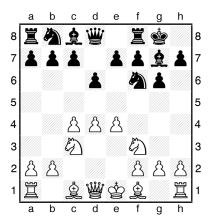
Classical [E90-99]

Written by IM Andrew Martin



Simple, logical. development behind his wall of pawns. Although White doesn't try to 'blow Black away', this treatment is critical for the King's Indian.

All the games given in <u>blue</u> can be accessed via ChessPub.exe, simply head for their respective ECO code.

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1 d4 🗗 f6 2 c4 g6 3 🗗 c3 🚊 g7 4 e4 d6 5 🗗 f3 0-0



6 **臭e2**

6 h3 Classical—without 6 Be2 [E90]

6...e5

6...\(\delta\)g4 Classical-6 Be2 without 6...e5 [E91]

7 0-0

7 &e3 Classical—Petrosian, Gligoric, Exchange [E92] 7 d5 \(\Delta bd7 \) Classical—Petrosian System, 7...Nbd7 [E93]

7...**②c6**



7... ②bd7 8 罩e1 *(8 營c2* Classical—Alternatives to 7...Nc6 [E94]) 8...c6 9 **\$f1 營e7** *(9...a5* Classical—7...Nbd7 old main line [E96]) 10 d5 Classical—7...Nbd7 8 Re1 [E95]

8 d5 2e7 9 2e1

9 ᠔d2 Classical−7...Nc6 Intro [E97] 9 b4 Classical−The Bayonet Attack [E97]

10 \(\Delta \)d3 Classical−9 Ne1 Intro [E98]

10...f5 11 f3 f4 12 &f2

Classical—9 Ne1 Main line [E99]

Press F5 to toggle the Navigation Pane, then click on the appropriate bookmark to go straight to that section.

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Classical – without 6 Be2 [E90]

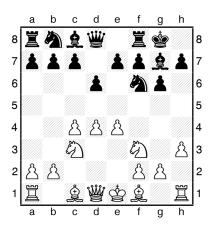
Last updated: 09/02/02 by amartin

1 d4 🗗 f6 2 c4 g6 3 🖺 c3 🚉 g7 4 e4 d6 5 🖺 f3 0-0

5...**②bd**7

5...c5

6 h3



The Makagonov System, a slower version of the Classical Main Line, which is nevertheless very popular today. White tries to squeeze the Black position.

This section also covers fifth move alternatives to castling for Black, Larsen's Variation, 6 Be3 and the hybrid 6 Bg5 which, frankly, is neither one thing nor another.

6 ⊈e3 Larsen

6 **≜g**5

6...**₺**a6

One of several good possibilities:

6...c5 7 d5 taking play into a Benoni position, 7...e6 8 &d3 Black has to react energetically or he could be stamped on, 8...exd5 (8... ②a6 9 0-0 ②c7 10 罩e1 e5 11 &g5 h6 12 &e3 ③h7 13 ⑤h2 a6 14 a4 a5 15 罩g1± 1-0 Babula, V-Kiik, K/34th Olympiad, Istanbul TUR 2000 (29)) 9 exd5 罩e8+ (9... ভe7+ 10 ভe2 ভxe2+ 11 ⑤xe2 罩e8+ 12 ⑥d1 ⑤a6 13 a3 ⑥c7 14 &f4 〖d8 15 ⑥c2 b5 之 0-1 B.Gelfand-J.Gdanski/Belgrade 1999 (55)) 10 &e3 &h6 (10... ⑤bd7 11 0-0 ⑤h5 12 ভd2 ⑥e5 13 ⑥xe5 〖xe5 14 〖fe1 &d7 15 ⑥e4 f5 16 ⑥c3 ⑤f8 17 g3 〖ae8 18 ⑥h2 f4∓ 0-1 Lautier, J-Murey, Y/Paris 1989 (21) 10...b5 11 ⑥xb5 ⑥e4 12 0-0 &xb2 13 &xe4

- 置xe4 14 營c2! 1-0 Ivkov,B-Gheorghiu,F/Buenos Aires 1979 (32)) 11 0-0 奠xe3 12 fxe3 ②bd7∞ 0-1 Antic,D-Velimirovic,D/55th ch-YUG, Subotica YUG 2000 (44) 6...e5 7 d5
- a) 7...a5 8 \(\delta\)g5 \(\delta\)a6 9 g4?! 0-1 Barsov, A—Gallagher, J/12th Goodricke Open, Calcutta IND 2001 (33)
- b) 7...\Dbd7 8 \&g5 h6 9 \&e3 \Dc5 10 \Dd2 \De8 (10...a5 11 \&e2 \&d7 12 \Bc1 b6 13 g4 \Dh7 14 b3 f5 15 exf5 gxf5 16 \Bc2 e4! 0-1 Macdonald Ross, M-Smith, I/GB Ch Seniors 1999 (33)) 11 b4 \Da6 12 a3 f5 1-0 Barsov, A-Mirzoeva, E/ADCF Masters, Abu Dhabi UAE 2001 (34)
- c) 7...②a6! An excellent move, keeping the diagonal open of the c8 Bishop, 8 &c3 (8 &g5 c6 9 公d2 h6 10 &h4 營e8 1-0 Martin A.—Cobb J./Torquay 1998 (31)) 8...②h5 9 公h2 營e8 10 &c2 公f4 (10...f5 11 exf5 公f4!? ≥ 0-1 Chernin A.—Polgar J./New Delhi 1990 (29)) 11 &f3 f5 12 h4 營e7 13 g3 公b4 14 營b3 公fd3+ 15 全c2 f4!! 0-1 L.Kavalek—G.Kasparov/Bugojno 1982 (27)
- 6... \(\Delta\) bd7 7 \(\Lambda\) e3 e5 8 d5 \(\Delta\) e8 9 g4 \(\Delta\) df6!? Setting the scene for a heavy manoeuvering struggle, Divljan, I-Sahovic, D/TSIM, Belgrade YUG 2001 (48)

7 **≜g5 ≌e8 8 g4**

8 호d3 e5 9 0-0 心h5 10 dxe5 dxe5 11 트리 心c5 12 신d5 c6 13 心c7 쌜d7 14 신xa8 신xd3 15 트e3± 1-0 Barsov,A—Sutovsky,E/York 1999 (36)

