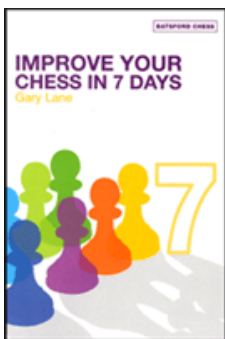




COLUMNISTS

Opening Lanes

Gary Lane



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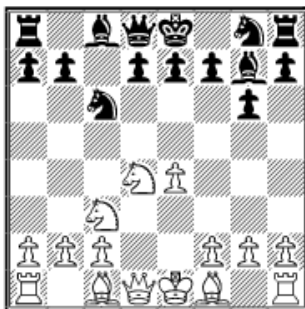
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Dragon's Dream

If you ask any junior to name one of their favourite openings, then I will guarantee that the Dragon will be mentioned. I often ask the kids I coach what first attracted them to the opening, hoping to hear that the Dragon Sicilian offered attacking chances in the Sicilian. Instead the reply is usually "it is a nice name" and that is the real reason why the opening is such a success.

I hope **John Veech** from the **USA** plays it for all the right reasons. He e-mailed, "In the Hyper-Accelerated Dragon, after 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 g6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Qxd4!? Nf6 5 e5 Nc6! 6 Qa4 Nd5 7 Qe4 Nc7 (7...Nb4 is also possible, but it is very risky) 8 Nc3 (8 Bf4 will transpose) 8...Bg7 9 Bf4 b5 10 0-0-0 b4 11 Nd5 Ne6 12 Bb5!, it seems White is clearly better and alternatives on moves ten or eleven are unconvincing. 9...b6 is the other move in this variation, but it doesn't seem much better. For instance, after 10 Qe3 0-0 11 0-0-0 Bb7 12 Bh6 Ne6 13 Bxg7 Nxg7, it seems like after h4-h5, Black will be in trouble compared to normal Yugoslav lines in the Dragon. Are there any improvements you can find here?"

For those who are not familiar with the move-orders, the Accelerated Dragon goes **1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 g6 5 Nc3 Bg7**

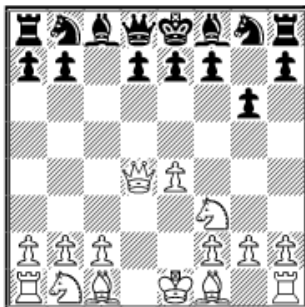


The obvious difference with the line you are worried about is that 2...Nc6 cancels out the immediate threat of the queen quickly occupying the d4-square.

Here is a good introduction to the Hyper-Accelerated Dragon line to see how it can all go wrong for Black:

**Evgeny Vorobiov-Oleg Yaksin** Moscow 2006

**1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 g6** This is the start of the Hyper-Accelerated Dragon. **3 d4 cxd4** I think that connoisseurs of this opening like to try 3...Bg7, which produces interesting games. **4 Qxd4**



This goes in and out of fashion, but the benefit is that it is a forcing line that can cause Black big problems in the opening. **4...Nf6 5 e5** Instead, 5 Bb5 is an old idea of legendary player David Bronstein. For instance, 5...Nc6 6 Bxc6 dxc6 7 Qxd8+ Kxd8 8 Nc3 Bg7 9 Bf4 is roughly equal. **5...Nc6 6 Qa4** White moves the queen out of the way, but it will soon return to the centre. **6...Nd5 7 Qe4 Nc7** Or 7...Ndb4 8 Bb5 (8 a3?! is

well met by 8...d5, when 9 exd6? allows the killer move 9...Bf5!) 8...Qa5 9 Nc3 is the other main line. **8 Nc3 Bg7 9 Bf4 Ne6**

