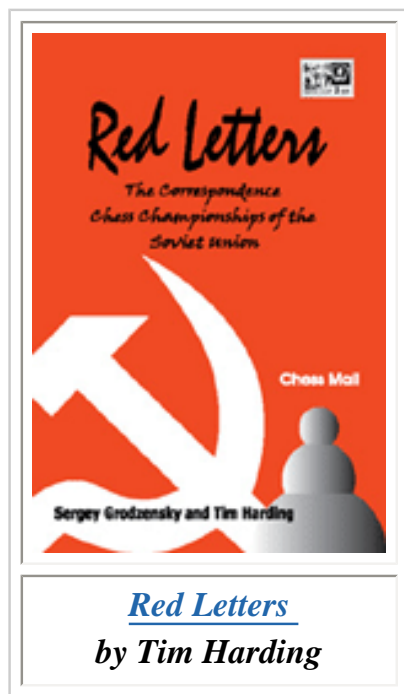




## COLUMNISTS

*The Kibitzer*

Tim Harding



## The Chess World in the Year 1905

As always, my January column turns the clock back one century. 1905 was the year when Norwegians celebrated their independence from Sweden. It also saw the first (abortive) Russian Revolution, which roughly coincided with the Tsarist Empire's defeat in its winter war against Japan that had begun the previous year. In June the Battleship Potemkin mutiny occurred, memorialised in a classic silent film by Eisenstein.

Taking a long view, the most significant event in the year was neither political nor military. Man's understanding of the universe in which he lives was greatly advanced by Albert Einstein's publication of the theory of Special Relativity. The revolution in the world of science would not be completed for another two decades, when General Relativity and Quantum Mechanics were added to the mix, but we can date the overturning of the Newtonian world-view, which had stood for over two hundred years, to 1905.

However, Einstein was eventually awarded the Nobel Prize not for relativity but for two other discoveries that he published the same year: his paper on the photo-electric effect and his doctoral dissertation explaining the Brownian motion of molecules. The Prize for Einstein came later but in 1905 one of the great father's of modern medical science was honoured by the Nobel academy: Robert Koch for his work on tuberculosis. The other prize winners of the year are not particularly memorable today.

It was not yet time, however, for a chess revolution in 1905. The world champion Dr. Emanuel Lasker concentrated on his recently-launched monthly *Lasker's Chess Magazine*. Bound volumes of this famous magazine are easily available since they have been reprinted in recent years by the Moravian Chess publishing house. For players in Europe, as was commented at the time, the main snag of subscribing was that the news was rather stale by the time copies reached them.

In 1905 Lasker did not cross the Atlantic and did not get involved in serious chess playing. However he did offer paid tuition by means of postal games.

*I am open to play games by correspondence with anyone in such a*

*way that in my reply I shall comment upon the last move of my opponent. Such games should prove instructive to many. A small fee will be charged.*

I have no idea how many opponents Lasker found for this scheme or whether such games survive; I would be interested to learn more about it. His thematic match with J. L. McCutcheon, played in 1904, in the latter's variation of the French Defence, is however well known.

The United States-Great Britain telegraph match, scheduled for April 14-15, was prevented from taking place for the second year in row by technical problems with the cable. So why did not the players, asked the chess columnist of the *Weekly Irish Times* very reasonably, cross the Atlantic as several of the leading British draughts (checkers) players had done in March of this year for a great tournament held in Boston, Massachusetts?

In Ireland, this was the year that Arthur Griffith founded the republican political movement Sinn Fein. It was also the year that the redoubtable, and definitely not republican, Mrs. Frideswide Rowland launched Ireland's first chess periodical, *The Four-Leaved Shamrock*. It was to run until just before the outbreak of war in 1914.

The World Champion wrote on September 23 to wish Mrs. Rowland well with her venture:

*Madame — Your tastefully gotten-up magazine received, and I, as brother editor, wish you very good success in your enterprise. — Yours very respectfully, EMANUEL LASKER.*

In one of her several regular chess columns, Mrs. Rowland informed her readers, from an undisclosed source, that chess was popular among the officers in the Austrian army, who had a chess column in a periodical devoted to military affairs. The *Weekly Irish Times* of January 28 reported that:

*...an international tournament of military officers commenced recently at Vienna. The Emperor of Austria gives the first prize. An officers' correspondence tournament of six groups is also in progress, and a seventh group is being organised.*

Does anyone have more information about these events for army officers?