8...**∲h8**

8...e5 9 d5 🖄 d7 10 🖺 g1 🖄 dc5 1-0 M.Krasenkov – I.Smirin/Belgrade 1999 (32)

9 ge2 e5 10 d5 gd7 11 ad2 ag8

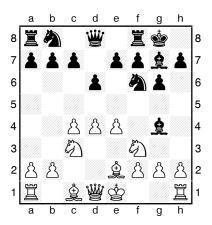
1-0 Krasenkow, M-Sutovskij, E/Pamplona 1998 (30)

Classical - 6 Be2 without 6...e5 [E91]

Last updated: 12/03/02 by amartin

Not exactly unimportant sidelines but all of these are very rare in comparison with 6...e5. It seems to me to be slightly defeatist to adopt one of these continuations because in each White can keep at least a slight edge with even the simplest moves—he doesn't have to expend too much effort. Perhaps 6...Bg4 is most combative but Black's results at the top level are very poor, 7 Be3 Nfd7 8 Ng1! is good, leaving Black without too many long—term prospects. And that's the story here folks—you'd better have your improvements ready!

1 d4 🗗 f6 2 c4 g6 3 🖺 c3 🚉 g7 4 e4 d6 5 🖺 f3 0-0 6 🚉 e2 🚊 g4



All sixth move alternatives for Black to 6...e5 are covered here. Of these, 6... Na6 has attracted a great deal of attention recently, as has 6...Bg4. 6...Nbd7 will probably transpose back into a more common line whereas 6...c5 is probably best described as 'mistimed'

6... ②a6 7 0-0 (7 兔g5 h6 8 兔h4 c6 9 0-0 ⑤h5 10 營d2 g5 11 ⑤xg5 hxg5 12 營xg5 〒 1-0 Vescovi,G—Tkachiev,V/Bastia 1998 (34)) 7...e5 (7... 營e8 8 罝e1 e5 9 兔e3 ⑤g4 10 兔g5 1-0 Anand,V—Polgar,J/Advanced Chess rapid playoff, Leon ESP 2000 (68)) 8 罝e1 (8 dxe5 dxe5 9 營xd8 罝xd8 10 兔g5 h6 11 兔xf6 兔xf6 12 ⑥d5 兔g7 13 ⑥e7+ ★f8 14 ⑤xc8 罝axc8= 0-1 Navarro,T—Matsuura,E/Aberto do Brasil BCX, Brasilia BRA 2001 (33) 8 兔e3 ⑤g4 9 兔g5 營e8 10 dxe5 dxe5 11 ⑤d2 1-0 Shulman,Y—Perelshteyn,E/Milwaukee 2000 (31)) 8...c6 9 兔f1 (9 ء b1 exd4 10 ⑥xd4 ⑥c5 11 f3 a5 12 兔g5 罝e8 13 ೩f1 ೩d7 14 營d2 營b6 15 ևh1 a4 16 罝ed1 ⑤h5!? ⇄ 0-1 Hergott,D—Rogers,I/Den Bosch, Hertogenbosch NED 1999 (32)) 9...exd4 (9... ೩g4 10 d5 ⑤e8 11 ೩e2 c5 12 g3 ⑤ac7 13 ⑤h4! ± 1-0 Epishin,V—

- Cebalo,M/Scaccomatto, Torino ITA 2000 (33)) 10 🖾 xd4 🖾 g4 11 h3 👑 b6 12 hxg4 🕸 xd4 13 &e3 1-0 Leitao,R-Milos,G/Sao Paulo zt 2000 (28)
- 6...c5 If you can remember the heyday of the 6...c5 variation then you are nearly as old as I am! Actually, it went out of fashion because White calls all the shots. 7 d5 (7 0-0 \(\) \(
- 6...c6 7 0-0 a6 8 h3 b5 9 a3 ②bd7 10 臭g5 h6 11 臭e3 ②b6 12 b3 臭b7 13 豐c1 空h7 14 罩d1 罩c8 15 c5 ②bd7 16 b4± 1-0 Mikhalevski, V—Wortel, M/Open, Gent BEL 2001 (28)
- 6...a5!? 7 0-0 ②a6 8 ဋf4 e8 9 e5 ②d7 10 d2 dxe5 11 dxe5 ②dc5 12 ဋh6∞ ½-½ L.Ftacnik−Istratescu/Krynica (ZT) 1998 (29)
- 6... ②bd7 to avoid the exchange variation, Black plays this before ...e5, 7 e5!? Interesting, if there is an immediate objection to the 6...Nbd7 move order then this must be it! 7...dxe5 8 dxe5 ②g4 9 e6 fxe6 10 0-0 Morales Cano,C−De la Cruz Sanchez,G/XXVII Open, Seville ESP 2002 (26).

7 **臭e3**

I would say that the 6...Bg4 is best reserved as a surprise weapon, particularly if your opponent expects one of the long main lines emanating out of 6...e5.

7...**②c6**

8 d5

8 營b3 奠xf3 9 奠xf3 e5 10 dxe5 dxe5 11 營xb7 公d4 1-0 Kishnev,S-Rogers,I/Bundesliga 2001 (31)

8...\(\delta\)xf3 9 gxf3 \(\Delta\)b8 10 h4

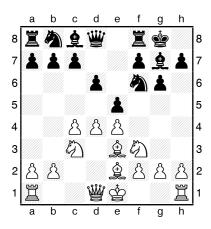
1-0 Van Wely, L-Rogers, I/Dutch Team Championships, Breda NED 2000 (23)

Classical – Petrosian, Gligoric, Exchange [E92]

Last updated: 10/04/02 by amartin

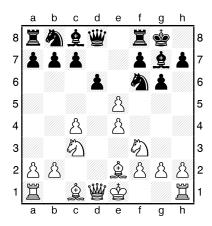
We cover some very important systems here.

1 d4 🗹 f6 2 c4 g6 3 🗸 c3 💄 g7 4 e4 d6 5 🗗 f3 0-0 6 💄 e2 e5 7 💄 e3

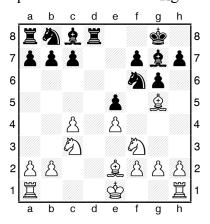


The Gligoric System is a flexible, balanced weapon. White makes no immediate commitment, just places his Bishop on an excellent, central square. Black has challenged 7 Be3 in diverse ways, of which the most reliable are 7...Na6, 7...Ng4 and 7...exd4. We highlight other ideas too.

