

Modern Ideas

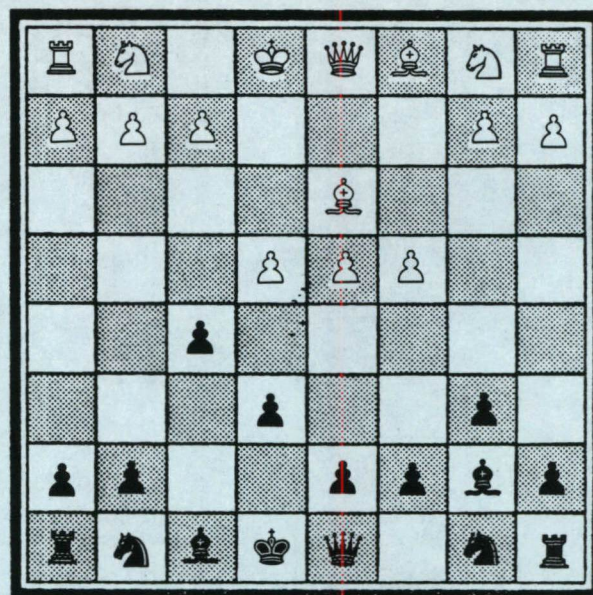
in the

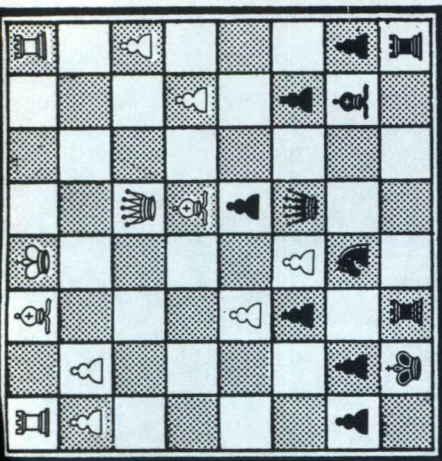
English Defence

OTTO HARDY 1986

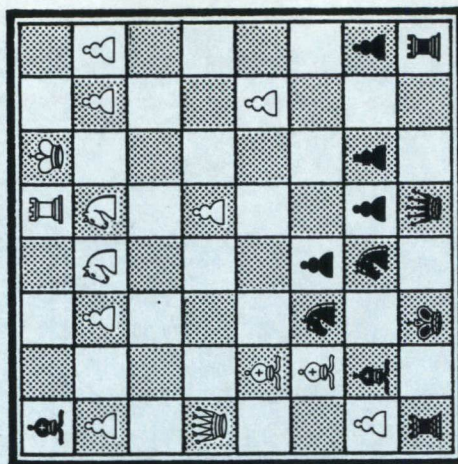
1 c4 b6 2 d4 e6 3 e4 Bb7

4 Bd3 f5

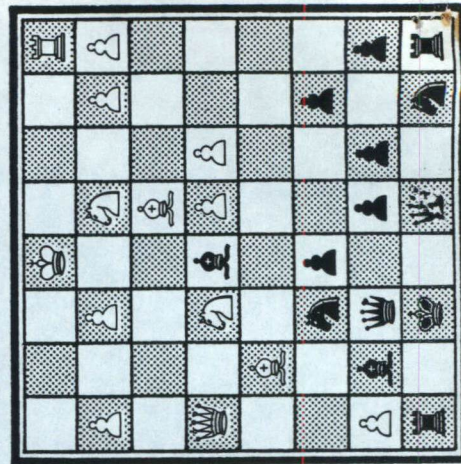




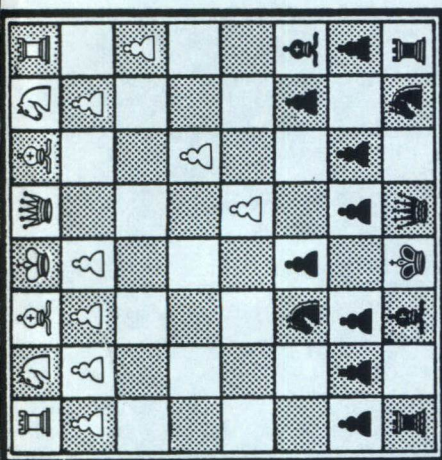
4



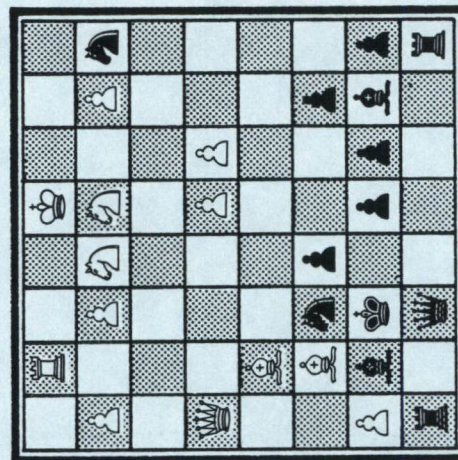
7



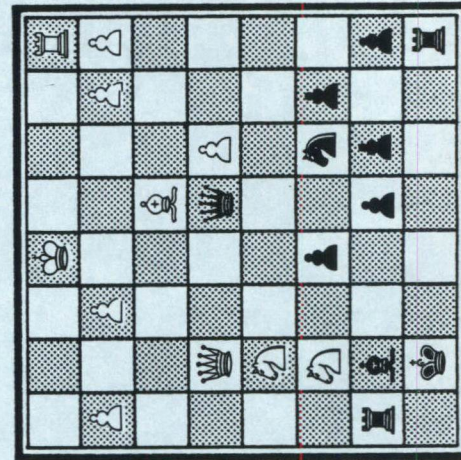
10



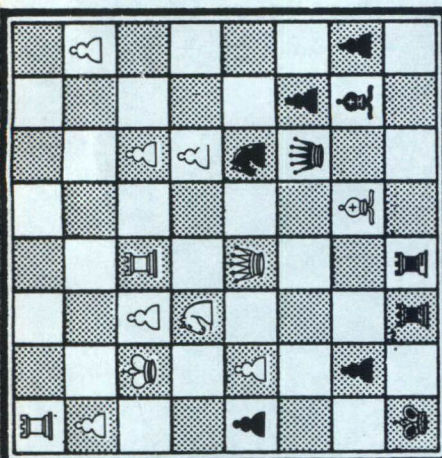
3



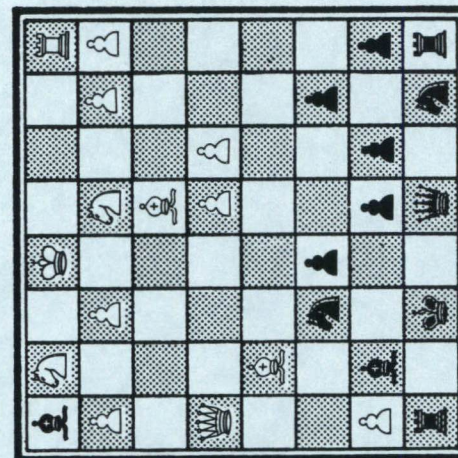
6



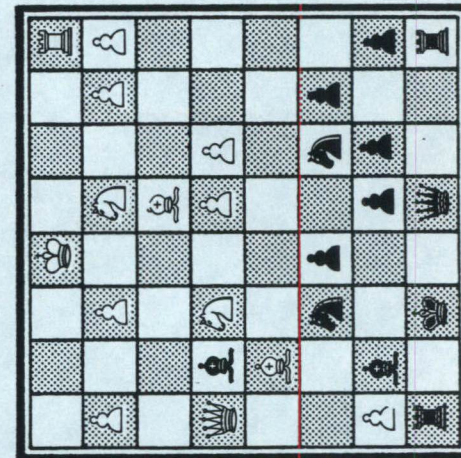
9x



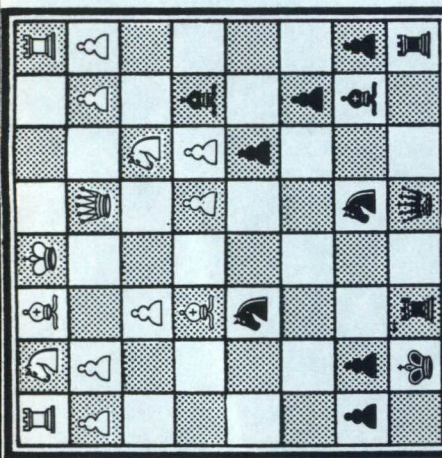
2



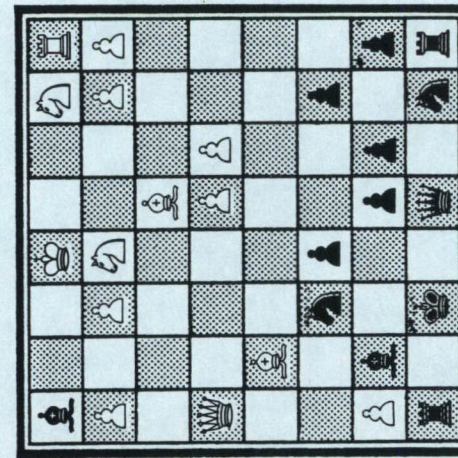
5x



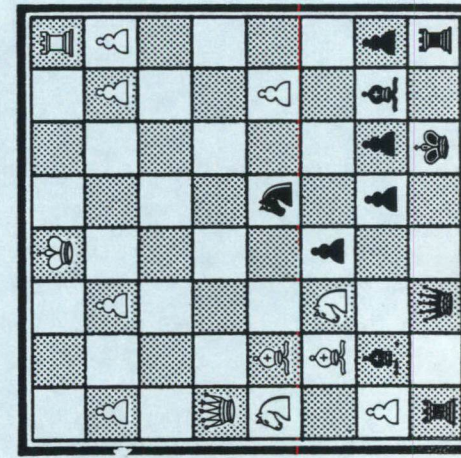
9



1



5



8

Games: (Main parts on cassette)

