

Arbiting Matters Too



Newsletter of the Chess Arbiters Association

January 2015 Issue 6

Editorial

It is with regret that I announce the passing of Eric Croker. Eric was a driving force in the formation of the CAA and was its Chairman from 1992 until 1997.

I await a full obituary.

FIDE RULE CHANGES

The normal procedure at Olympiads is that Commissions, such as the Rules or Arbiters Commission, hold meetings and decide things which are then passed for approval, or otherwise, to the General Assembly (GA), where each member country has a vote. This time in Tromsø it simply did not happen.

Anyone who attends a Commission meeting is allowed to contribute. Some Commissions even allow non-members a vote on issues though the final decision always rests with the Commission members themselves. Unfortunately this time the GA itself seems to have been a bit of a shambles. Day 1 was taken up with the Presidential elections, Day 2 was abandoned because the African nations failed to elect a President, Day 3 was taken up with some elections and Day 4 was inquorate so couldn't vote on the Commission proposals!

The African nations seem to have gotten themselves into a bit of a state. During the African Continent's initial meeting there was a mass walk out by 23 countries which seemed to support the candidate favoured by Kirsan leaving 17 nations seen to be on Kasparov's side. 17 was not enough for a quorum but the meeting continued and 'elected' its African President 17-0. Meanwhile the breakaway group reassem-

bled in another room and, in what was technically a quorate meeting, voted 23-0 for the candidate eventually accepted by FIDE.

Things which were decided on Day 3 were the allocation of the 2018 Olympiad to Georgia, the election of 5 Vice Presidents, the election of the Chair and Members of some Commissions (including Anti-Cheating and Ethics) and the rubber stamping of some uncontentious issues.

I believe there was a futile attempt to save the last day by attempting to phone round absent delegates and try to obtain their proxy. This met with limited success. It is easy to be critical of the delegates who were not in attendance but it should also be noted that few expected the GA to last into the fourth day and had made plans to return to their own countries. Some were probably put off by the 13 hours of meetings the previous day which seemed to consist of vote after vote.

Following this lost day there is now a suggestion that delegates, who are given free accommodation, will be billed for this accommodation in future if they do not attend the GA without giving adequate reason.

Some of the things discussed at various Commissions but of which I'm uncertain of when they will be passed are:

Laws of Chess: There was a change made regarding mobile phones. This change was supposed to come into effect on 1st September, 2014.

It was intended to allow a player to have the opportunity to bring a mobile phone to a venue provided it was switched off and kept in a bag during play. The player could not carry the bag whilst he was still playing.

Arbiters' Disciplinary Code: There were several amendments made to the proposals. Some items were considered too serious for the Arbiters Commission and were therefore in the remit of the Ethics Commission so they were removed. There was some standardisation of the penalties for offences.

Pairing programs for FIDE events would have to be approved by 2017.

It was suggested, though I have still to see it documented, that Tournament Director has lost its approval for doing Swiss pairings using the Dutch System. It was claimed that the author had failed to respond to email requests.

Some of the above are able to go before the Presidential Board for approval. However the change to the Laws of Chess would appear to have to go to another General Assembly so cannot take effect until 2016.

Change to the Laws

It is very unusual for the Laws to be changed mid-cycle. Due to anti cheating measures this should have been the case this year. The total ban on phones was found to be unacceptable and as a result the Rules and Regulations Commission proposed that the Laws be changed to allow a person to have a phone but if so it must be switched off and in a bag during play. The bag should not be carried with you. The bag can be anything from a suitcase to a small plastic bag. Any player found carrying a phone will lose the game. At one point it was suggested that having a phone in the pocket of a jacket hanging over a chair would be acceptable too but it was mentioned that people would forget and put on the jacket if cold or going to the toilet. It was therefore regarded as safer to remove this idea.

This would also have applied to other things such as laptops and tablets.

