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Announces a brand new publication:

New Weapons in the King's Indian

by Milos Pavlovic

Milos Pavlovic investigated one of the most opening, the King's Indian.

He focused on little explored and dynamic ways to battle the basic White systems.

This is his second volume for **Thinkers Publishing**, the third is already announced on our website and we are convinced that his new and creative ideas will suit the combative mind of the Black player.

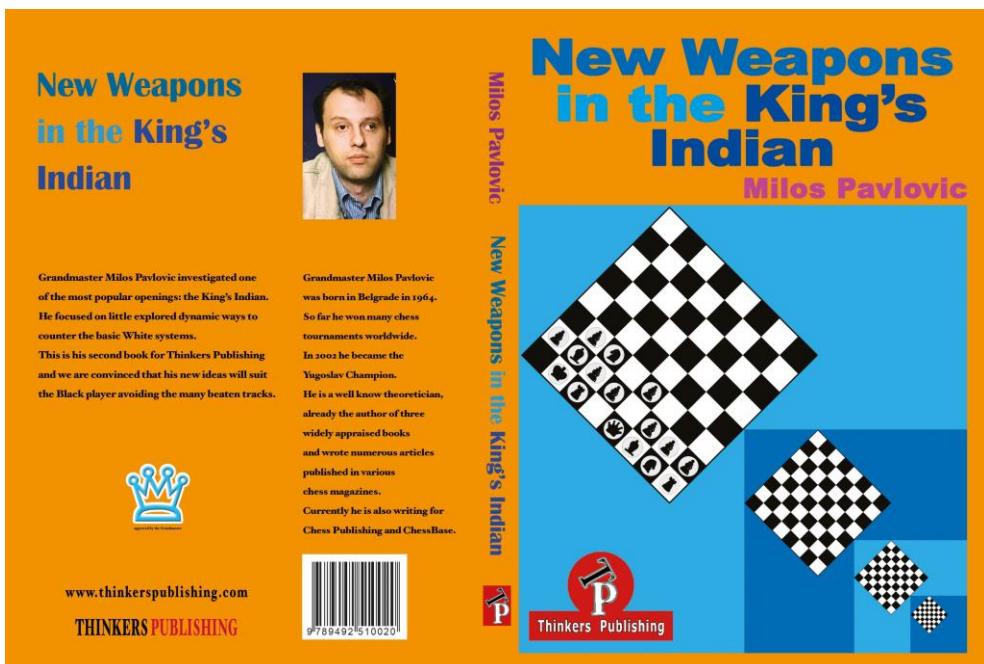
Thinkers Publishing wishes you success on your lifelong journey of chess improvement!

Grandmaster Milos Pavlovic was born in Belgrade in 1964. So far he won many chess tournaments worldwide. In 2002 he became the Yugoslav Cham-



pion. He is a well known theoretician, already the author of three widely appraised books and wrote numerous articles published in various chess magazines. Currently he is also writing for *Chess Publishing* and *Chessbase*.

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8. 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}c6$)

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Preface

King's Indian was and still is one of my favourite openings that I used for many years in my chess career. Many books were written on the subject but I wanted to attempt not to copy what existed, aiming at a more personal angle and presenting some authentic material that is not known or was never popular for the wrong reasons.

Many great players in the past played the King's Indian and gave it a modern look, to name some: Fischer, Bronstein, Boleslavsky, Gligoric, Kasparov, Nunn are some famous names that popularized this opening. Nowadays Radjabov and Nakamura are known for using it regularly on the top level.

The pure understanding of the KI does not come easy. Nothing is of a forced nature and there are a lot of strategical goals that are needed to fully understand. 'Dynamics' in closed positions are an ever returning key aspect, this is essential to understand for anyone who wants to play this opening properly.

In this book I tried to make it comfortable to the readers, enabling them to adapt fast to what I present. After all, if you want to play for a win with Black, lots of pieces on the board present an ultimate tool for your desired result! That is also the most difficult issue to realize when an opening of this kind should occur and when not: what are the strongest points of the position and which ones are less dramatic.

