

Richard Shorman**Chess****EXHIBITION RESULTS**

Congratulations to Eric Salo, long-time member of the Hayward Chess Club, for inflicting the only defeat on 13 boards incurred by international grandmaster Walter Browne!

White: Walter Browne Black: Eric Salo.

Simultaneous Exhibition, Hayward, December 29, 1969.

Ruy Lopez

1 P-K4	P-K4	13 NxRP(j)	Q-B1(k);
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	14 N-B5	NxN
3 B-N5	KN-K2(a)	15 NPxN(1)	P-KR4
4 P-B3(b)	P-KN3(c)	16 Pxp(m)	NxP
5 P-Q4	B-N2	17 P-R4	P-QB3(n)
6 0-0	P-QR3(d)	18 Pxp	Q-Q1
7 B-R4	P-QN4(e)	19 RxP	RxR
8 B-N3	P-Q3	20 Pxr	B-B1
9 B-N5(f)	P-R3	21 Q-Q4(o)	N-B6ch
10 B-KR4(g)	B-N5	22 Pxn	R-N1ch
11 P-KR3	P-N4(h)	23 Resigns	
12 PxB(i)	PxB		

(a) The Cozlo Defense, played in days of yore by world champion Steinitz. Most recent analysis of this outmoded line indicates that Black can equalize with precision defense.

(b) Best is, 4 P-Q4 (4 N-B3 and 4 0-0 are also good) Pxp 5 NxP (5 0-0 N-N3! 6 NxP B-B4 7 N-N3 B-N3 8 N-B3 P-QR3! 9 B-K2 0-0) NxN (Simplest, but 8 . . . P-KN3 6 N-QB3 B-N2 7 B-K3 0-0 8 Q-Q2 P-Q4 9 0-0-0 Pxp 10 NxP NxN 11 BxN QxB 12 QxQ BxQ 13 RxB B-B4 levels chances, too.) 6 QxN N-B3 7 Q-Q5 (or 7 BxN QPxB! 8 QxQch KxQ 9 N-B3 B-N5 10 B-N5ch P-B3 11 0-0-0ch K-K2 12 B-R4 BxN 13 PxB) N-N5! (Blackburne — Steinitz, Vienna, 1883, continued 7 . . . B-K2 8 N-B3 B-B3 9 B-Q2 0-0 10 0-0-0, with advantage to White.) 8 Q-N3 (Black wins after 8 Q-K5ch B-K2 9 QxNP B-B3.) B-B4 9 P-QR3 N-B3 10 BxN QPxB 11 0-0 (not 11 B-K3 B-K3 12 Qxp? BxB 13 PxB Q-R4ch 14 P-N3 QxKP!) 0-0, with equality (Max Euwe, "Schach-Archiv," Hamburg, 1969, code 16w, nos. 20-21, 24-25.).

(c) Black can transpose into Ponziani's Opening with 4 . . . P-Q4, but White stands better after 5 Q-R4 P-B3 6 Pxp Qxp 7 P-Q4 B-Q2 (The sharp 7 . . . B-N5 reacts poorly to 8 P-B4 Q-K5ch 9 B-K3 BxN 10 N-Q2 Q-N3 11 PxB Pxp 12 Bxp P-QR3 13 0-0-0. If 7 . . . P-K5, then 8 P-B4 Q-Q1 9 P-Q5 favors White.) 8 B-K3 Pxp 9 Pxp N-K4 10 N-B3! NxNch 11 Pxn Q-KB4 12 0-0-0 (Paul Keres, *Dreispringerspiel bis Konigsgambit*, Berlin, 1968, pp. 126-28). The great Anderssen once lost to Zukertort in 1867 with 4 . . . P-Q3 5 P-Q4 B-Q2 6 0-0 N-N3 7 N-N5! P-KR3? 8 NxP KxN 9 B-B4ch K-K2 10 Q-R5 Q-K1 11 Q-N5ch PxQ 12 BxPmate.

(d) Active piece play compensates Black for his pawn minus in the best continuation: 6 . . . Pxp 7 Pxp P-Q4! 8 Pxp NxP 9 R-K1ch B-K3 10 N-N5 Q-Q3 11 NxB Pxn 12 Q-N4 0-0 13 RxP Q-N5! 14 BxN PxB (Euwe).

(e) Creates a weakness on his QB3 when the QP moves and hinders the freeing P-Q4. Still correct is 7 . . . Pxp.

(f) White obtains a powerful attack with 9 N-N5 0-0 10 Q-B3 Q-K1 11 P-KR4. The textmove is inferior.

(g) Or 10 B-K3 B-N5 11 P-KR3 (11 P-Q5 N-QN1 12 P-KR3 BxN 13 QxB' 0-0 and 14 . . . P-KB4) BxN 12 QxB 0-0 13 Q-Q1.

(h) Perhaps White expected 11 . . . BxN 12 QxB 0-0 13 P-Q5 N-N1 14 B-B6 N-Q2 15 BxB KxB 16 B-B2 P-KB4, with only a small edge for Black after 17 N-Q2 Pxp 18 Qxp N-KB3 19 Q-Q3 Q-KB1 20 N-K4.

(i) Overlooking a sure win in 12 BxNP PxB 13 Bxpch KxB 14 NxNPch K-N1 15 QxB Q-QB1 16 N-K6 R-KR2 17 P-Q5 N-Q1 18 P-KB4 NxN 19 Pxn, and Black cannot organize his defenses.

(j) White's win of a pawn is temporary, but his positional plus endures.

(k) Simply 13 . . . Pxp recovers the material.

(l) Unnecessarily opening the KN file to his king.

(m) Stronger is 16 B-Q5 Q-Q2 17 P-R4.

(n) Even without this mistake, costing at least another pawn, Black should lose fast.

(o) A hidden blunder in a totally won position, which proves once again that eternal vigilance (12 P-R7) is the price of victory. Black now forces a pretty mate in three.