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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 $3 . . . a 6$ ，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 super－ duper 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．鼻c4，should I allow the Evans Gambit after 3．．．鼻c5 4．b4， or should I accept the possibility of playing a pawn down with $3 \ldots . .454 \mathrm{fg} 4 \mathrm{~d} 5$ exd5 0 a ？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 ．．．畕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 c 3 ，they will say：＇Thanks，but no thanks＇and transpose toward the Breyer with $8 \ldots$ ．．．d6．
Of course，there＇s no reason that a Breyer player can＇t play 5．．．畕c5 against，for example，5．期 e 2．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 鼻 on c5，or in the closed style，with the 冨 on e7． Another option at Black＇s disposal is to either push ．．．b7－b5 whenever White threatens宽xc6 followed by 0 xe5 or，with the modest ．．．d7－d6，to accept the possible exchange睍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 ( ${ }^{2}$ for White and $\underset{\sim}{8}$ 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 $1 \ldots$ 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-宽 Ideas, and Gambit 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 DaboPeranic.

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


4. Sometimes, when White is well posted to fight against the advance ...d5-d4 (for example, with ${ }^{\text {D }} \mathrm{b} 3$ ), 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思g5 (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.


5．In Ch 15－Line B（with White＇s \＆still on c2），White sometimes leaves Black＇s e5－$\delta$ alive，hoping that Black will succumb to the Nimzo－Nightmare．
In some lines Black will insist on sacrificing his central is（as in Ch 15－B1（12．．． in other lines he will support it with ．．．鼻f6（Ch 15－B1）or with ．．．f7－f6（Ch 15－B3b）．


6．Besides ．．．d5－d4（D－3），the sequel of $\mathbf{D - 2}$ could also be the double－phalanx ，as in Tal＇s Line（Ch 32）．In Lines B1／2
 while in Ch 32－B3a，Black wants to secure the position of his 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 $\mathrm{Ch} 30-\mathrm{A} 3 \mathrm{~b}$（15． M e e 2 and 15．a4），Ch 32－ B3b1，and Ch 40－B（16．b3）．
In Ch 32－B3c1，Black utilizes this $\delta$－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．自xc6＋），thanks to the dubious 18．f4？！， Black even creates the phalanx $\mathrm{f} 5 / \mathrm{e} 5 / \mathrm{d} 5 / \mathrm{c} 5$ ，while in Ch 31－B1a2 \＆B2a，we have four 3 s abreast from d5 to a5．


8．The ultimate goal of the $4-\xi$ 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（ $\mathbf{D}-111$ ）． 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 $\mathrm{Ch} 10-\mathrm{A}$ and（with the inserted a2－a4／．．．b5－b4）Ch 10－B．
With White＇s $\&$ 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 $10 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 5$ ，as well as the delayed cross－ lever，11．．．d5，in Line B1a（a similar cross－lever is in Ch 9－A1，after 9．息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 $10 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 5$（Ch 31－B），White has the doubled isolani on $\mathrm{d} 4 / \mathrm{d} 5$ ，while Black tries to block the c－file with the exchange ．．．畕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 買 on $g 4$ ．
The least ambitious lines with $\mathrm{d} 2-\mathrm{d} 3$ are in $\mathrm{Ch} 5-\mathrm{B} 2 / \mathrm{B} 3 \mathrm{a}$ ， where White already has his on c3，blocking his c2－8．

12．The idea of fianchettoing the dark－squared 鼻 on $g 7$ is essential against the Duras Bind（Ch 11－B1）．
The difference between having the 寞 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 g 7 ．

13．More often White prefers to delay d2－d3 until Black develops his dark－squared 置 on e7．In that case Black usually utilizes Chigorin＇s ．．． Vc6 $^{\mathbf{c}} \mathbf{- a 5}$ followed by ．．．c7－c5，as in Pilnik＇s Line（Ch 30）．Against Tal＇s Breyer，Black sometimes leaves his 8 on c7 and plays ．．．$巳$ 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 $\hat{\varepsilon}$－structure with a2－a3 instead of c2－c3．
However，today one must study the Carlsen Line（Ch 12） with Black＇s \＆still on c7（Line B1），and the Closed Lanka （Ch 16－B）．


