

# BCCF E-MAIL BULLETIN #245

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

### Pan-American Youth Championships (July 23-30)

Despite being held less than three weeks after its qualifying event, the CYCC, five Canadian players made the trek to Lima, Peru to take part in the 23rd Pan-American Youth Championships, including B.C.'s Tanraj Sohal. Ranked ninth going into the main competition (U16 Open Section), Tanraj scored 6.0/9 to tie for sixth, finishing tenth on tiebreaks. The day before the main event a blitz tournament was held, and in this Tanraj tied for third, placing fifth on tiebreaks. The best Canadian result overall was that of Lily Zhou of Windsor, Ontario who tied for third in the Girls' U10 Section, finishing fifth on tiebreaks. [U16 Open crosstable](#) [U16 Open blitz crosstable](#)

### Langley CC vs Chigorin CC (July 23) by Konstantin Pyryaev



On July 23, 2012, the Langley Chess Club hosted players from the Chigorin Chess Club for a friendly match. This friendly meeting had a fairly uneven lineup, with the host team having twice as many players and the guests with a much higher average rating.

Fortunately, the Scheveningen system is very flexible for situations with odd numbers of players and everyone played at least one game. Due to the friendly nature of this match, Langley CC allowed juniors and beginners to play against much stronger opponents.

Final results and pictures are available [here](#).

This was the last training match before the «Vancouver Rapid Chess Team Championship 2012-

13» which will start on September 9th. The following clubs are expected to participate in the tournament: Chigorin, Langley, EAC (Surrey), SFU, UBC and PoCo. If you are interested in participation as a team or as an individual player, contact us at [VancouverRapid@gmail.com](mailto:VancouverRapid@gmail.com)

### **EAC Chess Arts 13** (July 21-22)

The latest EAC tournament was won decisively by Tanraj Sohal with a perfect score – unsurprisingly, since he held a 300+ rating cushion over the rest of the field. Second place was taken by organizer, TD and host Eugenio Alonso Campos with 3.5 points, while Darren bates and Yauheni Basko shared third with 2.5. Seven players participated. [Crosstable](#)

### **Quebec Open** (July 8-13)

This year's Quebec Open included two B.C. players, IM Leon Piasetski in the invitational and junior Max Gedajlovic in the Open Section. Leon finished with 50% in the thirty-two player Invitational Section and had the satisfaction of beating Canadian co-champion Bator Sambuev in the first game; Wesley So of the Philippines was the overall winner, ahead of Lazaro Bruzon (Cuba) and Andrey Sumets (Ukraine). Gedajlovic scored 3.5/9 in the Open Section, which was won by Haizhou Xu and IM Jean Hébert. [Invitational crosstable](#) [Open crosstable](#) Games and photos at the [Monroi](#) site

### **Piasetski, Leon - Sambuev, Bator [A56] COQ inv Montreal (1), 21.07.2012**

1.c4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 e5 4.e3 Nf6 5.Be2 d6 6.0-0 Be7 7.d4 0-0 8.d5 Nb8 9.e4 Ne8 10.a3 g6 11.Bh6 Ng7 12.Qd2 f5 13.exf5 gxf5 14.Ng5 f4 15.Nce4 Bf5 16.f3 Qe8 17.Bxg7 Kxg7 18.Ne6+ Bxe6 19.dxe6 Qh5 20.b4 cxb4 21.axb4 Nc6 22.Qd5 Kh8 23.Rfd1 Rg8 24.Nxd6 Bxd6 25.Qxd6 Rad8 26.Qc7 Nd4 27.Kh1 Rde8 28.Rxd4 Qg5 29.Bf1 exd4 30.Re1 Rg7 31.Qd6 Rd8



32.c5 Qe7 33.Qxf4 d3 34.Qd2 Qg5 35.f4 Qd5 36.Re3 Qf5 37.g3 Re7 38.Qc3+ Kg8 39.Re5 Qg4 40.Rg5+ Qxg5 41.fxg5 d2 42.Be2 d1Q+ 43.Bxd1 Rxd1+ 44.Kg2 Rxe6 45.Qc4 Kf7 46.b5 Rd8 47.h4

a6 48.c6 bxc6 49.bxa6 Ra8 50.Qd3 Ree8 51.Qxh7+ Ke6 52.Qd3 c5 53.h5 Rec8 54.Qc4+ Kf5 55.Qf4+ Ke6 56.Qe4+ Kd6 57.Qc4 Ke5 58.g6 Kf6 59.Qf4+ Ke6 60.g7 c4 61.h6 1-0

