

# BCCF E-MAIL BULLETIN #238

Your editor welcomes any and all submissions - news of upcoming events, tournament reports, and anything else that might be of interest to B.C. players. Thanks to all who contributed to this issue. To subscribe, send me an e-mail ([swright2@telus.net](mailto:swright2@telus.net)) or sign up via the BCCF webpage ([www.chess.bc.ca](http://www.chess.bc.ca)); if you no longer wish to receive this Bulletin, just let me know.

Stephen Wright

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## HERE AND THERE

### **3rd Luc Open** (April 23-29)

Yet another event for Leon Piasetski, this time in the French city of Lille. He scored 5.5/9 in the 187-player field, but the big story of the tournament was fifteen year-old Indian Vaibhav Suri, who by coming in first with 7.5 points achieved his third GM norm and will now be awarded the grandmaster title. Second prize was shared between Evgeny Vorobiov and Jean-Marc Degraeve.

[Crosstable](#) [Vaibhav Suri](#)

### **Richter, Go - Piasetski, Leon [B03] LUC Open 3rd Lille (5.23), 26.04.2012**

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.c4 Nb6 5.exd6 exd6 6.Nf3 Be7 7.Be2 0-0 8.0-0 Bg4 9.b3 Bf6 10.Be3 d5 11.c5 Nc8 12.Nbd2 Ne7 13.h3 Be6 14.g4 g6 15.Ne5 Nbc6 16.f4 Bg7 17.Ndf3 f6 18.Nxc6 Nxc6 19.Qd2 Ne7 20.Nh4 Qd7 21.Bd3 f5 22.g5 ½-½

### **30th Metz International Open** (April 14-21)

Following the same itinerary as in the previous couple of years, after the San Sebastian tournament mentioned in the last issue Leon Piasetski travelled to northeastern France for the thirtieth edition of the Metz International Open. Playing in the "A" section with forty-five other players (including twenty grandmasters), Leon scored 3.5/9 in the tough field - his FIDE rating should go up somewhat. The tournament was won by Sebastian Feller (a central figure in the scandal involving the French team at the last olympiad) with 6.5, a half-point ahead of six players who tied for second. [Results](#)

### **Piasetski, Leon - Romanishin, Oleg [E43] Metz int 30th (3.14), 15.04.2012**

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.c4 b6 4.e3 Bb7 5.Bd3 Bb4+ 6.Nbd2 0-0 7.0-0 c5 8.a3 Bxd2 9.Bxd2 d6 10.Bc3 Nbd7 11.Nd2 Rc8 12.Rc1 d5 13.b3 Qe7 14.Bb2 Rfd8 15.f4 cxd4 16.exd4 dxc4 17.bxc4 Nc5 18.Bb1 Nce4 19.Re1 Nxd2 20.Qxd2 Qd6 21.Qe3 ½-½

## BCYCC (April 21-22)



(photo by Sophia Hague)

This year's provincial championship by age categories attracted ninety-three juniors to Lansdowne Mall in Richmond, an increase in attendance from last year. Presumably the increased interest is related to the fact that the national championships, the CYCC, will be held this year in Surrey in early July. The prize winners are given below. Thanks to organizer Ken Jensen and all the parent volunteers who made the event possible. [Full standings](#) [Photo galleries](#)

### U8 Open

- 1 Neil Doknjas
- 2 Kevin Low, Victor Zheng
- 3 Aiden Zhou

### U10 Open

- 1 Michael Su
- 1 Joshua Doknjas
- 2 Andrea Botez

### U12 Open

- 1 Max Gedajlovic
- 2 Tristan Taylor
- 3 Samuel Chen, Jingzhi Xu, Lionel Han, Paula Brewster, Daniel Chen

### U14 Open

- 1 John Doknjas, Janak Awatramani, Dezheng Kong, Matthew Herdin
- 2 Lizhe Cui
- 3 Hector Rathburn

### U8 Girls

- 1 Cindy Zhao
- 2 Sarah Murray
- 3 Elaine Fan

### U10 Girls

- 1 Annika Zhou
- 2 Rinna Yu
- 3 Agata Seyfi

### U12 Girls

- 1 Yekta Saremi
- 2 Ashley Tapp
- 3 Mila De

### U14 Girls

- 1 Elise Burgert

## U16 Open

1 Tanraj S Sohal  
2 Andrew Lee  
3 Conrad Burgert

## U16 Girls

1 Alice Xiao  
2 Joanne Foote

## U18 Open

1 Jack Cheng  
2 Nick Peters  
3 David Dong

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## **RAKOSMENTE OPEN** (April 13-15) by Michael Yip

My club sponsored this tournament held at our home site. The entry fee for FIDE 2000+ players net of team discount was a super bargain at 1,100HUF (5CAN/5.1USD/4EUR). Szepes, Tamas (FIDE 2194) won clear first with 5.0/6. Around twenty players showed up, five 2000+ players (three of these 2150+). I was seeded #5 at 2017. I started well with 4.5/5 but was crushed mercilessly in the final game.

