

# EN PASSANT

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## on the cover...

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Your editor has been searching high and low for a recipe to defeat "The Silicon Imposter" in his correspondence games at ICCF and IECG. Chess software and computer hardware have come a long way in the last few years, and the target has proved to be a moving one! Several annotated games provide practical ideas and food for thought...

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# Editorial

First off a note about our Olympiad coverage: Yan Teplitsky is working on an extensive article with photos and annotated games by the players for the April issue...

Starting with this issue, a number of important changes have been made in regards to the Top Rating Lists at the back of the magazine. From now on players on the Top Junior lists will appear only in that section which corresponds to his or her age. This change is consistent with CFC Executive decisions from the last three years which do not allow for playing up in age groups at any stage in the CYCC cycle.

Another change on the Top Rating Lists involves the correction of several database programming errors. The names of inactive players, or those whose CFC Membership has expired,

will no longer show up on any of the Top Rating Lists.

In recent news: several Canadians posted outstanding performances at the World Youth Championships in Greece. Alina Sviridovitch came 5/70 with 8/11 in the G10 Section, and her last round game on top board is featured in IM David Ross' regular column GM Factory this month!

Shiyam Thavandiran was 8/110 in the B10 Section with the same 8/11 score, IM Mark Bluvshstein finished 8/104 in the B14 Section with 7.5/11, and Dinara Khaziyeva scored 7/11 in the G16 Section to finish 13/70.

Four results in the Top 15 are an exceptional result, and we would also like to congratulate Kevin Me, Harris Kaufman, Amanda Wang, Raja Panjwani, Justin McDonald, Tiffany Tang, Gabrielle Nadeau, Fanhao

Meng, Anastasia Kazakevich, Igor Divljan, Dimitri Feoktistov, Gary Ng, Warrick Rolfe, Eric Lawson, Julien Bachand Fleurant and Anne Marie Charbonneau for their performances at the event. Well done everyone!

IM David Ross, once again, will provide more detailed coverage of the event for us in an upcoming issue of the magazine.

This was an unusually hectic issue for me to get off to the printer, and I would like to thank everyone who tried to meet submission deadlines so close to the christmas holidays. Your efforts are appreciated! Here is wishing everyone an outstanding year in 2003 from the staff at the Chess Federation of Canada and *En Passant* magazine!

*Knut Neven*

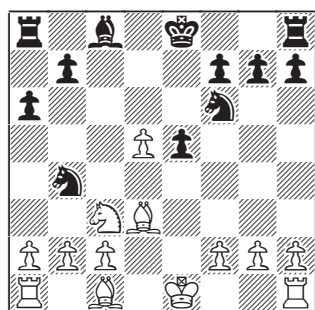
# Letters

## Calgary, AB

I wanted to let you know just how much I enjoy *En Passant* magazine! The annotated games in particular are most entertaining, and occasionally a few questions come up regarding specific moves: on page 26 of the October issue the following position brought up a question.

**Jiganchine, Roman  
Maheux, Pierre**

*Vancouver Keres mem (1),  
2002*



I wonder if Black can try 11...dxd3+ 12.cxd3 0-0 in order to rid White of his bishop pair and reduce the

opponent's chances for a successful kingside attack? Most theoretical books assign a small advantage to the bishop pair, and so Black might derive some benefit from this exchange.

One additional comment – a very minor criticism – has to do with the omission of the 'e.p.' abbreviation in your chess notation to indicate en passant pawn captures. I know that this is not strictly required by the notation standard, but I always appreciate this small courtesy when an editor includes the abbreviation. Thanks again for a terrific magazine, and please keep up the good work!

*Ralph Schnell*

## Scarborough, ON

I can add the following comments to your editorial from the December issue of *En Passant* concerning the Olympiad time control of G/90+30. One of the meetings I attended in Bled was that of the Qualification Commission, at which it was proposed to extend the present time control to G/120+30. I voted in favor of this because the faster time controls dilute the quality of chess, and it is my understanding that the members of

both the Canadian and U.S. teams also favor longer time controls. This proposal was approved.

However, this decision was overturned at a subsequent special meeting of the Qualifications Commission which was not well advertised in advance. It is well known that FIDE President Kirsan Ilyumzhinov and Deputy President Georgios Makropoulos favor the shorter time control. They believe that faster times help make the game more of a spectator sport, while attracting sponsors and making a case for future inclusion in the Olympics.

At the General Assembly meeting, Carol Jarecki who represents British West Indies, questioned Makropoulos on the matter, and was told that most players are now happy with the new format in spite of the earlier criticisms. Makropoulos went on to say that the younger players in particular prefer the shorter controls, including FIDE World Champion Ruslan Ponomarev.

The bottom line is that FIDE consists of 161 countries, and apart from Canada and the U.S. who have one vote each, I did not detect any strong

opposition to the faster controls. Of note, however, is that a proposal from Willy Iclicki of the Executive Board to change the playing time at the Olympiad to 25 minutes per player per game was rejected before it got as far as the General Assembly. We can at least be thankful for that.

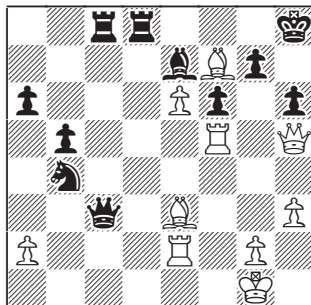
Maurice Smith  
FIDE Delegate  
Zonal President

### Kingston, ON

The December issue was jam packed with terrific instructional articles aimed at players of all abilities. Thanks! One item that tickled me was the Letter to the Editor with some extra analysis from the last Masters' Forum, along with your response of the dazzling disco check blocking mate 28. Qc2#!

This brought back memories of a game I played several years ago, which featured a similar tactic.

Notes by  
**Frank Dixon**  
Dixon, Frank  
Cairns, James  
Kingston ch (7), 1995



33. Qxh6! Rxd1+ 34. Qh2 Qd6+

I suspect my opponent saw my reply, but was not averse to a pretty finish!

35. Qf4#! 1-0.

Frank Dixon

### Athens, Greece

The captain of our national team and very good friend of mine IM George Mastrokoukos – who was born and raised in Canada and still has family ties in Toronto – is a subscriber to your magazine. I find the quality of your publication very impressive, while the content is also quite good considering of course that it is intended for the average Canadian player. So all in all, congratulations on a fine publication!

Sotiris Logothetis

### Nepean, ON

Everyone at the CFC is doing an excellent job! You guys do not get enough credit, and the website and magazine are terrific. I really enjoyed the December issue of *En Passant*, especially the article by IM Solokov. Keep up the good work!

Simon Perkins

Annual Membership	Adult			Junior			Jr. Part.			Family		
	CFC	Prov	\$\$	CFC	Prov	\$\$	CFC	Prov	\$\$	CFC	Prov	\$\$
Alberta	33	5	38	22	3	25	10	1	11	16.50	2.50	19
British Columbia	33	12	45	22	3	25	10	3	13	16.50	6	22.50
Manitoba	33	17	50	22	10	32	10	3	13	16.50	8.50	25
New Brunswick	33	5	38	22	3	25	10	2	12	16.50	2.50	19
Newfoundland	33	3	36	22	2	24	10	2	12	16.50	1.50	18
Nova Scotia	33	7	40	22	3	25	10	3	13	16.50	2.50	19
Northwest Territories	33	0	33	22	0	22	10	0	10	16.50	0	16.50
Ontario	33	7	40	22	3	25	10	2	12	16.50	3.50	20
Prince Edward Island	33	0	33	22	0	22	10	0	10	16.50	0	16.50
Quebec	33	0	33	22	0	22	10	0	10	16.50	0	16.50
Saskatchewan	33	10	43	22	3	25	10	0	10	16.50	5	21.50
Yukon	33	0	33	22	0	22	10	0	10	16.50	0	16.50
Foreign	33	0	33	22	0	22	10	0	10	16.50	0	16.50

“Note” The CFC column is the amount collected by the Chess Federation of Canada. The Prov column is the amount collected by each provincial association. The \$\$ column is the amount the member must pay.

**Adult Memberships** are open to anyone over the age of 17. Pay the amount in the Adult \$\$ column.

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**Life Membership** rates depend on age: 30 & under \$660; 31–40 \$577.50; 41–50 \$495; 51–60 \$412.50; 61 and over \$330. Provincial dues are not included in Life rates. Supply proof of age if over 30.



# Coming Events

The Coming Events advertising section is brought to you by the Chess Federation of Canada.

**Note:** This is free for all CFC-Rated events.

**Players:** When you enter by mail, include your name, address, CFC number, expiry date, rating and date published (if you are entering your first CFC event, you are probably an unrated player), and birthdate if you are a junior – all with your entry fee.

CFC membership is required in these tournaments except where indicated. If you buy a CFC membership with your entry, obtain a receipt from the organizer. Please bring your chess pieces, boards and clocks. Unless stated otherwise all tournaments are Non-Smoking and No Computers.

## Summary

**Date:** Dates of the event  
**Place:** Location of the event  
**Rds:** Number of rounds  
**Type:** Rating type either Regular or Active and either Swiss or Round Robin (RR)  
**Times:** Round times, “/” = next day  
**TC:** Time Controls, SD means Sudden Death – all remaining moves in fixed time  
**EF:** Entry Fee.  
**Sec:** Sections tournament is broken down into  
**Prizes:** \$\$BEN = Prizes based upon entries, \$\$Gxx = Guaranteed prize of xx  
**Reg:** Registration time instructions  
**Org:** Tournament organizer and contact information  
**Misc:** Other important information

**UNR** Unrated; **Jr.** Junior; **Sr.** Senior; **Cd.** Cadet (under 16) **Bye n** A half-point bye is available in round(s) **n** if requested in advance with entry; **CC** Chess Club; **S** Smoking allowed.

Organizers of CFC-rated events should send notices to: The CFC, 2212 Gladwin Crescent, E-1, Ottawa, ON, K1B 5N1 by the 25th of each even numbered month (e.g., February). Notices must state the name of the organizer and whether smoking is allowed. A prize fund is considered to be guaranteed by the organizer unless explicitly stated otherwise.

A tournament in a small town (under 75,000 population) may qualify for an LTIP grant. Write to the CFC for details of this program.

## Ontario

### Ottawa RA Winter Open

**Date:** January 11–12  
**Place:** RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9, 2, 7 / 9, 2  
**TC:** 30/80, SD/60  
**EF:** \$35, less \$5 RACC; \$20 amateur option for U1850/U1600  
**Sec:** Open/U2150, U1850/U1600  
**Prizes:** \$\$BEN  
**Reg:** Until 08:40 at site; or cheques to Michael Holmes, 762 Smyth Road, Ottawa, ON, K1G 1P1 by December 30; \$10 late fee  
**Org:** Michael Holmes (613)733-4247 michael.holmes@sympatico.ca  
**Misc:** Bye 1–3; bring clocks; EOCA Grand Prix; www.eoca.org

### Hamilton Winter Active

**Date:** January 26  
**Place:** Germania Club of Hamilton, 863 King Street E  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Active Swiss  
**Times:** 11, 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 3, 4:15  
**TC:** G/30  
**EF:** \$25; \$5 late fee after January 17  
**Prizes:** \$\$BEN  
**Reg:** 10:00–10:45 at site; or cheques to Hamilton Chess Club, c/o Marco Greco, 116 Empress Ave, Hamilton, ON, L9A 1M7  
**Org:** Hamilton City CC, Marco Greco (905)387-5178 chesshamilton@canada.com  
**Misc:** Bring sets, clocks

### Kingston Open

**Date:** February 1–2  
**Place:** Robert Sutherland Room, John Deutsch University Centre, Queen's University  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9:30, 2:30, 7:30 / 9:30, 2:30  
**TC:** 30/90, SD/60  
**EF:** Open \$34; U1800 \$30; less \$5 Jr/Sr; titled free  
**Prizes:** \$\$BEN  
**Reg:** 08:30–09:30 at site; or cheques to Rob Hutchison, 109 York Street, Kingston, ON frzephyr@hotmail.com  
**Org:** frzephyr@hotmail.com  
**Misc:** Bye max 2; EOCA Grand Prix

### Guelph Winter Pro-Am

**Date:** February 1–2  
**Place:** Room 442, Guelph University Centre  
**Rds:** 5

**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9:30, 1:30, 5:30 / 9:30, 1:30  
**TC:** SD/90+20  
**EF:** \$50 Pro Section; \$30 Amateur; less \$5 Jr/Sr; \$10 late fee after January 30  
**Sec:** Pro, U2000, U1700  
**Prizes:** \$\$BEN Pro; Amateur trophies  
**Reg:** 08:15–09:15 at site; or cheques to Hal Bond, 6 Wildwood Place, Guelph, ON, N1H 7X9  
**Org:** Hal Bond halbond@rogers.com

### Ottawa RA February Active

**Date:** February 9  
**Place:** RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive  
**Rds:** 4  
**Type:** Active Swiss  
**Times:** 1, 2:10, 3:20, 4:30  
**TC:** G/30  
**EF:** \$4, less \$2 RACC  
**Reg:** 12:00–12:45 at site  
**Org:** Michael Holmes (613)733-4247 michael.holmes@sympatico.ca  
**Misc:** Bring clocks

### Kitchener K-W Winter Open

**Date:** February 21–23  
**Place:** Kitchener City Hall, 200 King Street West  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Reg:** 17:30–18:30 at site; or cheques to Albert Den-Otter, 11 Hermie Place, Kitchener, ON, N2H 4X9  
**Times:** 7 / 9:30, 3 / 9:30, 3  
**TC:** Rd1 30/90 SD/30; Rds2–5 30/90 SD/60  
**EF:** \$40; U1400 \$30; less \$10 Jr/Sr; \$10 late fee after February 14  
**Prizes:** \$\$BEN  
**Org:** Albert Den-Otter, (519)744-5213, ardenotter@hotmail.com  
**Misc:** Bye 1–4; SWOCL event; www.kwchessclub.com

### Ontario G/60 Championship

**Date:** March 22  
**Place:** Chess for Kids Centre, 932 King Street West, Kitchener  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9, 11:30, 2, 5, 7:30  
**TC:** G/60  
**Sec:** Open, U2000  
**EF:** \$40 by March 15; \$10 late fee; free titled  
**Prizes:** \$\$BEN  
**Reg:** 08:00–08:45 at site; or cheques to Chess for Kids, 932 King St W, Kitchener, ON, N2G 1G4  
**Org:** Chris Heringer (519)578-1692 gamein1@chessforkids.on.ca  
**Misc:** Bye 1–4



### Toronto Senior Championship

**Date:** March 22–23  
**Place:** Bradgate Arms, 54 Foxbar Road  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 10:30, 2:30, 6 / 10:30, 2:30  
**TC:** Rd1–4 G/90 Rd5 G/120  
**EF:** \$25; late fee \$3;  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN 80%  
**Reg:** 09:30–10:15 at site; or cheques to Wilf Ferner, 121 Trudelle Street, #711 Scarborough, ON, M1J 3K4 by March 14  
**Org:** Wilf Ferner (416)439–8912 weferner@pathcom.com  
**Misc:** Bring sets, boards, clocks; DOB before March 22, 1953

### Golden Horseshoe Chess League Open

**Date:** March 29–30  
**Place:** Niagara Shrine Club, 5621 North Street, Niagara Falls  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9, 1:15, 6:30 / 9:30, ASAP  
**TC:** Rd1 G/120; Rds2–5 30/90, SD/30  
**EF:** \$40; GM, IM free; less \$5 Jr/Sr; \$5 late fee  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN  
**Reg:** 08:00–08:45 at site; or cheques to John Erickson, 4 – 6453 Colborne Street, Niagara Falls, ON, L2J 1E7, by March 21  
**Org:** swifty@primus.ca  
**Misc:** Bring equipment; SWOCL event

### CYCC Ontario Youth Championships

**Date:** April 18–19  
**Place:** Kitchener City Hall, Kitchener  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 12, 4 / 9, 1, 5  
**TC:** G/90  
**EF:** \$45; \$10 late fee after April 1  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN + entry to CYCC  
**Reg:** Cheques to Patrick McDonald, P.O. Box 115, Breslau, ON, N0B 1M0  
**Org:** Patrick McDonald (519)648–3253 patrick@imaging-arts.com  
**Misc:** www.breslau.org/oycc2003

### Guelph Spring Pro-Am

**Date:** May 3–4  
**Place:** Room 444, Guelph University Centre  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9:30, 1:30, 5:30 / 9:30, 1:30  
**TC:** SD/90+20  
**EF:** \$50 Pro Section; \$30 Amateur; less \$5 Jr/Sr; \$10 late fee after April 30  
**Sec:** Pro, U2000, U1700  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN Pro; Amateur trophies  
**Reg:** 08:15–09:15 at site; or cheques to Hal Bond, 6 Wildwood Place, Guelph, ON, N1H 7X9

**Org:** Hal Bond halbond@rogers.com

## British Columbia

### Esquires Coffee House

**Date:** Sundays  
**Place:** Esquires Coffee House, 4300 Kingsway, Burnaby  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Active Swiss  
**Times:** 1, ASAP  
**TC:** G/30  
**EF:** \$7  
**Misc:** Bring sets, clocks

### Downwinders Invitational

**Date:** January 24–26  
**Place:** Vancouver Bridge Club, 2776 East Broadway, Vancouver  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular RR  
**Times:** 6:30 / 10, 3 / 10, ASAP  
**TC:** G/90+30  
**EF:** \$30  
**Prizes:** 1st \$130 plus CBM CDrom  
**Org:** Vas Sladek (604)982–0611 chessfm@shaw.ca

### Kelowna Winterfest

**Date:** February 8–9  
**Place:** Sandman Inn, 2130 Harvey Ave  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9, 2, 7 / 9, asap  
**EF:** \$25; \$20 Sr; \$15 Jr; entry + \$12 new CFC  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN  
**Org:** Wally Steinke wsteinke@sd22.bc.ca (250)545–6677 or Ian Higgs ianofski@cablelan.net

### Deviant Leisure Invitational

**Date:** February 21–23  
**Place:** Vancouver Bridge Club, 2776 East Broadway, Vancouver  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular RR  
**Times:** 6:30 / 10, 3 / 10, ASAP  
**TC:** G/90+30  
**EF:** \$30  
**Prizes:** 1st \$130 plus CBM CDrom  
**Org:** Vas Sladek (604)982–0611 chessfm@shaw.ca

### Kitsilano Beach FIDE

**Date:** March 28–30  
**Place:** SPEC, 2150 Maple St, Vancouver  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular RR  
**TC:** G/120+30  
**EF:** \$50; less \$10 FIDE  
**Times:** 6:30 / 10, 3 / 10, ASAP  
**Prizes:** 1st \$140 plus free entry to Keres Memorial and Fritz8  
**Org:** Vas Sladek (604)982–0611 chessfm@shaw.ca  
**Misc:** FIDE rated

## Scarborough Chess Club Tournament Schedule

All events have the following information in common unless noted otherwise.

**Place:** Scarborough Chess Club, Stan Wadlow Park Clubhouse, 373 Cedarvale Road (1 block east of Woodbine, 2 blocks south of O'Connor Drive)

**Info:** scarboro@idirect.ca  
<http://webhome.idirect.com/~blamb>

**Org:** Bryan Lamb (416)446–5938 or (416)877–7328  
 blamb@idirect.com  
 scarboro@idirect.ca

**Misc:** SCC membership required (\$100 Adult, \$75 Sr, \$50 Jr). Events are CFC rated (CFC membership required). Entry fees to events covered by club membership. Half price for additional family members and players from the same school.

### Special Events

*Thursday Evening Events*  
 TC: 30/75, SD/30  
 Times: 19:30, weekly

*SCC Championship*  
 January 9, 23, 30;  
 February 6, 13  
 Type: Regular Swiss  
 Rds: 9

*Saturday Afternoon Events*  
 TC: 30/90, SD/30  
 Times: 13:30, weekly

*Saturday Spring Swiss*  
 February 1, 8, 15, 22;  
 March 1  
 Type: Regular Swiss  
 Rds: 5

*Thursday Winter Swiss*  
 February 27; March 6, 13, 27;  
 April 3, 10, 24  
 Type: Regular Swiss  
 Rds: 7

### Empires Fall Invitational

**Date:** April 4–6  
**Place:** Vancouver Bridge Club, 2776 East Broadway, Vancouver  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular RR  
**Times:** 6:30 / 10, 3 / 10, ASAP

**TC:** G/90+30  
**EF:** \$30  
**Prizes:** 1st \$130 plus CBM CDrom  
**Org:** Vas Sladek (604)982-0611  
chessfm@shaw.ca

#### English Bay FIDE

**Date:** April 25-27  
**Place:** SPEC, 2150 Maple St, Vancouver  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular RR  
**TC:** G/120+30  
**EF:** \$50; less \$10 FIDE  
**Times:** 6:30 / 10, 3 / 10, ASAP  
**Prizes:** 1st \$140 plus free entry to Keres Memorial and Fritz8  
**Org:** Vas Sladek (604)982-0611  
chessfm@shaw.ca  
**Misc:** FIDE rated

#### Kelowna Summerfest

**Date:** July 5-6  
**Place:** Sandman Inn, 2130 Harvey Ave  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9, 2, 7 / 9, asap  
**EF:** \$25, \$20 Sr, \$15 Jr; entry + \$12 new CFC  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN  
**Org:** Wally Steinke  
wsteinke@sd22.bc.ca  
(250)545-6677 or Ian Higgs  
ianofski@cablelan.net

## Alberta

### ECC John Tournaments

**Date:** Monday nights  
**Place:** Edmonton Chess Club  
**Rds:** 4  
**Type:** Active Swiss  
**TC:** G/30  
**EF:** \$2  
**Reg:** 18:30-19:15 at site  
**Org:** John Quiring (403)468-9173

## New Brunswick

### CRCC Tornados

**Date:** March 8, May 10, July 12, September 13, November 8  
**Place:** NBCC Cafeteria, Youghall Drive, Bathurst  
**Rds:** 4  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9, 11:30, 2:30, 5  
**TC:** G/60  
**EF:** \$20, \$10 U14  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN  
**Reg:** Leo Legacy (506)783-3121  
leolegac@nb.sympatico.ca  
**Misc:** Bring sets, clocks

## North Shore Open

**Date:** April 19-20  
**Place:** NBCC Cafeteria, Youghall Drive, Bathurst  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**Times:** 9, 2:30, 8 / 9, 3  
**TC:** 30/90, SD/60  
**EF:** \$25; \$20 Jr/Sr; \$10 U14  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN  
**Reg:** 07:00-08:30 at site  
**Org:** Leo Legacy (506)783-3121  
leolegac@nb.sympatico.ca  
**Misc:** Bye 1-4; bring sets, clocks

## New Brunswick Open

**Date:** June 20-22  
**Place:** Room D-203, Centre Communautaire Sainte-Anne, 715 Priestman St, Fredericton  
**Rds:** 5  
**Type:** Regular Swiss  
**TC:** Rd1 SD/120; Rds2-5 40/120, SD/60  
**Times:** 6:30 / 10, 4:30 / 9, 3:30  
**Reg:** 17:15-18:00 at site  
**EF:** \$25 by May 24; \$30 by June 15; \$35 at site  
**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN  
**Org:** Chris Maund  
chris.maund@gnb.ca  
**Misc:** Bye 1-4; bring sets, clocks



**Internet  
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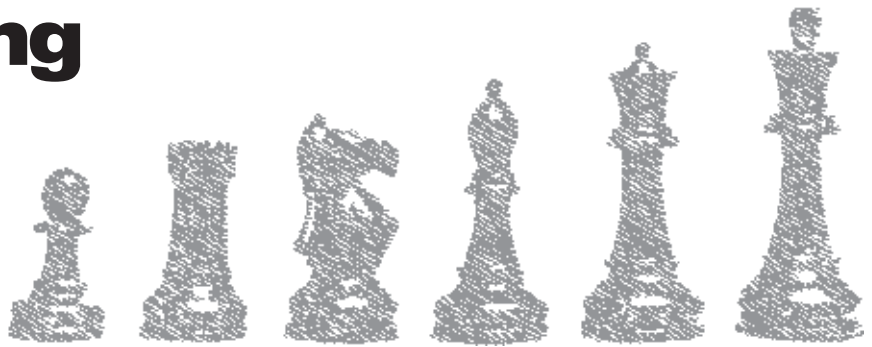
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# Opening Preparation

by Kevin Pacey



## Adding The Unusual To Your Repertoire

I have noticed recently that whenever I take up a new opening system that interests me, someone like Kasparov or another strong Grandmaster comes along and plays it unexpectedly. This happened to me with the Cambridge Springs Variation in the Orthodox Queen's Gambit, followed by the Chigorin and the Tarrasch. My plans were put back on the shelf each time, while considering the implications of the theoretical spotlight now shining on the variations I had prepared so carefully. In retrospect I am fortunate that Kasparov didn't take up the Evans Gambit until I had already enjoyed several years' worth of success with this particular surprise weapon. All in all, the inclusion of such unusual systems can be quite rewarding!

The chess literature offers a plethora of advice on managing one's opening repertoire these days, and GM John Nunn in his *Secrets of Practical Chess* recommends going with fairly mainstream openings. He reasons that such an approach ensures the viability of your repertoire for many years to come. If, for example, one of the well-tested systems in the Orthodox Queen's Gambit ever develops a problem, it is possible to switch to another, closely related system with similar strategic and tactical themes. Early deviations by your opponent that you have already studied also remain valid, and nothing new needs to be acquired.

Some ideas about opening repertoires make more sense than others. One of particular interest is an analogy with the stock market, where one is advised to 'buy low'. In other words, to study an opening and use it when it is unpopular and thus unfamiliar to your opposition. Once the system acquires a certain popularity, you can

again move on to something else less familiar.

In contrast with this is the dedicated approach preferred by the 'specialist'. He will stand by the opening of his choice – usually a mainstream one – through thick and thin. The advantage here is clear when one considers the amount of time involved in learning even one main stream opening very well, let alone dividing one's time between different systems, but there is always the danger that your opponents become well versed in the subtleties of your repertoire as well, and begin to exploit its weaknesses. Our specialist needs to constantly work and refine his repertoire, and occasionally he might want to vary with something less theoretical in an unrelated system in order to keep his opponents honest.

With the previous discussion in mind, I will now present several of my own games to serve as examples of successful departures from popular theory at various times in the past decade or two. Almost all were played against fairly tough opposition relative to my own playing strength, and might provide the required spark for my readers to also begin investigating less used opening systems. But no matter your decision, these games are all quite entertaining examples with plenty of sharp tactics and subtle positional ideas.

### White: Evans Gambit

The Evans Gambit has gone through long periods when, if you believe most authorities on the openings, it has been firmly relegated to the doghouse. Even after Kasparov used it several times, the rest of the chess world largely ignored the system. My own experiences with the opening have been mixed as well, but whenever the problems become too grave one can always switch to

another system after 3...♘c5 while staying within the general confines of the Italian Game after 3.♘c4. The Evans Gambit, in any case, seems to be complicated enough that eventually someone comes along with a new suggestion to revitalize an ailing variation – the following three games shed some light on these possibilities, and how modern players can achieve success with the system in tournament practice.

Notes by  
**Kevin Pacey**

Pacey, Kevin  
Morenz, Rob

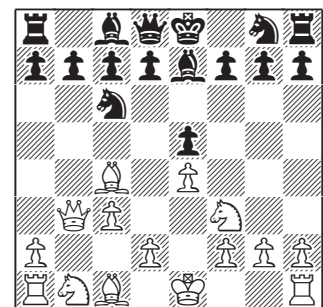
Toronto op, 1984

Evans Gambit C51

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♘c4 ♘c5  
4.b4 ♘xb4 5.c3 ♘e7

A move that has been popular for a long time. Black aims for a quick ...♗a5 while the bishop won't be threatened by the pawn advance d4. The next two games illustrate Black's other options.

6.♗b3!?



Normal also is 6.d4 ♗a5 7.♗xe5 (Kasparov–Anand, Riga 1995, went 7.♗e2! with many interesting ideas that need further study) 7...♗xc4 8.♗xc4 when White has done well in practice.



### 6...d6

But not 6...d5? 7. dxf7+ f8 8. a4 with an attack on the loose d/a5.

### 7.d4 a5 8. b5!

A definite refinement over 8. a4 dxc4 9. axc4 (9. dxc4? db6) when 9...d4 10. dxe5 dxe5 11. dxe5 d6 12. d4 O-O 13. O-O favors White according to the second edition of ECO. GM Murray Chandler, however, correctly suggests that 13...dxe5 14. dxe5 d6 15. b5 b6 is good for Black.

### 8...c6

The main line is 8...dxc4 9. dxc4 with complications.

### 9. bxc5 f6

Black can try 9...dxc4 10. bxc5 g8 11. bxc6! (Rohde thinks that Black's active pieces compensate fully for the pawn after 11. bxc7 g8 12. dxc6 d5 13. bxc8+) when Harding and Cafferty suggest 11...g8?

### 10. bxc5+ g6

Here 10...f8 11. d3! d7 12. O-O was good for White in Krantz-Sarosy, cr 1984.

### 11. bxc6 d8!

Bad is 11...dxc4 12. bxc7.

### 12. d7+! bxc7 13. bxc4

Harding and Cafferty claim that White stands better here.

### 13...d5

Black should consider 13...d4 here or on the next move.

### 14. O-O dxe4 15. dxc5+ bxc7

### 16. dxc4 d5

After 16...d4 17. e1 Black has problems developing the d/c8 to an effective post, unless it can be traded for a knight. Black's kingside problems, in any case, appear long term.

### 17. dxd2

The flashy 17. dxf6? d6 18. dxc5+ g8 19. f3 is possible, when Black should reject 19...dxc1 20. bxc1 gxc5 21. bxc5 in favor of 17...dxf6 18. bxc7+ d7 19. bxa5 with sufficient counterplay.

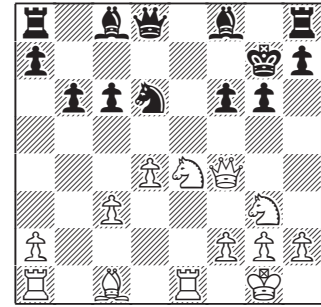
### 17...b6?!

Here or possibly on the next move 17...dxe4 looks better.

### 18. e1 dxc7 19. dxc3 dxc8

Black wants the bishop pair for his troubles, and therefore he rejects 19...d6 and 19...d6 in favor of this retreat.

### 20. dxc4 d6?



Perhaps 20...h6 has merit, since the text allows a nice combination.

### 21. dxc5+! gxc5 22. bxc6+ b7

White wins after 22...g8 23. dxc6+ b7 24. bxc5+.

### 23. bxc5+ bxc8 24. dxc6 bxc6

### 25. e3 b8?

Necessary is 25...d5.

### 26. g3+ d7 27. bxc7+!

Black is mated soon after 27...dxc7 28. dxc6+ g8 29. bxc8+.

1-0.

Notes by

**Kevin Pacey**

**Pacey, Kevin  
Rodgers, Ron F.**

*Ottawa RA Centre, 1991*

**Evans Gambit C52**

### 1. e4 e5 2. d3 dxc6 3. dxc4 dxc5

### 4. b4 dxc4 5. c3 d5 6. d4 d6

The most challenging reply is 6...exd4 when 7. O-O dge7 is troubling since 8. cxd4 d5 breaks up White's center. More promising therefore looks 7. b3 e7 8. O-O as recommended by Harding and Cafferty. The position is complex, and plenty of room for exploration remains open to inquisitive players.

### 7. b3 b7

Black guards f7 while leaving e7 available for the knight in case White decides on 8. d5.

### 8. dxe5

Christiansen's 8. dxd2 may be better, intending 8...d6 9. a4 a5 10. a2 or else 9...exd4 10. cxd4 dxd4 when Harding and Cafferty like 11. b3 dxf3+ 12. gxf3 for White.

### 8...d6

The bishop clears a5 for the knight. Instead 8...dxe5 works in the

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opponent's favor by opening more lines.

**9. ♖bd2**

Other moves are relatively harmless.

**9... ♖a5**

Black goes for the critical continuation, although an argument can be made for 9...dxe5 10. ♖a3 ♖a5 11. ♖b4 (11. ♖c2 and 11. ♖xe5 haven't been tested) 11...c5!? (or the forgotten 11...♗e7! which Harding and Cafferty mention).

**10. ♖c2 ♖xc4 11. ♖xc4 d5! 12. exd5**

After 12. ♖xb6?! axb6 13. O-O dxe4 14. ♗xe4 ♖g4 Black is at least equal.

**12... ♗xd5 13 ♖a4+ ♖d7 14 ♖xb6 cxb6 15 ♗d4**

Nigel Short evaluates this position as unclear in Informant 70.

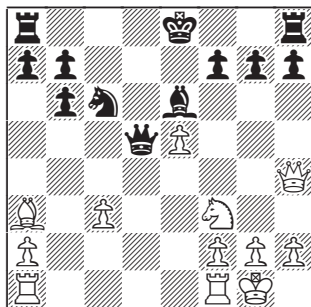
**15... ♖e7**

Here 15...♖c6 and 15...♗e6!? have been suggested, while Harding and Cafferty think 15...♗xd4 is best. Even after White's next move it is likely that Black should trade queens.

**16. ♖a3 ♖e6 17. O-O ♖c6**

Karlsson–Abrahamson, cr 1990, continued 17...♗xd4 18. ♖xd4 ♖d5 19. ♖b5 a6 20. ♖d6+ with an advantage for White. Black's position also looks difficult after 17...♖c6.

**18. ♗h4**



**18... ♖d8**

Unfortunately 18...♖c4 19. ♖d4 ♗xc3 20. ♖b5! (on 20. ♖xc6 ♗xa3 the queen covers e7, and Black also escapes the worst after 20. ♖xe6 fxe6 21. ♖d6 ♖f7) 20...♗xe5 21. ♖d6+ ♖d7 22. ♖ad1 ♖c7 (22...g5 23. ♗h6 ♖c7 24. ♖fe1 transposes) 23. ♖fe1 g5 (White also wins after 23...♗f6 24. ♗g3) 24. ♗h6 ♗a5 25. ♖xe6! turns out very badly for Black.

**19. ♖d6 ♖c4 20. ♖d4**

Both players have stronger alternatives for the next few moves, but White has clearly won the opening duel.

**20... ♖d7 21. ♗g3 ♖g8 22. ♖xe6 ♗xe6 23. f4 ♖e7?**

A better try is 23...♗f5 since the coming exchange leaves Black with a very unsafe king and a ♖/g8 that is destined to remain a spectator until the end of the game.

**24. ♖xe7 ♖xe7 25. ♖ad1 f6 26. ♖d6 ♗xa2 27. ♗d3 ♖f7 28. ♗xh7 ♖e6 29. ♖d7+ ♖e7 30. ♗h5+ g6 31. ♗h7+ ♖g7 32. ♖xe7+ ♖xe7 33. ♗xg7+ ♖e8 34. exf6 ♗d5 35. ♗e7# 1-0.**

Notes by  
**Kevin Pacey**

Pacey, Kevin  
Cote, Jacques

*Renfrew op, 1997*

**Evans Gambit C51**

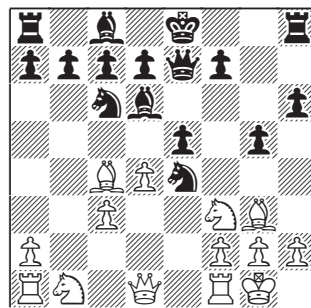
**1.e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. ♖c4 ♖c5 4. b4 ♖xb4 5. c3 ♖d6**

Pillsbury used this rather suspect move a few times. After 5...♖c5 6. d4 exd4 7. O-O d6 8. cxd4 ♖b6 reaches the so-called 'normal position', with the main line continuing 9. ♖c3 ♖a5 10. ♖g5 and a theoretical verdict in Black's favor. Harding prefers 10. ♖d3 and White also has several deviations on move nine.

**6. d4 ♗e7 7. O-O ♖f6 8. ♖g5**

An old idea, but I haven't seen any examples of what now follows. Botterill gives 8. ♖g5!? O-O 9. f4 exf4 10. e5 ♖xe5! 11. dxe5 ♖xe5 as unclear, but White has done best in practice with 8. ♖db2 O-O (perhaps 8...b6!?) 9. ♖d3.

**8... h6 9. ♖h4 g5 10. ♖g3 ♖xe4**



**11. ♖xe5**

Black has fewer choices after 11. ♖xe5.

**11... ♖xe5**

Black can also try 11...♖xe5 (or 11...♖xg3) 12. ♖xe5 O-O 13. ♗d3 ♖xe5 14. dxe5 ♗xe5 (but not 14...♖c5? 15. ♗g6+) 15. ♖e1 d5 16. ♖xd5 ♖f5 (fine for White is 16...♖c5 17. ♖xf7+! ♖h8 18. ♖xe5 ♖xd3 19. ♖e7; and also 16...c6 17. ♖xe4 f5 18. ♖d2) but then 17. ♖xe4 (unsafe looks 17. ♖xe4 ♖ad8 18. f4 gxf4 19. ♗e2 ♖fe8) 17...♖xe4 (or 17...♗d6 18. ♗d2) 18. ♗xe4 ♗xe4 19. ♖xe4 looks a little better for White.

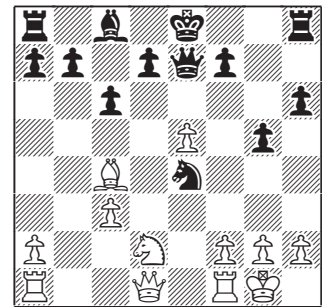
**12. ♖xe5 ♖xe5**

After 12...O-O? 13. ♖c2 (or 13. ♖e1 ♖d6 14. ♖g7) 13...d6 14. ♗xe4 dxe4 15. ♗g6+ is quite unpleasant.

**13. dxe5 c6?!**

Better looks 13...♗xe5 (or 13...O-O 14. ♗d3 ♗xe5) 14. ♖e1 O-O with a transposition to the note 11...♖xe5 above after 15. ♗d3. Critical, perhaps, is 13...♖c5 intending 14...b6.

**14. ♖d2**



After 14. ♖e1 ♖c5 White is not close to using d6 very menacingly, and later he might wish that the rook was still on f1.

**14... ♖xd2?**

A swap that gives White a big advantage. Mind you, the alternative 14...d5 (also bad is 14...♖xc3? 15. ♗b3 but instead 14...♖c5 might be fine) 15. ♖xe4 (simpler than 15. exd6) 15...dxe4 16. ♗d4 O-O (White has too much after 16...♖f5 17. e6 f6 18. ♖ad1; and 16...♖e6 17. ♖xe6 also gives White an edge) 17. ♗xe4 ♖e6 18. ♖xe6 (satisfactory for Black is 18. ♖d3 f5) 18...♗xe6 also leaves Black with problems after 19. f4.

**15. ♗xd2 b5**

White has excellent prospects after 15...O-O 16. ♖ae1 in view of possibilities like ♗d3 or the pawn advance f4 in the near future.

16. ♖b3 ♖b7 17. a4 a5 18. ♖fd1 h5  
19. ♜e3 b4 20. cxb4 axb4 21. ♖d6 ♖a5

Black loses by force after 21...O-O-O 22. a5.