This book contains the most important lines against the most common White's set-ups. While there are also some transpositions to the lines of the Benoni, for instance in the 'Four Pawns Attack' because I'm convinced that '...c5' is then the best reaction. Also, for instance the line given against the 'Fianchetto set-up' is not completely independent, in a sense that it is a purely King's Indian type of line the readers will receive, but it represents the important and unique aspect that can arise from different move orders, a kind of an universal line.

I think the lines should be called by the names of players responsible for their development, in case of the ' Nf3-h3 ' line I think it should be called the 'Makagonov-line', developed by the famous Russian theoretician.

The King's Indian offers a variety of possibilities in terms of how the game can be conducted. What I mean is that the '...e5 and ...c5' reactions are possible and not only that but in the lines with '...e5' I tried to focus when it was possible to combine that with '...exd4' ideas, ideas that for some reasons remained a bit underrated in the past.

For me at least to make a combination of closed and semi-closed positions was an interesting choice. That's why I didn't want to write about the '...♝a6, ...♝c6 or ...♝bd7' lines where the centre could be closed at any move or moment. Presenting something different and new kind of material was my goal with this book. I hope you will enjoy the King's Indian even more!

May 2016

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Sämisch variation

Short survey:

In this variation named after its inventor the famous German Grandmaster Friedrich Sämisch, White has the intention to play his queen's Bishop to e3 as soon as possible, without being disturbed by ...Ng4. It will enable him, in certain cases, to build up an attack on the kingside. Black mostly counter attacks on the other wing. In many games Black will try to steer the game into a Benoni structure.

**1. d4 ♜f6 2. c4 g6 3. ♜c3
♝g7 4. e4 d6 5. f3 0-0**



New weapons in the King's Indian

Part & Chapters guide:

Chapter 1 – 6. $\text{Kg}5$	14
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A) 8. d5 Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
B) 8. Qge2 $\text{Ka}5$ 9.0-0-0 Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
C) 8. Qge2 $\text{Ka}5$ 9. $\text{Kd}1$ a6 Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
10. $\text{Qc}1$	16
10. dxc5 Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
D) 8. Qge2 $\text{Ka}5$ 9. d5 a6 10. $\text{Qc}1$ Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
10... b5 Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
10... $\text{Qe}5$ Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
E) 8. Qge2 $\text{Ka}5$ 9. $\text{Qc}1$ Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
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A) 8. $\text{Ke}2$ Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
B) 8. $\text{Kd}2$ e5 9. d5 cxd5 10. cxd5 a6 11. $\text{Qf}2$ $\text{Qh}5$ 12. $\text{Qd}3$ f5 Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	
13.— 34	
13.0-0-0 Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.	

Part I – The Sämisch variation

Chapter 5 – 7. $\mathbb{Q}ge2$ c5 8. d5 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ h5 10. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ h4 11. $\mathbb{Q}f1$

e6 **Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.**

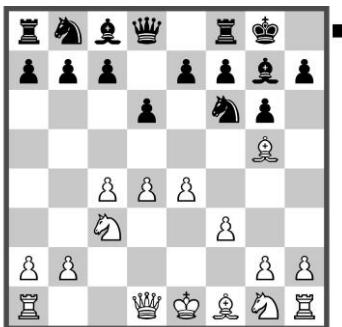
A) 12. f4 **Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.**

B) 12. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ **Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.**

New weapons in the King's Indian

Chapter I – 6. ♜g5

1. d4 ♜f6 2. c4 g6 3. ♜c3 ♜g7 4. e4 11... ♜bd7
d6 5. f3 0-0 6. ♜g5



Position after: 6. ♜g5



Position after: 11... ♜bd7

12. ♜c1

This used to be a very popular line in the past but it simply faded away. Black created different methods to obtain sufficient counter play. As a reaction White started to look for different move orders to reach a kind of Sämisch-Benoni type of positions.

6... c5 7. d5 h6 8. ♜e3 e6 9. ♛d2 exd5
10. cxd5 ♜e8

It is important to mention that this is the best move order. If 10... ♜bd7 White gets the important option for the more harmonious development starting with 11. ♜h3!