1) Drury v J. Plaskett (Smethwick 1983)

1 d4 e6 2 c4 b6 3 e4 Bb7 4 Nc3 Bb4 5 f3 f5 6 ef Nh6 7 fe Nf5 8 ed+
Nd7: 9 Bf4 00 10 Qd2 c5 11 dc Qe7+ 12 Qe2 Bc3:+ 13 bc3: Qf6 14 Kf2
Nc5: 15 Qe5 Qg6 16 g4 Nh6 17 Bxh6 Qxh6 18 Re1 Rad8 19 Kg3 Rd6 20 g5
Qg6 21 Bh3 h6 22 Bg4 h5 23 Bh3 Kh8 24 Re3 R(6)d8 25 Ne2 Rde8 26 Nf4
Qc6 27 Bd7 (Diagram 2) Nd7:(27...Q..d7:wins even more quickly).
28 Qe8:Re8:29Re8:+Kh7 30 g6+ Kh6 31 Rf1 Kg5 32 h4+ Kf5 33 Nd5 Qd6+
34 Kh3 Bd5: 35 Rd1 Nf6 36 Re2 Qf4 37 Rd3 Bf3: 38 Rf2 Qg4+ 39 Kh2
Qh4:+ 40 Kg1 Qh1 mate.

2) S. Reuben v M. Basman (Islington 1982) (on cassette)

1 d4 e6 2 c4 b6 3 e4 Bb7 4 Bd3 f5 5 d5 fe 6 Be4: Qh4 7 Qe2 Nf6
8 Bf3 Bb4+ 9 Bd2 Bd2:+ (9 Nc3 transposes into well-known lines generally
