

Richard Shorman

Chess

TOM DORSCH NEW CALCHESSE CLUB CHAMPION

USCF expert Tom Dorsch of Hayward defeated trophy holder Harry Radke, representing the San Jose Chess Club, on his way to a perfect score in the CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, Oct. 29-30.

Dorsch played for the California Chess Bulletins Club, 1009 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94610, which publishes the best available record of games in northern California under the editorship of Max Burkett.

The four-round, USCF-rated Swiss system competition was directed by ITD Hans Poschmann at the Irvington branch of the Fremont Public Library. Complete results:

1st, Tom Dorsch (2098), Calif. Chess Bulletins Club, 4-0, title and trophy; **2nd**, Mike Arne (1602), San Leandro Chess Club, 2½-1½; **3rd-6th**, Randy Fong (1923), Fremont Chess Club, Scott McCargar (1626), Oakland Chess Club, Raymond Musselman (1846), Monday Knights Chess Club, and Harry Radke (2243), San Jose Chess Club, 2-2; **7th**, Kevin Lewis (1821), Ross Valley Chess Club, 1½-2½; **8th-9th**, Frisco Del Rosario (1279), Hayward Chess Club, and Lee Slavens (1394), Mendenoma Chess Club, 1-3; **10th-11th**, Dave Cater (1900), Palo Alto Chess Club, and Paul Stainthorpe (1792), Berkeley Chess Club, 0-4.

Here are the most notable games from the CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, recorded in USCF approved coordinate chess notation (files lettered "a" to "h", ranks numbered "1" to "8", always counting from White's lower left corner regardless of whose turn to move; pawn captures designated by file letters only).

White: Mike Arne (1602), San Leandro. Black: Tom Dorsch (2098), Calif. Chess Bulletins. CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, Fremont, Oct. 29, 1977. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 Nc3 e6 5 Nd5 ed 6 d4 Nc6 7 dc Bc5 8 Qd5 Qb6 9 Bc4 Bf2 10 Ke2 0-0 11 Ng5 d6 12 Qe4 Bf5 13 Qf4 Bc5 14 c3 Bg6 15 b4 Ne5 16 bc Qc5 17 Bb3 Nd3 18 Qh4 Rae8 19 Kd2 Qe3 20 Kc2 Nc1 21 Kb2 Nd3 22 Resigns.

White: Tom Dorsch (2098), Calif. Chess Bulletins. Black: Harry Radke (2243), San Jose. CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, Fremont, Oct. 30, 1977. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 c3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d4 cd 5 Bc4 Qc7 6 Qe2 Nb6 7 Bd3 Na6 8 Nf3 Nc5 9 0-0 g6 10 cd Nd3 11 Qd3 Bg7 12 Nc3 0-0 13 Bf4 Qd8 14 a4 Rb8 15 Rfe1 Na8 16 Rac1 Nc7 17 d5 b6 18 Bg3 Bb7 19 d6 ed 20 Bh4 f6 21 ed Ne6 22 Nd5 Bd5 23 Qd5 b5 24 Ne5 Kh8 25 Nd7 Qd7 26 Re6 Rbd8 27 ab h5 28 h3 Qf7 29 Rce1 Rd7 30 Qc6 g5 31 Re7 Re7 32 Re7 Qb3 33 d7 Qd1 34 Kh2 gh 35 Re8 Kh7 36 Qe4 f5 37 Qe7 Rf7 38 d8Q.Re7 39 Qd1 Resigns.

White: Tom Dorsch (2098), Calif. Chess Bulletins. Black: Paul Stainthorpe (1792), Berkeley. CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, Fremont, Oct. 29, 1977. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 c3 d5 3 ed Qd5 4 d4 cd 5 cd Nc6 6 Nf3 e6 7 Be2 b6 8 Nc3 Bb4 9 0-0 Bc3 10 bc b5 11 a4 ba 12 c4 Qa5 13 d5 Nd8 14 Ra4 Qc7 15 c5 Qc5 16 Ba3 Qb6 17 Rb4 Qd6 18 Bb5 Bd7 19 Bd7 Qd7 20 Ne5 Qd6 21 Qa4 Resigns.

White: Dave Cater (1900), Palo Alto. **Black:** Mike Arne (1602), San Leandro. CalChess Tournament of Club Champions, Fremont, Oct. 29, 1977. Scotch Game 1 e4 e5 2 Bc4 Nf6 3 d4 ed 4 Nf3 Nc6 5 Nd4 Ne4 6 Bf7 Kf7 7 Qh5 g6 8 Qd5 Kg7 9 Qe4 Bb4 10 Kd1 d5 11 Qf4 Rf8 12 Qh6 Kg8 13 Nf3 Bg4 14 c3 Rf3 15 gf Bf3 16 Kc2 Bh1 17 cb Nd4 18 Kd3 Qf6 19 Nc3 Be4 20 Ne4 de 21 Ke4 Rd8 22 Bf4 Qc6 23 Ke3 Nf5 24 Resigns.

SPASSKY IN TRAINING MATCH

In preparation for his forthcoming final candidate match with Viktor Korchnoi, former world champion Boris Spassky won a training match versus Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman by a score of 4-2 (2 wins, 4 draws). The Spassky—Korchnoi contest is slated to begin in Belgrade, Nov. 15.