11. ♜ge2

After 11. ♜xh6 ♜xe4 12. ♜xe4 ♜h4+
13. g3 ♜xh6 14. ♜xh6 ♜xh6 15. ♜e2
♜d8 Black is fine.

It is important to notice how White completes his development from here on. White's centre is stable for the moment but his Knight on e2 has to look for greener pastures. Meaning where ever the Knight goes, and there are three possible ways, it will determine White's future plans.

A) 12. ♜g3 h5 13. ♜e2 a6 14. a4 h4!
In my opinion you need to drive away the Knight as soon as possible. By doing so Black gains time for faster development. 15. ♜f1 ♜h7

(see analysis diagram next page)

Part I – The Sämisch variation



Position after: 15... ♜h7

A1) 16. ♜c1 f5 17. ♜d2 ♜d4 18. ♜c4 ♜b6 19. 0-0 ♜xc4 20. ♜xc4 ♜f6 21. ♜d2 ♜xe3+ 22. ♜xe3 f4 23. ♜d2 ♜d7 24. ♜e2 b5 25. ♜d3 g5 26. b4 ♜f8∞ This position is very unclear. Black has his trumps like a possible outpost for his Knight on e5. On the other hand White has play on the queenside. ½-½ (75) Wang Yue (2495) – Shchekachev, A (2551) Bad Zwischenahn 2003

A2) 16. ♜f2 f5 17. ♜e3 f4 18. ♜c4
(see analysis diagram)



Position after: 18. ♜c4

A2.1) 18... ♜f6 19. g3 (19. e5!? ♜xe5 20. ♜e4±) 19... ♜h6 20. gxh4 ♜e5 21. ♜xe5 ♜xe5 22. ♜g1 ♜f7 23. ♜b1 ♜g7 24. ♜d3 ♜d7 25. ♜e2 ♜h6 26. b4± ½-½ (37) Ponomariov, R (2714) – (see analysis diagram next page)

Gelfand, B (2743) Beijing (blitz) 2014

A2.2) 18... ♜e5! 19. ♜xf4 h3 20. ♜g3 (20. gxh3 ♜xc4 21. ♜xc4 ♜f8 22. ♜g3 ♜g5 23. ♜e2 ♜xf3!)
(see analysis diagram)



Position after: 23... ♜xf3!

A fantastic tactical idea! 24. ♜xf3 ♜e5 Black has the initiative.) 20... ♜xc4 21. ♜xc4 g5 22. gxh3 (22. 0-0 ♜e5 23. f4 ♜xf4 24. ♜f3 ♜f8↑) 22... ♜e5 23. ♜g2 ♜a5 24. 0-0 ♜b4 In this very sharp position Black has strong counter play attacking both the Bishop on c4 and the b2-pawn.

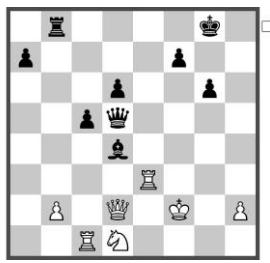
B) 12. ♜d1!? This is an interesting idea. This Knight aims for f2 and the other one to c3. 12... b5!? An introduction of a gambit... 13. ♜g3 h5 14. ♜xb5 ♜b8 15. ♜e2 h4 16. ♜f1

New weapons in the King's Indian



Position after: 16. $\mathbb{Q}f1$

B1) 16... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}b1$ (17. $h3 \mathbb{Q}b6$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}c1 \mathbb{Q}a6$ 19. $b3 \mathbb{Q}xe2$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}h5\infty$) 17... $h3!$ (17... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 18. $h3 f5$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}f6$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $fxe4$ 21. $fxe4$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}g5 \mathbb{Q}d4$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}c2 \mathbb{Q}f7$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}xf6 \mathbb{Q}xf6$ 25. $0-0$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ Black has compensation $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ (25) Solozhenkin, E (2515) – Marin, M (2515) Sitges 1993) 18. $gxh3 \mathbb{Q}xh3$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{Q}g4!$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}g3 \mathbb{Q}xf3$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xf3 \mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xf3 \mathbb{Q}xe4$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}c2 \mathbb{Q}a5+$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}d2 \mathbb{Q}xd2$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}c1 \mathbb{Q}d4$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}xe3!$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}xe3 \mathbb{Q}xd5$ (see analysis diagram)



Position after: 28... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$

A fantastic position! Black of course enjoys excellent compensation.

