

**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 # 12-6 – November 15 , 2010

Shocker ! Carlsen Withdraws from World Championship Candidates' Matches

Letter to FIDE

**To: FIDE President Kirsan Ilyumzhinov & FIDE World
Championship Committee.**



Continued on next page

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Reference is made to the ongoing World Championship cycle.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of my decision not to take part in the planned Candidate Matches between March and May 2011.

After careful consideration I've reached the conclusion that the ongoing 2008–2012 cycle does not represent a system, sufficiently modern and fair, to provide the motivation I need to go through a lengthy process of preparations and matches and to perform at my best.

Reigning champion privileges, the long (five year) span of the cycle, changes made during the cycle resulting in a new format (Candidates) that no World Champion has had to go through since Kasparov, puzzling ranking criteria as well as the shallow ceaseless match-after-match concept are all less than satisfactory in my opinion.

By providing you with four months notice before the earliest start of [the Candidates](#) as well as in time before you have presented player contracts or detailed regulations, I rest assured that you will be able to find an appropriate replacement.

Although the purpose of this letter is not to influence you to make further changes to the ongoing cycle, I would like to take the opportunity to present a few ideas about future cycles in line with our input to FIDE during the December 27th 2008 phone-conference between FIDE leaders and a group of top-level players.

In my opinion privileges should in general be abolished and a future World Championship model should be based on a fair fight between the best players in the World, on equal terms. This should apply also to the winner of the previous World Championship, and especially so when there are several players at approximately the same level in the world elite. (Why should one player have one out of two tickets to the final to the detriment of all remaining players in the world? Imagine that the winner of the 2010 Football World Cup would be directly qualified to the 2014 World Cup final while all the rest of the teams would have to fight for the other spot.)



One possibility for future cycles would be to stage an 8-10 player World Championship tournament similar to the 2005 and 2007 events.

The proposal to abolish the privileges of the World Champion in the future is not in any way meant as criticism of, or an attack on, the reigning World Champion Viswanathan Anand, who is a worthy World Champion, a role model chess colleague and a highly esteemed opponent.

Rest assured that I am still motivated to play competitive chess. My current plan is to continue to participate in well-organized top-level tournaments and to try to maintain the no 1 spot on the rating list that I have successfully defended for most of 2010.

Best regards,
IM Magnus Carlsen

Friday, November 6, 2010

The chess website, ChessVibes, canvassed the opinions of top players after this letter, and there seemed to be a lot of confusion about what Magnus' points were. So ChessVibes sent a letter to Magnus with some questions. His father/manager and business manager, with some input from Magnus, answered them:

“ Re: “The current cycle is not fair because it’s not a fight on equal terms...”

Question 1: Regarding the analogy to football, which has been received with mixed reactions among chess fans, isn’t the difference between a team sport (in which the teams change for every tournament) and an individual sport too big for such a comparison? We don’t think so. The football World Cup is a successful well-established system. Also in most popular individual sports, the participants compete on equal terms for the World Championship. The football analogy may not be perfect, but it is a valid argument as it highlights the overwhelming advantage (of improved odds) given to a reigning champion seeded directly to a final.

Question 2: Your main point is that you are unable to motivate yourself enough to fight in the current cycle. At the same time you state that you wish to defend your number one spot in world rankings. Do you feel, then, that having the highest rating is of similar significance as holding the world title?

The lack of motivation required to do his absolute best, is mainly concerned with the (lack of) quality of the ongoing cycle, not the title itself. The World Champion title and rating rank are not directly comparable. The World Champion title has a long tradition and an important place in the history of chess. At the same time the world of chess has a sophisticated, fair and strong rating system holding considerable merit. You might compare it to tennis and golf.

Question 3: It seems that you are implying that the World Champion should be one of the players in a World Championship tournament. Assuming that is correct, there would

be a major problem of how to convince the World Champion — any World Champion — who reached his title through a series of matches, to put his title at stake in a tournament, given the history of the sport. How would you resolve this?

We have to go back many years to find a World Champion that had to go through a series of matches to win the title. The recent champions had to go through one match only (or one tournament only).

In the letter to FIDE, Magnus mentioned a tournament as one possible way of organizing the World Championship cycle and more alternatives were discussed in our input to the phone conference in December 2008 that Magnus refers to. To avoid an attack on the reigning Champion he specifically talked about future cycles and not the current one.

Question 4: Among pundits and readers alike, there is a natural speculation that this is largely a business decision, related to your sponsorship deals. Can you react to this?

Absolutely not. This was his personal decision, and money was not involved at all. (If it had been, he probably would not have withdrawn.)

Question 5: Finally, many ChessVibes readers feel that to a certain extent the sport is “damaged” by the decision, as it happens at a time when the chess world finally has a unified World Champion. Your letter addresses only FIDE. What would you say to these fans?

Magnus appreciates the chess fans and has no wish to damage the sport, of course not. He signed up for the current cycle (Grand Prix) early in 2008 and it has been on his mind the best part of three years. The frequent changes and lack of predictability is frustrating and has left little to be desired.

He obviously weighed the pros and cons, including the expectations of chess fans, but in the end took the difficult decision to withdraw. (Withdraw might in fact not be a precise description, as we never received any formal information (or contract) regarding his participation. Bearing in mind the frequent changes made earlier in the cycle there was really not much reason to believe that recent FIDE announcements suddenly represented the final say.)

We certainly feel that our sport deserves broader attention worldwide. Utilizing new technology and developing strong competition concepts and formats, we believe chess has the potential to develop into an even more spectator friendly and attractive sport in the future. “

8 players had qualified for the Candidates’ Matches, due to participation in various matches/tournaments, or by rating. All was ready to go next March/May in Kazan, Russia. Generally, I think it was felt that FIDE had finally gotten it somewhat right. There seemed to be a strong feeling that the World Championship should be a match, of a decent number of games. A Candidates knock-out preliminary to determine a Challenger, also seemed to be accepted — though there was still concern over the candidates’ matches being too short (the lottery aspect concern) and insufficient break between them. So it is somewhat surprising to have the discussion revert back to the World Championship being a tournament. It will be interesting to see how the top players weigh into this debate, and whether Carlsen will get support.

In any event, this is a big loss for chess – Carlsen has been # 1 since Jan. 2010, and only in the November FIDE rating list did he drop to # 2, behind 15th and current World Champion, Viswanathan Anand (India).



Most chess observers gave him good chances at winning the candidates' matches, and even taking the title from Anand – it was a much hoped-for match. But not to be it seems.

CFC Member, Frank Dixon of Kingston, posted on CMA ChessTalk his analysis of the WC system over the years. We thought it interesting:

“ Let's look briefly at the history of the world championship, with respect to the format of decision:

- 1) Prior to 1948, the champion was determined by a challenge match system, with the current champion essentially picking his challenger. This worked reasonably well so long as:
 - a) the challenger could raise sufficient financial stakes for the match to take place (which was often a demand from the champion), and
 - b) the champion selected worthy challengers at regular intervals. Strong players who didn't get the chance for a title match included GM Akiba Rubinstein (he came from a poor background and lacked the right connections to raise enough money to challenge World Champions Emanuel Lasker and J.R. Capablanca), and Capablanca himself (after Capa lost the title to Alexander Alekhine in 1927, Alekhine did virtually everything possible to avoid a rematch with Capa, which the chess world definitely wanted to see). Alekhine selected Efim Bogolyubov twice as his challenger, in 1929 and 1934, and won without much difficulty; he then picked Max Euwe in 1935, and lost, but availed himself of a rematch chance offered by his gentlemanly opponent two years later, and won. Alekhine also dodged GM Paul Keres, some 23 years younger, after Keres had won AVRO 1938, which was an official challenger selection tournament. Other players who would have given Alekhine a very hard fight in the late 1930s and early 1940s included

GM Reuben Fine, GM Samuel Reshevsky, and GM Mikhail Botvinnik.

2) With World War II preventing most international chess from 1939 to 1945, and with Alekhine as title-holder dying under circumstances which have never been entirely cleared up in 1946 (some people, including me, think Alekhine, a Soviet defector in 1920, was probably poisoned in Portugal by the Soviet secret police), a new system was needed to find a champion. The one eventually used was essentially developed by Botvinnik, who was angling for a match for himself with Alekhine shortly after World War II ended. Total control of the World Championship cycle passed to FIDE, for the first time, and when the Soviet Union joined FIDE in 1947, it gradually became the dominant nation in the world chess organization, a position it (and many of its former constituent republics which have become independent nations) retains today.

Botvinnik's system was to hold a 1948 tournament among the world's consensus top players, to select the new champion, and then to have the champion defend his title every three years, against a challenger selected by a cycle method which would include representation from all FIDE member nations. This cycle method consisted of the Interzonal(s) and Candidates (tournament and / or matches), and without a doubt, this system (which was approved by FIDE) was a significant improvement, in many ways, over the previous challenge system, where the World Title was essentially the personal property of the champion. One important caveat of the new system was that the champion would keep his title after a drawn match against the challenger. Botvinnik, who won the 1948 World Championship tournament, used that drawn match provision to keep his title, after drawing title matches with GM David Bronstein in 1951 and GM Vassily Smyslov in 1954. (We now know, virtually for certain, that GM Smyslov received important assistance in becoming the challenger through collusion among fellow Soviets, ordered from the highest levels of the Soviet Chess Federation, and indeed the KGB as well, at the Zurich 1953 Candidates' tournament.) A second important caveat, also proposed by Botvinnik, and adopted as part of the system, was that a losing champion was entitled to a rematch within one year, WITHOUT going through any other qualification requirements. Botvinnik used that provision to regain the title after losing to Smyslov in 1957 and GM Mikhail Tal in 1960. This rematch clause was taken away after Botvinnik lost to GM Tigran Petrosian in 1963, and Botvinnik then removed himself from the next Candidates' cycle, which, as losing champion, he was entitled to contest.

The new system, while an improvement, was decidedly not perfect. GM Reuben Fine declined his invitation to challenge in 1948, essentially because he suspected that Soviet collusion would occur during the tournament, to ensure a Soviet winner. With three Soviets (Botvinnik, Smyslov, and Keres) and the other prospective challengers in the planned 1948 field of six being Fine, Euwe, and Reshevsky, and based on events since that time, Fine was remarkably prescient!! When Fine declined his place, no replacement was obtained, although GM Miguel Najdorf was a worthy non-Soviet contender. Also, as GM Bronstein (a Soviet who would have done his best to avoid any pressure to collude) has pointed out, it would have made more sense to run the Interzonal tournament first in 1948, and then to include some of its best finishers in the subsequent World Championship event. The World Championship was held early in 1948, and the

Interzonal (which Bronstein won) was held afterwards. The 1948 World Championship tournament field essentially reflected the top players of 1939, while excluding other top players (of whom Bronstein and Najdorf were perhaps the most dangerous contenders) who had developed between 1939 and 1948.

Collusion in 1962 among several Soviets, at the Curacao Candidates' tournament, was designed to prevent GM Bobby Fischer from potentially becoming the official challenger. Fischer had won the 1962 Interzonal comfortably, and at age 19, was the most dangerous threat to the Soviets' hegemony over the World Chess Championship. The Soviet Union, the first nation in history to develop state-controlled sports programs, came to view the World Chess Championship as its national possession, in connection with Cold War aims. Capturing the world title took Fischer another decade, and this also required intervention by FIDE, to reform the selection system into a series of short matches, to determine the challenger.

The system we have today is, in effect, nothing more than a modified version of the 1948 system. Modifications have made it better, in my view, but the vast increase in the number of highly-rated players, which flowed from the chess boom stimulated by Fischer's rise to the top, make it problematic to select a fair champion. 😊😊 “

SCC member Alex Ferreira also made a detailed post on this issue on ChessTalk, and we thought it worth reproducing here too:

- “ 1990s Kasparov "pulled out" of FIDE and the candidate matches took strange turns or didn't happen at all.
 - FIDE introduces knock-out championships to find "world champ", including Khalifman, Ponomariov & Kasimdzhanov.
 - classical matches won by Kramnik (Kasparov 2000 London, Leko 2004 Brissago) not recognized by FIDE (as world championships) -- Leko qualified to this match by winning Dortmund (!?)
 - Kasparov retires March 2005
 - FIDE tried to re-create the championship with 2005 San Luis, Argentina. Topalov wins convincingly, taking the 8 highest rated players -- Kramnik refuses to participate claiming he must defend title in match
 - (1st sort of attempt at re-unification) 2006 toilet-gate, World Champion Topalov loses match to Kramnik (step backwards in finding unified champ)
 - Mexico 2007 takes 2nd, 3rd and 4th place finishers from Argentina, 16 players take place in candidate matches (including a younger Carlsen, lost to Aronian) to find the the next 4 participants. The remaining (or first) spot gets awarded to Kramnik for winning toilet-gate. Complete disaster as Topalov gets left out. Anand wins tournament. Kramnik participated on the condition that this is not the final of the world championship and he still must defend in match -- finished 2-3 with Gelfand.
 - At this point from 2006-2008, FIDE was changing rules every 2 or 3 months
 - 2008 Grand Prix begins (series of 6 Round Robin events, some 20 odd players

play in 4 events each) -- Magnus Carlsen and Michael Adams pull out within the first 2 events. Ideally someone from this cycle would get some sort of ticket to world championship challenge.

- FIDE scrambles a two-match series to unify the world championship (again), where Kramnik (winner 2006 toiletgate) plays Anand (winner Mexico 2007) and Topalov gets a consolation match against Kamsky (knock-out winner, technically the world championship BS invention still in place by FIDE at this point - Carlsen also took part here)
- Winners play each other -- Anand crushes Kramnik, Topalov disposes of Kamsky, Anand narrowly edges Topalov in the most recent encounter
- All this ideally to find an undisputed world champion, while using the other (mis)steps as a build-up for a future cycle, or defense of the newly crowned world champion

The system in place now (for this cycle in progress only):

- FIDE finally recognizes that the knock-outs should be nothing more than a ticket to a candidate for matches
- FIDE takes their Grand Prix, awards top two spots
- FIDE takes the highest placed player who is not in the cycle
- The losers of the recent matches get a candidate ticket
- The host nation for the candidates matches gets a pick provided the player is rated above 2700.
- Winner of these 8 players, through candidate matches, challenge the world champion in a match.

And so we have:

Gelfand (knock-outs)

Aronian & Radjabov (Grand Prix)

Carlsen (high rated)

Topalov, Kramnik, Kamsky (match losers that made Anand champion)

Mamedyarov (named by host of candidate matches Republic of Azerbaijan)

Winner challenges Anand in a match.

But apparently, we have some problems in that: Azerbaijan won't allow Aronian to play there for political reasons, matches moved elsewhere, Mamedyarov retains his spot.

And now Carlsen drops out.

