



COLUMNISTS

Checkpoint

Carsten Hansen

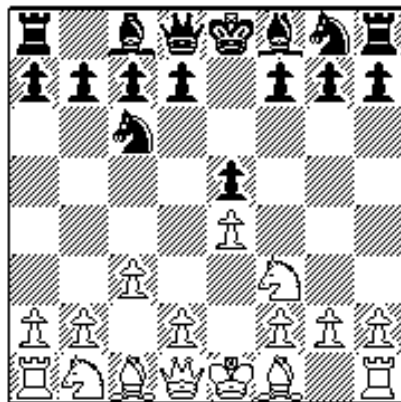


More Morra

THE PRESENT MATCH for the world championship title has made it clear to everybody that opening preparation is king, or least you need to excel in this department to beat the king. At the time of writing, Kramnik has made it evident to everybody that it is possible to out-prepare Mr. Kasparov, in fact to an extent that no one previously thought possible. This month one of the books cover material which experienced testing in the 11th match game, the Archangel variation of the Ruy Lopez.

Ponziani Power by David C. Taylor, 2000 Rick Melton, Figurine Algebraic Notation, Spiralspine, 81pp., \$22.00

The Ponziani, **1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 c3** (*See Diagram*),



is a fairly rare opening which I personally have met only once as Black, but played a couple of times as White in my younger days as a scholastic player. It has had a reputation of being a fairly boring opening that doesn't offer the first player anything against best play from Black.

However, with this book, David C. Taylor wants to change general opinion when he claims that White can obtain an edge with the Ponziani. While I'm not so sure about the theoretical qualities of the opening, where Black generally is considered to be doing fine, it's practical value cannot be denied. In

the two most recent games involving GMs as Black that I could find, White did admirably well (Schaefer-van der Wiel, Essen 2000 1-0; Penttinen-Stefansson, Nordic Net Club Cup tt 2000 ½-½).

Reviewed this month:

Ponziani Power

by David C. Taylor

Archangel and New Archangel

by Krzysztof Panczyk with John Emms

Morra Gambit

by József Pálkövi

Modern Defence

by Jon Speelman & Neil McDonald

Easy Guide to the Nge2 King's Indian

by Gyöző Forintos & Erwin Haag

A little bit about the author. David C. Taylor has not played over-the-board chess for quite a few years, but he is a fairly strong correspondence chess player, who counts among his successes the victory in the 7th USCCC (United States Correspondence Chess Championship), where he scored 13½/14. His pet opening for many years has been the Ponziani, which has served him well, which is quite surprising in correspondence chess, where his opponents have free access to books and therefore should be able to play the best available lines against it.

The book is divided into 36 (!) chapters, which is a whole lot (= too many) for a book of only 81 pages. And consider that only 67 pages contain theory.

Before I move on to the theory, I have to point out that the bibliography contains some strange omissions, e.g., the *Informants* (Informator) are given only through volume 63 (we are now at volume 78) and the *New In Chess Yearbooks* are through volume 36 (soon volume 56 will be out), NCO and MCO are both missing, and so is the fairly recent book by Emms, *Play the Open Games as Black* (which was reviewed in these pages earlier this year).

However, the somewhat obscure *Opening Database 1.0* and *MChess Pro Opening Book* are both included; I think that's a first for both in opening literature.

Next follows the "Introduction to the Ponziani Opening" written by Rick Melton. This piece is not particularly well-written and is a strange mish-mash, including the following: "The core work of Steinitz and Tartakower always managed to retain validity, while Yugoslav and Bulgarian masters later re-examined and tested the lines extensively with original analysis. Several top Grandmasters, e.g. Ljubojevic, Karpov, Duckstein [this should be Dückstein or Dueckstein], Minev, Makropoulos, Bisguier and Velimirovic have also explored its intricacies." Other than Ljubojevic and Karpov, the other players hardly qualify as top GMs, and if my memory serves me well, neither Dückstein, Minev or Makropoulos ever became GMs.

