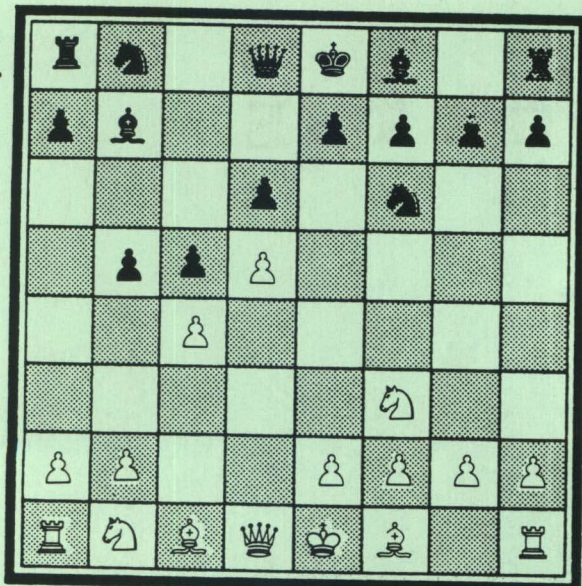


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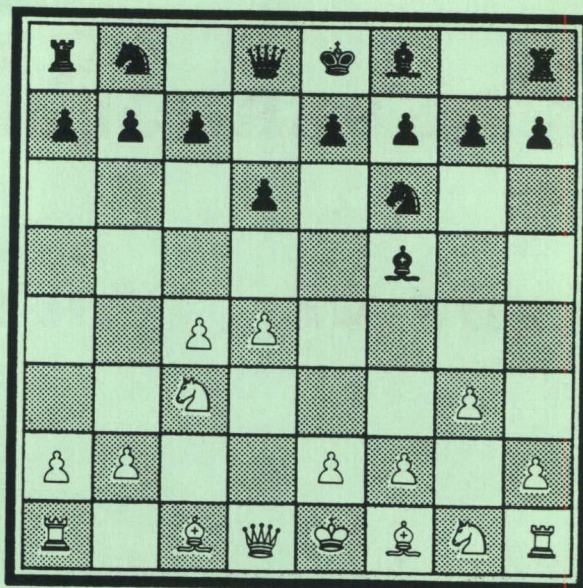
D4 C4 PLAYER

