

ARTUR YUSUPOV



CHESS LESSONS

Between 1999 and 2002 Artur Yusupov produced and published in Germany a small series of ten training booklets, each one covering a particular chess theme. This experimental project proved quite popular, not only with German-speaking readers. Many of his chess colleagues liked this form of individual training; and some of them used the material in their classes too. This favourable reaction prompted the idea of an English translation.

Although the booklets were aimed at players of differing abilities, most wanted the complete set. And that's how these different themes have ended up in one book. You could also look on this diversity as a strength if a reader, with chess ambitions, wants to test his overall ability. Moreover, for chess trainers this book provides several ready-made lectures, and many useful exercises covering different aspects of the game, already sorted in terms of their level of difficulty.



Artur Yusupov was born in Moscow on 13th February 1960 and learned to play chess at the age of six. He was awarded the title of International Grandmaster in 1980. For many years Artur Yusupov represented the Soviet Union with which he won five olympic titles, two European team championships, and one world team championship. Artur Yusupov now lives in Germany and represents the German national team. He helped them to achieve 2nd place at the Istanbul olympiad in 2000, and 3rd place at the European team championship in Batumi 1999.

As an individual Artur Yusupov has reached the semi-final of the world championship on three occasions (1986, 1989, 1992).



Other significant successes include 1st place in Hamburg 1991, 1st–3rd place in Amsterdam 1994, and 2nd place in Horgen 1994 (Category 18) behind Kasparov.

Artur Yusupov has also made a name for himself as a trainer, notably for Viswanathan Anand in his world championship matches against Kasparov in 1995, and against Karpov in 1998. The quality of his training is reflected in the success of his chess academy in Weissenhorn, Germany.

Artur Yusupov is also well-known as an author, having written several opening books and, most notably, as co-author (with Mark Dvoretsky) of five highly successful instructional works.



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Chess Lessons

ARTUR YUSUPOV

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Translated and edited by Daniel King

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Preface

Between 1999 and 2002 I produced and published in Germany a small series of ten training booklets, each one covering a particular chess theme. This experimental project proved quite popular with German-speaking readers, and others too. Many of my chess colleagues liked this form of individual training; and some of them used the material in their classes too. This favourable reaction prompted the idea of an English translation.

Although the booklets were aimed at players of differing abilities, most wanted the complete set. And that's how these different themes have ended up in one book. You could also look on this diversity as a strength if a reader, with chess ambitions, wants to test his overall ability. Moreover, for chess trainers this book provides several ready-made lectures, and many useful exercises covering different aspects of the game, already sorted in terms of their level of difficulty.

There are three themes and tests that fall under the heading 'tactics': chapter 1, back-rank combinations; chapter 6, double attack; and chapter 10, trapping a piece. These chapters are, on the whole, the simplest, and players rated below 1500 Elo should probably start with them.

Two chapters deal with positional themes: chapter 4, exchanging pieces; and chapter 9, improving piece position. Two chapters deal with endgame themes: chapter 3, the wrong-coloured bishop; and chapter 8, zugzwang. These four chapters are more challenging and perhaps suitable for players with an Elo above 1500. However, players of any strength could profit from studying them.

Two chapters deal with the question of calculation: chapter 2, candidate moves; and chapter 7, the process of elimination. These themes are more suitable for players with an Elo rating greater than 1800. Less experienced players should go through the examples and try to solve the one and two-star positions.

Chapter 5 deals with a strategical theme, passed pawns in the middlegame, and contains many additional examples that could also be used by club players as exercises. For more advanced players, it should be enough to play through these examples carefully on the chessboard.

How should an ambitious player work with this book? I suggest two possibilities: a direct approach; and one based on the difficulty of the exercises.

With the direct approach, go through the examples at the start of the chapter, then tackle the exercises. The exercises are marked with stars according to their difficulty. According to your rating, each star gives the following scoring and thinking time:

- Below 1500 Elo, 1 point for solving a position in under 10 minutes.
- Below 1800 Elo, 1 point and up to 7 minutes.
- Above 1800 Elo, 1 point and up to 5 minutes.

So, for example, an exercise with three stars should take a player with an Elo of 1650 a maximum 21 minutes to solve, and gives him 3 points. At the end of each chapter you will find the answers, and you can see how well you understood the theme.

There are some special exercises in the chapters on calculation that you must play through move by move. Check the instructions before you try these exercises.

I also suggest an alternative method of approaching this book – according to the difficulty of the exercises. This method is suitable for players with an Elo below 1500. In each chapter, work through the examples, then try to solve the positions up to the second level of difficulty. When you have finished the book, come back and consider positions on level three. If you are comfortable with the results, raise the level again. If you find you aren't yet ready for the next level, put the book back on the shelf, do some other chess work, but after a couple of months come back and try again!

But in the end, perhaps the most important thing is not to take all these points too seriously. I hope you will just enjoy the book.

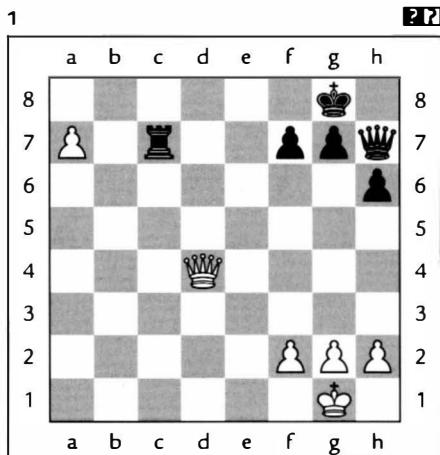
Finally, I would like to thank several people who helped to make this project possible: my wife Nadia for her hard work on the German version; my chess teacher Mark Dvoretsky; Jürgen Daniel, my publisher, for encouraging the idea of an English translation; and Uli Dirr for the layout of the book and for correcting some mistakes in the original German edition.

1 Back-Rank Combinations

Recognising the early outlines of mating combinations is a vital skill. The theme of *the weak back-rank* is common, so studying exercises of this kind should pay off. Although these combinations are, on the whole, fairly easy, they are still striking and impressive.

Certain features are typical of this type of position:

- 1) the lack of an escape square for the castled king;
- 2) the weakness of the back-rank;
- 3) an open file occupied by heavy pieces – they are the main players in these combinations;
- 4) a passed pawn near to promotion.

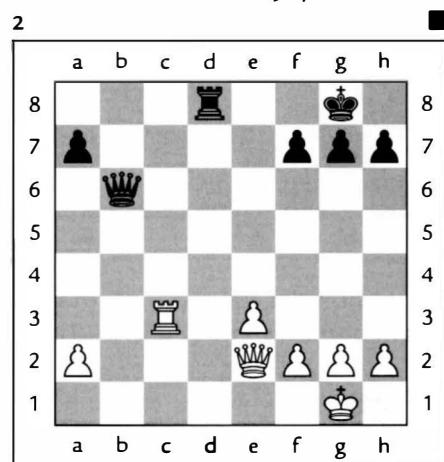


Here both kings are in danger. The pawns prevent White's king from leaving the back-rank. Although Black's king has an escape square, it is occupied by the queen. In addition, both back-ranks are insufficiently protected. White can mate immediately with 1. $\mathbb{W}d4-d8\#$, or in two moves, starting with 1. $a7-a8\mathbb{W}+$. Black to play would win immediately by 1. ... $\mathbb{B}c1-c8+$ or 1. ... $\mathbb{W}h7-b1+$.

The attacker isn't afraid of sacrificing material to get a deadly check on the back-rank. Deflection and double attack are the most important elements in these combinations.

Ossip Bernstein – José Capablanca

Moscow 1914



Conditions are perfect for a back-rank combination. Capablanca seizes his chance with a brilliant hit.

1. ... $\mathbb{W}b6-b2!$

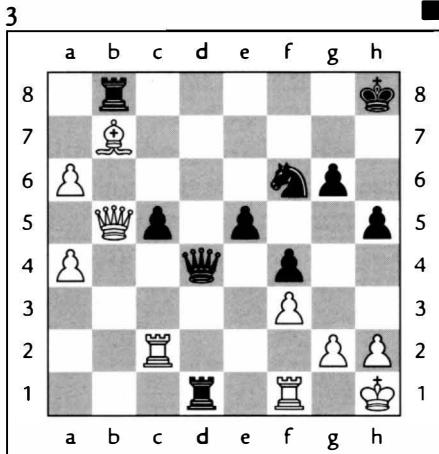
A double attack on queen and rook. At the same time the white queen is deflected from protecting the important back-rank square d1. Naturally, the black queen cannot be captured because of mate. Instead, it would have been a mistake to play 1. ... $\mathbb{W}b6-b1+$? 2. $\mathbb{W}e2-f1 \mathbb{B}d8-d1??$ because of 3. $\mathbb{B}c3-c8+$ (Black also has a back-rank problem!).

2. $\mathbb{B}c3-c2$

Or 2. $\mathbb{W}e2-e1 \mathbb{W}b2\times c3!$ (deflection) 2. $\mathbb{W}e1\times c3 \mathbb{B}d8-d1+$ and mate.

2. ... $\mathbb{W}b2-b1$ 3. $\mathbb{W}e2-f1$ $\mathbb{W}b2 \times c2$
and White resigned.

Xie Jun – Nana Ioseliani
Groningen 1997



This was one of the most dramatic and important games of the whole tournament.

Black's position is totally lost, but the former World Champion Xie Jun evidently underestimated her opponent's threats. Suddenly the Georgian Ioseliani got a break to win the game and with it last minute qualification to the candidates' final. However, she was slightly short of time and played 37. ... c5-c4?, missing her big chance. What's so special here? Looking more deeply into the position, you can see that White's back-rank is only protected by the queen, which also guards the rook on f1. Ioseliani could have played

37. ... $\mathbb{W}d4 \times a4!!$,

exploiting the weakness of the back-rank. Again, White cannot accept the queen sacrifice. However, even after 38. $\mathbb{W}b5-e2$ $\mathbb{B}d1 \times f1+$ 39. $\mathbb{W}e2 \times f1$ $\mathbb{W}a4 \times c2$ 40. a6-a7 $\mathbb{B}b8-d8$ 41. a7-a8 $\mathbb{W}d8 \times a8$ 42. $\mathbb{Q}b7 \times a8$ c5-c4, Black's win would just be a matter of time.

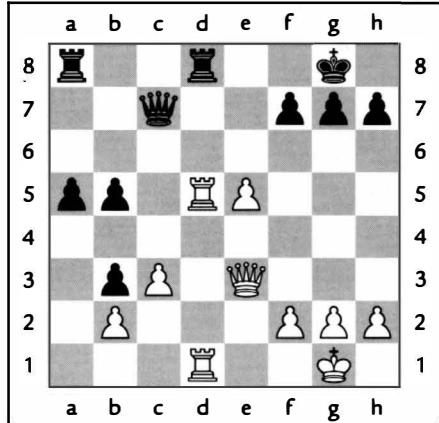


Exercises (solutions p. 11–13)

E 1-1

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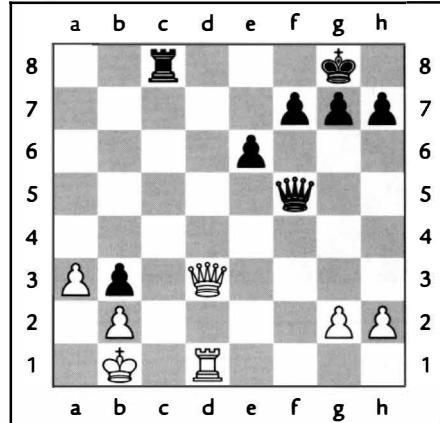
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E 1-3

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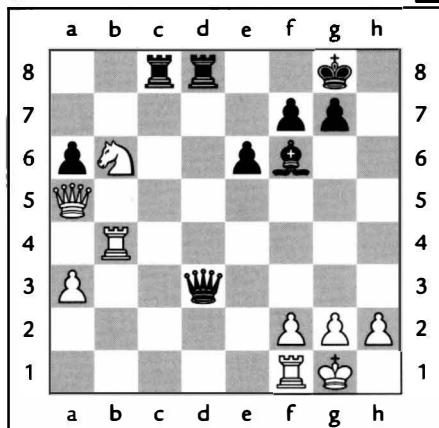
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E 1-2

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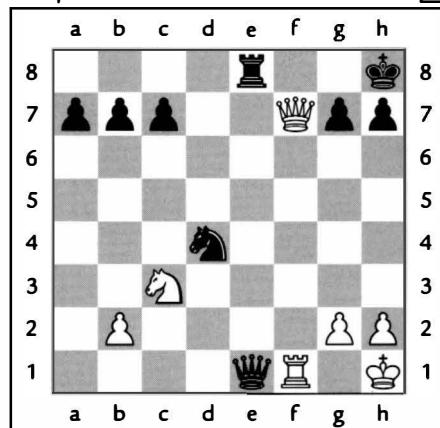
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E 1-4

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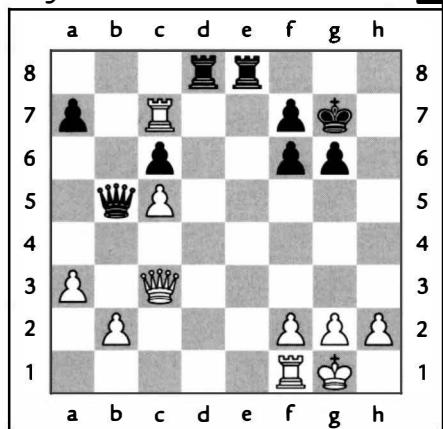
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E1-5

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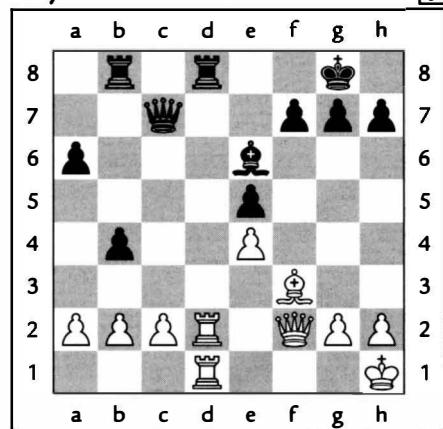
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E1-7

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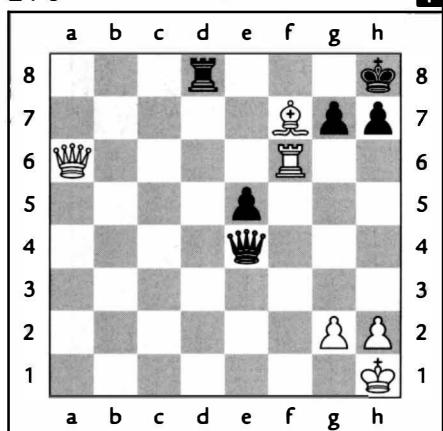
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E1-6

