



ALBERTA CHESS REPORT

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(Editor: Leonard Steele)

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Get ready to enter the

***** 1978 EDMONTON OPEN *****



■ July 22 - July 23 ■
■ Edmonton ■

5th Floor General Services Building
116 St and 91 Ave (University of Alberta)

Entry Fee
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■ Only \$7 Senior, and \$5 Junior (under 18) ■
CFC and ACA memberships required (rated tournament).

Register
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■ 8:30 - 9:15 a.m., Saturday, July 22 ■



\$\$\$\$\$CASH PRIZES to top finishers overall, and to\$\$\$\$\$
\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$top finishers in each "class".\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

YOU can WIN a prize! Come and play!

Smoking Permitted

PLEASE bring a CLOCK if you have one!

■ GOOD GAMES! GOOD EXPERIENCE! GOOD COMPETITION! CASH PRIZES! ■

Don't sit around all summer -- come on, enter the city championship!

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Announcing THE ONE, THE ONLY:



FRY YOUR BRAIN TORNADO !!

Good
Grief!

A one-day rated chess tournament. AUGUST 19, 1978. Edmonton.
Same location as the Edmonton Open (address above).

Entry Fee: \$5 for all (CFC and ACA memberships needed).

Time Control: 40 moves / 1 hour. Register: 9:00 - 9:30 a.m.

Rounds at 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., and 7 p.m.

Bring SETS and CLOCKS. This is a FIRST for Alberta. Don't miss it!

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ALBERTA CHESS ASSOCIATION. Membership Fees

Senior -- \$3.00

Junior (under 18) -- \$2.00
valid to Dec. 31, 1978

or

add \$1.00 for a new membership
valid to Dec. 31, 1979

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 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

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

(2) Please check to see that all entrants in your rated tournaments are both CFC and ACA members for the duration of the event.

(3) 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.

CHESS CLUBS

The next issue of the ACR will contain information on all clubs in the province which send us details as to their meeting place, tournament schedule for the coming year, Executive, membership requirements, etc. CLUB EXECUTIVE: PLEASE TRY TO FORWARD SUCH DETAILS TO US BY AUGUST 21st TO ENSURE THAT POTENTIAL MEMBERS OF YOUR CLUB ARE AWARE OF YOUR 1978-1979 ACTIVITIES!!!

We hope that all clubs will make ACA membership a requirement at their club.

DROPOUTS -- those who abandon play in a tournament without even giving notice must pay a \$5 fine before entering another Alberta tournament. Please post this message at your tournaments! Organizers will get lists on which dropouts are indicated. If you have a new dropout, send us details. Send us \$2.50 of the \$5 if you collect a fine.

NO CANADIAN TEAM AT THE OLYMPIAD? Maybe not. Donations are not exactly pouring in, but over \$10,000 is needed! The Federal government doesn't want to contribute even a penny, so we must request your donation. Send your contribution to us, and we'll forward it to the CFC. Please!

WANT DETAILS on clubs and/or tournaments in your area? Drop us a line, and tell us exactly what you want to know. The Calgary C.C. is closed for the summer. Beginning in September meetings will be held in the Rosedale Community Center.

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 (other major tournaments 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).

The Alberta Closed is a 6-player round robin made up of the previous Champion, the Alberta Open Champion, the Calgary and Edmonton Champions, and 2 players by rating.

The Alberta Junior Closed is a 6-player round robin with 2 players from each of the Calgary and Edmonton "areas", and 2 by rating.

TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS' WORKSHOPS will be given this year (probably in September) in both Calgary and Edmonton. More details next issue.

This issue of the ACR had originally been planned as a large issue in the CFC Bulletin format. Unfortunately, the expected assistance with production "fell through", and our "contact" who could get us a decent rate at the printer no longer works for that printer. So, I had to just revert to the normal ACR format. Sorry -- editor.

Newspaper Chess Columns: Edmonton finally has a weekly chess column!! Ian Loadman is writing (and doing a good job of it!) a column for the Edmonton Sun. It appears every Sunday. We recommend that Edmonton and area players obtain a copy of Ian's column each week to keep abreast of the latest news from the world of chess. It might also be a help if you wrote to the Edmonton Sun and expressed your support for continued running of Ian's column!

By now Calgarians are well aware of the two chess columns being produced in their area. Each Saturday the Albertan runs Paul Usselman's column, while the Herald prints Branimir Brebrich's column. We urge you to regularly read these columns.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORFrom Jim Cummins

I disagree with Murray Campbell's interesting suggestion that in my game with Gordon Campbell (ACR, Vol. 3, no. 1, p. 7: 1. e4 e6, 2. Nc3 d5, 3. Nf3 d4, 4. Ne2 c5, 5. c3 Nc6, 6. cd cd, 7. Qa4) that 7. ... b5 leads nowhere after 8. Qb5 Bd7, 9. N2d4 (rather than Qg5 as in the game). Rather than the variation Murray suggested (9. ... Nd4, 10. Nd4 Bb5, 11. Bb5+ Ke7, 12. Nc6+), Black plays 9. ... Nb4 and the subsequent variations are similar to those occurring in the game. For example: 10. Qg5 f6, 11. Qg3 e5, or 10. Qh5 Nf6, 11. Qh4 Rc8, 12. a3 Qa5, 13. Rb1 Na2, 14. b4 Qc7, 15. Bb2 e5, 16. Ra1 (if N moves, Qc2 wins) ed, 17. Ra2 Qc2 wins. If 10. Qe2 Qa5, 11. Nb3 Nc2+, 12. Kd1 Qc7, 13. Rb1 Rc8, 14. Nbd4 Nb4 with good compensation for the two pawns.

TOURNAMENT REPORTS

WESTERN CANADA OPEN

(The Western Canada Open was held in Edmonton from April 29 to May 7, 1978. The following written report was provided by Murray Frank, the Tournament Director and Organizer, who put in a great amount of work to make the event the great success that it was. Thanks to Murray for his efforts!!)

The 1978 Western Canada Open was won by 18-year old Yasser Seirawan of Seattle. He played very powerful chess and only gave up draws as the result of oversights (he dropped an exchange and a couple of pawns against Pajak, and still almost won).

The fight for first was a battle between Biyiasas, Grefe, and Seirawan. Seirawan beat Grefe and drew Biyiasas. In the last round Seirawan beat Taylor, while Biyiasas drew with Baragar (Baragar's position was nearly a win when the draw was agreed). The other masters competing were given a rough time -- mainly by B class players!

Particularly good results were turned in by: Baragar (his only loss was to Grefe), Loadman (a performance nearly 300 rating points over his 1875 rating), and Kuryliw (he had 4.5 after 6 rounds against A class opponents, while rated 1362).

The turnout was not as large as had been hoped, but was stronger than had been expected (with International Masters Biyiasas and Grefe, plus 6 National Masters; as well as Ruth Haring, an International Woman Master, and 8 experts). There was apparently some reluctance on the part of local C and D class players to compete. Still, having over 100 players for the first time is not too disappointing.

The prize fund exceeded \$2700, with \$700 going to Seirawan for first. The amount given out in prizes even exceeded that taken in as entry fees. The players came from: Edmonton 53, rest of Alberta 16, B.C. 9, Saskatchewan 7, Manitoba 7, Ontario 6, U.S.A. 6, and other provinces 2.

Class Prizes: A: 1-3: Kuczaj, Hornby, Pedersen; B: 1-2: Hopper, Buenaventura, 3: 6 players; C: 1: Eriksson, 2-3: Tilly, Fierlbeck; D: 1. Reg Anderson, 2-3: Kuryliw, Celino; Under 18: Pajak.

Provincial Results: Top from B.C.: 1. Biyiasas 7.5, 2. Taylor 6.5, 3. Harper 5.5; Top from Alberta: 1. R. South 7, 2-3. Ball, M. Campbell 6.5; Top from Saskatchewan: 1-2. Kidder, Lozinski 5.5, 3. Neven. 4.5; Top from Manitoba: 1. Baragar 7, 2-3. Hornby, Hopper 6.

If all goes as expected (this is a big IF -- ed), the 1979 Western Canada Open will again be held in Edmonton from April 28 to May 6, 1979 (Is any other city in Western Canada interested in hosting this event in the future?). Watch for details as they become available.

BACK ISSUES of the ACR are only 25 cents each postpaid. Fill in your missing issues of volumes 1 and 2!

We managed to get a number of the top rated players in the Western Canada Open to annotate some games for the ACR. Here they are in order of the round in which the game was played:

Round 3

P. Biyiasas - K. Kuczaj
annotated by Biyiasas

1. c4 g6, 2. Nc3 Bg7, 3. d4 Nf6, 4. e4 d6, 5. f3 The Saemisch variation is the sharpest reply to the King's Indian; its solid center belies the tactics that soon follow 5. ... 0-0, 6. Be3 e5, 7. d5 Nh5, 8. Qd2 Qh4+?! This variation has been refuted, the most recent game being Karpov-Velimirovic 9. g3 Ng3, 10. Qf2 Nf1, 11. Qh4 Ne3, 12. Ke2 Nc4, 13. b3
Black has given his Queen for two Bishops and two pawns which has been proven insufficient. Here Karpov played 13. Rc1 with the idea that, if 13. ... Nb2, 14. Nb5, winning easily. 13. ... Na3, 14. Qg5 Nc2, 15. Rf1 c6, 16. h4 White's center is in no danger. Black's initiative has ended as White begins his attack. 16. ... b6, 17. Kd1 h6, 18. Qd2 Nd4, 19. h5 g5, 20. Rf2 Na6, 21. Nge2 Bd7, 22. Kc1 Rac8, 23. Kb1 c5, 24. Rg1 f6? Here Black misses his chance to hold the position by 24. ... f5! activating his King Bishop and creating some problems. I intended to answer with 25. f4 anyway, but now it's much stronger. 25. f4 ef, 26. Nf4 b5 If gf4, 27. Rfg2 with a winning attack. 27. Ne6 Ne6, 28. de6 Be6, 29. Qd6 Nc7, 30. Nd5 Bd5, 31. ed5 Rfd8, 32. Qe7 Nd5, 33. Qe6+ Kh8, 34. Rd2 Nc3+, 35. Kc2 f5, 36. Rd7 Rd7, 37. Qd7 Rf8 Black could not avoid the massive exchanges during the last series of moves. Now the Queen ensures victory over the two minor pieces. 38. a4 ba, 39. ba f4, 40. Re1 f3, 41. Re7 Rg8, 42. Rf7 g4, 43. Qg4 f2, 44. Rf2 Bd4, 45. Qe6 Bg7, 46. Rf6 Kh7, 47. Qf7 Kh8, 48. Kc3 Resigns 1-0 The White Queen dominated the board!

Round 4

R. Feliciano - J. Berry
annotated by Berry

1. e4 e5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. Bb5 g6, 4. d4?! Better is 4. c3 d6, 5. d4 Bd7, 6. 0-0 Bg7 4. ... ed, 5. Nd4?! Better is 5. Bg5 Be7, 6. Be7 Nge7, 7. Nd4 d5, 8. Nc3 de4, 9. Ne4 0-0, 10. Bc6 Nc6, 11. Nc6 bc6, 12. 0-0 Bf5, 13. Re1 Re8=, Boleslavsky-Trifunovic, 1959. Natural moves in the opening can, sometimes, be bad. Here White has already achieved an inferior position. 5. ... Bg7, 6. Be3 In Melkonian-Berry, Montreal 1978, White proceeded 6. Nc6 bc6, 7. Bc4, but Black now has the White side of a standard variation of the Vienna Game: 1. e4 e5, 2. Nc3 Nf6, 3. g3 d5, 4. ed5 Nd5, 5. Bg2 Nc3, 6. bc3 Bc5 (6. ... Bd6!). 6. ... Nf6, 7. Nc3 Qe7 A novelty. Teichmann-Pillsbury, Hastings 1895, continued 7. ... 0-0, 8. f3 Ne7, 9. 0-0 c6, 10. Bd3 d5. 8. f3 Nd4, 9. Qd4?! Better is 9. Bd4 c6, 10. Be2! with a reasonable position. The text loses a tempo for development and cedes the long diagonal. 9. ... c6, 10. Bc4?! Too provocative. Better is 10. Be2. 10. ... 0-0, 11. Qd2 d5! A devastating pawn sacrifice. After 12. Bd3, de4 gives Black the advantage. 12. ed5 Re8, 13. Kf2 Qb4! An unexpected shot that wins

the White Queen. 14. Bb3 Re3, 15. Qe3 Nq4+, 16. fg4 Bd4, 17. h3 If 17. Rhe1, Bg4 and Black has more than enough material, to say nothing of initiative. 17. ... Be3+, 18. Ke3 c5!, 19. a3 Qd4+, 20. Kf3 c4, 21. Ba2 g5!, 22. g3 h5!, 23. Resigns 0-1 If 23. gh5, g4+, 24. hg4 Bg4, 25. Kg2 Qd2+, 26. Kg1 Qe3+, 27. Kg2 Qf3+ wins.

B. Haring - C. Coudari
annotated by Ruth Haring

1. e4 c5, 2. c3 e6, 3. d4 a6 No one has ever played 3. ... a6 against me. Usually they go ... d5, and after 4. e5 it has transposed to the Advance Variation of the French. 4. Nf3 Qc7, 5. Be2 I thought about the plan 5. g3, Bg2, and 0-0, but I decided that, since he was playing an unorthodox style, my best chance was to play normal developing moves. 5. ... b6, 6. 0-0 Ne7, 7. Be3 Bb7, 8. Nbd2 Ng6, 9. e5 Here I tried to take advantage of the weakness on d6. The move weakens f5, but his Knight is not on the right frequency for that square.

9. ... Be7, 10. a4 Nc6, 11. Nc4 cd, 12. cd Nb4, 13. Rc1 Bc6 Now I thought for a long time. 14. Nb6 does not work, as he can answer with 14. ... Qb6, 15. d5 Qa5, 16. dc6 Nc6, and my e-pawn is lost. 14. Bg5 An attempt to weaken his black squares. 14. ... f6, 15. ef gf, 16. Bh6 Rg8, 17. Ne1 d5, 18. Ne3 0-0-0, 19. Nd3 Kb7 The position is very complicated. My King position is much safer than his, but he has some potential in the center due to his pawns there. 20. Nb4 Bb4, 21. Qd3 With an eye on the h-pawn should his Knight move. The threat on his a-pawn forces his reply. 21. ... Ra8, 22. Rc2 Qd7, 23. b3 Bd6, 24. Rfc1 Rgc8, 25. g3 Rc7, 26. Bf1 Qf7, 27. Bg2 Ne7, 28. Rcb1? Here I overlooked his threat of Ng8 or Qh5. A better move was 28. Nf1, preparing 29. Bd2. 28. ... Ng8, 29. Bf4 Bf4, 30. gf4 f5, 31. Rbc1!

Admitting my mistake and putting the Rook where it belongs. 31. ... Qe7? This move loses by force. Unfortunately, I was too short on time to completely work out the combination and thus did not play it. After 32. Rc6! Rc6, 33. Rc6 Kc6, 34. Nd5! ed5, 35. Qc4+!! (the move I overlooked in my analysis) K any, 36. Qd5+, followed by 37. Qa8 wins outright. 32. Rc3? Nf6 After this move I have practically no compensation for my Kingside pawn structure. 33. a5 b5, 34. Nc2 I was trying for the setup Rc5 and Nb4.

