Boroljub Zlatanović

Everything About the King



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FOREWORD

The countless possibilities of combinations, with six different chess pieces (units), each one with its own strengths and weaknesses, have captivated chess lovers around the world for centuries. Many chess authors have studied the openings, but only few have studied middlegames and endgames. To make a serious effort in every phase of the game, to get from each piece what it can offer, and to incorporate it into a chess symphony, is probably the highest level of chess mastery, to which every player aspires. Not many chess authors studied the individual strength of each piece. Of course, some conclusions were made about their value, with the indication that everything depends on the current position. To find the right examples for each piece and to make them understandable to the chess audience is a colossal work of chess literature.

In myriad of chess games, huge databases, and with the modern chess engines one needs to have the correct feeling about the game and knowledge to single out what is most memorable and beautiful. To guide the reader through the labyrinth of chess beauty, where each piece plays a significant role, and at the same time leave him amazed, is this book in your hands, which will remain a guide for other authors when they try to write something similar. Many have at least once encountered the power of the bishop pair, or the case of an "eternal" knight, or the possibilities the connected pawns provide. But, the author points out that even the king himself can attack!

When you look at all these examples, you should be able to understand more easily what is a "bad bishop", "restricted knight", or the triangulation of the queen and the king.

This book should grace the chess library of every chess player and chess lover!

And, what is your favorite piece?

Skopje, October 2024

GM Dragoljub Jaćimović

A WORD FROM AUTHOR

There are many various concepts and approaches to creating chess books. Chess strategy books have, more or less, well-known structure and contents. Writers work on "elements" (following classification they prefer), principles, concepts... The chapter titles are more or less known in advance.

In this book I suggest an alternative concept. I will try to explain how to use your pieces and how to handle situations with the same pieces in your opponent's camp! Not once I heard statements like: "He doesn't know how to play with minor pieces", or "He always stays with a bad bishop" or "He is bad in rook endgames", etc... Moreover, I sometimes come to a similar conclusion watching games of certain players. That conclusion motivated me to focus on such peculiar problems and to explain everything related to a concrete chess piece.

The first volume is dedicated to the most important piece – the king. Some principles are well known: in the opening we should castle as soon as possible to secure the king and give freedom to other pieces, in the middlegame we should attack the opponent's king if he is not safe to mate and win, in the endgame we are well-advised to activate our own king in order to have one more piece in action... But, there are many exceptions or modifications of these principles and there are many other "less common" principles.

I am sure that you will learn a lot while reading this book that and you will enjoy some interesting games. The material is divided in six chapters. In the first chapter our story will be about the importance of having an active king in the endgame. The next three chapters are about launching and organizing attacks on our opponent's unsafe king (king in the center, attacks with castling on the same side and on the opposite sides). The fifth chapter is about king evacuation, a concept of great value both in defense and attack! The final chapter focuses on art and beauty in chess and you will see brave kings in action and some risky walks perfromed across the whole board!

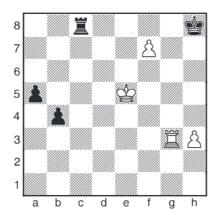
I have no doubt that the mix of well known, unknown and fresh examples will be interesting to you, dear reader. You will learn a lot from illustrative and instructive examples and explanations. Please, feel free to send your reviews, suggestions and ideas to my address borzlat@ gmail.com.

October 2024

To my beloved wife and son! Boroljub Zlatanović

49... <u>□</u>c3 is also good, but 50.f6 is extremely unpleasant.

50.\(\mathbb{I}\)xg3 b4 51.f6 a5 52.f7 \(\mathbb{I}\)c8 53.**⇔**e5



Previous moves were normal. Black should just go on...

53... \ Bb8??

53...a4 54. \&f6 a3 and White must force a draw after 55. \(\bar{2}\)g4 \(\bar{2}\)c6+ 56. фe5 Дc5+ 57. фd6 Дc8 58. ∐xb4 ⊈g7

54. \$\displaysepi6 Surprisingly White uses his active king to play for checkmate! On the other hand, Black's pawns are too slow!

54... \ Bb6+

54...a4 55.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e3+-

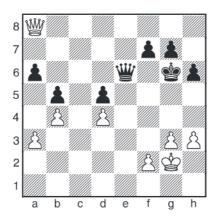
55.\$f5 \$\mathref{\pm}\$b5+ 56.\$\mathref{\pm}\$g6 \$\mathref{\pm}\$b6+ 57. \$\document{\phi}\$h5 \quad \text{Bb8} 58.\document{\phi}\$h6 a4 59.\quad \quad \text{g6} There is no defense against the $\Xi e6$ e8 maneuver. Black resigned.