B2) 16... $h3!$? 17. $gxh3 \mathbb{Q}e5$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{Q}h7$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}b1 \mathbb{Q}d7$ 21. $b3 \mathbb{Q}h4\infty$

C) The direct attempt 12. $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ doesn't bring anything after 12... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xe4 \mathbb{Q}h4+$ 14. $g3 \mathbb{Q}xh6$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}xh6 \mathbb{Q}xh6$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}xd6 \mathbb{Q}d8$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}xc8 \mathbb{Q}xc8$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}xc8 \mathbb{Q}axc8$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}d1 \mathbb{Q}d7$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}c3 \mathbb{Q}cd8$ 22. $a4 b6$ 23. $f4 \mathbb{Q}g7$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}d2 \mathbb{Q}xc3+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5=$

12... a6 13. a4 $\mathbb{Q}xe4!$?



Position after: 13... $\mathbb{Q}xe4!$?

What a move! This is a recent discovery. Apart from this Black has other decent tries like 13... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ or 13... $\mathbb{Q}h7$, leading to good positions for Black.

13... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{Q}e5$ 15. $0-0 h5$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}1a2 f5$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{Q}f6$ 18. $exf5$ (18. $\mathbb{Q}ae1 fxe4$ 19. $fxe4 \mathbb{Q}f8$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}g5 \mathbb{Q}c7$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}c1 \mathbb{Q}g4$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xg4 \mathbb{Q}fxg4$ 23. $h3 \mathbb{Q}f6$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}d3 \mathbb{Q}xd3$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}xd3 \mathbb{Q}d7\mp$ 1-0 (70) Iskusnyh, S (2425) – Zakharevich, I (2425) Azov 1995) 18... $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}fe1 \mathbb{Q}c8$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}ac1 \mathbb{Q}f7$ 21. $b3 \mathbb{Q}c7!$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}c4 \mathbb{Q}ce7\infty$ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ (57) Rajkovic, D (2495) – Gschnitzer, O (2460) Germany 1991

Part I – The Sämisch variation

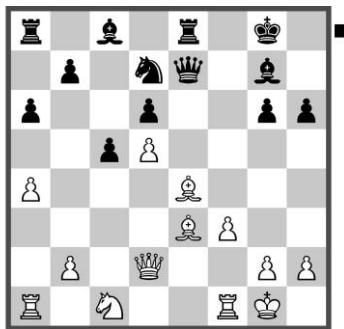
14. ♜xe4

14. fxe4 ♜xc3 15. bxc3 ♜h4+ 16. ♜f2 (16. ♜d1 ♜f6 17. ♜e2 ♜xe4 18. ♜f1 ♜g4 19. ♜f4 ♜xg2 20. ♜c2 h5 21. ♜b2 ♜xh2 Once again Black obtains strong pressure for the sacrificed piece.) 16... ♜xe4+ 17. ♜e2 (17. ♜d1 ♜b6! With a strong attack) 17... ♜f6 18. ♜xe4 ♜xe4 19. ♜e2 ♜xc3 20. ♜a3 ♜xe2 21. ♜xe2 b5! 22. ♜d2 b4 23. ♜g3 ♜b7 24. ♜f4 ♜e5 25. ♜e1 ♜ae8 Black has easy play.