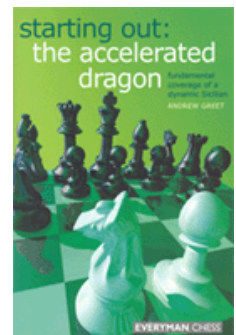


This is the popular alternative to the main line, but Black currently seems to

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be suffering. 9...b6 10 Qe3 and now: a) 10...h5?! 11 Rd1 (perhaps 11 Ng5!? should be considered, because Black can longer oust the knight with the usual ... h7-h6. For example, 11...Bb7 12 0-0-0 Rc8?! 13 Bc4! 0-0 (13...Ne6 14 Bxe6 fxe6 15 Nxe6 wins) 14 e6! fxe6 15 Bxc7 Qxc7 16 Rxd7 Qxd7 17 Bxe6+ and Black can resign.) 11...Bb7 12 Bc4 Na5

13 Be2 Ne6 14 0-0 gave White a slight edge in C.Bauer-V.Colin, Besancon 2006. b) 10...0-0 11 0-0-0 Bb7 12 Bh6 Ne6 13 Bxg7 Nxb7, when Mr. Veech thinks that h2-h4 gives White a fine attack, and I agree with his assessment. **10 Bg3 Qa5** Another idea is 10...a6 preparing to launch a queenside pawn advance, but it is a slow process 11 Bc4 b5 12 Bxe6 fxe6 13 Ng5!? 0-0 (or 13...Bb7 14 Nxb7! Nxe5 15 Qxb7 Rxb7 16 Qe4 d5 17 Qe2 Qc7 18 0-0 Qc4 19 Rfe1 with an edge) 14 Nxe6! dxe6 15 Qxc6 Bd7 (15...Rb8 16 Rd1 Qe8 17 Qc7 looks good for White) 16 Qe4 Rc8 17 Rd1 Qe8 18 0-0 Bc6 19 Qg4 Qf7 20 Rd4 when the weak double e-pawns gives White all the chances, B.Macieja-S.Cicak, Warsaw 2006. **11 0-0-0 0-0 12 Bc4 a6** The game M.Hartikainen-T.Ponnio, Helsinki 1995 saw 12...Nc5. When play continued 13 Qe3 (I rather like 13 Qh4, but it needs to be tested at tournament level) 13...Qb4 14 Bd5 Na4?! (the knight on c5 is influential, so it is wrong to exchange it, thus 14...b6 seems to be a better choice) 15 Nxa4 Qxa4 16 h4 (White signals his attacking intentions, but the problem for Black is that unlike the normal Dragon there is no sign of counterplay) 16...d6 17 Bb3 Qa6 18 exd6 exd6 19 Bxd6 Rd8 20 Ng5 Na5 21 Nxf7 Nxb3+ 22 Qxb3 1-0. **13 Kb1** Masters tend to move the king to b1 in these kinds of positions for seemingly no obvious reason. In fact, it is designed to allow the king to protect the a2-pawn after Black pushes his queenside pawns. **13...b5 14 Bxe6 fxe6 15 h4**



I suspect any player with the white pieces will know that the attack plays itself to a certain extent by trying to lever open the h-file for the benefit of his king's rook. **15...Qd8?** It is too late to start thinking about defence, because the queen coming to e8 to secure the g6-pawn will not help to withstand the onslaught. Maybe 15...Qb4 aiming to exchange queens in a bid to slow down the attack is the best chance, but White

will still be on top. **16 h5 Qe8 17 Qh4**

White has a fantastic position because he can gradually improve his position on the kingside without fearing a counterattack. Basically, Black is busted. **17...Rb8 18 Ne2** The knight is heading for the f4-square where hxg6 will be the big threat, because only the pawn can take back and White will checkmate. **18...h6** Black intends ...g6-g5 if given the chance, but White can crush that idea from the start. **19 hxg6 Qxg6 20 Nf4 Qh7 21 Nh5** Voroblov is keen to exchange the defender of the h6-pawn, which is an obvious weakness. **21...a5 22 Nxg7 Kxg7 23 Bf4 Rh8 24 Bxh6+ 1-0**



Black resigned in view of 24...Qxh6 25 Qg4+ Qg6 26 Qxg6+ Kxg6 27 Rxh8 with a clear advantage.

