### Tibor Károlyi

# PLAY THE DUTCH!

PART 1



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# **KEY TO SYMBOLS**

- = Equality or equal chances
- ± White has a slight advantage
- **≡** Black has a slight advantage
- ± White is better
- **∓** Black is better
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- ∞ unclear
- $\equiv$  with compensation
- $\Leftrightarrow$  with counterplay
- ↑ with initiative
- $\rightarrow$  with an attack
- $\Delta$  with the idea
- □ only move
- N novelty
- ! a good move
- !! an excellent move
- ? a weak move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesing move
- ?! a dubious move
- + check
- # mate

#### **PREFACE**

One of the most difficult things in chess is to decide how to play for a win with Black without taking unreasonable risk. I personally think at the moment that against 1.d4 the Leningrad Dutch is the best choice. The reason? Against this very playable opening White can't kill the game to a draw!

Previously, very few of the great players tried it, but these days many world class players regularly employ it. The world top three players, Carlsen, Caruana and Mamedyarov—as well as some other top ten grandmasters—employ it quite often. One can't find better proof that an opening is worth investigating and playing.

Interestingly, it is a different problem choosing an opening against the closed openings than it is against 1.e4. When White pushes the pawn in front of his king two squares and a player as Black looks for piece play and fighting positions, he can choose from several options; for example the Open Spanish and several other Ruy Lopez lines are available, the Scandinavian and some Sicilians are also possible.

Against the closed openings, however, many openings are solid—for example it is hard to crack the Orthodox and the Slav Queen's Gambit variations — but White always has lines which give Black relatively few chances to play for a win. In some Queen's Indian lines it is hard to create winning chances. The Grünfeld can be dynamic, but again in some variations theory has developed long, forced lines in which White is virtually able to force a draw.

Also against the closed systems, many decent openings like the QGA, the Nimzo Indian and the Grünfeld can't be employed against 1.c4. So Black has to learn an English opening line.

But when one chooses the Leningrad Dutch, he or she can employ it against both 1.c4 and 1.d4. Against the Leningrad Dutch White can't avoid reaching a fighting position with mutual chances. Although Black has to orientate well in the variations, still there are few long and forced lines. In many lines one can do well by understanding the positions.

Many of my pupils feel that the King's Indian has become too demanding regarding memorising long lines, and when they want to change I sug-

gest the Dutch defence—and it has worked extremely well.

Of course no opening has only good sides, and the Leningrad Dutch is also not an exception. Though there are not so many forcing lines, Black often has only a narrow path to a reasonable position. The Leningrad Dutch has an important feature -mistakes are very expensive! That is true regarding both colours, but perhaps a bit more for Black.

Your author has played the opening for many years and is happy with his score, but when I lost, I did so quickly! When one is in bad form, the Leningrad is more dangerous to play than other opening. However, I think this opening is one of the most fun to work with.

Vladimir Malaniuk, the strong grandmaster from Ukraine, told me that the first 50 games in which he employed it he lost all together 3 or 4 times. Apologies for not remembering the exact numbers. He was proud that Kasparov and his many trainers prepared against it for many hours and were unable to obtain any advantage at all. Very sadly he is no longer with us, but his colossal contribution to the Leningrad Dutch will remain for a long, long time.

This opening is very beneficial for young players, as they obtain experience in many different types of positions. Things can be similar to the King's Indian when Black carries out ...e5, or some pawn sacrifices remind one of the Closed Sicilian, but if Black plays ...c5, a Benoni-type position can occur, and when Black plays ...d5, things may be reminiscent of the Queen's Gambit.

I learned from Kindermann's book on the Leningrad Dutch that Elias Stein from Holland played it first back in 1789, and I also learned from the German grandmaster that Nikolay Kopylov, Evgeny Kuzminikh and Kirill Vinogradov spent years developing ideas for the Leningrad setup — and the first of these players even beat the great Botvinnik with it!

The Leningrad Dutch is a lot of fun; one can score well with it, so ...play it!

Some instructions on how best to use the book.

Playing openings well consists of three main elements, one of which is to have decent lines, another that one has to recall variations well. The third is to be able to react well, when the opponent throws a new problem at us during the game.

I believe that the way I treat the opening helps with this third element. I have given several options against virtually all lines, instead of strictly one move or one variation. Although I believe going through several possibilities will take somewhat more energy, I think the invested effort will

PREFACE 11

help in several ways. It will raise your level of understanding a lot, and one is also much more likely to find a line that suits him or her very well.

Also, having more options can be very beneficial in certain tournament situations. One may choose a certain move when the win is absolutely required. When two things clashed—the correctness of a line against high winning chances but with perhaps a small hole, I always wanted to make sure that Black would get a playable line.

I was able to put a lot of material into the book, but still had to select what to insert and what to leave out. I mainly focused on the games of the highest-rated players and those games that were played in the last dozen years or so.

I chose the chapters' structure starting with the least-played move, moving towards the main lines. On a few occasions I planned some lines, but when I looked deeper into it, I no longer found that particular idea attractive—although I often still left it in the book, believing it helps to raise one's overall understanding.

I spent a lot of time investigating Kindermann's excellent book, which was published 13 years ago and turned my attention onto several lines. I also looked at the books of Malaniuk, Marusenko and Neil McDonald. These superb books, however, give fewer options to choose from, and the approach my book takes to the opening is different. However, I believe they are all useful.