1:0



Vladimir Hamitevici 2512 -Richard Rapport 2715

Reykjavik 2018



Although the machine gives equality here, Black is clearly better. He can simply stay put without any risk. On the other hand, White must play very carefully. That makes a diagnosis crystal clear. Black can disturb the enemy king and work with checks to collect some material.

32... \$\dot{\psi}f5! Black's queen holds everything protected while the king goes to attack the enemy pawns. It would be wrong to try the same with the gueen and leave own pawns unprotected.

33. ₩a7?

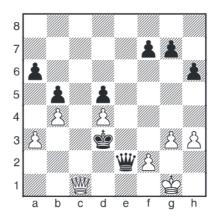
33. #f8 is evident move to stop opponent's advance.

33... ge4! Black is already lost. The black king's target is actually the a-pawn.

34.₩c5 �d3 35.₩c1 ₩e4+

35... \(\phi\)xd4?? 36. \(\psi\)d2+ is drawish.

36.ஓg1 ∰e2?!



Objectively, this move complicates Black's task, but it is very difficult to predict a shocking resource White has available.



Richard Rapport

36... wxd4 is an evident move.

37. b1+ Now Black wins smoothly.

37.a4! and Black must be accurate. 37... wc2! would bring a full point.

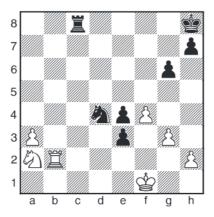
37... wc2 38. we1 &c4 39. we8 this approach of keeping everything under control with your queen while the king finishes the job.

41.\(\psi\)e3 \(\psi\)e4 42.\(\psi\)c1+ \(\pri\)b3 43. **a1 ac2 44.ag1 ac3** White resigned. He did not prevent the black king's activation and result is fair.

0:1



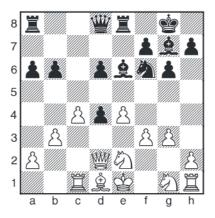
Rome 1989



Black pieces are ultimately active and that is a key factor here. Still, White has three pieces in defense, including

Erich Gottlieb Eliskases -Leonid Stein

Mar del Plata 1966



White is lagging in development without chance to castle anytime soon. He planned to take the pawn for free, but Black prepared a huge surprise.

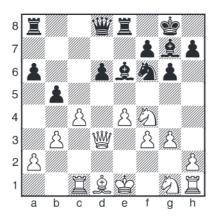
17...d3! 18.\dot\dot\dot\xd3

18.♦ f4 & h6! 19.₩xd3 & xf4 20. gxf4 &f5! with sacrifice on e4 would lead to disaster.

18...b5!? Well prepared continutation, but not the most aggressive.

18... & h6! was even stronger. For instance 19.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 d5 20.cxd5 \(\phi\)xd5 21.exd5 &f5 22.\(\psi\)c4 b5 23.\(\psi\)b4 fire of all the black pieces.

19.57f4?



19. \mathscr{w}\d2 was a must move. Now 19... Black, but White can still resist;

19.cxb5? evidently would allow destruction after 19...d5

19... £ f5! Now there is no escape, as the sacrifice would work.

20. wf1 &xe4 21. 公ge2 &b7 22. €)d5

22. \(\dagger f2 g5 23. \(\dagger d5 \dagger d5 \dagger d5 24.cxd5 \) △xd5 is hopeless for White.

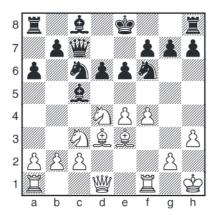
22... <u>≜</u>xd5 23.cxd5 **△**xd5 Black attacks with a material and huge positional advantage. The game is practically over.

24.b4 Øxb4 25. &b3 Ød3+ 26. \$\d2 \(\phi\) xc1 27.\(\phi\) xc1 \(\pm\) c8 28. ₩d3 ₩f6 White resigned. 0:1



Garry Kasparov 2770 -Viswanathan Anand 2650

Tilburg 1991



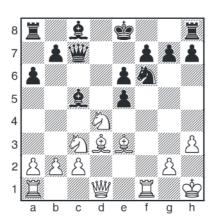
In this position again Black did not manage to castle and, moreover, the situation allows White to go for a wonderful combination utilising many tactical motifs.

