

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 # 10 - 12 – February 15, 2008

Is Chess a “ Sport “ ?

My wife says “ no ! “, emphatically – and she is pretty knowledgeable about the chess world (and she would say the world in general !), though only a novice player. But I have always considered chess a " sport " , not just a " game " , or an " art " form (two players creating a work of art together), which I think it also is.

Wikipedia states: "An estimated 605 million people worldwide know how to play chess, and 7.5 million are members of national chess federations, which exist in 160 countries worldwide. This makes chess one of the **most popular sports** worldwide."

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess#Place_in_culture

The definition of sport in my trusty “ The Random House Dictionary “ states : “ an athletic activity requiring skill or physical prowess and often of a competitive nature “.

Chess is " athletic " in the sense that a great deal of " energy " is expended in playing under tournament conditions for the regulation time (FIDE normal standard is now Game/90 min. I believe) and it requires lots of stamina. This expenditure of energy, due to intense and focused concentration over a long period of time, with little break, has been scientifically documented. I believe this is the point where most " chess-is-not-a-sport " advocates' arguments fall down. Human energy can be expended in many activities, without it being an obvious " motor movement " experience. Writing an exam also takes a lot of energy, but it does not have the other attributes of a sport, and so is not one just because of this.

(Continued on next page)

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The definition requires there be " skill " OR " physical prowess. Chess certainly requires skill, though it be mental skill.

It is also like other individual sports in that it is " competitive " - not only is the player trying to achieve their own personal best with each move (which they do like other athletes), but there is an " opponent " and a " winner " and " loser " (just like in the 100 yd. dash - or whatever the equivalent is in metric now, or swimming).

Isn't rifle shooting an Olympic sport ? (or is it only part of the pentathlon ?) If it is, I see

similarities between it and chess (though the skill may be said to be " physical ", being eye/hand co-ordination). And if poker is a sport (and it is now on " sports " networks), then certainly chess is a " sport " as well. Or if bridge is a sport, then so is chess. I see chess as equivalent to both of them, and believe they also are " sports ", not just " games " (that should raise some hackles !).

Finally, chess is recognized as a " sport " by the international Olympic Committee:

RECOGNISED SPORTS LIST - chess

http://www.olympic.org/uk/sports/recognized/index_uk.asp

Also, in many other countries, it is considered a " sport ", and qualifies for government funding, as do other traditional sports. The fact that North America will not fund such an activity, and hence refuses to recognize it as a sport, is not a convincing argument that it is not a sport.

What do you think – sport or not sport? E-mail us your views and we'll publish them in the next Issue.

(some content in the above is thanks to a web post by Egis Zeromskis some time ago)

CFC Deserves Credit

(Posted on ChessTalk, Feb. 1, by Bob Armstrong - slightly edited)

I may have some issues from time to time with the CFC, but it is important to acknowledge what they have accomplished in one year -

- stopped the print magazine and introduced the Chess Canada webzine;
- upgraded the submission of tournament results for rating;
- sold the retail business and entered into commission arrangements;
- sold the office unit and reduced office rental costs by going to a " home office " arrangement for the three part-time staff;
- eliminated the full-time office administrator position; and
- although CFC will have an unavoidable deficit in this fiscal year, it now has a chance

for a balanced 2009-10 budget (not bad after four years of substantial deficits).
[Ed. Much of the restructuring was advocated for by the Grassroots' Campaign]

We don't necessarily therefore have to agree with everything the CFC does, or how they do it, but we should acknowledge how very far they have brought the organization in one year !

CFC Must Take a Position – Ontario Election of CFC Governors

In previous Issues, I have contributed articles on the “ CFC one-member, one vote “ democracy of the CFC re the election of CFC Governors by CFC members. I have also published articles on why the Ontario system of election of CFC Governors is unconstitutional. I have submitted amendments to the OCA Bylaws to the OCA to partly correct this problem, and they have now been deferred by the OCA President, Chris Mallon, to the OCA AGM this Spring. The OCA Executive is shortly going to commence deliberations towards a recommendation for the OCA Governors at the OCA AGM. OCA President, Chris Mallon, has advised that the recommendation will likely be made public once arrived at.

In order to assist the OCA in its deliberations, I wrote to CFC President, David Lavin, to request that he tell the OCA to make the necessary amendments, to be in compliance with the CFC rule in the CFC Handbook. Here is my Feb. 2, 2009 letter to him:

Hi David:

I will summarize, because the issue deals with the rights of CFC members in Ontario and the GTCL:

1. The OCA Bylaws breach the rights of CFC members and the CFC Handbook. They say :
 - a. that a CFC member can only vote for a provincial CFC member in their region – the CFC Handbook currently states that a CFC member has the right to elect ALL CFC Governors from that province – I have brought two amendments to the CFC Handbook to your attention and that of all the Governors last December that will make the regionalization of Ontario constitutional – they are still to be dealt with by the CFC, but I have delayed pursuing them while the CFC has pursued more urgent recent priorities;
 - b. that the CFC member in each region can only “ nominate “ the CFC Governor, not “ elect “ the CFC Governor – the OCA Bylaws state, in breach of the CFC Handbook, that the OCA Governors “ elect “ the CFC Governors – I have brought amendments before the OCA to amend this unconstitutionality, and they will be dealt with at the OCA AGM this Spring.

2. The GTCL Executive MAY be in breach of the CFC Handbook – some members hold that the CFC members in the GTA do not have an absolute right to “ elect “ their CFC Governors. Some hold that the GTCL Executive, at the AGM, could prohibit a CFC member from voting for their CFC Governors, if the Executive thought there was a good reason. I have asked GTCL President, Michael Barron, for confirmation whether this “ screening of CFC member voters “ is a majority position of the GTCL Executive, or a minority view. I will advise you as soon as I find out.

I believe you, as CFC President, have an obligation to make sure CFC member rights are being respected by all parts of the CFC organization and affiliates.

I would ask that you immediately make clear to the OCA and the GTCL that CFC member rights must be respected on this issue, and request that they make the necessary amendments, such that CFC members can “ elect “ their regional CFC Governors, without any type of interference.

Thank you.

Bob

Unfortunately, David did not see fit to respond positively to me (though I again wrote him on Feb. 4), nor to make any public statement on behalf of the CFC.

I am hoping the OCA will do the right thing. Otherwise, I think CFC has a problem.

2009 World Championship Challengers' Match – Topalov/Kamsky

The match is between the number 1 ranked player in the World, Veselin Topalov (Bulgaria), rated 2796 (FIDE Jan. list), 2006 World Championship Challenger (who lost), and American Gata Kamsky, # 17, rated 2725, former World Championship Challenger in the prior millennium (who lost).

It is an 8-game match. Round 1 starts on Tuesday, February 17, next week.

Who will win?

