

BCCF E-MAIL BULLETIN #109

Your editor welcomes welcome any and all submissions - news of upcoming events, tournament reports, and anything else that might be of interest to B.C. players. Many thanks to all those who contributed to this issue.

To subscribe, send me an e-mail (swright2@telus.net) or sign up via the BCCF webpage (www.chess.bc.ca); if you no longer wish to receive this Bulletin, just let me know.

Stephen Wright

[Back issues of the Bulletin are available on the above webpage.]

SILVER STAR CLASSIC

Gerry Neufahrt returned to a familiar role on the Remembrance Day weekend - winning the Silver Star Classic! His 5.5/6 score was a half-point better than last year, moving him from a tie in 2005 to clear first prize in this year's event. Gerry has won the Silver Star more times than anyone else in its history, including three out of the last four tournaments. He may be getting on in years (it's over fifty years since Gerry first played competitive chess in B.C.), but he still has a few tricks up his sleeve. Kevin Goodman and Hugh Long tied for second a full point back; another notably result was that of junior Daniel Zaba, who scored 50% in only his second tournament. Fifteen players participated; this number would likely have been higher had the weather been more cooperative. Wally Steinke was the organizer/TD.

Crosstable: <http://www.chess.ca/xtable.asp?TNum=200611041>

2006 Gerhard Neufahrt
2005 Paul Brown, Gerhard Neufahrt
2004 Sumon Chai Phonchiangk Wong, Petr Labik
2003 Gerhard Neufahrt, David Moore, Frank Veszely
2002 Laszlo Tegzes
2001 Pascal Charbonneau
2000 Alex Davies
1999 Jack Yoos
1998 Alex Davies
1997 Valerian Adam, Jim Ferguson
1996 Gerhard Neufahrt, Francisco Cabanas, Alex Davies, Chris Kuczaj
1995 Ian Higgs
1994 Luc Poitras, Wally Steinke
1994 Robert Brewster
1993 Francisco Cabanas
1992 Carl Storey
1991 Pierre Gladu, Francisco Cabanas
1990 Paul Brown, Carl Storey
1989 Mau-Seng Lee
1988 Gerhard Neufahrt
1987 Gerhard Neufahrt
1986 Carl Storey
1985 Carl Storey
1984 Paul Brown

B.C. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

This year's B.C. Junior followed the same format as the last few years' edition: a Championship Section for those rated above 1500, and a Reserves Section for those below. The Championship attracted sixteen players, including three experts: Bindi Cheng, the current Canadian Junior Champion, freshly returned from the World Junior; Louie Jiang, who had a summer of stiff competition, most recently in the Canadian and B.C. Closeds; and Andrey Kostin, who pushed his rating to a new life-time high at the last Keres Memorial. These three were the highest rated, but the rest of the field was determined to make their mark, resulting in a larger-than-usual number of upsets. In the end Cheng and Jiang tied for first but no one emerged unscathed: Bindi lost in round 4 to Louie, while Louie gave up draws to Alexander Botez and Arik Milner. Others who had good results included Changhe Li, Yifei Han, Tanraj Sohal, and Sam Churchill; the U1700 prizes were split between Changhe Li and Jorge Prieto.

The Reserves Section, also sixteen players, included a couple of individuals (Omar Jessa and Jasenko Dzinovic) who were returning to active play after a break of over two years. Neither showed much rust: Omar took clear first with 4.5/5, while Jasenko tied with Hafiz Dhanani for third. Second was Jakab Tardos with 4/5, and the U1100 prizes were won by Jonah Lee, Janak Awatramani, and Jazz Groden-Gilchrist.

The tournament was held at the Vancouver Bridge Centre on the Remembrance Day weekend; Katherine Davies and Stephen Wright took care of the organizing/directing duties.

