# The Nimzo-Indian Bible for White

# Volume 1 A Complete Opening Repertoire for White 4. 2d2 & 4. 2c2

**Milos Pavlovic** 

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# **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
- ∞ unclear position
- $\overline{\overline{z}}$  with compensation for the sacrificed material
- ± White stands slightly better
- **∓** Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- + Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- —+ Black has a decisive advantage
- $\rightarrow$  with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- $\Delta$  with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

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#### **Preface**

As far as I know, the 4. 2d2 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.  $\center{2}$  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

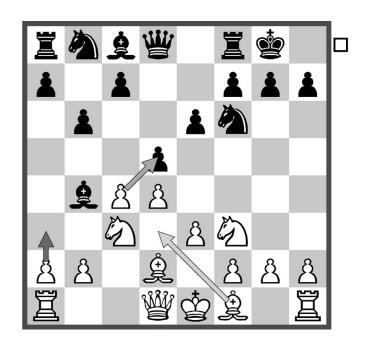
# Part I

4. 2d2 b6



# Other Sidelines on Move 7

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



# **Chapter Guide**

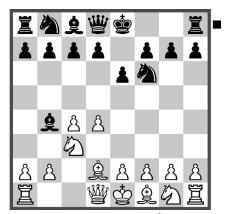
## **Chapter 1 – Other Sidelines on Move 7**

1	41 Df	626	1 06 2	(A) c2	<b>₾ h/ /</b>	⊕ สว	b6 5.e3	006	∰ f2	<b>٦</b> Ε
П	.04 \( \gamma \) \( \tau \)	b 2.C4	Feb 3.	√ \C3	息n4 4	・寒のノ	bb 5.e3	U-U b.	⟨  ¬  ¬	ดร

a) 7. 🖺 d3 & 7.a3	11
b) 7.cxd5	15

#### a) 7. \(\pm\$d3 & 7.a3

#### 1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 e6 3. 🖄 c3 🌡 b4 4. 🗘 d2

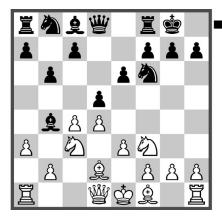


Position after: 4. \(\preceq\delta d 2\)

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. (2) f3 d5 7. a3



Position after: 7. a3

We will deal here with early deviations for White, meaning ideas different from 7. 
當c1 or 7.cxd5 followed by 皇d3.

#### 7. 🙎 d3

#### A) 7... 臭a6 8. 營e2 c5

 Mikhalchishin, A (2467) – Van Haastert, E (2439) Budva 2019.

**A2)** 9. a3 臭xc3 10. 臭xc3 cxd4 11. 臭xd4 ②c6 12. 臭xf6 營xf6 13. cxd5 臭xd3 14. 營xd3 營xb2 15. 罩b1



Position after: 15. \( \bar{2}\) b1

- 15...  $\triangle$ e5! Black has equalized,  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  (20) Radovanovic, N (2398) Beliavsky, A (2547) Mali Losini 2017.
- A3) 9. 0-0!? cxd4 10. 🖾 xd4 e5 11. 🖾 db5 🕸 xc3 12. 🕸 xc3 🕸 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. &xc4 &b7 9. 0-0 &bd7 10. &e2



- B1) 10... a6 11. 當fd1 b5 12. 奧d3 c5 13. 當ac1 [13. a4 bxa4 14. 公xa4 兔xf3 15. 營xf3 兔xd2 16. 冨xd2 cxd4 17. exd4 a5 it's an equal position] 13... cxd4 14. 公xd4 營e7 15. 兔b1 冨ac8 16. a3 兔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. 當fd1 cxd4 12. ②xd4 a6 13. ②e4 ②xd2 14. ②xf6+ 營xf6 15. 當xd2 ②c5 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... \(\mathbb{L}\) xc3 8. \(\mathbb{L}\) xc3