I have to go with Topalov. It is true that Kamsky is a solid player who makes few mistakes, and is doggedly determined, and is said to have " nerves of steel ". But Topalov, in my opinion, is a more creative and explosive player - his trademark has been amazing exchange sacrifices (in one game an amazing double exchange sac, that he won) and very thorough tournament preparation. Since Kamsky returned to high level play, after a number of years layoff, his openings seem to have been one of the weakest points of his game. Opening preparation seems to have advanced a lot since he was last a World Championship Challenger, and I don't think he has yet caught up. He cannot afford to have Topalov get superior early middle games, right out of the opening. And I think it is almost unanimous among the chess website polls I've seen, that Topalov is the favourite by a substantial margin.

But Topalov is not taking any chances. He said recently about the match:

" I do not expect this to be an easy match. It will be a very hard fight, but I am convinced that I will win. However, since we are playing just eight games I must not make any mistakes. I have to be fully concentrated. The Elo advantage is not enough to win."

So I put my money on Topalov !

Who do you choose? Why do you think they'll win? Let us know and we'll publish your opinions in the next Issue.

2010-11 World Chess Championship Cycle – FIDE Confusion !

Currently, there is in progress (sort of) the FIDE 2008-9 Grand Prix. This is a series of 6 tournaments with a fixed roster of top players. When it started, the winner was going to play the 2009 FIDE World Cup winner, in a 2010 World Championship Challengers match. That winner would then play a World Championship match against the then World Champion in later 2010. This was the 2008-10 WCC cycle.

Then confusion started. The FIDE Congress in Dresden in November 2008 determined that instead, the winner of the 2008-9 Grand Prix, and the 2009 World Cup winner, with 6 other players, should go into a 2010 " Candidates Tournament " round robin. Then the winner of that would play a World Championship match in 2011. Suddenly it was a 2008-11 WCC cycle.

Well the changing in mid-stream of the Grand Prix contract unilaterally by FIDE was too much for Grand Prix players Magnus Carlsen (Norway), and Michael Adams (England). They withdrew. They also were likely afraid the GP was collapsing, which it seems to be, as series tournament bidders withdraw, and FIDE tries to scramble to find substitutes.

So then FIDE President Kirsan Ilyumzhinov announced that the decision of the congress was only tentative, and that the issue would not be decided until the FIDE Presidential Board meeting in March, which had the last word on WCC cycles.

Now we have a very competent chess promotion organization, Universal Event Promotions (UE P), who organized the 2008 World Championship match between Viswanathan Anand (India), then 15th World Champion, and the challenger, Vladimir Kramnik (Russia), 14th World Champion, weighing in. They have announced that they have submitted to FIDE a bid for the 2010-11 WCC cycle ...before FIDE has even decided yet what the 2008-10 (or 2008-11) cycle was. They are willing to stage a set of " Candidates Matches " with 8 players (no details yet on who the 8 players are, but it seems to be the 8 players the FIDE Congress put in to their 8-player round robin Candidates Tournament). In the quarter and semi-finals there will be four games plus possible tie breaks. In the concluding Candidates final six games are planned with a possible tie break. The winner of the Candidate Matches will compete against the then current World Champion in September 2011.

Whew !! Now tell me that the Presidential Board in March is going to turn down this – their only bid for the 2010-11 WCC cycle (and note that they don't even yet have an organizer for the 2009 World Championship match between Anand and the

Topalov/Kamsky winner). UEP guarantees a Candidates Matches prize fund of 650.000 Euros inclusive all license fees and after tax. The net prize money for the players is 430.000 Euros. For the 2011 World Championship match, UEP proposes a prize fund of 1.500.000 Euros inclusive all license fees and after tax.

I think this is now a done deal. So much for the contracts with the Grand Prix players. I guess maybe there is now no longer any confusion. UEP has managed to clarify, where FIDE couldn't. Money helps.

Gibtelecom Chess Festival, Gibraltar

This tournament ended Feb. 5, and was a strong 10-round swiss. Here were the final standings after regular play:

Final standings (from Susan Polgar blog):

1	GM Svidler, Peter	8.0	RUS	M	2723	2829	+1.28	1	1	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	1
2	GM Milov, Vadim	8.0	SUI	M	2669	2769	+1.26	½	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	½	1
3	GM Gashimov, Vugar	7.5	AZE	M	2723	2764	+0.68	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	½	½	½
4	GM Nakamura, Hikaru	7.5	USA	M	2699	2700	+0.18	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	½
5	GM Berg, Emanuel	7.5	SWEM		2606	2648	+0.60	1	½	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	1
6	GM Akobian, Varzuhan	7.5	USA	M	2619	2640	+0.40	1	1	½	0	1	½	1	½	1	1

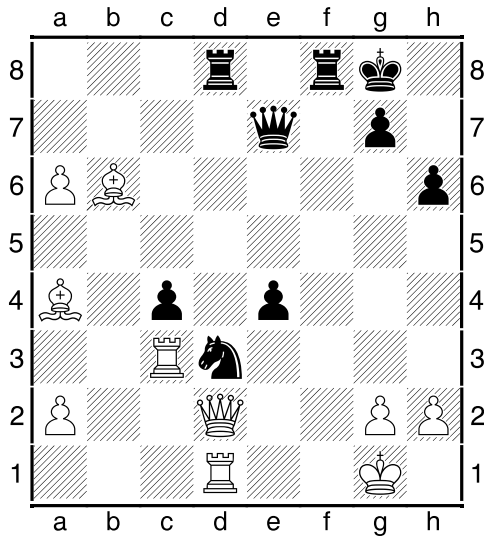
Svidler won the 2 rapid game playoff 2-0 to win the tournament. Here is the first playoff game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Svidler, P (2723) – Milov, V (2669) [C72]