15．White can try to isolate Black＇s b－$\varepsilon^{\circ}$ with a2－a4－a5， thus depriving Black of the maneuver ．．． $5 \mathrm{c} 6-\mathrm{a} 5$ 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 ．．．綧 d 8 －b8－b5（D－87）．


16．However，if Black has free access to the a 5 －square，then he will create $\mathbf{a} \delta$－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－ Marshall（Ch 17－D2b and F2a／b），and Zapata＇s Line（Ch 29－ D2b3）．


17．When Black obstructs his dark－squared 鬼 with ．．．d7－d6 （before inserting ．．．b7－b5），White gets a chance to create three black $\delta$－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 $\begin{aligned} & \text { une } \\ & \text { e2 }\end{aligned}$


18．Sometimes，with the e4－e5 break，White doesn＇t just exchange 8 s on e5 and c6，but also exchanges on c6，thus eliminating Black＇s 置－pair．
The resulting $\delta$－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 $\xi$－structure（Ch 5，Sideline 10．崽f4）． Usually，Black replaces his vanishing d6－\＆with his dark－ squared 㯰．
 prevents e4－e5 by inserting the counterattacking $12 \ldots \mathrm{c} 5$ ．

24. Although I don't advocate the Open Ruy Lopez in this book, this $\delta$-structure can still arise (usually as a result of the central cross-lever) in the Closed Worrall System (Ch 10A), where Black hurries with ... 0 c 6 -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 $\xi^{\delta}$-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 B s with ．．．d7－d6，as in the Löwenthal Line（Ch 7－A2a）． The Judd Anti－Marshall（Ch 14－B2b），with black ह3s 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 ${ }^{3}$－structure，with black ${ }^{3}$ 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 $\&$ 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 ．．．${ }_{\text {宏 }} 88-\mathrm{b} 8-\mathrm{b} 6-\mathrm{e} 6$（the same idea works in Line B1b after ．．．d6－d5），while in Line B1b Black is ready，with ．．．鼻e7－d6，to accept doubled is at d5 and d6．

27．The quickest way to create the $\mathbf{2 - 1}$－majority in the center is with the exchange on c6．
Sometimes this $\delta$－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 㦓－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 ${ }^{\text {Qff3－h4（Ch 3－C，7．．．}}$（d7）．

 the initiative，based on Black＇s © ${ }^{\circ}$ being still in the center，as in the Exchange Line（Ch 1－C1d1，C2b1／2）．
However，sometimes White has to accept this $\S$－structure without the initiative，as in the Steenwijker（Ch 3－C）after 7．．．c5．


## 18

30. Instead of the exchange of the e4- and e5- s s, White more often tries to create $\mathbf{1 - 0}$ in the center with the d 2 d 4 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... 息d6).
31. In contrast to the Berlin Wall (3... $\triangle \mathrm{f} 6$ 4.0-0 0 xe4
 which is slightly better for White (scoring $53 \%$ ), the same $\xi$-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 $\delta$-majority with $\mathrm{f} 2-\mathrm{f} 4$, as in the Steenwijker (Ch3-D2c). But sometimes Black is the one who creates this $\delta$-structure with the sacrifice on $f 2$, 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 f 5 with the defensive phalanx g6/f6.
In some cases the counter-break ...f7(6)-f5 neutralizes White's initiative on the dobd-side (Ch3-D2c).
33. The Ruy Lopez is about $\mathrm{c} 2-\mathrm{c} 3$ and $\mathrm{d} 2-\mathrm{d} 4$.

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... 2 f4), Ch 13.(6.c3), Ch 15-A (11. ©xe5?) and Ch 19-B (13. 0 xe5? ?).
34. If White plays in a lazy Guioco Pianissimo-mode (which doesn't happen often), allowing Black time for the McDonnell Maneuver (...C6-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.