KEENE

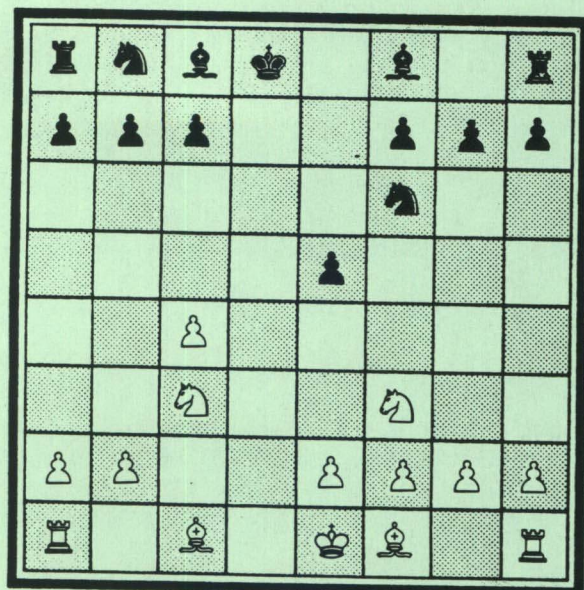
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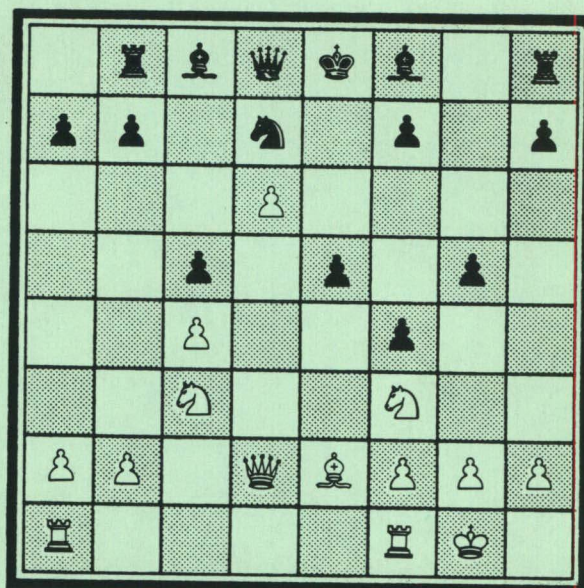
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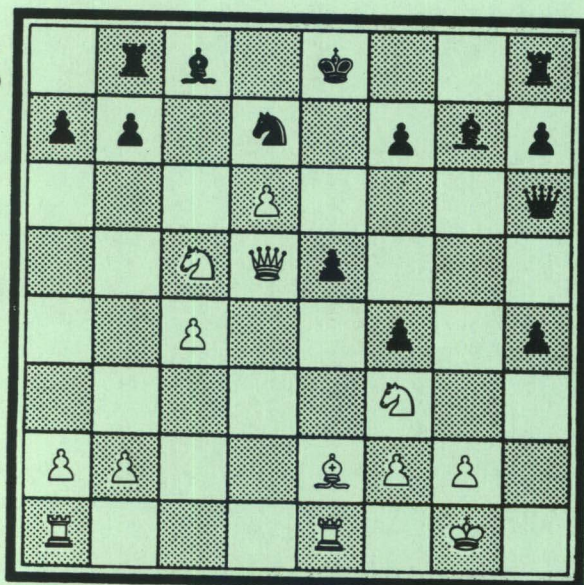
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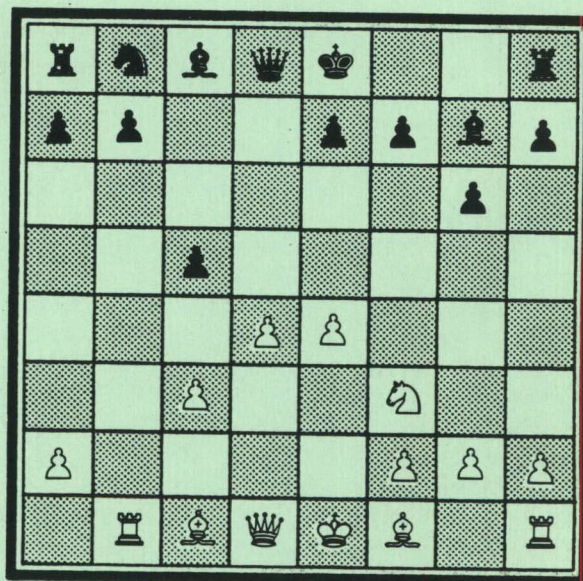