Position after: 8. \(\mathbb{2}\)xc3

8... **Qa6** [8... **Q**e4 9. **国**c1 **Q**a6 10. **W**c2 **Q**d7 11. **Q**d3 f5 12. cxd5 **Q**xd3 13. **W**xd3 exd5 14. **W**b5 c5 15. 0-0 **国**c8 16. dxc5 **Q**dxc5 17. **Q**e5 White has an edge, ½-½ (54) Ghaem Maghami, E

(2552) — Asgarizadeh, A (2449) Tehran 2019] 9. b3 That's the idea: White keeps his structure intact and retains both bishops. 9... 心bd7 10. 兔b2 c5 11. 兔e2 罩c8 12. cxd5 兔xe2 13. 營xe2 exd5



Position after: 13... exd5

- 14. 當c1! [14. 0-0 c4 15. a4 a6 16. bxc4 dxc4 17. 急a3 當e8 18. 當fb1 ②e4 Black has gained the advantage, 1-0 (62) Indjic, A (2607) Yilmaz, M (2630) Tornelo INT 2021] 14... 營e7 15. 0-0 營e6 With the idea of pushing ...c4 at some moment. 16. 當fd1 當fd8 17. 營b5 White can perhaps extract a small edge from this position.
- **B)** 7... **≜**e7 8. cxd5 exd5 9. **△**e5 c5 10. **≜**d3 **≜**b7 11. 0-0 **△**c6



Position after: 11... ②c6

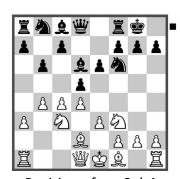
**B1)** 12. 營f3!? A tricky idea. 12... 臭d6! It is important to challenge

the knight on e5, especially at a moment when White cannot support it by playing f4. [12... ②xe5 13. dxe5 ②d7 14. 營h3 g6 15. f4 already this is dangerous for Black, ½-½ (30) Votava, J (2529) – Brkic, A (2565) Austria 2018] 13. ②g4 ②xg4 14. 營xg4 ②e7 This is OK for Black.

B2) 12. 鼻e1 cxd4 13. ②xc6 鼻xc6 14. exd4 ②e4 15. 罩c1 梟b7 16. f3 ②xc3 17. 鼻xc3 鼻f6 Black is fine here, 1-0 (41) Ivanchuk, V (2678) — Dzagnidze, N (2523) chess.com INT 2021.

#### 8. \(\mathbb{Z}\)c1

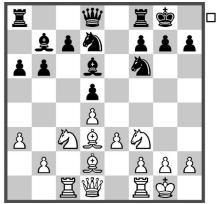
#### 8. b4



Position after: 8. b4

- **B)** 8... c6!? 9. c5 \(\hat{2}\) c7 The point, Black has secured a position to retreat his

## 8... a6 9. &d3 &b7 10. cxd5 exd5 11. 0-0 \( \infty\) bd7



Position after: 11... 5 bd7

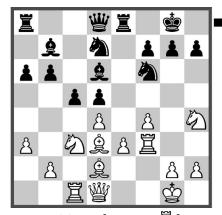
This is not a favorable version of the Nimzo; the bishop on d2 is misplaced now and the e5-square is out of reach for the knight on f3. White must do something, otherwise it's one-way traffic.

#### 12. ②h4!?

White needed to generate some activity.

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

#### 12... **罩e8 13. f4 c5 14. 罩f3**



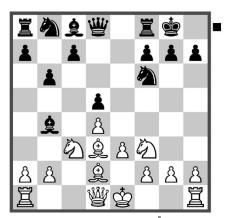
Position after: 14. 罩f3

#### 14... g6 15. **¼**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... <u>\$</u>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



Position after: 9. 0-0

A1) 9... \$\dagger\$b7 This transposes to another line, which is discussed under the ...\$\dagger\$b7 system.

**A2)** 9... & xc3 10. & xc3 c4 11. & c2 b5 12. a4! White is better.

A3) 9... \(\hat{2}\)g4 10. h3 \(\hat{2}\)h5 11. dxc5 bxc5 12. a3 \(\hat{2}\)a5 13. g4 \(\hat{2}\)g6 14. \(\hat{2}\)xg6 hxg6



Position after: 14... hxg6

15. 🖾 xd5! White has an edge.