## The Timid \＆ The Brave Line



## Fast Lane

Line B2a2 captures the essence of the way Black should treat this setup．

## After



7．${ }^{\text {P }}$ b3 0－0
we finally arrive at one of the main subjects of this book：

## $8 . c 3$ d5



Before we get too carried away，we need to see what happens when White refrains from the capture on d 5 ．


A）Whenever an amateur sees $8 \ldots$ ．．．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（ $9 . \mathrm{d} 3=41 \%, 9 . \mathrm{d} 4=57 \%$ ） 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 諺xd1

11．${ }^{\text {P }} \mathrm{xd} 1$


11．．．
Black can also play 11．．．寞b7 12． Qbd2 $^{\text {b }}$ Qd7！13．息c2（13．乌b3 气b61）13．．．
 16．鬼c5 寞f6 17．酋eb1 气b8 18．气e1？！${ }^{2}$ a5 with an edge），and now $14 \ldots \mathbf{c} 5^{3}$（or 14．．． Q b6）leads to an equal game．
12．息c2

 16．©c4 包xc4 17．鼻xc4，Black should insert 17．．．bxc3（White is better after 17．．．蔂b7？！18．鼻g5 ${ }^{4}$ ）18．bxc3，before playing 18．．．${ }^{\text {d }} \mathbf{~ b 7}$ ．Since he removed the
focal point on b4，after 19． 㫛 $^{2} 5$ ，Black has several ways to react：to capture on g5；to protect the dark－squared 罳 with

12．．．h6 13． Cbd2 崽e6 $^{(1)}$
14． 1 $^{5}$ a5 15 ． e
$15 . a 4$ b4，with the idea $. . .2 \mathrm{~d} 7-\mathrm{c} 5$ ．
15．．．a4 followed by ．．．鼻c5．

## B）9．d4 exd4 10．e5

10．exd5 $\sum_{\text {xd5 }}$ transposes to $9 . e d 5$ xd5 $10 . \mathrm{d} 4$ ed4．
10．．．


## B1） 11.4 xd 4 <br> B2）11．cxd4

B1）This exchange is a kind of bluff since if Black captures once more with $11 \ldots$ ．． $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{xd}}{ }^{6}$ ，White＇s success rate jumps to $70 \%$ ．
B2）This is the principled way to recapture．

## B1） $11.2 x \mathrm{xd} 4 \mathrm{xe} 5$

Both of the lines below score under $50 \%$ ．

```
B1a) 12.筫44 戸
B1b) 12.f3 \overline{ }
```

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．．．$\triangleq \mathrm{g} 6$ ！？

B1b）The only game in my database lost by Black is an internet blitz game：GM Alexander Grischuk played 17．．． Og $^{2}$ ？ 18．鼻 $x 5^{7}$ ，instead of the maneuver 17．．．潩f2－g3，followed by ．．． 5 g 5 ！．

## B1a）12． $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{f 4}$（f6

Black cannot play 12．．．c5？！，as in Line B1b， because after 13．宽xe5 cxd4 14．寞xd4 ${ }^{8}$ White has a small but stable advantage．

## 13．f3

White also struggles to equalize after


 after the correct $16 . \mathrm{gxf} 3$ 畕xh2＋17．果g2

 winning．


## 13．．． 96 ！？

13．．．c5 transposes to Line B1b，but the text move is more unpleasant，since after
 Ud3，Black is better．
For this reason，it＇s better to immediately play
14． 6
Weaker is 14．崽xc7？启xc7 15．蔂xd5， because of $15 \ldots$ f2！${ }^{10}$（ $15 \ldots$ xc 3 ！？is also good）．