### 22. ♖e1 ♜f8

Black's position is very precarious, considering alternatives like 22...O-O 23. ♖g6+ and 22...c5 23. ♖xf7+. Meanwhile 22...♖h7 or 22...♖f8 can be answered with 23. ♜b6 or else 23. ♜e4 and even 23. ♖xf7+.

### 23. ♖xf7!

Black averts immediate disaster after 23. ♖f6 ♖h7 24. ♜xg5 ♖c5. But besides spotting 23...♜xf7 24. ♖xd7 my choice was based on seeing that Black will quickly drop his remaining queenside pawns in the game continuation, and thus end all resistance.

### 23... ♖xe5

After 23...♜g7 (or 23...c5 24. ♜d3) 24. ♖xh5 looks best, since 24...♖xh5 fails to 25. ♜d3 ♜h8 26. ♖xd7 ♖a6 27. ♜d1 and White wins.

24. ♜xe5 ♜xe5 25. ♖xe5 ♜xf7  
26. ♖xd7+ ♜f6 27. ♖e4 ♖c8  
28. ♖d6+ ♜f5 29. ♖xb4 ♖e8 30. ♖b1 ♖e4 31. ♖xc6 ♖d7 32. ♖c5+ ♜f4  
33. a5 ♖a4 34. h3 h4 35. ♜h2 g4  
36. hxg4 ♜xg4 37. a6 ♖f5 38. ♖b6 ♖d3 39. ♖f6 1-0.

## Black: Nimzovich Defense

One practical advantage of playing such a rare system, at least in Swiss tournaments, is that most players do not thoroughly prepare for an opening they are not likely to encounter more than once or twice in their lifetimes. On the other hand, White can play 1. e4 ♖c6 2. ♖f3 when Black might not like any of his available options. If this is a concern, Black players can try to arrive at their system via the queen pawn openings after 1. d4 ♖c6 but permitting 2. e4.

Notes by

**Kevin Pacey**

Findlay, Ian  
Pacey, Kevin

Toronto Closed, 1989

Various: Nimzovich B00

### 1. e4 ♖c6 2. d4 e5

We will examine 2...d5 in the next game.

### 3. d5

White can transpose to the Scotch with 3. ♖f3 or else there's 3. dxe5 when Johnstone-Pacey, Ottawa 1995, continued 3...dxe5 4. ♖f3 ♖b4+ 5. c3 ♖d6!? 6. dxe5 ♖xe5 7. f4 ♖d6 8. ♖c4 ♜h4+! 9. g3 ♜e7 10. ♜e2 ♖c5 11. b4?! (11. ♖e3 is possible because 11...♜xe4? is met by 12. ♖xc5) 11...♖b6 12. a4 a6 13. ♖d2 d6 14. ♖b2 ♖f6 15. h3 ♖d7 16. e5 (gains time at the expense of weakening his position) 16...dxe5 17. fxex5 ♖g8 18. ♖d5 O-O-O 19. ♖c4 ♖e6 20. ♖xb6+ cxb6 and Black soon won.

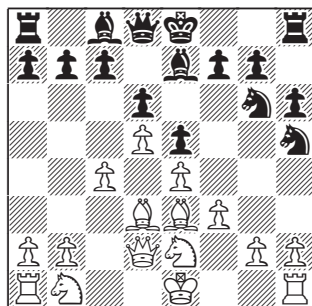
### 3... ♖ce7 4. ♖d3

Nikolovski-Pacey, Toronto 1987, proceeded with the popular alternative 4. c4 ♖g6 5. ♖f3 ♖f6 6. ♖c3 ♖b4 7. ♜c2 ♖xc3+ 8. bxc3 d6 9. ♖e2!? (by transposition Uhlmann-Anand, Amsterdam 1990, went 9. h4 h6 10. g3 [according to Uhlmann 10. h5!? ♖f4 11. g3 ♖4xh5 12. ♖e2 gives White sufficient compensation] 10...O-O 11. h5 ♖e7 12. ♖h4!? c6 13. ♖e2 b5!? when Uhlmann thinks the position is unclear after 14. cxb5! cxd5 15. exd5 ♖exd5 16. O-O) 9...b6!? 10. O-O? (better is 10. h4 ♖f4 11. ♖f1 [here 11. ♖xf4 exf4 looks fine for Black since White's kingside is weakened and the hole on c6 shouldn't hurt] 11...♖h5 when Black intends to regroup with ...♖d7 and ...♖hf6 if necessary to deal with White's potential kingside play. Meanwhile 10. g3 ♖h3 11. ♖g5 ♜d7 also looks perfectly acceptable for the second player) 10...O-O 11. ♖g5? h6 12. ♖xf6? (a common mistake in this line) 12...♜xf6 13. g3 ♖h3 14. ♖fd1 ♖f4 15. ♖e1 ♜g5 16. ♖f1 f5 17. ♖xh3 ♖xh3+ 18. ♜g2 ♜h5 when Black soon worked up a winning attack.

### 4... ♖g6 5. ♖e3 ♖f6 6. c4 d6

I haven't seen this played elsewhere, but Black looks perfectly fine.

### 7. f3 ♖e7 8. ♖e2 ♖h5 9. ♜d2 h6



### 10. ♖4?! ♖h4+

Good for White is 10...♖h4 11. ♜f2 ♖f6 12. ♖g3.

### 11. ♜d1 ♖hf4! 12. ♖xf4

The other capture 12. ♖xf4 ♖xf4 13. ♖xf4 works out just fine for Black after 13...♖g5.

### 12... exf4

Also fine is 12...♖xf4 because 13. ♖xf4 runs into the neat 13...♜f6!

### 13. ♖d4 ♖f6 14. ♖f2

White should prefer 14. ♖xf6 ♜xf6 15. ♖g1 ♖e5 even though Black can eventually force open the h/file after first occupying g5.

### 14... h5 15. gxxh5 ♖xh5 16. ♖c3?

Better is 16. ♜c2.

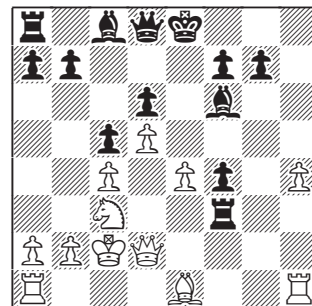
### 16... ♖e5 17. ♖e2

After 17. ♖f1 either 17...♖xf3 or 17...♖h3 is fine for Black.

### 17... ♖h3 18. ♜c2

White lacks a decent alternative, given how badly attempts like 18. ♜xf4? ♖g5 and 18. ♖f1 ♖xf3 19. ♖g2? ♖d3 turn out for him.

### 18... ♖xf3 19. ♖xf3 ♖xf3 20. h4 c5 21. ♖e1?!



### 21... ♜e7!?

During the game I wondered if the opposite colored bishops might eventually pose technical problems after the admittedly safer alternative 21...♖xc3 22. bxc3 ♜e7.

### 22. ♜g2 ♖e3 23. ♖d2 ♖g3 24. ♜f2 ♖xh4?! 25. ♜xf4 g5 26. ♜f1 ♖d7 27. e5

There is little else White can try in this position.

### 27... dxe5 28. ♖e4 O-O-O 29. d6?!

The exchange for bishop and two pawns after 29. ♖xg3 ♖xg3 should be of little comfort for White after something like 30. ♖h5 ♖f4 31. ♖e1 ♜f6 32. ♜c1 ♖g4.

29...♖e6 30.♗xg3 ♗xg3 31.♗xg5?

White is doing poorly anyway, but after this mistake the remainder requires no explanation.

31...♖g6+ 32.♖b3 ♖xg5 33.♞d1 e4  
34.♖e2 ♗xd6 35.♖xe4 ♗c6  
36.♞hg1 ♖xg1 37.♖g4+ ♖xg4 0-1.

Notes by  
**Kevin Pacey**

Devenport, Martin  
Pacey, Kevin

Ottawa RA Spring Frost, 1995

Various: Nimzovich B00

1.e4 ♗c6 2.d4 d5 3.♗c3

With 3.exd5 ♖xd5 the game transposes to a harmless line of the Scandinavian, while 3.e5 leads to a position rich with strategic ideas that is still far from being played out.

3...e5!? 4.dxe5

Gordon-Pacey, Ottawa 1997, went 4.♗b5 dxe4 5.d5 a6 6.♗a4 b5 7.♗xb5 axb5 8.♗xb5 ♗e7 9.♗g5? (Gras gives 9.dxc6 ♖xd1+ 10.♖xd1 ♗f5! 11.c3 ♗c5 12.f3 ♗d6 as unclear) 9...f6 10.♗e3 (in Haukenfrers-Pacey, Ottawa 1998, Black won quickly after 10.♗xf6 gxf6 11.♖h5+ ♗g6 12.♗xc6+ ♗d7) 10...♗b8 and again Black went on to win.

4...d4 5.♗d5 ♗ge7 6.♗xe7

After 6.♗g5 ♗e6 (perhaps 6...h6 7.♗h4 ♗e6 8.♗f4 ♖d7 is an improvement) 7.♗f4 ♖d7 8.♗f3 h6 9.♗xe6 ♖xe6 10.♗d2 O-O-O 11.♗b5 ♗xe5 12.♗xe5 ♖xe5 13.♖e2 White stands better and went on to win in Patterson-Pacey, Ottawa 1996.

6...♖xe7 7.♗f3

A surprise, as I was familiar only with 7.f4 g5! 8.♗f3 gxf4 9.♗xf4 ♗g4 (Lybin gives 9...♖b4+?! 10.♗d2 planning ♗c4 with advantage to White) 10.♗e2 ♗xf3 11.♗xf3 ♗h6! with equality in Lybin-Shushpanov, cr 1991.

7...♗g4 8.♗e2 ♗xf3

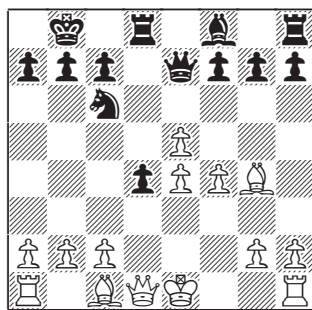
Black can also omit the immediate exchange in favor of 8...O-O-O!

9.♗xf3 O-O-O 10.♗g4+

White's bishops might cause some trouble for his opponent later in case of 10.O-O (perhaps 10.e6 is a viable idea) 10...♖xe5 11.g3 ♗c5. On the other hand, Black can explore ideas

involving ...h5 and even ...d3 as necessary for his share of counterplay.

10...♖b8 11.f4



11...d3 12.c3?

Necessary is 12.cxd3 (after 12.O-O h5 Black threatens to take over with 13...♖c5+ and 14...dxc2) when 12...♖c5 13.♗e2 (perhaps 13.a3!?) 13...♗b4 14.♖f1 (a reasonable reaction as well is 14.♗b1 though after 14...♗xa2 15.♗d2 ♖d4 16.♖b3 ♗b4 Black regains the pawn with few worries) 14...♖d4 15.g3 ♗c5 16.♖g2 ♗xd3 17.♗xd3 ♖xd3 18.♖xd3 ♗xd3 looks like the critical line. During the game I now worried about 19.f5 ♗d4 20.♗f4 ♖c8 21.♞ad1 ♗xd1 22.♗xd1 but then realized that Black is fine after the straight forward 22...♗xb2.

12...h5 13.♗f3 g5 14.g3?

White made several mistakes and went down fast in Dunn-Pacey, Ottawa 1996, after 14.fxf5 ♗xe5 15.♗d2 ♗g4 (safer is 15...♗c4 16.O-O ♖c5+ 17.♖h1 ♗e7 when 18.e5 ♗xd2 19.♖xd2 ♖xe5 gives Black a clear edge) 16.h3? (much better is 16.♖b3) 16...♖e5 17.hxg4 ♗c5 18.♖f1 hxg4 19.♗h6 ♗xh6 20.gxh6 ♖h2 0-1.

14...d2+! 15.♗xd2 gxf4 16.gxf4 ♗h6

Likely even stronger is 16...♗xe5 17.fxe5 ♗h6 when 18.♗xh6 seems necessary.

17.♖c1?

White has to try 17.♖e2.

17...♖h4+

Better and simpler once again is 17...♗xe5.

18.♖e2 ♗xe5 19.♗e1 ♖h3  
20.♖e3?

More tenacious is 20.♗g3. After the text White's defense collapses at once.

20...♞d3 21.♖f2 ♗xf3 22.fxe5  
♗xf2+ 23.♗xf2 ♖g4+ 24.♖f1  
♖xe4 25.♞g1 ♖d3+ 26.♖g2 ♗g8+

27.♗g3 h4 28.♞ad1 ♖e2+ 29.♖h3  
hxg3 30.hxg3 ♗e3 31.g4 ♗h8+  
32.♖g3 ♖f2# 0-1.

**White: Pirc Austrian Attack**

The Pirc Defense is about as viable an opening as any other, but it does give the opponent an unusually wide range of respectable lines that Black cannot conveniently avoid. An experienced White player can specialize in a particular setup that suits his style very well, or else adopt one that his opponent is known to dislike. The next two games illustrate a particularly forceful line of the Austrian Attack involving the rapid advance of the h/♗ after 5...O-O.

Notes by  
**Kevin Pacey**

Pacey, Kevin  
Puri, Vinny

Toronto Closed, 1985

Pirc: Austrian Attack B09

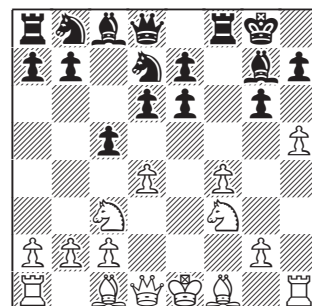
1.e4 d6 2.d4 g6 3.♗c3 ♗g7 4.f4  
♗f6 5.♗f3 O-O 6.e5!? ♗f7

The alternatives 6...♗e8 and 6...dxe5 are less popular.

7.h4 c5 8.e6

Quite possibly better than 8.h5.

8...fxe6 9.h5



9...♗c6!?

This looks playable, although normal in this position is 9...gxh5 10.dxc5 (or 10.♗xh5). We will examine 9...♗f6 in the next game. Not so good, however, is 9...cxd4! 10.♗xd4 ♗f6 11.hxg6 hxg6 12.♗d3 ♖e8 13.♖e2 ♖f7 14.♗f3 ♗h5 15.♗g5 ♗xf4 from the game Andretta-Giaccio, Buenos Aires 1993, when 16.♗xf7 ♗xe2 17.♗h6+ ♗xh6 18.♗xh6 ♗xc3 19.♗xf8 ♖xf8 (or 19...♗d5 20.O-O)



20.♖h8+ ♜f7 21.♖xc8 ♜d5 22.♗e4 ♜b6 23.♖c7 freely wins material.

### 10.hxg6

Black's position looks fine after 10.d5 ♜d4 11.dxe6 (or 11.hxg6 hxg6 12.dxe6 ♜xe6 transposing, while 11.♗g5 exd5 also poses no big problems for Black) 11...♜xe6 (on 11...♜b6 12.♗g5! ♜xe6 13.♜xh7 ♜xh7 14.hxg6+ ♜g8 15.♖h5 is strong) 12.hxg6 hxg6 when he defends, for example, with 13.♖d3 (or 13.♗d3 ♜xf4 14.♗c4+ e6 15.♗xf4 ♗xc3+) 13...♖f5! 14.♜h4 ♜xf4 15.♖c4+ d5 16.♜xd5 ♜xd5 17.♜xf5 ♜b6 18.♜h6+ ♜xh6 19.♖h4 ♗g7 20.♖h7+ ♜f7.

### 10...hxg6

Mascarin–Evans, Toronto 1984, went 10...cxd4! 11.gxh7+ ♖h8 12.♜h4 (another idea is 12.♜e4 when the knight heads for g3 and h5) 12...♖f6 13.♜e4 ♖h6 14.♗g5 and now 14...♖e8 stalls White's attack at no material cost.

### 11.♗d3

In case of 11.d5 ♜d4 12.dxe6 ♜xe6 (or 12...♜b6) we have transposed to the note 10.d5 above.

### 11...cxd4 12.♗xg6 ♖f6?!

Better is 12...♜f6 though after 13.♜xd4 Black's king remains somewhat unsafe. Losing, however, is 12...dxc3? (or 12...♖a5?) 13.♗h7+ ♖h8 (or 13...♜f7 14.♗g5+) 14.♗f5+ when White's attack crashes through.

### 13.♗h7+ ♖f8

Escape into the corner with 13...♖h8 is suicide after 14.♗g5! dxc3 15.♖h5 ♜de5 (Black is mated after 15...cxb2 16.♗g6+ ♜g8 17.♗f7+ ♜f8 18.♜h7#; while 15...♖h6 16.♜f7+ ♖xh7 17.♜xh6 and 15...♗h6 16.♗g6 end badly as well) 16.fxe5 ♜xe5 17.♗e4+ ♗h6 (no better is 17...♖h6 18.♜xe6 or 17...♜g8 18.♖h7+ ♜f8 19.♖h8+) 18.♜f3 cxb2 19.♗xh6.

### 14.♜e4 ♖h6?

Better defensive tries are 14...♖a5+ and 14...♖b6.

### 15.♖xh6 ♗xh6 16.♜fg5 ♗xg5

The exposed position of his king and undeveloped queenside spells disaster for Black once again after 16...♜f6 17.♜xf6 exf6 (17...♗xg5 18.fxg5 exf6 19.♖h5 transposes) 18.♖h5 fxg5 (or 18...♗xg5 19.fxg5 ♖a5+ 20.♖d1) 19.♖xh6+ ♖e8 20.f5 ♖a5+ 21.♜f2 ♜e5 22.♗g6+ ♖d7 23.fxe6+ ♜xe6 24.♗e4+.

### 17.fxg5 ♖a5+

Black is lost regardless. Here, for example, the alternative 17...e5 18.♖f3+ ♜g7 19.♖h5 is just as hopeless as 17...♜de5 18.g6 ♜g7 19.♖h5 ♖a5+ 20.♜f1.

### 18.♗d2 ♖e5 19.♖h5 d5 20.O-O-O dxe4 21.♖f1+ ♜f6 22.♖g6 1-0.

Notes by  
**Kevin Pacey**

Pacey, Kevin  
Chow, Vincent

Guelph Southwest op, 1985

Pirc: Austrian Attack B09

1.e4 g6 2.d4 ♗g7 3.♜c3 d6 4.f4 ♜f6 5.♜f3 O-O 6.e5! ♜fd7 7.h4 c5 8.e6 fxe6 9.h5 ♜f6

A rare move that may not be so bad.

### 10.hxg6 hxg6 11.dxc5

Also interesting is 11.♗d3 cxd4 12.♜xd4 when 12...♜d5?! 13.♗xg6 ♜xc3? (White also wins after 13...♜xf4 14.♗h7+ ♖h8 15.♖g4! ♖b6 [or 15...e5 16.♜f5] 16.♜f3 e5 17.♗f5+) 14.♖h8+! ♗xh8 15.♖h5 ♜g7 16.♖h7+ ♜f6 17.♗h5 soon mates. Black instead can try 12...♖e8 13.♖e2 ♜f7 (or 13...♜h5 14.♗xg6 ♖xg6 15.♖xh5) 14.♜f3 ♜h5 but then 15.♖xh5 gxh5 16.♗g5 still looks promising for White?! So therefore 12...♜c6 13.♗xg6 transposes to the note 12...♜f6 in Pacey–Puri, Toronto ch 1985, and might be Black's best try in an otherwise difficult position.

### 11...♖a5

White retains the initiative after 11...♜h5 12.♖d3 ♖f5 (White's attack is too strong after 12...♗g3 13.♖h3 ♜xf1 14.♖xg6) 13.♜e2 ♖xc5 14.♖xg6 ♜f6 15.♗e3.

### 12.♗d3!?

Black defends after 12.♖d3 ♖xc5 13.♖xg6 ♖f5 and instead 12.cxd6 exd6 isn't clearly better for White than the game continuation.

### 12...♜d5?!

Better is 12...♖xc5 though 13.♗xg6 still gives White good chances.

### 13.♗xg6 ♜xc3

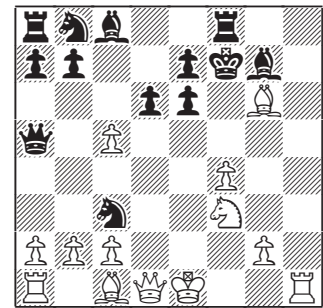
Tempting but no better is 13...♗xc3+ 14.bxc3 ♖xc5 (two very pretty shots for White appear after 14...♖xc3+ 15.♗d2 ♖xc5 16.♜e5! and 14...♜xf4 15.♗xf4 ♖xf4 16.♖d2! e5 17.g3 ♖xf3

18.♖h8+) when 15.♖d3 ♜xf4 14.♗h7+ ♖h8 15.♗xf4 looks crushing.

### 14.♗h7+ ♖f7

After a while all these losing variations start to look depressing for Black?! More bad news can be found in the line 14...♖h8 15.♖d3! ♜e4+ (or 15...♜d5+ 16.♗d2 ♜xf4 [else 16...♖a6 17.♖g6 ♜f6 18.♗g5 intending 19.♜f7+] when 17.♗g8+ wins material) 16.c3 ♜xc5 (or 16...♜f6 17.♜h4! ♜xh7 18.♗g6+ ♜g8 19.♜xe7+ ♜f7 20.♖xh7) 17.♖g6 with a winning attack.

### 15.♗g6+



### 15...♖g8

Probably the only defense, since 15...♜f6 (15...♖xg6? 16.♜e5+ leads to mate) 16.bxc3 wins for White after 16...♖xg6 17.♜e5+ ♜f6 18.♖h5 ♖xc3+ 19.♗d2 ♖xa1+ (or 19...♖g3+ 20.♖d1 dxe5 21.fxe5+ ♖xe5 22.♗c3!) 20.♖e2 dxe5 21.♖xa1.

Else Black can try 16...♖xc3+ but this also loses after 17.♗d2 ♖a3 (no better is 17...♖xc5 18.♗g5 ♖h8 19.♗h5 or 17...♖c4 18.♗g5) 18.♗g5 ♖g3+ 19.♜f1. Similarly 16...♖h8 is also a dead end after 17.♖xh8 ♗xh8 18.♖d3 ♜g7 (or 18...♖xc5 19.♗e3) 19.cxd6 exd6 20.♗g5. And in reply to any other 16th moves White always has either 17.♗g5 or 17.♖d3 as appropriate.

### 16.♗h7+ ♖f7 17.♜e5+ ♖e8 18.♖h5+ ♖d8 19.cxd6 ♜e4+?

Black's best chance is probably something like 19...♗xe5 20.dxe7+ ♜xe7 21.fxe5 ♜d5+ 22.♗d2 ♖c5 23.O-O-O ♖d8 24.♗h6 or else entering the complications after 19...♜d5+ 20.♗d2 ♖a4 (or 20...♖a6 21.dxe7+) 21.c4 exd6 22.cxd5.

### 20.c3 ♖d5

A better defense is 20...♗xe5 (White threatens 21.♜f7+) 21.dxe7+ ♜xe7 although now 22.fxe5 looks promising in view of 22...♜f2 23.♖g5+.



21.dxe7+ ♖xe7 22.♙e3 ♘f6

Relatively better is 22...♞f5 or else 22...♙xe5.

23.♖g5 ♙h8 24.♞d1 ♖xa2  
25.♙c5+ 1-0.

### Black: Hippopotamus

According to Soltis, one of the remaining largely unexplored regions of chess theory involves the double fianchetto of Black's bishops together with the development of his knights to e7 and d7 after he has played ...e6 and...d6. The monicker 'Hippopotamus' seems to be the most popular in the literature, especially if Black adds the moves ...a6 and...h6 to his setup in order to take away squares from White's pieces and prepare a later expansion with ...b5 or...g5. Benjamin and Schiller suggest that venturing the intricacies of the Hippopotamus requires the talents of a strong player, and then cite part of a game Petrosian–Spassky, Moscow Wch 1966, to support their argument. I don't play or even understand the Hippopotamus very well myself, but will conclude this article with a Black win over a fairly strong opponent to whet your appetite for the unusual!

Notes by  
**Kevin Pacey**

**Delaune, Richard  
Pacey, Kevin**

*Saint John op, 1988*

**Variou: Hippopotamus A10**

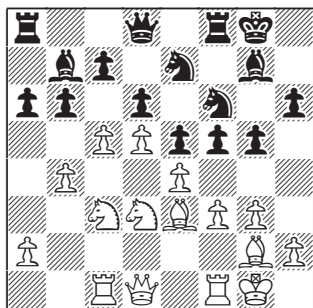
1.c4 e6 2.♘f3 b6 3.g3 ♙b7 4.♙g2  
g6 5.O-O ♙g7 6.d4 d6 7.♘c3 ♘d7  
8.e4 ♘e7 9.♙e3 a6 10.♞c1

Richard goes with a new plan from here until the diagram position below. Earlier the game Marovic–Bilek, FR 1982, went 10.♞e1 h6 11.♖c2 g5 (likely 11...O-O is better) 12.d5 c5? 13.e5! ♘xe5 14.♘xe5 ♙xe5 15.dxe6 ♙xg2 16.exf7+ and White went on to win.

10...h6 11.d5 e5 12.♘e1 O-O  
13.♘d3 f5 14.b4

Consistent, though now White has to watch for the counter ...a5 at the right time. Instead of the text 14.f4 is worth considering.

14...♘f6 15.f3 g5 16.c5



Risky, since after Black's reply the complications that now follow seem to favor the second player.

16...g4!? 17.♘f2

After 17.f4 fxe4 18.fxe5 (or 18.c6 ♙c8 19.fxe5 ♘fxd5) 18...♘exd5! Black looks perfectly fine, given that the complicated line 19.c6 ♙xc6 20.♙xh6 (or 20.♘xd5 ♘xd5) 20...♙xh6 21.♘xd5 ♘xd5 (bad for Black, however, is 21...♙xd5 22.exf6 ♙e6 23.♘f4 ♙xf4 24.♞xf4) 22.♖xg4+ ♖g5 ends rather badly for White.

17...gxf3 18.♙xf3 fxe4 19.♘fxe4  
♘f5

Less demanding on White is the continuation 19...♘fxd5 20.♘xd5 ♘xd5 (if 20...♙xd5 21.♘f6+!) 21.c6 ♙xc6 22.♖b3 (or even 22.♞xc6 ♘xe3 23.♖b3+ d5 24.♖xe3) 22...♙b7 23.♘c3.

20.♙f2

Here 20.♖d2 might be significantly better, though Black can quietly and patiently improve his position with 20...♖h8.

20...♘d4 21.♙xd4 exd4 22.♘xf6+

Critical is 22.c6 ♙c8!? 23.♖xd4 ♘xe4 24.♖xe4 ♙f5 when Black has taken over the initiative.

22...♖xf6 23.♘e4 ♖e5 24.♞e1

Perhaps 24.c6 played immediately is better, given that White sooner or later cannot avoid making this move anyway.

24...♞ae8 25.♙h5?!

And this is definitely a waste of time. Better is 25.c6 ♙c8 26.♙g2.

25...♞e7 26.c6 ♙c8 27.♘f2?

Now White's ♙/d5 is left too weak, and Delaune's position soon suffers a decisive loss of material. Much better instead is 27...♙f3.

27...♖g5 28.♞xe7 ♖xe7 29.♖e2  
♖g5 30.♞e1?

Black now finds a tactical solution that wins a piece by exploiting the nearly exposed position of White's king.

30...d3! 31.♘xd3 ♙d4+ 32.♖g2

Equally hopeless is 32.♖h1 ♖xd5+ 33.♖e4 ♞f1+ 34.♖g2 ♞g1+.

32...♖xd5+ 33.♖e4

Or 33.♙f3 ♞xf3 34.♖xf3 ♙h3+.

33...♖xh5 34.♘f4

More White misery after 34.♖xd4 ♖f3+ 35.♖g1 ♙h3.

34...♖e5 35.♖b1 ♖f6 36.♖b3+  
♖h8 37.♞e7 ♙f5

More accurate is 37...♙e5 although it no longer makes a difference in the outcome of the game.

38.♞xc7 ♙e4+ 39.♖f1 ♙e5  
40.♖e2 ♙xf4 41.gxf4 ♞e8 42.♖d1  
♖d4+ 43.♖c1 ♙f5 0-1.

### En Passant Magazine Submission Specs

A great deal of material is received from organizers, authors and other contributors for publication in each and every issue of the magazine. Some of it arrives in the mail as printed matter, some on computer disk, but most of it via e-mail.

In order to help us deal with the sheer volume of mail arriving daily, we have put together an information page at

[http://members.shaw.ca/kneven/chess/en\\_passant.html](http://members.shaw.ca/kneven/chess/en_passant.html)

and we would like to encourage anyone who submits reports, tournament announcements, articles, photos or anything else to *En Passant* magazine for publication to have a look.

Here you will find information on procedures, templates, file formats, submission deadlines, and much more.

The more closely your submissions follow these specifications, the more likely your material will appear in the magazine in the way you intended it to!

*Knut Neven, Editor  
enpassant@shaw.ca*

# Learning from the Favorites

by Robert Webb

We all have players, mostly GMs of course, who we idolize. Their famous victories are played over and over again, and we may even take pleasure in their losses when they are suffered at the hands of a bete noir or a World Champion. Whether the player is associated with an opening we play ourselves, or because we like his playing style, matters little in the end. What is important in the end is if they taught us anything, and if the lessons are remembered.

Though retired from tournament chess now, I would like to think that I did learn, and that some of it was remembered; but you be the judge, and the jury...

Opinions differ, of course, but I am sure that Emanuel Lasker would appear on more Top Ten lists of opinion makers than any other World Champion. His victory at New York 1924 at the age of sixty-four contained some brilliant play. He lost only one game, the following feisty scrap with Black against the then-current World Champion Jose Raoul Capablanca.

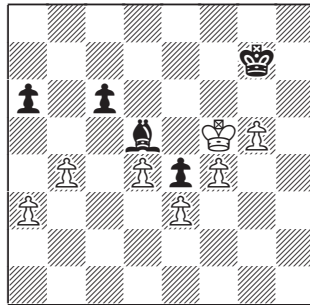
Notes by  
**Robert Webb**

**Capablanca, Jose Raoul**  
**Lasker, Emanuel**  
**New York, 1924**

**Slav: Exchange D13**

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 c6 3.♘c3 d5 4.cxd5  
cxd5 5.♟f3 ♟c6 6.♙f4 e6 7.e3  
♙e7 8.♙d3 0-0 9.0-0 ♟h5 10.♙e5  
f5 11.♖c1 ♟f6 12.♙xf6 gxf6  
13.♟h4 ♟h8 14.f4 ♖g8 15.♖f3  
♙d7 16.♖h3 ♙e8 17.a3 ♖g7  
18.♖g3 ♖xg3 19.hxg3 ♖c8 20.♟f2  
♟a5 21.♟f3 ♟c4 22.♟e2 ♟d6  
23.♖h1 ♟e4+ 24.♙xe4 fxe4  
25.♟g4 f5 26.♟xf5 exf5 27.♟xf5  
h5 28.g4 ♖c6 29.g5 ♟g8 30.♟xd5  
♙f7 31.♟xe7+ ♟xe7 32.g4 hxg4

33.♟h7+ ♟f8 34.♖h6 ♙g8  
35.♟f5+ ♟g7 36.♖xc6 bxc6  
37.♟g3 ♟e6 38.♟xg4 ♟xf5+  
39.♟xf5 ♙d5 40.b4 a6



41.♟g4 ♙c4 42.f5 ♙b3 43.♟f4  
♙c2 44.♟e5 ♟f7 45.a4 ♟g7 46.d5  
♙xa4 47.d6 c5 48.bxc5 ♙c6  
49.♟e6 a5 50.f6+

This wonderful game has been analyzed by Alekhine in the tournament book, and by Irving Chernev in *Capablanca's 60 Best Endings*. All I need say is that the game is typical of the styles of both players, and that Capablanca deserves full credit for his determination in overtaking the tournament leader. 1-0.

Let us now travel forward in time, seventy years to be exact, to Gatineau, Quebec 1994, and a bitterly cold High School gymnasium. It is round five and I am playing for pride against Phil Lidstone. It is so cold that we are playing in our overcoats.

Notes by  
**Robert Webb**

**Lidstone, Phil**  
**Webb, Robert**

**Gatineau op (5), 1994**

**Slav: Exchange D13**

A note about punctuation: in my annotations, '!' means the best among several alternatives; and '?' means the player has made a definite and definable error that spoils his game.

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6**

Nowadays, I would be more likely to play 2...e6 first, followed only then by 3...c6 to head for Semi Slav territory.

**3.cxd5! cxd5 4.♟c3 ♟f6 5.♟f3**

The obvious move, and the way to play in order to take advantage of the symmetry. The pawn sacrifice 5.♙f4!? (5.♟b3!? ♟c6 6.e3 is also interesting) 5...♟b6 (better for White is 5...♙f5 6.♟b3 ♟b6 7.♙xb8) 6.♖c1 ♟c6 (not 6...♟xb2? 7.♟a4) 7.e3 ♟xb2 8.♟ge2 ♙f5 9.♟g3 ♙g6 10.♙b5 looks menacing, but in reality is simply good for Black after 10...♖c8 11.0-0 e6 because his opponent does not have ♟e5 available to build on his initiative.

**5...♟c6 6.♙f4 e6**

According to Lasker the placement of Black's light squared bishop in this position is not as important as a solid, stable center.

**7.e3 ♙e7 8.♙e2**

Capablanca-Lasker, New York 1924, ended in a victory for Capablanca after 8.♙d3 0-0 9.0-0 ♟h5 10.♙e5 f5 11.♖c1 ♟f6 12.♙xf6 gxf6 13.♟h4 ♟h8 14.f4 ♖g8 15.♖f3 ♙d7 16.♖h3 ♙e8 17.a3 ♖g7 18.♖g3 ♖xg3 19.hxg3 ♖c8 20.♟f2 ♟a5 21.♟f3 ♟c4 22.♟e2 ♟d6 23.♖h1 ♟e4+ 24.♙xe4 fxe4 25.♟g4 f5 26.♟xf5 exf5 27.♟xf5 1-0.

**8...0-0 9.0-0 ♟h5**

While the same maneuver was used by Lasker, here White's ♙e2 makes it necessary for Black to watch out for tactical tricks against the knight.

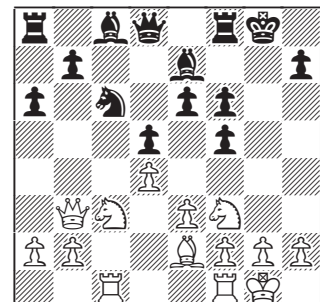
**10.♙e5 f5**

Again following Lasker's lead. The possible alternative 10...f6 11.♙g3 ♟xg3 12.hxg3 (perhaps 12.fxg3!?) leads to equality.

**11.♖c1 a6**

Or the retreat 11...♟f6.

**12.♟b3 ♟f6 13.♙xf6 gxf6**



The pawn structure here is virtually identical to the Capablanca–Lasker game mentioned earlier.

**14. ♖fd1 ♗a5 15. ♜c2 ♘d7 16. ♗e1 ♝c8 17. ♗d3 b5**

Black makes use of the tempo gained with 11...a6 to acquire space on the queenside, although on mature reflection Black should opt for 17...♗d6! 18.h3 ♗b5 with only a marginal edge to White.

**18.b4!**

Infinitely better than 18.b3? b4!

**18... ♗c4 19. ♗f3 ♗e8**

Capablanca–Lasker provides yet another useful theme!

**20. ♗c5**

Phil applies some annoying pressure against my ♗a6 weakness.

**20... ♜d6 21. ♗e2**

Missing the tactical opportunity 21. ♗xe6 ♗xe3 (but not 21...♜xe6? 22. ♗xd5) 22.fxe3 ♝xc3 with the killer finish 23.♜xf5 and a winning advantage.

**21... ♗f7 22. ♗f4 ♝c7 23. ♜e2 ♝e8 24. ♖a1 ♜b6 25. ♜h1 a5 26. bxa5 ♗xa5**

Black has serenely gone about his business, but now awakens from his slumbers by a bugle call...

**27. ♗fxe6!!**

A bolt from the blue! Much weaker, of course, is the much too slow 27. ♝ac1 ♗xc5! 28.dxc5 ♝xc5 29.♝xc5 ♜xc5 30.♜b2 ♜g7 31.♗d3 ♜b6.

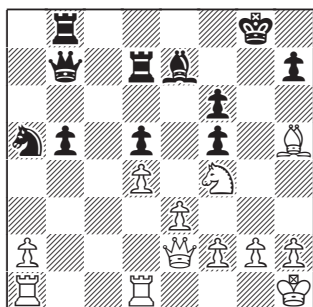
**27... ♗xe6 28. ♗xe6 ♝d7**

Black hangs too much material after 28...♜xe6 29.♜xb5.

**29. ♗f4 ♜b7 30. ♗h5**

Even better is the quiet but deadly 30.♜d3 ♗c4 (or 30...♝ed8 31.♜xf5 ♗c4 32.e4) 31.♜xf5 ♗b6 32.♝ab1 b4 33.♗h5 and White wins.

**30... ♝b8**



**31.g4!?**

Phil is, and I am sure he will forgive me for saying it, a poor manager of clocks! But here he does not make the typical error of going into a shell and making 'any' moves to reach the control. Instead he lashes out aggressively, if not quite accurately.

**31... ♗d6 32.gxf5 ♗xf4 33. ♜g4+**

Phil had reached out for the pawn to play the correct 33.exf4! but touched the queen on the way.

**33... ♗g5 34.h4 ♗g7**

The only move, since 34...h6 35.hxg5 hxg5 36.♗g6 gives White some advantage.

**35.hxg5 ♝xg5 36. ♜f3 ♜h8 37. ♗g1 ♝bg8 38. ♝xg5 ♝xg5 39. ♗g1 ♝xg1+ 40. ♜xg1 ♗c4**

Black can breathe a little easier now. I am still a pawn behind in quite an unattractive position, but maybe I can save this...

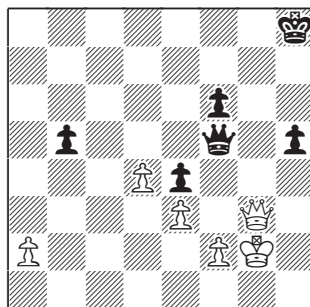
**41. ♜g2**

Better is 41.♜g3.

**41... ♗d6! 42. ♗f3 ♗e4 43. ♗xe4 dxe4 44. ♜h2?**

After 44.♜h3 ♜g8 (44...♜d5 45.♜h6) 45.♜g2 (or 45.♜g3+ ♜f7 46.♜d6) 45...b4 46.♜g3+ ♜f8 47.♜d6+ ♜f7 48.♜e6+ ♜g7 White's queen is far too active for Black to have any real defensive chances.

**44... ♜d5 45. ♜g3 ♜xf5 46. ♜g2 h5**



White's edge is now insufficient for a win. A possible finish is 47.a3 (or 47.f3 exf3+ 48.♜xf3 ♜g5+ 49.♜f2 ♜g7) 47...♜h7 48.f3 (a queen exchange is not always to White's advantage, and it is only Black who can entertain winning ideas in a line such as 48.♜g1 ♜g5 49.♜xg5 f5 50.♜g2 ♜g6 51.f3 ♜f5) 48...exf3+ 49.♜xf3 ♜g5+.

