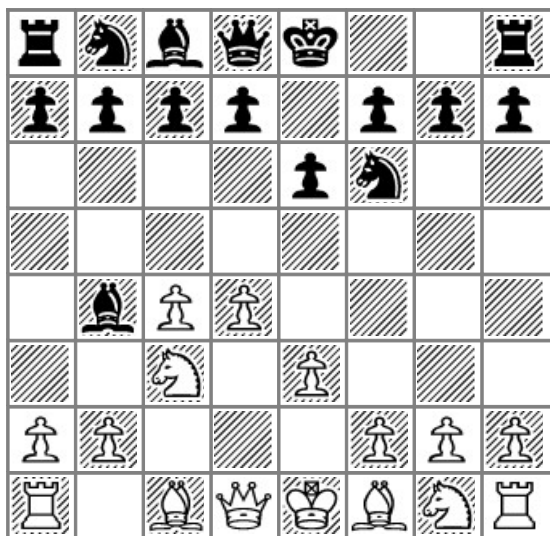


GAME 1

Botvinnik, Mikhail -- Taimanov, Mark E
 Moskou ch-URS playoff (1) Moskou ch-URS
 plof
 1952 1-0 E40

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 (D)



White intends to play Nge2 and a3 to avoid doubled c-pawns. Generally White can opt for either of the Karlsbad plans: minority attack or central expansion with f2-f3 and e3-e4. Thirdly, there is Botvinnik's plan with g4 seen in this game, which requires a firm central grip as it is the most committal.

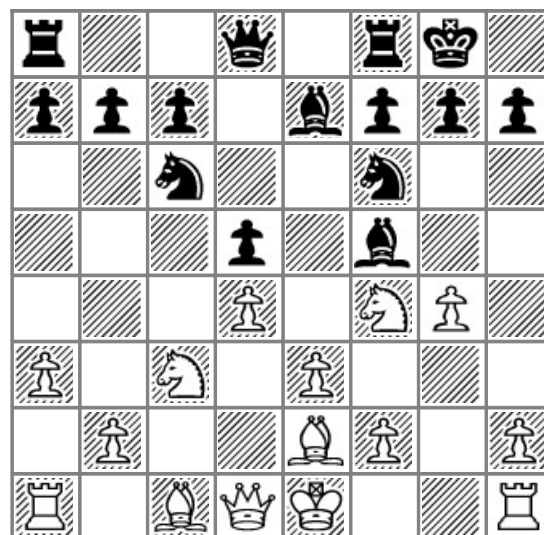
4...Nc6

The unpopular Taimanov system does nothing to cross White's plans.

5. Ne2 d5 6.a3 Be7 7.cxd5

Better than 7.Nf4?! dxc4 8.Bxc4 e5 freeing the B/c8.

7...exd5 8.Nf4 O-O 9.Be2 Bf5 10.g4!? (D)



Botvinnik practically invented this move in QG structures.

10...Be6 11.Nxe6 fxe6 12.O-O Qd7 13.f4 Nd8
 14.Bd3 Nf7 15.b4 a5 16.b5 Nd6 17.Qf3 a4
 18.Ra2 c6 19.bxc6 Qxc6 20.Rc2 Qd7 21.g5
 Nfe8 22.Bxh7+!? Kxh7 23.Qh3+ Kg8 24.Nxd5
 Bd8 25.g6 Nf6 26.Nxf6+ gxf6 27.g7? Re8 ??

(27...Kxg7!)

28.Qh8+ Kf7 29.Qh5+ Kg8 30.Rg2 Nf7 31.Rf3
 Ra5 32.Qh4 e5 33.Rh3 Qxh3 34. Qxh3 exf4
 35.exf4 Bb6 36.Bb2 Rb5 37.Kf1 Ba5 38.Rc2
 Rb3 39.Qd7 Rbe3 40.Qxa4 Re1+ 41.Kf2 Bc7
 42.Qxe8+ 1-0

GAME 2

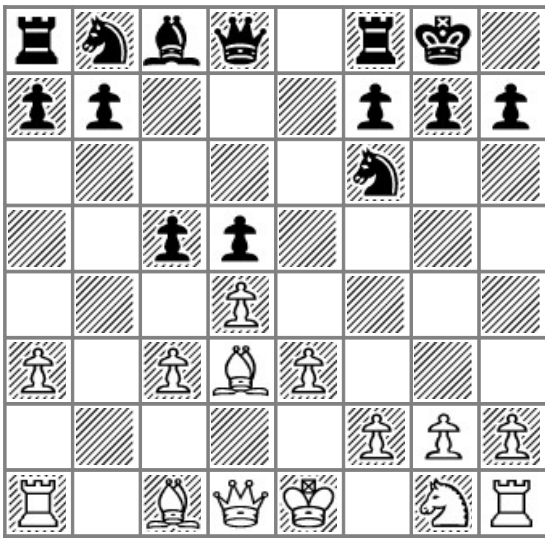
Khalifman, Alexander (2698) -- Bologan,
 Viktor (2652)
 Eurotel Trophy (1.1) Prague CZE
 2002.04.28 1-0 E49

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O

This game is relevant to the repertoire due to the 4...d5 move order, i.e.,

(4...d5 5.a3 Yielding an "improved" Samisch for White in which the weak p/c4 is immediately liquidated. 5...Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 O-O 7. cxd5 exd5 8.Bd3 c5)

5.Bd3 d5 6.a3 Bxc3+ 7.bxc3 c5 8.cxd5 exd5 (D)



Reaching the same position as in the note to move 4.

9.Ne2 b6

For 9...Nc6 10.0-0 Re8 see the next game.

10.0-0 Ba6 11.f3

11.Bxa6 and 12.Qd3 is equally good.

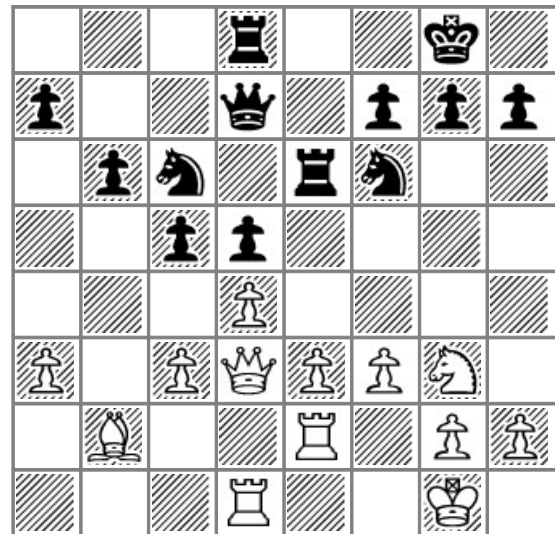
11...Re8 12.Ng3

e3-e4 at all costs!

