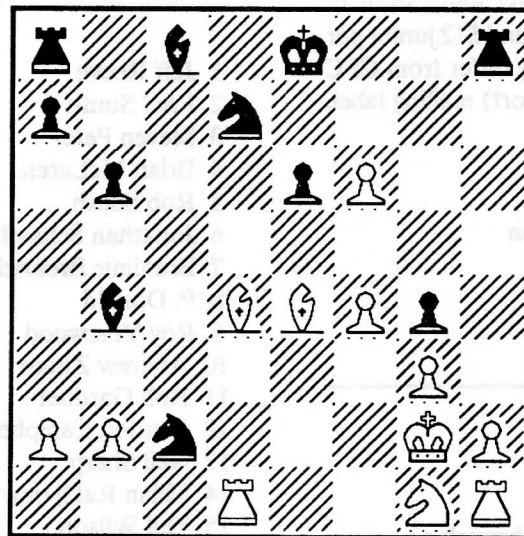


# ALBERTA CHESS REPORT

Volume 12, Number 3  
October, 1987

## PLAYING FOR THE BRILLIANCY PRIZE AT THE 1987 U.S. OPEN



O'DONNELL - LINDSAY (Black to move)



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## ALBERTA CHESS REPORT

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### EDITORIAL

Alberta Chess seems to be going through a particularly lethargic phase. It is not immediately clear why this should be so. Only a few years ago tournament chess in this province was far better attended - especially by strong players.

It has been suggested that a small part of the problem lies in the lack of a regular provincial publication to advertise upcoming events and report on recent tournaments. In an attempt to rectify this situation, I have agreed to take over as editor of the Alberta Chess Report (ACR).

In saying the above, I am not criticizing - implicitly or otherwise - my predecessor, Len Steele. Len has worked hard for the Alberta Chess Association (ACA) for many years, and indeed will continue to be actively involved both in the ACA and in the production of the ACR. But one person can only

do so much; if players and organizers do not contribute articles and reports, then the ACR ceases to exist. This will be as true under my tenure as it was under Len's.

So what am I saying? Simply that the ACR needs ongoing contributions of material in order to survive. Articles, annotated games, and tournament reports will all be gratefully received. Advertisements for upcoming events (tournament, simultaneous exhibition, etc) or more personal matters (books for sale, chess lessons, etc) will be published free-of-charge. Such contributions may well help to infuse new life into the Alberta chess scene.

I wish to thank those who have contributed material for this issue: Phil Chiu, Art Milne, Bob South, and Ted Wilson. Special thanks to our out-of-province contributors Ian Loadman of Ontario, and Len Molden of B.C.

I apologize for any features or advertisements missing from this issue. I also apologize for the lack of material from provincial regions other than Calgary. Hopefully, I will receive such material in time for the next edition.

Andrew Zissos

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### Top Active Players in Alberta (Oct/87 Rating)

1	Jeff Reeve	2355
2	Fred South	2287
3	Steven Peter	2263
4	Brian McLaren	2262
5	Rob South	2257
6	Jonathan Schaeffer	2248
7	Branimir Brebrich	2225
8	P. Donald	2208
9	Roy Yearwood	2207
10	Andrew Zissos	2171
11	Rob Gardner	2168
12	Gordon Campbell	2160
13	Neil Sharp	2153
14	Milan Rabljenovic	2145
15	Ted Wilson	2116
16	Barney Fegyverneki	2112
17	Chris Demers	2105
18	Ron Hinds	2101
19	Christopher Johnson	2096
20	Dale Haessel	2096
21	James Currie	2078
22	Kris Kuczaj	2060
23	Brian Toth	2058
24	Jeff Spencer	2056
25	Jim Daniluk	2055
26	D. Santo	2053
27	Knut Neven	2052

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## 1987 U.S. OPEN

The 1987 U.S. Open was held August 2-14 at the Hilton Hotel in Portland Oregon. Because of its relative proximity, the tournament was well-attended by chess players from both Alberta and British Columbia. The Albertan ranks included Rob Gardner, Dave Ludwig, and Andrew Zissos. Former Albertans Ian Loadman and Mike Dougherty also made their way west for the event. B.C. participants included Tom O'Donnell, Paul Burke, and Ralph Eschbach.

The tournament was played at the leisurely rate of one round per day, thus allowing participants considerable free time to "see the sights". Along with the regular rounds, many side events were scheduled, including speed tournaments, quick-play tournaments, simultaneous exhibitions, and lectures. These were generally very well attended, and added greatly to one's enjoyment of the event.

None of the Canadian participants turned in particularly good performances, which is largely explained by the fact that Dougherty, Loadman, O'Donnell, and Zissos all caught the 'flu in the latter stages of the tournament. Prior to that, Zissos in particular was doing well, with a performance rating over 2400 for the first half of the tournament.

Although the 'flu bug claimed several victims, most Canadians at the event seemed more worried about snake attacks, even though - prior to this tournament at least - Oregon was not known as being snake country. Mike Dougherty picked up the nickname "Big One-Four" over the course of the event, apparently for his mistaken impression that the event was 14 rounds long (it was 12). Mike is, however, well known for stretching the truth - and in far more dramatic fashion than this!

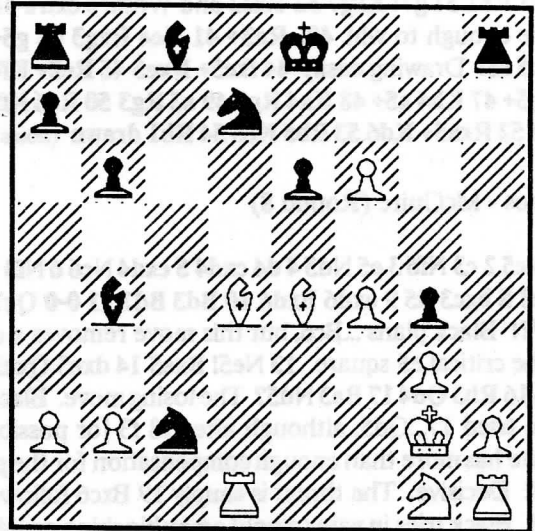
The only Canadian to win money was Rob Gardner, who tied for a share of the fifth expert prize with a typically solid performance. The final scores were: O'Donnell 8.5/12; Gardner 8/12; Dougherty 7.5/12; Loadman 7/12; Zissos 6.5/11; Ludwig 6/11.

Tom O'Donnell naturally turned in the strongest overall performance, losing only to GM Leonid Shamkovich and IM Danny Kopec. Playing in the last round, Tom narrowly missed finishing in the money when he only managed to draw an exceedingly tactical encounter with American master Fred Lindsay.

