

BCCF E-MAIL BULLETIN #79

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Stephen Wright

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

KALAMALKA OPEN by Lynn Stringer

The Kalamalka tournament was held in Vernon, September 17-18, 2005 at the Best Western Hotel. The site was very attractive, quiet and comfortable. While there was a restaurant in the hotel, there were many others close by.

The tournament was won by Bindi Cheng with a clear 5.0/5. Bindi also won the Victoria Labour Day qualifier two weeks earlier. Bindi has been in BC for 2 weeks, having come here from Hamilton and he was just 15 in August.

Another strong junior, 12 year-old Louie Jiang from Vancouver, was second with 3.5, losing to Bindi and drawing with David Moore. Also tied for second were David Moore and Frank Veszely with 3.5/5.

The winner of first under 1700 was Mark Barnes, a TD and hard worker for the BCCF for many years. The game between Louie and Wally Steinke was very interesting and lasted very close to five hours. While there were only 17 players the average strength was 1809. Many thanks to Wally Steinke who organizes this tournament every year and even billets some of the players. His next tournament is in November on the long weekend, the Silver Star Classic.

The organizer was Wally Steinke and the TD was Lynn Stringer.

Crosstable: <http://www.chess.ca/xtable.asp?TNum=200509065>

SEPTEMBER SUNDAY/JUNIOR OPEN

Employing the same format as last year, the first Vancouver junior event of this school year was held in conjunction with an unrated open event, the September Sunday Open. Fully a third of the nineteen participants in the open were new to organized chess in these parts, and for the most part they acquitted themselves well against the "regulars." First prize was taken by Luc Poitras with a perfect score, a half-point ahead of second place finishers Vas Sladek and Noam Davies. The remaining prizes were shared between Richard Huang and newcomers Eugen Trandafir (grandfather of Stefan) and Joe Roback:

#	Name	Rd 1	Rd 2	Rd 3	Total
1	Luc Poitras	W14	W9	W4	3.0
2	Vaclav Sladek	D10	W13	W11	2.5
3	Noam Davies	W5	D11	W10	2.5
4	Lucas Davies	W18	W6	L1	2.0

5	Richard Huang	L3	W19	W12	2.0
6	Eugen Trandafir	W8	L4	W13	2.0
7	Joe Roback	L9	W14	W18	2.0
8	Tiffany Tang	L6	W18	D9	1.5
9	Stefan Trandafir	W7	L1	D8	1.5
10	Clyde Chen	D2	W17	L3	1.5
11	Cody Boyes	W12	D3	L2	1.5
12	Vlad Gaciu	L11	W16	L5	1.0
13	Sterling Dietz	W19	L2	L6	1.0
14	John Wong	L1	L7	W19	1.0
15	Andrei Botez	W16	U---	U---	1.0
16	Kosta Sainis	L15	L12	W17	1.0
17	Dejan Radic	H---	L10	L16	0.5
18	Thomas Witecki	L4	L8	L7	0.0
19	Gyan Awatramani	L13	L5	L14	0.0

The Junior Open was held in two sections. In the U1500 Alex Sabaratnam had a good result in winning clear first with 3.5/4; second was Michael Wee, and Donovan Zhao and Conrad Ng tied for the U1200 prize with 2 points each. David Choi came out on top in the Booster Section with 4.5/5, Alejandro Torres-Lopez was second a point back, and four players tied for third: Dennis Wang, Kyle Zheng, Janak Awatramani, and Harrison Lee.

U1500 crosstable: <http://www.chess.ca/xtable.asp?TNum=200509066>

Booster crosstable: <http://www.chess.ca/xtable.asp?TNum=200509069>

A total of thirty-seven players took part in the various sections, held at the Vancouver Bridge Centre on September 18. The next event is scheduled for Sunday, October 16 - come and join us!

DAN SCOONES ANNOTATES

Dan Scoones has provided highly detailed and instructive annotations to a game from the recent Macskasy Memorial tournament - many thanks, Dan! However, to gain the maximum benefit from these notes we suggest that you first go through the raw game score below, come to your own conclusions, then compare what you find to Dan's insights. Good luck!