½-½.

While mistakes peppered this game, it is a good example of fighting chess in a weekend tournament. In the interest of completeness, I must state that Phil and I met again in January of 2002, when I was mightily struck by his singular triumph over his clock problems and his fine play in defeating me.

Of course, I also have my heroes among Canadian players. None more so than the late Daniel Abe Yanofsky, our first Grandmaster. Among his victims are Mikhail Botvinnik and Wolfgang Uhlmann, but it is his game against Viacheslav Ragozin from the second round of the Interzonal tournament in Saltsjobaden 1948, that impressed me the most. Abe wants to even his score after losing a bad game to Vasja Pirc in the opening round. Ragozin may not have been among the very strongest Grandmasters in Soviet Russia, but he was no mug either. Here he plays a wild line in the Alekhine Chatard Attack and runs smack into Yanofsky, who is waiting for him in ambush mode.

Notes by

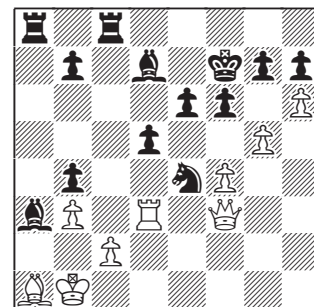
**Robert Webb**

**Ragozin, Viacheslav  
Yanofsky, Daniel Abe**

**Saltsjobaden izt (2), 1948**

**French: Classical C13**

**1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3. ♗c3 ♗f6 4. ♗g5 ♗e7 5.e5 ♗fd7 6.h4 c5 7. ♗b5 f6 8. ♗d3 a6 9. ♜h5+ ♜f8 10. ♗h3 cxd4 11. ♗f4 ♗xe5 12. ♗xd4 ♜b6 13.0-0-0 ♜xd4 14. ♗b5 ♜xd1+ 15. ♝xd1 axb5 16. ♗d3 ♗bc6 17. ♗e3 ♝xa2 18. ♜b1 ♖a4 19.b3 ♖a8 20. ♗xe5 ♗xe5 21.f4 ♗f7 22. ♗d4 ♗d7 23. ♗b2 ♗d6 24. ♜f3 ♜f7 25.g4 ♝hc8 26.g5 ♗e4 27.h5 ♗b4 28. ♝d3 ♗a3 29. ♗a1 b4 30.h6**



**30...g6 31. ♗xf6 ♗b5 32.f5 ♗xd3 33.f5g6+ ♜xg6 34. ♜xd3 ♝f8 35.c4**



**bxc3 36. ♖xc3 ♜fc8 37. ♖b2 ♖xb2 38. ♖xb2 ♖xg5 39. ♖e3+ ♜f6 40. ♖b6 ♖g5 41. ♖xb7 ♖xh6 42. ♖e7 ♖g6 43. b4**

Did'ya see those rooks? What a wonderful sight!

0-1.

It's time to climb on the magic carpet again. This time we are headed for City Hall in Hull, the site for the Outaouais Open 1999. A beautiful modern edifice, it is conducive to good chess, but again I am out of the prize hunt, and just want to finish with a bang.

Notes by  
**Robert Webb**

Ferderber, Harold  
Webb, Robert

*Hull Outaouais op (5), 1999*

French: Steinitz C11

**1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♖c3 ♖f6 4.e5**

The ideas behind this move are clear and unequivocal: White chases the knight to d7, which in turn blocks Black's ♖/c8. The famous e5/d4 pawn wedge is attractive, but it is White's fifth move that makes me salivate uncontrollably...

**4... ♖fd7 5. ♖f3!?**

Theory prefers 5.f4 although blunting White's ♖/c1 and loosening the position of his king in this fashion gives French Defense players like Morozevich and Korchnoi exactly the kind of counter attacking possibilities they wish for after 5...c5 6.♖e3 ♖c6 7.♖f3 a6!?

**5...c5 6. ♖g5!?**

Played with confidence and a great thump. I suddenly wondered if this move had shown up in recent practice at a much higher level?

**6... ♖b6**

Virtually forced, since 6...♖e7 7.♖xe7 ♖xe7 8.♖b5 doesn't look so healthy.

**7. ♖b1N**

The usual choices are 7.♖b5 and 7.♖d2 or even 7.♖a4.

**7...cxd4 8. ♖b5!?** ♖c6 9.c3!?

Black just eats a pawn after 9.♖d6+ ♖xd6 10.exd6 ♖c5!

**9...a6 10. ♖bxd4 ♖dx5 11. ♖xe5 ♖xe5 12. ♖e3 ♖c7!**

White has demonstrated aggressive tendencies and a disdain for material, but this does not mean that Black has to play along. My plan is to complete development and cement the knight on c4. White can react with the pawn push b3 to eject the invader, but then ♖/c3 becomes weak. As I see it, White's temporary development lead does not fully compensate for the pawn investment.

**13. ♖e2**

Black is also much better after 13.♖f4 ♖d6 or even 13...♖c5.

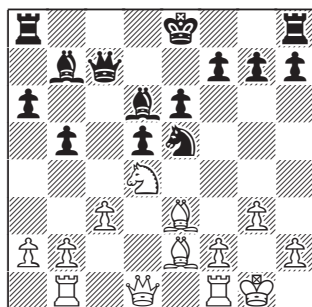
**13... ♖d6 14.g3**

With his last move Black had planted the suggestion that castling kingside may not be a healthy idea for White at this moment, and after 14.0-0 ♖c4 15.♖xc4 ♖xc4 16.a3 e5 17.♖f3 ♖f5 18.♖c1 0-0 White's position does indeed look a bit suspect.

**14...b5**

I briefly considered 14...h5 15.♖xh5 ♖c4 during the game, and with hindsight I now believe that this is better for Black. White's a/♖ hangs, and castling at some point means handing Black the half open h/file for a juicy attack.

**15.0-0 ♖b7**



**16.a4! ♖c4?**

Played too quickly! More sense makes 16...bxa4 17.♖xa4+ ♖d7 18.♖fe1 0-0.

**17.axb5**

Here 17.♖c1 b4 18.cxb4 ♖xb4 19.b3 ♖d6 is better for Black.

**17... ♖xe3**

Careful! I almost fell for the shot 17...axb5?? 18.♖xb5 ♖c6 19.♖xc4.

**18.fxe3 ♖xg3**

Black's sloppy play has more or less forced him into this material imbalance, since neither 18...0-0 19.♖d2 ♖e7 20.b4 axb5 21.♖xb5

♖b6 22.♖d4; nor 18...a5 19.b6 ♖xb6 20.♖b5+ look at all appealing.

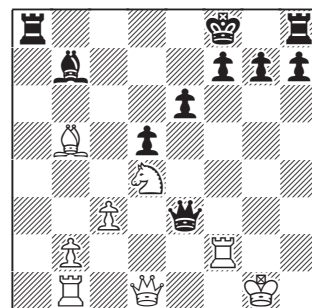
**19.hxg3**

White might try 19.bxa6!? ♖xh2+ 20.♖h1 ♖c8 (but not 20...♖xa6?? 21.♖a4+) 21.♖b5+ ♖f8 22.♖e2 even though Black is still better.

**19... ♖xg3+ 20. ♖h1 ♖h3+ 21. ♖g1 ♖xe3+ 22. ♖f2 axb5**

Although attractive at first glance, here the central advance 22...e5 ultimately leaves White with the better game after 23.♖f5 ♖g5+ 24.♖h2 0-0 25.♖d3 with 26.♖bg1 coming next.

**23. ♖xb5+ ♖f8**



**24. ♖d7?!**

White wants to pin Black's hide to the wall, but this idea proves too tall an order with his ♖/d1 and ♖/b1 acting only as spectators. Therefore 24.♖f3! ♖xf3 25.♖xf3 ♖e7 26.♖e1 with equality is better.

**24... ♖g3+**

Very much too slow is 24...h5? 25.♖xe6 (or 25.♖xe6+ ♖e7) 25...♖g3+ 26.♖f1 f6 27.♖d2 when White enjoys a dangerous initiative.

**25. ♖f1**

Black is better after 25.♖g2 ♖d6! 26.♖a4 h6 27.♖g4 g5.

**25... ♖a6+ 26. ♖b5**

On 26.♖b5 follows 26...♖d6!

**26... ♖xb5+ 27. ♖xb5 h5!**

Curiously, Black's rooks have joined the battle without ever leaving their start positions!

**28. ♖d4! h4**

Black also looks better after 28...♖h7 29.♖g2 ♖h3 30.♖g1 in spite of the opponent's nicely centralized queen.

**29. ♖g2 ♖f3+ 30. ♖g1**

The only move, given 30.♖f2 ♖h1+; or 30.♖f2 ♖d3+.

**30...h3 31. ♖xg7+**



Of course not 31.♖xg7?? h2#.

**31...♖e7 32.♗g5+ ♖d7 33.♖f1 ♖xg2+!**

This simple liquidation wins, but was played only after devoting more than twenty minutes on a search to find something prettier. Unfortunately 33...♗xf1+ 34.♖xf1 h2! (instead after 34...hxg2+ 35.♗xg2 ♖a1+ 36.♖f2 ♖b8 37.c4! dxc4 38.♗g5 ♖b1 39.♖d2+ White has conquered d6 and should win in the attack) 35.♖xh2 ♖xh2 36.♖a3! (Black easily wins the ending after 36.♖g1 ♖xb2 37.♖c1 ♖g8+ 38.♖f1 ♖xb5) 36...♖xb2 37.♖f6! brings about a position in which the knight is immune from capture. Black must now try to draw with 37...♖d6 38.♗xf7 ♖h8 since he soon drops a rook after 37...♖xa3? 38.♗xf7+ ♖c6 39.♖e8+!

**34.♗xg2 hxg2 35.♖xf7+**

White has no chances after 35.♖xg2 f5!? 36.b4 ♖ag8+.

**35...♖c6!**

The mistake 35...♖e8? leads to a well known drawing mechanism after 36.♖d6+ ♖d8 37.♖b7+ ♖c8 38.♖d6+ ♖d8 (38...♖b8?? 39.♖b7#) 39.♖b7+; and while 35...♖d8 36.♖d4 ♖a6 37.♖xg2 e5 likely wins for Black, I don't like the idea of leaving my king on the back rank even if it is just a temporary inconvenience.

**36.♖d4+ ♖d6**

Black also wins after 36...♖b6!? 37.♖xg2 ♖ag8+ 38.♖f3 e5.

**37.♖xg2**

The only move, since White cannot allow 37.♖f6 ♖ag8.

**37...♖a2 38.♖b7**

No better is 38.♖f2 e5 39.♖f5+ ♖e6 40.♖g7+ ♖d7.

**38...e5 39.♖f5+ ♖c6 40.♖b4 ♖f8!**

The king is cut off from the center where it might have caused problems for Black's sparse pawns.

**41.♖e7+**

Or 41.♖e3 ♖c5 42.♖b7 e4.

**41...♖c5!**

The ideal square for Black's king, since the knight now requires at least three more moves before he can check me again.

**42.♖g3 e4 43.♖d4 ♖f3+**

Black can also try to work up mate threats with 43...♖xb2 44.♖xd5+ ♖b6 (instead 44...♖c4 45.♖d4+ ♖xc3 46.♖xe4 ♖d3 47.♖e6 ♖b1 liquidates the remaining pawns, but still looks very difficult to defend for White) 45.♖e5 ♖f3+ 46.♖g4 ♖g2+ 47.♖h4 which prove decisive after 47...♖f1 48.♖h3 ♖g7.

**44.♖g4 ♖d3 45.b4+**

The knight vs rook ending after 45.♖xd3 exd3 46.♖f5 (or 46.b4+ ♖b5! 47.♖xd5 d2 48.♖e3 ♖a1) 46...♖xb2 47.♖e3 ♖b1 is hopeless.

**45...♖d6 46.♖f5+ ♖d7 47.♖f4**

Somewhat more tenacious is 47.♖xd3 exd3 48.♖e3 although the result is

the same after 48...♖c2! 49.b5 d2 50.b6 ♖xc3 51.♖d1 ♖b3.

**47...♖f2+ 48.♖e5 ♖xf5+ 0-1.**

So, "go with what you know!" From 1960 to 2002 – aside from a brief fling with the Bird Variation of the Ruy Lopez – I have played the French Defense, all under the direct influence of Yanofsky, whose deft handling of it in our selected game and on many other occasions, is an inspiration.

These two games of mine hold a special place. The Lidstone game because I battled back when behind and didn't fold like a bad poker hand. I simply treated the game as the struggle that former World Champion Emanuel Lasker always said it was. The Ferderber game because the French Defense themes and the rook play came instinctively; it was only later during analysis that the Yanofsky connections became self evident.

One cannot give up chess totally after forty-two years. I have a dozen postal games in progress at the moment, and four of the six with the Black pieces feature, of course, the French Defense!

# 21st Annual



# Grand Prix

First, second and third prizes go to the players who accumulate the most points in the Open sections of seven events. Other prizes are won by those accumulating the most points in all events, in any section. Rating category is determined by established rating at the time of their first tournament in the then current Grand Prix. All others are eligible for the Unestablished Rating prize. For more info visit our website at [www.eoca.org](http://www.eoca.org)

## Grand Prix Schedule

- 1. Renfrew Open** P.Naish **August 24–25**
- 2. R.A. Fall Open** J.Chyurlia **September 21–22**
- 3. National Capitol Open** N.Frarey **October 25–27**
- 4. Seaway Valley Open** S.DeKerpel **November 23–24**
- 5. R.A. Winter Open** M.Holmes **January 11–12**
- 6. Kingston Open** R.Hutchinson **February 1–2**
- 7. R.A. Spring Open** J.Chyurlia **March 22–23**
- 8. MacIntosh Open** S.DeKerpel **April 12–13**
- 9. Arnprior Open** M.Wasmund **May 3–4**
- 10. Eastern Ontario Open** M.Holmes **June 7–8**

## Grand Prix Prizes

<b>First Prize:</b>	\$421
<b>Second Prize:</b>	\$221
<b>Third Prize:</b>	\$121
<b>1950–2199</b>	\$201
<b>1700–1949</b>	\$201
<b>Under 1700</b>	\$201
<b>Unestablished Rating:</b>	\$121
<b>Total Prizes:</b>	\$1487

# GM



by IM David Ross

A complete report on the Canadian team at the World Youth Chess Championships that took place in Greece in November will be in the next issue of *En Passant* magazine. This time I had planned to present several young players from outside of the Montreal and Toronto areas in my column, but really think that this story cannot wait: one night back in November I woke in the middle of the night, unable to fall asleep again, and soon found myself online checking the official WYCC website. The final round was just under way, and our own Alina Sviridovich on top board with an 8/10 score and a chance to become the G10 World Youth Champion with a win over the tournament leader half a point ahead on 8.5/10.

Notes by  
**David Ross**

**Sviridovich, Alina  
Stock, Lara**

**Greece WYCC G10 (11),  
2002**

**Queen's Gambit: Exchange D30**

**1.d4 ♖f6 2.♗f3 e6 3.c4 d5 4.cxd5**

This move order is not optimal, since it allows Black's queen's bishop to develop freely and gives the second player a solid pawn structure. However, at this level none of this really matters, because White simply wants to play a 'setup' involving a

specific plan that we will discuss in a moment or two...

**4...exd5 5.♗g5 c6 6.e3 h6 7.♗h4  
♗e7 8.♗xf6!**

Notice how White deferred this exchange until Black's bishop arrived on e7. After the recapture this bishop is poorly placed on the kingside because it is frustrated by a wall of opposing pawns on dark squares.

**8...♗xf6 9.♗d3 ♖b6!?**

Far simpler is 9...0-0. Black tries to play actively, but the danger is that her queen becomes vulnerable to attack by enemy minor pieces.

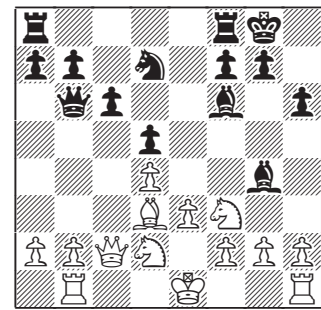
**10.♖c2 ♗g4 11.♗bd2 ♗d7  
12.♖b1!?**

The time has come to examine the pawn structure on both sides in some detail. The text plans to advance on the queenside with b4-b5 and an attack on the opponent's pawn chain b7-c6-d5. This plan is called the 'Minority Attack', and aims to leave Black with a weak backward pawn on c6 after the exchange on c6.

In this game Alina's plan works out very well, as her opponent fails to counter with one of the standard methods available to the defending player: Black can begin a counter attack on the kingside with the help of the half-open e/file and outpost on e4, or else she can try for an effective queenside blockade involving ...b5 followed by ...♗b6-c4, or even opening the position with ...c5 at just the right moment. Lara doesn't

achieve any of these ideas, and soon falls into a wretched position.

**12...O-O!?**



Much better is 12...c5! 13.O-O O-O 14.dxc5 ♗xc5 15.♗h7+ ♖h8 16.♗f5 ♗xf5 17.♖xf5 ♖e6 with an isolated queen pawn position where the potentially weak pawn is to some extent compensated for by the activity of Black's pieces.

Many players, both young or old, sometimes lack flexibility in their thinking: Black might have rejected the IQP position because it doesn't suit her style, while White believed that she should castle before advancing her pawns on the other wing. In time, experience drives home the point that a player needs to be comfortable with a larger number of positional ideas because it is often necessary to change structures in order to avoid falling into a passive position.

**13.O-O!?**

The immediate 13.b4! gives White the kind of position she gets in the game, while denying Black the aforementioned opportunity to play for a more active position involving an IQP.

**13...♖fe8 14.♖fc1! ♖ac8 15.b4!**

White is clearly better after this, and the next phase of the game is very well played by both girls.

**15...♖d8**

A sad retreat, but the queen has become little more than a convenient target for White's queenside operations.

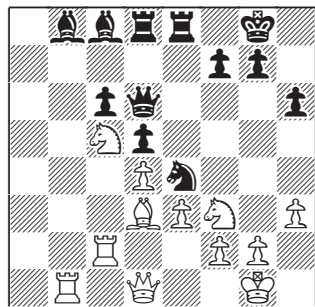
**16.♖b3 ♗e6 17.♖d1 ♗e7 18.a3  
♗d6!**

The bishop stands far more actively on d6 than f6.

**19.♗b3 ♖e7 20.♖c2 a6 21.♗c5  
♗f6 22.♗d2 ♖cd8 23.h3 ♗c8  
24.a4!**

The only way to cause Black more trouble.

24... ♖b8 25. b5 axb5 26. axb5 ♖d6  
27. ♗f3 ♗e4 28. bxc6 bxc6



White has achieved a dream Minority Attack position. Black's defensive possibilities amount to little more than trying to contain the opponent's growing initiative. But sadly, Alina now throws caution to the wind and tries for a quick dismantling of her opponent's position, thus undoing all of her careful work to this point with her next impulsive move. Chess can be a very cruel game sometimes.

29. ♗e5?

White keeps a big advantage after 29. ♖c1! or 29. ♗b7!

29... ♗xc5 30. ♖xc5 ♖xe5!! 31. ♖xb8 ♖xb8 32. dxe5 ♖xe5 33. ♖xc6 ♗e6

Black has finally equalized, and I understand that somewhere around here Alina declined a draw offer. My personal coaching philosophy is that children should be encouraged to play on unless they are not feeling well or the position on the board is very poor. Today this approach cost Alina a few places on the leaderboard, but I believe that the risk involved was well worth the potential reward!

34. ♖c1?! ♖a8 35. ♗b1 ♗d7 36. ♖c7 ♗e6 37. ♖c2 g6!

At this point White really has nothing, and while the position is still equal she now has to be careful not to starting drifting in the wrong direction. Perhaps time trouble, or the negative psychology of spoiling such a promising position, now came into play, as Alina quickly falls apart over the next few moves.

38. e4??

The wrong idea. Better is 38. ♖c6 ♖b8 39. ♗d3 with equality, since 38... ♖a1?? 39. ♖e8+ ♖g7 wins on the spot after the pretty 40. ♖xf7+!

38... ♖a1 39. ♖b7 dxe4! 40. ♖f1 e3

The remainder is a slaughter.

41. fxe3 ♗f5 42. ♖c1 ♖e4 43. ♖b8+ ♖h7 44. ♖f2 ♖xb1 45. ♖xb1 ♖xb1 46. ♖xb1 ♗xb1 47. ♖f3 ♖g7 48. g3 ♖f6 49. ♖f4 ♗d3 50. h4 g5+ 51. ♖f3

♖e5 52. ♖g2 ♖e4 53. ♖f2 f5 54. h5 ♗c4 55. ♖g1 ♖xe3 56. ♖g2 ♗d5+ 57. ♖h2 ♗f3 58. ♖h3 ♗xh5 59. ♖h2 ♖f2 60. ♖h3 ♗e2 61. ♖h2 g4 62. ♖h1 ♖xg3 63. ♖g1 f4 64. ♖h1 f3 65. ♖g1 f2+ 0-1.

This is the second consecutive year that a Canadian girl has played on the top boards throughout the event – last year Hazel Smith did the same – and it is now clear that we can compete with the very best in the world at the youth level! The question is whether or not we can do anything to help these young talents as they graduate to more senior competitive levels?

Canada has a chance in the next few years to leave behind its third class reputation for chess excellence, but this is going to take some planning and political will. Such an effort does not necessarily involve the injection of large sums of cash into new programs. It is clear, for example, that computers are helping our kids become stronger players far earlier than in the past. But I do wonder if any thought is being given as to how to maximizing their potential in the years to come, or if we'll pay any attention at all when some of them stop playing altogether?

# Kitchener K-W Winter Open

## Including Lecture by IM Yan Teplitsky

**Date:** February 21–23, 2003

**Place:** Kitchener City Hall, 200 King Street West, Kitchener

**Rds:** 5 **Type:** Regular Swiss

**Reg:** 17:30–18:30 at site; late entries receive rd1 bye;  
or cheques to Albert Den-Otter, 11 Hermie Place, Kitchener, ON, N2H 4X9

**Times:** 7 / 9:30, 3 / 9:30, 3 **TC:** Rd1 30/90, SD/30; Rds2–5 30/90, SD/60  
**EF:** \$40 Open, U2000, U1700; \$30 U1400; less \$10 Jr/Sr; \$10 late fee after February 14  
Chess Federation of Canada Membership Required

**Prizes:** \$ \$BEN

**Org:** CTD Albert Den-Otter (519)744–5213 ardenotter@hotmail.com

**Misc:** Bye 1–4; SWOCL event

IM Yan Teplitsky will give a lecture at 8:30pm, February 22, on his experiences at the Bled Olympiad  
For more info visit [www.kwchessclub.com](http://www.kwchessclub.com)



# The Silicon Imposter

by Knut Neven

## Chess and the Machine at the Turn of the Century

The personal computer has forever changed the way we play and study the game of chess. Virtually the entire history of the game is available to us in huge game collections on CDrom, and near-GM strength playing engines help us analyze difficult positions. And yet, no matter how dramatic the advances in computer hardware and chess software have been in the last decade, few average players have really learned how to use these tools to their advantage. Access to a fast computer and sophisticated chess software alone does not improve your playing ability, although far too many players seem to labor under this misconception. Let me explain...

In order to improve, nothing except good old fashioned hard work on your game is going to produce results. Several million games stored on a hard disk are absolutely worthless unless you can organize this data in specific ways and make it useful for personal study. For example, I might supplement my study of a book on a particular opening variation with the practice of saving my work in a chess database on disk as I move from chapter to chapter in the book. References to game fragments in the book can easily be added to my work database by searching a large game collection for relevant examples, and I can update or modify my work database with new material from other sources at any time in the future to keep up with new developments or my own improving playing strength.

There are, of course, many uses for chess software and large game collections aside from building an opening repertoire. A few hours on the internet can unearth many thousands of quiz positions to hone your tactical skills, and I don't know of a better way to stay sharp than solving a couple of dozen of these puzzles every day. Very valuable also,

but much harder to come by unless you're willing to pay for them at a commercial source, are annotated games. I am definitely not talking about computer analysis here, but notes written by strong players who explain ideas and themes. Knowing, for example, what squares your pieces belong on, or which exchange of minor pieces to avoid and why, is far more valuable than endless reams of computer generated lines.

In this context the dramatic impact of computers on correspondence chess is very interesting. For many players the temptation of consulting a strong analysis engine and 'gaining' hundreds of rating points virtually overnight is impossible to resist. Jonathan Berry already hinted at my experiences with computer aided correspondence chess opponents in his article from the June 2001 issue of *En Passant*, and so I would like to share my recipe for defeating these players with our readers. My approach entails some risk, but certainly seems to produce interesting games...

Given the premise that analysis engines excel primarily at tactics, but operate in a relative strategic vacuum, it makes sense to steer the game into channels that take advantage of the relative weakness of the machine. A weaker player is generally unable to sense the moment when the machine blissfully leads him down the wrong path in cases where counting material outweighs positional considerations in its evaluation routines. Let's look at a recent example, albeit against fairly strong 2400 opposition:

Notes by

**Knut Neven**

**Neven, Knut  
Chorfi, Khalid**

*cr IECG Wch sf, 2001*

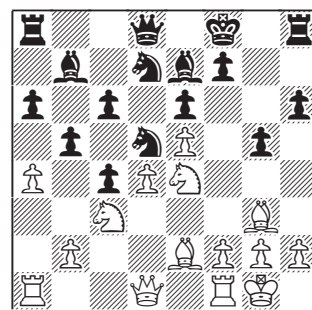
**Semi Slav D43**

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.♗f3 e6 4.♗c3  
♗f6 5.♗g5 h6 6.♗h4 dxc4 7.e4 g5  
8.♗g3 b5 9.♗e2 ♗b7 10.e5! ♗d5!?**

Not as popular is the alternative  
10...♗h5?! 11.a4! a6 12.♗xg5! ♗xg3

13.♗xf7 ♗xf7 14.fxg3 with considerable compensation for White in Kramnik–Anand, Belgrade Investbanka 1997, after 14...♗g8! 15.0-0 ♗d7 16.♗g4 ♗e7 17.♗e4 ♗h7 18.♗d6 ♗b8. Unfortunately Kramnik went wrong and lost with 19.b4? h5! 20.♗h3 ♗h6! 21.♗h1 ♗g5 22.♗c2 ♗g7 23.♗e2 ♗a8! 24.♗xh5 ♗f8 25.♗e4 c5! 26.♗xg5 ♗d5!! 27.♗f3? cxb4 28.axb5 axb5 29.♗h4 ♗g5! 30.♗xf8+ ♗xf8 31.♗e8 ♗f7 32.♗f3 ♗g6! 33.♗xb5 b3 34.♗f1 ♗d3 35.♗g1 ♗e3+ 36.♗h1 c3! 37.♗xe6! ♗xe6 38.d5 ♗xf3! 39.gxf3 ♗h3 40.♗c4 ♗xf1 41.♗g4+ ♗h7 42.e6 ♗g6 0-1 when instead 19.axb5 cxb5 20.♗xb7 ♗xb7 21.♗xa6 ♗b6 22.♗xb6 ♗xb6 23.♗f6 ♗d8 (or 23...♗h8 24.♗xe6! ♗g7 25.♗g6) 24.♗xe6+ ♗h8 (also efficient looks 25.♗g4 ♗g7 [or 25...♗e7 26.♗g6 ♗g5 27.♗g8+ ♗xg8 28.♗xg8 ♗xg8 29.h4] 26.♗f7) 25.♗f3 ♗g7 26.♗f4 h5 27.h4 ♗h6 28.♗f5 ♗xd4+ 29.♗h2 ♗d8 30.♗xh5 ♗d7 31.♗d1 ♗e8 32.♗xd7 ♗xd7 33.♗xh6+ ♗g7 34.♗d6 1-0 forced Black to resign in Ward–Grabliauskas, Copenhagen KS 1998.

**11.0-0 ♗d7 12.a4 a6 13.♗d2 ♗e7  
14.♗de4 ♗f8**



We have reached an interesting position, and one that is not especially suited to computer programs. While tactical motifs abound, it is the long term prospects of White's kingside attack that will decide the outcome rather than Black's queenside pawn majority. Black's last move anticipates the opening of the f/file after White plays f4 and tries to hide the king on the g/file before his opponent engineers a central breakthrough.

**15.♗d2 ♗xc3 16.bxc3 c5 17.♗e3  
cxd4 18.cxd4 ♗xe4 19.♗xe4 ♗b6**

Black has pursued a logical and straight forward plan of exchanging several active White attacking pieces, while retaining control over the important square/d5. White of course



needs to react energetically, since his prospects in an endgame are poor in view of Black's mobile mass of queenside pawns.

**20.f4! ♖xa4 21. ♙h5**

The computer loves Black's position because of the extra material and secure queenside passers. What it fails to appreciate is that Black is playing essentially without his ♖/h8, and the events that prove to be his undoing still fall outside its search horizon...

**21... ♖a7!**

My opponent, rated well over 2400, finds what is probably the best defense by removing his rook from the h1/a8 diagonal and preparing to resist White's attempts to break the position open in the center with the advance d5. White of course will reject the attempt to exchange queens by 21... ♖d5 with 22. ♖e3 and continuing strong pressure.

**22.f5 ♖d5 23. ♖e3 ♗g8 24.f6!**

This advance is far stronger than 24.fxe6 fxe6 25. ♙f3 ♖d7 26. ♖e4 ♖h7 when Black's rook joins the defense of his king in time.

**24... ♙b4**

Black also has big problems after 24... ♙d8 25. ♙f3 ♖d7 26.h4.

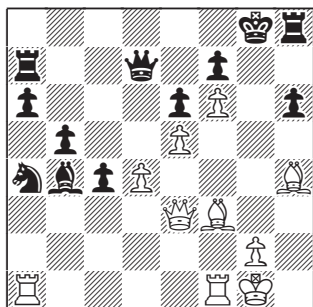
**25.h4**

The fate of the game lies in White's ability to force through the central push d5, while the text is designed to further soften up Black's kingside structure by opening the g/file.

**25... gxf4**

The kind of trouble Black is in is well illustrated by 25... ♙d7 26. ♖ad1 c3 (or 26... ♙c3 27. ♙f2 b4 28.hxg5 ♗f8 29.gxf6 ♖b2 30. ♖g3 ♖h7 31. ♙f3) 27. ♙f3 ♖c4 28. ♙e2 ♖a2 29.hxg5 c2 30.gxf6 ♗f8 31. ♖g5 ♖h7 32. ♙d3 cxd1 ♖ 33. ♖xd1 ♖xh6 34. ♖xh6+ ♖e8 35. ♖c1 ♖b6 36. ♖c6.

**26. ♙f3 ♖d7 27. ♙xh4**



**27... ♗f8**

Before embarking on his plan starting with 15... ♖xc3 Black's analysis engine could hardly have foreseen the difficulties he finds himself in now.

After all, those connected passed pawns on the queenside really rack up the bonus points in its evaluation routines, while something less quantifiable like an insecure king and misplaced rook don't carry a big penalty until the problem in this case is already terminal.

Also no relief for Black provides 27... ♖c7 28. ♖ab1 ♙c3 (White's attack breaks through after 28... a5 29. ♖xb4 axb4 30. ♙c6 ♖xc6 31. ♖g3+ ♗f8 32. ♖g7+ ♖e8 33. ♖xh8+ ♗d7 34. ♖f8) 29. ♖fd1 ♗f8 30.d5 exd5 31. ♖xd5 ♖e8 32. ♖bd1 with crushing threats.

**28. ♙f2 ♖c7**

The infiltration of White's queen after 28... ♖e8 29. ♖xa4 bxa4 30.d5 ♖c7 (no better is 30... ♖b7 31.dxe6 fxe6 32. ♖d1 ♖c7 33. ♙xb7 ♖xb7 34. ♖h3) 31. ♖b6 overwhelms Black's defensive resources.

**29. ♖fd1 ♖c8**

Without going into too much more detail, there are a number of tactical ideas worth pointing out. While 29... ♖e8 and several other defensive tries are inevitably met with the thematic 30.d5 there is also:

A) 29... ♖c3 30. ♙e1 ♖d5 (or 30... ♖xd1 31. ♙xb4+ ♖e8 32. ♖xd1) 31. ♙xb4+ ♖xb4 32. ♖a3 a5 33. ♖xa5 ♖d3 34. ♖xd3 cxd3 35. ♖b4+ ♖g8 36. ♖d6; and the pretty rook sacrifice

B) 29... c3 30.d5 c2 31.dxe6! cxd1 ♖+ 32. ♖xd1 when Black might as well resign because of 32... ♖e8 (or else 32... ♖c8 33. ♖d4 ♙e7 34.fxe7+; or 32... ♖xd1+ 33. ♙xd1 fxe6 34. ♖e4) 33. ♙h5 ♙c5 34. ♖d3 ♙xf2+ 35. ♖xf2 ♖c5 36. ♖d6+ ♖g8 37.exf7+ ♖xf7 38. ♖xc5.

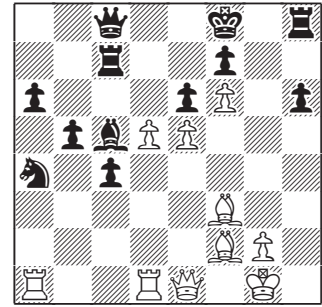
**30.d5**

Black was unable to stop this advance, and with it the defense collapses on the spot.

**30... ♙c5**

This is Black's most logical try, since 30... ♖c3 31.dxe6 ♖xd1 32.e7+ ♙xe7 33.fxe7+ ♖xe7 34. ♖xd1 ♖c7 (or 34... ♖e6 35. ♖c5) 35. ♖d5 is hopeless with White's 36. ♙h4 coming next.

**31. ♖e1**



Black has seen enough, and resigns in view of 31... ♙xf2+ 32. ♖xf2 h5 (or 32... exd5 33. ♖xd5 ♖e8 34.e6 fxe6 35. ♙h5+ ♗f8 36. ♖g3 exd5 37. ♖d6+ ♖g8 38. ♖xd5+) 33.dxe6 fxe6 34. ♖d6 c3 (or 34... ♖c5 35. ♖ad1 ♖d3 36. ♖b6) 35. ♖d4 ♖f7 (or 35... ♖e8 36.f7+) 36. ♖h4 ♖c5 (or 36... c2 37. ♖c1) 37. ♖g5 ♖g8 38. ♙xh5+ ♖xh5 39. ♖xh5+ ♖g6 40. ♖h8 ♖g8 (or 40... ♖d7 41. ♖xd7+ ♖xd7 42. ♖xa6 c2 43. ♖c6) 41. ♖h3 c2 42. ♖c1 ♖g6 43. ♖h8. Further resistance is futile.

**1-0.**

I'm not really sure at what point Black's fate was sealed in this game, but it is clear that my opponent's use of an analysis engine contributed to a false sense of security in his decision to allow what proved to be a decisive mating attack against his king in exchange for a handful of worthless passers on the other wing!

The danger in relying too much on the verdict of the computer in complicated positions is that brute force in analyzing tactical skirmishes is no substitute for long range planning, especially in correspondence games where the 'absence' of a clock works in favor of the human. In this case Black, in spite of being a relatively strong player, never had a chance to recover after committing to his fate. Would Khalid have taken the same decisions early in the game in an over-the-board encounter without the soothing verdicts of the machine?

Even more bizarre and dramatic are the consequences of pairing a strong analysis engine with a weak player. In the following game my opponent, rated a mere 1320 before Fritz made his acquaintance, allowed a more or less decisive piece sacrifice right out of the opening, resulting in a hopeless defense even with the assistance of a 2600 rated tactical monster at his side.

Notes by  
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**Neven, Knut  
Janning, Henning  
cr IECG Wch sf, 2000  
Modern B06**

**1.d4 g6 2.e4 ♖g7 3.♗c3 d6 4.♙e3  
a6 5.♜d2 b5 ♗IC Y♙/26 6.a4 b4  
7.♗d5**

The standard White replies in this position are 7.♗ce2 and 7.♗d1 but I wanted to follow in the footsteps of a game played nearly twenty years ago between two fellow Canadians...

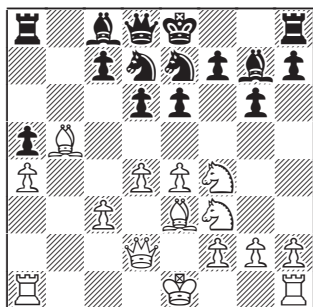
**7...a5 8.c3 e6**

Hebert–Piasetski, Toronto CA zt 1978, continued 8...♙b7 9.cxb4 e6 10.♗f4 ♗xe4 11.bxa5 ♗e7 12.h4 h6 13.♙c1 ♗f5 14.b4 0-0 15.♙d3 ♗xd3 16.♜xd3 ♗d7 17.♗ge2 ♗xe3 18.fxe3 c5 and Black went on to win a long and hard fought game. I had in mind to vary early with something like 12.♙c1 0-0 13.b4 ♗d7 14.♗ge2 e5 15.dxe5 dxe5 16.♗d3 and hopefully make my opponent pay attention to those queenside passers. Instead, and probably without knowledge of IM Hebert's prior explorations, Henning goes his own way.

**9.♗f4 bxc3 10.bxc3 ♗d7 11.♙b5 ♗e7**

White has played his last move with the idea that 11...♙b7 can be answered by the disruptive 12.d5. In case of 12...exd5 13.exd5 ♗gf6 14.♙b1 ♜c8 15.♙d4 White certainly looks more comfortable, and I think 12...e5 13.♗fe2 f5 14.♙b1 ♜c8 15.exf5 gxf5 16.♙g5 causes some problems for the second player.

**12.♗f3**



**12...♙b7?**

A mistake that is quite typical for a computer program: the bishop is developed to an attractive diagonal

and even gains a tempo by attacking an unprotected pawn. However, any fairly strong player would have been quite suspicious of White's 12.♗f3 almost immediately: unless 13.d5 now proves to be very strong, which it isn't, White has to play the awkward 13.♜c2 or the retreat 13.♙d3 in order to protect ♗/e4. In a correspondence game such a careless mistake is highly unlikely, so what else is there?

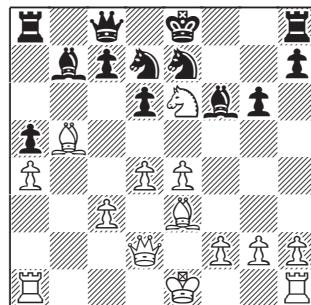
**13.♗g5!**

None of the analysis engines on my system consider this move in their search. The consequences of what happens next in the game, especially in connection with White's 16th move, are well beyond the search horizon of the machine. By the time Black makes his 17th move he is up a knight for a pawn – good news in the evaluation routines a full ten ply earlier when 12...♙b7 was on the agenda! White's compensation is obvious to humans, but the machine hasn't crunched enough positions yet at the end of this particular search tree to 'get it'...

**13...♙f6**

The best defense, since 13...0-0 14.♗fxe6 fxe6 15.♗xe6 ♜c8 16.♗xg7 is very unappetizing for Black.

**14.♗fxe6 fxe6 15.♗xe6 ♜c8**



**16.e5!**

Again an idea that the computer fails to appreciate: the ♗/e6 is a monster of course, but why give another pawn to the opponent?