34. ... Rg8, 35. Kf1? After this I am lost. A better chance was 35. Kh1, but even that move would not have saved me. 35. ... b4!, 36. Rc5 Nd7 Winning the exchange and the game. 37. Qd2 Nc5, 38. Qb4?? Bb5+!, 39. Resigns. 0-1 This game was nonetheless encouraging for me since before I lost I had a forced win. Next time I will look a little longer into a combination.

S. Ball - P. Biviasas
annotated by Biviasas

1. d4 Nf6, 2. Nc3 Veresov's Opening. It is not dangerous for Black, but at the same time it must be respected. 2. ... d5, 3. Bg5 g6 Daring White to give up his Bishop. Ball accepts the challenge. In my opinion he now stands slightly better. It is true that I have the 2 Bishops, but my pawns have been doubled. 4. Bf6 ef6, 5. e3 Bg7, 6. Bd3 0-0, 7. Nge2 c6, 8. 0-0 f5, 9. Qd2 Nd7, 10. b4 I thought the right plan for White involved c4. The position now becomes quite locked. I was

lucky to utilize my 2 Bishops in this position. 10. ... Nf6, 11. Nd1 Ne4, 12. Qc1 h5, 13. Nb2 Qe7, 14. a3 b5, 15. c3 a6, 16. a4 Ra7, 17. Qc2 Bh6, 18. Nd1 Rd7, 19. Kh1 Re8, 20. Ng1 Probably Ball overlooked my reply. The best chance was 20. f4, further locking up the position. The pawn on e3 would not be terminally weak. Now the position opens up and the Bishops take up aggressive posts. 20. ... f4, 21. Be4 de4, 22. ef Bf4, 23. Ne2 Bc7, 24. Ne3 Qd6, 25. g3 f5, 26. h4 Rf7, 27. Nq2 f4 A fine move which opens the way for the White Bishop to get to f3. 28. Nef4 Bg4, 29. Qd2 Bf3, 30. Nh3 e3, 31. Qc2 Bg2+, 32. Kg2 Rf2+ 33. Resigns. 0-1 After 33. Rf2 Qg3+, 34. Kf1 Qh3+, 35. Rg2 e2+, 36. Kf2 Qh4+, 37. Kf3, Qf4 is mate. Thus I gained some revenge for my defeat at the Canadian Closed, Calgary 1975. In that game Ball allowed me to play the King's Indian Defense, and then crushed me in fine style. He is in my opinion a talented player who would improve rapidly if better competition was available.

J. Grefe - F. Baragar
annotated by Grefe

1. d4 Nf6, 2. c4 e6, 3. Nf3 b6, 4. e3 Bb7, 5. Bd3 Be7 An interesting alternative is 5. ... Ne4. 6. 0-0 d5, 7. b3 0-0, 8. Bb2 c5, 9. Nbd2 Nc6, 10. Rc1 Rc8, 11. Qe2 Re8 Somewhat dubious because Black's f-pawn will need protection if he wants to advance it to f5. 12. dc bc, 13. Rfd1 Qb6, 14. Nf1 Ne4 This natural move meets with a tactical refutation. Better was 14. ... a5, intending ... a4, though White still stands better. 15. Ng3 Nb4 15. ... f5? is not playable, and the logical 15. ... Ng3, 16. hg3 Rcd8 is met by 17. Bb1!, threatening 18. Qc2. E.g., if 17. ... Bf8, intending to answer 18. Qc2 by 18. ... g6, 19. Qc3 d4, 20. ed Bg7, etc. White wins by 18. Ng5! h6 (18. ... g6, 19. Qh5!+, etc), 19. Bh7+ Kh8, 20. Qh5 threatening 21. Qf7 and 21. Qh6. 16. Bb1 Bf6, 17. Nh5 Rcd8 17. ... Bb2 loses to 18. Qb2 f6, 19. Ng7! Kg7, 20. Be4 de4, 21. Rd7+, etc. 18. a3 Na6, 19. Be4 de4, 20. Nf6+ gf6, 21. Nh4 e5, 22. Nf5 Kh8, 23. Qg4 Rg8, 24. Rd8 Qd8, 25. Rd1 Qf8 Play has been forced since move 18, but here Black has some options, none of which save him though. 25. ... Rg4 loses the pawn and the game after 26. Rd8+ Rg8, 27. Rg8+ Kg8, 28. Nd6, etc. 25. ... Qc8 is met by 26. Qh5! (26. ... Rg5, 27. Qg5!+, etc), and 25. ... Qe8 by 26. Qh4 Rg5 (26. ... Qe6, 27. Nh6 Rf8, 28. Ng4, etc), 27. Nh6 (threatening 28. Rd8) Kg7, 28. Ng4 Rg6, 29. Rd6 Qe7, 30. Be5, etc. 26. Qh4 Rg5 26. ... Rg6 is also answered by 27. Be5 27. Be5 Resigns 1-0

Round 5

J. Berry - R. Hornby
annotated by Berry

1. Nf3 Nf6, 2. b3 g6, 3. Bb2 Bg7, 4. d4 0-0, 5. Nbd2 d6, 6. g3 Nbd7 I was a bit surprised when, after the game, my opponent said he had a practically lost game after this move, suggesting instead Nfd7. 7. Bg2 c5 There's nothing wrong with 7. ... e5, 8. de Ng4. 8. 0-0 Bb8, 9. e4 cd, 10. Nd4 Better is 10. Bd4. Perhaps Black should have taken on d4 a move earlier. 10. ... Nc5, 11. Qe2 e5, 12. Nb5 a6, 13. Nc3 b5, 14. Rfd1 Eventhough White's position appears to be

disorganized, he has a clear plan to regroup via Nd2-f1-e3, and Nc3-d5. If 14. ... b4, 15. Nd5 Nd5, 16. ed5 f5, Black has a reasonable position. 14. ... Qb6, 15. Nf1 Bh6?! The B is a strong piece and should not be traded off for an N. Better are ... Ne6 and ... Bb7 -- the latter makes 16. Ne3 a pawn sac. 16. Ne3 Be3, 17. Qe3 Be6, 18. Rd2 Ng4, 19. Qe2 f5, 20. Rad1 Rbd8, 21. ef Rf5? On other moves the 2 B's make themselves felt, but the text can be refuted in two different ways. 22. Nd5 Also good is 22. Qg4 Rf2, 23. Bd5 Rd2, 24. Rd2, but the text is simpler. 22. ... Qa7, 23. Qg4 Rf2, 24. Rf2 Bg4, 25. Nf6+ Kf7, 26. Ng4+ Ke7, 27. Bc1 Ne6, 28. Be3 Qc7, 29. Nf6 Qa5, 30. Bb6 Qa2, 31. Bd8+ Nd8, 32. Nd5+ Kd7, 33. Bh3+ Ke8, 34. Rdf1 1-0

N. Fullbrook - S. Ball
annotated by Ball

1. e4 c6, 2. d4 d5, 3. Nc3 de, 4. Ne4 Nf6, 5. Nf6+ e6 I chose this relatively safe line of the Caro-Kann to avoid a sudden massacre. Fullbrook sacrifices more pieces in the average tournament than I do in the course of a year. 6. Nf3 Bd6, 7. Bd3 0-0, 8. 0-0 Bg4, 9. h3 Be6? The Bishop should retreat to h5 and g6 to consolidate the Kingside. 10. c4 Bc7? A complete waste of time. 11. Qc2 h6 After 11. ... g6, 12. Bh6 Re8, 13. Rae1 White threatens d5, as well as having a big lead in development, a space advantage, control of the center, and an attack on the Kingside. 12. Re1 Qd7, 13. Re4! Na6, 14. Bd2 Rad8 Threatening Nc5 and liquidation of the strong light-squared Bishop. Better is ... Bf5, 15. Re3 Bd3, 16. Rd3 Rad8. 15. Rh4 f5 Crushing is 15. ... Nc5??, 16. Bh7+ Kh8, 17. Bh6 gh6, 18. Qd2! and mate cannot be stopped. 16. b4 Bd6, 17. a3 Nc7?! Safer is Be7, 18. Rh5 Bf6, with White holding a small edge. Now the excitement begins, with Black on the brink of disaster. 18. g4 fg After ... Be7, 19. Rh5 g6 (19. ... Bf6, 20. gf wins a piece), 20. Rh6 fg, 21. Bg6 f5, 22. hg White wins easily. 19. Bh7+ Kh8, 20. Bh6! 20. Ng5 f5! leads to nothing special for White. 20. ... gh6 Forced. 21. Rh6 21. Qd2 is also interesting after ... f6, 22. Qh6 Qg7, 23. Qh5 gf+, 24. Bg6+ Kg8, 25. Kh1 Rf7!, 26. c5 Bg3! 21. ... Kg7 At move 17 I had planned to play ... Bf4?? here, thinking I would then be safe. But 22. Bg8+ mates. 22. Qd2 After other moves, ... Rh8 would seem to defend everything. Now, if 22. ... Rh8??, 23. Qg5+ Kf8, 24. Qf6, and Black loses. 22. ... f6, 23. Nh4! Possibly a loss of time. 23. Rh5 gf?, 24. Qh6+ Kf7, 25. Bg6+ Ke7, 26. Qg7+ Bf7, 27. Re1+ Be5, 28. de5, and White wins -- I think. 23. ... Rf7 Not ... Rh8??, 24. Rg6+ Kf7, 25. Rf6+!! winning. 24. Rh5 Kf8, 25. Qh6+ Ke8 I almost played ... Rg7, 26. Qf6+ Qf7, 27. Qd8+ Ne8, 28. Bg6 Rg6, 29. Ng6+ Qg6, when 30. Rh8+ Kg7, 31. Qe8 Bf7, 32. Rg8+! Bg8, 33. Qg6+ Kg6, 34. c5 is winning for White. The only improvements I found in this line were for White. 26. Bg6? Trying to get back some material, but better is 26. Qg6 Bf8, 27. Bg8 Qd4, 28. Re1 Rd7, 29. Bf7+ Rf7, 30. Rh7 Qd7, 31. hg Kd8, when Black has only a small advantage. 26. ... Bf8, 27. Qh7 Qd4, 28. Re1 Rd7, 29. Bf7+ Rf7, 30. Qg6 White is a crucial tempo behind the line given above. 30. ... g3! and Black's pieces spring to life. 31. Qg3 Rg7, 32. Ng6 Bd6, 33. Qg4 If 33. Qg2, Qd2, 34. Rf1 Qc2, 35. Rh6 Bf5 wins. 33. ... Qg4+, 34. hg4 Rg6, 35. f3 Kf7, 36. c5

Be5, 37. Rh8 Nd5, 38. Rb8? Bb8, 39. Resigns. Q-1 A wild, interesting melee. I can't remember the last time I had such a difficult defensive job.

I. Loadman - Y. Seirawan
annotated by Seirawan

1. e4 e6, 2. d4 d5, 3. Nc3 Bb4, 4. Ne2 de, 5. a3 Be7 5. ... Bc3+, 6. Nc3 Nc6, 7. Bb5 Nge7, 8. Bg5 f6, 9. Be3 0-0, 10. Qd2 f5, 11. f3! with good compensation. 6. Ne4 Nc6, 7. g3 e5, 8. d5 Bg4 8. ... Nd4, 9. Nd4 Qd5, 10. Bg2 Qd4, 11. Be3 Qd1+, 12. Rd1, but White doesn't have enough for the pawn. 9. Qd3 9. Bg2 Nd4, 10. N4c3 Nf3+ with a big plus for Black. 9. ... Be2, 10. Be2 Nd4, 11. c4 f5, 12. Nc3 Bf6, 13. Be3 c5, 14. dc bc, 15. Rd1 Ne7, 16. Bd4 16. 0-0! 0-0, 17. Bd4 ed4, 18. Na4! when White is slightly worse, but the N has good play by either b4-Nc5-Nb3, or b4-c5-Nb2-Nc4 16. ... ed4, 17. Nb1 Rb8, 18. Rd2 After this the N on b1 is worthless. 18. ... 0-0, 19. 0-0 Qc8 An interesting idea which is to play Ng6-e5 and provoke f4. Better would have been 19. ... c5! and a5, tying down White's Queenside. White should now play 20. c5! with good play on the f1-a6 diagonal. 20. f4?? Re8 White has now made a terrible weakness on e3. 21. Re1? Moving into a pin. Best was 21. Bf3 Ng6, 22. Re2. White is now lost. 21. ... Ng6, 22. Kc2 Re3, 23. Qd2 Qe6, 24. Rcc1 Rbe8, 25. Kf2 Nf4, 26. Resigns, 0-1 26. gf4 Bh4+, 27. Kf1 Be1, 28. Re1 d3 -+.

P. Biviasas - J. Donaldson
annotated by Biviasas

1. d4 e6, 2. Nf3 I was not going to play the French, as Donaldson is a known expert in that defense. 2. ... Nf6, 3. g3 b6, 4. Bg2 Bb7, 5. 0-0 Be7, 6. c4 0-0, 7. Nc3 Ne4, 8. Qc2 Nc3, 9. Qc3 This opening is the Queen's Indian Defense. White holds a very small but somewhat lasting advantage. 9. ... f5, 10. Be3 Bf6, 11. Rfd1 Nc6, 12. Rac1 Qe7, 13. Qd2 Rae8, 14. d5 The only chance for an advantage. Now that White has completed his development he must take the initiative in the center. 14. ... Nd8, 15. Nd4 Bd4, 16. Bd4 e5, 17. Bc3 d6, 18. b4 Nf7, 19. Bb2 Bc8, 20. c5 Ng5, 21. cd cd, 22. Be5! A very strange move the likes of which I have never seen before. It is clear from what follows that White trades this Bishop for the Black Bishop on c8. Considering that the Black Bishop was aggressively placed in terms of a Kingside attack, this was a good trade for White. Nevertheless, after 22. ... Qe5, 23. Qg5 h6! Black is doing OK. The move Black plays is not as good as 22. ... Qe5, and leads to a better ending for White. 22. ... de5!?, 23. d6 Qf6, 24. d7 Bd7, 25. Qd7 Re7, 26. Bd5+ Kh8, 27. Qc6 I knew that if I could trade Queens I would have a won ending. Donaldson avoids that possibility and at the same time threatens to centralize his Knight. 27. ... Ne6, 28. Be6 Re6, 29. Qf3 Qe7, 30. a3 h6, 31. Qd5 f4, 32. Qe4 Now the White Queen has a strong post in the center. Combined with the weakness of the Black pawns this advantage is almost decisive. 32. ... Ref6, 33. f3 fg, 34. hg Rf5, 35. Rc6 Qg5, 36. Kg2 Rf4 It is difficult to suggest anything better, but this move allows the exchange of Queens, after which Black is lost. Donaldson has played quite resourcefully and continues to do so for a few more moves, but the weakness of his pawns makes it impossible to

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hold the game. 37. Qg6! Qg6, 38. Rg6 Rd4, 39. Rc1 e4, 40. Rc7 ef+, 41. ef Rd3, 42. Ra7 Rf3, 43. R6g7 Ra3, 44. Rh7+ Kg8, 45. Ra3 Ra3, 46. Rh6 Resigns. 1-0 He is losing his last pawn. This was my first meeting with Donaldson, and even though I won I was impressed with his play.

