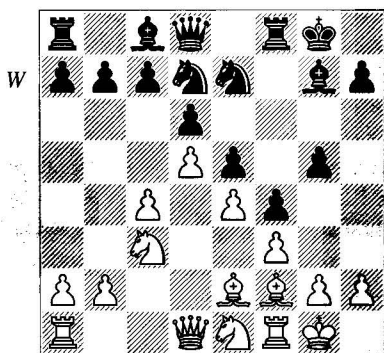


# 1 Barry Attack

## Introduction

Why does the average club player as White need something offbeat against the King's Indian? Aren't the main lines good enough? To answer this, let us look at a main-line variation of the King's Indian.

1 d4 ♘f6 2 ♘f3 g6 3 c4 ♙g7 4 ♘c3 0-0 5 e4 d6 6 ♙e2 e5 7 0-0 ♘c6 8 d5 ♘e7 9 ♘e1 ♘d7 10 ♙e3 f5 11 f3 f4 12 ♙f2 g5 (D)



This is one of the critical main lines of the Classical King's Indian after 12 moves. And objectively, it does indeed put Black's play to a severe test. But for many players, White's position will represent a chess nightmare. Black has an automatic and very powerful

long-term kingside attack. As if this weren't enough, there are plenty of books telling Black exactly how to proceed, either to deliver mate or create enough chaos to make the issue completely unclear. Perhaps the worst thing is that Black seems to have all the fun. If you haven't got hours, days or maybe even weeks to study this one line, then you could be in trouble.

Why should White have to subject himself to this sort of onslaught in the search for an opening advantage? Isn't it time to put the ball back in Black's court? The Barry Attack avoids not only the King's Indian, but the Grünfeld as well. It is a 'plug and play' opening which can be learnt in a few hours. The basic idea is simple, if a little crude. No more mister nice guy; it's time for blood!

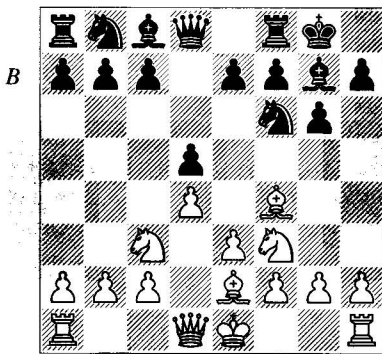
For those who need a reminder of what it can be like to take White in the above diagram, I include the rest of the short and (for White) very painful game Perruchoud-Tischer, Biel 1990:

13 ♘b5 b6 14 b4 a6 15 ♘c3 ♘g6 16 a4 ♙b8 17 ♘d3 ♘f6 18 a5 bxa5 19 ♙xa5 h5 20 c5 g4 21 b5 g3 22 hxg3 fxg3 23 ♙xg3 h4 24 ♙f2 ♘h5 25 bxa6 ♙g5 26 ♙e1 ♘gf4 27 ♘xf4 ♘xf4 28 ♙f2 ♙b2 29 a7 ♙g3 30 a8 ♙h3 31 ♙d2 ♙xd2 32 ♙xd2 h2+ 33 ♙h1 ♙xf2 0-1

Absolutely typical! Just as White was busying himself taking his opponent's queenside pieces and queening his passed pawn, Black launched a lethal mating attack. Enough of this pain and suffering! It's time for the Killer Barry Attack.

Game 1  
Pira – Hebden  
Seville 1987

1 d4 ♘f6 2 ♘f3 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 ♙f4  
♙g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♙e2 (D)



Welcome to the wonderful world of the Barry Attack. The outlook for the moment is calm and there is not a pawn-storm in sight! Well, certainly not against the white king anyway. White has a crude, almost barbaric plan from this position: shove the h-pawn up the board and attempt to tear the black king limb from limb! There are a few circumstances when, as you might expect, this is not justified: specifically, when Black plays 6...c5 and continues to attack the centre and

queenside aggressively. Then it is time to show your opponent that you are not just a mad hacker and hone those endgame skills to exploit the small but persistent advantages that arise. One of the main plus-points of the Barry Attack is that this time there are almost no books for Black to go running back to check.

6...c5

The year 1987 was a particularly important one for the Barry Attack, for it was the year that Mark Hebden was introduced, somewhat painfully, to its delights. After his defeat in this game, Hebden, a renowned King's Indian specialist, went home and had a long, hard look at the opening. As we shall see, today he is one of the world's leading exponents of the Barry Attack – he obviously came to the conclusion “if you can't beat them, join them!”

6...c6 7 h4, 6...♙g4 7 ♘e5 and 6...b6 7 ♘e5 are all important alternatives, which we shall examine later.

7 ♘e5 b6?!

7...♘c6 is critical – it is important for Black to put as much pressure on White's centre as possible, so as to dislodge White from his kingside attack.

8 h4 ♙a6 9 ♙f3

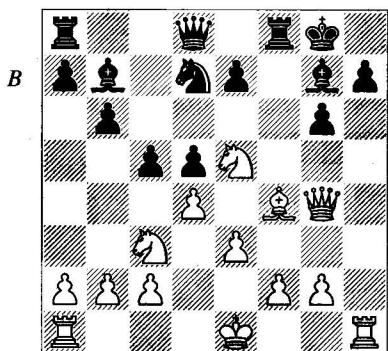
The light-squared bishop plays a very important role in supporting White's kingside attack, so naturally White avoids its exchange.

9...♙b7 10 h5 ♘bd7 11 hxg6 fxg6

This gives Black some central light-square weaknesses (particularly e6) but is safer than the other recapture, which is extremely dangerous for the health of the black king.

If 11...hxg6 then 12 ♖g4 with the idea of ♜f3-h3, or the calmer 12 ♜e2, intending a more methodical transfer of forces to the h-file.

12 ♖g4 ♜xg4 13 ♜xg4 (D)

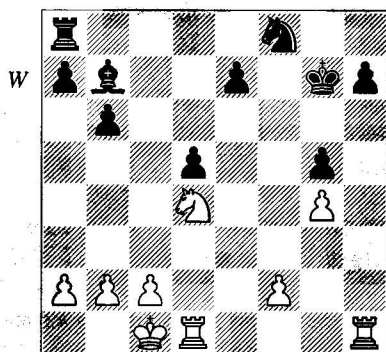


One thing you will often notice about the Barry Attack is that although White tends to build up a powerful attacking position, like here, he leaves no real weaknesses for Black to exploit. Indeed, if you look at the diagram you will see that it is Black who has the weak points for White to target.

13...♜f5 14 ♜h3 ♜f8 15 g4 ♜xf4

Sometimes Black will have to sacrifice in order to get meaningful counterplay and to stem the tide of the white attack. Here, this proves to be insufficient, but the alternatives were not much more attractive. If 15...♜f6 then 16 ♖h6 gives White a strong kingside attack, at no risk.

16 exf4 cxd4 17 ♜e2 g5 18 ♜h5 ♜d6 19 ♜f7+ ♜h8 20 0-0-0 ♖xe5 21 fxe5 ♜xe5 22 ♜xd4 ♜g7 23 ♜xg7+ ♜xg7 (D)



Black struggles on from here valiantly, but is ultimately lost, not only because of the material disadvantage, but also due to the passivity of his pieces.

24 ♜de1 ♜e8 25 ♜h5 ♖g6 26 ♜f3

26 ♜e5 would confirm the hopelessness of Black's cause. From here on White slightly misplays his position, but clearly his opening and middlegame play was a resounding success.

26...h6 27 ♜e5+ ♖g7 28 ♜h1 d4 29 ♜1h2 ♜c8 30 f4 gxf4 31 ♜f5 ♜g6 32 ♜xg6 ♖xg6 33 ♜xf4 e5 34 ♜f5 ♜c5 35 ♜fh5 ♖e4

Black has done a great deal to improve the positioning of his pieces, but has not been able to redress the weakness of his pawn-structure.

36 ♜xh6+ ♖g5 37 ♜h8 ♖xg4 38 ♜f8 ♖f3 39 ♜d2 e4 40 ♜d8?! ♜c4?

Failing to make the most of his chances, which would be quite real after 40...e3+ 41 ♜d3 ♖g3. Now White gets on top again.

41 b3 ♜c7?! 42 ♜xd4 ♖g3 43 ♜h8 ♜f2 44 ♜e8 ♜g7 45 ♜dxe4

White simplifies to a won rook and pawn endgame.

45...♙xe4 46 ♖xe4 ♗d7+ 47 ♖c3 ♜f3 48 ♗e8 ♜c7+ 49 ♖b2 ♜f4 50 c4 ♜f5 51 ♖c3 b5 52 ♗e2 ♜f4 53 ♖d4 bxc4 54 bxc4 ♗d7+ 55 ♖c5 ♜f3 56 ♗c6 ♗c7+ 57 ♖d5 ♜f4 58 c5 ♜f5 59 ♗e2 ♗d7+ 60 ♖c6 ♗h7 61 ♖d6 1-0

Again, it is no coincidence that shortly after this game, Hebden became one of the Barry Attack's strongest advocates.

## Early Deviations for Black

The Barry Attack is a somewhat unusual opening and as such, may encourage irregular responses from Black. As we shall see in this section, this approach by no means guarantees Black success.

Game 2  
R. Scherbakov –  
Hoang Thanh Trang  
Cheliabinsk 1989

1 d4 ♗f6 2 ♗f3 g6 3 ♖c3 d5 4 ♙f4 ♙g7

Black can also play:

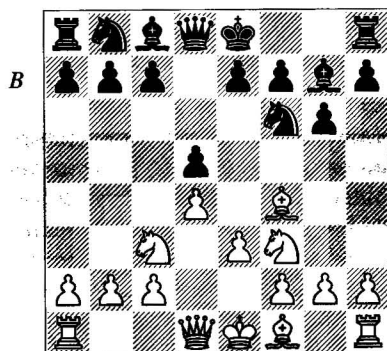
a) 4...c6 is considered in Game 3 as it is closely related to the 4...♙g7 5 e3 ♙g4 lines.

b) 4...a6 makes sense if Black wants to delay ...♙g7 until White can no longer go for ♖d2 and ♙h6 ideas. However, after 5 e3, Black should transpose to the main game with 5...♙g7 rather than 5...b5 as in Sharbaf-Darbanvaghani, Kish 2005, which went 6 ♗e5 ♙b7 7 h4 ♙g7?! 8 h5 ♗bd7 (8...♗)xh5

9 ♖xh5 gxh5 10 ♜xh5 ♙xe5 11 ♙xe5 ♗f8 12 ♙g7±) 9 g4 c5?! 10 h6 ♙f8 11 g5 ♗h5?! 12 ♖xh5! gxh5 13 ♗xf7! ♜xf7 14 ♜xh5+ ♜g8 15 ♙h3 ♜b6 16 ♙xd7 ♙c8 17 ♗xd5 ♜b7?! 18 ♗xe7+! 1-0.

c) 4...♗h5!? isn't at all easy to meet but 5 ♙g5 h6 6 ♙h4 g5 7 ♙g3 ♗xg3 8 hxg3 ♙g7 9 e4!? dxe4 10 ♗xe4 ♙f5 11 ♙d3 ♙g6 (11...♜d5) 12 ♗c5 ♙xd3 13 ♜xd3 b6 14 ♗e4 ♗c6 15 d5 was better for White in Ortega-Petrescu, Saint Vincent 2006.

5 e3 (D)



5...a6

The main moves, covered in later games, are 5...♙g4, 5...c6 and 5...0-0. Other rare alternatives are:

a) 5...♗bd7?? 6 ♗b5 +- has been a quick point-collector on the British tournament circuit.

b) 5...♗h5? is an attempt to harass the white bishop but wastes too much time. 6 ♙g5 h6 7 ♙h4 g5 (7...c6 8 ♗e5 ♜b6 9 ♗b1 ♗f6 10 ♙d3 ♙e6 11 b4 ♗bd7 12 f4 ♗xe5 13 fxe5 ♗d7 14 0-0 ± Hebden-Feller, Cappelle la Grande

2005) is the most consistent continuation of Black's somewhat dubious plan, which he began on move 5, to bag the bishop-pair. With accurate play, White is able to exploit Black's loss of tempi. After 8 ♖e5! Black has a choice:

b1) 8...♗f6 is a little illogical, because the whole point of Black's play has been to exchange off White's dark-squared bishop. If Black fails to achieve this, he has simply weakened his kingside for no apparent reason. White has a clear edge after 9 ♖g3 ♗f5 10 ♗d3 ♗xd3 11 ♖xd3 c6 12 h4 g4 13 h5 ♗bd7 14 ♖e2 ♖a5 15 ♗xd7 ♗xd7 16 0-0-0, Wirthensohn-Bloessel, Lenk 1992.

b2) 8...♗xe5 9 dxe5 ♗g7 (after 9...gxf4 10 ♖xf5 Black has no compensation for his kingside pawn weaknesses) 10 ♗g3 ♗e6 11 h4! (the most incisive move – Black is made to pay for his over-ambitious kingside pawn advances) 11...♖g8 12 hxg5 hxg5 13 e4 ± (Black is given no respite and now faces the unenviable choice of opening the centre for White's better-placed forces, or closing it, and thus leaving his knight on g7 woefully misplaced) 13...dxe4 (13...d4 14 ♗a4 b6?! 15 ♖d2 f6 16 exf6 exf6 17 0-0-0 c5 18 ♗c3 ♖e7 leads to a large advantage for White after 19 ♗b5) 14 ♖xd8+ ♗xd8 15 ♗xe4 ♗f5 16 0-0-0+ ♗e8 17 ♗xg5 ♗xg3 18 ♗xe6 ♗xh1? 19 ♖d8# (1-0) J.Příbyl-Penzold, 2nd Bundesliga 1991/2. An unusual mating position!

