

Peter Lalić

play the accelerated dragon

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About the Author

Peter Lalić is the youngest chess player to become an ECF accredited coach, as well as a regular contributor to Chess Monthly magazine. He has also represented England on board three of the U-18 Glorney Cup, where four wins and two draws earned him the best player award. Professionally he teaches in schools and private, following in the footsteps of his parents, Grandmaster Bogdan Lalić and Women's Grandmaster Susan Lalić.

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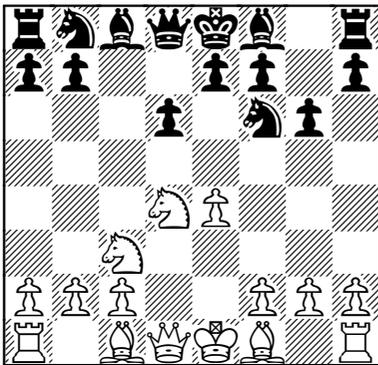
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Introduction

I will make this introduction as simple, straightforward, and fun as possible. That is the spirit of this repertoire for Black, so why not start now?

When White plays the Open Sicilian, the most popular reply is the Dragon, when Black's fianchettoed bishop breathes fire down the long diagonal. I bet you recognise the standard move order:

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ♗xd4 ♖f6 5 ♗c3 g6



Frankly speaking, aren't you getting tired of this timeworn tabiya? In virtually every tournament, *Informant*, or *New In Chess* publication, you see the same old moves being regurgitated:

6 ♖e3 ♗g7 7 f3 0-0 8 ♔d2 ♗c6

Considering that there are supposedly more possible positions than atoms in the universe (I'll take the mathematicians' word for it), it is pretty sad that this position has happened in more than 25,000 games, out of the 5.5 million in *Mega Database 2013*. Particularly club players with the white pieces whip out this notoriously double-edged 'Yugoslav Attack', because it is roughly the only approach that they know. White enjoys a positive score of 60% with the routine plan of 0-0-0, g4, h4, h5, and ♗h6. In Bobby Fischer's words, "Pry open the h-file, sac, sac... mate!"

The other 40% is shared by Black when he manages enough queenside counterplay, but it all seems like an out-of-control rat race. Perhaps the only chance for some control after 9 0-0-0 is by classically meeting a flank attack with a central thrust like 9...d5!?. However, ...d7-d6 followed by ...d6-d5 wastes a whole tempo in the opening. Besides, what to do if your opponent stops it with 9 ♗c4, or springs a sharp novelty around move 15?

By now you're probably wondering: "Isn't there an easier way to play the

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Sicilian Dragon?”. Yes, there is – enter the *Accelerated Dragon*!

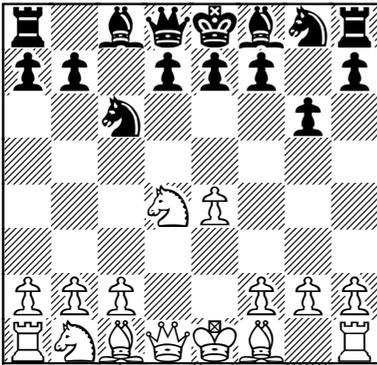
Enter the Dragon

I have chosen the title of that celebrated 1973 movie, admittedly just for an excuse to try my best impression of Bruce Lee – although, without the voice or gestures, I guess it’s not so impressive.

“To me, the extraordinary aspect of [the Accelerated Dragon] lies in its simplicity. The easy way is also the right way, and [it] is nothing at all special...”

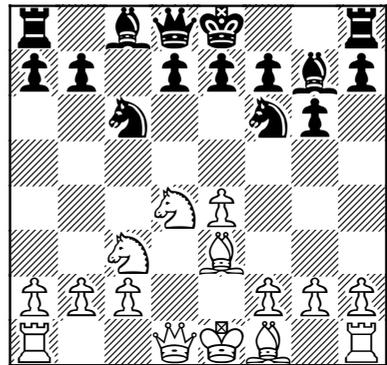
The legendary martial artist was actually talking about fighting (until I tweaked the quotation), though his commendable philosophy can be equally applied to fighting over the chessboard. Einstein also famously said that everything should be made as simple as it can be, but no simpler. Hence our far more direct version:

1 e4 c5 2 ♖f3 ♘c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ♘xd4 g6



Observe the critical difference in waiting flexibly with the d-pawn: in the majority of variations, when it does ad-

vance, it will accelerate straight to d5. This thematic counterattacking weapon often helps us to release our pieces, detonate the centre, and so erode White’s spatial advantage. Many amateurs underestimate this nuance and blindly set up their Yugoslav Attack anyway. In the main line, which arises more than half of the time and goes **5 ♘c3 ♙g7 6 ♙e3 ♘f6...**



...such naive yet common moves as 7 f3 and 7 ♗d2 are practically refuted by a speedy ...d5, as I shall explain in Chapter One.