Raymer, Evan - Kostin, Andrei [C55] Macskasy mem C Vancouver (5.2), 01.08.2005

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d3 Be7 5.Nc3 0-0 6.Be3 d6 7.Qe2 Na5 8.Bb3 Nxb3 9.axb3 Be6 10.0-0 Ng4 11.d4 f5 12.dxe5 fxe4 13.Nd4 Bc8 14.Qc4+ Kh8 15.Ndb5 Nxe5 16.Qxc7 Qe8 17.Nxd6 Qg6 18.Nxc8 Nf3+ 19.Kh1 Raxc8 20.Qxe7 Qh5 21.Qd6 Rf6 22.Qg3 Re8 23.gxf3 Rg6 24.Qf4 Rf6 25.Qg4 Qf7 26.Nxe4 Rg6 27.Qf4 Qd5 28.Rfd1 Qh5 29.Rg1 1-0

Raymer, Evan - Kostin, Andrei [C55] Macskasy mem C, Vancouver (5.2), 01.08.2005
[Scoones]

This game originally came to my notice on account of the result: an upset victory by a promising Victoria junior over one of his Lower Mainland colleagues. It is true that Black's defeat can be traced to an error on his 15th move, but trying to establish the cause of the error was quite interesting. Not only that, the play leading up to it was complicated and certainly worthy of analysis.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d3

This is a reasonable way of avoiding the main lines of the Two Knights Defence, but it does not promise White any opening advantage. The more common moves 4.d4 and 4.Ng5 are sterner tests of Black's defensive resources.

4...Be7

4...Bc5 would transpose to the Italian Game. If Black wants to create double-edged play at all costs, he can try Frank Marshall's line 4...d5!? 5.exd5 Nxd5 6.0-0 Bg4 7.Re1 Be7. The idea is that breaking the pin in order to win the e-pawn will involve a serious weakening of White's kingside pawn position.

5.Nc3

After this routine move, White faces a slight problem with his bishop on c4. Although it may seem to be in an active position, it is in fact vulnerable to the exchanging operation ...d7-d6 followed by ...Na5. This is a meaningful threat because it will leave Black with the bishop pair, and preventing it will require the move a2-a3 by White. However, this too is a concession since it uses a tempo that White would rather spend on furthering his development, and even then the bishop can still be exchanged after Black's move ...Be6.

With these thoughts in mind, the alternative 5.Bb3 d6 6.c3 suggests itself. Now 6...Na5 can be met by 7.Bc2, preserving the bishop from exchange and overprotecting the vulnerable square d3 (a manoeuvre introduced by Wilhelm Steinitz in analogous positions from the Spanish Game.) Of course, it is a stretch to say that White gains the advantage in this way, but the position would remain full of interesting possibilities. Many classic games have shown that the attacking chances White obtains by funnelling his pieces over to the kingside are not to be underestimated.

5...0-0

As suggested in the previous note, 5...d6 is more accurate because it creates the immediate threat of 6...Na5. It cannot be argued that 5...0-0 comes to the same thing, since after 6.0-0 Na5 7.Nxe5 d6, White can choose between the solid 8.Nf3 Nxc4 9.dxc4, keeping the extra pawn, and the more speculative 8.Nxf7 Rxf7 (forced) 9.Bxf7+ Kxf7 10.h3, aiming to swamp Black's minor pieces with a general pawn advance. Note that 8.b4? (hoping for 8...Nxc4 9.Nxc4) fails to 8...dxe5 9.bxa5 Bb4! recovering the pawn with a good position for Black.

After 5...d6 6.a3, Black has the interesting possibility 6...Bg4!? with the threat of 7...Nd4 (further exploiting White's offside bishop since the pin-breaking Be2 is quite illegal.) After 7.h3 Bh5 8.g4 Bg6 9.Nh4 there follows 9...Nd4! (not 9...Nxe4?? 10.Nxg6 Nxc3, which looks like a free pawn until one spots the zwischenzug 11.Qf3!, winning for White) 10.Be3 c6 with excellent counterplay for Black. The fact that he is not committed to kingside castling is actually an advantage for him here.

After 5...d6, White can also decide to prevent 6...Bg4 by playing 6.h3. However, that allows Black to execute the exchanging manoeuvre with 6...Na5 7.Bb3 (7.Bb5+!? c6 8.Ba4 b4 9.Bb3 is perhaps better since it makes it easier for White to engage Black on the queenside) Nxb3 8.axb3 and now 8...c5! looks best since it radically prevents White's threatened counterplay(!) with 9.d4. In this position there is hardly a trace of difficulty for Black, and the inescapable conclusion is that White has already squandered the advantage of the first move.

Finally, there is a small point of logic to consider in deciding between 5...0-0 and 5...d6. After White's move 5.Nc3, the advance ...d5 for Black has been pretty well ruled out and it is clear that he will be playing the pawn to d6 instead. Since Black is committed to this move in any case, he should play it immediately and give himself more options (...Na5 or ...0-0) on the following move.