I started to play the Leningrad Dutch because my Finnish friend Jouni Yrjola suggested it, and I am very grateful to him. In this book I kept the move order he suggested, so I always advise starting not with 1...d6 or 1...g6, but with 1...f5 — and in this way the first book will also help the players who play the Stonewall starting 1.d4 f5. Please do not forget to play some blitz games in the Leningrad Dutch first to get a feeling for it, and a sense of the possibilities and dangers, before you try it in a proper over-the-board game!

Dear Reader, I wish you good luck with the Dutch.

# FOREWORD TO THE FIRST VOLUME

When one answers 1.d4 with 1...f5, you usually face a choice between meeting one of the main lines or a sideline.

I have divided the book into two parts: In the first, all the lines in which White doesn't play g3 and develop the bishop to g2. White has quite a few aggressive attempts, but my impression of these lines in general is that, although they can temporarily cause problems, Black players after a while find a way to neutralise them.

The first volume will be useful for players who want to play the Stone-wall, the Ilyin-Zhenevsky or the Hort systems without allowing the French or the Pirc defences.

As you will see, I do not always recommend developing the bishop to g7.

# CHAPTER 1. WHITE SIDELINES AFTER 1.d4 f5

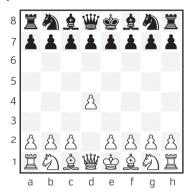
#### 1.d4 f5 2.4 h3 and 2.b3

#### ■ Game 1

- ▶ Viktor Korchnoi
- ► Anna Muzychuk

  Marianske Lazne 2009

#### 1.d4



#### 1...f5

When Black pushes the f-pawn two squares, he can have several ideas of how to follow up. I usually suggest carrying out ...e5, but many head for the Stonewall formation. Of course one can start the Leningrad Dutch with 1...d6, but that limits Black's op-

tions in many lines and some do not like to play the Pirc, or the Modern or the Philidor. I do not cover moves other than 1.d4, but let me just give you my suggestion against 1.b3: I suggest 1...e5 and on 2. & b2 d6 to follow with ...f5. On 1.c4 I suggest 1...f5 as in some English lines I would keep the e-pawn on the seventh rank. On 1. 1 f3 f5 2.d3 d6 3.e4 I think 3...e5 is the simplest, and on 1. 1 f3 f5 2.e4 fxe4 3. 1 g5 d5 4.d3 d6 — which prepares ...h6 — gives Black a good game. In this book, however, I only cover lines where White plays d4.

#### 2.2 h3

This move was once played in 1988 by an amateur player, but in 2002 Bezgodov beat Panchenko with it, and from that point on it gained some popularity. For example, Korchnoi has employed it twice. The knight often goes to h3 in all three main Dutch Defences structures; the Leningrad, the Stonewall and the Ilyin-Zhenevsky.

2.b3 McDonald suggests this move, which makes it hard for Black to carry out ...e5. It might be successful against

a specific opponent, but objectively it should offer no advantage. 2... 166 3. 262 g6 The Leningrad setup should be fine here as well.



- a)  $4.g3 \stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} g7 5. \stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} g2 0-0 6. \stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} f3$  is a transposition
- b) 4. 2 f3 \$ g7 5.e3 d6 6. \$ c4 e6 7.0-0 o-0 8. 2 bd2 \$ h8 9. \$ e2 \$ c6 10. \$ ad1 \$ e7 11. \$ fe1 Kraai, J-Nakamura, H, Connecticut 2007 11... a6 12.a4 \$ e4 13. \$ d3 \$ c5=
- c) 4.②c3 Jobava wants to make his opponent think. 4... 皇g7 5.f3 (5.e3 d6 6.皇c4 e6 7.②f3 豐e7 8.o-o c6 9.a4 ②bd7=)
- c1) 5...d5 Perhaps going for the Stonewall formation is the simplest. 6.e3 c6 7. 单d3 (7.②ce2 豐d6 8.②f4 ②bd7 9.②d3 b6=) 7...②bd7 8.②ce2 (8.②ge2 e5) 8...豐c7 9.②f4 豐d6 10.②gh3 e5=
- c2) 5...c5 6.dxc5 (6.d5 營a5∓ or 6.e3 cxd4 7.exd4 d5=) 6... 營a5 7. 營d2 營xc5= 8.0-0-0 0-0 9.e3 e6 10. ②ge2 d5=

**c31)** 7...②bd7 8. এc4+ 含h8 9. ②h3 e5 10. ②g5 exd4 11.exd4 (11. 豐xd4 ②e5=) 11...②b6=

**c32**) 7...e5?!



#### 2.... f6

2...g6 Playing ...g6 without ... 6 f6 often triggers the h4-h5 attack (with a subsequent exchange sacrifice) so it may raise the idea of trying it now since White can't quickly push the h-pawn.