White: Boris Spassky. **Black:** Jan Timman. Third Match Game, 1977. Grunfeld Defense 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cd Nd5 5 e4 Nc3 6 bc Bg7 7 Bc4 0-0 8 Ne2 b6 9 h4 Nc6 10 Bd5 Qd7 11 h5 Ba6 12 hg hg 13 Nf4 e6 14 Qg4 Rfd8 15 Be6 fe 16 Qg6 Bc4 17 Qh7 Kf7 18 Nh5 Rg8 19 Rh3 Raf8 20 Ng7 Rh8 21 Rf3 Ke7 22 Ba3 Nb4 23 Bb4 c5 24 dc Rh7 25 cb Resigns.

PETROFF'S DEFENSE COUNTERGAMBIT

Every beginner who experiments with the Petroff's Defense (1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6) soon learns to his dismay that symmetrical defense (3 Ne5 Ne4) can cost Black his queen (4 Qe2 d5 5 d3 Nf6 6 Nc6). And so, "once burned, twice shy", he is quick to drop the Petroff's altogether, forgetting that more experience often leads to better understanding, especially if supplemented by study.

That many fascinating complications sometimes lie behind previously discarded variations may be gathered from the following brief analysis (by A. Yaroslavtsev, translated from "Shakhmatny byulleten", No. 2, 1975, pg. 37):

After 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Ne5 Ne4! all the opening books agree that White obtains an advantage. However, it is not at all that simple to demonstrate. By sacrificing a pawn, 4 Qe2 Qe7 5 Qe4 d6 6 d4 del, Black gains the initiative, as played in a game between Sapirov and Yaroslavtsev in Ivanovo, 1971. White has two distinct basic continuations, playing for an endgame by 7 Qe5 and retaining queens with 7 de.

I. 7 Qe5 Qe5 8 de Bf5½ 9 c3 (more appealing than 9 Bd3 Bd3 10 cd Nc6 11 Bf4 Nb4 or 11 . . . 0-0-0) Nd7 10 f4 Bc5 11 b4 Bb6 12 Nd2 0-0-0 13 Be2 (13 Nc4 f6 14 Nb6 Nb6) f6! 14 g4 Be6 15 c4 Bd4 16 Rb1 fe 17 f5 Bf7 18 Ne4 Nf6 19 Ng3 h6 20 h4 b5!, with better chances for Black (Karmov—Yaroslavtsev, Rostov on Don, 1974).

In the Sapirov—Yaroslavtsev game cited above, White returned the pawn for equality by 9 Bb5 Nd7 10 0-0 (10 Bd7 Kd7 or 10 Ba4 0-0-0, also equalizing) Bc2 11 Bf4 c6 12 Be2 Bf5 13 Nc3 Be7.

II. 7 de Nc6. White now has three choices, 8 Bb5, 8 f4 and 8 Bf4.

a) 8 Bb5 Bd7 9 Nc3 0-0-0 10 0-0 Ne5 11 Bd7? Rd7! 12 Be3 (12 Bf4 Ng6, with even chances) Nc6 13 Qa4 Qb4, maintaining the balance (Rabinovich—Yaroslavtsev, Rostov on Don, 1972).

White played stronger in Kholmov—Belousov, Gorky, 1974, which proceeded 11 Be3 Bb5? 12 Nb5 Nc6 13 Na7! ("Shakhmaty v SSSR", No. 6, 1974). But Black should have defended with 11 . . . a6!, e.g., 12 Ba6 Bc6 13 Qf5 Bd7 14 Qe4 Bc6, forcing the repetition of moves.

b) 8 f4 Bd7 9 Nc3 0-0-0 10 Nd5 Qe8. A correspondence game, Yugay—Yaroslavtsev, continued 11 Qe2 f6 12 ef Qf7 13 c4 Bb4! 14 Kf2 (14 Nb4? Rhe8) Rhe8 15 Be3 Re3 16 Qe3 (16 Ne3 Bc5) Re8 17 Qd3 Bc5!, with a powerful attack.

c) 8 Bf4 g5 9 Be3 (and not 9 Bg3?, which loses to 9 . . . f5 10 Qe2 f4 11 Qh5 Qf7 12 Qg5 fg 13 hg Bc5, Nagaytsev—Yaroslavtsev, Ivanovo, 1971) Bg7 10 Bb5 Bd7 11 Nc3 Be5 12 0-0-0 (Very interesting would be 12 Nd5 f5 13 Ne7 fe 14 Nc6 bc. If 13 Qa4, instead of 13 Ne7, then 13 . . . Qg7, and if 14 Bc6 in place of 14 Nc6, then 14 . . . bcl 15 Bg5 Bd6!, in each case with counterplay for Black.) 0-0-0 13 Rhe1 (13 Nd5? Bb2!) Bc3! 14 Qe7 Ne7 15 Bd7 Rd7 16 Rd7 Kd7 17 bc, with an approximately level ending.

The conclusion to be drawn from these variations is that the Petroff's Defense counter-gambit offers an interesting struggle in which Black has counterplay.