6.Be3

Another idea is 6.0-0 d6 7.a3 Be6 8.Re1 (to prevent 8...d5) Bxc4 9.dxc4, when the doubled pawn helps to control the key square d5. Also possible is 8.Nd5, after which Black can simplify with 8...Nd4 9.c3 Nxf3+ 10.Qxf3 Nxd5 11.Bxd5 Bxd5 12.exd5 Bg5, and the game is quite level. Instead of 7...Be6, Black can play 7...Bg4 as in the previous note, when the continuation 8.h3 Bxf3 (8...Bh5 9.g4 Bg6 10.Nh4 leads to complications if that's what Black wants) 9.Qxf3 Nd4 10.Qd1 (10.Qg3 Nh5 11.Qg4 Nxc2 sacrifices a pawn but does not create any problems for Black) c6 followed by ...d5 gives Black good play.

6...d6 7.Qe2

This move and his previous one indicate that White's guiding policy has simply been to bring out his pieces to reasonable squares and then look for further opportunities as they arise.

7...Na5

Black correctly assesses the exchange of minor pieces as a favourable positional transaction.

8.Bb3 Nxb3 9.axb3 Be6

Here I'm going to be blunt and say that I do not like this move at all. I know, I know: it develops an undeveloped piece to a natural-looking square, so what could be wrong with it? The problem is not that it is a bad move, but that it is not completely relevant to the demands of the position. Although he has exchanged off White's active bishop, Black is behind in development and must therefore think about what active measures, if any, that White can take to disturb him. There are two possibilities: a central break with d3-d4, and an attack on Black's a-pawn. I won't argue with anyone who wants to play 9...a6, since the attack is blunted almost for good and Black's rook is now free to join the battle, but as in a previous note I'm going to recommend the radical 9...c5!?, which addresses both threats at once. After this preventive move Black can start thinking about executing the advance ...f5 in more favourable circumstances than occurred in the game. I'm not saying White is in great trouble or stands to lose, but it would soon become clear that Black is the one who holds whatever initiative there is in the position.

10.0-0

Because Black's last move was a bit slack, White should consider the immediate 10.d4. Black cannot reply with 10...Ng4 because of 11.dxe5 Nxe3 (or 11...Nxe5 12.Nxe5 dxe5 13.Qb5, attacking two pawns) 12.Qxe3 dxe5 13.Rxa7 winning a pawn for White. Black should meet 10.d4 with either 10...Nd7 11.dxe5 dxe5 (11...Nxe5? 12.Nxe5 dxe5 13.Qb5 as before) or 10...exd4 11.Nxd4 Bd7, with the latter variation being preferable if Black is playing for a win.

Objectively speaking both lines are equal, but exchanging on d4 creates asymmetry, which could favour the two bishops. Exercising the option falls to Black for two reasons: he has already obtained the bishop pair, and White has been slow with the d3-d4 advance.

10...Ng4

The tempo spent on the move 9...Be6 means that 10...c5 is no longer so effective: 11.Ng5 Bd7 12.f4 and although White's kingside initiative may not be dangerous, he has certainly curtailed Black's possibilities there.

11.d4

White executes his plan, but at the cost of exchanging his remaining bishop. There were two interesting alternatives:

A) 11.Bc1 f5 12.exf5 Bxf5 13.d4 Bf6 14.Qc4+ Kh8 15.d5 with a difficult struggle ahead;

B) 11.Nd5 f5 (or 11...Nxe3 12.Qxe3 a6 13.d4 and White can hold the balance) 12.Bd2 (this position could also arise after 11.Bd2 f5 12.Nd5) a6 13.d4 Bxd5 14.exd5 e4 15.Ne1 Bg5 with an edge to Black.

11...f5?!

Another move that is difficult to understand from the technical perspective. But from the psychological perspective the move makes perfect sense. "I am the stronger player," Black is saying, "and if I play some active-looking moves, you will go wrong and I will win."

Perhaps Black did not like the look of 11...Nxe3 12.fxe3!? (better than 12.Qxe3 exd4 13.Nxd4 Bd7 14.Nf5 Bxf5 15.exf5 a6 16.Rfe1 Bf6 with a slight edge to Black) when he must either allow White a pawn centre (with 12...exd4 13.exd4), restrict his own bishops (with 12...f6), or offer a pawn sacrifice (with 12...c6 13.dxe5 dxe5 14.Nxe5 Bd6 -- although White is not forced to accept it.)