7th Gibtelecom Masters Playoff Caleta ENG (2), 06.02.2009

1.e4± Fritz' evaluation not generally accepted. **1...e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 d6 5.0-0 Bd7 6.d4 exd4 7.Nxd4 b5?!±** a slight inaccuracy – Svidler gets an early " clear " advantage [7...Nf6 8.Nc3 Nxd4 9.Bxd7+ Qxd7 10.Qxd4 Be7±] **8.Nxc6 Bxc6 9.Bb3 Nf6 10.Re1?!±** [10.Nc3 Be7 11.Re1 0-0±] **10...Be7 11.c4** [11.Nc3 0-0 12.Qf3 Re8±] **11...0-0 12.Nc3 Nd7** [12...bxc4 13.Bxc4 Bd7±] **13.Nd5** [13.cxb5 axb5 14.Be3 Bf6±] **13...Re8** [13...Bf6 14.cxb5 Bxb5 15.Re3 Nc5±] **14.Be3** [14.cxb5 axb5 15.Be3 Nc5±] **14...Bb7?!±** [14...Nc5 15.Bxc5 dxc5±] **15.Rc1?!±** [15.cxb5 axb5 16.Qh5 Ne5±] **15...c6 16.Nxe7+ Qxe7 17.f3** [17.a3 Rad8 18.cxb5 axb5 19.Qd2 h6±] **17...c5** [17...Nc5 18.Bc2 Nd7±] **18.Qd2 Ne5 19.Red1?±** [19.cxb5 axb5 20.a3 Qf6±] **19...Rad8?+-** [19...bxc4 20.Bxc4 Nxc4 21.Rxc4 f5 22.Bf4 fxe4 23.Bxd6 Qe6±] **20.cxb5** Svidler goes up a P **20...h6** 2.27 [20...axb5 21.Bg5 Qc7+- 1.96] **21.bxa6 Bxa6 22.Rc3 c4?+-** 2.49 [22...Bc8 23.Bf4 Be6+- 1.72] **23.Ba4 Rf8 24.b4 f5 25.Bb6 Nd3** 2.43 [25...Ra8 26.exf5 Bb7 27.Bc2 Rxa2 28.Qxd6 Qxd6 29.Rxd6 Bc8+- 2.29] **26.b5 d5?+-** 3.68 this loses a piece [26...Rb8 27.Rxc4 Bxb5 28.Qxd3 Bxa4 29.Qxd6 Qxd6 30.Rxd6 Rf6+- 2.77] **27.bxa6 dxe4** Svidler is up a B **28.fxe4?+-** 4.12 [28.Rxc4 Rb8 29.Bd4 Qf7+- 6.63] **28...fxe4?+-** 5.41 [28...Qf6 29.Rxd3 Rxd3 30.Qf2 Rxd1+ 31.Bxd1 Qd6+- 4.20]

Position after 28...fxe4?



29.Qe3?+- 3.73 [29.Rxc4 Rf5 30.Bb3 Kh8+- 6.36; 29.Bxd8? Qc5+ 30.Kh1 Nf2+ 31.Qxf2 (31.Kg1?? Nxd1+ 32.Re3 Nxe3 33.Qf2 Rxf2+- Milov mates in 7 moves) 31...Qxf2+- 2.03]
29...Rd6 5.63 [29...Rc8?! 30.a7 Kh8 31.Bd4 Qe6+- 6.18] **30.Bb5?+-** 4.60 [30.Rxc4 Qf6 31.Bb3 Kh8+- 5.94] **30...Nb2 31.Rxd6 Qxd6 32.Bd4** 6.60 [32.Qd4? Qf4 33.h3 Kh8+- 7.50] **32...Nd1?+-** 14.36 [32...Qd5 33.a4 Kh7+- 6.60] **33.Bxc4+** Svidler is up B + P **33...Kh8 34.Qd2+-** 14.36 Milov resigned. Svidler can sac, simplify, and promote his P **34...Rd8 35.Bxg7+ Kxg7 36.Qxd6 Rxd6 37.Rg3+ Kf6 38.a7 Rd8 39.Rg8 Rxg8 40.Bxg8 Ne3 41.a8Q+-** 43.89 1-0

Moscow Open

This is one of the larger and stronger world swiss events. It ended Feb. 7. There were 1,551 players from 33 countries in a number of different events. Some of the Moscow, Russia events were:

"Open A" is open to all chess players with no regard to rating. Prize fund is 3 000 000 rubles. First prize – 500 000 rubles (48 prizes in total). There were 318 players. There were 107 grandmasters, 89 masters and 116 FIDE masters

"Open B" is open to chess players with FIDE rating no less than 2300 and without FIDE rating. Prize fund is 1 000 000 rubles. The main prize is 150 000 rubles (48 prizes in total). There were 515 players.

"Open C" is open to all women with no regard to rating or age. Prize fund is 700 000 rubles. First prize is 150 000 (31 prize in total). There were 157 players.

The final top standings in the Open A were:

Rank	SNo.		Name	Rtg	FED	Typ	Gr	Fide-No.	Pts	Nrat-Ш	vict	BH.
1	7	GM	Onischuk Alexander	2659	USA			14101025	7,5	2581	6	53
2	2	GM	Tiviakov Sergei	2685	NED			1008013	7	2579	5	55

3	8	GM	Inarkiev Ernesto	2656	RUS	4162722	7	2558	5	52,5
4	21	GM	Nepomniachtchi Ian	2628	RUS	4168119	7	2550	5	56
5	37	GM	Korotylev Alexey	2587	RUS	4119142	7	2537	5	

The final top standings in the women's Open C were:

Moscow Open 2009 (female tournament) | Final Standings

Rank	SNo.	T	Name	Rtg	FED	Pts	Nrat	vict	BH.
1	4	WGM	Pogonina Natalija	2467	RUS	8	2302	7	51
2	22	WIM	Molchanova Tatjana	2319	RUS	7	2313	5	52,5
3	12	WGM	Matveeva Svetlana	2422	RUS	7	2278	5	52

Bermuda Open

This was an all-Canadian affair as Canadian GM Pascal Charbonneau and Canadian IM David Cummins tied for first:



**Tied for 1st between GM
Pascal Charbonneau & IM David Cummings**

Pascal won the 2-game blitz playoff 2-0.

In the Amateur tournament, two Canadians also tied for first – Andrei Moffat (SCC Member) and Conrad Ho. Andrei won the blitz 2-game playoff 1.5 - .5.

Congratulations to both Pascal and Andrei !!

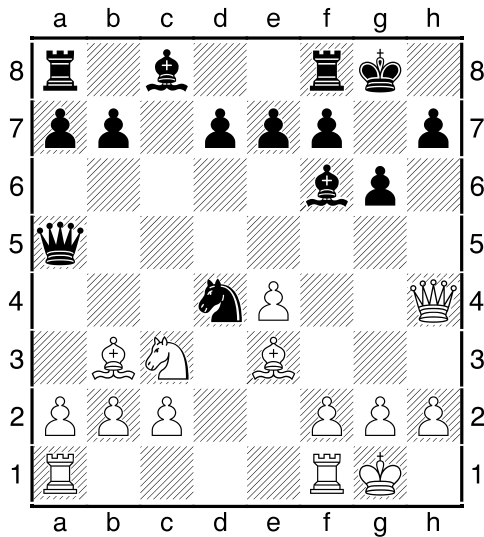
Unbalanced Material, Part 2

(Written and copyright 2009 by David Cohen)

In Part 1 (Scarborough Community of Toronto Chess News & Views, Issue # 10-11, February 1, 2009), we saw Anand sacrifice a queen for two minor pieces and the chance to attack the king. It didn't work out. In Part 2, we'll see the same imbalance of material. But here the critical factors favour the attacker: a lead in development, open lines to attack, and the defenders are not on the scene.

Rashid Nezhmetdinov - O. Chernikov
Rostov, USSR, 1962

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 g6 5. Nc3 Bg7 6. Be3 Nf6 7. Bc4 O-O 8. Bb3 Ng4 9. Qxg4 Nxd4 10. Qh4 Qa5 11. O-O Bf6



White observes that he has a lead in development; the White bishops have open lines to attack, as will the rook once it is lifted to the third rank; and that most of Black's pieces are stranded far from the Black king. All that's left is to eliminate the active Black pieces who can help with the defence.

