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#### Introduction

#### The prequel of this book

I knew that there was an interest, among all level of players, in a quality book about the sidelines in the Open Games (1.e4 e5). But I wasn't sure how they would react if I were to deliver a book with over 500 pages, a slightly frightening figure even for me. I was even considering eliminating the alternative repertoires and concentrating on just one option. But it's just as well that I rejected that idea, since precisely this possibility of having a different option against each of White's main systems is the key element in creating a kind of ultimate book about the Open Games.

The second benefit of this approach is that it allows me to answer numerous questions. Some of these questions have already been answered in practice, but nobody has collected them between the covers of one book, while some questions have never been answered. However, without those answers the understanding of certain lines would be incomplete.

#### Why should you play (or teach) the Marshall or the Breyer?

Although it would be nice to reduce the required effort by playing something other than 3...a6, I'm convinced that when a player starts playing the Ruy Lopez, he should pick up the primary main lines, without trying to avoid the numerous sidelines with which White can try to surprise him. The knowledge accumulated by studying many different types of positions will only help the student to widen his repertoire by adopting interesting alternatives, such as the old-fashioned Chigorin System or the super-elite Berlin Defence, just to mention a few alternatives.

My first choice in the main line is the Marshall Attack, where I plan to offer two options for Black. This choice is not hard to explain. When White tries to avoid the main line against the Ruy Lopez it is due not to fear of the Zaitsev or Moscow lines, but to fear of the notorious Marshall Attack. However, as one of my friends (who was eagerly awaiting this book) put it: 'Yes, I know that the Marshall is cool, with many superduper lines played by the elite GMs, but I simply do not want to play it!' My previous book Bologan's Black Weapons (which from here on I shall refer to as 'BBW') contained a similar dilemma: against 3. \(\textit{L}C4\), should I allow the Evans Gambit after 3...\(\textit{L}C5\) 4.b4, or should I accept the possibility of playing a pawn down with 3...\(\textit{L}G6\) 4 \(\textit{L}G5\) d5 5 exd5 \(\textit{L}A5\)? As the reaction of readers of BBW has confirmed, the only good answer is to include both options. In this book it means that the alternative to the Marshall Attack is the Breyer Variation. And so, dear reader, we again have two 250-page books inside one cover!

Aside from the coaches, who will use more or less all Parts and Chapters of the book, I assume that there will be three types of players utilizing this book. The first two types are obvious: the Marshall players, for whom I have covered more open lines (with ... \(\hat{\omega} c5\) whenever possible), and the Breyer players, who are satisfied with the closed setups based on placing the bishop on e7.

However, we also have players who like to play the Anti-Marshalls as Black, meaning that if after 7...0-0, White offers the Marshall with 8 c3, they will say: 'Thanks, but no thanks' and transpose toward the Breyer with 8...d6.

Of course, there's no reason that a Breyer player can't play 5... 全c5 against, for example, 5. 幽e2. On the contrary, I encourage the reader to extend his repertoire and thus his understanding of chess in general.

#### **Book Conventions**

One of the conventions used already in BBW, and again in this book, is showing the diagrams with the black pieces on the 'south' side of the diagram. Some readers don't like it, such as GM Mathew Sadler, who wrote in his otherwise very positive review of BBW: 'It has honestly cost me a couple of months to be at peace with this innovation: it looks completely wrong to me!'

Well, I can only say in my defence that in every table war-game with tin soldiers, the participants are taking up positions 'behind' their armies, even when those positions are not on the 'south' side of the battlefield. The PC war-games (like Shogun or WarCraft) also prefer to show the map of the battlefield turned toward the player – and not strictly following the south to north orientation (as all other maps are doing).

Therefore, most chess books have - as they should - all the diagrams in the south to north orientation (White at the bottom, Black at the top). On the other hand, if we keep in mind that most readers (although probably not all) of a repertoire book for Black are moving the pieces while sitting on 'their' side of the board, it would be convenient for them to have the orientation of the diagrams correspond to what they see on the board.

#### How the material is organized

In contrast to the previous book, this one is divided into four parts instead of five. Each part begins with general guidelines for all the featured chapters, providing the reader with an instant overview of all options.

Although it's not easy to play differently against some systems, I have managed to include two different approaches for Black against all of White's sidelines. Black can dictate the course of the game (in some lines) by deciding whether to play in the 'open' style, with the dark-squared  $\hat{2}$  on c5, or in the closed style, with the  $\hat{2}$  on e7. Another option at Black's disposal is to either push ...b7-b5 whenever White threatens  $\hat{2}$ xc6 followed by  $\hat{2}$ xe5 or, with the modest ...d7-d6, to accept the possible exchange  $\hat{2}$ xc6/...b7xc6.

Let's now move inside the chapters. The reactions among readers regarding the **Fast** Lane, a list of lines to which the reader should in any case pay attention if he doesn't have time to go through the whole chapter, were really positive. In a perfect world one would have time to study each line meticulously, but in real life one must often reduce the preparation time to less than 30 minutes.

At the end of each chapter the reader will find brief summaries divided into three categories:

- 1. The **Traps** ( for White and for Black) that appear in the chapter.
- 2. The **Transpositions** and **Move Orders**, weapons used by opening connoisseurs to trick their opponents into entering unfamiliar territory.
- 3. The list of Strategic Ideas is included to remind us that learning openings is not just about memorizing variations to move 20. These strategic ideas are represented throughout the book with bevelled and embossed diagrams.

#### **Index of Games**

For some readers it was slightly odd to discover that in BBW, the games are not quoted within the analysis, but rather game references are noted with superscript numbers matching the actual game reference in the index at the end of the book. However, as my former team-mate GM Davor Rogic said: 'I like it when the flow of the lines is not interrupted by including the place and year of the quoted game, while in the back of the book I can see ALL the players cited in the chapter.' As in the Arsenal of Strategic Ideas & Themes, the indexed games offer the opportunity to view the whole forest after having examined the trees. The games referenced for **the main bold lines** are underlined, and whenever possible I tried to quote the **oldest** source game. My database of games within the codes C68-C95 includes over 240,000 games, but there's always the possibility that I missed some older games. In that case, please let me know and I'll be happy to include corrections in the next edition of this book.

#### Index of Variations

The end of the book also contains an Index of Variations, highlighting all the variations that belong to what we might call the **Very Fast Lane**:

#### Very Fast Lane

For newcomers to the 1...e5 move, or those who simply don't have a lot of time to prepare top-notch variations against every possible line, I have prepared the **Very Fast Lane**, covered after the last (theoretical) chapter, resulting in a book of 40 chapters being reduced (for the beginning of preparations) to only 17 chapters.

#### The arsenal of strategic ideas and themes

The process of writing a book never proceeds without interruptions. The work must often be postponed because of family obligations, tournaments and leagues, training sessions and so on. Because of the fragmentary nature of the process, the writer often can't see the forest for the trees. As GM Mathew Sadler wrote in his review of BBW, this section of the book is nothing revolutionary. However, the very act of working on it really helped me to improve the overall quality of the book. As Sadler explained in his review, '... it brings together very nicely all the pawn structures and some typical piece structures, and cross-references to these specific openings.' I have utilized the same approach in this book. The lines are grouped in the next sections as follows: Pawn Structures, Ruy Lopez Phalanx, Piece Play, Anti Spanish- Lines & Ideas.

#### **Exercises**

When I included twenty-two exercises in my book The Rossolimo Sicilian, I was almost certain that this was an innovation in books on opening theory. The first revelation was that GM Arthur Jussupow had already done this in 1999, long before I even considered writing any books. The second, and more shocking, revelation was that Arthur included no more nor less than 244 exercises (!?) in his book The Petroff Defense.

And when a friend of mine told me that he doesn't need another Marshall book full of variations and without exercises (since he already has such books), I realized that, without a thorough overview of the motifs characteristic of the Marshall & Breyer, the project would actually be incomplete.