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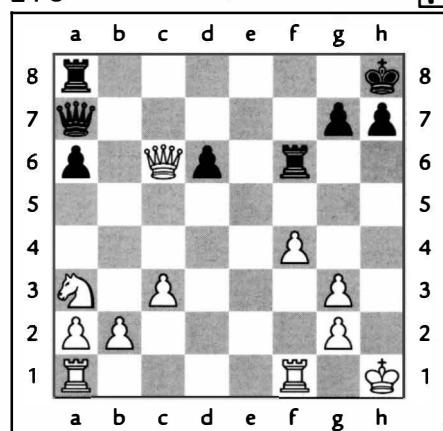
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E1-8

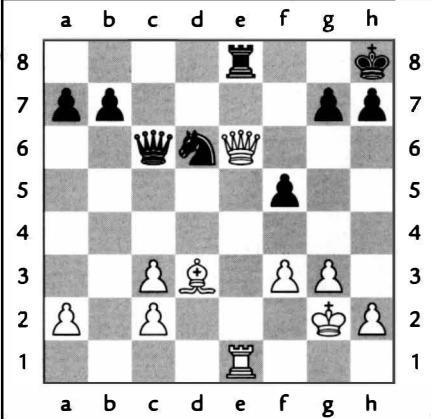
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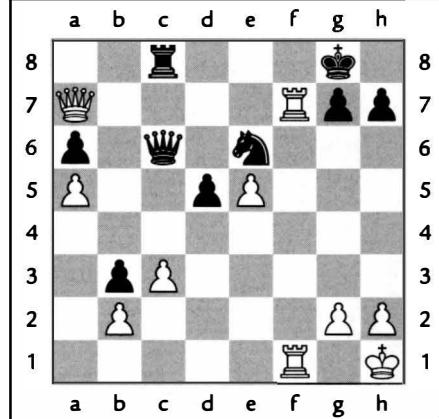
E1-9

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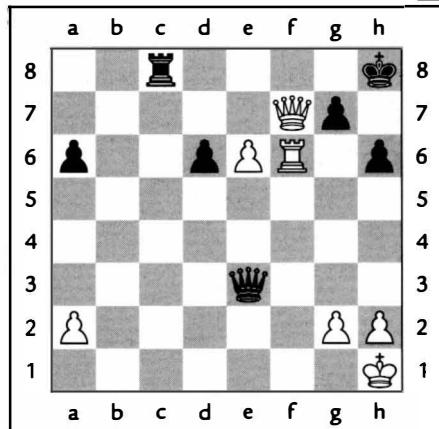
E1-11

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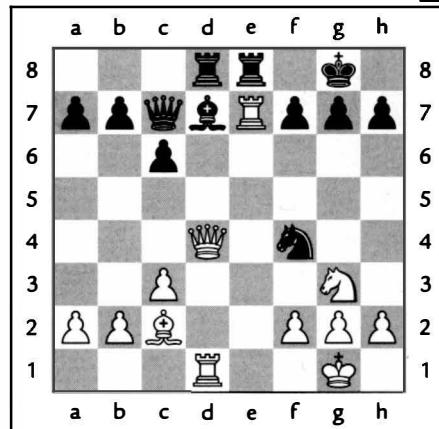
E1-10

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E1-12

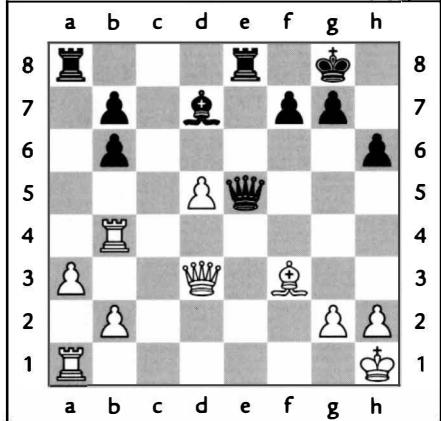
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E1-13

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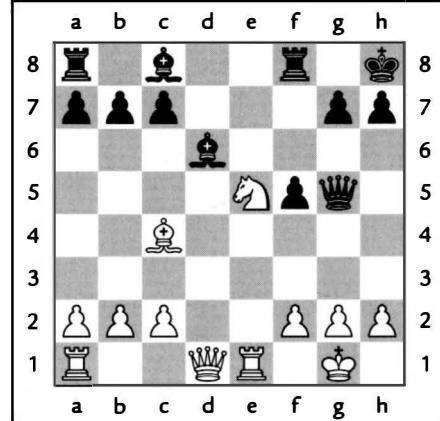
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E1-15

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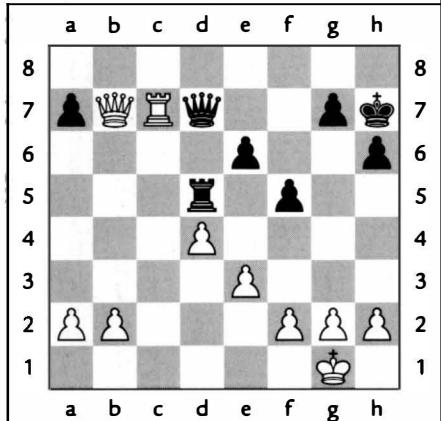
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E1-14

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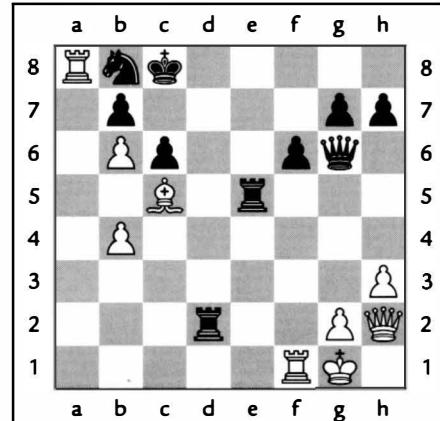
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E1-16

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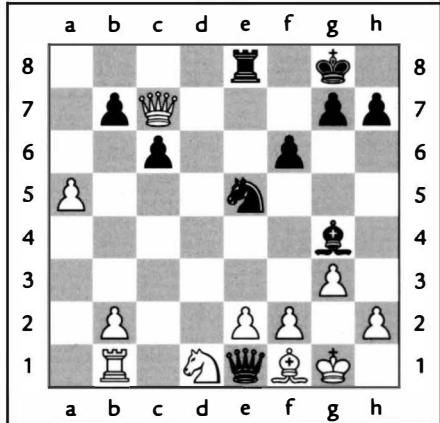
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E1-17

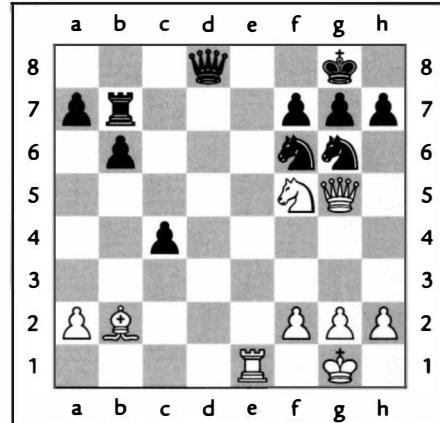
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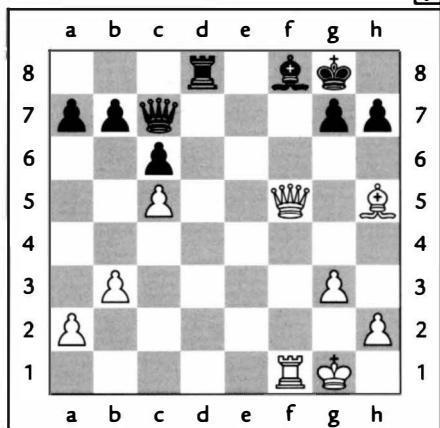
E1-19

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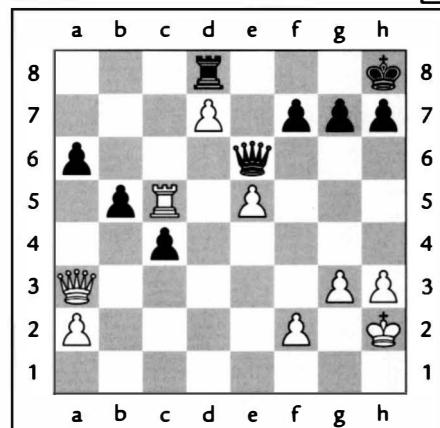
E1-18

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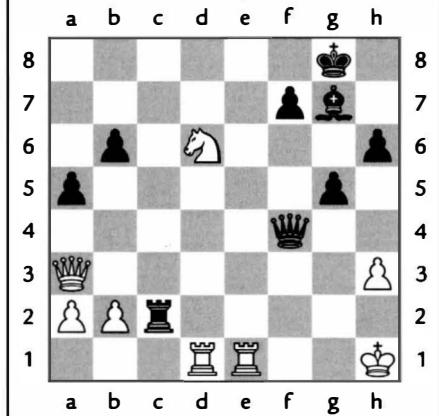


E1-20

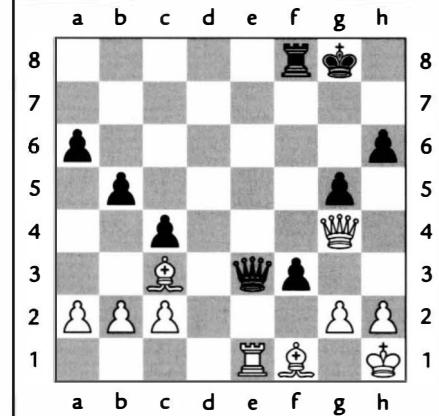
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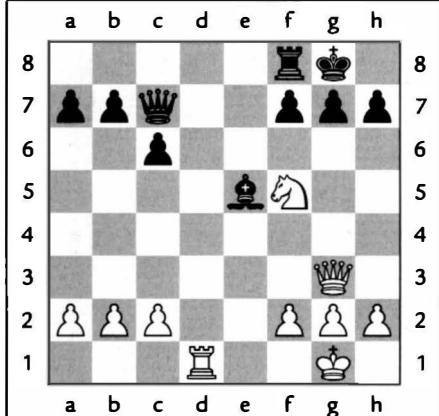
E 1-21



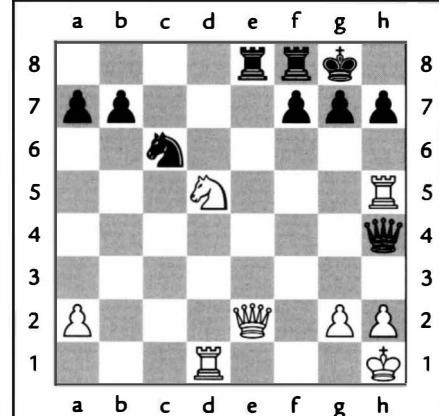
E 1-23



E 1-22

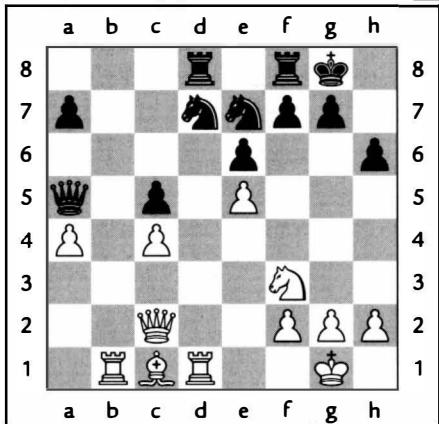


E 1-24



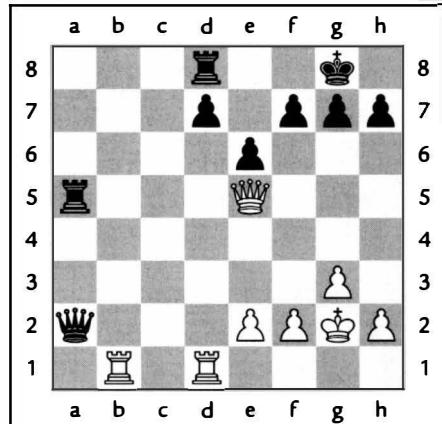
E1-25

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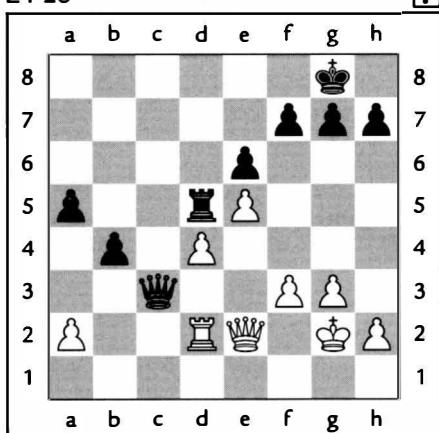
E1-27

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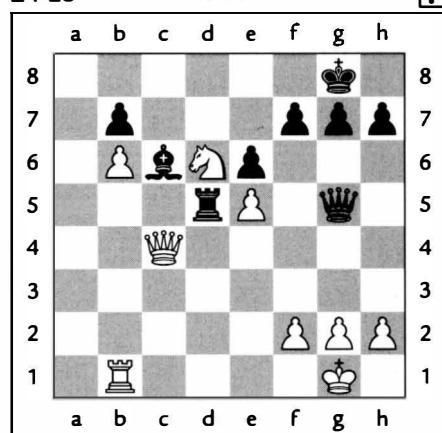
E1-26

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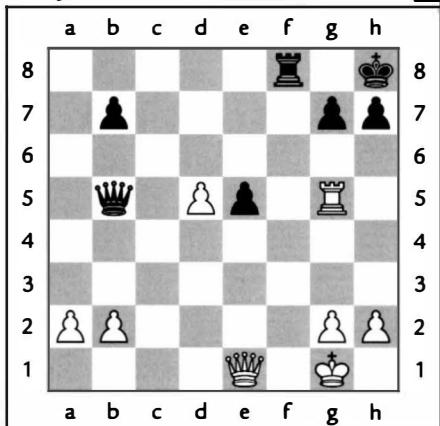
E1-28

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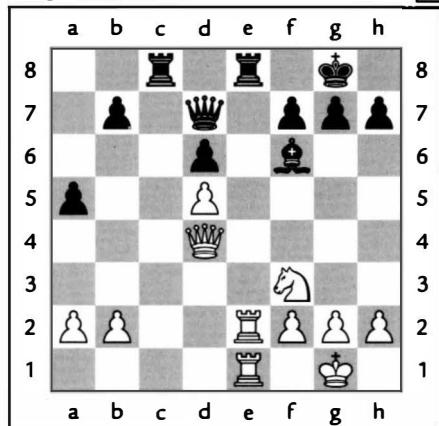
E 1-29

?