So... personally I think we just went back to the chess stone age of the 1990s where complete chaos begins because the top player goes solo and the chess world (and of course FIDE understands this) will never fully accept a world champion where the top player did not compete.

I am very disappointed in Carlsen, who had already pulled out of Grand Prix and still got a free ticket to the candidates by virtue of being the highest rated. “

According to FIDE regulations, substituting players come from the Grand Prix. So FIDE has now announced that Alexander Grischuk (Russia – 2771 - # 6 on the Nov. 1 FIDE rating list) will replace Carlsen. The regulations also require now an adjustment to the original pairings, as follows:

Pairings

Topalov - Kamsky (no change)

Kramnik - Radjabov

Aronian - Grischuk

Gelfand - Mamedyarov

What do you think of the recent history of the World Championship? How do you think FIDE has handled it, in the 90's, and in the new millennium? Do you agree with Carlsen? Is Alex right, that the sky has now fallen in? E-mail your opinion to us and we'll publish it in the next Issue.

November 1, 2010 FIDE Rating List

There is a new # 1 player – 15th and current World Champion, Viswanathan **Anand** (India – 2804). The former # 1 player, the youngest player ever to hold this position, with the second highest rating ever, Magnus Carlsen (Norway), with a rating of 2802, drops back into second place.! The third player over 2800, for his first time, is Armenian Levon Aronian, at 2801. [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, 2005 FIDE World Champion, was the third; Viswanathan Anand was the fourth; Magnus Carlsen was the fifth; and now Levon Aronian is the sixth.].

There are now, in this list, 36 players (up from 34 players) in the 2700's.

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

1 : Viswanathan **Anand** (India), 15th and current World Champion, rated 2804;



2 : Magnus **Carlsen** (Norway - 1990), rated 2802;



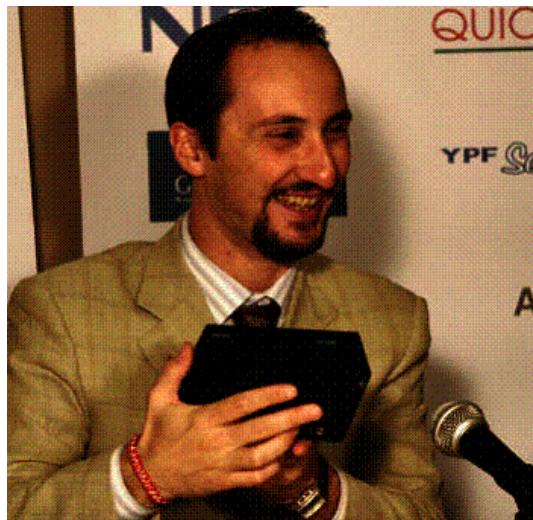
3 : Levon **Aronian** (Armenia) – rated 2801;



4 : Vladimir **Kramnik** (Russia), 14th World Champion, rated 2791



#5: Veselin **Topalov** (Bulgaria), 2005 FIDE World Champion, 2006 & 2010 World Championship Challenger, at 2786;



6 : Alexander **Grischuk** (Russia), rated 2771;

7 : Vassily **Ivanchuk** (Ukraine), rated 2764;

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

9 : Sergey **Karjakin** (Russia – 1990) – 2760 (up from # 14);

10 : Yue **Wang** (China) – 2756.

49 : Judit **Polgar** (Hungary), the strongest women's player in the world, with 2682 – up from # 56 (in 2005, she was in the top 10 ! She has taken periods off to have children);

Some other past World Champions/FIDE World Champions still in the top 100, and their current ratings are :

11 : 2002 FIDE World Champion, Ruslan Ponomariov (Ukraine) at 2744 ;

50 : 2004 FIDE World Champion, Rustam Kasimdzhanov (Uzbekistan) at 2685;

Here are a number of the younger (Under 22 as of Jan. 1) 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]

18 : Hao Wang (China – 1988) – 2727 (up from # 22)

26 : Ian Nepomniachtchi (Russia – 1990) – 2720;

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

1 : GM Mark **Bluvshtein** (1988) at 2587 (now 16 pts. ahead of Spraggett !);



2 : GM Kevin **Spraggett**, 4 times Canadian Champion (last in 1996), at 2571 – now playing out of Portugal;



3 : GM Pascal **Charbonneau**, 2002 & 2004 Canadian Champion, at 2511 – now working in USA;



(from CFC Website)

4 : GM-elect Thomas **Roussel-Roozmon** (1988) at 2500.
5. IM Leonid **Gerzhoy** at 2497;
6: GM Bator **Sambuev**, at 2497.

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



is rated 2414 (# 9).

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

A Canadian GM with another federation is : GM Anton **Kovalyov** (Argentina) at 2623 – the top-rated Canadian;

The top 5 women in the world are :

1 : GM Judit **Polgar** (Hungary) – 2686 (first woman player in history to break 2700; peaked at 2735 in the July 1, 2005 rating list);



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



3 : WGM Yifan **Hou** (China – 1994) – 2591 (16 years old !)



4 : GM Tatiana **Kosintseva** (Russia) – 2581.

5 : GM Nadezhda **Kosintseva** (Russia) – 2576.

.

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



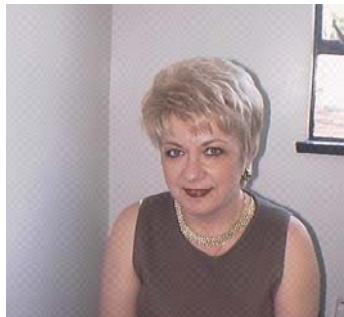
is # 14 at 2507.

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 2220 ;



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 2101(up 15 pts.).

#5 : Iulia **Lacau-Rodean**, at 2019.

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 2225, who plays for another federation - Estonia.

Canada Not the Only One with Government Chess Support Issues

UK Government Cuts English Chess Federation Grant

TWIC - IM Malcolm Pein - Thursday 4th November 2010

There are to be huge cutbacks in spending the UK. The English Chess Federation is to lose its entire grant, a pathetically small one in the first place, but a quarter of the ECF's budget. Malcolm Pein reports.

The English Chess Federation will no longer receive any government support. Following the Public Spending Review, the ECF received a letter from Jonathan Hughes, Head of Sport at the Department for Culture, Media and Sport which confirmed that the DCMS grant to the English Chess Federation will cease from 31st March 2011.

The letter also emphasized that the cuts were designed to protect Olympic sports. Government support for chess has been pitiful over the years and the grant was only £45,000, but it will still create problems for the ECF which has a very small annual budget of below £ 200,000.

Tal Memorial 2010, Moscow, Russia

This 10-player round robin took place November 5th-14th, 2010. The players were - GM Levon Aronian (ARM) 2783, GM Vladimir Kramnik (RUS) 2780, GM Pavel Eljanov (UKR) 2761, GM Alexander Grischuk (RUS) 2760, GM Shakhriyar Mamedyarov (AZE) 2756, Boris Gelfand (ISR) 2751, GM Alexei Shirov (ESP) 2749, GM Sergey Karjakin (RUS) 2747, GM Hikaru Nakamura (USA) 2733, and Hao Wang (CHN) 2724.

There was a 3-way tie for first: Aronian, Karjakin and Mamedyarov

The final standings were:

Tal Memorial Moscow (RUS), 5-14 xi 2010													cat. XXI (2757)			
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0			
1.	Aronian, Levon	g	ARM	2801	*	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	5½	2832	
2.	Karjakin, Sergey	g	RUS	2760	½	*	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	5½	2836	
3.	Mamedyarov, Shakhriyar	g	AZE	2763	½	½	*	1	½	½	0	1	1	5½	2836	
4.	Wang Hao	g	CHN	2727	½	½	0	*	½	½	½	1	1	½	5	2803
5.	Grischuk, Alexander	g	RUS	2771	½	½	½	½	*	?	½	½	½	1	5	2800
6.	Nakamura, Hikaru	g	USA	2741	½	½	½	½	?	*	½	½	½	1	5	2800
7.	Kramnik, Vladimir	g	RUS	2791	0	0	½	½	½	*	½	1	1	4½	2753	
8.	Gelfand, Boris	g	ISR	2741	0	0	1	0	½	½	½	*	1	0	3½	2679
9.	Shirov, Alexei	g	ESP	2735	½	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	*	1	3	2634
10.	Eljanov, Pavel	g	UKR	2742	½	½	0	½	0	0	0	1	0	*	2½	2592

In Rd. 1, the top seed, Aronian, was able to get his passed P queening, while stopping Kramnik's passed P. His win left him in a 4-way tie for first. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

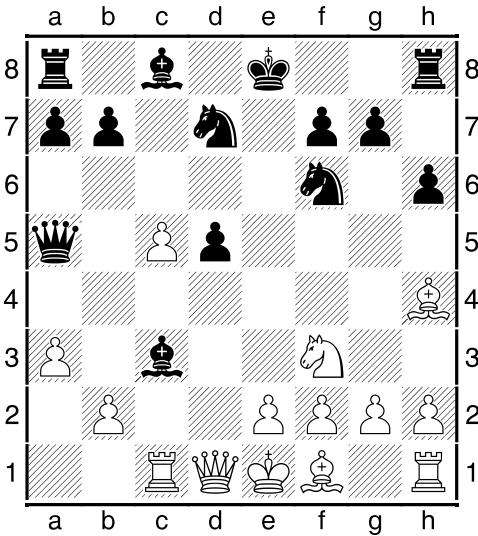
Aronian, L (2801) – Kramnik, V (2791) [D38]

Tal Memorial Moscow RUS (1), 05.11.2010

[Armstrong, Robert]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Nf3 d5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bh4 c5?!= [7...c6 8.Rc1 g5 (8...Qa5?! 9.Bxf6 gxf6=) 9.Bg3 Ne4=] 8.dxc5 Aronian goes up a P 8...Nbd7 9.Rc1 Qa5 10.a3?!= [10.e3 0-0 11.Bc2 Ne4=] 10...Bxc3+

Position after 10...Bxc3+



11.Rxc3! Aronian correctly sacks the exchange [11.bxc3?! Qxa3 12.Nd4 0-0 \bar{f}] **11...Ne4 12.b4 Nxc3 13.Qa1 Qa4** [13...Qa6 14.Qxc3 Qg6=] **14.Qxc3** Kramnik is up the exchange, but Aronian has a P compensation **14...0-0 15.e3 a5 16.b5 Nxc5?!** \pm Kramnik wrongly sacks his N [16...Re8 17.Be2 Nf8=] **17.Qxc5** Aronian has B + N vs R **17...Bf5?!** \pm Aronian gets a " clear " advantage [17...Bd7 18.Be2 Rfc8 \pm] **18.Qd4?!**= Aronian should not give up the aP, He loses his advantage [18.Qc3 Rac8 19.Qa1 Bg4 \pm] **18...Qxa3** Kramnik goes up a P **19.Be2 Qb4+ 20.Qxb4 axb4 21.Nd4 Ra1+ 22.Bd1 Bh7 23.Nb3 Rb1 24.Nd2 Rb2 25.Bg3 Rc8 26.Be5 Ra2 27.Nb3 Bc2 28.Bxc2 Rxc2 29.0-0 f6 30.Bd4 Ra3 31.Na1 Rd2 32.h3 Rad3** [32...Kf7 33.g4 Ke6=] **33.Kh2** [33.Rb1 Rd1+ 34.Rxd1 Rxd1+ 35.Kh2 Rd3=] **33...Ra3 34.b6 h5?!** \pm [34...Kf7?! 35.Rb1 Rxf2 \pm ; 34...f5 35.Rc1 Raa2= (35...f4?!)] **35.Rb1 Rxf2** Kramnik is up 2 P's, but Aronian still has a " slight " advantage (computers aren't always just materialistic) **36.Nb3 Raa2 37.Rg1 Kh7 38.Nc5 Rfd2?!** \pm Aronian gets a " winning " advantage [38...Rad2 39.Kh1 (39.Nxb7?! b3 40.Nc5 b2=) 39...Rfe2 \pm] **39.Nxb7** Kramnik is up a P, but Aronian's passed P is better **39...b3?!** \pm 3.68 [39...Rdc2 40.Nc5 Rxc5 41.Bxc5 Ra5 42.Bd4 Rb5+- 2.94; 39...Rxd4 40.Nd6 Ra6 41.b7 Rb6 42.exd4 b3+- 2.68] **40.Nc5 b2 41.Rb1?!** \pm 3.78 1-0

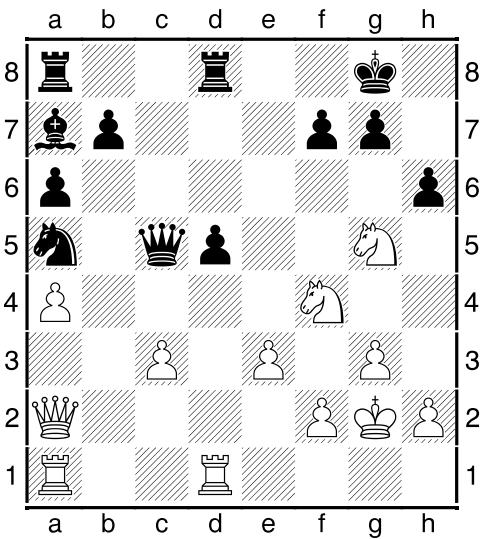
In Rd. 2, Nakamura overwhelmed Eljanov with his R + Ps vs 2 minor pieces. This left Nakamura in a 5-way tie for first. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Nakamura, Hi (2741) – Eljanov, P (2742) [E00]

Tal Memorial Moscow RUS (2), 06.11.2010

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 Bb4+ 4.Nd2 [4.Bd2 Bxd2+ 5.Nxd2 c5 6.Ngf3 cxd4 7.Nxd4 Nc6=] **4...c5** [4...d5 5.Bg2 0-0=] **5.dxc5 Bxc5 6.Bg2 0-0 7.Ngf3 Nc6 8.0-0 d5 9.e3** [9.Nb3 Bb6 10.cxd5 Nxd5=] **9...Qe7 10.cxd5 exd5 11.Nb3 Bb6 12.a4 a6 13.Nbd4 Bg4 14.Qb3 Ba7 15.Bd2 Ne4 16.Bc3 Nxc3 17.bxc3 Rfd8** to here the game has been played dead equal **18.Nd2?!** \bar{f} Eljanov gets the advantage [18.Nxc6 bxc6 19.Qb4 Qxb4 20.cxb4 f6=] **18...Na5 19.Qa2 Qd7 20.N2f3 Qe7?!** \pm [20...Nc4 21.Nd2 Ne5 \bar{f}] **21.Ne2** [21.Nd2?! Rac8 22.h3 Be6 \bar{f} ; 21.h3 Bh5 22.Nf5 Qc5=] **21...Bf5 22.Nf4 Be4 23.Rfd1 Qc5?!** \pm for the first time in the game, Nakamura gets the advantage [23...Nc4?! 24.Nd2 Bxg2 25.Kxg2 Qc7=] **24.Ng5 Bxg2 25.Kxg2 h6**