Crosstables:

<http://www.chess.ca/xtable.asp?TNum=200611038>

<http://www.chess.ca/xtable.asp?TNum=200611039>

LESSONS FROM GM SLUGFEST, PART 2 by Jonathan Berry

What "lessons" were there in Part 1? An unseen lesson was the good clock management of GM Shabalov. When he needed to take time, he took it, the longest was 24 minutes on move 15. By contrast, I took only 9 minutes on fateful move 19. It might be argued that I wouldn't have seen enough even in an hour, but really there was no comparative need to have taken 13 minutes on move 10, nor 18 minutes on move 15. Another lesson, in the context of a BAP point competition, was GM Shabalov's decision around move 26 to win my queen, resulting in a position where both sides had a dangerous passed pawn. In a classically-scored event, he might have simplified to a major-piece ending where he had a queenside majority. That would give him winning chances, but also increase the odds for a draw. The draw is a scoring disaster for both sides in the BAP system, worth only 1 point (to Black), whereas a decisive game gains 2 or 3 BAP points, let's say 2.5 on average.

"I have never had the satisfaction of beating a completely healthy opponent" would probably have been a witticism of Tartakower, except that Amos Burn was able to say it already in the 19th century. You win a game, and afterwards the opponent says he was indisposed. Well, it's time for me to trot out my excuses. Not only was I a bit dull from the exertions of seven games in four days at the B.C. Championship, but I had caught something that was going around, a head cold. Fortunately for my opponents, the symptoms were not as severe as those that often surface over the chess table. No sniffing or runny nose, not much coughing. The coughing did come in the middle of the night, and luckily I wasn't sharing a room with anybody. The scariest symptom was blocked eustachion tubes, so sound was like at a swimming pool, and with pressure building up in the head, some of my time at the chess board was spent wondering whether it would explode. Normally, I eschew medication, but this time went straight to the pharmacist, who sold me a drug that I had to sign for, presumably

because with better technique than I ever showed in Chem 120, or in a chess game, the hard drug methamphetamine could be made out of it. At any rate, I was not well, and the effects of the medication were slow.

Ignacio Peres - Jonathan Berry [C60] GM Slugfest Chess4Life Center (2), 10.12.2006

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 g6 4.0-0 Bg7 5.c3 a6 6.Ba4 d6 7.h3 An unnecessary subtlety, 7.d4 is fine. **7...Nf6 8.d4 0-0 9.Nbd2** Something of an unusual position, as those who are cautious enough to play h3 usually follow it up with Re1. I did see this trap: 9.Bxc6 bxc6 10.dxe5 Nxe4 11.exd6 cxd6 12.Qa4 Nc5 13.Qxc6? Bb7 **9...Bd7 10.Re1 Nh5** The database shows a funny tree of variations. Black's most popular responses: Qe8, Re8, b5; are far less successful than the rare moves Qe7, Nh5, exd4. **11.Nf1 Qe8** Carl Schlechter chose 11...h6 against David Janowski at Munich 1900. Ivan Cheparinov, Topalov's idea man, chose 11...Qc8 against Daniel Paz, 98 years later. **12.Bb3** You did see the threat of Nc6xd4? Ignacio did. **12...Kh8 13.Ne3** A similar position, with the B at c2 rather than b3, arose in the game Adam Hunt vs Sipke Ernst in July of this year. I of course was blissfully unaware of the exact moves, and I think my opponent was moreso. Who studies the latest theory in an opening where the significant theory is often more than a century old? **13...f5** The computer prefers Nf4 or Ne7. **14.dxe5 dxe5 15.Nd5 Rc8 16.Be3 f4 17.Bc5 Rg8 18.Nb4!** After the smothering attempt 18.Ng5 Black is just fine with 18...Bf8 when the bad bishop comes off the board with some regain of lost time. **18...Be6**



19.Ng5? Hard to believe, but after this aggressive move, Black is at least even. White gets a good game with 19.Bxe6 Qxe6 20.Ng5 Qf6 21.Nxc6 Qxg5!? 22.Ne7 Bf8 23.Nxg8 Bxc5 24.Qg4!, e.g. 24...Qxg4 25.hxg4 Rxg8 26.gxh5 gxh5 27.Kf1 f3 28.gxf3 h4 29.f4 exf4 30.Ke2 Rg2 31.Rf1 h3 32.Kf3+- **19...Bxb3 20.Qxb3 Bf6! 21.Nxc6?! Qxc6 22.Nf7+ Kg7 23.Rad1+**