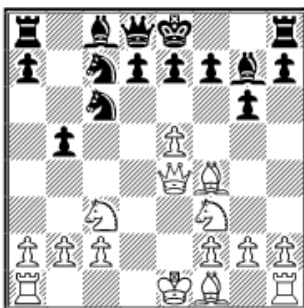
In the next game, I examine the line Mr. Veech is worried about with 9...b5:

*Evgeny Najer-Gadir Guseinov* Aeroflot Open Moscow 2008

**1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 g6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Qxd4 Nf6 5 e5 Nc6 6 Qa4 Nd5 7 Qe4 Nc7 8 Nc3 Bg7 9 Bf4 b5!?**

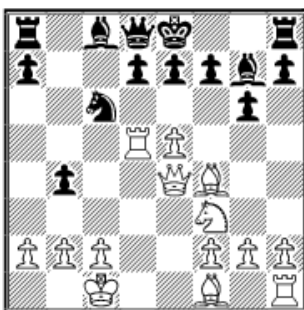


This gambit is arguably the way forward



for Black. It is possible that someone unfamiliar with the line will grab the offered pawn, which leaves White on the defensive. **10 0-0-0** Carrying on with development must be the right thing to do. **10 Bxb5?!** is what Black wants, because he can create counterplay: **10... Nxb5 11 Nxb5 Qa5+ 12 Nc3 Rb8 13 0-0 Rxb2** (I reckon that **13...Rb4**, before taking on b2, has the benefit of knocking

the queen of its ideal square) **14 Nd5 0-0 15 c4 Ba6 16 Rac1 Qxa2 17 Nd4 Nxd4?** (**17...Rb7!** is roughly equal, because it manages to protect e7 in view of **18 Nxc6 dxc6**, when e7 is protected by the rook) **18 Nxe7+ Kh8 19 Qxd4 Rc2 20 Rxc2 Qxc2 21 Rc1 Qe2 22 Nd5 d6?! 23 Ne3 dxe5 24 Bxe5 f6 25 Bd6 Re8 26 h3** (or **26 Qxa7** walks into **26...Bxc4** when a sample line runs **27 Rxc4 Qxc4! 28 Nxc4 Re1** checkmate) **26...f5 27 Qxa7** now the c-pawn is ready to roll forward **27...Qb2 28 Rf1 Bb7 29 Qa3 Qe2 30 Qb3 Be4 31 c5 Qa6 32 Qf7 Qa8 33 Be7 Qc6 34 Rd1 Be5 35 Nc4 Qa4 36 Nxe5!** 1-0, M.Pavlov-V.Stoockalov, Alushta 2008. **10...b4 11 Nd5 Nxd5** Last year English grandmaster Gawain Jones tried this with limited success, but it seems to have been influential. It certainly offers Black an interesting game in comparison to the line suggested by Mr. Veech. That line went **11...Ne6 12 Bb5**, when he rightly concludes that White is clearly better. **12 Rxd5**

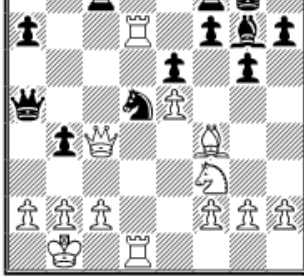


White is rated 2617, so one has to respect his decision to take with the rook. However, in the past everyone seems to have concentrated on the alternative **12 Qxd5 0-0 13 h4** (**13 Bb5!?** **Qc7 14 Qc4 a6 15 Bxc6 dxc6 16 Qxb4 Rb8 17 Qc3 Be6** with compensation for the pawn) **13...e6** and now: a) **14 Qd6 Qb6** (**14...f6** has also been tested, but **15 Bc4!** is very strong: **15...fxe5 16 Bxe6+ Kh8 17 Bg5 Qe8 18 Bd5** with a big

