## The Nimzo-Indian Bible for White

# Volume 1 A Complete Opening Repertoire for White 4. 巢d2 & 4. 營c2

**Milos Pavlovic** 

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## **Milos Pavlovic**

**Thinkers Publishing 2023** 



## **Key to Symbols**

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- N novelty
- C lead in development
- zugzwang
- = equality
- $\infty$  unclear position
- $\overline{\overline{\infty}}$  with compensation for the sacrificed material
- $\pm$  White stands slightly better
- ∃
   ∃
   Black stands slightly better
   ■
- $\pm$  White has a serious advantage
- **H**Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- $\rightarrow$  with an attack
- 1 with initiative
- $\Leftrightarrow$  with counterplay
- $\Delta$  with the idea of
- $\frown$  better is
- $\leq$  worse is
- + check
- # mate

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### Preface

This book is about the Nimzo-Indian Classical line 4. @c2 (also known as the Capablanca Variation) and the 4. &d2-line, for which basically I could not find an established name.

As far as I know, the 4. Add line has never been covered in such a comprehensive way in any book before. In the text I suggest that this line should have the combined name of Tartakower-Duchamp line because Saviellly Tartakower played it often, while to my surprise Marcel Duchamp (who was also a famous French artist) played it too in the 1930s and indeed in a very good positional fashion against strong players. Some of those games are in the book.

Now this line enjoys greater popularity than ever before. About the Classical line with 4.營c2 there is nothing much to add, except for the fact that it has become hugely popular, but unfortunately from my point of view it involves too much engine-style chess.

Milos Pavlovic, December 2022

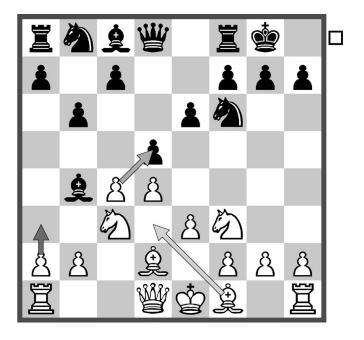
# Part I

# 4. **Åd2 b6**



# Other Sidelines on Move 7

1.d4 ∅f6 2.c4 e6 3.∅c3 ≗b4 4.≗d2 b6 5.e3 0-0 6.∅f3 d5



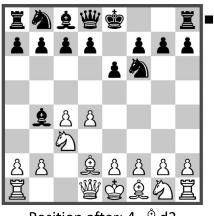
## **Chapter Guide**

### **Chapter 1 – Other Sidelines on Move 7**

a) 7. ዿd3 & 7.a3	11
b) 7.cxd5	15

### a) 7. kd3 & 7.a3

1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 e6 3. 🖄 c3 🏂 b4 4. 🚊 d2



Position after: 4. 🚊 d2

This line has been completely neglected over the last 100 years or so, which is amazing. White is simply ready to take back with a bishop on c3 and that is a clear positional idea. Only in recent years, when players started to seriously investigate all kinds of positions, mostly in less explored variations, in order to avoid forced engine lines, did this line rise to the surface. I could not even find a name for this line, so my suggestion is to call it the Tartakower-Duchamp line. Why? While searching and analyzing many games I discovered that the renowned artist and passionate chess player Marcel Duchamp actually played this line. His games with Znosko-Borovsky from Nice 1930 and 1931 do have a place in modern theory and strategy, and that is quite an accomplishment, As for Tartakower, he was playing it on a regular basis, at least more than other famous players. I want to emphasize that this is probably the first time this line has appeared in a chess book covered in detail, and it is also one of two main systems presented in this book. That is something that I am proud of.

It should be noted here that in practice the 2d2 lines most often arise after 4.e3, when White moves the bishop to d2 within the next few moves.

b6 5. e3 0-0 6. 🖄 f3 d5 7. a3



Position after: 7. a3

We will deal here with early deviations for White, meaning ideas different from 7. $\Xi$ c1 or 7.cxd5 followed by &d3.