The knight at f7 is lost, but how to reel it in? **23...Rgf8?!** Snuggling up with the computer revealed 23...b6 24.Ba3 a5 when the threat of a4 means that again White has to throw in the knight for a pawn or two with 25.Nd6. After the game, both GMs Shabalov and Mikhalevski asked why I didn't play 23...Qe8 after which White gets a pawn or two for the knight, but the win should be a matter of technique. I had to confess that I didn't even consider the move, unattacking the bishop for the sake of a piece that is doomed anyway. Another method that is stronger than what I chose is 23...Rge8 24.Bb4 Re6!? 25.Nd6 Rxd6 26.Bxd6 cxd6 27.Qe6 Rd8. **24.Bxf8+ Rxf8 25.Nxe5 Bxe5 26.Qd5 Qxd5 27.Rxd5 Kf6 28.Red1 Ke6 29.Rd8! Rxd8 30.Rxd8 Nf6** Black is better, but I had overestimated my chances in this endgame. **31.f3 Ke7 32.Rb8 b6 33.Kf1 Nd7 34.Ra8 a5 35.Ke2 Nc5 36.b4 Nb7?**

Somewhere in the previous six moves I should have tried g5 and h5 before committal on the q-side. Black retains an advantage after 36...axb4 37.cxb4 Nd7 38.Kd3 Bd6 39.Kc3 c5 but with the activity of

White's rook, that struck me as a nominal advantage, just like in some computer programs you might be +3 with KNvK. However, avoiding a draw sometimes means welcoming all the other possibilities. **37.Kd3** Not a bad move, but my trap had a large hole: 37.Ra7 Kd7 38.Rxb7 Kc8 39.Ra7 Kb8 40.Ra6 Kb7 41.b5 - the rook is trapped, but so is Black's king. In a slow fight, White's king has the jump on the bishop, as in this fantasy variation 41...Bxc3 42.Kd3 Bf6 43.a4 c6 44.Kc4 g5 45.bxc6+ Kxa6 46.Kd5 Bd8 47.Kd6 b5 48.Kd7 Bb6 49.axb5+ Kxb5 50.e5 a4 51.e6 a3 52.e7 a2 53.e8Q a1Q 54.c7+/- **37...Kd7 38.Kc4? Nd6+ 39.Kb3 axb4 40.cxb4 b5 41.Ra5 Ke6 42.a4 bxa4+ 43.Rxa4 h5** With the nominal advantage again, here I offered a draw, but my opponent, with literally nothing to lose (a draw with White is worth zero BAP), played on. **44.Ra7 Nf7 45.Ra8 Nd6 46.Rg8 Kf7 47.Ra8 g5 48.Ra5 Ke6 49.Rc5 g4** Another winning try is 49...Nf7 but I wasn't spending too much effort on choosing, as I was tired and of course Black can't possibly lose. Finally, White's k-side pawn mass will contain a target. **50.fxg4!?** Objectively a weak move, but it does increase White's chances of a non-zero score. **50...hxg4 51.hxg4 Nxe4 52.Rc2**



52...Kd5?! The computer reasonably suggests 52...Nf6! 53.g5 Nd5 54.g6 Ne7 55.g7 Kf7 56.Rc5 Ng6 57.Kc4 Kxg7-+. After the game, GM Shabalov suggested, after putting the N at f7, a frontal attack on White's pawns, but I thought that 52...Kf6 53.Kc4 Nd6+ 54.Kd5 Nf7 55.b5 Kg5 was entirely too risky. **53.Rc1! Kd4? 54.Rd1+ Ke3 55.Re1+ Kd3?! 56.g5!** Having overlooked White's 56th move, I overreacted with **56...f3?** but really Black is still on the strong side of a draw with 56...c5. And there's also nothing to worry about after 56...Nd2+ 57.Ka4 Nc4 58.Kb5 Ne3 59.g6 Ke4 60.Rc1 Nf5. **57.gxf3 Nd2+ 58.Ka4 Nxf3 59.Rd1+ Kc4** I saw what was coming (to a certain extent) but wanted to avoid passivity after 59...Ke4 60.g6 Kf5 (60...Nd4? 61.Re1+ Kf5 62.Rxe5+) 61.Rf1. **60.g6 Nd4 61.Rc1+ Kd5 62.Rxc7 Ne6 63.Rc2** Here I was down to 5 minutes in the sudden-death control and did not record the

