



## A Tale of Two Conferences

Chess players who do not compete regularly in tournaments can get to feel rather isolated after a while. Even with the wonderful Internet to keep one in touch, it is good, from time to time, to go to a gathering where you can meet like-minded people from other countries. Many readers may be surprised to hear that this rarely involves actually playing chess.

### COLUMNISTS

## *The Kibitzer*

Tim Harding

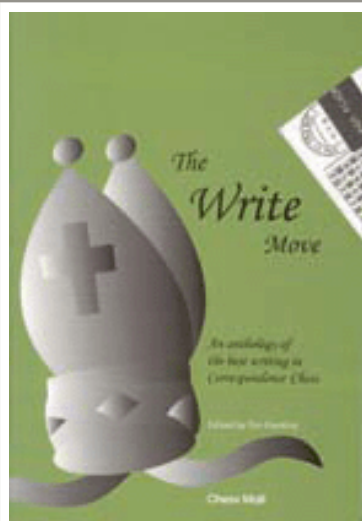
From 1998-2003, I used to attend the annual conference of the International Correspondence Chess Federation (ICCF), as the delegate for Ireland and making contacts for my *Chess Mail* magazine. I also attended this event, which generally lasts 6-7 days including travelling, in 1994 (for only half the week) and in 1996.

This series of events brought delegates to many countries that the majority would perhaps have never visited otherwise. The roll-call of ICCF venues from 1994 onwards is: Perth (Scotland), Gjøvik (Norway), Bad Neuenahr (Germany), Buenos Aires, Riga (Latvia), Thun (Switzerland), Daytona Beach (USA), Rimini (Italy), Seixal (Portugal), Ostrava (Czech Republic) and Mumbai (India).

From 29 October to 5 November the Congress returns this year to Argentina, but instead of meeting in the capital again, the venue will be Villa La Angostura (in the scenic Neuquén Province, near the Andes Mountains and the border with Chile). Later in this column, I shall have a little more to say about ICCF as a preview of this event, but unfortunately I cannot attend for the second year in a row.

Two factors have made it impossible for me to travel to the ICCF Congresses of 2003 and 2004. One is the distant venue: long-haul travelling is unattractive at my stage of life because of the health risks, not to mention the expense. The other is the time of year. ICCF used to meet in late August to mid-September, but the new dates clash with my university term. So I very much hope that next year the Congress will return to Europe and at the traditional time.

This year's ICCF Congress is liable to be especially crucial. Because of a mid-term vacancy in the presidency, there will be a presidential election, for



***The Write Move***  
**by Tim Harding**

which there are two candidates. There also vacancies to be filled for two important positions: treasurer and world tournaments director. The organisation's whole future may depend on finding the right people who can get the federation running harmoniously and efficiently once more in 2006. I wish them well and may report in a later column.

### **Ken Whyld Association**

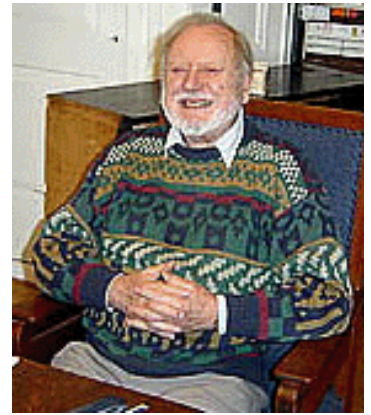
In 2004, I was unable to attend an away chess event of any kind, but a new opportunity arose this year. So last month I visited the Netherlands to do research at the special chess collection in the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Dutch Library) in The Hague, which I had been hoping to visit for some time, and to attend the second annual meeting of the Ken Whyld Association. I shall reserve writing in detail about the library for a future column, probably next year after I have the opportunity to pay a return visit.

In brief, then, I shall just mention that several members of the KWA party were treated to a guided tour of the chess collection in the Royal Library on the morning of 17 September, including a private view of some rare material including some photograph albums from tournaments of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and a tour of the book stacks where readers are normally never allowed to go. Our hosts for this were librarians Ron v.d. Schee and Henk Chervet.

