

**Scarborough Community of Toronto
Chess News & Views**

Newsletter of / Le Journal de
Scarborough Chess Club

“ FRIENDLY Chess Since 1960 ”

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO BOTH MEMBERS & NON-MEMBERS

Issue # 11-18 – May 15 , 2010

Anand Remains 15th World Chess Champion !



In Sofia, Bulgaria, in a 12 game match (a rest day after every second game, and between the 11th & 12th games), 15th and current World Chess Champion, Viswanathan Anand (India), successfully defended his title (his second successful title defence)

Continued on next page

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against 2nd ranked Veselin Topalov (Bulgaria), a FIDE 2005 World Champion, and past 2006 world championship challenger (defeated). The match started on Saturday, April 24, and ran to Tuesday, May 11.

One issue that has been raised by many, is whether FIDE, going to match play again for the World Championship, has given too short a match. Many think it should be a 24 game match. What do you think on this?

Anand won 6.5 – 5.5, winning the last game, to keep the title. Anand wins a prize of 1.2 million euros (1.58 million dollars), less 20% to FIDE, while the loser, Topalov, takes home 800,000 euros.

In Game 5 (games 1-4 were in Issue # 11-17), both sides were relatively even throughout, and it resulted in a draw. Score: Anand 3 – 2 Topalov. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Topalov, V (2805) – Anand, V (2787) [D17]

WCh Sofia BUL (5), 30.04.2010

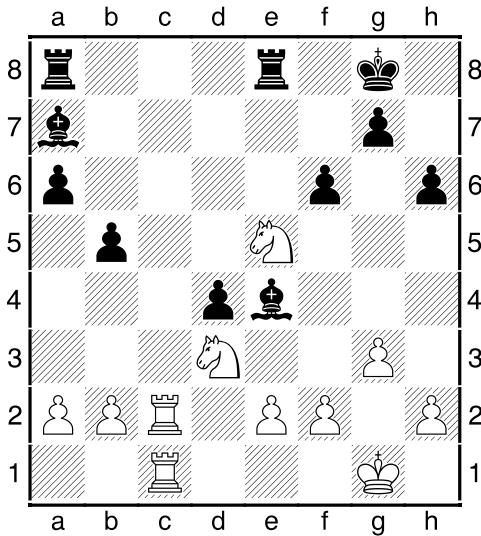
1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 dxc4 Anand goes up a P 5.a4 Bf5 6.Ne5 e6 7.f3 c5?!± [7...Bb4 8.Bg5 h6=] 8.e4 Bg6 9.Be3 cxd4 10.Qxd4 Qxd4 11.Bxd4 Nfd7 12.Nxd7 Nxd7 13.Bxc4 material equality 13...a6 14.Rc1 Rg8 15.h4 h5 16.Ne2 Bd6 17.Be3?!= [17.0-0 Ke7 18.Be3 Rg8±] 17...Ne5 18.Nf4 Rc8?!± [18...Nxc4 19.Rxc4 b5=] 19.Bb3 Rxc1+ 20.Bxc1 Ke7 21.Ke2 Rc8 22.Bd2?!= [22.g3 f6 23.Nxg6+ Nxg6±] 22...f6 23.Nxg6+ [23.Bxe6 Rc2 24.Rb1 Nc6=] 23...Nxg6 24.g3 Ne5 25.f4 Nc6 26.Bc3 [26.Ba2 Nd4+ 27.Kd3 Rd8!=] 26...Bb4 27.Bxb4+ Nxb4 28.Rd1 Nc6 29.Rd2 g5?!± [29...e5 30.Bd5 b6=] 30.Kf2?!= [30.hxg5 fxg5 31.e5 h4 32.Rd6 (32.gxh4 gxf4=) 32...hxg3 33.fxg5 Rf8=] 30...g4 [30...Na5 31.Bd1 g4=] 31.Rc2 Rd8 32.Ke3 Rd6?!± [32...Na5 33.Rc3 Rd6=] 33.Rc5 Nb4 34.Rc7+ Kd8 35.Rc3 Ke7 36.e5 Rd7 37.exf6+?!= [37.a5 fxe5 38.fxe5 Kf7±] 37...Kxf6 38.Ke2 Nc6 39.Ke1?!± for the first time in the game, Anand gets the advantage. [39.Bc2 e5 40.Be4 exf4 41.gxf4 Ne7=] 39...Nd4 40.Bd1 a5 [40...b5 41.Kf2 Nf5 42.Bc2 bxa4 43.Bxf5 Kxf5±] 41.Rc5 [41.Be2 Rd6 42.Bd3 Rb6±] 41...Nf5 42.Rc3 Nd4 [42...Re7 43.Bc2 e5 44.fxe5+ Rxe5+ 45.Kf2 b5±] 43.Rc5 Nf5 [43...Rd5 44.Rxd5 exd5±] 44.Rc3?!± ½-½

In Game 6, things were again relatively equal. Both Topalov and Anand were up a P for only a short while, before going back to equality. The game will be noteworthy in history for Anand's 13 consecutive knight moves !! This is a record for World Championship games. Score: Anand 3.5 – 2.5 Topalov. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Anand, V (2787) – Topalov, V (2805) [E04]

WCh Sofia BUL (6), 01.05.2010

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.g3 dxc4 Topalov goes up a P 5.Bg2 a6 6.Ne5 c5 7.Na3 cxd4 8.Naxc4 Bc5 9.0-0 0-0 10.Bg5 h6 11.Bxf6?! \ddagger [11.Bd2 Nd5 12.Rc1 Ba7=] 11...Qxf6 12.Nd3 Ba7 13.Qa4 Nc6 14.Rac1 e5?!= [14...Rd8?! 15.Bxc6 bxc6 16.Qxc6 Rb8=; 14...Bd7 15.Nd6 Ne5 \ddagger] 15.Bxc6 b5 16.Qc2?! \ddagger [16.Bxb5 axb5 17.Qxb5 e4=] 16...Qxc6 17.Ncxe5 material equality 17...Qe4 18.Qc6 Bb7 19.Qxe4 Bxe4 20.Rc2 Rfe8 21.Rfc1 f6



22.Nd7 the start of an amazing sequence of N moves (13 consecutive moves coming). 22...Bf5 23.N7c5 Bb6?!= [23...Bxc5 24.Rxc5 Be6 \ddagger] 24.Nb7 Bd7 25.Nf4 Rab8 26.Nd6 Re5 27.Nc8 Ba5 28.Nd3 Re8 29.Na7?! \ddagger [29.Nd6 Re6 30.Nf5 Bb6=] 29...Bb6 30.Nc6 Rb7 [30...Bxc6 31.Rxc6 Rxe2 \ddagger] 31.Ncb4 a5?!= [31...Bf5 32.h4 Rd7 \ddagger] 32.Nd5 a4 33.Nxb6?! \ddagger [33.b4 Be6 34.N3f4 Bf5=] 33...Rxb6 34.Nc5 [34.b4 Be6 35.Rd2 Bc4 \ddagger] 34...Bf5?!= [34...Bg4 35.f3 Bf5 \ddagger] 35.Rd2 finally Anand tires of riding his horses ! 35...Rc6 36.b4 axb3 [36...Rc7 37.Kg2 Rce7=] 37.axb3 b4 [37...Rc7?! 38.b4 Rce7 \pm] 38.Rxd4 38...Rxe2 39.Rxb4 Anand goes up a P 39...Bh3 40.Rbc4 Rd6 41.Re4 Rb2 42.Ree1 [42.b4 Rdd2 43.Rh4 Bf5=] 42...Rdd2 43.Ne4 Rd4 44.Nc5 Rdd2 45.Ne4 Rd3 46.Rb1 Rdxb3 material equality 47.Nd2 Rb4 48.f3 g5 49.Rxb2 Rxb2 50.Rd1 Kf7 51.Kf2 h5 52.Ke3 Rc2 53.Ra1 Kg6 54.Ra6 Bf5 55.Rd6 Rc3+ 56.Kf2 Rc2 57.Ke3 Rc3+ 58.Kf2 Rc2= $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

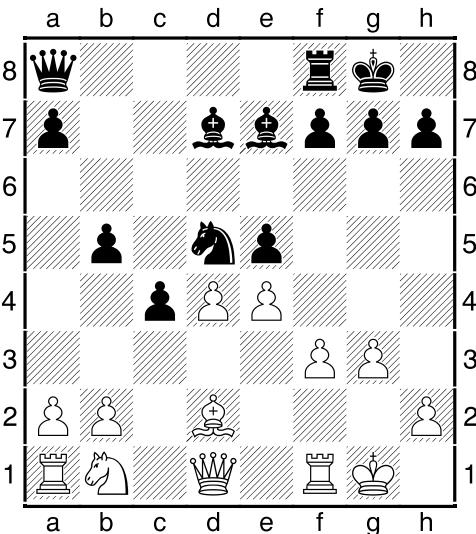
Game 7 was also a draw, but an exciting one. First of all Topalov sacked the exchange. Then he shortly followed this up with sacking 2 minors for a R. This left him down N vs P. But his extra P was a passed one on the 3rd rank, and on it he pinned his hopes. Anand had an opportunity to take a draw, but he also was playing for a win. Then Topalov got 2 P's for his N, and his pawn got to the 2nd rank. There the progress for either side ended, and a draw resulted. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Anand, V (2787) – Topalov, V (2805) [E10]

WCh Sofia BUL (7), 03.05.2010

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.g3 Bb4+ 5.Bd2 Be7 6.Bg2 0-0 7.0-0 c6 8.Bf4 dxc4 Topalov goes up a P 9.Ne5 b5?! \ddagger Topalov decides to sac the exchange [9...Nd5 10.Nxc4 Nxf4 11.gxf4 f6=]

10.Nxc6 material equality 10...Nxc6 11.Bxc6 Bd7! [11...Rb8?! 12.Bxb8 Qb6 13.Bg2 Qxb8±] 12.Bxa8 Qxa8 Anand is up the exchange 13.f3 Nd5 14.Bd2 e5 15.e4



Bh3! Topalov decides to give up 2 minors for a R [15...Nb4 16.Bxb4 Bxb4 17.dxe5 Bh3 18.Nc3 Rd8±] 16.exd5?!= Anand is better not to go for the exchange of pieces [16.Re1?! Nb4 17.Bxb4 Bxb4=; 16.Rf2 Nb4 17.Bxb4 Bxb4±] 16...Bxf1 17.Qxf1 Anand is up an N 17...exd4 Anand is up N vs P 18.a4 Qxd5 Anand is up N vs 2 P's 19.axb5 Qxb5 20.Rxa7 Anand is up N vs P 20...Re8 21.Kh1 [21.Kg2 Bd6 22.Bc1 Bb4=] 21...Bf8?!± [21...Qxb2 22.Qe1 h6=] 22.Rc7 d3 Topalov's hopes are pinned on his passed dP 23.Bc3 Bd6 24.Ra7 h6 25.Nd2?!= [25.Ra5 Qb7 26.Ra1 Bb4±; 25.Qh3 Qg5 26.Nd2 Re1+ 27.Nf1 d2±] 25...Bb4 26.Ra1 Bxc3 27.bxc3 Re2 28.Rd1 Qa4 29.Ne4?!± [29.Ra1 Qb5 30.Rd1 Qh5=] 29...Qc2?!= [29...f5 30.Rd2 fxe4 31.Rxe2 dxe2 32.Qxe2 Qa1+ 33.Kg2 Qxc3 34.Qxe4 Qb2±] 30.Rc1 Rxh2+ Anand is up N vs 2 P's 31.Kg1 Rg2+ 32.Qxg2! Anand is playing for a win; he does not want a draw. 32...Qxc1+ 33.Qf1 Qe3+ 34.Qf2 Qc1+ 35.Qf1 Qe3+ 36.Kg2 f5 37.Nf2 Kh7?!± [37...Kh8 38.Qa1 d2=] 38.Qb1 Qe6 39.Qb5 g5?!± Anand gets a "clear" advantage [39...g6 40.Qb7+ Kh8±] 40.g4?!± [40.f4 Kg6 41.Qe5 Qc6+ 42.Kg1 Qd7±] 40...fxg4 41.fxg4 Kg6 42.Qb7 d2 Topalov's lynchpin pawn inches forward 43.Qb1+ Kg7 44.Kf1 Qe7 45.Kg2 [45.Qd1 Qe3 46.Qa1 Qe6±] 45...Qe6 46.Qd1 Qe3 47.Qf3 Qe6 48.Qb7+ Kg6 49.Qb1+ Kg7 50.Qd1 Qe3 51.Qc2 Qe2 52.Qa4 Kg8 53.Qd7 Kf8 54.Qd5 Kg7 55.Kg3 Qe3+ 56.Qf3 Qe5+ 57.Kg2 Qe6 58.Qd1± ½-½

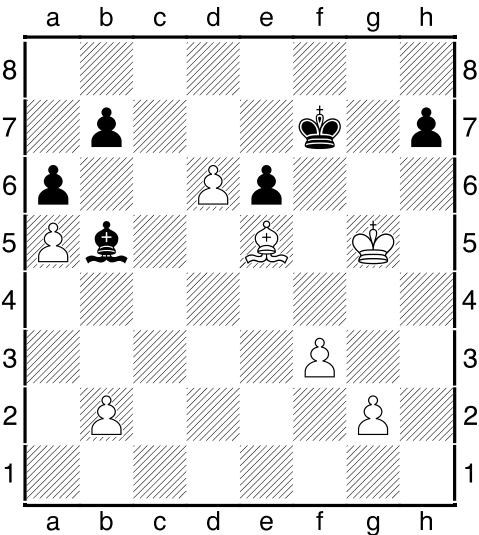
In Game 8, Topalov came out of the opening with a good position. But he seemed to make nothing of it. He did end up a P ahead, but there were opposite coloured B's. Topalov then outplayed Anand in the ending, and pulled out a tying win - Score: Anand 4 - 4 Topalov. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Topalov, V (2805) – Anand, V (2787) [D17]

WCh Sofia BUL (8), 04.05.2010

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 dxc4 Anand goes up a P 5.a4 Bf5 6.Ne5 e6 7.f3 c5?!± [7...Bb4 8.Bg5 h6=] 8.e4 Bg6 9.Be3 cxd4 10.Qxd4 Qxd4 11.Bxd4 Nfd7 12.Nxd7 Nxd7 13.Bxc4 material equality 13...Rc8 14.Bb5 a6 15.Bxd7+ Kxd7 16.Ke2 f6 17.Rhd1 Ke8 18.a5?!= [18.Bb6 Bc5 19.Bxc5 Rxc5±] 18...Be7?!± [18...Rc6 19.Rac1 Bd6=] 19.Bb6 Rf8 20.Rac1 f5 21.e5 Bg5 22.Be3 f4?!± Topalov gets a "clear" advantage [22...Bxe3 23.Kxe3 f4+ 24.Kd4 Ke7±] 23.Ne4 Rxc1 24.Nd6+ Kd7 25.Bxc1 Kc6 26.Bd2 Be7 27.Rc1+ Kd7 28.Bc3 Bxd6 29.Rd1 Bf5 30.h4 g6 31.Rxd6+ Kc8 32.Bd2 Rd8 33.Bxf4 Topalov goes up a P 33...Rxd6 34.exd6 with opposite coloured B's, many thought the position could be drawn 34...Kd7 35.Ke3 Bc2 36.Kd4 Ke8

