# The Modernized Colle-Zukertort Attack

# Second Revisited and Extended Edition

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**Milos Pavlovic** 

## **Thinkers Publishing 2024**



### **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
- $\infty$  unclear position
- $\overline{\bar{\omega}}$  with compensation for the sacrificed material
- ± White stands slightly better
- □ Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- F Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- $\rightarrow$  with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- $\Delta$  with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

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#### Introduction

I have returned to my book from a few years ago, to an opening that at the time was a rare guest among books as a topic – and not only among books, but also in tournament practice. In the intervening years it has become very popular to use this old and somewhat forgotten method of playing and I have found lots of interesting new games.

This time though I have focused mainly on Colle-Zukertort type positions, plus some transpositions to Queen's Indian-type play, so this is not a repertoire book like the previous one, but rather you can look at it as an opening book. Of course, Slav reactions with ...c6 are covered as well, and also early and quick ...c5 and ...g6 reactions.

Due to increased popularity, I have dived into specifics which we can consider now as a renaissance of this old line.

Another important thing, and it is indeed an especially important detail, is the organization of material into logical sections, because this system is often transpositional. Therefore, it is important to do this because reading this book should be an easy and joyful experience.

There are positions in this book that have stood the test of time, but I have also focused on the most recent ideas as I didn't want to simply repeat the same ideas as before — I wanted to include as much as possible new plans. I also tested these ideas numerous times in my own practice.

So, what you have here is a completely redesigned and modernized system compared to only a few years ago, when this system was virtually forgotten.

One very important thing to have in mind is that chapters 1 to 4 start with the following move order so that readers can more easily assimilate follow-up material:

**1. d4 d5 2.**  $\bigcirc$  **f3**  $\bigcirc$  **f6 3. e3 e6 4.**  $\bigcirc$  **d3** From here you will find a further branch in the following chapters.

Milos Pavlovic, September 2024

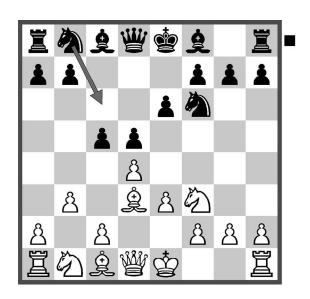
## **Part I**

# The Zukertort Attack White plays b3



# 5.b3 **⊘**c6

1.d4 d5 2.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)f3 \(\tilde{\Delta}\)f6 3.e3 e6
4.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)d3 c5 5.b3



# **Chapter Guide**

## Chapter 1 − 5.b3 🖄 c6

1.d4 d5 2. 4 f3 4 f6 3.e3 e6 4. 4 d3 c5 5.b3

| a) 5   | . 11 |
|--|------|
| b) 5 🖒 c6 6.0-0 😩 e7 7. 😩 b2 0-0 8. 🖒 bd2 a6   | . 13 |
| c) 5 🖒 c6 6.0-0 êe7 7. êb2 0-0 8. 🖒 bd2 b6   | . 15 |
| d) 5心c6 6.0-0 臭e7 7.臭b2 0-0 8.心bd2 心b4 9.臭e2 b6 10.a3 心c6 11.臭d3<br>臭b7 12.營e2 冨c8 13.冨ad1 |      |
| e) 5臭d6 6.0-0 0-0 7.臭b2 公c6 8.公bd2 公b4 9.臭e2 b6 10.a3 公c6 11.臭d3<br>臭b7 12.營e2 冨c8 13.公e5  |      |
| f) 5②c6 6.0-0 &d6 7.&b2 0-0 8.②bd2   | . 25 |
| g) 5 🖄 c6 6.0-0 💄 d6 7. 🖺 b2 0-0 8. 🖄 bd2 👑 e7   | . 28 |

#### a) 5...--

#### 1. d4 d5 2. 🖄 f3 🖄 f6 3. e3 e6 4. 💄 d3



Position after: 4. &d3

It is important to realize that this is a starting position in the first four chapters so that readers can easily identify positions. Due to many transpositions, it is important somehow to deliver a book that is readable and easy to understand.

#### 4... c5

Chapters 1 and 2 are about exactly this position where Black play a quick ...c5 and then decides where to place the b8-knight. Chapter 1 is about having it on c6 while chapter 2 is about lines where the knight is on d7.

#### 5. b3

In Chapter 4, I analyse 5. 0-0 which allows Black to advance further with 5...c4, pushing the bishop away from

the active d3-square. Of course, we will focus on the original move order here because we also have to cover some other aspects that I will present in this file. 5.c3 is the Colle system and will be discussed in Chapter 4.

#### 5... cxd4

Before coming to the real subject of this subchapter, we will have a short look at an early alternative.

#### 5... **曾a5+6**. **拿d2 曾c7 7**. **0-0 6 6 8**. **c4!**



Position after: 8. c4!