A major reorganisation of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek is currently underway, and carpenters were working everywhere. So there is no longer a special room for the chess and draughts books, most of which are now kept in the basement storage stacks. Nevertheless, items in the chess collection are available to readers with only a short waiting time. While you wait they have many runs of the major chess magazines from around the world, and important reference books, on the open shelves. If the chess world wants wonderful resources like this collection to be kept available and up to date, and for services like a new catalogue to be provided, then it is important for chess players and writers to let the host libraries know that these special collections are valued. For that reason, the KWA visit to The Hague was of mutual benefit to both parties.

### **About the KWA**

For some time in the past, there had been plans to establish an international society of people interested in chess literature and chess history; the English writer and collector Ken Whyld (1926-2003) himself, at right, Jean Mennerat (a well-known French collector of chess books) and Andy Ansel in the USA were among those involved. To most readers, Ken (whom I never met unfortunately) is best known as co-author, with the late David Hooper, of the *Oxford Companion to Chess*, which is a kind of quirky chess encyclopaedia that went through two editions.



Ken was also involved in various other chess projects, such as the review magazine *Chess Reader* in his early years. He took over the *Quotes and Queries* column in *British Chess Magazine*, formerly run by D. J. Morgan, in October 1978 and conducted it for almost a quarter of a century. As if that wasn't enough, he was involved in various bibliographic projects towards the end of his life, such as *Fake Automata in Chess* and *Chess texts printed before 1850* (with Chris Ravilious, who now edits *Quotes and Queries*). The most useful of all these for researchers, perhaps, is *Chess Columns: A List*, published by Moravian Chess in 2002.

After Ken Whyld's sudden and untimely death, the association was finally established and named after him; it now has about 130 members. Apparently grandmaster Lothar Schmid, who probably has the largest collection of chess literature in private hands, is member number 110 or thereabouts. At one time or another, there may have actually been more than 130 people who joined KWA, but a few have died or perhaps not renewed their subscription for the second year. Of course the KWA is a very different sort of organisation from ICCF. In the KWA people just join as individuals; at the ICCF Congress people are present as representatives of their national organisations or as officials playing some role in the organisation.

As 2006 promises to be a very active year for the association, if you are seriously interested in chess books then you should consider becoming a KWA member. When I say chess books, I primarily mean older books of the pre-paperback era, before the great explosion of chess publishing from the 1970s for which I have myself been partly responsible.

A curiosity of Ken Whyld's career is that he was actually a chess collector twice. On getting divorced, he sold his first collection, but in later years built up a new one, of which more below. Jurgen Stigter, at right, (an Amsterdam book collector) was the first president of the KWA and one of a handful of people most responsible for setting it up. He wrote a good little memoir of Ken Whyld, which appeared in *Board Games Studies* 6 (Leiden, 2003) and which was distributed to people who attended the KWA meeting in Amsterdam. One point stressed by Stigter was that Whyld was always primarily interested in chess books for their *content*, so that a photocopy for him was usually as good as the original, and that is an attitude I completely share.



Although I have a lot of chess books in my study or (increasingly) in boxes at an offsite storage unit, I have never catalogued them because they are mostly modern and ephemeral. Who will want a copy of the second edition of GM Bloggs's monograph on the Dragon when the third edition of GM Dregg's rival work comes out, which in turn is superseded by *Slaying the Dragon* by GM Flogg, and so ad infinitum?

Yet classic works from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and works which have a genuine claim to be chess literature as opposed to database dumps, will often hold or increase their value, especially if they are physically well-produced and/or genuine rarities. As many of the chess books of real merit were printed in relatively short editions, the quest adds to the charm. In my case, it is a quest to find them in a library somewhere so that I can read them and maybe copy the pages I actually need for my research. For others, the quest is to own a copy – at a bargain price, if possible.