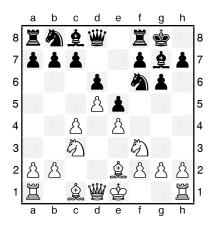
7 dxe5



This is rather dull. Black remains fine in the Main Line in several different ways, but if you're good technically or want to bore a better opponent's pants off, then I suppose its still worth a try. 7...dxe5 8 \(\mathbb{\



7 d5



- The Petrosian System is a strategically complex method of play originally worked out by Tigran Petrosian. Today a prominent supporter is Vladimir Kramnik. Critical are 7...a5, 7...Nbd7 (see E93) and 7...Na6, all of which lead to good play for Black
- a) 7... 🖾 a6 8 🖾 d2 c6 9 a3 Å d7 10 b4 cxd5 11 cxd5 🖾 c7 12 0-0 a5 13 b5 Å e8 14 Å b1 🖾 d7 15 Å c4 Å c5 16 Å e3 f5 17 Å xc5 dxc5 18 b6± 1-0 Kramnik, V—Ljubojevic, L/Amber Blindfold, Monaco MNC 2001 (27)
- b) 7...h6?! 8 0-0 (8 ₺d2!) 8...₺h7 9 ₺e1 ₺d7 10 ₺d3 f5 11 f3 f4 12 b4 \frac{1}{2}f7 13 c5∞ 0-1 Krogius,N—Stein,L/Ukraine 1960 (43)
- c) 7...a5 This flexible move seems to be the best answer, 8 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g5 (8 \(h3!\)? \(\Delta a6 9 \)g4 \(\Delta c5 10 \)\(\Delta c2 \) \(c6 11 \)\(\Delta e3 \)a4 12 0-0-0 0-1 Yurtaev, L—Shulman/Vladivostok 1995 (24))
- c1) 8...②a6 9 0-0 營e8 10 ②d2 氢d7 (10...호h8 11 a3 氢d7 12 ⑤b5 ⑤g8!∞ 0-1 Zvjaginsev,V-Kozul,Z/Portoroz SLO 1999 (34)) 11 তb1 h6 12 氢e3 ⑤h7 13 b3 f5 14 f3 ⑤f6 15 a3 ⑤c5 16 b4 axb4 17 axb4 ⑥a4 18 ⑥xa4 তxa4= 0-1 Zvjaginsev,V-Polgar,J/FIDE WCh KO, Las Vegas USA (4.3) 1999 (41)

7...**₺**g4

- If Black tries to do something fast then the White pieces are all in good positions. If both sides develop normally, the three pawn centre gives a useful space advantage. I forecast that the Gligoric System will become very popular in the years to come.
- 7... ②a6 8 0-0 (8 d5 ②g4 9 ②g5 f6 10 ③h4 ⑤h6 11 ②d2 ⑤f7 12 f3 0-1 Smirin,I—Gallagher,J/Mind Sports Olympiad 1999 (33)) 8... ②g4 9 ②g5 營e8 10 dxe5 dxe5 11 h3 f6 12 ③d2 ⑥h6 13 ②e3 c6 14 c5 ②f7 15 ③xa6 bxa6 16 營a4 f5 17 exf5 gxf5 18 當fe1 查h8 19 當ad1± 1-0 Xu Jun—Motylev,A/CHN—RUS Summit Men, Shanghai CHN 2001 (33)
- 7...exd4 8 公xd4 置e8 9 f3 c6 10 皇f2 (10 營d2 d5 11 exd5 cxd5 12 0-0 公c6 13 c5 置xe3! ½-½

 Karpov—Kasparov/New York/Lyon 1990 (24)) 10...d5 11 exd5 cxd5 12 0-0 公c6 13 c5 公h5 14 營d2 皇e5 15 g3 公g7 16 置fd1 公e6 (16...皇e6 17 公xe6 fxe6 18 f4 皇f6 19 公b5

½e7 20 ∃ac1 a6 21 ₺d4± 1-0 Khalifman,A—Akopian,V/FIDE WCh Final 1999 (61)) 17 ₺xe6 ₺xe6 18 f4 ₺xc3 19 ₩xc3 ₺f5 20 ₺f1 ₺e4 21 b4 ₩e7 22 ∃d2 a6 23 a4 h5 24 ∃e1± 0-1 Hansen,C—McShane,L/North Sea Cup, Esbjerg DEN 2001 (42)

8 g5 f6 9 gh4 Wd7

- 9...g5 10 \(\hat{2}g3 \) \(\hat{2}h6 11 \) d5 \(\hat{2}d7 12 \) \(\hat{2}d2 \) f5 13 exf5 \(\hat{2}f6 14 \) \(\hat{2}de4 \) \(\hat{2}xe4 \) 15 \(\hat{2}xe4 \) \(\hat{2}xf5 16 \) \(\hat{2}d3 \) g4 17 \(\hat{2}e2 \) \(\hat{2}h8 18 0-0-0 \) \(\hat{2}e8 19 \) \(\hat{2}b1 \) \(\hat{2}g6∞ 0-1 \) Dorfman, J—Nataf, I/Mondariz zt 2000 (47)
- 9...②c6 10 d5 ②e7 11 ②d2 ②h6 12 f3 c5 13 dxc6 (13 罩b1 ⑤f7 14 0-0 f5 15 b4 b6 16 a4 §h6 17 §f2 ⑤h8 18 a5 ⑤g8 19 營c2 ⑤f6 20 冨b2 ⑥h5 21 冨a1 §d7 22 axb6 axb6 23 冨xa8 營xa8 24 冨a2 營d8 25 bxc5 bxc5 26 冨a7± 1-0 Gelfand,B─Nataf,I/NAO Masters, Cannes FRA 2002 (66)) 13...bxc6 14 b4 g5 15 §f2 f5 16 0-0 ⑤h8 17 ⑥b3 fxe4 18 fxe4 §e6 19 a4 ⑥g6 20 b5 c5 21 ⑥d5 ⑥f4⇄ 0-1 Fomichenko,E─Hebden,M/White Tower Open, Halkidiki GRE 2000 (35)
- 9... 🖄 d7 10 0-0 h5 11 dxe5 dxe5 12 b4 🖄 h6 13 Åg3 c6 14 c5 🖄 f7 15 Åb3 Åh6 16 Åad1 Åg7 17 Åd2 f5 18 f4! 1-0 Magerramov, E-Bologan, V/USSR Ch 1991 (40).