#### 7. 遑d3

A) 7... ዿa6 8. ₩e2 c5

A1) 9. dxc5 dxc4 10. 遑xc4 遑xc4 11. 鬯xc4 遑xc5 12. b4 遑e7 13. 邕c1 ②bd7 14. 0-0 邕c8 15. 鬯b3 a6 Black is doing OK here, ½-½ (31) Mikhalchishin, A (2467) – Van Haastert, E (2439) Budva 2019.

**A2)** 9. a3 ≗xc3 10. ≗xc3 cxd4 11. ≗xd4 公c6 12. ≗xf6 <sup>幽</sup>xf6 13. cxd5 



Position after: 15. 邕b1

15... 2e5! Black has equalized, ½-½ (20) Radovanovic, N (2398) - Beliavsky, A (2547) Mali Losinj 2017.

**A3)** 9. 0-0!? cxd4 10. ∅xd4 e5 11. 幻db5 臭xc3 12. 臭xc3 臭xb5 13. cxb5 🖄bd7 14. f4 An unusual position, but it seems that the white bishops are doing a good job.

**B)** 7... dxc4 Gaining a tempo is always a good thing. 8.  $\hat{\underline{\&}}xc4$   $\hat{\underline{\&}}b7$  9. 0-0 ②bd7 10. 鬯e2



Position after: 10. We2

**B1)** 10... a6 11. 邕fd1 b5 12. 巢d3 c5 13. 邕ac1 [13. a4 bxa4 14. 公xa4 cxd4 17. exd4 a5 it's an equal position] 13... cxd4 14. 公xd4 鬯e7 15. 逸b1 邕ac8 16. a3 逸d6 Black is fine, 0-1 (36) Jakovenko, D (2735) - Giri, A (2783) St Petersburg 2018.

B2) 10... c5 This alternative is also sensible. 11. 邕fd1 cxd4 12. 公xd4 15. 邕xd2 <sup>公</sup>c5 Here too Black is experiencing no problems whatsoever, 0-1 (35) Mikhalchishin, A (2455) – Kryvoruchko, Y (2689) Struga 2021.

#### 7... ≗d6

Black also has the options to take on c3 or go all the way back to e7.

A) 7... 🚊 xc3 8. 🚊 xc3



8... 臭a6 [8... ②e4 9. 邕c1 臭a6 10. 鬯c2 公d7 11. 鼻d3 f5 12. cxd5 鼻xd3 13. dxc5 ②dxc5 17. 鼻e5 White has an edge, 1/2-1/2 (54) Ghaem Maghami, E



Position after: 13... exd5

14. 邕c1! [14. 0-0 c4 15. a4 a6 16. bxc4 dxc4 17. 2a3 邕e8 18. 邕fb1 ②e4 Black has gained the advantage, 1-0 (62) Indjic, A (2607) – Yilmaz, M (2630) Tornelo INT 2021] 14... 徵e7 15. 0-0 徵e6 With the idea of pushing ...c4 at some moment. 16. 邕fd1 邕fd8 17. 徵b5 White can perhaps extract a small edge from this position.

B) 7... ≗e7 8. cxd5 exd5 9. ②e5 c5 10. ≗d3 ≗b7 11. 0-0 ②c6



**B1)** 12. <sup>™</sup>f3!? A tricky idea. 12... <sup>♀</sup>d6! It is important to challenge

the knight on e5, especially at a moment when White cannot support it by playing f4. [12... 公xe5 13. dxe5 公d7 14. 營h3 g6 15. f4 already this is dangerous for Black, ½-½ (30) Votava, J (2529) – Brkic, A (2565) Austria 2018] 13. 公g4 公xg4 14. 營xg4 公e7 This is OK for Black.

**B2)** 12. 皇e1 cxd4 13. 公xc6 皇xc6 14. exd4 公e4 15. 邕c1 皇b7 16. f3 公xc3 17. 皇xc3 皇f6 Black is fine here, 1-0 (41) Ivanchuk, V (2678) – Dzagnidze, N (2523) chess.com INT 2021.

