1/12/69 chess

by richard shorman

TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Complete results of the Walnut Creek New Year Open, held Jan. 4-5, 1969: First overall—Steven Spencer, Berkeley, 5-0, \$45.50; 2nd-(tie)—Mike Morris, Berkeley, 4½-½, \$12.75; Frank Thorly, Berkeley, 4½-½, \$12.75.
Best "A". 1st—Randy Hough, Stockton, 4-1, \$20;

3rd (tie)—Mike Morris, Berkeley, 4½-½, \$12.75; Frank Inornally, Berkeley, 4½-½, \$12.75.

Best "A". 1st—Randy Hough, Stockton, 4-1, \$20; 2nd—Mike Goodall, Berkeley, 4-1, \$20.

Best "B". 1st—Dale Gillette, San Francisco 4-1, \$25; 2nd—Dane Hinrichsen, Cucamonga, 3½-1½, \$10.

Best "C". 1st—George Roust, Livermore, 3-2, \$20; 2nd-3rd (tie)—Earl Ipsen, San Francisco, 2½-2½, \$5; Leonard Petty, Oakland, 2½-2½, \$5.

Junior winner—Terry Garnett, Concord, 4-0, trophy.

Charles Maddigan, a young class "B" player from Oakland, scored an upset victory over expert Roy Hoppe (2089) and then went on to defeat class "A" player Jim Fosaaen in a later round. The youngster shows promise.

White: Jim Fosaaen. Black: Charles Maddigan, Walnut Creek, January 5, 1969 Black: Charles Maddigan.

Vienna Game

R-K1 P-KR4 1 P-K4 P-K4 17 K-Q1 2 N-QB3 N-KB3 18 BxP 19 BxN QxB 3 B-B4 NxP 4 Q-R5(a) 5 B-N3(b) 20 Q-N3 21 Q-N5ch B-K4(1) N-Q3 N-B3(c) K-B2 22 B-B7(m) 23 QxNP P-KN3 6 N-N5(d) P-B4 Q-N5 Q-B3 24 P-QB3 PxP(o) 8 Q-Q5 Q-K2(e) 25 BxR PxP NxPch K-Q1 9 26 K-B2 27 K-N3 Q-Q7ch 10 NxR P-N3(f) 11 Q-B3(g) 12 P-Q3(h) B-Q4ch B-QN2 28 K-R3 B-Q3ch(p) 13 Q-N3(i) P-B5 29 QxBch KxQ 30 QR-QN1 Q-B6ch BxN 14 Q-N4 31 Resigns 15 N-K2(j) N-Q5

(a) Introduced by Jacques Mieses over 50 years ago (Paris, 1900), this sharp attacking move provokes some fascinating complications.

(b) Taking the KP yields a dead level game agter 5 QxKPch Q-K2 6 QxQch BxQ 7 B-N3 N-B4 8 N-B3 P-QB3 (Samisch—Rubinstein, Hannover, 1926).

(c) Black now loses the exchange by force, but White forfeits his initiative in the process and falls seriously behind in development.

PxNch

in development. (d) White can still change his mind with N-B3, P-Q3 or

16 NxN(k)

(e) Inaccurate is 8 . . . Q-B3 because of 9 NxP K-Q1 10 NxR P-N3 11 NxP PxN 12 P-Q4! NxP 13 N-B3 B-QN2 14 QxN! PxQ 15 B-N5 QxB 16 NxQ 17 R-K B-QN2 14 QxN! PxQ 15 B-N5 QxB 16 NxQ 17 R-KNI B-B3 18 0-0-0, and White maintains his material advantage without loss of position.

(f) Kotov suggests 10 . . . P-QN4 as a reasonable alterna-

(g) A novel idea, not yet in the books, is 11 P-Q3
B-QN2 12 N-R3(!) P-B5 13 Q-B3 N-Q5 14 Q-N4 BxN 15
P-QB3 N/5-B4 16 0-0 N-R5 (Ivanov — Khavsky, Leningrad
1967) 17 PB3! and Black must work hard to prove the attack
worth the loss of the exchange.

(h) One of the unanswered questions in this line is whether White should play NxP and salvage a Paym for the

(h) One of the unanswered questions in this line is whether White should play NxP and salvage a Pawn for the doomed Knight or let Black expend a tempo capturing it as QR8. The "best" continuation for the time being runs 12 NxP PxN 13-P-Q3 N-Q5 14 Q-R3 P-K5 15 B-K3 PxP 16 0-0-0 NxP, with roughly equal chances (Paul Keres, "Dreispringerspiel bis Konigsgambit," Berlin, 1968, pp. 205-206).

(i) Stronger is 13 P-KR4 with the same threat of 14 B-N5, eg., 13 . . . P-5B 14 NR3 N-Q5 15 Q-N4, and White has

eg., 13 . . . P-5B 14 I more room to maneuver.

(i) the Knight still stands better on KR3.

(k) Now White realizes that 16 0-0? loses to 16 . . .

P-KR4, but the textmove is almost as bad. After 16 N-B3 he has a definsible game.

(l) Not 20 . . . Q-K2? 21 Q-N8 mate. One slip and it is

all over

all over . . .

(m) The only other try, 22 R-K1, falls flat due to 22 . . .

B-B5 (anyway) 23 RxR (Also hopeless is 23 Q-N5 RxRch 24 KxR BxNP.) BxQ 24 RxB Q-N5!

(0) Black misses the quickest win. Resignation s in order after 24 . . . QxNP.

(p) Fortunately for Black, his position is so thoroughly won that he can afford some careless play (28 . . .

Q-B6ch 29 K-R4 Q-R4 mate), even though it mars the quality of his otherwise fine performance. of his otherwise fine performance.