3 Qf4 mate. 0-1.

### Games From Earlier Events

#### K. Kuczaj - R. Pedersen

(1978 Calgary CC Spring-Break)

1. d4 Nf6, 2. Nf3 c5, 3. d5 d6, 4. Nc3 e5, 5. e4 Be7, 6. Bb5+ Nbd7, 7. a4 0-0, 8. 0-0 Ne8, 9. Bd3 g6, 10. Bh6 Ng7, 11. Qd2 f5, 12. Ng5 Nf6, 13. f4 Ng4, 14. Bg7 Kg7, 15. ef Bg5, 16. fg5 gf, 17. h3 c4, 18. hg4 cd3, 19. cd3 Qb6+, 20. Kh2 Qb4, 21. Ne4 Qd4, 22. Nd6 Qg4, 23. Qe3 Qh4+, 24. Kg1 Qd4, 25. Qd4 ed4, 26. Rac1 Kg6, 27. Rc7 Rd8, 28. Nc8 Rac8, 29. d6 Rc7, 30. dc7 Rc8, 31. Rc1 Kg5, 32. Kf2 Kf4, 33. Rc4 Ke5, 34. Kf3 b6, 35. g3 h5, 36. b3 f4, 37. gf4+ Kf5, 38. Kg3 h4+, 39. Kh4 Kf4, 40. Rd4+ Ke3, 41. Rc4 Kd3, 42. Kg4 a6, 43. Kf4 b5, 44. ab ab, 45. Rc1 Resigns. 1-0

#### T. Patten - R. Hawkes

(Alberta High School Match)

1. e4 g6, 2. d4 Bg7, 3. c4 d6, 4. Nc3 f5, 5. Nf3 Nh6, 6. Be2 0-0, 7. h4! Ng4, 8. h5 gh5, 9. ef5 Bf5, 10. Bd3 Bg6, 11. Nd5! Nc6, 12. Bg6 hg6, 13. Qd3 Rf5, 14. Bg5 Bf6, 15. Rh5 Bd4, 16. Qe4 {At this point White has serious time troubles. 16. Nd4! Re5+, 17. Kf1 Black loses. 16. Nd4! Nf2?, 17. Qb1!!} 16. ... Bf2+, 17. Kd2 gh5, 18. Qf5 Qf8, 19. Qf8 Rf8, 20. Rh1 Rf5!!, 21. Rh5 Nf6, 22. Bf6 Rh5, 23. Be7 Rd5+ 0-1.

#### S. Neufeld - N. Carlson

(Medicine Hat Swiss)

1. e4 e5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. Bb5 f5, 4. ef e4, 5. Ng1 Nf6, 6. Nc3 d5, 7. g4 a6, 8. Be2 Bc5, 9. f3 0-0, 10. fe de, 11. g5 Bf5, 12. gf6 Qd4, 13. Bc4+ Qc4, 14. fg Bf2+, 15. Kf2 Bg4+, 16. gf=Q+ Rf8+, 17. Kg3 Bd1, 18. Nd1 Qf8, 19. Ne3 Qf7+, 20. Kh3 Rf4, 21. Ng4 Rg4, 22. Kg4 Qg2+, 23. Kf4 Qh1, 24. Ne2 Qf3+, 25. Resigns. 0-1.

#### G. Campbell - N. Fullbrook

(Holowach Challenge Tournament)

(annotated by G. Campbell)

This was an interesting game. In discussion after the game, each player stated that he felt he had the advantage throughout! In reality both White's and Black's positions were poor throughout, but it seemed that no significant errors were made. 1. e4 d6, 2. d4 g6, 3. c4 Bg7, 4. Nc3 e5, 5. de {I really don't know what White is supposed to do. Swapping Queens seems to give no advantage and White's pawn on c4 is now near useless and in the way} 5. ... de, 6. Qd8+ Kd8, 7. Bg5+ f6, 8. Be3 {More accurate may be 0-0-0+ first} 8. ... c6, 9. 0-0-0+ Ke8, 10. f4 ef {10. ... Bh6 immediately may stall White a little longer}, 11. Bf4 Bh6, 12. Nge2 Nd7, 13. b3 {White seems to have tied himself up. The pawn on c4 must be guarded sooner or later by b3. 12. g3 would have been better} 13. ... Ne5, 14. Kb2 {To unpin the Bishop. Both White and Black were not keen to exchange Bishops as the opponent would gain a move by developing a piece} 14. ... Bg4 {A waste of time perhaps. 14. ... Be6 may be better. 14. ... Ng4 comes to nothing after 15. Bg3}, 15. Bg3 Rd8, 16. h3 {White is quite happy if Black exchanges Rooks as his QN can find better squares via d1} 16. ... Bc8, 17. Nf4 Bf8 {A surprising move, but good. One might skeptically suggest that neither player has achieved much in 17 moves},