There was another foreshadowing of the war that would end the comfortable world of the Edwardians in the next decade. The laying down of the keel of the first of the modern battleships, the Dreadnought, led to a naval arms race.

## Births, Deaths and a Marriage

Three masters who were to come to prominence in the 1920s were born in 1905. The Mexican Carlos Torre was the first of them to make an impact, followed by the Indian Mir Sultan Khan and finally the American, Isaac Kashdan.

Less famous players to be born in 1905 include Itzhak Aloni (the Israeli master, born Izak Schächter in Lvov). This is not a comprehensive list of chess births in 1905; several minutes worth of “lucky dips” into Jeremy Gaige’s *Chess Personalia* revealed a few more names of people born in 1905 but they were so obscure that I hadn’t heard of any of them.

The most significant death in the chess world this year was perhaps that of the Irish master James Mason (born 1849) who played in many important events but was probably too fond of the bottle. More famous in the world of chess problems than as a player was Thomas Winter-Wood (27 May 1818 to 7 May 1905 in Devon, England), father of a chess dynasty; his daughter Edith (Mrs. W.J. Baird) was the leading female problemist of her time, maybe of all time. June 23 at Kingston, Jamaica, saw the passing of Arthur Ford Mackenzie (1861-1905), chess problemist, problem tournament composer and chess column writer, whose work had continued for more than a decade after he went totally blind.

Outside chess, 1905 saw the deaths of French science fiction writer Jules Verne and the Indian philosopher Tagore.

Frank Marshall got married in 1905, but he still had the energy to challenge Lasker to a world title match, on the strength of his win at Cambridge Springs the previous year. When this contest did finally take place, in 1907, Marshall was trounced. Mrs. Rowland, in the *Weekly Irish Times*, gives the following account of Marshall’s whirlwind courtship, but where she got it from, or how accurate it is, I cannot say, but I believe I detect some whimsical exaggeration:

### MARSHALL’S LATEST EXPLOIT

*Mr. Frank J. Marshall is neither a slow nor a conventional player. He had decided to sail for Europe on January 7<sup>th</sup>. On the previous evening it seemed to have occurred to him that it is not good for man to be alone, and having already the lady in his mind’s eye (the handsome 19-year-old daughter of a Brooklyn merchant), he proposed at 10.45p.m., was accepted at 11.15p.m., married at 11½0p.m., was forgiven by the parents of the bride at three a.m. of January 7<sup>th</sup>, and he sailed for Europe with Mrs F.J. Marshall at nine a.m., having completed the last move of the game well within the time limit.*

## European Tournaments

With Dr. Lasker yet again taking a back seat from a master chess point of view, Europe was the focus of tournament and match activity. In matches, Tarrasch convincingly beat Marshall (12-5) while Marshall beat Janowski (8-5) — results which indicated that a world title head-to-head really ought to be played between Lasker and Tarrasch. Yet it didn't happen until 1908.

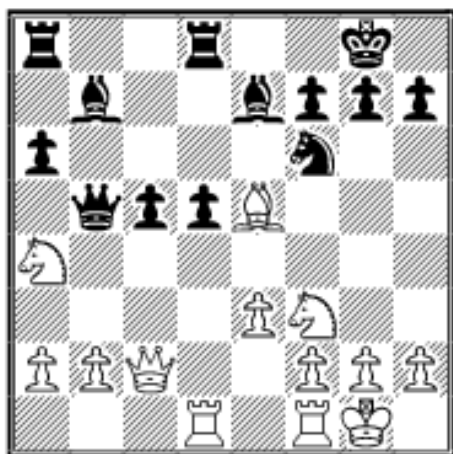
Tarrasch rapidly took a big lead in the match with Marshall, important to demonstrate that he was still Lasker's top rival — especially now that Pillsbury was in the final stages of his terminal illness (even if this wasn't generally known). In the very first game Marshall made a terrible mess of the Queen's Gambit with White and lost his c-pawn inside 20 moves.