He could also exchange centre pawns with 11...exd4 12.Nxd4 Bd7 (or 12...Nxe3 13.Qxe3 a6) 13.Nf5 Bxf5 14.exf5 Nxe3 15.Qxe3 a6, transposing to the line in the last paragraph.

Finally, he could exercise a bit of restraint and play the simple preventive move 11...a6.

Another small point of logic: if Black was intending the advance ...f5 all along, why did he spend a move on ...Be6? After all, the bishop defends the square f5 just as well from c8, and I'll do nothing more than refer back to a previous note where I said I would not argue with the move 9...a6!?

12.dxe5

Correctly meeting a premature flank attack with an action in the centre.

12...fxe4

Of course Black would lose a pawn after 12...Nxe3 13.Qxe3 since a7 is now attacked twice, but he should try to maintain a central presence with 12...dxe5. After 13.Rfd1 there are two alternatives:

A) 13...Qb8 14.exf5 Bxf5 15.Bg5 Bxg5 16.Nxg5 Qe8 17.Nf3 and Black's e-pawn is starting to look fatally weak;

B) 13...Bd6!? 14.exf5 Bxf5 15.Bc5 Qb8 16.h3 Bxe4 17.Qxe4 Nf6 18.Qc4+ Kh8 19.Bxd6 cxd6 and Black may seem to be gliding on thin ice, but in fact he has good chances of a successful defence.

13.Nd4?!

This centralising move, which gains time by attacking Black's bishop, does look natural, but let us consider the alternative 13.Nxe4. Black is momentarily a pawn down, and difficulties have arisen in the form of an attack on a7. Okay, maybe White isn't going to take it if it involves stranding his bishop, but when Black recaptures on e5 White can occupy the d-file, drive off Black's queen, and then work on exchanging a Black bishop. In concrete terms the analysis looks like this:

13...Nxe5 (definitely not 13...Nxe3 14.Qxe3 dxe5 15.Rxa7) 14.Nxe5 dxe5 15.Rfd1 (risky is 15.Rxa7 Rxa7 16.Bxa7 b6 and Black has obvious compensation for the pawn) Qc8 16.Bg5 Bxg5 17.Nxg5 with advantage to White. The isolated pawn on e5 is dropping off and Black will have to scramble to find compensation.

If Black does not like the negative trend of the game that follows 13...Nxe5, he has an interesting way of complicating matters: 13...d5!? The idea is that if Black must lose a pawn after 13...Nxe5, this could be a better way of giving it up. If White plays 14.Nc5, Black retreats his bishop with 14...Bc8 and the attack on the knight prevents White from saving his remaining bishop from exchange. With two bishops against two knights and a queenside pawn majority, Black can create some technical problems for White. On the other hand, White is not forced to play 14.Nc5, but can play 14.Neg5 instead. After 14...Bf5 15.Bd2 c5 White has hung onto his bishop, but at the cost of getting his knights into a bit of a tangle. Still, one must believe that White has a significant advantage here.

Comparing the resulting positions after 13...Nxe5 and 13...d5 and deciding which line to choose is a very difficult task in a practical game. Sometimes the correct way to minimize disadvantage is to exchange pieces, while at other times exchanging pieces is completely wrong. The only way to achieve competence is through hard tournament practice and in-depth analysis afterwards.

13...Bc8 14.Qc4+ Kh8



15.Ndb5?!

This counterattacking move also may look natural, but in fact it is a big step in the wrong direction. White has four other possibilities:

A) The compliant 15.exd6?! After 15...Bxd6 16.h3 Qh4! Black has a strong attack against White's kingside.

B) The speculative 15.Ne6!? This leaves Black a pleasant choice between the simple 15...Nxe5 16.Nxd8 Nxc4 17.bxc4 Bxd8 18.Nxe4 Bf5, when he enjoys some advantage on account of White's pawn weaknesses, and the more complex 15...d5!? 16.Qxd5 (not 16.Nxd8?? dxc4 and White's knight is trapped) Qxd5 17.Nxd5 Bxe6 18.Nxc7 Bg8!? 19.Nxa8 Rxa8, when White's rook and two pawns will have their hands full with Black's bishop pair.

