Scarborough Community of Toronto Chess News & Views

Newsletter of / Le Journal de

Scarborough Chess Club

"FRIENDLY Chess Since 1960"

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO BOTH MEMBERS & NON-MEMBERS

Issue # 5 – November 15, 2004

Do You Know ? / Savez-Vous ?

Prague Unity Agreement Moves On

The 2005 FIDE World Championship match between Garry Kasparov (Russia), 13 th FIDE World Champion and highest rated player, and Rustam Kasimdzhinov (Uzbekistan), 2004 FIDE World Champion, has now been confirmed. It will be played in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, between January 14 and February 1, 2005. The winner of that match will then play current Classical World Champion Vladimir Kramnik (Russia) for the finally unified World Championship title.

<u>Upcoming Autumn Open – Toronto (organized by SCC)</u> November 20-21, 2004 *LOTTO BONUS* NOW \$3,500 BONUS PRIZES FOR PERFECT SCORES

Place: TARTU COLLEGE, 310 Bloor Street West (near Spadina).

Rds: 5 Type: Regular Swiss,

TC: G/90: Times: 10:00,2:00,6:00 Sat, 11:00 and 3:00 Sun

EF: \$60. for Adults, \$30 for Juniors (Under 21); Prizes Estimated at \$4,000 based on 100 players.

Sections: Open, U2200, U2000, U1800, U1600 and unrated.

Tournament Director: Bryan Lamb

Organizer: Maurice Smith (on behalf of the Scarborough Chess Club)

SCTCN&V Website: http://scarboroughchess.webhop.net

Reg: By email to m-smith@sympatico.ca with Cheques to:

Maurice Smith, 34 Ilfracombe Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1R 3R8 or at site 9.15 - 9.45

(Late Fee of \$10.00 to on site entries without advance phone or email registration) Org: Maurice Smith 416-755-2681 on behalf of Scarborough Chess Club.

Misc: Bring sets, boards, clocks.

World Youth Chess Championship – Canadian Results

This tournament was played from Nov. 3 - 14 at Heraklio, Crete, Greece. Canada sent 28 juniors. Here are the Canadian results :

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
U 18	Liam Henry 4pts. (36.4 %)	Dominique Nadeau 4 pts. (36.4 %)
	Glen Barber 5 pts. (45.5 %)	
	Sadique Juma 3 pts. (27.3 %)	
	Ron Le Blanc 3.5 pts. (31.9 %)	
U 16	Jonathan Tayer 5 pts. (45.5 %)	Cornelia Dinca 6.5 pts. (59.1 %)
	Martin Ho 4 pts. (36.4 %)	Patricia Ho 4 pts. (36.4 %)
		Dominik Mignault 2.5 pts. (22.7 %)
U 14	Raja Panjwani 6.5 pts. (59.1 %)	Tiffany Tang 5 pts. (45.5 %)
	Rasul Rozybakiev 3.5 pts. (31.9 %)	Andreanne Plamondon 4 pts. (36.4 %)
	Stefan Trandifir 3.5 pts. (31.9 %)	Gabrielle Nadeau 4 pts. (36.4 %)
U 12	Harris Kaufman 5 pts. (45.5 %)	Sonja Xiong 5 pts. (45.5 %)
	Kevin Chung 7 pts. (63.6 %)	Minh-Ly Nguyen 6 pts. (54.5 %)
	Aman Hambleton 5 pts. (45.5 %)	Dalia Kagramanov 4 pts. (36.4 %)
U 10	Arthur Calugar 6.5 pts. (59.1 %)	Alexandra Botez 5.5 pts. (50 %)
	Marc-Andre Kieu 5.5 pts. (50 %)	Yelizaveta Orlova 4.5 pts. (40.9 %)
	Jerry Xiong 6 pts. (54.5 %)	Myriam Roy 6.5 pts. (59.1 %)

Kevin Chung scored highest for the team with 7 pts.. Raja Panjwani who was seeded 39th placed tied for 26-39th place. He had to play two FM 's rated about 2350 (one of whom he defeated), and the fourth place finisher, USA 's Daniel Ludwig, rated 2313. Congratulations to all the team for their effort and for representing Canada.

