

Scarborough Community of Toronto

Chess News & Views

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Scarborough Chess Club

“ FRIENDLY Chess Since 1960 ”

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO BOTH MEMBERS & NON-MEMBERS

Issue # 11-7 – December 1 , 2009

2009 FIDE World Cup – Rds. 1-4

The FIDE World Cup 2009 is a knockout tournament of 128 players representing all the top players (except most of those already qualified to the 2010 Candidates Matches), world zone and continental top players, and some wild card participants. It is being held from November 20th till December 15th, 2009 in Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia, just like the previous two World Cups (2005 & 2007) won by Levon Aronian and Gata Kamsky respectively. There is a significant prize fund totaling USD \$ 1,600,000– FIDE takes 20 % of each player's prize :

Round 1 losers: 64 x USD 6,000 (net 4,800) USD 384,000
Round 2 losers: 32 x USD 10,000 (net 8,000) USD 320,000
Round 3 losers: 16 x USD 16,000 (net 12,800) USD 256,000
Round 4 losers: 8 x USD 25,000 (net 20,000) USD 200,000
Round 5 losers: 4 x USD 35,000 (net 28,000) USD 140,000
Round 6 losers: 2 x USD 50,000 (net 40,000) USD 100,000
Runner-up: 1 x USD 80,000 (net 64,000) USD 80,000
World Cup winner: 1 x USD 120,000 (net 96,000) USD 120,000
Total: USD 1,600,000

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Round 1 - In Rd. 1, our Canadian Champion, Jean Hebert,



found himself up against the # 8 player in the world, Peter Svidler,



many times Russian Champion.

Hebert lost both games, though Game # 1 went 66 moves, and Hebert played well.

Here are the two games (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Game 1:

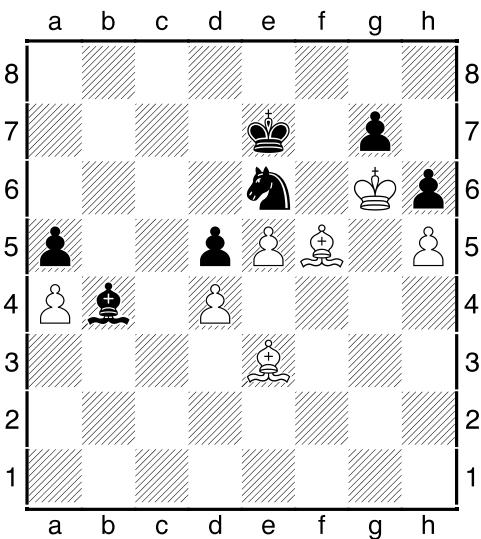
Svidler, Peter (2754) – Hebert, Jean (2420) [C06]

World Cup 2009 1:14.12-1:13.43 (11), 21.11.2009

1.e4= 0.20 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.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 [4.Bd3 c5 5.e5 Nfd7±] 4...Nfd7 5.c3 [5.f4?! c5 6.Nb3=] 5...c5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 Nb6 9.0-0 Bd7 10.Nf3 Nb4 11.Bb1 Bb5 12.Re1 Bxe2?!± Svidler gets a " clear " advantage [12...h6 13.a4 Bc6±] 13.Rxe2 Be7 14.a3 Nc6 15.Bd3 Qd7 16.h4?!± [16.Rc2 0-

0 17.Be3 f5 18.Qd2 Rfc8±] 16...h6 17.h5 0-0-0?± [17...Rc8 18.Qd2 Rc7±] 18.Rc2 Kb8 19.Bd2 Rc8 20.Rac1 a6 21.Qe2 Na7 22.Ba5 Rxc2 23.Rxc2 Na8 24.Qe3 Rc8 25.Rxc8+ Kxc8 26.Qf4 Qe8 27.Qg4 Nc6 28.Bd2 Bf8 29.Ne1 Nc7 30.Nc2 b6 31.f4 f5 32.Qe2 a5 33.g4 fxg4 34.Qxg4 Ne7 35.Ne3 Kb7 36.Kf2 Qa4 37.Bc3 Qe8 38.Kg3 Qf7?!-- Svidler gets a "winning" advantage [38...Qd7 39.Bc2 Qc6±] 39.Bd2?± [39.f5 Kb8 40.fxe6 Nxe6+-] 39...Nc6?!-- [39...Qe8 40.Kg2 Qc6±] 40.f5 Be7 41.fxe6 Qxe6 42.Nf5 Bf8 43.Be2?± [43.Bc3 Qe8 44.Bc2 b5+-] 43...Nd8?!-- Jean misses a chance to win 3's for his N [43...Nxe5! 44.dxe5 Qxe5+ 45.Bf4 Qxb2±] 44.Bf3 Kc6 45.a4 Nf7 46.b3 Nd8 47.Bg2 Qf7 48.Be3?± [48.Kh2?! Nde6 49.Bf1 Kb7±; 48.Qg6+ Qxg6+ 49.hxg6 Nde6+-] 48...Nde6 49.Bh3 Bb4 50.Kg2 Bf8 51.Qd1 Kd7 52.Qf3 Be7?!-- [52...g6 53.Nxh6 Qxf3+ 54.Kxf3 Bxh6 55.Bxh6 gxh5±] 53.Qg4 Bf8 54.Nh4 Kc6 55.Ng6 Bb4 56.Nf4 Ng5 57.Qf5 Qxf5 58.Bxf5 Be7 59.Kg3 b5 60.Kg4 bxa4 61.bxa4 Bb4 62.Bc2 Nge6 63.Nxe6 Nxe6 Svidler will now prove that the 2 B's are superior 64.Kf5 Kd7 3.96 [64...Nf8 65.Bd3 Be1+- 3.43] 65.Kg6 Ke7 66.Bf5+- 4.87

Position after 66.Bf5



1-0

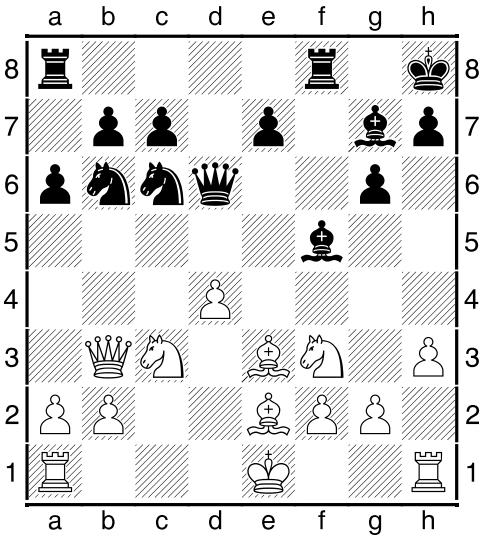
Game 2:

Hebert, Jean (2420) – Svidler, Peter (2754) [D85]

World Chess Cup Khanty-Mansiysk/Russia (1.2), 21.11.2009

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6± 3.Nc3 d5 Svidler is the recognized expert in the Grunfeld Defence 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.Bd2?!= [5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7±] 5...Bg7 6.e4 Nb6 7.Be3 0-0 8.Bb5 a6 [8...Nc6 9.Nf3 Bg4=] 9.Be2 f5 [9...Nc6? 10.d5 Na5±; 9...Qd6? 10.Nf3 Nc6±] 10.exf5 Bxf5 11.Qb3+ Kh8 12.Nf3 Qd6 13.h3?!= [13.Ng5? Nc6 14.g4 Na5 15.Qd1 (15.Nf7+?! Rxf7 16.Qxf7 Rf8 17.Qxf8+ Bxf8 18.gxf5 gxf5=) 15...Bd7=; 13.h4? Nc6 14.0-0-0 Nb4=; 13.0-0 Nc6 14.Rfe1 Rad8=] 13...Nc6

Position after 13...Nc6



14.d5?! Svidler gets a " clear " advantage [14.0-0 Na5 15.Qd1 Nac4?] **14...Nb4** [14...Na5 15.Qd1 Rad8?] **15.Nd4 N4xd5** Svidler goes up a P **16.Nxf5 Rxf5 17.0-0-0 Qe5 18.Bf3?!**- Svidler gets a " winning " advantage [18.Bxb6 Nxb6 19.Bf3 Qf4+ 20.Kc2 Rc5?] **18...Nxe3 19.fxe3 Qxe3+** Svidler goes up 2 P **20.Kc2 Qc5 21.Rhe1 Raf8 22.Qe6?!**- 5.02 [22.Kb1 c6 23.h4 Bxc3 24.bxc3 Qa5? - 2.10] **22...Bf6?!**- 2.50 [22...Nc4 23.Rd3 Qb4? - 5.49] **23.Qe3?!**- 3.79 [23.Qb3 Rf4 24.Re4 Rxe4 25.Bxe4 Nc4? - 3.02] **23...Qa5 24.Qe6** - 5.13 **24...Rc5 25.Rd3?!**- 8.12 [25.Qb3 Bxc3 26.bxc3 Rb5 27.Qe6 Rc5 28.Qb3 e5? - 2.89] **25...Nc4?!** - 8.12 Hebert resigned. Svidler wins 2-0 The game could have continued **26.Ree3 Bxc3 27.Rxc3 Qxa2 28.Rxc4 Rxc4+ 29.Kd3 Rd8+ 30.Ke2 Qxb2+ 31.Kf1 Rc1+ 32.Re1 Rxe1+ 33.Qxe1 e5?!** - 9.70 0-1

There has been criticism over the years, at the short matches at the World Cup. It is argued that it gets an element of a lottery, with luck becoming paramount. Anyone can make a mistake or have a bad day – but in a 2-game match, this can mean a loss and elimination from the tournament. So it is interesting to look at upsets in the early rounds.

Three other notable Rd. 1 Matches were:

Biggest upset of the round: Chinese GM Yu Yangyi, 113th seed and rated 2527, knocked out 16th seed Sergei Movsesian, rated 2718.

Round 2 – There were a number of upsets, with some big names disappearing:

Round 2 Match 15								
Caruana, Fabiano (ITA)		½ ½ ½ ½ 1					3.5	
Dominguez Perez, Leinier (CUB)		½ ½ ½ ½ 0					2.5	

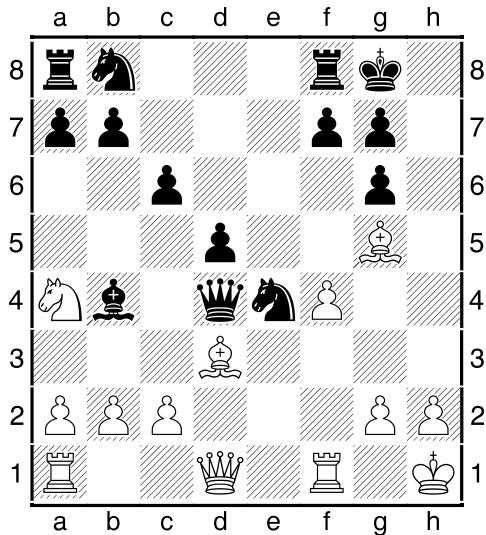
0.5-1.5	Radjabov, Teimour (AZE)	Sakaev, Konstantin (RUS)
2-0	Laznicka, Viktor (CZE)	Morozevich, Alexander (RUS)
1.5-0.5	So, Wesley (PHI)	Ivanchuk, Vassily (UKR)

Here is So's 2nd game win (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Ivanchuk, Vassily (2739) – So, Wesley (2640) [C01]