### **Yip, M - Palia, A [D35] Rakosmente Open (4), 15.04.2012**

This was an important game against a promising junior. **1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Nbd7 5.Nf3 c6 6.cxd5** The exchange variation leads to classical plans favouring the player with a good positional understanding and a knowledge of the classics. **6...exd5 7.e3 Be7 8.Bd3 Ne4** This is a normal idea but usually Black waits until after ...0-0. **9.Bxe7 Qxe7 10.Qc2 f5** Black's play seems a bit loosening but I could find a way to refute it. **11.0-0 0-0 12.Rab1** Not seeing any danger, White prepares the standard minority attack. 12.Rae1 I was surprised to see how popular this plan is. 12...Ndf6 (12...Rf6 13.Nd2 Rh6 14.g3 Qg5 15.Re2 A useful defensive move. 15...Ndf6 16.f3 Nxc3 17.hxc3 Nh5 18.Rg2 Qxe3+ 19.Rff2 f4 20.Nf1 Qxd4 21.Ne2 Qe5 22.g4 Ng3 23.Nexg3 fxc3 24.Rxc3 Bd7 25.Re2 Qd4+ 26.Kg2 c5 27.Qc3 Qxc3 28.bxc3 Re6 29.Kf2 Rae8 30.Rxe6 Rxe6 31.Ne3 Bc6 32.Rh3 g6 33.g5 c4 34.Bc2 Bd7 35.Rh4 Ra6 36.a4 Bxa4 37.Bxa4 Rxa4 38.Nxd5 b5 39.Nf6+ Kf7 40.Rxh7+ Ke6 41.Rb7 a6 42.Ke3 Ra1 43.Ne4 1-0 Gunawan,R-Raicevic,V /Vrnjacka Banja 1988; 12...Nd6 A useful location for the knight where it can support kingside action and keep an eye on the queenside. 13.b4 b5 14.a4 a6 15.Ra1 Rb8 16.axb5 axb5 Now Black has ...Nc4 to block a frontal attack on the c-pawn. 17.Ra7 Bb7 18.Ne2 g6 19.Qc3 Rfe8 20.Nc1 Nb6 21.Ne5 Ra8 22.Rxa8 Rxa8 23.Nb3 Ndc4 24.Nc5 Na4 25.Nxa4 Rxa4 26.Rb1 Qd6 27.h3 Kg7 28.Ra1 Rxa1+ 29.Qxa1 Qxb4 30.Qa7 Na5 31.Qb6 Qe1+ 32.Kh2 Qxf2 33.Qxa5 Qxe3 34.Qc7+ Kh6 35.Nf7+ Kh5 36.Bc2 Qxd4 37.Qg3 Qd2 38.Bd1+ 1-0 Cech,P-Zwanzger,J /Germany 2008; 12...Qf7 13.b4 a6 14.Na4 Qh5 15.Ne5 Rf6 16.f4 Rh6 17.h3 Qh4 18.Bxe4 fxe4 19.Qf2 Qe7 20.Rb1 Nxe5 21.fxe5 Be6 22.Nc5 Rh5 23.Nxe6 Qxe6 24.a4 Rg5 25.Kh2 h6 26.Qd2 Rf5 27.Rxf5 Qxf5 28.Qe2 Rf8 29.Kg1 Qg5 30.Kh2 Qf5 31.Rc1 Qf2 32.Qxf2 Rxf2 33.b5 cxb5 34.axb5 a5 35.Rc7 Rf7 36.b6 Kf8 37.Rc5 Rd7 38.Rxa5 Ke7 39.Kg3 Ke6 40.Rc5 g6 41.h4 Rf7 42.Rc1 Kd7 43.Rc7+ Ke6 44.h5 1-0 Skembris,S-Botsari,A /Serres 1990) 13.Ne5 Be6 14.Na4 Rae8 15.f3 Nd6 16.Nc5 Bc8 17.b4 Qc7 18.Re2 g6 19.a4 a6 20.Rc1 b5 21.Nxa6 Bxa6 22.Qxc6 Qe7 23.Qxa6 Ra8 24.Qb6 Rxa4 25.Bxb5 Nxb5 26.Nc6 Qg7 27.Qxb5 Ra3 28.Qc5 Re8 29.b5 Raxe3 30.Rxe3 Rxe3 31.Ne5 Rb3 32.Qc8+ Qf8 33.Qe6+ Kg7 34.Rc7+ Kh6 35.Nf7+ Kg7 36.Nd6+ Kh6 37.Rf7 Rb1+ 38.Kf2 Rb2+ 39.Ke1 1-0 Kortschnoj,V-Minev,N/Leipzig 1960; 12.Rfe1 b6 (12...Rf6 13.Nd2 Re6 14.Nf1 Ndf6 15.Ne2 Qc7 16.b4 Bd7 17.f3 Nd6 18.b5 Rae8 19.bxc6 bxc6 20.Rab1 R6e7 21.Rec1 Rb8 22.Rxb8+ Qxb8 23.Nc3 Qb4 24.Rb1 Qa3 25.Na4 f4 26.Rb3 1-0 Mohandesi,S-Praet,M /Geel 1996) 13.Nxe4 fxe4