37.Ke5 Kf7 38.Be3 Ba4 39.Kf4 Bb5 40.Bc5 Kf6 41.Bd4+ Kf7?!-- Topalov gets a " winning " advantage [41...e5+ 42.Bxe5+ Ke6±] 42.Kg5 Bc6 1.42 [42...Bf1? 43.Kh6 Bxg2 44.Bb6 Ke8 45.Kxh7 Bxf3 46.Kxg6 Be4++- 2.52] 43.Kh6 Kg8 44.h5?!-- Topalov's edge is receding [44.b3 Bb5 45.g4 Bc6+-] 44...Be8 45.Kg5 Kf7 46.Kh6 Kg8 47.Bc5 gxh5 material equality 48.Kg5 Kg7 49.Bd4+ Kf7 50.Be5 h4 51.Kxh4 Topalov is up a P again 51...Kg6 52.Kg4 Bb5 53.Kf4 Kf7 54.Kg5



Bc6?!-- a fatal error; according to Kevin Spraggett, Anand needed to protect the aP with his B (Bd3), and blockade the dP with his K. Topalov gets back a " winning " advantage [54...Ke8 55.g4 Bc6±] 55.Kh6 Kg8 56.g4+- 1.57 1-0

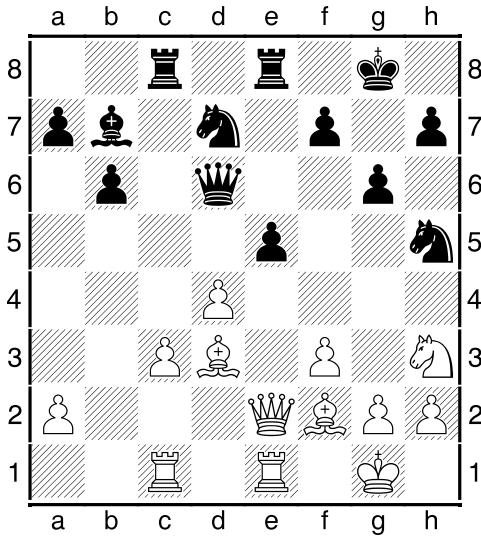
In game 9, Topalov correctly sacked his 2 R's for Q, often not a good idea. But he played inaccurately thereafter, and Anand got a " winning " advantage. But Anand seemed to tire, and his moves failed to bring home the advantage. Though he lost the advantage, he got back a " clear " advantage near the end, but then allowed Topalov a perpetual check. Topalov, known for his fighting spirit, managed to hold the draw. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Anand, V (2787) – Topalov, V (2805) [E53]

WCh Sofia BUL (9), 06.05.2010

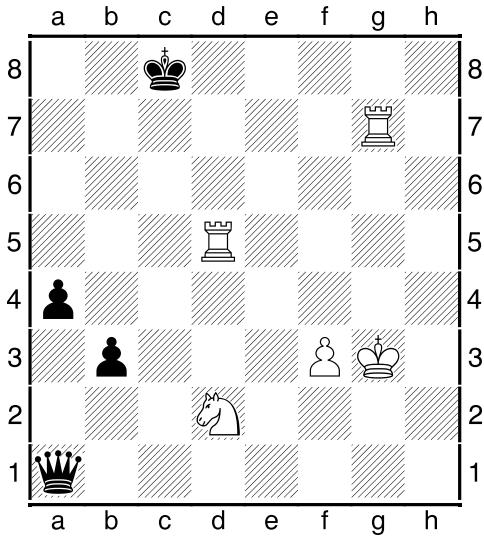
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 0-0 5.Bd3 c5?!-- [5...Nc6 6.Nf3 Re8=] 6.Nf3 d5 7.0-0 cxd4 8.exd4 dxc4 9.Bxc4 b6 [9...Nc6 10.a3 Be7 11.Be3 b6±] 10.Bg5?!-- [10.Qb3 Bxc3 11.bxc3 Bb7±] 10...Bb7 11.Re1 Nbd7?!-- [11...h6 12.Bxf6 Qxf6=] 12.Rc1 Rc8 13.Bd3 Re8 [13...a6 14.Ne5 Be7±] 14.Qe2 Bxc3?!-- Anand gets a " clear " advantage [14...h6 15.Bh4 Bd6±] 15.bxc3 Qc7 16.Bh4?!-- [16.c4 Ng4 17.Be4 Bxe4 18.Qxe4 Ngf6±] 16...Nh5 17.Ng5 g6 18.Nh3 e5 19.f3?!-- [19.Qd2] 19...Qd6?!-- Topalov should have gone for the Q for 2 R's exchange [19...exd4! 20.Qxe8+ Rxe8 21.Rxe8+ Kg7=] 20.Bf2?!-- Anand should remove the Q exchange possibility [20.Qb2 exd4 21.Rxe8+ Rxe8 22.cxd4 Ndf6±]

Position after 20.Bf2??



20...exd4! now Topalov goes for the Q vs 2 R's [20...Qa3?! 21.Bb5 Nhf6±] **21.Qxe8+ Rxe8** **22.Rxe8+** Anand has 2 R's vs Q + P **22...Nf8** **23.cxd4** Anand has Q vs 2 R's **23...Nf6** **24.Ree1** **Ne6** **25.Bc4 Bd5** **26.Bg3 Qb4** **27.Be5 Nd7** **28.a3 Qa4** **29.Bxd5 Nxe5** **30.Bxe6 Qxd4+?!**± Anand is up 2 R's vs Q + P [30...Nd3 31.Rc4 Qxa3 32.Bxf7+ Kg7 (32...Kxf7 33.Rc7+ Kf6 34.Rc6+ Kg7 35.Rc7+=) 33.Rd1 Qb3=] **31.Kh1 fxe6** [31...Nd3 32.Re4 Qb2 33.Bxf7+ Kg7 (33...Kxf7?? 34.Ng5+ Kg7 35.Rc7+ Kh6 36.h4 Qc1+ 37.Rxc1 Nf2+ 38.Kh2 Nxe4 39.fxe4+=) 34.Rd1 Qc2 35.Rxd3 Qxd3 36.Re7 Qxa3±] **32.Ng5 Qd6** **33.Ne4?!** For the first time in the game, Topalov gets the advantage [33.Rc8+ Kg7 34.Rec1 Kh6 35.h4 Qd4 36.g4 (36.g3?! Nd7 37.R8c7 Nf6±) 36...Nxf3 37.Nxf3 Qxg4 38.R8c3 b5±] **33...Qxa3?!=** Topalov has Q + 2 P's (connected and passed) vs 2 R's [33...Qe7 34.Re3 Kg7±] **34.Rc3?!** Topalov gets a " clear " advantage [34.Rc8+ Kg7 35.Rc7+ Kh6 36.Nf6 Qa5=] **34...Qb2?!=** [34...Qb4 35.Rd1 Qa4±] **35.h4** [35.Rc8+ Kg7 36.Rc7+ Kh6 37.Nf6 Kg5=] **35...b5?!**± [35...Qb4 36.Rd1 Qa4=; 35...Nd7=] **36.Rc8+ Kg7** [36...Kf7?! 37.Rd1 Nd3! 38.Kh2 Qd4±] **37.Rc7+ Kf8?!**± Anand gets a " clear " advantage again [37...Kg8 38.Rd1 Nd3!±] **38.Ng5 Ke8** **39.Rxh7** Anand is up 2 R's vs Q + P [39.Nxe6 b4 40.Ng5 Kd8±] **39...Qc3** **40.Rh8+?!** [40.Re4 a5 41.Nxe6 a4±] **40...Kd7** **41.Rh7+ Kc6** **42.Re4 b4** [42...a5 43.Re7 Kd5=] **43.Nxe6** Anand has 2 R's vs Q **43...Kb6** **44.Nf4 Qa1+** **45.Kh2 a5** **46.h5 gxh5?+–** Anand gets a " winning " advantage [46...g5 47.Ng6 Nc6=] **47.Rxh5 Nc6** **48.Nd5?+–** 1.46 [48.Re6 Qg7 49.Rhh6 Kb5 50.Rxc6 Qe5 51.g3 (51.Rh5?? Qxh5+ 52.Nxh5 Kxc6 53.Nf4 a4 54.Ne2 b3+) 51...Qb2++– 2.34] **48...Kb7** **49.Rh7+–** [49.Re6?! Qb1 50.Rhh6 Qd3 51.Rd6 (51.Nf6? a4=) 51...Qf5±] **49...Ka6** **50.Re6 Kb5** **51.Rh5 Nd4** 1.91 [51...Nd8 52.Rb6+ Kc4+– 2.02] **52.Nb6+ Ka6** **53.Rd6 Kb7** **54.Nc4** [54.Nd5 Nxf3+! 55.gxf3 Kc8+–] **54...Nxf3+!** Topalov sacks his N **55.gxf3** Anand is up 2 R's + N vs Q + P (but Topalov has 2 connected, passed P's) **55...Qa2+ 56.Nd2** **Kc7** **57.Rhd5** [57.Rhh6 a4 58.Kh3 Qa1+–] **57...b3** [57...a4 58.Kg3 a3+–] **58.Rd7+ Kc8** **59.Rd8+ Kc7** **60.R8d7+–** [60.R5d7+ Kb6+–] **60...Kc8** **61.Rg7 a4** **62.Rc5+–** [62.Rdd7 a3 63.Kg3 Qa1+–] **62...Kb8** **63.Rd5** [63.Rd7 Qc2 64.Rdd5 Qb2+–] **63...Kc8** **64.Kg3** [64.Rdd7 a3 65.Kg3 Qa1+–] **64...Qa1**

Position after 64....Qa1



65.Rg4??= Anand throws away his win; Anand loses his advantage [65.Rdd7 Qe1+ 66.Kg4 b2+-] 65...b2 66.Rc4+ Kb7 67.Kf2 b1Q 68.Nxb1 Qxb1 Topalov has Q vs 2 R's 69.Rdd4 Qa2+ 70.Kg3 a3 71.Rc3 Qa1?± Anand gets back a " clear " advantage [71...Qg8+ 72.Kf2 Qa2+ 73.Kg3=] 72.Rb4+ Ka6 73.Ra4+ Kb5 74.Rcxa3?= again Anand flounders and loses his advantage; Topalov gets a perpetual check; Anand has 2 R's + P vs Q [74.Raxa3 Qe1+ 75.Kf4 Qh4+ 76.Ke3 Qe1+ 77.Kd3 Qg3±] 74...Qg1+ 75.Kf4 Qc1+ 76.Kf5 Qc5+ 77.Ke4 Qc2+ 78.Ke3 Qc1+ 79.Kf2 Qd2+ 80.Kg3 Qe1+ 81.Kf4 Qc1+ 82.Kg3 Qg1+ 83.Kf4= ½-½

In game 10, Topalov had the advantage off and on throughout the game, but Anand held the draw. Score : Anand 5 – 5 Topalov. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Topalov, V (2805) – Anand, V (2787) [D86]

WCh Sofia BUL (10), 07.05.2010

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6± [2...e6=] 3.Nc3 d5 Grunfeld Defence 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4?!= [7.Nf3 c5 8.Bb5+ Nc6±] 7...c5 8.Ne2 Nc6?!= [8...cxd4 9.cxd4 Nc6=] 9.Be3 0-0 10.0-0 b6?!= Topalov gets an early " clear " advantage [10...Qc7 11.Bf4 e5 12.dxe5 Nxe5±] 11.Qd2?!= [11.dxc5 bxc5 (11...Qc7 12.cxb6 axb6±) 12.Qa4 Ne5±] 11...Bb7 12.Rac1 Rc8 13.Rfd1 cxd4 14.cxd4 Qd6 [14...Na5 15.Bd3 Rxc1 16.Rxc1 Qd7±] 15.d5 Na5 16.Bb5 Rxc1 17.Rxc1 Rc8 [17...f5 18.Bf4 e5 19.Bg5 fxe4±] 18.h3?!= Topalov loses his advantage [18.Rxc8+ Bxc8 19.f4 Bb7±] 18...Rxc1+ 19.Qxc1 e6 20.Nf4 exd5 21.Nxd5 f5 22.f3 fxe4 23.fxe4 Qe5 24.Bd3?!= for the first time in the game, Anand gets the advantage [24.Qc2 a6 25.Bc4 (25.Be2?! Bxd5 26.Qc8+ Bf8 27.Bh6 Qd4+ 28.Kh2 Qc5±) 25...b5 26.Bf1 Kh8=] 24...Nc6?!= [24...Bxd5 25.exd5 Qxd5±] 25.Ba6 Nd4?!= Topalov gets back a " clear " advantage [25...Bxa6 26.Qxc6 Qa1+±] 26.Qc4 Bxd5 27.Qxd5+ Qxd5 28.exd5 Be5 29.Kf2 Kf7 30.Bg5 Nf5 31.g4 Nd6 32.Kf3 Ne8 33.Bc1 Nc7 34.Bd3 Bd6 35.Ke4 b5 36.Kd4 a6 37.Be2 Ke7 38.Bg5+ Kd7 39.Bd2 Bg3 40.g5 Bf2+ 41.Ke5 Bg3+ 42.Ke4 Ne8 43.Bg4+ Ke7 44.Be6?!= [44.Bb4+ Nd6+ 45.Kf3 Bh2±] 44...Nd6+ 45.Kf3 [45.Kd4 Nc4 46.Bc1 Kd6±] 45...Nc4 46.Bc1 Bd6 47.Ke4 a5 48.Bg4?!= Topalov loses his advantage again [48.Kd4 Ne5 49.Bc8 b4±] 48...Ba3 49.Bxa3+ Nxa3 50.Ke5 Nc4+ 51.Kd4 Kd6 52.Be2 Na3 [52...Ne5 53.Ke4 b4=] 53.h4 [53.Bd3 b4 54.h4 a4=] 53...Nc2+ 54.Kc3 Nb4 55.Bxb5 [55.Kb3 Kc5 56.d6 Kxd6 57.a3 Nd5 58.Bxb5 Ke5=] 55...Nxa2+ 56.Kb3 Nb4 57.Be2?!= Anand gets a " clear " advantage [57.Ka4 Nxd5 58.Kxa5 Ne3=] 57...Nxd5 58.h5 Nf4?!= [58...gxh5 59.Bxh5 Ne7±] 59.hxg6 hxg6 60.Bc4?!= ½-½

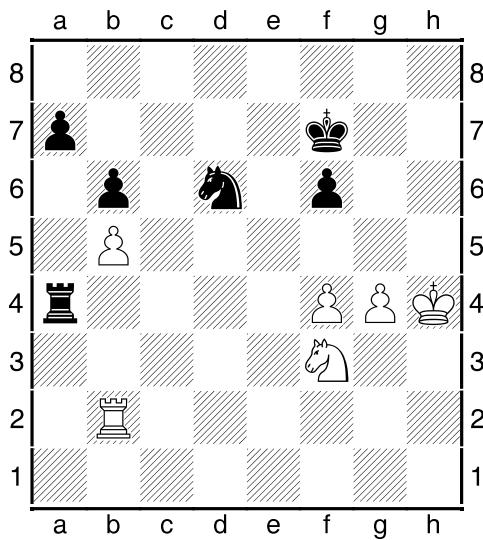
In game 11, the game was close throughout. Then Anand made the dubious decision to sac his bP and play for a win, rather than taking a draw. Topalov got a "clear" advantage. But Topalov played inaccurately, and Anand played the ending accurately, and the game ended in a draw, Topalov up a P. Score: Anand 5.5 – 5.5 Topalov. It all was going to come down to the last game, with Topalov having White. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Anand, V (2787) – Topalov, V (2805) [A29]