12. Qxf6 !! Ne2+ 13. Nxe2 exf6

White sacrificed a queen for two minor pieces. White organizes for the attack. With undeveloped and uncoordinated pieces, Black has a much harder time organizing for the defence.

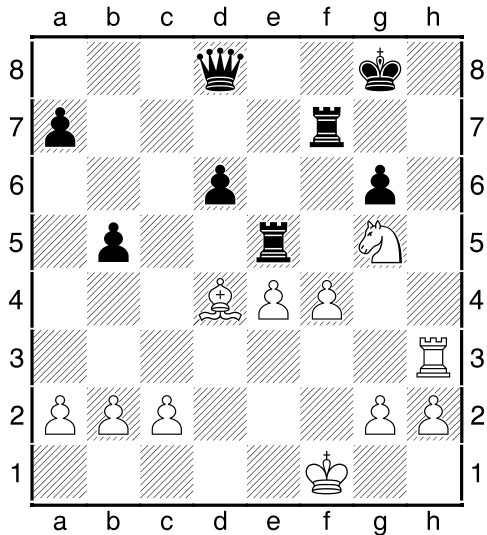
14. Nc3 Re8 15. Nd5 Kg7 16. Bd4 Re6 17. Rad1 d6 18. Rd3 Bd7 19. Rf3 Bb5 20. Bc3 Qd8 21. Nxf6 Be2

White was ready for the next phase of the attack. The R/f1 was not needed, so it could be sacrificed: if 21... Bxf1 22. Ng4+ Kf8 (on 22... Re5 23. Rxf7+ or on 22... f6 23. Bxe6 Be2 24. Bxf6+ Kf8 25. Bxd8+ Bxf3 26. gxf3 Rxd8) 23. Bxe6 Be2 24. Rxf7+ Ke8 25. Nf6+ Qxf6 26. Bxf6)

22. Nxh7+ Kg8 23. Rh3 Re5 24. f4 Bxf1

Black's best chance to survive: 24... Rh5 25. Nf6+ Kf8 26. Nxh5 gxh5

25. Kxf1 Rc8 26. Bd4 b5 27. Ng5 Rc7 28. Bxf7+ Rxf7



29. Rh8+ !!

A complicated tactic: it is a skewer to win the Q/d8; a deflection of the guardian of R/f7; and a decoy onto h8 to set up the double attack (family fork) which follows. The situation resolves into a won endgame for White.

29... Kxh8 30. Nxf7+ Kh7 31. Nxd8 Rxe4 32. Nc6 Rxf4+ 33. Ke2

1-0

If you would like to see more such games, please let your Editor know!

SCC Jack Frost Swiss

This 7 Rd. swiss started Thursday, January 8 and runs to next week, Thursday, February 19. It is held in 2 sections: Open Section; U 1700 section. 35 players registered for the Open section. As with our first tournament this year, it was very strong at the top, with 5 masters and 6 experts !! 29 players registered for the U 1700 section. The total of 64 players continued the highest numbers we have had out since early in the millennium. The highest we've had out this 2008-9 year is 68 players for the Howard Ridout Swiss in the early Fall, 2008.

Note that the SCC club championship, which had traditionally been held as the first tournament of the New Year, has been moved back a tournament, and will start Feb. 26 this year (Note – this is a week earlier than had previously been advertised).

After 6 rounds, there is a logjam of leaders in the top section. Leading are:

Open Section:

1st/6th – 4.5 pts. - Master Yuanling Yuan
Master David Krupka
Master Bryan Lamb
Expert Karl Sellars
Expert Andrei Moffat
Expert Geordie Derraugh

U 1700 Section:

1st – 5 pts. – Dean Ward
2nd/3rd – 4.5 pts. – Maurice Smith
Gabriel Azmitia

In our last Issue # 10-11, we had:

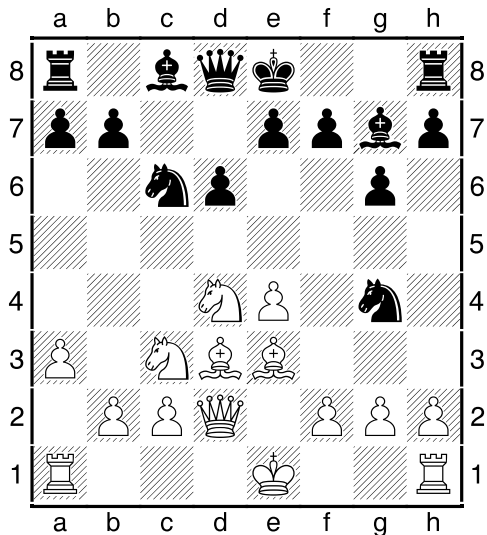
“ In the U 1700 section in Rd. 4, two of our junior D Class players, new member Magas Yusuf , and Zining Yin, played a close game, with an instructive tactical point arising re recaptures. It was a fitting draw. Here is their game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz): “

But then we inadvertently forgot to include the game (though it was in the database). So here now is their game (and it is again in the database):

Yusuf, Magas (1224) – Yin, Zining (1376) [B72]

Scarb. Jack Frost Sw. (U 1700) Toronto (4), 29.01.2009

1.e4± Fritz evaluation not generally accepted 1...c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.Bd3?!= [7.Be2 0-0 8.f4 Nc6±] 7...Nc6 8.Qd2?!≠ [8.Be2 0-0 9.0-0 d5 10.Nxc6 bxc6=] 8...Ng4 9.a3??-+ Magas blunders a minor piece – there are 2 attackers on the d4N; Zining gets a " winning " advantage [9.Nde2 Nxe3 10.Qxe3 0-0≠]