Principal activists in the Ken Whyld Association are Jurgen Stigter, who was its first chairman, Michael Negele from Wuppertal, Germany, who has now taken on the presidency for a two-year term, and Dr. Ralf Binnewirtz who runs its [website](#) which has some public and some member-only pages. This is the best place to go initially to obtain more information about the KWA. Peter Holmgren from Sweden has now been elected treasurer, broadening the international representation of the executive board.

One of the principal objectives with which the KWA was established was to create a comprehensive and authoritative bibliographic database for chess to the highest professional standards. This task is chiefly in the hands of Andreas Saremba, who has now laid the technical ground-work, and the KWA is committed to realising this project within the next two years.

The KWA also has some funds to support chess publications. This year they have, by giving the publisher some financial guarantees, assisted in the publication of a German translation of the new biography of Zukertort, *Der Großmeister aus Lublin*, by Cezary W. Domanski and Tomasz Lissowski. Both Lissowski, at right, and his translator Thomas Lemanczyk were at the KWA meetings in the Netherlands. Mr. Lissowski hopes he will now receive some help from Britain about that phase of Zukertort's career for a possible future English edition, so if anyone can help him, they can contact him through KWA. The German edition is a compact hardback, published by Exzelsior Verlag, a company with which GM Raj Tischbierek is associated, at 29 Euro (ISBN 3-935800-03-7). I haven't had time to read it yet; but be warned that the print is rather small. Still, if your German and your eyesight are both good, then that should be no hindrance.



After the library visit, the group transferred to Amsterdam by train (about a 45-minute journey) and convened in the Max Euwe-Centrum, which is a great resource for chess near the city centre. Needless to say, finances for the institute are tight and they need the assistance of anyone in a position to help. Not many cities have anything like it and it deserves support, not only from the Dutch chess community. It has a library, meeting room and exhibition space.

The people who attended the KWA meetings included Richard Forster (author of the mammoth biography on Amos Burn, which I reviewed in this column a few months ago), Dr. Vlastimil Fiala, the head of publishers Moravian Chess, endgame study expert Harrie Grondijs and my generous host for the weekend, chess collector Bert Corneth. I also had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with an opponent from 1973, GM Genna Sosonko (see the photograph below, taken by Michael Negele). I was one of Sosonko's earliest opponents after he emigrated to the West. Unfortunately I lost the game: not only the point in the tournament, but also the record of the moves.





Some time ago, I came across a long document in PDF format on the Internet by Australian collector Bob Meadley, entitled *Letter to Bert*, which has much material on chess collectors (not all of which perhaps is quite accurate). There is a link to it on the KWA [website](#).

So I was intrigued when I heard from Michael Negele that accommodation was arranged for me with *the Bert*, and indeed we had many interesting conversations about chess history and literature which for me were among the highlights of my whole visit to Holland.

On the evening of 16 September, various short talks were given by Tomasz Lissowski, Alessandro Sanvito and Michael Negele. Ulrich Schädler from Switzerland informed us, with many photographs, about the Swiss Museum of Games (Musée Suisse du Jeu, Schweizerische Spielmuseum) at La Tour-de-Peilz on Lake Geneva, where he is curator. Next year's KWA general meeting is fixed for May 18-20, 2006 at that venue – and we all hope the inauguration of the Ken Whyld Library may be the highlight. (Richard Forster has been cataloguing it.)

On Saturday afternoon, the KWA conducted its business including the election of a new board, and Jurgen Stigter caused some amusement by reporting the gist of a phone conversation he had just had with Lothar Schmid. Apparently the famous grandmaster just discovered that at least one item had been stolen from his collection – about five years ago! I forget now exactly what it was; some letters, perhaps, not a book as such. Presumably he

wished to consult it, couldn't find it, and so looked in his records to see when a visitor had last asked to see that item?

Then there were various talks. Jurgen Fresen (from *Karl* magazine) spoke in German about Peter Heinrich Holthaus (1759-1831) and his chess books. Tamas Erdelyi showed us some chess paintings and we heard about a bibliography that's being planned of German chess club anniversary publications; something like that should be done for Britain and Ireland too.