12...Bxd3 13.Qxd3 Nc6 14.Ra2

(14.e4? Hangs the p/d4. 14...cxd4 15.cxd4 dxe4 16.fxe4 Qxd4+)

14...Qd7 15.Re2 Re6 16.Bb2 Rd8 17.Rd1 (D)



All systems go for e3-e4! The rest seemingly plays itself.

17...cxd4 18.cxd4 Ne8 19.e4 Ne7 20.e5 Rc8
21.f4 g6 22.f5 Nxf5 23.Nxf5 gxf5 24.Qxf5 Ng7
25.Qg4 Rd6 26.Qf3 Rdc6 27.Rf1 Rc2 28. Rxc2
Rxc2 29.Bc1 Rc6 30.h4 h6 31.h5 Kf8 32.a4
Kg8 33.Bd2 Kh7 34.Qxf7 Qxf7 35.Rxf7 Kg8
36.Rxa7 Nf5 37.Rd7 Rc2 38.Bf4 Nxd4 39.Bxh6
Nf5 40.Bg5 1-0

GAME 3

Petrosian, T (2580) -- Ljubojevic,
Ljubomir (2645)

Niksic (1) Niksic MNE

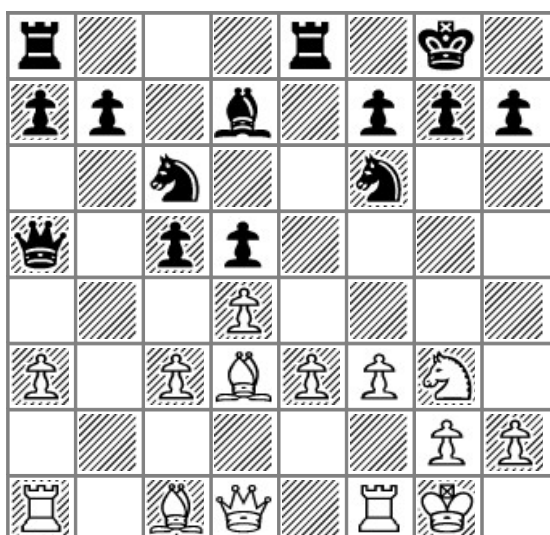
1983.08 1-0 E48

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O

The relevant variation is

(4...d5 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 O-O 7.cxd5 exd5
8.Bd3 c5 9.Ne2 Nc6 10.0-0 which merges
with the game at move 10.)

5.Bd3 d5 6.Ne2 c5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.cxd5 exd5 9.a3
Bxc3 10.bxc3 Re8 11.f3 Bd7 12.Ng3 Qa5 (D)



(22...Re7?? 23.Qh4 Double attacking R/e7 and p/h7.)

**23.d5! Qxd5 24.Bxe4 fxe4 25.Rd4 Qe6
26.Rxe4 Qg6 27.Re7 Bb5 28.Qf7+ 1-0**

A brilliant attacking gem by Iron Tigran.

GAME 4

**Kasparov, Garry (2800) -- Psakhis, Lev (2575)
Murcia m (1) Murcia m
1990.07 1-0 E42**

Trying to disrupt White's normal scheme of Ra2-e2 and Bb2.

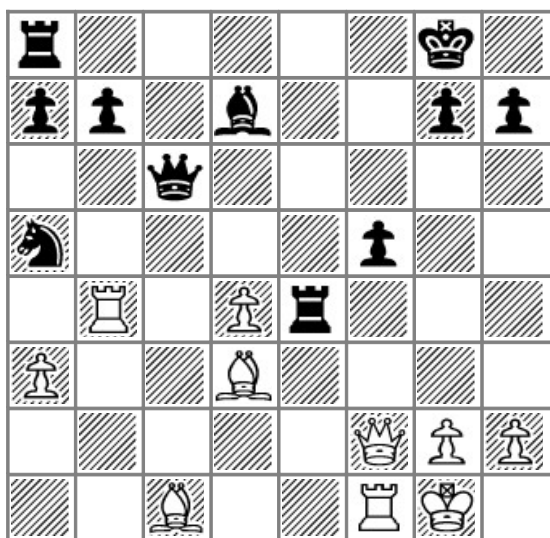
13.Qd2 Qa4 14.Rb1 Na5 15.Bc2 Qc4 16.Bd3 Qa4 17.e4 dxe4

(17...cxd4 is unclear: 18.Rb4 dxc3 19.Qf4 Qc6 20.e5 ~)

18.fxe4 cxd4 19.Rb4 Qc6

(19...dxc3 20.Qg5 Qc6 21.Qxa5)

20.cxd4 Nxe4 21.Nxe4 Rxe4 22.Qf2 f5 (D)



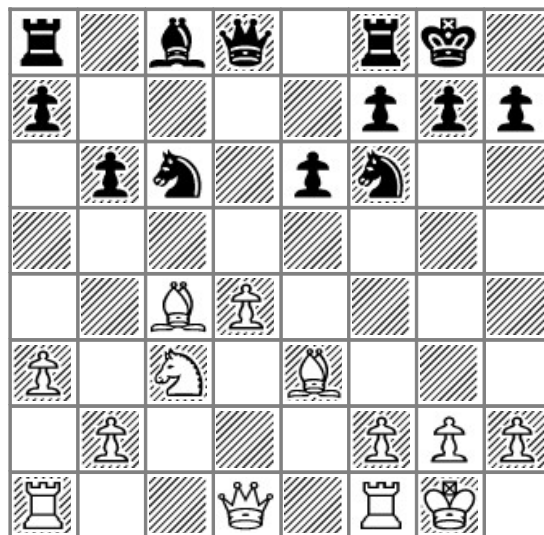
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 c5 5.Ne2 d5

Played by Karpov the IQP-killer and recommended by Khalifman in Opening for Black According to Karpov. This line was the scene for Korchnoi vs. Karpov battles in Baguio City, 1978.

6.a3 Bxc3+

(6...cxd4 7.exd4 Be7 8.Nf4 Transposes to Kramnik - Leko Budapest 2001.)

7.Nxc3 cxd4 8.exd4 dxc4 9.Bxc4 Nc6 10.Be3 0-0 11.O-O b6 (D)



"The crucial position of the variation."
(Khalifman)

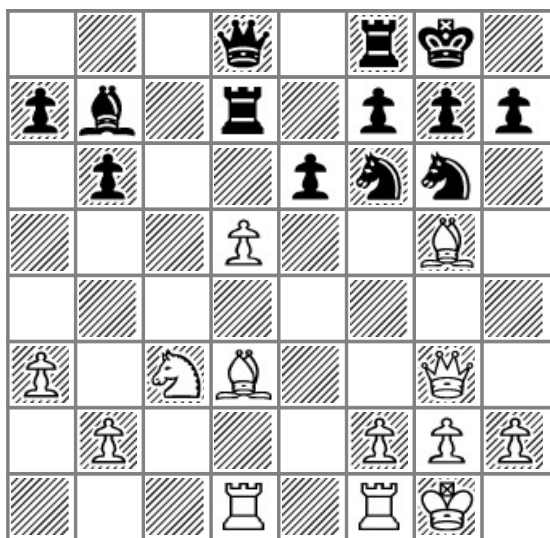
12.Qf3!?