9...Nxd4??± Zining blunders, missing a tactical aspect of these exchanges, and captures with the wrong piece first. Magas gets back the advantage [9...Bxd4 10.Bxd4 Nxd4 W hasn't got a Bb5+ ? 11.0-0 0-0-+ Zining would be up an N] **10.Bxd4 Bxd4 11.Bb5+!** the move Zining missed **11...Bd7 12.Bxd7+ Qxd7 13.Qxd4** recapturing the lost piece – material equality **13...Nf6?+-** now Magas gets a " winning " advantage [13...0-0 14.0-0 Rfc8±] **14.0-0?±** Magas is losing his advantage [14.0-0-0 Rg8 15.Rhe1 Qg4+-] **14...0-0 15.Rac1 a6 16.f4 e5?!±** this just loses a P; Magas gets a " clear " advantage [16...Rac8 17.Rce1 b5±] **17.fxe5 dxe5 18.Qxe5** Magas goes up a P **18...Ng4 19.Qf4** [19.Qg3 Qd4+ 20.Kh1 f5±] **19...f5** [19...Qd4+ 20.Kh1 f5 21.Rce1 Rae8±] **20.exf5 Rxf5 21.Qc4+ Kg7 22.Rxf5 Qxf5?!+-** Magas gets a " winning " advantage [22...gxf5 23.Rd1 Qe7±] **23.Qc7+?!±** [23.Rf1 Qg5 24.Qd4+ Kh6 25.Rf3 Qc1+ 26.Nd1 Re8+-] **23...Qf7 24.Qxf7+ Kxf7 25.Nd5 Rd8 26.Rf1+ Kg7 27.c4** Magas now starts to make use of his extra P, trying to queen a P **27...Ne5 28.Nc7?!±** [28.b3 Rd7 29.Re1 Nc6±] **28...Rd2 29.Ne6+ Kh6 30.b3 Rb2 31.Re1?!=** Magas fails to defend his bP; he has lost his advantage [31.Nd4 a5 32.a4 Nc6 33.Nxc6 bxc6 34.Rf3 c5±] **31...Nd3 32.Rf1** [32.Rd1?! Rxb3±] **32...Rxb3** material equality **33.Rf3 Rb1+ 34.Rf1 Rb6 35.Rf3 Rxe6 36.Rxd3 Re1+ 37.Kf2 Rc1 38.Rd7?!±** Zining gets the advantage again [38.Rh3+ Kg5 39.Rxh7 Rxc4 40.Rxb7 Rc2+ 41.Kf1 Rc1+ 42.Ke2 Rc2+ 43.Kf3 Rc3+ 44.Ke4 Rxa3 45.Ra7 Ra4+=] **38...Rxc4 39.Rxb7** material equality **39...Rc3?!=** [39...Rc2+ 40.Kf1 Ra2 41.Rb3 a5 42.Rd3 a4±] **40.a4 Rc4 41.a5 Ra4 42.g4?!±** [42.h4 Rxa5 43.g4 Rb5 44.g5+ Kh5 45.Rxh7+ Kg4=] **42...Rxa5?!=** this time Zining goes up a P [42...Kg5 43.Rxh7 Kxg4 44.h3+ Kg5±] **43.h3** [43.h4 Ra3 44.Rc7 a5 45.Kg2 a4=] **43...Ra1** [43...Rb5 44.Ra7 Rb6 45.h4 g5 46.h5 Re6=] **44.g5+?±** Zining gets a " clear " advantage [44.Ra7 Ra2+ 45.Kf3 Ra3+ 46.Kf4 Ra4+ 47.Kg3 Ra5=] **44...Kxg5 45.Rxh7** Zining is still up the P **45...a5 46.Ra7 a4 47.Ra5+ Kh4 48.Ra6 Kxh3** [48...a3 49.Kg2 Ra2+ 50.Kf3 Kg5 51.Ra5+ Kh6 52.Kg3 Ra1±] **49.Rxg6 Ra2+?=** Zining gives Magas drawing chances [49...a3 50.Rg5 Kh4 51.Rg8 a2 52.Ra8 Kg5±] **50.Ke3 a3 51.Ra6 Ra1 52.Kd3 Rg1** a last trick **53.Kc2=** but Magas doesn't fall for it[53.Rxa3?? Rg3+ 54.Kc4 Rxa3-] ½-½

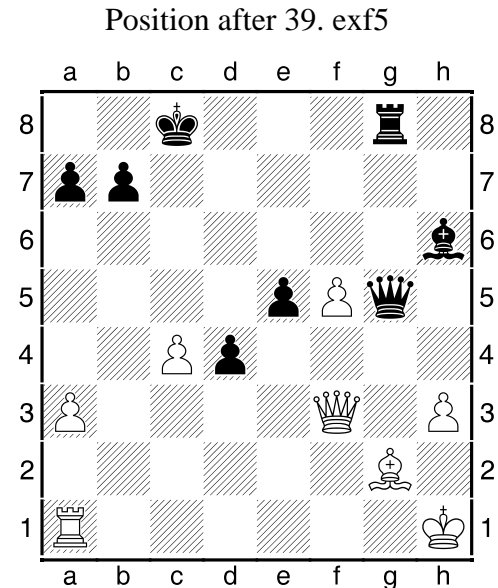
In Rd. 5 in the Open section, Aaron Wu took the advantage over Randy Moysoski, but then fatefully decided to sac the exchange, pinning his hopes on queening one of his two connected, passed dP and eP. Randy got the advantage, but then lost it and Aaron looked in good shape, down the exchange but with a P compensation. But then Randy got back the advantage, and won in the time scramble. Here is their game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Moysoski, Randy (1860) – Wu, Aaron (1995) [B24]

Scarb CC Jack Frost Sw. (1700 & Over) Toronto (5), 05.02.2009

1.e4± Fritz' evaluation not generally accepted **1...c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 d6 4.g3?!=** [4.Nf3 g6 5.Bc4 Bg7±] **4...g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.Nh3** [6.Nf3 Nf6 7.h3 Be6 8.a3 Nh5=] **6...Nf6 7.Nf2 h5 8.h3 Bd7 9.d3 Qb6 10.0-0 0-0-0 11.a3 e6?!±** [11...Kb8 12.Bd2 Rc8=] **12.Na2?!=** [12.Bd2 g5 13.fxg5 Ng8 14.b4 Nge7±] **12...Ng8** [12...h4 13.g4 Nh7=] **13.c3 f5?!±** [13...d5 14.b4 c4 15.Re1 Nce7=] **14.Qc2?±** Aaron gets a " clear " advantage [14.b4 h4 15.g4 e5 16.Qe2 Nf6±] **14...h4?!±** [14...Nf6 15.h4 e5 16.Be3 exf4 17.Bxf4 fxe4 18.Nxe4 Nxe4 19.Bxe4 Bh3±] **15.gxh4?!±** [15.g4 e5 16.gxf5 gxf5 17.b4 Nge7 (17...fxe4?! 18.Nxe4 cxb4+ 19.Qf2 Qxf2+ 20.Rxf2 b3 21.Nb4 Kb8=) 18.Re1 exf4 19.Bxf4 Be5±] **15...Rxb4 16.Be3?!+-** Aaron gets a " winning " advantage [16.b4 c4 17.dxc4 Nf6±] **16...Qc7?!±** [16...e5 17.fxe5 f4 18.Bd2 dxe5+-] **17.b4 g5?!±** [17...Bh6 18.Qc1 Nf6±] **18.Nh1** [18.fxg5 f4 19.Bd2 Ne5±] **18...gxf4 19.Rxf4 Rxf4 20.Bxf4 Bh6 21.Bh2?!+-** [21.Qf2 fxe4 22.Bxh6 Nxb6 23.dxe4 Ne5±] **21...f4 22.bxc5 dxc5 23.Nc1 e5 24.Nb3 Nb8 25.Qf2 Na6 26.d4 Ba4 27.Nd2 cxd4** Aaron goes up a P **28.c4?+-** – 5.54 [28.cxd4 Qc3 29.Rb1 Rxd4+ – 2.01] **28...Qe7?+-** – 4.32 [28...Nf6 29.Qe2 Rg8 30.Nf2 Nc5+ – 5.28] **29.Qf3?+-** – 5.17 [29.Nf3 Nc5 30.Qh4 Qxh4 31.Nxh4 d3+ – 4.46] **29...Nf6 30.Nf2 Rg8 31.Kh1 Nc5 32.Nd3 Nxd3 33.Qxd3 Nh5+ – 4.60** [33...Bc6 34.Rg1 Kb8+ – 5.18] **34.Nf1 Ng3+?+-** – 4.46 [34...Qh7 35.Re1 Bf8+ – 5.40] **35.Bxg3 fxg3 36.Qf3 Bd7?+-** – 2.35 [36...Bf4 37.Rb1 Qh7+ – 4.95] **37.Nxg3** material

equality **37...Qg5 38.Nf5 Bxf5?** Randy gets the advantage [38...Bf8 39.h4 Qd2 40.Rd1 Qb2+- - 1.86] **39.exf5**