Marshall finally won a game, thanks to an extraordinary move which seems to have unsettled his German rival.

### *Frank Marshall – Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch*

9<sup>th</sup> match game, Nuremberg, 1905

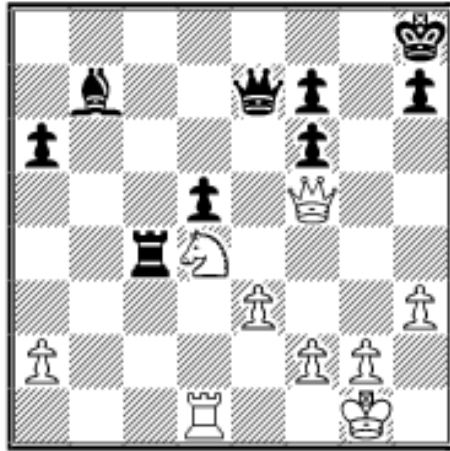
**1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 c5 4 cxd5 exd5 5 Bf4 Nf6 6 e3 cxd4 7 Qxd4 Nc6 8 Bb5 Be7 9 Rd1 0-0 10 Qa4 Qb6 11 Nf3 a6 12 Bxc6 bxc6 13 Qc2 Bb7 14 0-0 c5 15 Be5 Rfd8 16 Na4 Qb5**



**17 b4!?**

At first sight this is a desperate and irrational sacrifice, but it actually makes sense in view of the fight for the square d4 in front of what will be an isolated d-pawn. Since he cannot stop that square falling under White's control, probably Tarrasch should have taken the b-pawn.

**17...Rac8 18 bxc5 Bxc5 19 Bxf6 gxf6 20 Nxc5 Qxc5 21 Qf5 Qe7 22 Rd4 Rc4 23 Rfd1 Kh8 24 h3 Rdc8 25 Rxc4 Rxc4 26 Nd4**



Marshall as positional player! Nimzowitsch would surely have later admired this view, so much in accord with his theories. Marshall has done the restrain (move 17) and now he does the blockade; but it will not be the d-pawn that is destroyed later, it will be the black king.

**29...Rc7 27 Qh5 Qe5 28 Nf5 Rc8 29 Qxf7 Qxf5 30 Qxb7 Rc2 31 Qb8+ Kg7 32 Qg3+ Qg6 33 Qf3 Qe4 34 Qh5 Rc5 35 Rd4 Qb1+ 36 Kh2 Qb8+ 37 g3 Qe5 38 Rg4+ Kf8 39 Qxh7 1-0**

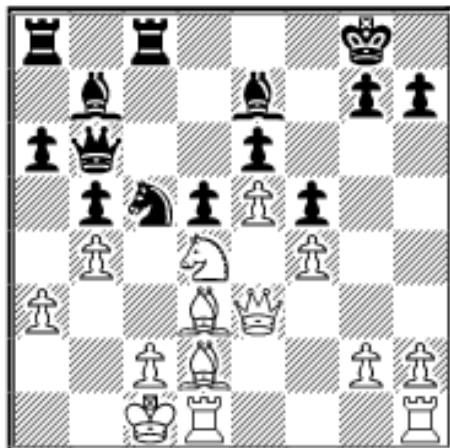
The following game made it clear who was really top dog.

### ***Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch – Frank Marshall***

10<sup>th</sup> match game, Nuremberg 1905

**1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 f4 c5 6 dxc5 Nc6 7 a3 Bxc5 8 Qg4 0-0 9 Nf3 Nd4 10 Bd3 f5 11 Qh3 a6 12 Bd2 b5 13 0-0-0 Nxf3 14 Qxf3 Bb7 15 Ne2 Qb6 16 b4 Be7 17 Qe3 Rfc8 18 Nd4 Nc5?!**

Marshall tries to liven things up; the knight cannot safely be taken and appears to be bound for e4. However, Tarrasch has it all under control.



**19 Bxf5! exf5 20 Nxf5 Bf8 21 bxc5 Qg6**

21...Qxc5? 22 Qxc5 Bxc5 23 Bb4 would be a lost endgame for Black, while 21...Bxc5 fails tactically to 22 Ne7+ Kh8 23 Nxc8.