Round 6

Y. Seirawan - C. Coudari
annotated by J. Berry

1. c4 Nf6, 2. Nc3 e6, 3. e4 c5, 4. f4 Shatskes gives this a ? in "English Opening" 4. ... Nc6, 5. g3 d5, 6. e5 d4, 7. Nb1 Nd7, 8. d3 IN view of what happens, it may be better to play Bg2, Nf3, and 0-0 first. 8. ... Be7, 9. Bg2 Qa5+, 10. Nd2 If 10. Bd2 Qc7, and the B will have to move again before White can play Nd2. 10. ... Nb4, 11. Ke2 This move is too extravagant. There is nothing wrong with 11. Qb3, or even 11. Nb3. 11. ... Qc7, 12. Ngf3 0-0, 13. Re1 a6? Coudari later pointed out that Black gets an excellent position with 13. ... f6. Unless Black can undermine White's centre, his Nd7 is poorly placed and White can slowly build up a strong attack. Black's attack on the Q-side does not alter this fact. 14. a3 Nc6, 15. Kf1 Rb8 15. ... f6 is still indicated. 16. Ne4 b5, 17. b3 a5, 18. Nfd2 Ba6 ... f6!? 19. a4 bc4, 20. bc4 Nb4, 21. Nb1 Nb6, 22. Na3 Qd7, 23. Nb5 Rfd8, 24. Kg1 Bf8, 25. Ba3 Bb7, 26. h4 Kh8, 27. h5 Nc8, 28. Bc1 Be4, 29. Be4 f5, 30. Bf3 Ne7, 31. Re2 Ng8, 32. Ba3 Nh6, 33. Bb4 cb4, 34. c5 Bc5, 35. Rc1 Rbc8, 36. Rec2 Bf8?? An inexplicable blunder. After 36. ... Bb6 Black's position is far from rosy, but he is a pawn up. 37. Rc7 Rc7, 38. Rc7 Qe8, 39. Bc6 Resigns. 1-0

J. Grefe - P. Biviasis

annotated by Biviasis (PB) and Grefe (JG)

1. d4 Nf6, 2. c4 g6, 3. Nc3 Bg7, 4. e4 d6, 5. Nf3 0-0, 6. Be2 e5, 7. 0-0 Nc6, 8. d5 Ne7, 9. b4 JG: A move which has recently gained popularity. PB: I had a lot of trouble with this variation in the 1975 Canadian Closed at Calgary. In that tournament I answered 9. ... a5. Eventhough I had not done any research, I decided to try the other move in this position. 9. ... Nh5 JG: Alternatives are 9. ... a5 and 9. ... Ne8. 10. c5 Nf4, 11. Bf4 ef4, 12. Rc1 h6 JG: 12. ... Bg4, intending Bf3, g5, Ng6-e5, etc, is an untried idea here, but probably no worse than the text. PB: Grefe told me after the game that 12. ... Bg4 was a move worth considering. It has never been played, but it could be a shot in the arm for this variation from Black's point of view. The idea would be to trade this Bishop and thus avoid the coming traffic jam in the Black position. 13. h3 JG: 13. Nd2 g5, 14. Nc4 a6, 15. a4 Ng6, 16. cd cd, 17. a5 Re8, 18. h3! Rb8! gives unclear play, but bad for Black is 18. ... Bc3?, 19. Rc3 Re4, 20. Nb6 Rb8, 21. Qc2 Re8, 22. Rc1 Ne7 (22. ... Bd7, 23. Nd7 Qd7, 24. Bh5 Ne7 {24. ... Ne5, 25. Rc7 Qd8, 26. Bf7+, etc}), 25. Rc7 Qd8 (25. ... Qf5?, 26. Re7, etc), 26. Bf7+! Kf7, 27. Qh7+ Kf8, 28. Qh6+ Kg8, 29. Qe6+ Kh8, 30. Rd7 Rc8, 31. Rd1 and White wins (but not 31. Re1?? Ng8! and Black wins) 23. Rc7 Bf5 (23. ... Nc6, 24. Rf7!), 24. Bd3 Bd3, 25. Qd3 Ng6, 26. Qf5+ and White wins. 13. ... a6 PB: I thought this was a good waiting

move, but it turned out sour. Black must play a5 before White occupies that square. 14. a4 g5 PB: Now I almost admitted my mistake. The right move may very well be 14. ... a5. 15. a5 Ng6, 16. gd PB: Grefe could have capitalized on my a6 inaccuracy with the strategical thrust 16. c6! Black would then be in serious trouble on the Queenside. After Grefe play 16. cd, I breathed a sigh of relief. 16. ... Qd6 PB: This is necessary as 16. ... cd allows N-a4-b6. 17. Qb3 f5 JG: It seems natural to undouble the pawns, but Black must be extremely careful because of the resulting weakness on e6. PB: This move was played in order to develop the Queen Rook! White must take as ... g4 is threatened. After the Bishop recaptures and the Queen Rook is developed, the Bishop can retreat to c8. This was my idea. Many players do not realize that the only reason they should "develop" such a piece is to get the QR out. 18. ef Bf5, 19. Na4 Rae8, 20. Rfe1 Kh8, 21. Nc5 Bc8, 22. Ne6 Draw 5-5 JG: 22. Nd2 is answered by ... Ne5, 23. Nde4 (23. Bh5 Rd8, 24. Ne6 Be6, 25. de6 Qd2, 26. e7 Nd3, 27. ed=Q! and white wins, but Black has 25. ... Nd3!, etc), 23. ... Qg6, 24. f3 h5, 25. Ne6 g4! and Black has dangerous counterplay. After the move played, a likely continuation would be 22. ... Be6, 23. de Qe6! (23. ... Re6?, 24. Red1 Qe7, 25. Rc7! is better for White), 24. Qe6 Re6, 25. Rc7 Rfe8, 26. Kf1 R8e7, 27. Re7 Re7, 28. Bd3 Ne5, 29. Ne5 Re5, 30. Re5 Be5, 31. Be4 Bc3, 32. Bb7 Bb4, 33. Ba6 Ba5 with complete equality. PB: Here I decided to accept a draw. The position is equal but a little complicated. The deciding factor was that Grefe would have to play Seirawan in the next round, and after their probable draw, I could just win the tournament.

Round 7

F. Baragar - G. Taylor
annotated by J. Berry

1. d4 Nf6, 2. c4 e6, 3. Nc3 Bb4, 4. e3 0-0, 5. Bd3 c5, 6. Nf3 d5, 7. 0-0 Nc6, 8. a3 dc, 9. Bc4 Ba5, 10. Ba2 a6, 11. Ne2 A novelty. 11. Bb1 and 11. Na4 were both played in Polugaevsky-Karpov match 1974. ECO IV E56/18 evaluates both as . 11. ... cd, 12. Ned4 Bd7, 13. h4 Bc7, 14. Bb2 Qe7, 15. Nc6 Bc6, 16. Nd4 16. Ne5 is better. ... Be4, 17. Qe2 Qd6, 18. f4 One expects Black to have a good position here because of his control of e4. A good way to take advantage of the situation immediately does not present itself, so Black's best course of action is 18. ... Rfd8, ... Rac8, ... Nd5. 18. ... e5? A miscalculation. Now White gets the upper hand. 19. Nb5 ab5, 20. fe Qd3, 21. Qd3 Bd3, 22. Rd1 Ng4, 23. Rd3 Be5, 24. Be5 Ne5, 25. Rd5 Nc4, 26. Rb5 Ra3, 27. Rb7 Rfa8, 28. Rc7 Ne3, 29. Bf7+ Kf8, 30. Ra3 Ra3. At this point White found himself short of time, not because he had played slowly, but because his clock was running 25% fast! Later inspection of the clock revealed that the balance spring had wound itself around the minute time adjustment arm. I guess the moral is to always check the clock before you use it. A more practical check is to compare the time elapsed with the total times shown on the clocks after, say, 3 hours. If there is an irregularity, the TD can be called to readjust the times if necessary. It is not

clear whether this position can be won, but White can make a try of it with 31. Bh5 Rb3, 32 Rf7+ Kg8, 33. Rb7 g6, 34. Bf3, maintaining both the b-pawn and the integrity of his K position. 31. b5 Ng4, 32. g3 Ra1+, 33. Kg2 Rb1, 34. Bh5 Rb2+, 35. Kh3 Nf2+, 36. Kg2 Ne4+, 37. Kf3 Rb5, 38. Ke4 Rh5, 39. h4 Ra5. Draw. 5-5

Y. Seirawan - J. Grefe
annotated by Grefe

1. c4 e6, 2. Nc3 d5, 3. d4 c5, 4. ed ed, 5. Nf3 Nc6, 6. g3 Nf6, 7. Bg2 Be7, 8. 0-0 0-0, 9. Bg5 cd, 10. Nd4 h6, 11. Bf6 More common is 11. Be3. 11. ... Bf6, 12. Nb3 d4 12. ... Be6 is safer. After 13. Nc5 Qe7, 14. Ne6 fe fe play is equal. Even now Black has at least equality, but in view of his tournament standing he should have chosen 12. ... Be6. 13. Ne4 Be5, 14. Nc1 Re8, 15. Nd3 Bc7, 16. Nec5 Qe7, 17. Rc1 Bg4 17. ... Qe2, 18. Qa4 is better for White. 18. Qa4 18. Nb7 Be2, 19. Qc2 Bf1, 20. Kf1 Nb4!, 21. Nb4 Qb4, 22. Qc7 d3 and Black is winning. 18. ... Be2, 19. Rfe1 Qf6? Loses the exchange by force. 19. ... Qg5! maintains equal play. E.g., 20. Re2 Re2, 21. Nb7 Ne5!, 22. f4 Rg2+, 23. Kg2 Qg4, 24. fe (24. Ne5 Qe2+, etc) Qe4+ and draws. Or 22. Nf4 Rb2, 23. Rc7 Rb1+, 24. Bf1 Nf3+, 25. Kg2 Nh4+ and draws. If 20. h4 Qf5, 21. Nb7 Bd3, 22. Qc6 Re1+, 23. Re1 Rc8, 24. Nc5 Bc2 with equal play. Or 20. Ne4 Qh5, 21. Rc5 f5, 22. Qb3+ Kh8 (22. ... Qf7?, 23. Nf6+! gf6, 24. Bd5 and wins), 23. Qb7 Bd3, 24. Qc7 Be4 is good for Black. Or in this line 22. Nc1 Ba6 or even 22. ... d3, 23. Ne2 de, 24. Qb3+ Kh8, 25. Qb7 Rad8, 26. Qc7 Rd1, 27. Rc1 Nd4, etc. 20. Ne4 Re4, 21. Be4 Bd3, 22. Bd3 Bb6, 23. f4 Rd8, 24. Re4 g6, 25. R1e1 Kg7, 26. a3 Rd7, 27. Qb5 Rc7, 28. Re8 Ba5, 29. Qc5 Kh7, 30. Qf8 Qg7, 31. Qg7+ Kg7, 32. R1e2 Kf6, 33. Kg2 Ne7, 34. Kf3 h5, 35. h3 Bb6, 36. Rd8 Nf5, 37. Bf5 gf5, 38. Rd6+ Kg7, 39. Re5 Rc2, 40. Bf5 Rb2, 41. Rd7 Rb3+, 42. Ke4 Re3+, 43. Kd5 Rg3, 44. Rdf7+ Resigns. 1-0

P. Biviasas - J. Berry
annotated by Berry

1. c4 e6, 2. Nc3 d5, 3. d4 c5, 4. cd5 ed5, 5. Nf3 Nc6, 6. Bg5 Be7 6. ... f6 would weaken the K-side, especially the a2-g8 diagonal, too much, so Black is forced to trade the valuable dark square B. In return, Black gains a tempo in development. 7. Be7 Nge7, 8. e3 0-0? ECO gives 8. ... cd4, 9. Nd4 Qb6, 10. Nb3=. Now White has a small but lasting initiative. 9. dc5 Qa5, 10. Bd3 A new move. This move makes threatening noises against Black's K-side, but blocks the attack on the d-pawn. Szabo-Duckstein, Krems 1967 continued 10. Bb5 a6? (Surely 10. ... Qb4 must be the right move), 11. Bc6 bc6, 12. 0-0 Qc5, 13. Na4 Qa5, 14. Rc1 Bg4, 15. b3 f5, 16. Qd2 Qd2, 17. Nd2. Also possible is 10. Be2 Qc5, 11. 0-0 Rd8, 12. Rc1 Bf5, 13. Qb3 Qa5, 14. Rfd1, transposing to Petrosian-Keres, USSR 1952. 10. ... Qc5, 11. 0-0 Rd8, 12. Rc1 Bf5, 13. Bf5 Nf5, 14. Qd3 g6, 15. Rfd1 d4! By retreating to defend the d-pawn Black would fall into a passive position. Here the d-pawn is saved by a counterattack against the white b-pawn. 16. Ne2 Qb6, 17. e4 Ng7 The eventuality of a N on e6 is alluring, but White gains influence by putting a N on d5. Better was 17. ... Nfe7. 18. Nf4 Qa5 The best of a difficult situation; the b-pawn cannot be taken. 19. Nd5 Ne6, 20. b4? A miscalculation. After

20. a3, both 21. b4 and Rc6 are threatened. After 20. ... Rd5, 21. b4 Qd8, 22. ed5 Qd5 Black probably does not have enough compensation for the Exchange. 20. ... Nb4, 21. Qd2 Nc6, 22. Qa5 At move 20 White intended 22. Qh6, but Rd5, 23. ed5 Qd5 would give Black the advantage. The game is now equal. 22. ... Na5, 23. Nd4 Nd4, 24. Rd4 Nc6, 25. Rd3 Kg7, 26. f3 Rd7, 27. Kf2 Rad8, 28. Rcd1 f6, 29. g4 Ne7, 30. Nb4 The various R endings were probably slightly better for Black. 30. ... Rd3, 31. Rd3 Rd3, 32. Nd3 Kf7, 33. Ke3 Nc6, 34. f4 In golf, the difference between a good player and a weaker player is the ability to hit the ball farther and straighter. In this apparently innocuous position, Black begins to hook his shots, and suddenly arrives at a lost position. After 34. ... b5, 35. h4 h6, 36. g5 hg, 37. hg fg, 38. fg a5 Black has nothing to worry about, e.g., 39. e5 b4, 40. Ke4 a4, 41. Kd5 b3, 42. ab a3, 43. Nc1 Nb4+, etc. Instead, Black tries to attack in the sector of the board where White is strong -- as much a bad idea here as it is in general. 34. ... g5, 35. e5 35. fg fg, 36. e5 Nd8!? looks OK. 35. ... fe? The ball goes into the forest. Now Black is lost. Best was 35. ... gf4+, 36. Kf4 b5, 37. Ke4 a5, 38. Kd5 Ne5, 39. Ne5+ fe5, 40. Ke5 b4, 41. Kd4 a4=. Now the cluster of White pawns on the right flank proves too strong. Black could have played better, but the result would have been the same. 36. fg5 b6, 37. Ke4 Ke6, 38. h4 b5, 39. h5 a5, 40. g6 hg, 41. h6 Kf7, 42. Ne5+ Ne5, 43. Ke5 g5, 44. Kd5 Resigns. 1-0

