Contents

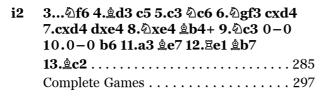
Pre	eface
	Dout 1 The Dubingtoin Variation
	Part 1. The Rubinstein Variation
	1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.∅d2 dxe4 4.∅xe4
1	Various; 4∅f6
	Quick Repertoire14
	Step by Step
	Complete Games
2	4≜d 7
	Quick Repertoire39
	Step by Step
	Complete Games
3	4∆d 7
	Quick Repertoire65
	Step by Step
	Complete Games
	Part 2. All Other Black Replies
	1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.∅d2
4	3g6; 3b6; 3∆e7
	Quick Repertoire
	Step by Step
	Complete Games
5	3ᡚc6
	Quick Repertoire151
	Step by Step
	Complete Games

6	3 ≜e7
	Quick Repertoire183
	Step by Step
	Complete Games
7	3h6; 3a6
	Quick Repertoire202
	Step by Step
	Complete Games
8	3c5
	Quick Repertoire221
	Step by Step
	Complete Games
9	3 විf6
	Quick Repertoire233
	Step by Step
	Complete Games

Part 3. The Isolated Queen's Pawn

3∅f6 4.≜d3 c5 5.c3 ∅c6 6.∅gf3 cxd4
7.cxd4 dxe4 8.\(\text{\Delta}\)xe4 \(\text{\Left}\)e7 9.0−0 0−0
10.2c3
10. ge3
Complete Games







3	3c5 4.c3 cxd4 5.cxd4 dxe4 6.②xe4 总b4+7.②c3 ②f6 8.总d3 0-0 9.②f3 b6 10.0-0 总b7 11.至e1 11②bd7	
i4	3a6 4.₺gf3 c5 5.c3 ₺c6 6.₺d3 cxd4 7.cxd4 dxe4 8.₺xe4 ₺b4+ 9.₺c3 ₺f6 10.0-0 0-0 11.a3 ₺e7 12.፰e1	
i 5	3a6 4.包gf3 c5 5.c3 包c6 6.单d3 cxd4 7.cxd4 dxe4 8.包xe4 单e7 9.0-0 包f6 10.a3	
i6	3a6 4.₺gf3 c5 5.c3 cxd4 6.cxd4 dxe4 7.₺xe4₺d7 8.₺d3₺gf6 9.0−0 ₺e7 10.₺e5	
i 7	3c5 4.c3 ፟\(\text{c6 5.}\text{\Delta}\)gf3 cxd4 6.cxd4 dxe4 7.\(\text{\Delta}\)xe4 \(\text{\Delta}\)b4+ 8.\(\text{\Delta}\)c3 \(\text{\Delta}\)ge7 9.\(\text{\Delta}\)d3 \(\text{\Delta}\)d5 10.0−0	

PREFACE

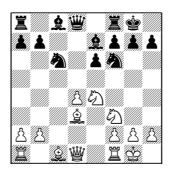
The move 1...e6, in response to the initial advance of White's pawn to e4, was tried as early as the 17th century. However, it enjoyed its first wave of popularity during the middle of the 19th century. After the French players scored remarkable victories with this opening in the telegraph match between London and Paris in 1834, it was named the French Defence. Later, the famous Russian master Karl Jaenisch published the first serious analyses of this opening in 1842. At the beginning of the 20th century the French Defence became the favourite weapon of numerous great masters. We should mention here the outstanding contribution of the Hungarian maestro Maroczy, who replied to 1.e4 almost exclusively with the French and wrote a monograph on it. Many new ideas and analyses appeared, thanks to great players of the past, such as Chigorin, Alapin, Steinitz, Rubinstein, Nimzowitsch and many others. Based on their analytical work and practical experience, an extensive theory of this opening was created. Most of the strongest chess players in the world have played this opening and this is not at all surprising. It is based on a very solid positional foundation. Black is fighting against White's powerful e4-pawn in the centre and this is in harmony with all the classical principles of playing the opening.