Promise no.1: Prepared with this repertoire, you’ll never have to fear the Yugoslav Attack

Chapter Two deals exclusively with 7 ♙c4 in the main line, a prophylactic measure against ...d5. I have noticed that other authors, especially when confronted by challenging move orders like this one, sometimes recommend trans-

posing to standard Dragon lines. A good example is the tactical 7...♖a5, which is a playable method of forcing White to abandon opposite-side castling. Any stubborn attempts by him to go queen-side do indeed spectacularly fail, as proven by the most powerful engines of today. Yet 8 0-0 makes it a one-trick pony, leaving us slowly manoeuvring in a tense structure, with a misplaced queen and ...d5 no longer working.

That is never my intention, since I promise clear, consistent plans. Fortunately we can stay true to the natural 7...0-0 instead, having plenty of dynamic potential up our sleeves.

Promise no.2: Clear, consistent plans instead of transposing into (sub-)standard Dragons

Chapter Three features White trying to avoid all that conflict in the main line. Nonetheless, upon 7 ♖b3, look forward to the flank attack ...a5, which is actually strong in any variation when a minor piece retreats to b3. Alternatively, after 7 ♕e2 0-0 8 0-0 and the immediate equalizer 8...d5!, we have some additional options to liquidate comfortably. I like to offer such cop-outs for those situations when a draw is desirable for your rating, tournament, or team score.

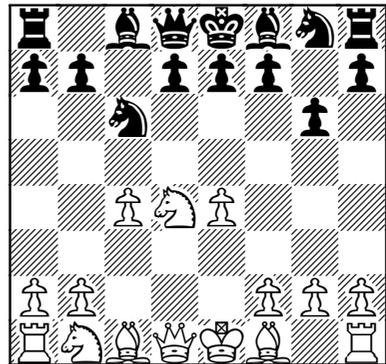
Promise no.3: Flexibility to fight for a win or to simplify for a draw

Chapter Four covers all of White's most common deviations from as early as move 5, none of which can really mess with our system.

Promise no.4: A reliable scheme of development (...g6, ...♗g7, ...♞f6, ...0-0 in that order) against almost anything.

Next we move on to the Maróczy Bind.

**1 e4 c5 2 ♞f3 ♝c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ♞xd4 g6
5 c4**



I'm not going to lie to you – in this totally different structure, we are restrained from our freeing move ...d5. This is White's best line, so don't raise your hopes of any quick wins. On the other hand, everything has its drawbacks, including his space-gaining central pawns: you'll learn about gradually tying him down to their defence, posting a knight on e5 or c5, detonating queenside files with ...b5, and many more ideas.

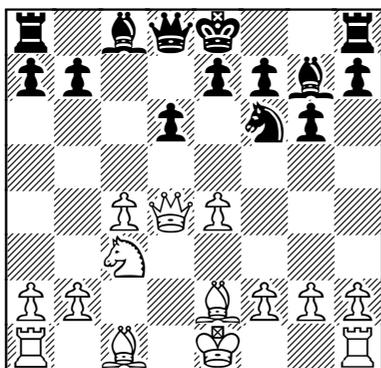
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White has committed himself to a highly positional game, void of concrete variations, which favours the player armed with long-term strategy. Therefore, in Chapter Five, we'll understand the Maróczy from a purely technical perspective, by dissecting model games into pawn structures, potential levers, and weak squares, etc.

Promise no.5: Positional understanding, transcending move orders

Having said that, Chapter Six reveals one of the best sequences:

5 c4 d6 6 ♖c3 ♗f6 7 ♕e2 ♘xd4 8 ♚xd4 ♕g7



This ensures that you have time to execute the aforementioned plans. Via this so-called Gurgenedze Variation, we can always shake off our cramp by trading one pair of knights. If White maintains the pressure by means of the overly sophisticated 7 ♖c2, he risks being too undeveloped, after 7...♕g7 8 ♕e2 ♗d7!?, to deny us the interesting central thrust ...f5. Either way his spatial advantage is not free of charge.