**22 Nd6 Bxd6 23 exd6 Re8 24 Qg3 Qxg3 25 hxg3 Bc6 26 Rde1**

With two extra pawns, Tarrasch is happy to play an opposite coloured bishop

endgame.

**26...Rxe1+ 27 Rxe1 Re8 28 Rxe8+ Bxe8 29 g4 Kf7 30 Bc3 g6 31 f5 Bc6 32 Bd4 a5 33 Kd2 b4 34 axb4 axb4 35 Ke3 g5 36 g3 h6 37 Bh8 Kg8 38 Be5 Kf7 39 Kd4 Bb7 40 Bg7 h5 41 gxh5 g4 42 d7 1-0**

The strongest tournament of the year was Ostend, held in the Belgian town from 12 June to 18 July. Fourteen masters played each other twice and the Hungarian grandmaster Geza Maroczy emerged the victor with 19½/26 ahead of Janowski and Tarrasch 18; Schlechter 15½; Marco and Teichmann 14; Burn, Leonhardt and Marshall 12½; H. Wolf 12, Alapin 11½; Blackburne 10½; Chigorin 6½ and Taubenhaus 5. Chigorin's disastrous result was a sure sign that this great player's career was nearly over but he played for two years more, and lived for three.

### ***Geza Maroczy – Heinrich Wolf***

Ostend 1905

**1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Nf6 4 0-0 Nxe4 5 d4 a6 6 Ba4 Be7 7 Re1 f5 8 dxe5 Nc5 9 c4 0-0 10 Nc3 Nxa4 11 Qxa4 d6 12 exd6 Bxd6 13 Bg5 Qd7 14 c5 h6 15 Bh4 g5**



Maroczy easily turns Black's position into a ruin.

**16 cxd6 gxh4 17 Nd5 f4 18 Nxh4 Qxd6 19 Rad1 Kg7 20 Nb6 Qf6 21 Nxa8 Qxh4 22 Nxc7 Qg5 23 f3 Ne7 24 Rd7 1-0**

Before Maroczy really got into his stride, he lost in the fourth round to Tarrasch. He won the re-match and as the mini-matches among the top three all went 1-1

(with no draws) he lost no ground in the end. Maroczy won the tournament by being hardest of the three on the bottom half of the table, as in the game with Wolf above.

This was a come-back tournament for Amos Burn, whose life and career have been catalogued in the gargantuan new biography by Richard Forster. I started reading this recently and have enormous admiration for the huge research he must have put into it. Forster has some colourful detail on both the main tournaments of the summer of 1905, including photographs. One thing I didn't know before was that Ostend 1905 was the first European tournament to provide free accommodation to the players.

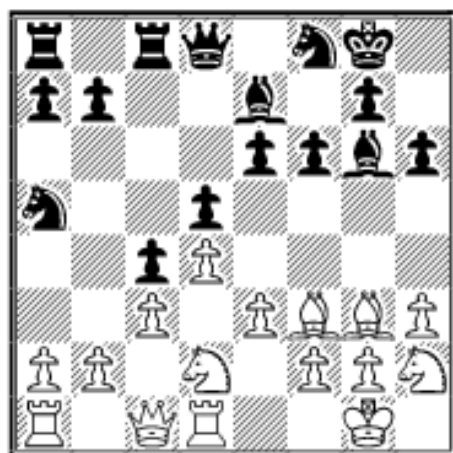
Janowski-Tarrasch looked dull at first but became as a sensational game. *The Standard* reported that:

*The end comes suddenly and with such violence when least expected by the spectators that it almost seemed as if the doctor belonged to the audience. No doubt he was taken by surprise...*

*Dawid Janowski – Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch*

Ostende 1905

**1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 c5 3 c3 e6 4 Bf4 Qb6 5 Qb3 Nf6 6 e3 Nc6 7 h3 Be7 8 Nbd2 Bd7 9 Be2 0–0 10 0–0 Rfc8 11 Ne5 Be8 12 Bg3 Nd7 13 Ndf3 Nf8 14 Rfd1 Na5 15 Qc2 c4 16 Nd2 f6 17 Nef3 Bg6 18 Qc1 h6?! 19 Nh2 Qd8 20 Bf3**



All quiet on the western front?