Qxg2+?+- Aaron wrongly sacrifices the exchange, pinning his hopes on his 2 passed, connected dP & eP. Randy gets a "winning" advantage [39...Rg7 40.Rb1 Rf7±] **40.Qxg2 Rxg2 41.Kxg2** Randy is up the exchange **41...e4 42.f6?+-** 1.51 [42.Re1 e3 43.Kf3 Kd7+- 3.52] **42...Kd7 43.Rd1?±** [43.Re1 d3 44.Rxe4 d2 45.Rd4+ Ke6+-] **43...d3 44.Rb1?!=** [44.Re1 d2 45.Rf1 Ke6±] **44...b6?±** [44...Ke6 45.Rxb7 e3 46.Kf1 e2+ 47.Ke1 Bf4=] **45.a4?±** Randy falters. Aaron gets a "clear" advantage [45.Re1 d2 (45...e3 46.Rd1 d2 47.Kf3 Ke6±) 46.Rf1 Ke6±] **45...Ke6 46.Rb5?!+-** + - 3.22 Aaron gets a "winning" advantage again, though down the exchange [46.a5 bxa5 47.c5 Kxf6±] **46...Kxf6?±** Randy is up the exchange, but Aaron has a P compensation. But Aaron is losing his advantage [46...e3 47.Rb1 Kxf6 48.Rg1 Ke5 49.Kf3 e2-+] **47.Rd5 Bf4?!=** Aaron has lost his advantage [47...Bg5 48.Kf1 Bh4 49.a5 Bg3 (49...bxa5 50.Rd6+ Ke5 51.Rd5+ Kf4 52.c5 Kf3±) 50.Kg2 Be1±] **48.h4 d2?+-** now Randy gets a "winning" advantage [48...Be3 49.Kf1 Bd2=] **49.Kf1 e3 50.Ke2 Be5 51.Rd7?+-** 2.31 [51.a5 Ke6 52.a6 Bf4+- 4.95] **51...a5 52.h5?+-** 2.27 Randy tries to run his P, when he should be eliminating the dangerous passed P's [52.Kxe3 Bg3 53.h5 Kg5 54.Rd5+ Kh6+- 5.37] **52...Kg5** 3.97 [52...Bf4 53.Rd5 Kg7+- 3.88] **53.Rd5 Kf4 54.h6 Bc3 55.Rd8+-** 5.55 there was a time scramble and after a few moves, Aaron resigned. **1-0**

In Rd. 5 in the U 1700 section, newcomer Eli Teram had to sac his rook for a newly pawned queen of Dinesh Dattani. But then Dinesh's rook could not stop Eli's two connected, passed pawns. Eli ended up with a Queen vs Rook + 2 P's, and won. Here is their game (Annotations by Dinesh Dattani, using Fritz):

Dattani, Dinesh (1338) – Teram, Eli (1450) [D38]

SCC Jack Frost Swiss – R5, 05.02.2009

78MB, Fritz11.ctg, D6KVNN91 D38: Queen's Gambit Declined: Ragozin Defence (4 Nf3 Bb4) **1.d4 d5 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 e6 4.Nf3 Bb4 5.Qa4+ Nc6 6.Ne5 Bd7 7.Nxc6 Bxc3+ 8.bxc3 Bxc6 9.Qb3** [9.Qc2 dxc4 10.f3 Nd7 11.e4 Qh4+ 12.g3 Qh5 13.Be2 Nb6 14.0-0 f5 15.a4 a5 16.d5 exd5 17.exf5 0-0 18.g4 Qe8 19.Bf4 Nxa4 20.Rfe1 Qd7 21.Be3 b5 22.Qd2 Qd6 23.Bd4 b4 Hoi,C (2404)-Khenkin,I (2610)/Esbjerg 2005/CBM 107 ext/0-1 (35)] **9...0-0** [9...dxc4 10.Qxc4 Ne4 11.Be3 0-0 12.f3 Nd6 13.Qb3 Bd5 14.Qc2 f5 15.Bf4 c5 16.dxc5 Nc4 17.e3 Qh4+ 18.g3 Qh5 19.Bxc4 Bxc4 20.Qg2 Rfd8 21.Bd6 b6 22.0-0-0 bxc5 23.Bxc5 f4 24.Rxd8+ Domogaev,S (2383)-