World Chess Cup Khanty–Mansiysk/Russia (2.2), 25.11.2009

1.e4= 0.20 **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.exd5?!=** [4.e5 Ne7 5.Nf3 c5±] **4...exd5 5.Bd3 Nf6 6.Nge2 0-0 7.0-0 Bg4?!**± [7...Re8 8.Bg5 c6 9.Ng3 Be6=] **8.f3?!=** [8.Bg5 c6 9.f3 Be6±] **8...Bh5?!**± [8...Be6 9.Re1 c6=] **9.Nf4 Bg6 10.Nxg6 hxg6 11.Bg5?!=** [11.a3 Bxc3 12.bxc3 c5±] **11...c6?!**± Ivanchuk gets a " clear " advantage [11...c5 12.a3 Bxc3 13.bxc3 c4 14.Be2 Re8=] **12.f4?!**± [12.Qe1 c5 13.dxc5 Nbd7±] **12...Qb6 13.Na4?!=** Ivanchuk fails to protect his dP – he cannot afford to sac it [13.Ne2 Nh7 14.Bh4 Nd7±] **13...Qxd4+** So goes up a P **14.Kh1 Ne4**



15.c3 Ivanchuk correctly decides to get 2 minors for his R, but he also must lose his g5B [15.Bh4? Bd2 16.Nc3 Bxc3 17.bxc3 Qxc3±] **15...Nf2+ 16.Rxf2 Qxf2 17.cxb4** So has R + P vs 2 B's, but he also has Ivanchuk's g5B trapped **17...f6 18.Qg4 fxg5** So is up the exchange + P **19.Qe6+ Kh8 20.Nc5?!**± for the first time in the game, So gets the advantage [20.Rf1 Qh4 21.g3

Qh6=] 20...Qxb2?!= So is up the exchange + 2 P's [20...Na6 21.Qxg6 Qh4?] 21.Qh3+ Kg8 22.Qe6+ Kh8 23.Rf1 Qf6 24.Qh3+ Kg8 25.g3?+ So gets a " winning " advantage [25.Ne4! dxe4 26.Bc4+ Rf7 27.Qc8+ Kh7 28.Qh3+=] 25...Re8 26.Nxb7 gxf4?= [26...Nd7 27.Qxd7 Re7 28.Qg4 Rxb7-+] 27.Rxf4?-+ So is up the exchange + P [27.Nc5 Qg5 28.gxf4 Qh6=] 27...Re1+?+ - 1.54 [27...Qe6 28.Qxe6+ Rxe6+ - 2.37] 28.Kg2 Qe6 29.Qxe6+ Rxe6 30.Nc5 Re7 31.b5 Nd7?!= [31...cxb5? 32.Bxb5 Re5?; 31...a6 32.b6 Nd7 33.b7 Rb8 34.Nxd7 Rxd7 35.Bxa6 c5+] 32.Nxd7 Rxd7 33.bxc6 So is up the exchange 33...Rd6 34.Bb5 Re8 35.Rd4?+ [35.Ba4 Re7 36.Bb3 Rc7 37.Rd4 Kf7?] 35...Kf7 36.Rf4+ Ke6 37.Rg4 Ke5 38.Kf3 Rf6+ 39.Ke3+ - 2.71 0-1

Round 3 – More upsets in matches and individual games:

1. 16-year old Wesley So (Philippines) defeated the # 2 player in the Americas, Gata Kamsky, loser of the 2009 Challengers' match to determine the opponent for Anand in the April 2010 World Championship match. Wesley won 1.5 - .5
Here is his win in Game 1 of the match (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Kamsky, Gata (2695) – So, Wesley (2640) [C11]

World Chess Cup Khanty-Mansiysk/Russia (3.1), 27.11.2009

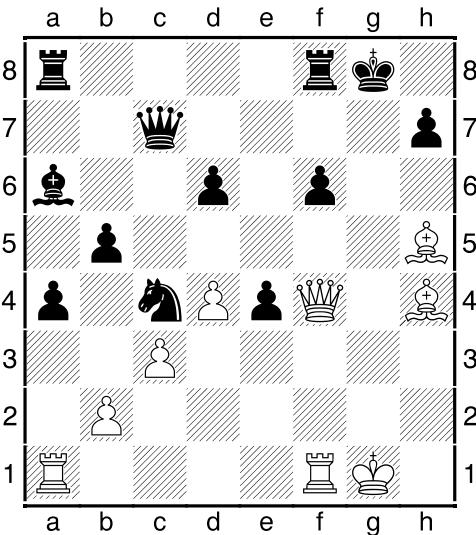
1.e4= 0.20 1...e6± [1...e5= For Fritz, the only equalizing move. For all other normal replies, including the French, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.] 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.f4 c5 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.Be3 Qb6 8.a3 cxd4 9.Nxd4 Bc5 10.Na4 Qa5+ 11.c3?!= [11.b4! Qxa4 12.Bb5 Bxd4 13.Bxa4 Bxe3±] 11...Bxd4 12.Bxd4 Nxd4 13.Qxd4 b6 14.Be2?!= For the first time in the game, So gets the advantage [14.Qb4 Qxb4 15.axb4 f6 16.exf6 gxf6=] 14...Ba6 15.Bd1 Qb5 16.b4 Rc8 17.Nb2 Qc6 18.Rc1 0-0 19.a4 Bc4 20.Bg4 Bb3?!= [20...a5 21.Kf2 Bb3?] 21.0-0 Bxa4 So goes up a P 22.f5?!= [22.Be2?! a5 23.bxa5 Bb5 24.c4 dxc4 25.Nxc4 bxa5 26.Qf2 (26.Nd6?!) Qxc1 27.Rxc1 Rxc1+ 28.Kf2 Bxe2 29.Qb2 Rf1+ 30.Kxe2 Rxf4?] 26...Bxc4 27.Rxc4 Qb7?; 22.Nxa4 Qxa4 23.Ra1 Qc2=] 22...Bb5 23.Rfe1?!= So gets a " clear " advantage [23.Rfd1 a5 24.Qe3 Kh8?] 23...Rfe8?= [23...Kh8?! 24.Red1 a5?; 23...a6 24.Red1 a5?] 24.Re3?!= [24.Bf3 Qc7 25.fxe6 Rxe6 26.Bxd5 Rxe5=] 24...f6 25.fxe6 Nxe5?!= [25...fxe5 26.Qd2 (26.exd7?? exd4 27.dxc8Q Rxc8 28.Re6 Qc7+ - 26...Nf6?] 26.Bf5 g6 27.Bh3 Qd6 28.Rd1 Rcd8 29.Rd2 Qe7 30.Rf2?!= [30.Re1 Rd6 31.Qh4 a6?] 30...Nc6 31.Qd2?+ So gets a " winning " advantage [31.Qxf6 Qxf6 32.Rxf6 d4 33.Rg3 dxc3 34.Rxc3 Re7?] 31...d4 32.Re4 - 1.45 [32.Re1 dxc3 33.Qxc3 Qxb4 34.Qxb4 Nxb4 35.Rxf6 Re7+ - 1.64] 32...dxc3 33.Qxc3 Rf8 34.g4 - 1.75 [34.Ref4 f5 35.g4 Qxe6+ - 1.54] 34...Rd6 35.Bg2 Ne5 36.g5 Rxe6 37.gxf6 Rxf6 So goes up 2 P's 38.Rxf6 Qxf6 39.Re3 Bc6 40.Nd1 Qg5 41.Rg3 Qf4 42.Nf2 Bxg2 43.Kxg2 Nc4 44.Qd3 Ne3+ 45.Kg1 Nf5 46.Qd5 Qc1+ 47.Nd1 Kf7 48.Rc3 Qg5+ 49.Kf2?+ - 4.83 [49.Rg3 Qh4 50.Rf3 Ke7+ - 3.38] 49...Qf4+ 50.Kg2 Qg4+ 51.Kf2?+ - 7.81 [51.Kh1 Qe2 52.Rf3 Kg7+ - 6.58] 51...Qe2+ 52.Kg1 Qe1+ 53.Kg2 Kg7+ - 7.81 0-1

2. Judit Polgar (Hungary), strongest woman player in the world, gave Boris Gelfand (Israel), # 7 in the world, a scare, when she tied the regular games match in the second game. But she lost 2.5 – 1.5 in the 4-game rapid playoff. Here is her Game 2 win (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz), which kept her in the match (she had lost Game 1). Though losing, she sacks pawns with abandon, and her K-side attack is crushing:

Polgar, Ju (2680) – Gelfand, B (2758) [C24]

World Cup Khanty-Mansiysk RUS (3.2), 28.11.2009

1.e4= 0.20 1...e5 For Fritz, the only equalizing move 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.d3 c6 4.Qe2 Be7 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Bb3 d6 7.0-0 Nbd7 8.c3?!† [8.Nc3 Nc5 9.Be3 Nxb3 10.axb3 a6=] 8...a5?!= [8...Nc5 9.Be3 Nxb3 10.axb3 a5†] 9.a4?!† [9.d4 Qc7 10.Bg5 b5=] 9...b5?† [9...Nc5 10.Bc2 Bg4 11.h3 Bh5 12.g4 Bg6†] 10.Bc2?!= [10.axb5 cxb5 11.Bc2 Ba6†] 10...Ba6 [10...b4 11.d4 Re8=] 11.axb5 cxb5 [11...Bxb5?! 12.Nh4 d5†] 12.Nbd2 [12.Re1 b4 13.Qd1 Bb7=] 12...Qc7 13.d4 [13.Nh4 g6 14.f4 Rfe8=] 13...a4?!† [13...b4 14.c4 exd4 15.Nxd4 Rfe8=] 14.Bd3 Rfb8 15.Nh4?!= [15.Re1 Qc6 16.Nh4 Bf8†] 15...g6?!† [15...d5 16.Nf5 Bf8=] 16.f4?!= a dubious sac of a P to open the f-file to Gelfand's K [16.Nhf3 Nf8 17.Nb1 Ne6†] 16...exf4 Gelfand goes up a P 17.Ndf3?† Gelfand gets a " clear " advantage [17.Kh1 Nh5 18.Nf5 Bf8=; 17.Nb1 Nh5 18.Nf5 (18.g4?! fxg3 19.Nf5 gxh2+ 20.Qxh2 Bf8†) 18...Bf8=; 17.Rxf4? Nh5 18.Rg4 Ndf6 19.Nf5 Nxg4 20.Qxg4 b4†] 17...Nh5 18.Bd2 [18.Re1 Nb6 19.Qf2 Nc4†] 18...Nb6 19.g4! Polgar won't try to recapture the advanced fP. She still wants the f-file half opened. So she is going to sac a second P to also half open the g-file 19...fxg3 Gelfand goes up a second P 20.Ng5! Polgar doesn't try to exchange the advanced gP [20.hxg3?! Nxg3 21.Qg2 Nxf1 22.Bxf1 d5-+] 20...Nc4?!† Gelfand is losing his advantage [20...gxh2+?! 21.Qxh2 f6†; 20...Bxg5 21.Bxg5 Bb7 22.Nf5 f6†] 21.Nf5 Bxg5 22.Bxg5 f6 23.Bh4 gxh2+ 24.Qxh2?!† [24.Kxh2 Rf8 25.Bxc4+ d5+ 26.e5 dxc4†] 24...Rf8?= Gelfand has lost his advantage [24...gxf5 25.Rxf5 Ng7 26.Rxf6 Bb7†] 25.Be2?† Gelfand gets back a " clear " advantage [25.Ng3 Nxg3 26.Bxg3 Qd7=] 25...gxf5 26.Bxh5 fxe4?= Gelfand goes up 3 P's ! and it appears Polgar is in trouble – but notice that all but one of Gelfand's major pieces are on files a-c, whereas all Polgar's major pieces are on files f-h, where Bl's K is. As well, Gelfand has lost his advantage again. [26...Qg7+?! 27.Kh1 Bb7 28.d5 Qe7†; 26...Bb7 27.Rxf5 (27.Qg2+?! Kh8 28.Rxf5 Ne3 29.Qf3 Nxf5 30.Qxf5 Qg7+ 31.Kh2 b4-+) 27...Bxe4†] 27.Qf4 [27.Bxf6?! Rxf6 28.Rxf6 Qg7+ 29.Qg2 Qxg2+ 30.Kxg2 Nxb2 31.Rxd6 Nc4†]



27...f5??+- a blunder – suddenly Polgar gets an attack; she gets a " winning " advantage [27...Qg7+ 28.Kh2 Kh8=; 27...Qe7 28.Bxf6 Rxf6 29.Qxf6 Qxf6 30.Rxf6 Kg7=] 28.Kh1 Kh8 29.Rg1 Rf7??+- Gelfand decides to sac the exchange to try to relieve the K-side pressure – this is a blunder – Polgar gets a " winning " advantage and this leads to mate [29...Nb6 30.c4 bxc4 31.Qh6 Nd5 32.Rxa4 Rg8+- 1.53] 30.Bxf7 Qxf7 Polgar is up the exchange, but Gelfand has 3 P's compensation; but Gelfand is mated 31.Qh6 threatening mate with the B 31...Rf8 32.Rg6!+- mate in 10 moves – Gelfand resigned. The mate is 32...Rg8 33.Rag1 Rxf6 34.Rxf6 Ne5 35.Bf6+ Qxf6 36.Rxf6 Ng6 37.Rf8+ Nxf8 38.Qxf8# 1-0

3. Rapid Playoff Match (4 games):

2.5-.5	Laznicka, Viktor (2637)	CZE	*	Bologan, Viktor (2692)	MDA
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Laznicka defeated Alexander Morozevich in Rd. 2 !