#### 8. 邕c1

8. b4



A) 8... dxc4 9. 毫xc4 毫b7 10. 0-0 ②bd7 11. 罩c1 c5 12. ②b5 毫e7 13. dxc5 bxc5 14. bxc5 ②xc5 15. 毫b4 瀏b6 Black is fine. [15... a6 16. 劉xd8 冨fxd8 17. ②c7 suddenly White has gotten the upper hand in this endgame, 1-0 (57) Volkov, S (2557) – Girya, O (2432) Cheboksary 2021]

**B)** 8... c6!? 9. c5 & c7 The point, Black has secured a position to retreat his

8... a6 9. ዿੈd3 ዿੈb7 10. cxd5 exd5 11. 0-0 ∕ີ)bd7



Position after: 11... 🖄 bd7

This is not a favorable version of the Nimzo; the bishop on d2 is misplaced now and the e5-square is out of reach for the knight on f3. White must do something, otherwise it's one-way traffic.

#### 12. 🖄h4!?

White needed to generate some activity.

12. ②e2?! 營e7 13. ②g3 g6 14. 奠b4 c5 15. dxc5 bxc5 16. 奠c3 邕fd8 17. 邕e1 a5 18. 營a4 c4 19. 奧b1 ②c5 20. 營d1 ②b3 21. 邕c2 ②e4 Black has better play, 0-1 (36) Georgiev, K (2577) – Gukesh, D (2640) Riga 2021.

12... 邕e8 13. f4 c5 14. 邕f3



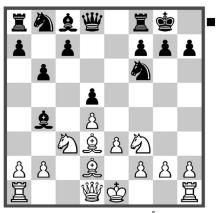
Position after: 14. 邕f3

#### 14... g6 15. 邕h3

With the black knight on d7 instead of c6, White need not worry about pressure on his d4-pawn. So now the plan is for the h4-knight to go back to f3 and then to e5, with unclear play.

#### **b) 7.cxd5**

1. d4 ∅f6 2. c4 e6 3. ∅c3 ≗b4 4. ≗d2 b6 5. e3 0-0 6. ∅f3 d5 7. cxd5 exd5 8. ≗d3



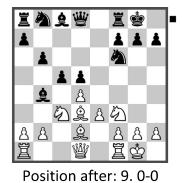
Position after: 8. **£**d3

White wants to transpose to a main Nimzo line, as we will see later, but Black has alternatives here apart from the standard placement of the bishop on b7.

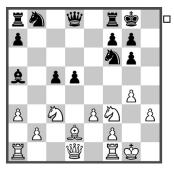
#### 8... **&**a6

The main alternative to the fianchetto. The idea is clear: by exchanging this bishop Black practically eliminates White's usual attacking plan and the game now is more positional; it's more about playing in the center. We will see that often we get a slower type of game with lots of maneuvering.

A) 8... c5 9. 0-0



**A2)** 9... âxc3 10. âxc3 c4 11. âc2 b5 12. a4! White is better.



Position after: 14... hxg6

15. 🖄 xd5! White has an edge.

A4) 9... ②c6 10. a3 ≗a5 11. ≗b5!?



Position after: 11. 🚊b5!?

White exploits the moment when the black bishop is on a5. 11... 逸b7 12. 逸xc6 逸xc6 13. ②e5 逸e8 14. f3 邕c8 15. 逸e1! It seems White has potential for an advantage.

A5) 9... c4 10. 溴c2 溴g4 11. 營b1 臭xf3 12. gxf3 心c6 13. 含h1 心e7 14. a3 臭a5 15. 邕g1!