**20...b5?**

Tarrasch forgot about the centre; he should have played 20...f5 but maybe sensed no danger and was trying to obtain winning chances by provoking the reply.

**21 e4! Nc6 22 exd5 exd5 23 Re1 b4 24 Ndf1!**

Now things are getting sticky. The f5-pawn is becoming vulnerable.

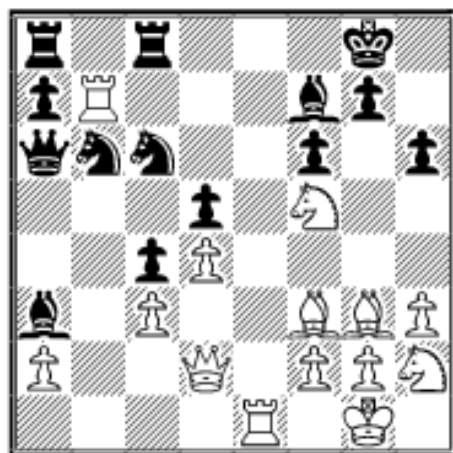
**24...bxc3 25 bxc3 Qa5 26 Ne3 Bf7**

Not 26...Rd8? 27 Nxc4.

**27 Qd2 Ba3 28 Rab1 Nd7 29 Rb7!**

The winning attack commences. I think Botvinnik may have remembered this game when he played his famous brilliancy against Portisch at Monaco 1968.

**29...Nb6 30 Nf5 Qa6**



**31 Nxh6+!! gxh6 32 Rxf7! Kxf7 33 Qxh6 Kg8 34 Qg6+ Kh8 35 Qxf6+ Kg8 36 Qg6+ Kh8 37 Re5 1–0**

Janowski won a brilliancy prize of 250 francs for this.

In the second half of August, there was a significant congress at Barmen, Germany, with several sections of which at least two can be considered to be master tournaments.

The top section at Barmen was a 16-player grandmaster group, and Maroczy's great year continued. He and Janowski won it with ten and a half points each. Marshall was third on 10 followed by Osip Bernstein and Schlechter on 9.

The veteran endgame specialist Johann Nepomuk Berger scored 8/15 while Chigorin did a little better than at Ostend, finishing on 7 alongside W. John, Leonhardt and H. Wolf. Then came Von Bardeleben and Süchting on 6½. Burn failed in this event, scoring only 6, the same as Alapin. Von Gottschall (biographer of Anderssen) and Mieses brought up the rearguard with 5.

Duras and Rubinstein won the second section at Barmen, the 'Hauptturnier.' Rubinstein, who finished third equal at St. Petersburg with Znosko-Borovsky behind his old rival Salwe and Blumenfeld, was beginning to make his mark in the chess world. He wasn't yet quite a match for the top players but he was beating minor masters and experts with great ease.

### ***Akiba Rubinstein – Benjamin Blumenfeld***

St. Petersburg, 1905

**1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e3 Bf5 4 c4**

We now have a position from the Baltic Defence, 1 d4 d5 2 c4 Bf5.

**4...e6 5 Qb3!**



**5...Nc6**

This sets the trap 6 Qxb7?? Nb4 but White can defer the capture. However the question mark that ChessBase gives this move is itself questionable; the really decisive error probably comes later.

5...b6 is better according to the ChessBase MegaBase but White has some advantage anyway. 5...Qc8 also clearly favours White according to

ChessBase but I mistrust that evaluation. However subsequent games seem to confirm this is the right way for Black to defend, e.g. Maia Chiburdanidze lost with White in this line to O. Rodriguez Vargas at Salamanca 1990. 6 Nc3 c6 was played in A.Halprin-H. von Gottschall, Munich 1900, which was won by Black but that doesn't mean much as White was the weaker player.