O'Donnell - Lindsay (Round 12)

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 f4 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ndf3 Qb6 8 g3 cxd4 White was hoping for 8...f6, a line in which he beat Icelandic GM Sigurjonson at the 1986 Canadian Open. That game went 8...f6 9 Bh3 cxd4 10 cxd4 fxe5 11 fxe5 Bb4+ 12 Kf1 0-0 13 Kg2 Ndx5 14 dxe5 Nxe5 15 Qb3 Qb5 16 Be3! and Black quickly ran out of play 9 cxd4 Bb4+ 10 Kf2 f6 11 Kg2 g5!? A very sharp move, aimed at demolishing White's imposing pawn centre or establishing a pawn on g4 12 exf6 Another possibility is 12 fxe5 13 dxe5 Ndx5 14 Nxe5

Nxe5 15 Qh5+ Ng6 which seems okay for Black 12...g4 13 Ne5 Qxd4 14 Qxd4 Nxd4 15 Nxe4 b6 Black is down a pawn, but enjoys compensation in the form of piece activity. Here he threatens to occupy the h1-a8 diagonal with devastating effect 16 Be3? This move looks wrong, and indeed is wrong. White allows his opponent to set up too many threats. A better try may have been 16 Ne5 or even 16 Bd3 16...Nc2 17 Rd1 17 Rc1 Nxe3 18 Nxe3 Bd2 wins for Black 17...h5 18 Bd3 d4! A remarkable position, with threats and hanging pieces abounding. Here 19 Bxc2 would lose to 19...Bb7+ followed by 20...hxg4 19 Be4 hxg4 20 Bxd4

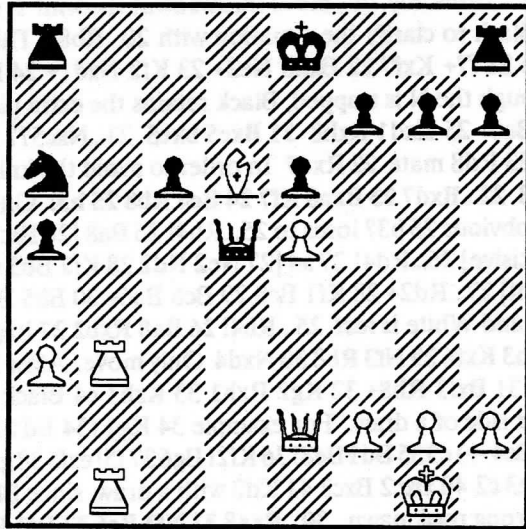


20...Bc5? After making this move, Black smiled and said to his opponent "I guess we are both playing for the brilliancy prize." Ironically, this move throws away the win! It was time for Black to clarify the situation with 20...Rb8! This would force 21 f7+ Kxf7 22 Bxh8 Ne3+ 23 Kf2 Nxd1+ 24 Ke2 and although the N is trapped, Black retains the extra piece with 24...Ba6+ 25 Kxd1 Rxb8 21 Bxc5 bxc5 21...Nxc5?? 22 Bg6+ Kf8 23 Rd8 mate 22 Rxd7 In order to avoid the knight fork on e3 22...Bxd7 23 Bxa8 Kf7 24 Be4 Rb8 25 h3! Only move. The obvious 25 b3? loses to 25...Rb4! 26 Ba8 [26 Bxc2? Bc6+ is decisive] 26...Rd4! 27 a4 [27 Ne2 Rd2 28 Kf2 Bb5 wins the knight] 27...Rd2+ 28 Kf1 Bc8 29 Bc6 Ba6+ 30 Bb5 Bxb5+ 31 axb5 and White is lost 25...Rb4! 26 Ba8 Rxb2 27 hxg4 Nd4+ 28 Kh3 Kxf6 29 Nf3 Rb8 30 Nxd4 Only move. After 30 Be4? Nxf3 31 Bxf3 Rh8+ 32 Kg2 Rxb1 33 Kxh1 c4 Black has the better side of a draw. For example 34 Kg1 (34 Bd1 Bc6+ 35 Kg1 Be4++) c3 35 Bd1 Be8! 36 Kf2! Bg6 37 f5! exf5 38 gxf5 Bxf5 39 Ke3 c2 40 Bxc2 Bxc2 41 Kd2 with a draw, since Black has the wrong rook pawn. 30...Rxa8 31 Nf3 Bc6 32 Rf1 Rh8+ 33 Kg2? 33 Nh4! followed by 34 g5+ leaves White with an almost certainly won ending, since Black is helpless against the advance of the f and g pawns. The move played allows Black to draw. 33...Rd8 34 Kf2 Bxf3 35 Kxf3 Rd3+ 36 Ke4 Rd4+ 37

**Ke3 Ra4 38 Rf2 Ra3+ 39 Ke4 Ra4+ 40 Kd3?!** Activating the king allows Black to simplify. A somewhat better try was the counter-intuitive **40 Kf3 Ra3+ 41 Kg2!** Although this still allows Black to draw, it is far more difficult. For example, **41...Rc3** [otherwise **42 Rc2**] **42 Re2 Rc1 43 Kf3 c4 44 g5+ Kf7 45 Kg4 c3 46 Re5 c2 47 Rc5** Now Black simply runs out of moves: **47...Kg7** [Black also loses with **47...Kg8 48 Rc7** followed by **g6** and **Kg5**; alternatively **47...Kg6** fails after **48 Rc7 a6 49 a3 a5 50 a4** (zugzwang) **50...Ra1 51 Rxc2 Rxa4 52 Rc6 Kf7** (or **52...Re4 53 Ra6 a4 54 Kf3** winning) **53 g6+ Kxg6 54 Rxe6+ Kf7 55 Ra6** with a book win; finally, the correct reply: **47...Ke7 48 g6! Kf6 49 Rc6! a6 50 a3 a5 51 a4 Ra1 52 Rxc2 Rxa4 53 Re2!** and White wins once again] **48 Rc6 Kf7 49 g6+ Kf6 50 f5 Re1 51 g7! Kxg7 52 Rxc2** and White's extra pawn isn't quite enough to win. **40...Ra3+ 41 Kc4 Rxc3 42 g5+ Kf5 43 Kxc5 e5!** Drawing easily **44 fxe5+ Kxe5 45 Re2+ Kf4 46 Re7 Rxc5+ 47 Kb4 a5+ 48 Ka4 Rg2 49 a3 Rg3 50 Re6 Kf5 51 Ra6 Ke5 52 Rxa5+ Kd6 53 Rb5 Kc6 54 Rb1** drawn (notes by Zissos)

Zissos - McGuire (Round 8)

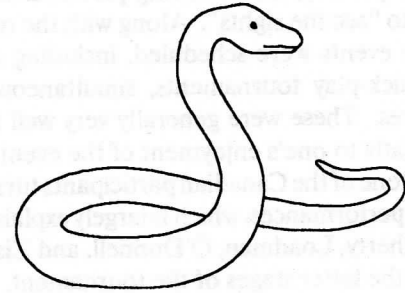
**1 e4 c5 2 c3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d4 cxd4 5 cxd4 Nc6 6 Nf3 e6 7 Nc3 Nxc3 8 bxc3 d5 9 exd6 Bxd6 10 Bd3 Bd7 11 0-0 Qc7 12 Qe2 Ne7?!** Black plans ...Bc6, but this move removes a defender of the critical e5 square. **13 Ne5! Bxe5 14 dxe5 Qxc3 15 Rb1 Bc6 16 Rb3 Qd4 17 Ba3 Nd5?** The losing move. Black should have tried **17...Qd5**, although after **18 f3** [or possibly **18 f4**] White has more than enough compensation for the pawn. **18 Bb5!** Decisive. The threat is simply **19 Bxc6** followed by **20 Qa6**. Black tries in vain to hold on by blocking on b4: **18...a5 19 Bxc6+ bxc6 20 Bd6** Otherwise **20...Nb4** would work **20...Nb4 21 a3 Qd5 22 Rfb1 Na6**