E 1-30

?



Solutions

□ E1-1

Minić – Honfi, Vrnjačka Banja 1966

1. $\mathbb{W}a7!+-$ [1. ... $\mathbb{W} \times a7$ 2. $\mathbb{B} \times d8+$; 1. ... $\mathbb{B} \times a7$
2. $\mathbb{B} \times d8+$; 1. ... $\mathbb{W}c8$ 2. $\mathbb{B} \times d8+ \mathbb{W} \times d8$ 3. $\mathbb{B} \times d8+$
 $\mathbb{B} \times d8$ 4. $g3+-$; 1. ... $\mathbb{B}dc8$ 2. $\mathbb{W} \times c7$ $\mathbb{B} \times c7$ 3.
 $\mathbb{B}d8+$] 1-0

□ E1-2

Fontein – Euwe, Amsterdam 1939

1. ... $\mathbb{B}c1!$ 2. $\mathbb{B} \times c1$ $\mathbb{W}d1+ 0-1$

□ E1-3

Mikenas – Aronin, Moscow 1957

1. ... $\mathbb{B}d8!+- 0-1$

□ E1-4

Selyavkin – Belousov, 1973

1. $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ [1. $h3?$ $\mathbb{W}e6!$] 1-0

□ E1-5

Shirov – Yusupov, Bundesliga 1995/96

(variation from the game)

22. ... $\mathbb{W} \times f1!+-.$

□ E1-6

Alden – Nilsson, Sweden 1972

1. ... $\mathbb{W}c6!!-+$ [1. ... $gxf6$ 2. $\mathbb{W} \times f6\#$; 1. ... $\mathbb{B}d1+$
2. $\mathbb{B}f1$] 0-1

□ E1-7

Rovner – Kamyshev, Moscow 1947

1. $\mathbb{W}a7!$ $\mathbb{W}a5$ [1. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d2$ 2. $\mathbb{W} \times c7$ $\mathbb{B} \times d1+$ 3.
 $\mathbb{B} \times d1$] 2. $\mathbb{W} \times a6!$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 3. $\mathbb{W}a7!+-$ 1-0

□ E1-8

Paulsen – Anderssen, Leipzig (m5) 1877

1. $\mathbb{B}f2!+-$ 1-0

□ E1-9

Smyslov – Lilienthal, Leningrad/Moscow 1941

1. $\mathbb{W} \times d6!+-$ 1-0

□ E1-10

Djaja – Staudte, 1958

1. ... $\mathbb{W} \times e6!!-+$ [1. ... $\mathbb{B}c1+$ 2. $\mathbb{B}f1$ $\mathbb{B} \times f1+$ 3.
 $\mathbb{B} \times f1$ $\mathbb{W} \times e6\#$; 1. ... $gxf6?$ 2. $\mathbb{W} \times f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3.
 $\mathbb{W}f7+=$] 0-1

□ E1-11

Alekhine – Bernstein, Vilnius 1912

(variation from the game)

1. $\mathbb{B} \times g7+$ $\mathbb{Q} \times g7$ 2. $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3. $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{B} \times f8$
4. $\mathbb{B} \times f8\#.$

□ E1-12

Janowski – Burn, Oostende 1907

1. $\mathbb{W} \times d7!!$ [1. $\mathbb{B} \times e8+$ $\mathbb{B} \times e8$ 2. $\mathbb{W} \times d7?$ $\mathbb{W} \times d7$ 3.
 $\mathbb{B} \times d7$ $\mathbb{B}e1+$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+-$; 1. $\mathbb{B} \times d7?$ $\mathbb{B} \times d7$
2. $\mathbb{W} \times d7$ $\mathbb{W} \times d7$ 3. $\mathbb{B} \times d7$ $\mathbb{B}e1+-$; 1. $\mathbb{W} \times d7!!$
 $\mathbb{W} \times d7$ 2. $\mathbb{B}dxd7+-]$ 1-0

□ E1-13

Mikenas – Bronstein, Tallinn 1965

1. ... $\mathbb{B} \times a3!!$ [2. $\mathbb{B} \times a3$ $\mathbb{B}e1+$; 2. $\mathbb{W} \times a3$ $\mathbb{B}e1+$ 3.
 $\mathbb{B} \times e1$ $\mathbb{B} \times e1\#$; 2. $bxa3$ $\mathbb{W} \times a1+$ 3. $\mathbb{B}b1$ $\mathbb{B}e1+$ 4.
 $\mathbb{B} \times e1$ $\mathbb{W} \times e1+-]$ 0-1

□ E1-14

NN – NN, Yugoslavia 1949

1. ... $\mathbb{B}c5!!$ 0-1

□ E1-15

Alekhine – Köhnlein, Düsseldorf 1908

(variation from the game)

1. $\mathbb{W} \times d6!$ $cxd6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{B} \times f7$ 3. $\mathbb{B}e8+-.$

□ E1-16

Alekhine – Reshevsky, Kemerri 1937

1. $\mathbb{B} \times b8!+$ $\mathbb{Q} \times b8$ 2. $\mathbb{W} \times e5!+$ 1-0 [2. ... $fxe5$ 3.
 $\mathbb{B}f8+-]$

□ E1-17

Torre – Timman, Hamburg 1982

1. ... ♜f3+ 2. ♜g2 [2. exf3 ♜x f1+ 3. ♜x f1 ♜h3+
4. ♜g1 ♜e1#] 2. ... ♜x f1+! -+ o-o

□ E1-18

Réti – Bogoljubow, New York 1924

1. ♜f7+ ♜h8 2. ♜e8! 1-0

□ E1-19

Alekhine – Frieman, New York (sim) 1924

1. ♜xf6 ♜xf6 [1. ... gxf6 2. ♜h6 ♜f8 3. ♜e8 ++] 2. ♜e8+ ♜f8 3. ♜h6+! ♜x h6 4. ♜xf8+ ♜xf8
5. ♜d8# 1-0

□ E1-20

Alekhine – Johner, Trinidad 1939

1. ♜c8! [1. ♜c7 g6 2. ♜d6 ♜xd6 3. exd6 ♜g7]
1. ... ♜xc8 [1. ... ♜xd7 2. ♜f8+! ++] 2. ♜e7!
爵x e7 [2. ... ♜g8 3. d8爵] 3. dxc8爵+ 1-0

□ E1-21

Vidmar – Euwe, Karlsbad 1929

1. ♜e8+ ♜f8 [1. ... ♜h7 2. ♜d3+ ++] 2. ♜xf8+
爵xf8 3. ♜f5+ 1-0 [3. ... ♜g8 4. ♜f8+爵xf8 5.
爵d8#]

□ E1-22

Capablanca – Fonaroff, New York (casual) 1918

1. ♜h6+ ♜h8 2. ♜xe5!! ♜xe5 3. ♜xf7+ 1-0

□ E1-23

Vodopyanov – Kanzyn, 1974

1. ... ♜g1+!! 2. ♜xg1 f2+ 3. ♜hi fxei爵 o-o

□ E1-24

Shampouw – Silalachi, Indonesia 1971

1. ♜xe8! ♜xh5 2. ♜e7+! ♜xe7 3. ♜xf8+
爵xf8 4. ♜d8# 1-0

□ E1-25

Sokolov – Yusupov, Riga (m3) 1986

19. ... ♜xe5!! 20. ♜xe5 [20. ♜xd8 ♜xf3+ ++] 20. ... ♜c3! 21. ♜e2 [21. ♜xd8 ♜xc2 22. ♜xf8+
爵xf8 23. ♜b8+ ♜c8 ++] 21. ... ♜xe5 22. ♜e3

- 爵f5 - o-o

□ E1-26

Lepek – Kohnen, 1962

1. ♜c2! ♜xd4 2. ♜c4! ♜b6 [2. ... ♜d2 3. ♜c8+
爵d8 4. ♜xd2 ++] 3. ♜c8+爵d8 4. ♜b5! ++ 1-0
[4. ... ♜d4 5. ♜e8+]

□ E1-27

Crouch – Speelman, Hastings 1992

26. ♜xd7?? [26. ♜b8! ♜a8 27. ♜a1!! ♜xa1 (27.
... ♜dxb8 28. ♜xa2 +-) 28. ♜xd8+爵xd8 29.
爵xa1] 26. ... ♜f8 27. ♜b2爵xe5 ½-½

□ E1-28

Śliwa – Stoltz, Bucharest, 1953

1. ♜xc6! bxc6 2. b7 ♜d8 3. b8爵 [3. ♜a1 Δh3,
爵a8] 3. ... ♜d1+ 4. ♜xd1爵xb8 5. ♜b7! ++
1-0

□ E1-29

Łowcki – Tartakower, Jurata 1937

Black has to try to exploit the weakness of the back-rank by deflecting the white queen from its defence. The best way to achieve this aim is the double attack on queen and rook.

1. ... ♜c5+!

- [1. ...爵b6+ 2. ♜hi爵f6 3. h4]

2. ♜hi爵c4!

- [2. ...爵e3?? 3.爵xe3爵f1+ 4.爵g1 ++]

- 3.爵g1爵d4+ 4.爵hi爵e4!

Nothing else works:

- [4. ...爵d2? 5.爵xe5; 4. ...爵e3?? 5.爵xe3 ++;
4. ...爵h4? 5.爵xe5; 4. ...爵d3 5.爵g1爵d4+;
4. ...爵f4 5. h4]

The white queen was well placed on e1. This deflection forces it to leave its best position.

- 5.爵ci

- [5.爵xe5爵xe5 +; 5.爵di爵f4 +; 5.爵gi爵e2 +]

5. ...爵d3!

A crucial move. The queen has to control the important f5 square. 5. ...爵e2 was worse because

of the deflecting sacrifice 6. $\mathbb{Q}f5!$ (Black also has back-rank problems!).

6. $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{W}d4+$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{W}d2! -+$

Now the double attack works. You may only award yourself the points if you found this move.

0-1

□ E1-30

Adams – Torre Repetto, New Orleans 1920

In this celebrated example, both sides have back-rank weaknesses. But White has the possibility of deflecting Black's queen from its main task, the protection of the rook on e8.

1. $\mathbb{W}g4! \mathbb{W}b5$

[1. ... $\mathbb{W}d8$ 2. $\mathbb{W}xc8 \mathbb{W}xc8$ (2. ... $\mathbb{B}xe2$ 3. $\mathbb{W}xd8+$

$\mathbb{B}xd8$ 4. $\mathbb{B}xe2$) 3. $\mathbb{B}xe8+$]

2. $\mathbb{W}c4!! \mathbb{W}d7$

[2. ... $\mathbb{B}xc4$ 3. $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ $\mathbb{W}xe8$ 4. $\mathbb{B}xe8\#$]

3. $\mathbb{W}c7!! \mathbb{W}b5$ 4. $a4!!$

The key move, and the only one to get points. The immediate 4. $\mathbb{W}xb7?$ would have been a mistake, because of the counter 4. ... $\mathbb{W}xe2!$ exploiting the weakened back-rank: 5. $\mathbb{B}xe2 \mathbb{B}c1+.$

4. ... $\mathbb{W}xa4$

[4. ... $\mathbb{B}xe2$ 5. $\mathbb{W}xc8+$; 4. ... $\mathbb{W}xe2$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xe2]$

5. $\mathbb{B}e4$

Now White threatens 6. $\mathbb{W}xc8.$

5. ... $\mathbb{W}b5$

Black can no longer play 5. ... $\mathbb{W}xe2!$

6. $\mathbb{W}xb7!$ 1-0

Score table

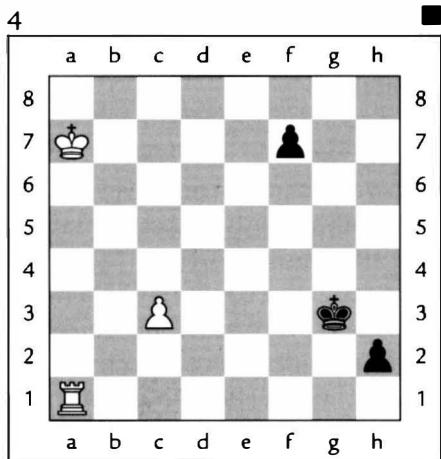
Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	11	2	_____	21	3	_____
2	1	_____	12	2	_____	22	3	_____
3	1	_____	13	2	_____	23	3	_____
4	1	_____	14	2	_____	24	3	_____
5	1	_____	15	2	_____	25	3	_____
6	1	_____	16	2	_____	26	3	_____
7	1	_____	17	2	_____	27	3	_____
8	1	_____	18	3	_____	28	4	_____
9	1	_____	19	3	_____	29	5	_____
10	1	_____	20	3	_____	30	6	_____
								total 69 _____

Points	Playing Strength
less than 5 points	beginner
5-10 points	ELO 800-1000
11-20 points	ELO 1000-1500
21-30 points	ELO 1500-1700
31-40 points	ELO 1700-1900
41-54 points	ELO 1900-2100
55-58 points	ELO 2100-2200
59-63 points	ELO 2200-2300
more than 63 points	ELO above 2300

2 Candidate Moves

Before we start to calculate, we have to identify the most likely possibilities: these are the candidate moves. All calculation begins with the selection of candidate moves. Sometimes we are limited to one single possibility, but more often we can choose between two or three moves. In some rare cases we may find even more alternatives than this. While a computer will calculate all possible lines in a position, we deliberately limit our choice to the main lines. This is our strength, but unfortunately it can also turn out to be the main weakness of human thinking: if we limit our choice too much, we can simply miss the strongest continuation.