10 h3 勾h6 11 dxe5 dxe5 12 營d5+ 營f7 13 營xf7+ 営xf7!? 14 0-0-0 勾c6 15 勾d5 內h8 16 g4 勾g8 17 內b1 兔e6 18 兔g3 営e8章

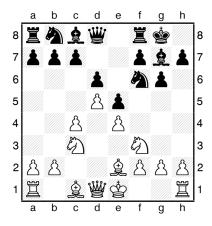
0-1 Crisan, A-Beliavsky, A/Milan Vidmar Mem, Portoroz SLO 2001 (58).

Classical – Petrosian System, 7...Nbd7

[E93]

Last updated: 09/02/02 by amartin

1 d4 \$\alpha\$f6 2 c4 g6 3 \$\alpha\$c3 \$\paralle*g7 4 e4 d6 5 \$\alpha\$f3 0-0 6 \$\paralle*e2 e5 7 d5



The Petrosian Variation. White blocks the centre and with a subsequent Bg5 takes prophylactic action against Black's projected Kingside attack. With Black thus delayed, White turns his mind to the usual Queenside pressure.

As stated, the best games were played by originator Petrosian—in his hands 7 d5 looked a concept of genius. These days, Kramnik likes 7 d5 and he has given Garry Kasparov a rough ride with the line.

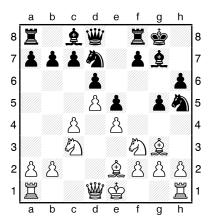
8 ₩c2

8 h4

8 h3

8 호e3 ②g4 9 호g5 f6 10 호h4 ②h6 11 ②d2 g5 12 호g3 f5 0-1 JH Donner-S.Gligoric/Eersel 1968 (28)

8...h6 9 \(\mathre{g}\)h4 g5 10 \(\mathre{g}\)g3 \(\alpha\)h5



In the old days, when the ECO coding system was devised, 7...Nbd7 held centre stage. This was the King's Indian heyday of Gligoric, Fischer, Geller et al. Today 7...a5 has taken over, but 7...Nbd7 remains strong and viable.

11 h4 g4 12 2 h2 2 xg3 13 fxg3 h5

1-0 Kuzmin, G-Novikov, M/White Nights Open, St Petersburg RUS 2000 (57)

Classical – Alternatives to 7...Nc6 [E94]

Last updated: 10/04/02 by amartin

E94 covers all lines for Black which exclude the Classical Main line with 7...Nc6. The trendy 7...Na6 is prominent today, whereas 7...Nbd7, although solid, has taken a distant back seat by comparison. 7...exd4 remains an exciting option for the chess terrorist while 7...Qe7 and 7...Qe8 head along an unexplored trail, perhaps towards the future.

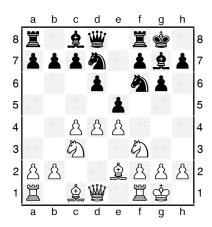
1 d4 🗗 f6 2 c4 g6 3 🗗 c3 💄 g7 4 e4 d6 5 🗗 f3

5 \(\) \(\

5...0-0 6 \$e2 e5 7 0-0

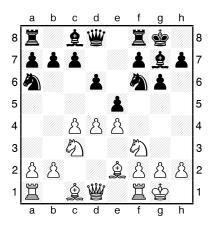
7 &e3 \(\tilde{Q}\) bd7 8 0-0 \(\tilde{Z}\)e8 9 d5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\tilde{Z}\) Radjabov, T-Xie Jun/Najdorf Memorial ARG 2001 (65)

7...**②bd**7



Regarded as a very solid move, possibly not combative enough for the modern era. Black contents himself with a sturdy, durable position, but not much else. Would suit the patient defender or a strong player who wishes to avoid clarification.

7...\$\a6

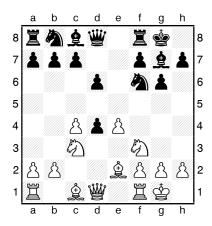


Options—preserving, flexible. Those are the words that come to my mind when trying to describe the appeal of 7...Na6. Let's list the advantages of this move as opposed to 7...Nbd7: Black's Bishop on c8 is left free.

The c7 square is defended.

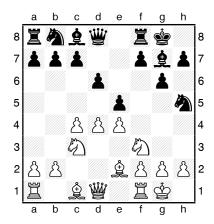
- The Knight has options of the traditional ...Nc5 or, importantly in some lines ...Nb4This is state of the art although recently the pendulum has begun to tip in White's favour. We must see what the future holds for Black's interesting idea.
- a) 8 d5 ②c5 9 營c2 a5 10 彙g5 h6 11 彙e3 ②h5 ½-½ Piket,J—Hernandez,G/FIDE WCh KO, New Delhi IND (1.3) 2000 (29)(11...b6 12 ②d2 彙g4 13 f3 彙d7 14 b3 ②h5 15 a3 ②f4 16 党h1 f5 17 閏fe1 ②xe2 18 閏xe2 f4 19 彙f2 g5 20 閏b1 g4 ↑ 0-1 Naumkin,I—Glek,I/10th Open, Valle d'Aosta ITA 2002 (41))
- c) 8 \(\frac{1}{2} \frac\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac
- d) 8 置e1! Quietly does it—no heroics today. White is relying on common—sense to build up his advantage. 8...c6 9 違f1 exd4 (9...違g4 10 d5 cxd5 11 cxd5 白e8 ½-½ Ftacnik,L—Shirov,A/Bundesliga 2001 (34)) 10 白xd4 白g4 (10...曾b6 11 白a4 曾a5 12 皇f4 1-0 Kozul,Z—Smirin,I/7th Solana It II event, Solin CRO 1999 (36)) 11 h3 曾b6 12 hxg4 違xd4 13 皇e3 皇xe3 14 \(\mathref{z}xe3 \(\Delta c5 \) (14...曾c5 15 皇e2 皇e6 1-0 Van Wely,L—Ernst,S/ch—NED Leeuwarden NED 2001 (26)) 15 \(\mathre{z}b1 \) 曾c7 16 b4 白d7 17 皇e2 ½-½ Ftacnik,L—Milos,G/34th Olympiad, Istanbul TUR 2000 (29)