moves. My opponent did record the moves, but maybe the bulletin people couldn't read them. Ironically, if Black could just "take it as read" that he gives up the bishop for the b-pawn, then the ending R+g6 pawn vs. knight is probably drawn, see Lasker vs. Lasker. That's E. Lasker. However, if Black attempts to retreat to that shell, White generally sacs the R for the B and queens the b-pawn. In the actual game, I attempted to cover both pawns with my three remaining pieces, but with the steadily advancing K and b-pawn, the chances were thin. I remember that two or three times Ignacio put his R en prise. Taking it would allow the g-pawn to queen, and there was no chance to pick up the b-pawn and create the QvBN fortress position. The lesson? Take a deep breath, have a good night's sleep, and play better tomorrow. White won the game and thus got 2 BAP points. **1-0**

JURSEVSKIS AT EIGHTY-FIVE

Former six-time B.C. Champion Miervaldis ("Walter") Jursevskis recently celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday; in recognition of this event we are reprinting the following short biography and games.

Born in Riga, Latvia. His father was an officer in the Russian and Latvian armies; Walter remembers stories of imperial banquets at which the Tsar rewarded his guests by allowing them to leave with the expensive place settings. The family lived in the resort district of Riga Jurmala (Riga Beach), a popular relaxation and holiday locale. Jursevskis studied architecture at the University of Riga for four years, but eventually decided to concentrate on art. In May 1945 he left Riga by sea just before the advancing Soviet forces arrived; he landed at Kiel, and spent the next two years in various D.P. (Displaced Person) camps across Germany. In 1948 Jursevskis emigrated to Canada, and after a year's employment with the CPR at Cameron Lake (to fulfill contractual requirements) he settled in Vancouver, working as a commercial artist for the Eatons company. In later life he carried out freelance work and also repaired porcelain and crystal.

Jursevskis learnt chess from his father at age six or seven, and achieved success in a number of events in Riga Jurmala, including winning the championship on one occasion. [Incidentally Riga Jurmala also includes the resort of Kemerī, which hosted several large international tournaments in the late 1930s.] As a displaced person after WW2 he played in a number of small international events, including Blomberg and Lübeck (both 1945), Meerbeck (1946), and Hanau (1947). In these events Jursevskis crossed swords with strong players from the Baltic countries who were also in detention, along with German and Austrian masters, including Bogoljubow, Sämisch, Rellstab, Zemgalis, Endzelins, and Arlauskas (the latter two emigrated to Australia and became correspondence GMs).

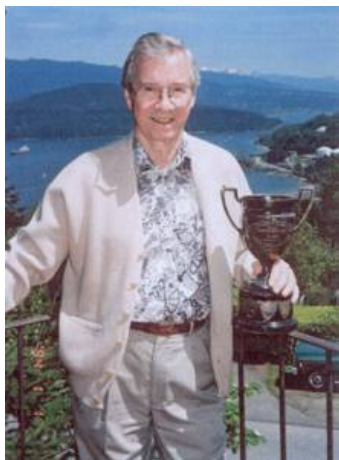


Jursevskis and Lucius Endzelins, Blomberg, 1945
Endzelins, a caricature by Jursevskis



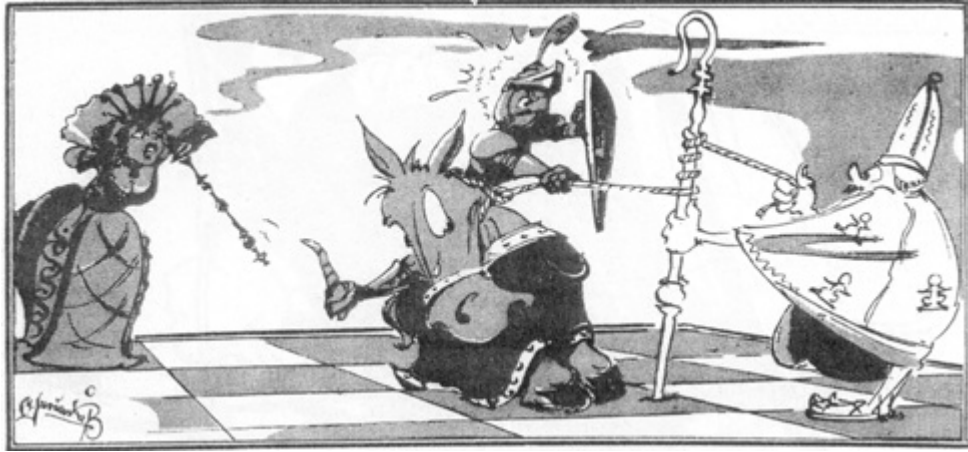
"Chess professor"