**23 Qxa6! 1-0 23...Rxa6 24 Rb8+ Kd7 25 R1b7** mate.  
(notes by Zissos)

Dougherty - Feith (Round 10)

**1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 c4 e6 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Bg5 0-0 6 Qc2 Nbd7 7 e3 c5 8 cxd5 exd5 9 Rd1 Qb6 10 Bd3 h6 11 h4 Re8 12 Kf1 Qc6 13 Ne5 Nxe5 14 dxe5 Ng4 15 Bb5 Qe6 16 Bxe7 Rxe7 17 Nxd5 Qxe5 18 Nxe7+ Qxe7 19 Be2 Nf6 20 Bf3 Rb8 21 g3 b6 22 Kg2 Bb7 23 Qf5 g6 24 Qf4 Nh5 25 Qxb8+ 1-0**



## HOW TO LOSE AT CHESS:

### Games from the 1987 U.S. OPEN

by Ian Loadman

No one likes to lose, but it is surely most annoying to lose to an opponent rated far beneath oneself. When this is the result of a blunder or a one-move oversight, it can be more easily shrugged off as one of those things, but what about when you are just outplayed?

Loadman - Vinyard (1687) Round 1

**1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 c4 e6 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Bg5 Nbd7 6 e3 0-0** The Queen's Gambit declined was very popular in Portland: four of my six white games were QGDs. **7 Qc2 c5** The recommended response against **7 Qc2**, but this was the first time I had encountered it. **8 Rd1** Only half right; White should play **0-0-0**, but I have had some bad experiences castling long in similar positions. **8...cxd4 9 exd4 Re8 10 Bd3 dxc4 11 Bxc4 Nb6 12 Bb3** White's opening has not turned out very successfully. The two tempi spent on **Rd1** and **Qc2** would be better spent on **0-0** and **Re1** - useful moves in isolated QP positions (and many other positions too). I refrained from **12 Bd3** because of **12...h6 13 Bh4 Nbd5 14 a3 Bd7 15 0-0 Rc8**. White will be forced to recapture on **c3** with a pawn and will thus end up with weak hanging pawns and a weak a-pawn to boot. Meanwhile, all of Black's pieces, with the possible exception

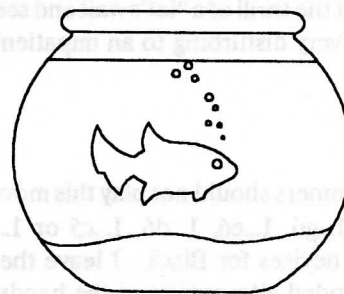
of the R/e8, are well placed. 12...Nf5 It may be better to play 12...Bd7 13 0-0 Rc8 14 Qe2 Bc6 with a fine game. The temporary desertion of the K-side costs Black. 13 Bxe7 Rxe7 14 0-0 Bd7 15 Ng5 f5 A surprising move. 15...Nf6 is met by 16 d5, when there is some point to the move 8 Rd1: 16...Nbx5 17 Bxd5 exd5 18 Nxd5 wins. I thought that 15...g6 would have been less weakening. 16 Bxd5 White is aiming for a good N versus bad B position, but it was also possible to retain the B by capturing on d5 with the N. 16...cxd5 I had expected 16...Nxd5 17 Nxd5 cxd5 18 Qb3 Bc6 19 Qh3 g6 when the plan N/g5-f3-e5 gives White the edge. The move played is better as Black's N will provoke some weaknesses. 17 Qb3 This move may lead to some trouble, as there is not much for the Q to do on b3 and it later returns to c2. I was still influenced by the line mentioned in the previous note. 17 Nf3 with the idea of Rfe1 and Ne5 or perhaps 17 h4 planning N/g5-h3-f4 should keep the edge. 17...Bc6 18 Nf3 Nc4 19 Qc2 g6 20 Rfe1 Rc8 21 b3 This loosens White's position, but it doesn't seem that White can make much progress without it. 21 Rxe7 Qxe7 22 Re1 Qd6 23 Ne5 Re8 didn't appeal. 21...Rxe1+ 22 Rxe1 Nd6 23 Ne5 Be8 24 Qd3? A serious mistake that loses. I had to play 24 Qb2, although after 24...Qa5 25 Rc1 Ne4 Black is OK. 24...Qa5 25 Rc1 Ne4 26 Ne2 Rxc1+ 27 Nxc1 Bb5 The last three moves were all forced, and I now found myself in a lost position. If 28 Qe3 then 28...f4 so 28 Qd1 Nc3 29 b4 29 Qe1 Ne2+ 30 Kf1 Ng3+. Now 29...Qxb4 is winning, but Black plays an even better move. 29...Qa3 30 Qe1 Qxc1 0-1 A puzzling loss because I think White stood well in the early middlegame, and I don't understand which errors were serious enough to add up to such a quick collapse.

The next game is from the final round. In the 10 games in between these two I had a very strange tournament. Most of my games involved luck - both good and bad - with some miracle saves being counterbalanced by some tragic losses. My last round opponent was a computer - a modified version of the *Novag Constellation*.

Novag X (2098) - I. Loadman Round 12

1 d4 Nf6 c4 c5 3 Nf3 g6 4 d5 b5 5 cxb5 a6 6 bxa6 Bxa6 7 Nc3 d6 8 e4 Bxf1 9 Kxf1 Bg7 10 h3 0-0 11 Kg1 Qb6 12 Kh2 Na6 A reasonable alternative to the more usual 12...Nbd7. White's reply takes the point out of ...Nb4. 13 Rb1 Rfb8 14 Bf4 Nc7 15 a3 White plans to stabilize the Q-side with N/f3-d2-c4, but he doesn't have enough time to do it. 15 a4 would have been better. 15...Nb5 16 Qd3 Nd7 17 Nd2 Ne5 18 Qe3 Nxc3 19 bxc3 Qa5? A serious error. 19...Qa6 is better since it prevents 20 c4. 20 c4 Qa4 The a-pawn is immune: 20...Qxa3? 21 Rxb8+ and 20...Rxb1 21 Rxb1 Qxa3 22 Qxa3 Rxa3 23 Rb8+ 21 Rxb8+ Rxb8 22 Rc1 Rb2 Black's activity and pressure on

the a and c pawns are enough compensation for the pawn. 23 Bg3 Ra2 24 Rb1 h5?? A truly horrible move that turns a better position into a loss. 24...h6, covering the g5 square, gives Black a real edge. The Q is threatening to come in on c2 or d1 if the R leaves. 25 Rb8+ Kh7 26 Nf3 Rxa3 27 Qf4 Qd1 28 Nxe5 Ra1 would be a sad conclusion from White's point-of-view, but does indicate some of Black's resources. I played 24...h5 because I thought that ...h4 might be a useful resource in some lines - terminal over-optimism. 25 Rb8+ Kh7 26 Nf3 Nxf3+ 26...Rxa3 allows 27 Ng5+ Kh6 28 Nxf7+ Kh7 29 Qf4 while 26...Bh6 27 Rh8+ Kxh8 28 Qxh6+ Kg8 29 Bxe5 dxe5 30 Ng5 mates. 27 Qxf3 Bf6 This loses, but there isn't much better. I overlooked White's reply. 28 Bxd6 Splat! 28...Qa7 29 Rc8 Qd7 30 Rc6 Qxd6 Why not? 31 Rxd6 Be5+ 32 g3 exd6 33 Qxf7+ Kh6 34 h4 1-0