Peter Svidler – Eric Lobron
Yerevan (ol) 1996



This game was played at a critical moment: the German team faced Russia, the tournament favourites. For the whole game Eric Lobron had had to defend an almost lost position. His stubbornness finally paid off: in the diagram position Black has a saving resource. There followed:

60. ... f_5 61. $\mathbb{Q}b6$

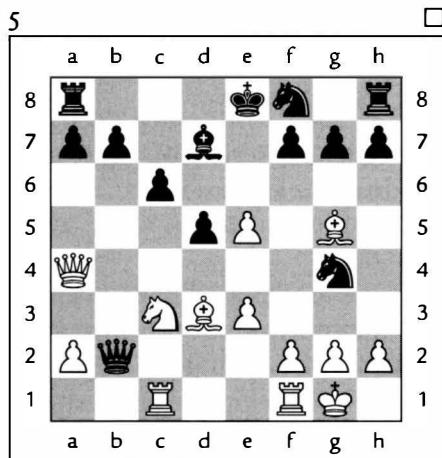
(The other possibility 61. c_4 , leads to a simple theoretical draw: 61. ... $\mathbb{Q}g2$ 62. c_5 $h1\mathbb{Q}$ 63. $\mathbb{B}\times h1$ $\mathbb{Q}\times h1$ 64. c_6 f_4 65. c_7 f_3 66. $c_8\mathbb{Q}$ f_2)

The time control had been reached, so Eric could calmly consider the position. Our team captain, Grandmaster Darga, was delighted to see a simple way to draw. He glanced at Eric, looking tired after the long struggle, and realised that he was preparing to resign. Sadly, the rules of chess don't permit any prompting, so our team lost an important half point. Black only has two candidate moves (or rather, two candidate ideas): 61. ... f_4 and advancing the pawn; or 61. ... $\mathbb{Q}g2$ to win the rook for the pawn first. Lobron satisfied himself that after 61. ... f_4 ? 62. $\mathbb{Q}c_5$ $\mathbb{Q}g2$ 63. $\mathbb{Q}d_4$ f_3 64. $\mathbb{Q}e_3$ f_2 65. $\mathbb{Q}e_2$ the white king returns in time to stop the passed pawn, and he resigned. The other idea was either not considered by Black, or he rejected it too early in his calculations. He could have drawn easily with 61. ... $\mathbb{Q}g2$! 62. $\mathbb{Q}c_5$ $h1\mathbb{Q}$ 63. $\mathbb{B}\times h1$ $\mathbb{Q}\times h1$ 64. $\mathbb{Q}d_4$ $\mathbb{Q}g_2$ 65. $\mathbb{Q}e_5$ $\mathbb{Q}f_3$ 66. $\mathbb{Q}\times f_5$ $\mathbb{Q}e_3$ 67. $\mathbb{Q}e_5$ $\mathbb{Q}d_3$.

* * *

The selection of candidate moves has a crucial influence on the accuracy of calculation, and therefore determines the strength of a chess player. One can say that candidate moves are central to calculation, and the search for candidate moves is the soul of this calculation. If the strongest continuation falls into the master's mind, then in the majority of cases further calculation is unnecessary.

Artur Yusupov–Jesús Nogueiras
Montpellier (ct) 1985



Here I fell into deep contemplation. In return for the sacrificed pawn I have a great lead in development and a mighty initiative. 14. $\mathbb{E}c2$ suggests itself, gaining a tempo for further development, but I failed to find a clear way to gain the advantage. The position after 14. ... $\mathbb{W}b6$ 15. $\mathbb{E}b1 \mathbb{W}c7$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ (16. $\mathbb{Q}\times d5 \mathbb{W}\times e5$) 16. ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ is better for White, but I got the feeling that the starting position promised more. The evaluation of a position is like a compass for the chess player; it led me back – eventually – to the search for other candidate moves. The right attitude led to success. I found a move that created five threats! After

14. $\mathbb{W}d4!!$

(threatening 15. $\mathbb{Q}\times d5$, 15. $\mathbb{Q}b5$, 15. $\mathbb{Q}e4$, 15. $\mathbb{E}b1$ and 15. $e6 \mathbb{Q}\times e6$ 16. $\mathbb{W}\times g7$)

14. ... f6

(if 14. ... $\mathbb{W}b6$, then 15. $e6!!$)

15. $e\times f6 \mathbb{g}\times f6$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6 \mathbb{E}g8$

Or 16. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ 17. $\mathbb{W}\times f6 \mathbb{E}g8$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}\times d5!!$.

17. $\mathbb{Q}b5!! \mathbb{W}\times b5$

17. ... $\mathbb{W}\times d4$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}d6#$.

18. $\mathbb{Q}\times b5 \mathbb{Q}e6$ 19. $\mathbb{W}b2 c\times b5$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}h4$

Black resigned.

* * *

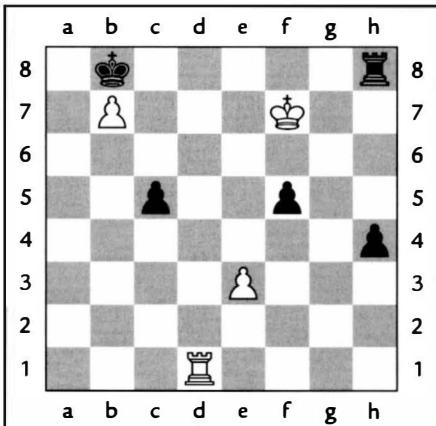
The search for candidate moves is a creative process. There is no simple algorithm, but there are some priorities to follow. First, you must *consider all forcing moves*, namely checks, captures and attacks. Some of these moves can be discarded immediately, but others remain as candidate moves. With these remaining moves you have to begin calculating. One can imagine the whole game as a series of problems. When analysing the candidate moves and moving the pieces in your mind, it is advisable to *look at the position through your opponent's eyes* and to include his possibilities.

It is also very important *not to immediately engross your mind in calculation*. After you draw up your candidate moves, carry out a short analysis with a provisional assessment of the position. If you fail to find a clear and attractive continuation among the chosen moves, it is advisable to return to the starting point and to search for further candidates. *Ask yourself occasionally if there aren't other possibilities*. Sometimes it happens that during the calculation of variations you might spot new ideas that change the way you view the initial position.

Wotawa 1938

6

□



My trainer Mark Dvoretsky gave me this study to solve. I spent a long time looking for a resource in this difficult endgame, but without success. Nothing good comes of 1. $\mathbb{Q}g7?$, because of 1. ... $\mathbb{R}e8$. Blocking the h-pawn with the rook is a somewhat better approach, but for a study, the lines are simply too complicated and, in the end, aren't good enough for a draw. I was in deep con-

templation with these lines when my trainer's voice distracted me: 'What haven't you considered yet?'

I found the solution straightforward:

1. e4!! fx e4
2. $\mathbb{Q}g7 \mathbb{B}h5$
3. $\mathbb{Q}g6 \mathbb{B}e5$
4. $\mathbb{Q}f6 \mathbb{B}e8$
5. $\mathbb{Q}f7$ with a perpetual attack on the rook.

* * *

The precise, short calculation of the initial moves in a position is more important than the ability to calculate long lines. A mistake in these first moves is more dangerous than a mistake in the tenth move of a variation. The key to solving a problem is very often the *discovery* of the best continuation, but not its calculation. When going through the exercises and solutions from this booklet you should concentrate on the search for candidate moves. *Try to find all the candidate moves, first.* If these moves don't help much, go back and ask yourself: *what other possibilities are there in this position?*

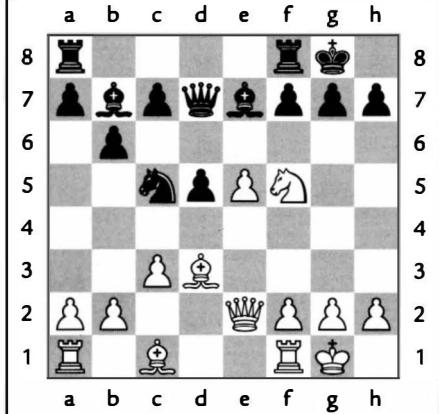


Exercises (solutions p. 24-27)

E2-1

*

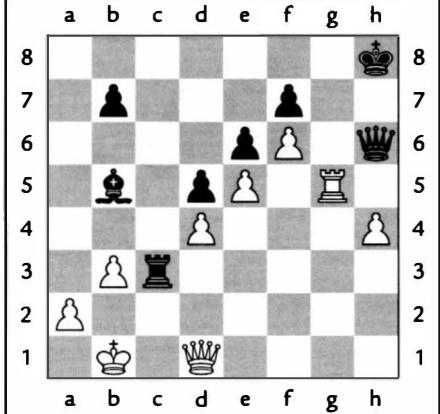
?



E2-3

*

?

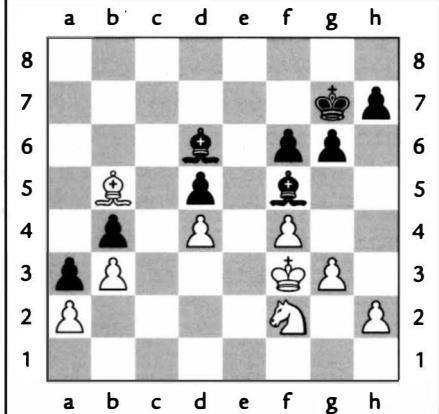


Evaluate the move 1. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times d_3$

E2-2

*

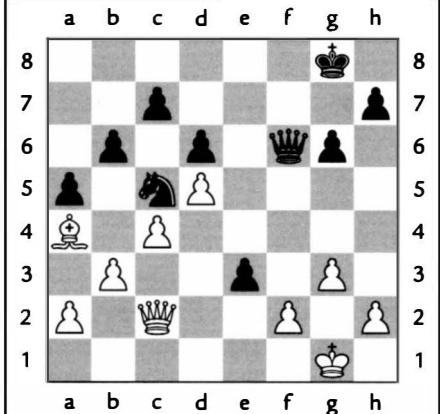
?



E2-4

*

?



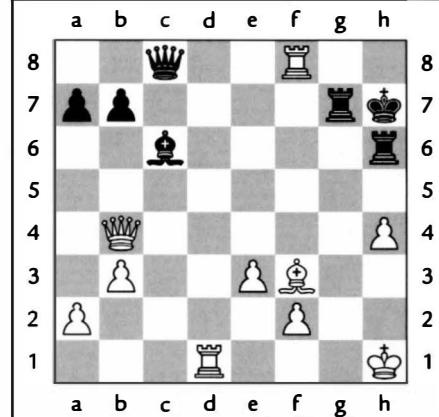
E2-5

*



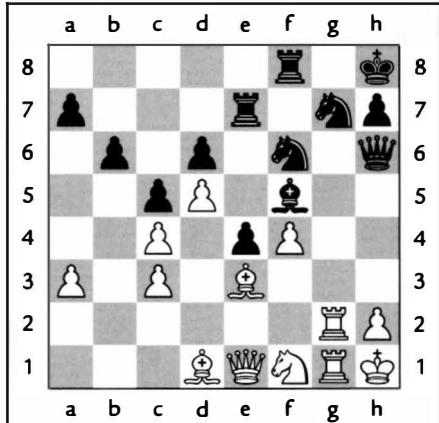
E2-7

*

Evaluate the move 1. $\mathbb{Q}e4+$

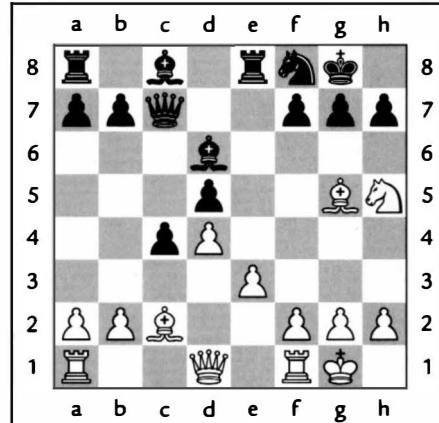
E2-6

*



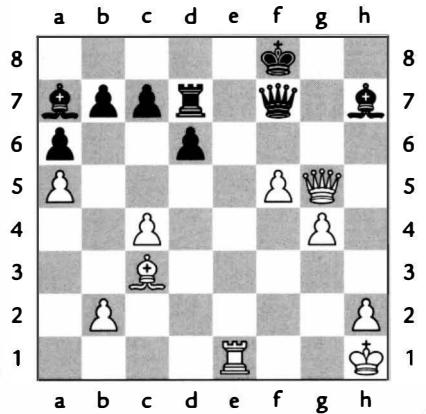
E2-8

*

Evaluate the move 1. ... $\mathbb{Q}h3$

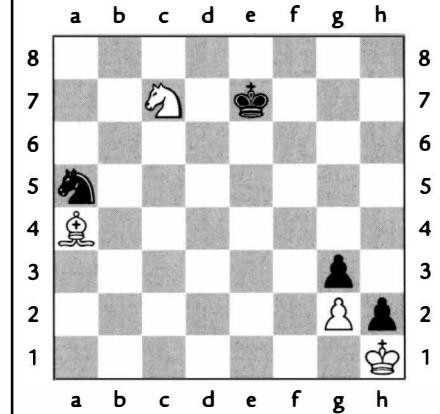
E2-9

**



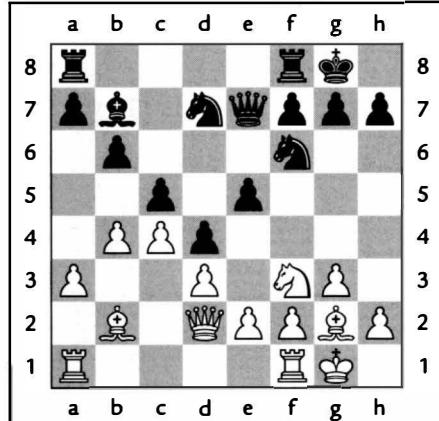
E2-11

**



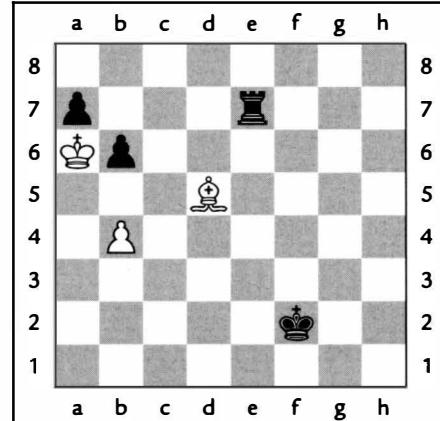
E2-10

**



E2-12

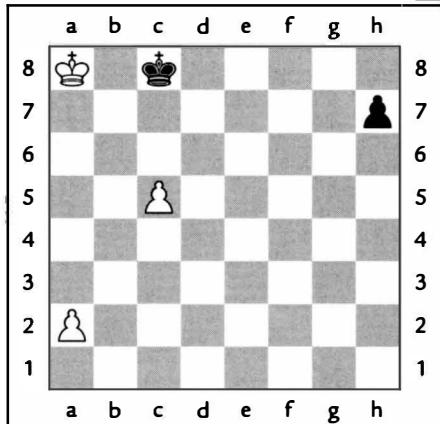
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E2-13

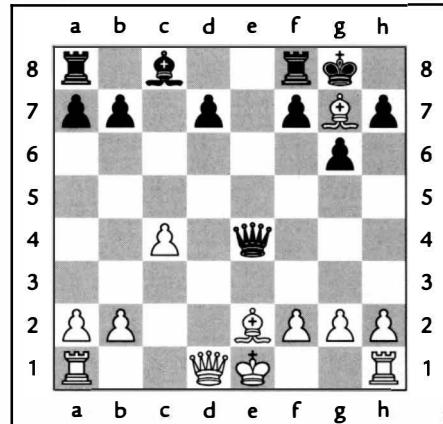
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?