7...exd4



- When things are looking bad in the main line some players will turn here. IM Yurtaev is perhaps the World's leading exponent of the capture on d4 and he has produced many fine ideas in this line, on occasion of necessity. Latterly Glek has refined the line with an early ...Nc6, allowing White to double Black's pawns. Throughout the 1990s this has remained unrefuted. 8 🖾 xd4 🗏 e8 9 f3
- a) 9...c6 10 \$\dangle\$h1 \$\dangle\$bd7 (10...d5?! 11 cxd5 cxd5 12 \$\dangle\$g5 dxe4 13 fxe4 \$\dangle\$bd7 14 \$\dangle\$db5 \$\dangle\$e5 15 \$\dangle\$f4\pm\$ 1-0 Tal,M-Spassky,B/Montreal 1979 (32)) 11 \$\dangle\$g5 h6 12 \$\dangle\$h4 \$\dangle\$e5 13 f4 \$\dangle\$eg4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$-\frac{1}{2}\$ Wells,P-Gallagher,J/Scarborough 2001 (21)
- b) 9...②h5 10 åe3 f5 11 營d2 f4 12 åf2 åe5 13 罩fd1 ②a6 14 ②b3 營f6 15 c5↑ 1-0 Kramnik,V-Forster,R/Kramnikv SWITZERLAND 1999 (38)
- c) 9...②c6 10 ②e3 White has learned not to take on c6, giving away too many open lines. Instead, he builds up steadily, relying on the c4, e4 grip to give a small edge. 10...②h5 11 ②xc6 (or 11 營d2 ⑤f4 12 晉f2 ⑤xe2+13 冨xe2 ⑤e5 14 b3 a6 15 ③g5 f6 16 ③h4 So Black faces the simple question— how do I break the White bind? The White plan chugs along e.g. ⑤h1, ⑤d1 and then later ⑥d5 or f3—f4 and what has Black got to show in response? Pelletier, Y—Glek, I/Christmas Open, Zurich SUI 2001 (63).) 11...bxc6 12 營d2 f5 13 ဩad1 (13 exf5 ⑤xf5 14 ⑥d4 ⑥f6 15 ⑤fe1 1-0 DeMauro, J—Kurtz, M/John F Cleeve Mem (corr) 1999 (54) 13 c5 ⑤b8 14 cxd6 ⑥xd6 15 ⑥ad1 1-0 Atalik, S—Blehm, P/San Francisco 1999 (25)) 13... ⑥e7 14 ⑥g5 ⑥f7 15 exf5 ½-½- Bareev, E—Bologan, V/TCh—RUS, Tomsk RUS 2001 (15)

7...⑤h5!?



An unusual move. Of course, Black would normally wait until White closes the centre before playing ...Nh5, but that may not be necessary. 8 월g5 (8 dxe5 dxe5 9 營xd8 冨xd8 10 幻d5 幻a6 11 皇g5 f6 12 皇e3 皇f8 13 畐fd1 皇g4 14 h3 皇xf3 15 皇xf3 c6= 0-1 Orso,M—Seeman,T/III ShakkiNet IM 2001 (40)) 8...f6 9 皇e3 幻f4 10 皇xf4 (10 c5 幻xe2+ 11 營xe2 exd4 12 幻xd4 dxc5 13 幻b3 0-1 Hegde,R—Saravanan,V/Nagpur 1999 (26)) 10...exf4 11 c5 党h8 12 cxd6 營xd6 13 幻b5 1-0 Kozul,Z—Krstic,U/Bled 1999 (37)

7...c6

7...₩e7

7...₩e8

8 \c2

8 d5

8 호e3 필e8 9 빨c2 ②g4 10 호g5 호f6 11 호xf6 ②gxf6 12 필ad1 ②h5 13 필fe1 c6 14 g3 빨e7 15 빨d2 ②df6 16 b4C 1-0 Shipov,S-Mastrokoukos,G/Open, Ano Liosia GRE 2000 (39) 8 필e1 is the subject of E95.

8...c6

8...a5 9 dxe5 dxe5 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e3 c6 11 \(\frac{1}{2}\)ad1 1-0 Cramling, P-Haik, A/Metz 1989 (65)

9 罩d1 營e7 10 罩b1 exd4

10... \(\text{Ze8} 11 \) dxe5 dxe5 12 b4 0-1 Polajzer, D-Tratar, M/Bled 1999 (33)

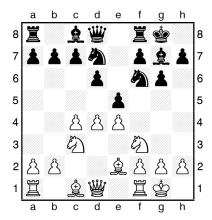
11 ②xd4 ②c5 12 f3 ②h5

½-½ Stohl,I-Smejkal,J/Prague 1996 (19).

Classical - 7...Nbd7 8 Re1 [E95]

Last updated: 09/02/02 by amartin

1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 g6 3 🖄 c3 🎎 g7 4 e4 d6 5 🖄 f3 0-0 6 🗯 e2 e5 7 0-0 🖄 bd7



Dubbed the 'Positional Variation' in the seminal Batsford King's Indian Book, 7...Nbd7 has been eclipsed by the more flexible 7...Na6 on the current master scene. Perhaps this is unjustified. Here we see White countering soundly, with 8 Re1 and 9 Bf1 aiming for a slight spatial edge.