WCh Sofia BUL (11), 09.05.2010

[Armstrong, Robert]

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.g3 [4.e3 Bb4 5.Qc2 Bxc3 6.dxc3 e4 7.Nd4 0-0=] 4...d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Bg2 Nb6 7.0-0 Be7 8.a3 0-0 9.b4 Be6 10.d3 f6 11.Ne4 Qe8 12.Nc5 Bxc5 13.bxc5 Nd5 14.Bb2 Rd8 15.Qc2 Nde7 16.Rab1 [16.Rfb1 Bd5 17.Bc3 b6=] 16...Ba2 17.Rbc1 Qf7 18.Bc3 Rd7 19.Qb2 Rb8 20.Rfd1 Be6 21.Rd2 the game has been played dead equal to here [21.d4 Rbd8 22.Rd2 e4 23.Ne1 f5=] 21...h6?!± Anand gets the advantage [21...Nd5 22.Qb1 Nxc3 23.Rxc3 Rdd8=] 22.Qb1 22...Nd5 [22...Bd5 23.e4 Be6±] 23.Rb2 b6 24.cxb6 cxb6 [24...axb6±] 25.Bd2 Rd6 26.Rbc2 Qd7 27.h4?!= [27.Qb5 Nde7 28.Be3 Rd8±] 27...Rd8 28.Qb5 Nde7 29.Qb2 Bd5 30.Bb4 Nxb4 31.axb4 Rc6 32.b5 Rxc2 33.Rxc2 Be6 34.d4 e4 35.Nd2 Qxd4 [35...f5 36.e3 Nd5=] 36.Nxe4 [36.Qxd4 Rxd4 37.Bxe4 Kf8=] 36...Qxb2 37.Rxb2 Kf7 38.e3 g5 39.hxg5 hxg5 40.f4 gxf4 41.exf4 Rd4 42.Kf2 Nf5 43.Bf3 Bd5 44.Nd2 Bxf3 45.Nxf3 Ra4 46.g4 Nd6 47.Kg3 Ne4+ 48.Kh4 Nd6



49.Rd2?± Anand should go for the draw by repetition; it seems he's decided to sack his P, and still play for a win – a dubious strategy; for the first time in the game, Topalov gets the advantage, a "clear" advantage [49.Kg3 Ne4+ 50.Kh4=] 49...Nxb5 Topalov goes up a P 50.f5 Re4?!± Topalov is losing his advantage [50...a5 51.Rd7+ Ke8 52.Rb7 Rb4±] 51.Kh5 [51.Rd7+?! Ke8 52.Rb7 Ra4±] 51...Re3 52.Nh4 Nc3?!= Topalov has lost his advantage [52...Rg3 53.Rd5 Nc3 54.Rd7+ Ke8±] 53.Rd7+ Re7 54.Rd3 Ne4 55.Ng6 Nc5 [55...Rc7 56.Kh6 Ke8 57.Re3 Rc4=] 56.Ra3?!± a draw if Anand exchanges the R's; is he still playing for a win? Topalov gets back the advantage [56.Nxe7 Nxd3 57.Nc8 a5 58.Nxb6 Nc5=] 56...Rd7 57.Re3 Kg7 [57...Na6 58.Re6 Nc7±] 58.g5 b5?!= [58...a5 59.Nf4 fxe5 60.Kxg5 a4±] 59.Nf4 b4 60.g6 b3 61.Rc3 Rd4 62.Rxc5 Rxf4 63.Rc7+ Kg8 64.Rb7 Rf3 65.Rb8+ Kg7= ½-½

In the final 12th game, the game was close until Topalov made a bad judgment call, the one losing the game and match. He tried to open the position, and exposed his

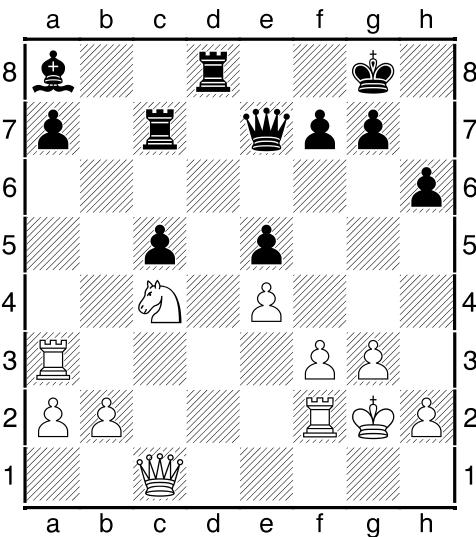
own K to attack. He ended up having to sac his Q for R + N. Then Anand tied up Topalov's K, so there was no chance of it helping the R and N attack Anand's K. Topalov then had no hope and resigned. Anand wins with the Black pieces in the crunch last game, and keeps his crown - Score : Anand 6.5 – 5.5 Topalov. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Topalov, V (2805) – Anand, V (2787) [D56]

WCh Sofia BUL (12), 11.05.2010

[Armstrong, Robert]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 Be7?!± [4...Bb4?! 5.cxd5 exd5±; 4...c6 5.e3 Nbd7=] 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 0-0 7.e3 Ne4 8.Bxe7 Qxe7 9.Rc1 c6 10.Be2 Nxc3 11.Rxc3 dxc4 12.Bxc4 Nd7 13.0-0 b6 [13...e5 14.Bb3 Re8±] 14.Bd3 c5 15.Be4 Rb8 16.Qc2?!= [16.Qa4 a5 17.Bc6 Rd8±] 16...Nf6 17.dxc5 [17.Bc6 cxd4 18.exd4 Qd6=] 17...Nxe4 18.Qxe4 bxc5 will this isolated pawn give Topalov an advantage later, as it becomes a target? 19.Qc2 Bb7 20.Nd2 Rfd8 21.f3 Ba6 22.Rf2?!± for the first time in the game, Anand gets the advantage [22.Rc1 Rd5 23.Nb3 c4 24.Nd2 Rd3=] 22...Rd7 23.g3 Rbd8 24.Kg2 [24.e4?! Qg5 25.f4 Qh5±] 24...Bd3?!= [24...h5 25.Ne4 Bd3 26.Qa4 c4±] 25.Qc1 Ba6 [25...Rd5 26.Nb3 c4 27.Nd2 f5=] 26.Ra3 [26.Qc2?! f5 27.Nc4 Rd1±] 26...Bb7 27.Nb3 Rc7 28.Na5?!± [28.Rc2 c4 29.Na5 Ba6=] 28...Ba8?!= [28...Ba6 29.Rc3 Bb5±] 29.Nc4?!± [29.Rc3 e5 30.e4 f5=] 29...e5?!= [29...Rcd7?! 30.e4 Rd1 31.Qc2 R1d7=; 29...f5 30.Qc2 Rcd7±] 30.e4



f5! Anand sacs a P to open up some play for himself 31.exf5?!± Topalov should not accept the sac; he goes up a P [31.Nd2 fxe4 32.Nxe4 Bxe4 33.fxe4 Qe6=] 31...e4 32.fxe4?+ – 2.74 a bad miscalculation by Topalov; perhaps the losing move; Anand gets a " winning " advantage [32.h3 exf3+ 33.Kg1 Rcd7±] 32...Qxe4+ 33.Kh3 Rd4 34.Ne3 Qe8 35.g4 cementing his hold on his extra P 35...h5 Anand continues to play against the loose situation around Topalov's K 36.Kh4 g5?+?+ – 2.99 [36...Qd8+ 37.f6 hxg4 38.Nc2 g3+ 39.Kxg3! (39.Nxd4?? gxf2+ – 13.76) 39...Rd1+ – 6.74] 37.fxg6 Qxg6 38.Qf1 – 3.32 [38.Rxa7?! Rxa7 39.Qxc5 Rxf4+ 40.Kh3 Rga4 41.Qf5 Kh7+ – 3.88] 38...Rxf4+ material equality; now Topalov's K is in real danger 39.Kh3 [39.Nxg4?? Qxg4#] 39...Re7 40.Rf8+ Kg7 41.Nf5+ Kh7 42.Rg3 [42.Nxe7?? Rh4+ 43.Kxh4 Qg4#] 42...Rxf3+ 43.hxg3 Qg4+ 44.Kh2 Re2+ 45.Kg1 Rg2+ 46.Qxg2 Topalov must sac his Q to prevent mate [46.Kh1?? Qh3#] 46...Bxg2 47.Kxg2 Anand is up Q vs R + N 47...Qe2+ 48.Kh3 c4 49.a4?+ – 6.25 [49.Nh4 Qxb2 50.Rf7+ Kg8 51.Rxa7 c3+ – 4.72] 49...a5?+ – 3.87 [49...Qxb2 50.Nh4 c3+ – 7.74] 50.Rf6 – 4.77 [50.Nh4 Qxb2 51.Rf5 Qe2+ – 4.52] 50...Kg8 51.Nh6?+?+ – 7.21 [51.Rg6+ Kf7 52.Nh4 Qe4+ – 5.79] 51...Kg7 52.Rb6 Qe4 53.Kh2 Kh7 54.Rd6 Qe5 55.Nf7 Qxb2+ Anand is up Q + a passed P on the 4th rank vs R + N 56.Kh3 Qg7+ – 9.20 Topalov resigned. The

passed P is decisive. The game could have continued **57.Rh6+ Qxh6 58.Nxh6 Kxh6 59.g4 c3-+ – 18.66 0-1**

The Score Sheet - Who Owns What?? – A Future Tale (Part 2 of 2)

(by Bob Armstrong)

Part I Summary

Jack and Jill, partners, had been paired in the 2010 Canadian Open, and Jill won because Jack fell into a “ Fool’s Mate “ (his vaunted “ Wing Defence “). The tournament Organizer, Michael Barron, was collecting the carbons of all the games for a tournament database; Jill had given the game to him. As well, Jill had agreed to “ sell “ the game to Bob Armstrong, chess journalist/reporter, for his newsletter. But Jack, somewhat embarrassed at the game, strongly objected to Jill handing in the game, since he said it was his game too, and he thought he could prohibit her from handing it in. He also objected to her selling it to Bob, for the same reason – his alleged right of “ veto “. Bob, for his part as the “ press “, intended to use the game in his chess article on the Canadian Open, regardless – since he had watched the game with interest, and had copied it down while it was being played. So he felt he didn’t need permission from either of them to use it. Michael said Bob couldn’t use the game, because it would negatively affect the sale of his tournament database later on.

Part I ends with this “ stalemate “ position:

“ The question is whether, over 100 years later, the issues are yet decided. Let’s see how this situation unwound. “

Part II

Handing in a Score Sheet

Michael Barron took Jack’s objection to handing in his score sheet, and “ his “ game going into the tournament database, to the Tournament Director, Bryan Lamb. But when Bryan heard the dispute involved Jill, his student, he had to declare a conflict of interest, and passed the issue to the assistant TD, Alex Ferreira, who was also another member of the Scarborough CC. Alex consulted the CFC Handbook, the Laws of Chess, and some historical materials he had, and then approached Jack and Jill with his ruling.

First of all he explained to Jack the concept of “ joint and several “ ownership, a legal term most commonly used with regard to jointly held real estate. It was true in a sense, that since both players contributed toward the creation of the game, they were joint owners of it. But they were more than just “ joint “ owners – they were “ joint and several “ owners. This meant that each as well were “ sole “ owners of the full game. Each could do with the game what they wanted, and did not need the consent of the other player.

Alex pointed out to Jack that he was in good company though, trying to claim a restrictive right of ownership. In the early 1900’s World Champion Emmanuel Lasker continuously argued in favour of copyright protection of his games. Sometimes he even proposed that he alone should be paid for “ HIS “ games. Jose R. Capablanca (later a

World Champion himself) in 1911 was negotiating with Lasker to become challenger for the world championship title. In the Evening Post (New York), November 22, 1911, Lasker set the following condition:

“ The games of the match are the property of Dr. Lasker, who is at liberty to charge for the viewing of them and for their publication in any form he may deem to his advantage. “ (footnote 2).

Capablanca was having none of this ! In fact the negotiations for the match failed, this being one of the sticking points. So in 1913, Lasker played Akiba Rubinstein for the title. Capablanca had responded to Lasker:

“ A chess game from its very nature and the manner of its production, must be joint property of the two persons producing it... You can charge what you like for the publication of the games in any form you may deem to your advantage. But, unfortunately, that is a common privilege, of which anyone may take advantage.” (footnote 3)

It is Capablanca’s position that won the day, and persists to the present. So Alex turned to Jack and ruled that Jill had the right to do what she wanted with the game, and that included handing it in to Michael Barron, to be used in the tournament database, which was going to be sent out after the tournament, to each player, at some nominal cost.

The Organizer’s Rights

But Jack then raised a new objection – how could Michael Barron make money off his and Jill’s game by including it in the tournament database being sold?

Alex had anticipated this problem and was ready with the CFC Handbook section dealing with the tournament organizer’s right re games played in their tournaments:

CFC Handbook:

http://www.chess.ca/section_4.htm

Article 8,

“ 8.3 The score sheets are the property of the organizers of the event. ” (footnote 4)

So, Jack had to hand in the carbon of his score sheet to Michael Barron, as the organizer was the owner of the score sheet. Reluctantly, Jack complied and gave Alex his score sheet copy. Alex further pointed out that this right of the organizer had a long history, back to the mid 1800’s. At the first international tournament in London England in 1851, Rule 12 stated:

“ As the managing committee guarantee to every subscriber of a guinea and upwards, a correct copy of the whole games, and as considerable expense must attend the recording of so many games and their subsequent publication, it must be understood that no one

will be allowed, in the first instance, to publish any part of them without the express sanction of the committee. “ (footnote 5)

So in the earliest solution to this issue, the organizers not only claimed the right to the games, but the “ exclusive “ right – that they and they alone, not the players, and not the press, had the right to publish the games.

But by 1876, this “ exclusivity “ was already being challenged, and so for the Chess Congress in Philadelphia, the rule specified:

“ The games shall be the exclusive property of the association for publication in book form, each player, however, being entitled to the use of three of his games for that purpose.” (footnote 6)

But this “ exclusivity “ right demanded by the organizers persisted into the early 20th century. At the tournament in New York in 1927, the rule was:

“ The players undertake not to write any annotation or publish any of the games played in book form for a period of one year after publication of the Official Tournament Book.” (footnote 7)

Alex pointed out, though, that this “ exclusivity “ argument eventually failed, with players refusing to agree to such rules, and the rights of the players to their games becoming well established. The organizers indeed owned the score sheet, but their ownership was only parallel to the right of ownership of the players. So in the final analysis, Michael Barron could use Jack/Jill’s game in his tournament database, and could sell the database for profit, which entirely belonged to the organizer.

Selling a Chess Game

Jack was pretty crest-fallen. He was losing on all fronts it seemed. But Jill was not finished yet – she had already decided she wanted to buy for herself after the tournament, a nice fairly expensive chess set she’d seen at Strategy Games on Mount Pleasant Avenue. But for this she needed the \$ 100 from the sale of “ her “ game to Bob Armstrong of SCTCN&V. So she eagerly sought the return of Bob to the tournament the next day. Bob didn’t appear the next day at the start of round 7, but when Jill had finished her game, Bob had appeared and came over to speak to her.