18. Nd3 Bd6 {The point of 17. ... Bf8. Now Black's Bishop is quite useful and he threatens Nc4+}, 19. Bf2 {This retreat forces Black to weaken his Queenside pawn structure} 19. ... b6, 20. a4 {An alternative is 20. c5, but 20. ... Bc7 nullifies any White play against the Black Queenside pawns} 20. ... Be6, 21. a5 c5 {This gives White powerful control over b5 and d5; 21. ... Bc7 is much better}, 22. ab ab, 23. Kc2 {This may seem an obscure move, but is good. It now enables 24. Nf4 and Nd5 which was unplayable before owing to 23. ... Nc4 with a discovered attack on the N on f4. Also, 23. Kc2 saves embarrassment of Black's Be5 at some stage} 23. ... Ne7, 24. Nf4 Kf7, 25. N4d5 Bd5, 26. ed5 {Better than Nd5, as then Black would be able to swap his Knight for White's better Knight} 26. ... Nd7, 27. Bd3 Be5, 28. Ra1 Ra8, 29. Ra4 Ra4, 30. ba4 {White now felt he had a much more promising position -- probably an overestimate} 30. ... Ra8, 31. Ra1 Nc8 {An interesting move is 31. ... b5. White cannot capture with any of the 3 pieces immediately, but 32. d6, sacrificing a pawn himself, leaves White much better}, 32. Ra2 Nd6, 33. Kb3 f5, 34. Be1 {Preparing for a5 and/or Bc3} 34. ... Kf6, 35. Nb5 Nb5, 36. cb5 Bd4, 37. a5 ba, 38. Ba5? {Ra5 is much more effective, but, as usual, White was in considerable time trouble after move 29} 38. ... Ne5, 39. Bc4? {Be2 immediately, saves time} 39. ... Ke7, 40. Ra3 {Pointless, but the flag was tottering} 40. ... g5 {At the time control it is hard to say who is winning. White has prominent passed pawns, but they are weak}, 41. Be2 g4, 42. Bc7 c4+ {The only move; all others could lose -- but now Black has a clear edge}, 43. Ka2 Ra3+, 44. Ka3 Bc5+, 45. Kb2 Bd6, 46. Ba5 {46. b6 loses pawns to Bc7, 47. bc7 Kd7, 48. d6 Nf7. However, 46. Bb6 is probably better} 46. ... gh, 47. gh f4, 48. Be1 Bc5 {If 48. ... f3, White must play Bh4+ before Bf1 or he loses a move, and the game}, 49. Kc3 f3, 50. Bh4+ Kd6, 51. Bc4 f2? {Not that losing a pawn matters too much -- the game is probably drawn anyway. If 51. ... Nc4, 52. Kc4 f2, 53. Bf2 Bf2 the game is drawn}, 52. Bg3 Be3, 53. Kb3 {Not 53. Kb4, as 53. ... Bd2+, and 54. ... Be1, threatening f1=Q, is good for Black} 53. ... Bd4, 54. Kb4 Kc7, 55. Bf1 Kb6, 56. Be5 and after a few more moves a draw was agreed. Not an exciting game -- but interesting to see how poor positions can develop naturally!

### Some games from the Victoria Weekend Open:

#### H. King - K. Kuczaj

1. e4 e6, 2. d4 d5, 3. Nc3 Nf6, 4. e5 Nfd7, 5. Nf3 c5, 6. dc Bc4, 7. Bd3 Nc6, 8. Bf4 Nb4, 9. Be2 0-0, 10. 0-0 a5, 11. Re1 b6, 12. a3 Nc6, 13. Bd3 Be7, 14. Ne2 Nc5, 15. Ned4 Bd7, 16. Nc6 Bc6, 17. Nd4 Bd7, 18. Bh7+ Kh7, 19. Qh5+ Kg8, 20. Re3 f5, 21. Rh3 Bc8, 22. Qg6 Qe8, 23. Qh7+ Kf7, 24. Rg3 Rg8, 25. Bh6 Bf8, 26. Nc6 Qc6, 27. Qg6+ Resigns. 1-0.