That's why, in this book, I offer twenty-four exercises covering some key ideas in the Breyer, and 108 critical moments in the Marshall. All the positions are derived from lines covered in the book. In the Marshall section of the exercises, the exercises are organized according to chapters and it's always Black who is to move. In the Breyer section, the exercises are mixed, and sometimes it's White's turn to move (the reader always plays against the 'north' side of the board).

The main issue for the exercise section was the layout. Browsing through the book to find the solution is an annoying experience and consumes more time than one is ready to allocate for such an activity. With that in mind, I completely agree with GM Jacob Aagaard, who thinks that the best layout for exercises is puzzles on the odd page and solutions on the flip side (the even page). Such a layout is especially important and practical for a repertoire book, where the exercise diagrams are a great help in reinforcing the lines and motifs. The fact that one only needs to turn a page to check the solution of an exercise means that it only takes three to five minutes for repeating to review all the motifs. And that's an amount of time most of us are willing to sacrifice for the sake of repeating and fortifying reinforcing our knowledge of lines and ideas.

#### Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to all those who bought my previous book, because without it, it wouldn't make any sense to write this sequel. Then my gratitude goes to my publisher, who very quickly agreed to support this project, and, once again, to the reliable type-setting skills of FM Robert Dabo-Peranic.

I dedicate this book to my 'old' coach, GM Zigurds Lanka, for his enormous contribution to my knowledge and understanding of the Ruy Lopez.

Victor Bologan Doha, Qatar, August 2015

# Arsenal of Strategic Ideas & Themes

# **△-Structures**



**1.** The rule is that whenever **the d2-d4 break** is not supported with c2-c3, Black should capture mercilessly with **...e5xd4**.

However, there are two important exceptions. In Judd's Anti-Marshall (Ch 14; with the inserted ...b7-b5), Black is forced to play ... ②c6xd4, while in the Matulovic Anti-Marshall (Ch 17-E3, with the additionally inserted a2-a4 and ...b5-b4) Black has to play ...d7-d6.



**2.** Usually Black doesn't have time for the McDonnell Maneuver (... 2c6-e7-g6), so he's obliged to prepare **the break in the center** by inserting ...b7-b5 (protecting himself from  $\hat{}$  xc6), as in Ch 8-B2, Ch 10-D2a2, or Ch 11-A1b/B2b/B3c2.

Whether Black can increase his space advantage with ...d5-d4 depends on the level of support, as we can see in the next diagram.



**3.** The presence of Black's dark-squared ② on c5, as in Ch 8-B2 and Ch 11-A1c, encourages Black to create **a central wedge with ...d5-d4**, since he knows that after a series of captures he will not be compelled to play ...e5xd4.

In Ch 11-B2b the dark-squared  $\hat{2}$  is on g7, so the support for ...d5-d4 comes from ...  $\Psi$ e7 followed by ...  $\Xi$ fd8.

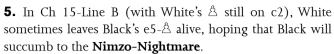


**4.** Sometimes, when White is well posted to fight against the advance ...d5-d4 (for example, with \(\Delta\bar{b}3\)), Black prefers to release the tension with \(...\d5xe4\), as in Ch 11-B3c2.

The alternate reason for the exchange on e4 could be the pin 2g5 (Ch 8-A3 (7...d5) and Ch 10-D2a2).

In Ch 18-A Black also prefers to exchange in the center, since the advance ...d5-d4 doesn't fully equalize.





In some lines Black will insist on sacrificing his central  $\triangle$  (as in Ch 15-B1 (12... $\triangle$ h8!?), B2 and B4, or Ch 19-A), while in other lines he will support it with ... $\triangle$ f6 (Ch 15-B1) or with ...f7-f6 (Ch 15-B3b).



**6.** Besides ...d5-d4 (**D-3**), the sequel of **D-2** could also be the **double-phalanx**, as in Tal's Line (Ch 32). In Lines B1/2 the ...a6-a5 advance is played to allow the **Z**-lift ...**Z**a8-a6, while in Ch 32-B3a, Black wants to secure the position of his ② on c5 by preventing b2-b4 (as White plays in Line B3b).



**7.** Taking a look at **D-6**, it's not hard to imagine Black connecting his phalanxes with ...c7-c5, and that's exactly what happens in Ch 30-A3b (15. ₩e2 and 15.a4), Ch 32-B3b1, and Ch 40-B (16.b3).

In Ch 32-B3c1, Black utilizes this  $\triangle$ -formation to support ...d5-d4. White can, of course, always prevent it by capturing on d5, as in Ch 30-A2.

In Ch 12-B2c (15.2xc6+), thanks to the dubious 18.f4?!, Black even creates the phalanx f5/e5/d5/c5, while in Ch 31-B1a2 & B2a, we have four 2s abreast from d5 to a5.



**8.** The ultimate goal of the 4-\(\delta\) phalanx is to create **a cross-lever** with ...d5-d4 and ...c5-c4 (as in Ch 30-A3b2), usually as a counter-measure against the Paulsen Battery (**D-111**). In Line A3b2, Black exchanges on c3 and pushes ...b5-b4 in an attempt to gain access to the d4-square.



**9.** Finally, we should conclude this section with the clash of phalanxes that occurs in Ch 10-A and (with the inserted a2-a4/...b5-b4) Ch 10-B.

With White's  $\stackrel{\triangle}{\circ}$  on c3 we have the important Brave Line (Ch 18-B), where White is the one who creates **the cross-lever** with d2-d4, while in Ch 31-B there is a huge discussion about the cross-lever 10...d5, as well as the delayed cross-lever, 11...d5, in Line B1a (a similar cross-lever is in Ch 9-A1, after  $9.\stackrel{\triangle}{\circ}e3$ ).



**10.** The **isolani** appears rarely. It's the cornerstone of one of the sidelines in the Marshall (Ch 19-C), and it can also arise in some sidelines of the Open Lanka (inside Ch 15-B2). It's interesting that in the Yates Line, when Black plays the sideline 10...d5 (Ch 31-B), White has the **doubled isolani** on d4/d5, while Black tries to block the c-file with the exchange ...  $\hat{}$  xc3/b2xc3.



**11.** The early d2-d3 may inspire Black to adopt a different setup, with **the fianchetto on g7**, as in Ch 11-B2/3. In Zapata's Line (Ch 29-D2a1), White is forced to play d2-d3 because of the black  $\hat{Q}$  on g4.

The least ambitious lines with d2-d3 are in Ch 5-B2/B3a, where White already has his 2 on c3, blocking his c2-2.



**12.** The idea of fianchettoing the dark-squared  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  on g7 is essential against the **Duras Bind** (Ch 11-B1).

The difference between having the ② on e7 and g7 is, at first sight, not significant. However, after spending an afternoon analyzing this line, I came to conclusion that Black cannot fully equalize without the fianchetto on g7.



**13.** More often White prefers to delay d2-d3 until Black develops his dark-squared ② on e7. In that case Black usually utilizes **Chigorin's ...** ②**c6-a5** followed by **...c7-c5**, as in Pilnik's Line (Ch 30). Against Tal's Breyer, Black sometimes leaves his Å on c7 and plays **...** ②**d7-c5** (Ch 32-B).

There is even a variation where Black utilizes the Chigorin Maneuver **before castling**, as in the Carlsen Line (Ch 12-B2d).



**14.** Some twenty years ago there was no discussion about the  $\triangle$ -structure with a2-a3 instead of c2-c3.

However, today one must study the Carlsen Line (Ch 12) with Black's  $\triangle$  still on c7 (Line B1), and the Closed Lanka (Ch 16-B).



**15.** White can try to isolate Black's b-\(\triangle \) with **a2-a4-a5**, thus depriving Black of the maneuver ...\(\triangle \)c6-a5 followed by ...c7-c5, as in Carlsen's Line (Ch 12-B2b), Pilnik's Anti-Marshall (Ch 13-B2b), and Matulovic's Anti-Marshall (Ch 17-C1/F1B/F2c).

However, this very **thorn on a5** can be a target for the maneuver ... \mathbb{\mathbb{W}} d8-b8-b5 (**D-87**).