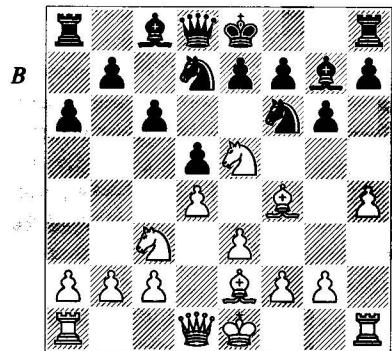
c) 5...♗f5 6 ♗e2 c6. Black often has difficulties in the Barry Attack

with the development of his light-squared bishop. On g4 it can be attacked by ♗e5, while on f5, as here, it can be a target for White's kingside pawn advances. The awkward positioning of Black's bishop led to an advantage for White in Suetin-Borisenko, USSR Ch, Kiev 1954 after 7 ♗e5 ♗fd7 8 g4 ♗e6 9 ♗d3 c5 10 0-0 0-0 11 ♗b5 ♗a6 12 ♗g3 ♗f6 13 ♗f4 ♗d7 14 ♗c3 cxd4 15 exd4 ♗c7 16 ♗f3 ♗c6 17 ♖e1 b6?! 18 ♗d3 ♗b7 19 ♗e5 ♗e6 20 ♗g2 ♖c8 21 ♖e2 ♗e4 22 ♗xe4 dxe4 23 ♗xe4 ♗xe4 24 ♖xe4 ♗xd4 25 ♗xg7 ♗xg7 26 ♖ad1 ♗c6 27 ♗c5 ♖e8 28 ♗d7 ♖h8 29 b4 b5 30 a4. White has kept the initiative.

6 ♗e2 ♗bd7 7 ♗e5 c6

In Blatny-Likavsky, European Ch, Ohrid 2001 Black produced the amazing blunder 7...b6?? 8 ♗c6 1-0.

8 h4 (D)

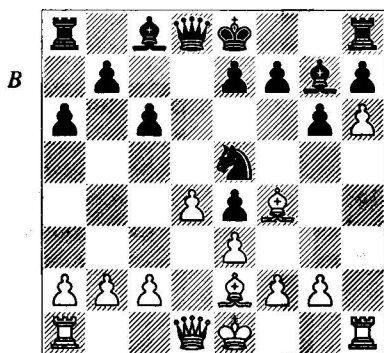


This is the basic attacking set-up in the Barry Attack. The advance of the h-pawn works best if Black adopts a slow plan, typically when he avoids the advance ...c5.

## 8...♞e4

Black tries to defuse the oncoming attack using the accepted method of piece exchanges, but she suffers a lack of coordination since her king is still in the centre. Although the black king is safer in the middle, White nevertheless finds a clever way to create problems on the kingside.

9 ♖xe4 dxe4 10 h5 ♜xe5 11 h6!  
(D)



A nice intermezzo. The move h6 can be a major irritant if Black has not castled kingside, and justifies White's early kingside pawn advance.

11...♞a5+ 12 ♞d2 ♞xd2+ 13 ♜xd2 ♜xh6 14 ♜xe5 f6 15 ♞xh6 fxe5 16 ♞ah1 ♜e6 17 ♞xg6

The dust has settled and material equality has been restored. Black is saddled with the worse bishop and, more importantly, a damaged pawn-structure. Against a grandmaster, Black is simply lost, with no way to defend her weaknesses in the long term. To her credit, Black struggles on valiantly for 30 moves, but the result is not in doubt.

17...♜d7 18 ♞g7 ♞ag8 19 ♞xg8 ♞xg8 20 g3 exd4 21 exd4 ♞f8 22 ♜e3 ♜f5 23 ♜d2 ♜d6 24 ♜e3 ♜g6 25 ♜h5 ♜f5 26 ♞h4 e5 27 dxe5+ ♜xe5 28 ♞f4 ♞d8 29 g4 ♜g6 30 ♜xg6 hxg6 31 ♞xe4+ ♜f6 32 f4 ♞d1 33 ♞d4 ♞b1 34 ♞d6+ ♜e7 35 ♞xg6 ♞xb2 36 ♜d3 ♞xa2 37 ♞g7+ ♜f6 38 ♞xb7 ♞a4 39 c4 ♞a3+ 40 ♜d4 ♞f3 41 ♜e4 ♞c3 42 g5+ ♜g6 43 ♜d4 ♞f3 44 ♜e5 ♞e3+ 45 ♜d6 ♞e4 46 c5 ♞xf4 47 ♜xc6 ♜xg5 48 ♞e7 ♜f6 49 ♞e3 ♞c4 50 ♜d5 ♞c1 51 ♞e6+ 1-0

## 5...♜g4 and a Move-Order Finesse

Game 3  
Blatny – Fette  
Vienna 1991

1 d4 ♖f6 2 ♖f3 g6 3 ♖c3 d5 4 ♜f4 ♜g7

It's worth noting that in order to avoid the kind of things that happen in this game, the cunning move-order 4...c6 5 e3 ♜g4 6 ♜e2 ♜xf3! is becoming increasingly popular. Black is very solid and can expect to play a quick ...e5, e.g.: 7 ♜xf3 ♜g7 8 0-0 ♖bd7 9 ♞d2 0-0 10 ♞ad1 ♞b6 11 ♖a4 ♞a6 12 ♖c3 (12 b3 ♞fe8 13 ♖b2 e5 14 dxe5 ♖xe5 15 ♜xe5 ♞xe5 ♢ Seipel-Gutman, Lippstadt 1999) 12...♞fe8 13 ♜c7 ♞ac8 14 ♜g3 e5 = Lamoureux-Hebden, Neuchâtel 2003. A natural counter-finesse is to avoid the pin with 5 ♞d2, planning a direct attack with ♜h6 and h4-h5. A few examples:

a) 5...h6 6 ♖e5 ♜g7 7 f3 ♖fd7 8 ♖xd7 ♖xd7 9 e4 dxe4 10 ♖xe4 ♖f6

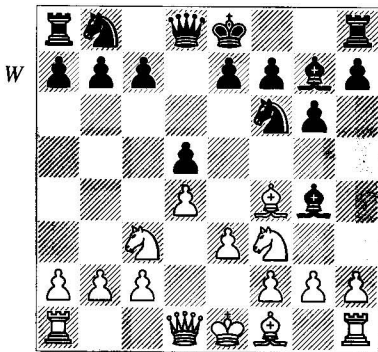
11 0-0-0 ♖xe4 12 fxe4 ♙g4 13 ♙e2 ♙xe2 14 ♗xe2 ♗a5 15 ♖b1 0-0 16 h4 ± Palliser-Weisbuch, Port Erin 2007.

b) 5...♙g7 6 ♙h6 ♙xh6!?! (6...0-0?! 7 h4 ♙f5?! {7...♙xh6!?!} 8 ♙xg7 ♗xg7 9 h5 b5 10 hxg6 ♙xg6 11 ♖e5 ♗d6 12 ♗h6+ ♖g8 13 e3 ♖e4 14 ♙d3 f5 15 g4 +- Hebden-L.Aubert, French Team Ch 1991) 7 ♗xh6 ♗a5 8 ♖g5 b5! 9 e4 ♖xe4 10 ♖gxe4 dxe4 11 ♙e2 ♖d7 12 0-0 ♖f6 13 f3 (Hebden-D.Howell, Southend 2008) and now Palliser's suggestion 13...♗b4! leads to unclear play.

5 e3

Since the original edition of this book, an alternative attacking system starting with 5 ♗d2 – the 'Tarzan Attack' – has appeared on the tournament scene. White plans ♙h6, 0-0-0 and a lightning attack down the h-file. After some initial successes – by Hebden among others – it now seems its sting has largely been removed. We shall not go into any detail on this, and just note that Black has another option to worry about.

5...♙g4 (D)



6 ♙e2

This move is standard, but Hebden's little-tested 6 ♗d3 still deserves serious attention. By taking advantage of the fact that Black has not yet castled, White avoids the problematic exchange on f3 (as discussed in the note to 4...♙g7):

a) 6...♙xf3? 7 ♗b5+ ♖bd7 8 gxf3 wins a pawn for White.

b) 6...0-0 7 ♖e5 and now:

b1) 7...♙e6 8 ♙e2 c5 9 0-0 ♖bd7 10 ♙f3 ♜c8 11 ♗b5 ♗b6 12 a4 cxd4 13 ♗xb6 ♖xb6 14 exd4 a5 = Wirthensohn-Cvitan, Pontresina 2000.

b2) 7...c5 8 ♖xg4 ♖xg4 9 ♙e2 ♖f6 10 0-0 cxd4 11 exd4 ♖c6 12 ♙f3 ♜c8 13 a3 e6 14 ♖e2 ♗b6 = Brenke-Greenfeld, Lippstadt 2004.

c) 6...c6 7 ♖e5 ♙f5 8 ♗d2 ♖bd7 9 h4 h5 10 f3 ♜c8 11 ♙e2 b5 12 ♖d1 (White shows that he too does not yet need to commit his king; the c3-knight, which was possibly White's worst-placed piece, manoeuvres to f2, from where it will assist with the kingside attack) 12...0-0 (Black decides he has run out of useful waiting moves, but in any case, he cannot put off castling indefinitely) 13 c3 ♖e8 14 ♖f2 ♖d6 15 g4 hxg4 16 ♖exg4 ♙xg4?! 17 ♖xg4 (this is the culmination of White's plan which he began on move 12; the g4-knight is a key attacking piece) 17...f5 18 ♖e5 ♖xe5 19 dxe5 ♖c4 20 ♙xc4 dxc4 (despite Black's piece exchanges, his kingside remains chronically weak; White now mops up with ease) 21 ♗g2 ♗d5 (21...♗e8 22 h5 gxh5 23 ♙h6 ♗f7 24 ♜g1) 22 ♗xg6 ♜cd8 (22...♗xf3 23 ♜g1 ♜f7 24 e6)

23 ♖g1 ♘d2+ 24 ♔f1 ♘d3+ 25 ♔g2 ♜f7 26 ♔h3 e6 27 ♜xe6 ♔f8 28 ♚ad1 ♜e8 29 ♜xc6 ♜e2 30 ♘d6+ ♔g8 31 ♘d5 1-0 Hebden-Bates, British Ch, Hove 1997.

### 6...c6

Other moves transpose elsewhere:

a) 6...0-0 – Game 6.

b) For 6...♙xf3! 7 ♙xf3 c6 see the note to Black's 4th move above.

### 7 ♗e5 ♙xe2 8 ♜xe2 ♗bd7

8...♗h5 is another move which makes sense before kingside castling: 9 h4 ♗xf4 (better than 9...♗d7?! 10 ♙h2! ♗hf6 11 0-0-0 ♗e4 12 ♗xe4 dxe4 13 h5 ± S.B.Hansen-Sutovsky, Malmö 2003) 10 exf4 h5 11 0-0-0 ♗d7 12 ♔b1 (12 ♚he1 ♗f6 13 ♚d3 ♙h6 14 g3 0-0 15 f3 ♜c8 16 ♗a4 ± Beikert-Banikas, French Team Ch 2002) 12...e6 13 g3 (13 ♚d3 ♜e7 14 g3 ♙xe5 15 fxe5 b5 16 ♜e3 ♚c8 17 ♜g5 b4 is unclear, Yusupov – Vachier-Lagrave, Bundesliga 2007/8) 13...♙xe5 14 fxe5 ♜a5 15 ♚he1 b5 16 ♜e3 ♜b6 17 ♗e2 a5 and White's chances appeared preferable in Miguel Aparicio-Kasparov, Lima simul 1993.

### 9 0-0-0 0-0

Alternatively, 9...♜a5 is a more logical continuation of Black's plan to delay castling for as long as possible. In practice, play has continued 10 ♗xd7 ♗xd7 11 e4 dxe4 12 ♜xe4 e6 13 h4 ♗f6 14 ♜e5 (White aims for a small endgame advantage, but could also play for a kingside attack with 14 ♜e2 followed by g4 and h4-h5) 14...♜xe5 15 ♙xe5 0-0 16 f3 ♚fd8 17 g4 ♗d5 18 ♗e4 b5 19 g5 ± Blatny-Lutz, Altensteig 1991. White's advantage lies in

his control of the dark squares and the difficulty Black has in striking back at White's centre.

### 10 h4 ♜a5?!

10...♗h5 is covered in Game 6 and 10...♚c8 in Game 10. Black can also play:

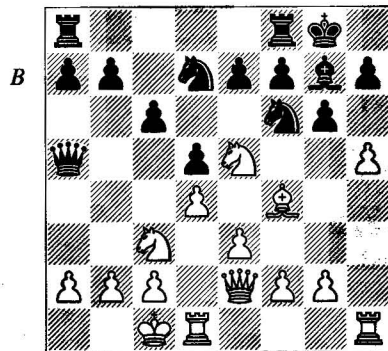
a) 10...♗e4 11 ♗xe4 (maybe 11 ♗xd7 ♜xd7 12 h5 is more effective) 11...dxe4 12 h5 ♗xe5 13 dxe5 ♜a5 14 hxg6 hxg6 15 ♜g4 ♜xa2 16 c3 ♚fd8 = S.Pedersen-E.Mortensen, Aars 1999.

b) 10...♗xe5 11 ♙xe5 and now:

b1) 11...♜a5 12 h5 b5 13 ♜f3 b4 14 ♗b1 ♚fc8 15 hxg6 hxg6 16 g4 c5 17 g5 ♗h5 18 ♙xg7 ♔xg7 19 ♘xd5 ± Stefanova-Moreno, Quito 1997.

b2) 11...b5 12 h5 b4 13 ♗a4 ♜a5 14 ♙xf6 exf6 15 ♗c5 ♜xa2 16 ♜a6! ♜xa6 17 ♗xa6 ♚fc8 18 ♗xb4 a5 19 ♗d3 ♙f8 20 ♔d2 a4 21 ♚a1 (White has somewhat the better chances) 21...c5? 22 dxc5 ♙xc5 23 ♚h4! ± Sulava-Rogulj, Šibenik 2006.

### 11 h5 (D)

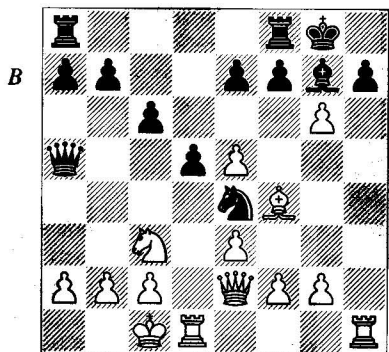


White's idea is very simple: prise open the h-file and mate!

11...♖xe5 12 dxе5 ♘e4

Black has no defensive resources after 12...♖xh5 13 ♜xh5 gxh5 14 ♚xh5.