4. Fabiano Caruana (2652) defeated Evgeny Alekseev (Russia - 2715) in 1st (Rapid) Tie-break: 2.5 : 1.5

Round 4 – Game 1 – Nov. 30; Game 2 Dec. 1; Tie-break Dec. 2 – Here are the results for the regular 2-game match for the 8 matches:

Ruslan Ponomariov (Ukraine - 2739)	1 – 1 Etienne Bacrot (France – 2700)
Vugar Gashimov (Azerbaijan - 2758)	1 – 1 Fabiano Caruana (Italy – 2652)
Alexei Shirov (Spain - 2719)	.5 – 1.5 Peter Svidler (Russia – 2754)
Wesley So (Philippines - 2640)	1 – 1 Vladimir Malakhov (Russia – 2706)
Nikita Vitiugov (Russia - 2694)	.5 – 1.5 Sergei Karjakin (Ukraine – 2723)
Maxime Vachier-Lagrave (France - 2718)	1 – 1 Boris Gelfand (Israel - 2758)
Shakhriyar Mamedyarov (Azerbaijan – 2719)	1.5 – .5 Viktor Laznicka (Czech Republic – 2637)
Alexander Grischuk (Russia – 2736)	1 – 1 Dmitry Jakovenko (Russia - 2736)

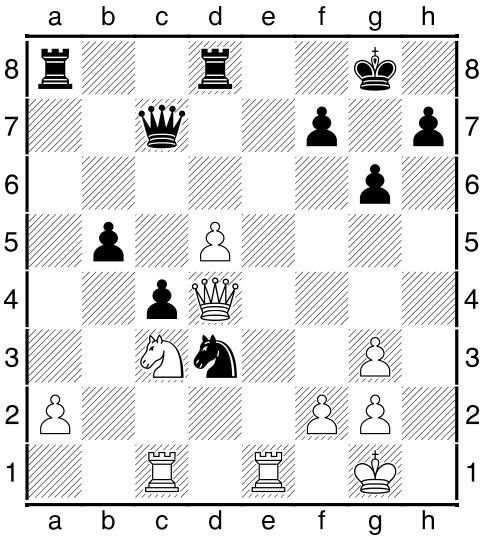
1. Shirov/Svidler – as he is sometimes wont to do, Shirov, playing white, after having the advantage for most of the game, self-destructed in game 1 trying for a K-side attack. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Shirov, A (2719) – Svidler, P (2754) [D86]

World Cup Khanty-Mansiysk RUS (4.1), 30.11.2009

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6± [2...e6=] 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 c5 8.Ne2 Nc6 9.Be3 0-0 10.0-0 Qc7 11.Rc1 Rd8 12.Bf4 Be5 13.Bg3 Bxg3 14.hxg3?!= [14.fxg3 Ne5 15.Bd5 e6 16.Bb3 b6±] 14...e5?!= [14...Bg4 15.f3 Bd7=] 15.Bd5?!= [15.d5 Na5 16.Bd3 c4 17.Bc2 b6±] 15...Be6?!= [15...Ne7 16.Bb3 c4 17.Bc2 Qa5=] 16.dxe5 Bxd5 17.exd5 Nxe5 18.c4 a6 19.Re1 b5 [19...Rab8 20.Nc3 Nxc4 21.Ne4 Nd6 22.Nf6+ Kg7 23.Qd2! Nf5 (23...Kxf6?? 24.Qc3+ Kg5 25.Qe3+ Kh5 26.g4+ Kxg4 27.f3+ Kh5 28.g4+ Kh4 29.Qh6+ Kg3 30.Re3 (30.Qh2+ Kxf3 31.Rc3+ Kxg4 32.Qg2+ Kh5 33.Rh3#) 30...b5 31.Qh2#) 24.Ne4 Qe5±] 20.cxb5 axb5 21.Nc3 c4 [21...b4 22.Ne4 Nd7 23.Qd2 Qa5±] 22.Qd4?!= a blunder – instead of just winning the P, Shirov embarks on an ill-fated K-side attack, leaving him to deal later with an N-fork on his 2 R's; for the first time in the game, Svidler gets the advantage [22.Nxb5 Qb8 23.Rb1 Nd3 24.Re2 Qb6± Shirov would be up a P(24...Rxd5?? 25.Nc3 Qd6 26.Nxd5 Qxd5+-)] 22...Nd3

Position after 22...Nd3



23.Ne4?+ wrongly continuing his adventure on the K-side; Svidler gets a "winning" advantage [23.Nxb5 Qa5? (23...Qd7 24.a4 Qb7? (24...Qxd5?? 25.Re8+ Rxe8 26.Qxd5 Nxc1+–))] 23...Qa7 24.Nf6+ Kh8 25.Qh4 Kg7 26.Re3 Rd6 27.Rf3 h6 28.Ne4 Rxd5 Svidler goes up a P 29.Qf6+ Kg8 30.Rc3?+ – 3.11 [30.Rf1 Ne5 31.Rf4 Re8+ – 1.96] 30...Ne5 31.Rf4 Qxa2 Svidler is up 2 connected, passed P's 32.Kh2 Qe2?+ – 2.96 [32...Ra6 33.Qe7 Qa1+ – 3.94] 33.Qh4 Ra6 34.g4?+ – 9.06 allowing the P-fork, and forcing a sac [34.Re3 Qb2 35.Qxh6 Nf3+ 36.Rxf3 Rh5+ 37.Qxh5 gxh5+ – 1.77 Svidler would be up Q + P vs R + N] 34...g5 35.Nxg5 hxg5 36.Qxg5+ Svidler is up an N 36...Rg6+ – 11.91 0-1

In Game 2, Svidler managed to go up a P (a passed P on the Q-side) but they just had opposite coloured B's, and it turned out a draw. But this won the match for Svidler who goes through to Rd. 5, and the final 8 players. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Svidler, P (2754) – Shirov, A (2719) [C78]

World Cup Khanty–Mansiysk RUS (4.2), 30.11.2009

1.e4= 0.20 1...e5 For Fritz, the only equalizing move 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 b5?!= [5...Be7 6.d4 exd4 7.Re1 b5 8.Bb3 d6 9.Bd5 Nxd5 10.exd5 Ne5 11.Nxd4 0-0=] 6.Bb3 Bc5?!= Svidler gets an early "clear" advantage [6...Be7 7.d4 d6? 7.a4?!= [7.Nxe5 Nxe5 (7...Bxf2+? 8.Rxf2 Nxe5+–) 8.d4 Bxd4 (8...Bd6? 9.dxe5 Bxe5 10.f4 Bd6 11.e5 Bc5+ 12.Kh1 0-0 (12...Ng8?? 13.Qd5 Nh6 14.f5!+– (14.Qxa8+–; 14.Qxc5+–)) 13.exf6+–) 9.Qxd4 d6? 7...Rb8 [7...Bb7 8.c3 0-0 9.d4 Bb6? 8.axb5 [8.Nxe5 Nxe5 9.d4 Bxd4 (9...Nxe4? 10.dxc5 Nxc5 11.Re1 d6 12.f4 Nxb3 13.cxb3 Be6 14.fxe5 dxe5 15.Qe2 f6+– Svidler would be up N vs 2 P's) 10.Qxd4 d6 11.f4 c5 12.Qd2 Nc6? 8...axb5 9.Nxe5 Svidler goes up a P 9...Nxe5 10.d4 Bxd4 material equality 11.Qxd4 d6 12.f4 Nc6 [12...c5 13.Qd2 Nc6? 13.Qc3 Ne7 14.Qd3 [14.e5 Ne4 15.Qf3 Nc5? 14...0-0 15.Nc3 b4 16.Ne2?!= [16.Nd5 Nxd5 17.exd5 Re8? 16...d5 17.exd5 Bf5 [17...Nxd5 18.f5 Re8=] 18.Qd1 [18.Qd4 Be4 19.f5 Nxf5 20.Qc5 Re8=] 18...Nxd5 19.Ng3 Bc8 20.Qd4 Bb7 21.Bd2 Re8 22.Rae1 Rxe1 23.Rxe1 Qf8 24.Ne4 Nxe4 25.Qxe4 h6 26.h3 Qc5+?!= [26...Qd6 27.f5 Rd8=] 27.Kh2 Bc6 28.Qc4 [28.Qf5 Qd4 29.Re2 Rd8? 28...Qxc4 29.Bxc4 Nf6?!= [29...Rd8 30.Re2 Nb6? 30.Re7 Nd5 31.Bxd5 Bxd5 32.Rxc7 Svidler goes up a P 32...Re8 33.Rd7 Be4 [33...Bc6 34.Rd6 Re2 35.Rxc6 Rxd2? 34.Bxb4 Bxc2 35.Re7?!= [35.Rd2 Ba4 36.Bc3 Bb5? 35...Rxe7 36.Bxe7 Bb3 37.g4 f5 38.gxf5 Kf7 39.Bd8 Bc2 40.b4 Bxf5 41.b5 Ke6 42.b6? it is a draw with opposite coloured B's ½-½

2. Mamedyarov/Laznicka – Game 2 was a 13 move draw – Laznicka must have felt he'd had his great run to this point, and he'd just retire gratefully with his \$ 20,000.

World Blitz Championship, Moscow

The World Blitz Championship took place in Moscow from Nov. 16 – 18. It was a star studded field of 20 players (adapted from TWIC):

World Blitz Moscow (RUS), 16-18 xi 2009			cat. XIX (2715)		
Tal Memorial Players					
Name	Ti	NAT	Elo Sept	DoB	Note
Anand, Viswanathan	g	IND	2788	1969	Current World Champion
Aronian, Levon	g	ARM	2773	1982	2007 FIDE World Cup winner
Carlsen, Magnus	g	NOR	2772	1990	Unofficial # 1 in the world
Kramnik, Vladimir	g	RUS	2772	1975	14 th World Champion
Leko, Peter	g	HUN	2762	1979	2004 World Championship Challenger
Gelfand, Boris	g	ISR	2756	1968	
Ivanchuk, Vassily	g	UKR	2756	1969	(2007 Champion)
Morozevich, Alexander	g	RUS	2750	1977	
Svidler, Peter	g	RUS	2741	1976	
Ponomariov, Ruslan	g	UKR	2741	1983	
Qualified from Aeroflot Blitz					
Karjakin, Sergey	g	UKR	2722	1990	

Gashimov, Vugar	g	AZE	2740	1986	
Mamedyarov, Shakhriyar	g	AZE	2721	1985	
Bareev, Evgeny	g	RUS	2633	1966	
Tkachiev, Vladislav	g	FRA	2669	1973	
Zhou, Jianchao	g	CHN	2623	1988	
Invitees					
Karpov, Anatoly	g	RUS	2619	1951	
Grischuk, Alexander	g	RUS	2733	1983	(2006 Champion)
Kosteniuk, Alexandra	g	RUS	2516	1984	(current WCh w)
Dominguez Perez, Leinier	g	CUB	2719	1983	(2008 Champion)

The winner was Magnus Carlsen.