**16.** However, if Black has free access to the a5-square, then he will create **a**  $\triangle$ -**chain**, as in the Closed Worrall (Ch 10-D1), Carlsen's Line (Ch 12-B2c), Pilnik's Anti-Marshall (Ch 13-B2a) and the Closed Lanka (Ch 16-A1/A2/A3a). The lines where White plays c2-c3 are in Matulovic's Anti-

The lines where White plays c2-c3 are in Matulovic's Anti-Marshall (Ch 17-D2b and F2a/b), and Zapata's Line (Ch 29-D2b3).



**17.** When Black obstructs his dark-squared ② with ...d7-d6 (before inserting ...b7-b5), White gets a chance to create **three black** ③-**islands** with the exchange on c6 followed by d2-d4/...e5xd4. This happens in the Tarrasch (Ch 5, Line A) and the Half-Closed Wormald (Ch 9-B1).

The latter version is easier to play for Black, because White has already played the not very useful **w**e2.



**18.** Sometimes, with **the e4-e5 break**, **White** doesn't just exchange \( \Delta \)s on e5 and c6, but also exchanges on c6, thus eliminating Black's \( \hat{\( \Delta \)} \)-pair.

The resulting  $\triangle$ -structure scores 56% for White, but the version from the Tarrasch Line (Ch 5.Line A) is not at all dangerous.



**19.** The alternative consequence of the break e4-e5 is this (almost) symmetrical  $\triangle$ -structure (Ch 5, Sideline 10.  $\triangle$ f4). Usually, Black replaces his vanishing d6- $\triangle$  with his dark-squared  $\triangle$ .

Notice that in Line A2, after 11. £44 and 12. \$\mathbb{U}\$f3, Black prevents e4-e5 by inserting the counterattacking 12...c5.



**20.** The most important **symmetrical positions** arise in Matulovic's Anti-Marshall (Ch 17-E3), while only low-spirited players play the Timid Line (Ch 18-A). Matulovic's name is also connected with one of the rare lines in the Breyer (Ch 33-B).

It's interesting that in Ch 33-C1, Black avoids 13.dxe5 ∅xe5 14. ∅xe5 dxe5 and plays, instead, 13...dxe5.

The **Steinitz doubled**  $\triangle$ **s** (e5/e6) appear in (Ch 17-E3a).



**21.** This **symmetrical**  $\triangle$ -structure (from Ch 7 and Ch 29-C) usually appears after the exchange on d5 (as a result of the maneuver  $\triangle$ f1-b5-a4-b3-d5).

In practice, this \(\delta\)-structure scores below 50% for White because he's behind in development, since the Spanish \(\text{\(\geq}\) itself consumes four tempi for its self-immolation on d5.



**22.** The mutual &-majorities offer roughly equal chances (Ch 6-A2a). However, whenever Black succeeds in undermining White's thorn with ...f7-f6, his score rises to 73%.

Nevertheless, Line A2a demonstrates that Black has to be very careful with the timing of this break.



**23.** If we **double Black's c-** $\triangle$ **s**, then we get a  $\triangle$ -structure where White scores fairly well.

However, in the Löwenthal Line (Ch 7-A2b2), White must drive Black's  $\triangle$  away from the e4-square with f2-f3, and this weakening turns the prospects in Black's favor.

Philidor's undermining ...f7-f6 further improves Black's score.



**24.** Although I don't advocate the **Open Ruy Lopez in this book**, this  $\triangle$ -structure can still arise (usually as a result of the central cross-lever) in the Closed Worrall System (Ch 10-A), where Black hurries with ... $\triangle$ c6-a5 in order to facilitate ...c7-c6(5). In Line D2b2 (13...d5) Black avoids a weaker version of the Open Ruy Lopez.

Additional examples of this  $\triangle$ -structure can be found in Ch 17-D1 and Ch 31-B1a2.



**25.** To avoid the thorn on e5, Black will **clear the center** of  $\triangle$ s with ...d7-d6, as in the Löwenthal Line (Ch 7-A2a). The Judd Anti-Marshall (Ch 14-B2b), with black  $\triangle$ s on c5/b5, also utilizes the undermining move ...d7-d6.

Sometimes White is the one who can clarify the situation in the center by capturing *en passant* (e5xd6), as in (Ch 7-A2b2).



**26.** A typical **3-2-1 \(\triangle^{2}\)-structure**, with black \(\triangle^{2}\)s on c6 and d5, offers balanced chances for both sides. However, when the middle island hasn't moved yet (as in Ch 7-B1a), or when Black's \(\triangle^{2}\) is on d6 (Ch 7-B1-b), Black's chances improve because of the increased flexibility of his pawn structure. For example, in Line B1a, Black can utilize the maneuver ...\(\triangle^{2}\)a8-b8-b6-e6 (the same idea works in Line B1b after ...\(\triangle^{2}\)c4-d5), while in Line B1b Black is ready, with ...\(\triangle^{2}\)e7-d6, to accept doubled \(\triangle^{2}\)s at d5 and d6.



**27.** The quickest way to create the **2-1**  $\triangle$ **-majority in the center** is with the exchange on c6.

Sometimes this  $\triangle$ -ratio in the center remains unchanged for extensive periods, as in Reshevsky's Defence (Ch 1-C2d2), where Black is successful in preventing the d3-d4 and f2-f4 levers, or the Winawer (Ch 2-B1), or the Steenwijker (Ch 3-D1a/b).



**28.** If White tries to probe the ground on the **\*\***-side with a2-a4, instead of the solid ...a6-a5, the defensive phalanx a6/b6 (with the idea a4-a5/...b6-b5) offers more flexibility (as in Ch 1-C2d2 or Ch 2-B1).

On the opposite wing, Black sometimes builds the defensive phalanx g6/f6 when White plays 2f3-h4 (Ch 3-C, 7...2d7).



**29.** White accepts **the exchange of e**-\(\delta\)s (usually with \(\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{L}}}}\) where he relies on the initiative, based on Black's \(\delta\) being still in the center, as in the Exchange Line (Ch 1-Cld1, C2b1/2).

However, sometimes White has to accept this  $\triangle$ -structure without the initiative, as in the Steenwijker (Ch 3-C) after 7...c5.



**30.** Instead of the exchange of the e4- and e5-\(\triangle s\), White more often tries to create **1-0 in the center** with the d2-d4 break, as in the Exchange Variation (Ch 1-A/B) or the Steenwijker (Ch 3-A/B/C/D2b), giving Black a comfortable middlegame for the sake of reaching a promising endgame. The **LaskerWedge** (f2-f4-f5) is covered in Ch 1-A (7...\(\triangle d6\)).



**31.** In contrast to the **Berlin Wall** (3...②f6 4.0-0 ②xe4 5.d4 ②d6 6. ②xc6 dxc6 7.dxe5 ②f5 8. ∰xd8+ ③xd8), which is slightly better for White (scoring 53%), the same △-structure becomes very favorable for Black when it arises in the Gouda Line (Ch 5-B) and the Löwenthal Line (Ch 6-A1/A2b1), scoring 56% for Black.w



**32.** White increases his central  $\triangle$ -majority with f2-f4, as in the Steenwijker (Ch3-D2c). But sometimes Black is the one who creates this  $\triangle$ -structure with the sacrifice on f2, as in Chigorin's Defense (Ch 1-B2).

The opening of the f-file doesn't improve White's chances, but sometimes Black has to cover the outpost on f5 with the defensive phalanx g6/f6.

In some cases the counter-break ...f7(6)-f5 neutralizes White's initiative on the  $\dot{\mathfrak{B}}$ -side (Ch3-D2c).



**33.** The Ruy Lopez is about c2-c3 and d2-d4.

However, sometimes White is so slow with his break in the center that Black gets a chance to exploit **the Paulsen Hole** on d3, as in Ch 1.(5.c3), Ch 8-B2a, Ch 10-D2a1 (10... ②f4), Ch 13.(6.c3), Ch 15-A (11. ②xe5?) and Ch 19-B (13. ②xe5??).