13 hxg6 (D)



13...♖xc3

Instead:

a) 13...fxg6 gives White another avenue of attack: 14 ♘xe4 dxе4 15 ♚c4+ ♜f7 (15...♖h8 16 ♜xh7+ ♖xh7 17 ♜h1+ ♖h6 18 ♖xh6 +-) 16 ♜xh7 +-.

b) 13...hxg6 14 ♚g4 ♖xc3 15 bxc3 ♜fd8 16 ♚h4 ♖f8 17 ♚h7 e6 18 ♜d3! (White safeguards his king before beginning the final attacking phase; later games have also seen White winning after 18 ♖h6, but the flashy 18 ♚xg7+? should be avoided in view of 18...♖xg7 19 ♖g5 f5!, when a draw is likely) 18...♚xa2 19 ♖d2 ♚a3 20 ♜h3 a5 21 ♜f3 (White has a brutal plan in mind: transfer the bishop to f6 and mate!) 21...♜d7 (21...♚e7 22 ♖h6 ♖xh6 23 ♚h8#) 22 ♖g5 a4 (Black's plan of pushing the a-pawn looks a little slow, but he is at a loss for any

meaningful counterplay) 23 ♖f6 ♖xf6 24 exf6 ♖e8 25 ♚h8+ ♚f8 26 ♜h3 1-0 Blatny-Peek, Groningen 1990.

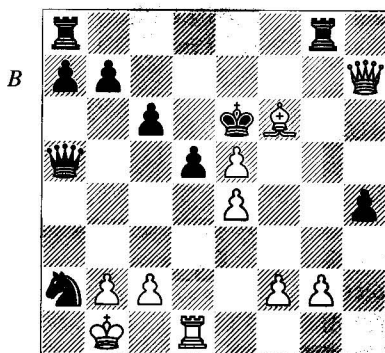
14 ♚h5

Quite amusingly, White is just ignoring Black and getting on with the business in hand.

14...♖xa2+ 15 ♖b1 fxg6 16 ♚xh7+ ♖f7 17 ♖h6 ♜g8 18 ♜h4 g5 19 ♖xg7 gxh4

19...♜xg7 loses to 20 ♚f5+ ♖g8 21 ♚e6+ ♜f7 22 ♜h7.

20 ♖f6+ ♖e6 21 ♚xe7+ ♖f5 22 ♚h7+ ♖e6 23 e4 (D)



1-0

Black is defenceless against the threats of ♚e7# and ♚f5+, also followed by mate.

## 5...c6: Black delays ...0-0

Game 4

Hodgson – Wolff

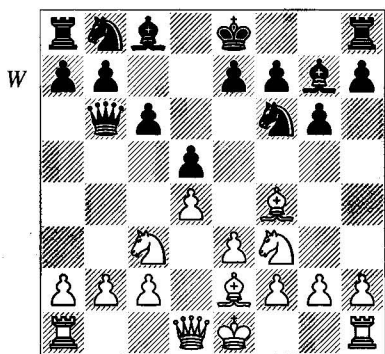
New York 1990

1 d4 ♖f6 2 ♘f3 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 ♖f4 ♖g7 5 e3 c6 6 ♖e2 ♚b6 (D)

Black also has tried:

a) 6...♖h5 7 ♕e5 ♖f6 8 h3 0-0 9 0-0 ♕f5 10 ♕d3 ♖bd7 11 ♕xf5 gxf5 12 ♕f4 ± Porrasmaa-Golod, European Clubs Cup, Rethymnon 2003.

b) 6...b5 7 a3 a5 8 0-0 0-0 9 h3 (9 ♖e5!?) 9...♕b7 10 ♖d3 ♖bd7 = Armstrong-Civin, Queenstown 2006.



If Black is trying to delay castling, then this is probably his most logical choice. By attacking the pawn on b2, Black more or less forces a weakening of White's queenside, which makes queenside castling less attractive and more difficult to achieve. Nevertheless, as White shows in this game, the queen is misplaced on b6 if White switches plans and instead decides to attack on the queenside.

7 a3! ♕g4

After 7...♖xb2?? 8 ♖a4 Black loses his queen and after 7...♕f5 White can choose between 8 b4, as in the main game, and 8 ♖d2 since 8...♖xb2 9 ♖b1 ♖xc2 10 ♖xc2 ♕xc2 11 ♖xb7 is good for White.

8 b4

White attempts to set up a bind on the queenside, making it harder for Black to achieve the freeing advance ...c5. This more or less obliges Black to seek counterplay in the centre via ...e5. If White can prevent this, he will have a positional advantage.

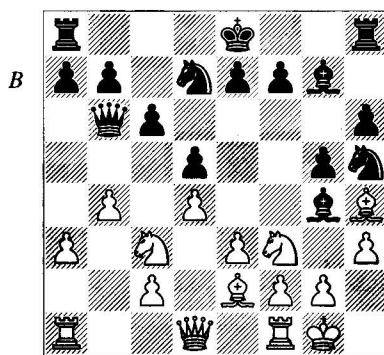
8...♖bd7 9 0-0

9 h3, aiming to avoid the problems White is presented with in the main line, is interesting and still untested.

9...♖h5 10 ♕g5 h6

10...e5? is a move Black would like to play, but it has a tactical drawback: 11 ♖xe5 ♕xe2 12 ♖xd7 ♕xd1 13 ♖xb6 axb6 14 ♖fxd1 wins a pawn for White.

11 ♕h4 g5 12 h3 (D)



This is an intelligent way for White to keep his dark-squared bishop, a key piece in the fight for control of e5.

12...♕e6

White meets 12...gxh4 with 13 hxg4 ♖hf6 14 ♖xh4 and 12...♕xh3!? by 13 gxh3 gxh4 14 ♖xh4 ♖hf6 15 ♖f5.

13 ♖d2 ♖f4 14 ♕g3 ♖xe2+ 15 ♖xe2 f5

Black discourages e4 in the long term and prepares counterplay on the kingside.

16 ♖b3 ♜d8 17 ♘a5

White is slightly better because of his bind on the queenside and the awkwardly-placed bishop on e6.

17... ♜c8 18 ♘a4 b6

Black feels compelled to evict the knight from e5, but creates a potential weakness on c6 in the process.

19 ♖b3 0-0 20 ♜ac1 ♙f7 21 f4

White prevents ...e5 and fixes a possible weakness on f5.

21... ♘f6 22 fxg5 hxg5 23 ♘d2

Play is now concentrated on the battle for control of e5.

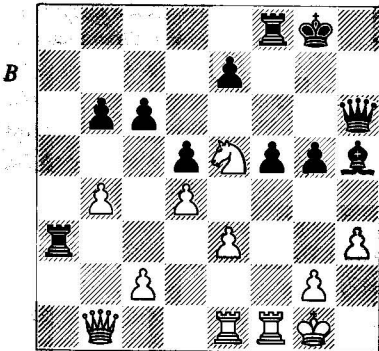
23... ♜e6 24 ♜ce1 ♘d7?! 25 ♘f3 ♙h5 26 ♖b2 a5

Because Black cannot realistically achieve the freeing advance ...e5, he instead opts for queenside counterplay.

27 ♘d3 axb4 28 axb4 ♜a2 29 ♜d1 ♜h6

As White controls the centre, Black must seek counterplay on the flanks.

30 ♜b1 ♜a3 31 ♘fe5 ♘xe5 32 ♙xe5 ♙xe5 33 ♘xe5 (D)



This is the culmination of White's plan: he has complete control of the e5-square, and his knight is superbly placed there.

33...g4

Black has lost the strategic battle and so tries to muddy the waters.

34 hxg4 ♙xg4 35 c4 ♜fa8

35... ♜xe3 36 ♜c1 +-.

36 cxd5 ♜a2

36...cxd5 37 ♘xg4 fxg4 38 ♜f5 ±.

37 ♘xg4

White trades in his positional advantage for a material one.

37...fxg4 38 ♜e4 g3 39 ♜g4+ ♙h8 40 ♜xg3 ♜g8 41 ♜e5+ ♜g7 42 ♜xg7+ ♜xg7 43 ♜f2 ♜xf2 44 ♙xf2 cxd5 45 ♜h1+ ♙g8 1-0

After 46 ♜h6 White is completely winning.

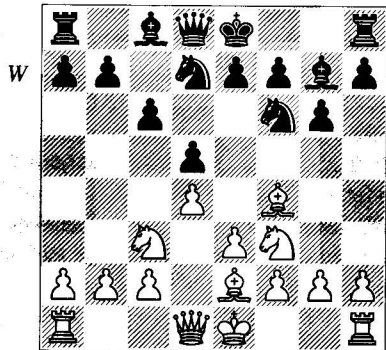
Game 5

Hebden – Ernst

Lloyds Bank Masters, London 1991

1 d4 ♘f6 2 ♘f3 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 ♙f4 ♙g7 5 e3 c6 6 ♙e2 ♘bd7 (D)

This is the other main option.



Black seeks to delay castling and at the same time exchange off one of White's most influential pieces.

### 7 ♖e5 ♜xe5

There is no lack of alternatives:

a) For 7...0-0 8 h4 ♜xe5 9 ♙xe5, see note 'b1' to Black's 8th move.

b) 7...e6 8 ♖d2 ♜e4 9 ♜xe4 dxe4 10 ♜c4 0-0 11 h4 b6 12 ♜d6 e5 13 dxe5 ♜xe5 14 ♜xe4 ± Ortega-Baldi, Porto Mannu 2007.

c) 7...♜f8 8 ♖d2 ♜6d7 9 ♜f3 ♜e6 10 ♙g3 f5 11 h4 h6 12 ♙d3 ♜f8 13 ♜e2 ♖b6 14 c4 ± Genocchio-Mogranzini, Montebelluna 2006.

d) 7...♜e4 8 ♜xe4 dxe4 9 ♜c4 ♜b6 10 0-0 ♜xc4 11 ♙xc4 ♖a5 12 c3 (12 f3!?) 12...0-0 13 a4 c5 14 b4 cxb4 15 cxb4 ♖xb4 16 ♖c2 ± Hebden-Apicella, Paris 1988.

e) 7...♜b6 8 h4 h6 9 ♖d2 ♙e6 10 f3 ♜f7 11 0-0-0 (11 ♜xd7 ♖xd7 12 0-0-0 ±) 11...♜xe5 12 ♙xe5 ♙xe5 13 dxe5 ♜d7?! (Okhotnik-F.Portisch, Zalakaros 2006; 13...♖c7!?) 14 f4 ±.

f) 7...♖b6 8 ♜a4 ♖a5+ 9 c3 ♜xe5 10 ♙xe5 0-0 11 0-0 ♜d7 12 b4 ♖d8 13 ♙xg7 ♙xg7 14 f4 h5 15 ♜c5 (15 f5!?) 15...♜f6 16 ♙f3 ♖c7 = Silva-Emmenecker, French Team Ch 2006/7.

### 8 ♙xe5 ♙e6

Black has also tried:

a) 8...♖a5 9 ♖d2 ♙e6 10 h4 h5 11 f3 ♙f8 12 a4 c5 13 ♜b5 (13 dxc5!?) 13...♖xd2+ 14 ♙xd2 ± W.Schmidt-Loder, Germany tt 2006/7.

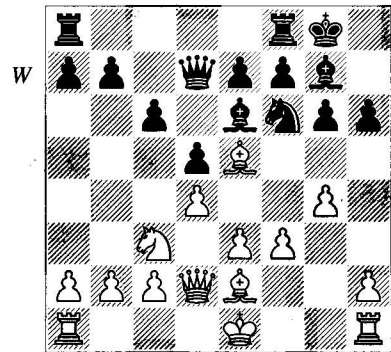
b) After 8...0-0 White can choose between an aggressive option and a solid one:

b1) 9 h4!? ♖a5 (9...♜e4!?) 10 ♖d2 b5 11 a3 ♙e6 12 h5 ♜fc8 13 hxg6 hxg6

14 ♙d3 ♖d8 15 f3 a6 16 0-0-0 c5 17 dxc5 ♜xc5 18 g4 ♜ac8 19 ♙d4 ♜5c6 20 ♜e2 ± Barsov-Van der Weide, Wijk aan Zee 1997.

b2) 9 ♖d2 b5 10 f3 a5 11 0-0 is a safer approach: 11...♙a6 12 ♜d1 ♖b6 13 ♜f2 ♜ad8 14 c3 ♜d7 15 ♙xg7 ♙xg7 16 e4 ♙b7 17 ♜g4 c5 18 e5 cxd4 19 cxd4 f6 20 f4 ± Nybäck-Kiik, Helsinki 2001.

### 9 g4 h6 10 ♖d2 ♖d7 11 f3 0-0 (D)



### 12 0-0-0

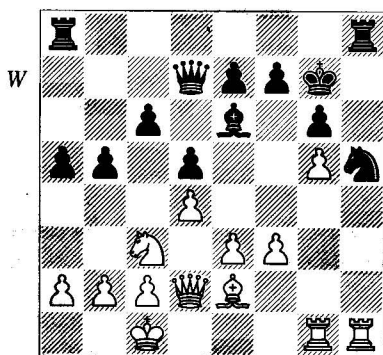
This leads to a real bloodbath, with both sides going all-out for the kill, and is certainly the most uncompromising approach. 12 ♜d1 b5 13 ♜f2 is perhaps a more circumspect way to attack the black king, without giving Black such a large target to aim at. The plan is h4 and business as usual. In this position, White would continue to delay castling, since, for the moment, his king is undoubtedly safer in the centre than on the queenside.

### 12...b5 13 h4 a5 14 g5

This gives rise to a typical scenario when players have castled on opposite

wings. Each side has a quickly-advancing pawn-storm on 'his' flank. This type of position is not for the fainthearted, as winning or losing often depends on a single tempo.

14...♖h5 15 ♖xg7 ♕xg7 16 ♜dg1  
hxg5 17 hxg5 ♜h8 (D)



18 ♖e1

18 f4 would allow 18...♗g3!?, exchanging the offside knight.

18...♖d6 19 f4 a4 20 ♗d1 b4 21 ♜h4 c5 22 dxc5 ♖xc5 23 ♖d3 ♜ac8 24 ♜g2 d4 25 f5

It is essential for both sides to open lines against the enemy king as soon as possible, even at the cost of material.

25...gxf5?!

25...♖xf5 26 exd4 ♖a5 27 ♖xf5 ♖xf5 is unclear after 28 ♖e5+ or 28 ♗e3.

26 exd4 ♖d5? 27 ♗e3! ♖xa2 28 ♗xf5+ ♖xf5 29 ♖e5+!

A clever intermezzo, forcing the king to an inferior square, before recapturing the bishop.