Position after 25...h6



26.Rxd5! Nakamura goes up a P [26.Nf3 Nc4 27.Rd4 Qc6 28.Nxd5! Rxd5 (28...Bxd4?? 29.Ne7+ Kh8 30.Nxc6 bxc6 31.cxd4 Nd6+-) 29.Rxc4 Bc5±] **26...Rxd5 27.Ne4 Qc4 28.Qxc4 Nxc4 29.Nxd5** Nakamura is up a P **29...Re8 30.Nef6+ gxf6 31.Nxf6+** Nakamura is temporarily down B vs 2 P's **31...Kf8 32.Nxe8 Kxe8** Nakamura has R + 2 P's vs B + N **33.Rb1 Nd6 34.e4 b6 35.e5 Nb7 36.Rb4 Nc5?+–** Nakamura gets a "winning" advantage [36...Kf8] **37.Rh4 Kf8?+– 2.26** [37...Ke7? 38.Rxh6 Bb8+- 2.50; 37...Kd7? 38.Rxh6 Bb8+- 3.45; 37...b5 38.axb5 axb5+- 1.82] **38.Rxh6** Nakamura is up R + 3 P's vs B + N **38...Kg7 3.64** [38...Ke7 39.h4 b5+- 3.38; 38...b5 39.a5 Ke7 40.h4 Ne6+- 3.75] **39.Rc6 Nxa4** Nakamura is up R + 2 P's vs B + N **40.e6?+– 3.14** [40.Rc7 Bb8 41.e6 Kf8 (41...Bxc7?? 42.e7 Nxc3 43.e8Q+- 4.77) 42.Rc8+ Ke7 43.exf7 Kxf7 44.Rxb8 b5+- 5.69 Nakamura would be up the exchange + 2 P's] **1-0**

In Rd. 3, Aronian threatened to queen his passed P and defeated Gelfand. This left him in sole possession of first place, with 2.5/3 pts... Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Aronian, L (2801) – Gelfand, B (2741) [D43]

Tal Memorial Moscow RUS (3), 07.11.2010

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6± [4...dxc4 5.e4 b5=] **5.Qd3?!=** [5.e3 Nbd7 6.Bd3 Bd6±] **5...Nbd7 6.g3 Bd6 7.Bg2 0-0 8.0-0 dxc4 9.Qxc4 e5 10.Rd1 Qe7 11.Bg5 h6 12.Nh4?!** [12.Bxf6 Nxf6 13.Nxe5 Bxe5 14.dxe5 Qxe5=] **12...Nb6** [12...hxg5? 13.Nf5 Qd8 14.Nxd6 Qe7±] **13.Bxf6 Qxf6?!=** [13...Nxc4 14.Bxe7 Bxe7 15.d5 Nxb2 16.Rdb1 Bb4 17.Na4 Nxa4 18.Rxb4 Nc3?] **14.Qb3** [14.Qd3 exd4 15.Ne4 Qe6 16.Nf3 (16.Nxd6?!) Qxd6 17.Nf3 c5 18.e3 (18.b4 cxb4 19.a3 bxa3 20.Nxd4 Re8?) 18...Be6?] **16...Be7=** **14...Bc7?!** [14...Be6 15.Ne4 Qe7 16.Qc2 exd4=] **15.d5 cxd5 16.Bxd5 Kh8 17.Rac1 Qe7 18.Qc2 Rb8 19.a4 Bh3 20.Bg2 Be6?!** Aronian gets a "clear" advantage [20...Bxg2 21.Kxg2 Qe6±] **21.a5 Na5 22.Nd5 Bxd5 23.Rxd5 Qe6?+– 1.70** Aronian gets a "winning" advantage [23...Qb4? 24.Qf5 Qe7+- 3.81; 23...Rfd8 24.Nf5 Qe6±] **24.b4** [24.Qf5 Qxf5 25.Nxf5 Kh7+-] **24...Bd8 1.41** [24...Bd6? 25.Qf5 Qxf5 26.Nxf5 Bxb4+- 1.80; 24...b6 25.Qf5 bxa5 26.bxa5 Qxf5 27.Nxf5 Kh7+- 1.77] **25.Nf5 g6 26.Nd6 Nc7 27.Rdd1 b6 28.Nb7?!** [28.axb6 axb6 29.Qb2 Na8+-] **28...Na6?!** [28...Nb5 29.e3 Be7±] **29.Rd6 Qg4 30.Qb2?+– 1.47** [30.b5 Nc5 31.axb6 axb6 32.Nxc5 bxc5 33.Qxc5 Re8+- 2.53] **30...Qxb4 31.Qxe5+ Kh7 32.Rd7 Bg5 33.Rcd1 Nc5?+– 2.48** [33...Qa4 34.h4 Rbe8+- 1.46] **34.Nxc5 Qxc5 35.Qxc5 bxc5 36.Rxa7** Aronian goes up a P **36...c4 37.a6 c3 38.Rc7 Rbc8 39.Rxc8 Rxc8 40.e3 Be7 41.Rc1+– 4.43 1-0**

In the 8th round, 2 of the 3 co-leaders played – Mamedyarov and Wang. Mamedyarov won. With the win, Mamedyarov pulled into first place alone. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Mamedyarov, S (2763) – Wang Hao (2727) [D38]

Tal Memorial Moscow RUS (8), 13.11.2010

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.Nc3 Bb4?!± [4...Nbd7? 5.cxd5 exd5±; 4...c6 5.e3 Bd6=] **5.Bg5 h6**
6.Bxf6 Qxf6 7.e3 0-0 8.Rc1 [8.Qb3 Nc6 9.cxd5 exd5±] **8...dxc4** [8...Nc6 9.Bd3 dxc4 10.Bxc4 b6±]
9.Bxc4 c5 10.0-0 cxd4 11.exd4 Nc6 12.Ne4?!= [12.Bb5 Qf5 13.Bd3 Qf6±] **12...Qe7?!**± [12...Qf5
13.Qe2 Rd8=] **13.Qe2 Rd8 14.Rfd1 Bd7 15.Bd3 Be8 16.Bb1?!**= [16.a3 Bd6 17.Qe3 Bb8±]
16...Ba5 [16...f5 17.Ng3 Bf7=] **17.Nc5 Bb6 18.a3** [18.Qd3 g6 19.Qc3 Rac8=] **18...Bxc5 19.Qc2**
[19.dxc5 Rxd1+ 20.Qxd1 Rd8=] **19...f5 20.Qxc5 Qxc5 21.Rxc5** [21.dxc5 Bh5 22.Ba2 Kf7=]
21...Rd6 22.d5?!± for the first time in the game, Wang gets the advantage [22.Ba2 Bf7 23.Re1
b6=] **22...Bh5?!**± [22...g6 23.Ba2 Rad8±] **23.Rd3 exd5 24.Rcxd5 Rf6 25.b4 Bf7 26.Rd7 Bc4**
27.Rd2 Re8?!± Mamedyarov gets a " clear " advantage [27...b5 28.Bd3 Bxd3 29.R2xd3 a5±]
28.h4 b5 29.Rc7 Ne5 30.Nxe5 Rxe5 31.Kh2 a6 32.g4 Be6?!+- Mamedyarov gets a " winning "
advantage [32...Rd5 33.Rxd5 Bxd5±] **33.g5 hxg5 34.hxg5 Rf8?!**+- 3.29 [34...Rf7 35.g6 Rf6+-
1.85] **35.Re7 Re1 36.Ba2?!**– 3.76 Wang must lose the exchange 1-0

In Rd. 9, a draw would have given Mamedyarov clear first, but Gelfand acted as the " spoiler " and took him out. He thus ended up in a 4-way tie for first. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz)::

Gelfand, B (2741) – Mamedyarov, S (2763) [A15]

Tal Memorial Moscow RUS (9), 14.11.2010

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6± [2...e6=] **3.Nc3 d5** [3...Bg7 4.d4 d6± (4...c5±)] **4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.g3?!**= [5.e4
Nxc3 6.dxc3 Qxd1+ 7.Kxd1 f6±] **5...Bg7 6.Bg2 Nxc3?!**± [6...0-0 7.0-0 Nc6=] **7.bxc3 Nc6 8.0-0 0-0**
9.d4 Be6 10.e4 Bc4 11.Re1 Qd7?!± Gelfand gets a " clear " advantage [11...e5 12.Qa4 b5±]
12.Nd2 Ba6 13.e5 Rad8 14.h4 [14.Qf3 Nb8 15.Ba3 c6±] **14...b6 15.h5 Na5 16.hxg6?!**± [16.e6
fxe6 17.hxg6 hxg6±] **16...fxg6 17.Nb3 Nc4 18.Qe2?!**= [18.e6 Qe8 19.Qg4 c5±] **18...Qe6 19.Bf4**
Qf7?!± [19...c6 20.a4 h6=] **20.Nd2** [20.Rad1 h6 21.e6 Qf5±] **20...Nxd2 21.Qxa6 g5 22.Be3?!**=
[22.Bxd2 Qxf2+ 23.Kh2 Qxd2±] **22...g4 23.Bf4** [23.Rad1 Nf3+ 24.Bxf3 gxf3 25.Qxa7 Qe6=]
23...Nf3+?!± [23...Bh6! 24.Qe2 (24.Bxh6?? Qxf2+ 25.Kh1 Rf5 26.Bd5+ Kh8 27.Bf7 Nf3-+ mate in
7 moves) 24...Nf3+ 25.Bxf3 gxf3 26.Qxf3 Bxf4 27.gxf4 Qxf4 28.Qxf4 Rxf4=] **24.Bxf3 gxf3 25.Qd3**
Qh5 26.Re3 c5?!± [26...Qh3 27.Rxf3 Rf5 28.Qf1 Qg4±] **27.Rxf3** Gelfand goes up a P 27...cxd4
28.cxd4 Bh6 29.Kg2 Bxf4 30.gxf4 Qf5 31.Rd1 Kh8?!+- Gelfand gets a winning advantage
[31...e6 32.Rg3+ Kh8±] **32.Qxf5 Rxf5 33.d5 b5 34.Rd4 a5 35.Rc3 Rdf8 36.Rc7?!**– 2.18 1-0

Corsica Masters, France

There were 174 players in the Corsica Masters, where Can. GM Mark Bluvshtein



.was playing, in his year off playing “ professional chess “.It was played in late October. The first phase of the tournament was a 7 rd. swiss

Final Standing after Swiss Phase

Mark was in 10th place with 5/7 pts.(tied 4th - 28th), 1 pt. behind the leader.

Knockout Phase:

Since Mark was in the top 16 on tie-break, he went into the knockout match phase to determine a winner. He lost in the first round against GM Gawain Jones of England (it was a 2-game active match). GM Shakhriyar Mamedyarov (Azerbaijan - # 8 in the world – 2756) was the eventual knockout winner.

Blitz Tournament

As an added feature, there was a very strong blitz tournament. Mark finished with 8/9 and clear second, behind Mamedyarov who had a perfect score. A great result for Mark in a very strong field.

Fall Guelph ProAm

(Report by Hal Bond, Organizer/TD)

A total of 74 players took part in the 2010 Guelph Fall Pro-Am. GM Bator Sambuev swept the Pro Section with a perfect score, and taking home \$750. IM Artiom Samsonkin

captured 2nd place with 4 points for \$400. The next four finishers went home with \$100 each.

Adam Cormier nosed out Stuart Brammall on tie breaks to take the first place trophy in the U2000. Leslie Tang likewise edged Zachary Dukic in the U1700. James Williamson took home the top U1400 trophy.

Women's World Chess Championship Participants – Dina Kagramanov Represents Canada



(from CFC Website)

By virtue of winning the 2009 Canadian Women's Closed, WIM Dinara Kagramanov will represent Canada in the upcoming Women's World Chess Championship. It takes place next month in Hatay, Turkey, 2-25 December 2010. All matches are taking place over two days (two classical games) plus another day for rapid tie-breaks, except the final match which will be decided after four games.

There are 64 players in the Women's World Chess Championship Knockout system. Here is where they come from according to the FIDE regulation:

1. The Women's World Champion, runner-up and semi-finalists of the previous Women's World Championship (4 players)
2. The World Junior Girl Champions U-20 of 2008 & 2009. (2 players)
3. The five best rated players from the average of the FIDE rating lists of July 2008 and January 2009 (5 players).
4. Fifty-one qualifiers from the Women's Continental Championships and Zones (51 players).
5. Two nominees of the FIDE President (2 players).

Dina is ranked # 60 out of 64 players:

Tnmt Rank	Name	Country	Title	W_title	Rating
1	Kosteniuk, Alexandra	RUS	g	wg	2507
2	Koneru, Humpy	IND	g	wg	2600
3	Hou, Yifan	CHN	g	wg	2591

4	Kosintseva, Tatiana	RUS	g	wg	2581
5	Dzagnidze, Nana	GEO	g	wg	2551
6	Stefanova, Antoaneta	BUL	g		2548
7	Muzychuk, Anna	SLO	m	wg	2530
8	Cramling, Pia	SWE	g		2526
9	Harika, Dronavalli	IND	m	wg	2525
10	Ju, Wenjun	CHN	wg	wg	2524
11	Lahno, Kateryna	UKR	g	wg	2522
12	Cmilyte, Viktorija	LTU	g	wg	2514
13	Chiburdanidze, Maia	GEO	g	wm	2502
14	Socko, Monika	POL	g	wg	2495
15	Sebag, Marie	FRA	g	wg	2494
16	Ruan, Lufei	CHN	wg	wg	2480
17	Mkrtchian, Lilit	ARM	m	wg	2479
18	Zatonskikh, Anna	USA	m	wg	2478
19	Zhu, Chen	QAT	g		2477
20	Zhao, Xue	CHN	g	wg	2474
21	Paehtz, Elisabeth	GER	m	wg	2474
22	Hoang Thanh Trang	HUN	g	wg	2473
23	Pogonina, Natalija	RUS	wg	wg	2472
24	Danielian, Elina	ARM	g	wg	2466
25	Muzychuk, Mariya	UKR	m	wg	2462
26	Shen, Yang	CHN	wg	wg	2461
27	Ushenina, Anna	UKR	m	wg	2460
28	Skripchenko, Almira	FRA	m	wg	2460
29	Dembo, Yelena	GRE	m	wg	2454
30	Zhukova, Natalia	UKR	g	wg	2447
31	Rajlich, Iweta	POL	m	wg	2446
32	Turova, Irina	RUS	m	wg	2439
33	Khukhashvili, Sopiko	GEO	m	wg	2430
34	Houska, Jovanka	ENG	m	wg	2421
35	Romanko, Marina	RUS	m	wg	2414
36	Munguntuul, Batkhuyag	MGL	m	wg	2409
37	Foisor, Cristina-Adela	ROU	m	wg	2403
38	Huang, Qian	CHN	wg	wg	2402
39	Ovod, Evgenija	RUS	m	wg	2387
40	Cori T., Deysi	PER	wg	wg	2384
41	Shadrina, Tatiana	RUS	wg	wg	2384
42	Kovanova, Baira	RUS	wg	wg	2380
43	Ding, Yixin	CHN	wg	wg	2370
44	Zawadzka, Jolanta	POL	wg	wg	2368
	Fierro Baquero, Martha				
45	L.	ECU	m	wg	2363
46	Muminova, Nafisa	UZB	wm	wm	2360
47	Lomineishvili, Maia	GEO	m	wg	2347
48	Zhang, Xiaowen	CHN	wg	wg	2339
49	Baginskaite, Camilla	USA	wg	wg	2336
50	Vasilevich, Irina	RUS	m	wg	2333
51	Soumya, Swaminathan	IND	wg	wg	2332
52	Meenakshi Subbaraman	IND	wg	wg	2328
53	Demina, Julia	RUS	wg	wg	2323

54	Ozturk, Kubra	TUR	wm	wm	2264
55	Caoili, Arianne	AUS	wm	wm	2242
56	Nadig, Kruttika	IND	wg	wg	2230
57	Yildiz, Betul Cemre	TUR	wm	wm	2225
58	Zuriel, Marisa	ARG	wm	wm	2208
	Aliaga Fernandez, Ingrid				
59	Y	PER	wf	wf	2154
60	Kagramanov, Dina	CAN	wm	wm	2101
61	Mona, Khaled	EGY	wg	wg	2093
62	Heredia Serrano, Carla	ECU	wm	wm	2087
63	Greeff, Melissa	RSA	wg	wg	2082
64	Mezioud, Amina	ALG	wm	wm	2029

In the first round of the knockout, Dina is on board 5 against GM/WGM Nana Dzagnidze (Georgia), rated 2551.