**A4)** 9... ②c6 10. a3 &a5 11. &b5!?



Position after: 11. \(\mathbb{L}\) b5!?

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



Position after: 15. \( \begin{align\*} \begin{align

15... 堂h8 16. 豐f1 豐d7 17. e4 This shows the correct way to go.

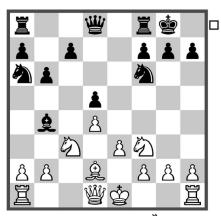
B) 8... 볼e8 9. 0-0 Black is trying to profit from not having the bishop on b7 at an early stage. 9... 皇d6 [9... 皇f8 10. ②e5 c5 11. f4 皇b7 12. 皇e1 cxd4 13. exd4 ②c6 14. 皇f2 볼c8 15. 營f3 g6 16. 墨ad1 皇g7 17. 皇b1 a6 18. a3 ②a5 19. f5 White has pressure on the kingside, ½-½ (33) Akshat, K (2403) — Pacher, M

(2446) Budapest 2018] **10**. **②b5 息f8 11**. **②e5** 



Position after: 11. 2 e5

#### 9. **≜**xa6 ∜)xa6



Position after: 9... 🖒 xa6

**10**. **₩**a4

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

A) 10... c5 11. dxc5 bxc5 12. a3 &xc3 [12... &a5 13. ②xd5! &xd2 14. ②xf6+ 營xf6 15. 營xd2 基ab8 16. 基ab1 White is simply better, 1-0 (31) Gukesh, D (2563) — Tomashevsky, E (2706) chess.com INT 2020] 13. &xc3 ②e4 14. &e5 f6 15. &f4 營d7 16. 基c1 基ac8 17. h3 基fd8 18. b3 營b7 19. 營c2 ②b8 20. 基fd1 It's a balanced game, ½-½ (94) Suleymenov, A (2440) — Iljin, T (2314) Chelyabinsk 2021.

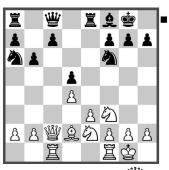
**B)** 10... 營c8 11. 邕c1 營b7 12. ②e5 邕fe8



Position after: 12... 罩fe8

13. \( \mathbb{Q} e1! \)? 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. 4 b5 4 xd2 15. 国ad8 Black is better here. ½-½ (60) Bouget, A (2247) - Eljanov, P (2672) chess.com INT 2021]. 13... \$\d6 [13... c5 14. 公b5! 冨ad8 15. 營a4 臭xe1 16. 罩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. &xf6 &xf6 17. 營f3 冨ad8 18. △e2 ②b4 19. a3 公c6 20. 公g4 臭e7 21. f5 🙎 f8 22. 🖄 f4 White has achieved a good game, ½-½ (115) Bluebaum, M (2647) - Najer, E (2648) chess.com INT 2020.



Position after: 13. \(\frac{\pi}{2}\)c2

13... **当b7** [Black doesn't need to hurry with his c-pawn push. 13... c5 14. dxc5 bxc5 15. 急c3 ②e4 16. 罩fd1 **当b7** 17. ②f4 罩ad8 18. **当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. 基xc6 总d6 16. 基d1 公b8 17. 基c2 a5 18. 总e1 c6 19. h3 A complex endgame lies ahead of us.

#### 10... ₩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. **≌**c6!?



Position after: 11. 營c6!?

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

罩e6 14. 豐a4 匂e4 15. 罩ac1 豐b7

16. 當fd1 當c8 17. 營b3 c6 18. a4 公b8 19. a5 公d7 20. 皇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.

#### 



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... 皇xc3 14. 皇xc3 ②e4 15. 罩fc1 c5 16. 皇e1 營b7 17. ②e5 f6 18. ②d3 c4 19. ②f4 b5 20. 營c2 冨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... **뷀b7**

(see analysis diagram next page)