However, the General Assembly of FIDE never discussed this proposal (see Editorial) so it is unlikely to come into force until 2016.

However, later the following was approved by the Presidential Board.

Arbiters' Code of Conduct

FIDE has introduced a disciplinary code for arbiters officiating at FIDE rated events. This code will apply from 1st July 2015. Many of the more serious offences would go straight to the FIDE Ethics Commission so were removed from the original consultation document.

Tromso Olympiad

The majority of the arbiters for this event were housed in the beautiful chalet complex of Malengen Brygger. Unfortunately this was 70 km from the venue. This meant a minimum journey of 1 hr 15 minutes each way. One arbiter calculated he had spent 40 hours on the bus in the course of the event.

You may expect that there would be a high standard of arbiting at the Olympiad. Unfortunately this is not always the case. Nor is it the case that the poorer arbiters are there to gain experience and therefore only come from countries struggling to put on FIDE rated events.

Each arbiter is give one match to supervise (occasionally two) so is watching 4 boards. In addition there were 8 sector arbiters, two Deputy Chief Arbiters and a Chief Arbiter.

So what horrors occurred? Perhaps the worst case was that of an arbiter who decided that the result handed in by both players was wrong. Without confirming this with the players or their team captains he decided to change the result. The arbiter had been watching the game but was mistaken in his belief as to the outcome. He discovered this some time later and had to confess to his actions.

An Eastern European titled player was arbiter on quite a high board. When she had to penalise an illegal move instead of adding two minutes to the opponent's time she deducted two minutes from the offender.

If requiring a comfort break you are supposed to let the arbiter on either side of you know so that they can keep an eye on your games. For one of the blind matches there were two arbiters on duty. One went to the toilet and let his fellow arbiter know. On his return he was reprimanded for not telling those on adjacent boards. It would appear that his colleague had made two wrong decisions in previous rounds and was not to be trusted on his own.

Arbiters were asked to dress in suits/jackets for this event. One who turned up in a tee-shirt and shorts was suspended from duty.

During the last round we had the unfortunate experience of one player dying at the board. There was a considerable panic when some feared that the equipment being used to attempt to resuscitate him was actually a weapon.

Play was suspended throughout the hall for a few minutes until some sort of order was restored. Play near to the actual incident was halted for almost an hour. The match in question did not resume.

Alcohol was prohibitively expensive here. On the day of the last round we bought 5 half litres of beer. The cost came to 850 Kr or almost £85 in real money.

ERIC CROKER †

3rd November 1923 -18th December 2014

It is with deep regret that we report the death of Eric Croker founding member and former Chairman of the CAA from 1992 until 1997. A full obituary will appear on the CAA website.



Peter Clarke †

18 March 1933—11 December 2014

Although much better known as a writer and player, Peter was also an International Arbiter. A full obituary is on the ECF Website.

Above and Beyond

At a recent congress there was a mixture of chairs some with solid backs and some with a gap between the seat and the back. One somewhat portly player has a tendency to exhibit what might be called builder's cheeks or as Billy Connelly famously joked on Parkinson 'somewhere to park a bike'. One of the arbiters took it upon himself to ensure that, for the benefit of the other participants, this player should always have a solid seat thus preventing some unnecessary exposure. Such arbiter could be faulted for not ensuring that both players had identical conditions.

World Youth, Durban

A number of British arbiters officiated at the World Youth Championships in Durban, South Africa in September. These were Alex Holowczak, Stewart Reuben, Lara Barnes and Alex McFarlane. Unfortunately at the time of writing, the organisers have not paid the agreed fees to these people.

This raises the question of what should the CAA do if a similar situation was to arise in Britain. Comments welcome.

On the positive side it is worth noting that 3 of the above were awarded 'promoted' positions at the event. An indication of the status that our arbiters are held in.

Sport Accord World Mind Games, Beijing December.