After moving to B.C. Jursevskis largely outclassed the local opposition, a situation which continued until the arrival of Elod Macskasy in 1957. Indicative of this is a match Jursevskis contested with Leo Duval soon after coming to Vancouver; Duval was a four-time B.C. Champion, had finished fifth in the 1945 Canadian Championship and was known as a tough opponent, yet Jursevskis easily won the match with a 6-2 score. He entered the 1949 B.C. Championship and won it with a perfect score, repeating that feat the following year. Jursevskis went on to win the championship a further four years in succession, 1954-1957; in recognition of this achievement, he was given the championship trophy, the Chris Spencer Cup, in perpetuity. Jursevskis played in three Canadian Championships, his best result occurring in 1957 when he tied for third behind Vaitonis and Fuster.



Walter with the Chris Spencer Cup

Jursevskis was a very good blitz player. The D.P. tournaments that he participated in often had adjunct speed events alongside them; Walter invariably did better against the same opposition in the speed tournaments rather than the regular events. He even penned a 14-page booklet in Latvian on the subject (Technique and Tactics of Five Minute Chess, Memmingen 1946). As a professional artist he contributed drawings to a number of chess magazines and also illustrated several chess books. One particular series consisted of chess terms/concepts interpreted via cartoons:



The B/g5 pinning the N/f6 in the Queen's Gambit Declined

Sämisch,F - Jursevskis,M [D52] American Zone ch, Hanau, 1947

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 Nbd7 5.Bg5 c6 6.e3 Qa5 7.Nd2 Bb4 8.Qc2 0-0 9.Be2 dxc4 10.Bxf6 Nxf6 11.Nxc4 Qc7 12.0-0 Nd5 13.Bd3 f5 14.a3 Bd6 15.f4 Bd7 16.Rf3 c5 17.Nxd5 exd5 18.Nxd6 Qxd6 19.dxc5 Qf6 20.Rc1 Bc6 21.Rg3 g6 22.b4 a6 23.a4 Bd7 24.Rf1 Rfe8 25.Qa2 Kg7 26.Qa1 Re7 27.Kf2 Bc6 28.Rg5 Kf7 29.Qxf6+ Kxf6 30.Bc2 Rc8 31.Rg3 Rb8 32.Rd1 b6 33.cxb6 Rxb6 34.Rd4 Re8 35.a5 Rbb8 36.Bd3 Bb5 37.Rxd5 Bxd3 38.Rxd3 Rxb4 39.Rd6+ Re6 40.Rxe6+ Kxe6 41.Rh3 h5 42.Rg3 Kf6 43.Rg5 Ra4 44.h3 Rxa5 45.g3 Rb5 46.Ke2 a5 47.g4 hxg4 48.hxg4 a4 49.gxf5 gxf5 50.e4 Rb2+ 51.Kd3 Rb3+ 52.Kc2 fxe4 53.Re5 e3 54.Re4 Ra3 55.Kb2 Kf5 0-1

Heinla,H - Jursevskis,M [D52] Matisons mem Hanau (5.15), 30.09.1947

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Nbd7 5.Nf3 c6 6.e3 Qa5 7.Nd2 Bb4 8.Qc2 Ne4 9.Ndx4 dxe4 10.Bf4 0-0 11.Be2 e5 12.dxe5 Nxe5 13.0-0 f5 14.Rac1 Be6 15.a3 Bd6 16.Rfd1 Bb8 17.Na4 Qc7 18.Qc3 b6 19.Rd2 g5 20.Bxe5 Qxe5 21.Qxe5 Bxe5 22.Nc3 Rad8 23.Rcd1 Rxd2 24.Rxd2 Bxc3 25.bxc3 Kf7 26.Kf1 Ke7 27.Ke1 Rf6 28.h3 Rh6 29.f3 g4 30.fxg4 fxg4 31.hxg4 Rh1+ 32.Kf2 Ra1 33.Rd4 Rxa3 34.Rxe4 Rxc3 35.g5 Kd6 36.Ke1 Bf5 37.Rd4+ Kc5 38.Kd2 Rc2+ 39.Kd1 a5 40.Rf4 Bg6 41.Bf3 Rxc4 42.Rxc4+ Kxc4 43.Bxc6 Kd3 44.Ke1 Kxe3 0-1