### **Calugar, Arthur - Piasetski, Leon [B42] COQ inv Montreal (6), 25.07.2012**

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 a6 5.Bd3 Bc5 6.Nb3 Be7 7.Qg4 g6 8.Qe2 d6 9.0-0 Nd7 10.Be3 h5 11.f4 Ngf6 12.Bd4 e5 13.Bc3 Qc7 14.N1d2 b5 15.Ba5 Qa7+ 16.Kh1 h4 17.Qf2 Qxf2 18.Rxf2 Nh5 19.fxe5 dxe5 20.c3 Nc5 21.Bc2 Be6 22.Bb4 Na4 23.Bxe7 Kxe7 24.Na5 Nxb2 25.Rb1 Nc4 26.Ndxc4 bxc4 27.Rb7+ Kd6 28.Ba4 Ng3+ 29.Kg1 Nxe4 30.Rb6+ Ke7 31.Nc6+ Kf8 32.Rf1 Kg7 33.Nxe5 Nxc3 34.Bd7 Rhb8 35.Rc6 Bd5 36.Rc7 Rb2 37.Bh3 Ne2+ 38.Kh1 Rab8 39.Nxc4 Rb1 40.Ne3 Rxf1+ 41.Nxf1 Rb1 0-1

### **Jacqueline Piatigorsky (November 6, 1911 – July 15, 2012)**

We note the passing at age one hundred of Jacqueline Piatigorsky, widow of the Russian emigré cellist Gregor Piatigorsky. Jacqueline Piatigorsky is perhaps best known in chess circles for sponsoring the two Piatigorsky Cup tournaments in 1963 and 1966, the former won by Tigran Petrosian and Paul Keres, the latter by Boris Spassky ahead of Bobby Fischer (she was born a member of the Rothschild banking family). She was also a strong player in her own right, winning a bronze medal on board two at the first Women's Olympiad in 1957 and finishing second in the U.S. Women's Championship in 1965. Mrs. Piatigorsky lived a remarkable life, but the reason for her inclusion in these columns is that she played in a tournament in B.C., as some of our older readers might recollect. The event in question was the South Vancouver Island Open, held in Victoria in November of 1971. Mrs. Piatigorsky participated along with her friend Lina Grumette; she lost to Bruce Harper but beat Dan Scoones in scoring 4.0 points and winning a share of the "A" prize on tiebreak. Jonathan Berry was the overall winner, Harper and Ray Kerr tied for second, and the other "A" prize winners were Brian McLaren, Ernie Krzyzowski, and Nigel Fullbrook.

[Chessbase report](#)

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

I won clear first with 5.5/6 after winning a tense round 6 game against the top seed. Sixty-two players came out to play on a lovely Budapest summer weekend. My key was my success against a couple of promising juniors, Bege, Aron and Ruck, Robert in rounds 3 and 5. I defended black both games with 1...d6. Bege tried a queenless middlegame and was steadily out played in an equal position while Ruck went for more space and a complex middlegame. Ruck got into time trouble and ran out of time in a close rook ending.

My preparation consisted of solving tactical problems, reading a steady stream of Botvinnik games from a couple of Russian chess books I recently bought and annotating games for Budapest Chess News. As usual, everyone was friendly and I made some new chess friends.

"There were 33 boards so 66 players is my guess for attendance. The site is the wonderful Podmaniczky-Vigyázó Castle, was built in 1760 in Baroque style at Rákoskersztúr, Budapest XVIIth district. The tournament is organized in cooperation with Sarkany DSE Sports club. The entry fee for me was a very modest 2000HUF (8.6CAN\$/8.5USD/6.9EUR)" - Facebook