**34.** If White plays in a lazy Guioco Pianissimo-mode (which doesn't happen often), allowing Black time for the McDonnell Maneuver (... ②c6-e7-g6), then it should come as no surprise if Black himself creates the **central phalanx**, as in Ch 11-A2.

The next group of diagrams deals with positions that can arise from the Spanish phalanx.



## **Chapter 18**

# The Timid & The Brave Line



#### **Fast Lane**

**Example 2.1 Example 2.2 Example 3.2 E** 

After

1.e4 e5 2.∅f3 ⊘c6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ⊘f6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.ℤe1 b5 7.Ձb3 0-0

we finally arrive at one of the main subjects of this book:

8.c3 d5



Before we get too carried away, we need to see what happens when White refrains from the capture on d5.



**A)** Whenever an amateur sees 8...d5 for the first time, he usually reacts in one of two ways: either he accepts the sacrifice, after which follows a typical Marshall-like carnage, or he turns to the timid d2-d3. Since the advance ...d5-d4 would allow White an opportunity to fight for

the initiative, Black prefers to exchange on e4.

**B)** The huge difference in the statistics for the above lines (9.d3 = 41%, 9.d4 = 57%) clearly reveals that it pays to be brave, even when faced with an opening as notorious as the Marshall Attack.

#### A) 9.d3 dxe4 10.dxe4 \(\psi\)xd1

11. <u></u>\$xd1



#### 11...≌d8

Black can also play 11... **2b7** 12. **2bd2 2d7!** 13. **2c2** (13. **2b3 2b6**<sup>1</sup>) 13... **2fd8** 14. **2f1** (14. **2b3 2b6** 15. **2e3 2c4** 16. **2c5 2f6** 17. **2eb1 2b8** 18. **2e1**?!<sup>2</sup> a5 with an edge), and now 14... **2c5**<sup>3</sup> (or 14... **2b6**) leads to an equal game.

12.⊈c2

After 12. 2bd2 2d7 (12... 2b8)
13.a4 b4 14. 2b3 2a5 15. 2d5 2b8
16. 2c4 2xc4 17. 2xc4, Black should insert 17... bxc3 (White is better after 17... 2b7?! 18. 2g5<sup>4</sup>) 18.bxc3, before playing 18... 2b7. Since he removed the

focal point on b4, after **19. 2g5**, Black has several ways to react: to capture on g5; to protect the dark-squared **2** with **19... 2f8** (or even 19... **2f6**).

15.a4 b4, with the idea ... ②d7-c5.

**15...a4** followed by ... **≜**c5.

#### B) 9.d4 exd4 10.e5

10.exd5  $\triangle$ xd5 transposes to 9.ed5  $\triangle$ xd5 10.d4 ed4.

10...∜∑e4



#### B1) 11.∕⊇xd4 B2) 11.cxd4

**B1)** This exchange is a kind of bluff since if Black captures once more with 11... △xd4<sup>6</sup>, White's success rate jumps to 70%.

**B2)** This is the principled way to recapture.



#### B1) 11. 2xd4 2xe5

Both of the lines below score under 50%.

B1a) 12.ዿf4 ∓ B1b) 12.f3 ∓

**B1a)** If Black wants to squeeze as much as possible out of this line, he should avoid the transposition to Line B1b with the far less popular 13... 2g6!?.

**B1b)** The only game in my database lost by Black is an internet blitz game: GM Alexander Grischuk played 17... ♠g3? 18. ♠xd5<sup>7</sup>, instead of the maneuver 17... ♠f2-g3, followed by ... ♠g5!.

#### B1a) 12. £f4 £f6

Black cannot play 12...c5?!, as in Line B1b, because after 13. £xe5 cxd4 14. £xd4<sup>8</sup> White has a small but stable advantage.

#### 13.f3

White also struggles to equalize after 13. \( \hat{2}xe5 \) (13. \( \hat{2}xb5? \) \( \hat{2}h4 \) 13... \( \hat{2}xe5 \) 14. \( \hat{2}f3 \) \( \hat{2}g4 \) 15. \( \hat{2}xd5? \) (better is 15. \( \hat{2}bd2 \) 15... \( \hat{2}xf3 \) 16. \( \hat{2}xe5?? \) (even after the correct 16.gxf3 \( \hat{2}xh2 + 17. \hat{2}g2 \) \( \hat{2}g5, Black is better) 16... \( \hat{2}h4 \) 17. \( \hat{2}xe4 \) \( \hat{2}xe4 \) 18. \( \hat{2}xe4 \) \( \hat{2}xe4 \) and Black is winning.



#### 13...∕∆g6!?

13...c5 transposes to Line B1b, but the text move is more unpleasant, since after 14. êe3 ②c5 15. ②c6 豐d6 16. 豐xd5 ②d3, Black is better.

For this reason, it's better to immediately play

#### 14.5 c6

Weaker is  $14.2 \times 7?$  wxc7  $15.2 \times 45$ , because of  $15... \text{f2!}^{10}$  (15... xc3!? is also good).

14... ₩d7 15. Ձe3 公d6 16. Ձxd5

White doesn't have enough for the  $\triangle$  after 16.a4  $\triangle$ b7 17. $\triangle$ a5 c6 18. $\triangle$ c5 $^{11}$   $\triangle$ fe8.

16... **â**b7 17. **②**b4 c6 18. **â**b3 a5 19. **②**d3 a4 20. **②**c5 **豐**c7 21. **â**c2 **②**c4 with a slight edge.

#### B1b) 12.f3 c5!



#### 13. ⊈f4

In practice White prefers to play 13.fxe4 cxd4 (with the idea 14.豐xd4 豐c7 — GM Evgeny Vladimirov) 14.cxd4 (weaker is 14.皇xd5 ②g4<sup>12</sup>) 14...皇g4 15.豐d2 ②c4 16.豐f4 皇e6 17.exd5 豐xd5 (or 17...皇xd5 18.②c3 皇b7) 18.②c3 豐c6 19.豐f2 罩fe8<sup>13</sup> with an edge.

#### 13... \(\hat{2}\)f6! 14. \(\hat{2}\)xe5?!

14...皇xe5 15.公c6 皇xh2+! 16.尝xh2 營h4+ 17.尝g1 營f2+ 18.尝h2 營g3+ 19.尝g1 公g5!

Threatening the check on h3, while after 20. we2 comes 20... ∴xf3+ 21. wxf3 wxe1+ (GM Evgeny Vladimirov).



#### 20.⊈f1

The only move, since after 20. \$\disphi\hat{1}^{16}\$ Black has 20... \$\disphi\hat{1}^{1.6}\$.

#### 20...≜h3! 21.⊘e7+

White would be checkmated after 21.gxh3?? 心xh3 22. 堂e2 響f2+ 23. 営d3 かf4#

21...∳h8 22.₩e2

22...\$\xf3 23.\$\d2 \$\xe1

24. Exe1 \( \extrm{\$\pm\$e6 25. \( \mathbb{\textrm{\$\pm\$}f2} \)

Black is also better after 25. 響e5 響d3+26. 響e2 響xe2+27. 基xe2 罩fd8<sup>17</sup>.

25... ₩xf2+ 26. \$\div xf2 \quad \textsqrt{E}fe8

 $28...g6^{18}$  is equally good.

29. 9 ef3 \( \extre{1} \)f7<sup>19</sup>

preparing the exchange of \(\mathbb{I}\)s.

#### B2) 11.cxd4





Although we have the same center as in the Sveshnikov Line (see BBW, Chapter 48), here White scores an impressive 62% (in comparison with the disappointing 44% from the Italian Game). The main culprit for such a huge discrepancy is Black's dark-squared \(\hat{L}\). On e7 it doesn't influence the center, while in the Italian game it pressures the d4-\(\hat{L}\) from the b6-square (and really, with a more active dark-squared \(\hat{L}\) on b6, Black would have ...\(\hat{L}\)xd4 followed by ...\(\hat{L}\)xf2 and ...\(\hat{L}\)h4+).