Second was Anand.

The final standings were (from ChessBase):

Ratings, performance, points, tie breaks

1	 Carlsen,M	2601	+83	31.0/42
2	 Anand,V	2780	+47	28.0/42
3	 Karjakin,Sergey	2723	+62	26.0/42
4	 Kramnik,V	2772	-2	24.5/42
5	 Grischek,A	2736	+23	23.5/42 471.50
6	 Svidler,P	2754	-4	23.5/42 466.00
7	 Ponomariov,R	2739	+20	23.5/42 466.00
8	 Levko,P	2752	-6	22.0/42 451.50
9	 Mamedyarov,S	2719	+6	22.0/42 429.00
10	 Merozovich,A	2750	-24	21.5/42 448.25
11	 Gashimov,V	2798	-32	21.5/42 438.50
12	 Aronian,L	2786	-70	21.0/42
13	 Dominguez Perez,L	2719	-6	20.0/42 395.50
14	 Bareev,E	2634	+72	20.0/42 379.75
15	 Ivanchuk,V	2739	-46	19.5/42
16	 Karpov,Ana	2610	+71	10.0/42
17	 Gelfand,B	2750	-62	18.5/42
18	 Jakovenko,D	2736	-76	17.5/42
19	 Polgar,Ju	2680	-26	17.0/42
20	 Tkachiev,V	2642	-4	16.0/42
21	 Nakamura,H	2689	-71	15.0/42
22	 Kosteniuk,A	2517	+82	12.5/42

BNbank Blitz 2009, Norway

In an upset, American on-line bullet chess player (ICC – Smallville), and USA Champion, Hikaru Nakamura, defeated the recently crowned World Blitz Champion, Magnus Carlsen (Norway), 3-1 in the final of the BNbank Blitz tournament that took place on November 28th 2009 in Norway. Peter Heine Nielsen took 3rd place after defeating Emmanuel Berg.

World Youth Chess Championships, Turkey

The [World Youth Chess Championship 2009](#) (under 8, under 10, under 12, under 14, under 16 and under 18 years old - open and girls) took place in Kemer-Antalya, Turkey, between November the 11th, 2009 and November the 23rd, 2009.

The initial number of players was a total of 1,375 players from 87 countries - over 2000 people, counting coaches and parents. Quite an organizational challenge !

Richard Wang (U-12 Open),



won a bronze medal for his 8.5 points – Congratulations Richard !

The scores for our team Canada were (out of 11 rounds):

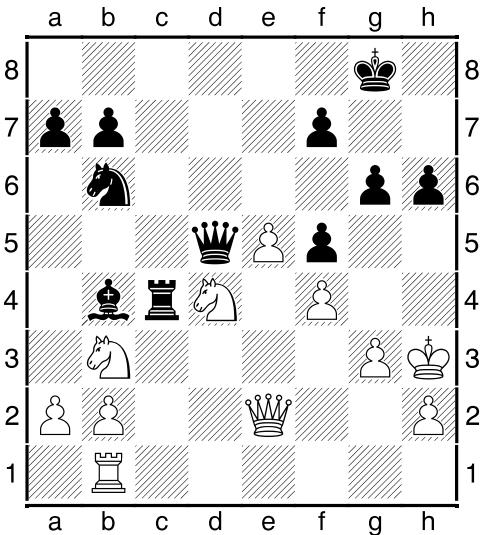
			<u>Result</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Players</u>	
Liu	Jiaxin	U-8 Girls	6	pts	30	85
Giblon	Melissa	U-10 Girls	4.5		62	83
Giblon	Rebecca	U-12 Girls	5.5		58	108
Botez	Alexandra	U-14 Girls	6.5		31	101
Kagramanov	Dalia	U-16 Girls	5		61	102
Lam	Karen	U-16 Girls	3.5		96	102
Du	Jasmine	U-18 Girls	4.5		48	65
Wan	Kevin	U-8 Open	5		77	129
Zhang	Yuanchen	U-8 Open	6		48	129 (SCC Junior)
Kong	Dezheng	U-10 Open	6.5		36	148
Graif	William	U-10 Open	5.5		75	148
Wang	Richard	U-12 Open	8.5		3	142
Qian	Jack	U-12 Open	4		125	142
Kaminski	Thomas	U-14 Open	5.5		61	138
Zhang	David	U-14 Open	4		119	138
Szalay	Karoly	U-16 Open	6		45	119
Wang	Jesse	U-16 Open	5		82	119 (former SCC Junior)
Hansen	Eric	U-18 Open	7		18	104
Kaminski	Victor	U-18 Open	5.5		52	104
Me	Kevin	U-18 Open	4.5		83	104

Here is the game in Rd. 11 that clinched Richard the bronze (had he won, he would have tied 1st/2nd):

Wang, Richard (2044) – Duda, Jan-Krzysztof (2079) [D03]

WORLD YOUTH CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 2009 (U1 Antalya (11.2), 22.11.2009

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6± [2...e6=] 3.Bg5?!= [3.Bf4 d5 4.Nc3 c6±] 3...Bg7 4.Nbd2 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.Bd3 Nbd7 [6...c5 7.c3 h6 8.Bh4 Qb6=] 7.0-0 Re8?!± [7...c5 8.c3 h6 9.Bh4 Re8=] 8.c4 dxc4 9.Bxc4 c5 10.Qb3 Rf8 11.d5?!= [11.Bxf6 exf6 12.Rac1 cxd4 13.Nxd4 Qe7±] 11...Nb6 [11...h6 12.Bh4 Nh5=] 12.e4 h6 13.Bxf6 exf6 14.Rfe1 Re8?!± [14...f5 15.e5 g5=] 15.Rad1?!= [15.Bb5 Bd7 16.Bxd7 Qxd7±] 15...Bd7 16.Bb5 f5 17.e5 Bxb5 18.Qxb5 Qxd5 Richard goes up a P 19.Nb3 Qc4 20.Qxc5 Rac8 21.Qa5 Qa4 22.g3?!± for the first time in the game, Jan gets the advantage [22.Rd2 Qxa5 23.Nxa5 Bxe5 24.Nxb7 Bf4=] 22...Rc2 23.Rb1?!± Jan gets a " clear " advantage [23.Qxa4 Nxa4 24.Rd7 Rb8±] 23...Re7 24.Rec1 Re2 25.Re1 Rc2?!± [25...Re4 26.Qc3 Bxe5 27.Nxe5 R7xe5 28.Rxe4 Qxe4±] 26.Rec1 Rec7 [26...Qxa5 27.Nxa5 Re2±] 27.Rxc2 Rxc2 28.Kg2?!± [28.Qxa4 Nxa4 29.Rd1 Rxb2 30.Rd8+ Bf8 31.Nfd4 Nc3±] 28...Bf8?= [28...Qxa5 29.Nxa5 Na4 30.Nxb7 Nxb2±] 29.Nfd4 Rc4 30.Qd2?!± [30.Qxa4 Rxa4 31.a3 Nc4=] 30...Qd7?!= [30...Nd7 31.Nf3 Qb5±] 31.f4?!± [31.Rd1 Bg7 32.f4 Rc8=] 31...Qd5+ 32.Kh3 Bb4 33.Qe2



Rxd4 Jan will get 2 minors for his R 34.Nxd4 Qxd4 Jan is up B + N vs R 35.Rd1 Qe4 36.Qxe4 fxe4 37.Rd4 Bc5 38.Rxe4 Jan is up B + N vs R + P 38...Kf8 39.b4 Be7 40.a3 h5 41.g4 hxg4+ 42.Kxg4 Ke8 43.f5 Nd5?!= [43...Bd8 44.b5 Nd7±] 44.h4?!± [44.f6 Bf8 45.Rd4 Nc7 46.Rd3 Ne6=] 44...b5 45.f6?!± [45.h5 gxh5+ 46.Kxh5 Bd8±] 45...Bd8 46.Rd4 Ne3+ 47.Kg5 Bb6 48.Re4 Nd5 49.Kh6 Nc7 [49...Kf8?!±] 50.Kg7 Ne6+ 51.Kg8 Bd4 52.Re2 a6 53.Re1 Bb2 54.Re3 Bd4 [54...Ba1±] 55.Re2 Bc3 56.Re3 ½-½

Congratulations to all members of the team, and thanks for being willing to represent Canada !

Bobby Fischer's Estate Distribution Still Undecided

(from GMA News)

Torre helps Fischer's daughter in claim to dad's estate

11/29/2009 | 11:11 AM

Grandmaster Eugene Torre (Philippines) will accompany Jinky Young, the Filipino daughter of the late chess icon Bobby Fischer, to Iceland on Nov. 30 to follow-up on Young's claim to the estate left by her father.

Torre and Young will be traveling with her mother Marilyn and lawyer Sammy Estimo in a bid to get her claim to Fisher's estate consisting of 140 million Icelandic *kronur* (£ 1.07 million) and gold deposited at the Landsbanki Islands.

Fischer, a chess legend who died January 17 of last year, is married to Japanese Miyoko Watai, whom the Icelandic Supreme Court adjudged as Fischer's lawful wife.

But Estimo countered that based on Icelandic law, the lawful wife can only get one third of the estate while the remaining two-thirds of the estate goes to the surviving child, in this case Jinky.

The group's next stop after Iceland will be London where the filming on the life of whom many considered as the world's greatest wood pusher is in full swing.

Fischer's legend grew tremendously when he defeated Boris Spassky during the Cold War era. The face-off, considered by many as the Chess Match of the Century, was held in 1972 in Reykjavik.

Jinky was born when Fischer lived in Baguio City where he met Marilyn through Torre.

Toronto Seniors' Championship

This 8-player round robin was played at Willowdale CC in October and November, finishing Nov. 24. It was organized by Michael Barron, on behalf of the GTCL.

The winner was Evgeni Tobolovski, who was undefeated. Second was Mickey Stein, whom Evgeni defeated in the last round (when both were tied with 6/6 pts.).