12.e5! is needed to deflect the d6pawn and leave the black bishop unprotected.

12...\$\text{ye5}

12...dxe5 13.4\(\)db5! axb5 14.\(\)\(\)xc5 is simply lost for Black.

13.fxe5 dxe5



That was Anand's plan, but Kasparov calculated much deeper...

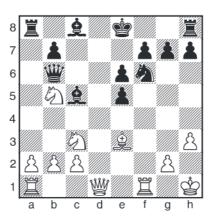
14. \(\dagge\) b5+! An absolutely shocking shot!

14...axb5

14... \(\dagger d7 falls to 15. \(\delta\) xe6! fxe6 16. &xd7+ 公xd7 17. &g5 and Black's position is in ruins.

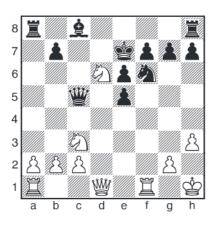
15.6 dxb5 White recovered the piece in the best possible way and is now ready to continue attacking.

15...**₩b6**



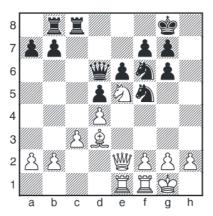
White must prevent castling now.

16.≜xc5 ∰xc5 17.5\d6+ ⇔e7



Magnus Carlsen 2872 -Vladimir Belov 2598

World Championship Blitz Moscow 2019



Even though it is a blitz game, White has many reasons to engage a direct pawn attack. Black's rooks do nothing and there will be some additional gained tempi after kicking back the black cavalry. As usual, Carlsen's approach is confirmed as correct.

20.g4! ②e7 21.f4 Black's kingisde situation may only look compact at the first glance.

21...a6? A terrible move.

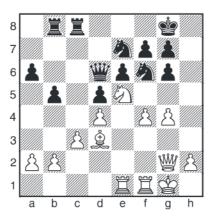
21... © c6 would make sense, to exchange the annoying knight if possible. Anyway, after 22.h4 with the idea of h5 White's attack would be unbearable.

22. wg2!?

22. wf2! is more precise, to use the

h-file to attack.

22...b5 is too slow.

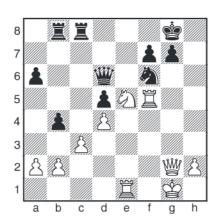


22... e4! 23. xe4 dxe4 24. xe4 b5 will prolong resistance in a totally lost position.

23.f5! The scene is set and White strikes.

23...exf5 24.gxf5 🖄xf5 Trading pieces would not help Black.

25. 鱼xf5 gxf5 26. 旦xf5 b4



27.□ef1 Direct attack on the knight and f7–pawn.

27....會f8 28. 宣g5! bxc3

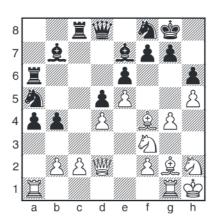
28...g6 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg6! fxg6 30.\(\mathbb{W}\)xg6 leads to Black's collapse.

29. \(\preceq\) xg7 cxb2 30. \(\preceq\) xf7+ \(\preceq\) e8 31. wg6 Stopping the passer and threatening with checkmates. Black resigned.

1:0

Sergey Karjakin 2757 - Samuel Shankland 2709

FIDE World Cup Krasnaya Polyana 2021



The King's Indian Attack often leads to White's acttack on the black king directly by using the pawns. The following position is a perfect example and illustration. White is ready to launch the attack, while Black's play on the queenside looks too slow.

22.g5! 🖄c4

22...hxg5 would only accelerate White's attack. After 23. & xg5 White

would normally launch the attack on the g-file with an inevitable collapse for Black.

23.∰c1! hxq5

23...a3 24.bxa3! b3 (24...bxa3 is too slow. White wins after 25.gxh6) 25.cxb3! xe5 would slow down White's attack, but after 26. we3 ⟨∆xf3 27. ≜xf3! Black is lost. A possible continuation could be 27...hxg5 28. £xg5 £xg5 29. Exg5 with doubling of the rooks.

24. £xg5 Traditionally White exchanges the bishops. The white bishop is not so important while the black



Sergey Karjakin

bishop is the main defender of dark squares.

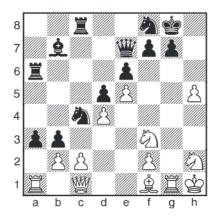
24...b3

24... £xg5 is more resistant, but 25. 4 xg5 f6 26.exf6 xf6 27. 2 h3! preparing 294 is hopeless for Black.