12.Qd3 is also good but somewhat less enterprising.

12...Bb7 13.Bd3 Rc8

(13...Qd7 14.Qh3 Ne7 15.Rad1 Ng6 16.f4 Nd5 17.f5 exf5 18. Bxf5 Qc7 19.Nxd5 Bxd5 20.Rc1 Qe7 1/2-1/2(34) Sadler, Matthew D (2650) - Karpov, A (2735) / Amber (1), Monaco rapid 1998)

14.Rad1 Rc7 15.Qh3 Ne7 16.Bg5 Ng6 17.Qg3 Rd7 18.d5! (D)



Typical Kasparov: the resulting position is more or less equal but GK wins through sheer force of will.

18... exd5 19.Bf5 Re7

19...Rd6?! 20.Nb5

20.h4 Qc7 21.Qxc7 Rxc7 22.Rfe1 Re7 23.Nb5 Rfe8?

23...Ba6 was necessary.

24.Rxe7 Nxe7 25.Bh3 Bc8 26.Bxc8 Rxc8 27.Nxa7 Rc2 28.b4 Kf8 29.Be3 Nf5 30. Bxb6 Ng4 31.Bc5+ Ke8 32.Nb5 Ra2 33.Nc3 Rxa3 34.Nxd5 f6 35.b5 Rb3 36.b6 1-0

GAME 5

Kramnik, Vladimir (2770) -- Leko, Peter (2743)

RWE Gas Match (9) Budapest HUN 2001.01.07 1-0 E42

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 c5 5.Ne2 cxd4

By far the most common move. 5...b6 would lead to the Romanishin-Psakhis line.

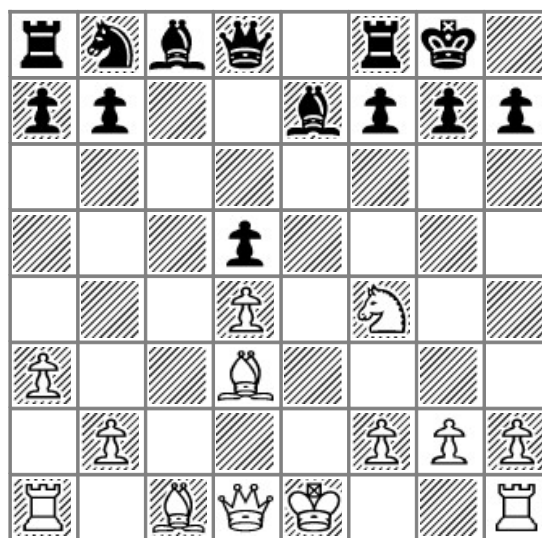
6.exd4 0-0

(6...d5 7.a3 Be7 8.Nf4)

7.a3 Be7 8.Nf4 d5 9.cxd5 Nxd5 10.Ncxd5

Trading the less active N/c3.

10...exd5 11.Bd3 (D)



11...Nc6 12.O-O Bg5

(12...Bf6 13.Be3 g6 14.Rc1 Nxd4 15.Bxd4

Bxd4 16.Bxg6 Bxf2+ 17.Rxf2 fxe6 18.Qd4!
(Shereshevsky) Idea Nxd5 and Nf6+ or Rc7.)

GAME 6

Reshevsky, Samuel -- Taimanov, Mark E
FIDE (20) 1952-1954 (1) Zurich SUI
1953 1/2-1/2 E46

13.Re1 Bxf4?!

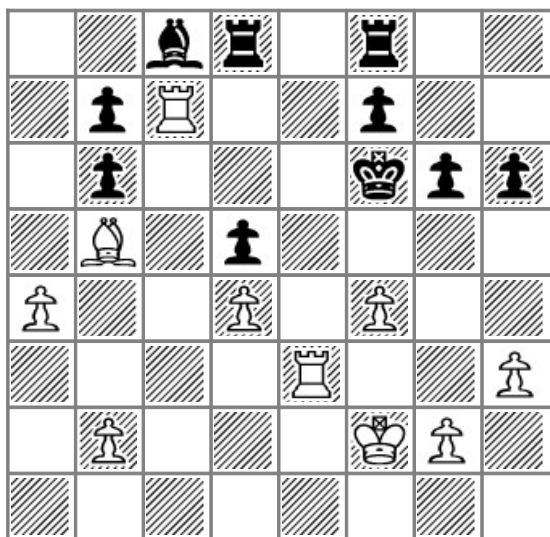
Volunteering for the kind of torture that made Kramnik famous.

1.d4

This is game 104 in Bronstein's timeless tournament book, on which these notes are based.

14.Bxf4 Qf6 15.Be5 Nxe5 16.Rxe5 Be6 17.Qd2
Rad8 18.Rae1 h6 19.R1e3 Bd7 20.h3 Qd6
21.Qa5 Qb6 22.Qxb6 axb6 23.Be2 Be6 24.f4
g6 25.Bd3 Bc8 26.Re7 Kg7 27.Bb5 Kf6 28.Rc7
Rd6 29.Rec3 Rdd8 30.Re3 Rd6 31. a4 Rdd8
32.Kf2 (D)

1...Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 O-O 5.Ne2 d5
6.a3 Be7 7.cxd5 exd5 8.Ng3



The "pure" Reshevsky variation.

(8.b4! Cutting out 8...c7-c5. 8...c6 (8...a5 9.b5 Nbd7 10.Ng3 Nb6 11.Bd3 Be6 12.O-O "White has an excellent position." (Shereshevsky) 1/2-1/2(41) Sliwa, Bogdan - Mititelu, Gheorghe / Sofia zt (1), Sofia zt 1957) 9.Ng3 Re8 10.Bd3 Nbd7 11.O-O b5 12.a4 Or 12.f3!?! as played by Praveen Kumar in the note to game move 10. 12...Bxb4 13.Na2 "White regains the pawn with a much better position." (Shereshevsky))

Do not hurry!