“ I have spoken to Alex Ferreira,” he said, “ and to my editor, who had our legal beagles look into this question.” First of all, he advised that they agreed with Alex that she owned her own game, and could do what she wanted with it, including selling it to them. And for what it was worth, it was their opinion that Jack would have no claim on her sale proceeds. Bob noted that this concept had an old history. Wilhelm Steinitz, world champion, in 1885 was negotiating with Zukertort for a world championship challenge. The eventual contract (the match took place in 1886) said:

“ Property right in the record of all games played in the match shall insure [sic] to each player, who shall have the separate right of publishing any or all the games during the

match, and a collection of games after the match, and that either player may obtain copyright for the games and his own notes, both in America and England or elsewhere, but that neither player shall have any commercial claim on his opponent's published games, or collection thereof." (footnote 8)

Public Access to Chess Games

But Jill had done some serious thinking about her desire to get a new chess set, and her relationship with Jack. Though Jack seemed to now be taking all this kerfuffle in stride, Jill knew Jack was still embarrassed by his loss. Should Jill give the game wide publication by it being published in the SCTCN&V newsletter? After going back and forth, Jill felt her relationship with Jack was more important, and advised Bob that she was no longer going to "sell" her game to SCTCN&V, because she now did not want it published. Jack had finished his game, and he had now joined the group. He was visibly relieved when he heard Jill, and looked thankfully at her.

But Bob was not to be thwarted on his article. He had anticipated this unfortunate change of circumstances, and had had his lawyers look into this question. Though he would have been happy to pay Jill the \$ 100, he really did not need her cooperation at all. He had copied down the game himself, yesterday, and so could still go ahead with his article, using the game, over the objections of both players. Michael Barron now came up to the group as well, and got the drift of what was transpiring. He turned to Bob and threw him another curve ball – "I'd like it if SCTCN&V did not publish games where they have no consent of the owners of the game. It may affect negatively the sale of my tournament database if you've already published many of the more spectacular games, such as this one between Jack and Jill. As far as I am concerned, Jack, Jill and I, are the three owners, and none of us consents to SCTCN&V publishing Jack and Jill's game." Michael then drew Bob's attention to the fact that for the London 1899 Tournament, the executive of the International Chess Congress only allowed the publication of games of the tournament on a scale of charges to the press. And in the subsequent tournament book financial statement, listed under "Receipts" was the item:

" 70 Pounds – Newspapers for right to publish games." (footnote 9)

But Bob was ready for Michael too. First of all he noted that the newspapers of the time of the 1899 Tournament, though some paid the charge, had vociferously objected to any right of the organizer to charge for the publication of games. The Illustrated London News, in the Issue for May 20, 1899, p. 726, before the tournament, stated:

" A demand so exorbitant, not to say preposterous, has never been advanced before in any chess competition... We do not profess to be lawyers, but we have yet to learn that a spectator reproducing a game from memory is guilty of any breach of copyright." (footnote 10)

And after the tournament, the same newspaper in the July 29, 1899 Issue, p. 250, stated:

“ The managers of the late tournament are responsible [for players now asserting copyright rights], since they set the example, although certain influential members of the committee knew there was no such thing as copyright in chess games.” (footnote 10)

Finally Bob pulled out his best card to present to all of them. In the early 1900’s, academics debated the chess game copyright issue. Dr. Joseph Kohler of Berlin University wrote an article in a June 1909 magazine that concluded that copyright was impossible. “ A game of chess was like any historical event and could be described by anybody; there could be no question of a patent since the element of business or commerce was missing.” (footnote 11)

Later the London Times, in February 1916, commented about copyright in the context of speculation about the eventual creation of an International Chess Federation (as quoted in the American Chess Bulletin, p. 42):

“ Has our friend realized that there is not, and cannot be, any copyright in the score of a game of chess, wherever and whenever played. True, no one is obliged to publish the score of a game played, but once published, the score is free to anyone to publish. The accompanying notes, if any, in any newspaper or periodical, are quite another matter, but the score is merely a record that a player has made certain moves, and as he has no copyright in the moves, neither he nor anyone else can assume the possession of a copyright in the record of them.” (footnote 12)

Bob confidently looked at all of them, and reiterated that since he had copied the game down, and there was no copyright of either Jack or Jill or Michael, he could go ahead and publish his article, using the Jack/Jill game. And he did not have to pay anyone.

A Happy Ending

But Bob wasn’t finished. He suddenly became more conciliatory. He said: “ Though we have an absolute right to publish the game, I also talked over with my editor the important issue for our newsletter of “ public relations ”. ” Bob explained that the newsletter in publishing games, was always most careful not to say anything that might embarrass the loser of games they published. And the newsletter was not in the business of making chess players feel uncomfortable with it, though it did like to be a profit-making enterprise. Also, the newsletter wanted good relations with chess organizers across Canada. And so it wanted to respect Michael’s desire to maximize revenue from his tournament database. So Bob confirmed to Jack that the newsletter had finally decided after all, that they would indeed accede to Jack’s request that his game not be published, though it was eventually going to be part of the tournament database.

Jill was thrilled with the decision, saving Jack some embarrassment, and thanked Bob profusely. Michael then commented to Bob, that maybe he and the newsletter could work out the newsletter publishing some key games at the same time as the tournament database became available – without charge. Bob seemed pleased with this possibility.

So, as the saying goes: “ All is well that ends well ! “

Conclusion

There are definitely many different aspects to the question of who has what rights in relation to the score of a chess game. And the law on this now seems to have evolved to give some definite answers.

But chess is played by many different types of chess players over time, and history has a way of getting lost, and issues resurfacing as if they had just been discovered. I fear, despite the long historical range of decision-making on the copyright issue, future organizers and reporters will likely see this issue rise up again from time to time. And they will have to go blow the dust off their historical materials, to explain to new players what their rights are.

Footnotes

1. Winter, Edgar – Copyright on Chess Games (2006) (hereafter referred to as “CCG ”) – p. 6.
2. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 7-8.
3. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 8
4. CFC Handbook, Section 4, Article 8.3
5. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 1.
6. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 1.
7. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 2.
8. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 4.
9. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 5.
10. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 5.
11. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 11.
12. Winter, Edgar – CCG – p. 11-12.

Acknowledgement

Thanks to Wilf Ferner who alerted me to the Winter article.

May 1, 2010 FIDE Rating List

The # 1 player, and the youngest player ever to hold this position – Magnus Carlsen (Norway), with a rating of 2813 - has held onto the top position , but now only by 1 point ! Again there are now two players over 2800 – Magnus Carlsen and Veselin Topalov (Bulgaria) – who just recently lost his second shot at the World Championship title. [Garry Kasparov (Russia), 13th World Champion, now retired, was the first player to break 2800 (highest rating ever in July 1999 – 2851); Vladimir Kramnik (Russia), 14th World Champion, was the second player; Veselin Topalov, the 2005 FIDE World Champion, was the third; Viswanathan Anand (India), 15th and current world champion, was the fourth; Magnus Carlsen was the fifth].

There are again 35 players in the 2700's.

Some of the top players are (birth date of younger players [22 yrs. & younger] in brackets, after country) :

1 : Magnus **Carlsen** (Norway - 1990), rated 2813;



2 : Veselin **Topalov** (Bulgaria), 2005 FIDE World Champion, 2006 & 2010 World Championship Challenger, at 2812;



3 : Vladimir **Kramnik** (Russia), 14th World Champion and 2008 World Championship Challenger, rated 2790;



4 : Viswanathan **Anand** (India), 15th and current World Champion, rated 2789 (has successfully defended his title in 2008 and 2010);



5 : Levon **Aronian** (Armenia) – rated 2783;



6 : Shakhriyar **Mamedyarov** (Azerbaijan), rated 2763;

7 : Alexander **Grischuk** (Russia), rated 2756;

8 : Yue **Wang** (China), rated 2752;

9 : Pavel **Eljanov** (Ukraine), rated 2751;

10 : Alexei **Shirov** (Spain), rated 2742;

50 : Judit **Polgar** (Hungary), the strongest women's player in the world, with 2682 (a number of years ago, she was in the top 10 ! She has taken periods off to have children);

Some other past World Champions/FIDE World Champions and their current ratings are :

18 : 2002 FIDE World Champion, Ruslan Ponomariov (Ukraine) at 2733;

39 : 2004 FIDE World Champion, Rustam Kasimdzhanov (Uzbekistan) at 2699;

Here are a number of the younger (22 yrs. & younger) players, not in the top ten, but in the top 30, who we're watching (birth date in brackets after country)[note: juniors = U 20 yrs. as of Jan. 1]

- # 14 : Sergey Karjakin (Russia – 1990) – 2725 (up from # 21);
- # 23 : Hao Wang (China – 1988) – 2722.
- # 30 : Maxime Vachier-Lagrave (France – 1990) – 2727 (down from 19);

The 5 highest FIDE rated Canadians (active in the last 24 months, internationally or in Canada) are :

- # 1 : GM Mark **Bluvshtein** (1988) at 2583 (now 8 pts. ahead of Spraggett !);



(from David Cohen's Canadian Chess website)

:

- # 2 : GM Kevin **Spraggett**, 5 times Canadian Champion (last in 1996), at 2575 – now playing out of Portugal;



3 : GM Pascal **Charbonneau**, 2002 & 2004 Canadian Champion, at 2513 – now working in USA;



(from CFC Website)

4 : IM Thomas **Roussel-Roozmon** (1988) at 2488.

5. IM Leonid **Gerzhoy** at 2469.

..

The current 2009 Canadian Champion, IM **Jean Hebert**,



is rated 2429 (# 8).

Canada has 3 inactive GM's : Alexander **Le Siege**; Duncan **Suttles**; Dimitri **Tyomkin**.

Canadian GM's with other federations are : GM Anton **Kovalyov** (Argentina) at 2615; GM Bator **Sambuev** (Russia) at 2464.

The top 5 women in the world are :

1 : GM Judit **Polgar** (Hungary) – 2682 (first woman player in history to break 2700);



2 : GM Humpy **Konneru** (India) – 2622 (second woman over 2600);



3 : WGM Yifan **Hou** (China – 1994) – 2589 (15 years old !) – up 19 pts...



4 : GM Antoaneta **Stefanova** (Bulgaria) – 2560;
5 : GM Nadezhda **Kosintseva** (Russia) – 2553..

The current Women's World Champion, GM Alexandra Kosteniuk (Russia)



is # 11 at 2519.

The top 5 FIDE rated Canadian women players are (active in the last 24 months, internationally or in Canada) :

.# 1 : WIM Yuanling **Yuan** (1994 - SCC member !) at 2189 ;.



2 : WIM Nava **Starr**, 8 time Canadian Women's Champion (last in 2001), at 2175.



(from David Cohen's Canadian Chess website)

3 : WIM Natalia **Khoudgarian**, 2006 & 2007 Canadian Women's Champion, at 2137.



(from CFC Website)

4 : WFM Dina **Kagramanov**, 2009 Canadian Women's Champion, at 2117 ;

5 : WFM Irina **Barron**, at 2043

There are 5 inactive Canadian WIM's : Vesma **Baltgailis**; Johanne **Charest**; Dinara **Khaziyeva**; Diane **Mongeau**, Smilja **Vujosevic**.

The highest FIDE-rated Canadian woman is WFM Valeriya **Gansvind**, at 2218, who plays for another federation - Estonia.

FIDE Presidential Campaign – Karpov Wants Change

(letter from the Karpov Campaign to ChessBase)

The Case for Change in FIDE

Thank you for the opportunity to address the ChessBase audience. Since our initial announcement of Karpov's candidacy, he has received broad official support from numerous national federations. These appear at www.karpov2010.org. In addition, Karpov succeeded in bringing to light improper conduct by Ilyumzhinov in attempting to short-circuit Russia's selection process by obtaining a draft letter from a senior

presidential official. That official [backed off](#) in his support in a public interview and the matter is now being debated in Russia and within the Russian Chess Federation. Karpov is confident that he will obtain the official support of the Russian Chess Federation.

It's important that we have a real dialogue in the chess community about how we can improve FIDE and why FIDE needs new leadership. FIDE should be, among other things, about organizing the chess world for the benefit of youngsters and adults alike who can enjoy and benefit from exposure to the game. FIDE should be run transparently and professionally based on policies and procedures adopted after discussion with member federations. The role of FIDE should be to attract sponsorship, organize major events, coordinate the professional level of the game, and develop a much broader chess brand. (Poker is an example of such broadening.)

We see FIDE as a structure that exists for the benefit of the member nations. FIDE should not feed off of its members with high fees. Indeed, with responsible management and the sponsorship that accompanies that, such fees should become *de minimus*. Money should flow from FIDE on a transparent basis to local federations to, for example, promote chess in schools and launch programs to provide career opportunities for organizers and professionals.

What is the record of Kirsan Ilyumzhinov over nearly 16 years? One hears very little about what he has done for chess. On the contrary, consider these projects: FIDE Commerce, Global Chess, the Rapid Grand Prix, and a Chess City in Dubai. These are but a few examples of grand announcements amounting to little over 16 years.

Kirsan professes to have invested massive amounts of money in chess yet provides no details and certainly no paper trail. The provenance of these funds is not idle speculation nor malicious in intent. It is absolutely relevant because without transparency and a demonstrable sponsorship model there is no way to attract legitimate corporate interest to FIDE. And to those who say this doesn't matter as long as some money makes it to a few elite players from time to time, this is wrong morally and a disaster commercially. These tainted dealings prevent the chess world from having a stable, promotable, commercial structure that would soon lead to far better economic conditions for everyone, including the top players.

Ilyumzhinov has tarnished the image of chess and relegated it to the back pages of newspapers and the geographic backwaters of the world. Simultaneously, he has embarrassed his own country. Imagine a VP of marketing googling Kirsan or FIDE and finding these stories about his pleasant encounters with Saddam Hussein and his sons, with Muammar al-Gaddafi, not to mention the extraterrestrials. Would that VP want to invest his company's money and reputation in chess? Ilyumzhinov's visitations with aliens are in the news everywhere. It was a [top story on the BBC website](#), while the wonderful Anand-Topalov match attracts relatively little attention. Could the problem with Kirsan's leadership be more perfectly illustrated than by that fact? The last time a world championship was in the news was the "Toilet Scandal" that took place right in Ilyumzhinov's hometown of Elista.

Ilyumzhinov uses the imprimatur of legitimacy of FIDE to support his business and political aspirations, running FIDE as his own business (i.e. sole sponsor). Indeed, Ilyumzhinov's control of FIDE is contingent upon his *limiting* outside sponsorship since more money coming into chess would undercut his sole method of control.

The recent article by Kaplan is more of the same. Grand promises of money and grand promises of performance. We've heard it all before. Kaplan says mind games are stagnating, but look at poker; even Scrabble is on ESPN! It's chess that is being left behind in the dark ages because Ilyumzhinov runs FIDE like a feudal system. He has had a decade and a half to show what he can do. Enough is enough. If he, Kaplan or anyone else genuinely wants to help chess by putting in capital, the new Karpov administration will welcome that and, in a transparent fashion, put that capital to work for the benefit of the players and federations.

Karpov has in several short weeks attracted major sponsors. Federations can rest assured much more support will come in once Karpov and his team are running FIDE. But no sponsor is ever going to run FIDE. Leadership of FIDE requires integrity, selflessness and a fundamental desire and purpose to promote the game for the benefit of the local federations and their players. If a sponsor ran FIDE, it would do so to maximize its own profits and treat FIDE's goals as secondary. We see the result of that in Kirsan's long tenure as president and virtually sole sponsor.