White doesn＇t have enough for the $\delta$ after

16．．．崽b7 17． Q $^{\text {b }}$ c6


with a slight edge．

## B1b）12．f3 c5！



13．暻 $\mathbf{f} 4$
In practice White prefers to play 13．fxe4 cxd4（with the idea 14．鲜xd4 鲸c7－ GM Evgeny Vladimirov）14．cxd4（weaker




13．．．鼻f6！14．寞xe5？！
Once again White can play 14．fxe4 cxd4，and now the wisest capture is 15．cxd4（White should avoid 15．置xe5？曽xe5 16．cxd4 because of $16 \ldots$ 幻b 6 ！ （GM Evgeny Vladimirov），or 15．鼻xd5
 $15 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 6^{15}$ ，although even then Black has an edge．
14．．．寞x 5 15． $\mathbf{c}$ c6 察xh2＋！

18．東h2 欮 $\mathrm{g} 3+19$ ．
Threatening the check on h3，while after
断xe1＋（GM Evgeny Vladimirov）．


20．等f1
The only move，since after 20．${ }^{5} \mathrm{G} 1^{16}$ Black has 20．．．畕h3！．

## 20．．．䙾h3！21．e7＋

White would be checkmated after
 Df4\＃
21．．．高h8 22．欮e2


## 

24．岂xe1 崽e6 25．坒f2




$28 \ldots g 6^{18}$ is equally good．

preparing the exchange of 擘．

## 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 置．On e7 it doesn＇t influence the center，while in the Italian game it pressures the d 4 －$\delta$ from the b6－ square（and really，with a more active dark－squared 畧 on b6，Black would have ．．．$\sum_{x d 4}$ followed by ．．． $0 x f 2$ and ．．．颜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．

B2a）11．．．${ }^{\text {f }} 5$


Now，after the neutral 12．h3，the most popular response is to connect the 亘s with $12 \ldots$ M $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{~d} 7^{20}$ ．However，I think that it＇s better to launch counterplay with $12 . .$. 蔦c8！？with the idea 13.0 c3（Black will also get his lever after 13． Q bd2 Q b 4 ， or 13．a3 气a5 14．鼻c2 c5）13．．． $\mathbf{Q x}$ x 14．bxc3 气a5 15．鼻c2 寞xc2 16．皆xc2
c5 and，if it becomes necessary，Black can rely on the defensive 总－lift，．．．总c6－g6．

Black can expect White to attack his centralized with：

## B2a1）12．$\because$ bd2＝ <br> B2a2）12． C c $=$

B2a1）The slow maneuver $2 \mathrm{~d} 2-\mathrm{f} 1-\mathrm{e} 3$ ， gives Black the opportunity to jump with 12．．． Q b4，threatening ．．． D d 3 ．
B2a2）If Black refrains from the natural ．．．留 d 7 （at the $13^{\text {th }} \& 14^{\text {th }}$ 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． Cd 2 D 4 13． C 1 c 5



## 14． e 3

In comparison with Line B1a2，after 14．a3気6 15．©g3 ©xg3 16．hxg3 c4 17．鼻c2， Black can support his light－squared 睍




## 14．．．${ }^{\text {e }}$ e6 15．dxc5

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

19．$\searrow f 5^{22}$ Black will prevent the blockade
 18．嶦 $\mathbf{d} 3^{23} \mathbf{g 6}$ ，with an excellent position． 15．．．累xc5 ${ }^{24}$
This is slightly better than 15．．．©xc5， which also gives Black a pleasant game．

## 16．㿥e2 皆a7

or $16 \ldots$ 断b6，with the idea $17 . a 3$ c6 18．寞xd5 曽ad8，with counterplay．

B2a2）12．c3 xc3 13．bxc3


13．．． 05
The most popular move is $13 \ldots \ldots$ 響 d 7 ， connecting the 曾s，but the price is reduced control of the dark squares， which White can exploit with 14 ．© $\mathrm{g}^{25}$ ．

In this position everybody plays 14．．．響d7，and while I＇m sure that Black is not weaker after 15．鼻g5 鼻a3 16 ．Uh4
 repetition of moves），the very fact that White scores $70 \%$ in this line suggests that Black should look for a strategically less complex position to play．