Mr. Saremba gave a detailed presentation of the aims and structure of the bibliographic database. Finally, I spoke about some aspects of my research into the development of correspondence chess in the United Kingdom in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the meeting was running late and there wasn't sufficient time for me to say all that I had prepared. Never mind, I hope to publish all my researches two or three years from now when they are more complete and I have had time to analyse what I have found. I can assure you there will be some surprises.

Besides the KWA, there are other groups that attract collectors, but I probably know nothing about most of them. For example, there is [Chess Collectors International](#), but I gather that collecting chess sets, in which I have absolutely no interest, is one of their principal activities. Other special-interest research and collector groups include Emanuel Lasker Gesellschaft, whose name shows the chief interest of that group. I think some of the KWA members had attended meetings of these other groups, but I have no first-hand knowledge of them. Its business and [website](#) are conducted in German. I gather that they are having a Big Lasker Weekend quite soon in Berlin, 20-22 October 2005.

The KWA members seem to be a mixed group, with varying experience, budgets and collection philosophies. Most of them appear to have some historical research interest and are not just collecting for the sake of it. Not everyone attending was looking to buy something, although the meeting was synchronised with a book sale on the Saturday morning in the Max Euwe Centrum; this is apparently held about twice a year. Some, like me, were probably attending a meeting of this type for the first time; others had met each other on several previous occasions, including chess book sales and the like. One's impression of an event might also vary according to who one talked to.

For example, one newcomer standing near to me asked an "old hand" what would be a good book to get him started with an overview of chess history. The right answer to that question, in my opinion, would be to suggest *Chess: the history of a game* by Richard Eales, or some similar work in another language (if any exists). The person who was asked the question, however, just saw this as an opportunity to try to sell one of his own books: a glossy

illustrated monograph on some very esoteric aspect of his own chess history research. It might be a splendid book for the right customer but this, of course, was not what the questioner was asking for; it would be like trying to get an overview of the Sicilian Defence from a monograph starting at move 10 in the Polugaevsky Variation of the Najdorf.

My impression (perhaps not quite accurate) is that for the serious book collector, dealing may also become a semi-professional activity, but for most it is an incidental sideline. If you are, for example, offered a small library for purchase, you may have to take everything besides what you really want, and so find yourself with duplicates that you then try to exchange or sell in order to recover some of the money you have spent. This then involves you either in haggling with people in a similar situation, who may need what you have and have what you need (and I saw some happy examples of this in Amsterdam), but it may also get more complicated, or you may end up owning a shop. Where it may get serious is if you bid at auctions, where if two or more people are interested in some item the price can escalate rapidly. Some people may even be tempted deliberately to buy extra copies of some rare item in an attempt to enhance the exclusivity of their own holdings and so push up their value. Or perhaps some collectors are so rich that the monetary value actually doesn't matter; they just want to be the only person to have it. I don't know how many behave in these ways but it would seem to be contrary to the co-operative ideals of a group like the KWA.

Personally, as a researcher, I try to find the sources I need in public research libraries, of which I am fortunate enough to have access to several. (A research student's ticket and supervisor's letter does tend to open doors, but of course it helps if you live within reasonable travelling distance of those doors.) I am glad to say that several KWA members have assisted my researches: not only people attending these meetings, but also in the past Andy Ansel who was one of their US members. Unfortunately I missed the recent audio interview of him by Fred Wilson; if any reader has an MP3 copy of that recording, I would love to hear it.

When a collector in a group like the KWA is willing to assist a historian, as indeed many are, then that is great, but if they were to compete with the public libraries to acquire items coming on the market, that wouldn't be so good. In the case of some rare books, perhaps fewer than ten copies (maybe only one or two) survive; in such cases, I would see it as essential that they go to a library such as The Hague or the John G. White Collection in Cleveland, or the British Library or Oxford's Bodleian Library, where they will be properly catalogued and curated and made available to serious researchers. It's not only books, either. In fact, some of the rarest items are periodicals that included chess columns, sometimes running only for a few months or a year.