E2-15

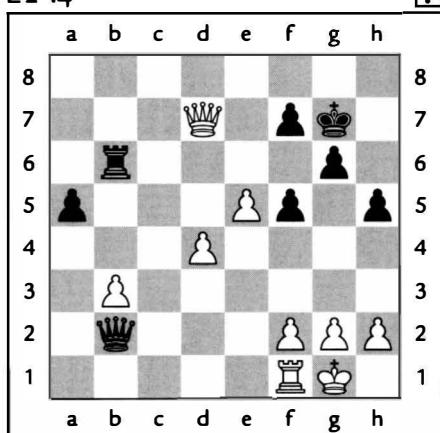
?

Evaluate the move 1. ... $\mathbb{W} \times g2$

E2-14

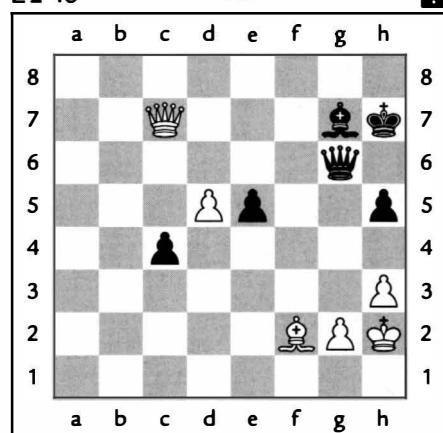
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?

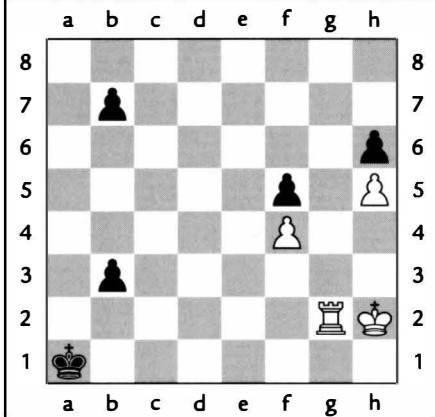


E2-16

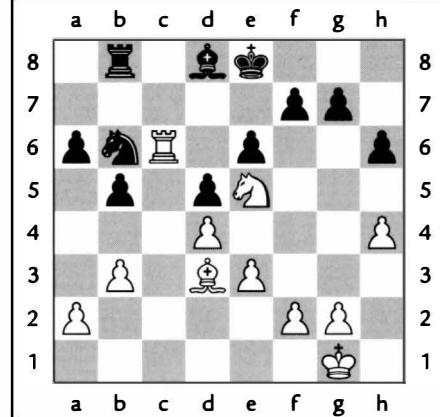
?



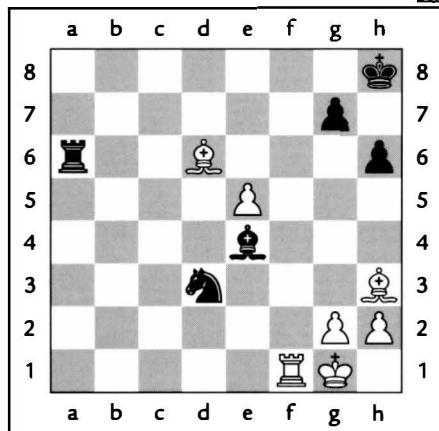
E2-17



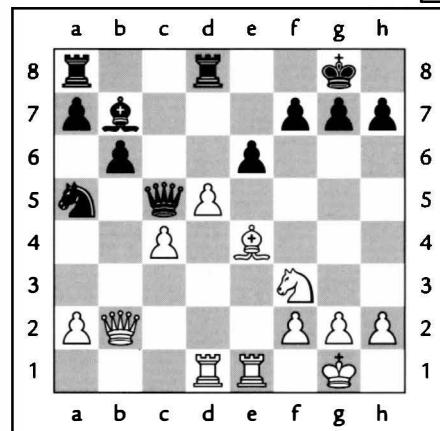
E2-19



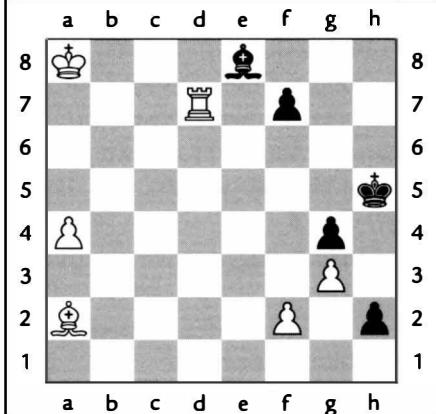
E2-18



E2-20



E2-21



E2-22



Solutions

□ E2-1

Bogoljubow – Hussong, Karlsruhe 1938/39

1. ... ♜xd3??

A grave error. Black was only expecting the 'automatic' answer 2. ♜x d3.

2. ♜g4! g6

[2. ... ♜g5 3. ♜h6+ ♜xh6 4. ♜xd7 ♜xc1 5. ♜axc1 ♜xc1 6. ♜xc1 +-]

3. ♜h6+ 1-0

□ E2-2

Yusupov – Salov, Barcelona 1989

1. ... ♜c2! [1. ... ♜b1? 2. ♜d3 ♜xa2?? 3. ♜c2 +-] 2. ♜d3 [2. ♜a4 ♜b1 -+] 2. ... ♜xb3 3. ♜b1 ♜c4 -+ 0-1

□ E2-3

Olland – Wolf, Karlsbad 1907

1. ♜b2! [1. ♜h5? ♜c1+ 2. ♜x c1 ♜xh5 ±] 1. ... ♜d3 2. ♜c1 [2. ♜g4 +-] 2. ... ♜c6 [2. ... ♜h7 3. ♜g7+-; 2. ... ♜d7 3. ♜g8+ ♜h7 4. ♜h8+ +-; 2. ... ♜xh4 3. ♜c8+ ♜h7 4. ♜g8+ ♜h6 42. ♜g7#] 3. ♜g8+ ♜xg8 4. ♜xh6 +- 1-0

□ E2-4

Tukmakov – Anand, New Delhi 1986

1. ... ♜d3! [1. ... exf2+ 2. ♜xf2 ±] 2. ♜e2 [2. fx e3 ♜a1+ 3. ♜g2 ♜e1 +- -+; 2. ♜xd3 ♜xf2+ 3. ♜hi e2 -+] 2. ... ♜xf2+ 3. ♜xf2 exf2+ 4. ♜f1 ♜g7 -+ 5. ♜b5 ♜f6 6. c5 ♜xc5 7. ♜xf2 ♜e5 0-1

□ E2-5

Anand – Salov, Paris (rapid) 1991

1. ♜d2! [1. ♜xf8 ♜xf8 2. ♜f3 f6 ±] 1. ... ♜c5 2. ♜c1 ♜xc1 3. ♜xc1 ♜d7 4. ♜h6 ♜fe8 5. ♜f3 1-0

□ E2-6

Granda Zúñiga – Svidler, Madrid 1998

1. ... ♜h3??

Svidler was obviously only expecting the continuation that followed in the game. Instead 2. f5! ♜xg2+ 3. ♜xg2! +- would have won.

What was overlooked by the two players: the second or even the first move?

2. ♜g5?? ♜f5 ±

and Black finally managed to win the game.

□ E2-7

Silich – Rokhlin, Odessa 1929

1. ♜e4+??

The best way to victory was 36. ♜e4+! +-, though 36. ♜xc8 ♜xf3+ 37. ♜h2 ♜xd1 38. ♜e4+ ♜hg6 39. f3 +- was also good enough. An unpleasant surprise now awaits.

1. ... ♜f5!! +-

Look for your opponent's candidate moves too!
0-1

□ E2-8

Yusupov – Milov, Dresden (zt) 1998

1. ♜f3?

1. ♜f6 g6 wasn't any better. But just after carrying out my move I found an easy way to get a big advantage:

1. ♜h6! ♜xh2+ (1. ... ♜e6 2. ♜g4 f5 3. ♜xf5 gxh6 4. ♜f6+ +-; 1. ... gxh6 2. ♜f6+ +-) 2. ♜hi ♜c6 (2. ... ♜d6 3. ♜xg7 ♜d8 4. ♜h5 ±) 2. ♜xg7 ♜c7 3. ♜f3 ♜g6 4. ♜h6 ± (4. ♜f6 ±).
1. ... ♜g6! 2. h4

The position has become very complicated. The situation after 2. ♜f6?! was also unclear:

2. ♜f6? ♜f8? (2. ... gx f6 18. ♜xf6+ ♜f8 3. ♜h5 ♜e6 4. ♜xe8 ♜xe8 5. f4 c3 6. b3 ±) 3. ♜xd5 ♜g4∞ or 2. ♜xd5? ♜xh2+ 3. ♜hi ♜g4! 4. ♜xg6! hxg6 5. ♜f4 ♜xf4 6. ♜xf4 ±.

I realised here that I had probably missed a win and I lost interest in playing on. I offered a draw which my opponent accepted.

After 2. ... ♜e6 (△ ♜d7) 3. e4 ♜d7 (or 3. ... dx e4 4. ♜xe4 ♜d7 5. ♜xb7 ♜g4 6. ♜d5 ♜e6 7.

$\text{Bc6 Bxd5 } 8. \text{Bxd7 Bxe2 } \text{Bx}$ 3. e5 $\text{Bxe5 } 4. \text{dxe5 Bg4 } 5. \text{e6! Wxe6 } 6. \text{Qf4 Bxf3 } (6. \dots \text{Qxf4 } 7. \text{Wxf4 f6 } 8. \text{Bxf6 gxf6 } 9. \text{Bae1 } \pm) 7. \text{Qxe6 Bxe6 } 8. \text{gxf3 h6}$ chances are balanced.

□ E2-9

Tomczak – Anand, Lugano 1988

1. Be6?

Correct was 35. $\text{Wh6+Bg8 } 36. \text{Be6 } (\Delta \text{Bg5, Bf6})$ and White wins.

1. ... Wxe6! -+ 0-1

□ E2-10

Anand – Andersson, Monte Carlo (rapid) 1997

Anand finds a surprising way to win a pawn.

1. $\text{Qxd4! Bxg2 } 2. \text{Qf5 We6 } 3. \text{Wg5 Qe8}$

Or 3. ... g6 4. Qh6+ .

4. $\text{Qxg2 h6 } 5. \text{Wg4 Qdf6 } 6. \text{Wf3+-}$

There followed

6. ... e4 7. $\text{dxe4 Qxe4 } 8. \text{Bfd1 Bh7 } 9. \text{Bxc5 Bxc5 } 10. \text{Bd5 Qf6 } 11. \text{Bxf6! Qxf6 } 12. \text{Bxc5 Bab8 } 13. \text{Bd1 Bb2 } 14. \text{Qd4 We7 } 15. \text{Bb5}$ and Black resigned.

□ E2-11

Richard Réti, 1922

To win the game, White has to attack the g-pawn with his knight as quickly as possible.

1. $\text{Qe8!! } [1. \text{Qd5+ Be6 } 2. \text{Qf4+ Bf5 } 3. \text{Qe2 Bg4 } 4. \text{Qd7+ Bh4 } 5. \text{Qd4 Bg5} =] 1. \dots \text{Be6 } [1. \dots \text{Bb3 } 2. \text{Qg7 Qd4 } 3. \text{Qh5 Qf5 } 4. \text{Qc2 } (4. \text{Qb5}) 4. \dots \text{Qe3 } 5. \text{Qe4+-; } 1. \dots \text{Qc4 } 2. \text{Qg7 Qd6 } (2. \dots \text{Qe3 } 3. \text{Qh5 Qf5 } 4. \text{Qb5 Be6 } 5. \text{Qd3}) 3. \text{Qc2+-}] 2. \text{Qg7+ Be5 } 3. \text{Qh5 1-0}$

□ E2-12

Jindřich Fritz, 1965

1. $\text{Bb7! } [1. \text{B5 Be3 } 2. \text{Bb7 Bd4 } 3. \text{Bxa7 Bc5+-}] 1. \dots \text{Bxb7 } [1. \dots \text{Be3 } 2. \text{Bxa7 B5 } 3. \text{Bb6 Bd4 } 4. \text{Bc6=; } 1. \dots \text{B5 } 2. \text{Bxa7=}] 2. \text{B5! } [2. \text{Bxb7? } a5+-] 2. \dots \text{Bb8 } [2. \dots \text{Bd7=; } 2. \dots \text{Be3?? } 3. \text{Bxb7 Bd4 } 4. \text{Bxa7 Bc5 } 5. \text{Ba6 O}] 3. \text{Bxa7 Bb8 } 4. \text{Bxb6 Be3 } 5. \text{Bc7 } [5. \text{Bb7 Bh1 } 6. \text{Bb6}$

$\text{Bai+ } 7. \text{Bb8= }] 5. \dots \text{Bd4 } 6. \text{Bb6 Bc5 } 7. \text{Bb7 Bh7+ } 8. \text{Bc8 Bc6 } 9. \text{Bb8Q+ =}$

□ E2-13

Tigran Gorgiev, 1930

The key to this study is the zugzwang position after move 6. Both sides have to reach this position with the other to move.

1. c6!

1. a4? h6! 2. a5 h5 3. a6 h4 4. a7 h3 5. c6 h2 6. c7 h1W# is too fast! 1. a3? h5! 2. a4 h4 3. a5 h3 4. a6 h2 5. a7 h1W+ is too slow!

1. ... h6

[1. ... Bc7 2. a4 Bxc6 3. a5 Bb5 4. Bb7!=; 1. ... h5 2. a4!]

2. a3! h5

[2. ... Bc7 3. a4 Bxc6 4. a5 Bb5 5. Bb7! Bxa5 6. Bc6 h5 7. Bd5 and the king reaches the h-pawn.]

3. a4 h4 4. a5 h3 5. a6 h2 6. a7=

□ E2-14

Smyslov – Lilienthal, Moscow 1938

1. Wd7?

Correct was 1. Wd8! Bxb3 (if 1. ... Wx b3 , then 2. d5! +- and d6; 1. ... Bd6 wasn't better because of 2. f4 +- with the threat of d5) 2. $\text{Wf6+ Bg8 } 3. \text{e6}$ and White wins.

1. ... Wxb3?

Instead, 1. ... $\text{Wxd4? } 2. \text{e6+-}$ was also poor; but 1. ... Bxb3 would have led to equality (2. e6 Bb7).

2. Wxa5 \pm

and Smyslov converted his advantage to victory.

□ E2-15

Gaprindashvili – Servaty, Dortmund 1974

1. ... Wxg2?