C) The positional 15.e6!? This restricts Black's queenside pieces, but it also obligates White to produce some accurate play in order to stay in the game. Happily, his moves are not so hard to find because everything else is clearly bad: 15...c6 16.Qe2 Nxe3 17.fxe3 d5 (or 17...c5 18.Nf5 Bxe6 19.Nxe7+ Qxe7 20.Nxe4 Rxf1+ 21.Rxf1 Bxb3 22.Nxd6 Qxd6 23.axb3 Qe6 24.e4!? and White's passed e-pawn gives him sufficient counterplay) 18.Rxf8+ Qxf8 19.Qh5 g6 20.Qh3!? (White must maintain the pawn on e6 at all costs... well, not at ALL costs... but you get the idea) Bf6 21.Nce2 (propping up The House that Jack Built) Be5 22.Rf1 Qe8 23.b4 (to prevent 23...c5) a5! 24.bxa5 (24.c3 axb4 25.cxb4 Ra2 and trouble strikes at White from the other side) c5 25.Nb3 Bxe6 26.Qh4!? Rc8 27.c3 Bg8. Black has not yet managed to land a haymaker, but with the central breakthrough ...d4 looming, that seems only a matter of time.

D) The defensive 15.Nde2. In my opinion this modest move is the best option, even though it allows Black two bishops versus two knights. Because of Black's lack of development, White should be able to centralize his pieces and ward off Black's immediate threats. The sample line 15...Nxe5 16.Qxe4 c6 17.Ng3 a6 18.Bd4 Bf6 19.Nh5 d5 20.Qf4 Ng6 21.Bxf6 Rxf6 22.Qd4 Rf7 23.Rfe1 Bf5 24.Re2 illustrates some of White's resources after 15.Nde2.

15...Nxe5?

A bad mistake. It is not easy to determine what Black missed in his calculations. Surely he saw White's 16th move, but perhaps he missed the subsequent capture on d6. More likely, he saw his own attacking possibilities with ...Qe8-h5 or ...Qe8-g6, but then failed to see that White's queen would defend h2 from its advanced position on Black's queenside.

After 15.Nbd5?! Black should call White's bluff with 15...c6! Because 16.Nxd6? loses immediately to 16...Nxe5 17.Nxb7 Qc7 18.Qxe4 Ng4! 19.f4 Bxb7, and 16.Nxa7 is unpromising after 16...d5 17.Qe2 Be6, White has to play 16.exd6. However, the complications go Black's way after 16...Bf6! (much better than 16...Bxd6 17.Nxd6 Qxd6 18.g3 Bf5 with approximate equality) 17.Nxa7 Qxd6 18.g3 Nxe3 19.fxe3 Be6! 20.Qxe4 Bh3 21.Rfd1 Qc5 22.b4 Qb6 23.Ra5 Rae8! 24.Na4 Qxe3+ 25.Qxe3 Rxe3 and White is completely busted. This sample line is difficult enough to work out during analysis, to say nothing of over the board, but it's all based on luring White's pieces into offside positions, keeping them there, and then opening the avenues to White's king. Black's 19th move, which helps to clear the e-file, is especially appealing in this regard.

16.Qxc7 Qe8

After his last move Black has only a choice of evils. Besides the text, he can try:

A) 16...a6 17.Qxd8 Rxd8 (or 17...Bxd8 18.Nxd6 and White will finish up two pawns ahead) 18.Nc7 Rb8 19.Ba7! (an amusing "echo" of the attack on the a-pawn) Bf5 20.Bxb8 Rxb8 21.N7d5 Bg5 22.Rfe1 and Black is pretty well finished;

B) 16...Bd7!? 17.Qxd8 Raxd8 18.Rxa7 Bxb5 (not positionally desirable, but Black has to relieve the pressure on his e-pawn or lose more material) 19.Nxb5 Rd7 20.Rd1 d5. Although Black is a

pawn down and his position beset with weaknesses, he has avoided defeat and may have some hope of counterplay against White's queenside pawns. But the smart money is still on White.

17.Nxd6

Also possible was 17.Nxe4, taking Black's e-pawn out of the equation and preparing to capture on d6 next move.



traced to psychological factors. After first equalizing and then gaining the advantage of the two bishops without much difficulty, he concluded (wrongly) that White's slightly passive opening was a sign of further weak play to come. He decided to open some lines and then send his pieces to the kingside, all without much regard for the objective factors in the position. Evan Raymer kept a cool head and was ready to strike with his own counterplay when the conditions were favourable. In a more perfect chess world, Andrei Kostin's trainer would have cautioned him that Evan Raymer was significantly underrated, and that he should not be underestimated.

Despite the inaccuracies (which came to light only through later analysis) both players made a hard fight of the game, and this will certainly help them in their quest for the master title.