**6 c5!**



This prevents Black opening the centre and the king's bishop cannot come to d6 to deal with Ne5 threats. Now White threatens not only 7 Qxb7 but also 7 Qa4 followed by 8 Bb5 and 9 Ne5. The disadvantage of the Baltic Defence (the light-squared bishop outside the pawn chain, unable to break a pin on the a4-e8 diagonal) becomes evident.

### 6...Rb8

Even this move may not be the main error.

6...Qc8 is playable, meeting 7 Bb5 by 7...Nd7 to break the pin. This was played later in Colle-Nimzowitsch, Frankfurt 1930 (won by Black) and Flohr-Pirc, Hastings 1932-33 (drawn) so it seems premature to say Black is lost.

### 7 Bb5



#### 7...Be7?

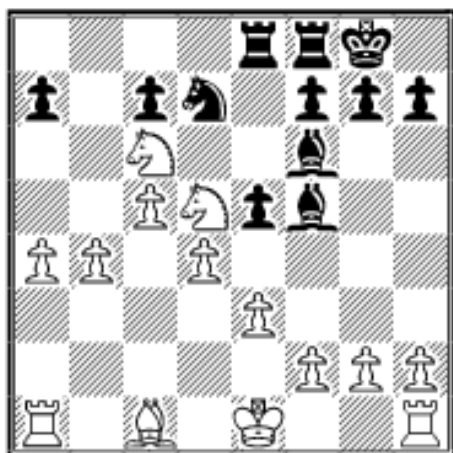
7...Nd7 is better and was seen in two games in my database, neither of which was won by White.

**8 Ne5 0-0 9 Bxc6 bxc6 10 Nxc6 Rxb3 11 Nxd8 Rb8**

11...Rb5 could be met by 12 Nc3 (+- according to ChessBase) but perhaps even

stronger is 12 Nc6.

**12 Nc6 Rbe8 13 Nc3 Nd7 14 b4 Bf6 15 a4 e5 16 Nxd5**



White now has a decisive material advantage although his development is slightly backward.

#### 16...Be4!

16...exd4 would be met by 17 Nxf6+ Nxf6 18 Nxd4

**17 Nxf6+ gxf6 18 Nxa7 c6?!**

18...exd4 may be better but Black is

losing anyway.

**19 f3 Ra8 20 fxe4 Rxa7 21 d5 Rd8 22 0–0 1–0**

Marshall also won a tournament at Scheveningen, near The Hague, but the famous event that gave the seaside town's name to a variation of the Sicilian Defence, was played in 1923.

The runner-up was a new Dutch player, Leussen, ahead of Spielmann and some other famous names. On the way he won the following miniature.

***Benjamin Leussen – Oldrich Duras***

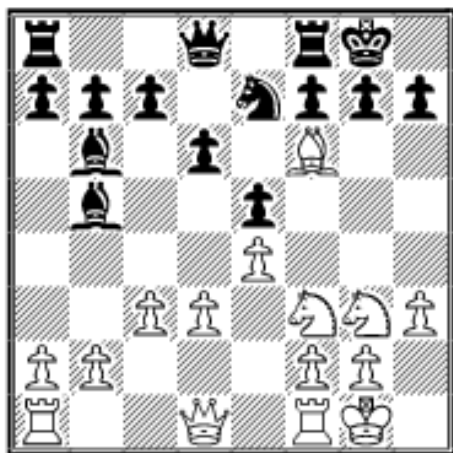
Scheveningen, 1905

**1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bb5 Bb4 5 0–0 0–0 6 d3 d6 7 Ne2 Bg4 8 c3 Ba5 9 Ng3 Bb6 10 h3 Bd7 11 Bg5 Ne7?**

Expecting simplifying exchanges but overlooking the refutation.

**12 Bxf6 Bxb5?**

12...gxf6 was an admission of error that should have been made. Now Black is destroyed.



**13 Nh5! Qd7**

If 13...gxf6 14 Qd2 heading for h6.

**14 Nxg7 h6 15 Ng5!**

Not necessary for the win, but pretty. If 15...hxg5 16 Qh5 wins.

**15...Ng6 16 Qh5 Rfb8 17 Qxh6 Kf8 18 Nh7+ 1–0.**

Also at Scheveningen, a local team played a Hastings team and the Dutch Chess Association challenged England to an 8-a-side match the next year.