**B2a)** In this line Black will try to be quick with the lever ...c7-c5.

**B2b)** This move is slightly more popular, but here too White's high score (70%) suggests that many players are not sure how to equalize in this line.





Now, after the neutral **12.h3**, the most popular response is to connect the swith 12... d7<sup>20</sup>. However, I think that it's better to launch counterplay with **12... 2c8!?** with the idea **13.** c3 (Black will also get his lever after 13. bd2 bd4, or 13.a3 as 14. c5) **13...** xc3 **14.bxc3** as **15.** c2 2xc2 **16.** xc2

**c5** and, if it becomes necessary, Black can rely on the defensive **Z**-lift, ...**Z**c6-g6.

Black can expect White to attack his centralized ② with:

**B2a1)** The slow maneuver Ød2-f1-e3, gives Black the opportunity to jump with 12... Øb4, threatening ... Ød3.

**B2a2)** If Black refrains from the natural ... **\*\*** d7 (at the 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> moves) and concentrates his efforts on the ...c7-c5 lever, he will equalize in an astonishingly easy manner, as evidenced by the very impressive statistics for this line.

B2a1) 12. 4 bd2 4 b4 13. 4 f1 c5



#### 14.∕∑e3

In comparison with Line B1a2, after 14.a3 \$\hat{1}\$c6 15.\$\hat{1}\$g3 \$\hat{1}\$xg3 16.hxg3 c4 17.\$\hat{1}\$c2, Black can support his light-squared \$\hat{2}\$ with 17...\$\hat{2}\$d7, since now 18.\$\hat{2}\$g5? is a mistake because of 18...\$\hat{2}\$xc2 19.\$\hat{2}\$xd4! 20.\$\hat{1}\$xd4 \$\hat{2}\$xg5\$^{21}.

#### 14... **ge6** 15.dxc5

White can, again, insert **15.a3 2c6**, but this will not change the assessment of the whole line. For example: **16.dxc5** (after 16.\$c2 f5 17.exf6 \$xf6 18.dxc5 \$xc5

19. ②f5<sup>22</sup> Black will prevent the blockade with 19...d4) **16... ②xc5 17. ②c2 ③c8 18. ③d3**<sup>23</sup> **g6**, with an excellent position. **15... ②xc5**<sup>24</sup>

This is slightly better than 15... 2xc5, which also gives Black a pleasant game.

#### 16.**ℤe2 ℤa7**

#### B2a2) 12. ∅c3 ∅xc3 13.bxc3





#### 13...**∮**)a5

The most popular move is 13... \$\mathbb{G}\$d7, connecting the \$\mathbb{Z}\$s, but the price is reduced control of the dark squares, which White can exploit with 14. \$\dark{\dark}g5^{25}\$.

#### 14. \( \frac{1}{2} \) c2 \( \frac{1}{2} \) xc2

#### 15. ₩xc2 ②c4!

Only now is Black ready for ...c7-c5. After the direct 15...c5 16.dxc5 \(\hat{2}\)xc5 (better is 16...\(\hat{2}\)c4), White has 17.\(\hat{2}\)g5 g6 18.\(\begin{array}{c}\)d3, with the idea 18...\(\hat{6}\)19.\(\hat{2}\)e6!? and White has the initiative.

#### 16. 2 d2 2 xd2

Black can even allow the exchange on c4 and play 16...c5 immediately, with the idea 17. 2xc4 dxc4 18. 2e3 4d5

#### 17. ≜xd2 c5 18.dxc5 ≜xc5

#### 

or 19... \( \bar{\subset} c8\), with a level game.

#### B2b) 11... g4



#### 12.∕∑c3

In case of 12. êe3, Black is quick with 12... a5 13. êc2 f5, after which White has nothing better than 14.exf6 (after 14. êd3 ac4 15. êc1 c5, Black is better, and his advantage will become even bigger after 16. êe2?! cxd4 17. ac4 êc5 18. ac3 axf2! 19. êxf2²8 bh4+) 14... êxf6 15. ac4 ac2 ac4²9 16. êxd2 (weaker is 16. ac4, White has 17. êb4), with chances for both sides.

#### 12... ≜xf3 13.gxf3 ∅xc3

#### 14.bxc3 f5!

As in Line B2a, Black shouldn't play 14... d7 just because it's cool to have the s connected.

With the text move Black prepares the defense of his \$\ddots\$-side, which makes sense in light of the opened g-file.

#### 15.∳h1 ⁄∆a5 16.<u>□</u>g1

Even after  $16.\mbox{$\hat{\omega}$}c2$ , it makes sense to play  $16...\mbox{$\hat{\omega}$}h8$ , with the idea  $17.\mbox{$\tilde{\omega}$}g1$  c5, transposing to the main line.

After the direct 16...c5, White has 17.dxc5, with the idea 17...2xc5 18.2g5, exploiting the vulnerable position of Black's .

16...⊈h8



#### 17. <u>\$</u> c2

If White leaves this 2 on b3, Black will capture it sooner or later. For example: 17. 2 (17. 4 17) 4 17) 4 17) 4 18 (17) 4 18 (18) 18 (19) 19 (

#### 17...c5!

Once more Black is not distracted by other ideas. He doesn't connect his \(\frac{\pi}{a}\)s because, for the moment, there is no concrete reason for doing so, and he doesn't install his \(\frac{\pi}{a}\) on c4, since he wants to open the c-file for counterplay.

#### 18. **₩f1**

If 18. ዿf4<sup>34</sup> then 18... \( \bar{\textsq} \)c8.

#### 18...cxd4

Weaker is 18... wd7 19. wh3!? with the idea \( \hat{g} \) (GM José Carlos Jerez Ibarra).

#### 19.營g2 g6 20.皇h6 罩f7 21.cxd4 罩c8 22.皇d3³⁵ 公c6

with the idea ... $\triangle$ b4-c2 (22... $\blacksquare$ c3 followed by ... $\triangle$ c4 is also equal).

#### **Traps**

Line B1 is a trap for both sides. White hopes that Black will not have the nerve to capture on e5 out of fear that he won't be able to remember the lines when, after 11... Axd4, White's success rate is 70%. And if Black knows the lines, he'll be hoping that White goes in for 11. Axd4, when White's success rate drops by nearly 40% after the correct response, 11... Axe5.

#### **Transpositions & Move Order**

→ After 12.f3 comes 12...c5! 13. \$\hat{2}\$f4 \$\hat{2}\$f6! (**Line B1b**), while in case of the reversed move order, 12. \$\hat{2}\$f4 \$\hat{2}\$f6 13.f3, instead of 13...c5, Black has 13...\$\hat{2}\$g6.

#### **Ideas To Remember**

The Sveshnikov center.

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- A) 6...d6 7.\(\hat{L}\)xc6+ bxc6 8.d4 exd4 9.\(\hat{L}\)xd4 \(\hat{L}\)d7 (98)
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A) 5... \( \Delta xd4 \) 6. \( \Delta xd4 \) exd4 (108)

A1) 7.0-0 (**108**)

A2) 7.e5 2e4 8. wxd4 2c5 9. 2c3

**≜**e7 (**109**)

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A1) 8.\(\begin{aligned}
\text{E}e1 (113)
\end{aligned}

A2) 8. 2xd4 0-0 (114)

Á2a) 9. 🖺e1 (115)

A2b) 9. 2f5 (115)

A2b1) 9...②c5!? (**115**)

A2b2) 9...d5 (116)

B) 7.\(\bar{2}\)e1 b5 (118)

B1) 8.e5 ②xe5! (118)

B1a) 9. 2 xe5 (118)

B1b) 9. \(\begin{aligned}
\text{Xe5} (119) \\
\end{aligned}

B2) 8. \(\delta\)b3 d6 9. \(\delta\)d5 \(\Delta\)xd5! 10.exd5

©e5 11. ©xd4 0-0 (**120**)

B2a) 12. 公c3 罩e8 (121)

B2b) 12.a4 (122)

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A) 5...\$c5 (124)

A1) 6. \( \hat{\pma}\)xc6 bxc6 7. \( \hat{\pma}\)xe5 0-0! (124)