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## EXPERTS' FORUM

Jeff Reeve, Creative Director of the ACR, provided the inspiration for this feature, which is based on the *Masters' Forum* articles that used to appear in *En Passant*. In this article, we ask a number of strong players to give their opinions on the following game:

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 g3 d5 3 Bg2 c6 4 0-0 Bf5 5 d3 h6 6 Nbd2 e6 7 Re1 Be7 8 b3 a5 9 a4 Na6 10 Bb2 0-0 11 e3 Nb4 12 h3 b5 13 Nd4 Bh7 14 axb5 cxb5 15 Nxb5 Rc8 16 Nc3 e5 17 Nf3 d4 18 exd4 exd4 19 Nxd4 Qxd4 20 Rxe7 Rxc3 21 Rc7 Nfd5 22 Rd7 Rfc8 23 Bxd5 1-0

The contributors are given no further information. They do not know the identities of the players, and are asked to guess their playing strengths at the conclusion of the notes. One point of the article is to show that even relatively strong players will often have completely different opinions about a given position. Another is to allow some colourful local players to amuse and entertain!

The contributors for this issue are Phil Chiu and Ted Wilson of Calgary, and Len Molden of B.C.



1 Nf3 ...

**Chiu** - This is a non-committal move. The idea of a safe way to reach the middlegame is appealing to those who have been tactically busted one time too many. Stronger players use this system to control the flow of the game by transposing to a favourable opening at the right moment. 1 c4 followed by 2 g3 is simpler, but the thrill of a "let's wait and see what you do" attitude can be very disturbing to an impatient opponent.

1...Nf6

**Chiu** - (?) Beginners should not play this move - it is just too hard to play. 1...g6, 1...e6, 1...d6, 1...c5 or 1...Nc6 are easy transpositional devices for Black. I leave the discussion of these recommended alternatives in the hands of my astute, orthodox colleagues.

When you adopt the formation of e6-d5-c5 without putting the B/c8 outside the pawn chain, there is no potential for king-side counterplay. You do have some queen-side pressure, but White has all the fun on the king-side!

The Benoni formation is tough to play if White just decides to threaten the p/d5. There is no need for White to commit his c- and d-pawns to the classic c4-d5 squares. White can sit back and lull you into abject passivity.

I am not suggesting that you shouldn't play the above type of formations - but you should be aware of the disadvantages! Being who I am, I would rather that you torture White with a transposition to the Damiano's Defence by 1...f6!? 2 e4?! e5. Many players consider the Damiano to be "obviously bad". "Black is already lost in the opening", the critics would say. It's not so easy. The Damiano has no traps for Black to play and it has no "book" moves for White to study. If Black wins from this "weak" position, he deserves the point. The system will give you a well-rounded education in the art of active defence. If White loses the game, it is because of a "cheapo". The loser might also add that "it won't work next time". Naturally, there won't be any "next time". If he claims he can refute your defence - so be it!! You can die a horrible death if you say something evil! I would NOT recommend the following line: "Why shouldn't I play (name of a "flaky" opening system) again? You weren't competent enough the first time!" You deserve to have some friends left, wouldn't you agree?

2 g3 ...

**Chiu** - 2 d3 is a flexible alternative. It allows the evil possibility of 3 d4! White can lose a tempo to play a favourable "Black" position if Black does not play strongly.

2...d5 3 Bg2 c6

**Chiu** - "I am going to be an armadillo, and there is nothing you can do about it!" Preferable is the active 3...Bf5, but it is really a matter of style. Personally, I think that 3...c6 lacks substance. The p/c7 should be moved only when White has committed his c- and d-pawns. If White goes for c4 and d4, then the p/c6 is good; if White settles on c3 and d4, then p/c5 can be devastating.

4 0-0 Bf5

**Molden** - This is the key move of the "New York System", popularized by Emanuel Lasker in his game against Richard Reti in the New York 1924 tournament. One disadvantage of this move is that the B/f5 can come under fire from an e4 pawn push and must lose time retreating.

5 d3 h6

**Chiu** - (!) It is better to play ...h6 in reply to White having played h3 first. Consider 5...e6 6 Nh4 (6 h3 h6!) Bg4 7 h3 Bh5 8 g4!? Bg6 9 f4 Bd6 10 f5!? Nxd4!? White has conceded some pawn weaknesses in order to beat back the black bishop.

**Molden** - 5...e6 was slightly more accurate here, because in some lines Black does not play h6. For example: 5...e6 6 Nbd2 Nbd7 7 Qe1 (Korchnoi sometimes plays the slower 7 e3 Be7 8 Qe2 preparing e4, but now 8...h6 and Black has no problems since h7 is reserved for the B) Bc5 8 e4 dxe4 9 Nxe4 Nxe4 10 dxe4 Bg4 11 Bf4 0-0 12 h3 Bxf3 13 Bxf3 Qb6 and Black is equal because the symmetrical balance of the pawns and the mobility of his minor pieces offset White's bishop pair.

6 Nbd2 e6 7 Re1 ...

**Chiu** - After 7 Nb3 there is the interesting possibility of 7...g5!? a) 8 Nxd5 hxd5 9 Bxd5 Be7 =/+ b) 8 h3!? g4 9 hxg4 Bxd4 intending ...Bd6, ...Nh5, ...Rg8, ...Bxf3 and ...Nxd3. c) 8 h4 gxh4 9 Nxd4 Bg4 10 Bf3 Bd6 11 Kg2 Rg8 12 e4 (12 Bxh6 Nh5! 13 e4 Nxd3 14 fxg3 Bxf3 =/+ ) h5 13 Re1 Nh7 unclear. d) 8 e3 Rg8 9 Re1 Be7 =. e) 8 Re1 Rg8 9 Nbd4 Bh7 10 Ne5 Nbd7=.

7...Be7

**Chiu** - (!) 7...Bc5 is better. 8 b3? Bxf2+! 9 Kxf2 Ng4+ followed by 10...Ne3 -+. 8 d4 Be7 holds no terror for Black. 8 e3 0-0-9 b3 Nbd7 10 Bb2 Qc7 =.