favouring black / or 9 Nbd2 Na6 10 de 000 11 ed+ Rd7: 12 Bb7:+ Kb7:
13 Nf3 Qh5→ ...Re8/ or 9 Kf1 0-0 10 de d5 11 e7 Re8 g3 Qd4 13 Kg2 Re7:
14 Be3 Qe5 15 Nd2 c5 15 cd Bd5:-) 10 Nd2:0-0 11 de Nc6 12 ed Nd7:
13 000 Nd4 14 Qd3 (14 Qf1 at once saves a tempo) Nc5 15 Qf1 Rad8
16 Bb7: Rf2: 17 Ngf3 Nf3: 18 Nf3: Qf4+ 19 Kb1 Rf1: (0-1)
A fine game by Black and good illustration of the possibilities for Black
in the Modern English Defence.

3) Hofland v Ree (Dutch Championships 1978) (Opening on tape)

1 c4 b6 2 d4 e6 3 d5 Nf6 4 a3 Ba6 5 e3?! ed 6 cd Bf1: 7 Kf1: Bd6
8 Nc3 00 9 Nge2 Re8 10 f3 c6 11 e4 cd 12 Nd5: Nc6+! 13 Bg5 Nd5:
14 Qd5: Be7- Black won. The White King's insecure position proves the
decisive factor, once Black takes control of the c file & opens the game.