14.Qxc6 Nf6 15.Qxa8 exf3 16.Qb8 fxc2 17.Rac1 Bd7 18.Qe5 Qf7 19.Rc2 h6 20.f3 Nh5 21.Qd6 Bh3 22.Qg6 1–0 Gurevich,D-Shabalov,A /Oak Brook 1996; 12.Ne2 Ndf6 13.Ne5 Nd7 14.Nf3 Ndf6 15.a3 Be6 16.b4 a6 17.Ne5 Nd7 18.Nxd7 Bxd7 19.a4 Qh4 20.g3 Qh6 21.b5 The minority attack is in full force, even without supporting rook moves. 21...axb5 22.axb5 Rxa1 23.Rxa1 Nxf2 24.Kxf2 Qxh2+ 25.Kf1 f4 26.Nxf4 Qh1+ 27.Ke2 Bg4+ 28.Kd2 Qxa1 29.Bxh7+ Kh8 30.Ng6+ Kxh7 31.Nxf8+ Kg8 32.bxc6 Qa5+ 33.Qc3 Qa2+ 34.Kc1 bxc6 35.Ng6 Qf2 36.Ne7+ Kh8 37.Nxc6 Qg1+ 38.Kb2 Qxg3 39.Ne5 Qf2+ 40.Ka3 Qg1 41.Kb4 Qb1+ 42.Kc5 Qb7 43.Kd6 Bf5 44.Qc6 Qb8+ 45.Kxd5 Qb3+ 46.Nc4 Bd3 47.e4 Qa2 48.Qc8+ 1–0 Vilela de Acuna,J-Sayrol Clos,J /Barbera del Valles 2010 **12...g6** I did not expect this passive response. 12...a5 Holding up the minority attack is a logical plan. Analysis (abbreviated) by Baburin. 13.a3 (13.Rfc1 Rf6 14.Ne2 Rh6 15.Ng3 Nf8 16.Ne5 Ng6 17.f4 Nxe5 18.dxe5 b6 19.Bxe4 fxe4 20.Qb3 Rb8 21.Rc2 Kh8 22.Rbc1 Bd7 23.a3 Qh4 24.Nf1 Qg4 25.Rd2 g5 26.Qc3 Kg8 27.Rf2 Rf8 ½–½ Riazantsev,A-Kharitonov,A /Moscow 1999) 13...Kh8 14.Rfe1 Rf6 15.Nd2 Nd6 16.Na4 b5?! 17.Nc5 Nc4 18.Nxd7 Bxd7 19.Nf3! White keeps the kingside well protected. On c5 his knight may not have much to do. 19...Raf8 20.a4! Qb4 21.Qc3! Qxa4 (21...f4 22.Qxb4 axb4 23.axb5±) 22.b3 Qa3 23.Rec1 Nb6 24.Ra1 Qe7 25.Qxa5 f4? (This is pretty desperate, but 25...Qd8 26.g3± would have left White with big advantage.) 26.Qxb6+- fxe3 27.Qc5 exf2+ 28.Kxf2 Rxf3+ 29.gxf3 Qf6 30.Kg1 Kg8 31.Bf1 Qxf3 32.Bg2 Qe3+ 33.Kh1 Bh3 34.Rf1 Rxf1+ 35.Rxf1 1–0 Beliavsky,A-Filippov,V /Batumi 1999; 12...Rf6!? Black can try to attack, exploiting the fast advance of the f-pawn. 13.Ne2 Rh6 14.Ng3 Nf8 15.Rfe1 g5 16.Nd2 g4 17.Ndf1 Ng6 18.f3 gxf3 19.gxf3 Ng5 20.Qe2 Nh4 21.Nd2 f4 22.exf4 Qxe2 23.Bxe2 Nh3+ 24.Kh1 Nxf4 25.Bf1 Bf5 26.Rbc1 Kf7 27.Re5 Be6 28.Rc3 Rg8 29.Kg1 Nf5 30.Nb3 Nh5 31.Kf2 Nhxg3 32.hxg3 Rh2+ 33.Kg1 Rxb2 34.g4 h5 35.Bh3 Rg6 36.Kf1 Ng3+ 37.Ke1 hxg4 38.Bxg4 Bxg4 39.fxg4 Rb1+ 40.Rc1 Rxc1+ 41.Nxc1 Rxc1 42.Nb3 b6 43.Kf2 Ne4+ 44.Kf3 Rg3+ 45.Kf4 Rg2 46.Rh5 Nf6 47.Rh8 Ke6 48.Rc8 Kd7 49.Ra8 Rf2+ 50.Ke3 Ng4+ 51.Kd3 Rxa2 52.Nc1 Ra3+ 53.Kc2 Ne3+ 54.Kb2 Nc4+ 55.Kc2 Kc7 56.Nd3 Ne3+ 57.Kd2 Nf5 0–1 Kryakvin,D-Grachev,B /Novokuznetsk 2008 **13.b4** I played this quite quickly as Black does not threaten anything and makes no attempt to prevent the minority attack. **13...Nxc3 14.Qxc3 f4?!** This way of generating activity seems wrong as Black does not enough supporting pieces.**15.Rbe1 fxe3 16.Rxe3 Qf6 17.Rfe1** Houdini2.0 is very optimistic for White.**17...Nb6 18.Qc2+/=** Playing for the possibility of a sacrificial attack but this is too optimistic. 18.Qd2!? gives f2 some additional protection in preparation for Ne5. 18...Bf5 19.Bxf5 Qxf5 20.Re5 Qf4 21.Qxf4 Rxf4 22.Re7 Rf7 23.Ng5! Rxe7 24.Rxe7± **18...Bd7?!± 19.Ne5 Bf5**