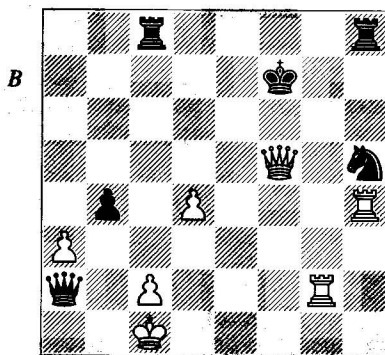
29...♕g8 30 ♖xf5 a3 31 bxa3

Good enough, but your computer will quickly point out that 31 ♜gh2! is a more clinical win.

31...e6

31...♖xa3+ 32 ♗d2 ♖c3+ 33 ♗e2 ♖c4+ 34 ♗f2 and the king escapes the checks.

32 g6 exf5 33 gxf7++ ♗xf7 34 ♖xf5+ (D)



It is fair to say that White has won the race to expose the enemy king; the black monarch is caught in no man's land, with nowhere safe to run.

34...♗e7

Black's other attempt at defence, 34...♗f6 35 ♖g6+ ♗e7 36 ♜e2+ ♗d7 37 ♖g7+ ♗c6 38 ♖xf6+, is no better for him.

35 ♜e4+ ♗d8 36 ♖g5+ ♗c7 37 ♖e7+ ♗b8 38 ♖xb4+ ♗a8 39 ♖a4+ ♗b8 40 ♖b5+ ♗a8 41 ♖a5+ ♗b8 42 ♖b4+

White has been teasing Black for the last few moves, letting him know who's boss, and now comes in for the kill!

42...♗a8 43 ♜e5

Although more complicated, 43 ♖e7 is perhaps a quicker way to finish Black off: 43... ♖a1+ 44 ♔d2 ♜xc2+ 45 ♔xc2 ♖a2+ (45... ♜c8+ 46 ♔b3 ♖d1+ 47 ♔a2 ♜c2+ 48 ♜xc2 ♖xc2+ 49 ♖b2 ♖c4+ 50 ♖b3 also wins for White) 46 ♔d1 ♖a1+ 47 ♔d2 ♖a2+ 48 ♔e3 +.

43... ♜h7 44 ♜ge2 ♜a7 45 ♜xh5 ♜xa3 46 ♖b2 ♖xb2+ 47 ♔xb2

Black has managed to survive to the endgame, but unfortunately for him, it is completely lost.

47... ♜ac3 48 ♜b5 ♜c3c4 49 ♜d2 ♜8c7 50 ♜b3 ♜b7 51 ♜dd3 1-0

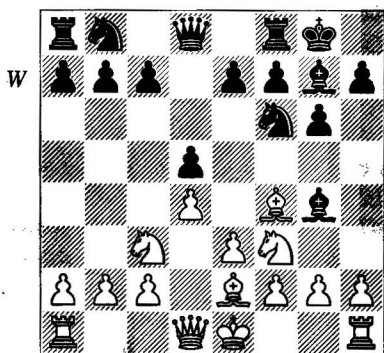
**Main Line: 5...0-0 6 ♔e2 ♔g4**

Game 6

Hebden – L. Williams

British Ch, Swansea 1995

1 d4 ♘f6 2 ♘f3 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 ♔f4 ♔g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♔e2 ♔g4 (D)



As Black often has a problem with his light-squared bishop, it may appear

logical to solve this by exchanging it, the drawback being the acceleration of White's attack.

7 ♔e5 ♔xe2 8 ♖xe2 c6

The number of alternatives that Black has tried hints that he has a difficult task keeping the balance:

a) 8...e6 9 h4 c5 10 dxc5 ♘h5 11 ♔h2 ♖xh4?! (11... ♘d7!?) 12 0-0-0 ♖b4 13 ♘d3 ♖c4 14 ♔d6 (14 g4 is also promising) 14... ♜d8 15 ♜xh5 gxh5 16 ♖xh5 ± Hebden-Lane, Hastings Masters 1990.

b) 8... ♘h5 was met by 9 0-0-0 in Bozinović-Rogulj, Velika Gorica 2006 but 9... ♘xf4 10 exf4 e6 11 h4 c5 12 h5 cxd4 13 hxg6 fxg6 14 ♜xd4 ♘d7 15 ♖g4 (15 ♖e3 is probably better) 15... ♜f5 gave Black good chances. White should consider the greedy 9 ♖b5!?

c) After 8... ♘bd7 9 0-0-0 Black has tried:

c1) 9... ♜c8 10 e4 ♘b6 11 ♔b1 c5 12 ♘xd5 ♘fxd5 13 exd5 ♘xd5 14 ♔g3 cxd4 15 ♜xd4 e6 16 c4 ♖b6 17 ♖d2 ♘b4 18 a3 ♘a6 (18... ♘c6!?) 19 ♘xc6?! ♖xc6 20 ♜d7 ♖xc4 ♣) 19 ♜d6 ♖b3 = Bosch-I.Sokolov, Dutch Team Ch 1995/6.

c2) 9...c5 10 h4 and here:

c21) 10... ♜c8 11 ♖f3 e6 12 g4 ♘xe5 13 ♔xe5 cxd4 14 exd4 h5 15 gxh5 ♘xh5 16 ♜dg1 ♔h6+ 17 ♔b1 ♔h7 18 ♔e2 f6?! 19 ♔f4 ♘xf4 20 ♘xf4 ♘xf4 21 ♖xf4 ♖c7 22 ♖d2 ♖g7 23 ♖d3 +– Abergel-Ni Hua, Cannes 2004.

c22) 10...cxd4 11 exd4 e6 12 g4 ♜c8 13 ♜d3 ♘xe5 14 ♔xe5 ♜c4 15 h5 ♖e7 16 hxg6 fxg6 17 ♜e3 ♜c6 18

♖b1 ± L.B.Hansen-Seger, Bundesliga 2001/2.

c23) 10...e6 11 g4 ♖c8 12 f3 cxd4 13 exd4 ♜xc3 14 bxc3 ♜a5 15 ♖d2 ♜c8 16 ♜d3 ♖b6 17 ♜b1 ♖e8 18 ♜b5 (18 h5 is also possible) 18...♜xa2 19 ♜bb1 ♜a3 20 ♜a1 ♜e7 is unclear, Malaniuk-Neveryov, Kstovo 1997.

d) Black's other main option is 8...c5. This is an interesting hybrid of the ...♙g4 and ...c5 systems, which White should seek to exploit immediately by 9 ♜b5 cxd4 10 exd4, when Black has a fairly wide choice:

d1) 10...♜b6 11 ♜xb6 axb6 leaves Black with permanently weak pawns, and White with at least a small advantage.

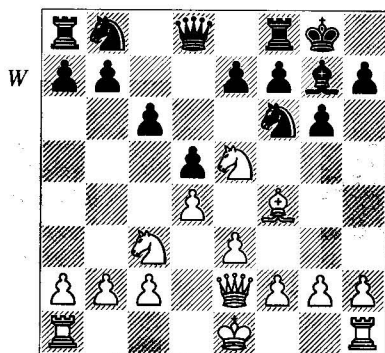
d2) 10...b6 weakens Black's control of the light squares on the queenside. For example: 11 0-0 ♖bd7? 12 ♖c6 ♜e8 13 ♜fe1 ±.

d3) 10...♜c8? 11 ♖xd5 ♖xd5 12 ♜xd5 ±.

d4) 10...♖c6 is critical, but is not ultimately sufficient for equality. 11 ♜xb7 ♖xd4 12 0-0-0 ♜b8 (12...♖h5 13 ♜xd4 ♖xf4 14 ♖c6 ±) 13 ♜xa7 (although it may appear dangerous for White to open lines towards his own king, he has a material advantage and Black is hard-pressed to keep the queens on) 13...♖b5 14 ♖xb5 ♜xb5 15 ♖c6 ♜a8 (avoiding the endgame is no better: 15...♜e8 16 ♖xe7+ {16 a4!?!} 16...♖h8 17 ♙e5 +-) 16 ♖xe7+ ♖h8 17 ♜xa8 ♜xa8 18 ♙e5 ♜xa2 19 c4 ♜b7 (19...dxc4 20 ♜d8+; 19...♜c5 20 ♖b1 +-) 20 ♖b1 ♜axb2+?! (the last throw of the dice) 21 ♙xb2 ♖e4 22 ♜xd5 ♖c3+ (22...♜xb2+ 23 ♖c1

+-) 23 ♖c1 ♖a2+ 24 ♖d1 ♙xb2 25 ♜a5 ♙d4 26 ♜xa2 ♜b1+ 27 ♖e2 ♜xh1 28 ♖c6 ♙f6 29 h3 ♜c1 30 ♖a5 ♖g7 31 ♖d3 h5 32 ♜c2 +- Hebden-McDonald, British Ch, Eastbourne 1991. The bishop versus knight endgame is won for White, while if Black keeps the rook, then he simply pushes his c-pawn.

We now return to the position after 8...c6 (D):



### 9 h4

This is the prescribed medicine whenever Black adopts a slow system.

9 0-0-0 led to a nice attacking win for White in Vescovi-O.Jakobsen, Copenhagen 1995: 9...♖h5 10 g4 ♖xf4 11 exf4 e6 12 ♖a4 ♖d7 13 h4 ♖xe5 14 fxe5 ♜a5 15 b3 c5 16 dxc5 b5 17 ♖b2 ♜xa2 18 ♖d3 ♜fc8 19 f4 ♙f8 20 ♖d2 ♜a5+ 21 b4 ♜c7 22 h5 a5 23 hxg6 fxg6 24 f5 axb4 25 fxg6 ♙xc5? (25...hxg6 is a good deal more resilient) 26 ♜xh7 ♙e7 27 ♜e3 ♜xc2+ 28 ♖e1 ♜c3+ 29 ♖d2 ♜c4 30 ♜h8+ 1-0.

### 9...♖bd7

Or:

a) 9...h5 10 f3 b5 11 ♖d1 ♜b6 12 ♜f2 c5 13 ♜d2 a5 14 ♜fd3 ♜a6 was unclear in Porrasmaa-Bosboom, Hoogeveen 1999. White could have considered early queenside castling but the evaluation would have been the same.

b) 9...h6?! 10 h5 g5 11 ♙xg5 (we also see this theme in other lines, most notably Game 8) 11...hxg5 12 h6 ♙xh6 (12...♙h8 13 h7+ ♚g7 14 ♜f3 ♜c8 15 ♜e2 ♜e6 16 ♜g3 +-) 13 ♙xh6 ♚g7 14 ♙h5!? (14 ♙h1! intending 0-0-0 and f4 gives White a strong attack for free) 14...♜xh5 15 ♜xh5 e6 16 0-0-0 ♜f6? (16...♜d7 is a desperate attempt to survive, based on 17 ♜xd7? ♙h8) 17 ♙h1 +- Welling-M.Müller, Dresden 2001.

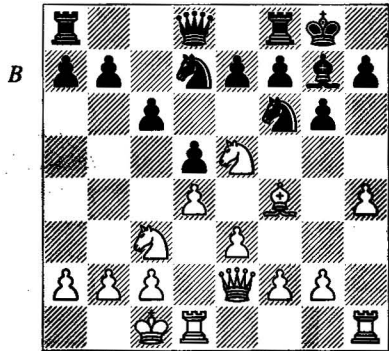
c) The active 9...♜a5 resulted in the usual bloodbath in Blatny-Trapl, Cham 1991: 10 h5 c5 11 hxg6 fxg6 12 ♜f3 ♜c6 13 ♜h3 ♜xe5 14 dxe5 ♜h5 15 0-0-0 d4 16 ♜e6+ ♚h8 17 ♜e4 c4 18 g4 dxe3 19 fxe3 ♜xa2 20 gxh5 ♜a1+ 21 ♚d2 ♙ad8+ 22 ♚e2 ♙xd1 23 ♙xd1 ♜xb2 24 ♜g5 ♜xc2+ 25 ♙d2 ♜f5 26 ♜xf5 ♙xf5 27 ♜e6 ♚g8 28 ♙d8+ ♚f7 29 ♜g5+ ♙xg5 30 ♙xg5 ♙xe5 31 ♙d7 ♙d6 32 hxg6+ hxg6 33 ♙xb7 a5 34 ♙f4 ♙b4 35 ♙c7 c3 36 ♙e5 1-0.

### 10 0-0-0 (D)

This position is a major crossroad in the Barry Attack, as it can be reached via many different and highly plausible move-orders, and play can branch out in several directions from here.

### 10...♜h5

This move is necessary in order for Black to slow down White's attack. However, as the course of the game



shows, while White's dark-squared bishop is useful, it is not essential in the attack against the black king.

For Black's alternatives 10...♜a5, 10...♜e4 and 10...♜xe5, see Game 3 and its notes. 10...♜c8 will be discussed in Game 10.

### 11 g4 ♜xf4 12 exf4 e6

After 12...♜xe5 13 fxe5 f6, White should probably secure his space advantage with 14 f4. Instead 14 exf6 ♙xf6 15 g5 (15 h5) 15...♙f7 16 h5 didn't make much of a dent in Black's position in Rogers-Ye Jiangchuan, Calvia Olympiad 2004. He could now have continued 16...e5!?, with a good game.

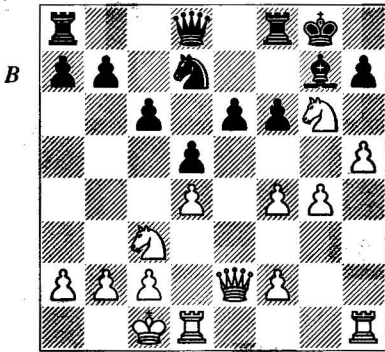
### 13 h5 f6?

Black panics in a difficult position. After 13...♜e7, White still has a strong attack, but Black is by no means completely lost.

### 14 ♜xg6! (D)

### 14...♙e8

If 14...hxg6 White cleans up as follows: 15 ♜xe6+ ♚h7 16 hxg6++ ♚xg6 17 f5+ ♚g5 18 ♜e3+ ♚xg4 19 ♙h3+ ♚f4 20 ♜e2+ ♚e4 21 ♜d3#.



15 h6

15 ♖h4 is a more materialistic approach, but is not in keeping with the demands of the position.