8 \ Ee1 c6

8...¤e8

9 **&f1**

9 \(\text{Bb1} \) a5 10 b3 \(\text{Ee8} \) 11 \(\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \) f6 13 \(\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \) Najdorf, M—Ivkov, B/Mar Del Plata 1955 (32)

9...₩e7

9... 🖄 g4 10 h3 exd4 11 🖄 xd4 👑 b6 12 hxg4 👑 xd4 0-1 Farago, I—Rantanen, Y/Finland 1983

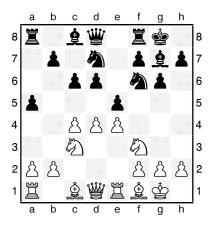
10 d5 a5 11 a3 2c5 12 b3 2e8 13 2b2 f5

1-0 Mikhailevski, V–Sutovsky, E/Tel Aviv 1994 (31)

Classical - 7...Nbd7 old main line [E96]

Last updated: 09/02/02 by amartin

1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 g6 3 🖄 c3 \(\) g7 4 e4 d6 5 \(\) f3 0-0 6 \(\) e2 e5 7 0-0 \(\) bd7 8 \(\) e1 c6 9 \(\) f1 a5



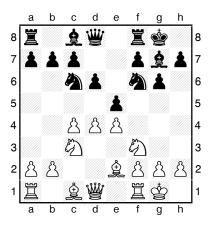
A continuation of the 7...Nbd7 mainline which these days is right out of fashion.

Classical - 7...Nc6 Intro [E97]

Last updated: 10/04/02 by amartin

A fiddly section, with lots of important ideas being lumped together under one banner.

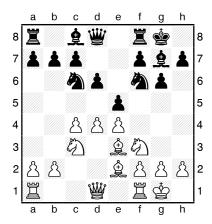
1 d4 🗗 f6 2 c4 g6 3 🗗 c3 🚉 g7 4 e4 d6 5 🗗 f3 0-0 6 🚉 e2 e5 7 0-0 🗗 c6



So to the meat and potato line of the King's Indian. Black invites a full—scale Queenside v Kingside battle. There is only one way to wimp out now and that is with 8 Be3but for the most part White players will be ready to accept the challenge. Thus 8 d5 Ne7 is normal and now the final split is between:9 Ne1, the currently popular 9 b4, 9 Nd2, 9 Bd2 and the rest, of which 9 Bg5 and 9 a4 are the most important. In each the song remains the same—who will be faster? Tries by Black to avoid the mutual wing attack scenario have been almost exclusively unsuccessful.

8 d5

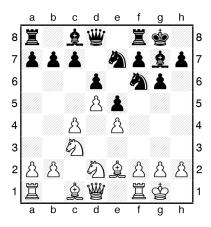
8 **≜**e3



this isn't dangerous, but Black should prefer 8...Re8! to 8...Ng4, which, although combative, tends to favour White,

- a) 8...②g4 9 ½g5 f6 10 ½c1 exd4 (10...f5 11 ½g5 營e8∞ 0-1 I Sokolov-A Shirov/Las Vegas FIDE WCh 1999 (24)) 11 ②xd4 ③xd4 12 營xd4 f5 13 營d1 營h4 14 ဋf4 ဋe6 15 exf5 gxf5 16 營d2± 1-0 Vera,R-Garcia Gallego,A/3rd Open, Malaga ESP 2000 (30)
- b) 8...\(\mathbb{Z}\)e8 9 dxe5 dxe5 10 \(\mathbb{W}\)xd8 \(\Delta\)xd8 11 \(\Delta\)b5 \(\Delta\)e6 12 \(\Delta\)g5 1-0 Portisch,L\(-\text{Xie}\)
 Jun\(-\text{Roquebrune 1998 (30)}\)
- 8 dxe5 dxe5 9 奠g5 營xd1 10 置fxd1 ②e8 11 h3 f6 12 奠e3 置f7 13 c5 奠e6 14 置d2= 1-0 Chekhov,V-Husari,M/Koszalin 1999 (45)

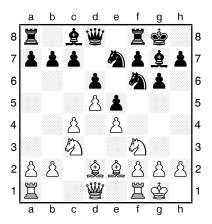
8...②e7 9 ②d2



A very important line, White intends a quick Queenside advance with b4, c4–c5 and then Nd2–c4!, pressurising d6. Play becomes very complex with Black usually countering with an all–out assault against White's King.

9 \(\frac{1}{2}g5 \) A move which always looked odd to me, although it has proved quite popular in the last few years. 9...\(\frac{1}{2}h5 \) (9...\(h6 \) 10 \(\frac{1}{2}xf6 \) \(\frac{1}{2}xf6 \) 11 \(b4 \) 0-1 Carleton, J-Richardson, K/British ClubCorres. Ch 1999 (39)) 10 \(\frac{1}{2}e1 \) \(\frac{1}{2}f4 \) 11 \(\frac{1}{2}d3 \) \(\frac{1}{2}xd3 \) (11...\(\frac{1}{2}xe2 + 12 \) \(\frac{1}{2}xe2 + 6 \) 13 \(\frac{1}{2}d2 \) 14 \(f4 \) exf4 \(g5 \) 16 \(\frac{1}{2}h5 \) \(\frac{1}{2}d4 + 17 \) \(\frac{1}{2}h1 \) f4! \(0-1 \) Stanec, N-Nataf, I/Tch-AUT 2001

(25)) 12 &xd3 f6 13 &e3 f5 1-0 Yermolinsky, A-Fedorowicz, J/World Open 1993 (57)



Taimanov brought 9 Bd2 to the forefront during his fateful match with Bobby Fischer. White obtained good positions. Since then the idea has been in and out of fashion without totally grabbing the imagination. 9...心h5 10 g3 f5 11 exf5 心xf5 12 心e4 心f6 13 兔g5 h6 14 兔xf6 兔xf6 15 兔d3 兔g7 16 h4 c6 17 宀g2 兔d7 18 營d2 cxd5 19 cxd5 營b6〒 0-1 Vogt,L—Gufeld,E/Baku 1980 (48)

9 始h1!? 始h8!? 1-0 Spraggett,K—Santos,C/Boavista Masters, Porto POR 2000 (34) 9 a4 a5 10 罩a3 公d7 11 公h4 f5 12 exf5 gxf5 13 f4 公g6 14 公xg6 hxg6 15 公b5 罩f7 16 罩g3± 0-1 Garcia Palermo,C—Flores,D/72nd ch—ARG, Pinamar ARG 2002 (31)

9...c5

9... ②e8 10 b4 f5 11 c5 0-1 Ftacnik,L—Cvitan,O/Bundesliga 1997 (27)
9...c6 10 a3 ②e8 11 b4 f5 1-0 Gurevich,M—Bologan,V/Match, Saint—Pierre FRA 2000 (34)
9...a5 10 a3 (10 圖b1 ②d7 11 a3 f5 12 b4 ③h8 13 營c2 0-1 Lputian,S—Piket,J/Corus, Wijk aan Zee NED 2000 (46)) 10... ②d7 11 b3 c6 12 匿a2 1-0 Gurevich,M—Babula,V/Bundesliga 2000 (40)

10 a3

10 閏b1 台e8 11 b4 b6 12 bxc5 bxc5 13 台b3 f5 14 臭g5 ½-½ Gurevich,M-Hebden,M/GM, Clichy FRA 2001 (31)

10 dxc6 bxc6 11 b4 d5 12 b5 0-1 Farago, I-Piket, J/Amsterdam 1985 (40)

10... ②e8 11 b4 b6 12 罩b1 f5 13 f3 f4 14 a4 g5 15 a5 罩f6 16 bxc5?