A1a) 8.d3 (125)

A1b) 8.0-0 (125)

A2) 6.0-0 (**126**)

A3) 6.c3 (**127**)

B) 5...b5 6. **\$**b3 **\$**c5 (**129**)

B1) 7.a4 (129)

B2) 7.c3 0-0 8.0-0 d5 (130)

B2a) 9.exd5 (130)

B2b) 9.d3 (131)

B3) 7.d3 0-0 (131)

B3a) 8.0-0 (132)

B3b) 8. \(\delta\)g5 (132)

#### 

A) 6.c3 \( \)eq e7 7.d4 b5 (134)

A1) 8. Qb3 (134)

A2) 8. \(\hat{\mathsc}\)c2 (135)

B) 6.0-0 \( \hat{Q} e7 \) (135)

B1) 7. \( \hat{\parabole} \) xc6+ (136)

B2) 7.c3 (136)

#### 

A) 7.d4 (139)

B) 7.a4 (140)

C) 7.c3 (141)

D) 7.0-0 0-0 (142)

D1) 8.a4 (142) D2) 8.c3 (143) D2a) 8...d5 (144) D2a1) 9.exd5 (1

D2a1) 9.exd5 (**144**)

D2a2) 9.d3 (**145**)

D2b) 8...d6 (**146**)

D2b1) 9.a4 (**147**)

D2b2) 9.h3 (147)

D2b3) 9.d4 (148)

#### **Chapter 11 – 5.d3** (154)



A) 5... \( \hat{\( \)}\)c5 (154)

A1) 6.c3 d6 (**154**)

A1a) 7. 皇g5 (**155**)

A1b) 7.h3 (156)

A1c) 7. \Dbd2 (156)

A2) 6.0-0 (**157**)

B) 5...d6 (158)

B1) 6.c4 g6! (158)

B1a) 7.d4 (**159**)

B1b) 7.**公**c3 (**159**)

B2) 6.c3 g6 (**160**)

B2a) 7.d4 (160)

B2b) 7. **公**bd2 (**161**)

B2c) 7. \(\hat{g}\)g5(162)

B3) 6.0-0 g6 7.c3 \(\hat{2}\)g7 (**163**)

B3a) 8.d4 (**164**)

B3b) 8. \(\mathbb{2}\)e3 (164)

B3c) 8.\(\begin{aligned}
\text{B1 0-0 (165)}
\end{aligned}

B3c1) 9.d4 (**165**)

B3c2) 9.h3 (166)

B3c3) 9. **皇**g5 (**167**) B3c4) 9. **包**bd2 (**168**)

Chapter 12 − 5.0-0 ≜e7 6.d3 b5 7.≜b3 (170)

A) 7...0-0 (**170**)

A1) 8. \(\delta\)d5!? (171)

A2) 8.a4 b4 (172)

A2a) 9. \(\delta\)d5!? (172)

A2b) 9.a5 (173)

A2c) 9. ②bd1 (**174**)

A3) 8. 2c3 d6 9.a3 2g4 10. 2e3 2d4 11. 2xd4 exd4 12. 2d5 2d7 13.h3

**≜**xf3 14.**₩**xf3 c6 (**175**)

A3a) 15. 2f4 (176)

A3b) 15. ②xe7+ (**176**)

B) 7...d6 (176)

B1) 8.a3 (177)

B2) 8.a4 (177)

B2a) 9. Le3 (178)

B2b) 9. 臭d2 (**179**)

B2c) 9.42c3 (180)

B2d) 9.c3 **②**a5!? 10.**总**c2 c5 (**180**)

B2d1) 11. 4 bd2 (180)

B2d2) 11.d4 (**181**)

#### Part II

1.e4 e5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ②f6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.≣e1 b5 7.Ձb3 0-0 (183)



**Chapter 13 (186)** 

A) 8.a3 d5 9.exd5 2xd5 10.2xe5 2xe5 11.\(\bar{\pi}\)xe5 (187)

A1) 11... \$\mathref{b}\$ b7 (187)

A2) 11... 包f6 (**188**)

B) 8.d3 d6 (**189**)

B1) 9.a3 (189)

B2) 9.a4 \(\hat{2}\)d7 (190)

B2a) 10. \( \Delta\) bd2(c3) (**190**)

B2b) 10. \(\daggerd\)d2 (191)

B2c) 10.c3 (**192**)

#### Chapter 14 - 8.d4 $\triangle xd4!$ ? (193)



- A) 9. \(\hat{2}\)xf7+ (193)
- B) 9. 2xd4 exd4 10.e5 2e8 (195)
  - B1) 11.c3 (196)
  - - B2a) 13. ₩d3 (**198**)
    - B2b) 13. 營g4 (199)

#### Chapter 15 − 8.h3 **≜b7** (200)



A) 9.c3 (**201**)

B) 9.d3 d5!? 10.exd5 ②xd5 (**201**)

B1) 11. 2 c3 (202)

B2) 11.c3 (**203**)

B3) 11.a4 4 d4! (203)

B3a) 12. 2 xd4 (**203**)

B3b) 12. 4 bd2 (**204**)

B4) 11. **②**bd2 (**205**)

B5) 11. ②xe5 ②xe5 12. 〖xe5 營d6!

13.罩e1 罩ae8 14. ②d2 c5! (**206**)

B5a) 15.a4 (**207**)

B5b) 15. ②e4 豐c6 16.c4 ②b6 (**208**)

B5b1) 17.cxb5 (**209**)

B5b2) 17.f3 (**210**)

#### **Chapter 16 – 8.h3 \$b7 9.d3 d6 (**212)



- A) 10.a4 a5 11. a2 c5 (213)
  - A1) 12. 2c3 (213)
  - A2) 12. Qg5 (214)
  - 14. 2g3 b4 (**214**)
    - A3a) 15. \(\mathbb{L}\)e3 (215)
    - A3b) 15. \(\hat{\mathscr{L}}\)d2 (216)
    - A3c) 15. \(\hat{\pma}\)xe6 (216)
- B) 10.a3 營d7 (**217**)
  - B1) 11. 4 bd2 (**217**)
  - B2) 11. 公c3 罩fe8 (**218**)
    - - B2a1) 13.42d5 (**219**)
      - B2a2) 13. De2 (220)
      - B2a3) 13.a4 (220)
    - B2b) 12. 2 d5 (221)
    - B2c) 12. \(\mathref{g}\)g5!? (221)

#### **Chapter 17 - 8.a4 b4** (224)



- A) 9. \(\hat{\mathbb{d}}\)d5 (224)
- B) 9.h3 (225)
- C) 9.a5 d6 (**225**)
  - C1) 10.h3 (226)
  - C2) 10.c3 (226)
    - C2a) 10...\$e6 (226)
    - C2b) 10...\(\bar{\pm}\)b8 (227)
- D) 9.c3 (228)
  - - D1a) 13.營f3 (**229**)
    - D1b) 13.d4 (**229**)
  - D2) 9...d6 10.d3 罩b8 11. 勾bd2 (**230**)
    - D2a) 11...d5!? (230)
    - D2b) 11... **②**a5 12. **এ**a2 c5 (**231**)
      - D2b1) 13. 20c4 (231)
      - D2b2) 13.d4 (232)
- E) 9.d4 d6 (233)
  - E1) 10.c3 bxc3 11.bxc3 **\$g4** (233)
    - E1a) 12.h3 (**234**)
    - E1b) 12.d5 (234)
    - E1c) 12. \(\mathbb{L}\)e3 (235)
  - E2) 10.h3 (235)
  - E3) 10.dxe5 dxe5 (**236**)
    - E3a) 11. \Dbd2 (237)
    - E3b) 11. \widetilde{\psi} xd8 (238)
- F) 9.d3 (239)
  - F1) 9... \(\hat{\omega}\)c5 (239)
    - F1a) 10. \(\hat{L}\)g5 (240)
    - F1b) 10.h3 (**241**)
    - F1c) 10.c3 (241)