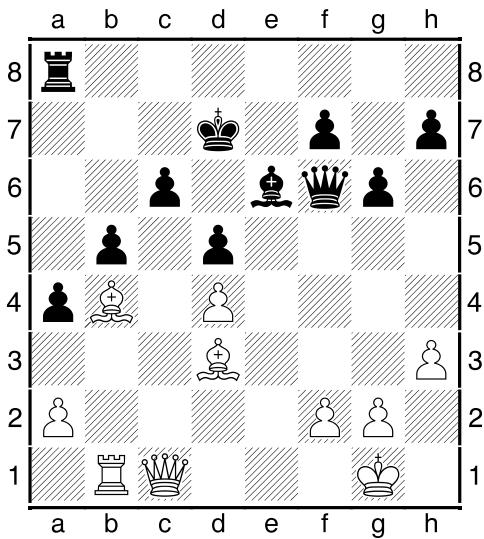
Here is the game that clinched Evgeni the title (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Tobolovsky, Evgeni – Stein, Mickey [C77]

Toronto Seniors' Championship Toronto (7), 24.11.2009

1.e4= 0.20 **1...e5** For Fritz, the only equalizing move **2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.d4** [5.0-0 Be7 6.d4 exd4 7.Re1 b5 8.Bb3 d6=] **5...Nxd4 6.Nxd4 exd4 7.e5 Bb4?±** apparently unfamiliar with this Ruy Lopez line, Mickey starts to get into opening problems. this loses a piece; Evgeni gets a " clear " advantage. [7...Nd5?! 8.Qxd4 Nb6±; 7...Ne4 8.Qxd4 Nc5=] **8.c3 dxc3 9.bxc3 Qe7???+–** a blunder – Mickey works himself further into a hole; Evgeni now gets a " winning " advantage. [9...Bc5 10.exf6 0-0 11.0-0 Qxf6± Evgeni would be up N vs 2 P's] **10.0-0 Bc5 11.exf6 Qxf6** Evgeni is up N vs 2 P's **12.Qe2+ Kd8?+–** 3.35 [12...Qe6 13.Qh5 Be7+– 2.30] **13.Re1 c6 14.Bb2 b5 15.Bb3 Kc7 16.Nd2?+–** 2.04 Evgeni misses winning the exchange [16.c4 Re8 17.Bxf6 Rxe2 18.Rxe2 gxf6+– 3.43 Evgeni would be up R vs 2 P's] **16...d5 17.Nf1 Re8! 18.Qd2** [18.Qxe8?? Qxf2+ 19.Kh1 Qg1#] **18...Rxe1 19.Rxe1 Qg6?+–** 2.32 [19...Qh4 20.Bc2 Kb7+– 1.95] **20.Bc2 Qd6?+–** 3.01 [20...Qh6 21.Qe2 Be6+– 1.91] **21.Ng3 Be6 22.Qg5 Kb6 23.Bc1 Qf8 24.Nf5 g6 25.Nd4 Bxd4 26.cxd4 a5 27.Qe3 Qd6 28.h3 Re8 29.Bd2?+–** 1.98 [29.Rd1 Kb7 30.Bd2 a4+– 3.45] **29...Ra8?+–** 3.55 [29...Bd7 30.Qf3 Rxe1+ 31.Bxe1 Qe7+– 2.12] **30.Rb1 Kc7 31.Qe1 a4 32.Qc1 Qe7 33.Bd3 Kd7 34.Bb4 Qf6?+–** 8.70 [34...Qd8 35.Qc5 Qc7 36.Rc1 Rb8+– 5.30]

Position after 34...Qf6?



35.Qc5 10.57 Evgeni's penetration threats are now too much 35...Bf5?+- 16.57 [35...Rc8 36.Rc1 Bxh3 37.gxh3 Rc7 38.Bxb5! Qg5+ 39.Kh1 Qxc1+ 40.Qxc1 cxb5+- 12.88 Evgeni would be up Q + B vs R + 2 P's.] 36.Bxf5+ gxf5 37.Re1 Ra6 38.Qf8?+- 17.59 Mickey resigned. The game could have continued 38...c5 39.Qe8+ Kc7 40.Re7+ Qxe7 41.Qxe7+ Kc8?+- and it is mate in 17 moves 1-0

The final standings were:

- 1st – Evgeni Tobolovski (1560) – 7 pts.
- 2nd – Mickey Stein (2042) – 6 pts.
- 3rd – Joe Bellomo (1728) – 5 pts.
- 4th – Bob Armstrong (1829) – 3 pts.
- 5th/6th – Mario Moran-Venegas (1718); Gabriel Azmitia (1467) – 2.5 pts.
- 7th – Ted Termeer (1430) – 2 pts.
- 8th – Antonio Pussar (1235) – 0 pts.

Frank R. Anderson, almost Toronto's first Grandmaster

(submitted by Erik Malmsten)

Book review of *The Life and Games of Frank Ross Anderson (1928-1980)* by John Donaldson (Publishing House Moravian Chess). This new book by IM John Donaldson is a wonderful document of Toronto's chess history.

The biography section of the book reprints a couple of articles by Anderson from *Canadian Chess Chat* and a list of tournament results. There were also comments from opponents/friends Ross Siemms and IM Zvonko Vranesic.

When Anderson was a teenage he was confined to a bed with arthritis. Bored, he started to read chess books, memorizing all the games. He took up correspondence chess and won his first tournament! He was motivated to visit the Gambit Chess Club and played in the 1946 Toronto Championship, finishing third. His mother was impressed that he became able to walk on his own to the Yonge St. streetcar to get downtown to the chess

clubs. He went on to win the Toronto Championship in 1947-48-50-51-52-58, and tied for first in the '48 US Junior Open with Arthur Bisguier. His trips to the US were funded by Bernard Freedman who also paid him to teach children in an inner-city community centre – Toronto's first paid chess teacher?

Anderson participated fully in the chess community, playing on inter-club teams, "Rapid Transit" chess (before clocks what we now call Blitz was 10-seconds a move), sitting on executive boards, and giving 30-board simul to fellow University of Toronto students. In the Canadian Closed he was fifth in 1946, third-fourth in '49, second in '51, first-second in '53, first in '55, and third-fourth in '57. Anderson wrote the weekly chess column for the *Hamilton Spectator*, 1955-64. He and Robert Cody developed by '58 the first Canadian chess playing computer program.

In 1964 Anderson moved to San Diego and in 1971-3 played in a couple of tournaments. He was also supportive of local juniors such as future IM Jeremy Silman and wrote on the Fischer-Spassky match. When IM John Donaldson investigated this mysterious master of the early '70s he met Anderson's widow who amazingly still had Anderson's scrapbooks of photos and score sheets.

The major discussion in the Biography Section is of the 1958 Olympiad where legend falsely has it that Anderson was ripped off for a Grandmaster title due to a Russian doctor. Although he had the highest percentage on Board 2, 80.8%, Donaldson concludes that he didn't play enough titled players. At the time there were only 57 Grandmasters. I found it interesting that Anderson played matches as warm-ups before big events.

Anderson's philosophy, "Theory, practice, theory, practice ... to perfection," he says. "I find that way of doing things most satisfactory."

The Games Section has 523 games! While I find that was a good idea for the unique openings of the Suttles book, here I would have preferred the 100 best games. There are only a dozen games with GMs and his '58 Olympiad games are very interesting, but it's too bad that he didn't play in an Interzonal. Anderson had plus scores with his major opponents: Vaitonis, Fuster, Theodorovitch, Siemms and Ridout. The 94 games with these five include many of the best games. Anderson played mainstream openings and one of his favourites was 5. d4 (The Center Attack) in the Ruy Lopez. So over 20% of the games are Ruy Lopez where he scored 80% with either colour. As he also played the Nimzo-Indian he understood how to win against doubled c-pawns. Anderson liked having knights versus his opponent's bishops. Many of the games are annotated with notes from Anderson and his contemporaries (including Reinfeld).

Here's a sample game with Anderson's notes from *Canadian Chess Chat*, May 1958, and I've added some computer notes and more recent opening variations:

Anderson, Frank R. – Draxl, Rudolf [B33]

Team Match, 08.12.1957

One of the most difficult aspects of tournament chess play is to acquire the technique of winning the so-called "won game." In the following game, your editor realizes my opponent, Rudolf Draxl (one of Canada's finest attacking masters [who gave Anderson his only loss at the '55 Canadian Closed]) must not be allowed to secure his favourite position – a wide-open attacking situation. When this is achieved, the game is strategically won but care and technique is needed to increase this advantage.

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5

[Sveshnikov Sicilian] This is probably best although 6.Nf3 Bb4 7.Bc4! is complicated and should suit ultra-aggressive players [Fritz 7... 0-0 or Bxc3 -0.25 =, database 7... 0-0].

6...d6! 7.Bg5 a6 8.Na3

An innovation and probably the best move. It has been shown in master chess that the formerly accepted “best line” is, in truth, not too good for White, e.g. 8.Bxf6 gxf6 9.Na3 d5 [Fritz 9... f5 +0.49 +=, database 9... b5] gives Black a game full of counter-attacking chances.

8...Be7

The point behind 8.Na3 is that if 8...d5 then 9.exd5 Bxa3 10.bxa3 Nd4 11.Bc4 and White has a superior game. After the somewhat passive text move (8...Be7) White has it all his own way. After the game Draxl suggested 8...b5 which is indeed better but still leaves Black in an uncomfortable position after 9.Nd5 [database 9.Bxf6 gxf6 10.Nd5 f5 11. Bd3 Be6] Be7 10.Nxe7 [database Bxf6 Bxf6 11. c3 or 11.c4] Qxe7 11.f3! Be6 12.c4 b4 13.Nc2 and White stands much better [Fritz +0.44 +=].

9.Nc4 Be6

[9... Nd4 10.Bxf6 Bxf6 11.Nd5 b5 12.Ncb6 Rb8 13.Nxc8 Rxc8 14.c3 Ne6 15.a4 1-0 Averbakh-Korchnoi, 1950; database 9... Bg4 10. Be2 Bxe2 11. Qxe2 Fritz +0.44 +=]

10.Bxf6 gxf6

The opportune moment to force Black to weaken his pawns [Fritz +1.22 +-; 10... Bxf6 11. Nxd6+ Kf8 +0.58 +=].

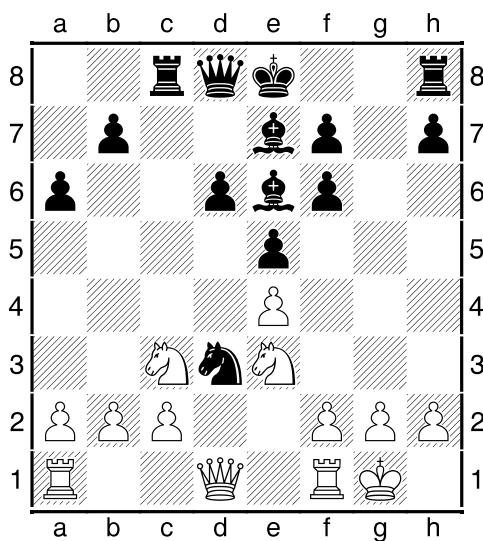
11.Ne3 Rc8 12.Bd3

Keeping the position closed is nearly always the best strategy to use when the two Knights are involved.

12...Nb4 13.O-O Nxd3

Black was sorely tempted to make the freeing break 13...d5 but White had in mind the sequence 14.exd5 Nxd5 15.Ncxd5 Bxd5 16.Bf5 Be6 17.Qh5! Bxf5 18.Nxf5! with a winning attack [Fritz +1.91 +-].

Position after 13...Nxd3



14.cxd3

A strange looking capture but the best for again it performs a restrictive function on Black's two Bishops.

14...O-O 15.Ncd5 Kh8 16.Qf3 Rg8 17.Rfc1

The threat of exchanging a pair of Rooks and then penetrating the queenside with the other Rook forces Black's hand.

17...Rc6 18.Rc4 Rxc4 19.dxc4 Rg6 20.Rd1 Qe8 21.Nf5 Bf8 22.b3

This type of quiet move breaks the heart of a defensive player. Draxl told me afterwards that this move showed him more than anything how bad his position was.