16 axb6

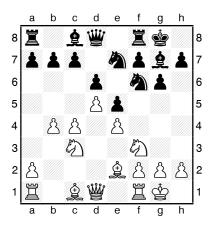
16...bxc5 17 **公b3** 罩g6!∓

0-1 Korchnoi, V-Fischer, R/Curacao 1970 (31).

Classical - The Bayonet Attack [E97]

Last updated: 10/04/02 by amartin

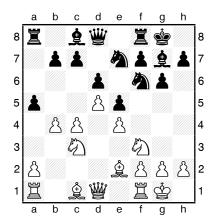
1 d4 ଦିf6 2 c4 g6 3 ଦିc3 ଛୁg7 4 e4 d6 5 ଦିf3 0-0 6 ଛୁe2 e5 7 0-0 ଦିc6 8 d5 ଦିe7 9 b4



The Bayonet Attack. THE modern battleground of the King's Indian. White begins the queenside advance without delay. It's fair to say that the discovery of 9..Nh5 10 Re1! is the most important development in this opening of the last 25 years. We examine several counters here, but 9...a5 and 9..Nh5 remain critical and still evolving.

9...�h5

9...a5



- In view of the current record of 9...Nh5 10 Re1!, 9...a5 may be considered Black's most promising try against the Bayonet Variation. Originally thought anti-positional, attacking White where he has more space and enabling him to open up lines. But modern chess has nothing to do with beauty if it works, play it!
- a) 10 bxa5 c5 (10... \(\text{Z}\)xa5 11 \(\text{\te}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi{
- b) 10 **\$a3**
- b1) 10...②h5 11 c5 ②f4 12 b5 b6 13 cxd6 cxd6 14 \(\frac{14}{26} \) \(\frac{15}{2} \) \(\frac{15}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2}
- 9...c6 an interesting and little used sideline, 10 a4 a5 11 bxa5 ≝xa5 (11...c5 12 ₺d2 ₺d7 13 ₺b5 ≣a6 14 ₺b3 f5 15 exf5 gxf5∞ 0-1 Crouch,C-McShane,L/ch-GBR, Millfield ENG 2000 (45)) 12 ይb2 ₺e8 13 ₺d2 f5 (13...c5 14 ₺b5 f5 15 f4 1-0 Zontakh,A-Slaby,J/Open, Kazimierz Dolny POL 2001 (34)) 14 ≝c2 c5 15 exf5 ₺xf5 16 ₺b5 0-1 Zontakh,A-Murey,Y/Cappelle La Grande 2000 (59)
- 9... ½h8!? 10 c5 ②eg8 11 ②d2 ②e8 12 a4 f5∞ ½-½ Tukmakov,V-Hebden,M/Master Open, Lausanne SUI 2000 (32)

10 罩e1!

- It may have been Kramnik's 9 b4, 10 Re1 system which dissuaded Kasparov from playing the King's Indian in their fateful match.
- 10 營c2 f5 (10...a5 11 bxa5 鼍xa5 12 鼍e1 c5 13 dxc6 bxc6 14 急e3 0-1 Epishin,V-Fedorov,A/1st ch-Europe, Saint Vincent ITA 2000 (32)) 11 包g5 包f4 12 急xf4 exf4 13 鼍ae1 1-0 Epishin,V-Menoni,V/Bratto 1999 (38)
- 10 🖺 b3 h6 11 a4 🖾 f4 12 🖾 d2 0-1 Elwert Hans, M-Van Oosterom, J/Korning Memorial (corr) 1999 (32)

10...f5

- 10...h6 11 包d2 包f4 12 黛f1 a5 13 bxa5 罩xa5 14 包b3 罩a8 15 c5 1-0 Karpov,A-Kamsky,G/FIDE World CH Elista 1996 (71)
- 10...空h8 11 ②d2 ②f4 12 急f1 c6 13 急b2 cxd5 14 cxd5 ②g8 15 罩c1 ②f6 16 ②c4 ②e8 17 查h1 f5 0-1 Zhao,Z—Hebden,M/Scarborough 2001 (35)

11 🖄 g5

11 ②d2 A move which has experienced a recent wave of popularity due to the overworking of 11 Ng5, 11...②f6 12 c5 总h8 13 f3 f4 14 ②c4 g5 15 逸a3 ②g6 16 b5 dxc5!? Kobalija,M-Miroshinenko,E/Ohrid 2001 (44).

11...包f6 12 单f3

12 f3 包e8 13 c5 a5 14 cxd6 營xd6 15 包b5 1-0 Khalifman,A-Peng Xiaomin/CHN-RUS Summit Men, Shanghai CHN 2001 (32)

12...c6 13 \(\mathref{L}\)e3 cxd5

13...\$\dot\delta\$h8 14 b5 cxd5 15 cxd5 fxe4 16 \delta\gxe4 \delta\xe4 17 \delta\xe4 \frac{1}{2}\delta\text{V} Gligoric,S-Pavlovic,M/56th ch-YUG, Herceg Novi YUG 2001 (20)

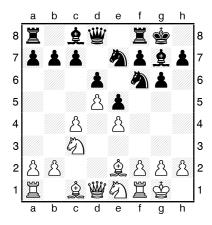
14 cxd5 h6 15 ②e6 &xe6 16 dxe6 fxe4 17 ②xe4 ②xe4 18 &xe4 d5∞

½-½ Xu Jun-Ponomariov, R/FIDE World Cup Gp B, Shenyang CHN 2000 (28).