Nowadays the French Defence is one of the most popular opening schemes in response to 1.e4, so every player who begins his games by advancing his king's pawn two squares will regularly need to play against it. I should like to suggest a new concept of combating it. White plays $3.\sqrt[6]{d2}$ (1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 $3.\sqrt[6]{d2}$) and then **he deploys his** pieces according to the scheme \(\Delta \text{gf3}, \(\delta \d d \), c3, 0-0, against almost anything that Black may play (with only minimal exceptions), and this will usually lead to exchanges in the centre and the appearance of an isolated queen's pawn for White. Accordingly, after one rarely played move -3...h6, as well as against four very popular variations: 3...a6, 3...\$e7, 3...c5 and 3...\$16, White plays in the same fashion and aims for the same type of position with an isolated pawn in the centre. The scheme of development we have chosen enables us to reduce the study of this tremendously popular opening to a minimal number of pawn-structures in the middle game. White thus avoids the necessity to study some fundamental but complicated variations of the French Defence such as, for example, 3...∅f6 4.e5, or 3...c5 4.exd5 exd5, as well as many others, all of which demand extensive theoretical knowledge and vast practical experience.

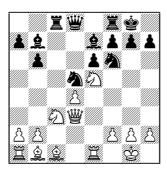
I should like to emphasize that the essence of my new concept is not so much how to play positions with an isolated queen's pawn, but how best to attain them. The most important idea is that White should be striving to reach and play positions of this type.

This book is not an opening monograph in the standard sense of the word. In fact, the majority of the variations analyzed in it deal with one specific pawn-structure, so we have devoted the third part of the book entirely to positions with an isolated queen's pawn, arising from different lines of the French Defence. It is a well known fact that an IQP can arise from various other opening systems. Thus the positions we analyze are quite similar to lines from the Nimzo-Indian Defence, the Panov attack in the Caro-Kann Defence, as well as to some of the variations of the Queen's Gambit Accepted and the Alapin variation against the Sicilian Defence.

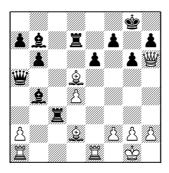
It is very difficult to say exactly who was the first player to try out the scheme of development which we suggest here. Readers will find in our book several games by the English grandmaster Jim Plaskett. Among them there are some very beautiful victories and some other games in which he did not play so well. He demonstrated numerous important ideas, most of them in the middle game, in the following encounter, which he won with White in spectacular fashion: 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\(\Delta\)d2 \(\Delta\)e7 4.\(\Delta\)gf3 \(\Delta\)f6 5.\(\Delta\)d3 c5 6.c3 \(\Delta\c6 7.0-0 dxe4 8.\(\Delta\)xe4 cxd4 9.cxd4 0-0



10.♠c3!? ♠b4 11.♠b1 b6 12.੫e1 ♠b7 13.♠e5 ♠bd5 14.∰d3 ਫ਼c8

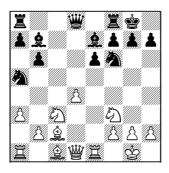


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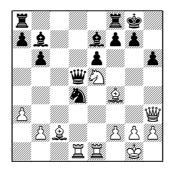


24. □ **xe6!** fxe6 **25.** □ **xe6+** □ **h8 26.** □ **xc3** □ **d8 27.** □ **f4** and Black resigned, Plaskett – Short, Great Britain 2000.

In general, the side with an isolated pawn in the centre should try to develop his initiative on the kingside. I will quote here another example from grandmaster practice: 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3. \triangle d2 \triangle f6 4. \triangle d3 c5 5.c3 \triangle c6 6. \triangle gf3 cxd4 7.cxd4 dxe4 8. \triangle xe4 \triangle b4+ 9. \triangle c3 0-0 10.0-0 \triangle e7 11.a3 b6 12. \triangle e1 \triangle b7 13. \triangle c2 \triangle a5!?