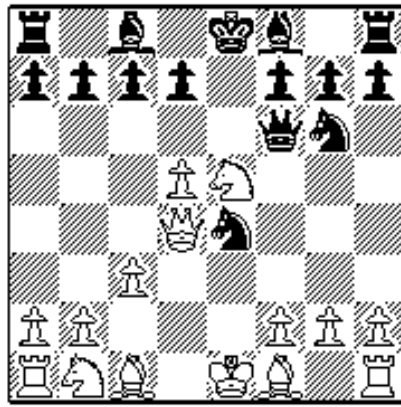


Moving on to the theoretical chapters, the lack of recent sources is clearly evident. Other than one correspondence game from 1998, the only recent examples are the author's games against his computer program MChess Pro. This is quite ridiculous in many aspects, particularly taking into consideration that I was able to find no less than 302 examples of the Ponziani since 1998 in my database. Overall the majority of the chapters contains very few practical examples and is mainly based on Taylor's own analysis along with his games against the computer. This again, as far as I know, is another first in chess literature.

That aside, the author does present a lot of new and interesting ideas to kick life back in this antiquated opening. So let's have a look at how his material holds up against closer scrutiny and more recent theoretical sources.

The main lines for Black after 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 c3 are 3...Nf6 and 3...d5 so I will look at some lines of each.

Chapter 1 covers what I consider to be the main line: **1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 c3 Nf6 4 d4 Nxe4 5 d5 Ne7 6 Nxe5 Ng6 7 Qd4 Qf6** (7...Nd6!? as suggested by Haba is not mentioned in this book) (*See Diagram*)



8 Qxe4 Qxe5 9 Qxe5+ Nxe5, and now White has a choice between 10 Bf4 and 10 Nd2. Emms gives 10 Bf4 as the main line, which he answers with 10...Bd6!, which is only briefly mentioned by Taylor and not in as much detail as Emms. Taylor gives preference to 10 Nd2, which all other sources to which I have access assess as leading to boring equality.

Taylor does not entirely disagree, but shows some examples of his own where he obtains an edge against his computer, but unfortunately without much supporting analysis.

There is one curious problem that recurs frequently in the book. Either the author doesn't analyze or he analyzes too much. For example, in chapter one, he analyzes one line from moves 18-43 without giving any alternatives for either side. This is plainly taking it too far.

However, Taylor does mention some moves that Emms does not cover, such as 7 Nc4 and 7 Nd3. After the former, play usually continues with 7...Bc5 8 Be3, and here the book covers 8...0-0, 8...Bxe3, 8...Qe7 and 8...d6 (which normally transposes to 8...0-0). One example is 8...0-0 9 Nbd2 Re8 10 Nxe4 Rxe4 11 Qd3 Re8 12 0-0-0 Bxe3+ 13 Nxe3 d6 14 Qd4! Qh4! =. At this point the author quotes Dvoretsky-Wittmann, Frunz [*sic*] 1983, but nothing further is given from this game; instead we continue with Taylor-MChess 1998. The line ends after thirty moves with the evaluation '+-', with no annotations, analysis or punctuation. By this reasoning, the position after 14...Qh4! = is in fact lost; and if not, then Taylor's analysis is inadequate.

After 7 Nd3, the author only gives 7...d6 [??], 7...c6, 7...Bd6 and 7...Be7. However, the very logical 7...Nc5 (a clean equalizer and played three times in my database) isn't mentioned, and 7...Be7 is only covered with untested analysis by Tomcsanyi starting with 8 g3, while the more popular 8 Be2, 8 Qa4 and 8 Be3, which have been tried out by 2450+ players, are not mentioned at all.

Interesting lines of the Ponziani arise after 3...d5, after which White usually tries either 4 Qa4 or 4 Bb5.