In August the second BCF congress was held at Southport. In the 12-player all-play-all British Championship section, H.E. Atkins began his run of seven consecutive titles, which has never been equalled nor is ever likely to be (Penrose having failed to do so in 1964).

Now fewer than 19 ladies participated in various sections of the Southport Congress — perhaps more than were seen at B.H. Wood's congresses in any

one year in the 1970s at the same Lancashire seaside resort? (I was at two of those.)

William Ewart Napier and Jacques Mieses tied a match 5-5 in Hastings. Napier had won games 3-5 to take a two point lead but then he collapsed. The notes to the sixth game were specially contributed by the winner to *Womanhood* magazine.

***W.E. Napier – J. Mieses***

6<sup>th</sup> match game, Hastings 1905

**1 e4 e5 2 f4 exf4 3 Bc4 Nf6**

This is a solid defence to the Bishop's Gambit.

**4 Nc3 Nc6 5 Nf3 Bb4 6 e5 d5 7 Bb3**

The Handbook prefers 7 Bb5.

**7...Ng4 8 Nxd5?**

A weak move. 8 d4 is the best and obvious continuation.



**8...Bc5**

Black promptly takes advantage of his opponent's mistake.

**9 Qe2**

Of course not 9 d4 because of 9...Nxd4 10 Nxd4 Qh4+.

**9...0-0 10 c3 Ngxe5 11 d4**

If 11 Nxe5 Nxe5 12 d4 Bg4 13 Qf1 Re8 with an irresistible attack.

**11...Nxf3+ 12 Qxf3 Bxd4 13 Bxf4**

To accept the sacrifice would be too risky for obvious reasons.

**13...Re8+ 14 Kd2 Be5 15 Rae1 Be6 16 Kc2 Qd6 17 Rd1 Bf5+ 18 Kc1 Qg6**

Threatening ...Bg4.

**19 Rde1 Rad8 20 Re3 Be6 21 Bxe5 Bxd5 22 Bxd5 Nxe5 23 Qe4 Qh6**

At the first glance, one would not suppose that White had a dead lost game and would have to resign after one more move.

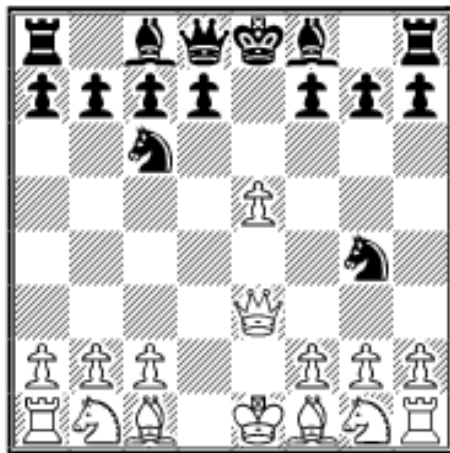
**24 Rhe1 c6 0–1**

Resigns. If White moves the bishop, Black replies ...Ng4.

### Postscript on the Center Game

I wish to apologize to German theoretician Stefan Bücker for failing to mention last month that he had written on the Center Game in the 4/1998 issue 8 of his magazine *Kaissiber*. The main content of this short article was some correspondence games by Maarten D. Etmans from the Netherlands with the line **1 e4 e5 2 d4 exd4 3 Qxd4 Nc6 4 Qe3 Nf6 5 e5**; I only made the briefest of references to White's possible 5 e5 but *Kaissiber* asked if this could actually be better than the usual moves 5 Nc3 and 5 Bd2.

The obvious reply then is **5...Ng4**.