1st Canadian Senior (50+) Championship

(Report by David Cohen)

IM Lawrence Day scored a perfect 5/5, winning \$ 250, to top IM Jevgenyij Boguszlavszkij (visiting from Hungary) and the rest of the 16 player field Nov. 13 at the Bayview Games Club in Toronto. Day represented Canada at the 1967 World Junior Championship, and at the Olympiad a Canadian record 13 times. The Toronto Star's

chess columnist since 1976, he is a member of the Canadian Chess Hall of Fame. IM Boguszlavszkij finished 2nd with 4 pts., and won \$45 plus a free entry to the 1st Ontario Senior Championship, Feb. 2005 at Tartu College, which Martin Jaeger is organizing.

The following all had 3 pts.:

Top 'A' - John Chidley-Hill, Peter Hollo, Istvan Kiss, Chris Takov;

Top 'B' - Gerald (Gerry) Gross, Nikita (Nick) Zimninski.

A good time was had by all. Noteworthy was the participation of another former top junior, William (Bill) Oaker - the 1949 Toronto Junior Champion! TD: Vlad Dobrich; Organizer: David Cohen.

IM Jevgenyij Boguszlavszkij - IM Lawrence Day

1st Canadian Senior (50+) Championship, Toronto, Rd 3 1. d4 Nf6 2. Bg5 d6 3. Nc3 Nbd7 4. Nf3 h6 5. Bh4 g5 6. Bg3 Nh5 7. e3 Bg7 8. Bd3 c5 9. Ne2 Qb6 10. Rb1 g4 11. Nd2 cxd4 12. exd4 Nxg3 13. hxg3 d5 14. c3 e5 15. Bf5 h5 16. Nb3 Qf6 17. Qc2 e4 18. Bxd7+ Bxd7 19. Nf4 Qg5 20. Nc5 Bc6 21. b4 b5 22. a4 Ke7 23. Qe2 Rab8 24. a5 h4 25. Kd2 Rh6 26. Qe3 Rbh8 27. gxh4 Rxh4 28. Rxh4 Rxh4 29. g3 Rh2 30. Kc2 Bh6 31. Ncd3 Kd6 32. Ne5 Qf5 33. Kb3 Be8 34. Ned3 f6 35. Nc5 Bxf4 36. gxf4 Rh3 37. Qc1 Rf3 38. Rb2 Qxf4 39. Qh1 Rh3 40. Qf1 Qf3 41. Rd2 Qxc3+ 0-1

Sick Kids Hospital Foundation Fundraiser - Toronto

(Submitted by David Cohen)

National Master Shiyam Thavandiran, the reigning Canadian Grade 6 & Ontario High School Champion, volunteered his time to take on 20 players (including 19 kids) in a simultaneous chess exhibition at the Thunder Chess Club in Toronto, on Sunday, November 14. Michael McArthur donated the use of the Club's facilities and chess equipment. The effort was all in aid of The Hospital for Sick Children Foundation, Canadian registered charity # 10808 4419 RR0001

(http://www.sickkids.on.ca/foundation/). Each player paid a \$10 entry fee, and this all went to the Foundation. In addition to the \$200 raised from the players, well-wishers donated an additional \$160, for a total of \$360! Shiyam was able to achieve his goal of setting new records for our fundraiser for attendance (Kevork Hacat 2003 - 9; Zhe Quan 2004 - 13) and money raised (2003 - \$63; 2004 - \$130).

At the board, Shiyam won all 20 games. Not only that, but 17 of the players opted to play Shiyam a second time, and Shiyam won all of those as well! The whole effort took a mere 2.5 hours. This was hardly surprising when you consider some of Shiyam's previous accomplishments: winning the 2002 Canadian Boys Under 10 Championship (4th at the World Youth Championships), and 2003 Canadian Grade 5 Championship.

Shiyam Thavandiran - David Cohen

Thavandiran simul 20 boards, Toronto, 2004.11.14

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. Bg5 e6 7. f4 Be7 8. Nxc6 bxc6 9. Bd3 Qc7 10. Qf3 Bb7 11. O-O-O Rb8 12. e5 dxe5 13. fxe5 Nd5 14. Bxe7 Qxe7 15. Ne4 O-O 16. c4 Rfc8 17. Nd6 Rc7 18. cxd5 Qg5+ 19. Kb1 Qxe5 20. dxc6 Bxc6 21. Qe2 Qa5 22. Nc4 Qb4 23. a3 Qe7 24. Rc1 Bd5 25. Ka1 Bxc4 26. Rxc4 Rcb7 27. Rc2