I personally have a beef with FIDE over the format of the Women's World Championship. I think FIDE has devalued the 2010 Women's World Chess Championship, by forcing the champion to play in the championship cycle, and by putting her into a 2-game lottery knockout system.

If the World Champion gets to play a Challenger in a decent length match (who is arrived at by some preliminary cycle), then why should not the Women's Champion be accorded the same status?

Do you think the Women's World Championship Cycle needs to be reformed? Give us your opinion and we'll publish it next Issue.

Toronto Junior Championship Underway

This 8-player round robin started yesterday, Sunday, Nov 14. The Junior Tournament games start at 10:00 AM. The time control is 90 minutes for the game with 30 seconds increment from the first move.

The fastest improving Scarborough Chess Club junior, Michael Song, now rated 2133, is among the seven strong juniors (average CFC rating - 2177) playing (they are still missing one more player):

Roman Sapozhnikov
 Michael Kleinman
 Nikita Gusev
 Michael Song (SCC junior)
 Jesse B Wang
 Alexandru Florea
 Mike Ivanov

Guests are invited to visit "The Knights of Chess" club (5635 Yonge street, suites 201-202, Toronto, M2M 3S9 - near the Yonge and Finch intersection - Finch subway station TTC parking is free on Sundays). There you will get to observe exciting games between some of Toronto's best juniors, and to play, in a completely separate room, casual games or a blitz tournament (if enough players are willing to

do that). Casual games will be available on Sundays, from 10 AM till 1:30 PM for \$5 per day. Entry fee for blitz tournament is extra.

Good luck Michael !

Lord Peter Wimsey

(Submitted by freelancer David Cohen)

Nicaragua issued a set of stamps in 1972, #C801-12, on mystery fiction. Stamp #C801 is Dorothy Sayers' detective character, Lord Peter Wimsey. Sayers wrote a short story, 'Striding Folly', 1939, in which Wimsey appears only at the end to solve the murder mystery. The story is a psychological thriller. Two people play chess during the evening. Yet one of them killed a person miles away - while they were playing. Did one of the players' dreams of the rook-shaped Folly tower coming to life, to stride after him and crush him, get the better of him? Or did his mysterious playing partner commit the crime?



Rick's Chess Trivia

(questions/presentations researched by columnist Rick Garel,



former SCC Executive, former SCC member, Orillia CC President)

Last Issue's Chess Trivia was the Question:

When was the en passant rule first used?

Rick's Answer is:

En passant - First used in the 15th century but not universally accepted until 1880.

Bragging Rights Winner :

New Brunswick CFC Governor Ken Kraft (a multiple winner on prior occasions) got the right answer to this question, and gets this Issue's bragging rights.

Today's Trivia Question is:

Which famous movie actor / director quipped, "I wanted to be on my school chess team, but I was too small" ?

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

Chess Trivia Quiz – 2010 Canadian Open

(Answer will be given at end of this Issue)

8. Which of the following was a medical doctor?

- a) Tarrasch
- b) Alekhine
- c) Vidmar
- d) Botvinnik



SCC Howard Ridout Memorial Swiss

This first swiss tournament of the season ran for 6 rounds, from Thursday, Sept. 9 to October 21 (since there was no meeting on Oct. 7).

For this tournament, we had a total of 82 registrations - the registrations for the three sections were:

Over 2000 - 19 registrations (headed by 5 masters and 3 former masters)

Under 2000 (to 1700) - 34 registrations

Under 1700 – 29 registrations

The winners were:

Over 2000

1. – 4.5 pts. – Expert David Southam
2. – 4 pts. – Expert Daniel Abrahams

Under 2000 (to 1700)

1. – 5 pts. – Paul Corvo
- 2./5.- 4.5 pts. – Mike Conte; Jack Triefeldt; Ferdinand Cale; Magas Yusuf

Under 1700

1. – 5 pts. – Tom Muir
- 2./6. – 4.5 pts. – Andrew Philip; John Graham; Steve Karpik; Maurice Smith; John Zhang

Games were collected each week (the handing in of the white score sheet is mandatory, and members keep the yellow carbon sheet), but no games of this tournament could be sent out to members in database format, nor published, until the tournament had concluded (due to the 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 policy, just e-mail me at bobarm@sympatico.ca and I will forward it to you.) I and SCC member Ken Kurkowski volunteer to enter the SCC games each week into the tournament database, which has now been sent out to members, since the tournament has now concluded (it does not contain the games we will be publishing over the next number of Issues in the newsletter). I analyze or partly analyze a number of the games, and Ken does a few also from time to time.

Here are some games from rounds 3 & 4.

In Rd. 3 on top board in the 2000+ Section, Alex Ferreira, the sole leader, played a tough game with Erwin Casareno, a former club champion



. Alex was equal or had the advantage the whole game, down to the time scramble ending. But he lost in the time scramble and fell out of first place. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

(Ferreira, Alex (2116) – Casareno, Erwin (2108) [D13]
SCC-Howard Ridout Memorial Toronto (3), 23.09.2010

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.cxd5 cxd5 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.Nf3 Qb6 [5...Nc6 6.Bf4 Qb6=] **6.a3 Nc6?!** \pm [6...e6 7.e3 Bd7= (7...Be7=)] **7.Bf4 Bg4** [7...Bf5 8.Na4 Qd8 \pm ; 7...Qxb2 8.Na4 Qb5 9.Bd2 Nb8 \pm] **8.Na4 Qd8** **9.Rc1 Bxf3** **10.exf3 e6** **11.Nc5?!** $=$ [11.Qb3 Qc8 12.Qb5 Nh5 \pm] **11...Bxc5** **12.Rxc5** **0-0**

13.Be2 Qe7 14.b4 Rfc8 15.0-0 Nd7 16.Rc2 Qf6 17.Be3 Nb6 [17...Ne7 18.Bd3 Nb6=] **18.Qa1** [18.Qd2 h6 19.b5 Ne7=] **18...a6 19.Rfc1 h6 20.Qb2** [20.f4 Rd8 21.Bd3 Nc8=] **20...Qe7 21.Qb3** **Na7?!±** [21...Qf6 22.Qb2 Qe7=] **22.Rc5 Qd7 23.Bf4?!=** [23.f4 Kh8 24.f5 exf5 25.Bd3 Nb5±] **23...Nc6?!=** [23...Nb5 24.Qe3 (24.Rd1?!=) 24...Na4=] **24.Be3** [24.Qe3?! Na4 25.b5 axb5 26.Rxb5 (26.R5c2?! Ra5±) 26...g5=] **24...Na7 25.h3 Rc6?!=** Alex gets a " clear " advantage [25...Nb5 26.a4 Nd6±] **26.a4 Rac8?!=** Alex gets a " winning " advantage [26...Qd8 27.b5 axb5 28.axb5 Rcc8±] **27.b5 axb5 28.axb5 R6c7 29.Bf4?!=** [29.Qa3 Rxc5 30.dxc5 Nxb5 31.Bxb5 Qxb5 32.cxb6 Rxc1+ 33.Qxc1 Qc4+- 4.27] **29...Rxc5 30.dxc5 Nc4 31.Bxc4?!=** Alex is losing his advantage [31.b6 Na5 32.Qd1 N7c6±] **31...dxc4 32.Rxc4 Qxb5 33.Qxb5?!=** Alex has lost his advantage [33.Qc3 b6 34.Be3 Qb1+ 35.Kh2 bxc5 36.Rg4 g5±] **33...Nxb5 34.Be3** [34.g3 Nc7 35.c6 Na6 36.c7 f6=] **34...Na7?!=** [34...Nc7 35.Rb4 Nd5 36.Rxb7 Nxe3 37.fxe3 Rxc5=] **35.Rb4 Rc7 36.Ra4** **Nc6 37.Ra8+?!=** [37.f4 Kf8 38.g4 Rd7±] **37...Kh7 38.Ra4 Ne7 39.Rc4?!=** for the first time in the game, Erwin gets the advantage; there then was a time scramble and Erwin won [39.f4 Nd5 40.Ra5 f6=] **0-1**

Also in Rd. 3 in the top section, an upset occurred as junior Michael Song



Michael on right

defeated Master Rune Pedersen. Rune had been winning all game, but in time pressure he blundered, and first allowed for a draw. But then he apparently blundered again, in the unrecorded time scramble, as Michael came out with the win. Here is their game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

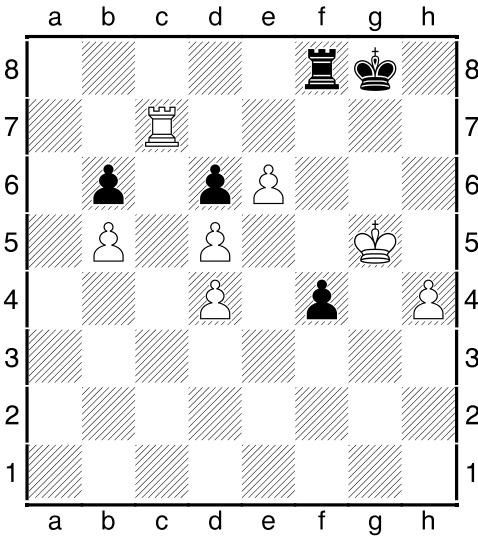
Pedersen, Rune (2365) – Song, Michael (2054) [C26]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss 2000+ Toronto (3), 23.09.2010

[Armstrong, Robert]

599MB, Fritz11.ctg, My Computer **1.e4=** 0.16 **1...e5** for Fritz, the only equalizing move **2.Nf3 Nf6±** Petroff Defence [2...Nc6=] **3.Nc3?!=** [3.Nxe5 Qe7 4.d4 (4.Nf3?!=) 4...Nc6±] **3...Nc6 4.g3?!=** [4.Bc4 Nxe4 (4...Bb4?! 5.0-0 0-0±) 5.0-0 Nxc3 6.dxc3 h6=] **4...Bc5?!=** [4...d5 5.exd5 Nxd5 6.Bg2 Nxc3 7.bxc3 Bc5±] **5.Bg2 d6 6.d3 h6 7.Na4 Bb6 8.Nxb6 axb6 9.c4** [9.0-0 0-0 10.a3 Be6=] **9...Bg4 10.Be3 Qe7** [10...Qd7 11.b3 Ra3=] **11.h3 Bxf3 12.Qxf3 Nd7 13.Qd1 Nc5 14.a3 Ne6** **15.0-0 Ned4?!=** [15...Qf6 16.b4 Qg6=] **16.f4 0-0 17.b4 Ra7** [17...b5 18.cxb5 Nxb5 19.fxe5 dxe5 20.Bc5 Nd6±] **18.b5?!=** [18.Qb1 Nb8 19.Qb2 c5±] **18...Nb8 19.Bxd4 exd4 20.Qh5 Nd7 21.Qd5**

Nc5 22.Rad1 Rxa3?! [22...Nb3 23.a4 Qe6=] **23.Qxd4 f6?!** Rune gets a " clear " advantage [23...Re8 24.Kh2 h5±] **24.Qd5+ Qf7?!**+- Rune gets a " winning " advantage [24...Kh8 25.Kh2 Ra2±] **25.e5 Qxd5 26.Bxd5+ Kh8 27.d4 Na4 28.Ra1 Rxa1 29.Rxa1 Nc3 30.e6?!**+- 1.41 [30.Bxb7 Ne2+ 31.Kf2 Nxd4+- 2.37] **30...Nxd5 31.cxd5 Kg8 32.Kf2 1.45** [32.f5 Rb8 33.Kf1 Kf8+- 1.66] **32...Rc8 33.Ra7 Rb8 34.Kf3 h5 35.g4 hxg4+ 36.Kxg4 g6 37.h4 Kg7 38.f5 gxf5+ 39.Kxf5 Rh8 40.Kg4 f5+?!**+- 4.54 [40...Kg6 41.Rxb7 f5+ 42.Kg3 Rc8+- 2.36] **41.Kg5 Rf8?!**+- 8.29 [41...Rb8 42.Ra3 Rc8+- 5.12] **42.Rxb7** Rune goes up a P **42...f4?!**+- mate in 17 moves for W [42...Rc8 43.Kxf5 Rf8+ 44.Kg5 Rc8+- 14.58] **43.Rxc7+** Rune goes up 2 P's **43...Kg8**



44.Rf7?!= in the time pressure, Rune throws away his win; he has lost his advantage. [44.e7 Kf7 45.exf8Q+ Kxf8+- mate in 5 moves] **44...f3=** Remaining moves not recorded correctly due to time trouble. Black won. **0-1**