Promise no.6: The most effective variations

I hope that I have fulfilled my promises, and that you enjoy much success with this new repertoire.

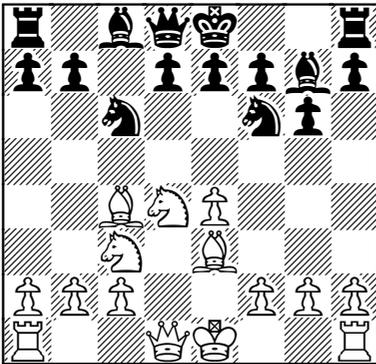
Peter Lalić,
Cheam, London,
April 2013

Chapter Two

The Main Line:

7 ♖c4

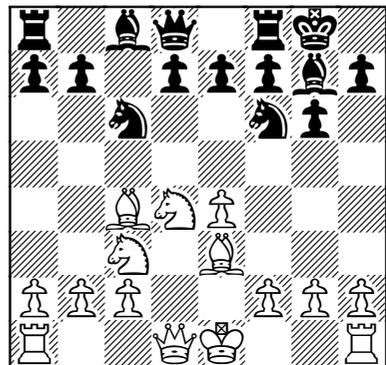
1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 ♘c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ♗xd4 g6
5 ♗c3 ♗g7 6 ♗e3 ♗f6 7 ♗c4



More experienced players respect the venom of ...d7-d5, with which we refuted 7 f3 and 7 ♗d2 in the previous chapter. 7 ♗c4 is much less committal, and still threatens to set up the Yugoslav Attack. In order not to let White settle down, we must charge every move with our usual AC/DC electricity. Basically search for the most energetic de-

veloping move, and you'll never be far off my theoretical recommendations. Although the following variations are quite thorough to prepare you for deep tactics, you will soon get used to some recurring themes.

7...0-0



The *Mega Database 2013* provides us with the following statistics from 9,000 games:

a) 8 0-0 has scored an unimpressive

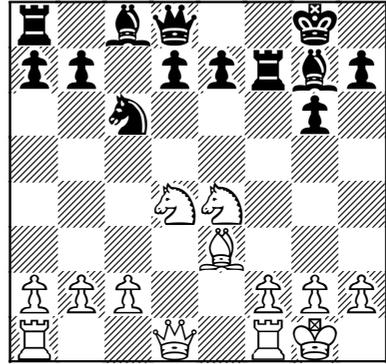
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40% for White from 1,000 games, because the shocker 8...♞xe4! 9 ♖xe4 d5 blows away his centre and at least equalizes, as Game 9 will reveal.

b) 8 ♖b3! has scored 57% from 7,000 encounters by thwarting that tactic, and is the priority of Games 10-15.

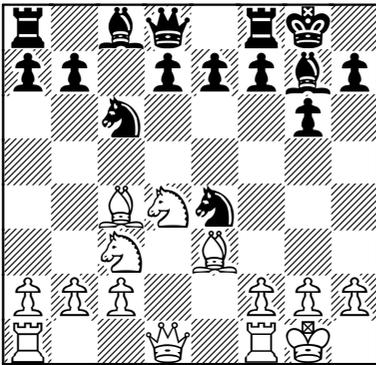
c) 8 f3 (37% from 1,000) transposes to Games 7-8.

d) 8 ♔d2?! (37% out of 200) transposes to Game 3.



Game 9 S.Chiang-K.Wallach Las Vegas 2007

1 e4 c5 2 ♗f3 ♞c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ♞xd4 g6
5 ♗c3 ♟g7 6 ♟e3 ♞f6 7 ♟c4 0-0 8 0-0
♞xe4!



This tactic fulfils our objective of eliminating White's spatial advantage.

9 ♞xe4

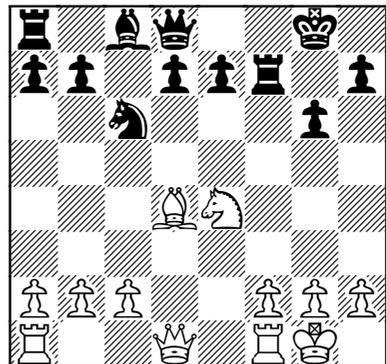
Many players prefer to return the piece with the overambitious 9 ♟xf7+?! ♞xf7 10 ♞xe4.