I can't be completely sure that this is a novelty with millions of games played today, but it is surely a strong idea. The point is, as we will see later in other files where Black tries early queen moves, the main reaction is always c4! hitting the centre.

A) 8... dxc4 9. bxc4 ≜e7 10. ②c3 cxd4 [10... 0-0 11. d5↑] 11. exd4 0-0 12. 營e2 量d8 13. 量ac1 a6 14. d5!



Position after: 14. d5!

**B)** 8... cxd4 9. exd4 ≜e7 10. ②c3 0-0 11. c5 b6 12. b4! White has the initiative.

#### 6. exd4 &b4+ 7. c3



Position after: 7. c3

#### 7... ≗d6

The idea was to provoke c3: Black hopes that that this will give him a clear target and also the bishop on b2 will be far less

capable in this case. Black can also retreat to e7 as well:



Position after: 18. 2e5

18... 臭f8 19. f4 臭g7 20. 營f2 ②e7 21. g4 ②c6 22. 營h4 Typical attacking play in such positions. Still, it is far from clear and the game itself is a good model for both sides. ½-½ (37) Lobron, E (2585) − Adams, M (2685) Dortmund 1996.

#### 8. 0-0 公c6 9. ဩe1 b6 10. 公e5 Ձb7 11. Ձf4!?



Position after: 11. &f4!?

An interesting concept – suddenly we are in a London system!

#### 11... 0-0 12. 公d2 罩c8 13. 罩e3!



It is very important to recognise this manoeuvre. We have seen it in a few other examples here.

13... **≜e7 14. ≦g3 g6 15. ≜h6** 



Position after: 15. \$h6

#### 15... 🖾 xe5

15... 볼e8 16. 臭b5 ②d7 17. ②df3 White has an initiative.

16. dxe5 ∅e4 17. **≜**xe4 dxe4 18. **≜**xf8 **≜**xf8 19. **⊘**c4

White achieved better play. 1-0 (42) Lemos, D (2474) – Akobian, V (2643) Caleta ENG 2019.

#### b) 5...4 c6 6.0-0 \( \) e7 7. \( \) b2 0-0 8. \( \) bd2 a6

1. d4 d5 2. ∅f3 ∅f6 3. e3 e6 4. Ձd3 c5 5. b3 ∅c6



Position after: 5... 42c6

This chapter is about having a knight on c6 as I already mentioned but it is OK to repeat it because the positions are really very fluid and transpositional.

#### 6. 0-0 **≜**e7

We will now examine positions with a bishop on e7 but there are also bishop on d6 ideas and we will see them in future sub-chapters. Of course, needless to say there are differences between them: while the bishop on e7 is solid

and allows Black to take a knight on e5 at once, with a bishop on d6 play proceeds rather differently.

#### 7. **Å**b2 0-0 8. **Å**bd2 a6



Position after: 8... a6

The idea is to generate a quick ...b5. For 8... 

∆b4 see the next sub-chapter.

#### 9. 🖾 e5

A typical reaction here.

#### 9... **≝c7**

A) 9... 臭d7 10. f4 b5 11. c3 b4 12. c4 cxd4 13. exd4 dxc4 14. bxc4 基c8 15. 豐f3



15... g6 16. 基ad1 基e8 17. 營h3 White has a clear advantage and clear play on the kingside. 1-0 (21) Sokolovsky, Y (2442) — Zimmermann, U (2280) chess.com INT 2023.



Position after: 16. &xe4

16... fxe4 17. dxc5 এxc5 18. 总d4 总d6 19. 營g4 with some edge for White but the position is far from simple as Black has the bishop pair. ½-½ (42) Rotstein, A (2515) — Cioara, A (2430) Porto San Giorgio 2007.

#### 10. a3 b5 11. 公xc6 坐xc6 12. dxc5 坐xc5



#### 13. **₩e2!**

13. 營f3 臭b7 14. 營h3 h6 15. a4 b4 16. a5 營c7



Position after: 16... 
©c7

13... 臭b7 14. a4 b4 15. 臭d4 營c7 16. f4!



Position after: 16. f4!

#### 16... a5

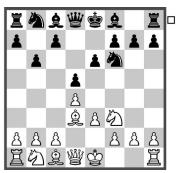
16... ②e4 17. 營h5 h6 [17... 冨ad8 18. 冨f3!↑] 18. ②xe4 dxe4 19. 營g4 g6 20. 兔c4 Again White has attacking play. These are good examples of how White should continue his plan, keeping his bishops active.

#### 17. ቯf3 ②e4 18. ቯh3

White has achieved a very strong attack.

