The Modernized Flank Attack

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Pierre Laurent-Paoli & Christian Bauer

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Key to Symbols

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- N novelty
- C lead in development
- zugzwang
- = equality
- ∞ unclear position
- $\overline{\overline{z}}$ with compensation for the sacrificed material
- ± White stands slightly better
- **∓** Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- + Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- → with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- Δ with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

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Preface

I've always enjoyed studying chess books, but I never thought I would ever be on the other end of it, as an author.

In my short, ongoing, chess career, I've always dreamed about achievements that felt impossible to reach; reaching 2300 FIDE; becoming an IM; and just a few months ago, I achieved my final GM norm, enabling me to officially get the GM-title. Writing a chess book always felt like one of these unattainable goals.

I have to thank my co-author, Christian Bauer, for offering me the opportunity to be introduced to the chess publishing scene.

I hope this won't be the last time my name will stand at the bottom of a front cover...

Pierre Laurent-Paoli, 2024

Introduction

You can hardly find a more unconventional idea than pushing your g-pawn 2 squares down the board.

Some may say it belongs to a backroom chess game in a café, some may say it belongs to olden times – back when the King's Gambit was the main line after 1. e4 e5. But we are seeing more and more occurrences at the top-level. Is it a coincidence??

It's safe to say that g2-g4 (or ...g7-g5) is one of the most weakening moves available. As a matter of fact, the objectively worst first-move happens to be 1.g4, accompanied by an evaluation of -1.30 when running Stockfish 15 on low-depth (we did not see the point on letting it run in this position, it will probably get lower, that's not good advertising).

Now, there are quite a few positions where g2-g4 (or ...g7-g5) makes more sense and brings an interesting fight. The player has to be willing to take some considerable amount of risk, and that may be too much for some of us. The resulting positions often get messy and veer very much away from traditional paths, which means the expected number of mistakes gets higher, thus decreasing the drawing percentage.

Still, it's important to remain somewhat objective and not to get too excited by the thrill of an upcoming attack. Yes, g-pawn pushes are aggressive, but can also very quickly turn out to have disastrous consequences.

"I wish I could play g4-g2", is usually a sign the experiment has gone wrong.

The book is aimed at covering a wide range of chess openings. We decided to showcase the different categories of g4 (...g5) one may meet in the early stage of the opening, no matter if the idea is strong, interesting or quite unadvisable (bad, you may also say). Most of the time, g4 (...g5) won't be the best move, but we will try to show that the value of surprise and the tendency of players to react solidly to aggression can matter as well. Also, we

have decided not to include any Sicilians, as the g2-g4 push has become so frequent there, and in many variations deeply analyzed already.

Over the 50 games that we picked, the 3 main reasons why the g-pawn is being launched are :

- 1) Attacking a short-castled king with a hook created by h2-h3 (or ...h7-h6)
- 2) Challenging the stable position of a 2f3 (or ... 2f6). It becomes stronger when the knight doesn't have a good square to hop to.
 - 3) Seizing space on the kingside.

The more you dive into the examples, the more you'll see that it's a mix of the 3, with one reason prevailing.

We wish you happy reading and hope that you'll implement some of these lines into your play!

Pierre Laurent-Paoli & Christian Bauer



Challenging the Knight on f3 (f6)

Game 1

△ Grigoryan, K. (2621)
▲ Oratovsky, M. (2423)
♠ Elgoibar 2019

This game was played during the Elgoibar Closed GM tournament, in a little town 50km away from Bilbao, Spain. This is round 3 of the tournament, in which Grigoryan cruised to victory with a nice score of 7/9. The Armenian GM started off this battle with an aggressive approach, eventually leading to a very messy game between the 2 Grandmasters.

1. e4 d6

One thing to reckon with: don't try to reach the Philidor Defense via the following move order: 1... e5 2. ②f3 d6 3. d4

- A) Black is now advised to go for the Antoshin Variation, but it doesn't have a good reputation 3... exd4! 4. $\triangle xd4 \triangle f6 5$. $\triangle c3 \triangle e7$ and both 6. $g3\pm/+/-$ and 6. $\triangle f4\pm/+/-$ are theoretically better for White.
- B) 3... 2d7 4. 2c4 c6 [4... 2e7?? 5. dxe5 dxe5 6. 2d5+— would be pretty unfortunate.] 5. 0-0 2e7 6. dxe5! dxe5 7. 2g5! 2xg5 8. 2h5! with a double attack on f7 and g5. White will gain the bishop pair and enjoy a very

nice and stable edge. 8... eq 7 9. eq xg5 eq xg5 10. eq xg5 eq gf6 11. $eq f3 \pm /+-$. Being a bishop-pair lover myself, I would claim this is close to lost considering the weakenesses of the dark-squares and the poor placement of Black's pieces.