advantage, R.Ovetchkin-S.Beshukov, Moscow 2005) **15 h5 Qxf2 16 Bd3 a5 17 Be4** (or **17 Rdf1!? Qxg2? 18 h6 Bh8 19 Rhg1 Qh3 20 Ng5** and White will win) **17...b3 18 cxb3 a4 1/2-1/2**, A.Brkić-G.Jones, Porto San Giorgio 2007. b) **14 Qc5?! Bb7 15 Kb1** (or **15 h5 Rc8 16 Qd6** looks fine for White) **15...Rc8 16 Qe3?** (**16 Qb5** is interesting and probably the best bet to extract a slight edge) **16...Ne7! 17 Qd4 Qc7 18 Bd3 Bxf3 19 gxf3 Nc6 20 Qd6 Bxe5**, when Black is on top, J. Bibiloni-B.Larsen, La Plata 1997. **12...Bb7 13 Bb5** The automatic move **13 Rd1**, to avoid the potential pin on the a8-h1 diagonal, allows Black decent play upon **13...Rc8 14 Kb1 Qb6. 13...e6?!** Black is rated 2617, so he should know what he is doing, but this seems rather anti-positional. This is because White can continue putting pressure on the d7-pawn. I wonder what White had in store against **13...b3!**, when a sample line runs **14 axb3 Nb4 15 Rxd7** (**15 Qxb4!** is probably the best chance, when **15...Bxd5 16 Rd1 a6! 17 Ba4 Be6** offers double-edged play) **15... Bxe4 16 Rxd8+ Kxd8** wins. **14 Rd6 0-0 15 Kb1** The king defends the a2-pawn in the knowledge that the black queen is likely to leap out to the a5-square. Perhaps **15 Qe2** looks worthwhile, to avoid any tricks with the bishop on b7, when **15...Qa5 16 Bc4** favours White. **15...Qa5 16 Qe2 Ne7** The knight gets out of the way so that the bishop on b7 can have more influence. An effort to defend the e-pawn with the passive **16... Rfd8** is revealed to be a lightweight defence after **17 Rhd1**, when White is better. **17 Rxd7 Bd5 18 Bc4** White has to do something about the threat to a2. The tempting **18 Rxe7?** falls victim to a clever tactic upon **18... Qxa2+ 19 Kc1 Rad8!** (the most precise move available) **20 Bd3 Qa1+ 21 Kd2 Qxh1** wins. **18...Bxc4 19 Qxc4 Nd5 20 Rd1!?** After **20 Be3**, then **20...Rfc8** gives Black a promising initiative. **20...Rac8**

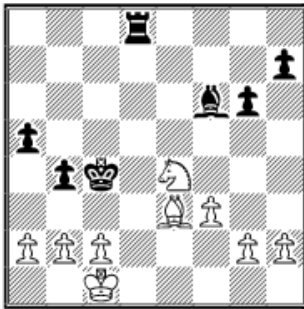


**21 R1xd5!?** Najer has been forced into a difficult situation; surely the plan was not to give up the exchange. The



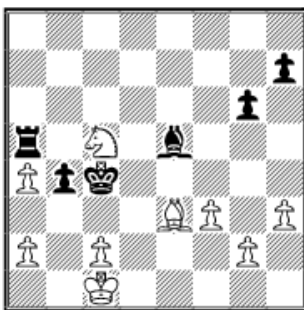
problem is that 21 Qd4?, to maintain the defence of the bishop on f4, allows 21... Qa4, exploiting the loose rook on d7 by simultaneously attacking the c2-pawn. **21...exd5 22 Qxd5 Qxd5 23 Rxd5 Rfd8** If you are reduced to the basics and count the points, then a knight and a couple of pawns is enough for the rook.

However, Black now performs at a high level to secure victory. **24 Rxd8+ Rxd8 25 Kc1 f6 26 exf6 Bxf6 27 Ne1 Kf7** We often read in the books how one should activate the king and here is a perfect example. Black has no fear of walking into a mating net and is able to advance the king to upset White's defensive set-up. **28 Nd3 a5 29 Be3 Ke6 30 Nc5+ Kd5 31 f3 Kc4 32 Ne4**



White would like to maintain this sort of position until a draw is agreed. However, the practical problems for White are immense because Black can keep probing in a risk free environment. **32...Be5 33 h3 a4 34 b3+ Kb5 35 Nc5 Re8 36 bxa4+** I suspect the best chance to hold the game is not to double the pawns, but go for 36 Nxa4, when 36... Bg7 37 Kd2 Rd8+ 38 Ke1 Rc8 39 Kd1 Rd8+ is equal. **36...Kc4 37 Ne4** Or 37

