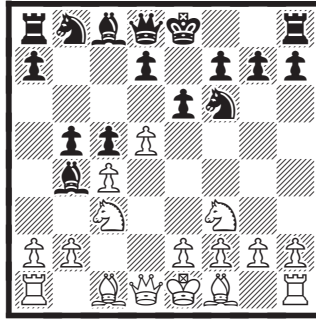


## SHOCRON GAMBIT (NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE) [E21]



1.d4	Nf6
2.c4	e6
3.Nc3	Bb4
4.Nf3	c5
5.d5	b5

This opening resembles a Blumenfeld with the difference that Black has a bishop at b4 pinning White's knight. That works to Black's advantage. The queen can add to the pressure from a5. All in all, a promising gambit.

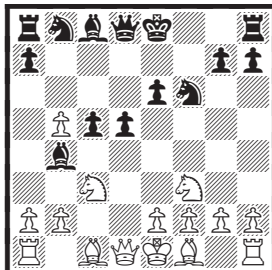
**Impression:** White looks a bit better. **Popularity:** Awaiting a hero!



## ANTOSHIN vs. GARCIA GONZALES

Sochi International, 1964

1.d4 e6; 2.c4 Nf6; 3.Nc3 Bb4; 4.Nf3 c5; 5.d5 b5; 6.dxe6 fxe6; 7.cxb5 d5.

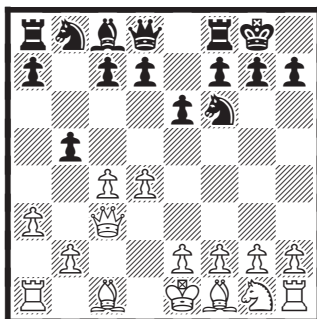


The game has become a sort of Blumenfeld Gambit with Black gaining a big center in return for the pawn. 8.e3 Ne4; 9.Bd2 Nxd2; 10.Qxd2 0-0. Black will be able to use the f-file effectively. 11.a3 Ba5; 12.Be2 Nd7; 13.0-0 Bb7; 14.Rab1 Bc7; 15.b4 d4!? This rips open the position and Black's pieces fly into White's position. 16.exd4 Bxf3!; 17.Bxf3.

17...Rxf3!!; 18.gxf3 Qh4. The White kingside has no defenders, and it is just a matter of time before Black crashes the party. 19.Rfd1 Bf4. 19...Qxh2+; 20.Kf1 cxd4; 21.Qxd4 is also good for Black. 21...Bb6; 22.Qd2 Ne5; 23.Qe1! Qh1+!; 24.Ke2 Qxf3+; 25.Kd2 Nc4+; 26.Kc2 Nxa3+; 27.Kb2 Nxb1; 28.Qxe6+ Kh8; 29.Rxb1 Bd4 doesn't offer much hope for White. 20.Qe1 Qh3! No escape for the king! 21.Ne2 Bxh2+; 22.Kh1 Bc7+; 23.Kg1 Rf8; 24.Rb3 Bh2+; 25.Kh1 Bf4+! The pawn is blocked. 26.Kg1 Rf5; 27.Ng3 Rg5; 28.Qf1 Qh4.

29.Rb2?? 29.Qe2 at least forces Black to find a subtle move. 29...Kf7!; 30.Kf1 Bxg3; 31.fxg3 Qxg3; 32.Qf2 Qh3+; 33.Ke1 Rg2. White would have to give up the queen. 34.Qxg2 Qxg2; 35.bxc5. Black has a serious material advantage but White's c-pawn is a real threat. In any case, this would have been better than allowing Black to win impressively, as in the game. 29...Bxg3; 30.fxg3 Rxg3+; 31.Rg2 Rh3! White resigned.