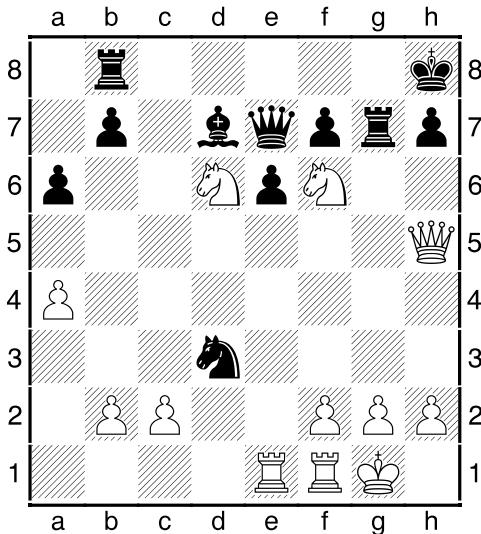
In Rd. 3 in the U 2000 section, Lui Morra went for an obvious N-fork, but it turned out to be a mistake, and Juliann Posarattanathan won. Here is their game (Annotations by Ken Kurkowski and Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Morra, Lui (1703) – Posarattanathan, Juliaan (1883) [B60]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss U2000 Toronto (3), 23.09.2010

599MB, Fritz11.ctg, My Computer **1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5** Classical Sicilian, Rauzer Attack. **6...e6 7.Be2 a6 8.0-0 Bd7 9.Nb3 Be7 10.Bxf6 gxf6 11.a4 Na5 12.Nd2 0-0 13.Bd3 Kh8 14.Qh5 Nc6 15.Nc4 Rg8?** [15...Ne5 16.Nxe5 fxe5=] **16.e5±** Double attack on d6 and h7. **16...Rg7** [16...f5 was better.] **17.exf6?** [17.exd6 wins a pawn.] **17...Bxf6 18.Nxd6 BA** – Lui goes up a P **18...Qe7 19.Nce4?!** [19.Nc4±] **19...Rb8 20.Rae1=** White has lost his advantage. **20...Ne5??** This allows a favourable series of exchanges for White. [20...Bxb2 21.Nc4 Bd4=] **21.Nxf6 Nxd3**

Position after 21...Nxd3



22.Nf5?? The Knight fork, with Black's e-pawn pinned, looks tempting but is a mistake. [22.Nxf7+! Rxf7 (22...Qxf7 23.Qxf7 Rxf7 24.Nxd7 Nxe1 25.Nxb8 Nxc2 26.Rd1±) 23.Nxd7 Qxd7 24.cxd3+-] **22...Qxf6** BA – Juliaan is up B vs P **23.Nxg7 Nxe1 24.Rxe1 Qxg7-+** White has lost a piece for a pawn. **25.Rd1 Bxa4 26.b3 Bc6 27.Qc5??** BA – Chess blindness, but Lou is lost in any case. **27...Qxg2# 0-1**

Also in the U 2000 section, in Rd. 3, junior Daniel Zotkin won a nice ending against Mario Moran-Venegas. The ending is neat – Mario queens his P first, but Daniel gets his P 2 moves to queen and then forces the trade of queens and then has mate. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

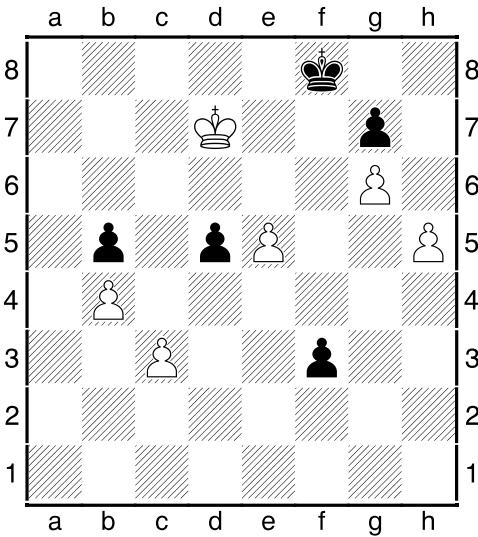
Zotkin, Daniel (1643) – Moran-Venegas, Mario (1731) [B01]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss U2000 Toronto (3), 23.09.2010

[Armstrong, Robert]

599MB, Fritz11.ctg, My Computer **1.e4=** 0.16 **1...d5±** Scandinavian Defence [1...e5= For Fritz, the only equalizing move. For all other normal replies, including the Scandinavian Defence, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.] **2.exd5 Qxd5 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 Qd6 5.d4 a6 6.Bc4 b5** [6...Nc6 7.Be3 Bf5±] **7.Bb3** [7.Bd3 Bb7 8.0-0 e6±] **7...e6 8.0-0 Be7?!±** Dan gets a " clear " advantage [8...Bb7 9.Bg5 Be7±] **9.Re1?!±** [9.Ng5 c5 10.Nce4 Nxe4 11.Nxe4 Qxd4 12.Qf3 Qd7 13.Nxc5 Qc6±] **9...Bb7?!±** [9...c5 10.dxc5 Qxd1 11.Rxd1 Bxc5±] **10.Bg5?=** [10.Ng5 Qc6 11.f3 Rf8±] **10...Nbd7?±** [10...c5 11.dxc5 Qxc5=] **11.Qe2?±** for the first time in the game, Mario gets the advantage [11.d5 Nc5 12.dxe6 fxe6±] **11...0-0?±** [11...c5 12.dxc5 Qxc5±] **12.Rad1?±** [12.d5 Nc5 13.dxe6 fxe6±] **12...Rfe8?!=** [12...c5 13.dxc5 Qxc5±] **13.Ne5 Nxe5?!±** [13...Rad8] **14.dxe5 Qc6 15.f3?±** Mario gets a " clear " advantage [15.f4 Qc5+ 16.Kh1 Nd5±] **15...Nd7?±** [15...Ng4 16.Bf4 (16.fxg4 Bxg5±) 16...Qb6+ 17.Kf1 Bg5 18.fxg4 (18.Bxg5? Nxf2#) 18...Bxf4±] **16.Bxe7 Rxe7 17.Qd2?!=** [17.Qf2 a5 18.a3 Nc5±] **17...Nc5 18.Ne4?±** [18.Qg5 Rd7 19.Rxd7 Nxd7=] **18...Nxb3?!±** [18...Rd7 19.Qf2 Nxe4 20.fxe4 Rxd1 21.Rxd1 a5±] **19.cxb3 h6?!±** Daniel gets a "clear " advantage [19...Qb6+ 20.Kh1 Ree8±] **20.Rc1?±** Dan misses a tactical shot [20.Nf6+! Kh8 (20...gxf6?! 21.exf6 Qc5+ 22.Kh1 Kh7 (22...Ree8?? 23.Qxh6 Qf8 24.Qg5+ Kh7 25.Rd4 Be4 26.Rxe4 Qh6 27.Rh4 Qxh4 28.Rxh4# (28.Qg7#)) 23.Rc1 Qd5+–) 21.Kh1 Qb6±] **20...Qb6+ 21.Kh1?!=** [21.Nc5 Ree8 22.Red1 a5±] **21...Bd5?±** [21...Bxe4 22.Rxe4 c5=] **22.Nc3?±** Dan again misses the good tactical attack

[22.Nf6+! Kh8 (22...gxf6?? 23.exf6 Kh7 24.Qc2+ Kg8 25.fxe7 c6+- 3.66) 23.Qb4 c5 24.Nxd5 exd5 25.Rxc5 f6±] 22...c6 23.Nxd5 cxd5 Mario now has a passed P 24.Rc2?!= [24.f4 Rc7 25.Rxc7 Qxc7=] 24...Rc7 25.Rec1 Rac8 26.Rc3 Qa5 27.a3?!= Mario gets back a " clear " advantage [27.f4 b4 28.Rxc7 Rxc7 29.Rxc7 Qxc7=] 27...Rxc3 28.Rxc3 Rxc3 29.Qxc3 Qxc3 [29...b4 30.Qc8+ Kh7=] 30.bxc3 Kf8?= [30...f6?! 31.exf6 g5=; 30...Kh7 31.g4 g5=] 31.Kg1 Ke8 32.Kf2 Kd7 33.Ke3 Kc6 34.Kd4 a5?!= [34...f5 35.f4 Kb6=] 35.b4?!= [35.f4 f5 36.exf6 gxf6=] 35...axb4 36.axb4 h5?+– Mario blunders in the K + P ending; Daniel gets a " winning " advantage [36...f5 37.f4 g6=] 37.h4 f6 38.g4?– Now Daniel blunders and gives up the win. [38.g3 Kd7 39.exf6 gxf6+–] 38...hxg4 39.fxg4 f5 40.g5 Kd7 41.h5 Ke7 42.g6 [42.Ke3 Kf8 43.Kf4 Kf7=] 42...Kf8 43.Ke3 Ke7 44.Kf4 Kf8 45.Kg5 Kg8 46.Kf4 Kf8 47.Kf3 Ke7 48.Ke3 Kf8 49.Kd4 Ke7?+– a fatal blunder by Mario in the ending; Daniel gets back a " winning " advantage [49...Ke8 50.Kc5 Ke7 51.Kd4= (51.Kxb5?? f4-+)] 50.Kc5 Kf8?+– 26.28 [50...f4 51.Kd4 Ke8+– 12.02] 51.Kd4 Daniel is unsure what to do. [51.Kd6+–] 51...Ke7 52.Kc5 Kf8 53.Kd6 mate in 15 moves 53...f4 54.Kxe6 f3 55.Kd7?+– mate in 12 moves. Mario resigned. Nice finish. Black queens first, but W gets a check in and then queens and eventually mates..



55...f2 56.e6 f1Q 57.e7+ Kg8 58.e8Q+ Qf8 59.Kd8 Qxe8+ 60.Kxe8+– mate in 6 moves 1-0

In the U 1700 section, in Rd. 3, Tom Muir had sole possession of first place, and kept it with a win over Kajan Thanabalachandran, when he managed, after a very close game, to start cleaning up on Kajan's P's. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Thanabalachandran, Kajan (1586) – Muir, Tom (1548) [B12]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss U2000 Toronto (3), 23.09.2010

1.e4= 0.16 1...c6± Caro-Kann Defence [1...e5= For Fritz, the only equalizing move. For all other normal replies, including the Caro-Kann, W is given a " slight " advantage. This evaluation is not generally accepted.] 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nf3 e6 5.Nc3?!= [5.Nbd2 Nd7 6.c3 f6±] 5...c5?!= [5...Nd7 6.Be2 Ne7=] 6.Be3 Nc6?!= Kajan gets a " clear " advantage [6...Nd7 7.dxc5 Bxc5 8.Bxc5 Nxc5±] 7.Bb5?!= [7.dxc5 Bg4 8.h3 d4 9.hxg4 dxex3 10.Qxd8+ Rxd8±] 7...a6 8.Bd3?!= Now Tom gets a " clear " advantage [8.Bxc6+ bxc6 9.dxc5 Bg4±] 8...Bxd3?!= [8...Bg4 9.Be2 Bxf3 10.Bxf3 cxd4 11.Bxd4 Nge7=] 9.Qxd3?!= [9.cxd3 cxd4 10.Bxd4 Nge7=] 9...c4?± [9...cxd4 10.Bxd4 Nge7=] 10.Qd1 Bb4 11.Bd2 b5 12.0-0 Nge7 13.a3?!= [13.Ne2 Bxd2 14.Qxd2 0-0±] 13...Ba5 14.Ne2 b4?!= Kajan gets back a " clear " advantage [14...0-0 15.Bxa5 Qxa5=] 15.axb4?!= [15.Bxb4 Bxb4 16.axb4 Nxb4±] 15...Bxb4 16.Qe1 [16.Bxb4 Nxb4 17.Qd2 a5±]

16...Bxd2 17.Qxd2 0-0 18.Ng3 Ng6 19.Rfd1?!= [19.Nh5 a5 20.Rfb1 Qe7±] **19...Nh4 20.Nxh4 Qxh4 21.Ne2 Rfb8 22.Rab1 a5 23.Qf4?!** now Tom has the " clear " advantage [23.Qe3?! Rb4 24.Qc3 Rab8?; 23.Qc3 f6 24.f4 Rf8=] **23...Qxf4 24.Nxf4 a4 25.h3?!**-+ Tom gets a " winning " advantage [25.c3 Rb3 26.Rdc1 Kf8?] **25...Nb4 26.Rd2 Nc6** [26...Na2 27.c3-+] **27.Ne2** [27.Rdd1 a3-+] **27...a3 28.c3 Rb7?!** [28...Ra5 29.f4 Rab5-+ - 2.92] **29.Ra1 Rba7?!**= Tom has lost his advantage [29...a2 30.Nc1 Rba7?] **30.bxa3** [30.Rxa3 Rxa3 31.bxa3 Rxa3=] **30...Rxa3** [30...Na5 31.Rb2 Nb3=] **31.Rxa3 Rxa3 32.Rb2 g6 33.Rb6 Na5 34.Ra6 Ra1+ 35.Kh2 Nb3 36.Rxa1 Nxa1 37.Nc1 Nb3 38.Na2?!** [38.Ne2 f6 39.exf6 Kf7 40.Kg3 Kxf6=] **38...Kf8?!=** [38...Kg7 39.Kg3 Nd2?] **39.Kg3 Ke7 40.Kf4 f5?!** [40...Nd2 41.g4 h6=] **41.Kg5 Kf7 42.Kh6 Kg8 43.Nb4?!** [43.f3 Kh8 44.h4 Kg8=] **43...Nd2?!=** [43...Nc1 44.h4 Nd3?] [44...Ne2?!=] **44.f3 Nb1 45.Na2 Kh8 46.f4?!** [46.h4 Kg8 47.h5 gxh5 48.Kxh5 Kg7=] **46...Kg8 47.g4?!**-+ Tom gets a " winning " advantage again [47.h4 Nd2 48.Nc1 Nf1?] **47...Nd2 48.Nb4 Ne4 49.Na2?!**-+ - 7.07 [49.gxf5 gxf5 50.Na2 Kh8-+ - 3.46] **49...Kh8?!**-+ - 3.14 [49...g5 50.gxf5 gxf4 51.Nb4 f3-+ - 7.07] **50.gxf5 gxf5 51.Kh5 Kg7 52.Kh4 Kh6 53.Nb4?!**-+ - 5.53 [53.Nc1 Nxc3 54.Kg3 Nb5-+ - 5.04] **53...Nxc3** Tom goes up a P **54.Kg3 Ne2+ 55.Kf2 Nxd4** Tom goes up 2 P's **56.Ke3 Nb3 57.Nc2 Kh5 58.Kf3 Kh4 59.Kg2 d4 60.Na3?!**-+ - 18.75 [60.Nb4 Nc5 61.Kf2 Nd3+ 62.Nxd3 cxd3-+ - 15.84] **60...c3 61.Kf3 Nc5?!**-+ - 15.86 [61...d3 62.Ke3 c2-+ - 28.23] **62.Ke2 Kxh3?!**-+ - 12.30 Tom goes up 3 P's [62...d3+ 63.Kd1 Ne4-+ - 15.86] **63.Kd1 Kg3?!**-+ - 9.93 [63...d3 64.Kc1 Kg3-+ - 19.58] **64.Kc2?!**-+ - 12.37 [64.Nb5 h5 65.Nxd4 h4-+ - 9.93] **64...Kxf4** Tom goes up 4 P's **65.Nc4?!**-+ - 18.27 [65.Nb5 Ke3 66.Nxc3 dxc3 67.Kxc3 f4-+ - 17.64] **65...h5 66.Kd1?!**-+ - 27.42 [66.Nd6 h4 67.Nb5 Ke3-+ - 24.52; 66.Na3 h4-+ - 24.52] **66...h4 67.Ke2 h3 68.Kf2 c2 69.Nd2 Ne4+ 70.Ke2 c1Q** Tom is up Q + 3 P's **71.Nf1 Qc2+ [71...Qb1 72.Nd2 d3#] 72.Ke1 Qf2+ [72...Qb1+ 73.Ke2 d3#]** **73.Kd1 Qxf1?!**-+ missing the quicker mate. Tom is up Q + N + 3 P's [73...d3 74.Nd2 Qxd2#] **74.Kc2 Qc4+ 75.Kb2 h2 76.Ka3 h1Q** Tom is up 2 Q's + N + 2 P's **77.Kb2 Qc3+ [77...Qhc1#] 78.Ka2 Qh2+ [78...Qha1#] 79.Kb1 Qcb2# 0-1**