This move loses. Black should have tried to defend a worse position with 1. ... Bxg7

2. Bd4!!

[2. $\text{Bf3? Bxe8+-; } 2. \text{Bxf8 Wxh1+ } 3. \text{Bf1 Bb4+ =}$]

2. ... $\text{Wxh1+ } 3. \text{Bd2 Wxa1}$

[3. ... $\mathbb{W}xh2$ 4. $\mathbb{B}f3!$ $\mathbb{E}e8$ 5. $\mathbb{B}hi$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 6. $\mathbb{B}h8!$ +-] 4. $\mathbb{W}f6!$ +-

and because of 4. ... $\mathbb{W}xa2$ 5. $\mathbb{B}h6$ $\mathbb{W}a5+$ 6. $\mathbb{B}di$ $\mathbb{W}a4+$ 7. $\mathbb{B}ci$ $\mathbb{W}ai+$ 8. $\mathbb{B}c2$ $\mathbb{W}a4+$ 9. $\mathbb{B}bi$ Black resigned.

□ E2-16

Yusupov – Adams, Dortmund 1994

1. ... $\mathbb{W}d3?$

1. ... $\mathbb{W}f5!!$ would have saved the game:

- A) 2. $\mathbb{B}g3$ $\mathbb{W}e4$ 3. d6 (3. $\mathbb{W}f7 =$) 3. ... h4! =;
 B) 2. $\mathbb{B}e3$ $\mathbb{W}e4$ 3. $\mathbb{B}g5$ $\mathbb{W}xd5$ (or 3. ... $\mathbb{B}g6$ 4. d6 $\mathbb{B}f6$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $\mathbb{W}f4+$ 6. $\mathbb{B}gi$ $\mathbb{W}e3+$ 7. $\mathbb{B}fi$ $\mathbb{W}d3+ =$)
 4. $\mathbb{B}f6$ $\mathbb{W}g8$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xe5$ $\mathbb{B}h8$ 6. $\mathbb{B}xg7+$ $\mathbb{W}xg7$ 7. $\mathbb{W}xc4$ $\mathbb{W}e5+$.

2. $d6$ c3

[2. ... $\mathbb{B}g6$ 3. d7 $\mathbb{B}f6$ 4. $\mathbb{B}b6 \pm$]

3. d7 c2 4. $\mathbb{B}e3!$

This move was overlooked by Adams.

4. ... $\mathbb{W}xe3$ 5. $\mathbb{W}xc2+$ e4 6. $\mathbb{W}c7!$

Even simpler than 6. d8 \mathbb{W} $\mathbb{B}e5+$ 7. g3 $\mathbb{B}xg3+$ (7. ... $\mathbb{W}xg3+$ 8. $\mathbb{B}hi$ $\mathbb{W}xh3+$ 9. $\mathbb{B}gi$ $\mathbb{W}g3+$ 10. $\mathbb{B}fi$)
 II. $\mathbb{B}hi$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 12. $\mathbb{W}g2$.

Black resigned.

In sharp positions it is very dangerous to base one's play on general assessments alone.

□ E2-17

G. Kissling, 1915

1. $\mathbb{B}g5!$ [1. $\mathbb{B}g7??$ b2 2. $\mathbb{B}xb7$ $\mathbb{B}i\mathbb{W}$ -+; 1. $\mathbb{B}g8?$ b2 2. $\mathbb{B}a8+$ $\mathbb{B}bi$ 3. $\mathbb{B}a5$ $\mathbb{B}c2$ 4. $\mathbb{B}c5+$ $\mathbb{B}d2$ 5. $\mathbb{B}b5=$] 1. ... $\mathbb{B}xg5$ [1. ... b2 2. $\mathbb{B}xf5$ b6 (2. ... $\mathbb{B}i\mathbb{W}$ 3. $\mathbb{B}a5+$ $\mathbb{W}a2+$ 4. $\mathbb{B}xa2+$ $\mathbb{B}xa2$ 5. f5 +-) 3. $\mathbb{B}b5+$ -] 2. h6 b2 3. h7 $\mathbb{B}i\mathbb{W}$ 4. h8 $\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{B}a2$ 5. $\mathbb{W}a8+$ $\mathbb{B}b2$ 6. $\mathbb{W}xb7+$ $\mathbb{B}a2$ 7. $\mathbb{W}xb1+$ $\mathbb{B}xb1$ 8. $\mathbb{B}xg5$ 1-0

□ E2-18

Yusupov – Timman, Reykjavík 1988

1. g3?

Sadly, this was the wrong choice. Needless to say, I saw the alternative 1. e6!, but after 1. ... $\mathbb{B}xd6$ 2. e7 $\mathbb{B}c6$ (2. ... $\mathbb{B}g6$ 3. $\mathbb{B}f8+$ $\mathbb{B}h7$ 4. $\mathbb{B}f5+ -$) 3.

$\mathbb{B}f8+$ $\mathbb{B}h7$ I calculated just one line:

- A) 4. $\mathbb{B}d8$ $\mathbb{B}f6$ and none of the three continuations promises White victory:
 A1) 5. $\mathbb{B}d7$ $\mathbb{B}xd7$ 6. $\mathbb{B}xd7$ $\mathbb{B}e6 =$;
 A2) 5. $\mathbb{B}d7?$ $\mathbb{B}xd7$ (5. ... $\mathbb{B}f4$ 6. e8 \mathbb{W} $\mathbb{B}xh3+$ 7. $\mathbb{B}gxh3$ $\mathbb{B}xd7$ 8. $\mathbb{W}xd7$ h5! =) 6. $\mathbb{B}xd7$ $\mathbb{B}b6$ 7. $\mathbb{B}f5+$ g6 8. $\mathbb{B}xg6+$ $\mathbb{B}g7 =$;
 A3) 5. $\mathbb{B}xd3$ $\mathbb{B}g6$ 6. $\mathbb{B}d7$ $\mathbb{B}xd7$ 7. $\mathbb{B}xd7$ $\mathbb{B}f7 \pm$. But you always have to search for candidate moves, and not just in the initial position! After the intermediate check, White wins very easily:
 B) 4. $\mathbb{B}f5+!$ g6 5. $\mathbb{B}d8$ $\mathbb{B}f6$ (5. ... $\mathbb{B}xf5$ 6. $\mathbb{B}xd6$ $\mathbb{B}e5$ 7. $\mathbb{B}xc6+ -$) 6. $\mathbb{B}d7$ $\mathbb{B}xd7$ 7. $\mathbb{B}xd7$ and there is no defence against 8. e8 $\mathbb{W}+$!

In the game Timman managed to hold the position after

1. ... $\mathbb{B}h7$ 2. $\mathbb{B}g2$ $\mathbb{B}xg2$ 3. $\mathbb{B}xg2$ $\mathbb{B}g6 \pm$.

□ E2-19

Dautov – Yusupov, Bundesliga 1997/98

1. $\mathbb{B}g6!!$

I almost fell off my chair when he made this move.

1. ... $\mathbb{B}fxg6$

1. ... $\mathbb{B}b7$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xe6+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ wasn't any better, due to 3. $\mathbb{B}xf7!$ $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 4. $\mathbb{B}g6+$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 5. $\mathbb{B}e8+$ $\mathbb{B}h7$ 6. h5 +-

2. $\mathbb{B}xe6+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$

Or 2. ... $\mathbb{B}e7$ 3. $\mathbb{B}xe7+$ $\mathbb{B}xe7$ 4. $\mathbb{B}c6+$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xb8$ a5 6. $\mathbb{B}f1$ +-

3. $\mathbb{B}c6$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ 4. $\mathbb{B}d6!$

But Black gets more chances after 4. $\mathbb{B}xb8$ $\mathbb{B}xb8$ 5. g3 $\mathbb{B}f7$ 6. $\mathbb{B}d6$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ 7. $\mathbb{B}xd5$ (Or 7. $\mathbb{B}b6$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ 8. $\mathbb{B}xa6$ b4) 7. ... $\mathbb{B}e6$ 8. $\mathbb{B}e5+$ $\mathbb{B}d6$.

4. ... $\mathbb{B}c8$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xd7$ $\mathbb{B}xh4$

Let's weigh up the results of the combination. White is much better: his pieces are more active than Black's and his pawn structure healthier. Later Dautov gave me some chances, but his eventual win was certainly deserved.

□ E2-20

Yusupov – Schlosser, Bundesliga 1997/98

1. $\mathbb{W}e5$ (with the idea $\mathbb{B}h7$) looks promising, but I couldn't find a concrete way to continue after 1. ... $h6$! My main hopes were connected with 1. $dxe6?$, but then I saw that 1. ... $\mathbb{B}xd1$ 2. $exf7+$ $\mathbb{B}f8!$ 3. $\mathbb{B}xd1$ $\mathbb{B}xe4$ would be better for Black. I went back to the beginning and found another candidate move.

1. $\mathbb{B}g5!$

Now White attacks with vigour.

1. ... $h6$

If 1. ... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xh7+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 3. $\mathbb{W}e2!$ $\mathbb{B}xd5$ (Or 3. ... $\mathbb{B}xd5$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}xe6+!!$ $f\times e6$ 5. $\mathbb{W}xe6$ $\mathbb{B}xd1$ 6. $\mathbb{W}g8#$) 4. $\mathbb{B}h5$ with a decisive attack.

2. $\mathbb{B}h7+$ $\mathbb{B}h8$

There is no defence after 2. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xf7!!$ $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 4. $\mathbb{B}d3$ +- or 4. $\mathbb{W}e5$ +-.

3. $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{B}xh7$ 4. $\mathbb{W}c2+!$

Naturally not 4. $\mathbb{Q}xd8?$ $\mathbb{B}xd8$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ +-.

4. ... $\mathbb{B}g8$

Black's king position would have been too open after 4. ... $g6$. There would follow 5. $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ (5. $\mathbb{B}xe6$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ is good too) 5. ... $\mathbb{B}xd8$ 6. $\mathbb{B}xe6$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 7. $\mathbb{B}de1$

A) 25. ... $\mathbb{W}xc4$ 26. $\mathbb{B}e7+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 27. $\mathbb{W}b2$ +-;
 B) 25. ... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 26. $\mathbb{B}e7+$ (26. $\mathbb{B}xg6?$ $\mathbb{B}xg6$ 27. $\mathbb{B}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}e5!$) 26. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 27. $\mathbb{B}xg7+$ $\mathbb{B}xg7$ 28. $\mathbb{B}e6$ +-;
 C) 25. ... $\mathbb{B}c8$ 26. $\mathbb{B}e7+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 27. $\mathbb{B}xg7+$ $\mathbb{B}xg7$ 28. $\mathbb{W}c3$ +-
 5. $\mathbb{Q}xh6+!+-$

This sacrifice ruins Black's king position.

5. ... $\mathbb{g}\times h6$ 6. $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 7. $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{B}g8$

Or 7. ... $\mathbb{B}f7$ 8. $\mathbb{B}h7+$ (8. $d\times e6+$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 9. $\mathbb{B}xd8+$ $\mathbb{B}xd8$ 10. $\mathbb{W}g6+!!$) 8. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 9. $d\times e6$ +-.

8. $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 9. $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 10. $\mathbb{B}e5$

And Black resigned.

□ E2-21

Bondarenko & Kuznetsov, 1977

1. $\mathbb{B}d5+!$

Other candidate moves were worse: 1. $\mathbb{B}d5$

$\mathbb{B}\times d7$ 2. $a5$ $\mathbb{B}b5$ 3. $\mathbb{B}b7$ $\mathbb{B}e2$ 4. $a6$ $\mathbb{B}f3$ 5. $\mathbb{B}\times f3$ $g\times f3$ 6. $a7$ $h1\mathbb{W}$ +; 1. $\mathbb{B}d1$ $\mathbb{B}xa4!$ 2. $\mathbb{B}ci$ $\mathbb{B}c6+$ 3. $\mathbb{B}b8$ (3. $\mathbb{B}xc6$ $h1\mathbb{W}$) 3. ... $h1\mathbb{W}$ =.

1. ... $f5!$

1. ... $\mathbb{B}g6?$ 2. $\mathbb{B}d6+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 3. $\mathbb{B}d5$ +-.

2. $\mathbb{B}d1!$

2. $\mathbb{B}\times f5+?$ $\mathbb{B}g6$ 3. $\mathbb{B}h5$ (3. $\mathbb{B}d5$ $\mathbb{B}\times f5$ 4. $a5$ $\mathbb{B}e5$ 5. $\mathbb{B}b7$ $\mathbb{B}f7$ 6. $a6$ $\mathbb{B}d5$ +-) 3. ... $\mathbb{B}\times h5$ 4. $\mathbb{B}d5$ $\mathbb{B}\times a4$ +-.

2. ... $\mathbb{B}x a4$ 3. $\mathbb{B}ci$ $\mathbb{B}c6+$ 4. $\mathbb{B}xc6!$ $h1\mathbb{W}$ 5. $\mathbb{B}f7+$ $\mathbb{B}g5$ 6. $f4+!$

The point. The rook is unpinned.

6. ... $g\times f3$ 7. $\mathbb{B}g6+$ $\mathbb{B}h5$ 8. $\mathbb{B}g8+$ $\mathbb{B}h6$ 9. $\mathbb{B}h8+$ 1-0

□ E2-22

Najdorf – Kotov, Mar del Plata 1957

1. $\mathbb{B}d1?$!

$\Delta \mathbb{B}h5$. Other candidate moves:

A) 1. $\mathbb{B}\times f6$ $\mathbb{B}\times f6$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xh7+$ $\mathbb{B}f8\pm$;

B) 1. $\mathbb{B}g4$ looks good, for example:

B1) 1. ... $h6?$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xh6+!!$ +- or

B2) 1. ... $\mathbb{B}xb3?$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xf6+$ $\mathbb{B}xf6$ 3. $\mathbb{B}xh7+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 4. $\mathbb{B}h8+$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ 5. $\mathbb{W}xg7$ +-.

But Black can put up a better defence:

B3) 1. ... $\mathbb{B}f8!$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ (2. $\mathbb{B}h6!?$) 2. ... $\mathbb{B}\times f6$ 3. $\mathbb{B}\times f6$ $\mathbb{B}\times f6$ 4. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $g\times f6$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xd5$ $exd5$ 6. $\mathbb{B}xh7$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ and Black still has counter chances.

But, besides the move Najdorf played in the game, there is still one more candidate move.

C) 1. $\mathbb{B}c2!!$ (an idea of Zaitsev)

The threat is 2. $\mathbb{B}xh7+$ and if Black takes the bishop, White wins the rook after 2. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $\mathbb{B}\times f6$ 3. $\mathbb{B}\times h7+$ and 4. $\mathbb{B}xc2$. Let's consider Black's possible defences:

C1) 1. ... $g6$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ +-;

C2) 1. ... $h6$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xh6$ +-;

C3) 1. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xh7$ $\mathbb{B}xh7$ 3. $\mathbb{W}h5!$ +- aren't too interesting.