Our Chair, Lara Barnes, was invited as Deputy Chief Arbiter in charge of the Men's Section to this event. She is pictured below on duty. For the 32 players there were a total of 21 arbiters and an Appeals Committee of a further 3!

SportAccord is an umbrella organisation for many international bodies including the more widely recognised physical sports and the mind sports represented at this event. As well as chess there was Bridge, Draughts, Go and Chinese Chess.



There was a Rapidplay, a Blitz and a Basque tournament. For those wondering a Basque event involves playing two games simultaneously against the same opponent, one game with each colour. The players sat on wheeled office chairs and propelled themselves from board to board.

FIDE RECOGNITION

FIDE has presented Stewart Reuben and Gerry Walsh with awards in recognition of their long service to chess. The picture shows Stewart receiving his award from the FIDE President. Both have been International Arbiters for over 35 years and have officiated at a number of FIDE events.



In Stewart's case his activity includes a World Championship Tournament (Moscow 2001/2), the Women's World Championship in 1997 and 5 Olympiads. Gerry's events include a number of junior world championships and four Olympiads.

FIDE Commissions

Honorary CAA member Guert Gijssen has stepped down as the Chairman of the FIDE Commission on Rules and Regulations. He held the post for 20 years. His "Ask the Arbiter" column continues in Chess Café but now requires a subscription to view.

The following people with British connections have been appointed to FIDE Commissions.

Chess in Schools—Sainbayar Tserendorj (Secretary)

Anti-Cheating— Andy Howie

Development Commission—Rupert Jones (Secy)

Medical—Jana Bellin (Chair), Jon Speelman (Players' Rep)

Qualifications—Sainbayar Tserendorj

Rules—Stewart Reuben, Alex McFarlane

Pairings & Programs—Sean Hewitt

Social Action—Rupert Jones

Social Projects—David Jarrett

Disabled—Steve Hilton

FIDE ANTI-CHEATING POLICY

The full FIDE document can be found at:-

[http://www.fide.com/images/stories/NEWS_2014/
FIDE_news/4th_PB_Sochi_Agenda_Minutes/Annex_50.pdf](http://www.fide.com/images/stories/NEWS_2014/FIDE_news/4th_PB_Sochi_Agenda_Minutes/Annex_50.pdf)

Section 6 is given below as it deal specifically with Arbiters

Section 6 – Recommendations for Arbiters

The adoption of ACC regulations will require a substantial effort to FIDE and its arbiters.

In particular, the role of arbiters in chess will need to be rethought, and the resulting shall be the product of close interaction between the ACC and the Arbiters Commission.

A. Continuous Training

The ACC feels that Continuous Training is desirable for all FIDE-Titled arbiters.

In the medium term, the ACC, together with the Arbiters Commission, should organize special Anti-Cheating Training Sessions aimed at FIDE Arbiters.

The ACC recommends that the Arbiters Commission only raise the classification of Arbiters that have completed Anti-Cheating Training, as part of regular Arbiter Training or through special courses.

Such training is vital for successful application of AC regulations.

B. Initial Recommendations

While waiting for the new training system to be developed, the ACC wishes to issue the following initial recommendations for arbiters.

It should be understood that if an arbiter feels a need for support from the ACC, he/she is strongly encouraged to contact the Commission to obtain consultancy about a particular situation.

1. How breaches of AC regulations may occur during the game:

- An arbiter should know how to recognize behaviors and devices involved in cases in the past.

The definition of cheating according to Article 11.3.a of the Laws of Chess includes i) accepting information by another person (spectator, captain, co-player, etc.); and ii) getting information from any source of information or communication (such as books, notes, etc., or any electronic device).

It is the arbiter's duty to take care of situations that may yield suspicions of cheating during the entire duration of the round.

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The use of a mobile phone hidden in a pocket is forbidden according to Article 11.3.b of the Laws of Chess.

To find hidden mobile phones and other electronic devices the use of hand-held metal detectors and other equipment (see Annex D) is highly recommended in all tournaments.