B.C. CHAMPIONSHIPS: CLOSED AND OPEN

This year two of B.C.'s major championships are taking place at the same location (the Hebb Building at UBC) at the same time (Thanksgiving). The 2005 B.C. Closed Championship is an eight-player round robin; at the time of writing the field is as follows:

	CFC	FIDE	
Jack Yoos	2427	2393	FM
Jonathan Berry	2327	2256	FM
Alfred Pechisker	2244	2070	
Brian McLaren	2230	2149	
Lucas Davies	2174	2175	
Dragoljub Milicevic	2109	2151	
Laszlo Tegzes	2095	2140	
Chai Phonchiangkong	1907		

The tournament begins at 6 pm on Friday, October 7, and continues with rounds at 10 am and 4 pm for the rest of the holiday weekend. Spectators are welcome, but you might also want to consider trying to qualify for next year's Closed by winning the 2005 B.C. Open Championship:

Dates: October 8-10, 2005

Location: Rooms 10, 12, and 13, Hebb Building, University of British Columbia:
http://www.maps.ubc.ca/PROD/index_detail.php?show=y,n,n,n,n,y&bldg2Search=n&locat1=656

Tournament site provided courtesy of the Physics and Astronomy Department, UBC

Format: 6 round Swiss or round robins, depending upon turnout

Times: 10 / 3 ; 10 / 3 ; 10 / asap

Time Control: 30 moves / 90 minutes, game / 60 minutes

Entry Fee: \$30, \$20 for students and seniors

Registration: 9:30 - 9:50 am before round 1, or contact swright2@telus.net

Prizes: based on entries (\$\$BEN)

Misc: half point byes available for rounds 1-5; CFC rated, CFC membership required; highest BC finisher qualifies for the 2006 BC Championship

Information: Stephen Wright, 604-221-7148, swright2@telus.net

Either way, we hope to see you on the weekend.

N.B. the closest parking lot to the site is in front (south) of the Student Union Building, the former location of the bus loop: on weekends the cost is \$3.50 for the day. However, there is no access to this lot from the east via University Boulevard - instead approach it from the south, along East Mall.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Junior Events

Oct. 9 Island Junior Open #2 (Victoria)

Oct. 16 Vancouver Junior Open

Nov. 11-13 BC Junior Championship, Vancouver

Nov. 13 Island Junior Open #3 (Victoria)

Nov. 20 Vancouver Junior Open

Dec. 3 BC -WA Scholastic Match, BCIT

Dec. 11 Greater Victoria City Championship

See <http://www.chess.bc.ca/juniorevents.html>

UBC Tuesday Night Swiss

Date: Tuesdays

Location: Room 417, Henry Angus Building, UBC

Format: 5-round Swiss

Time control: 2 hours sudden death

Time: 6:30 sharp

Entry fees: \$15 for adults, \$12 for juniors and UBC club members, \$10 under 1100 (excluding unrated)

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

Kamloops Fall Classic

Date: October 22-23, 2005

Location: Village Square, 349 Tranquille Road, Kamloops, B.C.

Prizes: \$BEN\$

Type: Swiss

Rounds: 6

Round Times: 9:30, 2, 6:30; 9, 1:30, 6 or ASAP

Time Controls: 20/60, SD/60

Entry Fee: \$25 juniors, \$30 seniors, \$35 adults

Registration: 8:45 - 9:15 am, October 22 at tournament site

TD/Organizer: Peter Kerek

Contact Info: 250-851-0014, kerek@shaw.ca

Misc: please bring sets and clocks; 2 byes allowed in first 5 rounds if requested during registration; TD fee \$2/player.

Silver Star Classic (BC Open Qualifier)

Site: Best Western Vernon Lodge 3914 32nd St. 545-3755

Type: 6 round Swiss

Fee: \$35, \$30 sen., \$25 junior. (must be CFC member or pay \$15 extra).

First time ever players can play for reduced entry.

Time: 30/90 SD/60

Start Times: 11:00 am, 4:00 pm; 10:00 am 4:00 pm; 10:00 am, ASAP.

Registration: 10:00 - 11:00 Friday Nov. 11.

TD & Org. Wally Steinke 250.545. 6677

The Vernon Lodge site has a great closed inner courtyard which makes it ideal for a family holiday as well as a pleasant place for a chess tournament. Room rates at the Vernon Lodge are \$81 up to 4. Next door at the Hillside (ph 549-1211) and the Midway (ph549-1241), rates are \$49 single, \$59 double.