22...Qd7 23.Nde3 Qc7 24.Nh4 Rh6 25.Nef5 Bxf5 26.Nxf5 Rg6 27.Qd3 Qa5 28.Qd5

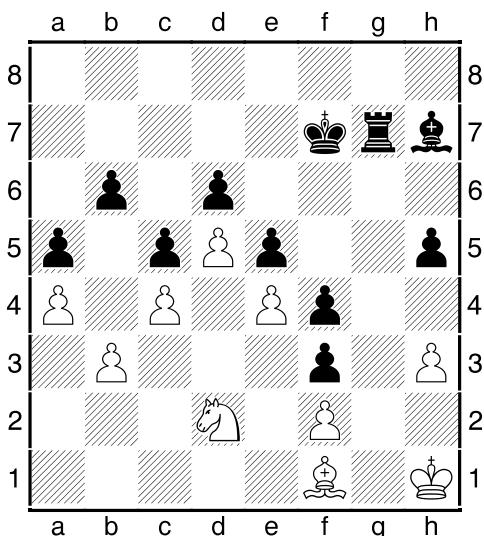
Absolutely decisive in a rather unique way. It is surprising that White blocks his attack on the backward pawn.

28...Qxd5 29.cxd5 Rg8 30.Rc1 a5 31.a4!

The White Knight is as strong as a Rook and Bishop! A game where the pawn position was always the vital factor. **1-0**

Jursevskis, Miervaldis – Anderson, Frank R.

Carverskins, 11111 Vaudreuil Street,
Canadian Closed, Ottawa 08.18.1955



I like this position because it shows the limit of computer analysis. Fritz assesses Black as much better, -4.05 +-, but can't calculate how to make progress and just shuffles pieces. Anderson finds the winning plan:

51.Kh2 Ke7 52.Kh1 Kd8 53.Kh2 Kd7 54.Kh1 Kc7 55.Kh2 b5 56.cxb5 [56.axb5 Kb6 +a4-Ka5] c4 57.Nxc4 [57.Bxc4 Rg2+; 57.bxc4 Kb6-c5-b4] Bxe4 58.b6+ Kb8 59.Nxa5 Bxd5 60.Nc4 e4 61.a5 Bxc4 62.Bxc4 e3 63.fxe3 fxe3 [64. a6 e2 and soon mate.] 0-1

[Ed. – Some other Anderson games are included in the accompanying newsletter database.]

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

Arkadiy Ugodnikov



My dad taught me some basic chess when I was 7 years old, but I became seriously interested in it quite late, being already 19.

It was a contest, every week I solved puzzles and sent them to the newspaper.

At the same time I started to read chess books. I did well in the contest and my prize was a 3rd category certificate (in Russia there were categories, like classes here). I went with this certificate to the chess club and started to play OTB. I quickly moved to the 2nd category, read a lot of books and used every possibility to play, doing it even during the lectures at the university.

One guy had the 1st category, so he managed to play and write down the lecture at the same time, I could only play, of course.

Paul Morphy was my favorite chess player at that time, I remember memorizing his games. Then I started to work at the big research institute, there were more than 20 rated players there, including a few candidate masters.

It was time when breaking news on the radio at 8am were not about another crisis, but about the result of the chess game between Karpov and Korchnoi.

Chess was largely popular in USSR, people played at home, in the clubs and parks, at work - I remember playing blitz at lunch time (sometimes my usual opponent and I secretly ate earlier and played the whole hour).

A few times the management invited leading GMs to visit our institute. I became acquainted with one young chess player, who told me an amazing story how just a few months before I started to work, Mikhail Tal was there. My friend was lucky to play in simul. Tal was smoking and moving pretty fast making his moves. The guy was able to hold his own for quite some time, and then what happened was something like at a war's front-line, when everything is very quiet and you raise your head just a bit from the trench to check what's going on. At that moment a sniper hits you in the head. He made one non-cautious move. Tal came, spent a fraction of a second to sacrifice a piece and went further. After a few moves my friend realized that Tal queens ahead of him and the game is over.

Another time (I was already there) GM Mark Taimanov was invited.

He was a super-elite player and a world class piano performer. He was asked about Fisher (it was already after Fisher forfeited his match with Karpov). To my big surprise, despite losing to Fisher 0:6 in the Candidate match and negative hype in the Soviet mass media, he found only good words about him. He said that Fisher is a great player and all GMs

are obliged to him for attracting a lot of attention to chess and raising its prestige. Thanks to Fisher, he said, prize funds rose essentially and at least the best players can make a decent living. Explaining why he thinks Fisher didn't play with Karpov, he said that Fisher was a person to whom chess was the highest intellectual activity possible; he divided all the people into 2 categories - playing chess or not. When he won the chess World Championship, it put a huge responsibility on his shoulders – to be a number one in this number one thing. So when that “dark horse” Karpov appeared, defeating all the candidates, maybe Fisher wasn't sure that he would be able to play as well as he has to (he didn't play after 1972). Taimanov's opinion was that Fisher actually didn't want to play, so he made non-realistic demands.

Finally I reached the 1st category. Then I left chess for many years, not playing at all, and then played occasionally with computer.

14 years ago I came to Canada. I taught my kids chess at 5 years, and they played in Chess'n Math tournaments.

At one moment I started to play online and suddenly realized that I want to play OTB again. I found a good chess club - "Oriole", where thanks to its organizer Corinna Wan, I was able to play regularly.

I progressed pretty fast from C class to B and then my progress slowed down. This summer I realized that I should play with the stronger players and it brought me into SCC, where they are in abundance. The first tournament here was very successful for me. With ~2100 performance rating I finally got into "A" class.

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**:

Name the most recent world champion whom Fischer had defeated in tournament or match chess.

The Answer (We had no winner) : **Spassky**

Fischer had never played the champions from the Karpov era to today. Boris Spassky was the most recent world champ he had defeated.

Today's Trivia Question is:

Who is famous for the chess saying: “ the threat is worse than the execution “?

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

SCC Howard Ridout Memorial Swiss

This first SCC Swiss of the season ran from Sept. 10 to Oct. 29. 48 players showed up for the Open section. It was headed by 7 masters (!) and 5 experts, some of whom are former masters. 34 players registered for the U 1700 section. The total of 82 players is higher than our average last year of mid-70's per tournament. The executive feels we can take 80 players at maximum (though admittedly quite crowded), given byes, and so we were feeling the pressure on our maximum.

The winners were:

Open Section:

1st – 6 pts. – Master Liam Henry
2nd/7th – 5.5 pts. – Expert Rune Pedersen (second on tie-break); Expert David Southam (third on tie-break); Master Andrei Moffat; WIM Yuanling Yuan; Master John Hall; Master Karl Sellars

U 1700 section:

1st/2nd – 6 pts. – Scott Huston (winner on tie-break); Junior Tony Lin
3rd/5th – 5.5 pts. – Junior Peter Xie (third on tie-break); Junior John Walker; Andrew Philip

Publication of games under the SCC Policy on the Games Database was delayed until the end of the tournament.

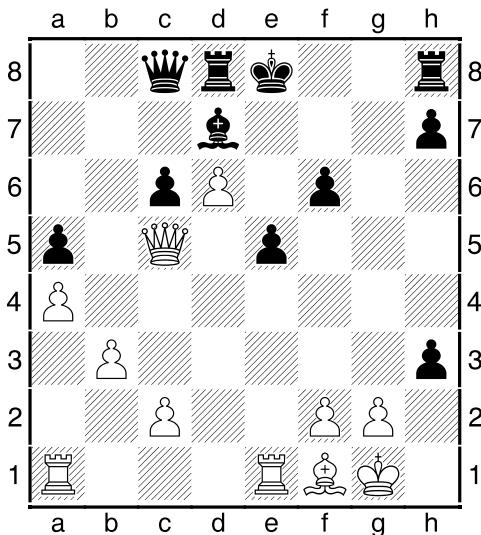
So in this Issue, the past 2 Issues, and the next issue, we are presenting some of the more interesting games from various rounds. Here are the games from Rds. 5 & 6.

In Rd. 5 in the Open Section, Karl Sellars uncorked a R-sac for a P, and a King hunt. He wins Pino Verde's Q and then mated him. Nice game. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Sellars, Karl (2268) – Verde, Pino (1757) [C41]

Scarborough CC Howard Ridout (Open) Toronto (5), 08.10.2009

1.e4= 0.20 **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** [3...e6 4.Bd3 Be7 5.Nge2 0-0±] **4.Nf3 e5 5.Be2** [5.Bc4 exd4 6.Qxd4 c6±] **5...Be7 6.0-0 c6 7.a4 a5** **8.Re1 Qc7 9.b3 Nf8 10.h3 Ng6 11.Bf1?!=** [11.Be3 0-0 12.Qd2 Re8±] **11...Bd7** [11...0-0 12.Be3 Rd8=] **12.Ba3** [12.Be3 0-0 13.Qd2 Rac8=] **12...Rd8 13.dxe5 dxe5 14.Bxe7 Kxe7?!=** [14...Nxe7 15.Qc1 0-0=] **15.Qe2?!=** [15.Qc1 Rhe8 16.Qa3+ Qd6 17.Qxd6+ Kxd6 18.Reb1 Bc8±] **15...Nf4?!=** [15...Rhe8 16.Qe3 Kf8=] **16.Qe3 b6 17.Nd2?!=** [17.Rab1 Ra8 18.Nd1 Rhb8±] **17...g5?±** Pino launches a very dubious K-side attack; Karl gets a " clear " advantage [17...Be6 18.Nc4 Rd4=] **18.Nc4 g4** Pino can attack, rather than defend [18...Rb8 19.Rad1 Kf8±] **19.Nxb6 gxh3 20.Qc5+ Ke8?!=** Pino's K is trapped in the centre; Karl gets a " winning " advantage [20...Qd6 21.Qxd6+ Kxd6±] **21.Nbd5?!=** 2.12 [making much better use of the pin is 21.Nb5! Qb8 22.Nd6+ Kf8 23.Qxe5 hxg2 24.Bxg2 Nh3+ 25.Kf1 Qxb6 26.Qxf6 Qxf2+ 27.Qxf2 Nxf2 28.Kxf2 h5+- 4.39 Karl would be up an N] **21...N6xd5 22.Nxd5 Nxd5 23.exd5 f6?!=** 5.07 Pino's centered K is still vulnerable, despite his attempt to solidify things. [23...Bf5 24.Qxc6+ Qxc6 25.Rxe5+ (25.dxc6? f6±) 25...Qe6 26.dxe6 fxe6 27.Rxa5 Bxc2+- 2.32] **24.d6 Qc8 7.91** [24...h2+? 25.Kh1 Qc8 26.Rxe5+! fxe5 27.Qxe5+ Kf7 28.Bc4+ Kg6 29.f4 h6 30.g4 Bf5 (30...Bxg4?? 31.Bd3+ Bf5 32.Kxh2 Rhg8 33.Rg1+ Kh7 34.Bxf5+ Qxf5 35.Qxf5+ Kh8 36.Qf6+ Kh7 37.Rxg8 Rxg8 38.d7 c5 39.Qf7+ Rg7 40.Qf5+ Kh8 41.d8Q+ Rg8 42.Qff6+ Kh7 43.Qd7+ Rg7 44.Qfxg7#) 31.gxf5+ Qxf5 32.Bd3 Qxd3 33.cxd3 Rde8+- 14.78]



25.Rxe5+! strong sac **25...fxe5 26.Qxe5+?!=** 7.75 Pino is up R vs 2 P's. Karl has a stronger line. [26.Bc4 Be6 27.Qxe5 Rxd6 28.Qxd6 Qd7 29.Qb8+ Kf7 (29...Qc8?? 30.Qe5 Kf7 31.Qf5+ Kg7 32.Qg5+ Kf7 33.Re1 Re8+- 21.15) 30.Qxh8 Bxc4 31.bxc4 Qg4+- 13.03 Karl would be up R + P]