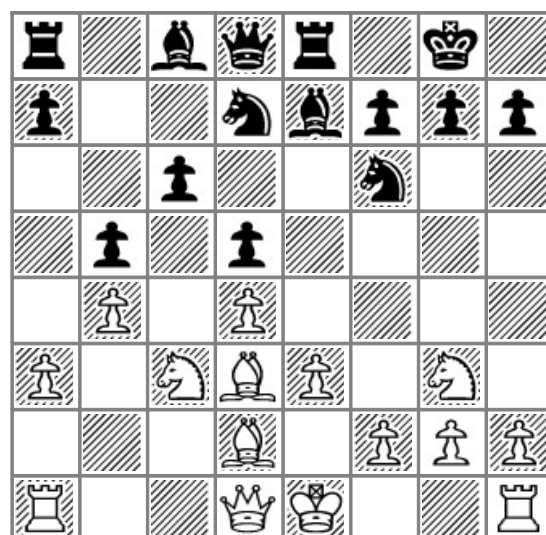
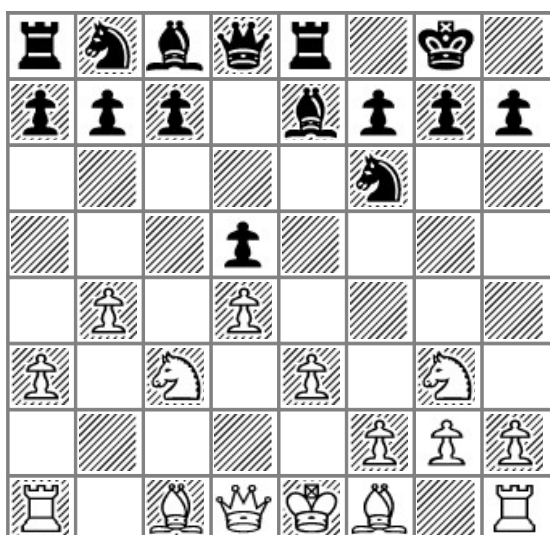
8...Re8

8...c5 is thought to equalize, so White's next puts the kibosh on that idea.

32...Rd6 33.g4 Rdd8 34. Kg3 g5 35.f5 h5
36.Ree7 hxg4 37.hxg4 Kg7 38.Kf3 Kf6 39.Ke3 9.b4 (D)
Kg7 40.Kd3 Kf6 41.Kc3 Kg7 42.Kb4 Kf6
43.Ka3 Kg7 44.b4 Kf6 45.a5 bxa5 46.bxa5
Kg7 47.Kb4 Kf6 48.Kc5 Kg7 49.Be2

Suddenly there is no defense against Bf3 and Bxd5.

49...Rde8 50.Rxe8 Rxe8 51.Bf3 1-0



For purposes of the repertoire, it is better to play b2-b4 on the previous move, following up with Ne2-g3.

9... c6 10.Bd3 b5?!

Antipositional, but not illogical as Bronstein notes. Idea is to stop the minority attack permanently, planning a7-a5 to break White's pawns, and the maneuver Nb8-d7-b6-c4.

(10...Nbd7 11.O-O b5 12.f3!? Nb6 13.Bc2 a5 14.Rb1 axb4 15.axb4 Ra7 16.e4 dxe4 17.fxe4 Bg4 18.Qd3 Rd7 19.Nce2 g6 20.h3 Be6 21. Qf3 Nc4 22.Bg5 Kg7 23.Nf4! Rxd4 24.Bxf6+ Bxf6 25.Nfh5+ gxh5 26.Nxh5+ Kf8 27.Nxf6 Nd2 28.Qh5 Nxf1 29.Qg5 Ke7 30.Ra1! Rc4 31.Ra7+ Bd7 32. Nxd7+ 1-0 Praveen Kumar, C1 (2391) - Ismagambetov, An (2524) / 2nd SCS Open (10), Bhubaneswar IND 2010)

11.Bd2!

Stopping a7-a5.

11...Nbd7 (D)

Heading to c4 via b6. White immediately plays to prevent this maneuver.

(11...a5 12.bxa5 Rxa5 13.a4! b4 14.Na2 Na6 15.Bxa6)

(11...a6 12.a4 Bb7 13.Qb3 Nbd7 14.a5 Denying N/d7 access to c4.)

12.a4! Bxb4 13.axb5 c5 14.O-O c4

Exchanging on d4 would merely open another line for the B/d2. However, without central pawn tension, White has more freedom to activate his pieces.

15.Bc2 a5 16.bxa6 Rxa6 17.Rxa6 Bxa6 18.Qa1!

Playing to occupy the a- and b- files with heavy pieces.

18...Nb8 19.Qa4 Bf8 20.Rb1 Re6 21.Rb2!

Stopping 21...Rb6 on account of 22.Qa5.

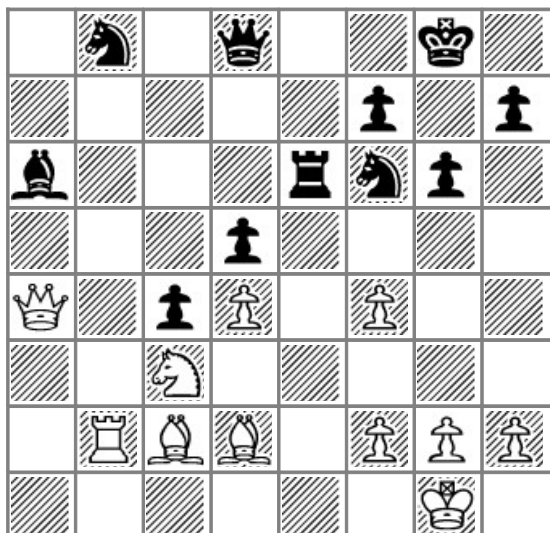
21...g6

(21...Rb6 22.Qa5 Nbd7 23.Na4 Rb8 24.Qxa6)

22.Nge2 Bd6 23.Nf4!

Taking aim at the p/d5 weakling.

23...Bxf4 24.exf4 (D)



White accedes to this exchange since his bishops will own the board, particularly due to Black's kingside dark-square weaknesses.

24...Nbd7 25.h3 Rb6 26.Qa5 Qb8 27.Rxb6 Qxb6 28.Qa3

(28.Nxd5 Qxa5 29.Nxf6+ Nxf6 30.Bxa5 Nd5 White avoided this endgame in favor of a direct attack.)

28...Nf8

(28...Qxd4? 29.Be3)

29.Be3 Bc8 30.g4!

Black took action against f4-f5, but now g4-g5 threatens the p/d5.

30...Bb7 31.f5 g5 32.Qe7 h6 33.Na4 Qc6 34.Nc5 Bc8 35.Qd8 Kg7 36.Bd2?

Reshevsky's clock had mere seconds; Taimanov's had a minute!

(36.Ba4! Qa8 37.Kg2 Zugzwang!)

36...Qb5! 37.Qxc8?