Our bishop-pair and central majority should gradually trample White to death, but as usual our queenside congestion does give him some temporary tricks:

a) The hasty 10...d5 11 ♞g5 of S.Padhya-P.Szabo, Budapest 2012, would let his active knights run riot.

b) That explains my cautious 10...h6! 11 c3 ♞f8 12 ♔d2 ♟h7 in V.Boy Lazoni-P.Lalić, Surrey 2012, where I steadily brought out my pieces to victory.

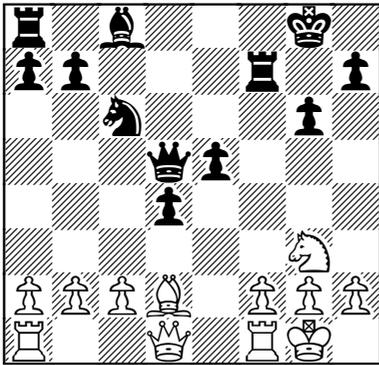
c) The improvement 10...♟xd4!! 11 ♟xd4



looks so anti-positional that I can't even think of any witty analogies, but it is actually a concrete path to a safe advantage:

c1) If you mix up the move order like the Georgian GM in W.Watson-M.Chiburdanidze, Brussels 1987, then 11...e5? 12 ♖e3 d5 13 ♖g5! would certainly make you regret deserting the dark squares.

c2) My novelty 11...d5! is a whole other story, since we gain multiple hits on White's pieces, no matter where they retreat: 12 ♘g5?! ♜f5 13 ♘f3 e5 14 ♖e3?! d4! 15 ♖d2 e4! 16 ♘e1, or 12 ♘g3 e5 13 ♖e3 d4! 14 ♖d2 ♜d5!.

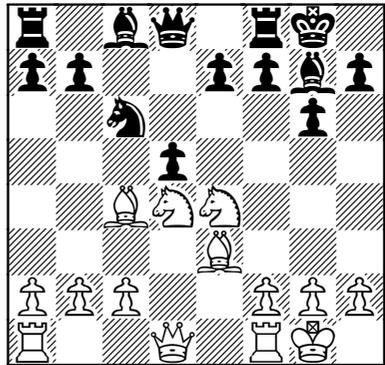


If I've taught you well so far, I hope you can appreciate for yourself the beauty of this position.

In opposite-coloured bishop middlegames, place your pawns on the same colour as your opponent's bishop, in order to block his and free yours.

Instead, 9 ♖xc6 could be steered straight back into the game continuation, via 9...bxc6 10 ♖xe4, as in A.Nabinger-T.Schoenhof, Altenkirchen 2012.

9...d5



10 ♖xc6

Any alternative would be a grave concession:

a) In such an open position, to concede the two bishops with 10 ♖xd5? ♜xd5 would constitute strategic suicide, because our centralized queen would wreak havoc on the empty light squares:

a1) White could grovel with 11 ♖c3 ♜c4 12 ♜e2 ♜xe2 13 ♖cxe2 ♖b4! like in S.Sollid-A.Romanov, Pattaya 2011, though it's really more passive than solid.

a2) 11 ♖xc6? ♜xc6 would further expose the hanging b2-pawn, which dropped off after 12 ♜d3? ♖f5 13 f3 ♖xb2 14 ♜ab1 ♖g7 in C.Raimann-A.Miclea, Rotenburg 2003. Thus the knight had to shield it in M.Konietzka-

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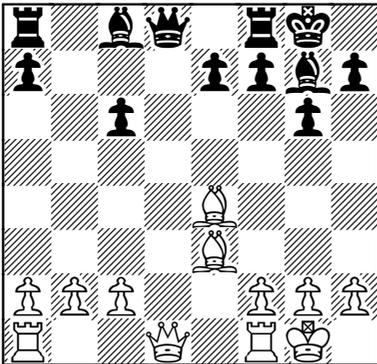
A.Rose, Hagen 1999, but 12 ♖c3 ♙f5 13 ♙d2 ♜fd8 was asking for the minority attack with ...b5-b4.

b) White needs to recapture the pawn on e4, since 10 ♙b5? ♖xd4! 11 ♙xd4 dxe4 12 ♙xg7 ♙xg7 failed to restore the material balance in A.Felipe Martinez-F.Alonso Rodriquez, Llinars del Valles 2012.

10...bxc6 11 ♙d3

White must preserve his light-squared bishop, lest he be dominated by 11 c3? dxc4 12 ♚a4 ♙e6! 13 ♖c5 ♙d5, J.Kraus-I.Rausis, Calella 1994.