- F2) 9...d6 (242)
  - F2a) 10.h3 2a5 11. 2a2 c5 (242)
    - F2a1) 12.c3 (**243**)
    - F2a2) 12. 4 bd2 (243)
  - F2b) 10. 4bd2 4a5 11. La2 c5 (244)
    - F2b1) 12.包f1 (**244**)
    - F2b2) 12. 20c4 (**244**)
  - F2c) 10.a5 <u>\$\delta\$e6 11.</u> **\Odd bd2 \Gequib8 (245)**

#### Part III

1.e4 e5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ②f6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.ℤe1 b5 7.Ձb3 0-0 8.c3 d5 (247)



#### **Chapter 18** (252)

- A) 9.d3 (252)
- B) 9.d4 exd4 10.e5 (253)
  - B1) 11. ②xd4 ②xe5 (**253**)
    - B1a) 12. **\$\frac{1}{2}\$f4** (**253**)
    - B1b) 12.f3 (**254**)
  - B2) 11.cxd4 (**254**)
    - B2a) 11... \$\frac{1}{2}\$f5 (255)
      - B2a1) 12. 4 bd2 (**255**)
      - B2a2) 12.42c3 (**256**)
    - B2b) 11... \(\hat{2}\)g4 (**256**)

#### **Chapter 19 – 9.exd5 ⊘xd5** (258)

- A) 10.d3 (258)
- B) 10.a4 (259)
- C) 10.d4 (260)

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- A) 12. 學f1 (**261**)
- - B1) 13.\(\bar{\Pi}\)e1 (262)
  - B2) 13. \(\hat{2}\)xd5 (263)

# Chapter 21 – 12. ⊑e1 ≜d6 13.g3 ⊑e8!? (264)

- A) 14.\(\bar{\pi}\)xe8+ (265)
- B) 14.d4 (266)

## Chapter 22 – 12. \( \hat{2}xd5 \) cxd5 13.d4 \( \hat{2}d6 \) (268)



- A) 14. 基e1 營h4 15.g3 營h3 (**269**)
  - A1) 16. ĝe3 ĝg4 17. 🖞 d3 🗓 ae8 (**269**)
    - A1a) 19.a4 (**269**)
    - A1b) 19. 響f1 響h5 (**270**)

- A1b1) 20. 營g2 (**270**)
- A1b2) 20.f4 (271)
- A1b3) 20.f3 (271)
- A2) 16. 豐f3 臭f5! (**272**)
  - A2a) 17. 營g2!? (**272**)
  - A2b) 17. \(\exists \text{xd5}\) \(\frac{\pi}{a}\)e8 18. \(\hat{\hat{\hat{2}}}\)d2 \(\hat{\hat{2}}\)f4! 19. \(\frac{\pi}{x}\)e8 \(\frac{\pi}{x}\)e8 20. \(\exists \)c6! \(\hat{\hat{2}}\)d7
    - (273)
  - A2b1) 21. 營f3 (**274**)
  - A2b2) 21.營g2 (**274**)
- B) 14.罩e3 營h4 15.h3 (**275**)
  - B1) 15...g5 (276)
  - B2) 15... 營f4 (**277**)

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- A) 14.g3 (**280**)
- B) 14. \(\hat{L}\)xd5 (**280**)
- C) 14. 2 d2 (281)
- D) 14. 營f3 營f6!? (282)
  - D1) 15. \(\hat{L}\)xd5 (283)
  - D2) 15. ②d2 (**284**)

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- A) 15. 2 d2 (286)
- B) 15.g3 (287)
- C) 15.\(\hat{2}\)xd5 (288)

### Chapter 25 − 13. Ze1 Wh4 14.g3 Wh3

(289)

- A1) 18.\(\bar{\pi}\)xe8 (290)
- A2) 18.f3 (**292**)
- B) 15. 營f3 (**293**)

Chapter 26 – 13. Ie1 營h4 14.g3 營h3 15. ge3 gg4 16. 營d3 Iae8 17. 2d2 營h5!? (296)



- A) 18. 響f1 (**298**)
- B) 18. \(\hat{\omega}\)c2 (**299**)
- C) 18.a4 \( \begin{aligned} \b
  - C1) 20. De4 (301)
  - - C2a) 21. 響f1 (**302**)
    - C2b) 21.c4 (**303**)
  - - C3a) 27. ②e5 (**305**)
    - C3b) 27. 堂c2 營h5 (**305**)
      - C3b1) 28. 2e5 (**305**)
      - C3b2) 28.e4 (**306**)
  - C4) 20. 2f1 2f5! (306)
  - - C4a1) 24. \widetilde{\psi} xd1 (307)
    - C4a2) 24. \( \bar{a}\) axd1 (308)

- C4b1) 27. 營f3 (**309**)
- C4b2) 27. 學b1 (**309**)

#### **Chapter 27 – 15. \( \bar{2}e4 g5!** (311)



- A) 16. 營e1 (**312**)
- B) 16. 營e2 (**313**)
- C) 16. 營f3 \$f5! (**315**)
  - C1) 17. \(\hat{\omega}\)c2 (**315**)
  - C2) 17. ②xd5 cxd5 18. 罩e3 ②e4 19. 罩xe4 dxe4 20. 豐f6 豐g4 21. 豐xg5+ 豐xg5 22. ②xg5 f5 23. ②d2 罩ae8! (316)
    - C2a) 24. 曾g2 (**317**)
    - C2b) 24.a4 (**317**)
- D) 16. \(\delta\)f1 \(\delta\)xf1+ 17. \(\delta\)xf1 \(\delta\)f5 (318)
  - D1) 18.f3 (318)
  - D2) 18.\( \bar{\text{Z}}\)e1 (319)
  - D3) 18. 2d2 h6 19. Ie1 Iae8 20. 2f3 g4! (320)
    - D3a) 21.\(\bar{\pi}\)xe8 (**320**)
    - D3b) 21.42g1 (**321**)
    - D3c) 21. \(\hat{\pma}\)xh6 (322)

#### Chapter 28 – 15. **□e4 g5! 16. ⋓f1 ⋓h5** 17. **○d2 ②f5** (324)

- A) 18. \(\hat{2}\)d1 (325)
- B) 18.\(\bar{\pm}\)e1 (327)
- C) 18.f3 2f6 (327)

C1a) 22.axb5 \(\hat{2}\)d3 (330)

C1a1) 23. 響f2? (**330**)

C1a2) 23. ₩d1 (**331**)

C1b) 22. De4 (331)

C1c) 22. 營d1 (**332**)

C2) 19.a4 (**332**)

C3) 19. \(\mathbb{g}\)g2 \(\mathbb{g}\)g6 20. \(\mathbb{E}\)e3 \(\mathbb{E}\)ae8 (334)

C3a) 21. 2f1 (335)

C3b) 21. 2e4 2xe4 22.g4 2g3! 23.hxg3 2d3! (336)

C3b1) 24. \(\daggerdama\)d2 (336)

C3b2) 24. 營d2 (**337**)

#### Part IV

1.e4 e5 2.�f3 �c6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 �f6 5.0-0 Ձe7 6.ℤe1 b5 7.Ձb3 d6

(339)



#### **Chapter 29 (**345)

- A) 8.h3 (**346**)
- B) 8.a3 (**347**)
- C) 8.a4 (347)
- D) 8.c3 0-0 (**348**)

D1) 9.a3 (**348**)

D1a) 9... 2a5 (**349**)

D1b) 9...心b8 (**349**)

D2) 9.a4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g4 (349)

D2a) 10.d3 🖾 a5 (**350**)

D2a1) 11. Lace (351)

D2a2) 11.\(\mathenormal{2}\)c2 (**351**)

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D2b1) 12. \(\frac{1}{2}\)d1 (353)

D2b2) 12.\(\hat{\omega}\)c2 (**354**)

D2b1) 12. \(\hat{g}\)a2 (354)