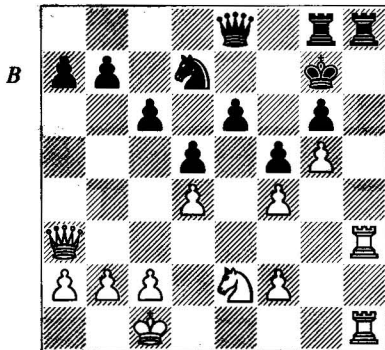
15...hxg6 16 hxg7 ♗xg7 17 ♖e3 f5 18 g5

Black has fought off the first wave of the white attack, but can do little about the weakness of his king in the long term.

18...♖e7

18...♜h8 no good because of 19 ♖xe6.

19 ♜h3 ♜h8 20 ♜dh1 ♜ag8 21 ♜e2 ♖e8 22 ♖a3! (D)



A masterful switch-over to bring the queen into the centre of the action.

22...♜xh3 23 ♜xh3 a6 24 ♖d6

The white queen rules supreme in the heart of the black position.

24...♖f7 25 ♖c7 ♖e7

25...♜f8 fails to 26 ♖e5+.

26 ♜g1

The black queenside pawns are going nowhere, so White can afford the time to improve the position of his worst-placed piece.

26...♜e8 27 ♜f3 ♗g8 28 ♖xb7 ♜b8 29 ♖xc6 1-0

White is two pawns to the good and Black has no hope.

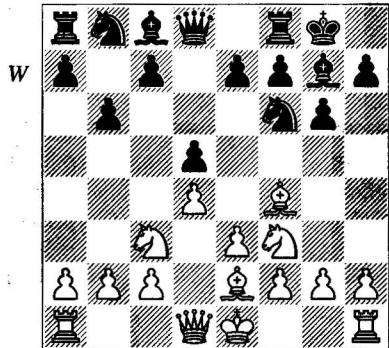
## Main Line: Black plays ...b6

Game 7

Murshed – Rogers

Hong Kong 1984

1 ♜f3 ♜f6 2 d4 g6 3 ♜c3 d5 4 ♜f4 ♜g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♜e2 b6 (D)



In the 1980s, 6...b6 was a popular way to counter the Barry Attack.

However, it was soon discovered that this method is flawed, as White is given too free a hand on the kingside.

### 7 ♖e5 c5

Black has another important option in 7...♗b7, which is dealt with in the next two games.

### 8 h4 ♗b7

8...♗a6 would lead back to Game 1. Black can also react to the threat of h5 by moving his own h-pawn:

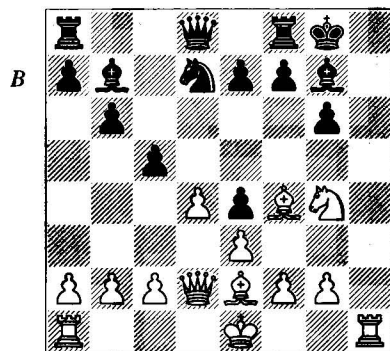
a) 8...h6 9 ♖d2 ♗b7 10 0-0-0 ♖fd7 11 ♖g4 ♖h7 12 ♗d3 f5 13 ♖e5 ♖c6 14 ♖xc6 ♗xc6 15 ♗b5 ± Janz-Uhlmann, 2nd Bundesliga 2001/2.

b) 8...h5 9 ♖d2 (9 g4 cxd4 10 exd4 hxg4 and now the calm 11 ♖d2 looks better than 11 ♖xg4?! ♗xg4?! {11...♖xg4! 12 ♗xg4 ♖c6 gives White problems}) 12 ♗xg4 ♖c6 13 ♗e2 ♖e4 14 ♖xe4 dxe4 15 c3 e5 = Izeta-Ubilava, Toledo 1991) 9...♗a6 10 ♗f3 e6 11 0-0-0 b5 12 dxc5 b4 13 ♖b1 ♖a5 14 a3 ♖fd7 15 ♖xd7 ♖xd7 16 ♖xb4 ♖xc5 17 ♗d6 ± Chatalbashev-Djurić, Antalya 2002.

### 9 h5 ♖c6

The alternative is 9...♖bd7, by which Black puts less pressure on the white centre, but hopes that the knight will be better placed to protect the black king. White's chances are to be preferred after 10 hxg6 hxg6 (after 10...fxg6, 11 ♖d2! is probably best; for example, 11...♖xe5 12 dxe5 ♖d7 13 ♗g4 ♖xe5 14 ♗e6+ ♖f7 15 ♖xd5 is much better for White) 11 ♖d2 (11 ♗b5 will most likely transpose into the 9...♖c6 line) 11...♖e4 (as mentioned before, the c3-knight is often White's worst-placed piece, so he has

no objections to exchanging it) 12 ♖xe4 dxe4 13 ♖g4! (D).

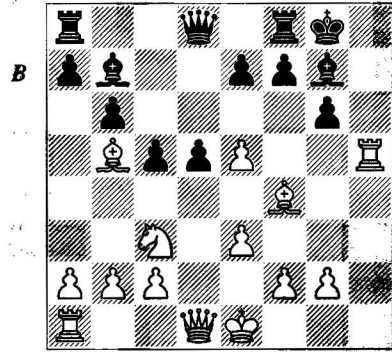
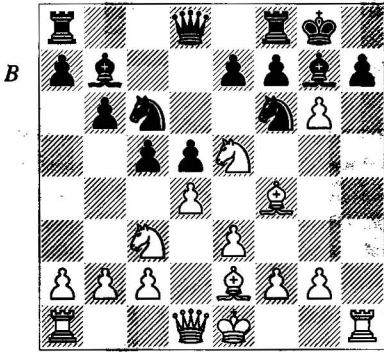


This manoeuvre is well worth remembering. The arrival of the knight on h6 will often cost Black his dark-squared protector. 13...♗e8 14 ♖h6+ ♗xh6 (14...♖f8 15 ♗c4) 15 ♖xh6 e5 16 dxe5 ♖xe5 17 ♖c3 (as can clearly be seen, Black is ruining the loss of his king's bishop) 17...♖d6 18 ♗b5 ♗e7 19 ♗d1 (in this position, it only remains for White to arrange the transfer of his queen's rook to the h-file for his attack to be decisive) 19...♖f6 20 ♖e2 ♗c8 21 ♖dh1 ♗g4+ 22 ♖f1 (Black is utterly defenceless against the threat of ♖h8+) 22...♖d6 23 ♖h8+ ♖g7 24 ♖1h7+ ♖f6 25 ♖xa8 c4 26 ♖d4 ♖b4 27 ♗xe5+ ♖xe5 28 ♖xf7+ 1-0 Izeta-Barbera, Spanish Ch, Madrid 1992.

### 10 hxg6 (D)

### 10...hxg6

10...fxg6 is probably the better recapture. After 11 ♗b5 ♖xe5?! 12 dxe5 ♖d7 13 ♖g4 ♖f5 14 0-0-0 ♖xe5 15 ♖h3 (the incisive 15 ♗xe5!? has the points 15...♗xe5?! 16 e4 and 15...♗xe5



16 ♖d7!) 15...h5 16 ♗xe5 ♜xe5 17 f4 ♜f5 18 e4 White had a dangerous initiative in Rogers-Zsu.Polgar, Dortmund 1985 but possibly the more direct 11 ♜d2 ♜c8 12 0-0-0 is even stronger; for example, 12...cxd4 13 exd4 ♘b4 14 f3 ♘h5?! 15 ♗h6 ♜c7?! 16 ♗xg7 ♘xg7 17 a3 and White wins, Belli Pino-Farley, Moscow Olympiad 1994.

### 11 ♗b5 ♜c8

One of the main choices that Black has to make in the Barry Attack is whether to exchange on e5. This exchange removes one of White's attacking pieces but, at the same time, often forces Black's best defensive piece to give way. For example, 11...♘e5 12 dxe5 ♘h5 (other knight moves are met by ♜g4-h4, with a devastating attack) 13 ♜xh5! (D).

This thematic exchange sacrifice blows open the black king's defences. After 13...gxh5?! (he should perhaps try 13...d4, but at best this leads to a very unpleasant ending for Black) 14 ♜xh5 f5 White has two promising continuations:

a) 15 ♜g6 e6 (more or less forced, due to the threat of ♗h6; e.g., 15...a6 16 ♗h6 ♜f7 17 e6) 16 ♜xe6+ ♜f7 17 0-0-0 ♜e7 18 ♜xe7 ♜xe7 ± (Black has reached an endgame the exchange up, but White has collected more than enough extra pawns) 19 ♘xd5 ♜xe5 (19...♗xd5 20 ♜xd5 ♔f7 21 ♗d7 +-) 20 ♗xe5 ♗xe5 21 f4 ♗h8 22 ♘e7+ ♔f7 23 ♘xf5 ♗xg2 24 ♜d6 ♜f8 25 ♗c4+ ♔e8 1-0 Murshed-P.Thipsay, 1984.

b) 15 exf6 ♜xf6 (Black also experiences significant problems in defending his king in this variation) 16 0-0-0 e6 17 ♗g5 ♜f5 18 f4 ♜f6 19 ♜h1 ♜xg5 (the black rook on f5 is out on a limb; for example, 19...♜f7 20 ♜h7+ ♔f8 21 g4) 20 fxg5 ♜f5 21 ♜f1 ♜h7 22 ♜f7+ ♔h8 23 ♜xb7 1-0 Rogers-Canfell, Utrecht 1988.

12 ♗xc6 ♗xc6 13 ♜f3 cxd4 14 exd4 b5

Black's bid for counterplay seems pathetically slow, but it is hard to suggest a decent alternative, or a way of preventing White's usual attacking plan.

15 g4 ♖b7 16 0-0-0 ♜e6 17 ♞h3  
♙c8 18 ♙h6 ♜h5

Taking advantage of the pin, but only delaying the inevitable.

19 ♙xg7 ♜xg7 20 ♞h4 f6 21 ♜xg6  
♜xg4 22 ♜xf8 ♞f4+ 23 ♜b1 1-0

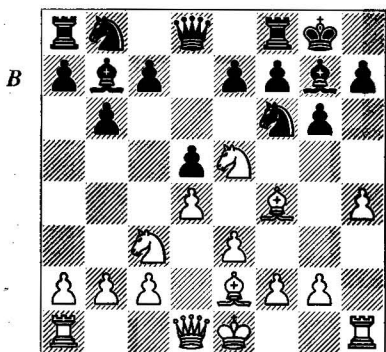
Black is losing a whole rook. It is no coincidence that Ian Rogers started to play the Barry Attack himself shortly after this storming game!

### Game 8

#### Hebden – Birnboim

Rishon le Zion 1992

1 d4 ♜f6 2 ♜f3 g6 3 ♜c3 d5 4 ♙f4  
♙g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♙e2 b6 7 ♜e5 ♙b7 8  
h4 (D)



### 8...h6

Black has these alternatives:

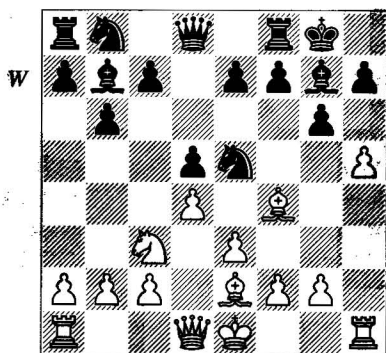
a) For 8...♜bd7 see the next game.

b) 8...♜e8 9 h5 f6 10 ♜xg6! hxg6  
11 hxg6 f5 12 ♙d3 e6 13 g4! fxg4 (af-  
ter 13...♜c6 White decides with 14  
g5! followed by ♞h5 or ♞h7 and then  
♞h5) 14 ♞xg4 ♞d7 15 0-0-0 (15  
♙e5!?) 15...e5 16 ♞h5 ♞xf4 17 exf4

and material was equal with White's attack undiminished in Breivik-Agdestein, Norwegian Team Ch 2005.

c) 8...c5 9 h5 ♜c6 10 hxg6 hxg6 11  
♙b5 ♞c8 12 ♙xc6 ♙xc6 13 ♞f3 cxd4  
14 exd4 b5 15 g4 b4 16 ♜d1 ♙a4 17  
♜e3 ♞d8 18 ♞h3 ± Ortega-Calzetta  
Ruiz, Porto San Giorgio 2008.

d) 8...♜fd7 (Black's main problem  
in this line is that he finds himself un-  
able to put enough pressure on White's  
centre to deflect him from his kingside  
assault) 9 h5 ♜xe5 (D) (9...♜c6?! 10  
♙a6 ♜dx5 11 ♙xb7 ♞b8 12 h6 ♙h8  
13 dx5 ♞xb7 14 ♞xd5 ♞xd5 15  
♜xd5 ♞d8 16 0-0-0 ± ♜f8?? 17 ♜b4  
♞xd1+ 18 ♞xd1 1-0 Barsov-Mirzo-  
eva, Abu Dhabi 2000).



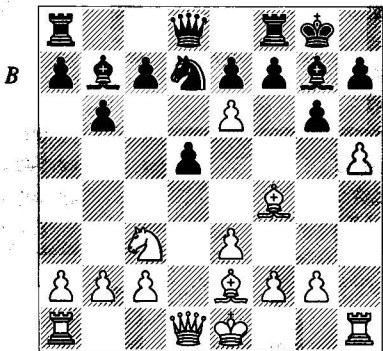
Now both recaptures give White a potent attacking position:

d1) 10 dx5 ♜d7 (10...e6?! 11  
hxg6 fxg6 12 ♙d3 ♜d7 is line 'd1',  
bypassing a sharper option for both  
sides, and quite dismal for Black) and  
then:

d11) 11 hxg6 fxg6?! (despite the  
obvious risks, 11...hxg6 might be a

better try) 12 ♔d3 (the beauty of White's plan in this type of position is that, despite its crude simplicity {queen to the h-file and mate!}, Black has an arduous task to prevent it) 12...e6 13 ♖g4 ♘c5 14 ♗h3. White has completed his plan and Black is faced with insurmountable problems, although he fought admirably for the remainder of the game: 14...♗xd3+ 15 cxd3 ♖f7 16 ♘b5 (White conceives a clever idea to bring his knight to g5, via d4 and f3) 16...♗e7 17 ♛c1 ♞fc8 (17...♗b4+ 18 ♖d1 ♗xb5 19 ♞xc7+ winning) 18 ♖e2 (18 ♗xh7!? ♞h8 19 ♞xc7 +-) 18...♙a6 19 ♘d4 c5 20 ♘f3 (with the knight's arrival, Black's position collapses) 20...h6 21 ♙xh6 ♞h8 22 ♘g5+ ♖e8 23 ♗xe6 ♗xe6 24 ♘xe6 ♙xe5 25 ♙f4 ♖f7 26 ♞xh8 1-0 Rogers-J. Příbyl, Tallinn 1985.

d12) White played directly in Hermlin-Kiltti, Tampere 1996: 11 e6!? (D).