Nd3 Bc3 38 a5 Kb5 favours Black. **37... Ra8 38 Nc5 Ra5!**



Guseinov manages to knock the knight off its perch, allowing him to take the a4-pawn and considerably increase the pressure on White's pawn. **39 Nd3 Bc3 40 Nb2+ Bxb2+ 41 Kxb2 Rxa4 42 Bg5 Ra8 43 g4 Ra3 0-1**

**Harold Metselaar** from **Spain** has a tough question: "I have never understood the Bf4 system of the Queens Gambit Declined: 1 d4 d5 2 c4

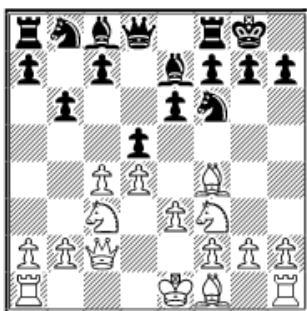
e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Nf3 Be7 5 Bf4, to me the bishop belongs on g5. Anyway it's a tricky system and I am looking for a way to play against it. The problem with going for the main lines is that there is a huge amount of theory. Furthermore White also has some "spoiling" variations when Black is suffering in a drawish, but slightly worse middlegame/ending with no winning chances at all. Lalic's book, *Queen's Gambit Declined: Bg5 Systems*, mentions an interesting anti-Bf4 variation: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Nf3 and now 4...Nbd7!?, but the problem with this line is that White can cleverly reply 5 Bg5 and I don't play this with Black. I prefer the Tartakover with ...h6, ...b6 and ...Bb7 leaving the knight on b8 for some time. Colin Crouch, mentions the interesting 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Nf3 Be7 5 Bf4 dxc4!?. Maybe this is Black's best bet? Can Black avoid the main lines and still obtain a position with some play in it?"

There is no easy answer because the line has been played so long that White tends to be aware of tricks and traps. I have had a long think about it and feel you should avoid the main lines 5...0-0, followed by 6...c5. The choice I have selected is 6...b6. This is hardly new, but it does have the benefit of being less fashionable and therefore more likely to catch out club players.

**Jasem AlHuwar-Nisha Mohota** Dubai Open 2008

**1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Be7** This is a move-order trick known as the Alartortsev Variation. The connoisseurs of this line play it to avoid the Modern Exchange Variation, because without a knight on f6, White

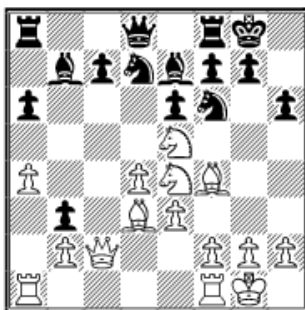
cannot play the usual 4 exd5 exd5, followed by Bg5. The game can still enter the normal Classical lines, but at least you have avoided learning a chunk of theory. Such move-order tricks crop up time and time again in the Queen's Gambit Declined. 3...Nf6 transposes to the game after 4 Nf3 Be7 5 Bf4. **4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bf4 5 Bg5** is the ultimate main line. **5...0-0** Mr. Metselaar mentioned 5...dxc4 and certainly it has not been played much. Colin Crouch had good reason to recommend it, and a flurry of good games by Black in the 1990s was evidence of that, but since then the results have swung in favour of White. For example, a) 6 e4 Bb4 7 Bg5 c5 8 Bxc4 cxd4 9 Nxd4 Bxc3+ 10 bxc3 Nbd7 11 0-0 0-0?! (maybe 11...Qa5 should be tested) 12 Bxe6 fxe6 13 Nxe6 Qe7 14 Nxf8 Kxf8?! (or 14...Nxf8 is met by 15 Re1, intending e4-e5 with the better chances) 15 Re1 Ne5 16 f4 Nf7 (or 16...Bg4 17 Qb1! Ng6 18 e5 Qc5+ 19 Kh1 Ng8 20 Qxb7 with a big advantage) 17 Bh4 Qc5+ 18 Qd4 b6 19 Qxc5+! bxc5 20 e5 Nd5 21 e6 g5 22 Bf2 led to a big advantage, A.Greenfeld-U.Zak, Israel 2000. b) 6 e3 a6 7 Bxc4 (White restores the material balance before Black has the chance to play ...b7-b5 to hang on to the extra pawn) 7...b5 8 Bd3 Bb7 9 Qc2 Nbd7 10 a4 b4 11 Ne4 Nd5 12 Bg3 f5 13 Nc5 Nxc5 14 dxc5, when White has the pleasant choice of following up with e3-e4 or Nd4, with an edge R.Pogorelov-N.Ivanovich Balsinde, Zaragoza 2004. **6 e3 b6** This is my recommendation. **7 Qc2**



