

Richard Shorman**Chess****TOURNAMENT RESULTS**

Mike Goodall directed the second annual Chabot Open at Chabot Jr. College in Hayward, August 29-30. Complete results:

USCF Open Division

1st, Frank Thornally, Berkeley, 4½-½, \$30; 2nd, Craig Barnes, Berkeley, 4-1, \$20; Best "A," Kevin Burnett, Menlo Park, and Randall Feliciano, San Francisco, 2-3, \$5 each.

CFNC "B" Division

1st, Marcos Costa, Albany; 2nd, Jim Shearer, Livermore; 3rd, Tom Heaton, Alameda, all 4-1, \$10 plus trophy each.

CFNC "C" Division

1st, Donald Gordon, San Jose, 4½-½, \$20 plus trophy; 2nd and 3rd, Mike Arne, Castro Valley, and Chris Black, Sunnyvale, 4-1, \$3.33 plus trophy each, and Mike Donald, Campbell, 4-1, \$3.33.

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JIM SHEARER ACHIEVED a CFNC class "A" rating by winning this short scramble in one of his favorite opening systems (the Moller Attack). As the notes indicate, the game could have taken many difficult turns that would have taxed the players' abilities to the limit.

White: Jim Shearer.

Black: Gilbert Temme

Chabot Open, Hayward, August 29, 1970.

Giuoco Piano

1 P-K4	P-K4	10 R-K1	0-0(d)
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	11 RxN	N-K2
3 B-B4	B-B4	12 B-KN5(e)	BxB
4 P-B3	N-B3	13 NxN	N-N3(f)
5 P-Q4	PxP	14 Q-R5	P-KR3
6 PxP	B-N5ch	15 NxP	RxN
7 N-B3	NxKP	16 QxN(g)	Q-B3(h)
8 0-0	BxN(a)	17 R-K8ch	R-B1
9 P-Q5(b)	B-B3(c)	18 P-Q6ch	Resigns

(a) Best. After 8 . . . NxN 9 PxN P-Q4! (and not 9 . . . BxP because of 10 B-R3!) 10 PxN PxN 11 R-K1ch N-K2 12 B-N5! P-KB3 (12 . . . B-K3? loses to 13 BxN and 14 P-Q5) 13 Q-K2-B-N5 (Accepting the piece, 13 . . . PxN 14 QxP, is just too unhealthy; try it and see.) 14 B-B4 K-B2 (more or less forced, as 14 . . . Q-Q2 15 QxP BxN 16 PxN P-B3 17 QR-B1 or 16 0-0-0? 17 BxP QxB 18 QxQch KxQ 19 RxNch generates worse) 15 QxPch N-Q4 16 N-Q2! B-K3 17 B-N3 R-K1 18 N-K4 White has a small advantage (Vasily Panov, "Kurs debyutov," Moscow, 1968, pp. 81-82 and Paul Keres, "Dreispringerspiel bis Konigs-gambit," Berlin, 1968, pg 47).

(b) Only continuous attack balances the gambit pawn. Steinitz — Lasker, Moscow, 1896, was the convincer: 9 PxN P-Q4 10 B-R3 (10 B-QN5 0-0) PxN 11 R-K1 B-K3! (11 . . . P-B4 12 N-Q2 K-B2 13 NxN PxN 14 RxP Q-B3 15 Q-K2 B-B4 16 QxPch K-N3 17 R-K3) 12 RxN Q-Q4 13 Q-K2 0-0-0 14, N-K5 KR-K1 15 NxN QxN, with a good position and an extra pawn for Black.

(c) Lasker's recommendation, 9 . . . N-K4, failed an important practical test in a postal game (Romanov — Kotikov, 1964), when 10 PxN NxN 11 Q-Q4 P-KB4! 12 QxQN P-Q3 13 N-Q4 0-0 14 P-B3 N-B4 (14 . . . N-B3 15 B-N5) 15 R-K1 K-R1 16 B-R3 P-QN3 17 N-B6 B-R3 18 Q-Q4 Q-N4 (Better is 18 . . . Q-B3 19 QxQ RxQ 20 R-K7 B-B5.) 19 BxN QPxN (Black must play 19 . . . NPxN to keep out the queen.) 20 Q-K5 left White with a strong initiative (Panov, pp. 82-84).

(d) The natural reaction, although 10 . . . N-K2 11 RxN P-Q3 is supposed to be most accurate because it prevents White's QP from reaching Q6. Much complex analysis then demonstrates a draw by 12 B-KN5 BxB 13 NxN 0-0 14 NxRP! KxN 15 Q-R5ch K-N1 16 R-R4 P-KB4 17 R-R3! P-B5! 18 Q-R7ch K-B2 19 Q-R5ch K-N1 20 Q-R7ch (Keres, pp. 48-50).

(e) Black can claim a draw by repetition of moves after 12 P-Q6 PxP 13 QxP (13 B-KN5 P-Q4!) N-B4 14 Q-Q5 (Anything else allows . . . P-Q4.) N-K2 15 Q-Q6 N-B4 or play an unevaluated line given by Larry Evans in MCO-10 (pg. 8, note c), 13 . . . P-QN4 14 BxNP (Evans does not consider 14 R-N4, threatening 15 QxB, as in Feilitzch — Blankenburg, correspondence, 1947) B-N2. Probably best in this line is 12 P-Q6 PxP 13 B-B4 P-Q4! 14 BxP NxN 15 QxN P-Q3! 16 BxP! B-K3 17 Q-Q2 R-K1 18 R/1-K1 BxNP 19 QxB QxB, with equal chances (Grigori Levenfisch, "Sovremenny debyut," Moscow, 1940, vol. 1, pg. 222).

(f) Transposing into note d with 13 . . . P-Q3 preserves equality. Another possibility worth mentioning is 14 NxRP (of course not 14 Q-R5 B-B4) B-B4! 15 R-R4 (15 RxN QxR 16 NxR RxN draws) R-K1 (forced) 16 Q-R5 (or 16 N-N5 N-N3 17 R-R5 Q-Q2!) N-N3 17 R-Q4 (17 N-N5 Q-B3!) R-K4! 18 P-B4 NxP! 19 RxN B-N3!, and now 20 Q-R3 Q-QB1! makes it safe for Black to capture White's knight (Max Euwe, "Chess Archives," code 11d, serial no. 2, June, 1953).

(g) An attempt to be brilliant with 16 P-Q6 Q-B3 17 R-K8ch (17 R-1-K1 PxP!) N-B1 18 R-K7 drops a point to 18 . . . N-K3.

(h) Loses fast. Correct is 16 . . . P-Q3 (threatening 17 . . . B-B4) 17 R-K6 (Perhaps 17 R-K3 offers better chances by keeping more pieces on the board.) Q-N4 (17 . . . BxR 18 PxN R-K2 19 B-Q3 K-B1 20 Q-B5ch K-K1 21 Q-N6ch) 18 R-K8ch R-B1 19 RxRch KxR 20 QxQ PxQ 21 B-Q3 B-Q2 (if 21 . . . K-B2, then 22 R-QB1 wins a pawn), with a draw the most likely outcome.