## VITOLINSH-ADORJAN GAMBIT (NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE) [E32]



1.d4 Nf6  
2.c4 e6  
3.Nc3 Bb4  
4.Qc2 O-O  
5.a3 Bxc3+  
6.Qxc3 b5

Usually a b5-gambit is only effective with the White pawn advanced to d5 and a Black pawn at c5. In this case, Black has a huge lead in development and can well

afford to invest the pawn. Results have been about even recently, and further developments are expected.

**Impression:** White looks a bit better. **Popularity:** Endangered

### FORINTOS vs. DIZDAR

London, 1983

1.d4 Nf6; 2.c4 e6; 3.Nc3 Bb4; 4.Qc2 0–0; 5.a3 Bxc3+; 6.Qxc3 b5. The Vitolinsh Gambit is an unusual gambit in that ...b5 is played without a Black pawn on c5. Black's advanced development takes away any serious risk.

7.cxb5. Black equalizes easily if the offer is spurned. 7...c6; 8.bxc6. White can return the pawn, but is behind in development so should at least exact some sort of price from Black. Some of the more interesting alternatives are examined in the supplementary material.

8...Nxc6; 9.Nf3.

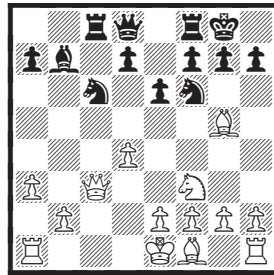
9.e3 Bb7; 10.b4 Rc8; 11.Qb2 ignores the kingside development. After 11...Ne4; 12.Bd3 f5; 13.Nh3 Ne7; 14.f3 Nd6; 15.0–0 Bd5, Black is still short of equality but has a solid position vs. Rastenis, 2000

9.b4 Bb7 (9...Ba6 is also playable.) 10.Nf3 Rc8; 11.Qb2 Ne7 gives Black a firm grip on the light squares, while White's bishop pair is inactive. Kouatly vs. Stangl, 1988.

9.Bg5!? is also possible. 10.Nf3 is more sensible.

9...Bb7. White should return to the main line with 10.Nf3.

10.Bg5 Rc8.



Black remains down a pawn but has completed development while White has a ways to go. 11.Qd3. 11.Nd2 h6; 12.h4 hxg5; 13.hxg5 Ng4; 14.Ne4 (14.Qh3 f5; 15.g6 Nh6; 16.e3 Qf6 and the g–pawn will fall.) 14...f5; 15.gxf6 Nxf6; 16.Nd6 Qc7; 17.Nxc8 Rxc8 gave Black sufficient compensation in Nemet vs. Adorjan, 1983. 11.Bxf6 Qxf6; 12.d5!? Qxc3+; 13.bxc3 Na5! Black has good play for the pawn.

11...Qb6; 12.Bxf6 gxf6; 13.e3. White offers to return the pawn to gain the initiative. A very sensible plan. 13.b4 Ne7; 14.e4 f5 insures that Black will gain control of e4, which combined with the lead in development, compensates for the missing pawn.

13...Qxb2; 14.Rb1 Qa2. A complicated position with a number of logical plans for White. Fear of back rank problems probably discouraged White from taking the bishop, but that was clearly the best plan.

15.Nd2.

White should have chosen 15.Rxb7! Nb4 (15...Nxd4; 16.Qb1! Qxa3; 17.Rb2! and the two pawns do not make up for the missing piece.) 16.Rxb4 (16.Qd2 Qa1+; 17.Ke2 Rc2; 18.Rxb4 Rfc8!) 16...Rc1+; 17.Qd1 Rxd1+; 18.Kxd1 Rc8; 19.Nd2 Qxa3; 20.Rb1 Finally the position

quiets down. White has a rook and two pieces for the queen and pawn, but Black's a-pawn is weak. Once White gets the kingside developed, Black would have problems.

15...Na5; 16.Qb5?! 16.e4 is better. White then has access to the kingside, where the Black king lacks defense. White might also try f3, Kf2, Be2 to get the rook developed. Another idea is h4 and a rook lift. All in all, White has the better prospects.

16...Qxa3; 17.Bd3 a6!