(37.Bc3 Qe8 38.Qxe8 Nxe8)

37...Qb2 38.Kg2 Qxc2 39.Bb4 Ne4! 40.Nxe4 Qxe4+ 41.Kg3 1/2-1/2

GAME 7

Reshevsky, Samuel -- Averbakh, Yuri L
FIDE (20) 1952-1954 (1) Zurich SUI
1953 1-0 E46

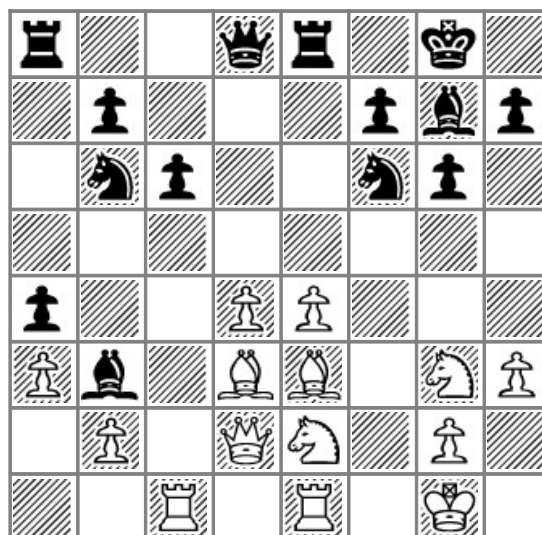
1.d4

Game 122 in Bronstein's book.

1...Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O 5.Ne2 d5
6.a3 Be7 7.cxd5 exd5 8.Ng3 Be6 9.Bd3 Nbd7
10.O-O c6 11.Bd2 Re8 12.Qc2 a5 13.Nce2 Nb6
14.Nf4 Bd7 15.Rfe1 Bf8 16.f3 Bc8 17.Rac1 g6
18.Nfe2 Bg7 19.h3 a4 20.e4

White had carefully prepared this central advance.

20...dxe4 21.fxe4 Be6 22.Be3 Bb3 23.Qd2 (D)



"White has created a powerful center."
(Bronstein)

23...Nfd7 24.Bg5! f6

(24...Bf6 25.Bxf6 White will double rooks on the f-file in connection with e4-e5, Ng3-e4, and Qh6 with a strong attack.)

25.Be3 Nf8 26.h4

(26.Bh6! Stopping any h7-h5.)

26...Bf7 27.h5 Ne6 28.Rf1 Bf8 29.Rf2 Nd7 30.Rcf1 c5

Bronstein quips, "Wouldn't this have been better played at move eight?"

31. d5 Nc7 32.hxg6 hxg6 33.Rf4

Heading to the open h-file.

33...b5 34.Rh4 Ne5 35.Kh1

Threatening Bxc5 since Black's recapture would fail to Qh6.

(35.Bh6! (Bronstein))

35...Qd7?

(35...b4! 36.Bxc5! g5 37.Bxf8! gxh4 38.Bg7!)

36.Rxf6

(36.Bxc5! is stronger yet.)

36...Ng4 37.Bg5! Bg7

(37...Nxf6? 38.Bxf6 Bg7 39.Bxg7 Kxg7 40.Qc3+)

38.Rf4

(38.Rxf7 Kxf7 39.Qf4+ Kg8 40.Qxg4 Qxg4 41.Rxg4)

38...Ne5 39.Bf6 Bxf6 40.Rxf6 Kg7? 41.Qg5 Rh8 42.Nf5+ Qxf5 43.Rxf5 Rxh4+ 44.Kg1 1-0

GAME 8

Ponomarev, Ruslan (2734) -- Kramnik, Vladimir (2807)
GMA (2) Wijk aan Zee NED
2003.01.12 1-0 E46

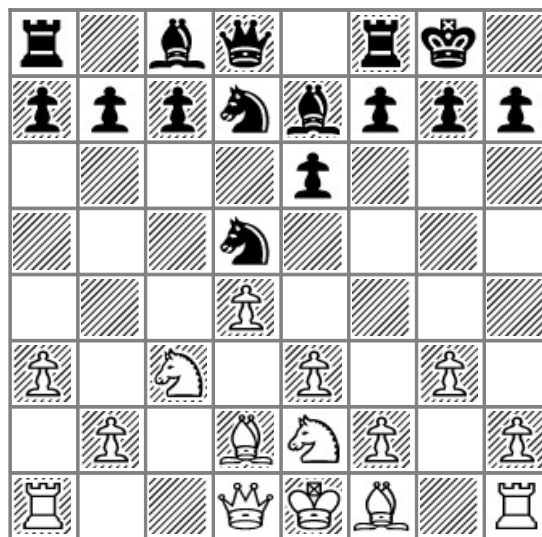
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O 5.Ne2 d5 6.a3 Be7 7.cxd5 Nxd5

This recapture yields a high number of draws in GM practice.

8.Bd2

In order to recapture Bxc3 if necessary.

8...Nd7 9.g3! (D)



The consensus GM choice in this particular position. The N/e2 remains poised to replace the pawn on d4 in the event Black challenges d4 with a pawn; in that case either White takes and then Nd4, or Black takes and White recaptures Nxd4. White at any moment may commence a minority attack with Nxd5 and b4.

9...b6

(9...c5?! 10.Nxd5 exd5 11.Bg2 +=)

10.Nxd5

Pono decides to convert the structure into a sort of minority attack position.

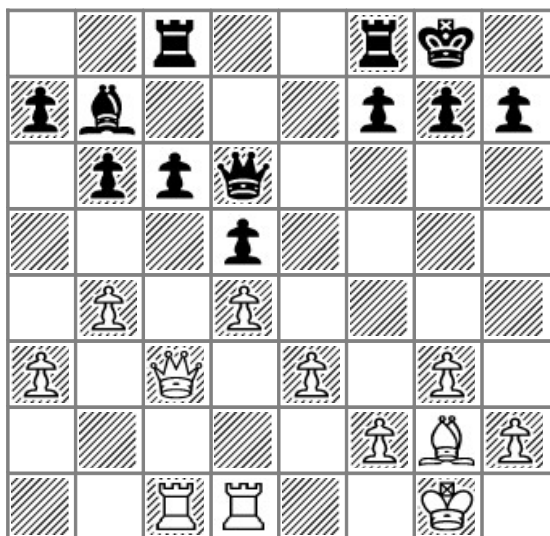
10...exd5 11.Bg2 Nf6 12.O-O Ne4 13.Rc1 Bb7 14.Qc2 Rc8 15.Rfd1 Bd6 16.Bb4 Qf6

(16...Bxb4 17.axb4 Seems better than the game continuation, since Black cannot avoid the exchange of dark-square bishops which favors White.)

17.Nc3 Nxc3

(17...Bxb4?! Is now too late for Black, as after 18.axb4 White has pressure on e4 and the maneuver Nb5-a7-c6 will result in a bind on c7.)