Arbiters should exercise caution and delicateness in asking for and carrying out a check with hand-held metal detectors

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If a metal detector gives a signal it is important to clarify the reason, if necessary by an inspection of the player and his/her belongings as described in Article 11.3.b of the Laws of Chess.

2. Applicable precautions:

The arbiter must have a discreet control of the players that are leaving the playing area very often, for their contact with other players, spectators and other persons, according to Article 12 of the Laws of Chess.

The arbiter should be aware that in some cases a player can get information from a third party.

The arbiter should prevent any contact between players and spectators such as talking and/or giving/receiving signals.

The arbiter should never tolerate the use of chess programs in the playing venue.

Finding that a player or spectator is using a chess program in the playing area calls for immediate action in conjunction with the Chief Arbiter.

Organizers are free to assign extra arbiters to the specific task of preventing cheating.

During a tournament, the arbiter is encouraged to use the FIDE screening tool with PGN games, since that tool can identify cases needing further attention or, more

likely, show that a player is not to be considered suspicious based on his or her games.

3. Screening games for precaution and information:

During a tournament, the arbiter is encouraged to compile games in PGN format and submit them to the FIDE screening tool.

As emphasized above, the screening test is not a cheating test and gives no statistical judgment, but its information is useful to have beforehand in case any suspicions are voiced or situations may be developing.

In early rounds (such as 1-3 of a 9-game event) there will always be outliers because the total number of relevant moves is small, but any cheating player will likely be among them.

However, in later rounds, a persistent outlier may be grounds for contacting ACC, calling for a full statistical test, and for “unobtrusive” actions such as increased watchfulness of the player.

See Appendix C for more on screening and full-test procedures and interpretation.

4. How to deal with suspicious behaviour:

In case of a suspicious behaviour, the Arbiter must always follow the player on his or her way out of the playing venue (to the bar, toilets, smoking area etc.), in order to avoid any contact of the player with other persons and any use of external sources of information or communication.

In multiple cases, there has been use of mobile phones in the toilet.

Therefore the arbiter should note how often a player leaves the playing area and if this is significant take appropriate measures trying to find out the reason.

In addition, the arbiter should consider implementing procedures described next in sub-head 5.

5. How to deal with the new Article 11.3 of the Laws of Chess:

The arbiter may require the player to allow his/her clothes, bags, or other items to be inspected, in private.

The arbiter, or a person authorized by the arbiter, shall inspect the player and shall be of the same gender as the player.

Usually the arbiter will inspect a player as described in Article 11.3.b of the Laws of Chess only in case of suspected breach of AC regulations or after receiving an official In-Tournament Complaint (see Section 3), but only after coming to the conclusion that the complaint is not evidently unfounded.

If the arbiter decides to make an inspection on whatever grounds, it is not necessary to give the player a special reason.

The arbiter, and any other person conducting the inspection, should be calm, polite and discreet.

The inspection of a player should be carried out in a separate room, again by a person of the same gender.

Only this person, the player, and one witness (also of the same gender) may have access to this room during the inspection.

The player is entitled to select a second witness of his own choice (of either gender).

Canberra Times Dec 31 2014

The following news article from Australia warns of the dangers of 'friendly' games without an arbiter present!!

An elderly man has been charged with attempted murder after he allegedly chased his former chess opponent through a busy shopping centre and held a hunting knife to his throat in a suburb of Wollongong.

Police will allege the 77-year-old man had been involved in a long-running dispute with the 59-year-old man before the confrontation on Tuesday afternoon at Westfield Warrawong, which was packed with shoppers and children during the school holidays.

Inspector Brian Pedersen, from the Lake Illawarra local area command, said the elderly man and the man he allegedly attacked were believed to have once played chess together at the oversized chess board outside the Cowper Street entrance to the shopping centre.

"My understanding is that they have known each other for a number of years and that they have played chess together," he said.