A thematic sacrifice – at the cost of the front e-pawn White weakens the black kingside. The game concluded 11...fxe6 (11...♘c5!? is possible, as

Black's central control will compensate for his damaged kingside structure) 12 hxg6 hxg6 13 ♔d3 ♞f6? (Black has to try 13...d4, which is far from clear; 13...e5? 14 ♙xg6 exf4 15 ♙h7+ ♖f7 16 ♗h5+ ♖e6 17 ♘b5 is a disaster for Black) 14 ♗g4 ♖f7 15 0-0-0 ♘c5 16 ♞h7 ♘xd3+ 17 cxd3 ♖g8 18 ♞dh1 ♗d7 19 ♗h3 1-0. Black is defenceless against the threat of ♞xg7+.

d2) 10 ♙xe5 and now there is a further split:

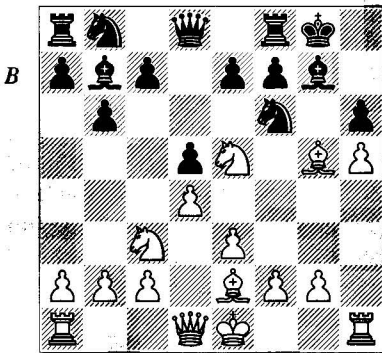
d21) 10...f6 11 ♙g3 e6 12 hxg6 hxg6 13 ♔d3 ± Wockenfuss-Kjetzæ, Bad Wiessee 2000.

d22) 10...♘d7 11 ♙xg7 ♖xg7 12 ♗d2 (with the removal of Black's dark-squared bishop, White can now lay siege to the very squares that this piece defended) 12...♘f6 (12...♞h8 13 0-0-0 ♘f6 14 g4 ± Weinzettl-Hertel, Seefeld 2001) 13 f4 c5 14 g4 ♗c8 15 g5 ♘xh5 16 ♙xh5 gxh5 17 0-0-0 (as so often happens in the Barry Attack, Black is left with a permanent weakness on the h-file, and an insecure king) 17...♗f5 18 ♞xh5 ♞h8 19 ♞dh1 ♞ac8 20 ♘e2 (one of the recurrent themes in the Barry Attack is the improvement of White's worst-placed piece, usually the knight on c3; when this unit is included in the attack, it is often too hot to handle) 20...cxd4 21 ♘g3 ♗g4 22 ♗xd4+ ♖g8 23 ♗xh8+! ♖xh8 24 ♞xh7+ ♖g8 25 ♞h8+ ♖g7 26 ♞h7+ ♖g6 27 ♞h6+ ♖g7 28 ♘h5+ ♗xh5 29 ♞h7+ 1-0 J. Příbyl-Mi. Horvath, Prague 1987.

d23) 10...♙xe5 11 dxe5 c5 12 ♗d2 e6 13 hxg6 fxg6 14 ♙g4 ♞e8 15 f4

(White has a very straightforward and effective plan: to mount pressure on Black's kingside by doubling on the h-file; Black was possibly feeling the tension, as he goes completely off the rails over the next couple of moves) 15...♞d7? 16 0-0-0 ♝c6?? 17 ♜e4 1-0 Hebden-Likavsky, Cappelle la Grande 1992. Black must lose material after ♜f6+.

9 h5 g5 10 ♙xg5 (D)



David Norwood originally suggested this sacrifice as an improvement on his game against Jonathan Mestel from the 1988 British Championship, in which he adopted the inferior 9 g4. Certainly, practical results have heavily favoured White from the above diagram. Funnily enough, in a set of light-hearted notes in the tournament bulletin, Andrew Martin gently ribbed Norwood for his unsuccessful caveman act, writing "Dave has been watching too much Batman." Given that the correct solution involved a more violent approach, we can say that he should have been watching *more* Batman!

### 10...hxg5 11 h6

Now Black has to decide whether to retreat or to stand and fight.

### 11...♙h8

Black tries to hang on to his extra material, but his avarice will lead to his demise. It is more sensible to return the piece with 11...♙xh6 12 ♜xh6 ♜g7 13 ♜h3. This has fared poorly in practice, but may not be as bad as its reputation. The analysis is as follows:

a) 13...♜e4 14 ♜xe4 dxe4 15 ♙c4 ♙c8 1-0 Laszlo-Kanyadi, Debrecen Ch 1994. Black did not want to wait for 16 ♞h5 (or 16 ♜h7+!), with a mating attack.

b) 13...♜bd7 14 ♜g3 ♜h7 15 ♙d3 f5 (15...f6 16 ♞h5) 16 ♜f3 g4 17 ♜h2 ♜h8 18 ♜e2?! (18 ♜xg4! fxg4 19 ♙xh7 smashes through) 18...e6? (18...e5 would have muddied the water) 19 ♜f4 ♞f6 20 ♜xg4 fxg4 21 ♞xg4 ♜f7 22 ♜g6+ ♜g7 23 ♜e5+ ♜f8 24 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7 25 ♜f3 1-0 J.Christensen-M.S.Hansen, Århus 1990.

c) 13...♜h8! 14 ♜g3 ♜h1+ 15 ♙f1 ♜h7 16 ♞f3 f6 17 ♜d3 ♜d7 18 0-0-0 ♜df8 is given as 'unclear' by Norwood, but surely Black's more exposed king and weakened pawn-structure must give White some advantage.

### 12 h7+ ♜g7

This is critical, but White gets more than sufficient compensation for the piece.

The alternative is to capture the annoying h-pawn by 12...♜xh7? but this move is simply unplayable. 13 ♙a6! is the refutation: 13...♙c8 (13...♙xa6 14 ♞h5 +- ) and now 14 ♞h5! forces a speedy mate (e.g., 14...♙f5 15 ♙d3!?

♖c8 16 ♘g6(?). This trap is still waiting to be sprung.

13 ♙d3

White's attack is quite slow-burning, although incredibly difficult to stop. As usual, White's plan is to bring his queen to the h-file and go for the kill.

13...♙a6

Black has tried to improve with 13...e6 but after 14 ♖f3 (the untested 14 f4! may be even stronger; e.g., 14...g4 15 ♘xg4 and White is clearly better) White's chances are still preferable:

a) 14...♘fd7 15 ♖h5 ♕f6 16 f4 ♕e7 17 ♖xg5+ ♕e8 18 ♖h5 ♘xe5 19 fxg5 ♘d7 20 0-0-0 ♙a6 21 e4 and in Breivik-Candela Perez, Linares 2005 it was clear that White had more than enough compensation for his piece.

b) After 14...♙e8 White has reached promising positions with 15 ♖h3 and 15 0-0-0 but Rybka suggests 15 ♙h5!. Capturing the rook leads to mate in two so Black's main options are 15...♕f8 16 ♙xg5 ♕e7 17 0-0-0 ♘bd7 18 ♖f4 and 15...g4 16 ♙g5+ ♕f8 17 ♙xg4 ♕e7 18 ♙f4 ♙f8 19 g4, when White has a very promising long-term attack against Black's centralized king in both cases.

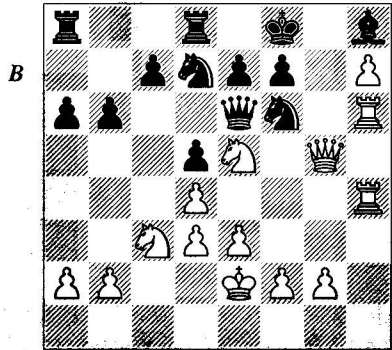
14 ♖f3 ♙xd3 15 cxd3 ♖d6

15...e6 16 ♖h3 +-; 15...♖c8 16 ♘xd5 ♘xd5 17 ♖h5 +-.

16 ♖f5 ♙d8 17 ♖xg5+ ♕f8 18 ♕e2

Despite Black's extra piece, he is in a hopeless position. The pawn on h7 is a monster and the black king has no effective escape-route.

18...a6 19 ♙h6 ♘bd7 20 ♙ah1 ♖e6 21 ♙h4 (D)



White is winning.

21...♘xe5

22 ♙g4 was the threat.

22 dxe5 ♕e8 23 exf6 exf6 24 ♖g3 ♕e7 25 ♖xc7+ ♙d7 26 ♖g3 ♙c8 1-0

Black decided that he had seen enough, since White has regained his sacrificed material with interest, whilst all of Black's problems remain.

### Game 9

Hebden – Donchev

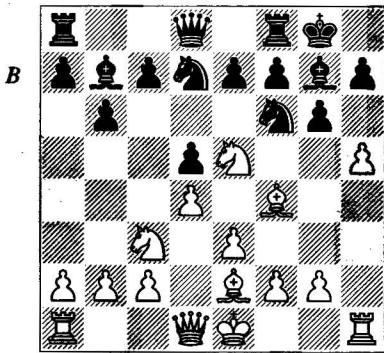
Cappelle la Grande 1994

1 d4 ♘f6 2 ♘f3 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 ♙f4 ♙g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♙e2 b6 7 ♘e5 ♙b7 8 h4 ♘bd7 9 h5 (D)

9...♘xe5

Black has also tried:

a) 9...a6 10 hxg6 hxg6 11 ♙g4 ♘xe5 12 dxe5 ♘e4 13 ♖f3 f5 14 exf6 ♙xf6 15 ♘xe4 dxe4 16 ♖h3 ♖d5 17 ♙d1 gave White a decisive initiative in the game Kogan-Kobese, Almassora 2000.



b) 9...c5 10 hxg6 hxg6 11 ♖b5 ♜c8 12 ♖xd7 ♜xd7 13 ♜g4 ♜xe5 14 ♜h4 f6 15 dxe5 ♜f7 16 ♜g3 ± Chatalbashev-Cebalo, Saint Vincent 2000.

c) 9...♜e4 may have been dealt a death-blow in Hodgson-W.Schmidt, European Team Ch, Haifa 1989, which continued 10 hxg6 hxg6 11 ♜xe4 dxe4 12 ♜g4 (this is the crucial difference: the white knight proves to be an excellent attacking piece) 12...♞e8 13 ♜h6+ ♜f8 14 ♖c4 e6 15 ♜g4 ♖d5 (Black attempts to relieve the tension by swapping bishops; however, White skilfully negotiates the exchange of his light-squared bishop on his own terms) 16 ♖b5 a6 17 ♖g5 f6 18 ♖xd7 ♜xd7 19 ♖xf6! ♖xf6 20 ♜f4 ♜e7? (20...♜g7 is an attempt to cling on, based on the point 21 ♜g4 ♜f7! 22 ♜xf6 ♞h8!) 21 ♜g4 ♖g7 22 ♜e5! ♜a4 (22...♖xe5 23 ♞h7+) 23 ♜f7+ ♜d8 24 ♜xg7 ♜c8 25 0-0 (I really like this calm move after all the preceding tactics – White makes his king safe before commencing the final assault on the black king) 25...♜b8 26 c4 ♖b7 27 c5 1-0. White has an extra

pawn, a strong attack and the better-placed pieces, so Black understandably called it a day.

10 dxe5

10 ♖xe5 has also been played successfully, but the text-move is more forcing.

10...♜e4

10...♜d7 is the other move to have been used in practice. It transposes to note 'd1' to Black's 8th move in the previous game.

11 hxg6 hxg6 12 ♖d3 ♜c8

The capture on c3, 12...♜xc3 13 bxc3, doesn't seem to improve Black's chances significantly. Here is a sample variation: 13...♜d7 14 ♜f3 ♜e6 15 ♜g3 (with the idea of ♜h2) 15...f5 16 exf6 ♜xf6 17 0-0 e5 (17...e6 18 ♖e5 ♜xe5 19 ♜xg6 ♞f5 20 g4 +-) 18 ♖xe5 ♜xe5 19 ♜xg6 +- ♜xc3 20 ♞h8+ ♜xh8 21 ♜h7#.

13 ♜f3 ♜e6 14 ♜b5

As this move doesn't lead to much for White, I recommend taking the pawn by 14 ♜xe4 dxe4 15 ♖xe4 ♖xe4 16 ♜xe4 ±. White is a pawn to the good and retains attacking chances against the black king; e.g.:

a) 16...f5 17 ♜f3 ♖xe5 18 ♜h3 (18 0-0-0!?) 18...♞f7?! (18...♖g7 is more resilient) 19 ♖xe5 ♜xe5 20 0-0-0 ± with the idea of tripling major pieces on the h-file.

b) 16...♞fd8 17 ♖g5 ♜xe5 (after 17...♖xe5 18 ♜h4 ♜f8 19 ♜h7 White has a slight advantage) 18 ♜xe5 ♖xe5 19 ♖xe7 ♖xb2 20 ♖xd8 ♖xa1 21 ♖xc7 ±.

c) 16...♞ad8 17 0-0 (White could try 17 ♖g3!?) or 17 ♖g5!?) 17...f5 18

♖a4 ♗xe5 19 ♞ad1 a5 = Arencibia-Herrera, Santa Clara 2000.

14...♗xe5 15 ♜xc7 ♗xc7 16 ♗xc7 ♜g7

As Black has a firm stance in the centre, the loss of his dark-squared bishop is not a serious problem and he is able to neutralize White's kingside initiative.

17 0-0-0 ♞h8 18 ♗xe4 dxe4 19 ♖f4 f6 20 ♞xh8 ♞xh8 21 ♗d8 ♖xa2 22 ♖c7 ♖a1+ 23 ♜d2 ♖a5+ 24 c3 ♗e5

The game is now equal.