Ilyumzhinov's campaign for reelection is not based on his record for reasons that are obvious. Instead, he plants false stories designed to mislead delegates. His latest one is that Karpov will withdraw or make a deal with him. Nonsense. Please see [Karpov's letter to FIDE delegates](#), which addresses that non-issue head on.

Chess can have a bright future. Let's work together to elect Anatoly Karpov and get back to our responsibilities as stewards of chess for ourselves, our children and future generations. Visit our website to see how you can help. You can also join us in person or online for the gala [Karpov Campaign Launch Party](#) in NYC on May 17, featuring Karpov, Kasparov, Carlsen, and celebrities from around the world.

GM Ron Henley, President of the Karpov2010 Campaign

Women's Grand Prix # 3, Nalchik, Russia

The Third Women's Chess Grand Prix took place in Nalchik, Russia, from April 25th (arrival) to May 8th (departure) 2010. It was a 12-player round robin.

Russian GM Tatiana Kosintseva



convincingly won, collecting 9.0 points from eleven games, and finishing point and a half ahead of the second placed Yifan Hou. The prize was €6,500. She had a performance rating of 2735.

[European champion Pia Cramling](#) and talented Georgian Nana Dzagnidze shared the third place.

Canadian Olympiad Teams

The Chess Federation of Canada is pleased to announce that we will be sending both our National Team and our Women's Team to the Olympiad in Khanty Mansiysk. I (Hal Bond, FIDE Rep.) would like to thank Ilia Bluvshtein for his diligent efforts to date as our Olympic Coordinator. Our team compositions are as follows:

National team:

Board 1: GM Mark Bluvshtein,

Board 2: IM Thomas Roussel-Roozmon,

Board 3: IM Leonid Gerzhoy,

Board 4: IM Artiom Samsonkin,

Reserve: IM Nikolay Noritsyn.

Captain: Yura Ochkoos. In accordance with CFC Handbook, Yura as a Captain has determined the board order.

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesB.html#BLUVSHTEIN>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesR.html#ROUSSELR>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesG.html#GERZHOY>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesS.html#SAMSONKIN>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesN.html#NORITSYN>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesO.html#OCHKOOS>

- the average age of the team seems around 21.4 years

Women's team:

Board 1: WIM Yuanling Yuan (SCC junior),

Board 2: WFM Dina Kagramanov,

Board 3: Iulia Lacau-Rodean,

Board 4: Yelizaveta Orlova,

Reserve: Dalia Kagramanov.

Captain: William Yuan. William will be responsible for logistics for the Women's team. The team composition for each round will be selected by Yura. Yura has also determined the board order for the Women's team.

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesY.html#YUAN>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesK.html#KAGRAMANOV>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesL.html#LACAUR>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesO.html#ORLOVA>

<http://web.ncf.ca/bw998/CanadianChess/History/CanadianChessBiographiesK.html#KAGRAMANOVDA>

- the average age of the team seems around 19 years
- some of the Women's team members have agreed to pay their own expenses (!) if fundraising efforts fall short, but there is some uncertainty here whether all did.



Canadian Junior Champion – Shiyam Thavandiran !

14 juniors participated in this national championship, held at Hart House, U of T, from April 30 to May 4. It was a 9 round swiss.

Congrats to Shiyam Thavandiran



Shiyam on left

(former SCC junior) for winning the Canadian Junior Chess Championship ! Shiyam finished with 7.0/9. He gets a \$1,400 prize to represent Canada at the World Junior, which takes place in Poland in August. 2nd place Bindi Cheng fought hard and won the last two games against Roman Sapozhnikov and Arthur Calugar in long endgame battles, but it was not enough to catch up. Alex Martchenko who started out in the lead including a win over Shiyam with black, played inconsistently in the middle rounds but came up with more fine wins in the end of the tournament.

Here are the final results:

#	Name	ID	Rtng	Rd 1	Rd 2	Rd 3	Rd 4	Rd 5	Rd 6	Rd 7	Rd 8	Rd 9	Tot	Prize
1	Shiyam Thavandiran	2455	W9	L3	W10	W6	W5	D2	W4	D8	W7	7.0		
2	Bindi Cheng	2422	L10	W13	W11	W8	W7	D1	L6	W4	W5	6.5		
3	Alexander Martchenko	2344	W12	W1	D7	L5	L4	W9	D8	W10	W6	6.0		
4	Roman Sapozhnikov	2477	D8	W10	D6	D7	W3	W5	L1	L2	W12	5.5		
5	Arthur Calugar	2370	W11	L7	W9	W3	L1	L4	W12	W6	L2	5.0		
6	Nikita Gusev	2256	D13	W8	D4	L1	D9	W7	W2	L5	L3	4.5		
7	Michael Kleinman	2223	W14	W5	D3	D4	L2	L6	D9	W11	L1	4.5		
8	Paul Gelis (Pavel Rakov)	2186	D4	L6	W13	L2	W12	W10	D3	D1	L11	4.5		
9	Jesse Wang	2110	L1	W12	L5	W10	D6	L3	D7	L13	B---	4.0		
10	Haizhou Xu	2037	W2	L4	L1	L9	W14	L8	B---	L3	W13	4.0		
11	David Itkin	1922	L5	W14	L2	H---	H---	L12	W13	L7	W8	4.0		
12	Jonathan Farine	1813	L3	L9	W14	W13	L8	W11	L5	B---	L4	4.0		
13	Ian Mahoney	1639	D6	L2	L8	L12	B---	X14	L11	W9	L10	3.5		
14	Griffen Eumague	1635	L7	L11	L12	B---	L10	F13	U---	U---	U---	1.0		

The Ontario Open – The Earlier Years

(by Erik Malmsten)

[See notice for 2010 Ontario Open at the end of the newsletter]

The early years of the Ontario Open were held in Toronto and few of the players were from outside of Toronto. Some interesting ideas were tried to make it a big event. Over Easter weekend of 1947 the Ontario Championship was held in the Gambit Chess Club, 801 Yonge Street, probably the first weekend Swiss in Ontario (The 1947 Montreal Open Chess Championship had 46 players in a 7-round Swiss). It was won by Peter Avery, 4-1, over seven others. He lost his first round game to Earl Jewitt. Norbert Glasberg of Midland and Gordon Weaver tied for second, 3.5. The bigger chess event that week was the tandem simul by Abe Yanofsky and Robert Wade. And the next week Robert Warner of Jarvis C.I. won the Toronto Junior Championship. In May was the annual Toronto Chess League Spring Festival.

In March 1948 Toronto junior Frank Anderson won the Ontario Open Championship on tie-break over Noel Williams of London (later Montreal Champion), both 5-1, although Williams defeated Anderson. 20 players. Anderson's games are in the recently published book by John Donaldson. OCA President Rea Hayes of Kitchener and Redpath Drummond of Hamilton tied for third. In his Toronto Star column Charles Crompton criticized the Swiss system as involving "chance and the mathematical element."

In April 1949 at the Queen City Chess Club, 270 Huron, the Ontario Championship was restricted to top-ranked "Class A" players. 16 players. The top three finishers qualified for the Canadian Closed: Anderson 8-0, Vaitonis 7 and Drummond 5. Later William Oaker won the Toronto Junior Championship.

In September George Coyne had organized a chess tournament for Class B players and under at the 1949 CNE Coliseum (there would be thousands of passing spectators), during the Canadian Checker Championship. Junior H. Anto won with 11 points and entered next year's Ontario Championship.

In September 1950 the Ontario Championship was split two days at the Central YMCA and two days at the CNE. Paul Vaitonis won +5=2-0. 10 players. Eleven players competed in a Class B section, 24 in a rapid transit tourney (10 seconds a move), and there was a novelty game reconstruction contest.

In March 1951 the Ontario Championship was back to Easter at the Gambit Chess Club, 577 Jarvis St, won by Anderson, 5-1, losing to newcomer Zoltan Sarosy. 12 players. The Ontario Junior Championship had 28 entries. Ross Siemms won 5-0 and won the playoff over William Oaker, but lost a match with Montreal's Lionel Joyner to represent Canada at the first World Junior in England.

In April 1952 at the Toronto Chess Club on Victoria St. Anderson won the Ontario Championship on tie-break over John Despard 4.5-1.5. Eleven players.

In Feb. 1953 the Ontario Championship was played over two weekends at the Canadian International Hobby and Homecraft Show at the Coliseum and was won by Vaitonis, 5.5-.5. 10 players. He won \$25 plus a rebate on an Austin car.

There were also tourneys advertised for Class B, ladies, schoolgirls, schoolboys and a rapid transit tourney for those under Class A. Students must show a certificate of attendance to play. Class B was won by S. Schein, girls won by Irene Bolland, Grade 8

won by Peter Bates (who played in the World Junior in 1957), Grade 6 won by Douglas Durno. The Class B speed tournament was won by L. J. Siemms, father of Ross Siemms. In 1954 to attract interest to chess at the Hobby Show displays were to include a tandem simul, blindfold, rapid transit and Calendar Chess. Calendar chess, invented by OCA President George Coyne, is played on the pages of a calendar and when pieces land on a date, they score the points of the date, e.g. May 6 scores 6 points. First person to score 206 points wins.

The big publicity event was a cable game between Anderson and GM Igor Bondarevsky in Moscow played over five days which got daily front page coverage as well as the CBC TV news. George Berner used a five-foot-square demo board to explain the game to the crowds.

Geza Fuster won the Ontario Championship, 6-0. 12 players. Class B section had 11, Boy's section won by Bates had 27 players, and Girls won by Shirley Cathcart had 8 players.

In March 1955 the Easter weekend was used for OCA Inter-city matches and the Provincial School Children's Championship at the Central YMCA. Ottawa RA Club A Team was the Ontario Team Champions. Dave Grimshaw won the Senior Boys, Alan Jurma Junior Boys, and Penny Kormann Girls.

In May the Ontario Championship at the Toronto Chess Club was won by Ivan Suk (Theodorovitch) on tie-break over Vaitonis, 5-1. 22 players.

In May 1956 the Ontario Open Championship was held outside Toronto for the first time, in St. Catharines (the 1954 Ontario Team Champions). The month before Kitchener also had their first Open Championship with 10 players (Phil Haley and L. Znots drew after 8.5 hours and 103 moves). In 1959 Concordia Chess Club in Kitchener hosted the Ontario Open (and in 1960 they had the Canadian Open).

SCC – Who Are We ??

This is a series, in each Issue, where we introduce to our subscribers, the members who make up SCC, the friendliest chess club in Canada ! This Issue we introduce

Erwin Casareno

ERWIN CASARENO's chess adventure

My cousins taught me how to play chess at the age of 7. . Another 7 years passed before I start reading books such as "The Games of Robert J. Fischer". The first peak of my chess career was when I won the 1982 Adamson University chess tournament. As a varsity player in the UAAP, the scholarship that goes with it was used to complete a second bachelor's degree, this time in Ceramic Engineering, in addition to a Chemical Engineering degree.

My work with the Department of Science and Technology for the Philippine government only allowed me to play in one chess tournament per year. I was more concerned with providing the amenities of life for my family. As a father to 3 sons, chess became our family game, in addition to bowling and poker.

My first appearance in Canadian chess was in July 2007 when I finished equal first with (now IM elect Zhe Quan and Kevin Chung) in the Richmond Hill Active tournament. I joined the Scarborough Chess club in December 7, 2007. Immediately, I won the club championship (thanks to Alex Ferreira) for 2007-2008 season. It was unfortunate that I could not defend my title in 2008-2009 (won by John Hall) due to work deep inside Russia. This years' club championship 2009-2010 has not been a good result for me. I have to manage my rental business on my own, frequently bothered by clients during critical moments of the game, aside from the fact that the participants are very talented.

I came to Scarborough chess club because I want to play against the French defense of Bryan Lamb (but he shifted to the Sicilian Dragon). When I played chess in the Netherlands from 1997 to 2006, my 2 favorite opening games were against the French defense and the Sicilian Dragon.

I have played chess in Manila (up to 1996), in Sydney Australia (1989-1990), in The Hague, The Netherlands (1997-2006) and Toronto (from 2007). My most memorable moment was when I led a team, representing the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in the 2001 United Nations Inter-Agency Games in Alicante, Spain, to a surprise second place finish behind the powerhouse team from the IAEA (Atomic Energy) in our first and only participation in the chess event, surpassing the 3rd placer Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) by just a half a point.



In Toronto, I am happy to have played against the great guns of the current young generation such as IM Nikolai Noritsyn, IM Artiom Samsonkin, Roman Sapozhnikov, Arthur Calugar, Nikita Gusev, Michael Kleinman and of course, my favorite, WIM Yuanling.

My fascination with chess is on the decline, preferring to shift to bowling this coming September 2010. I also have plans to continue

my studies this coming school year. This is might be my final years at the Scarborough Chess club so that I could give way to new talents in the club.

Rick's Chess Trivia

(questions/presentations researched by Rick Garel,



former SCC Executive, SCC member, Orillia CC President)

Last Issue's Chess Trivia was the **question**:

At the Candidates Tournament at Bled, Zagreb, Belgrade 1959, Fischer's score against Tal was what? (wins, draws, losses)

The Answer: CFC Governor Ken Craft, who has also been the winner a number of previous times, gave the correct answer again and gets the bragging rights this Issue. Close on his heels though was another previous winner, SCC member Pino Verde – just a bit faster and you would have had the bragging rights, Pino.

Rick's answer is : 0-0-4

Of the seven other games they played in their lives against each other, Tal never defeated Fischer again. Fischer's lifetime score vs. Tal is 2-5-4 (wins, draws, losses)

Today's Trivia Question is:

When was the first documented account of a running chess computer program?

You can use any resource available to answer the question ! Just find it fast and send it in as fast as you can, by e-mail, to Rick : rickgarel@gmail.com .

The first correct e-mail received wins, and gets bragging rights. Also, we will publish the honoured winner's name in the next newsletter, along with a few details they provide as to their chess experience (if they wish), along with Rick's researched answer.

Thanks for playing !!

Chess History is fun !!

Also write Rick if you have any chess trivia questions or presentations you'd like him to consider for his column. He will give credit to the author if he uses your suggestion.

Write Rick Garel : rickgarel@gmail.com

The Mystery Games From Last Issue

Last Issue we presented 2 SCC games to you . We did not tell you which section it came from, nor the names of the players, nor their ratings. From the game itself, we asked if you could guess the following?:

- a. For the Jack Frost Swiss game - which section does it come from? Open or U 1700?; for the Club Championship game – which of the three sections it came from?
- b. White's rating?
- c. Black's rating?
- d. White's name?
- e. Black's name?

Here are the answers:

Game # 1 – David Southam (2158) 0 – 1 Andrei Moffat (2262) – Open Section

The game is again provided in the database for you to play it over.

Game # 2 – Lui Morra (1650) 1 – 0 Jim Paterson (1905) – Open – Reserves Section

The game is again provided in the database for you to play it over.