8 b3 a5 9 a4 ...

**Molden** - This move does not fit into the usual plans White pursues in this opening - i.e. forcing through e4 or expanding on the queen-side with a3 and b4. Even 9 Ne5 is better in this position.

9...Na6

**Molden** - Since White will not be able to play b4, the N might be better placed on d7 to control e5.

**Wilson** - Better is 9...Nbd7 with the idea of ...c5 or ...Qc7.

10 Bb2 0-0 11 e3 ...

**Chiu** - (!) My more capable peers can comment on the last few moves, but 11 e3 deserves a bit of thought on my part. The active 11 e4 is better. If White "hedgehogs" in this position, the move Re1 is pointless. Does White have a plan, or is he just "wood-pushing"?

I decided to do some research on this position. My brain almost melted from the effort of "studying" chess books - it wasn't worth the time! NYAAH... these guys are "book" players!! You can find "their" game in ECO A07: 1 Nf3 d5 2 g3 Nf6 3 Bg2 c6 if you really feel you need a Xerox photocopy of the previous moves!

**Molden** - White should be concerned with planting a N on e5 instead of making more pawn moves.

Nb4 12 h3

**Chiu** - (!) White must have run out of "book" moves. Black has "darked" b4 and "whited" c2 and d3, but White does not know what to do. White should eliminate his weaknesses at these squares. For example, 12 Rf1!? b5 13 Ne1 Qb6 14 Ndf3 Rfc8 15 c3 Na6 16 Nd4 Bh7 17 Nef3. White has an odd-looking position, but he might survive. It is better to be an ugly toad than to be a fish out of water!

**Molden** - White must be a player fond of hedgehog-type formations. He doesn't appear to want to force any action in the opening.

12...b5

**Chiu** - One possible plan is 12...Bh7 intending Nd7, f5, B(N)f6 and Qe8. When you play like an armadillo, you don't play to win - you let your opponent lose!

Another try is 12...Bxd3 13 cxd3 Nxd3 14 Rf1 (14 Qc2!?) Nxb2 15 Qc2 Nxa4 unclear. If you like a pawn wall versus piece mobility struggle, then go for it!

**Wilson** - (!) Black's idea is to sack a pawn for play on the queen-side, and especially on the c-file. But since Black has taken action on the central dark squares, this cannot be sound.

13 Nd4

**Chiu** - I believe I did mention the possibility of Rf1 earlier.

13...Bh7

**Chiu** - 13...Bxd3? 14 cxd3 Nxd3 15 Nxc6!! +/-

**Molden** - Preserving his B at the cost of a P. Not a very attractive deal.

14 axb5 cxb5

**Wilson** - 14...c5 is an interesting try.

15 Nxb5 Rc8

**Wilson** - As per plan.

16 Nc3

**Wilson** - Black probably didn't appreciate the strength of this move. He must have been counting on pressure on c2 and d3, with the ultimate aim of regaining his pawn with an initiative.

16...e5

**Chiu** - (!) I would suggest 16...Bxd3 17 cxd3 Nxd3 18 Rf1 (18 Qc2 Nxe1 19 Rxe1 Bb4 intending e5 and d4) Nxb2 19 Qc2 Bb4 20 Ndb1 Nc4 21 bxc4 Rxc4=

**Wilson** - Really the only way to clear the path to c2, but this opens the e-file with pressure.

17 Nf3 d4

**Chiu** - (!)

**Molden** - 17...e4 is the correct pawn push: 18 dxe4 dxe4 19

Nd2 Qd7 or 19 Nd4 Qb6 and Black gets active play for his pieces.

18 exd4 exd4 19 Nxd4 Qxd4

Wilson - (?) Perhaps 19...Bc5.

20 Rxe7 Rxc3

Chiu - (!) It is tough to find active moves, but is 20...Rxc3 really necessary?

21 Rc7

Chiu - (!) White should make Black pay for his inaccuracies with 21 Qd2 Rxc2 22 Qxc2 Nxc2 23 Bxd4 Nxd4 24 Rb7! +-

Wilson - (!) Black overlooked this move, or at least the strength of it.

21...Nfd5

Molden - This is not the right N to move. Black should play 21...Nbd5 22 Bxd5 Nxd5 23 Rd7 Ne3! 24 Rxd4 Nxd1 25 Bxc3 Nxc3 26 Rxa5 and while Black is still losing, the chances for defending are better than what occurs.

22 Rd7

Wilson - (!) Material loss for Black is just a matter of time. Look at the pins on c3 and d5!

22...Rfc8

Chiu - (??) 22...Qc5 should be considered: 23 Bxc3 Nxc3 24 Qd2 Bf5 unclear. Black must have been under time pressure.

Molden - Simply 22...Bf5 can be played here.

Wilson - What else?

23 Bxd5 1-0

Chiu - White played 1 Nf3, I suspect, to avoid dangerous pitfalls in the opening. He developed with a King's Indian Attack formation, and transposed to a "hedgehog" system. They are slow, methodical ways to build tremendous pressure against the Black position.

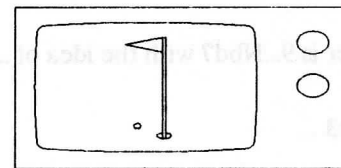
A lack of artistic brilliance was evident in the White style of play. His moves seem to reflect the mind of a natural player fairly new to "serious" chess. He appears to be fairly well-grounded in the basics, so he won't have any bad habits to break as he progresses.

Unfortunately, his handling of this convoluted "G"

position indicated some use of "book" knowledge. Book moves are useless if they are not clearly understood. Think of a dog fetching a stick.



You will also note that the White play was passive. If he plays this way deliberately, it is quite fine. If the only point of playing this way is to win games against your opponents, I recommend you take up the sport of watching golf games on TV!



Speaking of passive, Black deserves the "not much of a brilliancy" prize. His defensive moves caused an unwarranted collapse of his position towards the end of the game, but he was never really beaten by White.

In my opinion, he followed the weakest possible series of moves ever played by grandmasters. He has a clear sense of logic a la "Mike Yip" style. However, the Yipian" method does not allow logic to be dictated by FEAR!

If Black followed "book" deliberately, he needs to take a long look at the worth of his playing style. He has some talent in strategic planning, but it can't be used without freedom of expression. Think about it!

The two players were probably of roughly equal strength. Unfortunately, Black would tend to lose more games because of his timid style of play. Since they both seem to be somewhat aware of book theory, I would rate them both as 1500 players.

Do I have the knowledge to rate them as I did? I can safely say that I am the only player in Canada who has a performance rating that varies from 1100 to 2400 with each tournament. Everyone has a 50% chance of winning against me - regardless of their level.

Do I have the knowledge to rate the players as I did? You would have to ask Andrew Zissos and Jeff Reeve {*Jeff is the ACR's Creative Director -- Ed.*} - they are the guys who wanted me to provide some comments on this game!

Molden - I would estimate both players to be "A" class, though White is probably the higher rated of the two. White is about 1900 CFC, while Black is around 1850 CFC. Black may have been in time trouble from move 17 on, since many



moves were overlooked.