#### Chapter 30 - 8.c3 0-0 9.d3 (356)



#### A) 9... 2a5 10. 2c2 c5 11. 2bd2 2c6 12. 2f1 2e6 (356)

- A1) 13. 2 g3 (357)
- A2) 13. **②**e3 (**357**)
- A3) 13.h3 h6 (**358**)

A3a) 14. 包e3 罩e8 (**358**)

A3a1) 15.d4 (358)

A3b) 14. 夕g3 罩e8 (**359**)

A3b1) 15.d4 (**360**)

B) 9... **②**b8 (**362**)

B1) 10.a4 \$b7 (362)

B1a) 11.axb5 (362)

B1b) 11. 2 bd2 (363)

B2) 10. **②**bd2 (**363**)

#### **Chapter 31 – 9.d4** $\hat{2}$ **g4** (367)

A) 10.d5 包a5 11. 皇c2 豐c8 (**368**)

A1) 12. 4 bd2 c6 (368)

A1a) 13.dxc6 \(\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{W}}}\)xc6 (**369**)

Alal) 14. 2 f1 (369)

A1a2) 14.h3 (**369**)

A1b) 13.b4!? (370)

A2) 12.h3 (**370**)

- B) 10. \( \partial e3 \) \( \partial h5!? (372)
  - B1) 11. **②**bd2 (**374**)
  - B1a) 11...d5 (**374**)
    - B1a1) 12.exd5 (**374**)
    - B1a2) 12.exd5 (375)
    - B1a3) 12.exd5 (**376**)
  - B1) 11... 2a5 (377)
  - B2) 11.h3 exd4 12.cxd4 🖾 a5 13. 🗟 c2 (378)
    - Ba2) 13... 2c4 (**378**)
    - B2b) 13...c5 (**379**)

#### **Chapter 32 – 9.h3 (382)**



- A) 10.a4!? (382)
- B) 10.d3 ②bd7 11.②bd2 **\$b7** 12.②f1 ②c5! 13.**\$c2 \$\bar{2}\$e8** (**383**)
  - B1) 14. 23h2 (384)
  - B2) 14. De3 (384)
  - B3) 14. 夕g3 皇f8 (**385**)
    - B3a) 15. Qe3 (385)
    - B3b) 15.b4 ②cd7 (**385**)
      - B3b1) 16.a4 (**386**)
      - B3b2) 16.d4 (386)
    - B3c) 15. 公h2 d5 16 營f3 (**387**)
      - B3c1) 16... ②e6 (**387**)
      - B3c2) 16...g6 (389)

#### **Chapter 33 – 10.d4 ⊘bd7** (390)

- A) 11. 4 h4!? (390)
- B) 11. \(\hat{L}\)g5 (**391**)
- C) 11.c4 c6 (**392**)

- C1) 12. 營c2 (**394**)
- C2) 12.c5 (**394**)
- C3) 12. 2c3 b4 13 2a4 c5 (**395**)
  - C3a) 14.dxc5 (**396**)
  - C3b) 14.d5 (**396**)

#### **Chapter 34 - 11. 6 bd2 c5** (398)



- A) 12.d5 (**398**)
- B) 12. \(\hat{\omega}\)c2 (**399**)
  - B1) 12...cxd4 13.cxd4 **\$b7** (**400**)
    - B1a) 14.d5 (**400**)
    - B1b) 14. 2 f1 exd4 15. 2 xd4 **Z**e8
      - 16. Øg3 g6 17.a4 ∰b6 (**401**)
    - B1b1) 18. 🗹 f3 (**402**)
      - B1b2) 18. Qe3 (**402**)
  - B2) 12... **\$**b7 (**403**)
    - B2a) 13.d5 c4 14.b3! cxb3 15.axb3 @c7 16. \(\hat{\hat{L}}\) b2 a5! (404)
      - 3 C/ 10.2502 u3
      - B2a1) 17. ₩e2 (**405**)
      - B2a2) 17.b4 (406)
    - B2b) 13.公f1 營c7 (**408**)
      - B2b1) 14.d5 (408)
      - B2b2) 14. 2g3 (**410**)
- C) 12. 2f1 Ze8 13. 2g3 (410)
  - C1) 13...\$b7 (411)
    - Cla) 14.a4 (411)
    - C1b) 14.d5 (411)
  - C2) 13...\$f8 (412)
    - C2a) 14. \(\delta\)c2 (413)
    - C2b) 14. 2 g5 (**414**)
    - C2c) 14.d5 (**415**)

#### Chapter 35-11. 2bd2 2b712.a4c5! (418)



- A) 13.d5 (**419**)
- - B1) 14.d5 (**420**)
  - B2) 14. 2f1 (**421**)

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- A) 14.a4 (**423**)
- B) 14. \$\doldownote{2}b2 g6 15.a4 c6 (424)
  - B1) 16. 2f1 (425)
  - B2) 16.b4 (**425**)
- C) 14.d5 c6 15.c4 \(\mathbb{e}\)c7 (426)
  - C1) 16.a4 (426)
  - C2) 16. 2f1 (**426**)

#### Chapter 37-12. 2c2 2e813.a4 2f8 (428)



- A) 14.b4 \( \hat{\O}\)b6!? 15.a5 \( \hat{\O}\)bd7 16.\( \hat{\O}\)b2 \( \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \alpha\)bd7 (429)
  - A1) 17.d5 (**431**)
  - A2) 17. 營b1 (**431**)

- B) 14. \( \hat{2}\)d3 c6 15.b4 \( \hat{1}\)b6 (**432**)
  - B1) 16.a5 (**433**)
  - B2) 16.axb5 cxb5!? 17.d5 \( \bar{2} \)c8 (**434**)
    - B2a) 18. Qb2!? (435)
    - B2b) 18.\(\bar{\mathbb{Z}}\)a3 (436)

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- A) 15. ₩c2 g6 (**438**)
  - A1) 16.dxe5 (**439**)
  - A2) 16.b3 \( \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{ \text{439}} \end{aligned} \)
    - A2a) 17. \(\delta\)b2 (**440**)
    - A2b) 17. \(\mathbb{L}\)a3 (**440**)
- B) 15.b3 g6 (**441**)
  - B1) 16. **Q**f1 (**441**)
  - B2) 16. Qa3 (441)
  - B3) 16. **拿**b2 (**442**)

#### 



- A) 16...exd4 (**446**)
- B) 16... \(\hat{2}\)g7 (**446**)
  - B1) 17.a4 c5 18.d5 c4 (447)
    - B1a) 19. Qe3 (447)
    - - B1b1) 22.cxb5 (448)
      - B1b2) 22. **\$\delta\$a5** (**449**)

B2) 17. 營c1 含h7 18.a4 c5 19.d5 c4

**(450)** 

B2a) 20.b4 cxb3! 21.\(\hat{L}\)xb3 (**450**)
B2a1) 21...\(\hat{L}\)c5 (**451**)

B2a1) 21....營c3 (**431**) B2a2) 21...營c7!(**452**)

Bb2) 20. Qe3 (**453**)



A) 15.b3(**455**)

A1) 15...exd4 (**455**)

A2) 15...\$g7 (**456**)

A2a) 16.a4 (**457**)

A2b) 16. **\$**b2 (**457**)

A2c) 16.d5 We7 17.c4 c6 18.\(\hat{L}\)e3

**≝**ec8 (**458**)

A2c1) 19.\dday d2 (**459**)

A2c2) 19.\(\bar{\pi}\)c1 (**459**)

B) 15.a4 c5! 16.d5 c4 (**460**)

B1) 17. **公**h2 (**461**)

B2) 17. Le3 \(\mathbb{e}\)c7 (462)

B2a) 18. ₩e2 (**463**)

B2b) 18. \d2 (464)

B3) 17. \(\hat{2}\)g5 \(\bar{2}\)c5!? (**464**)

B3a1) 20. 465)

B3a2) 20.\at a3 (466)

B3b) 18. 2h2 \( \)eq e7 (466)

B3c) 18. 營d2 **≜**e7 (**467**)

B3c1) 19. Qe3 (467)

B3c2) 19.\(\bar{2}\)a3 (468)

B3c3) 19. h6 (469)