White prefers to maintain the tension by avoiding exchanging on d5 and instead try to carry on developing. There are a few alternatives that Black has to consider: a) 7 cxd5 Nxd5 (7...exd5 8 Bd3 c5 is another line) 8 Nxd5 Qxd5 9 Bd3 Qa5+ 10 Nd2 (10 Kf1 and 10 Ke2 have been tried with mixed success) 10...Ba6 11 Be4 Nd7 12 a3 Rac8 13 Bc6 Bb5 14 b4 Qa6 15 Bxb5 Qxb5 16 Qe2 led to roughly equal chances in P.Harikrishna-

F.Doettling, Mainz 2007. b) 7 Rcl c5 8 dxc5 bxc5 9 Be2 Bb7 10 cxd5 exd5 11 0-0 Nbd7 12 Ne5 Nxe5! (12...Nb6 has been tried in the past, but White has scored well against it) 13 Bxe5 Nd7 14 Bg3 Nb6 15 Bf3 Qd7 16 Qb3 Rad8 17 Rfd1 d4, Black makes sure that the d5-pawn is not stuck on the square as a long-term target 18 Bxb7 Qxb7 19 exd4 Rxd4 20 Ne2 Rxd1+ 21 Rxd1 Bf6 led to a level game in V. Malaniuk-S.Ovsejevitch, Donetsk 1998. **7...Bb7** Also possible is a) 7...c5 8 dxc5 bxc5 9 0-0 Qa5 10 cxd5 Nxd5 11 Nxd5 (the start of a risky combination where White is willing to expose his king in return for an instant attack) 11...exd5 12 Rxd5 Qxa2 13 Rh5 g6 14 Re5 Nc6 15 Re4 Bf5 Black is gaining time in terms of development by chasing the rook 16 Ra4 Qe6 17 Qc4 (it is no surprise that White wants to exchange queens, when his queenside has so many holes in it) 17...Qd7 18 Be2 Nb4 19 Ra3 Qb7 20 Bh6 Bf6 21 Rb3 Rfd8 22 Nd2 a6 23 Bf3 Qd7 24 Ne4 Bxe4 25 Qxe4 Qd2+ 26 Kb1 c4 27 Rd1 Qxd1+! 0-1, J.Candow-A.Charbonneau, Montreal 2001. b) 7...a6!? 8 Rd1 Bb7 9 h3 Nbd7 10 cxd5 exd5 11 Bd3 Re8 12 0-0 Nf8 13 Rfe1 Ng6 14 Ne2 Nxf4 15 exf4 (15 Nxf4 looks sensible, but White misguidedly wants to unsettle the position) 15...c5 16 dxc5 bxc5 17 Ng5?! (17 Ng3!?) 17...h6 18 Nxf7 Kxf7 19 Bg6+ Kg8 20 Bxe8 Qxe8 21 Ng3 Qf7 22 Nf5 Bf8 23 Re3 Ne4 24 g4 Re8 25 Rb3 Bc8 26 Nh4 c4 27 Rf3 Bc5 28 Ng2 d4 29 Rc1 d3 30 Qd1 Nxf2 0-1, A. Hoenicke-I.Gaponenko, Schwaebisch Gmuend 2003. c) 7...Na6 8 a3 (an easy remedy to stop ...Nb4, but Black would argue that the queen's knight also plays another role in adding support to the c-pawn advance) 8...Bb7 9 Rd1 c5 10 cxd5 exd5 11 Be2 Nc7 12 dxc5 bxc5 13 0-0 Ne6 14 Bg3 Qb6 15 Nh4 g6 16 f4 d4 17 Na4 Qa5 18 Be1 Be4 19 Qc4 Qd8 20 f5 Nd5? 21 fxe6 Nxe3 22 exf7+ Kg7 23 Nxc5 1-0, A.Kveinys-D.Gajadin, Turin Olympiad 2006. **8 Bd3** 8 cxd5 exd5 (8...Nxd5 9 Bd3 is another line) 9 Nxd5 Qxd5! 10 Qxc7?! (dubious, but Black still needs to know what to do against the obvious move, and of course 10 Bxc7? just allows the bishop to be pinned upon 10...Rc8) 10...Bb4+! 11 Nd2 Rc8 12 Qe5 Rc2 13 Rd1 Rxb2 14 Qxd5 Bxd5 and Black is well on top) 9 Bd3 Nbd7 10 0-0 h6 11 h3 c5 12 Rad1 Rc8 13 Bf5 cxd4 14 Nxd4 Ne4 15 Ndb5 a6 16 Bxd7 Qxd7 17 Qxe4 led to an advantage for White in M.Quinn-J.