## Yip, Michael - Forgacs, Attila [E10] Rakosmente Open (6), 15.07.2012

This game was played on board two. I had 4.5/5 and my opponent, the top seed, had 4/5 and was obliged to play for the win. Board 1 drew quickly give both players 5/6 so I had a chance for clear first if I could win. On paper, the rating difference made the task seem large but in any given game, anything can happen. **1.Nf3 Nf6 2.d4 e6 3.c4 c5 4.d5 b5** Immediately throwing down the gauntlet and offering a Blumenfeld Gambit. **5.dxe6 fxe6 6.cxb5** I gritted my teeth and accepted. **6...Bb7** **6...d5** Everyone knows the following classic Alekhine game. **7.e3 Bd6 8.Nc3 0-0 9.Be2 Bb7 10.b3 Nbd7 11.Bb2 Qe7 12.0-0 Rad8 13.Qc2 e5** Black's pawn centre gives the foundation for compensation and Black gets a tremendous attack. **14.Rfe1 e4 15.Nd2 Ne5 16.Nd1 Nfg4 17.Bxg4 Nxf4 18.Nf1 Qg5!** Black's pieces are dangerously poised in attacking positions and the ...d4 break is coming. **19.h3 Nh6 20.Kh1 Nf5 21.Nh2 d4!** The key break that releases Bb7. **22.Bc1 d3 23.Qc4+ Kh8 24.Bb2 Ng3+! 25.Kg1 Bd5 26.Qa4 Ne2+ 27.Kh1 Rf7 28.Qa6 h5 29.b6 Ng3+! 30.Kg1 axb6 31.Qxb6 d2 32.Rf1 Nxf1 33.Nxf1 Be6 34.Kh1 (34. Qc6 Rf3 35. Qxe4 Bd5 36. Qa4 Qxg2+! 37. Kxg2 Rg3+ 38. Kh2 Rg2+ 39. Kh1 Rh2+ 40. Kg1 Rh1# Alekhine) 34...Bxh3! 35.gxh3 Rf3 36.Ng3 h4 37.Bf6 Qxf6 38.Nxe4 Rxh3+ 0-1 Tarrasch,S-Alekhine,A/Bad Pistyan 1922 **7.g3!?** Now my opponent sank into thought. Black's usual arrangement is to expand in the centre with ...d5 and then play on the b8-h2 diagonal with ...Bd6 etc. White counters this play by arranging the kingside pawns to block the key attack diagonal. **7...a6** My opponent sank into thought so I was convinced that he was not so familiar with the opening. The b-pawn was blocking the natural of Nb8 so it seems to Black takes time out to remove the b-pawn. However, this helps White more than Black as White no longer has a doubled b-pawn and gains a passed a-pawn. In contrast to the Benko Gambit, Black is more passive. **8.bxa6 Nxa6 9.Bg2 Be7** The bishop goes to a more passive post than d6. I thought that the bishop should go to d6 as in the Alekhine game to support any attack. **10.0-0** (1.24) **10...0-0** (1.22) **11.b3** I made no attempt to refute Black's plans but focused on developing normally and not blundering. **11...d5** (1.21) Taking the centre as expected but the real question is how will Black proceed afterwards as there is no obvious way to generate an attack. **12.Bb2** (1.21) Gearing up to fight for the central dark squares. **12...Qb6 13.Nbd2** (1.20) Preparing e4. I carefully left the Bb2 free and the knight keeps the option of Nc4 as will become very important later.**



**13...Nd7** Fighting actively for e5 and releasing Rf8 for action. However, this retreat does nothing to stop White's key central advance e2-e4. **13...Nb4** with compensation. **14.e4** (1.18) Starting direct