#### c) 5...4 c6 6.0-0 & e7 7. & b2 0-0 8.4 bd2 b6

1. d4 d5 2. 4 f3 f6 3. e3 e6 4. 4 d3 b6

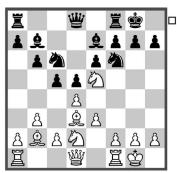


Position after: 4... b6

5. 0-0 &b7 6. b3 &e7 7. &b2 0-0 8. ②bd2 c5 9. ②e5 ②c6

This is a critical position in this line: White is trying to organize his attacking play with f4 next, opening the possibility of a rook transfer to h3 via f3. Black on the other hand is counting on counterplay along the c-file and, of course, using the e4-outpost.

9... \(\bar{Q}\) bd7 transposes to Chapter 2.



Position after: 9... \( \overline{\infty} \)c6

#### 10. f4 🖄 b4

10... 罩c8 11. a3 leads to the same position

11. **Qe2 Zc8** 12. a3 **Cc6** 13. **Qd3** 



Position after: 13. &d3

This is an important line because Black's play so far is optimal, so we have to see how to conduct a game from here.

#### 13... a6

Black's main idea.

A) 13... 2xe5 14. dxe5 This time, because Black didn't first take on d4, it is better to take back with the d4-pawn...

[14. fxe5 ②e4 15. ②xe4 dxe4 16. &c4 &g5 17. ③e2 cxd4 18. exd4 &d5 19. &xd5 exd5 20. c4



Position after: 20. c4

20...f5! Gives Black more than adequate play. 1-0 (45) Li, R (2541) – Sadovsky, A (2276) chess.com INT 2023] 14... 2e4 15. 2xe4 dxe4 16. 2c4



Position after: 16. \$\mathbb{L}\$c4

A typical reaction: the bishop is very strong on c4, and Black will go for tradeoffs to minimize White's pressure. 16... 
খ xd1 17. 
基axd1 
基fd8 18. a4 h5 19. g3 g6 20. 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ f2 a6 21. 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ e2 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ f8 22. h4 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ e8 23. 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ xd8 + 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ xd8 24. 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ d1+ This is equal. 
\$\frac{1}{2}\$-\frac{1}{2}\$ (34) Schleime, F (1749) - Buckels, V (2210) Goch 2014.

**B)** 13... cxd4 14. exd4 ②xe5 The modern reaction. [14... ②d6 15. 營e2 ②e7 16. 罩f3



Position after: 16. 

☐ f3

16... 曾c7 17. 基h3 ②g6 18. 基f1 &xe5 19. fxe5 ②e4 20. 曾h5 h6 21. &c1 White has clear attacking play. 1-0 (57) Yang Kaiqi (2481) — Bian, E (1485) chess.com INT 2021] 15. fxe5!? ②e4 16. 曾e2



Position after: 16. We2

- B1) 16... 公c3 An engine suggestion but it is far from a solution... 17. 当f3 当c7 18. 基ae1 g6 [or 18... 皇g5 19. 当h5 h6 20. 皇xc3! 当xc3 21. 公f3 皇e7 22. g4! with attack.] 19. 当g4! The idea is to transfer a knight to f3, and the bishop will go to c1.
- **B2)** 16... 公xd2 17. 營xd2 皇g5 18. 營e2 g6 19. 邑f3 This is a big advantage for White. 1-0 (21) Sarkar, J (2380) Hartikainen, J (2149) chess.com INT 2020.

#### 14. **₩e1!?**N



Position after: 14. We1!?N

This seems to be a new idea: it is important to place the queen on the right diagonal and in my opinion, this is the correct square.

#### 14... b5

The main continuation here; Black follows his plan, but there is an important alternative:

14... ②xe5 15. dxe5 ②e4 16. ②xe4 dxe4 17. ②e2



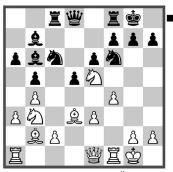
Position after: 17. \( \mathbb{L} e2

This is a very interesting position; who has the better bishops? Black deprived White of having a bishop on c4 but as



Position after: 20. c4

#### 



Position after: 17. 4 b3!

This is clearly a good idea; the queen is very good on e1.

#### 17... 🖄 xe5

#### 17... 🖒 e7 18. 🙎 d4 🖒 f5 19. a4!



Position after: 19. a4!

White plays on the queenside now. 19... **≜**c6 [19... **≜**xd4 20. exd4 **△**e4 21. **△**c5 **⊎**e7 22. c3**±**] 20. c3!**±** 

#### 18. 💄 xe5

Taking with the bishop is a good choice.

Recapturing with the pawn is also possible: 18. fxe5 2d7 Aiming at the espawn is in my opinion the best idea here. 19. 2g3 h6 20. h4 2c7!



Position after: 20... \(\mathbb{L}\)c7!

21. 2d4 f5 22. a4 2c6 The position is not that clear, but it is White who has somewhat easier play.