#### M. Frank - H. King

1. d4 d5, 2. Nf3 Nf6, 3. e3 e6, 4. c4 c5, 5. Nc3 Nc6, 6. a3 dc, 7. Bc4 cd, 8. ed a6, 9. 0-0 Be7, 10. Re1 Nd5, 11. Ne4 h6, 12. Ne5 0-0, 13. Qh5 Nf6, 14. Nf6+ Bf6, 15. Re4 Nd4, 16. Bh6 Nf5, 17. Rad1 Qd1+, 18. Qd1 Nh6, 19. Qf3 b5, 20. Ng4 Bg5, 21. Nh6+ Bh6, 22. Rh4 Bb7, 23. Qg3 Bc1, 24. Bd3 f5, 25. Qc7 Bg5, 26. Rh5 Rf7, 27. Qb6 Bf6, 28. Qe6 g6, 29. Rh6 Kg7, 30. Rh7+ Kh7, 31. Qf7+ Resigns. 1-0.

N. Fullbrook - D. Cokleski  
(annotated by N. Fullbrook)

1. e4 c5, 2. Nc3 Nc6, 3. g3 g6, 4. f4 Bg7, 5. Bg2 d6, 6. Nf3 Bg4, 7. 0-0 Qd7, 8. d3 h5 {Threatening h4, but weakening the K-side}, 9. h4 Nd4, 10. Nd5 Nh6, 11. c3 Nc6 {Here Black should trade off some minor pieces, castle K-side, and pawn storm the Q-side a la Suttles}, 12. Ne3 Bh3, 13. Ng5 Bg2, 14. Kg2 f6 {Grievously weakening the White squares}, 15. Nh3 Nf7 {Ng4 should be played here to exchange one of the White Knights}, 16. Bd2 Rg8 {Here 0-0-0 was in order, followed by attacking the K-side -- this duds out the h-pawn}, 17. f5 N7e5, 18. Nf4 Bh6 {18. ... Nd8 might hold the fort for a while, but would lose material to 19. d4}, 19. Ne6 Nd3 {19. ... Be3 is less grubby, but will stop one of the happy Knights}, 20. Nd5 Nb2, 21. Qe2 Bd2 {Personally, I'd rather lose a piece than play this move}, 22. Qd2 Nc4, 23. N5c7+ Kf7, 24. Qh6 N6e5 {Qc7 is slightly better}, 25. Qh7+ Resigns. 1-0.

H. King - N. Fullbrook  
(annotated by N. Fullbrook)

1. e4 d6, 2. d4 g6, 3. Nc3 Bg7, 4. Nf3 Nf6, 5. Be2 0-0, 6. 0-0 a6?! {A little slow; Preferable are 6. ... Nfd7, 6. ... Bg4, or 6. ... Nc6}, 7. h3 {ECO B08 recommends 7. Re1 b5, 8. e5 Nfd7, 9. e6 fe, 10. Ng5 Nf6, 11. Bf3 (±)} 7. ... b5 {Consistent, but 7. ... Nfd7 could still be played}, 8. e5 Nfd7, 9. e6! fe, 10. Ng5 Nb6? {Now 11. Bd3! seems to win, e.g., 11. ... h6, 12. Bg6 hg5, 13. Ne4 N1d7, 14. Bg5 Nd5, 15. Qh5 N7f6, 16. Qh4 Bb7, 17. Rad1 Rf7, 18. Rd3 Kf8, 19. Rg3 Qe8, 20. Bh6 Nf4, 21. Bg7+ Kg7, 22. Bf5+, etc.}, 11. Bg4 e5 {There is no way to hold the pawn; if 11. ... Rf6, 12. Re1, etc. 11. ... e5 gives Black counterplay}, 12. Be6+ Kh8, 13. Nf7+ Rf7, 14. Bf7 Qf8! {Not 14. ... ed, 15. Ne4 with Ng5 and embarrassment of Black's King to follow}, 15. Bd5 {Losing two pieces for a Rook and getting a lost position. Better was 15. Bb3 ed, 16. Nd5 Nd5, 17. Bd5 c6, 18. Bf3 e5, 19. c3 dc, 20. bc d5, although Black has more than adequate compensation for the exchange} 15. ... ed, 16. Ba8 dc3, 17. bc {Better is 17. Bf3 cb, 18. Bb2 Bb2, 19. Rb1, with a fast mobilization along the 3rd rank} 17. ... Na8, 18. Be3 c5, 19. Qe2 Nb6, 20. Rad1 Nc6, 21. Bg5 Bf6, 22. Qf3 Ne5, 23. Bf6+ ef6, 24. Qe2 Kg7 {Preparing to meet White's major pieces coming in on the e-file as well as I can}, 25. f4 Nf7, 26. Rd3 {Useless. He must double on the e-file and try to get behind the pawns} 26. ... Nc4, 27. g4 Bd7, 28. h4 Qe8, 29. Qg2 {Further resistance could be offered by 29. Qe8 Be8, 30. Re1 Kf8, but it is very bad for White even then} 29. ... Bc6, 30. Qg3 Qe2, 31. h5 Nd2, 32. Resigns. {!! His best move since #10} 0-1.