Wilson - White played safely and had a good position. Black tried to open it up with a pawn sac. White was better prepared and seemed the better player. He was firmly in control throughout the game. I would guess that White was 2300 and Black around 2000.

Solution - The game was played in a large American tournament this summer. The names of the two players are withheld in the hope of avoiding a lawsuit! Both players were solid masters: White about 2310, Black around 2270. While the game is not an example of master play at its best, it was selected because of its interesting tactical complications.



**MILNE  
ANNOTATES**

Arthur Milne took clear first in the "NI ROKU" tournament held at the University of Calgary Chess Club on August 15 and 16. His score of 3.5/4 left him half a point ahead of H. Skroblinnis and P. Usselman. After a draw in the first round against junior Lev Alishaev, Milne swept his next three opponents, including Skroblinnis in the final round.

The tournament winner has kindly submitted annotated gamescores for his last two round games.

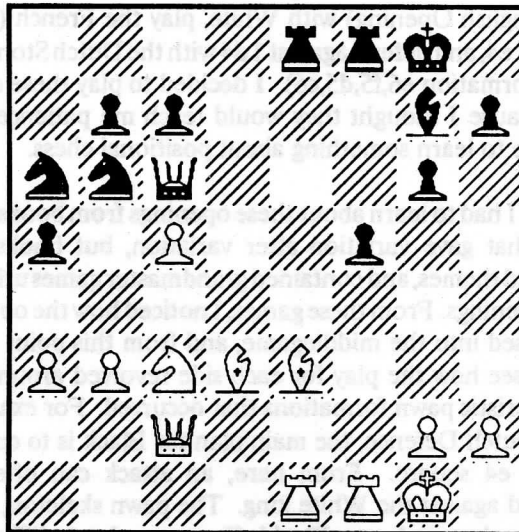
Huber - Milne (Round 3)

1 e4 d5 2 ed Nf6 3 d4 Nxd5 4 c4 Nb6 4...Nf6!? 5 h3?! 5 Nf3 is the only try. 5...e5! = 6 de Qxd1+ 7 Kxd1 Nc6 8 Nf3 Bc5 9 Be3 Bxe3 White's doubled e-pawns are very weak. 10 fe 0-0 Better is 10...Be6 and 11...0-0-0. 11 Nc3 Be6 12 b3 Nd7 13 Nb5 Rac8 14 Nbd4 Ndx5 15 Nxe6 fe 16 Be2 Rcd8+ 17 Kc2 Nf7 !? Black's idea is to play N/f7-d6-f5, putting pressure on the weak e3 pawn. 18 a3 Nd6 19 Bd3 e5 20 c5 e4! 21 cd ed+ 22 Kxd3 Rxd6+ 23 Kc2 Re8 24 Rhe1 Rg6 25 Re2 Rge6 26 Kd2 Ne7! The N either gets to d5 or f5 followed by ...Ng3. 27 Rae1 Nf5 28 Ng5? Rg6 29 g4? Nh4 +- 30 Rc1 c6! 31 Rc5 Rxc5 32 Rxc5 Nf3+ 33 Kc3 Nxc5 34 h4 Nf7 35 h5 Re4 36 g5 Nxc5 37 Rd2 Ne6 38 Rd7 Rxe3+ 39 Kc4 b5+ 40 Kb4 a5+! 0-1

Skroblinnis - Milne (Round 4)

1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 c4 Nb6 5 f4 de 6 fe Nc6 7 Nf3 Bf5 8 a3!? White intends to expand on the queenside with b4.

More usual is 8 Be3 or 8 Nc3. 8...a5 9 d5!? Nb8 10 Nd4 Qd7 11 e6?! fe 12 Nxf5 ef 13 Bd3 g6 14 0-0 Bg7 15 Nc3 0-0 16 Qc2 Na6 17 Be3 e5 18 de6 Qxe6 19 Rae1 Qc6 20 b3 Rae8 21 c5? White should play 21 Bf2 followed by B/d3-e2-f3, when he has some compensation for the pawn.



21...Rxe3! +- If White now plays 22 Rxe3 Qxc5 followed by ...Bd4 is decisive. 22 cxb6 Rxe1 23 Bc4+ Qxc4! 24 Rxe1 The alternative is 24 bxc4 Bd4+. 24...Qxc3 25 Qxc3 Bxc3 26 Re7 Bd4+ 1-0



**FROM "A" CLASS  
TO EXPERT**

by **Len  
Molden**

This is the first of what is hoped to be a regular feature in the ACR. The purpose of this column will be to aid the "A" player who strives to become an expert. Usually this type of article or book is written by masters, but this may not always be best - some masters may have forgotten exactly what it was they did to move from "A" class to expert. This is because quite a period of time may have elapsed. As for myself, I can honestly say I remember, because it was from July 1986 to July 1987 that my CFC rating went from 1840 to 2051.

It was after the 1986 B.C. Open that my move up the rating scale started. It had been one of my worst tournaments ever

- I scored only 1/6 against players around my own playing strength. I decided to reassess my chess.

First, my openings had to be overhauled. Up to that point, I had always enjoyed playing very forceful, aggressive openings, full of complications. While this may be good for creating excitement, I had noticed upon looking over my games that the "sword" fell on me many times. So I decided to take up 1 c4 (English Opening) with White, play the French (1 e6) against 1 e4, and defend against 1 d4 with the Dutch Stonewall (pawn formation e6,f5,d5,c6). I decided to play these openings because I thought they would teach me patience, and force me to learn something about positional chess.

Second, I had to learn about these openings from books. Not books that gave variation after variation, but books that explained themes, and contained grandmaster games utilizing these openings. From these games, I noticed how the opening progressed into the middlegame, and from this point I was able to see how the play for each side revolved around the characteristic pawn formations that occurred. For example, in the Dutch Defence, the main plan for Black is to control White's e4 square. From here, an attack can often be launched against the White king. The pawn skeleton, however, reveals a weakness: Black's f5 pawn makes it difficult to develop the queen's bishop. Quite often, White's play against the the Dutch Defence in the middlegame involves taking advantage of the bad queen's bishop, and hampering the development of the entire queen's side. My next column will give an example of this theme in practice, and will continue with advice on the move from "A" class to expert.

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## OTHER NEWS

### Vancouver Invitational

Played from April 25 to May 3, this tournament brought together 10 masters in round robin competition. The event was won by Tom O'Donnell of Vancouver, with an undefeated 8/9. After a poor start, Bob South of Calgary rallied with five straight victories to finish equal third with 5/9.