4) Cordez v Morrison (Graz, Austria, 1978) (opening on tape)

(First 4 moves as in Game 3) 5 b3 Bc5!? 6 Nh3 ed 7 cd c6 8 b4 Bd6
9 Bb2 cd 10 g3 00 11 Bg2 Re8 12 Bf3? Nc6- Black won. Certainly
12 Nc3 was preferable. In the final position given, Black is still
a pawn up & if wh. wishes to recapture, he must probably be prepared
to abandon the Bishop Pair.

5) Brandts v Regan (New York 1976) early parts on tape

1 d4 e6 2 c4 b6 3 e4 Bb7 4 Nc3 Bb4 5 Qd3 d5! (a good logical counter against white's premature queen manoeuvres) 6 cd ed 7 e5 Ne7 8 f4 c5 9 Nf3 Nbc6 10 Be3 0-0 11 a3 cd 12 Nd4: Bc5 13 Ncb5(?) Qd7 14 b4 Bd4: 15 Nd4:f6 16 e6 Qd6 17 f5 Nd4: 18 Bd4: Qf4! 19 g4 Qg4: 20 Bh3 Ba6! 21 Qe3 Qh4+ 22 Kd2 Nc6 - (0-1,36)
1) 7 Qb5?! is easily refuted (7...a6)
2) 11 Ng5!? looks a possible attempt at aggression.

Analytical:

On cassette: "The early e5 for white against the English Defence is often suspect"

Here is another example from GM circles to prove that Black has little to fear from it. Alburt/Miles Lone Pine 1980: 1 c4 b6 2 Nc3 Bb7 3 e4 e6 4 a3?! Nf6 5 e5 Ne4 6 Nf3 d6 7 d4 Nc3: 8 bc3: Nd7 and Black has equalised.

6) Tom Hazel v Paul Dansey

Inter Club Match: (Hunts & Peterborough League, March 1984)

1 d4 e6 2 c4 b6 3 e4 Bb7 4 Nc3 Bb4 5 Bd3 f5 6 Qe2 Nf6 7 d5 fe 8 Be4: Ne4: 9 Qe4:00 - 10 Be3!? (10 if Ne2 Bxc3:+ 11 bc3: Na6 12 Be3 Qe8-Re8?! (Better 10...Na6! - The control of the f file by the black KR is a strong point in his favour) 11 Qd3 ed 12 cd Bc3:+ 13 bc3: Na6 14 Ne2 Nc5 15 Bc5: bc5: 16 00 Qg5 17 c4 Qe5 18 Ng3 Ba6 19 Rfel Qel:+ 20 Rel: Rel:+ 21 Nf1 Rb8 22 d6 c6 23 h4 Rab1 24 Qf5 Rf1:+ 25 Kh2 (½-½) Black stands better with an extra piece, but feels some concern about the advanced white pawn on d6 his own weakness on d7.)

Analysis from D9: After 14 Ng6+ Kf7 15 Ne5+ Nxe5 16 dxe5 Bf5 17 Bxf5 exf5 18 exf6 Re8+ White can try 19 Ne4 Black continues 19...Rxe4+ 20 Qxe4 fxe4 21 fxg7 Qxg5 22 h8=Q/e3!

- a) 23 Qxa8(?) Qg1+ 24 Ke2 Qf2:+ 25 Kd3 Qd2+ 26 Ke4 Qg2+ 27 Kxe3 Qxa8 28 Rg1 Kg8=
- b) 23 fxe3 Qxe3+ 24 Kf1 Rg8 (24 Kd1? Qd4+→...Rxh8) 25 Qh5+ Kxg7 26 Qg4+ Kf8! 27 Qf4+ Ke8! 28Qf2 Rf8 & wins
- c) 23 Kd1 e2+ 24 Kel Re8!

From Diagram 9x

19 Ne7+ Kf8 20 Qf3+ (An interesting idea for white additional to those mentioned on tape 20 Ng6+ Kg8 21 Ne7+ is recommended) Kxe7 21 Qf7+ 21...Kd6!! - A remarkable move that gains Black a surprising initiative. Most players would be inclined to "plunge for safety" with 21...Kd8 - and hope for the best. After 21...Kd6 can follow:

A) 22 Ne4+ Qxe4!! 23 Bxe4 Bc3+! recaptures the queen with a won ending

B) 22 Rd1 Ne5! 23 Bxh7 Qxd1+ 24 Kxd1 Nxf7 25 Nxf7+ Ke7 and wins
or 22 Rd1 Ne5 23 Ne4+ Kc6 24 Qf4 Nxd3+etc.