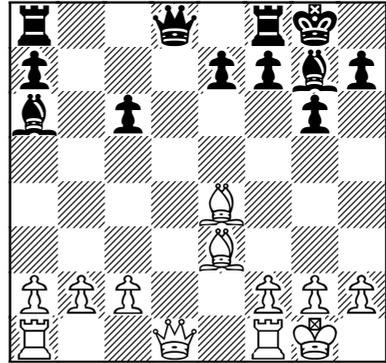
11...dxe4 12 ♙xe4



It is undeniably true that our split pawns are static weaknesses, but they cannot actually be caught. Indeed, we may charge them at White's queenside, which will be pressured along the long diagonal and semi-open b-file. For that reason, this position is balanced, and 12...♚c7 13 c3 customarily ends with a peaceful handshake in master games like M.Tissir-E.Prie, French League 1998. To be honest, it's not particularly excit-

ing, given the high drawing margin of eventual rook trades down the d-file. Fortunately, I have found a rarer follow-up hiding plenty of venom.

12...♙a6!?



13 ♚xd8

It will boost your confidence to know that even many titled players have promptly lost material here:

Anybody can plummet into your preparation, so don't fearfully respect your opponent; just look at the board.

a) More than half of the nine people who were duped into 13 ♙xc6?? ♚c8! had FIDE ratings over 2200:

a1) After 14 ♚f3 ♙xf1 15 ♜xf1 ♙xb2, the Brazilian IM with White in H.Van Riemsdijk-A.Antunes, Matanzas 1994, had no compensation for the exchange.

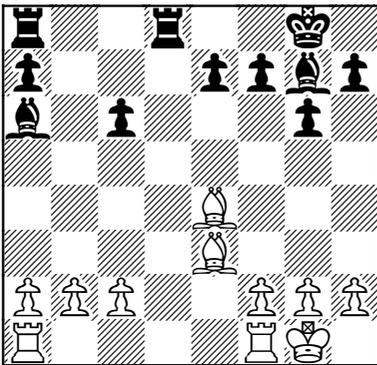
a2) The famous Hungarian GM in L.Kwatschewsky-Su.Polgar, Vienna 1986, was rewarded with an 18-move win for calculating that 14 ♚xd8 ♜fxd8 15 ♜fd1

♖xd1+ 16 ♖xd1 ♖xc6! 17 ♗d8+ ♕f8 18 ♕h6 ♖c8 netted her a piece.

b) 13 ♖e1? ♕xb2 14 ♖b1 ♕c3 chucked a pawn in R.Cervera Procas-A.Guzman Moneo, Aragon 1998.

c) Another pawn went west after 13 ♕d3? ♕xd3 14 ♖xd3 ♖xd3 15 cxd3 ♕xb2 16 ♖ab1 ♖fb8! in A.Kullberg-H.Hurme, Helsinki 1998.

13...♖fxd8



14 ♖fb1!

White needs yet more precision:

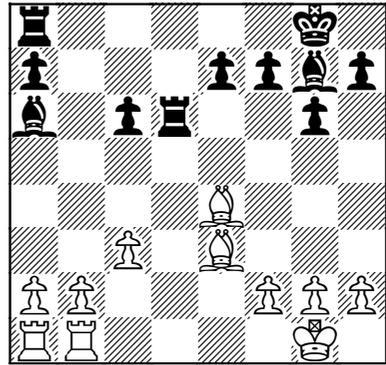
a) 14 ♖fd1? is just as popular, though 14...♕xb2 calls his bluff:

a1) 15 ♖ab1 ♕b5! 16 ♖xd8+ ♖xd8 kept control in T.Nguyen Van Toan-D.Pham, Can Tho 2012.

a2) In J.Hector-D.Cramling, Gausdal 1982, White tried 15 ♖xd8+ ♖xd8 16 ♖b1, yet those chronic back rank issues meant he couldn't recover the material.

b) The Chilean 2300 with white in A.Pineda Polanco-I.P.Vargas Maliqueo, Santiago de Chile 2008, walked right back into the trap 14 ♕xc6?? ♖ac8 15 ♖fd1 ♖xd1+ 16 ♖xd1 ♖xc6!.

14...♗d6 15 c3



White has ensured his queenside structure remains pristine, and paid the price in piece activity.

15...♕c4! 16 ♗d1 ♕d5 17 ♕xd5 cxd5

While trading off his better bishop, we also improve our pawn structure and create the intimidating AC/DC pawn duo. Let the Good Times (and central pawns) Roll!

