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## **Chapter 4**

## White Retreats the Bishop to b3

1.e4 c5 2.0f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.0xd4 0f6 5.0c3 a6 6.2c4 e6 7.2b3



In this chapter, we will examine the variation involving the transfer of the bishop to b3, which is the way Fischer preferred to play this line from 1959 onwards. White moves the bishop away from the twin threats of ...d6-d5 and ...\(\frac{1}{2}\)xe4. At the same time, he prepares the march of the f-pawn and for the moment, does not spend a tempo on kingside castling and retains the possibility of castling queenside. But Black understands the dangers he faces, and decides immediately to neutralise the bishop by bringing his knight to d7 and c5; after the exchange of the bishop, Black will have no problem with the defence of e6, or along the a2-g8 diagonal.

1.e4 c5 2.②f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 ②f6 5.②c3 a6 6.Ձc4 e6 7.Ձb3 ②bd7 8.Ձg5

A) This move is one of the most principled and dangerous for Black, who in several lines obtains a position similar to those arising after 6. 2g5. The danger of the line consists in the fact that White places his pieces aggressively, whilst retaining the option of castling on either side, which retains a degree of flexibility and dangerfor Black. 8.0-0 2c5 and now:



**Robert Fischer** 

A1) **9.罩e1 ②e7 10.f4** 10.**豐**f3 0-0 11.**豐**g3 transposes to line D: 8.**豐**f3. **10...0-0 11.e5** 11.**豐**f3 **豐**c7 12.e5 dxe5 13 fxe5



13...②xb3N In this position, the most dangerous white piece is the bishop on b3, which points at the black king and is prepared to sacrifice itself on e6, as well as controlling the a2-g8 diagonal. With 13...②xb3, Black eliminates this bishop, making his life much easier. 14.②xb3 ②d5 15.②xd5 exd5 16.c3 ②e6 17.②d4 □ae8=. 11...dxe5 12.fxe5 ②xb3 13.axb3 ②d5 14.②e4 f5 15.exf6 ②xf6 The position will assume an open character, where Black has the two bishops and the white king is weak;

A2) **9.營f3 û**e7 again transposes to line D: 8.**營**f3;

A3) **9.f4** transposes to line F: 8.f4;



A41) **11... Wd7 12. 2e3** After 12.e5 ②xb3 13.②xb3 ②d5 14.罩f3 ②xc3 15. 基xc3 b5 Black has an excellent position, although White also has his trumps, with the active rook on the third rank and attacking prospects. 12... 2 fxe4 13. 2xe4 2xe4 14.f5 d5 15.fxe6 15.c4? e5!∓, for example 16.\(\Delta\)c2 \(\Delta\)d6 17.\(\Delta\)b4 dxc4 18.\(\hat{2}c2\) f6 19.\(\Delta\)d5 \(\hat{2}d8\) 20.\(\hat{2}b6\) TomczakNegi, is winning. Cappelle la Grande 2012. 15...fxe6 16.c4 White has compensation for the pawn, sufficient for equality;

A42) 11... **b6** 12.e5 **xb3** 13. **xb3** 



A421) Black has eliminated the <sup>②</sup>b3, but he has concrete problems, associated with his development, so he needs to play some accurate moves. It seems to me that Maxim did not manage to solve all the problems he faced in the opening. 13...②e8 14.a4 <sup>②</sup>d7 15.<sup>②</sup>e3 <sup>③</sup>c7 16.a5 <sup>③</sup>c8 17.<sup>③</sup>ad1 d5 18.<sup>②</sup>b6 <sup>③</sup>c4 19.<sup>③</sup>e3 f6 20.<sup>⑤</sup>g1 fxe5 21.fxe5 <sup>②</sup>c7 22.<sup>③</sup>xf8+<sup>③</sup>xf8 23.<sup>③</sup>d3 <sup>③</sup>xd3 24.cxd3 <sup>③</sup>c8 25.<sup>③</sup>c5 – Black's opening troubles are now behind him, thanks to his accurate play in the middlegame, The position is absolutely equal, Kuzubov-Vachier-Lagrave, Spain tt 2011;