B. Harper - M. Campbell
annotated by Harper

1. b3!? There's a first time for everything 1. ... e5, 2. Bb2 Nc6, 3. e3 Nf6, 4. Bb5 White was not worried about any positional subtleties. The opening of the long diagonal is the prime idea of the opening. 4. ... d6, 5. Ne2 g6, 6. f4! ef?! Better is 6. ... Bg7. White can now be happy with his position. 7. Nf4 Bg7, 8. 0-0 0-0, 9. Bc6 hc6, 10. h3?! Better was 10. Qf3!, attacking the Black c-pawn, and at the same time preventing the following maneuver. 10. ... Nd5!?, 11. Bg7 Kg7, 12. Nd5 cd5, 13. Nc3 Be6?! Having been allowed a chance to improve his position, Black fails to take advantage of the opportunity. More logical was 13. ... c6. 14. Qf3 c6, 15. Qg3 Qe7, 16. Ra1 Rad8? After the game, Black said that he had not expected 17. e4, although White's preparations have been so heavy-handed that I can't believe Black didn't know what was coming. 16. ... f5! would almost equalize the game. The White Knight would go to f4 (after h4), but it is not clear how White would make progress. 17. e4! d4, 18. Ne2 c5, 19. e5! de, 20. Qe5+ f6, 21. Qg3 Qd6, 22. Nf4 Bc8 At the time, 22. ... Bd5 seemed stronger. 23. h4 a6, 24. d3 Now White has a concrete advantage in Pawn structure, but it is not exactly clear how this will be turned to account without errors by Black. 24. ... Bf5 White now attempts to take advantage of mutual time pressure by going into an ending, but objectively doubling Rooks on the e-file might have been better. 25. Nh5+ Kg8(!) After the game Black was unsatisfied with his position at this point, and claimed he ought to have played 25. ... Kf7 -- but this was White's main reason for 25. Nh5+, as after

25. ... Kf7?, 26. Rf5! 26. Qd6 Rd6, 27. Ng3 Bg8? Losing a pawn. 27. ... Bg4 or 27. ... Bd7 were both better. 28. Re7 Re6, 29. Re6 Be6, 30. Ne4 Bf5, 31. Nc5 Rc8, 32. b4 a5, 33. a3 ab, 34. ab Rb8, 35. Rb1 g5, 36. Rf1? Again, typical of my terrible play throughout this tournament. Any C player (no offence intended to all the C players reading this ...) would simply push the b-pawn, winning at least a piece, if not a Rook. 36. ... Bg4, 37. Nb3?!, Rb4, 38. Rf6 Bd1! Of course! 39. hg Bc2+, 40. Nc5 Rb1?!, Whether Black could have held this position with best play I will leave to someone else to figure out. What follows is not best play. 41. Kf2 Rb5, 42. Ne6 Rb8, 43. Ke2 Re8, 44. Kd2 Bb3, 45. Nd4 Bd5, 46. g3 Rf8, 47. Rf8 Kf8, 48. Ke3 And White eventually won. 1-0

Round 8

P. Biviasas - Y. Seirawan
annotated by Biviasas

1. d4 Nf6, 2. c4 e6, 3. Nf3 c5, 4. Nc3 Playing for a win in the penultimate round, I decided to avoid both the Nimzo-Indian and Benoni defenses in favor of a more positional treatment. 4. ... cd, 5. Nd4 a6, 6. e3 I rarely play open Sicilians with the White pieces, and felt uncomfortable about 6. e4 which would lead to the Maroczy-Bind proper. 6. ... Nc6, 7. Be2 Be7, 8. O-O O-O, 9. b3 d6 If Black tries to equalize with 9. ... d5, he will have to play with an isolated d-pawn. 10. Bb2 Bd7, 11. Rc1 Rb8 The usual plan in such positions. Black prepares for a break at b5 which White prevents. 12. a4 Qa5, 13. Ba3! White sharpens the position and makes an early d5 more difficult. 13. ... Rfd8, 14. Qc2 Bf8, 15. Rfd1 Nb4, 16. Qd2 b6, 17. Bf3 Be8, 18. Ne4 Ne4, 19. Be4 d5?! Black breaks in the center at the cost of a pawn. 20. cd Nd5, 21. Bh7+! Kh7, 22. Bf8 Qd2, 23. Rd2 Ba4, 24. ba4? This mistake cost me a critical half-point and possibly the tournament! After 24. Bg7 Bb3, 25. Be5 Rbc8 fails to the simple 26. Nb3! and White holds the piece. By declining the win of the g-pawn White enters a complicated but drawn ending. 24. ... Rf8, 25. Nc6 Rfc8, 26. Rdc2 Rb7, 27. e4 Nf6, 28. f3 Rbc7, 29. Kf2 With the endgame approaching White correctly centralizes his King. 29. ... Nd7, 30. Ke3 e5? A mistake which gives White a second chance at winning a pawn, but this time it's not decisive. 31. Rc4 f6, 32. Ne5 Rc5 Forced. 33. Rc5 Rc5, 34. Nd3 Rc1, 35. Nc1 Nc5, 36. a5! Giving back the pawn in the only winning attempt. 36. ... ba, 37. Kd4 Ne6+, 38. Kc4 Nf4, 39. g3 Nh3, 40. Ne2 g5! Black secures the draw. 41. Kb3 Nf2, 42. Nc3 Kg6, 43. Ka4 f5, 44. e4+ Kf5, 45. Ka3 Nd3, 46. Ne2 Ne1, 47. Ng1 g4, 48. fg+ Kg4, 49. Ka6 Ng2, 50. Kb5 Ne3, 51. Ne2 Nf1, 52. h4 Ng3, 53. Ng3 Kh4 Draw. .5-.5

J. Donaldson - F. Baragar
annotated by Baragar

1. e4 e6, 2. d4 d5, 3. Nd2 Nf6, 4. e5 Nfd7, 5. Bd3 c5, 6. c3 Nc6, 7. Ngf3! An interesting move. The idea behind it is the sacrifice of the d-pawn after 7. ... cd, 8. cd Qb6, 9. O-O Nd4, 10. Nd4 Qd4, 11. Nf3, etc. White certainly has compensation for the pawn, although it is hard to determine if he actually stands better. Nevertheless, I

prefer to steer the game to more positional channels. 7. ... cd, 8. cd Nb6, 9. O-O Bd7, 10. a3 To prevent Nb4, and also to obtain more space on the Queenside with an eventual b4. 10. ... Rc8! Possibly more accurate here is 10. ... a6. Then, if 11. b4, Black replies 11. ... Na7 with the idea of Bb5, and on 12. Nb3, then 12. ... Ba4, preventing the White Knight from reaching c5. 11. b4 White expressed some doubts about this move after the game, but it is consistent in that it obtains space on the Queenside and prepares for the Knight tour to c5. The drawback is of course the weakening of c4. 11. ... Ne7! Probably the only move. The Knight tour to c5 must be prevented, and the Knight can be useful on the Kingside. 11. ... a5? would be terrible on account of 12. b5, followed by 13. a4. 12. Qe2 Ba4 White was threatening 13. Nb3. Black doesn't need to fear 13. Bb5+ because the endgame favours Black as he has exchanged his bad Bishop for White's good one. 13. Bb2 Ng6, 14. g3! Although Black wasn't threatening Nf4 at once because of Bb5+, this move forever removes the possibility and prepares either h4, h5 or f4. 14. ... Qd7 Black must be careful not to play Be7 because then h4 and h5 would embarrass the Knight. 15. Ne1 Another idea here is 15. Rfc1. Black would continue 15. ... Rc1, 16. Rc1 Be7, and now, if 17. h4, then 17. ... Bd8, or, if 17. Nb1, 0-0, 18. Nc3 Rc8, 19. Na4 Rc1+, 20. Bc1 Na4, 21. Bb5 Qc7. 15. ... a6, 16. f4 Bb5, 17. f5?! Possibly 17. g4 is better here, as my opponent pointed out. Black probably shouldn't exchange on d3 because White answers Nd3, with good prospects. Black could try 17. ... Ne7. 17. ... ef, 18. Bb5 ab5 Not 18. ... Qb5, 19. Qh5 Ne7, 20. e6! 19. Nd3 Nc4, 20. Rf2 Be7 Only now can Black prepare to castle. 21. Nb3 White probably was worried that on 21. Raf1 Nb2, 22. Nb2 f4!, 23. gf Qf5, or 23. Qh5 Rc2. 21. ... b6, 22. Raf1 f4! With the idea of exchanging the Knights. If White takes with the pawn, then Black blockades with Qf5. 23. Nf4 Nf4, 24. Rf4 O-O, 25. Rf5?! This move is probably not necessary. White's idea here is to prevent f5, but it is probably better to mobilize his minor pieces, possibly even at the cost of the a-pawn. 25. ... Qe6, 26. Nc1 Qh6!, 27. Nd3? Ne6, 28. Rh5 Not possible is 28. Bc1 because of 28. ... Rc1. 28. ... Rc2, 29. Qf3 Qg6, 30. Nf4 Qe4, 31. Qe4 de4, 32. Re1 g6!, 33. Rh3 g5!, 34. Re3 If White plays 34. Nh5, then 34. ... g4 wins. 34. ... gf4 and White lost on time. 0-1 If 35. Rb3, f3, 36. Rh6 Rfc8, or 35. Re4 Rb2, 36. gf Rfc8, 37. Re1 Rd2, and Black will win eventually.

J. Grefe - M. Acosta
annotated by Grefe

1. d4 d5, 2. c4 dc, 3. Nf3 Nf6, 4. e3 e6, 5. Bc4 c5, 6. O-O a6, 7. a4 An idea attributed to Rubinstein. White weakens some important Queenside squares, but in return cramps Black there. The QR may sometimes come into play via a3. 7. ... Nc6, 8. Qe2 cd, 9. Rd1 Be7, 10. ed O-O, 11. Nc3 Nb4, 12. Ne5 A well-known position. 12. ... b6 or 12. ... Nfd5 are preferred choices for Black. 12. ... Nbd5?!, 13. Rd3! Intending to gambit the d-pawn for development. I have still not worked out a clear winning line for White, and, indeed, there may not be one, but the sacrifice offers great practical chances. A

few sample lines reveal the complexities: 13. ... Nb4, 14. Rg3 Qd4, 15. Bh6 Ne8, 16. Rd1 Qb6, 17. Nd7 Bd7, 18. Rd7 Bd6 (18. ... Bh4, 19. Rg4 Bf6, 20. Ne4 Be5, 21. Ng5 Nc6, 22. Qd3 is also interesting), 19. Bg7 Ng7 (19. ... Bg3, 20. Bf8 is better for White), 20. Qe6 Qf2+! and Black wins. Or 13. ... Qh4, 14. Be3 Nc6, 15. Nc6 bc, 16. Rd4 Qf6, 17. Ne4 Qe5 and the battle rages. 13. ... Bd7, 14. Rg3 14. Rh3 may be more exact, as afterwards g8 may be available for a defensive Knight. It's hard to choose without exhaustive analysis.

14. ... Kh8, 15. Rh3 Rc8, 16. Bg5 q6? 16. ... h6!? is the only good try, when White apparently has no forced win. Now the exchange will tell, though White must play accurately. 17. Bh6 Kg8, 18. Bd5 18. Bf8? Nf4! 18. ... ed5, 19. Nd7 Qd7, 20. Bf8 Bf8, 21. Rf3! Bg7 Not 21. ... Kg7??, 22. Rf6! 22. Re3 Bf8, 23. h3 Kg7, 24. Kh1 Rc4, 25. Rd1 Bb4, 26. Na2 Bd6, 27. b3 Rc8, 28. Nc3 Bb4, 29. Rdd3 b5 If Black remains passive, one winning idea is Re5 followed by f4 and Qf3. If ... Bd6, White leaves the Rook on e5 and wins the d-pawn with an overwhelming position if the Rook is captured. 30. ab ab, 31. Rf3 Bd6, 32. Rd1 b4, 33. Na4 Ne4, 34. Nb6 Resigns 1-0 Black might have continued, but after 34. ... Qe6, 35. Nc8! Ng3+, 36. fg3 Qe2, 37. Rdf1 Bg3, 38. Rf7+ Kh6, 39. Ne7 the end is not far off.

G. Taylor - B. Harper
annotated by Harper

1. d4 g6, 2. c4 d6, 3. Nc3 Bg7, 4. e4 Nd7 On 4. ... Nc6, White undoubtedly would have chosen the drawing line. 5. Nf3 e5, 6. de? White's peaceful intentions are obvious, but this is not the way to make a draw against the Rat. After the game, Taylor said that he had seen a game where Black recaptured with the Knight. Such a game should not have been published. 6. ... del, 7. Be2 Ngf6!, 8. h3 c6, 9. Be3 Qe7 Black has found a harmonious way to bring out his pieces, and now has a definite advantage. 10. Qc2?! Nh5!, 11. g3 It is too late to castle. 11. ... Nc5, 12. Rd1 If 12. Nd2, the 12. ... Ne6, and the doubling of the h-pawns is not necessarily to White's benefit. 12. ... Ne6, 13. 0-0 0-0, 14. Kg2 Kh8 The immediate 14. ... f5 is probably playable, but White hardly has any useful moves. 15. a3 f5!, 16. ef gf, 17. Ng1 White wishes to avoid risks: 17. Ne5 Be5, 18. Bh5 f4, and now either 19. gf Rf4! or 19. Bc1 Ng5 are good for Black. 17. ... Qf7 White said he was afraid of 17. ... Nf6?, but this seems weak, as the Knight merely blocks Black's attack. 18. Bh5 Qh5, 19. f4 ef The most logical. After 19. ... e4, Black's advantage cannot be denied, but why not open the position for the Bishops? 20. Bf4 Nf4, 21. Rf4 Be6 Also possible was 21. ... Be5. 22. Nce2 The best try. By fighting for counterplay against the Black f-pawn, White makes things more difficult for his opponent. However, the fact that Black is able to seize the d-file should be decisive. 22. ... c5, 23. Rd6 Qf7, 24. Nf3 Qe7 Black correctly concentrates his forces in the centre. At this point both sides had under 15 minutes to make the rest of their moves. 25. Rd1 Rad8 Also possible was 25. ... Rae8. 26. Rd8 Rd8, 27. Nh4 Bh6!, 28. Rf2 Rd2, 29. Qc3+ Qg7, 30. Qf3 Qe5?? Not actually fatal, but a good step in that direction. Correct was the obvious 30. ... Qb2, which Black rejected

upon seeing 31. Nf5 Bf5?, 32. Qf5 Re2, 33. Qc8+. However, 31. ... Bc4! threatens 32. ... Bd5 and 32. ... Be2, so after 30. ... Qb2 White loses. 31. Nf4 Rf2+, 32. Qf2 Bc4?? Typical of my play in this tournament, although not normally, thank Goodness. 32. ... Qe4 left Black with an obvious advantage. 33. Nhg6+ Resigns. 1-0