14... ♜e7 15. ♜d3

15. ♜e2 f5 16. ♜xd6 ♜xd6 17. ♜xh6 ♜e5 18. 0-0-0 b5 19. a5 c4 20. ♜f4 ♜b7 21. ♜b1 ♜ac8 Black has a very strong attack for only a pawn. 0-1 (27) Soza de la Carrera, J (2454) – Hoyos Millan, L (2475) corr. 2007

15... f5 16. 0-0 fxe4 17. ♜xe4



Position after: 17. ♜xe4

17... ♜f6

Also possible is the slow 17... ♜h7 18. ♜c2 ♜f7 19. ♜e2 ♜f6 20. ♜c3 ♜d7 and Black is fine.

18. ♜xh6 ♜xe4 19. fxe4 ♜xh6 20. ♜xh6 ♜xe4 21. ♜e2 ♜f5 22. ♜g3 ♜d4+ 23. ♜h1 ♜d3 24. ♜ad1 ♜f8



Position after: 24... ♜f8

Black is great in this sharp position. Probably White should force a draw with:

25. ♜f5 ♜xf5 26. ♜xf5 gxsf5 27. ♜g6+ ♜h8= (Draw by perpetual.)

New weapons in the King's Indian

Chapter 2 – 6. $\text{N}e3$ $\text{N}bd7!?$ 7. $\text{N}d3$

1. d4 $\text{N}f6$
2. c4 g6
3. $\text{N}c3$ $\text{N}g7$
4. e4 d6
5. f3 0-0
6. $\text{N}e3$ $\text{N}bd7$
7. $\text{N}d3$



Position after: 7. $\text{N}d3$

One might question this move but actually this is the natural way for White to develop when possible. Usually in the Sämisch Black puts pressure on the d4 pawn and such move would not be possible but here it is. But even so Black gets counter play.

- 7... c5
8. $\text{N}ge2$ cxd4
9. $\text{N}xd4$ e6



Position after: 9... e6

Recently Marin opted for a different strategy:

9... $\text{N}e5$ 10. $\text{N}e2$ b6 11. 0-0 $\text{N}b7$ 12. $\text{N}d2$ $\text{N}c8$ 13. b3 a6 14. $\text{N}ac1$ e6 15. $\text{N}fd1$ $\text{N}e8$ 16. $\text{N}f1$ d5 17. exd5 (17. f4 $\text{N}eg4$ 18. e5 dxc4 19. exf6 $\text{N}xf6$ 20. $\text{N}ce2$ e5) 17... exd5 18. $\text{N}xd5$ $\text{N}xd5$ 19. cxd5 $\text{N}xc1$ 20. $\text{N}xc1$ $\text{N}xd5$ 0-1
(53) Danielsson, R (2011) – Marin, M (2597) Reykjavik 2016 Black equalised, while 21. $\text{N}f5?$ would fail to 21... $\text{N}xf3+!++$

10. 0-0 d5!
11. exd5 exd5



Position after: 11... exd5

This is already fine for Black. We can compare this with some other parts of this book (the classical variations where we opted for ... exd4) where I analysed some similar type of positions and this one is definitely easier for Black to deal with.

12. $\text{N}e1$

Part I – The Sämisch variation

Alternatives are possible of course but none helped White in obtaining some pressure:

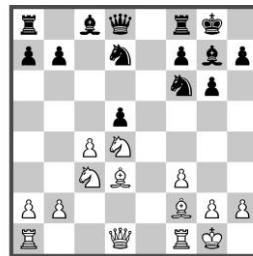
A) 12. ♕d2 ♔e5 13. c5 ♔xd3 14. ♕xd3 ♔d7 15. ♔db5 d4 16. ♔xd4 ♔xc5 17. ♕c4 ♔xd4+ 18. ♔xd4 b6 19. ♜fd1 (19. b4 ♔a6 20. b5 ♔b7 21. ♔c6 ♕d3 22. ♕xd3 ♔xd3 23. ♜fd1 ♔c5 24. a4= ½-½ (24) Antonov, N – Magalhães, L corr. 2014) 19... ♔a6 20. ♔db5 ♕f6= 1-0 (65) Knaak, R (2465) – Kaminski, U (2345) Zittau 1989