McMorrow, Cork 2005. **8...dxc4 9 Bxc4 a6 10 0-0 b5 11 Bd3 h6** Or 11... Nbd7 12 Rfd1 Qc8 Black wants to play ...c7-c5, but is wary of the pin on the d-file 13 a4 b4 14 Ne4 c5 15 Nd6 Qc6 16 Nxb7 Qxb7 17 a5 h6 18 h3 cxd4 19 exd4 Nd5 20 Bh2 N7f6 21 Qe2 gave White a slight edge in D. Johansen-D.Dragicevic, Box Hill 2005. **12 Ne5 Nbd7 13 a4** 13 Rfd1 is probably an improvement, just waiting to see how Black responds. **13...b4 14 Ne4 b3!**



The idea is to deflect the queen away from supporting the knight on e4. **15 Nxf6+** 15 Qb1 should be met by 15... Nh5 with equal opportunities. **15...gxf6 16 Qxb3** This is the obvious move, but White actually missed a crafty resource. The correct continuation has to be 16 Bh7+!, in view of 16...Kg7? 17 Bxh6+ Kxh6 18 Nxf7+ Rxf7 19 Qg6 Qxg6 Rg8 19 Bxg8 Qxg8 20 Qxh6+

Qh7 21 Qxh7+ Kxh7 22 Bxc7, when the ending slightly favours White. **16...fxe5 17 Qxb7 exf4 18 Qe4** The threat of checkmate forces Black to shed another pawn, but crucially he is still ahead by the extra piece. **18...Nf6 19 Qxf4 Qd5 20 Qxh6 Qh5 21 Qf4?**



White understandably is not keen on the ending, because three pawns for a piece is probably not enough when it will take time to advance the passed pawns safely. However, the retreat of the queen is a complete disaster. **21...Bd6! 0-1**

Finally, **Iman Khandaker** from **England** asked a couple of questions, but I wanted to know what other readers thought of his view of [last month's](#)

games featuring the Barry Attack. He writes, “An anti-Grünfeld system’ is a ridiculously unspecific name, and ‘Barry’ Attack is a silly name for an opening if ‘Barry’ is slang for rubbish. Since Murshed was the first grandmaster to play the opening in an international tournament (and win!), surely it should be named the Murshed Attack. Isn’t that the convention?”

Well, the line has been called the Barry Attack for some time now, so I think the name has stuck. However, Niaz Murshed certainly deserves an honourable mention.

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**Opening Lanes** is based in large part on readers’ questions. Do you have a question about a particular opening line? Baffled by a branch of the Benoni or Budapest? Submit your questions (with your full name and country of residence please) and perhaps Gary will reply in his next **ChessCafe.com** column...

*[Yes, I have a question for Gary!](#)*

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