Round 9

Y. Seirawan - G. Taylor
annotated by Seirawan

1. g3 d5, 2. Bg2 Nf6, 3. d3 Bf5? This allows White a tempo when playing e4. Better is delaying this by 3. ... h6!, 4. Nd2 c6! Now, if 5. e4, e5! when it's a Pirc reversed, where White might prefer the N on c3. If 5. Ngf3 Bf5!, 6. 0-0 e6, 7. Qe1! best. Not 7. Re1? Be7, 8. e4? de, 9. de Ne4, 10. Ne4 Qd1! So the point of Qe1 can be seen. 4. Nd2 e6, 5. e4 Bg6, 6. Qe2 After 6. Qe2 White is a tempo up in most lines. 6. ... Be7 6. ... Bb4 was a better try, since after 7. c3 Be7! White has weakened d3, when it's unclear in the long run as to whether the pawn is better on c3 or c2 since White will want to fianchetto the QB. 7. Ngf3 c5, 8. Ne5 Nbd7 8. ... Nc6?, 9. Nc6! bc6, 10. b3 0-0, 11. Bb2 with a large plus for White. 9. Ng6 hg6, 10. 0-0 Nb8, 11. ed ed, 12. d4 cd, 13. Re1 Nc6, 14. b4 14. b3?! 0-0, 15. Bb2 Re8, 16. Qd3 Qb6, 17. Nf3 Bc5, 18. Rad1 Re1+, 19. Re1 Ne4 with an unclear position. The text is to prevent Be5. 14. ... a6 14. ... Nb4??, 15. Ba3 a5, 16. Nb3. 16. ... Qd7, 17. Na5+- 16. ... Nc6, 17. Nd4+- White threatens 17. Nd4 and 18. c3. 15. a3 15. a4?? 0-0 and 16. b5 is not a threat since ab, and the R on a1 is hanging. 15. ... 0-0, 16. Bb2 Re8, 17. Qd1 The reason for 17. Qd1 is, if 17. Qd3, White might lose a tempo after 17. ... Rc8, 18. Nb3 Bf8!, 19. Nd4 Ne5 with tempo and then Nc4. 17. ... Ne4 17. ... Qb6!, 18. Nb3 Ne4!, when to win the pawn back White must give up the 2 Bishops. 18. Ne4 de4, 19. Be4 Bf6, 10. Qd3 Qb6, 21. Qb3 g5 This is best. Not 21. ... Kf8 (White threatens Bg6), 22. a4! Nb4, 23. a5! Qc5, 24. Rab1 Be7, 25. Bb7 Rab8, 26. Re7!+- 22. Bd5 Qc7, 23. Rad1 Re1+, 24. Re1 Rd8, 25. Rd1 Qd7, 26. Bg2 White is playing around in the hopes of getting into a better ending (because of Black's weak d4 pawn) with the 2 B's. 26. ... Qf5, 27. Qd3 Qe6, 28. Qe4 Qd6 28. ... Qa2?, 29. Bc1 when Black has decentralized his Q. 29. h3 g6, 30. Bc1 Kf8, 31. Re1 Kg7, 32. Bf1 b5? Black should sit and wait for White to win the position rather than make weaknesses. Best was 32. ... Kg8! Time trouble is approaching. 33. Bg2 Ne5, 34. f4 gf, 35. Bf4 Re8, 36. Kh1 Re7 36. ... g5!, 37. Bc1 Re7! after which Black will play Nc4 and either equalize or be better. Example: 38. Qf5 Nc4, 39. Rf1 Nd3! 37. h4 Qb6 Better is 37. ... Qd7, 38. Qd5 Qd5, 39. Bd5 Nc4, 40. Re7 Be7, 41. Bc1 when Black is worse because of the 2 Bishop's. 38. Qd5 Rd7?? Time trouble. The N had to move. 39. Qc5 +- 39. ... Nc4 39. ... Qc5, 40. bc5 Nc4, 41. c6+- 40. Re8 Be7, 41. Be5+ Bf6, 42. Qf8+ Kh7, 43. Qh8+ Bh8, 44. Rh8 mate. 1-0

Well, those are just about all the annotated games we had for the WCO. Some additional WCO games may appear next ACR.

NAME	FROM	RATING	RD1	RD2	RD3	RD4	RD5	RD6	RD7	RD8	RD9	POINTS
1 Seirawan, Y	U.S.A.	2406	+ 51	+ 47	= 24	+ 39	+ 19	+ 57	+ 3	= 2	+ 6	8.0
2 Biyiasas, P	B.C.	2407	+ 71	+ 56	+ 13	+ 8	+ 12	= 3	+ 9	= 1	= 4	7.5
3 Grefe, J	U.S.A.	2456	+ 55	+ 29	+ 99	+ 4	+ 57	= 2	- 1	+ 7	+ 15	7.5
4 Baragar, F	Manitoba	2048	+ 49	+ 91	+ 21	- 3	+ 33	+ 14	= 6	+ 12	= 2	7.0
5 South, F	Calgary	2009	+105	- 36	+ 58	+ 63	+ 18	= 12	+ 8	= 9	+ 20	7.0
6 Taylor, G	B.C.	2167	+ 41	+ 30	+ 28	- 19	+ 7	+ 10	= 4	+ 20	- 1	6.5
7 Acosta, M	U.S.A.	2210	+ 46	+ 34	= 17	+ 11	- 6	+ 22	+ 45	- 3	+ 19	6.5
8 Ball, S	Edmonton	2080	+ 87	+ 23	+ 16	- 2	+ 35	= 19	- 5	+ 34	+ 27	6.5
9 Berry, J	Ontario	2236	+ 61	- 16	+ 54	+ 62	+ 17	+ 13	- 2	= 5	+ 24	6.5
10 South, F	Ontario	2019	+ 59	+ 38	+ 36	- 12	+ 21	- 6	+ 25	= 23	+ 28	6.5
11 Campbell, M	Edmonton	2026	= 48	+ 81	+ 86	- 7	+ 39	+ 29	- 20	+ 26	+ 23	6.5
12 Donaldson, J	U.S.A.	2279	+ 53	+ 37	+ 35	+ 10	- 2	= 5	+ 19	- 4	= 13	6.0
13 Kuczaj, K	Calgary	1952	+ 74	+ 25	- 2	+ 23	+ 42	- 9	+ 16	= 27	= 12	6.0
14 Pedersen, R	Calgary	1851	+ 78	- 45	+ 61	+ 27	+ 15	- 4	= 26	= 39	+ 37	6.0
15 Evans, C	Edmonton	2085	+ 83	- 21	+ 50	+ 38	- 14	+ 63	+ 33	+ 18	- 3	6.0
16 Buenaventura, F	Edmonton	1761	+ 69	+ 9	- 8	= 56	+ 95	= 32	- 13	+ 40	+ 33	6.0
17 Hornby, R	Manitoba	1861	+ 84	+ 85	= 7	+ 24	- 9	- 20	= 37	+ 67	+ 39	6.0
18 Hopper, M	Manitoba	1794	- 45	+ 78	+ 48	+ 67	- 5	+ 86	+ 57	- 15	+ 35	6.0
19 Loadman, I	Edmonton	1875	+ 92	+ 26	+ 20	+ 6	- 1	= 8	- 12	+ 21	- 7	5.5
20 Harper, B	B.C.	2270	+ 58	+ 62	- 19	= 34	+ 47	+ 17	+ 11	- 6	- 5	5.5
21 Purewal, S	Edmonton	1758	+ 68	+ 15	- 4	+ 99	- 10	+ 51	= 28	- 19	+ 48	5.5
22 Steele, L	Edmonton	1921	+101	+ 31	- 57	+ 37	= 45	- 7	= 30	= 25	+ 53	5.5
23 Krolyk, L	Ontario	1731	+ 79	- 8	+ 60	- 13	+ 83	+ 64	+ 32	= 10	- 11	5.5
24 Pajak, J	Ontario	1935	+ 44	+ 54	= 1	- 17	+ 34	- 45	+ 36	+ 47	- 9	5.5
25 Kidder, W	Sask.	1691	+ 76	- 13	= 52	= 49	+ 59	+ 35	- 10	= 22	+ 47	5.5
26 Eriksson, R	Edmonton	1496	+ 95	- 19	- 62	+ 79	+ 31	+ 43	= 14	- 11	+ 56	5.5
27 Lozinski, J	Sask.	1712	+103	- 32	+ 85	- 14	+ 49	+ 50	+ 56	= 13	- 8	5.5
28 Douziech, R	Edmonton	1836	+ 60	+ 73	- 6	- 42	+ 53	+ 61	= 21	+ 45	- 10	5.5
29 Raletich, G	Edmonton	1808	+ 90	- 3	+ 46	+ 83	= 32	- 11	- 34	+ 49	+ 50	5.5
30 Drummond, I	Edmonton	1739	+ 52	- 6	- 83	+ 75	+ 65	= 58	= 22	= 32	+ 45	5.5
31 Jefferson, E	Manitoba	1688	+ 93	- 22	+ 73	- 33	- 26	+ 84	+ 59	+ 56	= 32	5.5
32 Haring, R	U.S.A.	1988	+104	+ 27	+ 45	- 57	= 29	= 16	- 23	= 30	= 31	5.0
33 King, H	Edmonton	1804	+ 40	- 57	+101	+ 31	- 4	+ 41	- 15	+ 65	- 16	5.0
34 Zissos, A	Calgary	1766	+ 89	- 7	+ 74	= 20	- 24	+ 48	+ 29	- 8	= 36	5.0
35 Fullbrook, N	Edmonton	1882	+ 67	+ 50	- 12	+ 36	- 8	- 25	+ 51	+ 38	- 18	5.0
36 Parrott, J	Calgary	1707	+ 77	+ 5	- 10	- 35	= 48	+ 66	- 24	+ 46	= 34	5.0
37 Chipperfield, R	Calgary	1767	+ 70	- 12	+ 80	- 22	= 46	+ 81	= 17	+ 63	- 14	5.0
38 Domier, C	Edmonton	1728	+ 88	- 10	+ 40	- 15	- 41	+ 44	+ 61	- 35	+ 66	5.0
39 Small, C	Edmonton	1769	BYE	+ 66	+ 75	- 1	- 11	+ 46	+ 58	= 14	- 17	5.0
40 Anderson, Reg	B.C.	1372	- 33	+ 71	- 38	- 46	+ 54	+ 55	+ 86	- 16	+ 65	5.0
41 Tilly, K	Edmonton	1573	- 6	+ 69	- 56	+ 97	+ 38	- 33	- 63	+ 84	+ 60	5.0
42 Lake, R	Edmonton	1701	+ 97	- 99	+ 79	+ 28	- 13	- 56	- 65	+ 83	+ 59	5.0
43 Kolenchuk, T	Edmonton	1801	- 85	+ 84	= 49	- 45	+ 73	- 26	+ 74	= 66	+ 67	5.0
44 Fierlbeck, A	Ponoka	1467	- 24	- 76	+ 98	+ 54	- 64	- 38	+ 69	+ 86	+ 63	5.0
45 Kuryliw, R	Manitoba	1362	+ 18	+ 14	- 32	+ 43	= 22	+ 24	- 7	- 28	- 30	4.5
46 Culham, E	Edmonton	1595	- 7	+ 68	- 29	+ 40	= 37	- 39	+ 78	- 36	+ 77	4.5
47 Kassay-Parkas, J	Calgary	1779	+ 96	- 1	+ 59	= 95	- 20	+ 87	+ 53	- 24	- 25	4.5
48 Marsland, T	Edmonton	1507	= 11	= 64	- 18	+ 77	= 36	- 34	+ 75	+ 58	- 21	4.5
49 McFaul, F	Edmonton	1522	- 4	+ 88	= 43	= 25	- 27	= 70	+ 73	- 29	+ 75	4.5
50 Skeel, A	Edmonton	1654	+100	- 35	- 15	+ 92	+ 67	- 27	= 52	+ 81	- 29	4.5
51 Sawyer, K	Edmonton	1634	- 1	+ 90	- 95	+ 60	+ 84	- 21	- 35	+ 68	= 52	4.5
52 Celino, V	Edmonton	1243	- 30	+ 87	= 25	= 65	- 58	+ 80	= 50	= 54	= 51	4.5
53 Dean, T	Edmonton	1609	- 12	= 96	+ 72	+ 66	- 28	+ 76	- 47	+ 77	- 22	4.5
54 Neven, K	Sask.	1703	+106	- 24	- 9	- 44	- 40	+ 85	+ 76	= 52	+ 81	4.5
55 Deshmukh, R	B.C.	1635	- 3	- 60	+ 69	- 84	+ 85	- 40	= 90	+ 89	+ 74	4.5

4.0: 56-72: Kralovic, J; Coudari, C (7); Farges, Y; Emond, R; Knight, E; Cronin, K; Feliciano, R; McIsaac, R; Lee, D; Henderson, N; Boliantz, D; Sykora, Z; Harvey, D; Warner, C; Fast, I; Bibic, M; Quigg, S.

3.5: 73-82: Lindblad, D; Thomas, B; Kos, I; Layseca, N; Brown, D; Chubak, B; Smit, J; Wong, F; Futcher, B; Doo, R.

3.0: 83-88: Stochinsky, T; Palcic, B; Affek, K; Booth, G; Verlik, V; Tilroe, D.

2.5: 89-95: Frier, K; Barry, J; Mather, H; Anderson, Rick; Phelan, P; Lowry, C; Cummins, J (5).

2.0: 96-99: Mielke, P; Glazebrook, G; Vos, H; Rosenbloom, E (4).

1.5: 100: Skrenek, K. 1.0: 101: Terichow, J (6). 0.5: 102: Campbell, R (2).

0.0: 103-106: Belovari, W (6); Olson, C (2); von zur Gathen, H (0); Donald, M (0).

Two other events were held during the WCO:
 (1) Peter Blyasas played a small simultaneous against 12 opponents, winning 7, drawing 3 (M. Hopper, A. Fierlbeck, L. Krolyk), and losing 2 (R. Kuryliw, Randy Chipperfield).
 (2) The WCO Speed Tournament had two preliminary round robin sections, with 8 and 9 players, respectively. G. Taylor (6.5-.5) and R. South (6-1) made the finals from the first group, while F. South (7.5-.5) and J. Pajak (7-1) came out of group 2. Taylor and F. South both scored 4.5-1.5 in the 4-player double round robin final, while R. South was 2-4 and Pajak was 1-5.

1978 ALBERTA CLOSED

Edmonton May 20 - 22

Six of Alberta's top players met head-to-head in competition to decide our representative in this year's Canadian Closed. Three previous Champions (Chris Evans, Stephen Ball, and Gordon Campbell) were entered along with Robert South, Calgary Champion, and Ian Loadman, both of whom had just done very well in the Western Canada Open, and Jim Cummins, Edmonton Champion.

"Bookies" had made Evans and South co-favorites at the beginning of the tournament (based on the usual ethereal reasoning!), and their predictions turned out quite accurate. Robert South played the steadiest chess of the lot and emerged the 1978 Champion, drawing only Loadman, and finishing a full point ahead of second place Chris Evans. Robert's tenacious style, particularly in defence, continually resulted in his opponents making the last serious blunder. Nevertheless, on the basis of the play in the tournament, Robert fully deserved his first place finish. Most of the remaining competitors simply did not display any kind of consistency in their levels of play. Particularly surprising was the rather disastrous score of Gordon Campbell whose play in previous tournaments was far above the level he displayed this time -- we all have to have a "bomb" sometime!

Robert South's air fare to the Canadian Closed will be paid for by the Alberta Chess Association. We wish him every success!