25. £xe7

25. £f1 is even better. Now 25... gar 28. ©g4 would bring a quick win.

25... wxe7 26. ± f1 a3

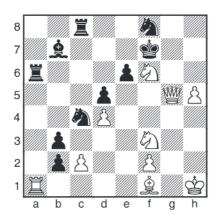


This allows a beautiful finale.

26...f6 is the way to try to organize something. Anyway, White has 27. exf6 \(\preceq\) xf6 28.h6 g6 29.cxb3 axb3 32.∅xg5 with the idea of ∅g4-f6 and win.

27. **三**xg7+! **含**xg7 28. **公**g4 f5 Act of desperation.

28...♦h7 29.₩h6+ фg8 30.♦f6+ 29.exf6+ wxf6 30.4\xf6 axb2 31. ₩a5+ �f7



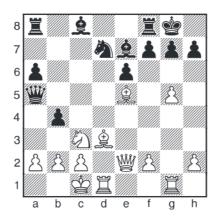
32.h6! Threatening mate in one.

32...⊘g6 33.⊘h4! bxa1∰ ₩xg6+ \$e7 35.\#g7+ \$d6 36. ₩d7#

1:0



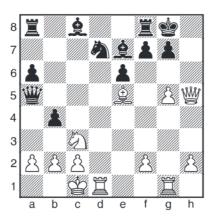
Samuel Shankland



wins by force;

17. \(\precex\) xh7+! Wins by force!

17...**☆**xh7 18.**₩**h5+ **☆**g8



19. £xg7! A well known mechanism in action.

19...**ġ**xg7 20.∰h6+ **ġ**g8 21.**∅**d5 To eliminate the covering of the g-file possiblity. A matter of style.

21.g6 wins as well;

21. 2e4 with 5f6 idea is the quick-

est win, by the way.

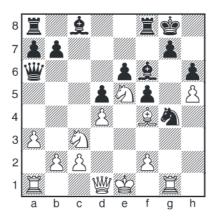
21...exd5 22.g6 5f6 23.g7 5h7 24.gxf8營#

1:0



Shakhriyar Mamedyarov 2747 - Anish Giri 2764

chess24.com rapid 2022



White sacrificed a pawn to open the g-file. In similar situations the number of pawns barely matters. Actually, even the number pieces often doesn't matter all that much.

16. □xg4! The knight must stay on e5 to paralyze the black troops. White has enough of attacking potential on the kingside even without the rook.

16. ∅xg4? is bad 16...fxg4 gives Black advantage because of ...e5 resource.

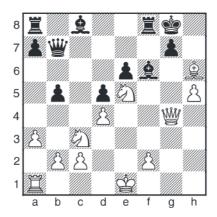
16...fxg4 17.\donumxg4 The threat is to

take on h6. Plan is, of course, to castle and place the rook on the g-file.

17...b5! Black must not wait with any action.

17... has hard would prevent nothing. White has 18. £xh6 winning anyway.

18.≜xh6 ∰b7?



20.0-0-0 keeps a clear advantage on White's side due to the control over the dark squares. (20.4)xb5 is wrong. After 20... If 7! Black has play on the b-file with counterattack.)

19.0–0–0? A counter-favor.

19. £f4 is an obvious and trivial move. White is not intending to recapture with the bishop, at the same time preparing devastaing h6.

19...a5?

19... ≜xe5! 20.dxe5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b8 would be the best defense.

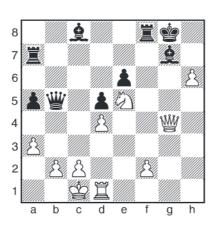
20. 2xb5 Now White just takes the pawn with deflection.



Anish Giri

20...\\\\\\xb5

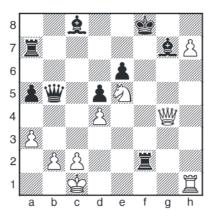
20... xe5 doesn't work now. The rook comes to g1, and the knight comes to d6 - Black is hopeless. 21. dxe5



23. **Bh1!** The only winning move! After taking the bishop White's attack on the h-file decides.

<u>□</u>h1 <u>□</u>xe5! and Black escapes!

23... 🗒 xf2 24.h7+! 🕸 f8



25.\psixg7+!

25.h8∰+ &xh8 26.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xh8+ \(\phi\)e7 27. Wh4+ wins as well.