In principle, there only remains

C4) 1. ... $\mathbb{B}xc2$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $h6$ (2. ... $\mathbb{B}xf6$ 3. $\mathbb{B}xh7+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 4. $\mathbb{B}xc2$ +-) 3. $\mathbb{W}h5!$ $\mathbb{B}xf6$ (3. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 4. $\mathbb{B}xg7$ +-) 4. $\mathbb{B}xf7+$ $\mathbb{B}h7$ (4. ... $\mathbb{B}h8$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xh6$ +)

$g \times h6$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$) 5. $\mathbb{B} \times h6 +!$ $\mathbb{Q} \times h6$ 6. $\mathbb{W}g6\#.$

Zaitsev's analysis removes any doubts. To find a move like 1. $\mathbb{Q}c2!!$ during an actual game is incredibly tough, but the constant search for candidate moves can help us a little bit.

1. ... $\mathbb{W}a5?$

Kotov does not see the threat. It was much better

to play 1. ... $\mathbb{B}c7?$, to protect the weak f_7 point (2. $\mathbb{Q}h5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times h5$ 3. $\mathbb{W} \times h5?$ $\mathbb{Q} \times g5$).

2. $\mathbb{Q}h5!$ $\mathbb{B}ed8$

22. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times h5$ 23. $\mathbb{W} \times h5 +-$; 22. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times f6$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f6$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} \times f7 +$ $\mathbb{B} \times f7$ 25. $\mathbb{W} \times h7 + -.$

3. $\mathbb{Q} \times f7 +$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}h6! +-$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 5. $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$

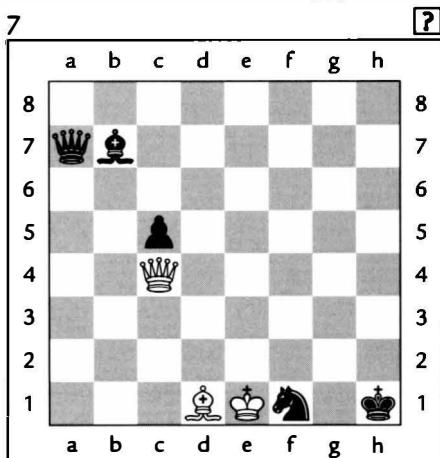
6. $\mathbb{Q} \times g7 +$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 7. $\mathbb{Q} \times e8$ $\mathbb{Q} \times g7$ 8. $\mathbb{B} \times h7$ 1-0

Practical exercises

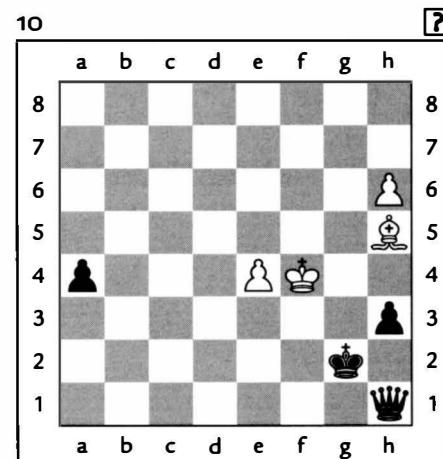
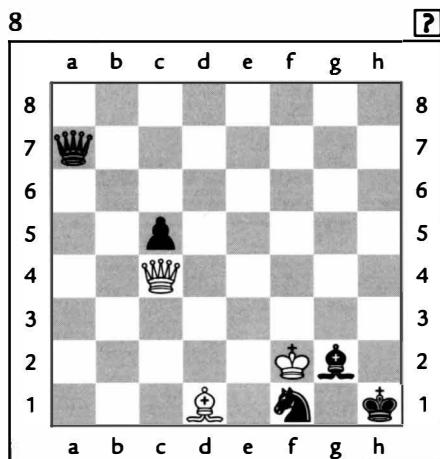
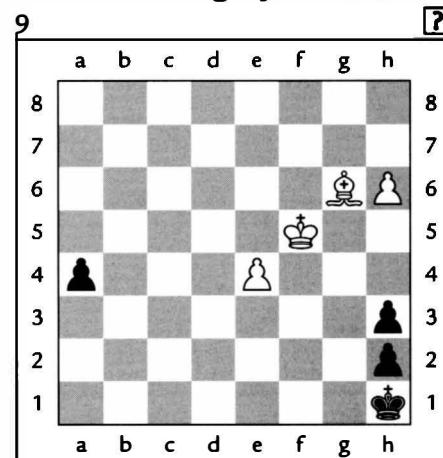
Try to play the following two studies like real games. You take White and allow yourself one hour's thinking time. Cover the moves and diagrams with a sheet of paper. When you have made your decision, you are allowed to look at the right move (on the solutions page), the comments, and your 'opponent's' next move. For every correct move you are awarded points.

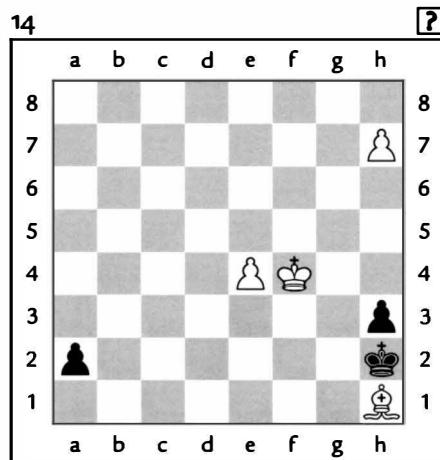
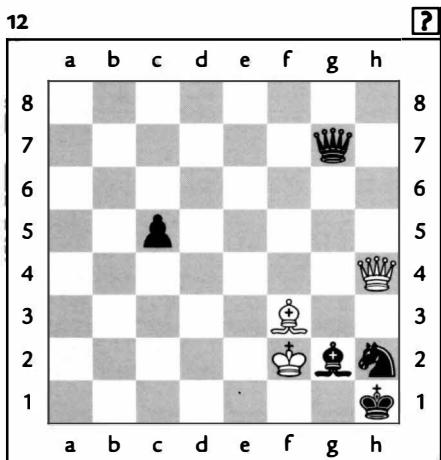
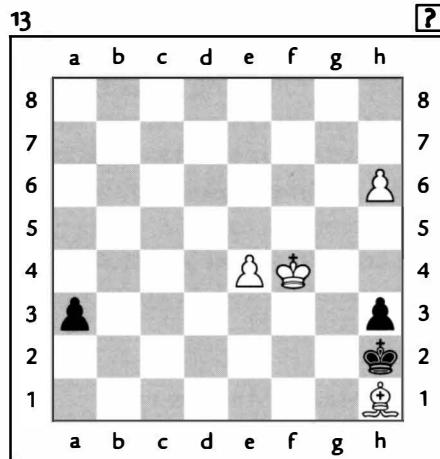
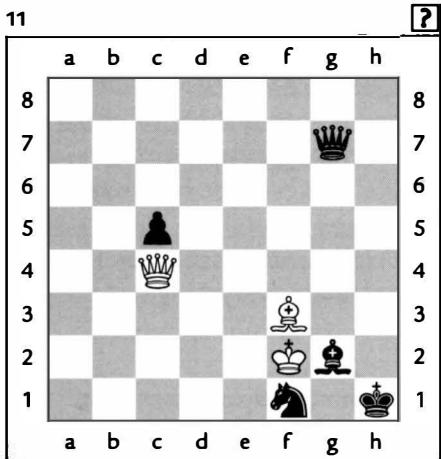
The left column shows you a study by Matous, the right one, a study by Pogosjants. Concentrate on the candidate moves and don't try to calculate everything from beginning to end.

Mario Matous 1979



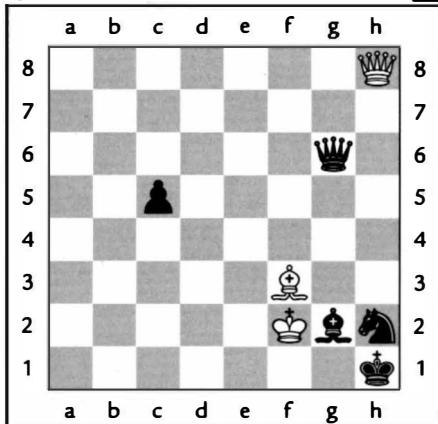
Ernest Pogosjants 1969





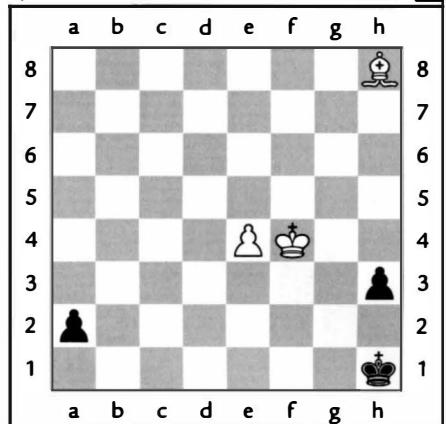
15

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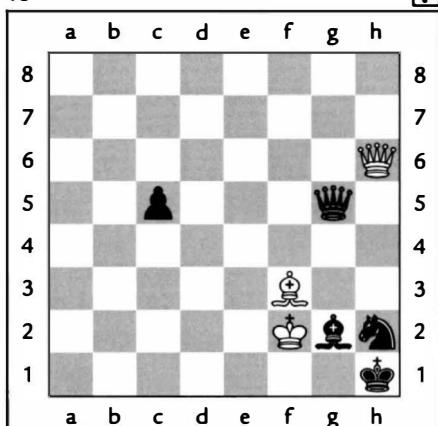
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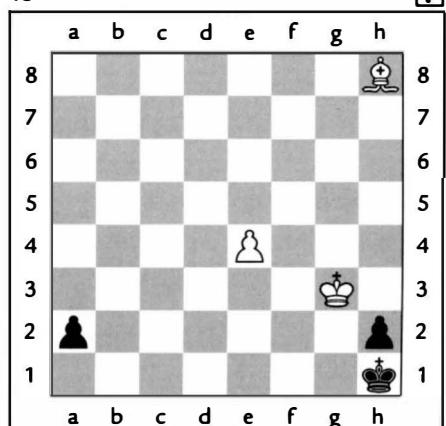
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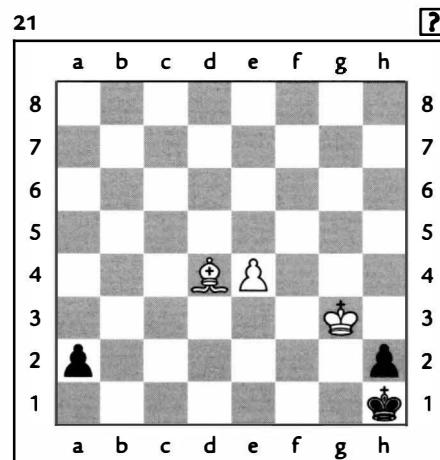
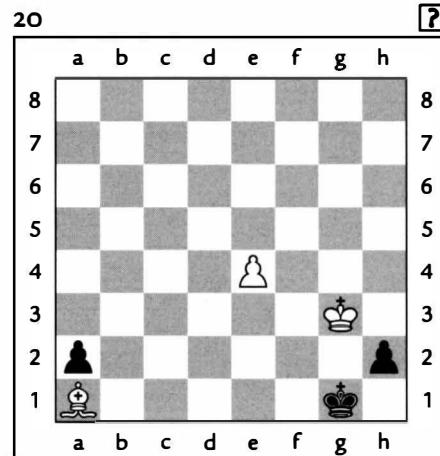
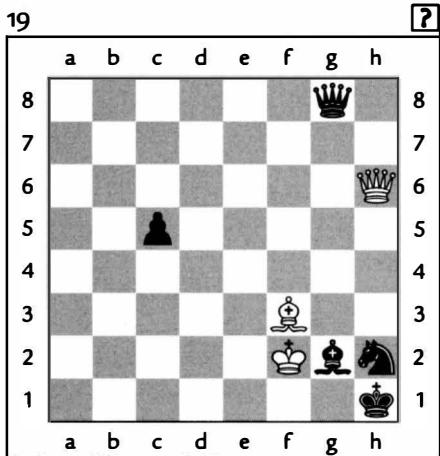
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18

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Matous 1979: solution**Diagram 7 on page 29**

1. $\mathbb{W}f_2!$ $\Delta \mathbb{W}f_1-g_1-g_3\#$ (2 points)
1. $\mathbb{W}x f_1+?$ $\mathbb{B}h_2$; 1. $\mathbb{B}x f_1?$ $\mathbb{B}a_6$; 1. $\mathbb{W}h_4+?$ $\mathbb{B}h_2$
1. ... $\mathbb{B}g_2$
1. ... $\mathbb{W}a_3$ 2. $\mathbb{W}x f_1+ \mathbb{B}h_2$ 3. $\mathbb{W}g_1+ \mathbb{B}h_3$ 4. $\mathbb{W}g_4+$ $\mathbb{B}h_2$ 5. $\mathbb{W}f_4+ \mathbb{B}h_1$ 6. $\mathbb{W}h_4+ \mathbb{W}h_3$ 7. $\mathbb{W}x h_3\#$;
1. ... $\mathbb{B}h_2$ 2. $\mathbb{B}f_3+!$ $\mathbb{B}x f_3$ 3. $\mathbb{W}c_1+ +-;$
1. ... $\mathbb{W}a_6$ 2. $\mathbb{B}f_3+ +-$

Diagram 8 on page 29

2. $\mathbb{B}f_3!$ (1 point)
2. ... $\mathbb{W}g_7!$
2. ... $\mathbb{B}x f_3$ 3. $\mathbb{W}x f_1+ +-$

Diagram 11 on page 30

3. $\mathbb{W}h_4+!!$ (2 points)
3. $\mathbb{W}x f_1+?$ $\mathbb{B}h_2$ 4. $\mathbb{W}g_1+ \mathbb{B}h_3$ 5. $\mathbb{B}x g_2+ \mathbb{B}h_4$ 6. $\mathbb{W}h_2+ \mathbb{B}g_5=$
3. ... $\mathbb{B}h_2$

Diagram 12 on page 30

4. $\mathbb{W}h_8!$ (1 point)
4. ... $\mathbb{W}g_6$
4. ... $\mathbb{W}x h_8$ 5. $\mathbb{B}x g_2\#$

Diagram 15 on page 31

5. $\mathbb{W}h_7!$ (1 point) 5. ... $\mathbb{W}g_5$

Diagram 16 on page 31

6. $\mathbb{W}h_6!$ (1 point) 6. ... $\mathbb{W}g_8$

Diagram 19 on the facing page

7. $\mathbb{W}c_1+$ (1 point)
- and after 8. ... $\mathbb{B}f_1$ 8. $\mathbb{W}x f_1+ \mathbb{B}h_2$ 9. $\mathbb{W}g_1+ \mathbb{B}h_3$ 10. $\mathbb{B}x g_2+ \mathbb{B}h_4$ 11. $\mathbb{W}h_2+ \mathbb{B}g_5$ 12. $\mathbb{W}g_3+$ White wins.