- a) 3. 2 f4 d6 4.d5 c6=
- b) 3.c3 \( \frac{1}{2}\)g7 4.g3 \( \frac{1}{2}\)c6 (With 4...\( \frac{1}{2}\)f6 Black could transpose to a well-known line.) 5.\( \frac{1}{2}\)g2 e5 6.dxe5 (6.d5 \( \frac{1}{2}\)ce7) 6...\( \frac{1}{2}\)xe5=
- c) 3. 2c3 2 f6 4. 2g5 (4. 2f4 2g7) 4... 2g7 5.e3 d5 6. 2f4 c6 7.h4 2e4 8. 2xe4 fxe4=

#### 3. <u>\$</u>g5

- a) 3. 2 f4 e6 (3...d6 4.d5 c6 5.c4 2 a6 6. 2 c3 2 c7 7. 3 g6 1/2 Ganaus, H-Schroll, G, Austria 2007, or Black can also try the unclear 7...g5 8. 2 h3 h6 9.g3 2 g4∞)
  - **a1**) 4.h4 d6 5. 20c3 Ilincic, Z-Torma, R, Budapest 2016 5...e5=
  - **a2)** 4.c4 \$\&\\_e\$e7 (4...d6 5.\$\@\\_c3 e5) 5.\$\@\\_c3 o-o 6.e3 d6 7.d5 (7.\$\&\\_e\$e2 e5 (7...c6) 8.dxe5 dxe5 9.\$\@\\_fd5 \$\@\\_xd5 10.\$\@\\_xd5 \$\&\\_e\$d6\$\\\eq\$) 7...e5



8. 2e6? White will not be able to hang on to the e6-pawn, and here — unlike in the King's Indian — doesn't get enough compensation. (8.20d3) ②bd7=) 8... & xe6 9.dxe6 ②a6 10. 營f3 c6 (10... ②c5 11. 单e2 [11. 營xf5] ②fe4-+] 11...c6 12.0-0 g6 White drops a pawn for almost nothing.) 11. 豐xf5 勾d5 (11... 勾c5 12. 豐c2 d5 Black's fluent play is more important than the bishop pair.) 12. \(\mathbb{e}\)c2 \(\hat{\tilde{ 13.bxc3 ②c5 14. & a3 ②xe6 15. & d3 Korchnoi, V-Rotov, I, Puhajarve 2011 15...g6 16.\(\beta\)d1 (16.h4 \(\pa\)xh4; 16.g3 d5=) 16... \#a5 17. \&b4 \#c7 18.h4 a5 19. \&a3 d5=

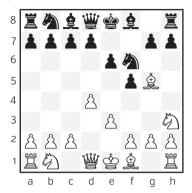
- a3) 4.g3 4... \$\delta e7\$ (4...c5!? I like inserting this move, which may be a novelty, as it gains space. 5.e3 [5.c3 d5] 5... \$\delta e7\$ 6. \$\delta g2 d5=) 5. \$\delta g2 0-0 6.0-0 \$\delta e8?!\$ (6...d5! 7. \$\delta d3 \d2 bd7 8. \$\d2 c5=) 7. \$\d2 d2 \d2 c6 8.c3 g5 9. \$\d2 d3 d5 10.b4 a6 11.a4 \$\d2 d6 Varga, Z-Gazik, I, Banska Stiavnica 2012 (11...b6 12. \$\d2 f3\$ \$\d2 e4 13. \$\d2 c2 \d2 b7 14. \$\d2 e3\d2 ) 12. \$\d2 f3 h6 13.h4\d2
- b) 3. ②c3 d6 (3...e6!? 4. ②f4 d5 is simple and strong.) 4.d5 (4. Åg5 c6 5. Åxf6 exf6 6.d5 ∰b6∞) 4...e5 5.dxe6 Åxe6 6.g3 c6 7. Åg2 d5 Black buries the bishop, but the fact that Black has no weaknesses and has space easily compensates for the passive bishop. 8.o-o Åd6 9. Åf4 o-o (By playing 9...h6 Black could keep the bishop.) 10. ②g5 ဩe8? (10... Åc8?! 11. ②xd5 or 10... ∰e7=) 11. Åxd6 ∰xd6



12.e4! White opens the position. 12... fxe4 13.②cxe4 豐e7 14.②xf6+ 豐xf6 15.豐h5 豐g6 16.豐xg6 hxg6 17.罩fe1± Deviatkin,A-Lach,A, Wroclaw 2014.

#### 3...e6 4.e3

4. ②f4 ≜e7 (4...c5 5.e3 cxd4 6.exd4 ≝b6∞ Players who like somewhat wild openings may try this: it's a playable position.) 5.h4 Holemar,D-Vavruska,A, Czech Rep. 2013 5...c5 6.c3 🖥 b6=



#### 4...h6

Black obtains the two bishops, but in exchange has to be careful with his somewhat loose kingside.

4... \( \frac{1}{2} \) e7 5. \( \hat{0} \) f4 0-0 6. \( \hat{0} \) d2 c5 7.c3 \( \hat{0} \) c6 8. \( \frac{1}{2} \) e2 (8. \( \frac{1}{2} \) xf6 \( \frac{1}{2} \) xf6 \( \frac{1}{2} \) c5 10. \( \hat{0} \) c4 Holemar, D-Wiley, T, Frydek Mistek 2004 10... \( \hat{0} \) f7 Black will play ... e5 with a nice position.) 8... \( \hat{0} \) c7 (8... cxd4 9.exd4 \( \hat{0} \) d5 10. \( \hat{0} \) xe7 \( \hat{0} \) cxe7= or 8... b6 9.0-0 \( \hat{0} \) b7 10. \( \hat{0} \) xf6 \( \frac{1}{2} \) xf6=) 9.0-0 b6 10. \( \hat{0} \) f3 Petran, P-Antal, G, Hungary 2012 10... \( \frac{1}{2} \) b8 11. \( \frac{1}{2} \) c1 b5=

#### 5. ⊈xf6 ≝xf6 6. ②f4

6. \$\delta e2 \$\overline{\infty} c6 \( (6...g5 \) 7. \$\delta h5+ \$\delta d8∞ \) 7. \$\overline{\infty} f4 \$\delta d6=\$

#### 6...g5

6... 2d6!? is interesting and 6... 2c6 7. 2c3 2b4 would be equal.