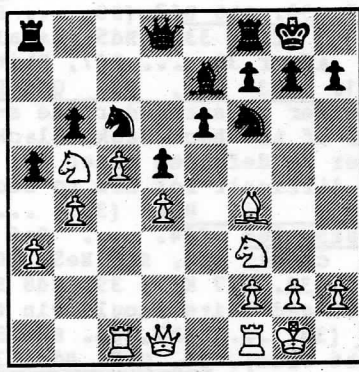
Some Games from the Southern Alberta Open:

R. Stone - J. Parrott  
(annotated by R. Stone)

1. e4 c6, 2. d4 d5, 3. ed cd, 4. c4 Nf6, 5. Nc3 Nc6, 6. Bg5 {The Panov-Botvinnik is a good aggressive method of meeting the Caro Kann} 6. ... e6, 7. Nf3 Be7, 8. Rc1 0-0, 9. c5 b6 {9. ... Ne4, as given in ECO, is probably better}, 10. Bb5 Nb8, 11. b4 Bd7, 12. 0-0 {12. Bd7 Nfd7! is another idea} 12. ... Bb5, 13. Nb5 Nc6, 14. a3 a5, 15. Rb1 {During the game I was tempted to try 15. Bf4!?. The resulting position is very complicated and I was unable to come to any conclusions about it, so I chose the solid

15. Rb1 instead. Even after analysing Bf4 quite extensively, I'm not sure what's going on. (Ed -- see later for some deeper analysis of this)} 15. ... ab, 16. ab Qd7 {Also possible was 16. ... Ne4 with the idea of limiting the scope of the Knight on b5}, 17. Nc3 bc {17. ... Ra3, 18. b5 Rc3, 19. bc6 Qc6, 20. Rb6 (±)}, 18. dc {Playing for the win! White has only a slight edge after bc. If Black can successfully blockade the connected passed pawns, then he will stand better} 18. ... Na7 {18. ... Ra3, 19. Na4 Ne5?!, 20. Ne5 Qa4, 21. Qa4 Ra4, 22. Nc6 (±). If 19. ... Na7, 20. Nb6 Qb5, 21. Nd4 Qd3, 22. Nd7 Nd7, 23. Be7 Rc8, 24. b5, or 22. Rc8, 23. Ne5}, 19. Qe2 {Fighting for the blockade square b5} 19. ... Rab8, 20. Bf4 Rb7, 21. Ne5 Qc8, 22. Rfc1 Nc6, 23. Nc6 {23. b5 is also strong, e.g., 23. b5 Ne5, 24. Fe5 Bc5?, 25. Na4 Nd7, 26. Nc5 Nc5, 27. Bd6, or 23. ... Nd4, 24. Qd1 Qc5, 25. Na4 Qa7, 26. b6, etc} 23. ... Qc6, 24. Be3 e5, 25. b5 Qe6, 26. c6 Rc7, 27. Bb6 R2c8, 28. Na4 d4, 29. c7 Nd5 {29. ... Ra8, 30. Ra1 Ra4, 31. Ra4 Qb6, 32. c8=Q}, 30. Ba4 Nf4, 31. Qf3 Bd6, 32. Rc6 Qa2?! {32. ... e4 is complicated, but Black is still losing: 33. Qf4 Bf4, 34. Re6 fe6, 35. b6 e3, 36. b7 ef+, 37. Kf1 Rc7, 38. b8=Q Rc1+, 39. Rc1 Rb8, 40. Bc7 Bc7, 41. Rc7 Rb4, 42. Nc5 Rb2, 43. Nd3 Rd2, 44. Nf2 Kf8, 45. Ne4 (±), or 36. ... e2, 37. bc=Q Rc8, 38. Rb8 Rb8, 39. cb=Q Bb8, 40. Nc5! (±) e5, 41. f3 etc.}, 33. Qb3 Qb3, 34. Rb3 Be7, 35. b6 Ra8, 36. b7 Resigns. 1-0.