South - Joyner (Round 9)

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ed ed 4 Bd3 Nc6 5 c3 Bd6 6 Nf3 Bg4 7 Nbd2 Nge7 8 0-0 Qd7 9 Qc2 0-0-0 10 b4 Bf5 11 b5 Bxd3 12 Qxd3 Na5 13 Ne5 Qe6 14 Nb3 Nc4 15 f4 f6 16 a4 fe 17 fe Nxe5 18 de Bxe5 19 Be3 Kb8 20 a5 Qg6 21 Bxa7+ Ka8 22 Qe3 Qh5 23 g3 Nc8 24 Bd4 Rhe8 25 Qf3 Qxf3 26 Rxf3 Nd6 27 Bxe5 Rxe5 28 Nd4 Re8 29 R1f1 Ka7 30 Kg2 Re3 31 Rxe3 Rxe3 32 Rf3 Re1 33 Rf8 g6 34 Rd8 Nc4 35 b6+ cb 36 Nb5+ Ka7 37 Nc7+ Ka7 38 Ra8 checkmate.

### Canada Day Open

Held at the University of Alberta, July 1 and 2. The departure of TD Bob Bosenius to a North Pole fishing retreat left Rob Gardner with the Herculean task of both directing and playing in the last two rounds. Rob took clear first (5/5) in this ten-person tournament despite Nanook's departure. Second was shared by Salah Chehayeb and unrated (and undefeated) Cor DeWindt at 3.5/5.

(Report: Rob Gardner)

### UCCC Now or Never Again

Held at the University of Calgary, July 11 and 12. The tournament was won by Ken Salmon with 3.5/4. Tied for second half a point back were Chris Demers, Rob Gardner and Jim Daniluk.

### UCCC Ni Roku

Held at the University of Calgary, August 15 and 16. The tournament was won by Arthur Milne with 3.5/4. Tied for second half a point back were H. Skroblinnis and P. Usselman. See *Milne Annotates*, earlier in this issue.

### Alberta Open Warmup Tournament

Held at the University of Calgary on Oct 3 and 4, this was the strongest open tournament held in Alberta for some time. First place was taken by Dave Ross, a strong master from B.C., with 3.5/4. Tied for second were Rob South and Stefan Eisele (a visiting student from West Germany), with 3/4. More than half the field were masters or experts. Tournament director Roy Yearwood promises a full report for the next issue.

### Alberta Open

On the Labour Day weekend, Grande Prairie hosted the 1987 Alberta Open. The event was organized by Phil Lefkowitz of Grande Prairie. The weather was beautiful, which encouraged players from Edmonton, Fort MacMurray, Red Deer, Drumheller, Calgary, and even Dawson Creek and Prince George to drive endless miles to attend this prestige event. Included in the 37 registered players were five women and a computer program named *Phoenix*, written by Jonathan Schaeffer of the University of Alberta. The prize fund was \$1000. After six long rounds, there was a three-way tie for first place between Barney Fegyverneki, Knut Neven, and the computer program(!) Fegyverneki was awarded first place and the trophy on tie-break. He and Neven took home \$250 each - computers are not entitled to cash prizes!

Here are the Alberta Open standings:

1. Fegyverneki	2120	+19	+5	+7	+6	=4	=2	5
2. Knut Neven	2052	+20	+16	=13	+3	+7	=1	5
3. Phoenix	1957	+22	+27	+8	-2	+17	+14	5
4. Neil Sharp	2153	+17	+10	=12	+11	=1	=6	4.5
5. L. Stutzman	1750	+33	-1	+20	+21	=8	+12	4.5

6-11 with 4 points: Rob Gardner, Rejean Plante, John Mackey, Brad Willis, Peter Stockhausen, Elroy Deimert.

12-16 with 3.5 points: Ford Wong, Arthur Odachowski, Richard Trost, Richard Gibbs, Diane Palamarek.

17-22 with 3 points: Mike Sekuloff, Cliff Turner, Steve Panteluk, Tom Karpa, Cor DeWindt.

23-27 with 2.5 points: Kris Stutzman, John Seaman, Paul McGinnis, Walter Kish, Barry Bell.

28-34 with 2 points: Phil Lefkowitz, Gary Doll, Eric Stutzman, Nancy Emack, Bill Riplinger, Ed Friessen, Jason Wanlim.

35-36 with 1 point: Rosemarie Wanlim, Karen Richards (1/4).

37 with 0 points: Ian Brown (0/3)

TD and Report: John Schleinich (Calgary).

#### New ACA Executive

The ACA annual general meeting was held on October 11. The new executive is as follows:

President	Len Steele
Past President	John Schleinich
Vice President	Darse Billings
Secretary	Ford Wong
Treasurer	Mike Yip

#### Report From the Edmonton Chess Club

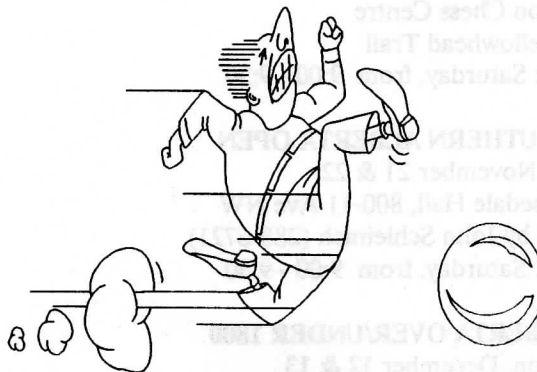
The Edmonton Chess Club has a new executive. Michael Sekuloff was elected President by acclamation. Tom Karpa is Vice-President. Steve Panteluk beat out David Johansen for the post of Treasurer, and Ford Wong remains Secretary. Directors are Micheal Yip, Len Steele and David Johansen, who has already resigned. The ECC will be calling another general meeting soon to elect one director and to ratify a new constitution.

Many have expressed their dislike of the location of the Edmonton Chess Centre (15110 Yellowhead Trail). Some may be glad to learn that we may soon have to move due to the dictates of economics.

A chess article will be appearing in *City Sports Beat*, a new magazine coming out in November. Look for it.  
(Report: Michael Sekuloff)

#### Soccer Gods Triumphant!

Bob South organized a soccer team from the members of the UofC Chess Club to play in the university recreational league. The team was first submitted under the name *The Human Dregs*, and lived up to the term quite faithfully. But as the season progressed and the skill level of the players improved, it was felt that *The Soccer Gods* was a more appropriate designation. Under this new title, the team climbed to Olympian heights. While no one is sure of the exact record, most are confident that the team won well over half its games. A truly god-like performance!



#### CHESS QUESTIONS ANSWERED!

If you have a question relating to any aspect of the game of chess, send it in and we will find someone to answer it for you.

The ACR is always looking for material to publish. If you are willing to submit something, here is our address:

ACR  
#1704, 2010 Ulster Road N.W.  
Calgary, Alberta T2N 4C2

#### 1987 ALBERTA WOMENS' CHAMPIONSHIPS

November 28-29  
Edmonton Chess Centre, 15110 Yellowhead Trail  
Register Nov 28, 9:30 am.  
5-round Swiss system tournament  
Open to females of all ages!

Information: Neil Sharp (782-3192)

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## 1987 Alberta "Grand Prix"

A \$250 ACA grant and a \$1 per player fee per event suggest a \$500+ prize fund. Open: 1st-40%, 2nd-20%; Under 1800 (Jan 1/87 rating): 1st-25%, 2nd-15% (% prize fund). Each player's score is pro-rated on a "6-round basis". A player's best 6 results count.