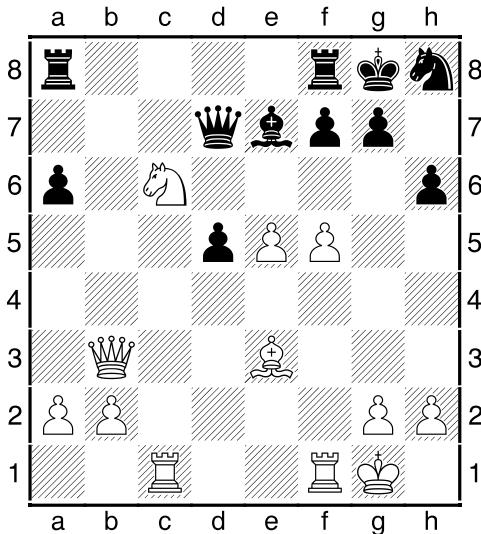
In Rd. 3 in the U 1700 section, a battle developed between new members Yue Tong (Davy) Zhao, and Yakos Spiliotopoulos. The advantage went back and forth like a ping-pong ball. Davy was winning, when he unsoundly sacked his B. But he was still winning. Then he let the advantage go over to Yakos, who then had 3 P's vs N. Eventually Yakos got a K-side attack and mated Davy. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):.

Zhao, Yue Tong (Davy) (1424) – Spiliotopoulos, Yakos [B44]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss U2000 Toronto (3), 23.09.2010

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 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Be3?!=** [5.Nc3 Nf6 6.Ndb5 d6±] **5...Nf6 6.Nd2 d5 7.Bb5** [7.Bd3 Bd6 8.exd5 exd5=] **7...Bd7 8.Bxc6 bxc6 9.e5 Ng8** [9...c5 10.exf6 cxd4 11.Bxd4 gxf6=] **10.c3?!** [10.N4b3 Qc7 11.Nf3 (11.Qh5 Ne7=) 11...c5=] **10...c5?!=** [10...Qb8 11.c4 Qxe5?] **11.N4f3?!** [11.N4b3 c4 12.Nc5 Bc6=] **11...h6?!=** [11...Qc7 12.Nb3 c4?] **12.Nb3** [12.0-0 Rb8 13.b3 Qc7=] **12...Qc7 13.Rc1?!** [13.0-0 c4 14.Nbd2 Ne7=] **13...Ba4?!=** [13...c4 14.Nbd4 Ne7?] **14.0-0?!** [14.Qd2?! g5 15.0-0 g4 16.Ne1 Bb5?; 14.Qe2 Rb8 15.Qa6 Bb5=] **14...c4 15.Qd4** **cxb3?!**-+ bad exchange; Davy gets a " winning " advantage [15...Rb8?! 16.Nc5 Bxc5 17.Qxc5 Qxc5 18.Bxc5 Ne7=; 15...Ne7 16.Nbd2 Nf5?] **16.Qxa4+ Qd7 17.Qxb3** Davy goes up a P **17...Ne7 18.Nd4 a6 19.c4 Ng6 20.f4 Be7 21.cxd5 exd5 22.Nc6 0-0** finally , Yakos castles **23.f5 Nh8?!**-+ 6.09 [23...Rac8 24.Qc2 Rxc6 25.Qxc6 Nxe5 26.Qxd7 Nxd7+- 2.91]

Position after 23...Nh8?



24.Bxh6?+– 3.53 an unsound sac, but still winning; Davy goes up 2 P's temporarily [24.Qxd5! Rfd8 25.Rcd1 Qc7?– 6.12 Yakos would be up 2 P's] 24...gxh6 Yakos is up B vs 2 P's 25.Qg3+ Kh7 26.Nxe7?± Davy is losing his advantage [26.f6 Bxf6 27.Rxf6 Rg8?– 3.38] 26...Qxe7 27.f6 Qa7+ 28.Kh1 Rg8 29.Qd3+ Rg6 30.Qxd5?± Yakos gets back the advantage; Davy has 3 P's vs N [30.b3? Qd7 31.Rcd1 Kg8?; 30.h4 Kg8 31.Qxd5 Re8?±] 30...Rag8?± [30...Rg5 31.Rc3 Re8?] 31.g3?± [31.Qe4 Rd8 32.Rcd1 Qa8?±] 31...Rg5 32.Qd3+ R8g6?± Davy gets back a "clear" advantage [32...Ng6 33.e6 Qb7+ 34.Qf3 Qxf3+ 35.Rxf3 fxe6?± Yakos would be up N vs 2 P's] 33.Rf3?± Yakos gets a "clear" advantage [33.e6 Qb7+ 34.Qf3 Qxf3+ 35.Rxf3 fxe6±] 33...Rxe5 Yakos is up N vs 2 P's 34.h4?!!+ [34.b3 Qa8 35.Kg1 Rd5?±] 34...Qb7 35.g4?!!+ – 3.45 [35.Rc2 Rd5 36.Qb3 Qxb3 37.axb3 Rg8?– 2.27] 35...Kg8 36.g5 – 3.89 [36.Qd8+ Kh7 37.Qd3 Rd5?– 3.73] 36...hxg5 37.hxg5?!!+ mate in 7 moves [37.h5 Rh6 38.Kg1 Rxh5?– 5.50] 37...Rexg5 Yakos is up N vs P, and it is mate 38.Kh2?!!+ allows mate in 2 moves [38.Rc2 Rh6+ 39.Rh2 Rxh2+ 40.Kxh2 Qxb2+ 41.Rf2 Qxf2+ 42.Kh3 Qg2+ 43.Kh4 Qg4#] 38...Rh5+ 39.Rh3 Qg2# 0-1

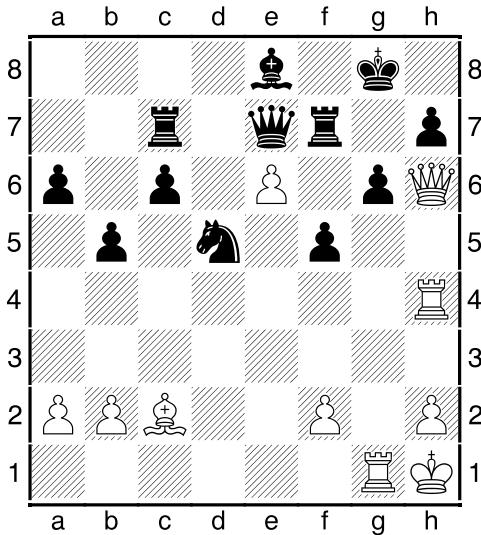
In Rd. 4 in the 2000+ section, junior expert Michael Song launched a determined K-side attack against former club champion, Erwin Casareno – Erwin tries desperately to defend, but to no avail. Here is the game (Annotations by Ken Kurkowski, using Fritz):

Song, Michael (2054) – Casareno, Erwin (2108) [B21]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss 2000+ Toronto (4), 30.09.2010

B21: Sicilian: 2 f4 and Morra Gambit 1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 dxc3 4.Nxc3 Nc6 5.Bc4 e6 6.Nf3 Qc7 7.Nb5 Qb8 8.0-0 [8.g3 a6 9.Bf4 Bb4+ 10.Kf1 d6 11.Bxd6 Bxd6 12.Nxd6+ Ke7 13.e5 Qc7 14.Rc1 Nh6 15.Kg2 Nxe5 16.Nxc8+ Raxc8 17.Bxe6 Qxc1 18.Nxe5 Qxd1 19.Rxd1 Kxe6 0-1 Shkolnik,A-Foermes,A (2047)/Bad Zwesten 2006/CBM 110 ext] 8...a6 9.Nbd4N [9.Nc3 Nf6 10.Qe2 Ng4 11.g3 Nge5 12.Nxe5 Nxe5 13.Bf4 Bd6 14.Bb3 b5 15.Rfd1 0-0 16.Rac1 f6 17.Kf1 Bb7 18.Bxe5 fxe5 19.f3 Bc6 20.Qd2 Bc5 21.Nd5 Rxf3+ 0-1 Horst,M (1775)-Dorst,J (2138)/Bad Zwesten 2005/CBM 104 ext] 9...Nf6 Black threatens to win material: Nf6xe4. Black is behind in development. 10.Re1 b5 11.Nxc6 dxc6 12.Bb3 Bb4 13.Bd2 Bxd2 14.Qxd2 Black king safety dropped 14...0-0 Black castles and improves king safety 15.e5 White threatens to win material: e5xf6 15...Nd5 16.Bc2 Qc7 Black has a cramped position 17.Re4 f5 Black threatens to win material: f5xe4 18.Rh4 [18.exf6? should be examined more closely 18...Rxf6 19.Rae1±] 18...Qe7

[18...c5!??] **19.g4= Bd7** [19...Bb7 20.gxf5 exf5 21.Bb3=] **20.Kh1=** White has an active position
20...Be8 21.Rg1 Rd8 [□21...Bg6 and Black has air to breath 22.gxf5 exf5= (≤22...Bxf5 23.Bxf5 exf5 24.Qh6±)] **22.gxf5± exf5 23.Qh6 g6 24.Ng5 Rd7?** [□24...Rf7 25.Nxf7 Qxf7+-] **25.e6 Rc7 26.Nf7!** Mate attack **26...Rxf7** [26...Bxf7 27.Qxh7# Mate attack; 26...-- 27.Qxh7# Mate threat]



27.Rxg6+ [27.exf7+?! is clearly inferior 27...Qxf7 28.Qg5 Bd7=] **27...Rg7** [27...Kh8 28.exf7 Qxf7+-] **28.Qxh7+** Black resigned, as mate is forced.[28.Qxh7+ Kf8 29.Qh8+ Rg8 30.Qxg8#] **1-0**

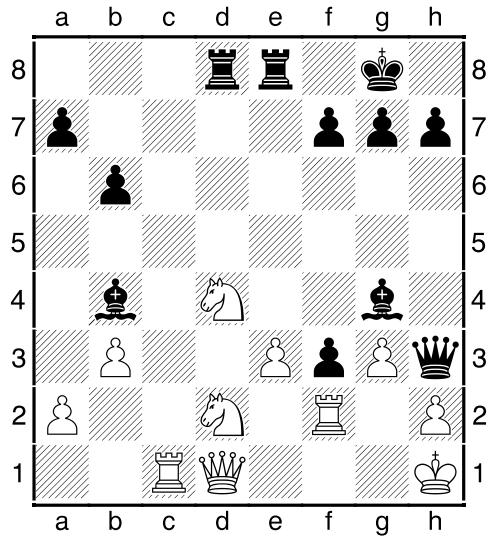
In Rd. 4 in the 2000+ section, new member Ilyas Nasirov upset former club champion, expert Bryan Lamb, with a nice finishing Q-sac, after getting a K-side attack. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Lamb, Bryan (2180) – Nasirov, Ilyas (1949) [D30]

SCC-Howard Ridout (2000 +) Toronto (4), 30.09.2010

1.c4 e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.b3?!= [3.d4 Be7 4.e3 Nf6=] **3...Nf6?!=** [3...d4 4.g3 Nc6=] **4.Bb2 Be7 5.g3?!=** [5.e3 0-0 6.Be2 c5=] **5...0-0 6.Bg2 c5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.cxd5 exd5 9.d4 b6 10.Nbd2 Ba6?!=** [10...Re8 11.Rc1 Bf5= (11...Qd6?!=)] **11.Re1 Re8 12.Ne5?!=** [12.dxc5 Bxc5 13.a3 Qe7=] **12...Nxd4 13.Bxd4?!=** Ilyas gets a " clear " advantage [13.e3 Ne6 14.e4 Nxe4 15.Nxe4 dxe4 16.Bxe4 Qxd1 17.Raxd1 Rad8=] **13...cxd4 14.Nc6 Qd7 15.Nxd4 Bb4 16.Rc1 Ne4 17.Bxe4?!-+** Ilyas gets a " winning " advantage [17.Nxe4 Bxe1 18.Nf6+ gxf6 19.Qxe1 Rac8=] **17...dxe4 18.e3 Rad8 19.Kg2 Bc8 20.Kh1 Qh3 21.Re2?+ – 5.12** [21.Qc2 Bg4 22.f4 exf3 23.N2xf3 Bxf3+ 24.Nxf3 Bxe1 25.Rxe1 Qc8+ – 2.98] **21...Bg4 22.f3 – 5.80** [22.Qf1 Qxf1+ 23.Nxf1 Rxd4 24.exd4 Bxe2+ – 5.33] **22...exf3** Ilyas goes up a P **23.Rf2**

Position after 23.Rf2



Qg2+!? – 5.17 Nice sac, but not the best one. Ilyas will win the exchange, and remain up a P as well. Bryan resigned. [23...Rxd4! 24.exd4 Re2 25.Rc8+ Bxc8 26.Rxe2 fxe2 27.Qxe2 Bb7+ 28.Kg1 Kf8+ – 6.52] The game could have continued **24.Rxg2 fxg2+ 25.Kxg2 Bxd1 26.Rxd1 Rxe3+ – 5.17** Ilyas would have been up the exchange + P **0-1**

In Rd. 4 in the U 2000 section, junior Magas Yusuf



went up 2 P's against junior Yuanchen Zhang (who just represented Canada at the recent WYCC), and then got a strong mating attack on the K-side. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Yusuf, Magas (1858) – Zhang, Yuanchen (1772) [E21]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss U2000 Toronto (4), 30.09.2010