A422) **13...dxe5!N** Thanks to the fact that White has the initiative, due to his

superior development, Black needs to exchange a pair of pieces and simplify. The text, followed by ... ②d5, successfully solves his problems. 14.fxe5 ②d5 15. ②e4 a5 16. 》e3 16. ②g5 ②xg5 17. ②xg5 》e3 18. 》h5 h6 19. ②xf7 hxg5 20. ③xf8+ ③xf8 21. ③f1+ ⑤g8 22. 》e8+ ⑤h7 23. 》h5+= 16...f5 17.exf6 ②xf6 18. ②e3 》d8 19. ②d4 ②xe4 20. 》xe4 》d5 21. 》xd5 exd5=.

B) The bishop sacrifice 8. ② xe6? is premature, because all the white pieces are still on their initial squares, and with such pieces, White is not ready for active operations. 8...fxe6 9. ② xe6 豐 b6 10. ② e3 ② c5



11. △xf8 ≝xf8 12.0-0 ♠e6∓. Despite the fact that he has an extra piece, Black's position is not yet winning, because White has a very strong pawn structure, Black cannot castle kingside and he has a weak pawn on d6.

#### C) 8. 2e3 2c5



C1) 9. Wf3 b5 This position has arisen six times, with Black winning all six. Even without the computer, it is clear that Black is better, as the white queen is bad on f3, and Black intends ...\2b7, when it will not be clear how to defend the pawn e4: 10.单g5 单b7 17. ②b5 曾e7 18.曾f2 (White's position is strategically lost, and Black only has to conduct the game accurately to a conclusion. White cannot take on d6, because Black plays 2a6 and 2hd8) 18... \Bar hd8 and Black is winning Edvardsen-l'Ami, Reykjavik 2012;



It's wise for White to prevent the ...b5-b4 push here: 13.a3 (13.h4 b4!N  $14. \triangle a4$   $\triangle xb3$  15.axb3  $\triangle c5 \mp$ )  $13... \triangle xb3$  14.cxb3 0-0 and Black is slightly better. **10...0-0** 

C21) **11.0-0** This move is not even worth examining in detail, as it is so toothless. After castling, Black is simply better and plays 11... 當c7 with the idea of ... b5 and ... **2**b7.

C22) 11.g4 This move is also not dangerous for Black, but it is stronger than 11.0-0, since it is obvious that White should castle queenside and attack on the kingside, even though Black is faster. 11...公fd7! 12.g5 豐c7 13.0-0-0 b5 Black has an excellent position; he wants to play ...\$b7, with the idea of ... b5-b4 and ...d6-d5 and, depending on circumstances, either take the bishop on b3 or trap it by ...a6-a5. 14.\$\displayb1 \bar{\Q}\$b6 15.a3 **Ĭb8 16.h4 ∅ca4 17.∅xa4 bxa4 18.**₫a2 21.\(\delta\)f4 \(\delta\)d6 22.\(\delta\)xd6 \(\delta\)xd6 23.\(\delta\)a1 **≜d7 24.h5 ⊑b6 25.h6** and Black won in Akylbekov-Amanov, Khanty-Mansiysk Olympiad 2010.

D) **8.**營**f3?!** ②**c5 9.0-0** 9.逾e3? b5 10.0-0 (10.e5? 逾b7〒; 10.0-0-0? 逾b7∓ as Black will take on e4, Gdanski-Jasnikowski, Warsaw 1990) 10...逾b7 11.營e2 逾e7!∓. If Black plays ...②fxe4 White takes with the knight on e4 and in case of 逾xe4, he has the small tactic ②b5, after which a dynamically equal position arises, but after the simple developing move 逾e7 Black has the advantage. **9...**逾e**7** and now:

D1) **10.** ais not dangerous for Black, because it is very slow and Black manages to complete his development favourably. He has many ways to obtain good play, and can even fight for the advantage: **10...0-0 11. g3** and now:



D11) **11... 2d7 12. 2 f3N** 12.a3?! **2** xb3 13.cxb3 **2**c8 14.**2**h6 **2**e8 15.**2**ad1 **2**h4 16.**2**g4 f5 17.exf5 exf5 18.**3**gxh6 and White didn't have enough for the piece: 19.**2**e6 **2**xe6 **2**0.**2**xe6 **3**d7 21.**2**xh6 **2**d8 22.**3**d5 **3**g7 23.**2**h3 **3**h8 24.**3**f4 **3**g4 0-1 Tissir-Anastasian, Abu Dhabi 2010. **12...e5** 13.**2**g5 **2**c6 14.**2**d5 **2**e6 with balanced play;

D2) 10.\(\exists g3 \quad 0-0 \quad 11.\(\exists h6 \quad \infty e8 \) **12.এe3** 12.罩ad1? 公xb3 13.axb3 **å**h4 14. 學g4 f5 Again this trick. This hidden trap is not so obvious, at a brief glance at the position. It turns out that the white queen has no squares on the g-file and if she leaves the g-file, then the bishop on h6 is lost. 15.exf5 exf5 **≜f6!** I had looked at all of this before the game. The bishop on f6 is very important, as I can force the queen away from the dangerous square g3 and play b5 in peace. 14. we2 b5 15. ad1 In case of 15.a3 \$b7 16.f3 \$\Omega xb3\$ 17. ②xb3 豐c7 Black is slightly better. 15...豐c7 16.a3 **总b7** 17.f3 **公xb3** ଦ୍ରf6 21.b4 🖺fd8 22.ଦb3 👑e8 23.ଦa5 \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\begin{alig 26.a4 d5 27.e5 \(\hat{\omega}\)xb4. 26...h6 27.\(\overline{\Omega}\)b3 e5 A dynamically equal position, in which both sides have their chances.

White's advantage is that he controls the square d5 and does not allow Black active counterplay. Black has the plus that he has the better pawn structure and a strong light-squared bishop, Tomic-Andriasyan, Plovdiv Ech 2012;

E) **8.g4?** is not a very logical move, as with the bishop on b3, White should be advancing the f-pawn, so as to create a weakness on e6. **8... a b c 5 9. a e e 10.f3** 



F) **8.f4** ©c5 This move is the strongest and most principled to my mind, and it is no surprise that this is the move preferred by all the players from the top echelons. At first sight, it looks extremely dangerous, but when one looks at the games of the best players and analyses the resulting positions, it becomes clear that Black will have no problems, if he knows what he is doing:

F1) 9.營f3 **②e7** 9...e5?! 10.fxe5 dxe5 11.②f5 ②xb3 12.axb3 **②**xf5 13.營xf5±. **10.0-0 0-0 11.②e3 營c7 12.g4 b5 13.g5** ②**fd7 14.②d5 ②b7** (14...**迢**b8) **15.②xb7** ②**xb7 16.營h5 b4** We have reached a position very similar to those typical of the Scheveningen, with the sole difference that the light-squared bishops have left the board. In my opinion, this position is one of dynamic equality.



This is probably one of the sharpest positions which can arise in this variation. 12...d5 This move looks perfectly correct, mainly because it closes the diagonal of the bishop on b3, and opens that of the black bishop on f8, which will develop with tempo. After 12... \$\mathbb{\text{W}}e7\$ 13.\$\mathbb{\text{W}}f3 \otimes c5 14.\$\otimes c6 a big fight is beginning. White's task is to open the centre at all costs, since he has already lost his central pawn, and has nothing to lose, so he seeks a way to keep on sacrificing. 14...\$\mathbb{\text{W}}c7\$ 15.\$\otimes d5\$ a5 16.\$\otimes g5\$ \$\otimes a6\$ 17.\$\otimes d8\$ f6 18.\$\otimes f7\$ \$\otimes g8\$ 19.\$\otimes a6\$ 20.\$\otimes g5\$ \$\otimes g7\$ 21.fxg6 \$\otimes xg6\$

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	8.豐d2 豐xb2 9.②b3 9.罩b1 豐a3 10.皇xf6 10.f5 10.e5 h6 11.皇h4 8.豐d3 豐xb2 9.罩b1 豐a3 10.f5 豐a5 10②c6 10②c7 11.皇e2	18 22 26 41
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	10. \(\text{\mathcal{Q}}\) b5	
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	11. Øa4	
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