## 

Only now is Black ready for ．．．c7－c5．
After the direct 15．．．c5 16．dxc5 崽xc5 （better is $16 \ldots$ c． 4 ），White has 17. Vg $^{2}$ g6 18．聯d3，with the idea 18．．．h6 19．${ }^{\text {De }}$ e6！？and White has the initiative．

## 16． eld $^{\text {dxd }}$

Black can even allow the exchange on c4 and play 16．．．c5 immediately，with the idea 17．包xc4 dxc4 18．鼻e3 概d5 19．单ad1 堐ad8．


or $19 \ldots$ ．．．总c8，with a level game．

## B2b）11．．． 94



12． C 3
In case of 12．崽e3，Black is quick with 12．．． Qa $^{2} 13$ ．思c2 f5，after which White has nothing better than 14．exf6（after 14．鼻d3 Ec4 15．鼻c1 c5，Black is better， and his advantage will become even bigger after 16．葸e2？！cxd4 17． Vxd4 $^{2}$



 with chances for both sides．

## 

罳h4＋，because of the simple 15. ．$_{8}^{6} \mathrm{~g}^{30}$ （15．象e3 $3^{31}$ allows $15 \ldots$ ．．． 0 xd4！）．

## 14．bxc3 f5！

As in Line B2a，Black shouldn＇t play $14 \ldots$ ．．．恉 d 7 just because it＇s cool to have the 曾s connected．

With the text move Black prepares the defense of his in light of the opened $g$－file．

## 

Even after 16．鼻c2，it makes sense to
 transposing to the main line．
After the direct $16 \ldots \mathrm{c} 5$ ，White has 17．dxc5，with the idea $17 \ldots$ 曽xc5 18．曽g5，exploiting the vulnerable position of Black＇s ơg
16．．．홍h8


17．（1）C2
If White leaves this 寞 on b3，Black will capture it sooner or later．For example：

option，but to prove my point from the introduction，that Black can do without this move，I have also checked $17 \ldots$ ．．．c5
 and Black is not weaker after $20 \ldots \mathrm{a} 5$ or

 20．${ }^{\text {egd }}$ gxb3 21．axb3，and now Black equalizes with 21．．．h6 22．固e3（22．畕f4



## 17．．．c5！

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

## 18．铒 $f 1$



## 18．．．cxd4

Weaker is $18 \ldots$ ．．．響 d 719 ．炫 h 3 ！？with the idea 寞g5（GM José Carlos Jerez Ibarra）．

## 19．皆g2 g6 20．宽h6 亘f7 <br> 21．cxd4 党c8 22．余d3 ${ }^{35}$ cc

with the idea ．．． $0 \mathrm{~b} 4-\mathrm{c} 2$（22．．．量c3 followed by ．．． 0 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．．． $0 x d 4$ ，White＇s success rate is $70 \%$ ．And if Black knows the lines，he＇ll be hoping that White goes in for 11.0 xd4，when White＇s success rate drops by nearly $40 \%$ after the correct response，11．． Qxe5 $^{2}$

## Transpositions \＆Move Order

$\leadsto$ After 12．f3 comes 12．．．c5！13．畕f4 鼻f6！（Line B1b），while in case of the reversed move order，12．鼻f4 買f6 13．f3，instead of 13．．．c5，Black has 13．．． $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{g} 6$ ．

## Ideas To Remember

deb Sveshnikov center．

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A3b）15．鼻d2（216）
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D1a）13．穌f3（229）
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E） $9 . \mathrm{d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 6$（233）
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E1b）12．d5（234）
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F1a）10．畕g ${ }^{(240)}$
F1b）10．h3（241）
F1c）10．c3（241）