599MB, Fritz11.ctg, My Computer **1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6±** Queen's Indian Defence [3...d5 4.Nc3 Bb4=] **4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Qc2 Bb7 6.a3?!=** [6.Bg5 h6 7.Bh4 g5 8.Bg3 Ne4±] **6...Bxc3+ 7.Qxc3 Ne4 8.Qc2 0-0 9.h4 f5 10.Ng5?!=** [10.Bg5 Qe8 11.e3 d6=] **10...h6?!=** [10...c5 11.dxc5 bxc5 12.Nxe4 Bxe4±] **11.Nxe4 fxe4?!=** [11...Bxe4 12.Qc3 d6=] **12.Be3 Qf6?!=** Magas gets a " clear " advantage [12...Na6 13.b4 d5±] **13.0-0-0 d6?!=** Magas gets a " winning " advantage [13...b5 14.g4 Qf7±] **14.f3?!=** Magas loses his advantage [14.g4 Qf7 15.Bh3 b5+-] **14...Qf5?!=** Magas gets back a " clear " advantage [14...Nd7 15.fxe4 Qg6=] **15.g4 Qh7 16.f4 h5?!=** Magas again has a " winning " advantage [16...d5 17.Kb1 dxc4 18.Qxc4 Bd5 19.Qc3 Nc6±] **17.Bh3 Nd7 2.89** [17...Qh6 18.Rhg1 Nc6 19.Qxe4 Qh7 2.88] **18.gxh5** Magas goes up a P **18...Nf6 19.Bxe6+** Magas goes up 2 P's **19...Kh8 20.Rdg1 Rae8 21.f5 Bc8?+-** 5.71 [21...Nxh5 22.Qa4 a6+- 4.03] **22.h6 gxh6** Magas is up a passed P on the 5th rank **23.Bxc8 Rxc8 24.Rg6 Ng8 25.d5** opening the diagonal for checks **25...Qf7?!=** Mate in 15 moves [25...Rxf5 26.Bd4+ Re5 27.Qxe4 Rce8+- 14.09] **26.Bd4+** many lines lead to mate [26.Qc3+ Nf6 27.Rhg1 Qxg6 28.Rxg6 Rce8 29.Rxf6 Rxf6 30.Qxf6+ Kh7 31.Qf7+ Kh8 32.Qxe8+ Kg7 33.Bd4+ Kh7 34.Qg6#] **26...Kh7** allows mate [26...Nf6 27.Rhg1 Qxg6 28.Rxg6 Rce8+- mate in 10 moves] **27.Rhg1 Nf6?!=** mate in 9 moves [27...c5 28.Rg7+ Qxg7 29.Rxg7+ Kh8 30.Qxe4 cxd4 31.f6 Rxc4+ 32.Kb1 Rc1+ 33.Ka2 Ra1+ 34.Kxa1 Nx6 35.Qg6 d3 36.Qxh6+ Nh7 37.Qxh7#] **28.Rxf6?!=** though good, this leads only to a long mate in 22 moves. [28.Qd2 e3 29.Qxe3 Ng8+- mate in 5 moves] **28...Qxf6?!=** mate in 9 moves [28...Rce8 29.e3 Qxf6 30.Bxf6 Rg8+- mate in 10 moves] (30...Rxf6? 31.Qg2 Rf7 32.Qg6+ Kh8 33.Qxf7 Rg8 34.Qxg8#)] **29.Bxf6 Rxf6** mate in 9 moves [29...Rg8 30.Rxg8 Rxg8 31.Qxe4 Rg1+ 32.Kd2 Rg7 33.Bxg7 Kxg7 34.Qe7+ Kg8 35.f6 a5 36.Qg7#] **30.Qxe4** Magas is up Q + 2 P's vs R **30...Rcf8 31.Qg4** Black resigns. **1-0**

In Rd. 4 in the U 2000 section, junior Joe Bellissimo



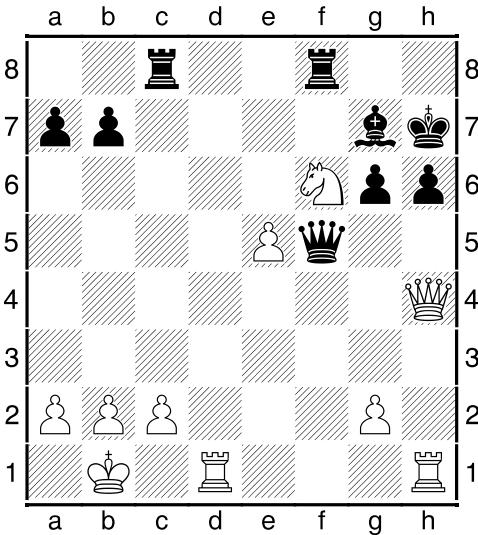
Joe is on the right

went up material against Dean Ward. Dean fought back chasing Joe's K across the board. But there was no perpetual, and Joe eventually got a good K-side attack. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Bellissimo, Joseph (1871) – Ward, Dean (1792) [B72]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss U2000 Toronto (4), 30.09.2010

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 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Nc6 7.Qd2?!= [7.Be2 Bg7 8.0-0 0-0±] 7...Ng4 8.0-0-0?!= [8.Bf4 e5 9.Nxc6 bxc6 10.Bg5 f6 11.Bh4 Be6=] 8...Nxe3 9.fxe3?!= Dean gets a " clear " advantage [9.Qxe3 Bg7 10.Nb3 a5?] 9...Bh6?!= [9...Bg7 10.Be2 Bd7?] 10.Kb1?!= [10.Bb5 Bd7 11.h4 a6?] 10...0-0?!= [10...Nxd4 11.Qxd4 0-0?] 11.h4?!= [11.Qf2 Bg7 12.Be2 Bd7?] 11...Bg4?!= [11...Nxd4 12.h5 Nc6?] 12.Be2 Bxe2 13.Qxe2 Qb6?± Joe gets a " clear " advantage [13...Bg7 14.h5 g5=] 14.Nd5 Qd8 15.h5 Joe is developing a K-side attack 15...Nxd4?!+– Joe gets a " winning " advantage [15...g5 16.e5 Bg7 17.e6 Bxd4 18.exd4 fxe6 19.Qxe6+ Kh8±] 16.exd4 Bg7?+– 3.41 [16...g5 17.e5 Kh8+– 1.89] 17.hxg6 fxg6 18.Qc4?± Joe should continue action on the K-side [18.Qg4 h6 19.Qxg6 Qe8+–] 18...Kh8?+– [18...e6 19.Nc3 Qe7±] 19.Qb3 Qd7 20.Qg3 Joe has strong pressure on the K-side 20...Kg8 21.Qh4 h6 22.Nxe7+ Joe goes up a P 22...Kh7 23.Nd5 Rac8 24.e5?+– 1.61 [24.c3 Qe6 25.Rde1 b5+– 2.38] 24...dxe5 25.dxe5 Qf5 26.Nf6+



Rxf6 the sac is forced [26...Kh8?? 27.Qxh6+ Bxh6 28.Rxh6+ Kg7 29.Rh7#] 27.exf6 Rxc2 Joe is up the exchange 28.Qh3 Rxb2+ 1.92 [28...Qxf6 29.Kxc2 Qxb2+ 30.Kd3 Qc3+ 31.Ke2 Qc2+ 32.Ke3 Qc5+ 33.Kd2 Qf2+ 34.Kd3 Qxa2+– 2.20] 29.Kxb2 Bxf6+ Joe is up 2 R's vs B + 2 P's 30.Kb3?± [30.Kc1 Bg5+ 31.Rd2 Bxd2+ 32.Kxd2 Qd5+ 33.Kc3 Qe5+ 34.Kb3 Qb5+–] 30...Qb5+ 31.Kc2 Qe2?+– 4.09 [31...Qb2+ 32.Kd3 Qc3+ 33.Ke2 Qc2+ 34.Rd2 Qe4+ 35.Kf1 Qf4+ 36.Ke1 Qe4+ 37.Re2 Qb1+ 38.Kf2 Bd4+ 39.Re3 Qc2+ 40.Kg1 Qc1+ 41.Kh2 Qxe3±] 32.Rd2 Qe4+ 33.Kd1?± [33.Kb3 Bg7 34.Rd7 h5+–] 33...Qb1+ 34.Ke2 Qe4+ 35.Kf1 Qf4+ 36.Ke1 Qe5?+– [36...Qe4+ 37.Re2 Qb1+ 38.Kf2 Bd4+ 39.Re3 Qc2+ 40.Kg1 Qc1+ 41.Kh2 Qxe3±] 37.Re2 Qa5+ 38.Kf1 Qg5 39.Qd7+ Bg7 40.Kg1 Qc5+ 41.Rf2 Qe3 42.Qd2 Qc5 43.Rh3 Qe5 9.59 [43...b5 44.Rd3 Kg8+– 9.87; 43...a5? 44.Rd3 a4+– 10.84] 44.Rf7?+– 7.14 [44.Re3 Qc7 45.Rd3 Qc5+– 11.04] 44...Qa1+ 45.Kh2 Qe5+ 46.Qf4?+– 3.90 [46.Rg3 b6 47.Qd3 Qe6+– 20.55] 46...Kg8?+–

11.84 [46...Qxf4+ 47.Rxf4 Be5+- 4.54] **47.Rf8+?+-** 9.32 [47.Rxg7+ Qxg7 48.Rxh6 b6+- 12.76] **47...Kh7 48.Rxh6+!** winning the Q. Black resigns. **1-0**

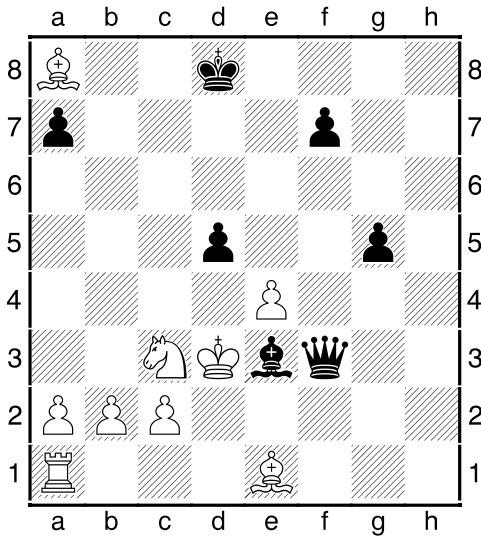
In Rd. 4 in the U 1700 section Gordon Cui was winning for the first part of the game. One sac he missed the first two times, but saw it on his third try. Then he gave a "winning" advantage to Isaac Moraitis. Then an unsound K-side attack sac by Isaac gave Gordon back the advantage. But Isaac got back the advantage, until he again tried an unsound sac, giving the advantage back to Gordon again. Isaac then forced Gordon to sac his Q, but Gordon still kept the advantage; he had R + B + N vs Q. Gordon then blundered his B and Isaac went on to win. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Cui, Gordon (1363) – Moraitis, Isaac (1241) [C50]

Scarborough CC Howard Ridout (U 1700) Toronto (4), 30.09.2010

1.e4= 0.16 1...e5 for Fritz, the only equalizing move **2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 d6?!** [3...Bc5 4.Nc3 Nf6=] **4.Nc3 Bg4 5.h3 Bh5?!** Gordon gets an early "clear" advantage [5...Bxf3 6.Qxf3 Nf6±] **6.0-0?!** Gordon misses a nice sac [6.Nxe5! Qg5 (6...dxe5?! 7.Qxh5 Qd7+-; 6...Bxd1?? 7.Bxf7+ Ke7 8.Nd5#) 7.Ng4 0-0-0±] **6...h6?+-** Gordon gets a "winning" advantage [6...Nf6 7.Nd5 Be7=] **7.d3?!** Gordon misses the sac a second time and loses his advantage [7.Nxe5! dxe5 (7...Bxd1?? 8.Bxf7+ Ke7 9.Nd5#; 7...Qg5?! 8.Nf3 Qc5+- 2.19) 8.Qxh5 Qd7+- 1.60] **7...Nd4?+-** Gordon gets a "winning" advantage [7...Na5 8.Bb3 Nxb3 9.axb3 Nf6=] **8.Nxe5!** nice sac – this time Gordon sees it, threatening mate if the Q is taken **8...Nf6?!** 7.74 this should lose a B [8...Bxd1?? 9.Bxf7+ Ke7 10.Nd5#; 8...dxe5? 9.Qxh5 Qe7+- 2.36; 8...Qh4 9.Ng4 Bxg4 10.hxg4 Nf6+- 1.47] **9.Ng4?!** 1.55 Gordon fails to win the B [9.Qxh5 Qe7 (9...Nxf5?? 10.Bxf7+ Ke7 11.Nd5#; 9...dxe5?? 10.Qxf7#) 10.Qxf7+ Qxf7 11.Bxf7+ Ke7 12.Ng6+ Kxf7 13.Nxh8+ Kg8+- 7.80] **9...Bxg4 10.hxg4 Qd7 11.Be3 Nc6 12.f3 Ne5 13.Bb5** [13.Bb3 Ng6 14.d4 c6+-] **13...c6 14.Ba4 g5 15.d4 Nc4 16.Bf2?!** [16.Qe2 Nxe3 17.Qxe3 Bg7+-] **16...h5?+-** Isaac attacks on the K-side, rather than win the P on the Q-side [16...Nxb2 17.Qe1 Nxa4 18.Nxa4 Be7±] **17.gxh5?!** Gordon loses his advantage again [17.Qe2 Nb6 18.e5 Qe7+-] **17...Nxf5?!** [17...Nxb2 18.Qd2 Nxa4 19.Nxa4 Be7=] **18.d5?!** for the first time in the game, Isaac gets the advantage [18.Bb3 Nf4 19.Bxc4 Nh3+ 20.gxh3 Qxh3 21.Bh4 Qxh4 22.Qd2 Bg7±] **18...Nf4?!=** [18...Nxb2 19.Qd2 Nxa4 20.Nxa4 Nf4±] **19.dxc6 bxc6 20.Re1?+-** Isaac gets a "winning" advantage [20.Bd4 Nxb2 21.Qd2 Nc4 22.Qd1 Ne5=] **20...Nxf2?!** an unsound sac; Gordon gets back the advantage [20...Bg7 21.Bd4 Nxb2 22.Qd2 Nc4 23.Qd1 Ne5+-] **21.Qd4?+-** this loses a P, rather than winning one; Isaac gets back a "winning" advantage [21.Bxc6! Qxc6 22.Kxg2 Bg7±] Gordon would be up a P] **21...Ne5?!** Isaac again loses his advantage [21...Nxe1 22.Qxh8 Nxf3+ 23.Kh1 Nce5+-] Isaac would be up a P] **22.Re3?+-** no need to sac the exchange; Isaac gets back a "winning" advantage [22.Bxc6! Qxc6 23.Kxg2 Rh2+! 24.Kg3 (24.Kxh2?? Nxf3+ 25.Kh3 Nxd4 26.Bxd4 0-0-0+- 1.68) 24...Qd7! 25.Qa4 Rh3+ 26.Kg2 Qxa4 27.Nxa4 Rxf3=] **22...Nxe3?+-** 11.63 [22...Qh3 23.Qxe5+ dxe5 24.Bxc6+ Ke7 25.Nd5+ Kd6 26.Kf1 Nxe3+ 27.Ke2 g4 28.Bxe3 (28.Nxe3?? leads to mate 28...Qxf3+ 29.Kd3 Kxc6+- 30.b4 (30.Rf1 Rd8+ 31.Kc3 Qxe4 32.Nc4 Rh3+ 33.Bg3 Rxf3+ 34.Rf3 Rxf3+ 35.Ne3 Rxe3#) 30...Qxf2+- mate in 9 moves) 28...Qxf3+ 29.Kd3 Kxc6+- 29.06] **23.Qxe3** – 18.23 [23.Qxe5+? dxe5 24.Bxc6 Qxc6 25.Bxe3 Qh6+- mate in 13 moves] **23...Rh1?!** Isaac's sac is unsound; he loses his advantage [23...Qh3 24.Bh4 Rxh4 25.Kf2 Qh2+ 26.Ke1 Qh1+ 27.Kd2 Nc4+ 28.Kd3 Nxb2+ 29.Kd2 Nc4+ 30.Kd3 Ne5+ 31.Kd2 Qxa1+- 23.12] **24.Kxh1** Gordon is up a B **24...Qh3+ 25.Kg1 Nxf3?!** Gordon is forced to sac his Q, but still keeps the advantage [25...0-0-0 26.Be1 g4=] **26.Qxf3!** Gordon correctly sacs his Q **26...Qxf3 27.Bxc6+ Kd8 28.Bxa8** Isaac has Q vs R + B + N **28...Qg4?!** Gordon gets a "clear" advantage [28...Bg7 29.Re1 (29.Bd5? Be5=) 29...Qg4+ 30.Kf1 Qh3+ 31.Ke2 Bxc3 32.bxc3 Qxc3±] **29.Kf1 Qh3+ 30.Ke2 Qg4?!** Gordon gets a "winning" advantage [30...Bg7±] **31.Kd2** [31.Ke1 Bg7 32.Rd1 Bxc3+ 33.bxc3 Qc8+-] **31...Qg2 32.Ke3?!** Isaac gets back a "clear" advantage [32.Ke2 Qg4+ 33.Ke1 Bg7+-] **32...d5?!** [32...g4 33.Be1 Bg7±] **33.Be1?!** Gordon blunders into a mate [33.Ke2 Bc5 34.Rf1 d4±] **33...Bc5+ 34.Kd3 Qf3+ 35.Kd2 Be3+ 36.Kd3**