18.Qxc3 c6 19.Bxd6 Qxd6 20.b4 +/- (D)



Now White just has a straightforward minority-attack type of position with a better bishop.

20...Rc7 21.a4 Bc8 22.a5 Ba6 23.Ra1 Bb5 24.Rdc1 Re8 25.axb6 axb6 26.Bf1 Bxf1 27.

Kxf1 Rb8 28.Ra6 Qd7 29.Kg1 h6 30.Qa3 Rcc8 31.h4 Qf5 32.Ra7 g5 33.h5 Qf3 34.Qd3 Kh8 35.Qa6 Kg7 36.b5 c5 37.dxc5 bxc5 38.Qg6+ 1-0

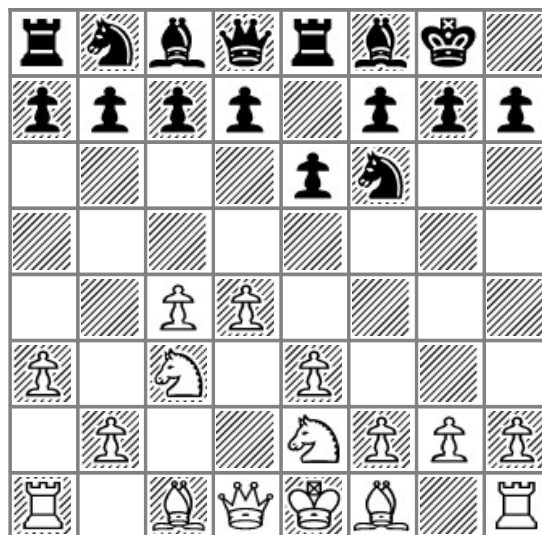
GAME 9

Bluvshstein, M (2587) -- Baklan, V (2613) Schaakfestival Open A (8) Groningen NED 2010.12.29 1-0 E46

1.d4

Notes are partially based on GM Mark Bluvshstein's blog at <http://markbluvshstein.wordpress.com/>

1...Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O 5.Ne2 Re8 6.a3 Bf8 (D)



An ambitious system for Black, goading White to advance d4-d5 with a Benoni structure.

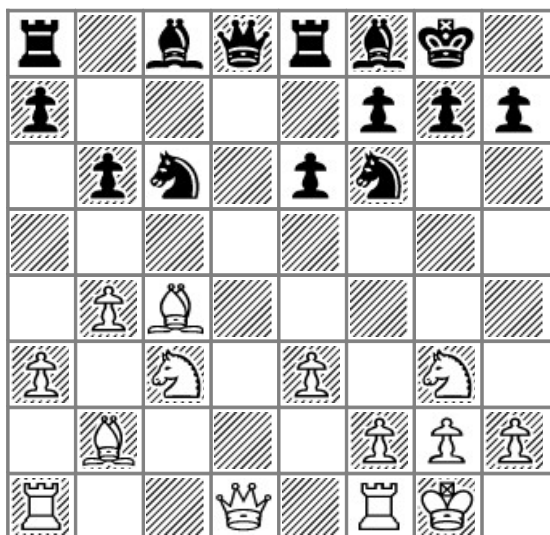
7.Ng3

GM Bluvshstein is an expert in the Reshevsky Nimzo.

**7...d5 8.Be2 dxc4 9.O-O c5 10.dxc5 Bxc5
11.Bxc4 Nc6 12.b4 Bf8 13.Bb2**

Despite symmetrical pawns, White has a normal opening advantage.

13...b6 (D)



14.Nce4! Nxe4 15.Nxe4 f5?!

(15...Qh4 16.f4 Bb7 17.Ng5 "White can count on an advantage due to the poor placement of the black queen." Bluvshstein)

(15...Qxd1 16.Rfxd1 Bb7 17.Nd6 "Black must give up a bishop and defend a worse endgame where he will have no realistic winning chances." Bluvshstein)

16.Ng3

Threat Nxf5.

16...Kh8 17.Rc1

Threat Bb5.

17...Bd7 18.Qd2

Threat e4 or Rfd1. 18.Qh5 was a blunt alternative.

18...Re7 19.e4! fxe4 20.Nxe4 Be8 21.Qf4 Bg6

22. Rfd1 Qb8 23.Qh4 Ne5 24.Bb3 Nf7 (D)



25.Nf6!

Threat 26.Nh7 and 27.Bc2.

25...h6

(25...Nd6 is awkward but necessary.)

26.Nd7 Qb7

Or 26...Qe8 27.Ba4.

27.Qg3!

Bluvshstein conducts the attack flawlessly. White's threats include Rc7.

27...Rxd7

(27...Kh7 28.Bc2 Bxc2 29.Nxf8+ Rxf8 30.Qxg7#)

28.Qxg6 Rad8 (D)



29.Rxd7 Rxd7 30.Bc2

(30.Bc2 Ng5 31.Qxh6+ Kg8 32.Qxg5)

1-0



7...0-0

(7...Ba6 8.Qa4)

(7...Bb7? Falls into a trap, nearly losing immediately to 8.b4 cxb4 9.Nb5)

GAME 10

Sharafiev, A (2445) -- Yemelin, V (2571)
Chigorin Mem Classic Open (6) St
Petersburg RUS
2010.11.02 1-0 E42

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 c5

(4...b6 5.Ne2 c5)

5.Ne2 b6

The trendy Romanishin-Psakhis variation, trying to play a Benoni structure. Recommended for Black in Dearing's Play the Nimzo.

6.a3 Ba5 7.Bd2 (D)

8.Rb1 Na6 9.Nf4 (D)



An attempt to get back to well-trodden paths instead of the Benoni structures that would result from d4-d5. Ne2-f4 is always an option when Black can't respond with e6-e5. The N/f4 also defends p/g2 from a B/b7-- not that Black would necessarily

grab such a risky pawn.

9...cxd4 10.exd4 Bxc3 11.Bxc3 d5 12.Rc1

The Battle of the Tempo-- White makes temporizing move to avoid moving the B/f1 twice on the way to c4.

12...dxc4?!

Unnecessarily compliant.

13.Bxc4 Bb7 14.O-O Rc8 15.Qa4!

Attack and defense. 15.Nxe6 also works.

15...Nb8?! 16.Qxa7! Bxg2 17.Nxe6!! fxe6

18.Bxe6+ Kh8 19.Kxg2 Nd5 20.Bxc8 Qxc8

(20...Ne3+!! 21.fxe3 Qg5+ = Perpet.)

