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8...≜d7 (D)



This, the Bronstein Variation, was introduced by the legendary world championship challenger David Bronstein in the 24th Soviet Championship in Moscow 1957 in games against Furman and Petrosian. Both games ended in draws. The variation had its heyday in the last part of the 1960s, after which it more or less faded into obscurity until Yusupov used it to beat Rubinstein expert GM Rainer Knaak in 1991. Since then it has been played by several grandmasters, but it has never regained its former popularity.

9 ₩e2

Let's consider White's alternatives:
a) 9 dxc5 &c6! 10 必b5 a6 11
②bd4 &xc5 12 b3 &d5 13 &xd5
豐xd5 14 &b2 ②bd7 15 基c1 基ac8 =
Furman-Bronstein, USSR Ch (Mos-

cow) 1957.

- c) 9 a3 and now:
- c1) 9...cxd4 10 exd4 (10 axb4!?) 10...\$e7 11 \$\delta\$b3 \$\delta\$c6 12 \$\delta\$c2 \$\delta\$bd7

13 營d3 黨c8 14 奠g5 g6 15 黨fe1 ፟፟ d5 with roughly equal chances, Fuhrmann-Gipslis, Berlin 1993.

c3) 9...\$a5 10 \(\existsime e2\) (both 10 \(\existsime e2\) cxd4 11 ②exd4 ②c6 12 b4 ②xd4 13 ②xd4 ≜c7 = Cherepkov-Taimanov, St Petersburg Ch 1997 and 10 營d3 拿c6 11 ②e5 豐e7 12 罩d1 罩d8 13 豐c2 黛b6 14 dxc5 罩xd1+ 15 ②xd1 豐xc5 = Ivkov-Garcia Gonzalez, Novi Sad 1976 fail to impress) 10...\$c6 11 \$\mathref{I}\$d1 \$\@\dot{\Omega}\$bd7 (11... e7 transposes to the main line) 12 d5 (12 \(\hat{\hat{d}}\)d2!? \(\hat{\hat{b}}\)b6 \(\d \text{Yusupov} \) 12...exd5 13 🖾 xd5 🖾 b6 14 🖾 xb6 (14 Yusupov, Hamburg 1991) 14... \widetilde{\psi}xb6 15 ②e5 **Qa4** 16 **国d3 豐c7** 17 b3 **Qxb3** 18 罩xb3 豐xe5 19 臭b2 with compensation for the pawn, but no more than that, Szabo-Kholmov, Leningrad 1967.

9...**≜**c6 10 **■d1 ₩e7** (D)

11 a3

White has a few other interesting possibilities:

- a) 11 ②e5 \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{ad8} \\ \text{and here:} \end{aligned} \)
- a1) 12 a3 ĝa5 13 dxc5 \(\bar{Z}\)xd1 + 14 \(\bar{Z}\)xd1 \(\bar{Z}\)xc5 15 \(\bar{Z}\)xc6 \(\bar{Z}\)xc6 16 b4 \(\bar{Z}\) Taimanov-Reshevsky, Buenos Aires 1960.