1978 ALBERTA CLOSED
Final Crosstable

Robert South	2009	X	1	1	.5	1	1	4.5
Chris Evans	2085	0	X	.5	1	1	1	3.5
Stephen Ball	2080	0	.5	X	.5	1	1	3.0
Ian Loadman	1977	.5	0	.5	X	0	1	2.0
Jim Cummins	2010	0	0	0	1	X	1	2.0
Gordon Campbell	2049	0	0	0	0	0	X	0.0

(Directed by Len Steele)

Here are all the games from the Closed:

Round 1

R. South - S. Ball
 1. e4 g6, 2. d4 Bg7, 3. Nc3 d6, 4. f4 c6, 5. Be3 Qb6, 6. Rb1 Nh6, 7. Nf3 f5, 8. e5 Nd7, 9.

Qd2 d5, 10. Na4 Qd8, 11. Be2 Nf8, 12. h3 Nf7, 13. b3 h6, 14. c4 e6, 15. g4 Nh7, 16. gf ef, 17. h4 Bf8, 18. Kf2 Be7, 19. cd cd, 20. Nc5 a6, 21. Rg1 Rg8, 22. Rg2 b6, 23. Nd3 Nf8, 24. Qe1 (85 -- this is the time taken up to this point by the player; time control was 40 moves in 120 minutes) Bb7 (99), 25. Kf1 Rc8, 26. Nb4 b5, 27. Bd3 Qa5, 28. Bd2 Qb6, 29. Bf5 gf5, 30. Rg8 a5, 31. Nd3 b4, 32. Qb1 Qe6, 33. Rhg1 Ba6, 34. R1g6 Qg6, 35. Rg6 Ng6, 36. h5 Nh4, 37. Nh4 Bh4, 38. Kg2 Rc7, 39. Nc5 Bc8, 40. Qd3 Nd8, 41. Kh3 Be7, 42. Qb5+ Nc6, 43. Be1 Kf8, 44. Qb6 Bd8, 45. Bh4 Ke8, 46. Bd8 Kd8, 47. e6 Resigns. 1-0

I. Loadman - C. Evans
 annotated by Evans

1. e4 e5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. Bb5 a6, 4. Ba4 d6
 The Steinitz Defence Deferred is among the sounder defences to the terrible 1. e4. 5. 0-0 After 5. c3 f5, all sorts of weird things can happen, so 5. 0-0 is a sensible choice unless one is well prepared. 5. Bc6 is playable also, but this is well-known as a line in which Black can eventually grind out a win by using his centre pawns to cramp the White Knights, and come around the edges with Rooks and Bishops. 5. ... Bd7, 6. c3 g6, 7. d4 Bg7, 8. d5 Commonly played, although 8. de is OK too. The position comes to resemble the King's Indian Defence to the QP opening. 8. ... Nce7, 9. Bc2 Black's white squared Bishop is more valuable than White's in view of the nature of the pawn chains. 9. Bd7 or 9. c4 are superior moves. 9. ... Nf6, 10. c4 (15) 0-0 (13), 11. Nc3 Nh5, 12. Ne1 Qe8 One of the differences between this position and the KI Defence is that White's KB is not on e2. So after 12. ... Nf4, 13. g3 Black cannot capture on e2, but must either retreat to h5 or be entombed on h3 (which may not be all bad). However, it is necessary to protect the Knight on h5 with the Queen so that after ... f5 Black can recapture on f5 with the g-pawn, since recapturing on f5 with a piece is bad because of the pawn fork. All this suggests Black should have played 11. ... Ne8 (Nd7 would be even better, holding up c5, but the Bishop occupies d7). Another thing to note is that Black is 3 (!) tempi ahead of the KI lines, although having the Bishop on d7 and pawn on a6 is not particularly useful. 13. Nd3 f5, 14. f3 14. f4 is safer; after 14. ... fe, 15. Ne4 Bf5 the position is more or less equal. Nevertheless, 14. f3 is a courageous decision, since usually Black's attack is more successful (that's a King on g1!). 14. ... f4, 15. c5 (36) g5 (48), 16. b4 Qg6, 17. Nf2 Nf6, 18. Bd3 White changes his mind and concentrates on defusing Black's attack. Possible was 18. Ba4 Bc8, 19. b5 with the idea of b6 when the base of the pawn chain c7-f4 is attacked. 18. ... g4 18. ... h5 is possible, but often Black needs to get heavy pieces on the h-file and after h5 there is room for only one. 19. fg Nq4, 20. Ng4 Bg4, 21. Be2 Be2, 22. Qe2 Rf7 A lot of the tension has gone out of the position with the exchanges. However, Black must still attack and has various ideas, such as f3, or h5-4-3, or trebling on the g-file. Rf7 prepares for each of these and also defends the Q-side laterally. 23. Nb1?! A good idea, to follow up with Nd2 and Nf3, but Black has a tactical resource. 23. ... Nd5, 24. ed5? White missed Black's 26th move, or he would have played 24. a3 with a bad, but not yet

irrevocably lost position. 24. ... e4, 25. Bb2 f3, 26. Qc2 e3 26. ... fg seems to lead to a draw after 27. Rf7 Qf7, 28. Kg2 Rf8, 29. Na3. 27. Qg6 f2+ Turbo charged pawns! 28. Kh1 hg6, 29. Nc3 If 29. Bg7, e2. 29. ... Bc3, 30. Bc3 (76) e2 (105), 31. g4 ef1=Q+, 32. Rf1 Re8, 33. g5 Rf3, 34. Bf6 Re1, 35. Kg2 Rf5 35. ... Rf1 is better. 36. cd6 cd6, 37. Rf2 Rf2+ 0-1

J. Cummins - G. Campbell

1. g3 g6, 2. Bg2 Bg7, 3. c4 e5, 4. Nc3 Ne7, 5. d3 c6, 6. e4 Na6, 7. Nge2 Nc7, 8. d4 ed, 9. Nd4 0-0, 10. 0-0 (30) f5 (50), 11. ef gf, 12. N3e2 d5, 13. cd Ned5, 14. Qb3 (58) Kh8 (76), 15. Nf3 Qe7, 16. Nf4 Nf4, 17. Bf4 Nd5, 18. Rfe1 (65) Be6 (105), 19. Ng5 Nf4, 20. gf4 Bb3, 21. Re7 Bg8, 22. Rb7 Rab8 (117!), 23. Ra7 Rb2, 24. Rd1 c5, 25. Rdd7 Bd4, 26. Bd5 Rb1+, 27. Kg2 Bd5+, 28. Rd5 h6, 29. Ne6 Rg8+, 30. Kh3 Rd1, 31. Nd4 Rd3+, 32. f3 cd4, 33. Rf5 Rf3+, 34. Kh4 d3, 35. Rff7 Rd8, 36. Rh7+ Kg8, 37. Rhg7+ Kf8, 38. Rgf7+ Kg8, 39. Rg7+ Kf8, 40. Rh7 Rf4+??, 41. Kg3 Kg8, 42. Kf4 Rd4+, 43. Ke5 d2, 44. Rhd7 Resigns. 1-0

Round 2

R. South - J. Cummins

1. e4 e6, 2. d4 d5, 3. Nd2 Nf6, 4. e5 Nfd7, 5. Ngf3 c5, 6. c3 Nc6, 7. Bd3 b6, 8. 0-0 cd, 9. cd Nb4, 10. Be2 Ba6, 11. a3 Be2, 12. Qe2 Nc6, 13. b4 Be7, 14. Nb3 0-0, 15. b5 Na5, 16. Na5 ba5, 17. Bd2 a4, 18. Bb4 Bb4, 19. ab4 Nb6, 20. Rfc1 Qd7, 21. Rc5 Rfc8, 22. Ne1 Nc4, 23. Qa2 Rc5, 24. bc5 Qb5, 25. Qa4 Qa4, 26. Ra4 a5, 27. Nc2 Rb8, 28. h3 Rb1+, 29. Kh2 Kf8, 30. Ne3 Rb4, 31. Ra1 a4, 32. Nc2 Rb2, 33. Ne3 Ne3, 34. fe3 Rb4, 35. Kg3 Ke7, 36. Kf4 Kd7, 37. g4 Kc6, 38. h4 Kb5, 39. Rc1 Rc4, 40. Rb1+ Ka6, 41. Fb8 Ka7, 42. Rf8 Rb4, 43. Rf7+ Rb7, 44. Rf8 a3, 45. c6 Rb8, 46. Rf7+ Kb6, 47. Kg5 a2, 48. Rf1 Kc6, 49. Ra1 Rb2, 50. h5 Kb5, 51. b6 gh6+, 52. Kf6 Kb4, 53. Ke6 Kc4, 54. Kd6 Rb6+, 55. Kd7 Kb3, 56. e6 Kb2, 57. Ra2+ Ka2, 58. e7 Rb7+, 59. Kd6 Rb8, 60. Kd5 Resigns. 1-0

S. Ball - C. Evans

annotated by Ball (SB) and Evans (CE)

CE: This game will provide plenty of satisfaction for readers with a sadistic turn of mind. 1. b3 Nf6, 2. Bb2 g6, 3. e3 Bg7, 4. f4 d5, 5. Nf3 0-0, 6. Be2 c5, 7. 0-0 Nc6, 8. Ne5 Ne5 CE: 8. ... Qd6 with the idea of Nd7 may be better. 9. Be5 SB: Better is 9. fe Nd7, 10. d4 9. ... Ne8, 10. Bg7 (19) Ng7 (38), 11. Bf3 Be6, 12. Qe2 Qb6, 13. Nc3 Rf8, 14. Qb5 Qb5 SB: After Qc7!, 15. Na4 b6, 16. c4 Bd7, 17. Qa6 Bc8 Black can already force the draw, and instead 15. ... Rac8 gives Black the edge. CE: Black offered a draw, which was refused. The opening is the Queen's Indian Defence (reversed) which I never play as White or Black, and which has a reputation as rather drawish. 15. Nb5 Rd7, 16. g4 SB: Trying to keep the Black Knight out for as long as possible. 16. ... f6, 17. c3 SB: Planning to play an eventual d4, with pressure on the weak Black d-pawn. 17. ... a6, 18. Na3 Rc8, 19. Rac1 SB: ? -- Pointless. White cannot now afford to play d4, and should instead try Nc2 and b4. 19. ... Bf7 Preparing e5 and d4, after which White has nothing. 20. Nc2 {63} e6 {83} SB: ? -- Correct is e5, of course. The Bishop on f7 looks ridiculous. CE: ? -- 20. ... e5

was OK. Neither player has shown any understanding of the position. 21. b4 Ne8 SB: Finally bringing the Knight to a useful square. 22. Kf2 Nd6, 23. Ke2 Rdc7, 24. a4

SB: Necessary to prevent Be8-b5. 24. ... Kg7, 25. Ra1 (88) e5 (97) SB: ?? -- Now inappropriate. e5 needs more preparation. CE: ?? -- An appalling lemon, caused by the fact that I had no idea whatever what was going on, but decided that by move 25 I'd better be doing something constructive. 26. g5! e4

SB: After this, Black just stands worse, but it seems to be the best move in the position.

27. gf+ Kf6, 28. Bg4 Re8 SB: Both Be6 and Rd8 look better. 29. bc Rc5, 30. Nd4 (87) Re7 (108) CE: Black's pieces are revealed to be terribly placed after the opening of the position. White dominates the board.

31. Rfb1 Be8, 32. Rb6 Bc6, 33. Rab1 (91)

SB: Now White's pieces dominate the board.

33. ... Kf7 (116), 34. Nc6 SB: ?? -- Premature. White can win the pawn at leisure. Kd1 first is important. CE: White wins a pawn, but not necessarily the game as Black's remaining pieces become quite active. 34. ... Rc6, 35. Rc6 bc6, 36. Rb6 Rc7 (118), 37. Ra6 Ke7, 38. a5 SB: ?! -- Kd1 is much superior. White cannot afford to waste time on such business. CE: I thought at the time that Kd1 was better, with the idea of Be2 to drive away the Knight from c4. 38. ... Nc4, 39. d3 ed3+, 40. Kd3 Kd6, 41. e4 Kc5, 42. e5

SB: ?! -- After 42. ed!, cd, 43. Ra8 White at least has the advantage. After e5, which looks strong in view of having passed pawns in both the center and the edge, White must play very exactly to retain any hope. CE: ?? -- Returning the favor. Strangely enough, the blunders by each player involve a pawn move to e5, and the refutation is a pawn move to g5. Both of us thought this was a very strong move, but 42. ed gives White chances of victory. I was wondering how to deal with two passed pawns when it occurred to me that a Knight on e5 would fork the King and Bishop. I looked for a way to combine this with the mate threat Rb7-b2-d2 and eventually figured I had a draw. In fact after his next move, Black stands better. 42. ... g5 SB: !? CE: ! 43. e6 gf, 44. Bh3 f3 SB: ! -- Now White is lost. CE: Now the King cannot go to e2 in response to Rb7. 45. Ra8 Rb7, 46. Kc2 SB: Avoiding mate by Rb2-d2. 46. ... Rb2+, 47. Kd1 Rd2+, 48. Kc1 SB: Not Ke1?? f2+, 49. Kf1 Ne3 mate. 48. ... Rh2, 49. e7 Rh1+ CE: Missing 49. ... Nd6, 50. e8=Q Ne8, 51. Re8 Rh3, 52. Rf8 Kb5 +. Or 50. Rd8 Rh3, 51. Rd6 Rh1+, 52. Kd2 Rh2+, 53. Kd1 Re2 +. Stephen saw this, but I was so filled with pride at obtaining a draw (by perpetual check) that I missed it. 50. Kc2 Rh2+ SB: ?? -- With Nd6, 51. Bg4 f2, 52. Be2 Re1, 53. Kd2 f1=Q, 54. Bf1 Rf1, 55. e8=Q Ne8, 56. Re8 Kc4! Black wins. CE: (similar sentiments).