2. d4 🖄 f6 3. 🖄 c3 e5

- **A)** 3... g6 leads to the Pirc Defense, a more double-edged opening.
- B) 3... ②bd7!? would be another way to reach the Philidor Defense, but White has greater freedom of choice here. 4. ②f3 [4. f4!?; or 4. g4!? as in Gruenfeld − Rukavina.] 4... e5

4. 🖄 f3

4. dxe5!? dxe5 5. ∰xd8+ ⊈xd8±/=. This middlegame without queens is what motivates Black players to choose the 3... Дbd7 move order instead. 6. ♣c4! [6. ♣g5 is now out of fashion 6... c6 7. 0-0-0+ ⊈e8 8. Дf3 h6!∞ Black doesn't wish to part with his bishop pair but 9. ♣e3? allows 9... Дg4∓]



Position after: 6. \(\preceq\)c4!

- B) 6... ②e6? 7. ②xe6 fxe6 8. f3! is known to be a very safe plus for White. The f6-knight is dominated by f3/e4 and White will slowly pressurize the e5-pawn. 8... ②d6 9. ②e3 ③e7 10. ②h3! Followed by ②f2-②d3 is a key maneuver to remember. 10... ②c6 11. ②f2 a6 12. ②b1! The c3-knight was a dominated piece, but White has time to look for better prospects. 12... 国ad8 13. ②d2± Now e5 will be under severe long-term pressure.

C) 6... **\$**e8!



Position after: 6... \$\div e8!

- **C1)** White usually plays straightforward with 7. ②f3 &d6 8. &g5
 - **C1.1)** 8... c6!? This would be the ideal setup, but Black's isn't quite in time to get a fully acceptable position.



Position after: 8... c6!?

9. 0-0-0 2c7 10. h3! A very subtle move to get ready for ...h7-h6, 2e3 while avoiding ...2g4. [10. a4? h6! 11. 2e3 2g4= 10... 2bd7 [10... h6 11. 2e3! b5 12. 2b3 2bd7 13. a4= 11. a4!?= Seizing some more space. Black keeps a solid position though, so it's not much of an edge

C1.2) 8... **b**d7



Position after: 8... 🖒 bd7

- 9. 0-0-0 a6 10. a4 h6 11. 2h4 $h5! \pm /=$. Followed by ...g7-g5. Black should be able to absorb the pressure.
- C2) 7. a3!? A fascinating idea promoted by my Stockfish. White creates the option of playing 2a2 on

....b7-b5, which is a more hamonious way to get organised.



Position after: 7. a3!?

C2.1) 7... **2** d6 If chooses to go for the other setup with ... \$\delta d6 and ...a6, then 8. h4!? is a funny idea. Just thinking about how confused your opponent will be after you play 8.h4!? in a half-a-second is reason enough for this move. White wants to grab a lot of space with h4-h5. [More conventionnal is 8. 2e3 4bd7 9. 4f3 a6 10. ②e2!? followed by ②d2-c4.] 8... ②bd7 9. f3 c6 10. h5 ②c5 11. ②e3 ± ③e7 12. h6 g6 13. 0-0-0 ± and White should enjoy a tiny plus in the endgame. The h6-pawn will be a problem, because Black will take some time to get rid of it...time that he may not have.

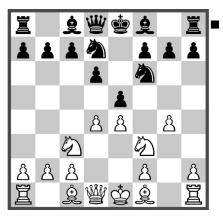
C2.2) 7... c6 8. \bigcirc f3 b5 [8... \bigcirc d6 White directly goes for 9. \bigcirc e3 \bigcirc g4 10. \bigcirc d2 \bigcirc d7 11. h3 \bigcirc gf6 12. \bigcirc e3 \bigcirc c7 13. 0-0-0 b5 14. \bigcirc a2 \pm This retreat is now possible and White has a better version of the structure with ...c7-c6.] 9.

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4... 🖄 bd7

We now reach a Philidor Defense by transposition

5. g4!?



Position after: 5. g4!?

The most aggressive approach available for White here.

5. ②c4! is objectively a better move. Current theory suggests that White can retain an edge with logical development. 5... ②e7 6. 0-0 0-0 7. a4 c6 8. h3 Black's plan is often to slowly prepare the ...b5-push via ...b7-b6, ...a7-a6, ... ③b8 and only then ...b6-b5. I think White's best plan against it is the ②e3, ③e2 and ③d1 setup, which I believe to be the most flexible. Later on, White usually gets the opportunity to transfer the f3-knight to f5 via h4.