25 ♖xe5 fxe5 26 ♗xe7 ♜f7 27 ♗g5 ♜e6 28 c4 ♞h2 29 ♜e2 ♞h5 30 ♗d8 ♞h7 31 b4 ♞d7 32 ♞xd7 ♜xd7 33 ♗f6 ♜e6 34 ♗g7 a6 35 ♜d2 b5 36 cxb5 axb5 1/2-1/2

Game 10

Hebden – A. Fox  
Hastings 1994/5

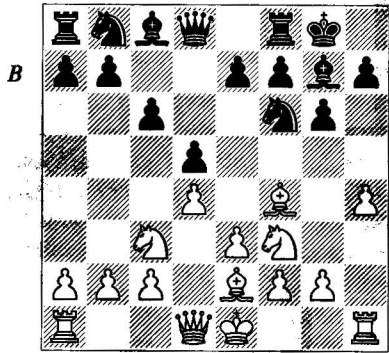
1 d4 ♜f6 2 ♜f3 g6 3 ♜c3 d5 4 ♗f4 ♗g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♗e2 c6

This is a flexible system for Black, who keeps his options open. Black retains the possibility of queenside expansion and of developing his bishop to g4. Meanwhile 7 ♜e5 can be answered by 7...♜fd7!. The main drawback is Black's lack of pressure on the centre, so a flank attack becomes a more attractive option for White.

7 h4 (D)

7...♗g4

This really doesn't help Black, as it leads to the type of position we have seen before under 6...♗g4. I have given it detailed coverage, as it is the sort of move that for many players will be an



automatic response, and besides, having suffered myself as White in so many classical King's Indian mating attacks, it is always nice to see Black getting a taste of his own medicine! The other possibilities are:

a) After 7...♖b6 8 a3 play can develop along the same lines as in Game 4, Hodgson-Wolff, except this time it will be harder for Black to harass the white bishop.

b) 7...c5!? is a rare and provocative move. Black argues he can spend a tempo playing ...c5, because h4 achieves little for White if he castles kingside. 8 ♜e5 ♜c6 9 h5 (9 ♖d2!?) 9...cxd4 10 exd4 ♖b6 11 ♜xc6 bxc6 12 ♜a4 ♖d8 13 ♜f1 led to a mess in Mitkov-A.Kovačević, Yugoslav Team Ch, Cetinje 1991 – I'm afraid I shall use the old standby for once and call this position completely unclear. 13 c3!? and 13 0-0!? are playable continuations for the less bloodthirsty.

c) 7...h5 8 ♜e5 ♜bd7 9 f3 c5 10 ♖d2 cxd4 11 exd4 ♖a5 12 ♞g1 b5 13 ♗xb5 ♖b6 14 ♗a4 ♜xe5 15 ♗xe5 ♜e4 16 fxe4 ♗xe5 17 0-0-0 ♞b8 18

♠b3 ± Roselli Mailhe-Lopez Falcon, Montevideo 2007.

d) 7...b5 is an attempt to take the game down unexplored channels. After 8 ♖e5 Black has tried:

d1) After 8...♗e8 9 h5 g5 in Well-ing-Rybenko, Saint Vincent 2004, White accepted the challenge with 10 ♙xg5! f6 11 h6 ♙h8 12 ♙f4 fxe5 13 dxe5 and developed a promising king-side attack: 13...♗c7 14 ♙d3 (it's possible that White should contest f7 by 14 ♙h5!?) 14...♗f7 15 ♖h5 ♗f8?! (15...♙e6 or 15...♖e8 is more robust) 16 0-0-0?! (16 ♙xh7! ♗xh7 17 ♖g6 ♗f7 18 h7 ♗e8 19 ♖g8+ ♗f8 20 ♙h6 ±) 16...♗e6, with an unclear position.

d2) 8...b4 9 ♗a4 ♗fd7 10 h5 ♗xe5 11 ♙xe5 f6 and now:

d21) 12 ♙g3?! was chosen when this position was seen in practice, but I feel Black equalizes comfortably with 12...e5, viz. 13 hxg6 hxg6 14 ♗c5 ♖e7 15 ♖d2 a5 16 0-0-0 ♗d7 17 ♗xd7 ♙xd7 and Black had sufficient counterplay in G.Buckley-Fogarasi, Guildford 1991.

d22) 12 ♙xb8 is my recommended improvement. It may seem strange to give up the bishop-pair and take an undeveloped knight. The key point is that White has an outpost on c5 and therefore capturing on b8 removes a possible defender of that square and provides the extra tempo that White needs to induce additional weakness on the black kingside. After 12...♗xb8 13 hxg6 hxg6 14 ♙d3 ♖e8 (14...f5 15 f4 gives White a clear positional advantage because White's minor pieces are evidently superior to their black

counterparts) 15 ♖f3 e5 16 ♖g3 ± White has the upper hand due to his outpost on c5 and kingside attacking chances. A sample continuation is 16...f5 17 0-0-0 ♙d7 18 ♗c5 exd4 19 exd4 ♙xd4? 20 ♖h4 ±.

8 ♗e5 ♙xe2 9 ♖xe2 (D)

Play has now merged with Game 6.

9...♗bd7

For alternatives, see Game 6.

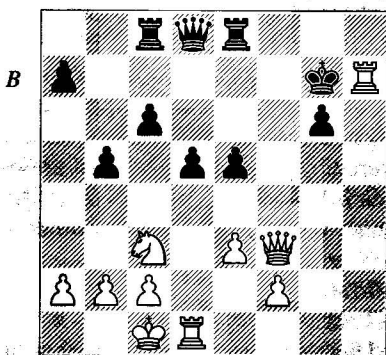
10 0-0-0 ♗c8

For Black's alternatives 10...♖a5, 10...♗e4 and 10...♗xe5, see Game 3 and its notes, while 10...♗h5 was covered in Game 6.

11 h5 ♗e8 12 hxg6 fxg6 13 ♖f3 ♗f8 14 g4 b5 15 ♙h6

Lightning is about to strike from a seemingly clear sky. Black is hard-pressed to meet the immediate threat of 16 g5.

15...♗8d7 16 ♙xg7 ♗xg7 17 g5 ♗xe5 18 gxf6+ exf6 19 dxe5 fxe5 20 ♗xh7+ (D)



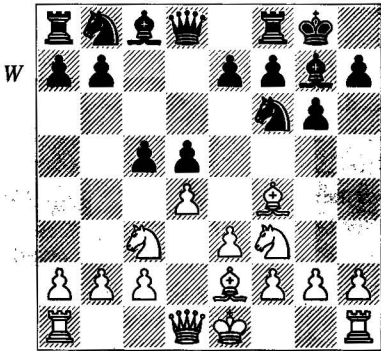
Many players would take their material advantage and run, but Hebden is a real killer!

20...♖xh7 21 ♜f7+ ♔h6 22 ♜h1+  
♕g5 23 ♜g1+ 1-0

**Main Line: Black plays  
...c5 – Introduction**

Game 11  
P. Bank – J. Jensen  
Århus 1993

1 d4 ♘f6 2 ♘f3 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 ♙f4  
♙g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♙e2 c5 (D)



This is widely believed to be Black's best answer to the Barry Attack. Barry exponent Mark Hebden plays it himself as Black, Joe Gallagher recommended it in his book *Beating the Anti-King's Indians* and John Nunn, a highly respected theoretician, also uses this line.

7 ♘e5 ♘c6 8 ♜d2

I have included this game to serve as a warning to any bloodthirsty hackers who insist on trying to mate their opponent's king no matter what! Unfortunately, this tunnel-visioned approach just does not work when Black

counterattacks vigorously in the centre and on the queenside.

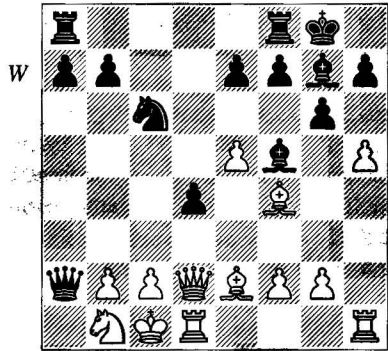
8...♜a5 9 h4 ♘d7 10 0-0-0? ♘dx5  
11 dx5 d4

It is Black's ability to play disruptive central breaks like this, in conjunction with a queenside attack, which makes overt aggression by White less viable.

12 exd4 cxd4 13 ♘b1 ♜xa2

This is a very sad sight for any Barry player. Black's queenside attack looks far stronger than the white king-side effort, the pawn on e5 is weak and Black is a pawn up, to boot.

14 h5 ♙f5 (D)



15 ♙d3

This time, it is White who attempts to relieve the mounting pressure on his position with exchanges. In this example, it is a case of too little, too late!

15...♙xd3 16 ♜xd3 ♜ac8

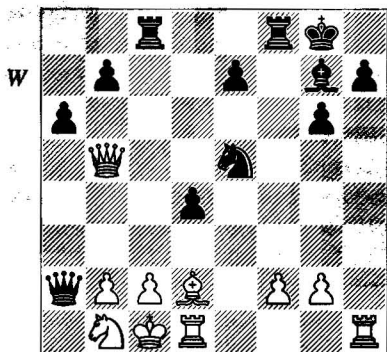
The black attack more or less plays itself.

17 hxg6 fxg6 18 ♙d2

This grovelling retreat, while preventing the threat of ...♘b4, blocks the last escape-square of the white king.

Instead, 18 ♖h3 is answered by 18...h5  
 ♜.

18...♗xc5 19 ♖b5 a6 (D)



### 0-1

White had seen enough. Black has threats of ...♗c4 and ...d3 to name but two, and for once, the kingside counterattack is going nowhere. The factors which differentiate this game from those preceding are an increased danger to the white king and greater influence for Black in the centre.

## Main Line: 6...c5 7 ♗e5

Game 12

**Hebden – Nunn**

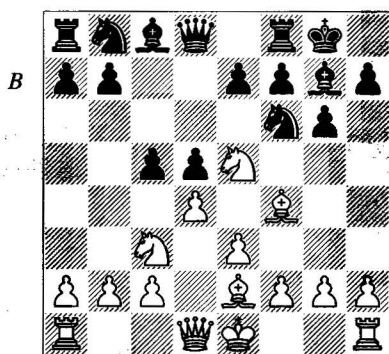
*Hastings 1997/8*

1 d4 ♗f6 2 ♗f3 g6 3 ♗c3 d5 4 ♙f4  
 ♙g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♙e2 c5 7 ♗e5 (D)

With this move White keeps his options open and waits to see whether Black can develop counterplay.

### 7...cxd4

Black has a wide range of alternatives to this capture and in our next



couple of games we shall examine 7...♗c6. Alternatively:

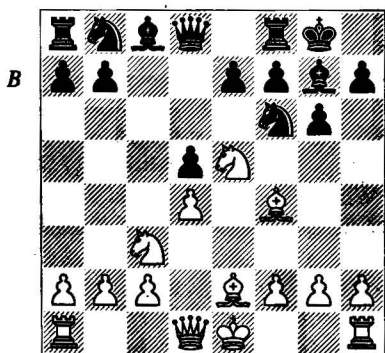
a) 7...b6 8 ♗a4 ♖a5+ 9 c3 cxd4 10 b4 ♗d8 11 cxd4 ±. White has a queenside space advantage and the better bishops.

b) 7...♖b6 8 ♗a4 ♖a5+ 9 c3 cxd4 10 b4 ♗d8 11 cxd4 ±. White has a queenside space advantage and the better bishops.

c) 7...♖a5 (this active move avoids the problems of the main line, but the queen can be slightly more exposed here) 8 0-0 ♗c6 9 ♗d2 ♙f5 10 ♗fd1 (with a threat) 10...cxd4 (10...♗ad8? 11 ♗xc6 bxc6 12 ♗xd5 +-) 11 exd4 ♗d7 12 ♗xd7 ♙xd7 13 ♙h6 ♗ad8 14 ♙xg7 ♙xg7 (a subtle positional struggle now ensues, where White exploits the small superiority gained from having the better bishop) 15 ♙b5 ♗b8 16 ♙d3 ♗c6 17 a3 ♖b6 18 ♙b5 ♗a5 19 ♙f1 ♙g4 20 ♗a4 ♖c7 21 ♗e1 ♙f5 (this bishop is the root of Black's problems – although it is actively posted here, Black has difficulties negotiating White's pressure on the e-file; Black would like to play ...e6, but this would leave the bishop out on a limb) 22 ♗ac1 ♗c6 23 ♙b5 ♗a5 24 ♗c5 ♗d6

25 ♖f4 ♜c6 26 ♖e3 ♜b6 (White's central pressure has induced Black to misplace his rook) 27 ♖c3 ♜c6 (27...♜xb5 28 ♜e6+ +-) 28 a4 ♜c8 29 ♖d2 ♜xd4 (Black unsuccessfully resorts to tactics in a difficult position) 30 ♜d7! (this wins the exchange and the game) 30...♜xc2 (30...♜f3+ 31 gxf3 ♙xd7 32 ♜xe7 ♜d6 33 ♖d4+ ♙g8 34 ♖f4 +-; 30...♜xb5 is the most stubborn move) 31 ♜xb6 ♖xb6 32 ♜xe7 ♖f6 33 ♜xb7 ♖xb2 34 ♙a6 ♖a3 35 ♜xf7+ ♙xf7 36 ♙xc8 ♜d4 37 ♜c7+ 1-0 Hebden-Rötšagov, Cappelle la Grande 1995.

### 8 exd4 (D)



### 8...♜fd7

Nunn varies from the plan used in his earlier game with Hebden (see Game 13). Practice has seen two other approaches for Black here, apart from moves which transpose to variations we have already examined:

a) 8...♜bd7 puts insufficient pressure on White's centre and again allows White to pursue a more aggressive plan. After 9 h4 ♜xe5 (9...♜e4!?) 10

♙xe5 a6 11 h5 b5 12 a3 ♙e6 13 ♖d2 ♖d7 14 f3 ♖b7 15 ♙f2 (15 g4!?) 15...♜ac8 (15...♖b6 is a better attempt to disrupt White's attack; although Black has played natural moves, his queenside counterplay simply lacks bite; meanwhile, White can assemble his forces at his own leisure on the kingside) 16 ♙d3 ♖d7 17 ♜h4 ♙f5 18 ♙xf5 ♖xf5 19 g4 ♖d7 20 ♜ah1. White has established an impressive attacking position and starts to move in for the kill; the daunting task facing Black can be shown by the following variations, illustrating White's attacking plan:

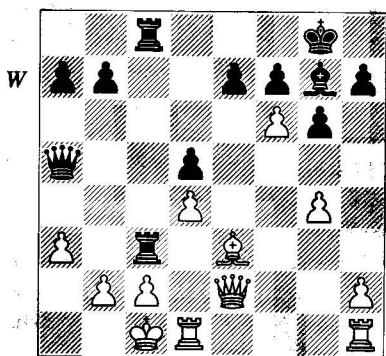
a1) 20...gxf5? (Black cracks under the pressure of White's attack) 21 ♙xf6 ♙xf6 22 ♜xh5 ♜fd8 23 ♜xh7 ♙g7 24 ♜xg7+ 1-0 M. Přibyl- Přibyl-ova, Prague 1989. After 24...♙xg7 25 ♖g5+ it's mate next move.

a2) 20...a5 21 hxg6 fxg6 (21...hxg6 22 ♖f4 b4 23 ♙xf6 ♙xf6 24 ♖xf6 exf6 25 ♜h8+ ♙g7 26 ♜1h7#) 22 ♙xf6 ♜xf6 23 ♜xh7 with the point that 23...♖xg4?? loses to 24 ♜xg7+ ♙xg7 25 ♖h6+ ♙f7 26 ♖h7+ ♙e8 27 ♖g8+ ♙d7 28 ♖xd5+ ♙c7 29 ♖e5+ ♙b6 30 ♖xf6+ +-.

b) 8...e6 seems unnecessarily passive:

b1) 9 0-0 is a quiet approach which promises White a modest advantage. 9...♜fd7 10 ♜e1 ♜xe5 11 ♙xe5 ♙h6 (Black tries to retain his better bishop) 12 ♜b5 ♜c6 13 ♙d6 ♜e8 14 ♙g3 and White is a little better due to the control of his dark squares, one of the consequences of Black's 7th move, Balašov-Gufeld, Moscow 1969.