As the main public collections were established some time ago, and have



limited budgets for acquisitions, the main issue is whether the collectors will eventually donate or bequeath what they have to a repository accessible to researchers, as Dr. Meindert Neimeyer did (during his lifetime) for the collection in The Hague. Other great collections have been broken up, either when the owner died, or lost interest, or just needed the money.

It is also hard to know what the true value of a particular book may be. It can depend on so many things: of which perhaps the most important would be, is this the first edition, complete and in its original binding? Is there “spotting” on some of the pages? In what condition is the paper and the binding? Is it autographed? Are there manuscript marks on pages – which in some cases (e.g. the copy owned by a famous player or writer) might enhance the value, but otherwise might detract from it? And doubtless there are many other factors I don’t even suspect. Also maybe there is some regional variation in prices; perhaps a book quite rare in America could be easier to find in America, or vice versa, although I suppose now that Internet auctions have caused some levelling in prices. There have been times in the past when quite rare books were cheap, for example after wars when people came into possession of books at a low price because the previous owners had to eat.

### **Bibliography Project**

At this stage it is probably too early to say much about the KWA bibliography project; only its systems analyst, Mr. Saremba, can really speak authoritatively about it. As yet, this project is not yet quite at the stage where actual data (apart from some test data) on chess books can be entered and who exactly will do this is as yet unclear. According to the talk he gave, the database will make some very fine distinctions, following best practice no doubt, but perhaps creating extra work in some cases. For example, he wants to discriminate between the date of creation of a work and date of first publication, but the former is often very hard to ascertain. Usually it will be the same year as first publication, or the previous year, if you are talking about delivery of a typescript to a publisher, but maybe the work was really “created” at some indeterminable date years earlier when researches began or pen was first put to paper? Usually the date a work was created is going to be not just unknown, but unknowable.

A clearer distinction is that one work may have several “expressions”: successive editions (with varying intellectual content, not just reprints), translations and so on. Then in turn one expression may be manifested in more than one way: a hardback edition and a paperback edition, to put it most simply. (In the ISBN system, the different bindings should have two different ISBNs.) Then there is the question of actual instances: individual copies. When a book is popular, or quite new, there are thousands of copies perhaps in existence and this is quite trivial and doesn’t need recording in a database. Yet when a work is rare, and researchers need a finding list to enable them to look for it in the right place, it is right to record in a central database where these items are held.

Also for an individual KWA member, it could be very useful to have access to a centralised bibliographical database that allowed them to record (privately, just for themselves and their friends) which volumes were held in their own collection and possibly what they were actively seeking. Instead of having to type up all the bibliographical information to form their own personal library catalogue, all they would then have to do is search the central database for the volumes they held and place a marker, visible only to them. They could then download the set of items they hold to their local computer to serve as their own catalogue, perhaps adding some custom identifier such as a personal shelfmark. This, especially for people with quite large but rather random holdings like mine, would make it a great attraction to belong to the association, as I would then have a readily available personal catalogue that I could update any time I acquired a new book.

Of course for this to work, the KWA database would need not only to have records of all antiquarian books, but also recent books and all new books as soon as possible after they came out. There already exists some software (e.g. *End-note*) which I believe makes it possible to download bibliographic information from online library catalogues, so probably the KWA system needs to be designed in such a way that new books can easily be added like this.

### **Future of Chess History**

There have definitely been signs in recent years that some people are taking research and writing of chess history more seriously than ever before and even that some readers are less satisfied with the end-product being served up to them. When this process has advanced further, I am not sure where the reputation of Ken Whyld and others whose work bears some similarity (such as Edward Winter) will rest.

The kind of historical-biographical chess writing which essentially consists of snippets (even if they are arranged into “threads”) cannot in the end make any great contribution to chess history, consisting as it largely does of minor corrections to the record, a bit of debunking, a lot of hobby-horse-riding, some settling of scores and the occasional answer to readers’ questions.

I have some reservations about Ken Whyld’s reputation for being “the omniscient one.” No doubt he did know more than me about most aspects of chess history, but his practice is not always exemplary. His bibliographic tools are useful but, as he himself recognised, a new edition of *Chess Columns* will be needed sooner, rather than later.