**16...dxe5 17.dxe5 ♗xe5 18.♙d4!?**

This is the position I had in mind when I played 12.♗f3 and I suspect that not too many players would be happy behind the Black pieces here in spite of the extra piece? The material balance is meaningless for the moment, given that Black's king is in imminent danger of losing his head. Black's forces have been scattered,

and the additional opening of files and diagonals after 16.e5! ensures that White has a number of serious threats to work with.

Mind you, Black's position is far easier to defend accurately in a postal game than it would be in a regular over-the-board tournament. With Fritz by his side checking every conceivable avenue of escape Black still has several lives left...

**18...c6**

Logical! Another way for Black to break the pin on his ♗/d7 is 18...♙c6 when White can try something like 19.0-0 ♗xb5 20.axb5 ♙g8 (far worse is 20...♗xd4 21.♜xd4 ♙g8 22.♙fe1) 21.♙fe1 with ongoing pressure, or perhaps 19.♜e3 ♗xd4 (forced) 20.♜xd4 again with full compensation.

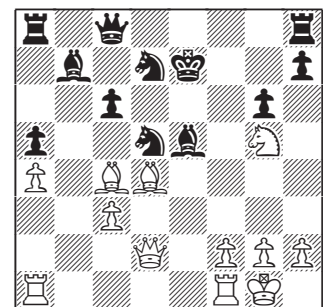
**19.♙c4 ♗d5!?**

Again the best defense in a difficult position. Black drowns quickly after 19...♗f5 20.♜e2 ♗xd4 21.cxd4 ♗f6 22.0-0 ♗b6 23.♙ab1 ♗xc4 24.♗c5+; and something like 19...♙a6 20.♗xe5 ♗xe5 21.♗g7+ ♙f8 22.♜f4+ ♗f5 23.♜xe5 ♗xc4 24.♗xf5 forces Black to bail into a lost ending with 24...♜e8 25.♜xe8+ ♙xe8+ 26.♗e3.

**20.0-0 ♜e7**

What to do with the king? The e/file looks inhospitable, but 20...♜f7 meets with 21.♗g5+ ♙g7 22.♙ae1 ♙e8 (or 22...♗f6 23.♗e6+ ♙f7 24.♜h6) and now 23.♗xd5 (or else 23.♙xe5 ♗xe5 24.f4) 23...cxd5 24.♗xe5+ ♗xe5 25.♜d4 finds White clearly on top.

**21.♗g5**



What a position! Tempting also is to simply continue with White's development by 21.♙ae1 ♜xe6 22.♜g5 and somehow deliver mate in the middle of the board. This task proved far from easy, however, and I spent an obscene amount of time trying in vain to find a forced win

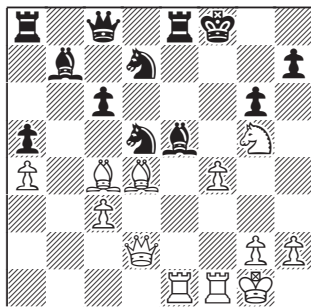
from this position. With complicated defensive tries like 22...♗c7; 22...♗f7; 22...♗e8 and 22...♗d8 available to Black I ultimately decided that investing a second piece into the bargain was not a wise decision against the ever alert Fritz and friends!

### 21...♗e8!

Henning's very accurate moves were now arriving in my mailbox without any delay whatsoever! The position is complicated well beyond absolute verdicts, and my own lengthy analysis sessions were beginning to take their toll psychologically.

Instead 21...♗f8 (on 21...h6 White continues with 22.♖ae1) 22.♗xe5 ♗xe5 23.♗d4 ♗f5 24.♖ae1 ♗xg5 (or 24...♗e8 25.f4) 25.♗xe5 is insufficient; and the same goes for the bishop exchange 21...♗xd4 22.♗xd4 ♗e8 after 23.♖ae1+ ♗d6 24.♗xd5 cxd5 25.♗f7+ ♗c6 (or 25...♗c7 26.♗f4+) 26.c4 ♖xe1 27.♖xe1 ♗c7 28.cxd5 ♗f8 29.♗e7!

### 22.♖ae1 ♗f8 23.f4



Black consolidates his position just in time after 23.♗xh7+ ♗g7 24.♗g5 ♗xd4 25.♗xd4+ ♗f6; while 23.♗xe5 ♗xe5 (23...♖xe5 is also possible) gives White a choice between

- A) 24.♗d4 c5! (worse is 24...♗f5 25.f4; and also 24...h6 25.♖xe5 ♖xe5 26.♗xe5 hxg5 27.♗xd5 cxd5 28.♗f6+ ♗g8 29.♗xg6+ ♗h8 30.♗h6+ ♗g8 31.♗xg5+ ♗f7 32.♖e1) 25.♗h4 and White's attack looks spent after 25...♗d7 or even 25...h5; and
- B) 24.♗xd5 cxd5 25.♗d4 ♗f5! (the only reasonable try) 26.f4 ♗g8 27.♖xe5 ♖xe5 28.♗xe5 when I'm not entirely convinced that the ending after 28...♗xe5 29.fxe5 ♗c6 is all that horrible for Black.

### 23...♗xd4+!

Again the only move. Black cannot hang on after 23...♗f6 24.♗xh7+ ♗f7 25.f5 ♖xe1 26.fxg6+; and 23...♗g7

24.♗xd5 cxd5 25.♗xg7+ ♗xg7 26.♖xe8 ♗xe8 27.♖e1 is also hopeless.

### 24.♗xd4 ♗g8 25.♗e6!?

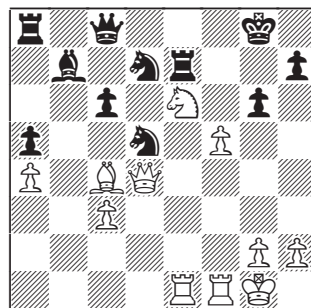
By this time in the game my entire sacrificial idea no longer seemed so appealing?! My opponent – with his back to the wall and Fritz at his side – by now was obviously working at this position many long and hard hours, and with an extra piece in hand his chances of finding a study-like escape no longer seemed so remote...

The text wasn't my first choice, but unfortunately Black always has just enough in variations like 25.f5 ♖xe1 26.♖xe1 ♗d8 27.♗e4 ♗c7; and there isn't anything concrete available after 25.♗e4 for White either, as long as Black tries something like 25...♗c7 26.f5 ♖f8 27.f6 ♗b6 28.f7+ ♖xf7 29.♖xf7 ♗xf7 30.♗d6+ ♗g8 31.♖e7 ♗b1+ 32.♗f2 ♖f8+ 33.♗g3 ♗7f6; or else perhaps 25...♖e6 26.f5 gxf5 27.♖xf5 ♖g6 28.♗g5 ♗f8! 29.♖xd5 cxd5 30.♗xd5+ ♗xd5 31.♗xd5+ ♗h8 with a likely perpetual check.

### 25...♖e7

Played with a cool head, and the knowledge that returning material with 25...♖xe6 26.♖xe6 ♗f7 loses to 27.♖fe1 ♗d8 28.♗xd5 cxd5 29.♗e3.

### 26.f5



### 26...♗e8?!

After a dozen moves in the cold, the queen finally joins the defense of her king. One or two more moves and my opponent will have consolidated his position with the extra material in hand! Among Black's alternatives here is 26...♗a6 (but not 26...♗7b6? 27.f6; or 26...c5? 27.♗h4; or 26...♗7f6 27.♗c5; or 26...♖b8 27.♗h4 ♗7f6 28.♗xd5 ♗xd5 29.c4 all with an advantage to White) which, however, runs into 27.fxg6! hxg6 28.♗xd5 cxd5 29.♗c7 ♖xe1 30.♖xe1 ♗xc7 31.♗xd5+ and White wins.

Critical, however, and the cause of much worry on my part at the time, is the variation 26...♗f8! when several hours of analysis didn't produce anything more promising than the ending after 27.♗h4 ♖f7 28.♗xf8 ♗xf8 29.fxg6 hxg6 30.♖xf7 ♗xf7 31.♖e7 ♗xe7 32.♗xf7+ ♗xf7. Black's forces are poorly coordinated and the king exposed, but I think the defense holds fine after, for example 33.♗f4+ ♗e8 34.♗c7 ♗c8.

After the text I think Black's position is probably beyond rescue, even with best play, but that was hard to foresee even with Fritz calculating half a million nodes per second...

### 27.♖b1!?

Now that Black's queen has departed the queenside and put pressure on the e/file, White unpins the knight with a tempo on the now unprotected ♗/b7.

### 27...♗f8

Now 27...♗c8 is met with 28.♗h4; and 27...♖b8 28.♗c7 is followed by 29.♖xb7 in reply to any move by Black's queen. The same tactical fiasco also awaits Black after 27...gxf5 (too passive is 27...♗b8 28.fxg6 hxg6 29.♗f4) 28.♗c7 ♗c8 29.♖xb7 ♗xb7 30.♗xd5.

Black's most tenacious try, however, is 27...♗a6 when White can react tactically with the already familiar 28.♗xd5 (28.♗c7?! ♗xc4?! 29.♗xe8 ♗xf1 is wrong) 28...cxd5 29.♗c7 ♗c8 30.♗xd5+; or else play 28.♗xa6 ♖xa6 (or 28...gxf5 29.♗b7 ♖xe6 30.♗xa8 ♗xa8 31.♖xf5 ♗e8 32.♖bf1) 29.c4.

### 28.♗c5! ♖b8 29.fxg6 ♗a8

It is difficult for Black to shake the pressure down the b/file, since 29...♗xg6 30.♖b6! is too strong, and lines such as 29...hxg6 30.♗xb7; or 29...♗e6 30.gxh7+; and 29...♗xg6 30.♗xb7 also lose decisive material.

### 30.♗e4!

White's pieces are coordinating beautifully, and in spite of having untangled his queenside and retaining the extra material, Black can no longer defend against all of the threats. What a relief after so many hours of tough analysis!

### 30...♗d7

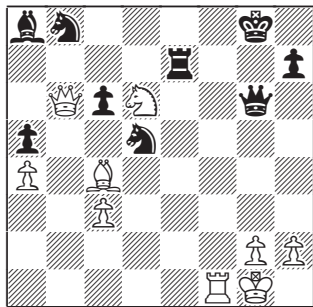
Forced, since 30...♖xe4 31.♖xb8 and other assorted tries fail badly.

### 31.♗d6



The knight has come a long way, via  $\text{f3-g5-e6-c5-e4}$ , and its arrival on d6 signals the final combination to topple Black's defense.

**31... ♖xg6 32. ♖xb8+ ♘xb8**  
**33. ♖b6!**



Now  $33... \text{f8}$  (or  $33... \text{xd6}$   $34. \text{xd5+}$ )  $34. \text{a7!}$  wins decisive material after  $34... \text{f8}$   $35. \text{xf8+}$   $\text{xf8}$   $36. \text{xb8+}$   $\text{e7}$   $37. \text{c8+}$ ; or else Black goes down tactically sooner or later after  $34... \text{d8}$   $35. \text{f5}$   $36. \text{xd5}$ .  
1-0.

## New Rules and a New Approach

Some of my readers might have noticed that the two games I have presented here were played more than two years ago, and that does bring up an important point: the rules have changed since then!

Computer hardware is roughly 3–5 times faster today, and the latest versions of Fritz and his friends are much more sophisticated strategically than their predecessors. About 4–5 years ago an anti-computer approach to playing the machine was not a pretty way to play chess, but it worked well enough against programs in the 2400-2500 Elo range...

World Champion Vladimir Kramnik recently faced Fritz in a widely publicized match in Bahrain that turned into something of a curiosity: Kramnik took a convincing lead early on, but then faltered badly and let the machine catch up with several wins in the second half of the match. Most interesting afterwards was Kramnik's comment that he decided not to try for an anti-computer approach in his preparations. The machine, he says, is no longer vulnerable in this area, and will now play actively enough in the type of blocked position that at times made it look silly in the past.

Edmonton computer chess guru Dr. Jonathan Schaeffer, who will be present as a consultant when Gary Kasparov plays his own match against another computer program in the near future, has promised an 'insider view' of the events in the next issue of *En Passant!*

So now that chess software has become much more sophisticated strategically – and therefore far less likely to march blindly into the sort of trouble we have just examined – a new approach is necessary if we are to extend the human supremacy over the machine in correspondence chess for a little while longer! What I have in mind requires a mature repertoire of suitable opening systems that can be used to steer the game into channels where the human player controls the course of events. In other words, we need to play well-familiar positions with relatively clear strategic features that limit the tactical explosiveness of the machine.

## Notes by Knut Neven

Costa, Paulo Cesar  
Neven, Knut

cr IECG Wch 2003 sf, 2001

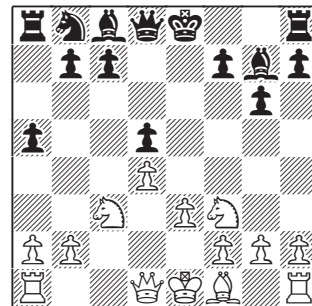
Grünfeld D91

**1.d4 ♠f6 2. ♠f3 g6 3.c4 ♠g7**  
**4. ♠c3 d5 5. ♠g5 ♠e4 6.cxd5 ♠xg5**  
**7. ♠xg5 e6 8. ♠f3 exd5 9.e3**

American GM Yasser Seirawan has experimented with  $9. \text{b4}$  to take control of the queenside immediately, but then  $9... \text{d6!}$   $10. \text{a3}$  ( $10. \text{b3}$   $\text{c6!}$ ;  $10. \text{b1}$   $\text{f5!}$ )  $10... 0-0$   $11. \text{e3}$   $\text{c6}$   $12. \text{e2}$   $\text{f5}$   $13. 0-0$   $\text{d7}$   $14. \text{a4}$   $\text{a5}$   $15. \text{b3}$   $\text{b5}$   $16. \text{c5}$   $\text{a4}$   $17. \text{c3}$   $\text{b6!}$  led to equality in Seirawan–Kasparov, Dubai ol 1986.

Black in this case achieved one of the standard ideas that Black has at his disposal to stall White's Minority Attack on the queenside: a blockade on the light squares with  $... \text{b5}$  followed by dropping the knight into square/c4 via  $... \text{b6-c4}$ . The timing has to be just right for this to work, but when it does it is a very effective way for Black to get a comfortable position.

**9...a5!?**



White players generally prefer the complicated lines after  $8. \text{d2}$   $\text{exd5}$   $9. \text{e3+}$  to the game variation, and I also have the feeling that Black gets a promising position here based on the now well-known plan introduced with the text. In my database, Black scores about 63% from nearly a hundred games after  $9... \text{a5}$  and that has clearly reduced the number of players willing to suffer on the White side of the board!

**10. ♠e2 0-0 11. 0-0 ♠e8 12. a3**

White has a number of alternatives here, which however have a way of transposing to very similar lines. Several examples after  $12. \text{c1}$   $\text{c6}$  are A)  $13. \text{e1}$  (or  $13. \text{a3}$   $\text{f8}$  or  $13... \text{d7}$ )  $13... \text{f8}$   $14. \text{d3}$   $\text{d6}$   $15. \text{f3}$   $\text{f5}$   $16. \text{a4}$   $\text{d7}$   $17. \text{ac5}$   $\text{dxd3}$   $18. \text{xd3}$   $\text{f6}$   $19. \text{c5}$   $\text{c7}$   $20. \text{h3}$   $\text{h5}$   $21. \text{e1}$   $\text{e7}$   $22. \text{a3}$   $\text{eae8}$  with Black attacking chances on the kingside that fully compensate for White's standard play on the queenside in the game Riazantsev–Neverov, St. Petersburg Chigorin mem 1999; or

B)  $13. \text{a4}$   $\text{f8}$   $14. \text{e5}$   $\text{d6}$   $15. \text{d3}$   $\text{f5}$   $16. \text{b3}$   $\text{a7}$  and again Black is perfectly fine. In Veingold–Khenkin, Zaragoza Ibercaja 1995, Black went on to win after  $17. \text{fe1}$   $\text{d7}$   $18. \text{ac5}$   $\text{b6}$   $19. \text{c3}$   $\text{c4}$   $20. \text{b3}$   $\text{a3}$   $21. \text{e5}$   $\text{e7}$   $22. \text{f3}$   $\text{b6}$   $23. \text{d3}$   $\text{c7}$   $24. \text{b2}$   $\text{b5}$   $25. \text{de5}$   $\text{a3}$   $26. \text{a1}$   $\text{dxc1}$   $27. \text{dxc6}$   $\text{a3}$   $28. \text{dxb5}$   $\text{d2}$   $29. \text{d1}$   $\text{ec8}$   $30. \text{dfe5}$   $\text{f6}$   $31. \text{f3}$   $\text{d6}$   $32. \text{d4}$   $\text{xg4}$   $33. \text{xg4}$   $\text{xc6}$   $34. \text{xc6}$   $\text{xc6}$   $35. \text{h4}$   $\text{a3}$   $36. \text{h5}$   $\text{e6}$   $37. \text{g3}$   $\text{d6}$   $38. \text{h3}$   $\text{f5}$   $39. \text{h1}$   $\text{c2}$   $40. \text{f1}$   $\text{g5}$   $41. \text{g3}$   $\text{xa2}$  0-1.

**12... ♠f8!**

A most excellent regrouping, and one of the key ideas in Black's setup! The bishop heads for d6 from where it keeps an eye on several vulnerable dark squares in Black's territory, while also helping support Black's designs on the kingside.



13.♞c1 c6 14.♟a4 ♕d6 15.♞b3  
♜d7 16.♕d3 b5!?

As is so often the case in these variations, White's pseudo-active knight and queen moves give Black an opportunity to set up his standard light square blockade on the queenside with the gain of several important tempi.

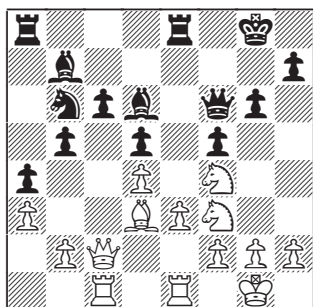
17.♜c3

Black stands better after 17.♜c5 a4 18.♞c3 ♟b6 19.♞fe1 f5 (why allow White to cause mischief in the center with the pawn lever e4) 20.♜d2 ♜c4; and the tactical complications in case White plays 17.♞xc6 bxa4 18.♞xd5 ♟b7 19.♜g5 (or 19.♞xd6 ♞e6) also work out in Black's favor after 19...♜e5!

17...a4 18.♞c2 f5

Again this reply to prevent White from achieving counterplay in the center with the advance e4 at the right time. Black, as hinted at in the introduction to this game, wants to limit his opponent's active possibilities as much as possible. The premise is that Black's position is strategically superior to White's, and so the most logical approach against a tactical monster is to maintain control of the proceedings and slowly build up a tangible advantage before going in for complications.

19.♜e2 ♟b7 20.♜f4 ♞f6 21.♞fe1  
♜b6



Black has achieved everything he can reasonably hope for in this type of setup, and he has clearly won the opening battle. White is reduced to passivity while he waits for Black to decide on the best way to extend his advantage. Important, once again, is that the choice of opening system has rendered White's potential strength – the tactical prowess of a 2600 level analysis engine – largely irrelevant!

22.♜e2 ♞e7 23.♞c3 ♞ae8 24.♞ed1

More sense makes 24.g3 in order to make the potentially dangerous breakthrough ...f4 more difficult for Black to achieve, but I cannot really fault White for refusing to make a structural concession on the kingside when no immediate threat is yet apparent. Sadly, White has absolutely no way of shaking up the queenside without incurring additional weaknesses in his own position.

24...♕c7

Black enjoys the luxury of having virtually unlimited time to improve his position further since White has no active possibilities for counterplay. The text anticipates a later ...♜c4 when the bishop threatens to use a5 as an excellent way to harass White on the queenside.

25.g3

It is difficult to suggest anything else. The same caveat about creating weaknesses in your own defense still applies, but what is White to do except try and fortify what he can?

25...g5 26.h4?

This absolutely has to be wrong. Mind you, the more reasonable alternative 26.♞c2 also leaves Black very much in control after 26...f4 or even 26...♜c4. And the rather more active 26.♜e5 meets with 26...♜c4!? 27.♜xc4 (or 27.♕xc4 dxc4 28.f4 c5) 27...dxc4 28.♟b1 f4 (or even 28...c5) and strong Black pressure.

26...h6 27.hxg5 hxg5 28.♞g2 f4

The voluntary opening of the h/file can hardly have a positive impact on the proceedings for White. In fact, Black now has a more or less forced sequence to strip White's king of his remaining protection.

29.exf4 gxf4

Black can do better than 29...♞xe2 30.fxg5 ♞f7 31.♕xe2 ♞xe2 32.♞e1 ♞xe1 33.♞xe1 ♜c4.

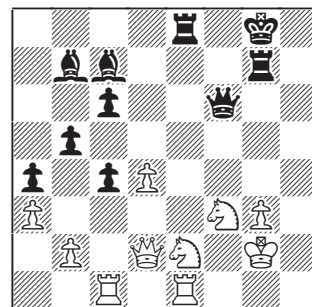
30.♞e1

A small sampling of the many possibilities after 30.♜xf4 ♕xf4 31.gxf4 ♞xf4 goes 32.♞g1 ♞g7+ 33.♞f1 ♞f8 34.♞xg7+ (or 34.♕e2 ♞xg1+ 35.♞xg1 ♞f6 36.♞e3 ♞g4+) 34...♞xg7 35.♕e2 ♜c4 36.♞e1 ♞g4 37.♜e5 ♞h4 38.♟f3 when 38...b4! is a really nice way for Black to bring his long-forgotten bishop back into the game with decisive effect.

30...♞g7 31.♞c2 ♜c4

I will give the remainder without detailed commentary, except to say that White's position can no longer be saved.

32.♕xc4 dxc4 33.♞d2 fxg3  
34.fxg3



34...c5

The second half of Black's bishop pair springs to life with devastating effect.

35.d5 ♞d8 36.♞c3 ♞g6 37.♞c2  
♞g4 38.♞ed1 ♞xd5 39.♞xd5  
♕xd5 40.♞c3 ♕xg3 41.♞g1 ♞f7

An extremely frustrating game for White, who really lost without a fight after landing in a bad middlegame as the result of a dubious opening choice early on. By the time an analysis engine might have helped my opponent, the position was already beyond repair...

0-1.

Of course it is no secret that opening preparation has always played an important part in correspondence chess, but the proliferation of large databases and strong analysis engines in the last few years has definitely had an impact by reducing the difference in practical playing strength between amateurs and players with a higher qualification. It is honestly not so easy for a mediocre Master like myself to overcome the considerable resistance of a weaker player who is aided by a current software program running on very fast hardware.

In a 'best case' scenario the opening takes a favorable turn as in the following game, but at other times the writing is already on the wall when a game reaches the early middlegame in a position that doesn't offer any real possibilities to 'do better' than the software program would if left to run on its own. I will follow up the next game with two more examples to further illustrate my point.

Notes by  
**Knut Neven**

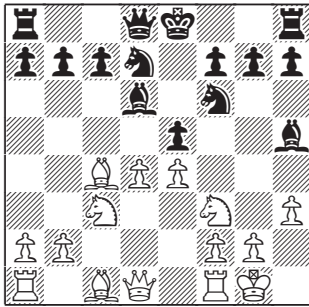
**Neven, Knut  
Van Meurs, Rob**

*cr ICCF 50th Jubilee, 2001*  
**Queen's Gambit D25**

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.♖f3 ♗f6 4.e3 ♗g4**

Nowadays a somewhat unusual choice instead of the normal main line 4...e6 5.♗xc4 c5 6.0-0 a6.

**5.♗xc4 e6 6.h3 ♗h5 7.♗c3 ♗bd7 8.0-0 ♗d6 9.e4 e5**



Van der Tak and Oskulski examine this variation in some detail in 1997 in *NIC YB/42*, with the conclusion that perhaps only Flear's recommendation 10.g4 as played in this game offers White realistic chances for an advantage.

**10.g4 ♗g6**

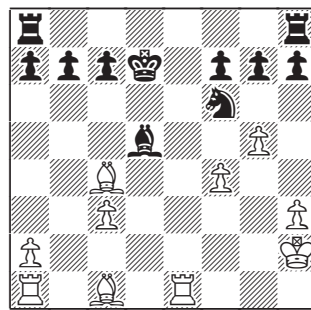
Imagine my surprise when Rob let on in one of our letters that Rene Olthof – editor of *NIC Magazine* – is a personal friend of his! Did the staff at New In Chess find an improvement for Black at some point in Flear's line that completely overturns the theoretical verdict?

Given possibilities for mayhem such as 10...exd4? 11.♗xd4 ♗xg4 (according to Littlewood 11...♗g6 12.f4 is bad for Black) 12.♗f5! ♗h2+ (Skembris gives 12...♗e3 13.♗xg7+! ♗e7 14.♗xh5 ♗xc4 15.♗g5+ f6 16.♗d5+ ♗f8 17.♗e6+ as winning for White) 13.♗h1 ♗xf2+ 14.♗xf2 ♗xd1 15.♗xg7+ ♗e7 16.♗xf7+ ♗d6 17.♗e3 c5 18.♗xd1+ ♗c6 19.♗b5+ ♗b6 20.♗dxd7 ♗b8 21.b4 ♗d6 22.♗xd6+ ♗xd6 23.bxc5+ ♗xc5 24.♗f6+ 1-0 Skembris–Stamatopoulos, Thessaloniki 1980, I couldn't be sure that I hadn't already stepped on a theoretical landmine...

**11.dxe5 ♗xe5**

Black's ♗/g6 is also a main source of problems after 11...♗xe5! 12.♗xe5 (Flear suggests 12.♗g5!?) 12...♗xe5 13.♗e2! ♗ed7 14.f4 when White won after 14...♗xe4! 15.g5 ♗c6 16.gxf6 ♗xf6 17.♗f3 0-0-0 18.♗xc6 ♗xc6 19.♗f3 ♗g6+ 20.♗h1 ♗b6 21.f5 ♗f6 22.♗e4 ♗e5 23.♗f4 ♗xb2 24.♗xc7! ♗xc7 25.♗f4+ ♗d7 26.♗d6+ ♗e8 27.♗f6+ gxf6 28.♗ae1+ ♗e5 29.♗xe5+ fxe5 30.♗xe5+ ♗d7 31.♗d1+ ♗c6 32.♗c1+ 1-0 in the game Lukacs–Sapi, Budapest HU ch (8) 1980.

**12.♗xe5 ♗xe5 13.f4 ♗d4+ 14.♗xd4 ♗xd4+ 15.♗h2 ♗xc3 16.bxc3 ♗xe4 17.g5 ♗d5 18.♗e1+ ♗d7**



So far everything according to established theory. In the game Ftacnik–Matulovic, Vrsac (1) 1981, Black equalized after 18...♗f8 19.♗a3+ ♗g8 20.gxf6 ♗xc4 21.♗e7 h5! 22.♗xc7 b5 23.♗g1 ♗h6! 24.♗xg7+ ♗h8 25.♗c5 ♗xf6 and went on to draw with 26.♗g2 ♗h7 27.♗d4 ♗g6 28.♗f2 ♗a6 29.♗c5 ♗xa2 30.♗xa2 ♗xa2 31.♗xh5+ ♗g6 32.♗xb5 a5 33.♗g5+ ♗h6 34.♗b6 a4 35.♗a5 ♗xa5 36.♗xa5 ♗g6 37.♗b4 ♗f5 38.♗g3 ♗b3 39.♗f3 ♗d5+ 40.♗e3 ♗g2 41.h4 ♗g4 42.♗e7 a3 ½-½.

However, in this line 19.♗d3!N ♗e8 20.f5 is supposed to cast doubt on Black's 18th move, with the game Oskulski–Karlsson, cr SE 1996, continuing 20...♗d6 21.♗a3 h6! 22.g6 ♗e8? (better 22...a6) 23.♗b5! and a winning advantage to White.

**19.♗d3!N**

After my opponent settled the question of where to put his king in reply to the check 18.♗e1+ it was up to me to find an improvement over the game Hulak–Matulovic, Pula tt 1981, which continued 19.♗d1 ♗c6 20.♗d4 (according to Cafferty and Hooper 20.♗d3 ♗f3 21.♗e1 ♗he8! is fine for Black) 20...b5! 21.♗xb5+

♗xb5 22.gxf6 ♗c6 23.fxg7 (Flear suggests 23.c4!? ♗e6 24.fxg7) 23...♗hg8 (better looks 23...♗he8!? 24.c4 (perhaps 24.♗d2!)) 24...♗e2+ 25.♗g3 ♗g2+ 26.♗h4 ♗e6 with counterplay in Flear–Norman, London 1979) 24.c4 ♗e6 25.f5 ♗xf5 26.♗h6 ♗ae8 27.♗f1 ♗e2+ 28.♗g3 ♗e6 29.a3 and although the ending is probably level White eventually ground out a win.

**19...♗e8 20.c4 ♗c6 21.♗f5+ ♗d8 22.♗b2**

Game over! It turns out that 19.♗d3 is a complete refutation of 18...♗d7. I was never quite convinced that 19.♗d3 in response to 18...♗f8 is equally decisive, and the whole episode made sense again when Rob finally wrote that he had in fact never seen that survey in *NIC YB/42*. All that worry about nothing!

**1-0.**

So much for the good news?! In the next example Black tests a theoretical sideline that turns out to have no teeth whatsoever. My opponent, a nice fellow from British Columbia if I remember correctly, makes a single important decision to return the material Black has sacrificed, and the rest is basically a piece of cake!

Notes by  
**Knut Neven**

**Peto, Peter  
Neven, Knut**

*cr IECG Wch sf, 2001*  
**Grünfeld: Fianchetto D73**

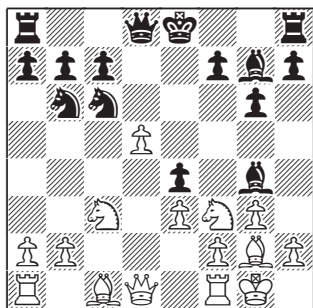
**1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 ♗g7 4.♗g2 d5 5.cxd5 ♗xd5 6.♗f3 ♗b6**

Black's 6...♗b6 in the main line of the Fianchetto Variation has been largely ignored by opening manuals, but it is in fact an important independent variation. Black delays castling and, by continuing with 7.0-0 ♗c6 8.e3 e5 counterattacks in the center immediately. The strategy confronts the opponent with a difficult choice, since the option 9.d5 from the main line is no longer available to White without a knight present on c3.

**7.0-0 ♗c6 8.e3 e5 9.♗c3 ♗g4**

Van der Sterren writes in 2000 in *NIC YB/54* that 9...exd4 10.exd4 0-0 is now completely safe for Black. But I wanted to try something else.

**10.d5 e4!?**



Black sacrifices a pawn in exchange for disrupting White's natural development. With any luck his compensation ties down the opponent's forces sufficiently to gain lasting and annoying pressure.

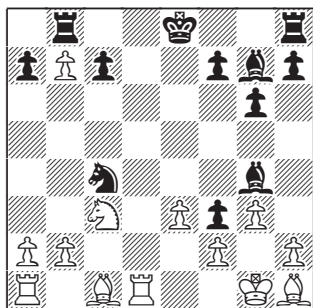
### 11.dxc6

Peter has no problems taking up the gauntlet. Kasparov went on to win after 11.♖xe4 ♜xd5 12.♜xd5 ♖xd5 13.h3 ♜xf3 14.♜xf3 0-0-0 15.♖c5 (instead 15.a3 ♖e5 16.♜e2 ♖b6 gave Black the better chances in the game Rechlis–Fernandez Garcia, Novi Sad ol 1990) 15...b6 16.♖b3 a5 17.e4 ♖db4 18.♜g5 a4 19.♜xd8 ♜xd8 20.♜ad1 axb3 in Juanpera–Kasparov, Barcelona sim 1988.

### 11...♜xd1 12.♜xd1 exf3 13.cxb7 ♜b8 14.♜h1

Tal–De la Villa Garcia, Sevilla op 1989, instead went 14.♜f1 ♜xb7 15.♜a6 ♜b8 16.e4 ♖d7 (16...0-0 is certainly an option) and Mikhail lost a long struggle after 17.♜b5 ♜xc3 18.♜xd7+ ♜xd7 19.bxc3.

### 14...♖c4



I had reached this position in my pregame research, and felt that Black has promising compensation for his small investment. My opponent, however, continues very accurately and never allows Black to conjure up anything really convincing. It turns out that Peter, very astutely, has picked one of those variations that with best play on both sides looks like nothing more

than a dull draw. And keep in mind that White always has the extra pawn in hand against an opponent who is rated nearly 300 points higher...

### 15.♜b1!?

Nicely done! White recognizes that the attempt to hang on to the pawn with 15.h3 ♖xh3 16.♜xf3 begins to work in Black's favor after 16...♖e5.

### 15...♜xb7 16.h3 ♖xh3 17.♜xf3 ♜b8

I considered the alternative 17...♜b6 but simply ran into too many lines where the placement of the rook on the third rank gives White various free tempi to use to his advantage.

### 18.♖d5! c6

White has come out on top after the opening, and variations like 18...0-0 19.♖e7+ ♜h8 20.♖c6 ♜b6 21.b3 ♜f5 22.e4 ♜e6 23.♖xa7 f5 24.♜f4 fxe4 25.♜xe4 ♖d6 26.♜xd6 cxd6 27.a4 should convince Black that he has overplayed his hand.

### 19.♖c7+ ♜e7 20.b3 ♜hd8 21.♜xd8 ♜xd8 22.♖a6 ♜b6 23.♖c5 ♜b5 24.♖d3 ♜d7 25.e4!

Black's queenside structure is a permanent liability and, as readers can already sense by the preceding series of awkward moves by the second player, he is still trying hard to work up some sort of activity to compensate for his long term problems.

### 25...♖e5 26.♖xe5 ♜xe5 27.♜e3 ♜c7

Perhaps best, since 27...a5 (or 27...c5 28.♜d1 ♜c7 29.♜d5 f6 30.♜e2) 28.♜e2 ♜b7 29.f4 ♜g7 30.♜d1 ♜e8 31.e5 looks bad; and I never really had faith in something like 27...♜a5 28.a4 either.

### 28.♜d1

Black always gets his pawn back after 28.♜xa7 ♜a5.

### 28...♜e8

Somewhere around here Peto offered a draw, which I declined for no reason other than wanting to see if he might get tired enough of this dull shuffling to commit an error after all.

### 29.♜g2 ♜b6 30.♜f4 ♜c5 31.♜d2 h5 32.♜d6 ♜c1 33.e5 c5 34.♜e4

Now White threatens 35.e6! and Black, who was just beginning to think he had made some progress activating his rook, has to think defensively again.

### 34...♜e1 35.f3 g5 36.♜d5 h4 37.gxh4 gxh4 38.♜h2 h3 39.♜c4

The creation of an outside passed pawn looks superficially attractive for the second player, but in reality the game is now even closer to the inevitable draw.

### 39...♜e3 40.♜g3 ♜e1 41.e6 ♜xe6

Enough is enough, and Black finally agrees to call it a day.

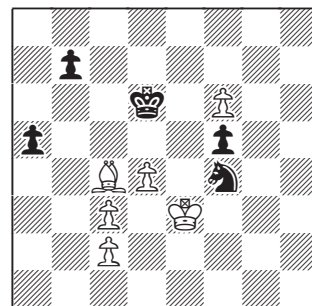
½-½.

White made a very sensible opening choice in view of the rating disparity between the players, and was absolutely never in any danger of giving Black the sort of long term pressure in exchange for material that can be such an effective weapon against a software opponent. White simply returned the pawn at the right moment, and the rest can be played flawlessly by the machine without the need for human intervention.

In the final example of my excursion through the world of computer-aided correspondence chess I will give the critical moment in an endgame where the machine fails to identify a critical drawing resource.

## Notes by Knut Neven

Drogi, Gerhard  
Neven, Knut  
cr IECG Wch sf, 2001



Black has been suffering for a long time already – an overly ambitious pawn sacrifice for the initiative was shut down rather unceremoniously by the opponent some thirty moves earlier – and at this moment he fails to appreciate the dire consequences of his very next move...

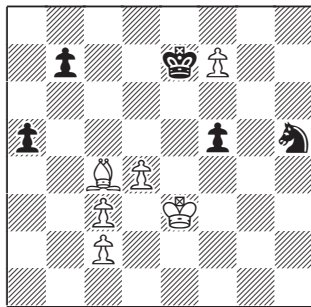
### 50...♖h5?

It was only after my opponent played 52.♜e6 in the game that my heart



sank and I realized my fate had been sealed. The only try is 50...d6! when the sequence 51.f7 (can 51.b3 b6 possibly be better?) 51...h8 (but not 51...f8 52.f4) 52.g8 g6 (the knight needs to cover f4) 53.h7 f4+ probably continues with 54.f3 (clearly worse is 54.e4 f8 55.g8 d7 56.f4 f6 57.b3 d5+ 58.e4 xc3+ 59.d3 d5) 54...f8 55.d3 (or 55.g8 e6) 55...e6 56.f4 f6 57.b5 e6 58.c4 b6 59.e4 d6 and we have a reached a position where White's extra pawn is of no practical value.

**51.f7 e7**



**52.e6!**

Subtle and beautiful! I missed this idea completely when I made my 50th move, and only now realized that White picks up my b/a by force.

**52...d7**

Game over! Black has nothing better. White wins after 52...f4+ (or 52...f6 53.f4 h5+ 54.g5) 53.e4 d7 (or 53...a4 54.d5) 54.b3 h5 55.f3 f8 56.g4 d3 57.f4 e2+ 58.e5 xc3 59.e6 a4 60.d5 b5 61.d6; while 52...a4 53.d5 f6 54.d6+ f8 55.d7 also fails badly.

Similarly, Black has no chance in the liquidation to a e+ ending after 52...f8 53.d5 d7 54.f4 xe6+ 55.dxe6 a4 56.f5 g7 57.e5 a3 58.d6 a2 59.e7 a1 60.f8+.

**53.d5 h5**

After 53...a4 54.f4! a3 55.g5 Black is again in trouble. Now 55...f8 (with 55...b6 Black can try to 'give' a tempo, but then after 56.a2 nothing has really changed) 56.a2 e7 57.g6 f8 58.d5 wins easily.

**54.xb7 f7 55.d5+**

The remainder of the game is little more than a desperate dance by Black's knight in hopes of a tricky fork that might pick up a critical pawn from White's now mobile queenside.

**55...e7 56.b3 d3 57.c4 e4 58.c5 d3 59.d3 e4 60.c4 d7 61.c2 c6 62.e3 d3 63.f4 e2+ 64.e5 1-0.**

In spite of the reduced material the ending in this example turned out to be rather complex – I believe that 50...d6 holds, but I could be wrong – and clearly beyond the abilities of the machine. Kramnik, again in his commentary after the match against Fritz in Bahrain, said that a strong Grandmaster was still superior to the machine in what he called strategic endgames. Perhaps this is true, but here Black was neither thorough nor strong enough to take the correct path at the critical moment against the recommendation of the machine!