It is clear that Taylor is quite pleased with his discovery of 4 Bb5 f6 5 Qe2!, which he documents as leading to an edge for White. I have examined the lines and this appears to hold up, but since Black rarely plays 4...f6, this may be merely of academic importance. The critical line is 4...dxe4 5 Nxe5 Qg5 6 Qa4, and here Emms gives two choices for Black: 6...Qxe5 and 6...Qxg2.

The former move is dismissed by Taylor with "6...Qxe5? 7 Bxc6+ bxc6 (7...Kd8 8 Qxe4 +-) 8 Qxc6+ Kd8 9 Qxa8 Nf6 10 Na3 Bc5 11 Nc4 +- (11 b4!? as in Yusupov-Sokolov, 1994, White is still winning but lost on 23rd move.)". According to Emms, aside from 10...Bc5, Black also has 10...Qg5!?, but even so, Emms shows that 11 b4!? is not winning for White, but is more likely a draw. While 11 Nc4 does improve, it is far from clear that White is winning (in my database I have two games with 11 Nc4, but White did not manage to win either one).

The main line is 6...Qxg2 7 Rf1 Bh3 8 Bxc6+ bxc6 9 Qxc6+ Kd8 10 Qxa8+ Ke7 11 Kd1 Qxf1+ 12 Kc2 Bf5 13 Na3 e3+ 14 d3 Qxf2 (Emms here gives 14...Qe2+ as best, leading to an unclear position, but here Taylor analyzes it to a draw) 15 Kb3 e2 (Emms found a game with 15...Be6+, but this is not mentioned in the present book) with a very complicated game. Emms also notes 13...f6!, which is not mentioned by


Taylor. This could clearly be a problem since 13...f6! is very promising for Black.

Generally the book is without explanations of typical plans, while the analysis isn't well organised and the lines are too long and often logical alternatives are not covered.

Furthermore, the book contains typographical errors, the editing is clumsy, the organisation of the book is quite messy (an complete index of variations would have been useful) and too many examples of practical play have been left out in favour of Taylor's long lines.

The author clearly has put in a lot of effort into this book and presented a number of original ideas. However, this book could have been so much more than what it is.

For those people who play the Ponziani this book has to be considered because of new ideas that are analysed, but for other people, even those who play 1...e5 followed by 2...Nc6, there is no immediate need to rush to acquire it.

My assessment of this book: 

[Order *Ponziani Power* by David C. Taylor](#)

Archangel and New Archangel by Krzysztof Panczyk with John Emms, 2000
Everyman Chess, Figurine Algebraic Notation, Softcover, 160pp., \$18.95

Earlier this year I reviewed Beliavsky and Mikhalechishin's book C78, the monograph from Sahovski Informator. Now we have another book on the market covering the same lines.

The Polish IM Panczyk is fairly unknown to me, whereas co-author Emms is one my favorite authors of opening books. Panczyk covers the Archangel (1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 b5 6 Bb3 Bb7), whereas Emms takes care of the New Archangel (1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 b5 6 Bb3 Bc5) and the Møller Defense (5...Bc5).



The first part of the book (chapters 1-8) covers the Archangel proper. The coverage is in many aspects encyclopedic, with very little text and an abundance of analysis.

I have to admit that I'm very impressed with the depth and the thoroughness of Panczyk's work. His analysis is superb and he has a wealth of original ideas which clearly comes from having analyzed and played this opening for many years.

With the absence of a bibliography, it's difficult to tell which material has been available to the authors, but despite C78 having been on the market for quite a while, it is quite clear that Panczyk has not had access to this work. Often his evaluations differ tremendously from those of Beliavsky and Mikhalechishin; from time to time their main lines are barely covered by him, while at other times it is the other way around.

However, it seems to me that Panczyk to a much larger extent than Beliavsky and Mikhalechishin is relying on correspondence games, a source of information that for many authors is fairly unknown. This is quite unfortunate taking into consideration how many quality ideas are introduced by CC players.