5... ∑xg4!

This is critical. The further g4-g5 is too huge of a threat and Black doesn't really compromise his solidity. Still, White wins a lot of development tempi and plans on breaking through in the center, with Black's king as the main target.

A) 5... g6!? Securing the h5-square. 6. g5 ♠h5 7. ♣e3 ♣g7 8. ∰d2 0-0



Position after: 8... 0-0

A1) 9. 0-0-0?! may be imprecise because of 9... ∅b6! and White isn't in time to prevent both ...f7-f5 and ... ∮g4.

A1.1) 10.

g1 f5! is the only way to justify 9...

b6. 11. exf5 [11. gxf6?!

wxf6 The tempo on the

f6 makes all the difference 12.

e2

f4↑]

11...

\$xf5 12. dxe5 dxe5∞

A1.2) 10. ②e2 ②g4! 11. dxe5 dxe5 12. ဩhg1 ②e6∞ Black has the more active pieces and, more importantly, he hasn't had to play ...c7-c6, weakening the d6-square.



Position after: 9. \(\mathbb{Q} e2! \)

A2.1) Now 9... **公**b6 10. **罩**g1! White prevents the two ideas and troublesome for Black. 12... a5 [12... ②f4 13. &xf4 \widetilde{\psi} xf4 14. \widetilde{\psi} xf4 13. dxe5 [13. 0-0-0!? 公f4 14. 罩g3 △h5 15. dxe5 dxe5 16. △g5! △xg3 17. hxg3≅] 13... dxe5 14. 臭c5! 罩d8 15. 幽g5 After the queens come off, White can play with the king in the center more smoothly. 15... 2 f4 16. ≜xb6 cxb6 17. ≜c4+ \$\display\$h8 20. \(\precent{\mathbb{L}}\xd5\pmu\) The bishop pair is dominated.

A2.2) 9... c6 10. 0-0-0↑ Black remains cramped. 10... ¥a5!? 11. a3! Anticipating ...b7-b5-b4 so that after 11... b5? 12. dxe5! dxe5 13. ¥d6!± and Black's forces are separated from each other.

B) 5... h6?! 6. \(\Beta\)g1 c6 7. \(\Delta\)e3 b5 8. a3↑ Black is solid but doesn't have time to generate the usual counterplay with ...\(\Beta\)a5 and ...\(\Delta\)a6 like we'll see in this game.

C) 5... exd4? 6. ②xd4! Everything is nice about White's position now. 6... ②c5 7. g5!+- ②fxe4 8. 豐e2 豐e7 9. ②d5 豐e5 10. ②xc7+ 拿d8 11. ②f3! ②d3+ 12. cxd3 豐a5+ 13. ②d2 ②xd2 14. ②xa8+- There are no dangerous discoveries.

D) 5... d5!? 6. exd5! e4 7. ∅d2!? Ձb4 8. Ձg2 ଢ̀b6



Position after: 8... \$\overline{\Omega}\$ b6

[8... 0-0 9. 0-0 &xc3 10. bxc3 ②b6 11. g5 &g4 12. f3 exf3 13. ②xf3±] 9. ②dxe4 ②xe4 10. &xe4 0-0 11. 營f3! Reinforcing pressure on f5; Black shouldn't have adequate compensation. 11... 營h4 12. 黨g1! h5 13. &f5! [13. gxh5?? &xc3+ 14. bxc3 萬e8 15. &f4 &f5 16. &e5 萬xe5 17. dxe5 營xe4+干] 13... &xf5 14. gxf5 營xd4 15. &h6→

6. **\Bar{\Omega}gf6**

6... exd4? 7. ②xd4 ②de5 8. h3 ②f6 9. f4 ②g6 10. 營e2!→ Planning Ձd2 and 0-0-0. White has great attacking potential.

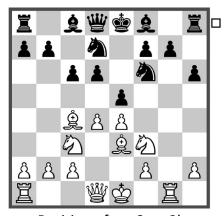
Threatening the basic attack on the f7-pawn with 295

7. ②e3!? is Gaehwiler – Plat, see Game 2.

7... h6! 8. **≜e3**≅

White has a big lead in development, and pressure both in the center and on the kingside thanks to the \$\beta\$g1. White's king will be very safe on the queenside. Knowing that, Black's king can't realistically castle kingside, so he should logically head for the queenside, which is not something you'll often see in the Philidor defense. Let's see how GM Oratovsky orchestrates the escape of his monarch.