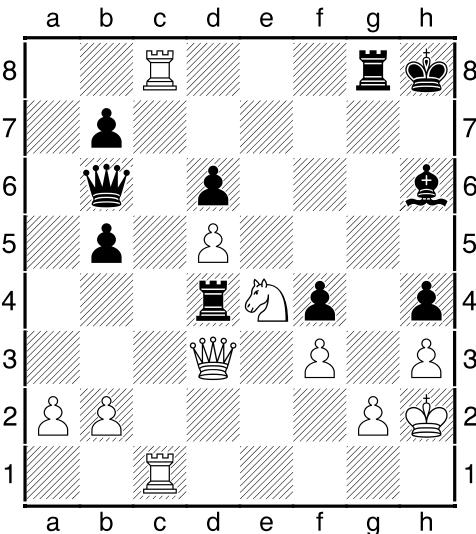
26...Kf7 27.Qh5+ Kg7?+- 12.74 [27...Kf6 28.Qh6+ Kf7 29.Re1 Rhe8+- 9.52] 28.Qg5+ Kf7 29.Bc4+ Be6 30.Qf5+ Kg7 31.Bxe6 Pino is up the exchange, with Karl having 2 P's compensation, and an attack 31...Qb7??+- this leads to mate [31...Qxe6 32.Qxe6 Rhe8+- 13.92 Karl would be up Q + 2 P's vs R] 32.Qg5++- Pino resigned. It is mate 32...Kf8 33.Qf6+ Ke8 [33...Qf7 34.Qxf7#] 34.Qxh8# 1-0

In Rd. 5 in the Open section, "A" player, junior Kevin Wu, put up a good battle against Master Liam Henry, but Liam eventually got a "winning" advantage, and then went up a P. He then offered his Q for an immediate mate; but even refusing the Q, Kevin was mated. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Henry, Liam (2275) – Wu, Kevin (1954) [E97]

Scarborough CC Howard Ridout (Open) Toronto (5), 08.10.2009

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6± [2...e6=] 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.Be3 Ng4 8.Bg5 f6 9.Bh4 Nc6 10.d5 Ne7 11.0-0 h5 12.h3?!= [12.Bg3 f5 13.Ng5 fxe4 14.Ngxe4 Nf5 15.Bxg4 hxg4±] 12...Nh6 13.Rc1 [13.Qd2 Nf7 14.Rae1 Bd7=] 13...g5 14.Bg3 Ng6 15.c5! h4 [15...f5 16.exf5 Nxf5 17.Ne4 g4=] 16.Bh2 a6?!± [16...dxc5 17.Qb3 Kh7=] 17.cxd6 cxd6 18.Nd2 Nf4?!± Liam gets a "clear" advantage [18...f5?! 19.Bh5 Nf4 20.Bxf4 gxf4±; 18...b5 19.a4 b4 20.Na2 Rb8±] 19.Bxf4 gxf4 20.Nf3 f5 21.exf5?!± [21.Bd3 b6 22.Re1 Bb7±] 21...Nxf5 22.Ne4 Bh6 [22...Qb6 23.Bd3 Bd7±] 23.Qd3 [23.Qb3 b5 24.Rfd1 Kh8±] 23...Rf7?!± [23...Kh8 24.Rc2 b5 25.Rfc1 Bb7±] 24.Rc2 Rg7 25.Rfc1 Bd7 26.Qa3?!± [26.Rc7 Kh8 27.Qb3 (27.Rxb7?! Bb5 28.Rxb5 axb5±) 27...b5±] 26...Bb5?+- Liam gets a "winning" advantage [26...Be8 27.Kh1 Kh8±] 27.Bxb5 axb5 28.Qd3 Nd4 29.Nxd4 exd4 30.f3 Kh8?+- 2.70 [30...Rd7 31.Qxb5 Rf7+- 1.91] 31.Qxd4 Liam goes up a P 31...Ra4 32.Qd3 Qb6+ 33.Kh2 Rd4??+- a blunder – leads to mate [33...Rc4 34.Rxc4 bxc4 35.Rxc4 Qxb2+- 3.93] 34.Rc8+ Rg8



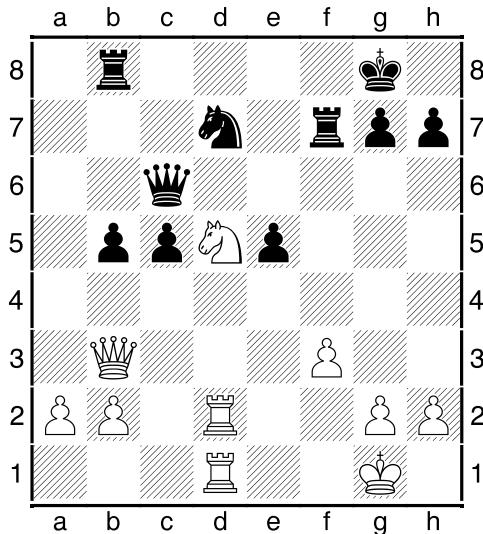
35.Nf6!+- Taking the Q is immediate mate. Kevin resigns. It is mate 35...Kg7 [35...Rxd3 36.Rxg8#] 36.Rxg8+ Kxf6 37.Qg6+ Ke7 38.Qe6# 1-0

In Round 5 in the U 1700 section, Ian Mahoney had the advantage all game against Ted Termeer, but Ted was hanging in. Then he instigated an innocent looking pawn exchange, and suddenly his Q was forked. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Mahoney, Ian (1516) – Termeer, Ted (1457) [B32]

Scarborough CC Howard Ridout (U 1700) Toronto (5), 08.10.2009

1.e4= 0.20 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.Nb5 d6 6.c4 [6.N1c3 a6 7.Na3 b5 8.Nd5 Nf6±] 6...a6 7.N5a3 Nf6 8.Nc3 Be7 9.Be2 Nd4 10.Bd3 Bg4 11.f3 Bh5?!± Ian gets a " clear " advantage [11...Be6 12.0-0 0-0±] 12.Nc2 Ne6 13.Ne3?!± [13.0-0 0-0 14.Be3 Bg6±] 13...Bg6 14.Ned5 0-0 15.0-0 Nc5?!± [15...Nxd5 16.Nxd5 Bg5±] 16.Be3?!± [16.Nxe7+ Qxe7 17.Bg5 Nxd3 18.Qxd3 Qe6±] 16...Rc8?!± [16...Nxd5 17.Nxd5 Bg5 18.Bf2 Nxd3 19.Qxd3 f5±] 17.Bxc5?!± [17.Nxe7+ Qxe7 18.Be2 Qc7±] 17...dxc5 18.Qb3?!= Ian has lost his advantage [18.a4 Rb8 19.a5 (19.f4?! Nxd5 20.Nxd5 exf4 21.e5 Bg5 22.Bxg6 hxg6=) 19...Nh5±] 18...Rb8 19.Rfd1 [19.Rad1 Nxd5 20.Nxd5 Bg5=] 19...Nd7?!± [19...Nxd5 20.Nxd5 Bg5=] 20.Nxe7+ Qxe7 21.Nd5 Qd6 22.Bc2 Qe6 23.Rd2 f5?+– now Ian gets a " winning " advantage [23...b5 24.Rad1 bxc4 25.Qxc4 Rxb2±] 24.exf5?!± [24.Rad1 fxe4 (24...Rfc8?? 25.exf5 Qe8 (25...Bxf5?? 26.Bxf5 Qxf5 27.Ne7?+– 17.38) 26.fxg6 Nf8 27.gxh7+ Kh8?– 7.73) 25.Nc7 Qc6 26.Rxd7 exf3 27.gxf3 Rxf3?+– 1.96] 24...Bxf5 25.Bxf5 Rxf5 26.Rad1 Rf7 27.Nc7 Qc6 28.Nd5 [28.Nb5! Nf8 29.Nd6 Rd7 30.Nf5 Qe6±] 28...b5 [28...Qe6 29.Nc3 Nf6±] 29.cxb5 axb5??+– an innocuous move, that is a disaster [29...Qxb5 30.Ne7+ Kf8 31.Qxb5 Rxb5±]



30.Ne7?+– Ted's Q is toast – the R is pinned, now that the cP is gone 1-0

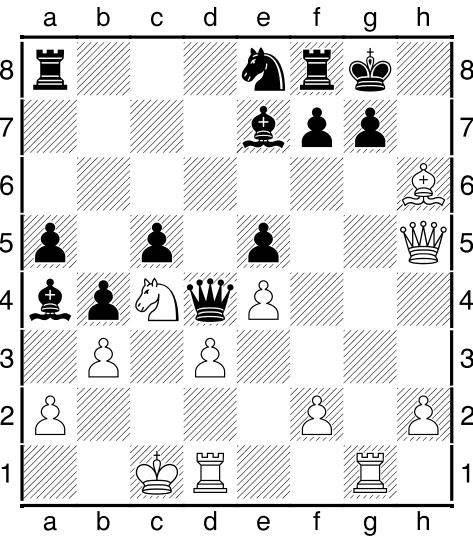
In Rd. 6 in the Open section, Pino Verde left his K momentarily unprotected, and Junior Richard Douglas executed a nice double sac mate. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Douglas, Richard – Verde, Pino [B07]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss (Open) Toronto (6), 15.10.2009

79MB, Fritz11.ctg, KENCOMPUTER 1.e4= 0.20 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.Bc4?!= [2.d4±] 2...Nf6 3.Qe2 Nbd7?!± [3...e6 4.Nf3 Be7=] 4.Nf3 [4.d4 e5 5.Nf3 exd4 6.Nxd4 Be7±] 4...h6 [4...e6 5.Nc3 a6±] 5.d4 e5 6.Nc3 c6 7.dxe5 [7.Be3 Ng4 8.0-0 Be7±] 7...dxe5 8.Be3 Bb4??+– a blunder – Richard gets a " winning " advantage [8...Ng4 9.Bd2 b5 10.Bb3 Qc7±] 9.Bd2?= Richard misses winning the P, and messing up Pino's K-side. Richard has lost his advantage [9.Bxf7+ Kxf7 10.Qc4+ Kg6 11.Qxb4 Ng4 12.Bd2 Qb6?+–] 9...0-0 10.g4?!

aggressive, but not best. For the first time in the game, Pino gets the advantage [10.0-0 Qc7 11.a3 Bd6=] **10...a5?!=** [10...b5 11.Bd3 Qe7=] **11.g5 hxg5 12.Nxg5 b5?!=** [12...Qe7 13.a3 Bc5=] **13.Bd3?!** Pino gets a " clear " advantage [13.Bxf7+ Rxf7 14.Nxf7 Kxf7 15.0-0-0 Qe7=] **13...Nc5** **14.Rg1 Nxd3+ 15.cxd3 Be7?!** [15...a4 16.a3 Bc5=] **16.0-0-0 b4 17.Na4 Ba6 18.Be3 c5 19.b3 Bb5 20.Nf3 Qc7 21.Bh6 Ne8 22.Nd2 Qd6?!=** [22...Qc6 23.Be3 Bxa4 24.bxa4 Rb8=] **23.Qh5 Bxa4?!** Pino goes up a B, but Richard gets back a " clear " advantage [23...Bf6] **24.Nc4 Qd4?+–** Pino risks the safety of his K; Richard gets a " winning " advantage again [24...Qf6 25.bxa4 Qxf2 26.Rdf1 Qh4 27.Qxh4 Bxh4±; 24...Qe6? 25.Bxg7 Nxg7 26.Ne3 Bf6 27.Nf5 Bxb3 28.Qh6 Qxf5 29.exf5+–; 24...Qa6 25.Rg3 g6 (25...Bd7? 26.Nxe5 Qf6 27.Nxd7 Qa1+ 28.Kd2 Qxa2+ 29.Ke3 f5+–) 26.Qxe5 Bf6 27.Qxc5 Bg7 28.Bxg7 Nxg7 29.bxa4 Rac8±]