As mentioned the New Archangel and the Møller Defense are covered by Emms. While he does have some new ideas, there are certainly not as many as offered by Panczyk.

I took a quick look at what I had written when I reviewed C78, and Emms once again

shows his reliability to present something original: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Bc5 6 c3 b5 7 Bc2 d6 8 d4 Bb6 9 h3 0-0 10 Be3!? Bb7 11 Nbd2 Re8 12 Re1 exd4!? 13 cxd4 Nb4 14 Bg5! Nxc2 15 Qxc2 h6 16 Bh4 g5 17 Bg3 Nh5 (Beliavsky and Mikhalchishin suggested two new ideas 17...Re6!? and 17...d5!?, both of which I have my doubts about. Emms instead continues with the main game) 18 Bh2 (Jansa-Martinovsky, Wrexham 1998), and here Emms suggests the new idea 18...Qf6!, planning ...Qg6, with a complicated game.

Comparing the work by Panczyk/Emms with the one by Beliavsky/Mikhalchishin is not a particular easy task, since both works contain a lot of original material, analysis and improvements over existing theory. Those who are serious about studying these lines probably should not try to do without either book.

Archangel and the New Archangel is a strong effort that deserves serious attention; readers will not be disappointed.

My assessment of this book: 

[Order *Archangel and New Archangel* by Krzysztof Panczyk with John Emms](#)

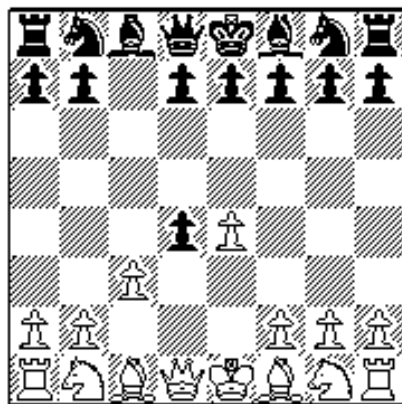
Morra Gambit by József Pálkövi, 2000 Caissa Chess Books, Figurine Algebraic Notation, Softcover, 303pp., Price \$23.95

Once in a while a book comes out which make you feel like you want to share it with everybody because it is so good. This is one of those books.

The Hungarian IM Pálkövi has in recent years written a number of good books on very different openings: the Alapin Sicilian (2 c3), the Italian Game and The Hedgehog of the Symmetrical English. All of these books are of high quality, although the one on the Alapin Sicilian by now is outdated.



His latest effort is on the Smith-Morra Gambit, which in Europe generally only goes by the name Morra Gambit, 1 e4 c5 2 d4 cxd4 3 c3 (*See Diagram*).



Pálkövi used to play this opening himself for many years and therefore probably knows it better than most and this clearly shines through on each and every page.

The present book contains 16 chapters, covering everything after 1 e4 c5 2 d4, including 2...cxd4 3 Qxd4, 3 Nf3, 3 c3 d3 and other specialties, except those lines that transpose directly to other opening systems such as 3 c3 Nf6.

Each chapter starts with an explanation of the typical ideas and which lines in particular you should pay attention to, both as White and Black.

After the introduction, there is a summary, which in a few words lets you know what's up.

The book's one weakness is the quality of the written English. One example, taken from the summary of chapter 8, is the following: "It cannot be an accident that the Fianchetto Variation is rarely played today. The activity of the c4 bishop is extremely embarrassing [sic] and the g7 bishop is less effective than in the Dragon or for example in the Maroczy Bind, in which it belongs to one of the most important pieces available

to Black..." Although it isn't pretty, the meaning still comes through, so the reduction in the overall impression is minimal.

Back in 1994, Graham Burgess wrote an excellent monograph on the same topic, *Winning with the Smith-Morra Gambit*, but the obvious qualities of that book fade when compared to this one, a book which will clearly provide Morra Gambiteers with a much needed update.