18 ♕d4 e5 19 ♕c5 ♗d7 20 ♗d2 ♖c8 21 ♕b4 ♕h6 22 ♗d3 e4 23 ♗d4 ♕g7 24 ♗d2 d4! 25 ♕f1?

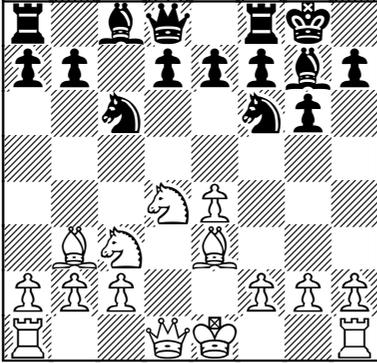
Even after 25 cxd4 ♖xd4 26 ♖xd4 ♕xd4, White would also suffer from his first two ranks.

25...f5 26 f3?? d3! 27 fxe4? fxe4 28 g4 e3! 29 ♖g2 e2+ 30 ♖e1 d2+! 31 ♖xe2 ♖e8+ 32 ♖d1 ♖e1+ 33 ♖c2 ♖xa1 34 ♖xd2 ♖xd2+ 35 ♖xd2 ♖xa2 0-1

“Two passed pawns advancing on the enemy pieces have brought me more than a dozen points in tournaments.” – David Bronstein.

The Prophylactic 8 ♖b3

1 e4 c5 2 ♖f3 ♘c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ♗xd4 g6
5 ♘c3 ♙g7 6 ♙e3 ♗f6 7 ♙c4 0-0 8
♙b3!



This prophylactic move is the sternest test of our repertoire, because White threatens to set up his Yugoslav Attack:

a) 8...d6 9 f3 ♙d7 10 ♖d2 ♙c8 11 0-0-0 would obligingly transpose.

b) 8...♖a5!? may compel him into 9 0-0, but the cure seems more extreme than the illness. L.Nisipeanu-M.Carlsen, Sarajevo 2006, became standard Dragon territory, where Black never pushed a pawn beyond the third rank.

c) 8...d5?! 9 exd5 ♗a5 looks fishy, as in V.Kupreichik-C.Barlocco, Courmayeur 2011.

d) The renowned brilliancy R.Fischer-S.Reshevsky, New York 1958, made 8...♗a5? unplayable, owing to the queen trap 9 e5! ♗e8?? 10 ♙xf7+!! ♙xf7 11 ♗e6!.

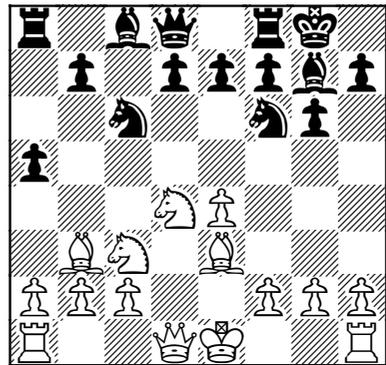
e) 8...♗g4!? would be ideal, were it not for 9 ♖xg4 ♗xd4 10 ♖d1:

e1) I'd rather run away from 10...♗c6

11 ♖d2 ♖a5 12 ♙h6 d6 13 h4 of P.Dely-J.Tabor, Kecskemet 1972, and not look back.

e2) Meanwhile, 10...♗xb3 11 axb3 would leave us fighting the a-file pressure, without queenside development, a central break, or even the bishop-pair after 11...b6 12 ♙d4!, such as in J.Emms-A.Berg, Gausdal 1996.

8...a5!



Fortunately the threat of ...a5-a4 throws a spanner in the works:

a) 9 0-0 is covered in Game 10, where 9...a4! 10 ♗xa4 ♗xe4 reunites us with our favourite twins at d7 and e7.

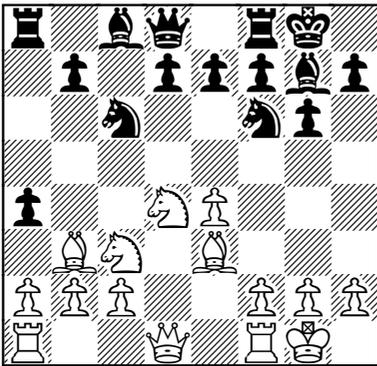
b) 9 a4 does rule out this tactical possibility, yet also the recapture axb3 in the variation 9...♗g4! 10 ♖xg4 ♗xd4 (Game 11). For fear of doubling his pawns with cxb3, White often bails out into the unpromising endgame 10 ♗xc6 ♗xe3 11 ♗xd8 ♗xd1 (Game 12).

c) 9 f3 shuts out both of those breaks, but opens the door to the invasive gambit 9...d5!?, as investigated in Games 13-15. I recommended this

bombshell in Game 7, and the only difference here is our free move ...a5 versus White's more susceptible bishop at b3.