Of course nobody compiling a bibliography can see all the works included, so many of the errors in the book are mistakes carried over from the original research into British columns done by A. C. White of Norwich and Harold

Murray. They couldn't see all the columns either and Murray probably received most of his information up to 1914 or thereabouts from White. So when Whyld wrote in his introduction that "This book is not free from errors. Let me save lit-crit bean-counters the effort by saying at once that it could be the most error-strewn chess book ever published..."

And yet it is still open to criticism, which I will make on two fronts, one personal and one scholarly. I recall him writing to me at one stage, asking me: when did my column in the Irish national paper *The Sunday Press* begin? I am sure I wrote back to him and the right answer is in August 1976. (I could supply the exact date with a little research, but my scrapbook is in storage.) Yet the book says 1984. So why this totally unnecessary mistake? If somebody else told him 1984 why he didn't he check back with me?

The scholarly objection is his inadequate system of citation. A common citation by Whyld for British columns in the book is "m1" which is identified in a key on page 4 as "H. J. R. Murray list 1898. MS in Bodleian library." That is just not good enough for one who is supposed to be setting standards in this kind of work. There is a standard way of citing manuscripts in repositories such as the Bodleian. It should start "Oxf. Bodl." to indicate Oxford and which library or archive in Oxford, followed by "MS H. J. R. Murray" and then the number of the manuscript, which will be a box number containing that and probably other MSS.

I spent a couple of hours in the Bodleian in July trying to identify which of several lists in the Murray collections was the one referred to in Whyld's book. My suspicion is that Ken Whyld was never there and did not have the correct reference but only a copy of some list or other. I found the following.

Ms H. J. R. Murray 98 is identified in the catalogue as "Collections for bibliography: typescript list." There is an extensive list of chess newspaper columns – typed with MS corrections/addenda. This is almost certainly the list which Whyld was attempting to identify on page 4 of *Chess Columns*, but his "1898" is evidently a mix-up with the MS box number which is 98. Internal evidence (e.g. the dates of some items in the corrections) led me to estimate that 1915 was the likely date for this list, or maybe slightly earlier for the original typing.)

Ms H. J. R. Murray 99 consists of two card index boxes (99/1 and 99/2) of chess column information by alphabetical order of country. Great Britain starts near the back of the first box. These card indexes appear to hold information about columns not included in the MS 98 list, but with some columns repeated because he had new information.

For example, the *Hornet* (a London publication) is there described as: "Ch from Aug 1874, still 9 Dec 1875, ed Gossip." This publication is in the typed

lists (HJM 98) but the end-date was only an MS amendment there. Several spot checks I did in Oxford show that Whyld probably never saw this card index, e.g. for the *Jolly Joker* he says Murray is in error, but it is only the earlier list (MS 98) that was wrong. Incidentally, just because an item is in a bibliography that doesn't mean it exists anywhere accessible, or indeed anywhere at all sometimes, which is why researchers into Victorian publications sometimes compile "finding lists." Even when an item is in the catalogue of an institution such as the British Library, it cannot always be found when requested. Both Richard Forster and I have been unsuccessful so far in trying to read the *Hornet* mentioned above.

Also at Oxford, there is MS H. J. R. Murray 100, which turned out to be an assorted box with miscellaneous lists and articles. One of these is a separate list of columns with some items not in #98 or #99. I hope to have more to say about the Murray collection after my next visit to Oxford. Meanwhile if you download the *Letter to Bert* mentioned above, you can read Bob Meadley's description of his visit there a few years ago.

You are possibly thinking all this is rather pedantic, but the principles of academic citation are standardised so that anyone's work can be checked and then built upon. My point is that if somebody who in the chess world is regarded as one of the most thorough researchers ever cannot follow a simple universally-used system, which any junior history student is expected to learn, this shows "chess history" still has a long way to go before it grows up. Most people probably think they have done good research if they have spent a solid hour "googling", which is really just a starting point – a process sometimes useful, but often yielding fool's gold. Ken Whyld was way ahead of people like that, of course.