#### 7.2 d3

The knight does little in the centre. Exceptions are part of what makes chess such a wonderful game, and this time the knight would do better on the edge of the board. 7.心h5!? 豐f7 8. 鱼e2 心c6 9.心g3



9... \(\delta\) d8 It is hard to judge this unique position. Black may do all right with the unusual placement of the king.

#### 7... ≜g7 8.h4

8. \$e2 \$\overline{\phi}\$c6 9.c3 b6 10. \$\overline{\phi}\$h5+ \$\overline{\phi}\$d8 11. \$\overline{\phi}\$d2 \$\overline{\phi}\$a6∞

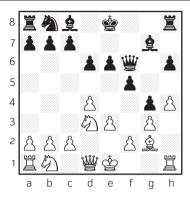
#### 8...g4 9.g3

9.②f4 b6 (9...h5 10.②c3 ②c6 11.②b5 \$\dagger\$d8 12.c4 b6∞) 10.②c3 \$\dagger\$b7 11. \$\dagger\$c4 \$\dagger\$c6=

#### 9...d6

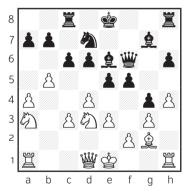
From now on both sides concentrate on advancing their pawns.

#### 10. 🕸 g2



#### 10...e5

10... ②c6 Black could consider castling long as well. After 11.c3 ≜d7 12. ②d2 0−0−0 13.b4 e5 the position would be highly unclear.

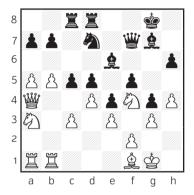


15...e4

Black closes the position. He could also consider castling and playing ... #f7, ... f6 and ... e4.

#### 16.2 f4 c5

The position becomes even more closed.



#### 21...c4

Black seals the position, and a draw is almost inevitable. I think the game actually ended in a draw and Korchnoi did not in fact lose as the result of the game indicates.

22. \( \begin{aligned}
 &\delta \begin{aligned}
 &\delta \delta \d

### Tibor Károlyi

# PLAY THE DUTCH!

PART 2



Cover designer Piotr Pielach Chess pieces by Ingram Image

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8.
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# **KEY TO SYMBOLS**

- = Equality or equal chances
- ± White has a slight advantage
- **≡** Black has a slight advantage
- ± White is better
- **∓** Black is better
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- ∞ unclear
- $\equiv$  with compensation
- $\Leftrightarrow$  with counterplay
- ↑ with initiative
- $\rightarrow$  with an attack
- $\Delta$  with the idea
- □ only move
- N novelty
- ! a good move
- !! an excellent move
- ? a weak move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesing move
- ?! a dubious move
- + check
- # mate

#### **PREFACE**

In the second volume we look at all the lines in which White plays g<sub>3</sub> and develops the bishop to g<sub>2</sub>. This setup means that White doesn't plan to refute the Dutch defence, but is instead ready to play a slow game.

The bishop stands well on the long diagonal as it fits in against all the main Black systems: the Stonewall, the Ilyin-Zhenevsky, and it is also not at all bad against our Leningrad. The g2-square is the most popular place for the bishop and it is not without reason. When we develop the bishop to g7, Black usually tries to carry out ...e5 — and if possible reduce the g2-bishop's power by pushing the e-pawn again to e4.

But that is not the only pawn formation Black can choose. Black can also opt for the Leningrad Stonewall with ...c6 and ...d5, or consider a Benoni-type pawn structure with ...c5. Black can also look to gain space on the queenside with ...c6, ... 2d7 and ...b5. And these plans are not the whole story: in some cases Black can also play ...a5 and ... 2a6, while in addition some players like to act on the other wing with ...h6 and ...g5.

The black queen may go to e8, but sometimes to a5, and can remain on the same diagonal on c7 or b6. But the lady may also perform the role of putting pressure on d5 from f7, or to attack the king from h5. Such versatility is rare and very fascinating. I believe that, just as in the first book, this tour in slower lanes of the Leningrad Dutch waters will be very entertaining, and firmly believe that one can score well with this marvellous opening.

# CHAPTER 1. 3.g3 \$\alpha\$f6 4.\documentsg2 \documentsg27 WHITE'S SETUPS WITHOUT c4

# 1.d4 f5 2. 2 f3 2 f6 3.g3 g6 4. 2 g2 2 g7 and White plays an early b4

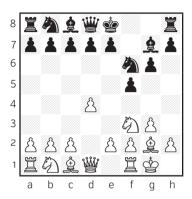
#### ■ Game 1

- Piotr Dobrowolski
- ► Vladimir Malaniuk

  Kochan Memorial, Koszalin 2013

The fianchettoed bishop might become strong on the diagonal and may also defend the king—and in some cases help to carry out e4. But its fate can be a joy for Black also, for example if Black can bury it by pushing the f-pawn all the way to the sixth rank. Also, if Black can gain control of the d4-square and is able to use that square for the knight as an outpost, the knight on d4 can be a dream piece against the g2-bishop.

White can hold back castling and begin with 5.b4 at once: White simply wants to gain space on the queenside.