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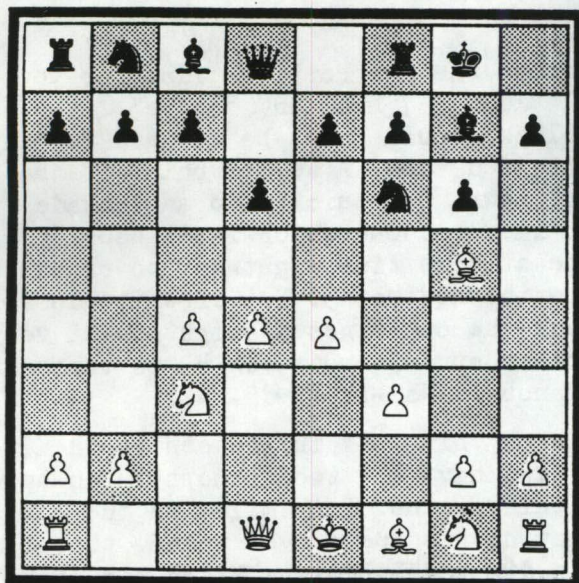
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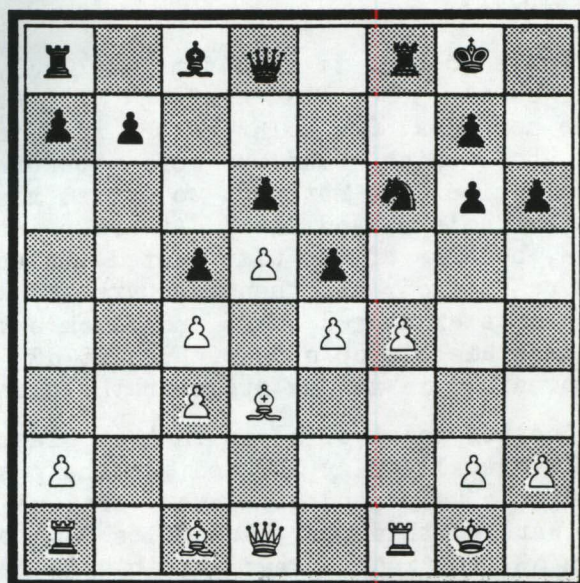
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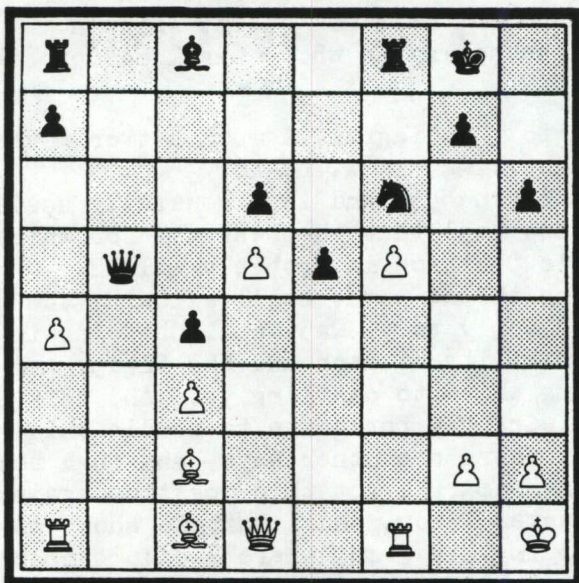
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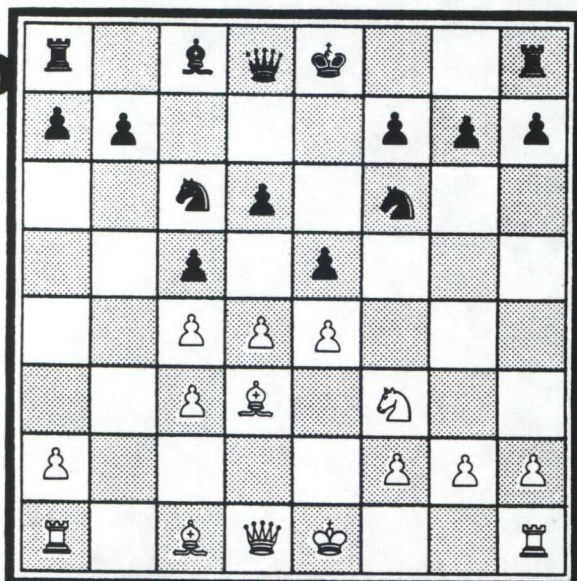