F2）9．．．d6（242）
F2a）10．h3 ©a5 11．畕a2 c5（242） F2a1）12．c3（243）
F2a2）12． Vbd2（243）$^{2}$
F2b）10．©bd2 ©a5 11. 固a2 c5（244）
F2b1）12． 0 f1（244）
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1．e4 e5 2． 0 f3
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B） $9 . \mathrm{d} 4$ exd4 $10 . \mathrm{e} 5 \mathrm{De} 4$（253）
B1） 11.0 xd 4 Ex 5 （253）
B1a）12．累f4（253）
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B2a1）12．©bd2（255）
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C） $10 . \mathrm{d} 4(\mathbf{2 6 0})$
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A）12．鲜 $f 1$（261）
B） 12 ．狺 f 3 崽 $\mathrm{d} 6(\mathbf{2 6 2 )}$
B1） 13 ．${ }^{\text {ene }} 1$（262）
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A2b1） 21 ．Mexf f3（274）
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B1）15．．．g5（276）
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A） $14 .{ }^{(1 \mathrm{Ex}} \mathrm{xe} 8+(\mathbf{2 6 5})$
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A1a） $19 . a 4$（269）
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A） 15.0 D 2（286）
B） $15 . \mathrm{g} 3(\mathbf{2 8 7})$


A） 14.93 （280）
B） 14. 䔬 $\mathrm{xd} 5(\mathbf{2 8 0})$
C） $14.0 \mathrm{~d} 2(\mathbf{2 8 1})$

D1）15．睍xd5（283）
D2） $15 . \mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{d} 2(\mathbf{2 8 4})$
 14．f3 蔂f5！（286）

C） $15 . \mathrm{Q}^{\mathbf{8}} \mathrm{xd} 5(\mathbf{2 8 8})$

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 17．包d2 筧ae8
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A2） $18 . f 3$（292）
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A）18． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mif } \\ & f 1\end{aligned}(298)$
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C2a）21．留f1（302）
C2b） $21 . c 4$（303）
 22．䜌e2 c5！23． $\mathrm{Q} f 3$ 鼻f4！ 24．所 d 2 包xe3 25．fxe3 畕h6 26．Mify f 2 曾fe8（303）
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C4b1）27． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miff } \\ & f 3 \\ & \text {（309）}\end{aligned}$
C4b2）27．颜b1（309）

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A） 16 ． $\begin{aligned} & \text { 腾 } \mathrm{e} \\ & \text {（312）}\end{aligned}$
B） 16 ．矼 e 2 （313）

C1）17．鼻 $\mathrm{c} 2(315)$
 19．苞xe4 dxe4 20．龍f6 新g4
 23．©d2 輿ae8！（316）
C2a）24．䍢g2（317）
C2b） $24 . a 4$（317）

D1）18．f3（318）
D2）18．㟶 e 1 （319）
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D3a）21．罡xe8（320）
D3b） $21 . \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{g}} 1$（321）
D3c）21．鼻xh6（322）


A） 18. d $_{\text {思d }}$（325）
B） 18. ． E e 1 （327）
C） $18 . \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{t} \mathrm{f} 6$（327）

新倠g（329）
C1a）22．axb5 鼻d3（330）
C1a1）23．兹f2？（330）
C1a2）23．错d1（331）
C1b）22． D e4（331）
C1c）22．Mis C 1 （332）
C2） 19.94 （332）

C3a） 21. efl $^{2}$（335）
C3b）21．©e4 气xe4 22．g4 Eg3！ 23．hxg3 睍d3！（336）
C3b1）24．鼻d2（336）
C3b2）24．髟d2（337）

## Part IV



（339）


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A） $8 . \mathrm{h} 3$（346）
B） $8 . a 3$（347）
C） $8.24(347)$
D） $8 . c 30-0(\mathbf{3 4 8})$
D1） $9 . a 3$（348）
D1a）9．．． Qa $^{2}$（349）
D1b） $9 \ldots .$. b 8 （349）
D2） $9 . a 4$ 置g4（349） D2a）10．d3 ©a5（350） D2a1）11．畕a2（351） D2a2）11．固c2（351）

