

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

International Grandmaster Walter Browne took on 32 opponents simultaneously at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco, Nov. 14. The four-hour long display ended with Browne winning 28 games, drawing two others and losing only two. Charles Pardini defeated the grandmaster in a 63-move rook and pawn extravaganza, while Gary Johnson downed Browne with queen versus rook. Well deserved draws were achieved by Luis Givt (originally from the Philippines) and Randall Feliciano.

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The striking feature of this game is a thematic double — knight sacrifice that reduces Black's center to rubble. White: Charles Pardini. Black: David Tykwinski. Monterey, October 18, 1970. Sicilian Defense.

1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 P-B4	N-QB3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	14 NxKP!	PxN
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 NxQP!	PxN
4 NxP	N-KB3	16 RxP!(f)	K-R1
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	17 RxQ	RxR
6 B-QB4	P-K3	18 P-B3	P-N5
7 B-N3	B-K2(a)	19 B-QB2	PxP
8 B-K3(b)	P-QN4	20 Q-R5	PxPch
9 Q-K2	O-O(c)	21 K-N1	P-R3
10 O-O-O	B-N2(d)	22 Q-N6	K-N1
11 P-K5!	N-K1(e)	23 Q-R7ch	K-B2
12 Q-N4	P-Q4	24 B-N3ch	Resigns

(a) Double-edged attacks erupt on Black's sharpest return, 7 . . . P-QN4, with the idea of immediate pressure against White's KP. A sample continuation runs 8 P-B4 B-N2 (Too risky is 8 . . . P-N5 9 N-R4 NxP 10 O-O N-KB3, recommended by Boleslavsky, because of 11 Q-B3! P-Q4 12 P-B5 P-K4 13 R-K1 P-K5 14 Q-N3!, when, according to Nikitin, Black must avoid the piquant trap, 14 . . . B-Q3! 15 QxP! BxPch 16 KxB R-N1 17 RxPch!) 9 P-B5 P-K4 10 N/4-K2 QN-Q2 11 B-N5! B-K2 12 BxN! NxB 13 Q-Q3 R-QB1 14 O-O-O O-O 15 K-N1 Q-N3 16 P-KR3 P-QR4 17 P-N4 P-R5 18 N-Q5 (R. Byrne—Popovich, U.S. Open, Atlanta, 1967), with White pulling a little ahead in the race for the initiative.

(b) Inviting Black to enter the so-called "classical" Sozin variation after 8 . . . N-B3. Again, White may transpose into another aggressive set-up with 8 P-B4, e.g., 8 . . . O-O 9 Q-B3 Q-B2 10 B-K3 N-B3 (better than 10 . . . P-QN4 11 P-K5! PxP 12 PxP QxP 13 O-O-O) 11 O-O-O (Alexander Nikitin, "Sitsilianskaya zashchita," Moscow, 1969, pg. 93).

(c) In view of White's option of castling queen side, Black should hold his king in the center for the moment so as to bring an extra piece into play by 9 . . . Q-B2 10 O-O-O N-B3 11 P-N4! N-QR4 12 P-N5 NxBch (or else 12 . . . N-Q2 13 BxP!) 13 RPxN N-Q2. And now Velimirovic's sacrificial line produces the critical position for the whole variation, 14 N-B5!? PxN 15 N-Q5 Q-Q1 16 PxP (threatening 17 P-B6, which Black must counter by trading off White's powerful knight) B-N2 17 P-B6 PxP 18 KR-K1 (and not 18 PxP? BxN 19 PxB Q-R4!) BxN! 19 RxB R-KN1! Black's king "threatens" to reach KR1 through KB1 and KN2, so 20 B-Q2 (intending 21 B-R5!) K-B1 21 Q-R5 (if 21 B-R5 anyway, then 21 . . . QxB 22 QxBch K-N2 23 R-K3 QR-K1 24 PxPch K-R1 25 QxR NxP!! catches White flatfooted) looks like the only way to sustain the attack. However, 21 . . . R-N2! instead of 21 . . . K-N2, which suffers from 22 R-K3 followed by B-B3, permits the king access to the safe corner via KN1 and leaves White embarrassed for a move to justify the soundness of his combination (Nikitin, pp. 84-86).

(d) An instructive error. Black allows a breakthrough in the center by failing to maintain control of his own K4. Correct is 10 . . . Q-B2.

(e) If 11 . . . N-K5, then 12 NxN BxN 13 NxKP PxN 14 PxP BxQP 15 B-B5, winning, or 11 . . . N-Q4 12 NxN BxN 13 BxB PxB 14 P-K6, with pressure. And, of course, 11 . . . PxP? loses to 12 NxKP (Pardini).

(f) The point behind White's combination. The black queen must throw herself upon the sword, as any attempt to escape is foiled by a discovered check.