14.\(\delta\)g5! h6 15.\(\delta\)f4! \(\Delta\)c4 16.\(\Delta\)e5! \(\Delta\)d6 17.\(\delta\)d3 \(\Delta\)f5 18.\(\ma\)ad1 \(\Delta\)d5 19.\(\Delta\)xd5 \(\delta\)xd5 \(\Delta\)xd5 \(\Delta\)xd4



21. **a**xh6! **gfd8** 22. **a**xd4! **a**xd4 23. **a**g5 (it was even stronger for White to play here 23. **a**h5! **gf8** 24. **a**h7+! **a**h8 25. **a**e4!+-) 23... **a**xg5 24. **a**h7+ **a**f8 25. **a**h8+ **a**e7 26. **a**xg7 **a**xe5 27. **a**xe5± and White gradually realised his advantage in the game Kornev – Gleizerov, Kaluga 2003. No doubt Black's play in these games was far from perfect, but my intention here is to highlight how White should play in such positions.

We have to pay special attention to two other popular replies for Black against 3. △d2: 3...dxe4 and 3... △c6. The Rubinstein variation, which begins with 3...dxe4, is quite different from all the other lines of the French Defence and is like "an opening within an opening...". We devote a separate study to it in **Part 1**.

The interesting move 3...\(\Delta\)c6 is another very specific subject within the structure of the French Defence in general, as well as in the context of this book. White must prevent Black from equalizing quickly and rather simply, so he plays in an entirely different manner and positions arise in which the character of the fight is quite different. We deal with 3...\(\Delta\)c6 in **Chapter 5** of our book.

Some very seldom played lines, in particular 3... \triangle e7, 3...g6, 3...b6, as well as a few others, are dealt with in **Chapter 4**. I will mention that, in reply to them, with only rare exceptions, White should develop his forces according to the same scheme: \triangle gf3, \triangle d3, c3, 0–0. I recommend this harmonious set-up as an almost universal weapon for White in the entire complex of variations.

Denis Yevseev Saint Petersburg, July 2011

Index of Variations

Part 1. The Rubinstein Variation		
Chap	ter 1 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.፟፟\d2 dxe4 4.፟፟\xe4	
	Repertoire	
	various	
	4∮f6 5.∮xf6 gxf6	
B)	5.∅xf6 ∰xf6	
Comp	lete Games	
Chap	ter 2 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ହିd2 dxe4 4.ହିxe4 ଛିd7 5.ହିf3	
Quick	Repertoire	
Step b	oy Step	
	5ዿc6 6.ዿd3 various	
A)	6.\(\daggerd3 \(\daggerd7 7.0-0 \(\daggerxe4	
B)	7.0-0 <u>\$</u> e7	
C)	7.0-0 2 gf6	
Comp	lete Games	
Chap 6.ĝd3	ter 3 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ବିd2 dxe4 4.ବିxe4 ବିd7 5.ବିf3 ବିgf6 3	
	Repertoire	
	by Step	
	5b6	
	5 ≜e7 7. ∰e2 various	
	B1) 7.∰e2 c5	
	B2) 7.∰e2 0-0	
-	5	
	C1b) 8.\text{\text{\text{\text{B}}} = 2 \cdot 0 \cdot	
	C 2a) 7.\(\delta\)xe4 \(\delta\)f6 8.\(\delta\)g5 h6	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	C2c) 8.\(\delta\)g5\(\delta\)d6\(\delta\)	
	lete Games	
-		

Part 2. All Other Black Replies		
Cha	pter 4 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ᡚd2	
Ouio	k Repertoire	
	by Step	
гор	various	
A)	3g6	
B)	3b6 4.∆gf3 various	
D)	B1) 4.包gf3 单e7	
	B2) 4.2gf3 2f6	
	B3) 4.₺gf3 dxe4	
C)	3 ∅e7 4. ∅gf3 various	
C)	C1) 4.2gf3 2d7	
	C2) 4.\(\text{Qgf3}\text{ \text{Qg6}}\)	
Com	plete Games	
Com	prote Guines	
Quic Step A) B) Com	pter 5 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3. ②d2 ②c6 4. ②gf3 ck Repertoire 151 by Step 154 various 154 4②f6 5.e5 ②d7 6. ②e2 various 159 6. ②e2 ③e7 160 A1) 7. ②f1 161 A2) 7.0-0 165 6. ③e2 f6 167 plete Games 173	
Cha	pter 6 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\(\Delta\) d2 \(\Left\)e7 4.\(\Delta\)gf3	
Step	by Step	
Quio	pter 7 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\(\Delta\) d2 k Repertoire	
- P	1	