## The Bottom Line

The number and severity of exploitable weaknesses in computer chess programs has shrunk dramatically in the last few years:

- 1) Some 12–15 years ago chess playing software and hardware was an interesting sparring partner only for players below about the 1700–1800 level. Tactically perhaps a little stronger, but strategically hopeless!
- 2) Less than 5–6 years ago it was still possible for a 2200–2300 level player, with a certain amount of practice, to play fairly effective anti-computer chess against the machine. Today this is no longer possible, even for a strong Grandmaster.
- 3) As little as 2–3 years ago computer programs were vulnerable in certain types of positions where the results of long term strategic considerations, such as attacks against the king, didn't merit enough consideration in their evaluation routines. Such anomalies were often described as 'horizon effects', i.e. the consequences of an action lie beyond the limited search depth of the machine. Today faster hardware and more sophisticated search algorithms have pushed this horizon back several more ply, and the line between our traditional definitions of strategy and tactics has been blurred considerably. Supporters of the 'brute force' approach in chess software have long argued that there is really no such thing as 'strategy' in chess, only 'tactics' that require deeper calculation. Perhaps they are right after all!

4) Today the latest version of Fritz and other chess software running on current hardware is all but impossible to beat by anyone except the strongest Grandmasters. Kramnik conceded after his match against Fritz that the computer had played more or less like any other 2800 level opponent, and that its play had been like that of a human player in almost every respect. But what makes the machine such a formidable opponent is the fact that it never tires, and thus its ability to ruthlessly punish the smallest mistake by the opponent.

What remains for us to exploit in correspondence chess – in blitz and regular games all but a handful of players are now hopelessly outclassed by the machine – are two areas which I have already discussed in my earlier examples: effective opening selection and complex strategic endgames.

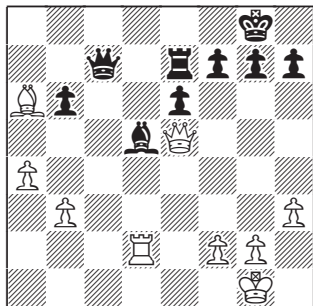
Unfortunately the latter requires the expertise of a very strong player, or else the investment of ridiculous amounts of time during a game to exhaustively test all possibilities...

So in practice I think only the selection of a suitable opening repertoire holds any real promise in fighting against the machine. The opening books used by the programs are compiled by reasonably strong players, and checked by the programs themselves for any glaring errors. Each book is also tailored to suit the playing style of the machine, and herein lies its weakness: in postal chess it is usually the human partner who selects the opening, and that usually means stepping outside the relative safety of the highly selective and scrutinized machine repertoire.

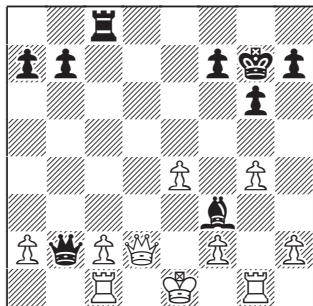
One could argue, I suppose, that this is not a weakness of the program, but rather a weakness of the operator. True enough, but the task of beating the operator in selecting a superior opening variation is certainly less formidable than that of beating a 2800 rated tactical monster from a level position that suits the style of the machine! The games Neven–Chorfi and Neven–Van Meurs are good examples of this process: the strength of the machine could not overcome a bad opening selection.

No one said it would be easy, and so I wish you all good luck against the silicon imposter. If nothing else, the work on your openings is sure to improve your over-the-board play!

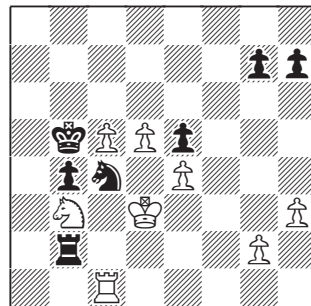




13. White to Move and Win.



14. Black to Move and Win.



15. White to Move and Win.

## Quiz Solutions

### 1. Aaron–Gligoric, Hastings 1962

Although his queen is under attack, Gligoric finds a way to strike back decisively with **1...♖h4!** **2.♖g2 ♖xg2** **3.♞xg2 ♞h1+** **4.♕d1 ♞xd1+** **5.♖c2** 0-1.

### 2. Bronstein–Medina, Goeteborg 1955

David Bronstein is not one to miss an opportunity to win the opponent's queen with the clearance combination **1.d6!** **♕xd6** **2.♝d5 ♖xb3** **3.axb3 ♕e6** **4.♝f4** 1-0.

### 3. Fond–Bibli, Los Angeles 1983

Black first takes advantage of the overloaded rook with **1...♞e1+** followed after **2.♖h2** by the double attack **2...♖g6** 0-1.

### 4. Rubinstein–Hirschbein, Lodz 1927

Akiba Rubinstein at his best! Just take a look at the beautiful combination **1.♞xd7!** **♕xd7** **2.♝f6+ ♖f8** **3.♝d5!** 1-0.

### 5. Sotow–Glebow, Moscow 1975

It almost looks as though Black has weathered the storm. But White doesn't have to settle for perpetual, and instead delivers mate with **1.♖c7 ♞c8** **2.♖b8+ ♞xb8** **3.♝c7#** 1-0.

### 6. De Firmian–Chernin, Moscow 1990

Nick's attack is almost spent, but he has planned to win material all along

with **1.♖e5+ f6** **2.♞xg8+ ♖xg8** **3.♖e8+ ♖g7** **4.♖d7+** 1-0.

### 7. Kahn–Kiss, HU 1990

That Black suffers from a weak back rank is almost immediately obvious, but how to take advantage of this fact? How about the straight forward **1.♖b2 g6** **2.♖xb8 ♞xb8** **3.♞xb8+ ♖g7** **4.♞xa8** 1-0.

### 8. Kotronias–Yrjola, Haifa 1989

A retreat with the knight is out of the question, but does White really have anything better? **1.e6 ♞e8** (or **1...hxg5 2.e7**) **2.♞xd5 hxg5** **3.♖d2 ♞xe6** **4.♞xd7** 1-0.

### 9. Ziska–Andersen, DK 1990

Ziska calculates that opening the h/ file against Black's king with a temporary exchange sacrifice is decisive after **1.♞xg6 hxg6** **2.♖xd5** 1-0.

### 10. Sjoeborg–Ekstrom, Stockholm 1977

Black can give his queen to avert mate for a move or two if he wants, but the prettiest finish is definitely **1.g6 ♖f8** **2.♖xf5+!** **♖xf5** **3.♞h8#** 1-0.

### 11. Vaisman–Hulak, Val Thorens 1983

Black's king finds himself in a mating net after **1.♝g4 ♖b5** **1...♖f4** **2.♝f6+ ♖g7** **3.♝h5+** picks up Black's queen **2.♕h7+ ♖xh7** **2...♖g7** **3.♖f6+**

begins a forced mate in six **3.♖xf8 ♕xc1** **4.♖xh6+ ♖g8** **5.♝f6#** 1-0.

### 12. Vasiukov–Antoshin, Moscow 1983

Black's position looks solid enough, but Vasiukov breaks through with **1.♝db5 cxb5** **2.♝xb5 ♖b8** **2...♖d8** **3.♞xd6** wins material **3.♝xd6 ♞d8** **4.♝xf7** 1-0.

### 13. Doroshkevich–Fedorov, SU 1981

The back rank again! Doroshkevich needn't be asked twice to play the pretty **1.♞c2 ♖d7** **2.♞c8+ ♞e8** **3.♖c7** 1-0.

### 14. Barcza–Tal, Tallinn 1971

The magician from Riga must have had a smile on his face when he played **1...♞d8** **2.♖e3 ♖xc2** **3.♖f1** **3.♖xf3 ♖xc1+** forces mate in four **3...♞d1+** **4.♞xd1 ♖xd1+** **5.♖e1 ♖d3+** **6.♖e2 ♖xc2#** 0-1.

### 15. Barczay–Sebestien, Gyor 1954

Black's knight certainly looks vulnerable, and Barczay correctly went for **1.♝d4+** instead of the blunder **1.♞xc4?** **♞xb3+** **2.♖e2 ♖xc4** **1...exd4** **2.♞xc4** 1-0.



# Developing Endgame Technique

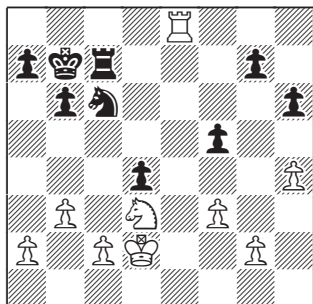
by Roman Jiganchine

This article is meant as a continuation of my earlier contributions on rook and bishops of opposite color endings, as well as endings with ♖+♗ vs ♖+♗. The approach I have taken resembles that of Aaron Nimzovich, who referred to learning a specific topic in great detail – in order to understand chess much better generally – as the ‘radioactive method’!

This time we will examine rook and knight endings, which is a material balance that occurs in tournament practice with some frequency. In fact, in spite of some significant holes in the chess literature on this topic, several classical ideas and examples have become well known. The late Mikhail Botvinnik was renowned for his great technique in this type of ending, and readers are strongly advised to reflect on the games Botvinnik–Alekhine, AVRO 1938, and Botvinnik–Levenfish, Leningrad m 1937.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Morozevich, Alexander  
Volkov, Sergey  
Samara, 1998



In this example with our typical material balance Black is suffering from a bad pawn structure and the more passive pieces.

32...♖c8 33.♖e6

The exchange 33.♖xc8? ♗xc8 gives Black a decent position. Obviously White instead wants to use his best piece to collect Black’s pawns.

33...♖c7 34.a3!?

A useful waiting move that allows White to move the knight from d3 and attack Black’s ♗/d4 with the king.

34...♗e7

This time the rook exchange 34...♖e7 35.♖xe7+ ♗xe7 36.♗f4 ♗c6 37.♗e6 g6 38.♗d3 costs Black a pawn.

35.♖d6 ♗c6

White’s active rook completely paralyzes the opposing forces.

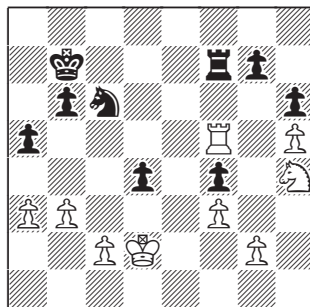
36.♗f4 ♖f7 37.♗g6

The threat is 38.♖xc6!

37...♖c7 38.h5

Now Black’s kingside pawns are cut off from each other and ripe for White to pick off at his leisure.

38...a5 39.♖d5 ♖f7 40.♗h4 f4 41.♖f5



Nicely timed! Now that Black’s kingside pawns have been fixed an exchange of rooks lands Black in a nightmare ending, and so Volkov’s only hope is to keep the rooks on.

41...♖d7 42.♖xf4 d3

Desperation, and White goes on to win in a few more moves.

43. cxd3 ♗d4 44. b4 a4 45. ♗g6 ♖d5 46. ♖f7+ ♗a6 47. ♗f4 ♖d6 48. ♖xg7 ♖c6 49. ♗d5 ♖c2+ 50. ♗d1

This victory helped lift Morozevich to the world’s elite during 1998.

1-0.

For my readers Morozevich’s instructive play should serve as an appetizer for things to come, and we will now examine the major features involved in ♖ vs ♗ endings.

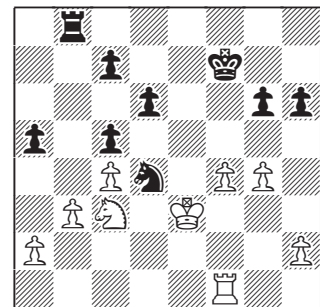
## Passed Pawns

In the middlegame knights frequently serve duty as excellent blockading pieces. In the endgame, however, once more lines have been opened, it becomes easier for the opponent to attack these blockaders. Knights, by their very nature, are rather slow moving creatures when compared to the reach of a rook or bishop, and so they usually have to keep a close eye on advancing enemy pawns. How dangerous this can be will be made evident in the next few examples.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Jobava, Baadur  
Belkhodja, Slim

Dubai op (3), 2002



A valuable but often underestimated endgame slogan that was promoted by the late Edmar Mednis says that passed pawns must be pushed! Here White’s position isn’t better at all, but Jobava gets maximum mileage by following this principle.

27...♗e6?

Quite natural is the interesting pawn sacrifice 27...a4!? in order to exploit Black’s pressure along the b/file. After 28.bxa4 (or 28.♗xa4 ♖e8+ 29.♗d3 ♖e2) 28...♖b4 29.♗d3 (no better is 29.f5 ♗c6 or 29.a5 ♖xc4 30.♗d3

♖b4) 29...♖b2 30.a5 ♘c6 31.a6 ♘b4+ 32.♗e4 ♘xa6 Black's pieces are more active. With the text Black wants to prevent the advance of the f/♗.

**28.♗d3 ♗d7 29.♘d5 ♖f8 30.♘e3 ♘c6 31. f5 gxf5 32. gxf5 ♘b4+ 33.♗d2 ♘xa2 34.♖g1 ♖f7 35.♖g6 ♘b4 36.♖xh6 ♘c6 37.♖h5 ♘d4 38.♗c3 ♖e7 39.♘g4 ♖e1 40.♖h7+ ♗c6 41. f6 ♖b1 42.♘e3!?**

A tricky move. White temporarily blocks the third rank for Black's rook, since the immediate 42. f7 ♖xb3+ 43.♗d2 ♖f3 does not go anywhere.

**42...♖xb3+ 43.♗d2 ♘f3+ 44.♗c1 ♖xe3?**

Black should try to force a draw by offering to give his rook for White's f/♗ in the variation 44...♘e5! 45.♘d5 45...♘xc4 (forced since 45...♖f3? 46.♖xc7# is mate) 46.f7 ♖f3 47.♘e7+ ♗b5 48.♘g6 ♖f1+ 49.♗c2 ♖f2+ 50.♗c1 (but not 50.♗d1? a4 or 50.♗b1 ♖f1+ 51.♗a2 ♖f2+ 52.♗b3? a4+) 50...♖f1 (White wins after 50...a4? 51.f8♗ ♖xf8 52.♘xf8 a3 53.♗b1).

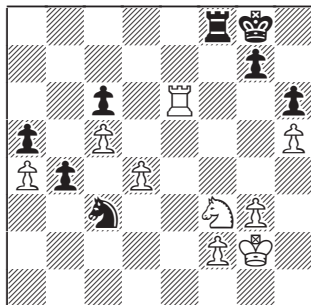
**45.f7 ♖e1+**

The perpetual check Black had his hopes on no longer exists.

**46.♗b2 ♖e2+ 47.♗a3 ♖e3+ 48.♗a4 ♘g5 49.f8♗ ♘xh7 50. ♗g7 1-0.**

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Livshits, Ron  
Ochkoos, Yura  
Toronto (8), 1997



**48...b3! 49.♘d2 b2 50.♖xc6?**

The text loses on the spot, and so 50.♖e1! ♘xa4 (perhaps 50...♖d8!?) 51.♘b1 ♖f5! 52.♖h1 (or 52.g4 ♖f4) 52...♗f7 53.♖h4 ♗e6 54.d5+ ♖xd5 55.♖xa4 ♖d1 56.♘c3 ♖c1 57.♖e4+ ♗f5 58.♖e2 ♖xc3 59.♖xb2 ♖xc5 is a

better try, even though Black should win the rook ending.

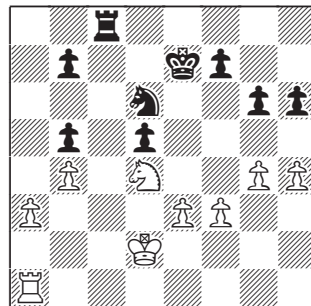
**50...♘e4! 51.♘b1 ♖xf2+ 52.♗h3 ♖f1 53.♘a3 ♖a1!**

Perhaps White expected 53...b1♗? 54.♘xb1 ♖xb1 55.♖a6 with some chances for a draw.

0-1.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Veresov, G  
Botvinnik, Mikhail  
Leningrad, 1938



A superficial look at the position creates the impression that Black is severely handicapped by a mess of isolated and doubled pawns. Things aren't so simple however, since his rook can exert pressure along two queenside files and Black's knight is more active than the opponent's. Endgames like this require not only excellent technique, but also the ability to assess correctly many moves in advance!

**32.♗d3 ♗d7 33.♘b3 ♘c4 34.♘d4 ♖e8 35.♘c2 ♘e5+ 36.♗e2 ♖c8 37.♘d4 ♖c3 38.♖a2**

The liquidation 38.♘xb5 ♖c2+ 39.♗d1 ♖h2 40.♖c1 ♖h1+ 41.♗c2 ♖xc1+ 42.♗xc1 ♘xf3 43.h5 g5 turns out very badly for White.

**38...♘c4**

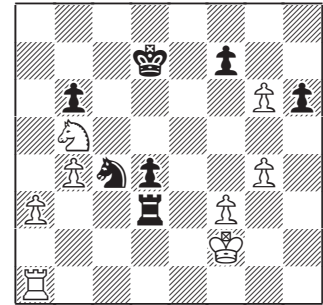
Botvinnik has managed to get the most out of his position, and now enjoys a comfortable edge with which to squeeze his opponent.

**39.♘xb5**

Instead 39.♘c2! looks rather passive, but might be a more tenacious defense.

**39...♖xe3+ 40.♗f2 ♖d3 41.♗e2 ♖b3 42.♖c2 b6!?**

A move with a subtle tactical point. Definitely premature is 42...♘xa3? 43.♖c7+ ♗d8 44.♖c5! ♘xb5 45.♖xd5+! when White has equalized. But with the pawn on b6 the retreat ♖c5 is no longer available to White...  
**43.♖a2 ♖e3+ 44.♗f2 ♖d3 45.♗e2 ♖b3 46.♖a1 ♖e3+ 47.♗f2 ♖d3 48.h5 d4 49.hxg6!?**



Veresov's last two moves are hard to explain, since they give Black an additional passed pawn on the h/file that proves too much for White to handle.

**49...fxg6 50.a4 ♖d2+ 51.♗g3 d3 52.a5 bxa5 53.bxa5 ♖b2 54.♘c3 ♖c2 55.♘d5**

White's own passer is too slow after 55.a6 ♖xc3 56.a7 ♘b6 57.a8♗ ♘xa8 58.♖xa8 d2 while 55.♘d1 ♗c7! 56.a6 ♗b8 57.a7+ ♗a8 neutralizes White's only trump and leaves Veresov unable to cope with his problems.

**55...d2 56.♖d1 ♖c1 57.♘e3 ♗c6!?**

Also possible of course is 57...♘e3 58.♖xd2+ ♗c7 but Botvinnik is in no hurry to win a mere piece for his passed pawn.

**58.♗f4 ♗b5 59.♗e4 h5 60. gxf5 gxf5 61.♗d3 h4 62.♗e2 h3 63.♘g4 ♖xd1**

There is nothing to be done after 64.♗xd1 ♘e3+.

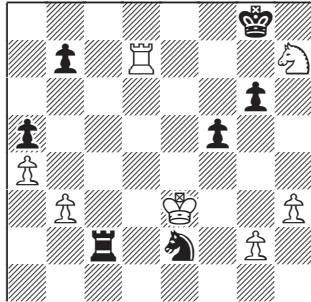
0-1.

**Attack Against the King**

Jonathan Tisdall wrote: "The combination of rook and knight in these examples hints at a blessed partnership. They constitute a tremendous attacking force, lethal when joined by the king". I would like to add that sometimes the role of the king can be played by an advancing passed pawn.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Berg, Emanuel  
Kallio, Heikki  
*Bermuda GMB (8), 2002*



Berg's more active king is the decisive factor in this position. Note that White has a drawing mechanism available at any time with  $\Delta f6-h7-f6+$  even if his own king was cut off or he had no pawns of his own remaining.

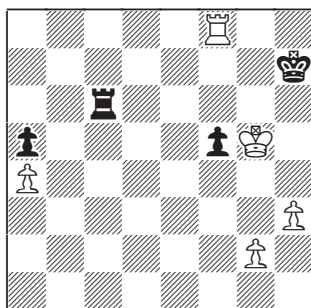
**31...♖c1 32.♖f4 ♖xb3?**

Black has to prevent the invasion of White's king with  $32...♖xg2!$ ?  $33.♖e5 ♖c2$   $34.♖xb7$  and level chances.

**33.♖g5 ♖c5**

By now  $33...♖xg2+$   $34.♖h6$  leads to mate after  $34...♖g3$   $35.h4$   $\Delta d2$   $36.♖g7+$   $♖h8$   $37.\Delta f6$  etc.

**34.♖e7 ♖e6+ 35.♖h6 ♖c6**  
**36.♖xb7 g5 37.♖b8+ ♖f8+**  
**38.♖xg5 ♖xh7 39.♖xf8**



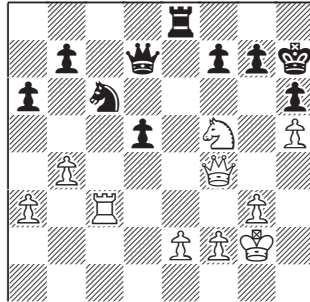
The rook ending offers excellent winning chances for White, who is up a pawn and has the more active king.

**39...♖g6+ 40.♖h5 ♖h6+ 41.♖g5 ♖g6+ 42.♖f4 ♖xg2 43.♖xf5 ♖f2+ 44.♖g5 ♖g2+ 45.♖h5**

Black's resignation probably comes a bit too early, given that  $45...♖c2$   $46.♖xa5 ♖c4$  requires a demonstration of technique from the opponent.  
1-0.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Capablanca, Jose  
Menchik, Vera  
*Margate, 1939*



Black's isolated queen pawn does not have a long life ahead.

**32.♖g4 g6 33.hxg6+ fxg6 34.♖xh6 ♖xg4 35.♖xg4 ♖xe2 36.♖f6+ ♖h6 37.♖xd5 ♖b2 38.♖e3**

Black has reduced the number of pawns remaining on the board, but her pieces lack the necessary coordination to make the placement of the rook on the second rank count for much. Capablanca's legendary technique is enough to convert his extra pawn, and the Cuban World Champion makes it look easy!

**38...a5**

Menchik wants to liquidate the queenside, but this pawn exchange leaves her knight stranded at the edge of the board and an even greater distance away from the coming action on the kingside.

**39.bxa5 ♖xa5 40.♖g4+ ♖g5?**

The king marches right into the mating net. More resilient is  $40...♖h5!$   $41.♖h3$   $g5$  whereas  $40...♖g7!$   $41.♖c7+$  leaves Black's king cut off on the eighth rank.

**41.♖h3**

White threatens  $42.♖c5+$  followed by  $43.♖xa5$ .

**41...b6 42.♖f3! ♖b1**

Black has little choice, since  $42...♖h5$   $43.♖f7$  is mate anyway after  $43...g5$   $44.♖f6$ .

**43.♖f7 ♖h1+ 44.♖g2 ♖c1 45.♖e5 ♖c4?**

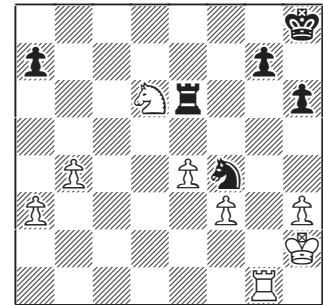
The only reasonable way to prevent the mate is  $45...♖h6$  but then White just picks up another pawn. Black

resigns two moves later with the forced mate clearly in sight.

**46.f4+ ♖h6 47.♖g4+ ♖h5 1-0.**

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Haessel, Dale  
Yoos, Jack  
*AB-BC Masters (3), 2002*



White, quite unexpectedly, is about to commit suicide in a winning endgame with two extra pawns!

**50.♖d1 ♖g8 51.b5?**

The creation of a passed pawn takes too long, and Dale would have been better off improving the placement of his pieces with  $51.♖g3!$   $\Delta e2+$   $52.♖f2$   $\Delta c3$  (or  $52...♖f4!$   $53.h4$ )  $53.♖d3$  when Black has no counterplay to speak of anywhere in sight. After the text, however, Yoos finds new hope in the fresh targets now available on the queenside.

**51...♖e5 52.♖c1**

Again  $52.♖g3$  looks better.

**52...♖h5 53.♖c8+ ♖h7 54.♖g3 ♖e2+**

A much better try than  $54...♖xh3$   $55.♖c7$   $\Delta g5$   $56.♖g2 ♖h3$   $57.\Delta f5$ .

**55.♖f2 ♖d4 56.♖c7 ♖xh3**

The knight exchange  $56...♖xb5$   $57.♖xb5 ♖xb5$   $58.♖xa7$  does not merit investigation.

**57.♖xa7 ♖xf3+ 58.♖g2 ♖b3**

Black has accomplished two important goals: more pawns have disappeared, and his pieces have become more active.

**59.a4 h5 60.♖f5?! ♖e6?!**

Jack has played most of this horrible ending in desperate time trouble – with something like ten seconds or so on the clock for each move – and that explains why he is now reluctant to



enter the simplifications after  
60...♖xf5!? 61.exf5.

White's connected passers in that case look quite imposing of course, but now 61...♖h6 62.♖a6+ (no better is 62.♖e7 ♖b4 63.b6 ♖xa4 64.b7 ♖b4 65.♖g3 ♖g5 66.♖xg7+ ♖xf5=) 62...♖g5 63.♖g6+ ♖xf5 64.♖xg7 ♖b4 65.♖a7 ♖g4 is just not winning for White!

**61.♖e7 ♖c5 62.♖xg7+ ♖h8**  
**63.♖a7?**

White saves the wrong pawn. With 63.e5! ♖xa4 64.e6 he still brings home the full point.

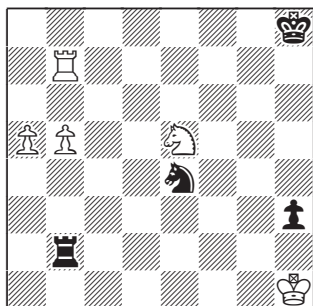
**63...♖xe4 64.♖d4 ♖b4 65.♖c6**  
**♖b3 66.♖b7 h4**

Suddenly Black has new practical chances: his rook, knight and pawn coordinate beautifully against White's king, while his own monarch is safely tucked away from White's pawns on the other side of the board.

**67.a5 h3+ 68.♖h2 ♖g5 69.♖e5**

Here 69.a6 ♖b2+ 70.♖g3 h2 71.a7 ♖e4+ 72.♖f4 ♖f2+ 73.♖e5 ♖a2 74.♖b8+ ♖g7 75.♖b7+ ♖h6 76.♖d4 ♖d6! leads to a draw.

**69...♖b2+ 70.♖h1 ♖e4**



Black already has a draw with 70...♖b1+ 71.♖h2 ♖b2+ but with less than a minute on the clock Jack nevertheless decides not to repeat the position. Indeed, now it is White who should look for a draw!

**71.♖f3??**

Dale instinctively covers h2, but the only way to prevent mate and coast into a safe draw is with the checking sequence 71.♖b8+ ♖h7 72.♖b7+ ♖h6 73.♖g4+ ♖g5 74.♖g7+ ♖f5 75.♖e3+ ♖f4 76.♖f1.

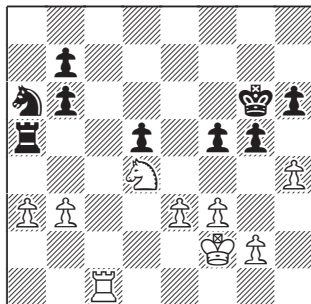
**71...♖g3+ 72.♖g1 ♖g2#**

A surprise ending for Dale and several spectators!

0-1.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

**Levtchouk, George**  
**Girard, Robin**  
*Quebec op (7), 1997*



**33.♖c8!**

The rook must be activated, especially since 33.a4? ♖c5 is definitely not an improvement over the text.

**33...♖xa3 34.h5+ ♖xh5**

White's second pawn sacrifice can hardly be declined, since 34...♖f6 35.♖f8+ ♖e7 36.♖xf5 surely dooms Black's ♖/h6.

**35.♖g8!**

Black's king suddenly finds himself in very serious trouble.

**35...f4 36.exf4 ♖a2+**

The alternatives 36...gxf4 37.♖e6 ♖a2+ 38.♖g1 ♖a1+ 39.♖h2; and 36...♖c5 37.♖g3! (threatening 38.♖h3 and 39.g4#) 37...♖a1 38.f5 ♖d1 39.♖e6 ♖xe6 40.fxe6 ♖e1 41.e7 ♖xe7 42.♖h3 also lead to mate in short order.

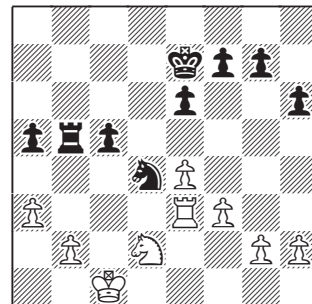
**37.♖g3 ♖c5 38.♖h3 gxf4 39.♖f5**  
**♖e6 40.g4+ 1-0.**

**Weak Pawns**

In rook and knight endings, pawn weaknesses are often easy to attack. Pieces burdened with their protection become too passive, and certain endings that would not have been so dangerous with only rooks or knights (rather than both) become hopeless. Readers have already seen how quickly an active rook can mop up several weak pawns in the game Morozevich–Volkov, but here is another example.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

**Bareev, Evgeny**  
**Onischuk, Alexander**  
*Moscow FIDE GP (2), 2002*



Black lacks any clear ideas for counterplay that will sufficiently offset his weakened queenside pawn structure.

**29.♖b1**

This has to be played first, since 29.♖c3? ♖e2+ obviously lacks the necessary finesse.

**29...a4**

The pawn may well be a bigger target here than on a5 but Black decides that he must take away b3 from White's pieces.

**30.♖c3 ♖d6?**

Today's ever shorter time controls make it particularly difficult to defend positions with multiple weaknesses. Now the rook cannot go to a5 because of the ♖c4+ fork, and so Black's position quickly collapses.

Onischuk's original idea behind 29...a4 might have been 30...♖d7! 31.♖c4 (perhaps 31.♖c4!? f6 32.e5?) 31...♖a5 when the king moves up to b5 and Black could succeed in holding this fortress.

**31.♖c4! ♖e2**

Certainly not 31...♖a5? 32.♖xd4+! cxd4 33.♖c4+.

**32.♖c2**

Of course not 32.♖xa4? ♖c3+.

**32...♖a5 33.♖d1 ♖f4**

Instead 33...♖g1 34.♖e1 ♖b5 35.♖xa4 is followed by 36.♖c4+ and 37.♖f2. Mind you, the text also leads to a decisive loss of material.

**34.e5+ ♖xe5 35.♖e4+ ♖f5 36.g4+**  
**♖g5 37.h4+ ♖xh4 38.♖xf4 f6**  
**39.g5+ ♖xg5 40.♖g4+ ♖f5**

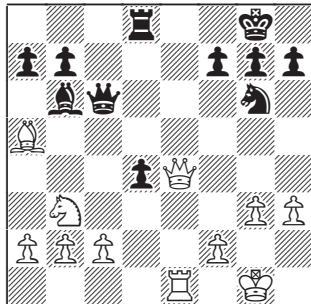
41. ♖xg7 h5 42. ♜e2 ♖a8 43. ♗c4 ♖h8 44. ♜f2 h4 45. ♗d6+

Black loses the rook after 45... ♜f4 46. ♖g4+ ♜e5 47. ♗f7+.

1-0.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Capablanca, Jose  
Rubinstein, Akiba  
Berlin Tageblatt, 1928



White exerts pressure along the e/file, and Black's isolated queen pawn is weak once more.

21... ♗f8 22. ♜xc6!?

Capablanca correctly asserts that the resulting endgame offers White excellent winning chances. White's rook immediately invades on the seventh rank.

22... bxc6 23. ♖e7 ♖d5 24. ♗xb6 axb6 25. ♖b7 ♗d7

After 25...b5 26. ♖c7 Black's c/♗ falls.

26. ♖c7 ♖d6 27. ♖c8+ ♗f8 28. ♗d2 c5 29. ♗c4 ♖e6 30. ♖b8 ♖e1+ 31. ♜g2 g5

The pin must be broken, and 31... ♖e2 32. ♗xb6 is unplayable anyway.

32. a4 ♖a1 33. ♗xb6 ♜g7 34. ♖c8 ♗e6 35. ♗d7 ♖xa4 36. ♗xc5 ♖b4 37. ♗d3!

Capablanca prevents even the tiniest flicker of counterplay. Instead 37. ♗xe6+ fxe6 38. b3 d3 39. cxd3 ♖xb3 leaves Black with some hope.

37... ♖b5 38. ♜f3 h6 39. b4 h5 40. g4 hxg4+ 41. hxg4 f6 42. ♖c4 ♜f7

Black has neglected to trade off his pawn weakness, and is now in danger of losing it. The sequence 42...f5 43. gxf5 ♖xf5+ 44. ♜e4 really shows off the blockading monster White has on d3: the knight protects several

pawns, and even covers the annoying rook check from f4.

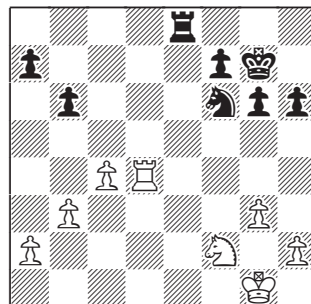
43. ♗c5 ♗d8 44. ♗b3

Capablanca makes it look easy, but this game was in fact his only career victory against the great Rubinstein! 1-0.

**Converting the Advantage**

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Rabinovich, Ilia  
Botvinnik, Mikhail  
SU training, 1937



25... ♖e1+ 26. ♜g2 ♖e2 27. c5

The awkward position of White's pieces allows Black to also win a pawn after 27. a4 ♖b2 28. ♖d3 ♗e4 29. ♖f3 ♗d2 and he subsequently converts his advantage for the full point.

27... ♖xa2 28. cxb6 axb6 29. ♜f3 ♖b2 30. ♖b4 ♗d7 31. h4 ♗e5+ 32. ♜e4 f6!

Also possible is 32... ♖xf2 33. ♜xe5 ♖f3 but Botvinnik realizes that White's knight is far inferior to its counterpart because it doesn't have access to a similar central outpost.

33. ♗h3

Botvinnik gives 33. ♗d3? ♖e2+ and 33. ♗d1 ♖e2+ 34. ♜f4 ♗d3+ 35. ♜f3 ♖e1 36. ♖d4 ♖xd1 37. ♜e2 ♗b2 as equally hopeless.

33... ♖e2+ 34. ♜d5 g5 35. g4

According to Botvinnik, Black wins a piece after 35. ♖xb6 ♜g6 followed by 36... ♖h2.

35... ♜g6 36. h5+ ♜f7 37. ♖xb6 ♗xg4

From here the knight nicely protects Black's kingside pawn weaknesses.

38. ♖b7+ ♜f8 39. b4

Continuing the checks with 39. ♖b8+ ♜e7 40. ♖b7+ ♜d8 doesn't help White.

39... f5 40. b5 ♖e3 41. ♗g1 f4 42. b6 ♗f6+ 43. ♜d4 g4 44. ♖a7 ♖b3 45. ♜e5 ♗xh5 46. b7 f3 47. ♖a8+ ♜g7 48. b8 ♜ ♖xb8 49. ♖xb8 f2 50. ♖b1 ♗g3 51. ♜d5

No better is 51. ♜f4 fxg1 ♜ 52. ♖xg1 ♗e2+.

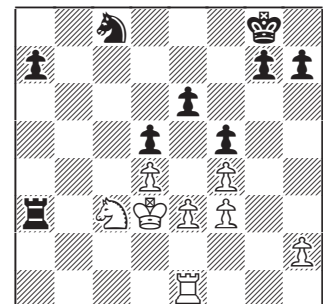
51... ♜g6

White is helpless against the advance of Black's h/♗ in spite of his extra rook. Botvinnik, at the time, was very happy about this training game because he wanted to improve his endgame play. Apparently, at least from what I can see, there was hardly a need for his concern!

0-1.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Keres, Paul  
Botvinnik, Mikhail  
Moscow, 1947



Black enjoys an extra pawn, plus play against White's pawn weakness on h2. Botvinnik now works to bring his knight into play, and it turns out that an excellent outpost is available for this purpose.

37. ♜c2 ♗d6 38. ♖b1 ♜f7 39. ♖b4 ♖a1

Also possible is 39... ♗c4 40. e4 fxe4 41. fxe4 ♗b6 42. ♖b5 (surely not 42. exd5? ♖xc3+! 43. ♜xc3 ♗xd5+) with a Black advantage.

40. ♜d3 ♖a3 41. ♜c2 ♖a1 42. ♜d3 ♖e1!

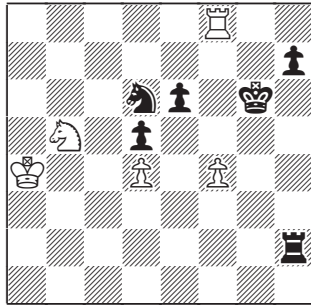
Botvinnik targets the base of White's central pawn mass. The creation of a passed h/♗ with 42... ♖h1 43. ♖a4 ♖xh2 does not give Black realistic

winning chances after 44.♖xa7+ ♖f6 45.♖a6 ♖e7 46.♖a7+ because White's rook has become too active.

43.♖a4 ♖c4 44.♖xa7+ ♖g6 45.e4 ♖e3+ 46.♖c2 ♖xf3 47.exf5+ ♖xf5 48.♖xg7 ♖f2+ 49.♖b3 ♖b2+! 50.♖a4 ♖xh2

Only now, when White's remaining pawns have been rendered indefensible, is the time right to pick up this pawn.

51.♖f7+ ♖g6 52.♖f8 ♖d6 53.♖b5



53...♖f5

Botvinnik points out in his notes that the win is simpler with the knights on the board, and the straightforward attempt to win by 53...♖xb5 54.♖xb5 ♖c2 55.♖e8 ♖f5 56.♖f8+ ♖e4 57.♖e8 ♖xd4 58.♖xe6 ♖f2 59.♖h6 ♖xf4 60.♖xh7 is in fact a theoretical draw.

54.♖c7 ♖e2 55.♖e8 ♖xd4 56.♖f6+ ♖h5 57.♖f7 ♖f5 58.♖xh7+ ♖g4 59.♖d7 ♖xf4 60.♖c7 ♖e5

The game now lasts another 26 moves, but Botvinnik never has any trouble with the remaining and rather minor technical difficulties.

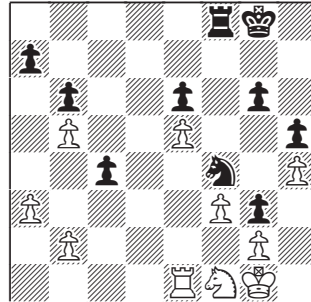
61.♖b4 ♖c2 62.♖b3 ♖d4+ 63.♖b4 ♖c4+ 64.♖a5 ♖f5 65.♖b6 ♖d4 66.♖a6 ♖d6 67.♖c5 ♖d5 68.♖d3 e5 69.♖h7 ♖c6+ 70.♖a5 ♖c4+ 71.♖b4 ♖b6+ 72.♖a4 ♖b2+ 73.♖a5 ♖c4+ 74.♖a4 ♖b8 75.♖b4+ ♖e6 76.♖c6 ♖b2+ 77.♖a3 ♖c4+ 78.♖a4 ♖b1 79.♖h6+ ♖f5 80.♖b4 e4 81.♖h5+ ♖g4 82.♖c5 ♖b2+ 83.♖a3 ♖d3 84.♖xd3 exd3 85.♖d5 ♖f3 86.♖xd4 ♖e3 0-1.