As all that Raymond Keene said could not be fitted on to the tapes, here is a transcript of the remainder.

"Let's go back to the start and I'll run through the new Portisch idea for you.

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 c5 5 Bd3 Nc6 6 Nf3 Bxc3ch 7 bxc3 d6 8 e4 e5 9 h3
This is the new idea. One point of the idea is that black should not be allowed to play the move ...Bg4, which would put more pressure on white's d pawn. A second point of the idea is that white does not want to commit his central pawns too quickly to a blockade situation when he's played d4-d5. A third point of the idea but one which isn't usually practicable, because of the time wasted, is that white at some time might want to exchange in the centre by dxc5, and then manoeuvre the knight to the square d5. But if white does this - once he's exchanged on c5 and black's taken back- he can't get a knight to d2 very easily because his bishop's undefended at d3. So another strange point of h3 is that after dxc5 dxc5 possible is at one stage or the other the manoeuvre Nh2-f1-e3-d5.

Another point of h3 is that if black takes everything off in the centre on d4, white will eventually play Bb2 and get the pawn back, and have the two bishops in an open position, with a very good game. Now Portisch played this against Tony Miles in the IBM tournament earlier this year, and Miles reacted by playing his queen over to a5, threatening the pawn on c3. Portisch played his bishop from c1 to d2, and I believe Miles now played Bd7 and Portisch castled and then Miles played c5xd4 and after c3xd4, black's position began to look rather dubious. An attack's been opened up on the black queen. White's doubled pawns have been liquidated and there seems to be no way in which black can profit from this. In fact Miles lost this game speedily.

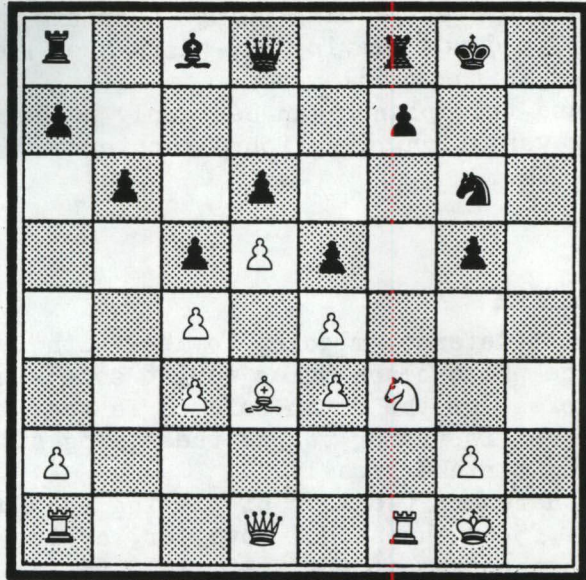
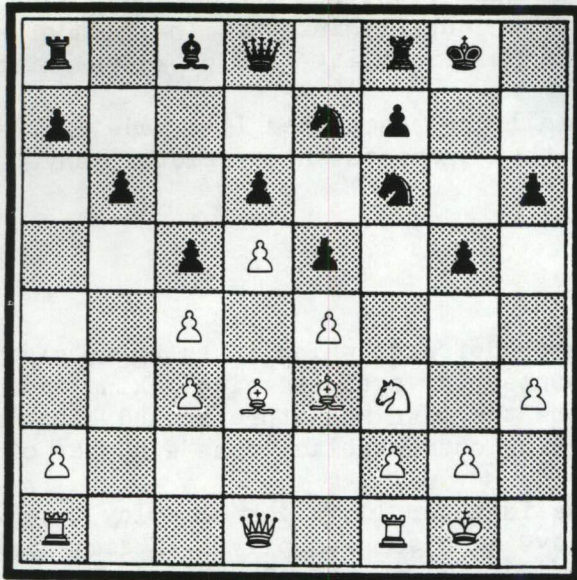


Let's return to the diagram. A much better move for black than ...Qa5 is ...h7-h6.

This stops the pin Bg5, and is a generally useful move. And I now feel that the best way for white to handle this position is probably Qd1-e2, overprotecting the e4 pawn; still allowing the move Bd2 as a reply to ...Qa5, still bearing in mind the possibility of dxc5 and Nh2-f1-d5, and not committing white to castling yet. And this is quite a promising way for white to handle this position, but there are other ways, and in a recent tournament in Denmark I got this position against the Danish master Iskov, and I want to show you what happened in this game, where I didn't choose Qe2, but a related move and still won. I castled. And the reason I'm not too sure that castles is most accurate is that black could now perhaps play this move ...g5 and then try to castle queen's side.

That's why I do feel now that Qe2 is more accurate because it delays committing the king to the king's side. However, Iskov did not play ...g5, he castled and played his king into safety. Inow played Bc1-e3, and he played ...b6. I played d4-d5. Now usually in these doubled pawn positions, black wants to play ...Na5 to attack the c pawn. But here this is futile. White defends with Qe2 and the absence of the knight on the queen side gives white tremendous attacking chances with something like Nh4-f5/Nh2 and f4. It hardly comes into consideration. Black has to play after d5, Ne7. It's the best move. Now I played my knight from f3 to h4, similar to the other line, except that if black now plays Ne7-g6, I play Nf5. I don't take on g6; however Iskov played g7-g5. Now it's all very well playing this when white's castled and black hasn't, but in this position, with black castling as well, it becomes a lot more dubious. Now of course white can't play Nf5, because of Ne7xf5, exf5 e4, and another pitfall for white to avoid is Qf3, attacking the knight at f6, ...Ng6 Nf5 Bxf5, Qxf5 Nh4 winning the white queen. Of course if white doesn't recapture Qxf5, but plays exf5, then black has Pe4-very annoying, followed by ...Ne5.