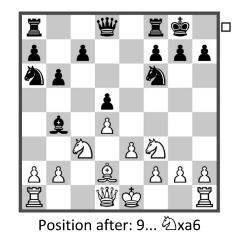


B) 8... 邕e8 9. 0-0 Black is trying to profit from not having the bishop on b7 at an early stage. 9... 皇d6 [9... 皇f8 10. ②e5 c5 11. f4 皇b7 12. 皇e1 cxd4 13. exd4 ②c6 14. 皇f2 邕c8 15. 營f3 g6 16. 邕ad1 皇g7 17. 皇b1 a6 18. a3 ②a5 19. f5 White has pressure on the kingside, ½-½ (33) Akshat, K (2403) – Pacher, M



Position after: 11. 4265

9. 🗘 xa6 🖄 xa6



10. **₩a**4

This is White's main idea but is not necessarily forced in any way. Let's see.

#### 10.0-0



Position after: 10. 0-0

**B)** 10... 鬯c8 11. 邕c1 鬯b7 12. 公e5 邕fe8



Position after: 12... 邕fe8

13. 😩 e1!? This is an interesting idea.

White is aiming to shift his darksquared bishop to the typical h4square, but has still not decided whether to push f4, because f3 could be a good option [at this point it is premature to push the f-pawn two squares: 13. f4 c5 14. 2b5 \$xd2 15. 豐xd2 ②e4 16. 豐d1 f6 17. ②f3  $\blacksquare$  ad8 Black is better here.  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  (60) Bouget, A (2247) – Eljanov, P (2672) c5 14. ②b5! 邕ad8 15. 鬯a4 臭xe1 16. 邕fxe1 White is somehow more active, the black knight on a6 is not standing well at the edge of a board now] 14. f4! c5 15. 🚊h4 🚊e7 16. ②b4 19. a3 ②c6 20. ②g4 鼻e7 21. f5 鼻f8 22. 釣f4 White has achieved a good game, ½-½ (115) Bluebaum, M (2647) - Najer, E (2648) chess.com INT 2020.

**C)** 10... 邕e8 11. 邕c1 臭f8 12. ②e2 營c8 13. 營c2



Position after: 13. 響c2

13... 当b7 [Black doesn't need to hurry with his c-pawn push. 13... c5 14. dxc5 bxc5 15. 皇c3 公e4 16. 邕fd1 習b7 17. 公f4 邕ad8 18. 鬯a4 White has easier play and pressure on the central pawns con 5 and d5, ½-½ (51) Anton Guijarro, D (2675) – Carlsen, M (2862) chess24.com INT 2020]. 14. 營c6 營xc6 15. 邕xc6 皇d6 16. 邕d1 心b8 17. 邕c2 a5 18. 皇e1 c6 19. h3 A complex endgame lies ahead of us.

#### 10... <sup>₩</sup>c8

Black reveals the main point of his strategy. His queen will be well placed on b7 and after further development he will be ready to go ...c5.

#### 11. 0-0

11. 鬯c6!?



This is just a minor disturbance, rather than some deep tactical idea.

A) 11... 邕e8 12. 公xd5 公xd5 13.
營xd5 毫xd2+ 14. 公xd2 c5 15. 0-0 cxd4 16. exd4 White is better, 1-0 (57) Batsiashvili, N (2480) - Socko, M (2421) lichess.org INT 2021.

#### 冨e6 14. 響a4 ⑵e4 15. 冨ac1 響b7

16. 邕fd1 邕c8 17. 營b3 c6 18. a4 ②b8 19. a5 ②d7 20. 臬e1 White preserves some edge. but it's going to be a long and interesting game in any case, 1-0 (44) Batsiashvili, N (2467) – Janik, I (2489) Figueira da Foz 2020.

#### **C)** 11... 邕d8 12. 0-0 邕d6 13. 鬯a4



Position after: 13. Wa4

I guess White's point was to drive the rook to the unusual d6-square, and now the game will proceed in the usual manner. 13... 2xc3 14. 2xc3②e4 15. 當fc1 c5 16. 2e1 營b7 17. ②e5 f6 18. ②d3 c4 19. ②f4 b5 20. 營c2 邕e8 21. b3 White has preferable chances here too, theoretically speaking, but it is complex, 0-1 (75) Batsiashvili, N (2466) – Grigoryan, K (2651) Barcelona 2020.

#### 11... **鬯b**7

(see analysis diagram next page)