51. Kb3 SB: Black now offered a draw (?), which White accepted with great relief. After 51. ... Nd6, 52. Bg4 Re2, 53. Bf3 Re7 Black stands much better. CE: Now if 51. ... Nd6, 52. Rd8 Re2, 53. Rd7, when 53. ... Nc4 and perpetual is forced as White is threatening a6, etc. I looked for something like this, but extreme fatigue prevented me from seeing clearly. Stephen must have been tired also since he thought Black was still winning, and eagerly accepted my offer of a draw. Draw. 55-5

G. Campbell - I Loadman

1. e4 (30 -- Campbell arrived a half an hour late!) c5, 2. Nc3 Nc6, 3. d3 g6, 4. Be3 d6, 5. g4 Bg7, 6. h4 e6, 7. Bg2 Nge7, 8. h5 b6, 9. h6 Bd4, 10. Bg5 f6, 11. Bh4 g5, 12. Bg3 Be5, 13. Nge2 Ng6 (16), 14. Qd2 (67) Bb7, 15. f4 gf, 16. Nf4 Nf4, 17. Bf4 Rg8, 18. 0-0-0 Qe7, 19. Bh3 (95) Nd7, 20. Rdf1 Kd7, 21. Rhg1 Raf8, 22. Be3 Rg6, 23. Nd1 Rc8, 24. Kb1 Nc6, 25. c3 Ke8, 26. d4 cd, 27. cd Nd4, 28. Nc3 Nc6, 29. g5 Na5, 30. gf Rf6, 31. Bg5 Nc4, 32. Qe2 Rf1+, 33. Bf1 Qf7, 34. Qc4 Rc4, 35. Bc4 Kd7, 36. Rf1 Qg6, 37. Bc1 Bc3, 38. bc3 Qe4+, 39. Kb2 and White lost on time. Q-1

Round 3

I. Loadman - R. South

1. e4 e5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. Bb5 Nf6, 4. 0-0 Bc5, 5. Qe2 0-0, 6. c3 d6, 7. d3 Bg4, 8. h3 Bh5, 9. Nbd2 h6, 10. Re1 Bg6, 11. Ba4 a6, 12. Bc2 Nh5, 13. Nf1 Qf6, 14. g3 Qe6, 15. Kg2 Qd7, 16. g4 Nf6, 17. Nh4 Nh7, 18. Bb3 Kh8, 19. Ng3 Nd8, 20. Nhf5 Ne6, 21. h4 Nf4+, 22. Bf4 ef4, 23. Nf1 Bf5, 24. gf5 g6, 25. Qg4 Rg8, 26. Qf4 gf+, 27. Ng3 fe, 28. Re4 d5, 29. Qe5+ Rg7, 30. Qd5 Qd5, 31. Bd5 Nf6, 32. Rc4 Bf2, 33. Kf2 Nd5, 34. Rg1 Rag8, 35. Ne2 Rg1, 36. Ng1 c6, 37. Nf3 Rg6, 38. Re4 Kg7, 39. a3 Kf8, 40. c4 f5, 41. Re5 Ne7, 42. Nd4 Rg4, 43. Nf3 Kf7, 44. Rf5+ Nf5, 45. Ne5+ Ke6, 46. Ng4 h5, 47. Nh2 Nh4, 48. Kg3 Ng6, 49. d4 Kf5, 50. Kf3 Nh4+, 51. Kg3 Ng6, 52. Kf3 Nh4+ Draw -5--5

C. Evans - G. Campbell

annotated by Evans
1. e4 e5, 2. Nf3 d5 I had forgotten Gordon played this occasionally, or I either would have prepared for it or played 2. Nc3. 3. Ne5 Bd6, 4. d4 de, 5. Nc4 (17) ECO recommends 5. Bc4 Be5, 6. Qh5. I considered this but couldn't see, after 6. ... Qd4, 7. Qf7+ Kd8, enough to justify a whole piece; but now see that after 8. Nc3, with the idea of 9. Bg5 and 10. Rd1 that Black is in serious trouble. Thus, 8. ... Nd7, 9. Bg5+ Bf6, 10. Rd1 Qc5 (10. ... Qe5, 11. Be6), 11. Qg7 Qe7, 12. Qh8 Bh8, 13. Be7+ Ne7, 14. Ne4 and probably White is winning after 0-0 and running the f-pawn. This is much too complicated and risky to play without home study. 5. ... Nc6 (28), 6. d5 After 6. Nd6 Qd6, 7. c3 Nf6 (or ... f5) Black has all the chances. 6. ... Nce7 After 6. ... Ne5, 7. Ne5 Be5, 8. Bb5+ Bd7 Black has little to fear (9. Qe2 0-0-0!). 7. Nc3!? With the threat of 8. Nd6+ Qd6, 9. Nb5 followed by 10. Bf4. If 9. ... Qd5, 10. Nc7+ wins the Queen, and the reason for mentioning this trivial variation is that Black has analogous threats later in the game. 7. ... Bb4 7. ... Nf6 could be played, but on 8. Nd6 Qd6, 9. Nb5 Qb4+, 10. c3 Qa5, 11. Bf4? N7d5, 12. Bg3 0-0; but 11. d6 is quite good for White. So Black should play 8. ... cd6 after which I think White has some advantage. 8. Bd2 (46) Nf6 (62) There was a lot to consider, but both players have used too much time. 9. Ne4 Ned5? After 9. ... Bd2+, 10. Ncd2 Ned5 things look rather drawish. 10. Bb4 (67) Ne4? (66) Better is ... Nb4, 11. Qd8 Kd8, 12. Nf6 gf6 (not ... Nc2+, 13. Kd2 Na1, 14. Ne4 followed by Bd3 and Ra1), 13. 0-0-0+ Ke7, 14. a3 Nc6, 15. Bd3. 11. Ba3 Which prevents Black from castling K-side. If 11. ... b5, 12. Nd6+. 11. ... Be6, 12. Qd4 12. Qf3! Nef6, 13. Ne5 is superior. 12. ...

Ndf6, 13. Qe3 b5! After 13. ... Qd5, 14. Rd1 Qg5, 15. Qg5 Ng5, 16. f3 threatening 17. h4, White has two Bishops and easier development, which would justify an attempt to grind out a win. 14. Rd1 Qd1+!?? OK in a skittles game, but insufficient here. 15. Kd1 Ng4, 16. Nd6+ cd6, 17. Qd4 0-0, 18. Kc1 Nf2, 19. Rg1 Rac8, 20. Bb5 (109) Bf5 (117), 21. g4 Bg6, 22. h4 Ng3, 23. c3 Rfe8, 24. Qf2 Ne4, 25. Qd4 Re5, 26. Bg7 Rd8, 27. h5 Rd7, 28. hg6 hg, 29. Re1 Black's flag fell, and the Tournament Director stopped play. 1-0

Gordon is an excellent player, but in addition to being in poor form he handicapped himself with bad openings and his habitual time-trouble.

J. Cummins - S. Ball
annotated by Ball

1. e4 g6, 2. d4 Bg7, 3. Nc3 d6, 4. Be3 c6, 5. f3 b5, 6. Qd2 a6?! Too slow. Better: ... a5, 7. a4 b4, 8. Nd1 Ba6. 7. a4 Bb7, 8. h4 h5, 9. Nh3 Nd7, 10. ab (50) ab (20), 11. Qc1? Better: 11. Ra8 Qa8, 12. Bd3 Qa1+?!, 13. Nd1. 11. ... Ra1, 12. Qa1 Qb6, 13. Ne2 Nf6?! Now ... e5, 14. c3 ed, 15. cd Ne5! is probably better. 14. Qc1 c5, 15. d5 Ne5, 16. Nef4 0-0, 17. Be2 Qa5+, 18. Kf2 (66) Ra8 (44) Black's pieces are slightly better, but the advantage is very small. 19. Bd2 b4, 20. b3 Qa3, 21. Nd3 Nfd7, 22. Bg5 Nd3+, 23. Bd3 Bd4+, 24. Kg3 Qc1, 25. Rc1 f6?! More promising is e6. 26. Bd2 Ne5?, 27. Be2! Showing excellent judgment -- White must keep the "bad" Bishop if he is to hold the position. Black should have played Ba6 the previous move to exchange the Bishops. 27. ... Ba6 Too late. 28. Bd1! (90) Bc8? (70) Better ... Bb5, 29. Nf4 Ra2 when White is running out of moves. 29. Nf4 Ra2, 30. Ne2 Bb2, 31. Bb1 Ra1, 32. Ra1 Ba1 Black's pieces are superior (the Bishops both have good diagonals), but it is difficult to make progress. 33. Nc1 After 33. f4 Nd7, 34. c3 bc, 35. Bc3 Bc3, 36. Nc3 Black's superiority is negligible. 33. ... Nd7, 34. Be2 Nb6, 35. Nd3 Kf7, 36. f4?? (112) This seemingly good move is a fatal mistake. 36. ... f5 (87), 37. Bf3 fe, 38. Be4 Bb7, 39. f5! Bd5, 40. f4+ Kg7, 41. Kf4 (119) e5+! (99) A vital zweichenzug, keeping the White Knight from reaching f4. Now White will be driven back. 42. Kf3 Be4+, 43. Ke4 Kg6, 44. Bg5 d5+, 45. Ke3 Bd4+, 46. Ke2 Kf5, 47. Be7 Nd7, 48. Ne1 e4, 49. g3 Be5, 50. Kf2 Kg4, 51. Ng2 d4, 52. Bg5 Bg3+, 53. Ke2 Bd6, 54. Kf2 Nd6, 55. Resigns. 0-1

Round 4

R. South - C. Evans
annotated by Evans

1. e4 e5, 2. Nf3 Nc6, 3. Bb5 a6, 4. Bc6 dc6, 5. Nc3 c5?! I thought this up myself, but ECO points out why it's bad: 6. Ne5 Qg5, 7. Nf3 Qg2, 8. Rg1 Qh3, 9. Nd5! The idea is to prevent White playing d4 and gaining the hoary old K-side pawn majority. 6. d3 (14) Bd6 (16), 7. Ng1! A game Spassky-Tolush continued 7. Be3, etc. This imaginative move aims to play f4; the loss of time doesn't seem too terrible. 7. ... Ne7, 8. Nge2 Ng6 An alternative plan was to play Nc6 and put pressure on the Q-file by following up with Be6, Qd7, 0-0-0, f6, and Be7. This may be better. 9. Be3 Be6, 10. Qd2 (27) 0-0 (45), 11. 0-0 f6, 12. f4 ef, 13. Nf4 Nf4, 14.

Bf4 Qd7, 15. Qe3 (42) Rd8 (59) Black has nothing to fear. 16. Ne2 Probably a mistake -- maybe Rd1, or b3 was better. As things go, White gets weak pawns. 16. ... Rfe8, 17. Qg3 c4, 18. Bd6 Qd6, 19. Nf4 Necessary but good. If 19. d4, Qg3, 20. hg3 Bg4 wins a pawn. 19. ... cd, 20. cd (79) Bf7 (101), 21. h4 Qe5 Possible was 21. ... Qd4+, 22. Kh1 Qb2, 23. Rab1 Qa2, 24. Rb7 Rd7, but I could not assess this position and was worried about having a Rook on the seventh rank teaming up with Q and N to attack g7. 22. Kh1 c5, 23. b3 b5 ... b6 was safer. 24. Ra1 Rc8, 25. Qg4 Rc7 (111) White plays well, setting Black problems. I now blunder and lose a quite favorable position very quickly. 26. Rf3 Be6? Worried by Rg3. 27. Ne6 Re6?? I thought that after 27. ... Qe6, 28. Qe6 Re6, 29. d4 Rec6, 30. d5 White would be better (which is true), but overlooked 29. ... Re4, 30. dc5 Rh4+ when Black is better. After, instead, 29. Rf5, then either Rec6! or Re5, when any advantage is Black's. 28. Rf5 Qb2, 29. Rcc5 Rec6, 30. Rfd5! h5 He might leave his Queen en prise. Black missed a chance to resign with dignity. 31. Rd8+ Kf7, 32. Qh5+ g6, 33. Qh7+ Ke6, 34. Qg8+ Resigns. 1-0

S. Ball - G. Campbell
annotated by Ball

1. d4 Nf6, 2. Nf3 g6, 3. g3 Bg7, 4. Bg2 c5, 5. Q-0 Q-0, 6. c4 cd, 7. Nd4 Nc6, 8. Nc3 Ng4!?, 9. Nb3?! After this, White has problems. Correct is 9. e3 Nge5, 10. b3 d6, 11. Bb2 Bg4, 12. f3 Bd7, 13. Qd2 with advantage to White. 9. ... d6, 10. e4 Be6, 11. Nd5 Rc8, 12. Qe2 (26) Nce5 (37), 13. h3 Nh6?! The Knight should retreat to f6-d7-c5 when Black stands much better. White probably could not hold the c-pawn. 14. Bg5! Blocking the long diagonal is very useful, as it leaves the Black pieces in a tangle on the Kingside, and saves the White b-pawn. 14. ... f6, 15. Be3 Nc4, 16. Ba7! (48) This looks risky, since White can be forced to give up the dark-squared Bishop. Black will, however, lose control of practically every white square on the board to do it. 16. ... b6 (58), 17. Ra1 Qd7 Not ... Bd5, 18. ed Qc7?, 19. Bb6, 18. Rc4 With 18. Nb6? Qa7, 19. Nc8 Rc8 Black stands better. 18. ... Qa7, 19. Nd4 Bd5? Not a pleasant decision in view of the weak e-pawn. More complicated, but correct, is ... Qa2!, 20. Rfc1 Rc4, 21. Rc4 Kf7!, 22. Ne6 Ke6, 23. Nb6 Rc4, when Black has consolidated successfully. 20. ed5 (58) Rc4 (86), 21. Qc4 f5, 22. Nc6 The game practically plays itself after this Knight has been permanently placed on c6. It just sits there for the remainder of the game wrecking any of Black's hopes. 22. ... Qb7, 23. Qh4! Preventing Black from untangling the Kingside. 23. ... Re8, 24. Re1 Bf8, 25. Re6 Nf7 Possibly hoping to play Nd8xc6. 26. g4 fg, 27. Be4 Nh8 Black is tied up in knots. After ... Nd8, 28. Rg6+! hg6, 29. Bg6 Bg7, 30. Be8 there is no hope. 28. Qg4? (82) Better is hg, when Black has no good moves. If 28. hg Nf7, 29. f4 Nd8, 30. Bg6! hg6, 31. Rg6+ Bg7, 32. Qg5 e6, 33. Nd8. Other Black moves can be answered by f4-f5, smashing the Kingside open. 28. ... Qa8! (111) The Rook on e8 must be defended, and the Queen threatens to penetrate on the a-file. 29. a3 Qa4, 30. Kg2 (91) Qb5 (116), 31. b4 Campbell was in some time trouble,

and White is simply making consolidating moves. The Queen is the only Black piece that can move, so White has all the time in the world. 31. ... Qc4, 32. Qf3 Qc1, 33. h4 Qh6, 34. Qg3 Qg7, 35. a4 Ra8, 36. a5 ba, 37. ba White's outside passed pawn will decide the issue. Black's pieces still have no good squares. 37. ... Kf7, 38. Bd3 h6, 39. a6 g5, 40. h5 Qa1 The time control at last! 41. Qf3+ Resigns. 1-0 If ... Ke8, 42. Bb4 Qb2, 43. Ne7+ Kd8, 44. Qf8+ wins easily, and if ... Kg8, 42. Qf5 Qg7, 43. a7 and Black has no moves. Triumph on the White squares!

J. Cummins - I. Loadman

1. g3 Nf6, 2. Bg2 d5, 3. f4 g6, 4. Nf3 Bg7, 5. d3 0-0, 6. 0-0 c5, 7. Nc3 d4, 8. Na4 Nfd7, 9. c4 Nc6, 10. e4 de, 11. Be3 Rb8, 12. Nc3 Nd4, 13. Qd2 b6, 14. Ne2 e5, 15. fe Nf3+, 16. Bf3 Ne5, 17. Bd5 Bb7, 18. Bb7 Rb7, 19. Nf4 Ng4, 20. Nd5 Ne3, 21. Ne3 Qd4, 22. Kh1 Bh6, 23. Qg2 Rd7, 24. Nd5 Bg7, 25. Rab1 Re8, 26. b3 Fd6, 27. Rbd1 Rde6, 28. Nc7 Re2, 29. Qf3 R8e3, 30. Qf7+ Kh8, 31. Nd5 Rh2+?, 32. Kh2 Qg4?, 33. Ne3 Resigns 1-0

Round 5

G. Campbell - R. South

1. e4 Nc6, 2. d4 e5, 3. d5 Nce7, 4. Be2 Nf6, 5. f3 Ng6, 6. Be3 b6, 7. Nh3 Bc5, 8. Bc5 bc5, 9. d6 Rb8, 10. Nc3 c6, 11. 0-0 Rb4, 12. Qe1 0-0, 13. Nf2 Rd4, 14. Nd3 Qb6, 15. b3 (96) c4 (440), 16. Na4 cd3, 17. Nb6 de2, 18. Qe2 Nf4, 19. Qe3 ab6, 20. g3 Ne6, 21. c3 Rd6, 22. Qb6 Rd3 (55), 23. a4 (110!) Rc3, 24. a5 Nd4, 25. b4 d5, 26. a6 Nd7, 27. Qa5 Nb3, 28. Qa3 d4, 29. a2 Bb7, 30. b5 Na1, 31. Qe7 Nc5, 32. Ra1 cb, 33. Qb7 Rc1+, 34. Rc1 Nb7 etc. 0-1

C. Evans - J. Cummins

annotated by Evans

1. e4 e6, 2. d4 d5, 3. Nc3 Bb4, 4. Bd2 de, 5. Qg4 (13) Nf6 (7) Probably Qd4 is the best, although book lines lead to drawn positions. 6. Qg7 Rg8, 7. Qh6 Bd7 Keres-Botvinnik, World Match Tournament Championship 1948, continued 7. ... Nc6, 8. 0-0-0 Rg6, 9. Qh4 Bc3, 10. Bc3 Qd5, 11. b3 Ne7, 12. f3 Bd7=. I believe Keres won eventually, and that this was his first win over his bete noir, Botvinnik. 8. 0-0-0 Nc6, 9. f3 ef, 10. Nf3 (37) Bf8 (23), 11. Qh4 Ne7??, 12. Qf6 Resigns 1-0 White was favorably placed after his eleventh move -- this 4. Bd2 line is difficult to play against as I can testify from painful experience. I'd like to take this opportunity of congratulating Robert South and wishing him well in the Canadian Championship. Generally this year's Alberta Closed was fiercely contested, but perhaps the standard of play was lower than usual. Thanks are due to T.D. Len Steele who put in three very long days.