So from the diagram (overleaf), I played Nf3. It looks now as if black should be okay, but the trouble is that the pawns on g5 and h6 are rather weak, and this weighs against the fact that he has gained two tempi. There followed Ng6, Ph4 Ng4 - a very logical move, especially for a Nimzo player - they like to inflict doubled pawns. hrg5 Nxe3 fxe3 hrg5.



At this point Kevin Wicker - a young English player, who was playing in the B group of the same tournament, came up to me and said 'Are you playing chess or building a cathedral?'. He was referring of course, to the central white pawns. White is in fact playing chess, because these pawns are rather strong. The whole point about this position is that white has tremendous compensation for the two sets of doubled pawns in his absolute control of the f file, and the light squares such as f5, g4, and h5. There followed Nf3-h2, Kg7, Be2 and now white's positional threat is to plant the bishop at g4 and then perhaps at f5, and then take over the whole complex of squares in front of the black g pawn.

In view of this black tried to get counterplay by sacrificing the g pawn and excluding white's pieces from these critical squares. Black played g4, white Bxg4 Qg5, Qf3 Nh4, Qe2.

He then continued with ...Pf5, which I took, bNxf5 wRf3 Now white's got a very simple winning plan - just doubling rooks on the f file. Black tried Rh8 and after Qf2 his position is hopeless ...Rxf2, Bxf5 (threatening Rg3) Bxf5 Kxf2 Rh8ch Kgl Qh5 and now simply Rg3ch and black can resign. If he puts his king on the h file he has no threats, and if on the f file, Rh3 exploits the fact that the bishop is pinned. If he plays Bg6 then white simply plays Rh3 and if Bg4 Qf3 Qh1 oh Kf2 Qxal Qg4ch and black is completely lost. Black resigned in a few more moves.

Before leaving the topic of the Nimzo Indian, Hubner variation, which I regard as the most important area of the defence, I want to conclude with an illustrative game from the IBM Grandmaster tournament in Amsterdam earlier this year.

White was Donner, and black was Jan Timman, who eventually won the tournament. And its a horrible example of what white shouldn't do and the sort of thing to avoid.

They reached the position of diagram 10, except instead of Ph3, Donner played d5. b Ne7 w Nh4 bh6 which we've seen before, and now f4 is not so bad; white doesn't get any advantage but he probably doesn't lose. Donner played Pf3, I think this move is very weak, in fact I don't understand it at all- Black played Qa5 Bd2. Pg5 Nf5 Nxf5 exf5 Bd7 and if you remember, I was pointing out earlier on the dangers which face white if black can play g5 when white has castled on the king side and black can castle on the queen side. Now in this position white can still castle king side; it wouldn't be the end of the world.

Instead he embarks on a crazy scheme to exploit black's pawn at h6, and g5., rather like my game with Iskov, except that on this occasion white's king is much more exposed and black's can still run to the queen side.

Donner played h4. There followed ...g4, a very good move. fxf4 Pe4, Be2 Pe3 Bxe3 Qxc3ch Kf2(a better chance was Bd2) and now black broke up white's pawns with Ph5 Donner took gxh5, b Ne4ch wKf3 Bxf5 a really horrible example of what white shouldn't do. White played Bd3, which looks like a tempting defence, but it doesn't work because of Rg8. Now there's really nothing white can do at all. He played Bxe4, which is very desperate, bBg4ch Kf2 Bxd1 Rad1 O-O-O Bf5ch Ke7 h6. Now if white could somehow consolidate he might have some vague counterchances with his two bishops and

a pawn for the queen. However black played Qf6 , threatening the bishop on f5, and if g4, Rxc4 wins that bishop as well, so Donner resigned.