C) 22 Bxh7 (White's best try but still not good enough to work)
Ne5! 23 Qh5 (the only square for the queen) (23 Qxg7?? Nd3+ wins the queen) Qxc4! and:

a) 24 Rd1+ Kc6 25 Be4+ d5 is good enough

b) 24 Be4 c6 (providing the Black King with a useful hide-out, and Black keeps the extra pawn as an investment

c) 24 f4 Qb4+ 25 Kd1 Nc4

d) 24 Qd1+ Ke7 25 Rc1 Qh4! 26 Be4 Qxg5 27 Bxa8 Nd3+ with advantage to black

e) 24 Nf7+ Nxf7 25 Qxf7 Bc3+! 26 Kd1 Qd4+ (26 bxc3 Qxc3+...Qxa1 etc.)

7) Glen Flear v Jim Plaskett, 3rd game, 1983 (Early parts on tape)
(from 12...b5)

1 d4 e6 2 c4 b6 3 e4 Bb7 4 Bd3 f5 5 ef Bg2: 6 Qh5+ g6 7 fg Bg7 8 gh+ Kf8 9 Bg5 Nf6 10 Qh4 Bh1: 11 Ne2 Nc6 12 Nd2 b5 13 cb Nb4 14 Bg6! Bb7?!(For White!14 Bg6 looks more forcing than 14 Bb1 Nbd5 15 Ng3 Qe8 16 Nh1: e5 (→ e4) 17 Bf5 ed+ with counter-play/ For black the alternative 14... Nbd5 is discussed on tape (after 14 Bg6)) 15 Nf4 Ke7 16 Nh5 Qf8 17 d5 Nd5: 18 Ne4 Kd8 19 N(e)f6;+ Kc8 20 Ng7: (better 20 Nd5: first! - cp. tape) Qg7: 21 Be4 Qf7 (better ...Nb6) 22 Rc1 d6 23 Nd5: Bd5: 24 Bd8 c5 25 Bf6 Kb7 26 Bh8: Rh8; 27 Bb1? (Better 27 Qg4+Qg2) e5 28 b4 c4 29 Rd1 Kc7 30 Qh6 Rf8 31 Rd2? (31 Qe3! is much stronger) c3! 32 Re2 Qf3 33 Qg7+ Kb8(?) (33...Kb6!?) 34 Qg1 Qf4 35 Re3 Qb4: 36 Bc2 Qb2 37 Re2 Qc1+ 38 Bd1 Qh6 39 Bc2 Be4! 40 Qg8 d5 41 h8=Q Qh8: 42 Qh8: Rh8: 43 Be4:de4: 44 Re4: Rh2: 45 Ke2 Rh1 46 Kd3 Rh3+ 47 Re3 e4+ 48 Ke4: c2 49 Re1 Ra3 50 Rc1 Ra2:

½-½

Analysis - from Diagram 5X - Some possible variations:

- 1) 11...Qe7 12 Ne2 Qf7 (stage 1, Black has freed himself from all pins)
13 0-0-0 Nc6 14 Nf4 Ne7 15 Rxh1 Nf5 (stage 2, the white KB is "cut off")
16 Bxf5 exf5 17 Rg1 Rxh7 (Stage 3) 18 Qg3 Nh5 19 Nxh5 Rxh5 20 Qxc7
Bxd4 21 Qb7 Re8! 22 Qxa7 Qg7!-
e.g. 23 Qa3+ Kf7 24 h4 Bf2: and black stands better.
- 2) 11...Qe7 12 Ne2 Qf7 13 0-0-0 Nc6 and 14 Rg1 (trying for a K side attack,
ignoring all disparity in material) 14...Ne7 15 Bh6 Bxh6 16 Qxh6+
Ke8 17 Rg7 Qf8! (Black's "only" move turns out to be a good one!)
18 Bg6+ Kd8 19 Bf7 Nh7:!! and Black wins.
- 3) 11...Qe7 12 Bg6 (preventing ...Qf7) Nc6 13 Ne2 Nd8 14 Ng3 Nf7!
(This defence is equally effective. With the wh. Bishop of g6, the
usual black N manoeuvre to f5 would be pointless) 15 Nxh1 Nxg5
16 Qxg5 Nxh7 17 Qf4+ Qf6 18 Qe4 (with 2 black pieces en prise wh.tries
to "squeeze" the most out of the position - but...) 18... d5! 19 cxd5
exd5 20 Qxd5 Rd8 21 Qf5 Re8+! 22 Kf1 Qxf5 23 Bxf5 Bxd4 with a technically
won ending.