**20.Rf3** 20.f3!? is an interesting prophylactic move. White takes the pressure off the f-file but at the cost of denying the rook the 3rd rank. 20...Bxd3 21.Qxd3 Qg7 22.Qb3+/= White can calmly play for the minority attack. **20...Bxd3 21.Qxd3 Qd6 22.Rg3** Achieves nothing special. Better is 22.Rfe3. **22...Rf6** 22...Qxb4? Taking the pawn is a blunder. 23.Rb1 Qd6 24.Nxg6!+- **23.Ng4=** Piece play gets nowhere and White now loses whatever advantage there was. 23.h4 deserves consideration. 23...Nd7 (23...Re8? 24.Ree3 Ree6 25.h5± ; 23...Raf8? 24.h5±) 24.Ng4 Rf4 25.h5 Kg7 26.a3+/= **23...Re6?! 23...Rf4= 24.Re5?!= 24.Rge3 Rxe3 25.Qxe3 Rf8 26.Qe7+/= 24...Rxe5? 24...Nc4= 25.dxe5=** I took a chance here feeling that the e-pawn gives White the initiative. 25.Nxe5+/= **25...Qe6+/= 25...Qxb4 26.h4** with compensation.

**26.f4** This was the kind of attacking position that I had in mind with de!? **26...Kh8** It looks like a useful defensive move to get off the g-file.**27.Qd4?+/=** A misguided attacking try. 27.Nf6! This was my first candidate. 27...Nd7 And this was why I rejected it but it turns out that my analysis was quite poor. 28.f5! This key tempo gaining move forces open lines and justifies the Nf6 plan.

28...Qe7 (28...gxf5? is even worse. 29.Nxd7 Qxd7 30.e6!+- ) 29.Nxd7 Qxd7 30.fxc6± **27...Nd7**  
**28.Nh6?!=** Continuing on the misguided path. 28.h3+/- **28...Rf8=** Now Black has enough  
defenders and it is clear that something has gone wrong with the attack. **29.h3** White, not seeing  
anything concrete, makes a useful move that gives White some options. 29.h4!?=; 29.Qxa7? Rxf4-  
/+ and White's position collapses. **29...b6 30.Rd3** White changes plans as the kingside  
breakthrough is just a dream. **30...Kg7 31.Ng4** Black has a satisfactory position but now starts to try  
too hard to force the issue. **31...h5 32.Nf2** Without deep calculations, White keeps the knight close  
to the centre. 32.Nh2+/- is a more positionally ambitious option aiming for g5 but this plan seem to  
slow at the time of the game. **32...g5+/-** Now Black really starts to do too much on the  
kingside. **33.Rg3** Now the idea of attacking the king is back on the menu. **33...Rf5 34.h4!?** White  
tries to force the issue on the kingside. 34.Nd3 would justify the Nf2 idea. **34...g4 35.Rd3** White  
has made some progress with Black's help and can now think about a slower massage  
plan. **35...Rf8 36.g3** The kingside is closed for both sides but Black has the additional burden of  
blockading the e and f pawns. White must also must be careful of the ...c5 plan. **36...Rd8 37.Nd1**  
The knight is aiming for e3 to prevent the ...c5 advance. **37...Kh6?** The king steps off the a1-h8  
diagonal but walks into more danger. **38.Ne3± Kh7 39.Ra3** White keeps things simple and just  
makes a threat. 39.b5! was possible without further preparation. **39...Ra8**