Game 10
P.Svidler-V.Topalov
 Linares 1999

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 ♘c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ♘xd4 g6
 5 ♘c3 ♖g7 6 ♖e3 ♗f6 7 ♖c4 0-0 8 ♖b3
 a5 9 0-0 a4!



10 ♖xa4

Best:

a) After 10 ♖xa4?! ♗xe4 11 ♗xe4 ♗xa4 12 c3 ♗a8, the two bishops, a-file pressure, and central majority made K.Dolzhikova-S.Pavlov, Kiev 2003, a walk in the park for Black.

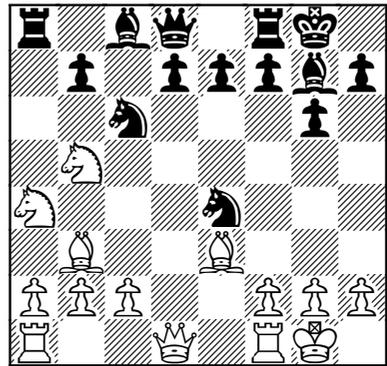
b) 10 ♖c4?! would fall prey to 10...♗xe4!, the identical tactic from Game 9. The only difference here is our freely advanced a-pawn, whose ...a3 stab helps us to lever open the long diagonal, as in M.Joseph-N.Pinal, Istanbul 2012.

10...♗xe4 11 ♗b5!

Instead, 11 ♗xc6?! bxc6 would present us with one exquisite pawn island, and a pleasant journey:

a) After 12 ♖b6 ♗e8 13 f3 ♗f6, the Estonian GM in M.Yilmaz-K.Kulaots, Istanbul 2010, sat back and watched his d-pawn cruise home.

b) 12 ♗b6 didn't kick up sand either in G.Garcia-M.Turner, London 1994, where 12...♖b8 13 ♗xc8 ♗xc8 sent packing the c8-bishop problem.



11...♗a6!

In compensation for our central majority, White does have a serious initiative on the queenside, where our weak squares are threatened with ♖b6 and ♗c7. Consequently our first priority is to patch up these holes, by artificial means if necessary.

When you have the better long-term prospects, first carefully neutralize your opponent's counter-play.

Play the Accelerated Dragon

Black has also tried:

a) The English star Gawain Jones had so much faith in Black's solid central structure that he twice sacrificed the exchange with 11...♖xa4! 12 ♗xb2 13 ♖b1 ♗g7. Alas, this has scored 75% for White because our hemmed-in rook and bishop don't pull their weight.

a1) The Ukrainian GM of S.Fedorchuk-G.Jones, Porto San Giorgio 2007, gave Black freedom and an early draw with 14 ♗b3 d6 15 ♖e1 ♗f5 16 ♗d5 ♖f6 17 ♗f3 ♗c8 18 ♗d2 ♗e6.

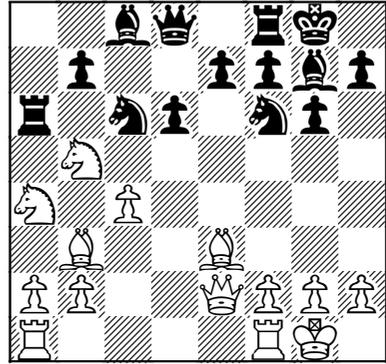
a2) Conversely, the Russian wunderkind in S.Karjakin-G.Jones, Heraklion 2007, wasn't so peace-loving. He relentlessly pursued a queen swap via 14 f3! ♗a5! 15 ♗b3 ♖c3 16 ♖xc3 ♗xc3 17 ♗e1! ♗e5 18 ♗d2 ♖d4 19 ♖bd1 ♖f5 20 ♗f2 ♗c7 21 ♗e2 e5? 22 ♗c4!, and his rooks prevailed in the end.

b) 11...d5!? feels loose. Strong players have made it playable, but only through intense preparation. In my humble opinion, there's no point in sweating over such complications:

b1) 12 ♗b6 ♗d7 13 ♖c7 ♖xa4! 14 ♗xa4 ♗xb2 15 ♗xd5! ♗xa1 16 ♗xe4 ♗b2 is a trendy forcing line in which Black is hard pressed to win, T.Kosintseva-A.Muzychuk, Rostov on Don 2011.

b2) The Russian super-GM in A.Gritsenko-A.Khalifman, Moscow 2009, shortly drew after the fireworks 12 f3!? d4! 13 ♖xd4 ♖xd4 14 fxe4 b5, which few people would enjoy playing, let alone analysing.