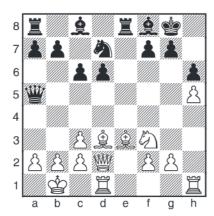
27. Øg6+ \$\displayer e8 28.\displayxg8+ \$\displayd7 29. **②e5+ №d6 30. ②d3** Black resigned.

1:0



Vassily Ivanchuk 2748 - Boris Gelfand 2750

Nice rapid 2010



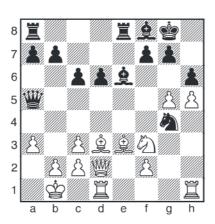
White's attack looks faster after the next obvious move.

14.q4 (2)f6? is a terrible mistake that gives White's attack a new impulse.

14... ∅e5 is correct. Now 15. ∅xe5 dxe5 16.g5 &e6 17.b3 e4! 18. åxe4 åg4 19.f3 ∑ad8 is completely unclear.

15.g5 ≜e6 16.a3 More precise than 16.b3 5 d5.

16...∮∫g4



16... a good try, but 17.c4 \wxf3 18.gxf6 \wxf6



19. \dd4! leaves Black in a hopeless situation after, for instance 19...\#f3 20.\(\mathbb{I}\)dg1 \(\dag{\psi}\)g4 21.\(\mathbb{W}\)c1! with idea <u>Ï</u>g3.

17.gxh6! White is not confused at all.

17... **增d5** 18. **增e2!** A brilliant possibility! The king gets space to escape and the attack continues after having the f3-knight defended.

18...₩a2+ What else?

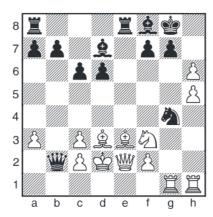
19.☆c1 ₩a1+

19...gxh6 20.\mathbb{I}dg1 is hopeless for Black:

19...\$\rightarrow xh6 20.\documentum\delta xh6 21. □hq1+ ☆h8 22. we4 and White wins.

20. **含d2 豐xb2 21. 国dg1** Now everything goes smoothly. Black's army is in total chaos and there is nothing to do against White's attack. The white king only optically may look exposed but he is perfectly safe.

21....**≜**d7

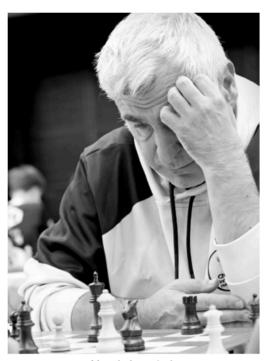


To stop White's attack by opening the e-file.

22. \(\mathbb{Z}\)xq4! Wins in style!

22...**g**xg4 23.**g**g5

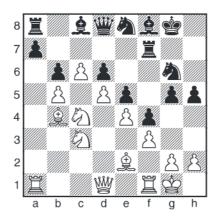
23.h7+ ★h8 24.4 g5! £e6 is the other way, but methodically a less precise move order.



Vassily Ivanchuk

Yaroslav Zherebukh 2558 -Salem A.R. Saleh 2473

Moscow 2009

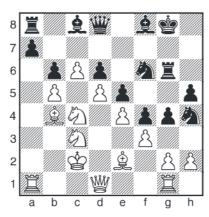


Now we will examine evacuations that are executed voluntarily. In the diagram position White has a great presence on the queenside: a passed pawn, enormous space advantage, pressure on the a-file... The position is absolutely winning. But, before playing for a full point White must take measures regarding Black's attack on the kingside. The simplest, the best and the most ellegant solution is the evacuation of the king.

21. ☆f2! Now or never! With the black pawn advanced to g4 Black would have check on h4 to stop the evacuation.

21...g4 22.ஓe1 <u>□</u>g7 23.ஓd2 **约h4 24. Ig1** White waits on the kingside and uses a moment without Black's threats to continue with active queenside operations.

24... <u>□g6 25.</u> **☆c2 ♦**f6



White's king is safe and it is time to play actively.

26. 2a4! Not only preparing the capture on b6, but also preparing the knight regrouping to sacrifice on e5!

26... 軍**b8 27. 公ab2** White switches to the second option.

₩g7 30.≜c3 The previous and next moves are pretty natural.

30...♦ f6 31. \$\dip b3 \$\dip h8 32. \$\dip e1\$ g3 33.hxg3 🗒xg3

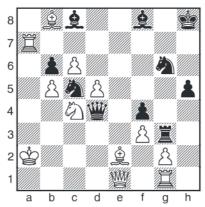


34. 2 dxe5! White prepared the blow and Black's position will collapse.