However, it is more popular to do so after castling. White gives little as a target for Black to attack. 5...o-o 6. ♣b2 c6 Black gets ready to undermine the b4-pawn by ...a5. 7. ♣bd2 (7.c4 a5 8.a3 [8.b5 d5 9.cxd5 cxb5∞] 8... d5 9.c5 ♠e4 10. ♣bd2 b6=) 7...d5 8.c4

- a) 8...dxc4 White's space is compensated by Black's control over the white squares. 9.②xc4 鱼e6 10.豐c2 鱼d5 11.0-0 ②a6 12.a3 ②c7 13. 邑ad1 Iotov,V-Van Oosterom,C, Enschede 2008 13....鱼e4 14.豐c1 豐d5 15.②cd2 (15.②e3 豐b5=) 15...a5=
- b) 8... e4 Black exerts pressure on the centre. 9.0-0 & 6 10. e2 Pelletier, Y-Miton, K, Reykjavik 2011 (10. c5 a5 11.a3 axb4 12.axb4 2xa1 13. xa1

②a6 14. a3 d7=) 10...a5 11.b5 cxb5 12.cxb5 a4=

- c) 8...a5 Black tries to undermine White's queenside.
- c1) 9.bxa5 After this capture, White's pawn chain is no better than Black's. 9...豐xa5 10.0-0 e6 (10...豐a4 11.cxd5 豐xd1 12.呂fxd1 公xd5 13.②e5 ②d7 14.a4 ②b4=) 11.豐c2 ②bd7 12.a4 豐d8 13.e3 ②e4 14.呂fc1 g5 15. 鱼a3 呂f7 16.cxd5 exd5 17. 鱼b4 Lastin,A-Kim,A, Moscow 2002 17...c5 18.dxc5 鱼xa1 19.呂xa1 豐f6 20.②d4 ②e5=
- c2) 9.a3 axb4 10.axb4 \( \mathbb{Z}\) xa1 11. \( \mathbb{Z}\) xa1



11...dxc4 Black isolates the b4pawn. 12.②xc4 ②a6 13. ∰a5 ②d5 14.b5 ∰xa5+ 15.②xa5 cxb5 16.0-0 e6 (16...②ac7 17. ၗc1 b4 18.②e5 &f6 19.e3 b6∞) 17.②e5 &xe5 18.dxe5 ⑤c5= Gallego Alcaraz, A-Nijboer, F, Barcelona 2015.

#### 5...o-o 6.b4 c6

6...d6 Black can also play for ...e5, as in many main lines.

- a) 7.c4 e5 8.dxe5 (8. \$\delta\$b2 e4 9. \$\overline{\Omega}\$fd2 c6 10. \$\overline{\Omega}\$b3 d5 11. \$\overline{\Omega}\$c2 Ubienny-kh,E-Muzychuk,A, Khanty-Mansiysk 2014 11... \$\overline{\Omega}\$7\$\overline{\Omega}\$8...dxe5
  - a1) 9. 豐b3 e4 10. ②g5 (10. 邑d1 豐e8 11. ②d4 ②c6 12. 鱼b2 ②xd4 13. 鱼xd4 鱼e6 and Black is a bit better according to Malaniuk and Marusenko.) 10...h6 (10...a5 11. 邑d1 [11.c5+?? ②d5-+] 11... 豐e7平) 11. 邑d1 豐e8 12. ②h3 g5 13. f4 g4 14. ②f2 鱼e6 15. ②a3 a5 16. b5



- 16... bd7 and Black was somewhat better in the game Korchnoi,V-Spassky,B, St. Petersburg 1999.
- a2) 9. \( \begin{aligned} \text{b2 e4 This is an accomplishment for Black. 10. \( \begin{aligned} \text{d4 } \begin{aligned} \text{g4 Black} \\ \text{devotes a tempo to exert pressure} \\ \text{on the long diagonal, although other moves are also playable.} \end{aligned}
  - **a21)** 11. ②a3 a5 (11... ②c6!? 12. ②ac2 ②xd4 13. ②xd4 a5∓) 12. b5 c5 13. bxc6 bxc6 14.c5 劉d5 15. 劉b3 ②a6 16.h3 ②h6= Milov,V-Lu,S, Dubai 2014.
  - **a22)** 11.c5 \( \begin{aligned} & \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} & \begin{aligned} &

■xd1 14. \(\beta\)axd1 \(\overline{\Omega}\)xb2 15. \(\overline{\Omega}\)c4
Lenic, L-Svidler, P, Dubai 2014 15...
bxc6 16. \(\overline{\Omega}\)xb2 a5\(\overline{\Omega}\)

#### b) 7. & b2 2 c6

**b1)** 8.a3 e5 If this works Black usually equalises at least. 9.dxe5 ②g4

**b111)** 12.②c4 豐e7 13.②xe5 dxe5 14.豐d5+ 曾h8 15.邕ad1 Chekhov,V-Vyzmanavin,A, Palma de Mallorca 1989 15...c6 16.豐a5 e4=

**b112**) 12.e3 ② f3+ 13. ② xf3 ② xb2 14. ဩ b1 ② g7= Goloshchapov, A-Malaniuk, V, Ordzhonikidze 2001.

**b12**) 10.c4 ②gxe5 (10...②cxe5 11.豐c2 豐e7 12.②bd2 Voloshin,L-Malaniuk,V, Pardubice 1998 12...f4=) 11.②xe5 ②xe5 12.豐b3



12...c6 It often happens in the Leningrad Dutch that the relative weakness of d6 is compensated for by the weakness of the c4-pawn. 13. 2d2 & e6 14. Had1 Khlian, E-Malaniuk, V, Saratov 2006.