21.Kh1 Nc6 22.Qa4 Qh3 23.f4 Nce7 24.Qd1 Qd7 25.Qf3 Nc6 26.f5 Nce7 27.Qe4 Nxf5 28.Bb4 Nxb4 29.axb4 Ng3+ 30.hxg3 Qh3+ 31.Kg1 Qxg3+ 32.Qg2 Qe3+ 33.Kh1 1-0

GAME 11

Sokolov, I (2550) -- Korchnoi, Viktor (2630)

Novi Sad olm (1) Novi Sad olm
1990.11 1-0 E44

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 b6

Recommended by Dzindzi's popular book COBE, Kosten's Knockout Nimzo video, Dearing's Play the Nimzo, Emms' Easy Guide to the Nimzo, and Chris Ward's Foxy Openings video.

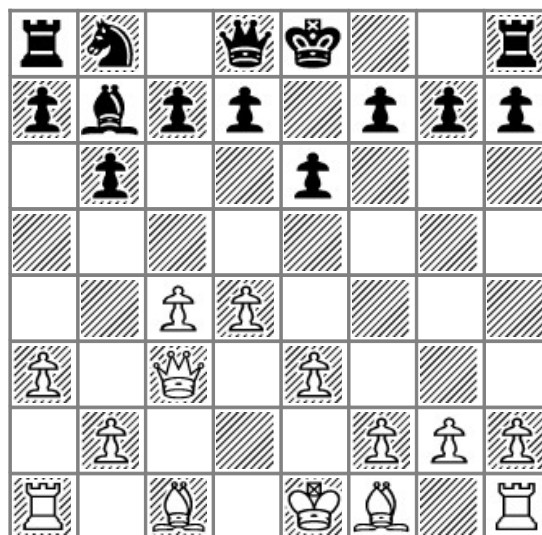
5.Ne2 Ne4 6.Qc2

White will get the bishop pair with a pristine pawn structure, then sac the d4-d5 pawn to open lines.

6...Bb7 7.a3 Bxc3+ 8.Nxc3 Nxc3

(8...f5 9.d5 Opening the position for the bishops. 9... Nxc3 10.Qxc3 Qe7 11.b4 exd5 12.Bb2 dxc4 13.Bxc4)

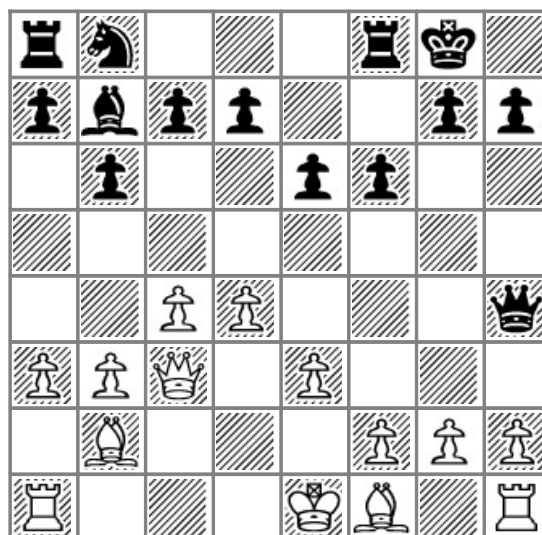
9.Qxc3 (D)



9...Qh4 10.b3

Or b2-b4.

10...O-O 11. Bb2 f6 (D)

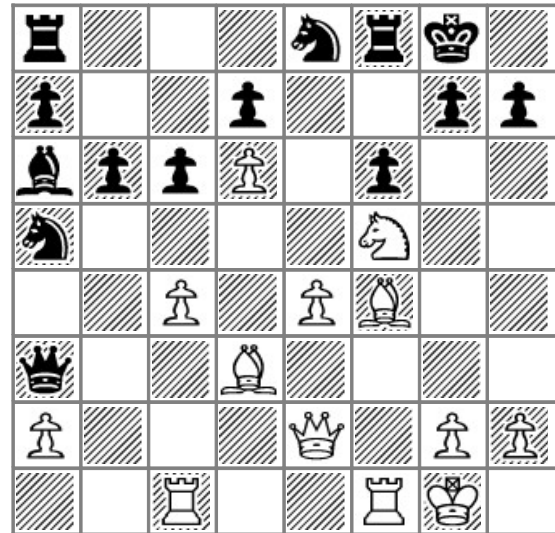


12.d5! exd5 13.Rd1! d4

(13...c6 14.cxd5 cxd5 15.Qc7 +/-)

14.Rxd4 Qh5 15.Be2 Qg6 16.Rg4 Qb1+
17.Bd1 Nc6 18.O-O Qf5 19.Rg3 Qe5 20.Qd2
Qe8 21.Bc2 Ne5 22.h4 d6 23.Qe2 f5 24.f4 Ng4
25.Bxf5 Rxf5 26.Qxg4 Rf7 27. Bxg7 Qd7
28.Qxd7 Rxd7 29.Bc3+ Kf8 30.f5 Re8 31.f6
Be4 32.Rf4 Bg6 33.Kf2 Kf7 34.h5 1-0

Qxc3 17.Rac1 Qa3 18.d6!! (D)



GAME 12

Spassky, Boris V (2640) -- Huebner, Robert
(2595)
Munich (1) Munich GER
1979 1-0 E45

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 b6 5.Ne2 Ba6
6.Ng3 O-O?! 7.e4! (D)



18...Nb7 19.Ne7+ Kh8 20.e5 fxe5 21.Bxe5 Nf6
22.Bxh7! Nxd6 23.Qf2

(23.Bd3!)

23...Ng4 24.Qd4 Qe3+?

(24...Nxe5 25.Qxe5 Nf7 Black holds.)

25.Qxe3 Rxf1+ 26.Rxf1 Nxe3 27.Rf3 Nc8
28.Bg6

(28.Bg6 Nxe7 29.Bf7 N3f5 30.Rh3+ Nh6
31.Rxh6#)

1-0

The Nimzo was designed to prevent or extract concessions for this move. White can still play for an all-out attack in this variation if Black so permits.