Most of Etmans games continued **6 Qe4 d5 7 exd6+ Be6 8 Ba6 Qxd6 9 Bxb7 Qb4+ 10 Qxb4 Nxb4 11 Na3** “with a difficult but interesting endgame.” One example in the article (Etmans-G. Massy, 29<sup>th</sup> Dutch Corr Ch 1998-2000) was unfinished at the time and *Kaisiber* gave it as far as **11...Rb8 12 Bf3 Bc5 13 Bxg4** (13 Nh3 was discussed in *Kaissiber* number 7.) **Bxg4 14 Nf3 0–0 15 0–0 Nc6! 16 c3 Bxf3 17 gxf3 Ne5 18 b4 Nxf3+ 19 Kg2 Nh4+ 20 Kh3 Be7 21 Nc4 Bf6 22**

**Rb1 Rfd8 23 Rb3 Rd3+ 24 Be3 Nf5 25 Rc1 Nxe3 26 Nxe3 Bg5 27 Re1 Rd2 28 Ra3 Rxf2 29 Kg3**

The end of this game was **29...Rd2 30 h4 Bf6 31 Ng4 Rd3+ 32 Re3 Rxe3+ 33 Nxe3 Rb7 34 Ng4 Be7 35 Ra5 g6 36 a3 c5 37 Ra6 cxb4 38 cxb4 Rd7 39 Kf3 Bxh4 40 Ne5 Rb7 41 Nc6 Rb6 42 Rxb6 axb6 43 a4 Be1 44 a5 bxa5 45 bxa5 Bxa5 46 Nxa5 Kg7 47 Nc4 Kf6 48 Kg4 h6 49 Nd2 Ke6 50 Nf3 f5+ 51 Kg3 g5 52 Nd4+ Ke5 53 Nf3+ Ke4 54 Nd2+ Kd3 55 Nf3 Ke3 56 Ne5 h5 0–1**

Finally, some other readers also wrote in about that article. The most interesting letter was from Anthony Boron of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, who regretted that the article appeared two weeks late for his purposes!

Mr Boron writes: “I had been searching for something a little different against 1....e5 for my club game of Nov 30, 2004 and after doing a little bit of research, settled on the Centre Game. By the way there is also some material in Christiansen’s *Rocking the Ramparts*, and also came across a game from the 1972 Olympiad where an untitled player playing White drew Karpov.”

“My game unknowingly followed your Duffy game until 13 Qf2 ... I was feeling quite good until my opponent played Rxd3 (as in your notes)!.”

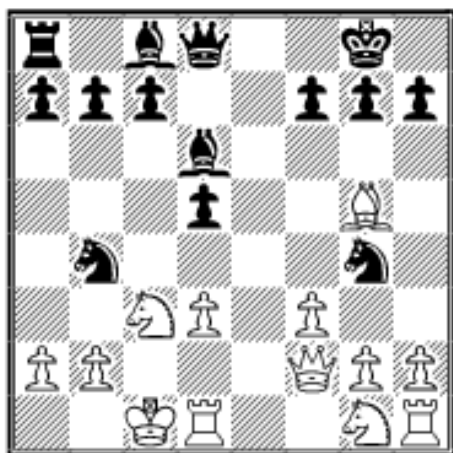
***Anthony Boron-Jeff Babb***

Grand Prix finals, Group A, Winnipeg 2004

**1 e4 e5 2 d4 exd4 3 Qxd4 Nc6 4 Qe3 Nf6 5 Bd2 Bb4 6 Nc3 O-O 7 O-O-O Re8 8 Qg3 Rxe4 9 Bd3**

I was on my own from “finding” 9.Bd3, Black indicated that he was just playing chess from move 3, I believe him as he took a long time before playing Rxe4.

**9...Rg4 10 Qh3 d5 11 f3 Rd4 12 Qg3 Bd6 13 Qf2 Rxd3 14 cxd3 Nb4 15 Bg5 Ng4**



White’s game is simply dreadful; 15...Ng4 is a nice move. In the post mortem we decided 16.Qd2 was better than what I played, but I had a hallucination that 16...Nxd3 worked.

**16 fxg4 Qxg5+ 17 Kb1 Bxg4 18 Nf3 Qg6 19 Nh4 Qh5 20 Nf3 Bf5 21 Ne1 c5 22 Ka1 d4 23 Qe2 Bg4 24 Nf3 dxc3 25 bxc3 Nd5 26 Kb2 Bxf3 27 gxf3 Qe5 28 Qd2 Qf4 29 d4 Ne3 0-1**

Mr. Boron concludes: “Although it is only one game, I was dismayed that my opponent could just play chess and diffuse my hoped for attacking play with ...Rxd3, so I think I will abandon it.”

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