D2b）10．h3 宽xf3 11．新xf3 ©a5
（353）
D2b1）12．鼻d1（353）
D2b2）12．㽢c2（354）
D2b1）12．置a2（354）
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 12． Df $^{\text {畕e6（356）}}$
A1）13． Vg $^{2}$（357）
A2） 13.0 e3（357）
A3）13．h3 h6（358）
A3a）14．${ }^{\text {Le }}$ 3
A3a1） $15 . \mathrm{d} 4$（358）
A3a2）15．鼻b3（359）
A3b）14． 0 g 3 曾e8（359）
A3b1） $15 . \mathrm{d} 4$（ $\mathbf{3 6 0}$ ）
A3b2）15．曽b3（361）
B） $9 \ldots \mathrm{Q} 8$（362）
B1） $10 . \mathrm{a} 4$ 鼻b7（362）
B1a） $11 . \mathrm{axb5}$（362）
B1b） 11. ． E bd2（363）
B2） 10. ゆbd2（363）
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A1）12． Qbd2 c6（368）$^{\text {a }}$
A1a）13．dxc6 䰻xc6（369）
A1a1） $14 . ⿹$ f1（369）
A1a2）14．h3（369）
A1b）13．b4！？（370）
A2） $12 . \mathrm{h} 3$（370）

B1） 11.0 bd2（374）
B1a）11．．．d5（374）
B1a1）12．exd5（374）
B1a2）12．exd5（375）
B1a3）12．exd5（376）
B1） $11 \ldots$ ．． C 5 （377）
B2） $11 . \mathrm{h} 3$ exd4 12．cxd4 a 5 13．鼻c2 （378）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ba2) 13... } \text { Qc4 }_{\mathrm{c}}(\mathbf{3 7 8}) \\
& \mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{~b}) 13 \ldots \mathrm{c}(\mathbf{3 7 9})
\end{aligned}
$$

Chapter 32－9．h3 b8（382）


A） $10 . a 4$ ！？（382）
易c5！13．鬼c2 䍖e8（383）
B1） $14.03 \mathrm{~h} 2(\mathbf{3 8 4})$
B2） 14. Qe3 $^{(384)}$

B3a）15．崽e3（385）
B3b）15．b4 0 cd7（385） B3b1） $16 . a 4$（386） B3b2） $16 . \mathrm{d} 4$（386）
 B3c1）16．．．${ }^{\text {Qe6（387）}}$ B3c2）16．．．g6（389）

Chapter 33－10．d4 ©bd7（390）
A） $11 . \mathrm{Qh}_{\mathrm{h}} 4$ ！（390）
B） $11 . \mathrm{Q}$ 異 g 5 （391）
C） $11 . \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{c} 6$（392）

C1）12．謄 $\mathrm{C} 2(\mathbf{3 9 4})$
C2） $12 . \mathrm{c} 5$（394）
C3）12． 0 C c3 b4 13 气a4 c5（395）
C3a）14．dxc5（396）
C3b）14．d5（396）

Chapter 34－11．＠bd2 c5（398）


A） $12 . d 5$（398）
B） 12 ． $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{O}}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c} 2(\mathbf{3 9 9})$
B1） $12 \ldots \mathrm{cxd} 413 . \mathrm{cxd} 4$ 置b7（400）
B1a） $14 . \mathrm{d} 5$（400）

16．Og3 g6 17．a4 Mb6（401）
B1b1）18． E f3（402）
B1b2）18．累e3（402）
B2）12．．．宽b7（403）
B2a）13．d5 c4 14．b3！cxb3 15．axb3
鄉C7 16．宴b2 a5！（404）
B2a1）17．铂 e 2 （405）
B2a2）17．b4（406）
B2b）13． Vf $_{1} \stackrel{\mu}{5} \mathrm{C} 7$（408）
B2b1）14．d5（408）
B2b2） 14.0 O 3 （410）
C） 12.0 f 1 畀e8 13.0 g 3 （410）
C1）13．．．鼻b7（411）
C1a） 14.24 （411）
C1b）14．d5（411）
C2）13．．．畕f8（412）
C2a）14．買c2（413）
C2b） 14. Vg $^{2}$（414）
C2c）14．d5（415）