25.Bxg7! with his one B hanging, Richard uses the other B for a sac–attack **25...Qa1+ 26.Kd2 Qc3+ 27.Ke2 Qc2+ 28.Ke3 Nxg7** Pino is up 2 B's vs P **29.Rxg7+!** now Richard sacs the exchange to expose the K **29...Kxg7** Pino is up R + B vs P, but is mated **30.Rg1+–** Pino is mated in 2 moves **1-0**

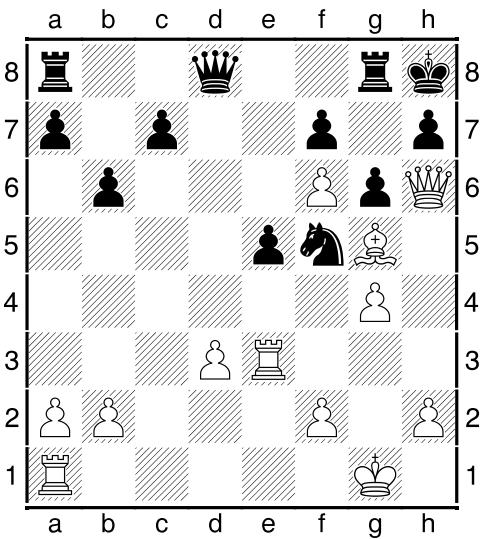
In Rd. 6 in the Open section, Lui Morra built a K-side attack against Jim Paterson, and then finished it off with a Q-sac mate. Here is their game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Morra, Lui (1612) – Paterson, Jim (1839) [B00]

Scarborough CC Howard Ridout (Open) Toronto (6), 15.10.2009

1.e4= 0.20 **1...b6?!** [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 Bb7 3.Nc3 e6 4.Nf3 Nf6 5.Bd3 d6?!** Lui gets an early " clear " advantage [5...Bb4 6.Nd2 d6±] **6.Bf4 Nbd7 7.0-0 Be7 8.Qe2 0-0 9.Rfe1 Nh5 10.Bd2 g6 11.e5 Bxf3 12.Qxf3 dxe5 13.dxe5 Nc5 14.Bh6 Nxd3 15.cxd3 Ng7 16.Ne4 Re8?+–** Lui gets a " winning " advantage [16...f5 17.Nc3 Qd7±] **17.Nf6+?!** Lui misplays the attack and for the first time in the game, Jim gets the advantage [17.g4 Qd4 18.Nf6+ Bxf6 19.exf6 Nf5 20.gxf5 Qxf6 21.b4 exf5+–] **17...Bxf6 18.exf6 Nf5 19.Bg5** [19.Bf4 Qxf6 20.Bxc7 Qxb2=] **19...Kh8?!=** [19...c5 20.Rad1 Rc8=] **20.Qh3** Lui starts to set up an attack **20...Nd6?+–** 3.34 Jim gives Lui a " winning " advantage again [20...Qd5 21.Bf4 c5=] **21.g4** a hard to see move **21...e5?+–** 6.44 [21...Nf5! 22.Re4 Rg8 23.Kf1 h5 24.gxh5 Kh7 25.Rg4 Rh8 26.hxg6+ Kg8 27.Qf3 Qd5+– 2.45] **22.Qh6 Rg8?+–** leads to mate in 4 moves [22...Nf5 23.gxf5 Rg8 24.Re3 gxf5 25.Rh3 Rg5+ 26.Qxg5 Qg8+– 7.68] **23.Re3 Nf5**

Position after 23...Nf5



24.Qxh7+! Kxh7 25.Rh3++– Jim resigned. It is mate 25...Nh6 26.Rxh6# 1-0

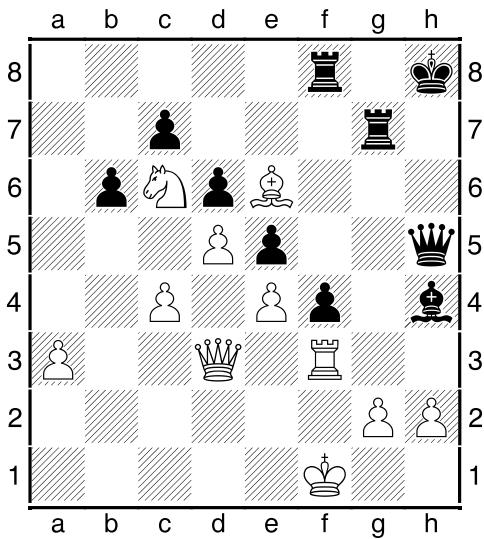
In Rd. 6 in the U 1700 section, we have a classic King's Indian Defence. New member Yutong Luo played for a break-through on the Q-side, and Steve Douglas built a K-side attack. The game was closely fought. If you didn't know the ratings of these two players, you'd be certain they were much higher rated. In the end, Steve arrived first and Yutong had to come back to defend. Steve's attack was overwhelming however (and included a nice little bishop sac). Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Luo, Yutong (1416) – Douglas, Steve (1540) [E94]

Scarborough CC Howard Ridout (U 1700) Toronto (6), 15.10.2009

1.e4= 0.20 1...g6± [1...e5= For Fritz, the only equalizing move. For all other normal replies, including the Modern, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.] 2.d4 Bg7 3.c4 [3.Nc3 c6 4.Nf3 Nf6±] 3...d6 [3...c5 4.Nf3 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Nh6 6.Be3 0-0 7.Be2 f5±] 4.Nc3 Nf6 King's Indian Defence 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Be2 Nbd7 7.0-0 e5 [7...c5 8.d5 Qc7±] 8.d5?!= [8.dxe5 Nxe5 9.Nxe5 dxe5 10.Be3 c6±] 8...Nc5 9.Qc2 a5 10.a3 a4 11.Nd2?!± for the first time in the game, Steve gets the advantage [11.Be3 Nfd7 12.Rae1 f6=] 11...Ne8?!= [11...Nfd7 12.Rd1 f5±] 12.b4 axb3 13.Nxb3 Nxb3 14.Qxb3 b6 15.Be3 f5 16.f3 [16.exf5 Bxf5 17.Rae1 Qh4=] 16...f4 [16...Nf6 17.exf5 gxf5 18.f4 Ne4 19.Nxe4 fxe4 20.fxe5 Bxe5=] 17.Bf2 Nf6 18.Rfc1 [18.a4 Nd7 19.a5 bxa5 20.Rfb1 h6=] 18...g5 [18...Nd7 19.a4 Nc5 20.Bxc5 bxc5 21.Nb5 g5=] 19.Na2?± Steve gets a " clear " advantage [19.a4 g4 20.Nb5 g3 21.hxg3 Nh5 22.g4 Ng3=] 19...h5?= [19...g4 20.Nb4 g3 21.hxg3 Nh5±] 20.Nb4 g4 21.Bh4?!± [21.Nc6 Qe8 22.a4 Bd7=] 21...Bd7 22.Rc2?!± a blunder – putting the R into a skewering line [22.Nc6 Qe8 23.c5 dxc5=] 22...Ba4 attacks the R through the Q 23.Qc3?!+ sets up a nice tactic; Steve gets a " winning " advantage [23.Qd3 Bxc2 24.Qxc2 gxf3 25.Bxf3 Qd7±] 23...Bxc2?!± Steve misses the sac [23...Nxe4! 24.Qe1 – 2.68 (24.fxe4 Qxh4 25.Rb2 Qg5+ – 2.82; 24.Bxd8 Nxc3 25.Rxc3 Rfxd8+ – 2.72) 24...Ng5+ – 2.68] 24.Qxc2 Steve goes up the exchange 24...Qe8 25.Nc6 Rf7 26.Bxf6 will win a P 26...Bxf6 27.fxg4 hxg4 28.Bxg4 Steve is up the exchange, but Yutong has a P compensation 28...Rg7 29.Be6+ Kh8 30.Qd3 Qh5 31.Rf1 Rf8 32.Rf3 Bh4 [32...Qg5 33.Qc2 Rh7±] 33.Kf1 [33.Rh3 Qg5 34.Qe2 Rh7±]

Position after 33.Kf1



33...Bg3! a sound sac [33...Ra8 34.Qc3 Qg5#] 34.hxg3 Yutong is up B + N + P vs R 34...Qh1+ 35.Ke2 Qxg2+ Yutong is up B + N vs R 36.Ke1?!!-+ fleeing is the wrong answer; Steve gets back a " winning " advantage [36.Rf2 Qg1 37.Rf1 Qh2+ 38.Ke1 Rxg3#] 36...Rh7 [36...Rxg3 37.Bg4 Rxg4 38.Qf1 Kg7-+] 37.g4?!!-+ - 9.63 [37.Rf1 Rh2 38.gxf4 Qb2-+ -8.39] 37...Rh2?!!-+ - 3.87 a weaker line [37...Rh1+ 38.Rf1 f3 39.Rxh1+ Qxh1+ 40.Kd2 f2-+ - 13.77] 38.g5?!!-+ - 6.42 [38.Ne7 Rh1+ 39.Rf1 f3-+ - 4.12] 38...Kg7 39.Rh3?!!-+ leads to mate in 3 moves [39.Bf5 Rfh8 40.Bg4 Rh1+ 41.Rf1 R8h2! 42.Be2 Qf2+ 43.Kd1 f3-+ - 18.80] 39...Qh1+ 40.Qf1 Qxe4?!!-+ Yutong resigned. It is mate 41.Kd1 Qb1# 0-1

SCC Falling Leaves Swiss

Open to SCC members only

No field limit

Two sections (Open and U1700)

November 5 – December 17

Entry Fee: None

Tournament Director: Bryan Lamb

Time control: G/90

Rounds: 7

Type: Swiss

43 players have registered for the Open section. It is headed by 7 masters (!) and 6 experts (some of whom are former masters). 25 players registered for the U 1700 section. The total of 68 players is slightly fewer than our average last year of over 70 players per tournament, and a number fewer than the 82 players in our first swiss this year. The executive feels we can take 80 players as maximum, given byes, and so for the moment, the pressure on our maximum is relieved somewhat.

The leaders after 4 rds. are:

Open Section:

1st/4th – 3.5 pts. – WIM junior Yuanling Yuan; Master Andrei Moffat; Master Bryan Lamb; Master Erwin Casareno

U 1700 Section:

1st/2nd – 3.5 pts. – Andrew Philip; Yutong Luo

3rd/5th – 3 pts. – Scott Huston; junior Magas Yusuf; Ted Termeer

There will be no games of this tournament either 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.

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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???

Hart House Holidays Open

When: December 18th, 19th, 20th (Fri, Sat, Sun)

Where: Debates Room, 2nd Floor, Hart House, University of Toronto
7 Hart House Circle, Toronto

Style: 5 round Swiss in 4 sections: Open (FIDE Rated), U2100, U1800 & U1500

Rounds: Friday 6pm, Saturday 10am & 4pm, Sunday 10am & 4pm

Time Control: 30/90, SD/60 for U2100, U1800 & U1500 --- 120 minutes with 30 second increment for Open Section.

Entry Fees: \$60 in advance, \$70 cash only on site. Extra \$10 to play up each section.

Registration: 5pm – 5:30pm on Friday, December 18th

Registrants after 5:30pm are not guaranteed to be paired by 6pm

In advance (arrival by Dec 17th) by mail to:
Hart House Chess Club – 7 Hart House Circle, Toronto, ON M5S 3H3
Make cheque payable to Hart House Chess Club. No postdated cheques please.
Email registration to alex.ferreira@utoronto.ca (by Dec 17th) Email registrants must arrive onsite by 5:30pm to pay or will be charged onsite fee.

Tournament Director: Bryan Lamb
Organizer: Hart House Chess Club

Please bring sets and clocks.
No smoking. No computers. No cell phones (on).

For all the detailed information, including:

- Printable flyer with all the above information
- Access/Maps & parking info
- Prize fund projection
- Pre-Registered list of players

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