"From what I have been told, it is a long-running dispute between the two."

Police allege the elderly man entered the shopping centre about 1.45pm on Tuesday and approached the other man, before pulling out a hunting knife and holding it beneath his ear.

Police say the elderly man threatened the younger man. The exact nature of the dispute is not clear.

The 59-year-old pushed away his alleged attacker before running into the food court, which was packed with people eating lunch during the school holidays.

Westfield Warrawong is one of the Illawarra region's biggest shopping centres, and police said many shoppers and children saw the elderly man chasing the younger man through the centre while holding the knife.

Security guards were alerted about 2.10pm and the elderly man left the shopping

centre.

Police said officers from the Lake Illawarra local area command arrested the 77-year-old on King Street in Warrawong a short time later. Police allege he was still carrying the hunting knife at the time.

He was taken to Lake Illawarra Police Station where he was charged with being armed with intent to murder, affray and common assault.

He was refused police bail to appear at Port Kembla Local Court on Wednesday.

DUBOV PAIRING SYSTEM

The New Zealand Championship and Open used this method of pairing not without a certain degree of controversy. For those unaware of this pairing method it tries to balance the opponents ratings for players on the same score. In round 1 David Howell, the top seed, was paired against the top of the bottom half. The lowest rated player in the event was given a bye. As none of the bottom half players managed to win David, having had the 'strongest' opponent in round 1 was given the weakest in round 2 and was therefore paired against the player who had received the bye. This pairing has caused quite a bit of discussion as to the fairness of the Dubov system. Many commented immediately that giving such a strong GM the bottom seed was equivalent to giving him a bye whilst his opponents had much tougher 'top half' opposition. The other side of the coin is that because he had such an easy opponent in round 2 he was to meet stronger opponents in later rounds until his opponent average reached that of the other players in his scoregroup.

The problem would not have arisen if the bye was given to the median as opposed to the lowest rated player.

Explanation of Dubov System:

<http://www.fide.com/fide/handbook.html?id=169&view=article>

CAA—THE FUTURE

The CAA failed to hold an AGM this year. This was for a variety of reasons but main-

ly it proved difficult to find a venue and the committee could not find a date which suited most of them. Regarding the venue, it is not possible to hold the AGM on 4NCL weekends now that it does not take place at one venue, too many arbiters are employed elsewhere to make travelling acceptable. The British being held in Aberystwyth would have been difficult/time consuming to get to for players only attending for the meeting and was therefore rejected. The British also has the problem that many of the senior members of the Association are busy controlling. However, holding it at the British may be the least bad option. It is provisionally booked to take place in Warwick during the 2015 British though the suggested time does not seem long enough to deal with all the matters in hand.

The number of members has been dropping. This leads to the question “Has the CAA outlived its usefulness?”

When formed there was much unhappiness about the way the ECF treated arbiters. The most recent ‘big’ disagreement was regarding CRB checks (now called DRB in England) for arbiters.

Another reason for having the organisation was to ensure dissemination of information. Whilst we do have the website and Arbiting Matters Too many arbiters will now get their information on Law changes from the FIDE website or other sources.

A potential item for discussion at the next AGM might therefore be “Should the CAA continue?”

The CAA still acts as a lobbying body for arbiters and holds courses to train up potential arbiters. It can also provide some financial support for arbiters wanting to get international recognition. Should it be doing more?

The CAA is your organisation. What do you think it should be doing?

Some suggestions include:

- Holding revision courses for qualified arbiters
- Holding seminars on the Laws for League Captains
- Trying to have greater influence on decisions made by FIDE.

I would welcome thoughts from other arbiters on what the CAA should be doing.

You Just Can't Win!!

The 4NCL has triangular matches. This is where, to prevent a team having a bye, three teams are paired together over a weekend. In simple terms A plays half a match against B and another half against C and B and C play a half match on the Saturday with the second half being played on the Sunday. This ensures that everyone has a game on both days.