**40.b5!** The minority attack now bears some fruit and Black's  
position collapses quickly. **40...cxb5 41.Nxd5 a6 42.Rd3?±**  
Completely unnecessary 'preparation'. 42.Nc7+- This was the  
first move I checked and now I cannot explain why it was not  
played. **42...Nc5 43.Nf6+ Kh6** Now I thought that I had lost  
control of the position as Black was getting some activity so I  
went for the kill without being 100% sure of the  
consequences. **44.Qd6! Qxa2** My opponent was in some time  
trouble and bravely took the pawn in the hope of getting a  
perpetual. **45.Nxg4+** Taking a pawn with check is a good start.  
45.Nd5+! is a forced win but I did not consider voluntarily  
blocking the d-file. 45...Kh7 46.Qe7+ Kh8 47.Qf6+ Kg8  
48.Ne7+ Kh7 49.Qg6+ Kh8 50.Qh6# **45...Kh7 46.Qh6+ Kg8**

**47.Nf6+ Kf7** I calculated to here and assumed that the win would be easy. **48.Qh7+ 48.Qxh5+** was  
not so clear in the game. 48...Ke6 49.Rd6+ Ke7 50.Qh7+ Qf7 51.Nd5+ Ke8 52.Qh8+ Qf8 53.Qh5+  
Qf7 54.Nc7+ Ke7 55.Qg5+ Kf8 56.Qh6+ Ke7 57.Nd5+- **48...Kf8 48...Ke6 49.Rd6#** was my big  
hope. **49.Nd7+** Wins but the main goal was strip to Black of an active piece leaving White's QR  
tandem in control of the board. 49.Qh8+ Kf7 50.Qxh5+ Kg7 51.Qh7+ Kf8 52.Qh8+ Kf7 53.Qxa8  
Mate cannot be stopped. 53...Kg6 (53...Qb1+ 54.Kg2 Qc2+ (54...Qxd3? 55.Qg8+ Ke7 56.Qe8# )  
55.Kh3 Nxd3 56.Qg8+ Ke7 57.Qe8# ) 54.Qh8 Qb1+ 55.Kh2 Qc2+ 56.Kh3 Qxd3 57.Qh7#  
**49...Nxd7 50.Qxd7** Now the rook cannot join the game, the control of the d-file ensures that there  
is no perpetual and White can roll the e and f pawns for the attack too. **50...Qb1+ 51.Kf2 51.Kh2**  
Qf1 52.Rd2!+- **51...Qc2+ 52.Kf3 52...b4 52...Re8 53.Qf5+ Kg8 54.Qg6+ Kf8 55.Qf6+ Kg8 56.Rd6!**  
Qc3+ 57.Kg2 Qc2+ 58.Kh3 The king hides safely while Black's king is defenceless. 58...Qh7  
59.Qg5+ Kf8 60.Rf6+- **53.Qf5+ 53.e6** also wins. **1-0**

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## BLITZKRIEG by Dan Scoones

One of the enjoyable aspects of playing coffeehouse chess is the very real opportunity of winning a  
so-called miniature game, that is, a game lasting 25 moves or less. Here are four recent efforts of  
mine satisfying that particular criterion. No names, please.

**Scoones - NN**  
G/5 Vancouver 2012

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Be7 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Nxf6+ Bxf6 7.Bd3 Nd7 8.Qe2 0-0 9.Qe4 g6 10.h4 e5!



White has started a kingside attack without completing his development first. Black correctly strikes back in the centre.

**11.h5!?**

Here I could see that the right move was 11.Bg5, when a possible continuation is 11...exd4 12.0-0-0 Nc5 13.Qf4 Nxd3+ 14.Rxd3 Bxg5 15.hxg5 with a decent initiative for the pawn. However, I also saw that 11.h5! would set a devilish trap, and in this case temptation prevailed over common sense...

**11...exd4 12.hxg6!**

It was important to play this instantly in order to create the impression that White has blundered. In fact everything had been calculated on the *previous* move.

**12...Re8?**

Black is naturally excited about winning his opponent's queen but in executing the threat he falls right into White's trap. A much more effective defence begins with 12...hxg6; for example, 13.Kf1 Re8 14.Qf4 Bg7 15.Bd2 Nf6 16.Nxd4 c6. I still prefer White, but this is my game so perhaps I'm biased.

After 12...Re8? it is White to play and win.



**13.gxf7+ Kxf7 14.Bc4+ Kf8**

Or 14...Kg7 15.Rxh7+ Kf8 16.Bh6+ Bg7 17.Bxg7#.

**15.Bh6+ Bg7 16.Bxg7+ Kxg7 17.Rxh7+ Kf6**

If 17...Kf8 then 18.Rh8+ followed by 19.Rxe8, saving White's queen and winning on material.

**18.Rf7#! 1-0**

**Scoones – NN**  
*G/5 Vancouver 2012*

**1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Be3 Nbd7 6.Bc4 0–0?!**

Stronger is 6...c6 7.e5 Nd5! 8.Bxd5 cxd5 9.exd6 exd6 10.Nxd5 0–0 with good compensation for the pawn. Castling allows White a thematic shot that breaks up Black's kingside pawn position.