A） $13 . \mathrm{d} 5$（419）

B1） $14 . \mathrm{d} 5$（420）
B2） $14 . \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{f}}$（421）
Chapter 36－12．鼻c2 当e8 13．b3 鼻f8（423）
A） 14.24 （423）
B）14．固b2 g6 $15 . \mathrm{a} 4 \mathrm{c} 6(\mathbf{4 2 4})$
B1）16． Qf （（425）
B2） $16 . \mathrm{b} 4$（425）
C） $14 . \mathrm{d} 5 \mathrm{c} 615 . \mathrm{c} 4$ 龍 c 7 （426）
C1） 16.94 （426）


Chapter 37－12．置c2党e813．a4寞f8（428）


A）14．b4 气b6！？15．a5 气bd7 16．固b2䴗b8（429）
A1） $17 . \mathrm{d} 5$（431）
A2）17．皆b1（431）

A3） 17. 囬b1（432）
B）14．鼻d3 c6 15．b4 ©b6（432）
B1） $16 . a 5$（433）
B2）16．axb5 cxb5！？17．d5 曽c8（434）
B2a）18．畕b2！？（435）
B2b）18．를a3（436）
 14．鼻d3 c6（438）
A） 15 ．彩c2 g6（438）
A1）16．dxe5（439）
A2） $16 . \mathrm{b} 3$ 学c8（439）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A2a) 17. 鼻b2 (440) } \\
& \text { A2b) } 17 \text {. ⿷a3 ( } \mathbf{4 4 0} \text { ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

B） $15 . \mathrm{b} 3 \mathrm{~g} 6(\mathbf{4 4 1})$
B1）16．筫f1（441）
B2）16．鼻a3（441）
B3）16．鼻b2（442）
 15．宽g5 h6 16．宴d2（444）


A） $16 \ldots \operatorname{exd} 4$（446）
B） $16 \ldots$ 固 g 7 （446）
B1） $17 . \mathrm{a} 4 \mathrm{c} 518 . \mathrm{d} 5 \mathrm{c} 4$（447）
B1a）19．息e3（447）
B1b） $19 . \mathrm{b} 4 \mathrm{cxb} 320 . \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{xb} 3 \mathrm{E} 521 . \mathrm{c} 4$新 d 7 （448）
B1b1）22．cxb5（448）
B1b2）22．鼻a5（449）
 （450）
B2a）20．b4 cxb3！21．置xb3（450）
B2a1）21．．． 0 c 5 （451）
B2a2）21．．．铛 7 ！（452）
Bb2）20．畐e3（453）
 （455）


A） $15 . \mathrm{b} 3(\mathbf{4 5 5})$
A1） $15 \ldots$ ．．．exd4（455）

A2）15．．．鼻g7（456）
A2a） $16 . a 4$（457）
A2b）16．© ${ }^{\text {© }} \mathrm{b} 2$（457）

畡ес8（458）
A2c1）19．所d2（459）
A2c2）19．${ }^{\text {enc }} \mathrm{c} 1$（459）
B） $15 . \mathrm{a} 4 \mathrm{c} 5$ ！ $16 . \mathrm{d} 5 \mathrm{c} 4(\mathbf{4 6 0})$
B1） $17 . \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{h}} 2(461)$
B2）17．寞e3 铛c7（462）
B2a）18．眔e2（463）
B2b）18．兹 d 2 （464）


（465）
B3a1）20．©h2（465）
B3a2）20．亘 a 3 （466）
B3b）18．©h2 罳e7（466）
B3c）18．䛒d2 罳e7（467）
B3c1）19．畕e3（467）
B3c2）19．曽 a 3 （468）
B3c3）19．鼻h6（469）