B) 12. cxd5 ♔b6 13. ♔g5 ♔bx d5 14. ♔ce2 h6 15. ♔c1 ♕b6 16. ♕b3 ♕xb3 17. ♔xb3 ♜d8†

C) 12. ♔db5 a6 13. ♔d6 ♔e5! (13... ♔g4? 14. fxg4 d4 15. ♔xg6+– ½-½ (40) Eperjesi, L (2395) – Hazai, L (2455) Budapest 1978) 14. c5 ♔e6! 15. ♔e2 (15. ♔xb7 ♕b8 16. ♔d6 ♕xb2†) 15... ♔c6 16. ♔a4 ♜b8 17. ♜d2 d4 18. ♔f2 b5†

D) 12. ♔de2 ♔b6 13. c5 ♔c4 14. ♔xc4 dxc4 15. ♕a4 ♕e8 16. ♕xe8 ♕xe8 17. ♔f2 ♔f5∞ ½-½ (30) Stoering, V – Wolter, K Muenster 1989

E) 12. ♔f2 Now Black has two interesting options:



Position after: 12. ♔f2

E1) 12... dxc4 13. ♔xc4 ♔e5 14. ♔b3

E1.1) 14... ♔d7 15. ♔db5 ♔xb5 16. ♔xb5 ♔d3! (16... ♕a5 17. ♔d6 ♕a6 18. ♔g3± 1-0 (64) Gunina, V (2295) – Severiukhina, Z (2199) St Petersburg 2008) 17. ♔d4 ♔h5 18. ♕xd3 ♔f4 19. ♕e4 ♔xd4+ 20. ♕h1 ♕g5 21. g3 ♕xb5 22. ♕xd4 ♔e6=

E1.2) 14... a6 15. ♜e1 ♜e8 16. ♔h4 ♕b6 17. ♔f2 ♕a5 18. h3 ♔d7 19. f4 ♔c6≤ ½-½ (31) Cruz Lopez Claret, C (2275) – Sorin, A (2405) San Sebastian 1991

E2) 12... ♔e5! 13. c5 ♔fd7 14. ♔e2 (14. ♔de2 ♔xd3 15. ♕xd3 d4 16. ♔xd4 ♔xc5 with transposition to 12. ♔d2 line.) 14... ♔xc5 15. ♔db5 b6 16. ♔xd5 ♔f5 17. ♔d4 ♔d3 18. ♔xd3 ♕xd5† A famous game which basically puts this White idea out of business. 0-1 (36) Psakhis, L (2575) – Kasparov, G (2800) Murcia 1990

(see analysis diagram next column)

12... ♔e5

New weapons in the King's Indian

The 12... dxc4 alternative is less precise: 13. $\text{Qxc4} \text{Qb6}$ 14. $\text{Qb3} \text{Qfd5}$ 15. $\text{Qxd5} \text{Qxd5}$ 16. $\text{Qf2} \pm$

13. $c5 \text{Qfd7}$



Position after: 13... Qfd7

14. $\text{Qc2}!?$

14. $\text{Qf1} \text{Qxc5}$ 15. $\text{Qdb5} \text{Qe6}$ 16. $\text{Qxd5} \text{Qc6}$ 17. $\text{Qd2} \text{Qcd4}$ 18. $\text{Qbc3} \text{Qd7} =$

14... Qxd3 15. $\text{Qxd3} \text{Qe5}$ 16. Qe2

A) 16. $\text{Qf1} \text{Qf5} \mp$

B) 16. $\text{Qxd5} \text{Qd3}$ 17. $\text{Qe2} \text{Qxb2} \Leftarrow$



Position after: 18... $\text{d4}!$

19. Qa4

19. $\text{Qxd4}?! \text{Qxf3+} \mp$

19... Qc6 20. Qe4

20. $\text{Qf4} \text{Qe8}$ 21. $\text{Qxe8+} \text{Qxe8}$ 22. $\text{Qe4} \text{Qd8}=$

20... Qd5 21. $\text{Qf4} \text{Qfd8}$ 22. $\text{b4} \text{d3} \Leftarrow$

And the Black central strategy was a success.