Jursevskis,M - Duval,L [B73] Duval - Jursevskis m Vancouver (1), 1949

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.Be2 Nc6 8.0-0 0-0 9.f4 Qb6 10.e5 dxe5 11.fxe5 Nxe5 12.Nf5 Qe6 13.Nxg7 Kxg7 14.Nb5 Nc6 15.Qc1 Bd7 16.Nc7 Qe5 17.Nxa8 Rxa8 18.Bf3 Nd4 19.c3 Nxf3+ 20.Rxf3 Qh5 21.Qd2 Bg4 22.Rff1 Kg8 23.Qf2 Be2 24.Rfe1 Ba6 25.Bd4 Ng4 26.Qg3 e5 27.Bxe5 Nxe5 28.Rxe5 1-0

Taylor,J - Jursevskis,M [A13] City CC inv Vancouver, 1950

1.c4 e6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.g3 b6 5.Bg2 Bb7 6.d4 dxc4 7.Qa4+ Nbd7 8.Bg5 Be7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qxc4 c5 11.dxc5 Bxc5 12.Rfd1 Qe7 13.b4 Bd6 14.Nb5 Rac8 15.Qh4 Bb8 16.Rxd7 Qxd7 17.Bxf6 gxf6 18.Ng5 Rfd8 19.Qxh7+ Kf8 20.Bxb7 fxg5 21.Bxc8 Qxb5 22.Bxe6 fxe6 23.Qh8+ Ke7 24.Qg7+ Ke8 25.Qg8+ Ke7 26.Qg7+ 1/2-1/2

Jursevskis,M - Millar,C [C84] CAN ch Vancouver (4.6), 25.08.1951

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.d3 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 Na5 9.Bc2 c5 10.h3 h6 11.Be3 Bb7 12.Nbd2 Qc7 13.d4 Nc6 14.d5 Nd8 15.Nh2 g5 16.a4 Qd7 17.axb5 axb5 18.Rxa8 Bxa8 19.c4 0-0 20.Qe2 b4 21.Ra1 Bb7 22.Ndf1 Bc8 23.Ng3 Qb7 24.Nh5 Nh7 25.Ng4 Bxg4 26.Qxg4 Nf6 27.Nxf6+ Bxf6 28.h4 Qe7 29.g3 Kh7 30.Qh5 Rg8 31.Bd1 Rg7 32.Bg4 Kg8 33.Bf5 Nb7 34.Ra7 gxh4 35.Bxh6 hxg3 36.Bxg7 gxf2+ 37.Kxf2 Bxg7 38.Kg3 Qc7 39.Bh7+ Kf8 40.Qg5 Qb8 41.Rxb7 Qe8 42.Qf5 1-0

May,F - Jursevskis,M [D52] BC ch Vancouver (6), 19.04.1954

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 c6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Nf3 Qa5 7.Nd2 Bb4 8.Qc2 dxc4 9.Bxf6 Nxf6
10.Nxc4 Qg5 11.a3 Be7 12.Ne4 Nxe4 13.Qxe4 0-0 14.Ne5 Bd6 15.Nf3 Qa5+ 16.Nd2 e5 17.dxe5
Bxe5 18.Qc2 Be6 19.Bd3 h6 20.0-0 Rad8 21.Rab1 Rxd3 22.Qxd3 Rd8 23.Nc4 Bxh2+ 24.Kh1 Qh5
25.Qxd8+ Kh7 26.Qd3+ g6 27.Qd1 Qh4 28.Qd4 Bf4+ 29.Kg1 Qh2# 0-1