### **Some KWA Notices**

KWA President Michael Negele asked me to include the following notices at the end of this report.

The association's 2005 meetings were held on 16-17 September at the Max Euwe Centrum near Leidseplein in Amsterdam. 34 members and more than 15 guests and accompanying persons joined the meeting during the two and a half days.

The annual membership fee is 50 EUR (or US\$60) which is mainly used for maintaining the website, installing the database and to support our publication and the worldwide distribution. If you are interested in joining, please visit the [website](#) or email Michael at Michael.Negele.Wtal@t-online.de.

With the visit in The Hague (Royal Library), KWA expressed the aim to keep contact (and offer support) to those public institutions who take care of

chess literature (such as Kieler SHLB; Max Euwe Centrum; Mechanics Institute, San Francisco and Musee Suisse de Jeu, La Tour-de-Peilz at the moment) Maybe Kornik in Poland (von der Lasa Library), Cleveland (White collection) and Melbourne (Anderson collection) may be “free of charge members” in future.

A smaller meeting of some KWA members will probably take place in Brunswick, Germany, on 19 November in connection with the chess book auction (also available online) of Klittich-Pfankuch. I think Michael Negele is hoping to arrange a visit to the famous chess village of Ströbeck, which is nearby.

### Postscript and a Whyld Game

I had hoped to find a Ken Whyld correspondence game to highlight in this column, but had no success in the search. However, I did find an item in the January 1950 issue of B. H. Wood's magazine *Chess* (see below) in which the young Ken featured as Postal Chess Club personality number 11. It says he took up the postal game in 1947; if anyone can find some games of his by this mode of play, please send them in.



The following game was played “over the board” in the British Championship of 1956, and was published with his obituary in *BCM*.

### *Ken Whyld – J. Borland*

British Ch, Blackpool 1956

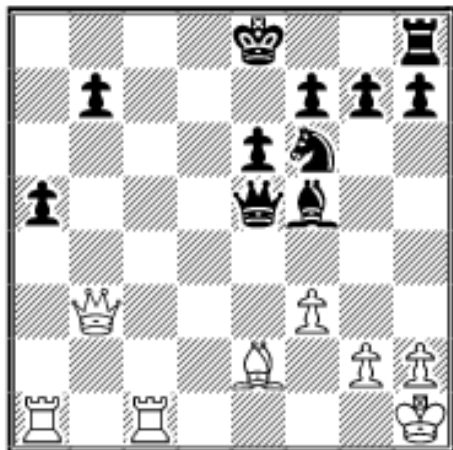
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 b4!? cxb4 4 d4 d5 5 exd5 Nf6 6 a3 Qxd5?!

6...Qa5 is right according to BCM.

7 axb4 Bg4 8 Be2 e6 9 0-0 Bxb4 10 c4 Qd7 11 Qb3 a5? 12 Ne5! Qxd4 13 Bb2 Qf4 14 Nd3 Qc7 15 f3 Bc5+ 16 Kh1 Bf5 17 Nxc5 Qxc5 18 Ba3! Qc8



**19 Nc3 Nbd7 20 Nb5 Ra6 21 Nd6+ Rxd6 22 Bxd6 Qc6 23 c5! Nxc5 24 Bxc5 Qxc5 25 Rfc1 Qe5**



**26 Qxb7?**

This throws away almost all White's advantage. Since he has no queenside pawn, he must play for the attack or risk a drawn ending. 26 Bb5+ "would have mopped up very quickly" says BCM. 26 Rc8+ Ke7 27 Qa3+ is also quite strong, winning a second exchange.

**26...0-0 27 Bb5 g6 28 Rxa5 Qe3 29 Rca1 Nh5?**

Gambling unnecessarily on a crude mating idea that has no real chance of success; BCM suspects time trouble. 29...Nd5 would make it hard for White to prove a win.

**30 g4 Nf4 31 gxf5 Nh3 32 f6 Rd8 33 Ra8 Nf2+ 34 Kg2 Qg5+ 35 Kf1 Rf8 1-0**

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