and from Diagram 5:

11...Bf3 12 Nf4 Nc6 if 13 h3 (to prevent...Bg4) e5! 14 Ng6+ Kf7
15 Nxe5 Nxe5 16 dxe5 Re8 (pinning the pawn that hits the pinned knight.)

- 8) Supplementary Analysis on the English Defence
(the Double Fianchetto Variation by Black)
- an alternative to the Main line

Much of this belongs to Jim Plaskett. I have not added it on my tape, owing
to lack of space, but a brief written summary is useful, with acknowledgement
to Jim, upholding the black side.

1 d4 e6 2 c4 b6 3 a3 Bb7 4 d5 g6 (TN) now:

- a) 5 e4 Bg7 6 Bd3 Ne7 7 Ne2 c6 8 Bf4 cd 9 cd ed 10 ed Nd5:(?) [10...Bd5:!=]
11 Be4 Qe7 12 0-0 Ne3 13 Bb7: Nd1: 14 Rd1:+ Suba/Schussler

b) 5 e4 Bg7 6 Be2 Ne7 7 Nf3 0-0 8 Nc3 f5! 9 ef5: Nf5 (9 e5 f4) 10 0-0 Qe7
 (both 10...Bxc3!? and 10... Na6 are possible alternatives)
 11 Bg5 Qf7 12 Qc2 Na6 13 b4 c5 14 dc6:(ep) Bc6: 15 Rad1 Rac8 (15 b5
 Bf3: 16 Bf3: Nd4) 16 Ne4 Nc7 17 Nd6? Nd6: (17 g4 d5 18 cd Bd5: 19 gf
 Qf5:!) 18 Rd6: Bf3: 19 Bf3: Nb5! - + (Plaskett)
 20 Rd3 Nd4 21 Qa4 Qf5 22 Rd4: Bd4: 23 Be7 Rf7 24 Qd7: Rc4: 25 Rd1 Kg7
 26 h3 Qe5 27 Qd6 Bf2:+ 28 Kf2: Rc2+ 29 Kg1 Qe3 30 Kh1 Rf3: (0-1)
 (based on a game by Plaskett with black notes by Plaskett)

c) 5 e4 Bg7 6 Nf3 Ne7 7 Nc3 0-0 8 h4 Na6 9 h5 Nc5 10 hg Ng6: 11 Bd3 f5
 12 ef ef 13 Kf1 Qe7 14 Bg5 Bf6 15 Rh5 Bg5: 16 Rg5: Ne4 17 Rh5 Rae8 unclear
 Paul Littlewood/Plaskett

From Diagram 10 (after 13... Be4)

A) 14 Nxe4 Rxh7 15 Qg3 Nh5 16 Nh5: Rh5: 17 Qc7: Nc6 18 000 Bd4:

B) 14 Bxe4 Nxe4 15 Ne4: Nc6 16 000 Nd4: & now:

a) 17 Qh3 Nf5 18 Rg1 Be5 19 Nd3 Rh7:

b) 17 Nf6 Nf3 18 Nd7:+ Ke8 19 Qg3 Ng5: 20 Qg5: Rd8 21 Nh5 Rd7: 22 Rd7:
 Kd7: 23 Ng7: Rh7: 24 Qd2+ Kc8-+ the white knight is trapped

c) 17 Be7+ Ke8 18 Nf6+ Ke7: (18...Bf6:? 19 Qf6:) 19 N(f6) d5++ Kd6
 (19 n(f6) h5+ Bf6 20 Nf6: Qf6:) (or 19 N(f4) d5+ ed5: 20 Nd5:++ Kf8-+)
 (or 19 Ne4+ Bf6 20 Nf6: Qf6: 21 Ng6+ Kf7 22 Qf6:+ Kf6: 23 Nh8: c5!!)
 20 Qg3 Kc6 - +