The New Mystery Game

The following game was played in Rd. 2 of the SCC Club Championship. We will not tell you which section it comes from, nor the names of the players, nor their ratings. From the game itself, can you guess the following?:

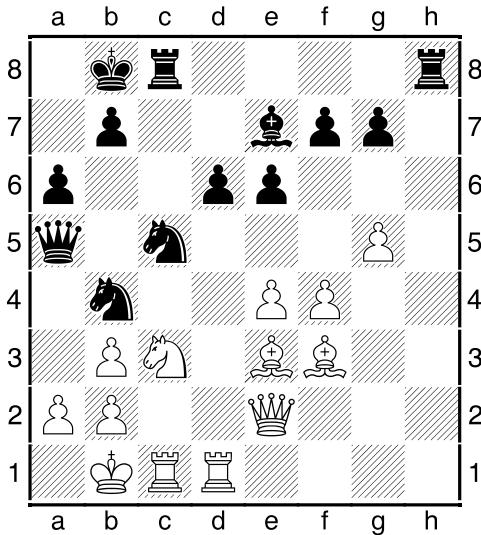
- a. Which of the three sections it came from?
- b. White's rating?
- c. Black's rating?
- d. White's name?
- e. Black's name?

White – Black [B61]

Scarborough CC Champ (X. Sect.) Toronto (2), 04.03.2010

1.e4= 0.16 **1...c5±** [1...e5= For Fritz, the only equalizing move. For all other normal replies, including the Sicilian, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.]
2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 Bd7 7.Qd2 Qb6 8.Nb3 Be6?!± White gets a " clear " advantage [8...e6 9.Be2 Be7±] **9.Be3 Qc7 10.f4 Bxb3 11.cxb3?!**± [11.axb3 e6 12.Bd3 a6±] **11...e6 12.Be2 Be7 13.g4?!**= [13.0-0 0-0 14.Rad1 Rad8±] 13...a6 14.g5 Nd7?!

15.Nxe4 d5 16.0-0 dxe4=] 15.0-0-0 0-0-0?± W gets a " clear " advantage [15...b5 16.Kb1 0-0±] 16.Kb1 Kb8 17.Rc1 Nc5 18.Rhd1?± [18.b4 Nxb4 19.Qd4 Qa5±] 18...Qa5 19.Bf3 h6 20.h4 hxg5?± [20...g6 21.a3 Nxb3 22.Qf2 Kc7± (22...Nxc1? 23.Bb6 Nb3 24.Bxa5±)] 21.hxg5 Nb4 [21...Rh3 22.Qf2 Qc7±; 21...Rc8 22.Qf2 Ka8±] 22.Qe2 Rc8 [22...Nc6 23.Qg2 g6±]



23.a3?± [23.e5 d5 24.Bxc5 Bxc5±] 23...Nxb3 Bl. goes up a P 24.axb4?!= material equality [24.Qf2 Nxc1 25.axb4 Qxb4 26.Rxc1 Rh3±] 24...Qa1+ 25.Kc2 Nxc1?± [25...Qa4 26.Kb1 Qa1+ 27.Kc2=] 26.Rxc1 W has B + N vs R + P 26...Qa4+ 27.Kb1 Qxb4 W has B + N vs R + 2 P's 28.Na2?!= [28.Qf2 Rh7 29.Qg1 g6±] 28...Qb3?± [28...Rxc1+ 29.Nxc1 Rc8=] 29.Bg1?!= [29.Bd4 f6 30.f5 Rxc1+ 31.Nxc1 Qa4±] 29...Rxc1+ 30.Nxc1 Qb4 31.Na2 Qb3 32.Nc1 Qb4 33.Qf2 Rc8?± [33...Kc8 34.Na2 Qc4 35.Nc3 Bd8=] 34.Qa7+ Kc7 35.Qd4 Qxd4 36.Bxd4 f6 37.g6 Rh8± it is interesting to note that Bl has never yet been able to get the advantage. Scoring stopped due to time pressure.. White won 1-0

Send in your replies to me, the editor : bobarm@sympatico.ca .

Give us the reasons why you have decided as you have.

We'll disclose the facts in our next newsletter, along with the contest winner(s).

SCC Club Championship

This fourth tournament of the season ran from Feb. 25 to April 22. 10 players play in the Championship Round Robin – it was headed by 7 masters (!) and 3 experts this year. The players were:

1. Rune Pedersen (2340)
2. Yuanling Yuan (2323)
3. Andrei Moffat (2289)
4. John Hall (2238)
5. Karl Sellars (2227)
6. Bryan Lamb (2214)
7. Kevork Hacat (2212)
8. Bill Peng (2186)
9. Erwin Casareno (2181)
10. Alex T Ferreira (2024)

(Alex qualified the wildcard spot by virtue of his finish in last year's Open Reserves section.)

53 players showed up for the Reserves-Open section.. 33 players registered for the Reserves-U 1700 section. The total of 96 players is more than our average in the 2008-9 year of mid-70's players per tournament (we had 86 players for the prior Jack Frost Swiss).

The top finishers were:

Championship RR Section:

1st – 7.5 pts. – junior WIM Yuanling Yuan



2nd/3rd – 5.5 pts. – Master Rune Pedersen (has one game outstanding); Master John Hall.

Open Reserves:

1st – 7.5 pts. – Expert Andrew Picana (wins right to go into Championship Section in 2011)



2nd – 7 pts. – Randy Moysoski
3rd/5th – 6 pts. – Robert Bzikot; Pepin Manalo; Mike Conte

U 1700 Reserves:

1st – 9 pts (all wins !) – junior Magas Yusuf



2nd – 6.5 pts. – Maurice Smith
3rd – 6 pts. – junior John Walker

Games were collected each week (the handing in of the white score sheet is mandatory), but no games of this tournament could be sent out to members in database

format, nor published, until the tournament had concluded. This is because of the new policy adopted at the September 2009-10 SCC AGM concerning, score sheets, the games database, and the newsletter. If you are interested in finding out about this new policy, just e-mail me at bobarm@sympatico.ca and I will forward to you the new policy. My thanks to SCC member Ken Kurkowski who is working with me on entering the SCC games each week into the tournament database (which has now been sent out to members since the tournament had concluded - it does not contain the games we will be publishing over the next number of Issues in the newsletter), and on analyzing some games for the newsletter.

Here are some games from Rds. 2 & 3.

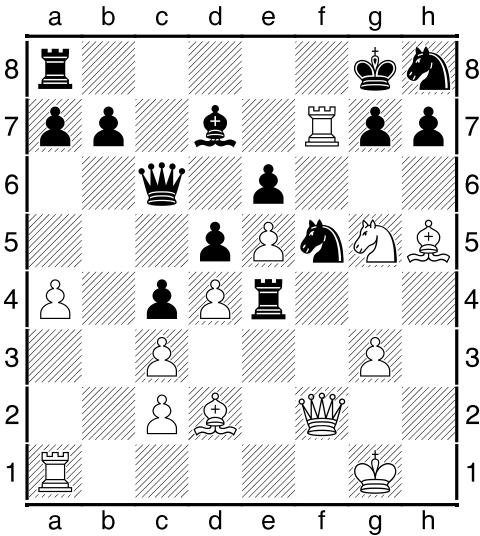
In Rd. 2 in the Championship section, expert Alex Ferreira started out with a "winning" advantage against Master Karl Sellars. But the game got into some complicated exchanges during Alex' attack on Karl's K, and in the process Alex lost his advantage. Then Karl took the advantage and started winning pawns – he was up 3 P's when they went into a closing time scramble. Karl won. Here is their game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Ferreira, Alex (2057) – Sellars, Karl (2227) [C19]

Scarborough CC Champ (Champ. Sect.) Toronto (2), 04.03.2010

1.e4= 0.16 1...e6± [1...e5= For Fritz, the only equalizing move. For all other normal replies, including the French, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.]
2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 Ne7 7.a4?!= [7.Qg4 0-0 (7...Qc7?! 8.Qxg7 Rg8 9.Qxh7 cxd4 10.Ne2 dxc3±; 7...Ng6?! 8.h4 cxd4 9.cxd4 Qc7 10.Bd2 h5±) 8.Bd3 Qc7±] 7...Qa5?!= [7...0-0 8.Nf3 Nbc6 9.Be2 Qa5=] **8.Bd2 0-0 9.Bd3?!=** [9.Qh5 c4 10.Be2 Nbc6±] 9...Nbc6?!= [9...c4 10.Be2 Bd7=] **10.f4** [10.Qh5 h6 11.Nf3 c4 12.Be2 f6±] **10...c4 11.Be2 Bd7 12.Nf3 f6 13.0-0 fxe5?!=** Alex gets a " clear " advantage [13...Nf5 14.Qe1 Be8±] **14.fxe5 Qc7** [14...Rf5 15.h4 Rf7 16.h5 h6±; 14...b6 15.Re1 (15.Qe1 Rf7 16.Qg3 Raf8±) 15...Ng6 16.Ng5 h6±] **15.Qe1 Ng6 16.Qg3 Nce7 17.h4** now comes the attack, with the Q on g3 **17...Rf5 18.h5!** Alex sacs a P to open the h-file to the K – a good sac [18.Qh2 Raf8 19.h5 Nf4 20.Bxf4 Rxf4±] **18...Rxf5** Karl goes up a P **19.Ng5 Rh4 20.Rf7** Alex fails to win the exchange, but Karl does get 2 P's in the process [20.Qe1 h6 21.g3 hxg5 22.gxh4 gxh4± Alex would be up the exchange, but Karl would have 2 P's compensation (connected and passed)] **20...Nf5?!=** Alex gets a " winning " advantage [20...Qd8 21.Qf2 Qe8±] **21.Qf2 Qc6 22.g3 Re4! 23.Bh5?!=** [23.g4 Rxe2 24.Qxe2 Nh6 25.Rf2 Rf8+=; 23.Nxe4?? Kxf7 24.Ng5+ Kg8=] **23...Nh8** the position is now getting complicated with R's hanging all over the place

Position after 23...Nh8



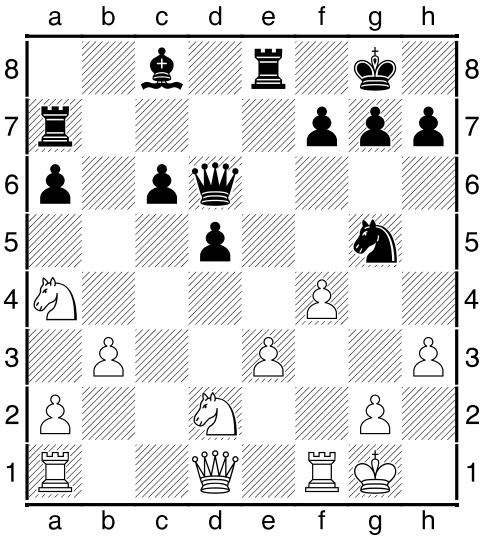
24.Nxe4?=? Alex has lost his advantage [24.Rxd7! Qxd7 25.Bf3 Rf8 26.Nxe4 dxe4 27.Bxe4 Ng6±] 24...dxe4 **25.Rxd7 Qxd7** Karl remains up a P **26.Be2 Qc6?!=** [26...Rf8 27.Rf1 Ng6=] **27.g4 Ne7** **28.Qf1?±** for the first time in the game, Karl gets the advantage, a " clear " advantage [28.Bf1 Nd5 29.Bg2 Rf8±] **28...Rf8 29.Qh3 Nhg6 30.Rf1?!=+** Alex cannot afford to sac a second P; Karl gets a " winning " advantage [30.a5 Nd5 31.Rf1 Qa4?+] **30...Qxa4** Karl goes up 2 P's **31.Rxf8+ Nxf8 32.Bd1?!=+** – 3.14 [32.Qe3 Qxc2 33.Bxc4 Nd5+= – 1.88] **32...Nd5 33.g5?!=+** – 6.42 lack of time is now becoming an issue [33.Qf1 b5 34.Qe1 Qa1+= – 3.98] **33...e3 34.g6?!=+** – 8.63 Alex should not sac his B [34.Be1 Qa1 35.Qf3 Nxc3 36.Bxc3 Qxc3 37.d5 Qxe5 38.dxe6 Nxe6 39.Qxb7 e2 40.Bxe2 Qxe2+= – 7.71] **34...hxg6?!=+** – 6.00 Karl should just win the B; Karl is up 3 P's [34...exd2 35.gxh7+ Kh8+= – 8.57 Karl would be up N + P] **35.Be1** time to save that B ---time scramble and recording stopped. Karl won. **0-1**

In Rd. 2 in the Open – Reserves Section, 2 juniors were battling it out. Ian Mahoney tried an enterprising N-sac for three pawns against Michael Song and ended up with a " winning " advantage a couple of times, but just couldn't hold it, and the game ended in a draw. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Song, Michael (1858) – Mahoney, Ian (1622) [D32]
Scarborough CC Champ (Open – Reserves) Toronto (2), 04.03.2010

1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 e6 3.d4 c5?!= [3...Nc6 4.Nc3 Be7=] **4.cxd5 exd5 5.Nc3?!=** [5.Bg5 Nf6 6.Nc3 Nc6±] **5...Nc6 6.e3** [6.dxc5 Bxc5 7.Qxd5 Qb6=] **6...Nf6 7.Bb5 a6 8.Bxc6+ bxc6 9.0-0 Bd6** **10.h3?!=** [10.dxc5 Bxc5 11.Qc2 Qc7=] **10...0-0 11.dxc5 Bxc5 12.b3 Re8 13.Bb2 Qd6?!=** [13...Bf8 14.Rc1 Qd6 15.Na4 Ne4?+] **14.Na4?!=** [14.Rc1 Bb4 15.Na4 Ne4=] **14...Ba7 15.Bd4 Ne4 16.Bxa7 Rxa7 17.Nd2** [17.Rc1 Rc7 18.Nd2 f5?+] **17...Ng5 18.f4?!=** allows a sac attack; Ian gets a " winning " advantage [18.Qh5 Qf6 19.Rac1 Rae7?]

Position after 18.f4?