Here is the position that would have occurred if White had played 15. Bf4:



15. ... ab, 16. Bc7 Qd7, 17. cb ba, 18. b7 Rae8, 19. Qa4 Ne4, 20. Rc2 Bf6, 21. Qa3 and White seems to be winning. Not 19. Ne5 Ne5, 20. de5 Qb5, 21. Rb1 Qd7, 22. ef6 Bf6, 23. b8=Q Rb8, 24. Bb8 a2 (-+), nor 18. ... Ra6, 19. Ne5 Ne5, 20. de5 Ne4, 21. b8=Q Rb8, 22. Bb8 Qb5, 23. Rc8+ Bf8, 24. f3 Nc5, 25. Bd6 Nd7, 26. Qc1 Rd6, 27. ed6 Qb6+, 28. Kh1 Qd6 (∞). This seems better for Black than 20. ... Qb5, 21. Rb1 Bb4, 22. ef6 Qb7 (22. ... gf, 23. b8=Q Rb8, 24. Bb8 Qb8, 25. Qg4+), 23. Qg4 g6, 24. Qg5 Ra8, 25. Bd6! (+-); or 21. ... Qd7, 22. ef6 Qc7, 23. fe7 Rb8, 24. Qc1 Qe7, 25. Qc8+ Qf8, 26. Rfc1 a2, 27. Qb8! (+-); or 24. ... Rc6, 25. e8=Q Re8, 26. b8=Q Rb8, 27. Rb8 (+-), but not 25. Qc6? Qc6, 26. Rfc1 Rb7!, 27. e8=Q Qe8, 28. Rb7 and Black is better; or 23. ... Re8, 24. Qd3 (+-) Ra5, 25. Rfc1 Qb8, 26. Qc3 a2, 27. Qa5 ab=Q, 28. Rb1 Re7, 29. Qa8 Re8, 30. Qb8 Rb8, 31. Rc1 (+-). It's an amusing position to analyze, and I'm confident there is much more to it than the little bit I've explored.

R. Stone - R. Patterson  
(annotated by P. Stone)

1. e4 e5, 2. Nf3 Nf6, 3. Bb5 a6, 4. Ba4 Nf6, 5. 0-0 Ne4, 6. d4 b5, 7. Bb3 d5, 8. de Be6, 9. Qe2 Be7, 10. Rd1 0-0, 11. c4 bc, 12. Bc4 dc4!?

{This Queen sacrifice, which was popular in the early sixties, leads to interesting play with an unusual material balance. Although 12. ... Qd7 is a "safer" line, this line sets unusual problems. In this game I used more than 1 hour by move 19! It is good to see young players adopting such enterprising lines}, 13. Rd8 Rad8, 14. h3 Bd5, 15. Be3 {Korchnoi gives 15. Nc3 (±) in ECO. I didn't want to give up my e-pawn, but after 15. ... f6!, I had to anyways since 16. ef Bf6 gives Black too much activity} 15. ... f6, 16. Nc3 Nc3, 17. bc3 Ne5, 18. Nd4 {Trading Knights gives Black easy equality} 18. ... Rfe8, 19. Qc2 c5,