**b21)** 10...c6 can be tried as well.



11.bxc6 bxc6 12.c4 \( \beta b8 \) (12...\( \beta e4 \) 13.\( \beta c2 \) d5=) 13.\( \beta c3 \( \beta e4 \) 14.\( \beta xe4 \) fxe4 fxe4 15.\( \beta d2 \) \( \beta e6= \)

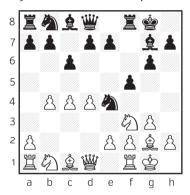
**b22)** 10... 2d7 11.c4 c6 12.bxc6 2xc6 The position offers mutual chances.

**b221)** 13. 公g5 皇 xg2 14. 曾 xg2 曾b6 15. 曾c2 莒fc8 16. 莒fc1 曾c6+17. 曾g1 b5= Sakaev, K-Mastrovasilis, A, Rijeka 2010.

 queens. 16.e3 ②e4 17. ②xg7 豐xb1 18. 罩axb1 曾xg7 19. ②xe4 fxe4 20. ②d2 ②xa4=) 16. ②xg7 曾xg7 17. 豐b2+ 曾g8 18.e3 罩c5 19.h3 ②f6 Kasimdzhanov,R-Malaniuk,V, Ajaccio 2006 20. ②e1 = 1

#### 7.c4 ②e4

Black doesn't show yet what he intends to do on the queenside. 7...a5?! I do not like this move here. 8.b5 d5 9.₺c3 dxc4 10.a4 &e6 11.₺g5 (11. bxc6 ₺xc6 12.₺g5 ₺xd4∞) 11... &d5 12.bxc6 bxc6 13.₺xd5 cxd5 14.₺e6 e8 15.xe8 ☒xe8 16.₺c7 ₺c6±



#### 8.₩b3

White may not want to develop the bishop to b2.

- a) 8. \( \) b2 The bishop is somewhat passive here. 8...a5 9.a3 (9.b5 cxb5 10.cxb5 d5 11. \( \) b3 \( \) e6 12. \( \) c3 \( \) d7 13. \( \) xe4 13...a4!=) 9...d5

#### **b**) 8. ₩c2 d5

**b2**) 9.e3 \( \delta \) e6 10.c5



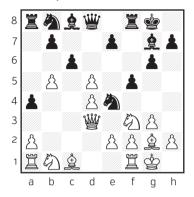
10...a5! Black naturally breaks up White's pawn chain. 11.bxa5 響xa5 12. ≜b2 ②d7 13. ②bd2 響a4 (13...b6∞) 14. ②b3 當fb8 15. 當fc1 皇f7 16. ②e1 b6 17.cxb6 ②xb6 18. ②d3 ③c4∓ Dovzik, J-Deglmann, L, Austria 2012.

#### 8...a5 9.b5 a4

An ambitious move. After 9...d5 10. ©c3 ≜e6 11.cxd5 a4! 12. ∰c2 cxd5 the position would be equal.

#### 10. ₩d3 d5 11.cxd5

11. 2c3 & e6 12.cxd5 cxd5 13. 2g5 & f7
14. & f4 (14.h4 2xg5 15. & xg5 h6
16. & f4 e6 17. Eac1 2d7=) 14... xg5
15. & xg5 h6 16. & f4 e6 17. Eac1 g5
18. & d2 2d7=



#### 11...\₩xd5!

The queen is active here.

#### 12. 2 c3

The text move is not White's only testing possibility: 12. 23 2d7 13. 2e3 e5 14. dxe5 2xe5 15. 2xe5 2xe5 16. 2ac1

- a) 16... \$\delta\$ b2 17. \( \text{\tilde{\text{\ti}}}}}}}}}}}}}}} \exetitententent{\texi}}}}}}}}}}}}}} \exetitentententent{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t
- b) 16...豐xa2 17.皇h6 皇g7 18.皇xg7 堂xg7 19.bxc6 bxc6 20.邑xc6 堂g8 White's advantage is symbolic.

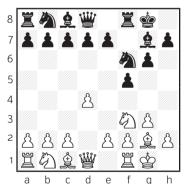
# 12... 2xc3 13. 4xc3 4xb5 14. 2a3 2f6 1/2

Here the players agreed to a draw, but maybe White would be somewhat better after 15. ②e5 ②d7 16. ≌ab1

## 1.d4 f5 2.፟∅f3 ∅f6 3.g3 g6 4. ዿg2 ዿg7 5.0-0 0-0

- Game 2
- Ruslan Ponomariov
- ► Mika Karttunen European Cup, Eilat 2012

1.d4 f5 2.\$\tilde{\Omega}f3 \tilde{\Omega}f6 3.g3 g6 4.\$\tilde{\Dmu}g2 \tilde{\Dmu}g7 5.0-0 0-0



#### 6.d5

White pushes the pawn quickly. It can also be played on the previous move.

#### 6...c6

Black naturally wants to undermine the centre. He can transpose to a main line, but can also avoid them.