8... c6!



Position after: 8... c6!

8... g6? 9. dxe5! dxe5 10. ዿxf7+! �xf7 11. �xe5+ �e8 12. �xg6→

9. dxe5

7. **≜c4**

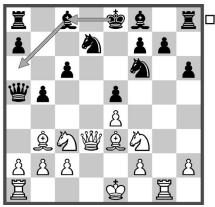
9. a4!? may prevent Black's plan but has the downside that White's king doesn't have a particularly safe spot anymore.
9... ¥a5!? 10. Ad2! With the idea of f2-f4 to put more pressure on the center.
10... g5! 11. h4 exd4 12. ♣xd4 Ae5∞

9... dxe5 10. **a**d3

Preparing 0-0-0.

10... b5 11. **\$**b3

11... **₩a5!**



Position after: 11... ₩a5!

A) 11... **曾**c7? 12. a4! b4 13. **皇**xf7+ **掌**xf7 14. **曾**c4+ **掌**e8 15. **⑤**b5!+-

12. 0-0-0 💂 a6

Black now threatens b5-b4 with a double attack.

13. **₩**f1?

Surely a 'misremembering' of theory.

White usually goes 13. 2d2!! b4? [13... 0-0-0 14. 2xf7 2c5 15. 15 b4 16. 15 h3+ 15 b8 17. 15 cb115; 13... 15 d8!? Black keeps f7 defended but gives up on the idea to get his king to safety. 14. 15 f1 g615 with the idea of ... 15 h7 and ... 15 c5.] 14. 15 c4 15 xc4? [14... 15 c7 15. 15 a4 15 b5 16. c315] 15. 15 xc4 bxc3 16. 15 xf7+ 15 d8 17. 15 e6+— and the attack is killing.

13... c5?

Overlooking an amazing idea for White.

13... b4! was better, forcing the knight into passivity on e2. 14. ②e2 兔b5!干 with ... 營a6 or ...c5-c4 to come. The active 15. 營h3?! isn't in time to create killing threats: 15... 兔xe2 16. 兔xf7+ 含d8 17. 昼d2 [17. 兔e6 兔xd1 18. 昼xd1 含c7 19. 兔xd7 昼d8—+ and White is running out of pieces to sacrifice.] 17... 兔xf3! 18. 營xf3 含c7 19. 營f5 兔c5—+ For instance 20. 昼xg7 兔xe3 21. fxe3 昼hf8 22. 兔e6 含b6! 23. 兔xd7

14. ዿd5?

White still retains an edge, but this is linked to the sacrifice on f7 on the next move, which is now unlikely to happen.



Position after: 16. Wh3!!

Black is too uncoordinated and objectively there is no saving the game. 16...

abla d8 [16... &c8 17. abla f5+ abla e8 18.

back abla xe5 abla xe5 19. abla xe5+ abla f7 20. abla d5+ abla e6+ abla f8 18.

abla xe6+ abla f8 19. abla xe6!+-

14... b4 15. ₩e1?

19. ≝f5+ \$\displayse\$ 20. \$\overline{\Omega}\$xe5 \overline{\Omega}\$xe5 21. \$\overline{\Omega}\$xe5+ \$\overline{\Omega}\$e7 22. b3!\$\overline{\Omega}\$

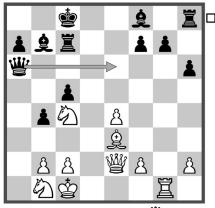
15... 0-0-0!

Black's king finally vacates the center and White is left a pawn down with aimless pieces.

16. **②b1 ②xd5 17**. **罩xd5 臭b7-+ 18**. **罩xd7!**

A good practical decision.

18. 罩d1 豐xa2-+ is totally hopeless



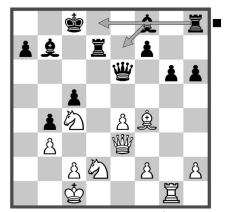
Position after: 21... \alpha a6!?

Oratovsky redirects his queen towards the action, with e6 being a nice central square for her majesty.

22. b3 ∰e6 23. ∅bd2 g6!

23... \(\hat{2}\)xe4!? is possible, to give back the exchange for a pawn and a dominant bishop pair. 24. \(\hat{2}\)f4? [24. \(\hat{2}\)xe4!

24. 臭f4 罩d7 25. 營e3



Position after: 25. We3

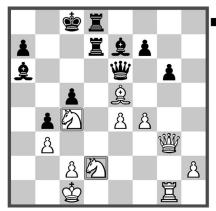
Thus far, I like how Black has managed to get his pieces out, but there are no clear targets, so Black should be careful.