play against the quasi-hanging pawns but allowing Black a chance to liquidate the passive Na6. For now, the extra pawn is of no consequence and White must fight against Black's key positional trump, the imposing pawn centre. Ideal for White would be to provoke ...d4 so that Nc4 will occupy an ideal outpost. 14.a3!?!/+ is a useful move that keeps Na6 passive. **14...d4+!** White has made progress as now there is a nice outpost on c4 for the knight. **15.Nc4** I could not resist gaining a tempo but this is possible where I should have sat on my hands. 15.a3!?! Keeping Na6 out of the game is a good alternative and is possibly stronger. **15...Qc7 16.Nfd2?!** (1.15) A positionally careless move. I was under the mistaken assumption that the e-pawn had to be protected. However, this was superficial reasoning as I had not invested enough time to understand the tactical nuances of the position. I did not notice that ...Nb4-d3 was possible. 16.Rc1 is a useful building move. 16...Bf6+! Taking the e-pawn is a bad idea. (16...Bxe4? leaves Black under massive pressure. 17.Re1 Nf6 a) 17...Bd5? Defending the e-pawn fails miserably. 18.Nxd4! The start of a violent series of tactical blows that exploit Black's lag in development and exposed pieces. 18...cxd4 (18...Bxg2 19.Nxe6 Qb7 20.Na5! Qd5 21.Qg4 Rf7 22.Nf4 Qf3 23.Qxd7+- ) 19.Bxd5 exd5 20.Rxe7 Qd8 (20...dxc4 21.Qxd4+- ) 21.Qe1 dxc4 22.Qe6+ Kh8 23.Rxd7 Nc5 24.Rxd8 Nxe6 25.Rxf8+ Rxf8 26.Rxc4 d3 27.Bc3 Rd8 28.Bd2 Nd4 29.Kg2+- White keeps two extra pawns in the winning RB-RN ending.; b) 17...Bb7 18.Rxe6+! ; 18.Ncd2!?!± (18.Rxe4 is spectacular but not so clear. 18...Nxe4 19.Qe2 (19.Qe1 Comes to the same thing. 19...Ng5 20.Nxg5 Bxg5 21.Qxe6+ Kh8+! ) 19...Ng5 20.Nxg5 Bxg5 21.Qxe6+ Kh8 22.f4 Bxf4 23.gxf4 Rae8 24.Qd6+! ) 18...Bd5 19.Nxd4 Qd7 20.Bxd5 exd5 21.Ne6 Rfe8 22.Qf3 Rac8 White has an extra pawn and big pressure. 23.Qf5! Threatens Qg5 and Black's king is very vulnerable. 23...g6 24.Qf3 d4 (Bb2 is closed off from the kingside but White gains the c4 outpost and remains with strong light square control and an extra pawn) 25.a3 Nd5 26.Re5 Ndc7 27.Nxc7 Nxc7 28.Ne4 Ne6 29.Qd3!± ) 17.Re1+! ; 16.Re1+! I thought about this briefly but thought the rook belonged on f1 to support the advance of the f-pawn. **16...Nb4** (1.09) Now Black liquidates the useless knight and evens the chances. **17.a3** (1.14) **17...Nd3 18.Qc2** (1.13) **18...Nxb2 19.Nxb2** (1.12) **19...Kh8** I did not see the point of this quiet move but Black does not have an active plan as the queenside pawns are secure and the centre pawns cannot advance. **20.f4** (1.09) Now the game essentially starts again. I wanted to control central space and prevent ...Ne5. **20...e5** If not, White will play e4-e5 and dominate the position. **21.f5** Gaining useful space. **21...Ba6!?** Regrouping to a more active diagonal. **22.Nbc4** I chose this knight so as the other knight would guard b3 and kill any queenside counterplay ideas. Occupying the outpost looks very natural but I had not given the concrete consequences enough consideration. 22.Ndc4 This is possible but nothing special. 22...Rfb8 (22...Bg5 23.Bf3 Rab8 24.a4 Nb6 25.Kg2 Nxc4 26.Nxc4 Bxc4 27.bxc4 Rb4 28.Rfb1 Rfb8 29.Rxb4 cxb4 30.Rb1 Qc5 with compensation) 23.Nd3 Bxc4 24.Qxc4 Nb6 25.Qc2 c4 26.bxc4 Na4 27.Nb4 Nc3 with compensation; 22.Rfe1!?! 22...Bg5 23.Ndc4 Nb6 24.Bf1 Nxc4 25.Bxc4 Bb7= **22...Rfb8** (0.54) Black commits both rooks to the a- and b-files in the style of the Benko Gambit except that here there is no Bg7 for the rooks to coordinate with. The result is that Black cannot generate any tactical pressure on the queenside by frontal attack alone. 22...Bg5! is the key idea that both sides underestimated. Now both bishops threaten to trade off a useful knight resulting in enough compensation for Black. 23.Rfd1 Rab8 unclear. **23.Rfb1=** (1.06) This is a mainly prophylactic move. White's main aim is to prevent any b-file counterplay. 23.Rfe1 unclear. **23...h6** (0.48) Black passes with a useful move but makes no progress on the queenside. The initiative and control of the pace has passed clearly to White. 23...Bg5 24.Nf3 Bh6 25.Bf1 Nf6 26.h3= It's important to prevent ...Ng4. **24.Bf3?!?** Rather casually played. I wanted to exploit the loose squares on the Black kingside and prepare Kg2 if ...Bg5-e3+ but did not notice the primary Black idea of ...Bg5 and then ...Bxd2 removing one of White's key knights. The bishop essentially loses a tempo on the way to the f1-a6 diagonal and gives Black additional chances in the process. 24.Nf3 Bxc4 25.Qxc4 Kh7+! ; 24.a4 Bg5 25.Bf1+! **24...Bg5!** (0.48)