Bagirov,R (2487)/Tula 2007/CBM 119 ext/0-1 (31)] **10.Bg5N** White is behind in development. [10.cxd5 exd5 11.Bg5 (11.e3 Re8 12.Bd3 Qd7 13.0-0 Ne4 14.a4 Nd6 15.Qc2 g6 16.Re1 a5 17.Bb2 f5 18.f3 Re6 19.c4 dxc4 20.d5 Bxd5 21.Qc3 cxd3 22.Qh8+ Kf7 23.Qxh7+ Ke8 24.Qg8+ Ke7 25.Qxa8 Nc4 Almeida Saenz,A (2409)-Sarkar,J (2380)/New York 2006/CBM 115 ext/ 0-1 (55)) 11...h6 (11...Qd6 12.e3 Rfe8 13.Be2 Ne4 14.Bf4 Qd7 15.a4 a6 16.Ra2 b5 17.a5 Bb7 18.Bd3 Rac8 19.f3 Nf6 20.g4 c5 21.Bf5 Qc6 22.Bxc8 Rxc8 23.0-0 Re8 24.h4 Bc8 25.h5 Nd7 26.Qb2 Restifa,H (2315)-Minzer,C (2370)/Buenos Aires 1993/TD/1/2-1/2 (73)) 12.Bh4 Re8 13.e3 a6 14.Bd3 b5 15.0-0 Rb8 16.Rac1 Bd7 17.Bxf6 Qxf6 18.Qxd5 Qe6 19.Qxe6 Bxe6 20.a3 Bd5 21.c4 bxc4 22.Bxc4 c6 23.Bxa6 Ra8 24.Bb7 Rxa3 Mobarak,A-Callychurn,J/ Thessaloniki 1988/TD/1-0 (44)] **10...Re8** [10...h6 11.Bh4] **11.c5** White gains space [11.cxd5 exd5 12.e3 h6 13.Bxf6 Qxf6=] **11...e5** [11...h6 12.Bh4] **12.e3 exd4** [12...h6!? 13.Bh4 b6 14.cxb6 axb6] **13.cxd4= Re4** [13...h6 14.Bxf6 Qxf6 15.Be2=] **14.Be2 h6 15.Bxf6 Qxf6** [Worse is 15...gxf6 16.Qd1±] **16.Bf3** [16.0-0 Qg5=] **16...Re6 17.Bxd5** [17.0-0 Qg5=] **17...Qxd4 18.Rd1** White threatens to win material: Rd1xd4 **18...Bxd5 19.Rxd4 Bxb3 20.axb3** A double rook endgame occurred **20...Ra6** [20...Re5 21.Rc4=] **21.Ke2 Ra2+ 22.Kf3** [22.Rd2 Rxd2+ 23.Kxd2 Kf8=] **22...Re8** [22...Rc2 23.Rd5=] **23.Rhd1** [23.Rd7 c6±] **23...Rb2** Black threatens to win material: Rb2xb3 [23...Re6 24.Rf4 Kf8 25.Rd7=] **24.R1d3** [24.Rd7 Rc8±] **24...b5** [24...Re6!?=] **25.Rd7± Rc8 26.Re7** [26.Rd8+ Rxd8 27.Rxd8+ Kh7±] **26...a5 27.Rdd7** [27.Kg3 c6±] **27...c6 28.Rxf7** [28.Kg3 Rf8±] **28...Rf8= 29.Rxf8+ Kxf8 30.Rc7** White threatens to win material: Rc7xc6 [30.Ra7 Rxb3 31.Rxa5 Rc3=] **30...Rxb3 31.Rxc6 a4** Black gets more space **32.Ra6** [32.Rb6 Ke8=] **32...a3** Pushes the passed pawn [32...Rc3 33.Ke4 Rxc5 34.Kd3=] **33.c6** A strong pawn [33.Ke4 b4=] **33...b4** Black has a new strong pawn: a3 [33...Ke7 34.Ke4 Kd6 35.Kd4=] **34.c7** White has a mate threat **34...Rc3** Black threatens to win material: Rc3xc7 **35.Ra8+** [35.Ra4= and White is still in the game] **35...Ke7 36.c8Q?** [36.Ke2 Kd6 37.Ra4 Rxc7 38.Kd2-+] **36...Rxc8+ 37.Rxc8** [37.Ra7+ Kd6 38.Ke2 Rc1-+] **37...b3 38.Rc3** [38.Rc7+ does not solve anything 38...Kf6-+] **38...a2 39.Rxb3 a1Q 40.Rb4** [40.Kg3-+ there is nothing else anyway] **40...Qd1+ 41.Ke4 Qg4+** DDD: I resign, since I lose my rook in the next move.[41...Qg4+ 42.f4 Qxg2+ 43.Ke5 Qc2-+] **0-1**

In Rd. 6 on top board in the Open Section, Bryan Lamb went up a pawn against Karl Sellars, then alone in first, and then a second P. Karl resigned. The win lifted Bryan into a 6-way tie for first, going into the last round ! Here is their game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Lamb, Bryan (2200) – Sellars, Karl (2196) [A34]

Scarb CC Jack Frost Sw. (1700 & Over) Toronto (6), 12.02.2009

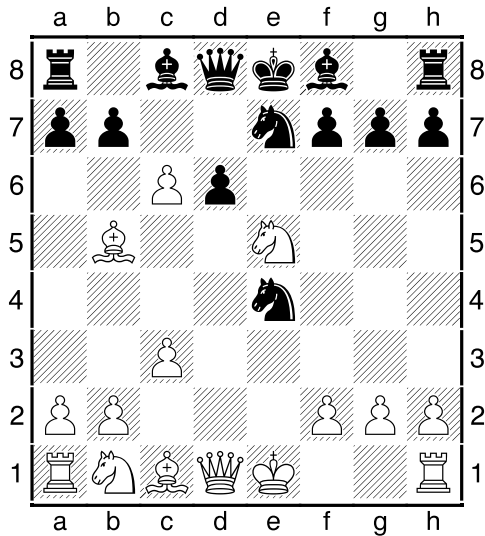
1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 c5 3.Nf3 d5?!± [3...e6 4.e4 Nc6 5.d4 cxd4 6.Nxd4 Bb4=] **4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.g3?!=** [5.d4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 cxd4 7.cxd4 e5±] **5...Nc6 6.Bg2 Nc7?!±** [6...Nb6 7.a4 a5 8.0-0 e5=] **7.Qa4 Bd7 8.Qh4?!=** [8.Qe4 g6 9.0-0 Bg7±] **8...e5 9.Qxd8+?!±** Karl gets the advantage [9.0-0 Qxh4 10.Nxh4 g5 11.Nf3 g4 12.Nh4 0-0-0=] **9...Rxd8 10.0-0 c4?!=** [10...Be7 11.d3 0-0 12.Be3 f5±] **11.b3 cxb3 12.axb3 f6 13.Ba3 Bc8?!±** [13...Bxa3 14.Rxa3 Be6=] **14.d3?!=** [14.Bxf8 Rxf8 15.d3 Kf7±] **14...Bxa3 15.Rxa3 Ke7?!±** [15...a6 16.Rc1 f5=] **16.Nd2 Rd6?!±** this ends up losing a P; Bryan gets a " clear " advantage [16...a6 17.Rc1 Nd4±] **17.Nc4 Re6 18.Nd5+ Kd8 19.Nxc7 Kxc7 20.Bxc6 Kxc6 21.Rxa7** Bryan goes up a P **21...Kb5?!+-** this K is too adventurous; Bryan gets a " winning " advantage [21...Re7 22.f3 Be6 23.Kf2 Rd8±] **22.Rc1 Rd8 23.Ra8?!±** [23.Ra5+ Kb4 24.Ra4+ Kb5 25.Na3+ Kb6 26.b4 h6+-] **23...Kb4?!+-** 1.73 This K doesn't learn [23...Rc6 24.Rb8 h5±] **24.Na5 Ree8?+-** 2.51 right square; wrong R [24...Rde8 25.Rcxc8 Rxc8 26.Rxc8 Kxa5 27.Rc7 b5 28.Rxg7 Kb4+- 1.62] **25.Rc7 e4?+-** 2.96 [25...g5 26.Nxb7 Bxb7 27.Rxb7+ Kc3 28.Rxd8 Rxd8 29.Rxh7 Kxb3+- 2.22] **26.Rc4+?+-** 1.75 Bryan should just take the P [26.Nxb7 Bxb7 27.Rxb7+ Kc3 28.Rxd8 Rxd8 29.dxe4 Rg8+- 3.43] **26...Kb5 27.d4 Be6 28.Rxd8 Rxd8 29.Nxb7** Bryan goes up 2 P's **29...Ra8 30.Ra4+-** 2.28 1-0

In Rd. 6 in the U 1700 section, Magas Yusuf won a nice miniature against Hassan Pishdad, with all kinds of fireworks. Here is their game (Annotations by Bob Armstrong, using Fritz):