{This limits the scope of the black-squared B and fixes c5 as a target, but it keeps White out of d4}, 20. Nf5 Bf8, 21. Qa4 Ra8 {Since White isn't threatening the a-pawn yet, 21. ... Bc6 is probably better, e.g., 22. Qa6?? Ra8, 23. Qb6 Reb8, 24. Qc7 Rb7, or 22. Qa5 g6, 23. Nh6+ Kg7 (23. ... Bh6, 24. Bh6 g5?!, 25. h4 Nf7, 26. hg fg, 27. Bg5! Ng5, 28. Qc5)}, 24. Ng4 Ng4, 25. Qc7+ Bd7 (∞)}, 22. Bf4 Bc6 {On 22. ... Nd3, 23. Bg3 is probably best, threatening 24. Ne3. Black gets a good game after 23. Bd6?! Bd6, 24. Nd6 Re2, 25. Rf1 Nf4 (not 25. Nc4 Re4!)}, 23. Qa5 Be4 {23. ... Nd3 is not so good now: 24. Bd6 Bd6, 25. Nd6 Re2, 26. Qc7 Bd5, 27. Nf5 Bf7, 28. Rb1 (±)}, 24. Nq3 Bd5, 25. Nf5 Be4 {25. ... Nd3, 26. Bg3 is also possible. White is repeating the position only to gain time on the clock, of course}, 26. Nq3 Bd5, 27. Nf1 Nd3, 28. Bc7 {White must keep the Bishop on the diagonal b8-h2 in order to keep Black's Bishop off it. I didn't like 28. Bg3 f5} 28. ... Re2, 29. Ne3 Be6, 30. Qb6 Bf7 {30. ... Re8, 31. Qc6 Kf7, 32. Bg3 f5, 33. Nd5 is also good for White. But after 30. ... Bf7, White is simply better}, 31. Bg3 Rb2, 32. Qc6 Ra7?! {Black would do better to surrender the a-pawn rather than control of the back rank. Black's position can no longer be defended after 32. ... Ra7, as it is very difficult for him to coordinate his pieces}, 33. Qc8 Rb6 {33. ... Ne5, 34. Rd1!}, 34. Nf5 Be6 {34. ... Re6 is a little tougher to crack: 35. Nd6 Ne5, 36. Rd1 Rae7, 37. Be5 Re5, 38. Nf7 Kf7, 39. Rd8 Re8, 40. Re8 Re8, 41. Qa6 and White should win the ending}, 35. Qd8 Rc6 {35. ... Rbb7, 36. Bd6 Rf7, 37. Bf8 Rf8, 38. Qb6 wins}, 36. Qe8! Bd5, 37. Bd6 Rf7, 38. Ne7+ Resigns. 1-0.

L. Steele - N. Fullbrook

1. c4 d6, 2. g3 g6, 3. Nc3 Bg7, 4. Bg2 e5, 5. e3 Nc6, 6. Nge2 Be6, 7. d3 Nge7, 8. a3 0-0, 9. 0-0 Qd7, 10. Nd5 Rae8, 11. Rb1 f5, 12. b4 Nd8, 13. d4 c6, 14. Ne7+ Re7, 15. d5 Bf7, 16. Qd2 g5, 17. f4 h6, 18. Bb2 Bh5, 19. Bf3 Bf3, 20. Rf3 ef, 21. ef Rfe8, 22. Rf2 c5, 23. fg hg, 24. bc dc, 25. Qg5 Re2, 26. Re2 Re2, 27. Bg7 Qg7, 28. Qd8+ Kh7, 29. Qh4+ Kg6, 30. Qf4 b6, 31. Rf1 Qe5, 32. Qe5 Re5, 33. Kf2 Re4, 34. Rd1 Kf7, 35. d6 Ke8, 36. Re1 Re1, 37. Ke1 Kd7, 38. a4 Kd6, 39. Ke2 Ke5, 40. Ke3 a6, 41. h4 Kf6, 42. Kf4 Ke6, 43. h5 Kf6, 44. h6 Kg6, 45. h7 Kh7, 46. Kf5 and White won. 1-0.

Due to space limitations the game P. South - R. Stone, annotated by Stone, must be postponed (again) to the next ACR (which will also feature reports on the 1978 Alberta Open, the U of A Open, and the World Junior Team Championship, etc).

TEST YOUR CHESS

This month all 4 positions are "White to move and win." In the first three, from actual games, the solution involves a significant gain of material, whereas in the fourth White had better force checkmate if Black will not allow his pawns to be blockaded. The difficulty increases through the set; if you cannot solve one right away, put it aside and come back next evening! Solutions can be found on page 2.