### Remaining GP events:

Nov Open	Edmonton	Nov 7-8
S. Alta Open	Calgary	Nov 21-22
Over/Under 1800	Edmonton	Dec 12-13

### NOVEMBER OPEN

Edmonton, November 7 & 8  
Edmonton Chess Centre  
15110 Yellowhead Trail  
Register: Saturday, from 9:00 - 9:30

### 1987 SOUTHERN ALBERTA OPEN

Calgary, November 21 & 22  
New Rosedale Hall, 800-11 Ave NW  
Directed by John Schleinich (288-6721)  
Register: Saturday, from 9:00 - 9:30

### 1987 ALBERTA OVER/UNDER 1800

Edmonton, December 12 & 13  
Edmonton Chess Centre  
15110 Yellowhead Trail  
Details TBA

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## ALBERTA CHESS CLUBS

(also see Junior Chess Section)  
This is the last information we had.  
You can phone for confirmation.

### Boyle CC.

Branko Georgijevic (689-2476; Box 558, Boyle T0A 0M0).  
Meets: (contact Branko).

### Black Knight CC.

Barney Fegyverneki (266-2843; #2308, 840-9 St SW, Calgary T2P 2T1).  
Meets: Mount Royal College E-Library, 4825 Richard Rd SW, Tues., 7:30.

### Calgary CC.

Bill Rusk (286-6137; 9, 3302 50 St. NW, Calgary T3A 2C6).

Brian Toth (248-6589), Jim O'Neil (289-7103),  
Meets: New Rosedale Hall, 800-11 Ave NW, Wed., 7:00-11:00.

### Schedule:

Nov 4 - Dec 16. CCC Championship.  
T.D. Barney Fegyverneki (266-2843).  
Jan 13 - Feb 24. Calgary Closed.  
T.D. Greg Huber (286-1873).  
Mar 9 - Apr 20. Calgary Open.  
T.D. Brian Starkes (243-2026).  
May 4 - Jun 8. Spring Open.  
T.D. Darse Billings (284-3799).  
Jun 22. Last chess night of season.

Oct 28, Jan 6, Mar 2, Apr 27 & Jun 15.  
Grand Prix Speed. T.D. Darse Billings.

### University of Calgary CC.

Rob Woods, public affairs (239-7145; 76 Edgepark Way NW, Calgary T3A 3M3); Brian Wansleben (288-8907); Graham Cooper (252-6352); Larry Manahan, accounting (255-6035; 2 Manor Rd SW, Calgary T2V 1Z7); Philip Chiu, special events (248-0465; weekend evenings). Meets: Room 318, MacEwan Hall (the other side of the Chaplains'), 2920-24 Ave NW. July to August (1987): Mon. and Wed., 1-4 p.m. (approx.), September to March, 12-5 p.m. (approx.). Fees: UCCC membership required for Calgary players; \$3 students and \$4 others.

### Edmonton CC.

Mike Sekuloff (438-9302) or Leonard Steele (487-8652).  
Meets: 15110 Yellowhead Trail (upstairs; west of Yellowhead Inn) at the Edmonton Chess Centre (447-2564; answering machine on duty during off hours). Tues. 7:00-11:00 (main rated tournament night); Sat. 11:00-5:00 (approx. times; usually skittles, but tournaments may be held).

### Schedule:

Nov 3 - Dec 8. ECC Fall Open.  
Dec 15. Open Speed event.  
Dec 16 - Jan 3. Closed.  
Jan 5. Open Speed event.  
Jan 12. Open Speed event. Registration Edmonton Closed and Reserves.  
Jan 19 - Mar 8. Edmonton Closed and Reserves Championships.  
Note: on Saturdays, whenever an event is not scheduled, quads (4-players; rated) will be run beginning at approx. 11:30 a.m. (time control 60 min/game).

### University of Alberta CC.

John Mackey, Vice-President (#42, 11016-88 Ave, Edmonton); Tom Matty, President (489-3827). Club activities resume in September. For meeting time and place, see the Gateway (campus paper).

#### Fort McMurray CC.

Max Burry (791-3528; 157 Greely Rd, Fort McMurray T9H 3Y7).

Meets: (contact Max).

#### Grande Prairie CC.

Phil Lefkowitz (538-1903; 9305-74 Ave, Grande Prairie T8V 6G2).

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

#### Hinton CC.

Bob McIntyre (270 Eaton Dr. Hinton T0E 1B0)

Meets: Queens Bakery and Cafe, Friday 7-10 pm.

#### Red Deer CC.

Neil Sharp (Box 1736, Lacombe T0C 1S0).

Meets: Red Deer Recreational Centre, 45 St and 47 Ave, Tues., 7:00-11:00.

#### Wabasca CC.

Dick Roberts (891-3804; 12 Stump Hollow St, Wabasca T0G 2K0).

Meets: St. Theresa School Library.

### JUNIOR CHESS SECTION

Junior Chess Always Needs Volunteers. Volunteers are needed to assist in Junior Chess activities. Help is needed with: club activities; special events; coaching; organizing. If you are can share your experience, please write us or contact an organizer in your area.

#### Calgary Junior Chess Club

Information: Barney Fegyverneki (266-2843; #2308, 840-9 St SW, Calgary T2P 2T1) or Ted Wilson (240-4740).

The following applies to all CJCC events unless otherwise noted:

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

Time: Meets on "selected Saturdays". Registration 9:30 a.m. Play begins at 10:00 a.m. and continues until about 3 or 4 p.m., depending on number of players.

Fees: Elementary \$2.00, Junior

High \$2.50, Senior High \$3.00.

Memberships: Membership in the ACA and CFC is required (except for school team competitions) and is available at the time of registration.

Prizes:

Trophies, books, medals, etc.

Lunch: Bring bag lunch; no lunch break.

#### Edmonton Junior Chess Club

Information: Brad Willis (452-1095; 12518 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton T5N 3N5).

Meets: Idylwilde Branch Library, 85 St & 88 Ave (north end of Bonnie Doon Shopping Centre), 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. on the first and third Saturday of each month.

The emphasis is on casual games and instruction, but there will be an ongoing ladder tournament and occasional rated tournaments.

The club is open to all players under 18. There is no membership fee, but players must join the ACA (\$1) and, if playing in a rated event, the CFC (\$12).

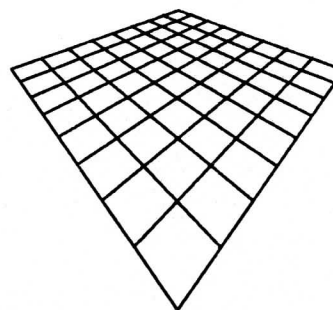
### TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS:

PLEASE REMEMBER --



THE ACR CANNOT SURVIVE

WITHOUT TOURNAMENT REPORTS!!



# THE ALBERTA CHESS REPORT

October 1987

## TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

**Alberta Womens' Championships (page 10)**

**November Open (page 11)**

**Southern Alberta Open (page 11)**

**Over/Under 1800 (page 11)**



### FIRST CLASS

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