18...Nxh3+! a sound sac for an attack **19.gxh3 Bxh3** Michael is up N vs 2 P's **20.Rf2 Qg6+?+ -** Ian should win his 3rd P [20...Rxe3 21.Kh1 Bf5+ - 1.70] **21.Kh1 Rxe3** Ian has 3 P's vs N **22.Qg1 Rg3** [22...Qh5?! 23.Qh2 Rae7?+] **23.Qh2 Re7 24.Nf3?+ -** 2.90 Ian gets back a " winning " advantage [24.f5 Qg4 25.f6 Ree3-+ - 1.94; 24.Rc1? Ree3 25.Rg1 Rxe1+ 26.Qxe1 Qh5+ - 3.11; 24.Rg1 Ree3 25.Rxe1 Rxe1-+ - 1.94] **24...Re3 25.Rg1 Rxe1+ 26.Qxe1 Qe4?=?** Ian gives up his win [26...Bg4 27.Nh2 Qe4+ 28.Qg2 Re1+ 29.Nf1 Bh3 30.Qxe4 dxe4-+] **27.Qg3?+ -** Ian gets back a " clear " advantage [27.Nc5 Qe7 28.Qg3 Bc8=] **27...Bf5** [27...Bc8 28.f5 Qxf5?+] **28.Nc5 Qb4 29.Qg5 g6 30.Qd8+ Kg7 31.Nxa6?+ -** a pawn Michael should not grab; Ian gets back a won game [31.Qd6 a5 32.Kg1 h6?+] **31...Qxf4 32.Qh4 Qxh4+ 33.Nxh4 Rh3+ 34.Rh2 Be4+ 35.Kg1 Rc3 36.b4 d4?+ -** again Ian is losing his win [36...g5 37.Nc5 gxf4 38.Rxh4 Rc1+ 39.Kf2 Rc2+ 40.Ke3 Rxa2 41.Nxe4 Ra3+ 42.Kd4 dxe4 43.Kxe4 Rb3-+ - 2.70 Ian would be up 2 P's] **37.Rd2** [37.Nc5 f5?+] **37...d3 38.Nc5 Rc4?!=** [38...f5?+] **½-½**

In Rd. 2 in the U 1700 Reserves section, one of our youngest juniors, Jiaxin (Dora) Liu, gave all she had against our oldest member, Ted Termeer (I think Ted is late 70's, maybe even pushing 80 years old – an age difference of over 70 years !). She was able to hold material equality for most of the game, though Ted did have the advantage. Finally on move 38, Ted managed to go up a P. He was able to get it queened, and won. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Liu, Jiaxin (Dora) (1297) – Termeer, Ted (1548) [B33]
SCC Championship Reserves (U1700) Toronto (2), 04.03.2010

599MB, Fritz11.ctg, My Computer **1.e4=** 0.16 **1...c5±** [1...e5= For Fritz, the only equalizing move. For all other normal replies, including the Sicilian, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.] **2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5** [4...Nf6 5.Nc3 e6 6.Nxc6 bxc6±] **5.Nf3?!=** [5.Nb5 d6 6.N1c3 a6 7.Na3 b5 8.Nd5 Nf6±] **5...Nf6 6.Nc3** [6.Bc4 Bc5 7.Nc3 d6±; 6.Bb5? Qa5+ 7.Nc3 Nxe4?+] **6...Bb4 7.Bg5 Bxc3+ 8.bxc3 h6 9.Bh4?+ -** Ted gets a " clear " advantage [9.Bxf6 Qxf6 10.Bc4 d6=] **9...g5 10.Bg3 d6?=?** [10...Nxe4 11.Bxe5 0-0 12.Bd3 d5?+] **11.Bd3 Qa5 12.Qd2 Nh5 13.0-0 Qc7 14.Qe2?+ -** [14.Bc4 Be6 15.Bb3 Nxf3 16.hxg3 Na5=] **14...Bg4?!=** [14...Be6 15.a4 0-0?+] **15.h3?+ -** [15.Rad1 0-0 16.h3 Be6=] **15...Bxf3?±** [15...Be6 16.Nd2 Nf4?+] **16.Qxf3 Nf4 17.Bxf4?!=** [17.Rab1 0-0 18.Qg4 b6±] **17...gxf4 18.Qg4 Qe7?!=** [18...Ne7 19.Qh5 Rg8 20.Bb5+ Nc6 21.Qxh6 0-0-0=] **19.Bc4 Qg5 20.Qxg5?+ -** [20.Qf3 Ne7

21.Rad1 Qg6±] 20...hxg5 21.Bd5 [21.Rfd1 Ke7 22.Rd3 Na5±; 21.Rab1 b6 22.Ba6 Nd8±] 21...Ke7?!= [21...Rc8 22.Rfd1 b6±] 22.Rab1 Rab8 23.Rb2?!± [23.Rb5 Rhc8 24.Rfb1 b6=] 23...Nd8?!= [23...Na5 24.Rb4 b6±] 24.Rfb1 b6 25.a4?!± [25.Rb3 Nb7 26.Ra3 Na5=] 25...Ne6?!= [25...Nb7 26.Bxb7 Rxb7±] 26.Bxe6?? [26.a5 f3 27.axb6 axb6 28.Rxb6 Rxb6 29.Rxb6 fxg2 30.Kxg2 Nf4+ 31.Kg3 Rxh3+ 32.Kg4 Rxc3=] 26...Kxe6 27.a5 Rhc8 28.axb6 Rxb6 29.Rxb6 29...axb6 30.Rxb6 Dora goes up a P temporarily 30...Rxc3 material equality 31.Rb2 f3 32.gxf3 Rxf3 33.Kg2 Rc3 34.f3 f5 35.exf5+ Kxf5 36.Kf2 d5 37.Ke2?-+ - 2.25 Ted gets a "winning" advantage [37.Rb8 Rxc2+ 38.Kg3 d4-+ - 1.48] 37...Kf4 38.Kd2?-+ - 4.74 giving up the wrong P [38.Rb8 Rxc2+ 39.Kd1 Rg2-+ - 3.32] 38...Rxf3 Ted goes up a P 39.Rb3?-+ - 7.53 Dora cannot fight on without the R [39.Rb4+ d4 40.Rb7 Rxh3-+ - 5.29] 39...e4?-+ - 4.55 Ted fails to exchange the R's, with a clear win [39...Rxb3 40.cxb3 Ke4 41.b4 Kd4-+ - 9.84] 40.Ke2?-+ - 7.96 [40.Rb7 Rxh3 41.Rf7+ Ke5-+ - 4.84] 40...Rxb3 Ted realizes exchanging R's is best 41.cxb3 Ke5 42.Ke3 d4+ 43.Ke2 Kd5 44.Kd2 Kc5 45.Kc1 Kb4 46.Kc2 Ka3 47.b4 Kxb4 Ted is up 2 P's 48.Kd2 Kb3 49.Ke2 Kc2 50.Kf2 d3 51.Ke3 d2 52.Kxe4 Ted is up a passed P on the 2nd rank 52...d1Q Ted is up a Q 53.Kf5 Qh5 54.Ke4 Qxh3 55.Kd4 g4 56.Ke4 g3 57.Kf4 g2 58.Ke5 g1Q 59.Ke4 Qd3+ 60.Kf4 Qgf1+ White resigns. Mate is coming. 0-1

In Rd. 3 in the Championship section, expert Alex Ferreira played former club champion, expert Erwin Casareno. Alex fell into a common opening trap, and suffered through the Fried Liver attack and the loss of a P. Erwin went on to get a "winning" advantage and to go up 2 P's. But Alex persevered, getting one P back, then equalizing, and then going up a P. But he couldn't convert it, and the game ended up a draw. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Casareno, Erwin (2181) – Ferreira, Alex (2057) [C58]

Scarborough CC Champ. (Champ. Sec) Toronto (3), 11.03.2010

1.e4= 0.16 1...e5 For Fritz, the only equalizing move 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6?!± a common opening error; this loses a P [3...Bc5 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.0-0 0-0=] 4.Ng5 the Fried Liver Attack 4...d5 5.exd5 Erwin goes up a P 5...Na5 6.Bb5+ c6 7.dxc6 bxc6 8.Qf3 Qd5 9.Qxd5 Nxd5 10.Be2 [10.Ba4±] 10...Nf4 11.Rg1?± Alex gets the advantage [11.Bf1 Be7 12.Nf3 e4 13.Nd4 Bf6±] 11...f6 12.Nf3 Nxe2 13.Kxe2 e4?!= [13...Ba6+ 14.Ke1 Bd6±] 14.Ne1?± [14.Nd4 c5 15.Nb5 Nc6=] 14...Bc5?!= [14...Bd6 15.Nc3 Ba6+ 16.d3 f5±] 15.d3 Bg4+ 16.Kf1 exd3 17.Nxd3 Bd6 18.Bf4?!± [18.b4 0-0-0 19.bxa5 Be5 20.f3 (20.h3? Bf5 21.Nxe5 Rd1+ 22.Ke2 Rxe1 23.Nxc6 Rxc1 24.Ne7+ Kd7 25.Nxf5 Rb8 26.Nxg7 Rxcb1 27.Rxb1 Rxb1±) 20...Rxd3! 21.cxd3 Bf5 22.Ke2 Bxa1=] 18...Bxf4 19.Nxf4 0-0-0?± Erwin gets the advantage [19...Nc4 20.Na3 Nxa3 21.bxa3 0-0-0±] 20.Na3 Rxe8?!± Erwin gets a "clear" advantage [20...Bd1 21.Rc1 g5 22.Ne6 Rd6±] 21.f3 Bf5 [21...Rd4 22.Ne2 Rd2 23.Re1 Bf5±] 22.g4 Be6 23.Nxe6 Rxe6 24.Re1 Red6 25.Rg2 Rd1 26.Rge2 h5?!+- Erwin gets a "winning" advantage [26...Nb7 27.Nc4 R1d7±] 27.gxh5 Erwin goes up 2 P's 27...R1d5 28.Re7 R8d7 29.h6?!± no need to sac this P [29.Re8+ Kc7 30.Rh8 Nb7+-] 29...gxh6 Erwin is up a P 30.R1e6 Rf5 31.b4?± this loses 2 P's; Alex gets back the advantage [31.Kf2 Kc7 32.b4 Nb7±] 31...Rxf3+ material equality 32.Ke2 Rxa3 33.bxa5 Rxe7 34.Rxe7 Rxa5 Alex goes up a P 35.Rf7 Rxa2 36.Kd2 [36.Kd3 Ra3+ 37.c3 Ra2±] 36...Ra5 37.Rxf6 Rh5 38.Rxc6+ material equality 38...Kb7 39.Rg6 Rxh2+ Alex goes up a P 40.Kd3 a5 41.Kc4 Rxc2+ 42.Kb5 a4 43.Kxa4 Rc6 44.Rg7+ Kb6?!= [44...Rc7 45.Rg4 h5 46.Rh4 Rc5±] 45.Kb4 Rd6 46.Kc4 Kc6 47.Rh7 Kb6 48.Kb4 Rc6 49.Rg7 Re6 50.Kc4 Kc6 51.Kd4 Kd6 52.Rh7 Rg6 53.Ke4 Ke6 54.Kf4 Kf6 55.Ra7 Rg1 56.Ra6+ Kg7 57.Kf5 Rg5+= ½-½

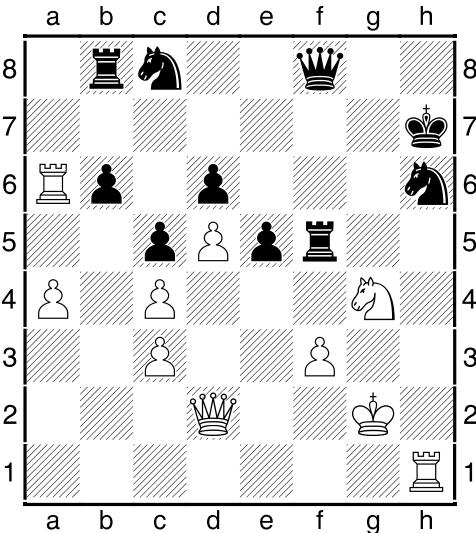
In Rd. 3 in the Open Reserves, newcomer Vilas Karmalkar (who hadn't played chess for some 30 years) took on Mario Moran-Venegas. Mario kept the advantage for the first part of the game, but it was close. Then Mario got a "winning" advantage, and went up 1, 2 and then 3 P's. Vilas got a chance to turn the tables and get 2 minors for R + P, but missed it, and Mario took back the advantage. But Vilas still had Q + R + N and

was not about to roll over and play dead. He started harassing Mario's K with checks, and in the hassle, Mario lost sight of Vilas' N, and fell into a Royal Fork, losing his Q and the game. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Moran–Venegas, Mario (1735) – Karmalkar, Vilas [A40]

Scarborough CC Champ (Open Reserves) Toronto (3), 11.03.2010

1.e4= 0.16 1...b6?± Fritz does not consider this a " normal " reply. Mario gets an early " clear " advantage [1...e5= For Fritz, the only equalizing move. For all other normal replies, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.] 2.d4 e6 [2...Bb7 3.Bd3 Nf6±] 3.c4?± [3.Nf3 d5 4.exd5 exd5±] 3...Bb7 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3 [5.e5 Ne7 6.Nf3 0-0±] 5...Bxc3+?± [5...f5 6.Qh5+ (6.f3? Nh6=) 6...g6±] 6.bxc3 Ne7 7.Nf3 0-0 8.0-0 Ng6 9.Rb1 d6 10.Ng5 h6 11.Nf3?± [11.Nh3 Nd7 12.f4 Re8±] 11...Nd7 12.a4 a5 13.Re1 Kh8 14.Be3 Rb8 15.Qd2 Kh7 16.Rb5 c5?± [16...e5 17.Qd1 Bc6±] 17.Qc2?± [17.Qd1 Qf6 18.Rb1 Kh8±] 17...Kh8 18.d5?± [18.Rbb1 e5 19.Rb2 Re8±] 18...e5?± [18...Ba6 19.Rbb1 Qf6=] 19.Qd2?± [19.Qd2?± 19...Reb1 Bc8 20.Ne1 Nf4±] 19...Kh7?± [19...Ba6 20.Rb2 Nf6±] 20.h3 Nf6 [20...Kg8 21.Reb1 Re8±] 21.Reb1 Bc8 22.Rxa5?± using the pin, Mario goes up a P [22.Qb2 Nd7 23.Nd2 Nf4±] 22...Bxh3! releasing the pin; material equality 23.Ra7 Bg4 [23...Bd7 24.Qb2 Kg8±] 24.Nh2 [24.Ne1 Kg8 25.Qa2 Ne7±] 24...Bh5?± [24...Bd7 25.Rb3 Ne7±] 25.f3 Ne7 26.g4?± [26.Nf1 Nc8 27.Ra5 Bg6±] 26...Bg6 27.g5 Nfg8?± [27...hxg5 28.Bxg5 Rh8±] 28.gxh6 gxh6 29.Ng4 Nc8 30.Ra6 f5?±+– Mario gets a " winning " advantage [30...h5 31.Qh2 f6±] 31.exf5 Bxf5 32.Bxf5+?± Mario misses winning 2 P's; he is losing his advantage [32.Bxh6 e4 33.Bxe4 Bxe4 34.fxe4 Rf7+– Mario would be up 2 P's] 32...Rxf5 33.Kg2 Qf8 34.Bxh6?± this sac is unsound; for the first time in the game, Vilas gets the advantage [34.Rh1 h5 35.Rh4 Qf7±] 34...Nxh6 Vilas is up N vs P 35.Rh1



Qg7?+– this defence doesn't work; Mario gets back a " winning " advantage [35...Rf6 36.Nxf6+ Qxf6?± Vilas would be up 2 N's vs R + P] 36.Rxh6+ Mario is up a P 36...Kg8 37.Re6 1.53 [37.Qd3 Rg5 38.Rh3 Qf7+– 1.82] 37...Rf4 38.Qd3?± [38.Kg1 Qg5 (38...Rxf3?? 39.Qg2 Rf8 40.Nf6+ Rxf6 41.Rxf6 Qxg2+ 42.Kxg2 Rb7+– 3.39) 39.Qg2 Kg7+– 1.48] 38...Kf7?+– [38...Kf8 39.Kh1 Qf7±] 39.Kh3?± [39.Qb1 Rg4+ 40.fxg4 Qxg4+ 41.Kf2 Qh4+ 42.Ke3 Qf4+–] 39...e4?+– an unsound sac [39...Kf8 40.Kg3 Qg5±] 40.Rxe4 Mario goes up 2 P's 40...Rxe4 41.Qxe4 Ne7??+– 12.40 this loses a R [41...Qg6 42.Nf2 Qf6+– 3.05] 42.Ra7?+– 6.74 Mario misses winning the R [42.Qf4+ Kg6 (42...Ke8?? 43.Nf6+ Kf8 44.Nh5+ Qf7 45.Qh6+ Ke8 46.Nf6+ Kd8 47.Ra7 Ng8 48.Qg5 Qxa7 49.Qxg8+ Kc7 50.Qf7+ Kc8 51.Qxa7+– and it is mate in 9 moves) 43.Qxd6+ Kg5 44.Qxb8+– 12.40 Mario would be up R + 3 P's] 42...Rh8+ 43.Kg3 Re8 44.Qe6+ Kf8 45.Kg2?+– 4.33 Mario should just win the P [45.Qxd6 Qg5 46.Kg2 Qg6+– 7.59] 45...Qg5?+–