On the first weekend the players were allocated to a board with 1 having two of the teams board 1 players and 9 having two of the teams board 6 players. There was a comment that it would be better to play with your half team together. Therefore, for weekend 2 I did as asked and arranged the players together by half team. The boards were then 1, 4, 7, 2, 5, 8, 3, 6, 9. Being chess players, this was too complicated for them and two players had to be shown to their boards. Several of the returned scoresheets also showed the wrong numbers with, for example, one of the players on board 4 claiming he was on board 2.

CAA PAIRING SYSTEM

The CAA would like to see our pairing system get FIDE approval. There is a feeling that to do this we really have to have it computerised. Quite a bit of work was done on this by Sean Haywood but he did not complete the task and his program using the Dutch system has lost its FIDE accreditation.

It is a strong possibility that from 2019 onwards (though 2021 may be a more likely date) that FIDE will only accept norm events if there is software available that allows them to check that the draws were carried out fairly and without favour to one player.

WORLD CHESSBOXING ASSOCIATION RULES

The following are some special rules used by the WCBA.

Touch Move (Players wear headphones) With headphones on it is simplest if players don't try to J'adoube. Pieces will be nicely centred by the arbiter between each chess round. However, if the urge to J'adoube becomes irresistible, follow the below procedure. Clearly turn to the arbiter and mouth "J'adoube" **AND** give the J'adoube hand signal specially developed for chessboxing. Then adjust the piece as

in a normal chess game. The j'adoubé hand signal is the 'OK' hand gesture, creating a circle with the thumb and first finger.

If a player takes too much time in a lost position where he would be expected to play much quicker in a normal chess game, the arbiter can give him a count of 10. The arbiter will visually count with his hands. ***If no move is made on the count of 10, the player forfeits the game.***

A draw by repetition normally occurs by perpetual check so is easy to identify.

- **Draw Offer** Contrary to FIDE rules, players will not be able to offer a draw unless the position is a 'dead draw', as judged by the arbiter.

The offer of a draw must be made through the arbiter. Make your move, do not press your clock, and then remove the headphones to speak to the arbiter. The arbiter will stop the clock and judge whether a draw offer is acceptable. If so, he will convey to the opponent for consideration and restart the clock (as the opponent can consider the draw offer until he makes his next move).

Verbal Communication with the arbiter If a player wants to speak to the arbiter during the game he should remove his headphones. The arbiter will stop the clock to talk. The other player can remove his headphones to listen to the conversation.

DGT 3000 by Matthew Carr

DGT has released a new version of its digital clock. Here Matthew gives a detailed review of its functions.

The new DGT 3000, marketed as the replacement to the XL is the latest clock to come out of DGT.

This clock combines the look and functionality with the customisation of the DGT 2010.

In order to set a bespoke time control on the DGT XL required the user to go through a complicated sequence of setting it to the time control they wanted and confirming. Once that was done if you wanted to save it there was another process to go through and if it wasn't done the control that was set would overwrite the previous one. With the 3000 it's a simple matter of selecting one of the allocated modes (26 to 30), enter the time control the user wants and it's automatically saved, similar to the DGT 2010.



The clock has a very clear display. One of the criticisms I have heard about the 2010 and XL is that its not always clear to players whether its displaying hours and minutes or minutes and seconds. With this clock that problem is eliminated, it has the advantage to the players that it shows them

exactly how much time they have in hours, minutes and seconds at all times. It also has a very clear display so the arbiter can see from a distance how much time has elapsed, this is especially useful if the arbiter is trying to look at multiple clocks at once.

A further advantage is that along the bottom there are two icons that display period and periods. The period tells you what time control your in and periods tells you how many different time periods there are. This is useful in tournaments that have multiple different time controls. For example if the time control was 40 moves in 1 hour 40 minutes followed by 50 minutes then if the clock had added the time on then period would say "2", if it hadn't added the time it would still be on "1". This is an advantage to both the arbiter and player as they know exactly how much time they should have left to play with and whether a flag has fallen or not.