With compensation. Now Black suddenly has some counterplay which I was trying to avoid. **25.a4?** (1.01) Useful but not necessary yet. White does not appreciate how much the b4 outpost means to Black. I thought that Black had no threats but this was incorrect. My overall approach had so far been to make practical moves and save time on the clock. Here, though, I needed to delve deeper into the position to understand what hidden active possibilities Black had. 25.Be2 White should be securing the queenside. 25...Bxd2 26.Qxd2 Nf6 27.Qc2 Qb7 28.Nxe5 Bxe2 29.Qxe2 Nxe4 30.Re1 Nc3 31.Qf2 Ne4 32.Qg2 Nc3 33.Qxb7 Rxb7 34.b4 Rc8 35.bxc5 Rxc5 36.a4 Ra7 37.Kf2= Black regains the pawn and equalizes the ending. **25...Rb4!** Now Black is back in the game. I saw the obvious idea of doubling on the b-file but not appreciate that Rb4 introduced the idea of favourable ...Bxc4 exchanges that increase Black's chances. **26.Be2+/=** (0.59) Now it dawned on me that Nc4 and Rb1 would be under direct threat and now play was concrete. **26...Rab8** (0.38) **27.Bd3** (0.58) b3 has been secured but this is the right idea only in the wrong move order. 27.Nf3 is even better. 27...Bf6 28.Bd3+/= **27...Kh7?** (0.35) Black passes at the wrong time as a concrete solution was available. 27...Bxd2 Now is the time to chop off the knight. 28.Nxd2 Bxd3 29.Qxd3 c4 30.bxc4 Rb2 31.Rxb2 Rxb2 32.a5 Nc5 33.Qe2 Qb7 with compensation. **28.Kg2?** (0.58) I wanted to avoid complication from any ..Be3+ so moved the king to a light square. However, I was also oblivious to the importance of the Bxd2 trade. Better is 28.Nf3+/= **28...Nf6?** (0.32) Now Bg5 becomes unstable. The real reason this move is inaccurate took me some time to understand. Black would like to do the following (1) Trade off a useful knight with ...Bxd2 (2) Get queenside play with ..c4 (clearing c5 for the knight) and then ...Nc5 hitting Bd3/Qd3 and the b3 pawn. Now this is not possible as Nf6 has moved too far from c5. However, White misses the more obvious idea that Black has, ...Ng4-e3+. 28...Bxd2 Black should chop off one of White's valuable knights. 29.Nxd2 Bxd3 30.Qxd3 c4 31.bxc4 (31.Nxc4? Nc5 32.Qd1 Nxb3--+) 31...Rb2 32.Rxb2 Rxb2 33.Rb1 Ra2 34.Kg1 Nc5 35.Qe2 Qa7 with compensation. **29.Nf3?** (0.57) Superficially played. The knight move takes away the ...Bxd2 idea and threatens the cripple the kingside pawns with check so it would seem that White has found the ideal move. 29.h3 is more accurate as now ...Bxd2 is harmless. The priority should have been to prevent any activity from ...Ng4 29...Bxd2 30.Nxd2 Bxd3 31.Qxd3 c4 This temporary pawn sacrifice is not effective now. 32.Nxc4 Nd7 33.Qd1 Nc5 34.Nd2+/= White keeps both extra pawns and can push the a- and b-pawns. **29...Ng4=** (0.32) I missed this obvious move and Black gets to stay in the game. **30.Nxg5+** Compromising the kingside pawns to start with. **30...hxg5** **31.Kf3?=/+** I thought this was clever but it's a blunder. I made this forcing move believing that