Burgess also did the coverage of the Morra Gambit in *NCO*, and his main line is: 1 e4 c5 2 d4 cxd4 3 c3 dxc3 4 Nxc3 Nc6 5 Nf3 d6 6 Bc4 e6 7 0-0 a6 8 Qe2 Bd7 9 Rd1 Be7 10 Bf4 e5 11 Be3 Nf6 12 Rac1 (12 Rd2!?) 12...0-0 (12...Ng4!?) 13 a3 Rc8 14 b4 (14 exd6 Nxf4 15 Qd2 e5 unclear) 14...b5 15 Bd5 Nxd5 16 Nxd5 Be6 =. Interestingly enough, Pálkövi doesn't even mention 12 Rac1, but analyzes 12 Rd2 in depth, to which he attaches an "!". Initially he follows the game Regan-Holm, from Lloyds Bank Open 1994: 12...0-0 13 Rad1 h6 14 Nh4! Na5 15 Ng6 Nxc4 16 Qxc4 Be6 17 Nxe7+ Qxe7 18 Qb4 Rac8, and here Regan continued 19 Rxd6?!, which after 19...Rc4 20 Qb6 Rfc8 21 f3 R4c6 led to a completely satisfactory position for Black (in fact a draw was agreed upon at this stage). Pálkövi instead recommends 19 Qxd6! Qxd6 20 Rxd6 Rc4 21 f3, which he rightly evaluates as somewhat better for White. On move 12 he mentions the two alternatives: 12...Ng4!? and 12...h6, but fails to address the obvious 12...b5!?, which appears quite playable for Black, e.g., 13 Bb3 Na5 or 13 Bd5 Rc8 14 a3 Na5 or 13 Bd3 0-0, in both cases with better chances for Black.

That aside, Pálkövi provides such a abundance of never-before-published analysis of the Morra Gambit that it should keep gambiteers up many nights updating their knowledge on this wonderfully aggressive answer to the Sicilian.

The author is a bit too optimistic about White's chances with this gambit, but when you are producing a work on your favorite opening, this is inevitable. However, keep in mind that the book is mainly written for those who play the gambit or those who want to. By definition, gambit players must be a little optimistic, otherwise they will just sit and worry about the endgame where they will be a pawn down.

The Morra gambit is a difficult opening to play as Black, because you have to settle for a rather passive position without too much counterplay. On the other hand, White's task isn't easy either, because he has to memorize responses to an almost endless number of options for Black. However, if he doesn't mind the task, he will often be rewarded with a good game, because there are not many players who have prepared a proper weapon against the Morra. For those playing

White, there is at present not a better choice than this book which covers the material extremely well and which will be the reference work for many years to come. An excellent effort.

My assessment of this book: 

[Order Morra Gambit by József Pálkövi](#)

Modern Defence by Jon Speelman & Neil McDonald, 2000 Everyman Chess, Figurine Algebraic Notation, Softcover, 160pp., \$19.95

There is not really a standard pattern Black should follow in any of the lines. He can play a set-up with ...c5, with ...d6 and ...e5, with ...c6 and ...b5, with ...a6 and ...b5, with ...c6 and ...d5 or or even something different. In other words, Black's opening is multifaceted and very flexible, which makes it a difficult opening to handle to handle unless you have studied it intensely, and quite frankly, most people with White haven't.

The authors of the present book hardly need any introduction; both among my favourites. Speelman's books on the endgame are simply excellent, and McDonald's books on the opening are usually thorough, interesting and always worth reading.

This book certainly is no exception. The book is divided into two parts with nine chapters. The first part of the book deals with 1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7, and Part Two with 1 d4 g6 2 c4 Bg7. Unfortunately, the move order 1 d4 g6 2 Nf3 Bg7 3 g3 seems to have slipped through the cracks.

As mentioned above, Part One concentrates on 1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7, with the main focus on 3 Nc3 as the follow-up move (3 c4 obviously transposes to Part Two). The first two chapters cover the black set-ups with ...c6 and ...d5, while the next two cover ...d6 lines.