Classical - 9 Ne1 Intro [E98]

Last updated: 09/02/02 by amartin

1 d4 ଦିf6 2 c4 g6 3 ଦିc3 ଛୁg7 4 e4 d6 5 ଦିf3 0-0 6 ଛୁe2 e5 7 0-0 ଦିc6 8 d5 ଦିe7 9 ଦିe1



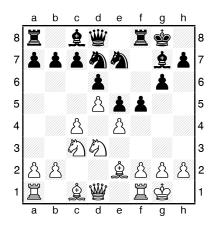
The old main line, the knight relocates to d3 which both prepares c5, and frees the f-pawn.

9...**包**d7

9...c5

9...②e8 10 ②e3 (10 f3 f5 11 g4 Lines with an early g4 used to be known as 'the Benko Attack '. Nowadays that name seems to have faded but it was Benko who popularised g2—g4 back in the 50's and 60's. 11... ⑤h8 12 ⑤g2 ⑤g8 13 ②e3 c5 1-0 Lim Chuing Hoong—Theerapabpaisit, W/Sea Chess TCh, Kuala Lumpur MAI 2001 (34) 10 ⑤d3 f5 11 f4 fxe4 12 ⑤xe4 ⑤f5 1-0 Yermolinsky, A—Clairborne, M/US Open, Saint Paul USA 2000 (34)) 10...f5 11 f3 ⑤h8 (11...f4 12 ③f2 g5 13 c5 h5 14 a4 1-0 Ikonnikov, V—Smits, M/Dutch Open, Dieren NED 2001 (32)) 12 c5 ⑥g8 13 cxd6 cxd6 14 ∰d2 f4 15 ②f2 h5 0-1 Ziegler, A—Hillarp Persson, T/Goteborg 1999 (36)

10 **公d3 f5**



The Mar Del Plata Variation. White's Knight on e1 will either play to d3 or g2 (after g2–g4) according to circumstances. The usual Queenside v Kingside rival attacks is the prominent feature.

11 exf5 2xf5 12 2e4

12 f3 \$\alpha\$ f6 13 \$\alpha\$ f2 \$\alpha\$ d4 14 \$\alpha\$ fe4 \$\alpha\$ h5= \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\$ Gligoric, S-Fischer, R/Bled 1961 (33)

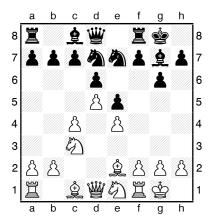
12...ᡚf6 13 f3 ᡚd4 14 ይe3 c6⇄

0-1 Schmid,L-Gligoric,S/Hamburg 1965 (35)

Classical - 9 Ne1 Main line [E99]

Last updated: 09/02/02 by amartin

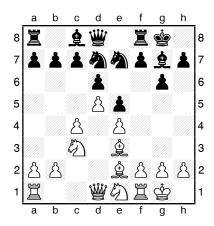
1 d4 ଦିf6 2 c4 g6 3 ଦିc3 ଛୁg7 4 e4 d6 5 ଦିf3 0-0 6 ଛୁe2 e5 7 0-0 ଦିc6 8 d5 ଦିe7 9 ଦିe1 ଦିd7



The Main Line of the Mar Del Plata, where theory extends to move 30 and beyond. White tries to combine attack on the queenside with successful defence on the other flank. In general, Black is committed to all out Kingside assault.

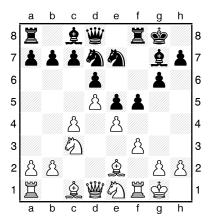
9... 🖎 e8 10 🖄 d3 f5 11 & d2 🖄 f6 12 f3 f4 1-0 Lalic, B-McShane, L/Redbus KO, Southend ENG (2.1) 2000 (38)

10 **兔e3**



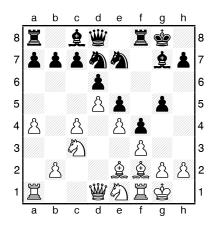
The most uncompromising move. White allows Black to gain a tempo with ...f5-f4 in return for the opportunity to post this Bishop actively. Summerscale and Hebden often debate this line and an interesting game is guaranteed.

10 f3 f5



10 公d3 f5 11 逸d2 公f6 12 f3 c5 (12... 始h8 13 罩c1 c5 14 g4 公eg8 15 也g2 公e8 1-0 Ftacnik,L—Nunn,J/Vienna Open 1986 (40)) 13 罩b1 f4 14 b4 b6 15 bxc5 bxc5 16 罩b2 0-1 Pavlov,A—Ulko,J/Open Voronezh RUS 2001 (29)

10...f5 11 f3 f4 12 &f2 g5 13 a4



White Announces that he intends to waste no time. I guess that appeals to a lot of players because Korchnoi's 13 a4 has become the most popular move here. One concealed idea apart from the obvious Queenside push is that White might consider Ra1-a3 sometime in the future to help defend the Kingside.

13 \(\) Tc1 \(\) f6 (13...\(\) g6 14 c5 \(\) xc5 15 b4 \(\) a6 16 \(\) d3 1-0 \(\) Piket, J-Ivanchuk, V/Wijk-Aan-Zee 1999 (38)) 14 c5 \(\) g6 15 \(\) cxd6 \(\) cxd6 \(\) cxd6 16 \(\) b5 1-0 \(\) Nemet, I-Antognini, F/Open, Crans Montana SUI 2001 (33)

13 🖄 d3 🖄 f6 14 c5 🖄 g6 15 🛱 c1 0-1 Taimanov, M-Najdorf, M/Zuerich 1953 (43)

13...**包**g6

13... 罩f6 14 心b5 a6 15 心a7! 1-0 Summerscale, A-Black, R/4NCL, Birmingham ENG 2001 (39)

13...a6 14 a5 閏f6 15 ②a4 閏h6 16 c5 營e8 17 空h1 營h5 18 臭g1 ②f6 19 ②d3 ②fxd5!! 0-1 Summerscale,A—Hebden,M/GB CH MIllfield 2000 (50)

14 a5 \$\darklep\$h8 15 \$\darklep\$d3 \$\darklep\$f6 16 c5 h5 17 cxd6 cxd6 18 \$\darklep\$b5

1-0 Van der Sterren, P-Nijboer, F/ch-NED, Rotterdam NED 2000 (36)