A)	3h6
B)	3a6 4.∅gf3 various
	B1) 4. ② gf3 c5 5.c3 cxd4
	B2) 5.c3 ∅c6
Con	nplete Games
Cha	pter 8 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.∅d2 c5 4.c3
	ck Repertoire
Step	by Step
	various
A)	4cxd4 5.cxd4
	A1) 5.cxd4 \(\dagger\begin{aligned} 224 \\
	A2) 5.cxd4 dxe4
B)	4 ②c6 5. ②gf3 various
	B1) 5. Øgf3 cxd4 6.cxd4 Øge7227
	B2) 6.cxd4 \(\text{\ti}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tet
Con	pplete Games
0011	
Cha	pter 9 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.∅d2 ∅f6 4.Ձd3
0110	Pro1 / 1.0 1 00 2.0 1 00 00 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Oui	ck Repertoire
	b by Step
o co	various
	4c5 5.c3
Con	nplete Games
Con	ipiete Games
Par	t 3. The Isolated Queen's Pawn
ı aı	to. The isolated Queen 51 awn
Cha	npter i1 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\Dd2 \Df6 4.\Lad3 c5 5.c3 \Dc6 6.
	3 cxd4 7.cxd4 dxe4 8.\(2\) xe4 \(\) 2e7 9.0-0 0-0
251	various
A)	
AJ	
D)	A2) 10b6
B)	10. \(\text{\tin}\text{\tetx}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\tex{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\tin}\tint{\tex{\texi}}\tint{\text{\tin}}\tint{\text{\text{\text{\texi}}\t
	B1) 10\(\Delta\)b4 11.\(\Delta\)xf6
~	B2) 10\(\delta\) b4 11.\(\delta\) b1
Con	nplete Games

	iapter 12 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ଏd2 ଏ16 4.ଛ if3 cxd4 7.cxd4 dxe4 8.ଦxe4 ଛb4+ 9.ଦc3	
	a3	0 0 10.0 0 00
	various	286
A)		
B)	13🛭 a5	288
C)		
Com	mplete Games	297
Cha	apter i3 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.∅d2 c5 4.c3 cx	d4 5.cxd4 dxe4 6.
② xe	xe4 &b4+ 7.∅c3 ∅f6 8.&d3 0−0 9.∅f3 b6 1	0.0−0 &b7 11. ¤e1
	od7 12. ģg 5	
A)	12 <u>\$</u> e7	
B)	12 <u>\$</u> xc3	312
C)	12\mathbb{\mathbb{G}}c8 \\ \dots \dots \\ \dots \dots \\ \dots	314
Com	mplete Games	322
Cha	apter i4 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.⊘d2 a6 4.⊘gf3	c5 5.c3 Øc6 6.\$d3
cxd	d4 7.cxd4 dxe4 8.ବିxe4 ଛb4+ 9.ବିc3 ବିf6 1	
<u></u> е7	7 12. ¤e 1	
	various	
	12b5 13.ዿc2 ዿb7 14.∰d3 various	
A)		
B)	14.∰d3 ∅a5	342
Com	mplete Games	349
Cha	apter i5 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ᡚd2 a6 4.ᡚgf3	c5 5.c3 \@c6 6.\daggeddd
	d4 7.cxd4 dxe4 8.∅xe4 \$e7 9.0−0 ◊f6 10	
Step	ep by Step	358
	mplete Games	
Cha	apter i6 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\(\)d2 a6 4.\(\)g	3 c5 5.c3 cxd4 6.
cxd	d4 dxe4 7. 2xe4 2d7 8. 2d3 2gf6 9.0-0 26	e710. ᡚe5
Step	ep by Step	367
	mplete Games	
Cha	apter i7 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ᡚd2 c5 4.c3 ᡚ	c6 5.∅gf3 cxd4 6.
	d4 dxe4 7.ଥxe4 ଛb4+ 8.ଥc3 ଥିge7 9.ଛd3 ଥି	
	ep by Step	
	mplete Games	
	=	