I think the root cause of white's loss in this game is a kind of frustration that when you get this very static position with the doubled pawns and the immobile king side pawns, you start doing things that are too violent. But I think that the idea of playing h3, and not playing d5, white does not forfeit this mobility, and he keeps quite good chances in the middle game.

And this plan I can certainly recommend, in all the researches I've made in the Hubner variation, I've found nothing else at all that promises white remotely anything.

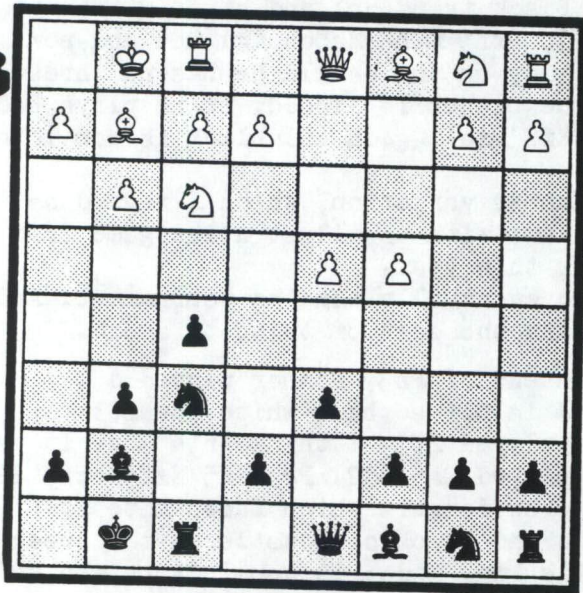
Dutch

The last defence I'm going to deal with is the Dutch defence; which is an aggressive defence where black tries to get some kind of counterplay against white's king side the defect of the Dutch Defence is that it weakens the pawn structure around black's king, and in trying to get these king side attacking chances, black runs a number of strategic risks himself.

Now there are two ways of playing the Dutch. One is after 1d4 black can play ...e6, and ...f5 on the second move, or, after white plays d4 black can play ...f5 immediately. Now in the case of the initial ...f5, white can play the Staunton Gambit. That's 2 e4 black takes the pawn, wNc3 followed by f3. So, a lot of Dutch players prefer to begin 1 d4 e6 and thus bypass the possibility. However, on this tape we're dealing with the d4/c4 repertoire, so let's ignore the possibility of the Staunton gambit and get straight on with an ordinary Dutch.

1 d4 f5 2 c4 Nf6 and now the most solid possibility for white is to develop 3 Nf3, fianchetto the king's bishop, castle king's side, and proceed with the development of his queen side pieces. And there are two main variations black can adopt against this. One is the standard Dutch with e6 and Be7, and the other is the so-called Leningrad variation, with ...g6 and ...Bg7. Let's deal with the Leningrad first.

1 d4 f5 2 c4 Nf6 3 Nf3 g6 4 g3 Bg7 5 Bg2 0-0 0-0 d6 . Now white can here play the variation 7 Nc3 Nc6 8 d5 Ne5 9 Nxe5 dxe5. But then black gets some sort of counterchances based on the advance of his mass of king side pawns. So I wouldn't really recommend this line. So from Diagram 13, instead of Nc3, the move I would recommend is 7 d5, preventing any idea of ...



Nc6, and preparing such moves as Nc3, Nd4 to take advantage of the slightly weakened light squares in the centre of the board, and a typical sequence from this position would be b...Pc6, 8 Nc3 e5 9 dxe5ep Bxe6 10 Qd3, defending the pawn on c4 and preparing to develop pressure on d6 with Bf4 and Rdl.

Back to diagram 13. Instead of ...Pc6, another possibility is ...c5. The disadvantage of this is that black is playing an ordinary King's Indian but with a slightly weakened e6 square, and a typical way to play for an advantage here is Nc3, bNa6 wRb1 to get it out of the way of tricks along the long black diagonal bNc7 wPb3 bPa6 wBb2 bPb5 wPe3 bRb8 and Nc3-e2, and the idea of this is to bring the knight to f4, and perhaps bring the other knight to g5, all observing the e6 square, and perhaps later to play Qc2 to try and force through