Yusuf, Magas (1224) – Pishdad, Hassan (1366) [C44]

Scarb CC Jack Frost Sw. (U 1700) Toronto (6), 12.02.2009

1.e4± Fritz' evaluation not generally accepted 1...e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.c3?!= [3.Bb5±] 3...Nf6 4.d4 Nxe4?!± Hassan takes the wrong P [4...exd4 5.e5 Nd5 6.cxd4 Bb4+ 7.Nbd2 d6=] 5.d5 Ne7 6.Nxe5 material equality 6...d6?+- an easy to make opening error; Magas gets a " winning " advantage [6...Ng6 7.Qe2 Qe7 8.Qxe4 Qxe5 9.Qxe5+ Nxe5±] 7.Bb5+ c6 8.dxc6! Magas goes up a P, with his N hanging



8...Qb6??+- 13.54 Hassan fails to make the preparatory move to bringing his Q out, and Magas sets off a whole chain of fireworks [8...bxc6 9.Nxc6 Qb6 now it is OK to bring the Q out 10.Nd4+ Bd7 11.Bxd7+ Kxd7+- 3.55 Magas would be up a P] 9.cxb7+! Qxb5 10.bxa8Q Magas is up Q + P vs B, with his N still hanging 10...Qb7??+- 37.29 hard to counter 2 Q's at once [10...Nxf2! 11.Qb3 (11.Kxf2 dxe5+- 16.24) 11...Qxe5+ 12.Kxf2 Qf5+ 13.Qf3 Qxf3+ 14.Kxf3 Nc6+- 15.93] 11.Qa4+ Nc6 12.Qxc6+ Magas is up Q + P 12...Qxc6 13.Qxc6+ Bd7??+- this leads to a one move mate [13...Kd8 14.Nxf7+ Ke7 15.Nxh8 Kd8+- 40.29 Magas would be up Q + 2 R's + 2 P's] 14.Qxd7# 1-0

Chess Movies Reviews: The Chess Players

David Cohen may have reviewed this movie for us in a past issue of SCTCN&V, but I am not sure (I don't keep an archive). But here are the comments of Dennis Monokroussos, from his chess website, the Chess Mind :

“ If you're not Indian (and perhaps even if you are), chances are you haven't seen the 1977 film **The Chess Players**. It's a period piece set in 1850s India, and (at least as the film presents it) the British are set to go from extortionists to overlords of a last independent Indian province. A good chunk of the movie is directly related to the

political intrigue, of course, but around half focuses on two Indian noblemen completely obsessed by the game. The movie is enjoyable in its own right, and for us as chess players the depiction of the nobleman will only add to the enjoyment. (Perhaps it might be wise, when watching, to rate one's obsession with the game on a 1-10 scale, taking its (anti-) heroes as a 9 or 10. Mental health practitioners are waiting to take your call.) “

If you use the link in Dennis' comments above, and go about half way down the screen, you will see “ User Comments “ – some of these are most informative. Click “ more “ to get more comments. Then, part way down the screen, I especially liked the fuller commentary and review by Krishna Abinav which is very good as well.

Hart House Reading Week Open

February 20th, 21st, 22nd 2009 (Fri, Sat, Sun)
East Commons Room, Main floor, Hart House, University of Toronto
7 Hart House Circle, Toronto

- Style:** 5 round Swiss in 3 sections: Open (w/ U2200 prizes),
U2000 (w/U1800 prizes), U1600 (w/U1400 prizes and UNR)
- Rounds:** 6pm Friday evening, 10am & 4pm Saturday & Sunday
- Time Control:** All Rounds: 30/90, SD/60
- Registration:** 5pm – 5:30pm on Friday, February 20th – Maximum Capacity of 100
Registrants after 5:30pm are not guaranteed to be paired by 6pm
In advance by mail to:
Hart House Chess Club – 7 Hart House Circle, Toronto, ON M5S 3H3
Make cheque payable to Hart House Chess Club. No postdated cheques please.
Email registration to alex.ferreira@utoronto.ca Email registrants must arrive onsite by 5:30pm to pay or will be charged onsite fee.
- Membership:** Registrants must be current CFC members or bring payment prior to playing.
- Entry Fees:** \$60 in advance, \$70 cash only on site. Extra \$10 to play up a section.
- Discounts:** \$20 less for juniors (born after Feb. 19th, 1991), seniors (60+), women, and University of Toronto students (show ID card). Only one discount per player.
Free for IMs before Feb. 13th, \$40 afterwards, \$50 on-site.
- Byes:** Maximum of 2 in rounds 1-4.
- Hart House:** 10 minute walk Southeast from St. George subway station or 5 minute walk Southwest from Museum subway station.

PRIZES: \$3,000
(Based on 90 players)
1st place in Open Section - \$500 minimum Guaranteed!

Prize distribution depending on turn-out

	Open	U2200	U2000	U1800	U1600	U1400	UNR
1	\$600	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$150	\$100
2	\$300	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$100	
3	\$150		\$100		\$100		

Open section prizes based on entire tournament.

Unrated players may only play for Open prizes or Unrated prize in U1600 section.

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

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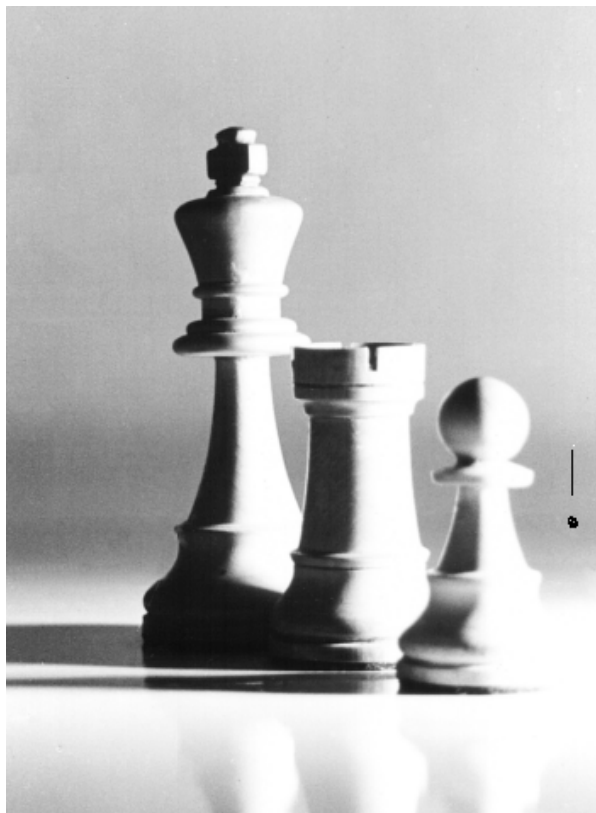
Organizer: Hart House Chess Club

TD: Bryan Lamb [905.554.4548 or 416.904.5938] bryan.lamb@rogers.com

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

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