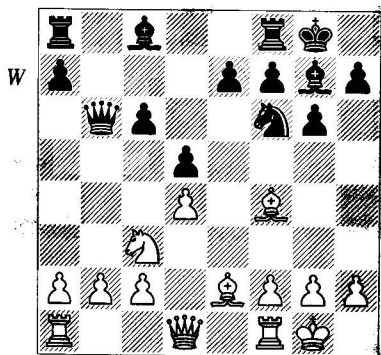
with a draw, he was certainly in for a rude awakening. Perhaps the earlier repetition had lulled him into a peaceful frame of mind.

22...xc2 23 d2 1-0

White will win a piece.

Game 13  
**Hebden – Nunn**  
*Hastings 1996/7*

1 d4 f6 2 f3 g6 3 c3 d5 4 f4  
 g7 5 e3 0-0 6 e2 c5 7 e5 c6 8  
 0-0 cxd4 9 exd4 b6 10 cxc6 bxc6  
 (D)



11 a4 a5 12 c3

The nice thing about White's position is that he can clamp down on the pawn-break that would most improve Black's position, namely ...c5. This only gives Black one other meaningful pawn-break, ...e5. However, even when Black achieves this, he is still left with the worse pawn-structure.

12...d7

Psakhis suggested 12...a6!? 13 c5 h5! (13...xe2 14 xe2 h5 15 e5 f6 16 b4 b5 17 xb5 cxb5 18 c7 aac8 19 e6 cf7 20 fe1 ± Abergel-Lanzani, San Marino 2006) 14 g5 (14 xa6 xf4 15 e1 e5 16 b4 c7 is unclear) 14...xe2 15 xe2 fe8 =. Still White's position looks more comfortable after 16 f4.

13 b4 d8 14 d2

14 g5 is an alternative approach. White entices the black kingside pawns forward in an attempt to exploit the resulting weaknesses. 14...f6 15 h4 b6 16 c5 g5?! 17 g3 e5 18 a4 e7 19 dxe5 fxe5 (although the black pawn-structure in the centre is solid, his kingside weaknesses give cause for concern) 20 e1 d7 21 cxd7 cxd7 22 c4 e6 23 c1 d4 24 c5 (White prepares a light-square bind) 24...h8 25 c4 f5 26 d3 f7 (White has a clear positional advantage; as so often happens in such cases, the clearest way to exploit this is tactical) 27 xe5! xe5 28 xe5+ g8 29 d2 h6 30 xd4 (there is not much Black can do about the coming invasion on the dark squares) 30...f5 31 c4 e6 32 fl1 fe8 33 b2 ± as c3 will follow, Antoshin-Balashov, Moscow 1967.

14...e5

Or:

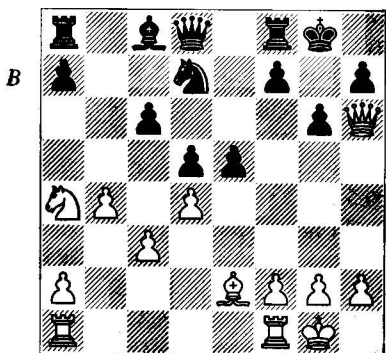
a) 14...a5 15 a3 ♖e8 16 ♜fe1 axb4 17 axb4 e5 18 dxe5 ♙xe5 19 ♙xe5 ♜xe5 20 ♜b2 ♙b7 21 ♜d3 and White has somewhat the better prospects thanks to his stronger bishop, Saldano Dayer-Romon Poves, La Roda 2006.

b) 14...♞e8 15 ♙h6 ♙h8 16 f4 a5 17 b5 cxb5 18 ♙xb5 ♙a6 19 ♞ab1 ♙xb5 20 ♞xb5 e6 21 ♛d3 ♛c7 22 f5 exf5 23 ♞xd5 ♜f6, Salvador-Zezulkin, Lodi 2005. White should now have seized his chance with 24 ♞dx5! gx5 25 ♛xf5. Then Black has nothing better than giving back a piece by 25...♜h5 26 ♛xh5 when White has the stronger minor pieces and two connected passed pawns for the exchange.

15 ♙h6

This is an important theme, because White assures himself of the better bishop. White is seeking to accumulate small advantages, *à la* Steinitz, which can be an effective way of increasing a positional edge.

15...♙xb6 16 ♛xh6 (D)



16...♞e8

16...♛f6 17 ♛e3 exd4 18 cxd4 a5 19 b5 ♙b7 20 ♞ac1 ♞fe8 21 ♛d2 ♛e7 22 ♞fe1 ± Hebden-Lalić, Port Erin 1999.

17 ♞fe1 ♞b8 18 dxe5 ♞xe5 19 ♛d2 a5 20 ♙f1 axb4 21 cxb4 ♛f6 22 ♞xe5 ♜xe5 23 ♞e1 ♔g7 24 ♜c5

White occupies an excellent outpost. Now the main question is who can make more of their passed pawn.

24...♙f5 25 a3 d4

If Black is to stay in the game, he must play actively. This move is correct, but needs to be followed up accurately, and in practice this increases the chance of an error, even in a high-level game such as this.

26 f4 ♜d7?

26...♜g4 keeps the game equal.

27 ♜xd7 ♙xd7 28 ♞e5!

This is the problem: Black must lose a pawn.

28...c5 29 ♞xc5 ♙f5 30 ♞d5 d3 31 ♙xd3

With his extra pawn, White holds a large advantage.

31...♛a1+ 32 ♙f1 ♛xa3 33 ♛d4+f6 34 ♞d6 ♛xb4 35 ♛xf6+ ♔h6 36 h3 ♛xf4? 37 ♞d4

Now White is winning.

37...♛e3+ 38 ♔h2 1-0

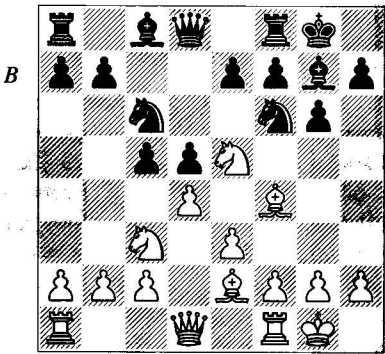
Black has no good answer to ♞h4#.

Game 14

Brousek – Rivest

corr. 2003

1 d4 ♜f6 2 ♜f3 g6 3 ♜c3 d5 4 ♙f4 ♙g7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♙e2 c5 7 ♜e5 ♜c6 8 0-0 (D)



This is a more sensible approach than we saw in Game 11, if a little sedate. Instead of wielding the axe, White plays for a small positional advantage.

#### 8...cxd4

Black has also tried:

a) 8...♖b6? loses a pawn to 9 ♘a4.

b) 8...♙f5 is Gallagher's recommendation and indeed is a very solid option, although uninspiring for Black. After 9 ♗d2 cxd4 10 exd4 Black has:

b1) 10...♖b6 11 ♘xc6 leads to positions similar to this or the previous game, depending on Black's recapture.

b2) 10...♘e4 11 ♘xe4 ♙xe4 (if 11...dxe4, then 12 ♘xc6 bxc6 13 c3 ±) is an attempt by Black to benefit from the fact that White has no knight to land on c5, and so reach an improved version of Game 13. However, there is a tactical drawback, in that the bishop on e4 is woefully short of squares after 12 ♘xc6 bxc6 13 g4! ♖b6 14 c3, when Black must lose material due to the threat of f3.

b3) 10...♘d7 11 ♘xd5 ♘dx5 12 dxe5 ♙xc2 (12...♘e5 13 ♗ad1 e6 14

♘e3 ♗xd2 15 ♗xd2 ♙e4 16 ♗fd1 is slightly better for White due to his control of the d-file) 13 ♙f3 ♙f5 14 ♗e3 ♙e6 15 ♗fd1 ♙xd5 16 ♗xd5 ♗b6 17 ♗xb6 axb6 18 ♗b5 ± Hebden-Fernandez Garcia, Linares Zonal 1995. In conjunction with Black's queenside pawn weaknesses, White enjoys the advantage of the bishop-pair.

9 exd4 ♗b6 10 ♘xc6 ♗xc6 11 ♙b5 ♗b6 12 a4

White threatens simply to gain space on the queenside with a5, when the black queen will be embarrassed for decent squares. In the original edition of this book, analysis stopped here with the conclusion '±'.

#### 12...♗a5!

This suggestion by Prié might be enough to hold the theoretical balance. Other continuations give White a pleasant edge:

a) 12...♘h5 13 ♙g5 ♗d6 14 ♗e1 ♙e6 15 a5 h6 16 ♙e3 ♘f6 17 ♗d2 g5 18 f3 a6 19 ♙d3 ± Hebden-Gladyszew, Marseilles 2006.

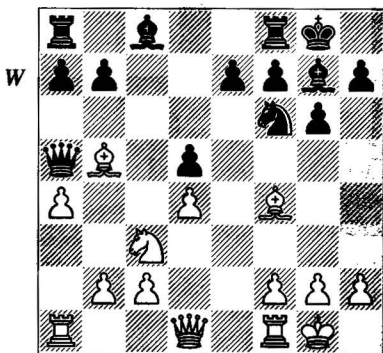
b) 12...a5 13 ♙e5 ♙e6 14 ♗e1 ♗fd8 15 ♗a3 ♘d7 16 ♙xg7 ♗xg7 17 ♗b3 ♗c7 and after 18 ♘e2 ♗ac8 19 ♗c3 ♗d6 chances were balanced in Fierro Baquero-Burijovich, Buenos Aires 2005. It seems that natural development by 18 ♗d2 ♘f6 19 ♙d3 ensures a small edge; e.g., 19...♘g4 20 g3 ♘f6 21 ♘b5 ♗d7 22 ♗c3 ±.

c) After 12...a6 13 a5 ♗d8 14 ♙e2 White's position is visually pleasing and although he hasn't proved much in any of the examples, it isn't hard to find alternative tries:

c1) 14...♙f5 15 ♖e5 (Rybka prefers the somewhat loosening 15 g4!?) 15...♘e4 16 ♘xe4 ♙xe5 17 dxe5 ♙xe4 18 c3 ♖c7 19 f3 ♙f5 20 ♗d4 ♚ac8 = Brousek-Peli, corr. 2007.

c2) 14...♙d7 15 ♗d2 (here Rybka's 15 ♙f3 ± is easier to trust) 15...♚c8 16 ♚fe1 e6 17 ♙h6 ♙xh6 18 ♗xh6 ♘e8 19 ♙d3 ♗f6 20 ♗e3 ♘d6 21 ♘a4 ♙xa4 22 ♚xa4 ♚c6 = Hebden-Tukmakov, Neuchâtel 2003.

We now return to the position after 12...♗a5 (D):



### 13 ♙e5!?

Objectively this may offer no more than the alternatives but one advantage of White's marginally more comfortable position is that it's relatively easy to find playable alternatives to those defused by theory.

a) It's food for thought that two years later Brousek deviated from this game with 13 ♗d2 a6 14 ♙d3 ♘h5 15 ♙h6 ♚e8 16 ♙xg7 ♘xg7 17 ♚fe1 ♙f5 18 ♙e2 ♚ad8 19 ♙f3 ♙e6 20

♘e4 ♗xd2 21 ♘xd2 and chances were equal in Brousek-Hybl, corr. 2005.

b) Prié's analysis focused on 13 ♚e1, when 13...a6 14 ♙f1 ♚e8 15 ♙e5 ♙f5 16 ♚a3 (16 f3?! ♚ac8 17 g4 ♙d7 18 ♚a3 ♙c6 19 ♘e2 ♙h6 20 c3 ♘d7 21 b4 ♗b6 22 ♙g3 e5 ♚ Breivik-Gullaksen, Oslo 2005) 16...♘e4 17 ♙xg7 ♘xc3 18 ♗d2 ♘xg7 19 ♗xc3 ♗xc3 20 ♚xc3 e6 seems to be dead equal (21 ♚c7?! ♚ec8 22 ♚xb7 ♚xc2 may even be better for Black).

13...a6 14 ♙d3 ♙g4 15 ♗d2 ♚ac8 16 ♚fb1

16 ♚a3 also appears quite promising.

16...♚fd8 17 ♗f4 ♙e6 18 b4 ♗b6 19 a5 ♗a7?! 20 ♘a4

This position nicely illustrates what White can hope for when playing 12 a4. His queenside grip is just on the verge of turning into something tangible. Black needs to improve over his last few moves if he wants to demonstrate that his position is playable.

20...♘d7 21 ♙xg7 ♘xg7 22 ♘c5 ♘xc5 23 bxc5

White is close to winning, not so much because of his terrible threats – they are actually quite modest – but because of Black's lack of any active play.

23...♚c6 24 ♗e5+ f6 25 ♗e3 ♚d7 26 ♚b6 ♚dc7 27 c4 ♗a8

Black is helpless. He cannot play 27...dxc4 due to 28 ♙e4 and 27...♙f7 28 cxd5 ♙xd5 29 ♙c2! is just as hopeless.

28 ♚xc6 1-0