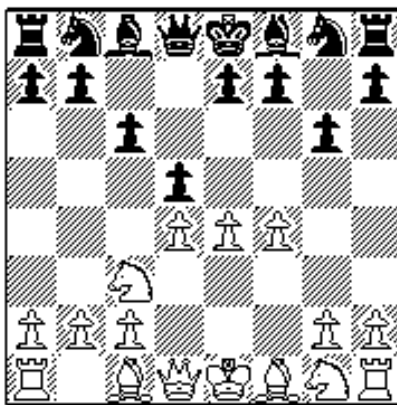
I did notice a peculiar omission, however. Specifically, although 3 Nc3 c6 4 Nf3 d5 5 e5 is not very popular amongst grandmasters, at lower levels it occurs very frequently. On my database there are no less than 181 examples with it, so you would think that it deserves to be mentioned. But other than that, most lines are covered very well.

Part Two, which primarily focuses on the Averbakh Variation (1 d4 g6 2 c4 Bg7 3 e4 d6 4 Nc3) is just as good. Two of the chapters deal with 4...Nc6 from Black, one with 4...Nd7 and one with other possibilities. But to me the interesting chapter in Part Two is the Odds and Ends chapter, which is 17 pages long. Here the authors deal with most of Black's strange and weird moves such as 3 Nc3 c5 4 d5 f5!?, while for some reason 4...Bxc3+ 5 bxc3 f5 is only mentioned very briefly, but not covered at all. This, however, is a rare exception.

The coverage is generally very good and the game annotations excellent. This combined with the best available illustrative games of course results in something extraordinary. As noted above, there are a few things missing, which reduces the overall impression which otherwise is very favorable. I have to give an example of the wonderful annotations, which are very instructive and an absolute joy to read.

It is taken from chapter one, the game is Sepp-M.Gurevich, Bruges 1995:

1 e4 d6 2 d4 g6 3 Nc3 c6 4 f4 d5!? (See Diagram)



This is the idea. Black has spent one extra move playing ...d6-d5, but he could claim to have saved two moves by not putting his bishop on g7 and then moving it back again to f8. So overall he is one tempo to the good. And what's more, White has already blocked the position with 4 f4, so he cannot really hope to exploit Black's multiple pawn moves with a direct attack.

5 e5 h5 6 Nf3 Nh6

Of course 6...Bg4 is also quite

reasonable.

7 Be3 Qb6

The familiar queen sortie, which hopes to create confusion by attacking b2.

8 Na4

White tries to combine 'business' (the necessity of defending b2) with 'pleasure' (the clearance of the c-file to make way for space gaining pawn advances). The tepid 8 Rb1 would at least be a moral victory for Black, who would know that White could never castle queenside.

8...Qa5+ 9 c3 Qc7!?

Black seems bent on flouting every rule in the book. He began with five consecutive pawn moves, including moving his d-pawn twice and the wing advance ...h7-h5; he developed his knight to the edge of the board; and now he moves his queen three times in a row. How can you tell a novice that the queen shouldn't be brought out early in the game or recite aphorisms like 'a knight on the rim is dim' when a former Russian champion can play in this style?

Of course, Gurevich doesn't move his queen around aimlessly, as many beginners would do. The check on a5 provoked c3, which cut off the retreat square of the knight on a4. This may or may not cause the horse some discomfort later on; in any case, no harm is done by the check, as White's natural plan to increase his advantage involves playing b2-b3 and c2-c4 (or in this case c3-c4). Also, provoking c2-c3 can be regarded as a canny psychological move, as it encourages White to follow up with the incorrect plan b2-b4? rather than b2-b3 and c2-c4...

For players seeking to improve their game, annotations like those above are their weight worth in gold, and they are consistently good throughout the book; you are both being entertained and taught how to play this opening as both White and Black.

I wish more books were like this one, but then again, not all authors are like Speelman and McDonald. Another book that I can give my wholehearted recommendation.