#### 7.c4 2a6 8.2c3

8. \( \delta e\_3 \) \( \delta g\_4 \) 9. \( \delta d\_4 \) e5=

#### 8...\@c5

Black wants to play ... 2e4 quickly. After 8... 8e8!? Black may want to carry out ...e5 without ...d6, taking back on e6 with the d-pawn. 9. \$f4 The bishop stops ...e5, but otherwise it doesn't stand well. (9.h3 e5 10.dxe6 xe6 11.b3 c5=) 9...d6 10. d4 \$f11. dc5 12. \$f25 12. \$f35 12



12...cxd5 (12... 道c8!? or 12... 豐f7 This queen move forces White to defend the d5-pawn. 13. 道ac1 cxd5 14. cxd5 b6= Black stops ②a5.) 13. cxd5 a5 14. 道ac1 豐d8 (14...b5 15. ②b1! ±) 15. ②d4 曾h8 16. 道fd1 豐e8 17.b3 豐f7 18. ②f3 ± Eingorn,V-Ragozin,E, Berlin 1992.

#### 9. ⊈e3

9. \(\mathbb{E}\) b1 \(\hat{O}\) fe4 10. \(\hat{O}\) xe4 \(\hat{O}\) xe4 11. \(\mathbb{E}\) d3 e5=

9...②ce4 10.②xe4 ②xe4 11. \c2

White is a bit stronger in the centre and this gives him a small edge. 11. 2d4 c5 (11... 2xd4 12. 2xd4 e5 13. 2b3 2f6 14. 2c1 e4=) 12. 2xg7 2xg7 13. 2d2 2f6 14. e4 d6 15. 2e1 2b8 16. e5 Hulak, K-Fauland, A, Sibenik 2014; 11. 2g5 cxd5 12. cxd5 2d6 13. 2d4 ±

#### 11...≝c7

11...d6 12.dxc6 (12.\$\overline{Q}\$5 \$\overline{Q}\$ xg5 13. \$\overline{\textit{\pi}}\$ xg5 c5=) 12...bxc6 13.\$\overline{Q}\$d2 d5 14.\$\overline{Q}\$ xe4 dxe4=

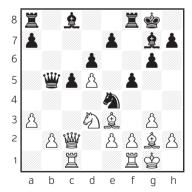
12. \( \bar{2}\) acı c5 13. \( \bar{2}\) e1 d6 14. \( \bar{2}\) d3 \( \bar{2}\) a5

14...≌b8 15.a3 &d7 16.b4 b6 17.₺f4±

#### 15.a3 b5

15... ዿ d7 16. ፟\[ f4 (16.f3 \[ f6 ) 16... b5 17. ዿ xe4 fxe4 18. \[ xe4 \] f7\[ f6 )

#### 16.cxb5 **₩xb5**



#### 17.b4

White opens the position because Black is not yet fully developed.

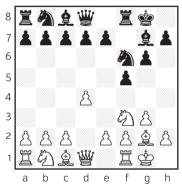
17...cxb4 18. ②xb4 章 ②c3 19. 萬fe1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$b7 20. 營d2 ②e4 21. 營d3 營xd3 22.exd3 ②c3 23. \$\frac{1}{2}\$d2 a5 24. ②c6 ③a4 25. 黃xe7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$a6 26. d4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$b5 27. 黃b1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d3 28. ဩbb7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$f6 29. 逼e6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$a6 30. 逼c7 逼f7 31. \$\frac{1}{2}\$xa5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$b5 32. ဩxd6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$xc6 33. dxc6 ဩxa5 34. ဩxf7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$xf7 35. c7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$e7 36. ဩxf6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d7 37. ဩc6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c8 38. \$\frac{1}{2}\$f1 1-0

1.d4 f5 2.②f3 ②f6 3.g3 g6 4. ②g2 ②g7 5.0-0 0-0 6.②bd2

#### ■ Game 3

- ▶ Michael Richter
- ► Vallejo Francisco Pons Rapid World Championship, Berlin 2015

1.d4 f5 2.∅f3 ∅f6 3.g3 g6 4.≜g2 ≜g7 5.0-0 0-0



#### 6.6)bd2

White wants to carry out e4.

#### 6...e6

With this pawn move Black gets ready to go for the Stonewall formation, though he might still play ... d6 and ... e5.

- a) 6...a5 When I was a player, I planned to try this idea; Black wants to gain space and considers ...b6. The move allows ... \( \mathbb{Z} a7 \) if White plays \( \mathbb{D} e5. \) 7.\( \mathbb{Z} e1 \) (7.c3 b6) 7...d5.
- **b)** 6... ac Can configure his pawns in several ways and the knight undeniably affects the centre.
  - **b1**) 7.c3 d6 See 6.c3 d6 7. 6 bd2
  - **b2)** 7.b3 e6 8. ♣b2 d5 The Stonewall setup is nice here. 9.c4 b6 10. 羞c1 ♣b7 11.a3 Szekely,P-Dzhumaev,M, Abu Dhabi 2001 11...a5 (11... ♠e4 12.b4 ♣e7∞) 12. ♠e1 ♠e4 13.e3 a4 14.b4 ♠xd2 15. ∰xd2 dxc4 16. 羞xc4 ♠e5=
  - **b3)** 7. ②c4 White wants to make sure that Black will not play ...e5.