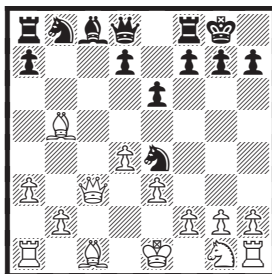
The correct way to hit the queen. 17...Bc6?! fails to the sac at h7. 18.Bxh7+ Kxh7 (18...Kg7; 19.Qd3!) 19.Qh5+ is an immediate draw. 18.Bxh7+. 18.Qh5 Qxd3; 19.Qxa5 Bxg2; 20.Rg1 looks like it gives White a promising attack but there is a tactical flaw. 20...Qxb1+!!; 21.Nxb1 Rc1+; 22.Ke2 Rxc1; 23.Nd2 Ra8. Black has two rooks and two pawns for the queen.

18...Kg7; 19.Qh5 Rh8. Black wins the bishop. 20.0-0 Rxh7; 21.Qg4+ Kf8; 22.Qf4 Rg7; 23.Ne4? Bxe4; 24.Qxe4 Qd6; 25.Ra1 Nc4; 26.Qd3 Ne5; 27.Qe2 Rc2; 28.Qh5. 28.Qxc2 Nf3+; 29.Kh1 Qxh2#. 28...Qc6; 29.f3.

Black now returns the piece and forces mate in 13 moves. 29...Nxf3+; 30.Kh1 Rgxf3; 31.Rxf3 Rxh2+. White resigned.

### Supplement: Options for White at move 8.

A) 8.e3. 8...cxb5; 9.Bxb5 Ne4 gives Black an active game.



10.Qb3 (10.Qd3 Nd6 is an unusual formation, but it works quite well. The Black bishop will operate effectively from b7. 11.Ne2 Qg5; 12.Nc3 Nxb5; 13.Qxb5 Qxg2; 14.Qf1 Qc6 led to a lively game in Grunwald vs. Holzhaeuer, 1987.) 10...Qg5!?!; 11.Bf1 Nc6; 12.Qc2 (12.Nf3 Qg6; 13.g3 Rb8; 14.Qd3 Qf5; 15.Be2 Rb6; 16.0-0 Ba6 with a strong initiative for Black in Baburin vs. Adams, 1999.) 12...f5; 13.Nh3 Qd8; 14.b4 Bb7; 15.f3 Rc8; 16.Qb2 Nd6 with a complex position that should favor White, but not by much. Van Wely vs. Nikolic, 2000.

B) 8.Bg5. 8...cxb5 (8...h6; 9.Bxf6 Qxf6; 10.g3 cxb5; 11.Bg2 Nc6; 12.Bxc6 dxc6; 13.Rc1 gives White a slight advantage, Hummel vs. Ward, 2000) 9.e3 Bb7; 10.f3 h6; 11.Bxf6 Qxf6; 12.Nh3 Rc8; 13.Qd2 a6 equalized in Kramnik vs. Adams, 1998.

C) 8.f3. 8...Nd5 (8...cxb5; 9.e4! a6 10.Bd3 Nc6; 11.Ne2! Bb7; 12.b3 Rc8; 13.Qb2 is Panno's suggestion. White has the bishop pair, but nothing else.) 9.Qd3 cxb5; 10.e4 Nb6; 11.g3 Nc6; 12.Bg2 a5; 13.Ne2 Ba6; 14.0-0 b4! Black has a strong initiative. 15.Qd1 Bxe2; 16.Qxe2 Nxd4; 17.Qd3 Nc6; 18.f4 d5!?!; 19.Be3 Rc8; 20.Bc5 Re8; 21.Rad1 Na4; 22.exd5? Nxc5; 23.Qc4 Nb8; 24.dxe6 Qe7; 25.exf7+ Qxf7; 26.Bd5 Ne6; 27.Qb3 Kh8!; 28.f5 Qa7+. White resigned. Hamilton vs. Abram, 1987.