My assessment of this book: 

[Order Modern Defence by Jon Speelman & Neil McDonald](#)

Easy Guide to the Nge2 King's Indian by Gyözö Forintos & Erwin Haag, 2000
Everyman Chess, Figurine Algebraic Notation, Softcover, 128pp., Price \$18.95

An easy guide to Nge2 King's Indian, huh? Well, how much is there really to say about this line, which is rarely played and almost never seen in the games of top GMs? While I have played the King's Indian as Black, I have never bothered to look at this line, which for example only got 1½ pages of coverage in Geller's 1989 book on the King's Indian.



In the tables of *NCO* it only receives a two-main-line coverage, while receiving almost no attention elsewhere. So why write a 128-page monograph on this line?

Well, first of all since it hasn't received a lot attention, there is a lot of material that has never been publicized before, and with Forintos being the leading proponent of the line, we should be in on something special.

The Hungarians Forintos and Haag wrote a monograph some years back on the Petroff defense, which was a solid, but somewhat boring effort with very little text, but plenty of new suggestions and never-before-published analysis.

The present book fortunately has a lot more text than their previous effort, which makes it more readable. It contains a ten-page introduction followed by no less than 15 chapters.

In the introduction we are given a brief overview of the various tactical and positional ideas of the line. However, the explanations and examples could have been more plentiful and in a book of 128 pages to cover this line, it should have been possible.

For obvious reasons, the theoretical coverage is very deep. Obvious because the material on this line is so limited that almost anything will constitute something new. But there are some strange examples of some things being cut short or even omitted.

One of the main lines in *NCO* is the following: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 Nge2 a6 6 Ng3 c6 7 a4 a5 8 Be2 0-0 9 0-0 e5 10 d5 Na6 11 Be3 Nc5 12 Re1 h5 13 f3 h4 14 Nh1 Nh5 15 Nf2 Bf6 with an unclear position, quoting Verdikhanov. Strangely enough, the authors in the present book ends the line after 12...h5 which gets the evaluation "gave Black reasonable play in the game Verdikhanov-Kruppa, Nikolaev zonal tournament 1993." You might imagine that the authors would pay more attention to this line and supply the reader with additional analysis to counter this it, since, in the light of the recommendation in *NCO*, it should be more common.

But even more strange is the fact that 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 Nge2 0-0 6 Ng3 e5 7 d5 a5 8 Be2 Na6 9 h4 c6 10 h5 Nc5!, which is also recommended in *NCO*, is not even mentioned by Forintos and Haag.

Nor do Geller's recommendations get much attention: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 Nge2 c6 6 Ng3 Nbd7 7 Be2 h5 8 Bg5 a6 9 Qd2 b5 10 f3 0-0 11 Rd1 e5 with a good game for Black, Miles-Romanishin, Tilburg 1985 or 5...e5 6 d5 c5 7 Ng3 h5!? (or 7...Nbd7 8 Be2 a6 9 0-0 h5 10 Bg5 Nf8, intending ...Nf8-h7, Barczay-Bogdanovic, Sarajevo 1968), which was tried out in Taimanov-Ivkov, Palma de Mallorca Interzonal 1970.

These omissions are very disappointing since this book really is the first one to cover this line, and the sources are fairly accessible. Since Graham Burgess is the editor on the present book and also co-author of the *NCO*, I would think it would have been logical to at least cover *NCO* recommendations, but no such luck

The present book is a very good effort, and had the above material been covered as well, it could have been even better. However, everybody should expect to do some independent work before taking up a new opening...

My assessment of this book: 

[Order *Easy Guide to the Nge2 King's Indian* by Gyöző Forintos & Erwin Haag](#)

The Ratings

 — **A poor book, not recommended.**

 — **Not a particularly good book, but perhaps useful for some readers.**

 — **A useful book.**

 — **Good book, recommended.**

 — **Excellent book, highly recommended.**

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