This clock does have a few drawbacks. One of these drawbacks is that when the flag does fall it shows it in the top corner of the display. A small black flag next to a black outer casing can be a little bit difficult to see I have found.

A second drawback is that if the user wants to use the move counter in one of the bespoke modes, this is only available by using a Fischer setting. Move counters are rarely used these days however if you need a setting that do not need a Fischer time control just remember to set the bonus time to 0:00.

Finally this clock has a feature that the 2010 clock has that the user can check if the clock is displaying properly or if anything is wrong with it. By holding down the far right button while pressing on/off it makes the display show everything. Allowing the user to easily see if there is an evident defect. With any luck the clock will still be within the five year warranty period that comes with every clock.

Overall I would say that this clock is excellent and would recommend it to tournaments around the country.

Comparison of Pairing Programs

Alex Holowczak has produced the following table to compare the three main software programs used in Britain for running tournaments.

Green means that the software deals with the area concerned, red means it does not. Yellow indicates that it will partially deal with the topic.

The text in the boxes provides further clarification on the issue.

Types of Tournament	Swiss Manager	Swiss Master	Tournament Director/UTU Swiss	Pairing Cards
Individual Swiss				
Individual All-Play-All				
Team Swiss		Pairs by MP, loses individual results		
Team All-Play-All		Pairs by MP, loses individual results		
Importing Players for Tournament	Swiss Manager	Swiss Master	Tournament Director/UTU Swiss	Pairing Cards
Import players from FIDE rating list				
Import players from ECF grading list				
Import players in bulk	Use (e.g.) ECF list format	Customisable CSV file		Write them out individually
Producing Pairings	Swiss Manager	Swiss Master	Tournament Director/UTU Swiss	Pairing Cards
British Pairing System			Inaccurate	
Dutch Pairing System (FIDE)				
Speed of Producing Pairings				Must be done manually
Quality of Presentation	Swiss Manager	Swiss Master	Tournament Director/UTU Swiss	Pairing Cards
Website Presentation	Has Google Ads			
Customisable Pairing Printouts	Choose options every time	Adjustable Excel template	Only two alternatives	
Quality of Pairing Printouts			Text-file based	Need to show cards
Prints Result Slips with names				
Prints Match Cards with names		Not team-orientated	Not team-orientated	
Variety of other Printouts	Large Tournament? Print board list!		Very limited options	Need to produce separately
Rating Reports	Swiss Manager	Swiss Master	Tournament Director/UTU Swiss	Pairing Cards
FIDE-rating files			Not all required data included	
ECF-grading files			Reports clubs unnecessarily	
<i>Note that the ECF Grading Checker has the functionality to covert FIDE-rating files into ECF-grading files.</i>				
Usability Issues	Swiss Manager	Swiss Master	Tournament Director/UTU Swiss	Pairing Cards
Speed of adding players			One-by-one only	One-by-one, no lookup for grades
Adding byes in advance		Treats Byes & Withdrawals the same		
Changing default pairings				
Calculating variety of Tie-Breaks			Limited Choice	Must calculate manually
Player Limit	1500	300	999	Infinite
Round Limit	23	Not explored	Not explored	Infinite
Other	Swiss Manager	Swiss Master	Tournament Director/UTU Swiss	Pairing Cards
Web Output	Upload to Chess-results.com	Creates HTML files you then upload	Upload to UTU Result Service	
Export PGN Files				
Licencing	Swiss Manager	Swiss Master	Tournament Director/UTU Swiss	Pairing Cards
Cost of Standard version	150 Euros	50 Euros	£50	Card, pen, ink/time intensive
Number of installs	No practical limit	No practical limit	Not explored	Installation not required

Items for inclusion in future issues should be sent to Alex McFarlane

ahmcfarlane@yahoo.co.uk