**b31)** 7...d6

**b311)** 8.c3 營e8 9.b4 a6 (9...公d8 10.a4 公f7=) 10.營b3 含h8 11. 呂d1 e5=

**b312**) 8.b3

**b3121)** 8... **\$**d7 9. **\$**b2 b5∞

**b3122**) 8...e5 Players looking for original ideas might want to

try this risky idea. 9.dxe5 ②e4
10. ②a3 (10. 營d5+ 營h8 11. ②b2 蓋e8 12.exd6 ②xb2 13. ②xb2 營f6
Black has compensation for the
pawn.) 10... ③e6 (10... 蓋e8 11.exd6
cxd6 12. ②b2 d5≌) 11. 營d3 蓋e8
Black can choose between sacrificing or winning an exchange.
(11...dxe5 12. ②xf8≌) 12.exd6
③xa1 13. ဩxa1 cxd6=

**b3123**) 8...b5 9. 2 fe5 (9. 2 e3 2 e4=) 9...dxe5 10. 2 xc6



10...exd4 Black can sacrifice an exchange here as White's rooks have no open files. 11. ♠ xa8 bxc4 12. ♠ c6 (12.bxc4 ♠ a6≅) 12...♠ e4 13. ♠ b5 ♠ e6≅

b313) 8. 皇g5 ②e4 9.d5 ②xg5 It is nice to have the bishop pair. 10. ②xg5 ②e5 11. ②xe5 皇xe5 12.c3 皇f6 13. ⑤f3 e5 14. dxe6 c6 15. ②d4 d5 16.e3 豐e7= Zvjaginsev,V-Vyzmanavin,A, Kazan 1995.

**b32)** 7...e6 8.c3 d6 9.b4 Neckar,L-Knezevic,M, Prague 1983 9... b5 (9.... e4 10. e5 a6 11.a4 e5=) 10. e3 a5 11. e5 dxe5 12. £xc6 a6 13. £xb5 ≡b6 14.dxe5 ≡xb5=;

b4) 7.c4 The combination of c4 and the knight on d2 renders the steed somewhat passive. 7...d6 8.d5 ②e5 9. 量b1 \$\displant \text{h}8 (9...e6=) 10.b3 ②xf3+11. ②xf3 ②e4 12. \$\displant \text{b}2 e5 13.dxe6 \$\displant \text{xe6} 14. \$\displant \text{xg7} + \displant \text{xg7} 15. \$\displant \text{d}4 + \displant \text{f}6 16. \$\displant \text{b}1 & \displant \text{f}6 & \displant \text{xf6} & \dinfty & \displant \text{xf6} & \displant \text{xf6} & \displant \text{xf6} & \dinfty &

**b5**) 7.  $\Xi$ e1 White wants to carry out e4.



b51) 7...g5?! The number one Hungarian player comes up with an entertaining, but probably bad idea. 8. 2xg5 2xd4 9.c3 2c6 10.e4 h6 Fedorovsky, M-Rapport, R, Germany 2016 11. 2gf3±

**b52**) 7...d5 8.c4



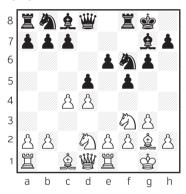
8...\$\delta\$h8 Black gets ready to open the position and makes room for the bishop. (8...e6 9.b3 \delta e4 10. \delta b2 a5=) 9.cxd5 (9.a3 dxc4; 9.b3 \delta e6) 9... \delta xd5 10.e3 (10. \delta c4 \delta b6 or 10. \delta b3 f4\infty) 10...a5 11.b3 Grigorov,G-Malaniuk,V, Galatzi 2007 11...a4 12. \delta a3 \delta e6 13. \delta b6 \infty

#### 7. \alphae1 d5

Black stops e4.

#### 8.c4

#### 8.2 e5 c5



#### 8...**€**]c6

Black takes away the e5-square from the white knight.

#### 9.e3

#### 9.b3

a) 9...②e4 10. **\$\delta\$** b6 11.a3 **\$\delta\$** b7 12. **\$\delta\$** c1 a5 13.e3 **\***\delta\$ e7 14. **\$\delta\$** c2 **\$\delta\$** ac8 15. **\*\delta\$** c1 (15. **\*\delta\$** e2 **\$\delta\$\$** a6) 15...②d8 Black improves the knight by transferring

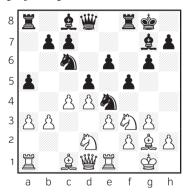
it to f7. 16. \( \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \lambda \text{16.} \( \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \lambda \text{17.} \lambda \text{17.} \lambda \text{18.} \( \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \lambda \text{xe5} & \text{xe5} \) 17. b4 axb4 18. axb4 \( \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*

b) 9...a5 10. \$\(\Delta\) a3 \$\(\Delta\) 811. \$\(\Delta\) c2 \$\(\Delta\) b7 (12... \$\(\Delta\) b4 Playing this at once would make it harder to bring the a1-rook into the game. 13. \$\(\Delta\) b1 c5=) 13. \$\(\Delta\) a21 \$\(\Delta\) c8 (13... \$\(\Delta\) b4) 14. \$\(\Delta\) e4 15. \$\(\Delta\) e1 \$\(\Delta\) b4 16. \$\(\Delta\) b1 \$\(\Delta\) e7 17. \$\(\Delta\) df3 c5 18. \$\(\Delta\) b2 \$\(\Delta\) ed8 19. a3 \$\(\Delta\) a6= Juhasz, A-Kovacevic, B, Budapest 2017.

#### 9...@e4

This move opens the diagonal.

#### 10.a3 a5 11.b3



#### 11...g5

Black wants to knock the f3-knight off balance. Developing calmly with 11... #e7!? or 11...b6!? also look pleasant for Black.

# 12. \( \delta \) b2 g4 13. \( \delta \) e5 \( \delta \) xe5 14. dxe5 \( \delta \) xd2