Black would move the knight next but this is not forced. Superficially, the king move takes away the ...Ne3+ fork possibility and the king gets more active, guarding e4 and clearing the 2nd rank for quick piece transfers to the kingside. 31.Kg1 Bxc4 32.Bxc4 Ne3 33.Qd3 Nxc4 34.bxc4 Qa7 35.Rxb4 cxb4 36.Qf3 b3 37.f6!?= White has enough for equality. **31...Nf6?+/=** Neither side is having much luck deciding when to exchange and which pieces to keep. 31...Bxc4! This intermediate capture kills White. 32.bxc4 Ne3 33.Qe2 g4+ 34.Kf2 Rxb1 35.Rxb1 Rxb1 36.Bxb1 Qa5=/+ **32.Nd2** (0.47) I took some time over this retreat as it is not so clear what the correct plan is. The supporting logic of this retreat is as follows. (1) The soft pawn on b3 gets extra protection, making Black's doubled rooks ineffective. (2) The e-pawn gets additional support (3) The c-file is cleared so a direct attack on c5 is possible (4) Black does not have the option of ...Bxc4 arriving at a B v N middlegame where in the current blocked position, the knight would have good maneuvering chances and could easily set up a blockade on the dark squares. Now in any N-N scenario White would have good changes to push the extra pawn. (5) A bishop trade helps White simply trade down and is step forward in the process of exploiting the extra pawn. 32.h3 is again correct and Black's activity is limited. White need not fear ...Bxc4 leaving White with a good bishop vs good knight. 32...Qb7 33.Nd2+/= **32...Bb7?** (0.20) Keeping pieces on to create tactical chances. 32...Bxd3 33.Qxd3 g6= **33.g4=** (0.47) Playing safe. The evaluation swings back and forth on every move. Now, Black's g-pawn is fixed and White's king can feel more secure. 33.h3 g6 34.fxg6+ Kxg6 35.Kg2+/= ; 33.a5+/= **33...g6** (0.18) A double-edged decision. The worthless doubled pawn is liquidated but Black's king loses some pawn cover. **34.Rg1** (0.46) Time to secure the kingside as the rook was not doing much on the b-file. **34...gxf5?** (0.15) Undoubling the pawns but opening up the kingside. Now Black's king becomes exposed to a direct attack. **35.gxf5+/=**



Now Black's kingside is wide open. **35...g4+** (0.13) For now the g-file remains closed and the g-pawn is safe. **36.Ke2** (0.45) After some tense play, there is no turning back for Black now. **36...Nh5?** (0.13) Time trouble. Black parts with the g-pawn and gets only a harmless check in return. White gets to attack the naked king and keep two clear pawns. **37.Rxg4** Black's king has no protection now. **37...Nf4+** **38.Kf2** (0.40) Although White has no forced mate, White has the luxury of a massive time advantage, multiple attacking methods and Black is completely uncoordinated. **38...c4?** (0.06) Black makes a final desperate lunge but misses the series of checks that White has. **39.Rh4+** Forcing the win as the king cannot escape. I played this more or less instantly as the consequences are not hard to see. **39...Kg7** (0.05) **40.Rg1+** Everything arrives with check so Black

is helpless. **40...Kf8 41.Rh8+ Ke7 42.Rh7+ Kd8** This allows a mate but Black resigned fast enough to avoid it. An up and down game where both sides had chances but White had more. This win gave me clear first. CONCLUSIONS There were plenty of errors by both sides in this tension filled game. (1) 16.Nfd2? was the direct result of the playable-but-not-perfect-move approach to move selection aimed at efficient clock management. The benefit was the time advantage that accumulated during the game but the risk is that Black gets more chances than he would otherwise deserve. (2) 24.Bf3 was careless and superficial. (3) 25.a4 was based on an incorrect understanding of the position. **1-0**

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## **Bowser Builders Supply Open**

Date: Sunday, August 5

Location: Bowser (Vancouver Island)

Rounds: 4

Time Control: game in 45 with 5 second increment

[Details](#)

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## **UPCOMING EVENTS**

### **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)

### **Bowser Builders Supply Open**

August 5, Bowser (Vancouver Island)

[Details](#)

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

August 4-12, Vancouver WA

[Details](#)

### **EAC #14**

August 18-19, Surrey

### **Langley Labour Day Open**

September 1-3, Langley

### **Victoria Olympiad Active Fundraiser**

September 8, Victoria

### **September Active**

September 30, Vancouver Bridge Centre

### **October Active**

October 21, Vancouver Bridge Centre