g6 28. Be4 Rb5 29. Rhc1 Kg7 30. Qc4 Rb3 31. Ka2 R3b6 32. Qd4+ e5 33. Qc5 Qh4 34. Qxe5+ f6 35. Qe7+ Kh6 36. g3 Qg5 37. Rb1 Qb5 38. Qc7 Qb3+ 39. Ka1 Qe3 40. Qf4+ Qxf4 41. gxf4 f5 42. Bf3 Ra6 43. Rc6 Ra4 44. Be2 Rxf4 45. Rc2 a5 46. Rf1 Rh4 47. Rf2 Kg7 48. Rc4 Rh3 49. Ra4 Ra8 50. Bf3 Ra7 51. b4 Rh4 52. Rxa5 Rxa5 53. bxa5 Ra4 54. Kb2 Rxa5 55. Kb3 Kf6 56. Kb4 Ra7 57. a4 Ke5 58. Kb5 Kd6 59. a5 Kc7 60. Rc2+ Kb8 61. a6 Re7 62. Kb6 Re6+ 63. Bc6 Re7 64. Rd2 1-0

Lions of the Kalahari

(submitted by David Cohen)

We're all familiar with a portrayal of chess gone wrong in the popular media, whenever we see (e.g., in a film) a chessboard set up incorrectly: a dark square is on the players' right-hand sides. There was a 50% chance to get it right, but they invariably get it wrong. And all the producer had to do was look it up in an encyclopedia; or ask a chess federation; or just ask any old player of any reasonable strength or experience.

I've noticed another incorrect use of chess creeping into popular culture: the use of the word 'stalemate'. Someone tries to draw an analogy between the situation in a game of chess and a situation in real life. This is good - it shows how popular chess has become, since the drawer of the analogy assumes that we all know something about chess, enough to have a common reference point.

Unfortunately, in the popular press the chess term 'stalemate' has come to be used to describe a temporary standoff between two parties. The term 'stalemate' is not a proper use of the chess analogy. In chess, a stalemate describes a position in which only one party cannot move. In the real world situations, neither party can move. In chess, the game is over, and there is a result (a draw, where neither party wins). In the real world situations, the game is not over, and there is no result yet.

What are the possibilities for the real world situations? Here are three of them, using the proper chess term to make the analogy.

1. Stalemate

In chess, the game is over and the result is a draw. One side can no longer move; the other can move, but cannot achieve a victory.

In the real world, a battle between two parties has ended. It's difficult to find an example of this. Perhaps the German invasion of Russia (and the attack on England) during World War II. Russia (and England) could not move; Germany could move, yet could not achieve victory. Even in these cases, 'stalemate' describes only the battles themselves. The full situation is more properly described as a 'balanced position' (standoff), since the war continued after these battles were over - see the next possibility.

2. Balanced position

In chess, the game continues without a result yet. The parties have reached a position where their chances are equal. To attempt to win by making a move is also

to risk losing. Waiting moves may ensue.

In the real world, this is the common standoff described in the popular press (incorrectly labeled 'stalemate').

3. Zugzwang

In chess, the game continues. Whoever moves must lose.

Let's examine a situation in the IMAX film "Lions of the Kalahari", which depicts animal life in the African desert. The king of the lions rules next to the water hole. He has two mates. Everybody is happy, until the arrival of a new female lion. The lion is interested in her. His current mates wish he were not. They decide to attack her and drive her away. The lion protects her by imposing himself between his mates and the newcomer. His mates retaliate by positioning themselves between the newcomer and the water hole. So, they settle down all in a row: the water hole, the two mates, the lion, and the newcomer.

In the film, this situation is described as a 'stalemate'. As we can see, this is not correct. The game continues. Furthermore, it is not a balanced position, as no maneuvering is possible. If the mates move towards the newcomer, then they will get driven off by the lion. If the lion moves towards the newcomer, then the mates will harass him. If the newcomer moves to get water, then the mates will attack her. Thus, whoever moves first must lose, and we can correctly describe the situation as 'zugzwang'.

P.S. Sorry, you'll have to watch the film to see how it turned out!

A - Members/ non-members may contact Bob Armstrong, ed., directly, at <u>bobarm@sympatico.ca</u> or

through SCC e-mail, to:

1. Be added to the free e-mail list; 2. Submit content (fact, opinion, criticism, recommendations!).

B – An item in any language may be submitted for publication, if accompanied by an English translation.

C – The opinions expressed here are those of the editor, and not necessarily those of the Scarborough CC.

D - To review this newsletter after it has been deleted, or any of the archived newsletters back to Sept. 1, 2002, visit our own SCTCN&V official website at: http://scarboroughchess.webhop.net.

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