**7.e5! Ng4 8.e6 Nb6 9.exf7+ Kh8 10.Bb3 Nxe3 11.fxe3 d5**



**12.Ng5?!**

An opportunistic move, which is naturally characteristic of blitz chess. It was stronger to develop with 12.0–0 Rxf7 13.Ng5 Rxf1+ 14.Qxf1. White still has the initiative, but his offside pieces improve Black's defensive chances. Also promising was 12.e4!?, or first 12.a4 a5 and only then 13.e4.

**12...e6**

Black could have played more forcefully with 12...e5! A sample line is 13.h4 exd4 14.exd4 c6 15.Qe2 Bf6 16.h5!? Bxg5 17.hxg6 Kg7 18.Rxh7+ Kxg6 19.Qh5+ Kf6 20.Qf3+ Kg6 21.Qh5+ with a draw by repetition.

**13.h4 c6 14.Qf3 e5 15.0–0 e4 16.Qg3 Bf6 17.Rdf1?!**

Another typical blitz move. With more time on the clock White might have found 17.h5! Bxg5 18.hxg6 h6 19.Rxh6+! Bxh6 20.Qe5+ Bg7 21.Rh1+ and wins.

**17...Kg7**

White had counted on this reply when playing his previous move. What he had not counted on was 17...Bf5!, which is much more difficult to break down. After 17...Kg7 there follows a destructive sacrifice that has been in the air for several moves.



**18.Ncxe4! dxe4 19.Nxe4 Be7 20.Qe5+ 1-0**

Black resigned here. He is mated after 20...Kh6 21.h5 g5 22.Rf6+! Bxf6 23.Nxf6 Nd5 24.Bxd5 cxd5 25.Ng8+ Rxc8 26.fxc8N+ Qxc8 27.Qf6+.

### Scoones -- NN

*G/10 Vancouver 2012*

**1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 dxe4 5.Nxe4 Be7 6.Bxf6 Bxf6 7.Nf3 0-0 8.c3 b6 9.Bd3 Bb7 10.Qc2 h6 11.h4**

White could play more positionally with 11.Nxf6+ Qxf6 12.Bh7+ Kh8 13.Be4 Bxe4 14.Qxe4 Nd7 15.Qc6, when he enjoys a small but definite edge. But the sight of a Black pawn on h6 is too much to resist...

**11...Nd7 12.g4**



In this position the only move to stay in the game is 12...Be7!, allowing Black to answer 13.g5 with 13...h5!, preventing the opening of a file on the kingside. White would have only a small advantage after 14.Ned2 c5 15.Bh7+ Kh8 16.Be4.

**12...c5? 13.g5 Be7 14.gxh6**





### 14...gxh6?!

Things were already looking grim for Black, but opening the g-file is instant suicide. The only defensive try was 14...g6!?. Even then White has a strong attack after 15.h5!, a sample line being 15...cxd4 16.0-0-0 dxc3 17.hxg6 cxb2+ 18.Kb1 fxg6 19.Bb5 Qc8 20.Nc3 Rf6 21.Bxd7 Qc5 22.Bxe6+ Rxe6 23.Rhe1 Rd6 24.h7+ Kh8 25.Rxd6 Bxd6 26.Nh4 Qg5 27.Nxg6+ Kg7 28.h8Q+ Rxh8 29.Nxh8 Kxh8 30.Ne4 and wins.

### 15.Rg1+ Kh8 16.Qd2

And that's all she wrote. Black must give up a piece but this will stave off mate for only a few moves at best.

### 16...Bg5 17.hxg5 f5 18.gxf6 Nxf6 19.Qxh6+ Nh7 20.Qg7# 1-0

### Scoones - NN

G/15 Vancouver 2011

### 1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.Bf4 e6 4.e3 Be7 5.Nbd2 0-0 6.Bd3 c5 7.c3 Nc6 8.Ne5

Here White could simply castle and play a positional game, but in blitz chess it is usually more productive to play for the attack.

### 8...Nxe5 9.dxe5 Nd7 10.Qh5 f5 11.g4 g6 12.Qh6 c4 13.gxf5 exf5



### 14.Nxc4! dxc4 15.Bxc4+ Kh8 16.Rg1?!

An inaccuracy. More effective was 16.0-0-0 Qe8 17.h4 with a strong initiative for White.

### 16...Qb6?

Black should think about returning some material in order to break White's attack: 16...Rg8! 17.Bxg8 Qxg8 18.0-0-0 Qg7 19.Qxg7+ Kxg7, when chances are about even.

### 17.0-0-0

Much stronger was 17.Rg3! If 17...Qxb2, then White has a forced mating sequence with 18.Qxh7+! Kxh7 19.Rh3+ Kg7 20.Bh6+ Kh7 21.Bxf8+ Bh4 22.Rxh4#. After 17.Rg3 the only

defensive try is 17...g5 18.Bxg5 Bxg5 (18...Qxh6? 19.Bxh6 and wins) 19.Qxg5 Qg6 20.Qe7 Qh6 but after 21.0-0-0 intending 22.Rd6, Black is pretty well finished.