Carlson,A - Jursevskis,M [B60] BC ch Vancouver, 04.1955

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 Qb6 7.Bxf6 gxf6 8.Nb3 e6 9.Be2 Bd7 10.a3
0-0-0 11.0-0 Rg8 12.Na4 Qc7 13.c4 Ne5 14.Nd2 f5 15.b4 fxe4 16.Nxe4 Bc6 17.Ng3 b6 18.Qb3 Qd7
19.Nc3 f5 20.Rad1 f4 21.Nge4 f3 22.Bxf3 Nxf3+ 23.Kh1 Qg7 24.Ng3 Qh6 25.h3 Nd4 0-1

Jursevskis,M - Fuster,G [B32] CAN ch Ottawa (5), 08.1955

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Qc7 5.c4 Qe5 6.Be3 Qxe4 7.Nc3 Qe5 8.Be2 e6 9.0-0 Nf6
10.Ncb5 a6 11.Nf3 Qb8 12.Nc3 d6 13.Na4 Nd7 14.Ng5 Be7 15.Qd2 0-0 16.Rfd1 b5 17.cxb5 axb5
18.Nc3 Bxg5 19.Bxg5 b4 20.Ne4 d5 21.Bf4 Nce5 22.Ng5 Ba6 23.Re1 h6 24.Nf3 Nxf3+ 25.Bxf3 Qb5
26.Bd6 Rfb8 27.Bxb8 Rxb8 28.Be2 Qb6 29.Bxa6 Qxa6 30.Rec1 Ne5 31.Qf4 Qd6 32.Kh1 d4 33.h3 d3
34.a4 bxa3 35.bxa3 Qd5 36.Rd1 Rc8 37.Rac1 Rd8 38.a4 g5 39.Qb4 d2 40.Rc2 Nd3 41.Qb6 Rd6
42.Qe3 Nf4 43.f3 Qd4 44.Qxd4 Rxd4 45.Ra2 Ne2 46.Rdxd2 Ng3+ 47.Kg1 Rb4 48.Rdb2 Rc4 49.Rc2
Rd4 50.Ra1 1-0

Jursevskis,M - Zemgalis,E [B03] BC - WA match, Mount Vernon, 19.08.1956

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.c4 Nb6 4.d4 d6 5.exd6 exd6 6.Be3 Be7 7.Bd3 Nc6 8.Ne2 Nb4 9.Nbc3 0-0 10.0-0
Re8 11.Bb1 Nxc4 12.a3 Nxe3 13.fxe3 Nc6 14.Nf4 Bg5? 15.Qh5! g6 16.Nxg6 Bxe3+ 17.Kh1 Qg5
18.Ne7+ Rxe7 19.Qxh7+ Kf8 20.Bg6! Ke8 21.Qg8+ Kd7 22.Bf5+ Re6 23.Qxf7+ Ne7 24.Bxe6+ Kc6
25.Qe8+ Kb6 26.Rf5! a6 27.Rxg5 1-0

Jursevskis,M - Anderson,F [C96] CAN ch Vancouver (2.3), 24.08.1957

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 0-0 8.c3 d6 9.h3 Na5 10.Bc2 c6
11.a4 Nc4 12.d4 Qc7 13.Nbd2 Nb6 14.a5 Nbd7 15.Nf1 Re8 16.Ng3 Nf8 17.Nf5 Bxf5 18.exf5 exd4
19.cxd4 c5 20.Bf4 c4 21.Bg5 d5 22.Ne5 h6 23.Bf4 Bd6 24.Re3 Re7 25.Rg3 Kh8 26.Qf3 Rxe5
27.dxe5 Bxe5 28.Bxe5 Qxe5 29.Qa3 d4 30.Rd1 N8d7 31.Qb4 Re8 32.Qd2 Qe2 33.Re3 Rxe3 34.fxe3
Qxd2 35.Rxd2 d3 36.Bxd3 cxd3 37.Rxd3 b4 38.Rd4 b3 39.Rc4 Nd5 40.e4 N5f6 41.Rc3 Nxe4
42.Rxb3 Kh7 43.Rb7 Ne5 44.Ra7 Nc5 45.b4 Ncd3 46.Rxa6 Nxb4 47.Rb6 Nbc6 48.a6 h5 49.h4 f6
50.Rb7 Kh6 51.a7 Nxa7 52.Rxa7 g6 53.fxg6 Kxg6 54.Kf2 Kf5 55.Kg3 Kg6 56.Kf4 Nd3+ 57.Ke3 Ne5
58.Ke4 Ng4 59.Ra8 Nh6 60.Kf4 Kg7 61.Ra3 Kg6 62.Rg3+ Kf7 63.Ke4 Ng8 64.Rf3 Ne7 65.Ra3 Kg6
66.Ra5 Ng8 67.Kd5 Kf5 68.Ra4 Ne7+ 69.Kd6 Ng6 70.g3 Ne5 71.Rf4+ Kg6 72.Ke6 Ng4 73.Rf5 Kg7
74.Rxh5 Nf2 75.Rf5 Ne4 76.Rf4 Nc5+ 77.Ke7 Nd3 78.Rg4+ Kh7 79.Kxf6 1-0