12 ♗e2 d6 13 c4 ♖f6



This has all been seen a hundred times or so, and revolves around the strategic battle between White's lockdown over d5 and b5, and Black's undermining of c4. We plan to untangle and, at the opportune moment, chop off the overshadowing b5-knight.

14 ♖fd1

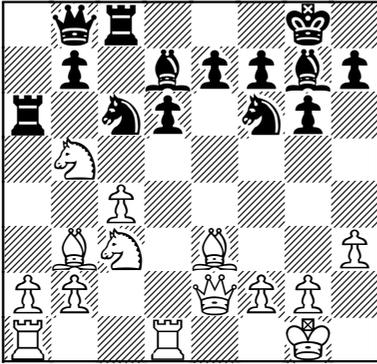
Alternatively:

a) 14 c5 prematurely loosened White's grip in R.Meessen-M.Jadoul, Belgian League 2002, where the precise retaliation 14...d5 15 ♖ad1 ♖a5 16 ♗c2?! ♖c4! 17 ♗c1 ♗a5 18 ♖bc3 ♖e6! 19 ♗f3 b5! 20 cxb6 ♖xb6 21 ♖xb6 ♖xb6 22 ♖d4? e5! liberated Black's army.

b) In the GM encounter Y.Zherebukh-V.Belous, Moscow 2012, 14 ♖ad1 ♗g4!? 15 f3 ♗d7 16 ♖ac3 ♖a5 17 ♗c2 ♗b8 bore a resemblance to our main game.

c) Another master clash, E.Van den Doel-A.Istratescu, Corinth 2000, saw White first vaccinate himself against any ...♗g4 or ...♖g4 irritations with 14 h3 ♗e6 15 ♖ad1 ♗b8.

14...♗d7 15 ♖ac3 ♗b8!?



This interesting concept is quite characteristic for the 9 0-0 line, where slow manoeuvring takes precedence. Though looking odd at b8, the queen is better placed for several reasons: it dodges the d-file X-ray, the f8-rook can swing to the c-file, and the added protection of d6 and b6 might mobilize the e- and b-pawns in the future.

*Remember the manoeuvre ...♙b8,
to unravel the back rank for ...♖c8.*

16 h3 ♖c8 17 a3 ♘e5

I'll always tell you the truth: objectively Black is slightly worse, as a result of his disconnected rook at a6. Nonetheless, chess is a contest of plans, fought between two mere mortals. White has a spatial advantage, but it is unclear how he can move forward. In contrast, we have caught up with development, and begun applying pressure to c4 and b5.

**18 ♖ac1 ♙xb5!? 19 cxb5 ♖a8 20 b6 ♖c6
21 ♘b5 ♙d8**

The big question is whether that

doubled pawn is a strength or a weakness. On the one hand, the pawn at b6 is so far advanced that it's closer to turning into a queen than me after lip-synching to the 90s mega-hit *Barbie Girl*. On the other hand, it is blockaded and liable to capture, including perhaps the exchange sacrifice ...♖xb6.

22 ♘c7 ♖b8 23 ♙b5?

White should organise his majority with 23 ♖xc6 ♘xc6 24 ♙a4 ♘e5 25 b4. Now Black gets a head start.

23...♖xc1 24 ♖xc1 e6! 25 a4 d5!

This passed pawn represents the other downside to 19 cxb5.

**26 a5 ♘e4! 27 ♖d1 ♘d6 28 ♙c5 ♘f5 29
♙c1 ♙f8 30 ♙c2 ♘c6 31 ♙d2 ♙d6!**

The former FIDE World Champion has gained numerous tempi on White's vulnerable queen, bishop and a-pawn. Now that his opponent's minor pieces are sidelined out of play, he reroutes his fianchettoed bishop for ...♙xc7 or an unexpected kingside attack.

**32 ♙a4 ♘b4 33 ♙b3 ♘d4 34 ♙e3 ♘f5
35 ♙b3 ♙h4! 36 ♖c1?? ♘d4! 0-1**