### Complex Struggle

Victor Korchnoi had to win the following game against the future FIDE World Champion to equalize the match score, and he just manages to find his way through a labyrinth of checks and possible forks...

## Notes by Roman Jiganchine

Korchnoi, Victor  
Ponomarev, Ruslan  
Donetsk m (8), 2001



28.♖xg3 ♖d3 29.♖e2 ♖d8

On 29...♖f4 follows 30.♖e4.

30.♖e4 ♖xe5

White successfully contests the d/file after 30...♖f4 31.♖d2.

31.♖g5 ♖d5 32.a4 ♖g7 33.♖xe6+ ♖f6 34.♖g5 ♖f5 35.♖e4 ♖d3 36.♖c3 ♖d4 37.♖e4 ♖d3

There is not much point in 37...♖d1+ 38.♖f2 ♖a1 39.♖c3.

38.♖h2

After 38.♖f2 ♖b3 Black threatens 39...♖xb2.

38...♖b3 39.♖d6+ ♖f6 40.♖e8+ ♖f5 41.♖d6+ ♖f6 42.♖g3 ♖b4 43.♖e4 ♖e6 44.♖c8

White has a considerable advantage in the mutual race of advancing passers and grabbing loose pawns, because of the time he gains by making threats against Black's king.

44...♖f6

Black can also try 44...♖xa4 45.f4 ♖d7.

45.♖xa7 ♖xa4 46.♖c6 ♖d3 47.♖e7 ♖xb2 48.♖d5+ ♖f7 49.♖e7+!?

White's centralized knight has to guard the c/♖. Instead 49.♖xb6 ♖b4 50.♖c8 c3 51.♖d6+ ♖f6 52.♖xb4 c2 is unclear.

49...♖f8 50.♖b7 ♖d1 51.♖xb6 c3 52.♖c6 ♖a5 53.b6 ♖b5 54.♖c7 ♖xd5 55.b7 ♖b5 56.♖c8+

Black's king once again provides his opponent with a critical tempo. This time it's enough to win the game.

56...♖f7

The attempt to cover the c/file with 56...♖e7!? also isn't enough after 57.b8♖ ♖xb8 58.♖xb8 ♖d7!? 59.♖b1.

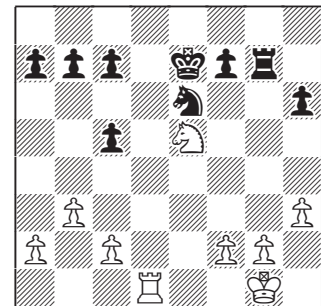
57.b8♖ ♖xb8 58.♖xb8 c2 59.♖c8 ♖e3 60.♖f2 ♖f5 61.g3 ♖d4 62.g4 ♖e6 63.♖e3 ♖d5 64.♖c3

Zugzwang.

64...g5 65.hxg5 hxg4 66.fxg4 1-0.

## Notes by Roman Jiganchine

Kasparov, Gary  
Kramnik, Vladimir  
Astana (10), 2001



White has much the superior piece placement.

25...♖f4 26.♖h1 ♖g5 27.♖g4

Kramnik sacrifices a pawn in order to activate his rook.

27...♖d5 28.♖e1+

White is only slightly better after 28.♖xd5 ♖xd5 29.♖xh6 ♖b4 30.♖f5+ ♖f6 31.♖e3 ♖xa2 32.h4 according to GM Shipov.

28...♖f8 29.♖xh6 ♖d2 30.♖e5 ♖xf2?

Definitely worse than 30...♖g7! 31.♖f5 or 30...♖xc2 31.♖f5.

31.♖f5 ♖g7 32.♖g4 ♖xg2

On 32...♖g6 follows the obvious refutation 33.♖f6+ ♖g7 34.g3.

33.♖xf4 ♖xc2 34.♖f2 ♖c3 35.♖g2 b5 36.h4 c4 37.h5 cxb3 38.axb3 ♖c5 39.h6+ ♖f8 40.♖f6 ♖g5+ 41.♖h1

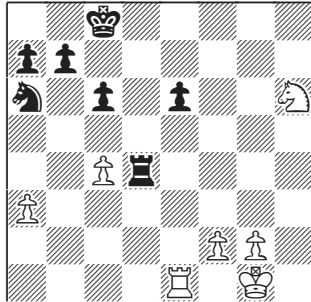
An important last round win for Kasparov, who beats the Berlin Wall for the first time and finishes the tournament in first place one half point ahead of Kramnik!

1-0.



Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Anand, Viswanathan  
Khalifman, Alexander  
*Moscow FIDE GP (5), 2002*



Vishy Anand has always been a very inconvenient opponent for Khalifman, and today would prove no different.

**33. ♖xe6 ♗xc4 34. g4 ♖c5 35. ♖f6 ♖d7 36. ♖e6 ♖c5 37. ♖e7 ♖e4 38. ♖f7**

White keeps his active rook, because then the opponent's king will have a harder time approaching White's passed pawns on the kingside. Black does get several extra tempi centralizing his knight and unblocking his c/pawn in case of 38. ♖xe4 ♖xe4 39. f3 ♖d6 40. g5 ♖d7 41. g6 ♖e8.

**38... ♖e6 39. f3 ♖f4 40. ♖e7 ♖d4**

Black goes hunting for pawns instead of pushing his own, and this gives Anand a chance to improve the coordination of his pieces.

**41. ♖g2 ♖xf3**

Black is a single tempo short after 41...c5 42. g5 c4? 43. g6 ♖f5 44. g7 ♖xg7 45. ♖xg7 c3 46. ♖f2 c2 47. ♖g1.

**42. ♖g3 ♖f6 43. ♖f5 ♖g5 44. ♖g7 ♖e6?**

An unfortunate slip just when Black has escaped the worst. Black holds in all lines after 44... ♖e4+! 45. ♖f4 ♖c5 46. ♖e5 (or 46. ♖g5 ♖e4+ 47. ♖h5 c5 48. ♖e7+ ♖d8 49. g5 ♖f1) 46... ♖d7+ 47. ♖f4 (no better is 47. ♖xd7 ♖xf5+ 48. ♖xf5 ♖xd7 49. g5 c5 50. ♖f6 ♖e8 with equality) 47... ♖c5 and White can no longer make progress.

**45. ♖d6+ ♖d8**

White's pieces coordinate beautifully. Black can now try to save h/a7 with 45... ♖b8 46. ♖xb7+ ♖a8 47. ♖e7 ♖b8 but after 48. ♖c4 c5 49. ♖e5 he is probably lost anyway.

**46. ♖xb7+ ♖e8 47. ♖d6+ ♖f8 48. ♖xa7 ♖d4 49. ♖e4 ♖f3+ 50. ♖h4 ♖e6 51. a4 ♖f4 52. ♖d6 c5 53. a5 c4 54. ♖b5 ♖d4 55. ♖xd4 ♖xd4 56. ♖c7**

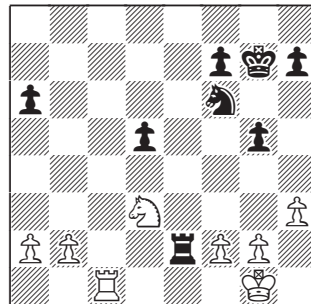
No need to see 56... ♖d5 57. a6 ♖a5 58. a7 c3 59. ♖c8+ ♖e7 60. a8♖ ♖xa8 61. ♖xa8 c2 62. ♖c8.

1-0.

We have already studied several examples of weak isolated queen pawns, such as Veresov–Botvinnik, but there most certainly exist other varieties of pawn weaknesses, and for these the following game serves as an instructive example.

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

Korchnoi, Victor  
Lautier, Joel  
*Biel GM (5), 2001*



Black's static pawn weaknesses provide Korchnoi with ready targets, while Lautier's rook does not have much to chew on in spite of its active position on the second rank.

**28. ♖f1 ♖d2 29. ♖c3 ♖d1+**

GM Shipov suggests 29... ♖e4!? 30. ♖a3 f5 31. ♖e1 f4 32. f3 ♖xg2 33. fxe4 dxe4 for Black, and after 34. ♖e5 ♖xb2 35. ♖xa6 f3 36. ♖g4 e3 he does look fine after all.

**30. ♖e2 ♖g1 31. ♖e1 ♖h5**

The knight angles for f4, which is a typical maneuver to hit White's pawns on g2 and h3. Once White plays g3 the h/pawn becomes fatally weak, but here this plan is far too slow and gives White too much time for making progress elsewhere.

**32. g3 ♖h1 33. ♖a3 ♖xh3 34. ♖xa6 ♖f6 35. a4 ♖e4 36. ♖f3 ♖h1 37. a5 ♖a1 38. ♖d4 h5 39. ♖f5+ ♖h7 40. f3 ♖c5 41. ♖h6+ ♖g8 42. ♖xh5 ♖xa5 43. ♖xg5+ ♖f8 44. ♖h5! ♖g8**

**45. b4 ♖a2+ 46. ♖e3 ♖a3+ 47. ♖d4 ♖e6+**

That's why Korchnoi removed his rook from g5 on move 44.

**48. ♖xd5 ♖xf3 49. b5 ♖b3 50. ♖d6 ♖b1 51. ♖e7**

White's b/pawn is indirectly protected by the rook, while Black's poorly coordinated pieces together with the danger to his king prevent Lautier from putting up sufficient resistance against the advance of White's passer.

**51... ♖f8 52. ♖g5+ ♖g6+ 53. ♖d7 ♖f8 54. ♖d6 ♖b3 55. g4 ♖b4 56. ♖f5 ♖xg4 57. b6 ♖b4 58. b7 1-0.**

**More Themes**

**The Art of Exchanging Pieces**

Endgame technique largely comes down to a knowledge of basic endgames and the ability to simplify to favorable versions of the familiar! At times exchanging pieces too early prevents counterplay, but might also make the win more difficult technically. On the other hand, keeping both rooks and knights on the board too long can give the opponent valuable chances for an attack against our own king or pawn weaknesses. Thus, it is important to develop a keen sense about the kind of structure or piece coordination that is required before we begin trading material. Tactical considerations, of course, also need to be kept in mind.

I would like my readers to return to the game Morozevich–Volkov for a moment, where White traded rooks only when the right circumstances had been created earlier. In the game Rabinovich–Botvinnik, Black chose not to trade knights when it was clear that his own minor piece was the better of the two, and in the game Anand–Khalifman, Anand kept the rooks on the board in order to keep tension in the position. All very instructive moments worth studying and remembering!

**Well Known Pawn Structures**

Studying endgames by looking at simple positions with material equality is a great way to improve your technique. Another useful idea is to examine common pawn structures to see how their usual middlegame evaluations differ from the assessment they might receive in certain types of endgames. Worthwhile examples of this approach would be the games

Veresov–Botvinnik, Korchnoi–Lautier, Capablanca–Menchik, and of course Capablanca–Rubinstein. All feature an isolated queen pawn at an early stage that has become a weakness in the later stages of the game.

### Conclusion

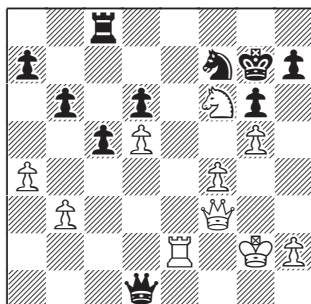
From what we have seen so far in our brief examination of rook and knight endings, a number of valuable general conclusions can be drawn:

- 1) Tactical motifs can become extremely important, especially when compared to the often rather bland endings featuring rooks and bishops of opposite colors where strategic considerations are more significant;
- 2) Weak pawns can prove particularly vulnerable, because rooks and knights combine against them very well;
- 3) Direct attacks against the king should never be underestimated, and many positions can be rife with motifs involving various thematic knight forks. See, for example, the game Korchnoi–Lautier;
- 4) Passed pawns, as usual, are of great value. Knights are slow in their movements, and can easily find themselves too far away from the action in a distant sector of the board. While a bishop is capable of covering a queening square from far away, a knight is sometimes too awkward to accomplish the same objective if not enough of the right squares are readily available for its cumbersome maneuvers.

### Quiz

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

**Botvinnik, Mikhail  
Najdorf, Miguel**  
*Amsterdam ol (7), 1954*



Is winning the queen after 31. ♖e8+ ♜g8 32. ♗xd6 ♗xd6 33. ♞e8+ ♞xe8 34. ♝xd1 ♞e4 the best continuation?

**31. ♞e3**

Botvinnik instead opts for a dominating position after the simple exchange of queens as follows.

**31... ♝xf3+ 32. ♜xf3 h6**

But not 32...c4 33.bxc4 ♞xc4 34. ♞e8 when Black can resign.

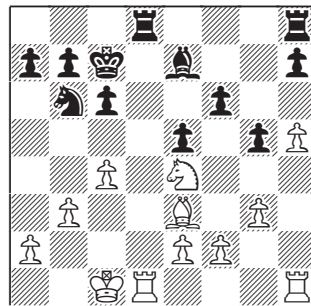
**33. h4 hxg5 34. hxg5 a6**

Black's position is also beyond hope after 34...♜f8 35. ♞e6 a6 36. ♗e4 ♜g7 37. ♞e7. The remainder is easy stuff for Mikhail.

**35. ♞e7 ♞b8 36. ♞a7 b5 37. ♞xa6 bxa4 38. bxa4 ♞c8 39. a5 ♜f8 40. ♞c6 ♞a8 41. a6 1-0.**

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

**Petrosian, Tigran  
Bannik, Anatoly**  
*Riga SU ch (4), 1958*



Black suffers from weak light squares and a lack of space. What did Petrosian come up with at this moment to consolidate his positional advantage?

**18. ♗c5**

A lot has been written about this move in the literature: White trades off a bad opposing bishop that protects a group of important pawns, and afterwards the e5-f6-g5 chain becomes vulnerable. In addition, the domination of White's knight over his colleague becomes more apparent after it gains access to the important square/c5.

**18... ♞xd1+ 19. ♞xd1 ♗xc5 20. ♗xc5 ♞e8 21. ♗e4 ♞e6 22. g4 a5 23. ♞d3 ♗d7 24. ♜c2 b6 25. ♞f3 ♜d8 26. a3 c5 27. ♜c3 ♜e7 28. ♞d3 ♞c6 29. ♞d5 ♗f8 30. ♗g3 ♗e6**

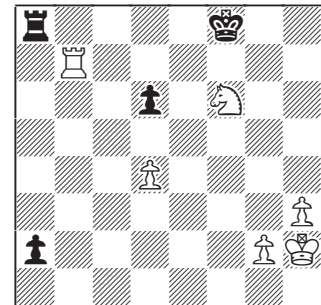
**31. ♗f5+ ♜e8 32. e3 ♗c7 33. ♞d1 ♗e6 34. ♜d3 ♞c7 35. ♜e4**

Another consequence of the action so far is that now White's king threatens to advance into Black's position.

**35... ♞c6 36. ♗d6+ ♜e7 37. ♗f5+ ♜e8 38. ♗d6+ ♜e7 39. ♗f5+ ♜e8 40. a4 ♗d8 41. ♗h6 ♗e6 42. ♗g8 ♗f8 43. ♞d2 ♜f7 44. ♗h6+ ♜e8 45. ♗f5 ♗e6 46. ♞d6 ♞xd6 47. ♗xd6+ ♜d7 48. ♗b5 ♗g7 49. h6 ♗e8 50. ♜d5 f5 51. ♜xe5 fxe4 52. ♗c3 ♜e7 53. ♗e4 ♜f7 54. ♜f5 g3 55. fxe3 g4 56. ♗g5+ ♜g8 57. ♜e6 ♗c7+ 58. ♜d7 ♗a6 59. e4 ♗b4 60. e5 ♗d3 61. e6 1-0.**

Notes by  
**Roman Jiganchine**

**ECE #1125**



How can White make a draw here?

**1. ♞d7! a1 ♜ 2. ♗h7+ ♜e8 3. ♗f6+ ♜f8 4. ♗h7+ ♜g8 5. ♗f6+ ♜f8**

The drawing mechanism depends on 5...♜h8 6. ♞h7# and although we have all seen this idea at work, many of us do not use it effectively in endings where it could be a critical factor!

½-½.

# Across Canada



## BC

British Columbia

### Vancouver Lionel Joyner Memorial

This event in honor of the former Canadian and Keres Memorial champion was held at the Vancouver Bridge Centre over the Remembrance Day weekend and attracted 33 players.

First place looked like a race between **Hee Seid** and **Alfred Pechisker** until the latter lost to Jason Lee in round three. Then, however, Pechisker defeated Seid in the final round for the second time in two weeks to join **Lucas Davies** and **Justin Hardy** in a four-way tie for first at 4.5/6.

Just behind Davies in the U1900 Section were **Jason Lee** and **Richard Reid** in a tie for second with 4/5, while **John Prehara** scored an impressive 3.5/5 in the U1600 Section ahead of players rated much higher than his own 1244 pre-event Elo. Junior **Andrey Kostin** came second with 3/5, a half point ahead of a log jam among Alexander Reid, Louis McCusky, Peter Sum, and newcomers Andrew Gear and Virgil Awasis in a tie for third.

The event also decided the B.C. Junior Champion for 2002 – Lucas Davies – by virtue of achieving the top score by a junior with the proviso that the contenders were paired together in the last two rounds. Quite fittingly this all took place in an event in memory of Lionel Joyner, who was Canada's representative at the first World Junior Championship in 1951.

Org: Katherine Davies; TD/Rep: Stephen Wright

### UBC Tuesday Night October

What was originally expected to be a dogfight between top rated Hee Seid and **Alfred Pechisker** turned into a

5/5 rout by Pechisker after Seid failed to win over Craver in the first round. Seid came back, but lost to Pechisker in the last round. **Tom Campbell** was top U1800 by playing more solidly than the rest of the field and scoring a pretty win against Paul McNichol in the final round.

Rep: Lyle Craver

### Victoria K7 Championship

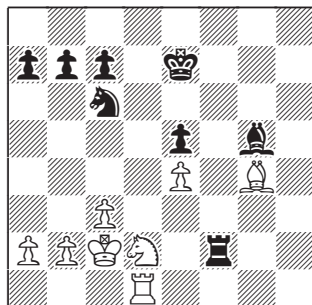
**Sam Churchill** won the Victoria K7 Championship with a score of 4.5/5. One of the decisive games was the following round three encounter against Christopher Yoon.

Notes by

**Greg Churchill**

**Yoon, Christopher  
Churchill, Sam**

*Victoria K7 ch (3), 2002*



29...♖a5

Black wants to recycle the knight to c5 in order to exert pressure on White's rather weak ♙/e4. En route he uses the threat of 30...♗c4 to gain a valuable tempo.

30.b3 b6 31.c4 ♗b7 32.♙c3 ♗c5

White is now tied to the defense of his pawn weakness.

33.♙f5 ♗xd2+

Black begins a decisive combination.

34.♗xd2 ♗xf5 35.exf5 ♗e4+

36.♙d3 ♗xd2 37.♙xd2 ♙f6

38.♙e3 ♙xf5 39.b4 c5 40.b5 e4

41.a4 ♙e5 0-1.

Rep: Greg Churchill

### Surrey Junior Open

The large turnout of 49 allowed eight aspiring elementary players to join the high school section, and yet be treated separately for prizes.

**Alexander Reid** finished first among the high school players on tie break, ahead of Lo-Ching Chow, Jasenko Dzinovic and Lesley Cheng.

Meanwhile **Brad Wong** was the clear winner of the elementary players.

The remaining elementary section was won convincingly by the girls when **Rochelle Gaudet** won the tie break over Melissa Jin, Alexandra Botez and Ana-Maria Luca, all ahead of a field of 14 boys!

Rep: Toni Deline, Harold Daykin

### Silver Star Classic

There were only 16 players at this qualifying event for the B.C. Closed, the smallest turnout in 21 years, probably due to a conflicting event scheduled for the same weekend in Vancouver. **Laszlo Tegzes** defended his superior rating with a flawless 6/6. Dave Moore, Mike Kindret and Chai Phongchiangkong shared second place with 4/6 and Parish Barabana took the class prize with 3.5/6.

Rep: Wally Steinke

### Jack Taylor Memorial

**Jack Yoos** won a small but very strong edition of the event with 4.5/5, surrendering a lone draw to Mike Stanford and winning an exciting time scramble over Valeria Gansvind, who tied for second place with Harry Moore, Jim Ferguson, Mike Stanford and Manfrei Aquino.

Valeria Gansvind arrived here very recently from Moscow, speaks practically no English at this time, and will be awarded the WGM title in the near future! If the necessary arrangements can be made, she would like to stay in the Vancouver area for about three months and play in more local events.

TD/Rep: Lynn Stringer

### Victoria British Columbia Closed

The BC Closed, first held in 1915, is Canada's oldest annual tournament. This year the event was limited to



players above 2000, and held as a seven round Swiss in Victoria under the aegis of Lynn Stringer. The field included champions from seven earlier editions, even though NM Jack Yoos was the clear favorite by virtue of his massive rating. Things would turn out much differently for the two top seeds, however, when both Yoos and Jonathan Berry arrived for round four in danger of receiving byes in recognition of their meagre 1/3 scores! Dan Scoones and Harry Moore settled for a short draw in round four, which left the door slightly ajar for Yoos as long as he could defeat the leaders in the final two rounds.

Notes by  
**Jonathan Berry**

Scoones, Dan  
Yoos, Jack

Victoria BC ch (6), 2002

English A28

1.c4 e5 2.♘c3 ♘f6 3.♘f3 ♘c6 4.e4 ♘b4 5.d3 d6 6.g3 0-0 7.♙g2 ♘e7 8.0-0 c6 9.a3 ♙xc3 10.bxc3 ♘g6 11.a4 ♙e8

Because of White's bishop pair, opening the center immediately with 11...d5 12.exd5 cxd5 13.♙a3 ♙e8 14.cxd5 ♘xd5 15.♙b3 is not a good idea. However, the potential weaknesses in White's pawn structure make that an idea to keep in mind.

12.♙b3 h6 13.♙e1

Another approach is 13.♘e1 b6 14.♘c2 ♙e6 15.♘e3 a6 16.♙b4 a5 17.♙b2 ♙b8 18.♙d2 ♘d7?! 19.f4!

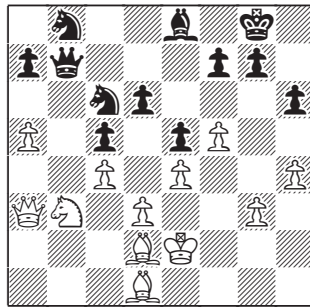
13...♙c7 14.♙b1 ♙b8 15.♙e3 b6 16.♙a3 ♙a6 17.a5?

Sorry, I just don't like this move, as it gives Black something to play for.

17...b5! 18.cxb5 ♙xb5 19.c4 ♙a6 20.h3 ♙xb1 21.♙xb1 ♙b8 22.♘d2 c5

That something turns out to be the holes at d4 and b4.

23.♙xb8+ ♙xb8 24.♘b3 ♙c8 25.♙h2 ♙c7 26.f3 ♘e7 27.h4 ♘c6 28.♙d2 ♙d7 29.♙h3 ♙e8 30.♙g2 ♙b8 31.♙f2 ♘b4 32.♙f1 ♘d7 33.♙e2 ♘f8 34.f4 ♘c6 35.f5 ♘d7 36.♙d1 ♙b7 37.♙e2 ♘db8



38.f6

Tied down to passive measures, White takes the first opportunity to lash out, but it's probably the losing move. Now we see why the experts recommend trading queens when you have the bishop pair.

38...♙d7 39.♙f2 ♙h3 40.♙f3 ♙e6 41.fxg7 ♙xg7 42.♙c1 ♘a6 43.♙d1 ♙d7 44.♙e3 ♘ab4 45.♙c1 ♘e7! 46.♙f1 ♙a4! 47.♘d2 ♙f6 48.♙e3 ♘ec6 49.♙h3 ♙c2 50.♙e2 ♘d4 51.♙f1 ♙d1



Besnik Bego

Thorough embarrassment for White. Not only does he have a bad bishop, but it is unable to protect the squares it needs to.

52.♘b1 ♙f3+ 53.♙d2 ♙f2+ 0-1.

Meanwhile Besnik Bego, who had defeated Yoos in round one, got the better end of a draw with White against Moore. In the final round Dan Scoones ran out of things to do against Jesse Bouvier, who had not only held Yoos to a draw but also convincingly defeated Berry in an earlier round. That left Yoos with a chance to clinch a tie for first, but Moore was steady and held the draw. Thus **Harry Moore** repeats his success in the BC Closed from 1990, this time ahead of **Dan Scoones** in second place. **Jack Yoos** split third place with **Mike Stanford**.

Victoria has a fine tournament tradition, including the frequent billeting of out of town players. TD Lynn Stringer constantly looks out for the best interests of the players, and will even drive them home if the bus schedule doesn't mesh with the tournament times. The playing site at the University of Victoria is well within walking distance of several restaurants, and the weather conspired to make the event a very pleasant one with four days of nearly uninterrupted sunshine.

TD/Org: Lynn Stringer; Rep: Jonathan Berry



Harry Moore, Dan Scoones, Mike Stanford

**AB****Alberta**Grande Prairie CC Fall RR

**Wade Caughlin** and **Phil Lefkowitz** tied for first in the most tensely contested event so far in Grande Prairie, where only a point and a half separated first place from last place in the field of six.

*TD: Dean Johnson;*  
*Org/Rep: Phil Lefkowitz*

**ON****Ontario**Niagara Golden Horseshoe

Despite cold winter weather and several conflicting events, Niagara managed to pull in 18 brave souls for this tournament. Organizers in London and Kitchener have agreed to coordinate their efforts in order to eliminate such conflicts in the future.

In the Open Section **Frank Pushkedra** and **Gordon Gooding** posted 4.5/5 for first place, while **Ivan Kudelka** won the U1800 Section ahead of David Ostapchuk, Chris Vanderlee and Neil MacLeod. Our thanks go to the Shriner's Club of Niagara, and to Tony Ficzer for directing.

*Org: John Erickson, Gordon Gooding;*  
*TD/Rep: Tony Ficzer*

Ottawa RA Centre Active

This year's RA Centre Active was won by **Roger Patterson** for the first time. Patterson won his first five games and then ensured himself of top spot by drawing with second place finisher **De Kerpel** in the final round of the tournament.

*TD/Rep: Les Bunning*

Dark Horse Winter Active

**Bob Kiviaho** pulled several very tough positions from the fire to take first place by a narrow margin with 4.5/5. Hot on his heels were **Mathew Cooke** and **Mavros Whissell** at 4/5, while Nathan Jongsma round out the top finishers with 3/5 after winning his final three games. Special thanks go to the participants from North Bay for making the long trip. Northern Ontario chess is alive and well!

Notes by

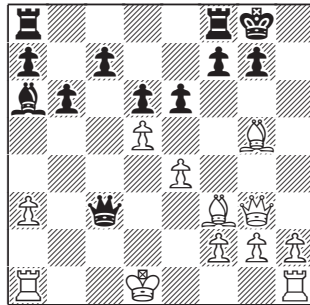
**Mavros Whissell**

**Milinkovic, Mate**  
**Jongsma, Nathan**

*Dark Horse Winter active,*  
*2002*

Queen's Indian E21

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟f3 b6 4.♟c3  
♟b4 5.a3 ♟xc3+ 6.bxc3 ♟e4  
7.♟d3 ♟b7 8.♟d2 ♟xd2 9.♟xd2  
0-0 10.e4 d6 11.♟e2 ♟c6 12.d5  
♟e5 13.♟g3 h6? 14.♟xh6 ♟f6  
15.♟g5 ♟f3+! 16.♟xf3 ♟xc3+  
17.♟e2 ♟xc4+ 18.♟e1 ♟c3+  
19.♟e2 ♟a6+ 20.♟d1



Black now seizes his opportunity to win a pair of rooks, but this proves to be a fatal mistake!

20... ♟xa1+ 21.♟d2 ♟xh1??

Once Black's queen leaves the critical diagonal there is no defense against the mate.

22.♟f6 g6 23.♟h4

A fine example of the axiom "greed doesn't pay"!

1-0.

*Rep: Mavros Whissell*

Hamilton City CC Dual Swiss

**Mikhail Egorov, Konstantin Khayutin, Kyle Morrison** and **Zvonko Obrovac** all finished at 3/4 to share first place in the Hamilton

City CC Dual Swiss, while **Isreal Crooks** posted a perfect 4/4 in the U1800 Section ahead of **Mike Vaydin** at 3/4.

*TD/Rep: Marco A. Greco*

Ottawa RA Centre December Active

**Roger Patterson** scored 3.5/4 to top the field ahead of Kevin Pacey, Ozren Nezirovic and Doug Barclay in a tie for second at 3/4.

*TD/Org/Rep: Michael Holmes*

Ottawa Closed

IM **Deen Hergott** and **Mihnea Voloaca** shared top honors with 3.5/5, while Wayne Barclay scored 3/5 for third place. In the Reserve Section, **Miladin Djerkovic** secured first place with 5/6, a point ahead of Sebastian Predescu in second.

*TD/Org/Rep: Michael Holmes*

Ottawa RA Centre Fall Open

The RA Centre Fall Open attracted a large field of 61 players, who watched **Robert Gelblum** take clear first with 4.5/5. The big surprise of the event, however, was the performance of unrated **Mohammad Al-Rayann**, who finished in second place at 4/5 together with **Marc Cazalais, Minhea Voloaca, Raja Panjwani** and **Hans Jung**. Elsewhere in the class prize winners were Sylvain Landry, Mario Thibeault, Luc Villeneuve, Daniel Bloom, Chris Hunt, David Lu, Victor Tazlauanu and James Jean.

*TD/Rep: Jerome Chyurlia*

Kitchener K-W Oktoberfest Open

Notes by

**Hans Jung**

**Becker, Paul**  
**Miletic, Damir**

*Kitchener K-W Oktoberfest op*  
*(4), 2002*

King Pawn: Latvian C40

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 f5

By a stroke of luck, Neil MacLeod asked me to annotate this game, which opens with my favorite defense, the Latvian Gambit!

3.d3 ♟c6 4.c3 ♟f6

An obscure side variation that leads to a sharp struggle.

5.♟g5 h6 6.♟xf6 ♟xf6 7.♟bd2



### ♠e7 8. ♖b3

The text leaves a better impression than 8.g3 which Anthony Kosten mentions in his book on the Latvian with the continuation 8...g5 9.exf5 ♠xf5 (the game featured 7...d6 instead of 7...♠e7) 10. ♖e2 0-0-0 11.0-0-0 d5 12. ♠g2 ♠c5 13. ♖b3 ♠b6 14. ♖hf1 a5 from Dousse-Hector, Geneva op 1986.

### 8...d6 9.h4 a5

My recommendation for the meek is 9...♠d7 followed by 10...0-0-0.

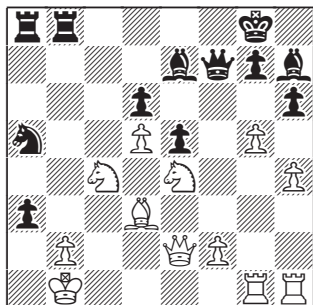
### 10.a4 ♠d8 11.0-0-0 ♠e6 12. ♖c2 0-0 13. ♖e1 b5

Black initiates some violent pawn play before the central structure is fixed permanently.

### 14.axb5 a4 15. ♖b1 ♖f7 16.c4 c6 17.d4 fxe4 18. ♠xe4 cxb5 19.d5 ♠f5 20. ♠fd2 ♠b7

Quite interesting looks 20...b4 with still more pawn action to come!

### 21. ♠d3 bxc4 22. ♠xc4 ♖fc8 23. ♖e2 ♖cb8 24.g4 ♠h7 25.g5 a3 26. ♖eg1 ♠a5



### 27. ♠f6+! ♠xf6 28. ♠xh7+! ♖xh7

Surely 28...♖h8 29.gxf6 gxf6 30. ♠g6 a2+ 31. ♖c2 a1 ♖ 32. ♠xf7 (or 32. ♖xa1 ♖xg6+) 32...♖a4+ is better than the game variation.

### 29.g6+ ♖h8 30.gxf7 ♠xc4 31. ♖xc4 ♖xb2+ 32. ♖c1 e4 33. ♖c6 ♖bb8 34. ♖xd6 a2 35. ♖d2 ♖b2+ 36. ♖e3 ♖b3+ 37. ♖f4

Both players are to be commended for their interesting attacking ideas! 1-0.

Rep: Neil MacLeod

### Hamilton City CC Championship

**Mikhail Egorov** won the 2002 Hamilton City CC Championship, making this his second year in a row! Mikhail took the lead in round five, and finished the event with a near perfect 7.5/8. Second place went to

**Jake Mandoshkin** at 6.5/8, while Alexander Friedman shared third with Marijan Gasparac at 5/8. **Jordan Palmer** and **Ron Puschke** shared the U1800 prize at 4.5/5. Thanks to Assistant TD Oscar Lopez, and to all who played!

TD/Rep: Marco A. Greco

### Hamilton City CC Ruy Lopez Active

19 players entered the Hamilton City CC arena to do battle, and after six hard fought games **Steve Gajic** and **Jordan Palmer** emerged victorious with 5/6. Next in line was Mikhail Egorov and Alexander Friedman, each with 4/6. Thanks to all dared to embark on this exciting adventure!

TD: Oscar Lopez; Rep: Marco A. Greco

### Toronto Senior Active Championship

A total of 14 players braved Toronto's early snowstorm to participate in this inaugural event held in the beautiful Upper Canada room at the Bradgate Arms senior home. **Vojin Vujosevic** took top honors with a perfect 5/5 final tally, one point ahead of **Chris Takov's** 4/5. Barry Thorvardson and Thomas Carleton shared the U2000 class with 3/5, while Smilja Vujosevic took the U1900 class with 3/5. Ted Termeer and Bryan Wood split the U1500 class with 2/5.

Notes by

## Vojin Vujosevic

Carleton, Tom Vujosevic, Vojin

Toronto ch senior active, 2002

Queen Pawn E61

### 1.d4 ♠f6 2.c4 c5 3.e3

Avoiding the Modern Benoni.

### 3...g6 4. ♠c3 ♠g7 5. ♠f3 0-0

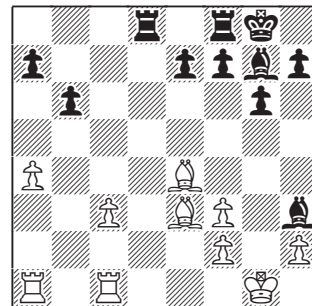
### 6. ♠d3 cxd4 7.exd4 d5

This central challenge likely leads to the creation of an isolated queen pawn for White on d4.

### 8.0-0 ♠c6 9. ♠e3 ♠g4 10.cxd5 ♠xd5 11.a3? ♠xd4

In a 30 minute game one cannot look at ten different variations several moves deep. So after some light checking I went for it. It looks like in all lines White has to drop something.

### 12. ♠e4 ♠xc3 13.bxc3 ♠xf3+ 14.gxf3 ♠h3 15. ♖xd8 ♖axd8 16. ♖fc1 b6 17.a4?



A mistake that allows Black to net a piece with the advance of his f♠.

### 17...f5 18. ♠c2 f4

White perhaps hoped for 18...♠xc3 when 19. ♠b3+ picks up the bishop.

### 19. ♠b3+ ♖h8 20. ♠d4 e5 0-1.

TD: Martin Jaeger; Org/Rep: Wilf Ferner



# NB

New Brunswick

### Fredericton Pumpkin Match

**Andrew Sullivan** won the event with 4/5, followed by Justin Deveau, Michael Blanchard and David Taylor in a tie for second at 3.5/5. David was also best U1600, while Andrew won the door prize – a pumpkin pie!

