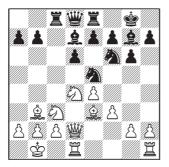
Chapter 20 1.e4 c5 2. 1.e4 c5 3.d4 cd 4. 2.

Presently, this move is at least as popular as 12... (2)c4 and it focuses the attention of most of the Dragon players, including some of the best in the world. White must play very precisely in order to obtain the advantage.



13.h4

I will remind you once again that the move 13.g4?! is premature, because after 13...b5 Black seizes the initiative and he has excellent practical results.

13...h5

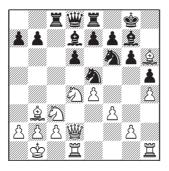
13...⁽²⁾c4 14.≜xc4 \\¤xc4 15.g4 − see 12...⁽²⁾c4.

It is too slow for Black to play 13...a6?! 14.g4 b5, Hug – Kirschner, Baden 2001, 15.h5 b4 16.②ce2 ②c4 (Black should avoid 16...a5 17.hxg6 hxg6 18.彙h6 彙h8, because of White's thematic response 19.彙f8! 單xf8 20.鼍xh8+ 垫xh8 21.豐h6+ 查g8 22.鼍h1 ②h5 23.②f4+- and he wins.) 17.彙xc4 鼍xc4 18.hxg6 hxg6 19.彙h6± and Black can hardly solve his problems.

If he plays 13...a5 and only after 14.a4, he chooses 14...h5, then White can continue with 15. db5, having in mind that he can counter 15... dc4?! 16. ac4 Exc4, Djukic – Simic, Vrnjacka Banja 2006, with 17.e5! dxe5 18. ag5+–

Black plays sometimes 13... ¹/₂a5 and later 14.g4 b5 (About 14... ¹/₂c4 15.<u>\$</u>xc4 =xc4 - see 12...¹/₂c4; it would be insufficient for Black to try here 14...=xc3 15.¹/₂xc3 =xc3 16.bxc3 =c8 17.¹/₂b2± Calzetta -Vila, Pamplona 2002, or 14...h5, Atri Sangari - Briffel, Moscow 1994, 15.g5 ¹/₂h7 16.f4 ¹/₂c4 17.<u>\$</u>xc4 =xc4 18.¹/₂d3±, followed by f4-f5.) 15.h5 ¹/₂c4 (The other possibility for Black is 15...b4 16.¹/₂ce2 ¹/₂c4 17.<u>\$</u>xc4 =xc4 18.¹/₂b3±) 16.<u>\$</u>xc4 bxc4. The b-file has been opened indeed, but Black cannot exploit this effectively: 17.hxg6 fxg6 (It is too risky for Black to opt for 17...hxg6 18.2h6 2h8 19.1h2 2b8 20. 20. 21 - and here after 20... 2h5, White has the powerful resource 21. Cb5 Wb6 22.gxh5±, while in case of 20....象g7, then 21.约d5±) 18. de2!? (This is a quite typical redeployment of White's light pieces, he frees the d4-square for his bishop.) 18... 2b8 19. 2d4 2b7 (19... Wa3, Guenther – Habibi, Bad Ragaz 1994, 20.b3±) 20.g5 ⁽²⁾h5 (Black is not out of the woods after 20...e5 21.&e3±) 21.&xg7 🖄 xg7 22.b3 @e6 23.f4± – Black's king is vulnerable and White is well prepared to exploit this.

14.**gh6**



Black must make his choice now. His basic alternatives are a) 14....倉h8, b) 14....營a5 and c) 14.... 公c4.

White obtains the advantage much easier after the other moves for Black.

In case of 14...≜xh6 15.\[™]xh6, it is not good for Black to opt for 15...Ξxc3 16.bxc3 a5, in view of

17.f4 ⁽²⁾fg4 18.⁽²⁾g5 a4 19.fxe5 axb3 20.axb3 and White is clearly better in all the lines: 20... 约f2 21. 罩df1 ≜xe6 23.②xe6 ₩c8 24.④f4+-; 20.... xe5 21. b2±; 20...dxe5 21. ∅f3 ∰a5 22.∲b2± Timoshenko – Uribe Arteaga, Lorca 2007. In the game Der Weide - Sebe-Vodislav, La Fere 2004. Black tried 15...a5 immediately, but even then it is good for White to play 16.f4. After 16...④fg4?! White can continue quite effectively with 17. \$xf7+! ²√xf7 18.¹/₂xg6+ ⁴/₂f8 19.e5 e6 20. 204! (This is an important resource, since this knight is headed for the g5-square.) 20... dxe5 (20...d5 21.4g5+-) 21.4g5! 公xg5 22.hxg5 (The h-file has been opened and White's threats have become impossible to parry.) 22...exd4 (22... @e7 23. @xh5 ₩g7 24.2b3 2f2 25.Ixd7 ₩xd7 26.\"h8+ \$\dotsete e7 27.\"f6+ \$\dotsete d6 28. [™]xe5+-) 23.[□]xh5 [™]c7 (23...\$c6 24.f5+-; 23...\$a4 24.\approx h8+ \$\dotset{e}7\$ 25.\extrm{\pmg7} + \extrm{\pm d6} 26.\extrm{\pm xd4} + \extrm{\pm c6} + \e 27.\armstard8+-) 24.\armstard4 \ddotse7 (24... ₩xc2+ 25.₩xc2 \argue xc2 26.\argue xd7+-) 25.\"h7+ ☆d8 26.c3+- White's position is winning. It would be more resilient for Black to defend with 16...②c4 17.f5 ^②g4 18.[™]f4±, but even then his opponent's advantage would be obvious.