I. Loadman - S. Ball

1. e4 g6, 2. Bc4 Bg7, 3. d4 c6, 4. Qf3 e6, 5. e5 d6, 6. ed Qd6, 7. c3 Nd7, 8. Bf4 Qe7, 9. Nd2 Ngf6, 10. h3 Nd5, 11. Bg3 b5, 12. Bb3 0-0, 13. Qe2 a5, 14. Ngf3 a4, 15. Bd5 cd5, 16. Qb5 e5, 17. 0-0 Ba6, 18. Qd5 Bf1, 19. Rf1 a3, 20. b3 Rfc8, 21. Nc4 Ra6, 22. Re1 e4, 23. Qb7 Rc4, 24. bc4 Rb6, 25. Qa8+ Qf8, 26. Qe4 Rb2, 27. Re2 Nf6, 28. Rb2 Ne4, 29. Rb8 Nc3, 30. Nd2 Na2, 31. Nb1 Qb8, 32. Bb8 Bf8, 33. c5 Nc1, 34. Na3 Ne2+, 35. Kf1 Nd4, 36. Bd6 Bd6, 37. cd6 Kf8, 38. g4 f6, 39. Ke1 Kf7, 40. Kd2 Ke6, 41. Ke3 Nc6, 42. Nb5 Kd5 Draw 5-5

U of A Chess Club -- Spring RR 1978

1. R. Anderson	X	1	1	1	3.0
2. B. Thomas	0	X	1	.5	1.5
3. V. Celino	0	0	X	1	1.0
4. J. Smit	0	.5	0	X	0.5

(Directed by B. Thomas)

The U of A Chess Club has recessed for the summer. Meetings are expected to resume in September.

Concluding the 1977-1978 season for the club was a four-player round-robin which was won by Rick Anderson of St. Albert with 3 points.

The past season has been one of the most active periods in recent years for the U. of A. Chess Club. Besides twice-weekly meetings, informal ladder tournaments and occasional weekend tournaments, the club (with over 50 paid members) helped with a chess workshop, and through the great efforts of Treasurer Murray Frank, hosted the Western Canada Open. (report by Bruce Thomas).

Calgary Chess Club Spring Break Tournament

In April and May the Calgary C.C. staged this 6-round Swiss in which 38 players took part. Joe Kassay-Farkas emerged the winner with 5.5-.5, one-half point ahead of Kris Kuczaj. Robert South (1978 Alberta Champion) was third on tiebreak over T. Patten and R. Muskath, all scoring 4.5-1.5. The tournament was directed by John Schleinich.

1 Kassay-Farkas	+36	=12	+11	+13	+3	+4	5.5
2 K Kuczaj	-27	+16	+32	+12	+13	+7	5.0
3 R South	+17	+20	=4	+6	-1	+9	4.5
4 T Patten	+28	+27	=3	+8	+26	-1	4.5
5 R Muskath	-7	+28	+27	+16	=8	+12	4.5
6 R Hawkes	+18	+9	+7	-3	-12	+17	4.0
7 E Leong	+5	+30	-6	+23	+18	-2	4.0
8 J Parrott	+19	+29	=13	-4	=5	+16	4.0
9 A Lindquist	+25	-6	+35	+11	+17	-3	4.0
10 D Mulligan	-14	+23	-12	+15	+22	+19	4.0
11 D Maguire	+34	+32	-1	-9	+27	+18	4.0

3.5: 12-15: D. Ariel, R. Pedersen, T. Weilman, J. Chalupnichek

3.0: 16-22: L. Matthews, D. Young, M. Sutcliffe, J. Martin, J. Solis, Z. Zalan, N. Falls

2.5: 23-26: A. Boron, A. Wolf, Y. Veillette, J. Nemeth (5)

2.0: 27-34: P. St. Louis, D. Blitt, B. Rusk, H. Bovbjerg, J. Thomson, T. Lockert, A. Menzel, A. Clifford

1.0: 35-38: C. Fallis, F. May, E. Hudson (5), Dr. Corley (4)

The game Kuczaj - Pedersen next ACR.

Edmonton Chess Club Spring Tournaments

On tie-break, Gordon Campbell captured the Walter Holowach Challenge Tournament held during April and May by the Edmonton CC.

Both Campbell and Nigel Fullbrook scored 5.5 points in the 6-round event; they drew against each other in the third round. Both

received top prizes of \$40 each, but Campbell also won possession of the Holowach Challenge Trophy for one year.

Tamir Stochinsky was awarded third place on tie-break as a total of five players scored 3 points. Ken Sawyer, Art Skeel, Ron Eriksson and Ian Loadman placed fourth through seventh respectively.

Director for the tournament, which was meant for above-1600 players, was Bruce Thomas (who submitted this report).

Running concurrently with the above tournament was the Abe Shnitka Memorial (for players rated below 1600). N. Layseca was first with 5.5-.5 in this 23 player Swiss. V. Verlik was second with 5, while B. Thomas came third with 4.5. H. von zur Gathen directed.

Walter Holowach Challenge Tournament

1 G Campbell	+5	+11	=2	+7	+3	+4	5.5
2 N Fullbrook	+10	+8	=1	+4	+11	+3	5.5
3 T Stochinsky	-8	+5	+12	+10	-1	-2	3.0
4 K Sawyer	-7	+12	+11	-2	+8	-1	3.0
5 A Skeel	-1	-3	+6	=11	+10	=9	3.0
6 R Eriksson	-11	-10	-5	+12	+9	+8	3.0
7 I Loadman	+4	+9	+8	-1	---	---	3.0
8 F Borloi	+3	-2	-7	+9	-4	-6	2.0
9 R Bath	+12	-7	=10	-8	-6	=5	2.0
10 B Knudskov	-2	+6	=9	-3	-5	bye	2.0
11 C Domier	+6	-1	-4	=5	-2	-12	1.5
12 T Kolenchuk	-9	-4	-3	-6	bye	+11	1.5

The game G. Campbell - N. Fullbrook, annotated by Campbell, will be presented in the next ACR.

Abe Shnitka Memorial

1 N. Layseca	+23	+10	=12	+4	+3	+5	5.5
2 V. Verlik	+17	+6	-4	+7	+12	+10	5.0
3 B. Thomas	=13	+7	+20	+12	-1	+6	4.5
4 D. Harvey	+8	+21	+2	-1	-5	+13	4.0
5 E. Culham	=7	+13	+11	+10	+4	-1	4.0
6 V. Celino	+21	-2	+18	+14	+13	-3	4.0
7 J. Barry	=5	-3	+21	-2	+14	+12	3.5
8 H. Hartwig	-4	-18	+22	+20	+15	=9	3.5
9 A. Wita	-12	+22	-10	+11	+19	=8	3.5

3.0: 10-11: K. Tilly, K. Affek

2.5: 12-16: G. Wilkinson, B. Davies, W. Stevenson, H. von zur Gathen, G. Hartwig

2.0: 17-19: S. Quigg, P. Beley, D. Balsillie

1.5: 20: H. Vos

0.0: 21-23: C. Olson (4), K. Halvorsen (4), J. Cenkovic (1)

Eddie Nagle won the Alberta Chess Tournament of the Deaf by netting seven out of eight points in a round-robin held May 13 and 14 at the Alberta School for the Deaf, Edmonton. Dale Hergott also scored seven points in the 9-student competition, but was awarded second place after losing to Nagle. Alnasir Kanji placed third with 5.5 points, followed closely by Dale Wood with 5 points. Other players were Dave Burnett, Dave Mason, Murray Huard, Bruce White, and Dexter Moore.

Chess sets and clocks were provided to the tournament by the Edmonton Chess Club. Report by Bruce Thomas.

Medicine Hat Swiss

A 5-round Swiss tournament was held in Medicine Hat from May 7 to 17. D. Roth took first on tiebreak over N. Carlson after both scored 4-1 in the 13-player event. D. Leflar directed and provided the report.

1. D. Roth	+ 5 + 7 + 2 - 3 + 4	4.0
2. N. Carlson	+ 4 + 6 - 1 +11 + 3	4.0
3. S. Neufeld	bye + 8 + 7 + 1 - 2	3.5
4. G. Eberhardt	- 2 + 9 + 8 + 5 - 1	3.0
5. D. Jesse	- 1 +10 + 6 - 4 + 7	3.0
6. A. Mercer	+13 - 2 - 5 + 8 + 9	3.0
7. D. Greiner	+11 - 1 - 3 +13 - 5	2.0
8. A. King	+10 - 3 - 4 - 6 +13	2.0
9. B. Yee	-12 - 4 +11 +10 - 6	2.0
10. D. Bertram	- 8 - 5 +13 - 9 +11	2.0
11. D. Chisholm	- 7 +13 - 9 - 2 -10	1.0
12. D. Leflar	+ 9 - - - - - - - - -	1.0
13. P. Block	- 6 -11 -10 - 7 - 8	0.0

The game S. Neufeld - N. Carlson next ACR.

Victoria Day Weekend Tournaments, Edmonton

Two small tournaments were held in Edmonton at the same time as the Alberta Closed was being run off. The top section, a 6-player round robin, saw Nigel Fullbrook swamp the opposition in coming first with 5 wins and no draws or defeats. Way back with 2.5-2.5 were Roger Patterson, Kris Kuczaj, and Murray Frank. The second section, a 10-player Swiss, was won by J. Smit (4-1), who beat out K. Affek on tiebreak.

	<u>Section I</u>						
1. N. Fullbrook	1882	X	1	1	1	1	5.0
2. R. Patterson	1924	0	X	0	1	1	2.5
3. K. Kuczaj	1952	0	1	X	.5	0	2.5
4. M. Frank	1897	0	0	.5	X	1	2.5
5. H. King	1804	0	0	1	0	X	2.0
6. D. Cokleski	1701	0	.5	0	0	0	0.5

The following games will appear next ACR: King - Fullbrook, King - Kuczaj, and Frank - King (don't ask me why King is in them all!).

	<u>Section II</u>						
1. J. Smit	+ 2 + 8 + 7 = 3 = 4	4.0					
2. K. Affek	- 1 +10 + 6 + 7 + 3	4.0					
3. D. Harvey	+10 + 6 = 4 = 1 - 2	3.0					
4. H. Bjorge	+ 9 - 7 = 3 + 5 = 1	3.0					
5. R. Doo	- 7 + 9 + 8 - 4 + 6	3.0					

6. S. Quigg (2.0), 7. R. Rosales (2.0/4)
8. P. McPaul (1.5), 9. D. Bilyea (1.5)
10. S. James (0.5)

Southern Alberta Open

The Southern Alberta Open was held in Calgary on the June 17-18 weekend. An excellent turn-out of 53 players enjoyed a very strong tournament. TD was J. Schleinich.

Ray Stone, a Master from Toronto who is in Edmonton for the summer, captured first on tiebreak over Murray Campbell and Len Steele. All scored 4.5-.5. Next with 4-1 were C. Evans, R. South, S. Belzberg, and J. Shiu. Quite a few strong experts and A players were further back.

Hopefully, future Alberta weekenders can

get a large turn-out like the SAO. It was felt that the "multi-media" advertising campaign had a beneficial effect. (But, gee, out there, just check the ACR to see what tournaments are in the works -- that way we won't always have to make expensive extra mailings to remind people!).

1 R Stone	2201	+36 +12 =10 +11 + 8	4.5
2 M Campbell	2026	+42 +23 +15 = 4 + 9	4.5
3 L Steele	1921	+30 +21 +16 = 8 +14	4.5
4 C Evans	2094	+31 + 7 +14 = 2 = 5	4.0
5 R South	2009	+43 + 6 +19 = 9 = 4	4.0
6 S Belzberg	1606	+45 - 5 +30 +15 +17	4.0
7 J Shiu	1767	+46 - 4 +45 +22 +21	4.0
8 F South	2041	+48 +25 +41 = 3 - 1	3.5
9 M Rabljenovic	2081	+29 +20 +27 = 5 - 2	3.5
10 I Loadman	1875	+50 +13 = 1 -14 +28	3.5
11 R Patterson	1924	+37 =27 +20 - 1 +18	3.5
12 J Parrott	1707	+53 - 1 +31 +16 =13	3.5
13 M Theilgaard	1605	+51 -10 +46 +19 =12	3.5

3.0: 14-25: N. Fullbrook, R. Muskath, J. Solis, J. Weitman, P. McPaul, J. Fleming, R. Hawkes, B. Bentley, K. Wilson, S. Faust, B. Fegyverneki, B. Gnam (4)

2.5: 26-29: J. Way, T. Patten, P. Usselman, A. Fierlbeck

2.0: 30-43: H. Bovbjerg, A. Lindquist, M. De, D. Elitt, I. Issa, J. Warren, D. Leflar, U. Z. Das, V. Taerum, S. Nichols, W. Rusk, A. Milne (4), J. Burford, L. Perpina

1.5: 44: R. Slood

1.0: 45-50: C. McKay, K. Leikeim, P. Smithwick, M. Barkwell, D. Leikeim, E. Lockert

0.5: 51-52: A. Cay, D. Gravells

0.0: 53: R. Forhmzway

Three games of Ray Stone's (excellently annotated by Stone) will be in the next ACR, plus (maybe) a game won by your editor.

We received rather short notice from the CFC that Alberta could send a representative to the Canadian High School Championships (July 16 - 20 in Hamilton). The ACA decided to see if TAYCA (The Alberta Youth Chess Association) would be interested in arranging to send a representative. They were quite happy to do so, fortunately.

Because of the short notice, it was not possible to gather a large number of players together to see who Alberta would send. In fact the "tournament" to select our candidate ended up as a 2-player match of 4 rounds between Robert Hawkes and Terry Patten. Hawkes won the match 3-1, and so became Alberta's representative. Thanks go to TAYCA for providing money for Rob's travel expenses!

"Test Your Chess" will appear next ACR.

*HELP -- Would anyone who has directed at least 1 rated tournament volunteer to run the Edmonton Open July 22-23? I (L. Steele) got the job by default, and would like out, if at all possible!