### 17...Nc5?!

The only way to prolong the game was 17...Rg8 18.Bg5 Bxg5 19.Qxg5 Qd8, but after 20...Qxd8 Rxd8 21.e6 White recovers the piece and has a winning endgame.



After 17...Nc5?! it is White to play and win.

**18.Rd6! Bxd6 19.exd6 Rf6 20.Qf8+! Rxf8 21.Be5+ Rf6  
22.Bxf6# 1-0**

“Chess is naught but a recreation,” wrote Paul Morphy. Yes, but it's a *great* recreation!

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## CFC INTRODUCES NEW RATING BONUS POINT FORMULA by Paul Leblanc, CFC Rating Auditor

At the April 2012 Governors' Quarterly Meeting a new rating bonus point formula was approved. Here is the full formula and definition of the terms:

$$\text{BONUS 1} = R_{\text{max}} \text{BONUS} * a * K_e$$

$$\text{BONUS 2} = b * \text{RATING CHANGE BONUS} * (R_{\text{new}} - R_{\text{old}} - \text{THRESHOLD}) * K_e$$

$$\text{TOTAL BONUS} = \text{BONUS 1} + \text{BONUS 2}$$

where:

a = 1 if the new rating is at an all time high, 0 otherwise;

b = 1 if  $R_{\text{new}} > R_{\text{old}} + \text{Threshold}$ , 0 otherwise;

Threshold =  $R_{\text{tgChangeThreshold}} * K_e * \sqrt{n}$  where n is the number of games played; no bonus points are awarded if less than 4 games are played;

$K_e$  is the ratio of the player's K factor to the K factor used for players rated under 2200; for the CFC rating system,  $K=32$  for players under 2200 and  $K=16$  for players at or over 2200;

$R_{\text{new}}$  is the post-event rating and  $R_{\text{old}}$  is the pre-event rating;

and RatingMaxBonus, RtgChangeBonus, and RtgChangeThreshold are constants with the following values: RatingMaxBonus = 20; RtgChangeBonus = 1.75; RtgChangeThreshold = 13.

The numerical values in the bonus point equation may be adjusted from time to time by the Rating Auditor as deemed necessary and in consultation with the CFC Executive.

This formula replaces the previous formula shown here:

[Performance Rating must exceed highest CFC Rating ever]

0%-59% = No Points

60%-70% = 5 Points

71%-89% = 10 Points

90%+ = 15 Points

There were concerns that the existing formula awarded disproportionate bonus points to a small group of high rated players. The new formula improves this. The new formula is based on detailed analysis of the existing tournament data base from 2006 to 2011 and is distilled from the examination of numerous options. It does a superior job of injecting rating points, i.e. when modelled, it generated ratings that more closely predicted actual game results than the existing system. The rating system is inherently deflationary. Care was taken to select a formula that minimizes the effects of inflation and deflation. The new formula mitigates the problem of under-rated juniors by awarding bonus points to players achieving new personal high ratings and by awarding a generous bonus to exceptional performances. These criteria are very common among juniors.

Example One:

Joe Bloggins, an experienced player took part in a 6 round weekend swiss event. He had his best result in years with a gain of 50 rating points. He started the event with a rating of 1925. His all time high rating was 2075 which he achieved when he was much younger. Bonus One for Joe equals zero since he did not achieve a new personal high with his gain of 50 rating points. The first step for determining Bonus Two is to calculate the threshold for a six round event. First take the square root of the number of rounds, in this case the square root of six is 2.45. Then multiply 2.45 times the rating change threshold which is a constant with the value 13. Then multiply this result by Ke, which in this case is 1.0. The result is 31.85. Since Joe gained 50 rating points, his gain exceeded the threshold by 18.15 points. Joe will earn 1.75 new bonus points for each point by which his gain exceeded the threshold. 18.15 times 1.75 equals 31.76 rounded off to 32. Joe will receive 32 bonus points in addition to the 50 points he gained in the event. His new rating will be 2007.

Example Two:

Marie Morphy, an under-rated junior was in the same event as Joe. As usual, she defeated several established A Class players and drew two experts. She started the event with a rating of 1150 and gained 80 rating points to reach a new personal high of 1230. Bonus One for Marie is 20 which is a fixed bonus for anyone achieving a new life time high. The threshold for this event, as calculated above for Joe Bloggins, was 31.85. Since Marie exceeded the threshold by 48.15 (80 minus 31.85), she earned 48.15 times 1.75 equals 84 bonus points in addition to the 80 points she gained in the event. Her new rating will be 1314.

Example Three:

Magnus Smith, a very strong player, won the Canadian Closed, a 9 round event. He started the event with a rating of 2600 and gained 25 rating points. He did not, however, achieve a new

lifetime high, therefore Bonus One for Magnus is zero. As for Bonus Two, since the event had 9 rounds, the threshold is the square root of 9 multiplied by 13 multiplied by Ke, which in this case is 0.5 resulting in a threshold of 19.5. Bonus two for Magnus is therefore 25 minus 19.5 times 0.5 times 1.75 which equals 5. Magnus's new rating will be 2630.