TD/Org/Rep: Chris Maund

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# Top Rating Lists

These lists include current members that have been rated in a CFC event within the last twelve months

## Top Canadians

1. Spraggett, Kevin	ON	2629
2. Lesiege, Alexandre	QC	2592
3. Tyomkin, Dimitri	ON	2530
4. Teplitsky, Yan	ON	2523
5. Linskiy, Oleg	QC	2487
6. Zugic, Igor	ON	2476
7. Cummings, David	ON	2475
8. Hergott, Deen	ON	2475
9. Charbonneau, Pascal	QC	2466
10. Bluvshstein, Mark	ON	2465
11. Hebert, Jean	QC	2462
12. Nickoloff, Bryon	ON	2462
13. Ivanov, Igor	QC	2429
14. Hartman, Brian	ON	2419
15. Livshits, Ron	ON	2417
16. Glinert, Stephen	ON	2412
17. Reeve, Jeff	AB	2389
18. Schleifer, Michael	QC	2387
19. Ross, David	QC	2385
20. Hamilton, Robert	ON	2383
21. Allan, Denis	ON	2381
22. Day, Lawrence	ON	2380
23. Findlay, Ian	ON	2376
24. Olszewski, Piotr	ON	2364
25. Duong, Thanh Nha	QC	2361
26. Dougherty, Michael	ON	2355
27. Fuentesbella, Mayo	BC	2348
28. Pushkedra, Frank	ON	2341
29. Ochkoos, Jura	ON	2338
30. Gentes, Kevin	MB	2337
31. Mikanovic, Goran	QC	2334
32. Harper, Bruce	BC	2333
33. Berry, Jonathan	BC	2331
34. Ristic, Nenad	AB	2329
35. Peredun, Andrew	ON	2328
36. Huber, Gregory	AB	2325
37. Filipovich, David	ON	2318
38. Saleh, Maher	ON	2316
39. Pacey, Kevin	ON	2310
40. Barclay, Wayne	ON	2309
41. Gansvind, Valeriya	BC	2309
42. Neven, Knut	AB	2305
43. Garcia, Alvaro	ON	2304
44. Valdizon, Armando	ON	2302
45. Voloaca, Mihnea	QC	2301
46. Moffat, Andrei	ON	2298
47. Howarth, Anthony	PE	2298
48. Kiviaho, Robert	ON	2296
49. Adam, Valerian	BC	2292
50. Vlaovic, George	MB	2292
51. Divljan, Igor	ON	2286
52. McLaren, Brian	BC	2284
53. Morin, Glenn	BC	2276
54. Lipnowski, Irwin	MB	2276
55. Wang, HaoYuan	ON	2275
56. Bailey, Doug	ON	2273
57. Hecat, Kevork	ON	2264
58. Zendrowski, Jay	ON	2262
59. Sokourinski, Sergei	BC	2262
60. Krupka, David	ON	2262

## Top FIDE

1. Lesiege, Alexandre	QC	2528
2. Spraggett, Kevin	ON	2526

3. Tyomkin, Dimitri	ON	2492
4. Ivanov, Igor	QC	2489
5. Teplitsky, Yan	ON	2474
6. Bluvshstein, Mark	ON	2461
7. Zugic, Igor	ON	2450
8. Charbonneau, Pascal	QC	2444
9. Linskiy, Oleg	QC	2424
10. Suttles, Duncan	BC	2420
11. Marantz, Michael	ON	2420
12. Pelts, Roman	ON	2417
13. Nickoloff, Bryon	ON	2413
14. Hebert, Jean	QC	2406
15. Hartman, Brian	ON	2405
16. Barbeau, Sylvain	QC	2404
17. Schulte, Oliver	BC	2397
18. Hergott, Deen	ON	2388
19. Teodoro IV, Eduardo D.	ON	2387
20. Alipayo, Rodulfo	ON	2380
21. Cummings, David	ON	2377
22. O'Donnell, Tom	ON	2367
23. Khassanov, Marat	QC	2366
24. MacPhail, John	ON	2365
25. Glinert, Stephen	ON	2362
26. Yoos, John C.	BC	2361
27. Milicevic, Goran	ON	2361
28. Schleifer, Michael	QC	2356
29. Amos, Bruce	ON	2355
30. Kleinplatz, Sam	QC	2355

## Top Women

1. Gansvind, Valeriya	BC	2309
2. Belc, Daniela	ON	2103
3. Kagramanov, Dina	ON	2090
4. Benggawan, Amanda	ON	2067
5. Khaziyeva, Dinara	QC	2043
6. Wang, Yamei	BC	1971
7. Charbonneau, Anne-Marie	QC	1941
8. Smith, Hazel	ON	1926
9. Sviridovitch, Alina	ON	1906
10. Rodina, Nataliya	ON	1888

## Top 19&20

1. Charbonneau, Pascal	20	QC	2466
2. Glinert, Stephen	19	ON	2412
3. Hecat, Kevork	20	ON	2264
4. Lawson, Eric	19	QC	2249
5. Raheb, David	20	ON	2236
6. Rolfe, Warrick	19	ON	2227
7. Henson, Joshua	20	MB	2171
8. Masse, Hugues	20	QC	2171
9. Lipnowski, Samuel	19	MB	2077
10. Gottlieb, Jonathan	19	QC	2073

## Top 17&18

1. Divljan, Igor	17	ON	2286
2. Wang, HaoYuan	17	ON	2275
3. Miller, Evgeni	18	ON	2212
4. Cai, Allan	18	ON	2153
5. Kapadia, Ronak	18	NB	2128
6. Lentini, Joseph	18	ON	2123
7. Kagramanov, Dina	17	ON	2090
8. Benggawan, Amanda	17	ON	2067
9. Khaziyeva, Dinara	17	QC	2043
10. Ng, Gary	17	NS	2034

## Top 15&16

1. Bluvshstein, Mark	15	ON	2465
2. Roussel-Roozmon, T	15	QC	2246
3. Krnan, Tomas	15	ON	2239
4. Predescu, Sebastian	15	ON	2219
5. Stevens, Christian	16	ON	2218
6. Meng, Fanhao	15	BC	2204
7. Leung, Victor	15	ON	2015
8. Tester, Dean	15	ON	2001
9. Ramaswamy, Kishor	15	QC	1947
10. Morrison, Kyle	16	ON	1939

## Top 13&14

1. Panjwani, Raja	13	ON	2163
2. Peng, David	14	ON	2014
3. Vincent, Trevor	13	MB	1937
4. Khayutin, Konstantin	14	ON	1926
5. Pauric, Allen	14	ON	1920
6. Jacobs, Chaim-Akiva	13	ON	1825
7. Cuevas, Vincent	13	ON	1765
8. Dinca, Cornelia	14	AB	1743
9. Goutor, Valentina	14	BC	1720
10. Deveau, Justin	14	NB	1694

## Top 11&12

1. Noritsyn, Nikolay	12	ON	2158
2. Thavandiran, Shiyam	11	ON	1953
3. Eshleman, Brandon	12	AB	1943
4. Smith, Hazel	12	ON	1926
5. Sviridovitch, Alina	11	ON	1906
6. McDonald, Justin	12	ON	1826
7. Hier, David	12	ON	1808
8. Davies, Noam	12	BC	1756
9. Kaminski, Victor	12	AB	1755
10. Pauric, Denis	12	ON	1643

## Top 10&Under

1. Mai, Lloyd	10	ON	1493
2. Fan, Brendan	10	ON	1475
3. Kaminski, Thomas	8	AB	1453
4. Yam, Richard	10	ON	1446
5. Yuan, Yuanling	9	ON	1444
6. Chow, Thomas	10	BC	1308
7. Katunar, Chad	10	BC	1223
8. Eshleman, Lucas	10	AB	1192
9. Biswal, Divyajyoti	10	ON	1182
10. Andronache, Daniel	10	ON	1149

## Top Active Ratings

1. Day, Lawrence	ON	2494
2. O'Donnell, Tom	ON	2448
3. Cummings, David	ON	2410
4. Findlay, Ian	ON	2354
5. Ochkoos, Jura	ON	2311
6. Bluvshstein, Mark	ON	2301
7. Pushkedra, Frank	ON	2298
8. Kiviaho, Robert	ON	2289
9. Jung, Hans	ON	2249
10. Pacey, Kevin	ON	2248
11. Djerkovic, Miladin	ON	2245
12. Devenport, Martin	ON	2244

The following lists contain players who have been rated in CFC events within the last four months. A complete rating list and crosstables are available at [www.chess.ca](http://www.chess.ca)

**CFC#** column contains the player's CFC number. **Name** column has the player's Last, First name. **Rtg** column has the member's current rating. If the rating is xxxx, then the person has an expired membership. **High** column gives the highest rating we have on file for this member. A number less than 25 indicates that the member has a provisional rating and it indicates the number of games he/she has played.

## Regular Ratings

Alberta				
CFC#	Name	Rtg	High	
124059	Adolph, Joel	1773	1773	
105243	Asquith, Tom	1633	1695	
133890	Baer, Arthur	979	10	
128141	Beebe, Greg	1739	1762	
108846	Beeley, Scott	1762	1825	
102424	Beingsness, Andrew	1650	1772	
103443	Bentley, Bill	1879	2000	
106248	Boehmer, Kris	2006	2207	
131279	Boik, Andrew	1816	1816	
134314	Cacho, Belly	1870	11	
132719	Caddel, Paul	1495	17	
106957	Camphaug, Lincoln	1610	1721	
120411	Canal, Richard	1825	1825	
129419	Caughlin, Wade	1539	20	
108290	Champion, James	1609	1651	
102321	Chi, Jonathan	1705	1763	
123601	Chi, Megan	1349	1362	
112570	Clark, Chris	1518	1538	
123726	Climenhaga, Harold	1858	1995	
125775	Cole, Mark	1193	1301	
132492	Comer, Kris	1654	16	
135052	Cripps, Richard	1757	5	
133667	Cui, Maylin	1398	1398	
133391	Culjaga, Nikola	1800	21	
133994	Culjaga, Ivan	1144	16	
133993	Culjaga, Marko	1052	19	
105606	Daniuk, Jim	1959	2193	
106348	Das, Roger	1591	1700	
121149	Dean, Tim	1701	1963	
106163	Deimert, Eloy	1607	1783	
123660	Deimert, David	1582	1582	
103650	Demers, Christopher	2250	2285	
108124	Dewindt, Cor	1457	1813	
131383	Dicca, Cornelia	1743	1743	
102465	Elberhardt, Gary	1627	1627	
121999	Eshleman, Brandon	1943	1983	
121620	Eshleman, Lucas	1192	1261	
102103	Flemming, James	1928	2056	
131959	Fokkema, Jared	1191	1191	
133895	Gagnon, Josh	1699	1722	
108323	Gardner, Robert J.	2232	2387	
107654	Ghazi, Mohamed	1483	1483	
132476	Godor, Mitchell	981	16	
112476	Haessel, Dale	2231	2310	
130359	Hanna, Josh	1590	1616	
132475	Hansen, Eric	1240	17	
122495	Haynes, Nicolas	1951	1999	
106102	Hinds, Dr. Ronald	2019	2109	
109674	Huber, Gregory	2325	2385	
123872	Hudson, Richard	1669	1698	
109502	Hughey, Micah	2021	2207	
110040	Johnson, Dean	1596	1634	
127461	Kaminski, Victor	1755	1755	
130786	Kaminski, Thomas	1453	1453	
131280	Kaminski, Lucas	1404	1409	
134718	Kang, Robert	1111	4	
107385	Karmali, Hafiz	2016	2196	
122426	Kazakevich, Alexander	1670	1794	
121625	Kazakevich, Anastasia	1740	1841	
131382	Kazmaier, Daniel	1872	1872	
133909	Kim, Callie	1161	1161	
101953	Kucjaj, Chris	1960	2171	
127128	Kuwait, Martin	1930	1930	
103695	Lefkowitz, Phil	1669	1800	
134373	Li, Zhichao	2302	16	
103945	Lovi, Aaron	1631	1806	
107443	Ludwig, David	1673	1825	
111831	Luyden, Norm	1719	1801	
110115	Macfarlane, Don	1447	1670	
111989	Macfie, Bob	1708	1736	
111917	McIntosh, Danny	1739	1756	
101022	McKay, Tom	1494	1743	
103657	Meharg, Bruce	1818	1929	
122945	Miller, Mitch	1546	1567	
102547	Miller, Brian	1764	1909	
101874	Milne, Arthur	1823	2068	
123323	Milward, Dave	1732	1797	

134108	Mitrovic, Sinisa	2275	12	
111962	Nguyen, Kim	1978	2114	
104728	Ottosen, David	2034	2237	
123257	Pivovarov, Juraj	1851	1851	
131258	Pradhan, Faruq	1190	1226	
131259	Pradhan, Sarah	926	926	
131213	Pua, Richard	1740	1740	
134328	Pupovac, Alexander	764	4	
106052	Qing, John	1917	2078	
106812	Rajchel, John	xxxx	1931	
123189	Redelinghuys, Andre	1151	8	
103400	Reeve, Jeff	2389	2400	
104612	Reichert, Wayne	1312	1312	
135072	Rekhtson, Vladislav	1672	7	
127787	Robertson, Archie	1812	1932	
101005	Roy, Jim	1942	1964	
133868	Schech, Roland	1563	8	
132021	Scomaenoki, Carmen	1405	1408	
134422	Sesic, Sasa	974	5	
126271	Skrzywniak, George	1717	1719	
134315	Snelling, Justin	1534	7	
120209	Sorgard, Graham	1798	1798	
124063	Stainer, Joel	1622	1656	
128379	Stark, Mark	1738	1879	
131915	Sturm, Doug	1467	9	
101111	Swiecki, Bronislaw	1665	1751	
107048	Szulski, Adam	1676	1735	
100070	Taylor, William	1914	2022	
125865	Taylor, Ian	1525	22	
134717	Tiburcio, Fiel	1243	4	
109397	Tot, Nandor	2118	2210	
122065	Toth, Brian	1902	12	
135184	Ufoeze, Arinze	1418	2	
111433	Van Ieperen, Taco	2025	2033	
134348	Veneracion, Paolo	2135	2140	
100320	Ventura, Jason	1666	1705	
105620	Verik, Val	1848	1704	
134109	Waldner, Mike	1320	11	
127208	Wang, Amanda	1139	1175	
112618	Ward, Kevin	1782	1817	
134982	Weber, Jacob	1409	8	
120176	Weijs, Harry	1510	1667	
108845	Weis, Rodney	1785	1935	
127483	Wihnon, Jason	1763	1852	
131709	Williams, Philip	1387	1387	
131958	Williamson, Aaron	936	12	
125698	Wong, Eric	1649	10	
100276	Wong, Ford	2007	2040	
102410	Yamaoch, Ahmet	1841	1900	
102743	Yearwood, Roy	2030	2286	
134362	Zheng, Fisher	1609	15	

## British Columbia

CFC#	Name	Rtg	High	
109863	Aartsen, Keith	1425	1425	
135099	Adams, Mark	578	5	
134861	Albucz, Donny	673	5	
122371	Alkema, Harold	1486	23	
121445	Almasan, Ovidiu	1149	1162	
110160	Aquino, Manfred	2029	2031	
133486	Ardelean, Titus	754	19	
129728	Arnold, Dex	773	773	
110005	Atkinson, Neil	989	1098	
104388	Atkinson, Gavin	1816	1840	
135022	Atchi, Anis	600	10	
107562	Au, Kevin	1071	1071	
120643	Awasis, Virgil	1599	5	
134930	Babai, Andrei	600	4	
131267	Barabana, Parish	1659	1659	
132518	Barber, Austin	455	21	
102938	Barnes, Mark	1637	1831	
121361	Barnett, David	1479	11	
131860	Barsballe, Quinn	493	493	
123780	Bau, Lawrence	1586	1619	
128809	Beaudin, Jesse	1701	1701	
135026	Belcher-Coward, Olivia	200	5	
135100	Belknap, Caleb	729	5	
135024	Bell, Michael	765	15	
134138	Benedict, Kevin	200	7	
120095	Beqo, Besnik	2211	2211	
100040	Berry, Jonathan	2331	2400	
132408	Beschea, Mihai	888	888	
134133	Beschea, Dan	793	18	
134809	Blais, Michael	1139	9	
134911	Boboyan, Vahag	200	5	
109804	Booker, Brad	2116	2300	
132416	Botez, Alexandra	909	909	
123076	Bouvier, Jesse	2081	2081	
134860	Bowcott, Jesse	686	10	
123856	Bowles, Malcolm	1258	1258	
126212	Brandt, Josh	1256	1256	
134908	Brandt-Briscall, Aiden	444	10	
122965	Brodie, Graham	1353	1363	
101468	Broz, Peter	1699	1840	
104730	Caluza, Juni	1785	1911	
120408	Caluza, Tom	1670	1765	
135028	Campbell, Tom	1088	10	
135123	Cannon, Farley	1011	5	
134925	Cao, Vincent	1373	11	
132569	Carr, Lauren	1712	712	
134865	Case, Lee	677	5	
124846	Chan, Justin	1446	1446	
129654	Chan, James	1954	1954	
129331	Chan, Leonard	1034	1034	
126594	Chee, Kathleen	653	653	
125849	Chee, Colleen	1097	1155	
123691	Cheng, Andrea	1158	1158	
123699	Cheng, Lesley	1256	1256	
135049	Chesher, Michah	1272	5	
134880	Cheung, Ming	250	5	
106480	Choi, Jonathan	1011	1181	
125512	Choi, David	483	483	
135124	Chomak, Graham	769	5	

129756	Chou, Mason	772	772	
126820	Chou, Winston	909	909	
130502	Chou, Tony	671	12	
125376	Chow, Thomas	1308	1308	
127937	Chow, Lo-Ching	1125	1125	
128203	Christensen, Erik	1614	1624	
132840	Chuang, Jimmy	665	8	
127211	Chung, Emily	792	792	
134856	Churchill, Sam	1198	1205	
133139	Clements, Brodie	810	5	
107375	Coertze, Tim	1598	1598	
128608	Conrad, George	1569	12	
100314	Cramer, Lyle	1681	1906	
103960	Currell, Norman	1403	16	
134929	Curtis, Nicholas	568	5	
134909	Cvetkovic, Branislav	416	15	
135053	Daswani, Benedict	1739	1834	
134608	Dauvergne, Duncan	900	5	
134872	Dauyucuk, Melissa	610	5	
110646	Davidson, Brian	1776	1853	
122884	Davies, Noam	1756	1758	
110614	Davies, Lucas	1908	1956	
132172	DeBrien, Sean	1160	1160	
134927	Dei, Kori	200	5	
101919	Demers, Darwin	1563	1691	
108072	Dewnes, Peter	1824	1830	
135129	Dudley, Eli	864	5	
130759	Dumonceau, Luke	908	10	
133988	Durbalau, Ovidiu	575	20	
134135	Durbalau, Diana	294	9	
133209	Dzinovic, Jasenko	1206	1206	
134438	Elkholy, Ali	702	15	
135096	Emanuele, Ryan	734	5	
121223	Erazo, Leo	1779	17	
134874	Eustace, Samantha	537	2	
133413	Farrell, Careis	1031	8	
180064	Fekete, Charles	1807	1964	
109715	Ferguson, Jim	2186	2313	
122165	Forsyth, Bruce	1414	1522	
121234	Fowler, Stephen	1855	1965	
135050	Fraser, Darryl	902	5	
133577	Fulwaka, Riley	564	10	
130543	Fullbrook, Nigel	2189	2373	
134858	Gaby, Spencer	654	10	
131830	Gann, Connor	842	938	
135048	Gansvind, Valeriya	2309	2314	
133150	Gaudet, Joel	813	813	
103419	Gaudet, Rochelle	779	23	
133170	Gaulin, Richard	1411	1468	
134364	Gear, Andrew	1579	6	
134871	Ghantasala, Apama	677	5	
126801	Glu, Rebekah	523	523	
126640	Gormek, Kristijan	1270	1416	
123238	Goutor, Evgeni	1713	1869	
121338	Goutor, Valentina	1720	1818	
134849	Hall, Trevor	796	10	
135132	Hammade, Ahmad	630	4	
135097	Hampson, Kelsey	468	5	
135098	Hampson, Emma	601	5	
130122	Haran, Jeff	1403	1403	
125639	Harby, Justin	1941	1954	
129322	Harper, Laura	1074	1194	
129675	Harper, Jamie	1425	1425	
112311	Harris, Philip	1998	2105	
130734	He, Jimmy	926	926	
123704	Heppenshall, Lara	1025	1060	
134842	Higgins, Rehan	922	20	
135102	Higgins, Sophia	743	5	
108423	Higgs, Ian	1877	2003</	



135117	Suarez-Amaya, Sasha	1129	5
121137	Tetrault, Claude	1539	1613
121352	Tetrault, Charles	1585	1622
103193	Trueman, Francis	1501	1564
123131	Van Wyk, Joseph	1821	1821
125311	Vincent, Trevor	1937	1937
101893	Vlaovic, George	2292	2330
109884	Walker, Sean	1688	1688
109457	Wasney, Mark	1733	1785
135118	Zhang, Guannan	1339	5

### New Brunswick

CFC#	Name	Rtnq	High
128335	Arbeau, Nathan	1484	1484
107246	Arsenault, Normand	1462	1796
120603	Assaff, David	1798	1941
135001	Barclay, Gabriel	773	4
102721	Black, Claud J.P.	1596	1600
120258	Blanchard, Michael	1635	17
105067	Bogle, Bill	2172	2290
104373	Boudreau, Pierre	1261	1486
120447	Bowes, Richard	1975	2087
103614	Breau, Joshua	1489	1504
128632	Brewer, Tim	1535	1542
100253	Brun, Jacques	1697	1905
131925	Butland, Gene	1444	1444
128633	Caisie, Patrick	1611	1695
109657	Cartwright, Joseph	1779	1818
130286	Chiasson, Marc	1574	1588
102452	Cliche, Philippe	1910	2100
110610	Colmier, Normand	1497	1600
111760	Davis, Neil	2092	2172
125579	Day, Chris	1779	22
121511	Deveut, Justin	1694	1704
112947	Doucet, Daniel	1527	1835
112674	Doucette, Raymond	1666	1799
102718	Duff, Ken	1799	2000
108882	Duivenvooren, Hubert	1592	1900
133378	Frenette, Catherine	900	21
135000	Frenette, Daniel	1314	4
125556	Godin, Robert	1468	1468
107486	Godsoe, Cliff	1888	1888
131008	Good, Shane	1719	1719
105843	Grover, Brian	1824	1944
111207	Hache, Sonny	xxxx	1496
125180	Hache, Thierry	1538	1538
107785	Haggarty, Don	940	1235
108799	Harris, Joe	1506	1600
108109	Hensel, George	1614	1792
129513	Hill, Rod	1919	1970
129619	Hovey, Jordan	1512	1524
129597	Hutchinson, Jason	1211	1229
126076	Johnson, Serge	1076	1124
120429	Johnson, Kyle	1758	1813
108430	Kapadia, Ronak	2128	2185
120130	King, Peter	1376	1582
121684	Laforest, Gilles	1481	1639
121683	Lambert, Pierre	1738	1902
133740	Lamprea, Sebastian	1383	1383
125344	Laplante, Marc Andre	1235	1266
134989	Laporte, Conan	1600	4
110255	Lamar, Robert	1808	1847
128802	LeBreton, James	1512	1512
109003	Legacy, Leo	1453	1641
103780	Losier, Pierre	1476	1637
103025	MacDonald, Jonathan	2015	2273
104793	Malley, Clarence	1564	1676
110482	Marks, Reginald	1510	1579
103904	Maud, Chris	1324	1421
108737	Mills, Ken	1684	1953
111808	Ossinger, Brian	1668	1733
128903	Potter, Daniel	908	17
128121	Richard, Andy	1783	1802
104837	Riordan, Jason	1974	1979
133681	Slattery, Robert	1121	20
104579	Smith, Jody	1722	1830
109891	Sullivan, Andrew	1988	2100
133263	Taylor, Cory	1493	13
124419	Taylor, David	1412	1437
134360	Thompson, Ted	1361	8
126114	Vihvelin, Derek	1139	1157
126113	Vihvelin, Hugo	1157	21
103109	Wilson, Renald	1513	1544
132080	Wilson, Sylvie	1126	8
103405	Wilson, Brian	1755	1903

### Newfoundland

CFC#	Name	Rtnq	High
134366	Bailey, Travis	1059	11
134367	Barnes, Harry	1599	14
124182	Carayanniotis, George	1453	1459
120332	Carayanniotis, Jason	1455	1511
125284	King, Ryne	1554	1643
125730	Martin, Steve	1671	1783
121087	Oliver, Brian	1364	1657
108190	Piery, Christopher	1348	1348
125289	Sullivan, Michael	1686	1759
103802	Tsui, Alick	1327	1585
131373	Whiffen, Bruce	1537	1537
125727	White, Chris	1507	1513

### Nova Scotia

CFC#	Name	Rtnq	High
105503	Beals, George	1437	1767
134986	Carroll, Tim	1465	4
103179	Cashin, Ken	1643	1719
105141	Ede, Albert	1823	1860
104341	Eldridge, Michael G.	1810	2058
104320	Gilks, James	1663	1718
133850	Gonzalez-Cueto, Jose A	2091	13
103040	Kenney, David	1931	2024
112024	Kenney, Jason	2071	2136
120340	Lindsay, Robin	1812	1812

106811	Livingston, Alex	1552	1620
123143	Livingstone, James Brian	1355	1654
126891	MacLean, John	1369	1499
125677	MacNeill, Danny	1674	1699
123434	Mahendranathan, Prem	1357	1498
120512	Mayo, Alvah	2075	2213
132004	McCleave, Harry	1478	1551
130044	McKay, Brian	1707	1720
129546	McLeod, Steve	1397	1409
106499	Mercur, Jason	1565	1578
133901	Molloy, Matt	1373	11
100212	Naugler, Rex	1622	1931
129544	Newman, Eric	1590	1605
125712	Nuschke, Alex	1758	1805
102652	Parker, Laurie	1646	1796
100079	Peniz, Brian	1894	2100
102028	Phillips, Brian J.	1606	1606
106289	Poirier, David	1830	1915
130079	Richard, Peter D.	1233	23
130125	Richards, Luke	950	20
134985	Rousseau, Marc-Andre	911	4
120336	Saunders, Robin	1373	1396
130535	Tarrant, Georgina	1703	1774
103501	Toscani, Marco	1529	14
110350	Uuelto, Harold	1697	1806
134984	Wall, Galen	1147	4

### Ontario

CFC#	Name	Rtnq	High
134333	Abrahams, Daniel	1677	5
134700	Abrams, Kori	263	5
107642	Adl, Michael	1661	1862
129571	Adler, Akiva	1007	9
123274	Agabekian, Konstantin	1919	1943
133420	Aitkin, Brian	799	836
134439	al Ganabi, Haji	1731	21
129466	al Ganabi, Mashriq	1351	1351
129465	al Ganabi, Zaidun	1320	1320
132867	Alarie, Aaron	905	15
134476	Allaby, Melissa	643	5
130633	Allaire, Nicolas	406	23
130577	Allaire, Olivier	612	612
135195	Allard, Wesley	1137	4
134645	Allan, Kaitlyn	412	8
108984	Allum, J.A.E.	1640	1812
134412	Al-Rayyan, Mohammad	2427	15
134968	Amar, Oscar	1511	5
130560	Anderson, Michael	467	467
131774	Anderson, Graeme	505	10
129191	Anderson, Eli	449	5
134142	Anderson, Albert	589	20
134528	Anderson, Emily	249	10
131780	Anderson, Cameron	372	10
129137	Andre, Bobby	630	24
134462	Andress, Jason	538	4
128354	Angeoneb-Navagesic, H	799	899
134638	Angus, Colin	1177	5
134369	Arap, Erjon	1445	12
103145	Armstrong, Don	1542	1765
106636	Armstrong, Robert J.	1730	1911
129004	Arnould, Regan	806	14
132015	Aronov, Yui	2254	2254
121203	Arsenau, Peter	1865	1990
130193	Asworth, Nick	723	14
102698	Atsyde, Merlin	1606	1784
108968	Atwood, Cliff	xxxx	1541
134720	Avramov, Angelo D.	1844	6
131557	Ayotte, Richard	297	14
128926	Badiuk, Mike	xxxx	15
102794	Badiulescu, Dan	1775	20
129198	Bailey, John	482	10
105996	Bailey, Doug	2273	2400
130698	Bainard, Nicholas	1359	1359
134502	Bajkiewicz, Brannan	200	5
128866	Balek, Chris	457	457
132726	Baltz, Aaron	1379	14
128239	Barabas, Istvan	1677	1710
134730	Baranov, Gregory	1189	15
108147	Barber, Dave	1525	1779
135182	Barber, Glen	1153	4
107592	Barclay, Douglas	1296	1534
107304	Barclay, Wayne	2309	2309
134829	Barnhardt, Bryce	xxxx	4
128499	Bartek, Jach	1024	1024
134554	Bastien, Nancy	802	5
127829	Baxter, Peter	1397	1397
131443	Baxter, Kendall	581	581
134529	Baxter, Rebecca	200	5
107819	Beatty, Michael	1848	1982
131788	Beauregard, Joline	374	15
133548	Bechard, Miguel	530	13
134624	Beck, Matt	823	5
107968	Becker, Paul	1965	2026
131693	Bedard, Shannon	223	10
133543	Bedard, Isaac	563	13
134601	Belanger, Tyler	967	4
131777	Belanger, Tyler	645	20
134565	Bélanger, Marguerite	311	5
109793	Bellomo, Joe	1725	1934
134459	Beltzle, Cory	778	4
120637	Bengawan, Alexandra	1767	1848
120636	Bengawan, Amanda	2607	2102
134461	Bennett, Hannah	698	4
134457	Bennett, Kylie	860	5
110150	Benson, Chris	1985	2084
134675	Berezowski, Jon	774	4
103293	Bergeron, Florian	1866	2133
129726	Bergeron, Simon	1083	1083
132453	Bergeron, Annie	646	14
128909	Bernard, Richard	787	787
132436	Bernard, Joby	526	15
134532	Bernier, Jami	773	4
132871	Bernier Gagnon, Sophie	527	14
134634	Berriault, Travis	317	5

107595	Bertrand, Daryl	1871	1963
133539	Berube, Pierre	685	23
128879	Bérubé, Eric	509	9
131487	Bessette, Steven	605	10
129209	Bessette, David	721	721
103050	Best, Garland	1511	1600
134774	Beyah, Josh	200	4
133550	Bezeau, Jean-Felix	383	13
126026	Biggs, Matthew	1014	9
126734	Blodreau, Christopher	959	999
126714	Blodreau, Annie	745	745
122935	Blodreau, Joseph	873	873
134733	Blro, Zoltan	1428	1440
134733	Blub, Joshua	1172	3
101163	Blackman, Gord	1783	1937
131993	Blakely, Matt	2079	2079
133080	Blom, Benjamin	826	832
102671	Blum, Daniel	xxxx	672
134673	Bochczynski, Kevin	633	5
134458	Bobock, Wesley	860	5
131775	Bodnarchuk, Jessica	464	20
128595	Bodsworth, Cameron	648	19
132493	Bodysnik, Ilya	799	802
132441	Boisseau, Ashley	541	19
131555	Boisvert, Alexandre	576	576
133521	Boisvert, Guillaume	677	22
111830	Bond, Hal	1892	2021
134477	Booth, Kyle	460	5
130669	Bordeleau, Gilles	319	10
110947	Boronia, Joseph	1716	1785
108790	Boross-Harmer, Peter	2048	2150
111626	Bos, Peter	1853	1905
129220	Botel, Shaundra	291	14
129179	Botel, Aleecia	561	19
134672	Botford, Miriah	691	5
133328	Boucher, Brandon	809	10
134705	Boucher, Alain	1067	4
134704	Boucher, Joel	1267	4
129052	Boudreau, Ben	508	8
134805	Boudreau, Randy	588	4
134486	Boudreau, Mathew	727	5
131541	Bourgon, Vanessa	361	8
131721	Boyles, Katie	414	9
134732	Bradshaw, Anica	430	3
134643	Brady, Michael	910	5
131622	Brandrick, Robbie	903	16
131424	Brandrad, Adam	827	19
132166	Brauer, Mark	1072	22
108959	Brazil, Bart	1456	1600
131634	Brewer, Meagan	415	10
102686	Brice, Ron	2117	2247
131466	Brown, Joey	732	10
134707	Brousseau, Justin	749	4
127626	Brown, Gabriel	1291	1291
134778	Brungerman, Ty	484	5
100046	Bunning, Les	1839	2100
128970	Bunting, Gerald	761	20
131480	Bunting, Benny	725	15
101613	Burges, Doug	1628	1974
125432	Burke, Jim	1539	1571
129194	Burn, Todd	769	769
110977	Buscar, Michael	2046	2149
134490	Buizer, Danielle	220	5
132541	Bzlotk, Robert	1727	1782
107907	Cadamov, Angel	1910	2046
128888	Cai, Allan	2153	2153
12			



131568	Gennaro, Sara	676	10	133036	Huard, André	311	10	130654	Lafleche, Jonathan	856	866	132666	Mandamin, Amelia	583	583	131431	Mutz, Alyssa	244	10
134605	Gershman, Lorne	1120	21	102627	Huband, Ken	1724	1964	128368	Lai, Matthew	1392	1392	132124	Mandamin, Tashina	498	498	131658	Nabigon, Jordan	385	15
129214	Geurts, Joel	543	20	107565	Huble, Roger	2072	2100	132469	Lallier, Deane	802	802	112465	Mandoshkin, Jake	2005	2033	126715	Nadeau, Jérémie	1048	1048
133881	Gheorghe, Mihai	770	770	134958	Hui, Gordon	1254	9	132445	Lallier, Meagan	520	15	134479	Mannila, Cameron	873	9	126728	Nadeau, Dominique	1247	1246
134920	Gibson, Kevin	1257	5	109011	Hum, Peter	2234	2300	131597	Lallier, Joel	734	20	134667	Manty, Jordan	848	9	126735	Nadeau, Francois	1163	1163
112337	Gidson, Joseph	1815	2000	134628	Hunsperger, Cody	733	5	134411	Lam, Angus	780	3	125662	Marasigan, Sesinando	1799	9	106173	Nadeau, Richard	1833	1833
110983	Gilchrist, Raymond	1521	1660	126476	Hunt, Chris	1643	1643	134906	Lam, Simpson	925	24	126710	Marineau, Jean-Philippe	1110	1116	126666	Nadeau, Gabrielle	1228	1228
108202	Gillanders, Robert	1873	2140	112109	Hurst, Bruce	1419	1580	106974	Lamb, Bryan	2035	2350	132869	Marineau, Maxime	597	18	126657	Nadeau, Emmanuel	984	984
134800	Gilmartin, Bryan	539	5	100235	Husain, Imtiaz	2211	2211	130664	Lambert, Justin	436	12	129177	Marlowe, James	602	20	106050	Nagy, Julius	1831	1861
122659	Giroux, Dave	1732	1818	100293	Hutchinson, Alan R.	1785	2098	123072	Lamond, Bruce	1824	1824	131590	Martel, Jean	268	9	132195	Napierala, Al	1932	19
134912	Givogue, Corbett	1195	10	112601	Huus, Jan	1755	1838	134893	Lamont, Vincent	1390	5	134266	Mason, Dustin	867	5	127273	Neagle, George	970	23
132497	Gladstone, Simon	857	859	131681	Hubeault, Robbi	200	9	131605	Laroch, Justin	711	18	129210	Masson, Cody	424	19	102685	Neilson, Steve	1632	1639
134474	Gladun, Chris	650	5	134560	Isabelle, Maxime	350	5	134473	Lance, Erik	638	5	109627	Matchim, William	1755	1695	134646	Nelson, Michael	843	5
131570	Glavinle, Robert	645	10	133160	Issaac, Chris	1793	1793	101595	Lancia, Nicholas	1759	1914	134798	Mathison, Zachary	731	5	130616	Neron, Mark	803	824
128756	Glew, Richard	1890	1965	125068	Jach, Bartek	826	943	134580	Landry, Brent	912	4	134661	Mathews, Jason	1010	5	126464	Nezrovic, Ozren	2081	2096
103711	Glilert, Stephen	2412	2435	134543	Jackson, Matt	200	9	111929	Lane, Art	1420	1426	129109	McArthur, Travis	793	793	133879	Ng, Joseph	885	929
107605	Godbout, Joseph	xxxx	1957	100030	Jackson, David	2186	2302	134782	Lange, Jordan	260	5	134583	McBride, Dylan	778	4	103659	Nickloff, Bryon	2642	2536
134582	Godreau, Brendan	569	10	132530	Jackson, Stanley	1715	1742	100319	Lange, Herb	1722	1991	109129	McCall, Gordon	1402	1422	134640	Nicolson, James	657	9
134739	Goodby, Dalton	718	5	122270	Jacobs, Chaim-Akiva	1825	1842	134598	Langford, Bradley	655	5	102698	McClelland, Tom	1799	2000	134526	Nodin, Courtney	522	4
129151	Goodchild, Rhonda	448	18	131511	Jameson, Vincent	714	714	132250	Langford, Craig	991	5	126716	McConnell, Matthew	829	829	129046	Nodin, Carl	425	425
129302	Goodman, Jamie	1067	8	131516	Jameson, Dayna	417	15	130808	Lankage, Sashi	951	14	134623	McCoy, Jon	773	5	131446	Nodin, Garrett	544	544
132071	Goodwin, Max	1183	1193	131762	Janicijevic, Radivoj	1642	1698	131635	Lantheine, Cody	485	15	131025	McCoy, Daniel	649	8	126730	Nodin, Thomas	974	974
126745	Goselin, Claudia	625	16	133032	Janson, Daniel	686	14	131588	Larcher-Pelland, Jean F	543	15	134824	McDonald, Rick	1045	10	126717	Nodin, Conrad	594	594
132873	Goselin, Isabelle	457	17	134948	Jarubowski, Patti	588	4	133553	Laroch-Pelland, Genevieve	200	10	131529	McDonald, Ashley	602	24	132534	Noritsyn, Nikolay	1198	1198
131547	Goselin, Mireille	550	9	131615	Jarvis, Philip	602	8	132447	Larochelle, Brandon	599	13	125065	McDonald, Michelle	396	10	132535	Noritsyn, Elizabeth	1279	1253
131630	Gottz, Peter	744	20	134756	Jaspers, Aleix	1188	4	131722	Larocque, Mirande	446	18	134619	McDonald, Alex	612	5	132682	Norris-Rozman, Alex	899	899
134632	Gough, Brandon	924	10	134420	Jean, Malcolm	1322	10	131926	Larocque, Angèle	815	830	126932	McDonald, Jamal	679	880	134491	Nowejick, Chantel	200	200
132133	Goulet, Taylor	468	10	132456	Jean, Steve	672	20	132460	Larose, Natalie	438	14	131504	McDonald, Mikey	200	9	102646	Nunes, Garvin	1738	1901
134788	Gouliquer, Nicole	200	5	129017	Jenson, Jordan	581	20	132444	LaRouche, Emilie Anne	351	12	127489	McDonald, Patrick	993	1010	121335	Nunes, Paulo	1634	1681
134497	Graham, John	1207	12	108115	Jew, Harold	1789	1988	108998	Laughlin, Steve	1961	2114	127490	McDonald, Justin	1826	1874	120159	Nurmi, Kari	1962	19
123493	Graydon, Mike	1282	1386	134627	Jewett, Dallas	793	5	134599	Lauzon, Matika	509	4	134680	McDonald, Samuel	295	5	133178	Nutter, Rachel	926	15
110824	Grebec, John	1609	1787	131414	Jewett, Kory	485	9	134797	Lavigne, Liana	200	5	128009	McDonald, Janna	845	845	104561	Obrovac, Zvonko	2007	2092
106393	Greco, Marco A.	1778	1842	132148	Johnson, Bils	1181	10	112068	Lawless, David	2035	2157	134375	McDonald, Mike	1280	15	102669	Ochooks, Jura	2338	2437
135011	Green, Derek	1105	3	104694	Johnson, Wylie	1708	1710	134719	Leal, Rene	1728	7	129197	McDonell, Logan	611	15	131632	O'Connor, Jordan	604	10
131475	Greene, Wade	799	823	131459	Johnson, Ben	452	15	133452	Lebel-Bernard, Jesse-Ann	401	9	125585	McGilly, Craig	1288	1485	131437	O'Donnell, Whitney	700	9
131467	Greene, Spencer	886	906	126025	Johnston, Marty	1278	1278	129463	LeBlanc, Ron	1703	1703	102892	McGowan, Alan	2011	2021	131779	O'Flaherty, Jacob	360	10
132639	Greene, Bianca	455	15	129043	Johnston, Johnny	487	487	130666	Leblanc, Justin-Pierre	495	495	134660	McKay, Michael	853	5	131299	Oke, Isdin	1320	1320
134826	Greer, Cameron	672	4	134552	Jones, Danielle	908	5	134546	Leblanc, Bryton	200	5	134754	McKay, Dora	845	3	101018	Okolotowicz, Zbigniew	2212	2236
134589	Gribbon, Josh	975	10	134779	Jordan, Scott	419	5	134595	LeBlanc, Mercedes	781	5	131477	McKay, Davey	404	19	106639	Ollers, Ian	1719	1783
135070	Grigoriu, Dan	736	9	132876	Joseph, Zachary	207	14	129134	LeClair, Jaret	744	744	130615	McKay, Patrick	904	904	131742	Olson, Mitch	365	14
102884	Grimberg, Daniel	1559	1749	130624	Judd, Andrew	685	15	127009	Leclair, Joshua	699	699	132442	McLaughlin, Kim	552	14	134052	Ongaro, Ryan	985	15
134765	Groom, Andrew	679	4	125031	Juma, Sadiq	1546	1575	134492	LeClerc, Dustin	200	5	131631	McLeod, Cameron	740	15	131699	Opas, Ryne	567	10
131770	Groom, Ted	435	9	100182	Jung, Hans	2218	2346	134471	LeClerc, Amber	745	5	134503	McLeod, Chelsea	209	5	133468	Ouellette, Maxim	514	10
134796	Groulx, Jeremy	205	5	131278	Jusyp, Serge	1490	1549	131694	Lederer, Nathan	374	10	134766	McMaster, Graeme	652	9	134801	Ouellette, Mandy	870	25
134900	Gu, Shouzhun	1314	12	134981	Kabestra-Savage, Jade	361	4	134520	Leduc, Jared	200	5	134620	McQuaker, Matt	612	5	132470	Ouellette, Jason	601	5
104152	Guignard, Michael	2070	2133	106715	Kagramanov, Dina	2090	2109	134537	Lefebvre, Mattieu	200	5	134513	McRae, Stacy	200	5	134519	Owen, Mark	200	4
134578	Guillemette, Alex	1038	5	134494	Karatas, Seyhi	1395	4	134530	Lefebvre, Keason	656	9	134615	McTavish, Jordan	358	10	131642	Oyakawa, Ko	617	19
134674	Guinot, Ronald	824	5	134777	Karlson, Michael	562	5	130593	Legros, Nicolas	744	15	129183	Meilleur, Angelle	484	19	131579	Ozon, James	694	8
128168	Gusev, Nikita	912	936	130885	Karpenko, Nick	1014	1042	104130	Lehman, Andrew	1724	1726	134753	Mekarak, Miranda	983	5	122809	Padmestrier, David	1709	1709
133480	Habel, Patrick	666	13	109746	Karpik, Steve	1553	1678	105108	Lehmann, James E.	1728	1852	134662	Melrose, Dustin	528	9	103715	Pacey, Kevin	2310	2358
131814	Halesz, Philip	466	10	126832	Kaufman, Harris	1596	1597	132781	Lekushoff, Matthew	1301	1301	130580	Mercier, Joey	506	22	102457	Page, Chris	1800	1853
100027	Haley, Chris	1810	2005	134539	Kaufman, Elliot	592	23	102759	Lem, Kerry	1826	23	107489	Mesiti, Silvano	1569	1930	121545	Page, Peter	1414	1474
134775	Hall, Amanda	200	5	134658	Kaun, Matthew	948	5	105747	Lernay, Francois	1802	1898	111470	Meszáros, Joe	1539	17	134755	Pailing, Jason	200	5
109769	Hall, John D.	1456	1540	131041	Kavelman, Robert	1214	1214	130611	Leroux, Dominic	915	20	121781	Miaco, Trifilino	1959	2082	134751	Paisik, Scott	1038	5
134664	Halverson, George	943	5	132127	Kejick, Nicole	440	440	133466	Lernoux, Mireille	562	18	133176	Michaels, Ryan	869	18	127560	Palmer, Jordan	1881	1888
134630	Halvorsen, Steven	783	5	134642	Kellar, Sara	910	5	128925	Lernat, Steve	818	15	128985	Michaud, Michael	792	792	113023	Palozzi, Sebastian	1459	1496
102629	Hamilton, Robert	2383	2417	134942	Kelman, Ariel	200	3	134302	Lepage, Maurice	367	12	133311	Michaud, Sean	569	9	106886	Palsson, Hallford Parker	2072	2244
134511	Hamilton, Ryan	200	5	131811	Kemp, Kelsey	544	15	134540	Lepage, Isabelle	200	4	131645	Michelle, Travis	728	728	133189	Pamajewon, Nwahin	951	15
131784	Hampshire, Ryan	463	10	134518	Kenny, Lloyd	510	10	134678	Létourneau, Leo	632	5	132423	Mignault, Yzabel	781	728	122102	Panjwani, Dilip	1788	1788
104804	Handelman, Danny	1751	1841	134510	Kenny, A.	654	10	131651	Létourneau, Méric	611	18	132440	Mignault, Emilie	781	781	133189	Panjwani, Rajia	2163	2163
104591	Handelman, Michael	1918	2044	131517	Kent, Jay Lynn	351	15	120122	Leung, Victor	2015	2015	132422	Migneault, Robert	1653	18	132200	Panjwani, Patrick	616	11
135151	Hansen, Troy	1360	3	128959	Kent, Benjamin	893	916	134708	Lévesque, Mason	717	5	128884	Migneault, Dominik	1108	1108	131068	Papineau, William	616	11
129145	Hanson, Hillary	403	21	133986	Khayutin, Konstantin	1926	1926	134559	Lewis, René	493	5	134803	Mikus, Michelle	467	4	134671	Parent, Alex	755	5
106963	Hardie, Mackenzie	1860	2062	130347	Killi, Steve	1191	1258	134898	Li, Ruokai (David)	1284	5	120541	Mileic, Damir	1778	2247	134563	Parks, Devin	317	9
131609	Hardy, Isabelle	448	18	131689	King, George	606	20	134901	Li, Stanley	997	11	135164	Milnikovic, Mate	1454	4	134478	Parsons, Tyler	968	5
132423	Hardy, Pierre	1572	20	134694	Kirchner, Jordan	349	7	134896	Li, Xieya	1281	12	134629	Miller, Ben	793	5	134469	Parsons, Shannon	766	5
130594	Hardy, Nicholas	683	683	101168	Kirsch, Gary	1879	1885	134897	Li,										