7.20 [45...Rd8 46.Kf2 Qg5+- 6.41] **46.Qxd6** Mario goes up 3 P's **46...Qd2+ 47.Kg3?+-** 4.12 [47.Kh3 Qg5 48.Qxb6 Ng6+- 7.09] **47...Qe1+ 48.Kg2 Qd2+ 49.Nf2?+-** 4.77 [49.Kh3 Qg5 50.Qxb6 Ng6+- 7.50] **49...Qg5+ 50.Qg3?+-** 4.00 [50.Kh3 Qg6 51.Ne4 Qxd6 52.Nxd6 Rd8+- 5.11] **50...Qf5?+-** 5.76 [50...Qxg3+ 51.Kxg3 Nf5+ 52.Kf4 Nd6+- 4.34] **51.Qg4?+-** 4.11 [51.Ne4 Qg6 52.d6 Qxg3+ 53.Kxg3 Nc6+- 6.98] **51...Qe5?+-** 7.18 [51...Qxg4+ 52.fxg4 Nc8+- 4.28] **52.Ne4 Nf5?+-** 11.94 Mario has a substantially won game [52...Qg7 53.Ng5 Qg6+- 8.02] **53.Kh3??:** with all the harassing Vilas has been doing, Mario loses sight of the N, and blunders his Q [53.Qg5 Re7 54.Rxe7 Ne3+ (54...Qxe7 55.Qxf5+ Qf7+- 20.75) 55.Qxe3 Qxe7+- 20.99] **53...Qh8+** Mario resigned; he must lose his Q to the N-fork **54.Kg2 Ne3?+-** 4.04 **0-1**

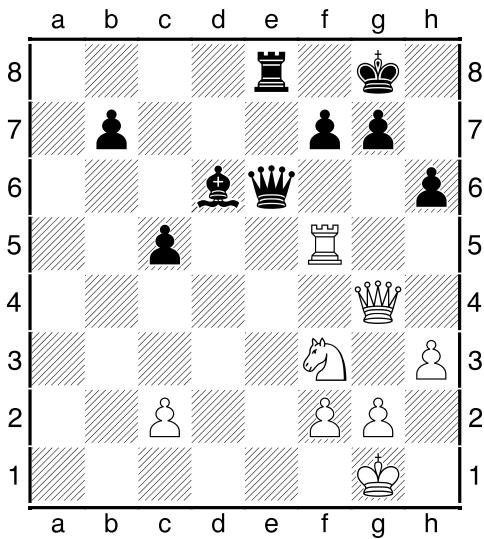
In Rd. 3 in the U 1700 Reserves, two of the group of leaders met – junior John Walker vs Maurice Smith. The game was quite close with the advantage bouncing back and forth. Then John managed to go up a P, then 2 P's. Maurice then missed a nice little Q-sac mate for John – nice finish for John to a good game. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Smith, Maurice (1639) – Walker, John (1503) [C41]

Scarborough CC Champ (U 1700 Reserves) Toronto (3), 11.03.2010

1.e4= 0.16 **1...d6?±** [1...e5= for Fritz, the only equalizing move. for all other normal replies, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.] **2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nbd7** **4.Nf3 e5 5.dxe5?!=** [5.Bc4 exd4 6.Qxd4 Be7±] **5...dxe5 6.Bc4 h6?±** [6...Bb4 7.0-0 Bxc3 8.bxc3 Qe7=] **7.0-0 Be7 8.Qe2 c6 9.Rd1 Qc7 10.h3?!=** [10.a4 Nc5 11.Nh4 Bg4 12.f3 Be6±] **10...0-0** **11.Be3?±** John gets the advantage [11.a4 Bb4 12.Na2 Bd6±] **11...Re8?±** [11...b5 12.Bd3 Nc5±] **12.a3?!=** [12.a4 a5 13.Nh4 Bb4±] **12...Nc5??:** this loses a P; Maurice gets a " winning " advantage [12...b5 13.Ba2 Nc5=] **13.Bc1?±** Maurice fails to win the P; John gets back the advantage [13.Bxf7+! Kxf7 14.Bxc5 Be6 (14...Bxc5 15.Qc4+ Kg6 16.Qxc5 b6+- 1.82) 15.Bxe7 Rxe7+- 1.60 Maurice would be up a P] **13...Bd7?!=** [13...b5 14.Ba2 Be6±] **14.b4?±** [14.Be3 b5 15.Ba2 a5=] **14...Ne6 15.Be3 Bf8?!=** [15...b5 16.Bb3 a5±] **16.Rd2?±** [16.Ne1 a5 17.Nd3 Nd4=] **16...Nf4?±** Maurice gets back the advantage [16...b5 17.Bxe6 Bxe6±] **17.Bxf4 exf4 18.Rad1** **Rad8?±** Maurice now gets a " clear " advantage [18...Bf5 19.e5 Bg6±] **19.Nd4?±** John gets a " clear " advantage [19.e5 a6 20.Rd3 b6±] **19...a5 20.Rb1?+-** [20.bxa5 Qxa5 21.Qf3 Bxa3±] **20...axb4 21.axb4 Qb6?±** [21...b5 22.Ba2 Bxb4 23.Rxb4 Qa5 24.Rb3 b4-+] **22.b5?±** [22.Nf3 Be6 23.Rxd8 Qxd8=] **22...c5?±** [22...Qa5 23.Rb3 cxb5 24.Ndxb5 Bb4±] **23.Nf3 Bf5 24.Rxd8?!=** [24.e5 Ra8 25.Bd3 Bc8±] **24...Qxd8 25.Rd1** [25.e5 Nd7 26.Bb3 Qa5=] **25...Qa5?±** Maurice again gets a " clear " advantage [25...Qb8 26.e5 Nh7±] **26.Nd5?±** John now gets the " clear " advantage [26.Qd2 Be6 27.Bxe6 Rxe6±] **26...Nxe4** John goes up a P **27.Qf1 Nd6** [27...Ng5 28.Nxg5 hxg5 29.Bd3 Bxd3 30.Qxd3 Re1+ 31.Rxe1 Qxe1+ 32.Qf1 Qe4±] **28.Ra1 Qd8 29.b6?+-** this loses this P; John gets a " winning " advantage [29.Bd3 Bxd3 30.Qxd3 c4±] **29...Nxc4** **30.Qxc4 Be6 31.Rd1 Bxd5 32.Rxd5 Qxb6** John goes up 2 P's **33.Rf5 Qe6 34.Qxf4?+-** – 3.74 John is up 1 P [34.Qxe6 Rxe6 35.Rxf4 b5+- – 1.92] **34...Bd6 35.Qg4??:** mate in 2 moves [35.Qe3 Ra8 36.g4 Ra1+ 37.Kg2 Qxe3 38.fxe3 Rc1+- – 2.71]

Position after 35.Qg4??



35...Qe1+!-+ Maurice resigned. It is mate 36.Nxe1 Rxe1# 0-1

SCC Lazy Hazy Summer Swiss

This last swiss of the season runs from April 29 to June 24 (8 rounds). 57 players registered for the Open Section. It is headed by 5 masters and 5 experts ! 24 players registered for the U 1700 section. This total of 81 players is slightly less than the 90-player average we have been seeing in our tournaments at our new location in 2010 (we had 83 players out for the Jack Frost Swiss in January, and 96 for the Club Championship).

After 2 rounds, those with perfect records are:

Open Section:

U 1700 Section:

[unfortunately, for Rd. 2, one board failed to mark up their result, and so Steve did not publish the standings for either section Thurs. night – and this Issue had to go out Fri. morning, since I'll be away.. So next Issue we will bring you up to date on the standings].

Games will be collected each week (the handing in of the white score sheet is mandatory), but there will be no games of this tournament sent out to members in database format, nor published, until the tournament has concluded. This is because of the new policy adopted at the September 2009-10 SCC AGM concerning, score sheets, the games database, and the newsletter. If you are interested in finding out about this new policy, just e-mail me at bobarm@sympatico.ca and I will forward to you the new policy. My thanks to SCC member Ken Kurkowski who is now volunteering to work with me on entering the SCC games each week into the tournament database, which will be sent out

to members when the tournament is concluded, and from time to time on analyzing a few games for the newsletter and/or the database..

Express Your INNER Self !!

Got a chess issue that has been bothering you for a while? Got a favourite chess topic that you've always wanted to share with other chess players? Read something in SCTCN&V that you profoundly agreed with, or maybe (surely not !) disagreed with?

SCTCN&V may be for you. We are very open to publishing freelance articles from our readers – David Cohen and Erik Malmsten have presented us with material in the past. Now we have a new columnist, Rick Garel. Maybe there's a writer inside just waiting to get going !

Also, if you would like us to cover some topic, send us your idea, and we'll see if we can write something up on it.

This may be the chance you've been waiting for ! Want to express your inner self???

2010 Ontario Open Chess Championship

Dates: Victoria Day Weekend, Saturday – Monday, May 22 – 24, 2010

Place: 918 Bathurst Street, two blocks north of Bloor Street West

Rounds: 6, two rounds per day at 10:00am and 4:00pm

Type: Swiss, Open, under 2000, under 1600

TC: Game in 150 minutes per player

EF: \$90 (\$10 discount before March 1st, 2010) \$60 for students in K–12 or in full-time attendance at university during the summer; seniors age 65+; players with FIDE titles of WFM, FM, WIM, or IM (\$10 discount before March 1st, 2010).

Free entry with advance registration before March 1st, 2010 only for WGM, GM.

Prizes: \$9,000 (based on 200 entries)

Contact: To register send an e-mail to Ted Winick at ted@chessinstitute.ca with the words “Ontario Open” in the subject line. www.chessinstitute.ca Mail entries to: Chess Institute of Canada, 41 Nina St. Toronto, ON, M5R 1Z5. Deadline to enter is Monday May 17, 2010.

Make your cheque or money order payable to “Chess Institute of Canada”.

2010 ONTARIO GIRLS' CHESS CHAMPIONSHIPS

This is a tournament opens to all girls from Kindergarten to G.12 in Ontario.

Date: Saturday, May 22, 2010

Place: Marshall McLuhan Catholic S S

1107 Avenue Road (north of Eglinton Ave. E.), Toronto, Ontario

Sections: K to G.12 (13 sections)

Awards: Medal to top three in each grade.

Time control: Maximum one hour per game, G/30 if a clock is available.

Format:

Swiss, Round Robin or Double Round Robin, depends on the number of participants in the grade.

Playoffs for first place only, if time permitted. Cumulative tiebreakers will be used to determine the second and third places in Swiss.

Ratings: Games are CMA rated www.chess-math.org

Schedule:

10:00-10:30	Check-in	1:00	3 rd round
11:00	1 st round	2:00	4 th round
12:00	2 nd round	3:00	5 th round
12:30	Lunch	4:15	Awards

Souvenir: A T-shirt for players registered with payment before May 10.

Refreshment and Lunch: Pizza lunch, snacks and drinks will be provided.

Sides Events: Puzzle contests, Colouring Contests, Simuls games, siblings' tourneys, parents and teachers' tourneys and more. (Details will be posted)

Entry Fee: \$30 per player (Non-refundable after May 10, 2010)

Registration: Please register on line at <http://www.freewebs.com/ogcc/>

Information: annmail2008-ogcc@yahoo.ca

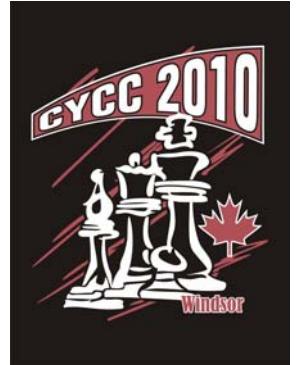
Canadian Youth Chess Championship (early notice)



Canadian Youth Chess Championship

6 – 9 July, Windsor, Ontario

- 7 round tournament in 12 sections by age category
- Boys and girls play in different sections
- Winners in each section will represent Canada at the World Youth Chess Championship in Greece
- t-shirts for all players, with choice of colours
- Gi-normous trophies
- CFC rated for all sections, FIDE rated where appropriate
- Chief arbiter: Patrick McDonald
- Host hotel: Hilton Windsor, overlooking the river and Detroit skyline
- Special hotel rate for chess players
- Great swimming pool
- Fabulous parents' room with panoramic river view
- Free chess bag/set/board for players staying at the Hilton
- Excursions include winery tour and a shopping spree
- visit our website www.cycc.ca



**T-shirt
design**

2010 CANADIAN OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP (early notice)

JULY 10TH to JULY 18TH

LOCATION: Westin Harbour Castle

Downtown **Toronto**. See following page for map (website given at end).

STYLE: 9 Round Swiss System, Single Section, CFC and FIDE rated.

Accelerated pairings will be used in early rounds.

TIME CONTROL: 40 moves in 90 minutes, 30 minutes for remainder (with 30 second increments from move 1).

SCHEDULE: Saturday July 10th Opening Ceremony & Round 1 6:00pm Sharp

July 11th- July 16th Rounds 2-7 6:00pm Daily

Saturday July 17th Round 8 2:00pm

Sunday July 18th Round 9 10:00am

Sunday July 18th Awards Banquet / Presentation 6:00pm

For other side events, including Canadian Speed Chess Championship, GM simuls and lectures, see website

PRIZE FUND: \$ 30,000+ Guaranteed! (see following page for details).

ENTRY FEE: \$175 per person (Early bird Special to April 30), thereafter \$195. **Deadline July 6th**. To enter see details / entry form on following page.

ACCOMMODATION: Special Chess Rate of only **\$99.00** is being offered by the luxurious Westin Harbour Castle. **Book early**; a limited number of rooms are available at this rate.

BYES: Maximum of 3 ½-point byes available in rounds 1-8

EQUIPMENT: Please bring chess sets and digital clocks, if you have them.

CHIEF ARBITER: Hal Bond, I.A. halbond@sympatico.ca

ORGANIZERS: Greater Toronto Chess League

Michael Barron 416 739-6257 barron045@yahoo.com

Brian Fiedler 416 733-3199 fiedlerbrian@yahoo.com.au

WEBSITES: www.chess.ca www.monroi.com

PRIZE FUND Overall

DETAILS:

Tournament Placement**Prizes**

1st	\$ 6,500
2nd	\$ 3,500
3rd	\$ 2,500
4th	\$ 1,500
5th	\$ 1,500
6th	\$ 500
7th	\$ 500
8th	\$ 500
9th	\$ 500
10th	\$ 500

(Below is full flyer



2010 Canadian Open
Flyer Final.pdf

or go to <http://www.chess.ca/misc2009/2010CANOP.pdf>)

Members enjoy an evening at SCC !



(picture by Erik Malmsten)

An Impressive Trio !



A - Members/ non-members may contact Bob Armstrong, ed. , directly, at bobarm@sympatico.ca or through SCC e-mail, to :

1. Be added to the free e-mail list; 2. Submit content (fact, opinion, criticism, recommendations!).
- B – An item in any language may be submitted for publication, if accompanied by an English translation.
- C – The opinions expressed here are those of the editor, and not necessarily those of the Scarborough CC.
- D - To review this newsletter after it has been deleted, or some of the archived newsletters, visit our own SCTCN&V official website at : <http://scarboroughchess.webhop.net>.
- E – Please notify us if you wish to be removed from the free subscription list.