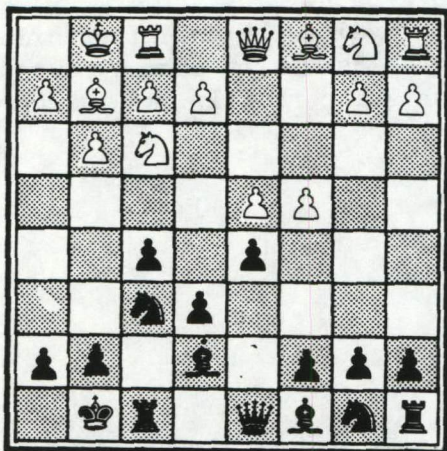
Pe4, breaking open the c file. Now I've played this position 3 times, against the Grandmasters Jansa and Matulovic, and against the English International Owen Hindle, and each time I had a great advantage and scored two wins and one draw from these games.

Now the manoeuvre of playing the knight from c3 to e2 to f4 is a typical one against the Dutch, and it will occur in the other lines we'll be looking at.

Now lets go back to the starting position.

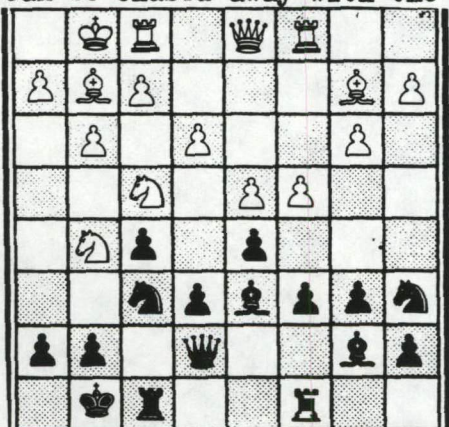
So 1d4 f5 2 c4 Nf6 3 Nf3 e6 4 g3 Now black's got a choice. He could play ...Bb4ch, and the best reply here is Bd2, because the exchange of dark squared bishops doesn't help black very much. He finds he needs the dark squared bishop to defend squares like ...e5 in the main line. You shouldn't however, after Bb4ch play Nc3 because if black can get rid of his dark squared bishop and double your 'c' pawns, his control of the e4 square gives him very good counterplay. Instead of ...Bb4ch, the normal move here is ...Be7, wBg2 b0-Ow0-O, and now black's got two ways of playing. There is the ordinary, fluid central Dutch, or the stonewall variation. And the Stonewall variation is the one which gives the most typical king side attacking chances, if white plays innacurately. Let's take a look first of all at the fluid central variation, b Pd6 w Nc3 bQe8 wRcl and now black can play either Qg6 or Qh5, and in both cases white usually plays e4 in reply. for example, Qg6 e4 fxe4 Nxe4 Nxe4 Rxe4 if Qxe4 then the move Nf3-h4 traps the queen in mid-board. It's possible for black to play something like Qxh4 Pxh4 bBxh4, giving up the queen for some counterplay, but it's not really considered sufficient. Let's go back to the position before white plays e4. The move pawn e4, though possible, because black cannot make the final capture with the queen, does not however, give white that much advantage, and another, more subtle way of playing, and one I've done myself is to play the pawn to e3 instead, and then follow up with the moves Nc3-e2-f4, to attack the queen and then fianchetto the queen's bishop, and then play for e4 later on, or possibl something like d5 and jumping in with a knight to e6. And I think this is a very satisfactory strategic way to play against both ...Qg6 and ...Qh5.

Now let's take a look at the Stonewall line. This is from diagram 14.



Black plays ...Pd7-d5. The point of this is to exert a very firm grip on the e4 square, and then while planting a knight on e4, perhaps to move the queen round to h5, and advance the king side pawns. It's a very simple, one might say bludgeaning, crude strategy, but one which often scores full points, because people tend to defend incorrectly against this king side attack. The right way to handle this position is to fianchetto the queen's bishop, keep a very firm grip on the e5 square, and also to be able to play the move f3 and thus control e4. Later white should prepare to push forward in the centre with e4, and try to expose black's weak e6 point.