Detailed examination of the methodology leading to this proposal can be found at: [http://www.victoriachess.com/cfc/cfc\\_rating\\_doc.htm](http://www.victoriachess.com/cfc/cfc_rating_doc.htm)

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## **37th Annual Paul Keres Memorial Chess Tournament**

A 6 round FIDE and CFC rated Swiss  
\$4000 in prizes guaranteed

**When:** May 19-21, 2012

**Where:** Executive Airport Plaza Hotel, 7311 Westminster Hwy. Richmond, BC V6X 1A3

**Sections:** Open (FIDE and CFC rated), U2000 (CFC rated), U1600 (CFC rated)

**Time Control:** Game/80 minutes + 60 sec. increment

**Rounds:** Sat. May 19 12:00 noon, 5:00pm, Sun. May 20 10:00am, 5:00pm, Mon. May 21: 10:00am, 3:00pm

**Prizes:** \$4000 Guaranteed. Open Section: \$1000, \$600, \$400; Top U2200 \$300 Top BC player qualifies for the BC Closed U2000 Section: \$600, \$400; Top U1800 \$200 U1600 Section: \$300, Top U1400 \$100 Top Scoring Unrated (any section) \$100

**Entry Fees:** GMs, IMs, WGMs free if preregistered on or before May 14, otherwise EF deducted from prize, if any. Some conditions apply (see below under Misc.) Family Discount: 50% of lowest applicable Early Bird entry fee for 2nd or higher member of family. Playing up a Section: Add \$20 for each section played up over your rating.

Open U2000 U1600 Early Bird (paid by Friday, April 9) \$100 \$100 \$60 Registered on or before Tuesday, May 17 \$110 \$110 \$70 On Site \$120 \$120 \$80

**Accommodation:** At the Executive Airport Plaza Hotel, 1-800-663-2878 \$119/night single/double Free parking for hotel guests. Quote "Keres Memorial Chess Tournament". Please book by April 19 to guarantee this rate.

**Transportation:** By car; Parking: \$5/day (get ticket from organizer). By Skytrain to Brighthouse station then 10-15 minute walk.

**Registration:** Online registration to be enabled end of October 2011. Or by mail to Keres Memorial Chess, 4381 Wildflower Lane, Victoria, BC. V8X 5H1. Make cheques payable to: Roger Patterson Or on site 10:30-11:30 Sat. May 19.

**Misc:** For first time players who a) have no official rating (CFC, USCF, FIDE, FQE, etc.), b) are resident in Canada c) play in the U1600 section, entry fee includes a one year CFC membership. Either a full CFC membership (\$40 adult, \$27 junior) or CFC tournament membership (\$16 adult, \$8 junior) is required (except first time players as noted above).

Players receiving free entry are expected to finish the tournament. Those who withdraw without satisfactory reasons will not be offered free entry again.

Family discount is applied on the lowest entry fee(s) for those eligible.

Until 30 minutes before the start of round 1, 100% refund for online entries. Entries that involve us

cashing or writing a cheque are refunded less \$5 for handling.  
US cheques at par from US residents are acceptable although online entry is preferred.  
BCCF dues included in entry fee.  
Unrated players not eligible for class prizes.  
For non cash prizes, 1st tiebreak is individual cumulative score. 2nd tiebreak is cumulative score of opponents.  
We may use floater players in the event of an odd number of players for any given round - games against floater players might not be CFC or FIDE rated.  
BCCF AGM held between rounds at 3:00pm on Sunday.  
BC tournaments use a 1 hour grace rule for players late for the game before forfeiting.  
All sections are 6 rounds  
Up to 3 half point byes in rounds 1-6 if requested in advance  
All equipment provided

Contact us at: [victoriachessclub@gmail.com](mailto:victoriachessclub@gmail.com)  
TD: Stephen Wright [swright2@telus.net](mailto:swright2@telus.net)  
Organizing Committee: Paul LeBlanc, Roger Patterson

Website: <http://keresmemorial.pbworks.com>

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## **UPCOMING EVENTS**

### **Junior**

<http://www.bcjuniorchess.com/calendar/>  
<http://victoriajuniorchess.pbworks.com/Tournament-Schedule>

### **UBC Thursday Night Swiss**

Thursdays, 6:30 pm, Irving K. Barber Learning Centre room 158, 1961 East Mall, University of British Columbia entry fee \$21 adult, \$16 junior Contact Aaron Cosenza, [xramis1@yahoo.ca](mailto:xramis1@yahoo.ca)

For details of the following see [www.chess.bc.ca](http://www.chess.bc.ca)

### **Paul Keres Memorial**

May 19-21, Richmond

### **June Active 1**

June 3, Vancouver Bridge Centre

### **June Active 2**

June 17, Vancouver Bridge Centre

### **Canadian Open**

July 8-13, Victoria

### **U.S. Open**

August 4-12, Vancouver WA