7...Nc6 8.Bd3 e5

(8...Nxd4 9.e5 Ne8 10.Bxh7+ Kxh7
11.Qxd4)

9.d5 Na5 10.Qe2 Bxc3+ 11.bxc3 c6 12.Nf5
Ne8 13.f4 Qc7 14.fxe5 Qxe5 15.O-O f6 16.Bf4

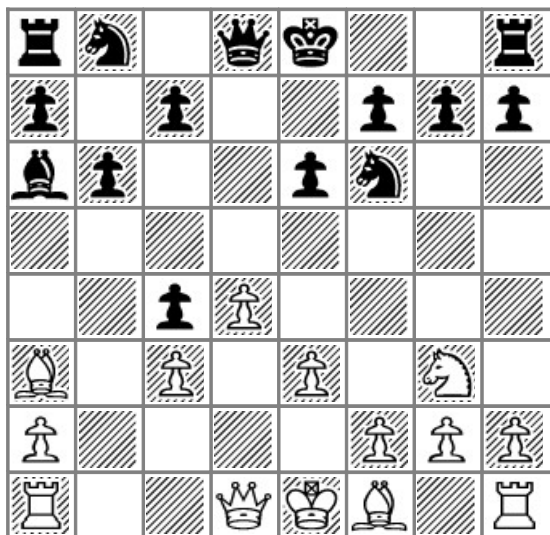
GAME 13

Portisch, Lajos -- Fischer, R
Siegen ol (1) Siegen ol
1970 1/2-1/2 E45

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 b6 5.Ne2 Ba6
6.Ng3 Bxc3+ 7.bxc3 d5

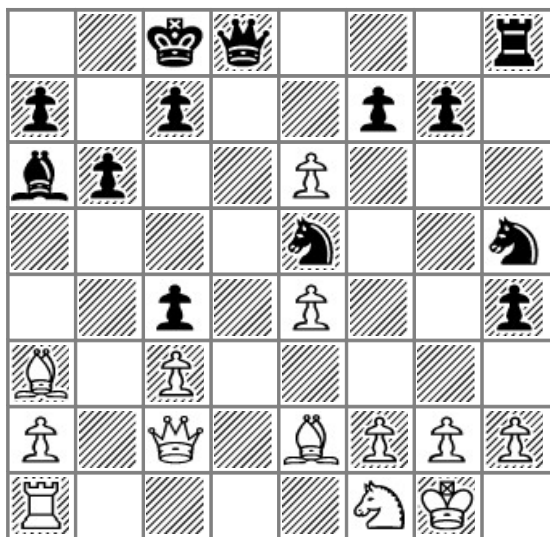
Black seeks to stop e3-e4 in true Nimzo mode.

8.Ba3! dxc4? (D)



Disfavored.

9.e4 Qd7 10.Be2 Nc6 11.Qc2 O-O-O 12.O-O h5
13.Rfd1 h4 14.Nf1 Nh5? 15.d5! Ne5 16.dxe6
Qe8 17.Rxd8+ Qxd8 (D)



18.Bxh5?

(18.Qa4! +- Black must save the bishop and then 19.Bxh5 is a free piece since 19...Rhx5 loses to 20.e7. Black's R/h8 is overworked, defending both h5 and e8.)

18...Rhx5 19.f4 Nd3 20.exf7 c5 21.Qe2 Rh8

22.e5 Kb8 23.e6 Qf6 24.Re1 Bb5 25.Bxc5
bxc5 26.Rb1 a6 27.a4 Nxf4 28.Qf3 Nxe6
29.Qxf6 gxf6 30.axb5 axb5 31.Rxb5+ Kc7
32.Ne3 Rf8 33.Ra5 Kb7 34.Nxc4 Rxf7 35.Rxc5
Nxc5 36.Nd6+ Kc6 37.Nxf7 Ne4 38.Nh6 Kd5
39.Nf5 h3 1/2-1/2

GAME 14

Ivanchuk, Vassily (2735) -- Timman, Jan H (2630)

KRO-tweekamp (1) Hilversum m
1991.12 1-0 E45

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 b6 5.Ne2 Ba6
6.Ng3 Bxc3+ 7.bxc3 d5 8.Ba3 Bxc4 9.Bxc4
dxc4 (D)



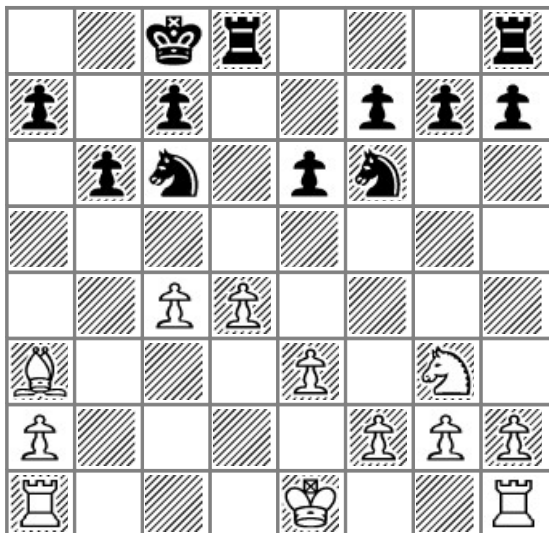
10.Qa4+

White's other option is to play the position as a gambit with e3-e4, even sacking the p/e4 if necessary.

(10.O-O Qd7 11.Rb1 h5 12.h4 Qc6 13.e4 Nbd7 (13...Nxe4?! 14.Nxe4 Qxe4 15.Re1 With more than enough comp.) 14.d5! Qb7 15.dxe6 fxe6 16.Qa4 O-O-O 17.Qxc4 Kb8 18.Rfd1 Ne5 19.Qb5 Nc6 20.f3 a6 21.Qg5

Rdg8 22.Nf1 Nd8 23.Ne3 Qc6 24.c4 Nf7
 25.Qg6 Qe8 26.Qg3 Kc8 27.c5 b5 28.c6 Rh6
 29.Rbc1 Nd8 30.Rc5 e5 31.Nf5 1-0 Lautier,
 Joel (2630) - Nikolic, P (2655) / Hoogovens
 (1), Wijk aan Zee NED 1997)

10...Qd7 11.Qxc4 Qc6 12.Qxc6+ Nxc6 13.c4 O-O-O (D)



"One of the key positions in the 6.Ng3 variation. White has a strong center and his plan is to gain even more space with f3 and e4. Black needs to keep the pressure on d4 in order to prevent e4, and to counter with Na5 and c5." (Dzindzi)

14.Rc1

(14.Ke2 Rd7 15.f3 Rhd8 16.h4 Kb7
 17.Rhd1 Na5 18.Rac1 c5! Equal. (Dzindzi))

**14...Kb7 15.Ke2 h5 16.f3 h4 17.Nf1 Rh5
 18.Bb2 Na5 19.e4 b5 20.Ne3 bxc4 21. d5 exd5
 22.Bxf6 gxf6 23.Nxd5 c6 24.Nxf6 Rb5 25.Rc2
 Rd6 26.Ng4 f5 27.Nf2 Rg6 28.Rg1 f4 29.Nh3
 Rf6 30.Rd1 Kc7 31.Kd2 Rc5 32.Rdc1 Rf8
 33.Ke1 Kb6 34. Nf2 Rg5 35.Kf1 Kb5 36.Nd1
 Rfg8 37.h3 Kb4 38.Rb1+ Ka4 39.Nb2+ Ka3
 40.Nxc4+ Nxc4 41.Rb3+ Ka4 42.Rxc4+ Ka5
 43.Rc2 R8g6 44.Rb7 1-0**