29... **罩4d7**?

A very impractical decision.

30. f4

(see diagram next column)



Position after: 30. f4

This is evaluated as -2 for Black, but don't be fooled by the evaluation of 'compy'. Black doesn't have a clear plan and may have been running low on time as well. This is somewhat unclear from a practical point of view.

30... ዿxc4?!

White's cavalry is fighting for the same c4-square, so exchanging isn't ideal here.

- A) 30... \$\delta b7!? to hide the king on a8 was probably a better idea, before taking any action in the center. Slowly preparing ...a5-a4 seems like a good long-term plan. 31. \$\delta f3 \delta b5 32. \$\delta g3 \delta a8 33. \$\delta f3 a5-+\$
- **B)** 30... f6? 31. $ext{ wildel{y}}$ xg6 $ext{ wildet}$ The f6-pawn is pinned to the queen.

31. ②xc4 c6 32. 볼e1∞/ -+

White is very stable and, in a time trouble situation, this is anyone's game.

32... **£**f6

32... a5!! is the amazing computer idea to open lines for his rooks. 33. 公xa5 營a6 34. 公c4 and only now 34...急f6!干.

33. ₩h3 ₩a6 34. �b2

Now White's king is very safe due to the presence of the a7-pawn.

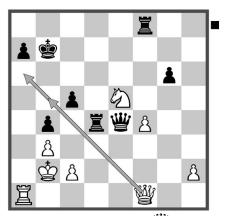
34... �b7 35. 豐f3 臭xe5+ 36. ②xe5 罩d4?

36... **当f6!** keeps everything under control.

37. ຝົxf7∞ ဩf8 38. ဩa1!

White finds a nice sequence of moves that materializes his attacking potential. Looking at the rest of the game, I feel like Grigoryan, probably ecstatic at the swindle, started to play for a win.

38... ∰c6 39. ∅e5! ∰xe4 40. ∰f1!

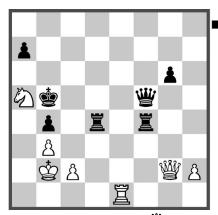


Position after: 40. Wf1!

Blocking the f1-a6 diagonal to prevent \(\mathbb{\psi} \) a6.

44. ②c4! leads to a simple draw for Black after 44... 볼xc4 45. bxc4+ 營xc4 and ... 營d4+ is unstoppable, leading to a drawn rook endgame. 46. 基xa7 營d4+ 47. 營xd4 基xd4 48. 基h7=

44... \#f5 45. \#g2!?



Position after: 45. ₩g2!?

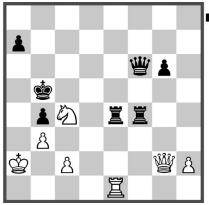
Introducing a nice trap.

45... **፭** de4

46. ②c4! 豐f6+

46... 基xe1 47. 營b7+ 含c5 48. 營c7+ 含b5 [48... 含d4?! 49. 營d6+ 營d5 50. 營xf4++- 含c5 51. 營c7+ 含b5 52. 營xa7=] 49. 營b7+=

47. **⊉**a2



Position after: 47. \$\displain a2

47... ₩a6+?

The winning sequence is hard to spot.

48. �b2 豐f6+ 49. �a2 豐a6+ 50. �b2 豐f6+ 51. �a2 Finally Oratovsky settles for a draw in this rollercoaster-game. Overall, mistakes were plentiful, but this is the kind of position where computers excel compared to humans: where nothing really makes sense. The early 5.g4!? is the only dangerous attempt at the life of the Philidor Defense, which remains a very good choice to get a solid position. White got a huge lead in development and could have sealed the game with an 16. 營h3). Grigoryan couldn't spot any dynamic opportunities and had to go for an exchange-down position without much compensation. Still, nothing was easy for Black and the game got messier until the better player found good resources to secure the draw.

Game 2

Gaehwiler, Gabriel (2297)

▲ Plat, Vojtech (2473)

Marienbad 2016

Gabriel Gaehwiler is a Swiss IM who has a very positional style and prefers not to take a lot of risks. At least, that's what I thought of him, but he showed another part of his game in the following battle. He faces Vojtech Plat, a Czech GM who employs the Philidor Defense regularly.

1. e4 d6 2. d4 ②f6 3. ②c3 e5 4. ②f3 ②bd7 5. g4 ②xg4 6. 黨g1 ②gf6 7. 臭e3