34...dxe5 35. 2 xe5 Black's rook can't escape.

35...**∮**)g6

36. 鱼xb8 小xe4 37. 旦xa7 小c5+ 38.**☆a2 ₩d4**



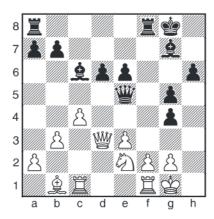
39. wa1 Forcing the win without risk.

39...≜g7 40.∰xd4 ≜xd4 41.⊒d1 Black resigned.

1:0



USSR 1949

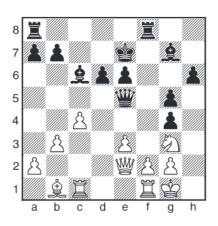


Black is definitely better, White has nothing for two sacrificed pawns. The battery is not so dangerous, but the bishop pair is. But, what to do as Black? Well, why keeping the king in a dangerous zone?

23... \$\displaystyle{f7!} The black king would be safer on the e7-square.

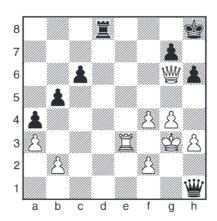
24.∅g3 **ģ**e7 25.**ÿ**e2?





53. 国b8 Black resigned.

Ratmir Kholmov - Vladas Mikenas USSR 1953



White is winning here. His pieces are ultimatively active and there is an extra pawn. Moreover, it can be used after f5-f6 to directly attack the black king. But, White's king is exposed and White first takes measures to secure him.

40. \$\dotsh4! Making the king safe before action. You can predict that something similar to the previous example may happen...

40... ∰q2! 41. ☆h5!

41. wc2 is OK, but too passive and 41...c5 may complicate the converting process.

41... 宜f8

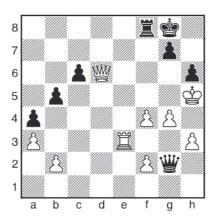
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41... wxf2 loses after 42. Ze8+ ¤xe8 43. ₩xe8+ \$h7 44. ₩e4+ \$\dot{\phi}\$q8 45.\$\dot{\phi}\$q6 \$\dot{\phi}\$f8 46.\$\dot{\psi}\$e5 with taking on g7 with check.

42.₩d6

42.f5 is also good and even more direct.

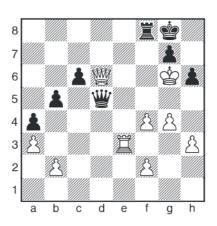
42...**ģ**g8



43.**☆**g6!

There is the threat after 43...\(\mathbb{I}\)f6+ 44. wxf6 gxf6 45. Ze8#!

43...\dd{43...



Practically the only move. Now, White switches to a trivially won rook endgame.

44. wxd5+ cxd5 45.g5 To get rid of doubled pawns and to prevent check on f6

45...hxg5 46.fxg5 d4 47.\\(\mathbb{Z}\)e7

49... de 8 50. Ic7 d3 51. Ic1 d2 52.\(\begin{aligned}
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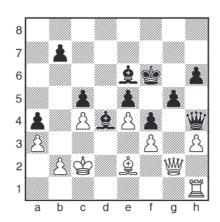
50. ☐ e7 d3 51. ☐ e1 ☐ d6+ 52. ☆ f5 d2 53. 互d1 互d5+ 54. 空g4 互d3 55.h4 &f7 56.h5 &g7 57.f4 &g8 58. \$f5 Black resigned.

1:0



Magnus Solmundarson -Vassily Smyslov

Reykjavik 1974

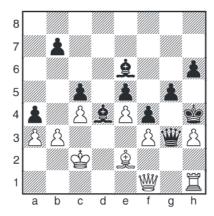


Black is behind in material, but his

dominance is evident. White must protect the h3-pawn and his pieces are paralyzed. Black can't improve his own pieces - they are on the best spots. So, he should try to use his king actively!

42... g6! The black king goes to h4. One more attack on the h3-pawn and White's position would collapse.

43.含b1 曾g3 44.曾f1 含h5 45. &c2 &h4 46.b3



The act of desperation where every reaction is good. Black chose to act in style.

46...b5 This advance would define the queenside situation and White would stay with no play.

47.bxa4

47.cxb5 axb3+ 48.\div b1 c4 loses even faster. Here 49. &xc4 &xc4 50. wxc4 wg2 is crystal clear.

47...bxa4 48.≜d3 h5 No rush. Black fully improves before action.

49.**☆**b1