I want to show you the opening of a game I played against Robert Bellin, who was British Champion in 1979, an International Master, and also the acknowledged expert on the Dutch defence, who wrote the standard Batsford book in the series. He's a firm supporter of the Dutch, and I played him in the Benedictine International, September 1981. From the diagram the game went like this. wNc3 (if black takes on c4, white has Ne5, regaining his pawn and also breaking up balck's nice central pawn triangle) black played ...c6, wPb3 bPb6 wBb2 bBb7 w Pe3 bNa6 wNe2 - here comes that standard manouvre again. b Bd6 wNf4 bQe7 wRcl bRac8 and now comes a manouvre to try to weaken black's king side pawns somewhat. I played Nf3-g5. Now the natural defence here is Na6-c7, but it fails to a series of tactics which go like this. Pc5 bxc5 dxc5 Now of course if black plays Bxf4, w takes back with the e pawn, with a crushing attack. The dark squares are controlled by the bishop at b2; white's rook can come to e1, with pressure on e6; the white knight can reroute via f3 to settle on e5; and if black tries to plant something on e4, it can be chased away with the move Pf3.

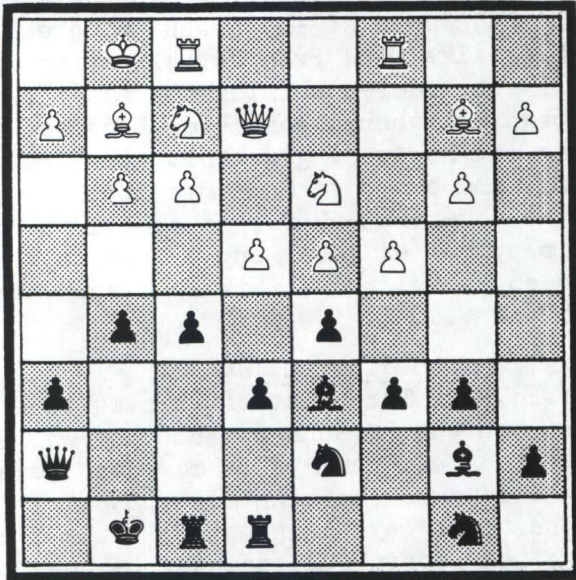


Please return to the diagram. The main tactical variation goes like this; bNc7 w Pc5 bPx65 wdx65 bBxc5 wRxc5 bQxc5 either knight takes on e6. bNxe6 wNxe6 bQe7 bNxR wRxN and now white's got a choice of moves. He could play Qd2 Qd3 Qd4 or even Qc2 - all of these moves are good, and give white some advantage because of the rather ragged black pawn structure.

From the diagram, black did not play Nc7, instead he played Ph6. Now of course if Ng6, Qe8, NxR hxg5, and white's knight is stranded. Also if N(g5)xe6,

bRf8e8, and ultimately white loses the knight on e6; black has threats like ...g5, or Qd7 or Qf7, and the knight can't get out. So after ...h6, I just went back to f3, and the point of this manouvre is that the square g6 has been weakened which could be important later on. Now there is a threat of Ng6, so b played Rfd8 w Qe2 and now black was encouraged to play ...g5, a thematic move in the Dutch defence, but also one which makes long term weaknesses in the black king side. wNd3 bQh7 wNf3e5 and now white's whole strategy revolves round pushing through the move Pe4, which will break up the centre, and exposes the weakness at e6.

The game continued Na6-b8 wPf3 bRf8 black brings back his pieces to meet e4, Nf2, Rc8e8 wNe5-d3. Now there is a clear path for the pawn when it comes to e4 to push through to e5; and black played Nf6-d7 w played Pe4, and in this position white has a very clear advantage.



Black's minor pieces are shut out of play on the queen's side. White's trying to advance pe5, and then Pf4. He can even try to open the c file with cxd5. White has many options, and in fact black played dxc4 bxc4 c5. w played e5 b played Be7 and now d5 bPxd5 and white played f4. And now if black wants he can take c4, white takes on b7, b takes on d3, white retakes on d3 with the queen, but in this position black is completely lost. White's going to play Bd5ch, with a terrible raking attack with the two bishops along the centre. This is worth much more than a pawn.

So Bellin played ...b5 and after cxd5 white had two connected centrally passed pawns on the fifth which quite rapidly won the game.