Position after 36.Kd3



Bf4+??± Isaac misses his mate, and gives Gordon back the advantage. [36...Bf2+ 37.Kd2 Qe3+ 38.Kd1 Qxe1#] **37.Kd4 dxe4** [37...Be3+ 38.Kxd5 Qf6±] **38.Bxe4 Qe3+ 39.Kc4 Be5 40.Rd1+ Ke8 41.Bc6+ Kf8 42.Rd8+?!=** [42.a3 f5 43.b4 g4±] **42...Kg7 43.Bd2??-+** this loses a piece; Isaac gets back a "winning" advantage [43.Rd1 f5 (43...Kf8?! 44.b4 g4±) 44.Rd7+ Kg6=] **43...Qb6 44.Rc8?+ -** 5.49 losing the R [44.Rd5 Qxc6+ 45.Kd3 Qa6+ 46.Rb5 Kg6-+ - 3.71] **44...Qd4+??-+ -** 3.58 Isaac fails to win the R, going for the B [44...Qa6+ 45.Kd5 Qxc8 46.Kxe5 Qxc6-+ - 6.13] **45.Kb3 Qxd2** Isaac is up Q vs R + N **46.Ne4?+ -** 5.43 [46.Nd5? Qd4 47.c3 Qd1+ 48.Ka3 g4-+ - 5.33; 46.Na4 Qe3+ 47.Kb4 Bxb2-+ - 4.69] **46...Qe3+ 47.c3?+ -** 6.55 [47.Ka4 f5 48.Nxg5 Qxg5-+ - 4.98] **47...f5?+ -** 4.65 [47...Qb6+ 48.Kc2 Qa6 49.Re8 Bf4 50.Nxg5 Qxc6 51.Ne6+ fxe6-+ - - 11.12] **48.Nxg5 Qxg5** Isaac is up Q vs R + P **49.Re8 Qe3 50.Bd5 Qb6+ 51.Kc2 Kf6?+ -** 3.69 allows Gordon to exchange off Isaac's Q [51...Qf2+ 52.Kb3 Qe2-+ - 5.35] **52.Re6+ Qxe6 53.Bxe6 Kxe6** Isaac is up B vs P **54.Kd2 Kd5 55.b3?+ -** 5.53 [55.Kd3 a5 56.b3 Bd6-+ - 4.07] **55...Ke4 56.c4 Kd4?+ -** 5.16 [56...Kf3 57.c5 f4 58.Kd3 Kg2 59.Ke4 Bb8-+ - 8.68] **57.a3 - 7.00** [57.Ke2 Bd6 58.Kf3 Ke5-+ - 7.57] **57...f4?+ -** 5.74 [57...Bf4+ 58.Ke2 Kc3-+ - 7.09] **58.a4??-+ leads to mate** [58.c5 Kxc5 59.Kd3 Kd5-+ - 7.49] **58...f3** [58...Bd6? 59.Ke2 Ke4-+ - 13.09] **59.Ke1? mate in 15 moves** [59.c5? a5 60.c6 Bf4+ 61.Ke1 Ke3-+ mate in 7 moves; 59.b4 Bf4+ 60.Ke1 Bg3+ 61.Kf1 Kxc4-+ mate in 11 moves] **59...Bg3+ 60.Kf1 Kc3?+ -** 29.91 Isaac misses the mate [60...a5 61.Kg1 Ke3 62.Kf1 Be5 63.c5 Bg3 64.c6 Bc7 65.Ke1 f2+ 66.Kf1 Kf3 67.b4 axb4 68.a5 b3 69.a6 b2 70.a7 b1Q#] **61.a5?+ -** 29.91 [61.c5 a5 62.c6 Kd3 63.c7 Bxc7 64.Kf2 Ke4-+ mate in 11 moves] **61...Kxb3?+ -** 15.01 [61...Kd4 62.Kg1 Ke3 63.Kf1 Bd6-+ - 29.91] **0-1**

In Rd. 4 in the U 1700 section, new member Yakos Spiliotopoulos put up strong resistance against Andrew Philip,



but Andrew eventually managed to go up a P. In the end, he threatened to win the exchange as well, and Yakos resigned. Here is the game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Philip, Andrew (1588) – Spiliopoulos, Yakos [D00]

SCC Howard Ridout Swiss U1700 Toronto (4), 30.09.2010

599MB, Fritz11.ctg, My Computer 1.d4 d5 2.Bg5 Nf6 3.Bxf6?!± [3.e3 Ne4 4.Bf4 Bf5=] 3...exf6 4.e3 Bd6 5.g3 Nd7 6.Bg2 Nb6 7.Nd2 7...f5?!= [7...0-0 8.Qf3 Be6±] 8.Ne2 Qe7 9.b3 [9.Nf4 c6 10.Qh5 h6=] 9...Be6?!± [9...0-0 10.0-0 Be6=] 10.c4 Bb4 11.c5 Nd7 12.a3 Bxd2+ 13.Qxd2 c6 14.b4 h5?!± Yakos tries to discourage Andrew from 0-0. But Andrew gets a " clear " advantage [14...0-0 15.0-0 Rfe8±] 15.a4?= [15.h4 Nf6 16.Nf4 Ne4±] 15...g5?± [15...h4 16.b5 Nf6=] 16.h4 Nf8?!+– Andrew gets a " winning " advantage [16...f4 17.exf4 gxh4 18.Rxh4 0-0-0±] 17.b5?± [17.hxg5 Qxg5 18.b5 Ng6+–] 17...Ng6?!± [17...f4?! 18.hxg5 fxg3 19.fxg3 Rg8±; 17...gxh4 18.Rxh4 Ng6±] 18.hxg5 Qxg5 19.0-0-0 Ne7?!+– [19...h4 20.Rdg1 Qe7±] 20.Rh2 cxb5?+– 2.58 [20...Ng6 21.Rdh1 h4+– 1.80] 21.axb5 Bd7 22.Nc3 Be6 23.Bf3 f6 24.Rdh1 Bf7 25.Qe2?+– 2.77 [25.Qa2 f4 26.gxf4 Qg8+– 4.14] 25...Kd7 26.Bxh5 Andrew goes up a P 26...Bxh5 27.Rxh5 Rxh5 28.Rxh5 Qg6 29.Qf3 Ke6 30.Ne2 Qg4?+– 8.21 not the time for Yakos to trade Q's [30...Kd7 31.Nf4 Qg8+– 5.72] 31.Qxg4 fxg4 32.Nf4+ Kf7?+– 11.61 [32...Kd7 33.Rh7 Re8 34.Nxd5 Kd8+– 8.45] 33.Rh7?+– 11.36 Yakos must lose the exchange. Black resigns. The game could have continued 33...Kf8 34.Ne6+ Ke8 35.Rh8+ Kf7 36.Rxa8 Kxe6 37.Rxa7 Ng6 38.Rxb7 Nf8+– 19.54 Andrew would be up the exchange + 3 P's 1-0

SCC Falling Leaves Swiss

This 7-round 3-section swiss (the second tournament of the new season) started Oct. 28. The rest of the rounds are : November 4, 11, 18, 25, December 2, 9, 2010 (club closed December 16, 23, 30). This seven-round event is the last SCC Swiss before we take our Christmas break.

The registrations were:

Over 2000 – 17 (headed by 4 masters)

U 2000 – 33

U 1700 – 37

The total of 87 is continuing the turnout we had for the last half of 2009-10, and the first tournament this year (average has been between 80 -95 players).

The leaders after 3 rounds are:

Over 2000

1/3– 2.5 pts. – Expert Dave Southam; Master Andrei Moffat; Master Bill Peng

Under 2000 (to 1700)

1/6– 2.5 pts. – Pepin Manalo; Jim Paterson; Stanley Su; Martin Maister; Lui Morra; Kevin Zhou

Under 1700

1/2. – 3 pts. – Maurice Smith; Isaac Moraitis

Games are collected each week (the white score sheet is handed in; the player gets the yellow carbon) – this is mandatory on all members. But there will be no games of this tournament sent out to members in database format, nor published, until the tournament has concluded (due to the SCC policy, adopted at the September 2009-10 SCC AGM, concerning score sheets, the games database, and the newsletter. If anyone is interested in finding out about this policy, just e-mail me at bobarm@sympatico.ca and I will forward to you the policy.)

SCC member Ken Kurkowski and I, as volunteers, enter the SCC games each week into the tournament database, which, as was said, will be sent out to members when the tournament is concluded. I analyze or partly analyze a substantial number of the games, and from time to time Ken also analyzes 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, Erwin Casareno and Erik Malmsten, among others, have presented us with material in the past. We have a 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???

Chess Trivia Quiz – 2010 Canadian Open – Answer

8. Which of the following was a medical doctor?

- a) Tarrasch**
- b) Alekhine
- c) Vidmar
- d) Botvinnik



Hart House Holidays Open

December 17th , 18th, 19th (Fri, Sat, Sun)
Debates & Music Rooms, 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 (with UNR prize)

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

Time Control: 120 mins + 30 sec inc for Open Section, 30/90, SD/60 for other sections

Registration: In advance by December 15th by cheque or email.

Registrants after December 15th are not guaranteed to be paired
Round 1.

In advance (arrival by December 15th) 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 hhchess@utoronto.ca (by December 15th) Email registrants must arrive onsite by 5:30pm December 17th to pay or will be charged onsite fee.

Membership: Registrants must be current CFC members or bring payment prior to playing.

Entry Fees: \$60 in advance, \$80 cash only on site. Extra \$10 to play up each section.

Discounts: \$20 less for juniors (born after Dec. 17th, 1992), seniors (60+), women and

University of Toronto students (show ID card). Only one discount per player.

Free for IMs before December 10th, \$40 afterwards, \$60 on-site.

Byes: Maximum of 2 in rounds 1-4.

Hart House: 10 minute walk Southeast from St. George subway station or 5 minute walk

Southwest from Museum subway station.

PRIZES: \$4,200

(Based on 120 players)

1st place in Open Section - \$700 minimum Guaranteed!

Prize distribution depending on turn-out

	Open	U2300	U2100	U1800	U1500	Team
1	\$800	\$200	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$400
2	\$550		\$200	\$200	\$200	
3	\$350		\$100	\$100	\$100	

Open section prizes based on entire tournament.

Unrated players may only play for Open prizes or Unrated prize in U1500 section.

Other Info: No Smoking. Please bring Chess Sets and Clocks.

For parking and access information please visit our website.

Website: <http://hhchess.sa.utoronto.ca/hhopen>

Organizer: Hart House Chess Club

Arbiter: Bryan Lamb [416.904.5938] – **Assistant Arbiter:** Stuart

HART HOUSE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Brammall 416.978.2452 www.harthouse.utoronto.ca



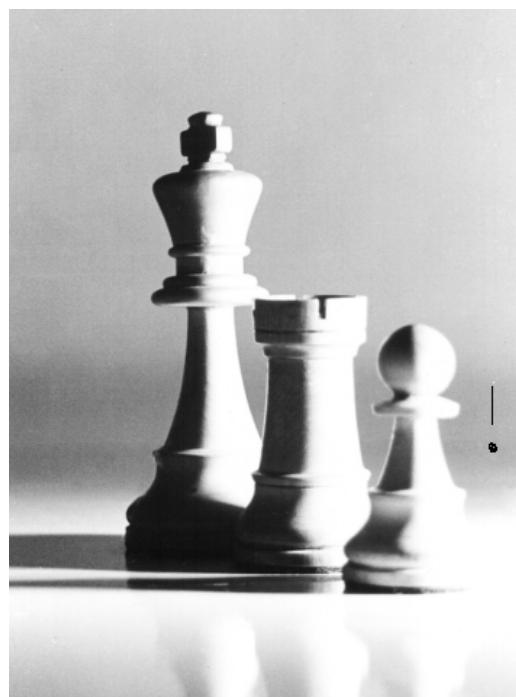
Wheelchair accessible
Accès pour personnes à mobilité réduite
Acceso para personas con movilidad reducida

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..