134736	Prager, Johann	746	5	132657	Skead, Michael	502	15	130976	Tsung, Jonathan	1047	1056			200212031	Chess Academy Canada 1	4		
133081	Preda, Andrei	1221	1221	134744	Sky, Alicia	200	4	123187	Tsung, Timothy	1553	1553			200212030	2002 Ottawa Closed Reserve	7		
102775	PreDESCU, Sebastian	2219	2219	134665	Smeeth, Kyle	751	5	128972	Tucker, Nicholas	611	10			200212029	2002 Ottawa Closed Championship	6		
111625	Preisman, Henry	1969	2052	130510	Smolivoi, Emily	2007	2075	134916	Tumanov, Alex	928	5	109653	Arsenault, Nicolas	1899	23	200212028	November Knights	6
134787	Prior, Sydney	200	4	131481	Smith, Curtis	679	14	132196	Turjanyi, John	1703	19	102413	Arsenault, Michel	2087	2183	200212027	Event 1 Pacific Christian Novice	20
133580	Proulx, Connor	1045	15	101793	Smith, Maurice	1687	1967	128867	Turner, Jared	551	24	134890	Arsenault, Yves	1557	5	200212026	Event 1 Pacific Christian Advanc	10
133464	Proulx, Nicole	581	8	131566	Smith, Lee	493	9	124498	Turman, Richard	1590	1718	109160	Bachand-Fleurent, Julien	2055	2065	200212025	RA Autumn Frost F	14
131610	Proulx, Christa	200	10	125546	Smith, Hazel	1926	1926	131539	Turuba, Michael	898	898	124075	Baudry, Michel	1246	8	200212024	RA Autumn Frost G	6
125656	Puddephatt, Tony	1286	14	131743	Smith, Jonathan	262	10	129142	Twance, Katie	439	18	120272	Boutin, André	1488	23	200212023	RA Autumn Frost E	6
108329	Puschke, R.F.	1673	1890	131778	Smith, Davis	512	10	134948	Upsdell, Mark	1021	5	131932	Brousseau, Yvan	1995	16	200212022	RA Autumn Frost D	6
101150	Pushkedra, Frank	2341	2347	129206	Smith, Walker	493	10	104815	Urquhart, Eddie	2249	2296	108087	Cazelais, Marc	2159	2159	200212021	RA Autumn Frost C	6
127287	Pyykka, John	1298	1298	134794	Smith, David	200	3	129019	Usiski, Danny	313	13	134820	Charbonneau, Yves	1358	4	200212020	RA Autumn Frost B	6
134960	Quinn, Kyle	1468	5	134738	Smith, Tasha	784	5	125708	Uvand, Jaco	1434	1464	113051	Charbonneau, Anne-Marie	1941	1974	200212019	RA Autumn Frost A	6
121493	Quess, Leanne	321	18	130873	Smith, Stephanie	1116	1139	126202	Valadachkorya, Irakli	1897	2042	134891	Charette, Jean-Sébastien	1596	5	200212018	Durham Fall Colours	16
129944	Raats, Dan	2026	2026	134967	Smith, David	1389	4	134553	Vallancourt, Patrick	776	10	135066	Côté, Patrice	1039	3	200212017	Dance o Power	20
133455	Rachette, Miguel	292	9	132847	So, Adrian	898	943	101864	Valdizon, Armando	2302	2341	122035	Duplessis, Jean Roch	1746	1765	200212016	Scarborough CC Nov 2002	16
134749	Rae, Curtis	1080	6	104479	So, Kevin	868	868	134957	Valeriote, Alexandra	751	9	102539	Groleau, Gilles	2129	2200	200212015	Toumoi Bodovsky	8
131451	Raffield, Greg	653	20	124746	Soenen, Stuart	331	18	131741	Vally, Cody	425	15	134903	Lamont, Alexandre	1011	4	200212014	Pumpkin Match V	7
102257	Ralelich, George	1756	2100	132134	Sokolov, Mikhael	1183	1183	131795	van Doorne, Nick	200	10	101200	Landry, Sylvain	2076	2113	200212013	Chess Academy Canada 9	4
130330	Ramesh, Vivek	1076	1095	102297	Solis, Jaime	1883	2011	112806	Van Dusen, Eric	1884	1942	123744	Langlais, Daniel	1898	13	200212012	Chess Academy Canada 8	4
135196	Ramnarine, Joey	1531	4	123265	Solodar, Yevgenii	2081	2159	131746	van Haesendonck, Steffen	252	9	102939	Laurin, Jacques	1952	2096	200212011	Chess Academy Canada 7	4
101082	Ramzi, Murtadha	1617	1900	129195	Sorensen, Thomas	978	979	135037	Vandyk, Paul	748	5	100337	Laurin, Marcel	1800	1978	200212010	Chess Academy Canada 6	4
131755	Randje, Charles	963	15	129184	Sorensen, Peter	696	696	134644	Vangel, Cody	670	10	102780	Laverigne, Daniel	1795	1869	200212009	Chess Academy Canada 5	4
131768	Randle, Joey	945	14	105764	Soriano, Romeo E.	1639	2103	107165	VanHulsen, Tom	1522	12	123478	Lawson, Eric	2249	2253	200212008	Chess Academy Canada 4	4
106977	Rapoport, Alex	1912	2142	133330	Soucy, Ken	823	15	131668	Vasantharajan, Seyon	900	929	120279	Legare, Yves	1368	1395	200212007	Chess Academy Canada 3	4
131640	Ray, Sarah	200	10	134649	Sousa, Daniel	1106	10	102877	Vaydin, Mike	1689	1820	122075	Levesque, Andre	1442	1472	200212006	Chess Academy Canada 2	4
12147	Rayasi, Michael	619	619	102535	Southam, David	2188	2347	133087	Veeman, George	1258	4	135187	Maitais, Christian	1675	3	200212005	Chess Academy Canada 1	4
134679	Redsky, Josh	661	10	134639	Spence, Jennifer	573	9	133458	Vellunge, Alexandre	832	12	133067	Mercier, Mario	993	3	200212004	KW Game 1 Championship	8
131580	Reid, Matthew	1141	17	106383	Spicer, Christopher	1992	2018	102604	Vellum, Martin	2055	2300	101986	Morrison, Hugh	1540	1600	200212003	Stark vs Pua	2
131564	Reid, Marcus	701	20	134635	Spinelli, Michael	443	5	101858	Veltmann, Alfred	1699	2002	110544	Petit, Raymond	1886	1886	200212002	Remembrance Day Open	29
134771	Reilly, Leith	204	5	132443	St Amour, Daniel	335	335	107979	Vera, Jesus	1565	1675	134187	Plotté, Benoit	1566	13	200212001	Dieppe Tornado	12
131571	Renaud, Jamie	454	9	132882	St Denis, Chad	364	15	106888	Verde, Pino	1722	2014	103553	Schleifer, Michael	2387	2491	200211102	Seaway Valley Open	29
122971	Requadt, Guenter	1186	1425	132868	St Pierre, Jordan	794	15	134757	Verronier, Chris	968	10	102205	Thibault, Mario	1898	1978	200211101	Scarborough CC Sunday Fall	9
133490	Rheault, Catherine	560	8	133488	St. Armand, Mathieu	443	13	131664	Verhovsky, Paul	1143	1201	120295	Thomann, Olivier	1852	1853	200211100	Junior Grand Prix 3 Swiss	18
134464	Ribaut, Jeremy	787	5	131623	St. Pierre, Stephane	810	810	112840	Verma, Jagan	1770	1900	123745	Villeneuve, Luc	1664	1706	200211099	Junior Grand Prix 3 Quad E	4
129072	Rich, Chris Sean	700	15	133461	St- Pierre, Vicky	535	8	122790	Verma, Tony	1866	2030	120516	Voloaca, Mihnea	2301	2326	200211098	Junior Grand Prix 3 Quad D	4
127010	Rich, Duane	750	750	134521	Starr, Shelby	200	5	132159	Vermont, Bryan	1986	1988	135069	Wagner, Martin	542	3	200211097	Junior Grand Prix 3 Quad C	4
126736	Richards, Brandon	1092	1092	134466	Stenlund, Allan	611	10	132874	Villeneuve, Vincent	234	14	135068	Wagner, Mike	1132	3	200211096	Junior Grand Prix 3 Quad B	4
131715	Richards, Kimberley	524	19	120171	Stevens, Christian	2218	2218	134517	Vincent, Greg	737	10					200211095	Junior Grand Prix 3 Quad A	4
111115	Richardson, Ross	1918	2078	134938	Stevenson, James	459	15	122286	Vincent, Rob	1717	1910					200211094	Jack Taylor 2002	18
135193	Richardson, Jordan	1128	4	107680	Stewart, Michael	2036	2086	124342	Vivas, Fabio	1512	1591					200211093	Calgary Open	32
133359	Rioux, Eric	237	8	127279	St-Pierre, Ryan	679	10	101891	Vlasov, John	2002	2006					200211092	2002 KW CC Championship	25
134591	Rivard, Kevin	837	5	134641	Strom, Baillie	988	4	126713	Vollet, Tristan	655	665	109651	Eschbach, Ralph	1841	1900	200211091	Saint John City and District	16
109327	Rivas, Edgar	1800	1947	134781	Strom, Mike	360	5	129411	Vukovic, Vladimir	1748	1748					200211090	Callander Fall Double RR	3
134507	Roberts, Brandon	847	5	134482	Sturek, Justin	760	5	131448	Wabason, Kerry	555	15					200211089	Southern Alberta Open	36
111288	Robinson, Kenneth C.	1909	2040	102222	Suller, Loran	1736	1852	134523	Wabason, Zachary	582	9					200211088	London Fall Harvest U1600	16
129138	Robinson, Daniele	365	20	134452	Sullivan, Randi	888	10	134524	Wabason, Brentney	450	9					200211087	London Fall Harvest Open	12
134695	Rognvaldson, Josh	242	5	130925	Suresh, Prasanna	1115	1171	132017	Waite, Timothy	1094	14					200211086	Island Jr Open 3 Novice	16
134625	Rogowski, Josh	545	5	131748	Sutherland, Tyler	200	9	134600	Walker, Megan	710	5					200211085	Island Jr Open 3 Intermediate	12
111945	Rolle, Warwick	2227	2238	134617	Sutherland, Dakotah	742	10	130308	Walker, Karen	967	967					200211084	Island Jr Open 3 Advanced	10
134533	Roman, Caitlin	721	4	126991	Svenkeson, Spencer	742	10	134239	Wang, Danny	1351	18					200211083	Chess Academy Canada 9	4
132890	Romero, Sebastian	1997	9	134508	Svenkeson, Jordan	556	5	131466	Wapikone, RayneBoe	811	811					200211082	Chess Academy Canada 8	4
126707	Ronaldson, D.J.	754	754	126993	Svidrovitch, Alina	1906	1925	131476	Wapikone, John	671	671					200211081	Chess Academy Canada 7	4
134825	Rooney, Jamie	946	4	134587	Sway, Allan	958	5	127018	Ware, Gerald	1689	1747					200211080	Chess Academy Canada 6	4
113055	Roschman, Paul	1739	1739	126978	Swentik, Ethan	824	824	128851	Warmbir, Erich	706	23					200211079	Chess Academy Canada 5	4
134618	Rose, Jason	619	5	134902	Szalay, Karoly	1244	12	128963	Warmbir, Paul	90	5					200211078	Chess Academy Canada 4	4
131656	Rousselle, Jordan	541	19	101371	Tak, Chris	1845	2087	134748	Wassaykeesic, Robert	1213	5					200211077	Chess Academy Canada 3	4
101799	Rowles, Christopher	1780	1910	121114	Tam, Timothy	1426	1569	134652	Watts, Jeff	807	10					200211076	Chess Academy Canada 2	4
132879	Roy, Nathalie	649	22	134551	Tambeau, Jessica	200	4	131498	Wavance, Raelynn	320	24					200211075	Chess Academy Canada 1	4
128901	Roy, Thea	573	573	132194	Tanz, Helmut	1645	7	134917	Weedmark, Matt	1155	5					200211074	Callander Fall Open	6
132439	Roy, Marie-Josée	669	23	110949	Tapping, Chris	1767	6	135038	Weedmark, Dave	1070	5					200211073	Atlantic Closed 2002	6
134563	Roy, Sophie	470	9	133255	Tarsky, Simon	699	9	134500	Wentworth, Rosa-Lee	791	10					200211072	al Ganib RR	3
131583	Roy, Martin	781	781	133568	Tayar, Jonathan	1470	1470	134611	Westlake, Adam	1030	4					200211071	DCC Fall 2002 Wednesday Swiss	35
134709	Roy, Keifer	440	4	133660	Tayar, Joshua	981	12	134656	Whalen, Kevin	816	5					200211070	Cooke vs Robinson	2
134828	Runstedler, Jason	1166	5	134455	Taylor, Joshua	927	5	134663	Whent, Stacey	956	5					200211069	Silver Star Classic	16
131644	Ruth, Sean	595	9	122796	Tzilaianu, Whissell	1565	21	112769	Witmer, Mavros	1798	1798					200211068	Chess Academy Canada 8	4
102198	Rutherford, John	1625	1625	103669	Tebbs, Frank J	1631	1798	134666	Whitecor, Alexis	943	5					200211067	Chess Academy Canada 7	4
132167	Rutherford, Andrew	900	925	107675	Tebbs, Frank	1506	1700	134468	Wick, Jared	634	5					200211066	Chess Academy Canada 6	4
134316	Rydberg, Paul	706	10	129562	Tellier, Raymond	1404	1574	129094	Wideman, Troy	720	20					200211065	Chess Academy Canada 5	4
133179	Rysdale, Megan	908	14	134450	Tentlove, Pieter	646	11	102934	Wight, Keith	2114	2208					200211064	Chess Academy Canada 4	4
103019	Sackanay, Glen	1944	2026	107314	Teram, Eli	1376	1539	103942	Williamson, James	1481	1637					200211063	Chess Academy Canada 3	4
134747	Sadeghi Av, Pouya	1380	10	106474	Termeer, Ted	1644	1721	129357	Willisroft, Darren	929	929					200211062		



200211008	Chess Academy Canada 6	4	4
200211007	Chess Academy Canada 4	4	4
200211006	Chess Academy Canada 3	4	4
200211005	Chess Academy Canada 2	4	4
200211004	Chess Academy Canada 1	4	4
200211003	Asquith vs Boik	2	2
200211002	Surrey Junior Open B	18	18
200211001	Memorial J P Roy	6	6

## Active Ratings

### Alberta

CFC#	Name	Rtng	High
124059	Adolph, Joel	1573	19
131399	Aggarwal, Anil	1076	1076
133700	Bakker, Bryce	850	19
133891	Baser, Alissa	792	792
133890	Baser, Arthur	1004	1004
131400	Beebe, Amanda	587	587
102424	Beingsnesser, Andrew	1366	1557
131279	Boik, Andrew	1460	1460
126458	Burak, Sophia	658	658
134314	Cacho, Bely	1733	15
134743	Calliou, Royce	1046	10
129688	Campbell, Steve	1282	17
134276	Canal, Richard	1755	1789
131402	Cardinal, Blaine	706	14
134728	Carter, Jessica	200	5
112298	Chrumka, Colin	1605	1828
134971	Croley, Ben	392	11
133690	Crozier, Robert	541	14
135044	Crozier, Rose-Anne	548	5
133667	Cui, Maylin	1257	22
133893	Culjaga, Marko	1082	21
133894	Culjaga, Ivan	1064	13
105606	Daniluk, Jim	1937	2135
132855	Dauphinais, Paul	1022	1022
132774	Dauphinais, Stephen	1004	1004
103650	Demers, Christopher	2172	2172
131383	Dinca, Cornelia	1204	14
134970	Drews, Michael	425	11
121190	Eshleman, Brandon	1871	1932
121620	Eshleman, Lucas	1128	1128
133697	Fischer, Jeff	641	21
134724	Flemmer, Sara	627	5
133092	Fokkema, Zack	467	10
131959	Fokkema, Jered	1227	1227
135154	Ford, Simon	1206	4
133895	Gagnon, Josh	1369	11
134978	Gagnon, Michelle	346	3
133686	Godin, Julie	722	10
133694	Grierson, Jordan	935	20
133699	Grierson, Tyler	673	21
133669	Harder, Devin	902	9
134963	Hawkey, Vincent	727	10
134973	Hnatuk, Brett	669	10
132769	Howlett, Brett	1051	1051
135045	Howlett, Kristan	445	5
133421	Huston, Luke	986	5
130786	Kaminski, Thomas	1404	1404
127461	Kaminski, Victor	1796	1796
121625	Kazakevich, Anastasia	1446	1467
131382	Kazmaier, Daniel	1751	10
124031	King, Zachary	423	8
133698	Lang, Willy	594	16
131963	Lin, Mark	832	832
110115	Macfarlane, Don	1425	1567
133691	MacKenzie, Luke	964	15
134248	Maimann, James	901	9
132658	Manning, Blaze	938	4
133695	Mazar, Dylan	855	10
135153	McAvooy, Tom	1179	5
108745	McCann, Jim	1707	1722
134200	McDonald, Louise	664	664
125668	McDonald, Luke J.	922	1024
134977	Milanovich, Stefan	537	3
135040	Miller, Joshua	812	5
102547	Miller, Brian	1615	1667
101874	Milne, Arthur	1880	2127
133696	Mombourquette, Tyler	922	20
111962	Nguyen, Kim	1778	1782
108406	Odachkoria, Arthur	2141	2141
133042	Paradis, Michael	238	5
135425	Paradon, David	627	5
134254	Parcasio, Marjune	1019	8
132751	Park, Katherine	981	10
132768	Park, Roland	830	15
123257	Pivovarov, Juraj	1676	1676
134328	Pupovac, Alexander	630	16
134722	Reid, Dallas	865	10
134964	Risley, Kelly	459	5
127787	Robertson, Archie	1616	20
134962	Robertson, Chas	896	15
134422	Sestic, Sasa	519	9
135043	Shipton, Avery	466	5
134723	Siu, Alex	827	5
120588	Smith, Mike	1568	1640
127190	Smorzhchok, Daniel	915	921
134315	Snelling, Justin	1385	24
134965	Soper, Shawn	661	5
133693	Stang, Brennan	775	10
135047	Steinhauer, Darren	918	5
134972	Tessier, Daryn Marie	523	11
132053	Thomas, Derek	941	957
134721	Tsang, Douglas	1227	5
127208	Wang, Amanda	992	1004
112618	Ward, Kevin	1763	1789
107355	Weiss, Rodney	1740	1882
135046	Wilson, Lee	414	5
132688	Yackulic, Simon	1060	109
102743	Yanwood, Roy	2009	2121
134421	Yogasundaram, Haran	1123	8

132861	Zaysley, Erik	1057	14
134362	Zheng, Fisher	1418	9

### British Columbia

CFC#	Name	Rtng	High
130528	Fawcett, Dexter	718	12
130529	Fawcett, Braxton	356	5
128481	Forsyth, Alan	1418	1419
122172	Forsyth, Brendan	922	932
122171	Forsyth, Gavin	692	692
126340	Kelso, Steve	1600	1702
132808	Labin, Petr	200	4
134988	Lovenuk-Douglas, Trent	200	5
101193	Sladek, VACLAV	1691	1936
134887	Young, John	200	5

### Manitoba

CFC#	Name	Rtng	High
101126	Boron, Anthony	1864	1898

### New Brunswick

CFC#	Name	Rtng	High
134400	Collins, Eric	1215	3
111760	Davis, Neil	1998	2072
102718	Duff, Ken	1676	1900
129619	Hovey, Jordan	1392	14
107009	Knapic, Pascal	1760	1760
133740	Lamprea, Sebastian	809	3
110482	Marks, Reginald	1291	3
108737	Mills, Ken	1798	1798
111808	Ossinger, Brian	1540	1601
100315	Papenhause, Richard	1647	1700
134350	Thompson, Ted	1153	3

### Nova Scotia

CFC#	Name	Rtng	High
133900	McCarthy, Brendan	1240	3
123376	Ng, Gary	1925	1925

### Ontario

CFC#	Name	Rtng	High
134333	Abrahams, Daniel	1850	1850
107642	Abt, Michael	1723	142
123274	Agabekian, Konstantin	1743	1803
126834	Andronache, Daniel	1517	1517
132275	Andronache, Tiberiu	1458	1458
135033	Ang, Tom	1206	7
100034	Armstrong, Robert J.	1663	1706
135189	Assaripallam, Inigo F.	1751	5
107592	Barday, Douglas	1429	1456
107304	Barday, Wayne	2201	2300
132784	Barmasch, Oswald	1500	1566
134840	Barron, Michael	2335	12
127829	Baxted, Peter	1373	9
107968	Becker, Paul	1919	1971
106106	Beckwith, Paul H.	2049	2101
103293	Bergeron, Florian	1884	23
110630	Berson, Jordan	2089	2116
122935	Biro, Zoltan	1347	14
125272	Biswal, Diviyajoti	1228	7
125271	Biswal, Devyani	1269	7
131393	Blackely, Matt	2033	2063
125934	Bluvstein, Ilija	2187	6
125709	Bluvstein, Mark	2301	2301
104245	Bokhout, Peter	xxxx	2008
108790	Boross-Hammer, Peter	1908	2086
111626	Bos, Peter	1807	1834
134915	Boyd, Matt	869	8
121136	Brajkovic, Nikola	2019	2219
132623	Brooks, Dale	603	14
127626	Brown, Gabriel	1578	4
100046	Bunning, Les	1833	2100
101613	Burgess, Doug	1751	1900
125432	Burke, Jim	1753	3
110977	Buscari, Michael	2099	2148
134403	Caldbeck, Evan	1672	9
100312	Carleton, Thomas	1959	1959
125705	Chan, Walter H.	1612	12
125465	Chan, Michael	1206	17
103934	Chuderski, Jan	1601	1703
105738	Chyuria, Jerome	1791	1818
106399	Clarke, Brian	1512	1589
122720	Coelho, Jose	1507	7
134918	Cole, Nick	777	5
126311	Cooke, Matthew G	1811	1811
134050	Crooks, Israel	1422	6
123161	Cummings, David	2410	2442
134838	Cummins, Tim	1489	6
129683	Cushing, Ted	1697	15
100059	Dale, Steven	1885	19
123618	Dalle Ave, George	1535	17
107299	Dangberg, Karl	1646	1805
101895	Danilov, Alex	1889	1966
128692	Davidson, Cody	1038	1122
104844	de Castro, Dan	1643	1827
102011	De Kerpel, Stijn	2038	2038
135181	Demiannay, Jean-Jacques	802	3
109477	Demmy, Steve	2062	2162
1110803	Den Otter, Albert	1477	1674
100170	Devonport, Martin	2244	2301
108434	Dickey, Len	1469	16
135030	Dieterle, Aaron	552	7
135031	Dieterle, Michael	739	7
134922	Downie, Sheldon	587	18
135191	Downie, Darren	323	5
113062	Drack, Jan	1321	1330
125528	Dragusanu, George	1415	1415
134054	Dubicki, Matthew	1149	6
103373	Dumontelle, Joe	1849	1905
106571	Dutton, Warren Richard	1950	2195
132286	Dykes, Adam	1430	18
112934	Dynna, Mark	1803	1872

110299	Egorov, Mikhail	1993	1993
106512	Elhorn, Carl	2161	2174
132484	Ev, Vladimir	1662	1685
1030111	Episkin, John	1759	1900
101981	Fabris, Al	1670	1800
111839	Fairbairn, Stephen	2065	2079
128889	Fan, Brendan	1517	8
133036	Feeney, Jacob	506	5
101379	Findlay, Ian	2354	2448
135199	Finke, Michael	802	3
125485	Forsyth, Barry	1444	1444
126498	Friedman, Alexander	1903	1903
126508	Fulmyk, Pavel	1952	1952
130863	Fulmyk, Wojtek	1494	6
130869	Fulmyk, Michal	1333	1333
135167	Furlan, Dan	1567	4
102219	Gajic, Steve	1827	16
108027	Gasparac, Marijan	1817	1959
134620	Gibson, Kevin	1196	14
110683	Gilchrist, Raymond	1545	22
108202	Gillanders, Robert	1811	1962
122659	Giroux, Dave	1873	13
134912	Givogve, Corbett	1549	2
128756	Glew, Richard	1844	1844
108832	Gooding, Gordon	2034	2064
134497	Graham, John	1256	5
102884	Grimberg, Daniel	1711	1711
134900	Gu, Shouzheng	1003	11
104152	Guignard, Michael	1573	1573
125839	Gurevich, Artem	2151	2151
105867	Hall, Mico	1465	16
134113	Hawley, Robert	1603	7
106156	Haziprodromu, Sam	2039	2169
102107	Henderson, Fred	1747	1783
105731	Hendon, Lee	1480	1511
127769	Herry, Liam	1913	1913
125002	Hien, David	1615	1698
123135	Hoh, Doug	1380	1398
105422	Holt, Peter	1702	1800
107184	Holmes, Michael J.	1727	1782
103578	Horvat, Michael	2019	18
112784	Howlosky, Ben	1812	1900
133294	Hosoda, Graham	850	850
1126201	Huan, Jun	1625	1636
128137	Iliass, George	1648	12
100030	Jackson, David	2158	2183
135178	Johnson, Fred	1393	5
126474	Johnson, David	1395	4
134919	Johnston, Robert	528	4
133190	Jongsma, Simon	1066	2
131996	Jongsma, Nathan	1723	8
135016	Judd, Ivan	1355	6
123031	Julia, Sadiq	1585	20
106715	Kagramanov, Dina	1956	1956
109746	Kapik, Steve	1354	1434
126832	Kaufman, Harris	1460	17
131041	Kavelman, Igor	1299	4
105091	Khomyin, Robert	1509	11
101168	Kirsch, Garry	1865	13
102471	Kitch, Zeljko	1698	1698
102232	Kivahio, Robert	2289	2316
106376	Knechtel, Tim	1856	1895
104339	Kollarich, Joseph	1290	15
108294	Komer, Brent	1168	1192
125823	Komer, William	1027	1027
125925	Komer, Robert	868	868
130093	Komer, Matthew	799	844
101982	Krajcovic, Dominik	1640	1640
133331	Kudvala, Ivan	1699	16
134404	Kusniskis, Tristan	1326	4
132258	Kuzak, Kevin	92	



Mark Your Calendar!

# Guelph Pro-Am International

August 4–10, 2003

Peter Clark Hall, Guelph University Centre  
9 Rounds. A SWOCL Grand Prix Event

**Pro Section: FIDE rated, minimum FIDE rating 2100**  
**\$4000 Guaranteed 1st Prize**  
**GMs Reinaldo Vera & John Fedorowicz**

### Projected Prize Fund

1st \$4,000 2nd \$2,000 3rd \$1,000 4th \$800 5th \$600 6th \$500  
Times: 1 / 1 / 10, 4 / 10, 4 / 4 / 4 / 10

### U2300 Futurity Section: FIDE rated

FIDE rated players half price  
Trophies, \$200 expense bursaries to top two finishers, and free entry to 2004 event

### 4 Amateur Class Championships

U2000 U1800 U1600 U1400  
FIDE rated players over 2000 half price  
Trophies, \$200 expense bursaries to section winners, and free entry to 2004 event

### Entry Fees:

Pro Section \$120 by April 30; \$140 by July 31; \$160 on site  
Futurity & Amateur Sections: \$60 by April 30, \$80 by July 31; \$100 on site

**Registration:** August 4: 11:00–12:15 August 5: 16:00–18:00

**Opening Ceremonies:** 18:00–19:00 followed by Blitz event

**Times:** August 6–10: 10, 4 / 10, 4 / 10, 4 / 10, 4 / 10 **Bond Voyage Party:** 15:00

**TC:** G/100 + 30 second Bronstein increment

Free refreshments and snacks available throughout the event. Coupons and package deals TBA

**All equipment provided by organizer**

**Family Prizes:** Immediate family only (spousal, sibling, parent, grandparent, child)

Top 2, any section \$800 Top gross, any section \$800

Family prize contestants must play according to their peak rating

**Contact:** Hal Bond, 6 Wildwood Place, Guelph, ON, N1H 7X9 (519)822-2162 halbond@rogers.com

## Research Database 2003

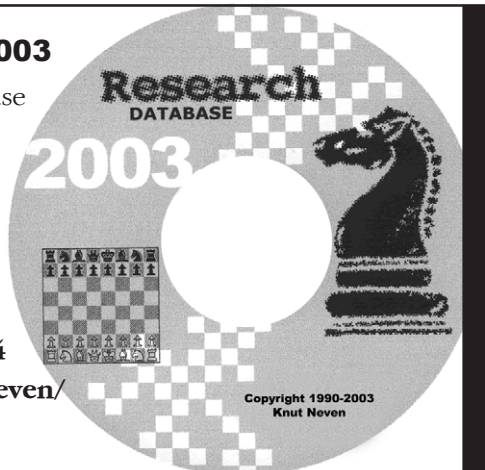
Rated World's Top Mega Database  
by Komputer Korner at  
*Web Computer Chess Reports*

Nearly 3,000,000 games,  
Virtually no duplication,  
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[caissa@shaw.ca](mailto:caissa@shaw.ca) 403.264.5924

[http://members.shaw.ca/kneven/  
chess/databasing.html](http://members.shaw.ca/kneven/chess/databasing.html)



Welcome Bienvenue

# Canadian Open Chess Championship Championnat ouvert du Canada

July 12th to 20th, 2003

**Kapuskasing, Ontario**

**Projected prize fund of \$50,000  
Guaranteed \$20,000 plus 90% of registration fees**

**First Prize \$6,000    Second Prize \$4,000    Third Prize \$2,000    Female Prize Fund \$4,000**

Registration fee: \$95 before July 1st, 2003; \$140 after July 1st, 2003

All Registrations to Chess Federation of Canada, 2212 Gladwin Crescent E-1, Ottawa, ON, K1B 5N1



KAPUSKASING



Where the past meets the present  
Là où le passé et le présent se croisent



Kapuskasing, ON  
2003

For additional information:

Denis Nadeau, Chess Tournament Organizer

townkap@ntl.sympatico.ca

Phone (705)337-4254    Fax (705)337-1741

www.kapchess.com    www.echecskap.com



Welcome Bienvenue

# Canadian Youth Chess Championships Championnats jeunesse du Canada

July 7th to 10th, 2003

**Kapuskasing, Ontario**



Kapuskasing, ON  
2003

Ten Categories (five male & five female)

U10 U12 U14 U16 U18



Kapuskasing, ON  
2003

Registration fee: \$150 per participant

All Registrations to Chess Federation of Canada, 2212 Gladwin Crescent E-1, Ottawa, ON, K1B 5N1

For additional information:

Denis Nadeau, Chess Tournament Organizer

townkap@ntl.sympatico.ca

Phone (705)337-4254    Fax (705)337-1741

www.kapchess.com    www.echecskap.com

Please visit our website for information on travel subsidies

# Olympic Fund Update

## Recent Donations

J.A.E. Allum	\$100.00
Fred Loeschmann	\$55.00
N.J. Varmazis	\$60.00
Concordia Chess Club	\$8.00
David Filipovich	\$35.00
Martin Jaeger	\$60.00
James Cairns	\$150.00
Ken Corfield	\$50.00
A.B. Boxer	\$20.00
Echecs et Maths	\$500.00
Irv Orloff	\$50.00
Memory of Todd Southam	\$300.00
Earle Bruce	\$100.00
Northshorechess.com	\$5.00
FQE	\$500.00
Kingston Chess Club	\$50.00
Miro Horvat	\$20.00
Memory of Milan Vukadinov	\$760.00
Milan Rabljenovic	\$22.00
Belzberg Technologies	\$28,177.61
Nigel Hanrahan	\$50.00
Memory of Todd Southam	\$100.07
Desmond Maley	\$100.00
Ontario Chess Association	\$500.00
Frank Dixon	\$25.00
Dale Lewis	\$20.00
Istvan Barabas	\$25.00
Chess Federation of Canada	\$1,395.43
<b>Current Balance</b>	<b>\$35,111.07</b>

Every two years the Chess Federation of Canada sends our very best players to represent Canada at the Chess Olympiad. Among all of the national and international events funded by the CFC each and every year, this is the most prestigious and by far the most expensive. The Olympiad is frequently hosted in distant locales, and thus funding travel expenses for our teams represents a considerable burden for such a small organization.

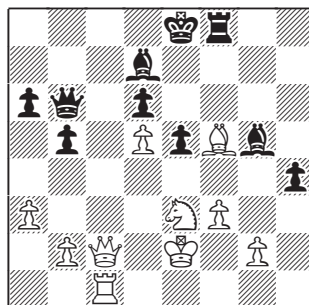
We can all be proud of our successes at the Olympiads, and we should also be grateful to those individuals who have lent their support by making a donation to our Olympic Fund. It is with your help that we are able to continue to fund our international participation and programs!

**Bluvshstein, Mark  
Miton, Kamil**

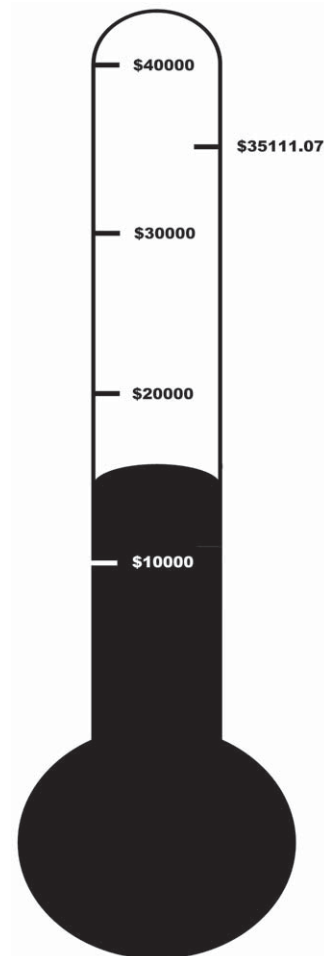
*Bled ol (12), 2002*

**Sicilian: Sveshnikov B44**

1.e4 c5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.d4 cxd4  
4.♘xd4 e5 5.♘b5 d6 6.♘1c3 a6  
7.♘a3 b5 8.♘d5 ♘ge7 9.c4 ♘d4  
10.♙e3 ♘xd5 11.cxd5 f5 12.♙d3  
fxe4 13.♙xe4 ♘f5 14.♙d3 ♘xe3  
15.♙xe3 ♙a5+ 16.♙e2 ♙e7  
17.♙d3 g6 18.h4 ♙f8 19.h5 gxh5  
20.♘c2 h4 21.♙xh7 ♙d7 22.a3  
♙b6 23.♘e3 ♙c8 24.♙ac1 ♙c4  
25.f3 ♙xc1 26.♙xc1 ♙d4 27.♙c2  
♙b6 28.♙f5 ♙g5



29.♙xd7+ ♙d8 30.♙c8+ ♙e7  
31.♘f5+ ♙xf5 32.♙e8+ ♙f6  
33.♙f8+ 1-0.



Please make cheques out to "The Chess Federation of Canada" and mail to 2212 Gladwin Cres E-1, Ottawa, ON, K1B 5N1, Canada.

**Thank You!**