THE SIX DEGREES OF KASPAROV

Previously in this Bulletin we presented the concept of Morphy Numbers, Taylor Kingston's chessic application of the "six degrees of separation" theory (see Bulletin #75). Well, Austrian web programmer Karlheinz Zöchling has now applied the same idea, but instead of relating everyone to Paul Morphy he has instead chosen as his reference point arguably the greatest player of all time, Garry Kasparov. Zöchling has programmed his website to calculate the shortest number of connections between an inputted player and Kasparov, with the provisos a) the games must be in Megabase 2005, and b) the connection is established by beating the next player in the chain. For example, by Zöchling's reckoning my own Kasparov number is three:

Stephen Wright beat George Levtchouk (Canadian Open 1999), who beat Nigel Short (Quebec Open 1982), who beat Garry Kasparov (OHRA 1986).

The site also allows the calculation to be made with other players as the reference; it turns out I have a Capablanca number of four:

Stephen Wright - Marcel Milat - Eduard Gufeld - Andor Lilienthal - Jose Raul Capablanca

So if the "six degrees of separation" theory appeals and you have some idle time to fill, this website will prove an interesting distraction: <http://ibeatgarry.com/>

THIS WEEKEND:

Jack Taylor Memorial

Type: 5 Round Swiss. Rounds at Saturday 9:30; 2:00, 7:00, Sunday: 9:00, 2:00

When: Nov. 25-26, 2006

Site: Room 110 Hickman Building, Univeristy of Victoria ([See Map](#))

Entry: \$20, \$5 Discount for CFC members.

This Event is a Qualifier for the 2007 BC Championship

Time Control: Game / 100 +30 sec. increment. (Game / 120 if no digital clock available)

CFC rated

Register: Onsite by 9:00 or at the Victoria Chess Club on Monday Nov. 20 or by email to R. Patterson at lrbpnojunk@uvic.ca (remove the word 'nojunk' from email address for it to work)

Prizes: (Guaranteed): 1st: \$75

See the Victoria Chess Club Website www.victoriachessclub.pbwiki.com for up to date details.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Junior Events

Dec 10 Greater Victoria City Championship

UBC Tuesday Night Swiss

Date: Tuesdays

Location: Room 211, Student Union Building, UBC

Format: 5-round Swiss

Time control: 2 hours sudden death

Time: 6:30 pm sharp

Entry fees: \$20 for adults, \$15 for juniors and UBC club members

TD info.: Aaron Cosenza, 604 327-4714, xramis1@yahoo.ca

Jack Taylor Memorial

Date: 25-26 November

Location: University of Victoria

Type: 5-round Swiss

2007 BC Correspondence Chess Championship

Start: January 15, 2007

Type: round robin

Mode: all games are played on the **ICCF webserver** (no e-mails, no postcards!)

EF: \$25

Prizes: 1st software prize from **chessfirst.com**

Registration: Vas Sladek, vas@chessfirst.com, 604-562-3736

Notes: BC residents ONLY and CCA membership required \$30/year

Simultaneous exhibition against BC co-champion Howard Wu

6:45, Jan. 22 at the Victoria Chess Club.

Entry Fee \$5 (\$2 for club members) (club table fees for the night are included in this).

www.victoriachessclub.pbwiki.com