Pogosiants 1979: solution**Diagram 9 on page 29**

1. $\mathbb{B}h_5!$ (1 point)
1. $\mathbb{h}_7?$ $\mathbb{B}g_2 =$ (1. ... $\mathbb{B}g_1$)
1. ... $\mathbb{B}g_2$ 2. $\mathbb{B}f_4 h_1\mathbb{W}$

Diagram 10 on page 29

3. $\mathbb{B}f_3+ \mathbb{B}h_2$ 4. $\mathbb{B}x h_1 a_3!$

Diagram 13 on page 30

5. $\mathbb{h}_7 a_2$

Diagram 14 on page 30

6. $\mathbb{h}8\mathbb{B}!$ (1 point)
6. $\mathbb{h}8\mathbb{W}?$ $a_1\mathbb{W}$ 7. $\mathbb{W}x a_1 =$
6. ... $\mathbb{B}x h_1$

Diagram 17 on page 31

7. $\mathbb{B}g_3 h_2$

Diagram 18 on page 31

8. $\mathbb{B}a_1!!$ (3 points)
8. $\mathbb{B}d_4?$ $a_1\mathbb{W}$ 9. $\mathbb{B}x a_1 \mathbb{B}g_1$ 10. $\mathbb{B}d_4+ \mathbb{B}h_1=$; 8. $\mathbb{B}h_3?$ $\mathbb{B}g_1$ 9. $\mathbb{B}d_4+ \mathbb{B}h_1$ 10. $\mathbb{B}e_5 \mathbb{B}g_1$ 11. $\mathbb{B}x h_2+ \mathbb{B}f_2$ 12. $\mathbb{B}e_5 \mathbb{B}f_3=$
8. ... $\mathbb{B}g_1$

Diagram 20 on the preceding page

9. $\mathbb{B}d_4+ \mathbb{B}h_1$

Diagram 21 on the facing page

10. $\mathbb{B}h_3!$ (1 point)
- and after 10. ... $a_1\mathbb{W}$ 11. $\mathbb{B}x a_1 \mathbb{B}g_1$ 12. $\mathbb{B}d_4+ \mathbb{B}h_1$
13. $\mathbb{B}e_5 +-$ White wins.

Score table

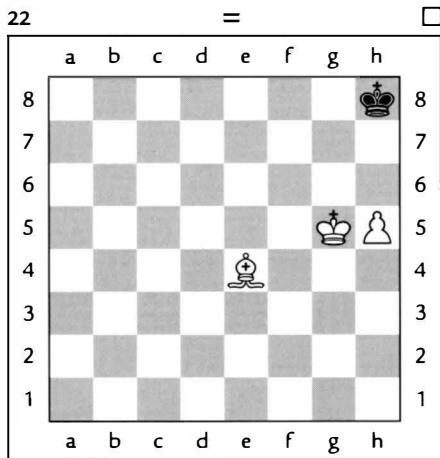
Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	12	2	_____	Ma	2	_____
2	1	_____	13	2	_____		1	_____
3	1	_____	14	2	_____		2	_____
4	1	_____	15	3	_____		1	_____
5	1	_____	16	3	_____		1	_____
6	1	_____	17	3	_____		1	_____
7	1	_____	18	3	_____		1	_____
8	1	_____	19	4	_____	Po	1	_____
9	1	_____	20	4	_____		1	_____
10	1	_____	21	4	_____		3	_____
11	2	_____	22	5	_____		1	_____
total								64

Points	Playing Strength
less than 4 points	beginner
4–8 points	ELO 800–1000
9–18 points	ELO 1000–1500
19–25 points	ELO 1500–1800
26–32 points	ELO 1800–2100
33–45 points	ELO 2100–2300
46–55 points	ELO above 2300
56–64 points	ELO above 2400

3 The Wrong-Coloured Bishop

I.

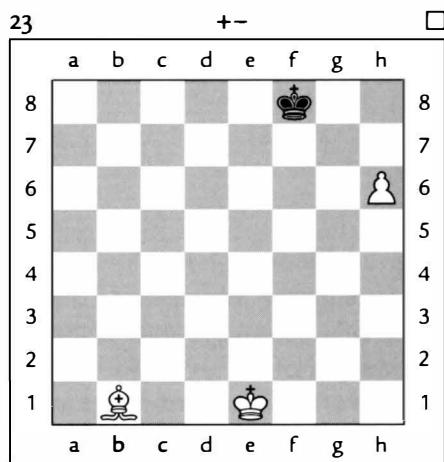
Why do so many games end in a draw? One of the main reasons is the range of defensive possibilities. Even the great material advantage of an extra minor piece does not inevitably result in a win. Diagram 22 shows one of the most important theoretical drawing fortresses.



Even though White is a bishop and a pawn up, the position is totally drawn. The defence is very easy here: the black king just has to stay in the corner. White's king and bishop cannot drive it from h8. This is due to the fact that the bishop does not control the h-pawn's promotion square. This is the well-known 'wrong-coloured bishop'. (This only works with a rook's pawn. In all other cases White wins with the help of zugzwang.) It is impossible to force Black's king to leave the corner. White can only deliver stalemate:

1. $\mathbb{B}f6 \mathbb{B}g8$ 2. $h6 \mathbb{B}h8$ 3. $\mathbb{B}f7=$

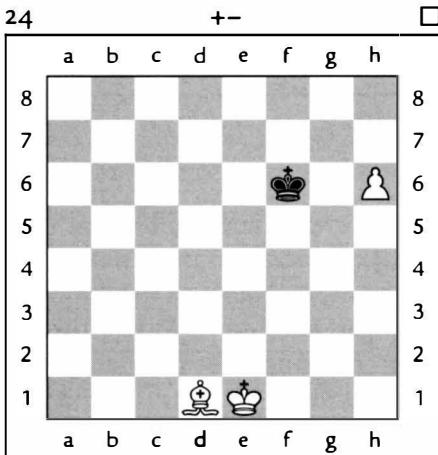
Another important point is that the evaluation of the position does not change if White has more than one h-pawn. Only if the stronger side manages to prevent the king from entering the corner does he have winning chances.



After

1. $\mathbb{B}a2! +-$

Black's king is cut off from the vital corner, and the pawn advances to the queening square. The other method of keeping the king from the corner is less effective here. After 1. $\mathbb{B}h7?$ there follows 1. ... $\mathbb{B}f7$ 2. $\mathbb{B}f2$ $\mathbb{B}f6$, and a typical drawing mechanism is initiated: the threat is $\mathbb{B}g5$, and after the bishop retreats the king reaches the corner: 3. $\mathbb{B}e4 \mathbb{B}f7$ 4. $\mathbb{B}h7 \mathbb{B}f6 = \Delta \mathbb{B}g8$ In this line, White would win if his king reached the f4 square.



Here White can cut off the black king on the e8-h5 diagonal:

1. $\mathbb{A}h5+-$

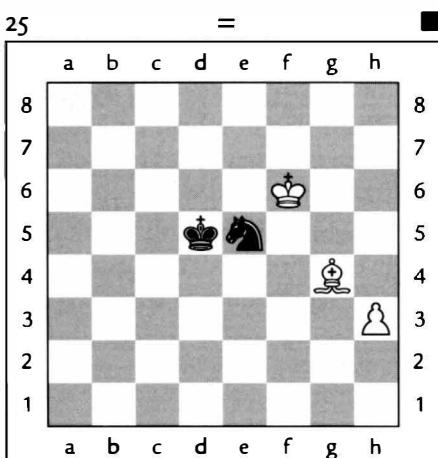
In spite of the simplicity of these endgames, there are many hidden subtleties.

Exercises 1 to 9 will help you to cement, and to deepen, your understanding of this highly practical endgame.

II.

The possibility of transposing into the endgame of wrong-coloured bishop and rook's pawn is often an important defensive resource. This is a famous example.

Robert Fischer – Mark Taimanov
Candidate's Match (2), Vancouver 1971



As is well known, a knight has great difficulties when countering a rook's pawn. Black could have spared himself great trouble had he remembered the position from diagram 22. After 81. ... $\mathbb{Q}d3!$ 82. $h4$ (82. $\mathbb{Q}f5 \mathbb{Q}d6!$ $\Delta\mathbb{Q}e7-f7-g7-h8$) 82. ... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 83. $\mathbb{Q}f5 \mathbb{Q}d6!$ Black has to sacrifice the knight, but the king can enter the corner. 84. $\mathbb{Q}\times f4$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 85. $\mathbb{Q}g5 \mathbb{Q}f7$ 86. $\mathbb{Q}h6 \mathbb{Q}g8=$. Instead there followed

81. ... $\mathbb{Q}e4??$

This unfortunate move loses the game, for now Taimanov does not have time to bring the knight back to defend. Other king moves were better: 81. ... $\mathbb{Q}d6!$ 82. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d7+$ (82. ... $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 83. $h4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7+$ 84. $\mathbb{Q}e7 \mathbb{Q}e5$) 83. $\mathbb{Q}f7 \mathbb{Q}e5$ 84. $h4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6=$; or 81. ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 82. $\mathbb{Q}e6$ (82. $\mathbb{Q}d1 \mathbb{Q}d7+$) 82. ... $\mathbb{Q}f3=$.

82. $\mathbb{Q}c8 \mathbb{Q}f4$

82. ... $\mathbb{Q}f_3$ 83. $\mathbb{B}b_7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f_4$ 84. $\mathbb{B}\times f_3$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f_3$
 85. $\mathbb{Q}g_5+-$ also loses, as does 82. ... $\mathbb{Q}d_3$ 83. $\mathbb{B}f_5+$.

83. h4 $\mathbb{Q}f_3$ 84. h5 $\mathbb{Q}g_5$ 85. $\mathbb{B}f_5$ $\mathbb{Q}f_3$ 86. h6 $\mathbb{Q}g_5$ 87. $\mathbb{Q}g_6$

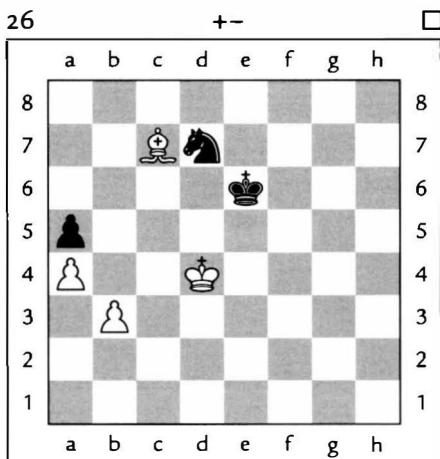
Black is in zugzwang.

87. ... $\mathbb{Q}f_3$ 88. h7 $\mathbb{Q}e_5+$ 89. $\mathbb{Q}f_6$ 1-0

* * *

In the game Portisch – Kavalek, White underestimated Black's chances, which were connected, of course, with the wrong-coloured bishop.

Lajos Portisch – Lubomir Kavalek Montréal 1979



61. $\mathbb{B}\times a_5$

It would have been better to play 61. $\mathbb{Q}c_4!$

61. ... $\mathbb{Q}d_6$ 62. b4??

White could win with either 62. $\mathbb{Q}c_4$ $\mathbb{Q}c_6$ 63. b4+– or 62. $\mathbb{B}d_8$ $\mathbb{Q}b_8$ 63. $\mathbb{Q}c_4$ $\mathbb{Q}c_6$ 64. $\mathbb{B}b_6+–$. Black is now able to eliminate his main enemy, the b-pawn, with a fork.

62. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_8!$

($\Delta \mathbb{Q}c_6+$ and $\mathbb{Q}\times b_4$)

63. $\mathbb{Q}c_4$

The point is that 63. b5 can be answered by 63. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_6+!$ 64. $\mathbb{B}\times c_6$ $\mathbb{Q}\times c_6=$ and the game transposes into our drawn position from diagram 22.

63. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_6$ 64. $\mathbb{Q}b_5$ $\mathbb{Q}\times b_4$ 65. $\mathbb{Q}b_6$

Or 65. $\mathbb{B}\times b_4+$ $\mathbb{Q}c_7$ 66. $\mathbb{B}d_6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b_7=$.

65. ... $\mathbb{Q}d_3!$

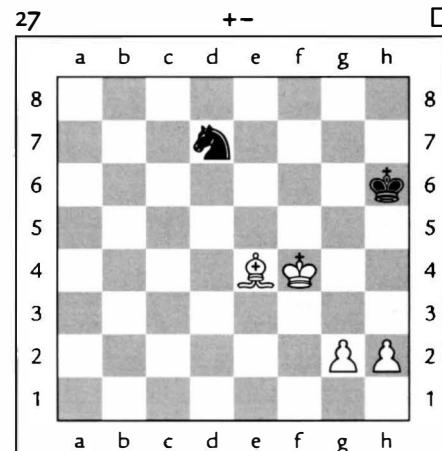
Threatening $\mathbb{Q}b_2$, and the draw is clear:
66. $\mathbb{B}c_3$ $\mathbb{Q}d_7$ 67. $\mathbb{Q}b_7$ $\mathbb{Q}c_5+$

$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

* * *

Here is a similar endgame. We have already seen that Black's main hope lies in sacrificing a knight for the g-pawn.

Murray Chandler – Zsuzsa Polgár Montréal 1979



50. $\mathbb{Q}f_5$ $\mathbb{Q}g_7$ 51. g4 $\mathbb{Q}f_6$ 52. g5 $\mathbb{Q}g_8$ 53. $\mathbb{Q}e_6$ $\mathbb{Q}h_6$ 54. $\mathbb{Q}\times h_6+??$

Such a grave mistake has just one explanation: Chandler expected the automatic recapture. In that case the black king would have been cut off from the corner, and the win would be easy: 54. ... $\mathbb{B}xh6$ 55. $\mathbb{B}f6 \mathbb{B}h5$ 56. $\mathbb{B}g7+-$. The correct winning method was demonstrated by Dvoretsky: 54. h4 $\mathbb{B}g4$ 55. $\mathbb{B}f5 \mathbb{B}h6+$ 56. $\mathbb{B}f4 \mathbb{B}f7$ 57. $\mathbb{B}d5 \mathbb{B}h6$ 58. $\mathbb{B}h5 \mathbb{B}h7$ 59. $\mathbb{B}e6\ominus \mathbb{B}g7$ 60. $\mathbb{B}e5 \mathbb{B}h8$ 61. $\mathbb{B}f6 \mathbb{B}h7$ 62. $\mathbb{B}e7 \mathbb{B}g7$ 63. $\mathbb{B}e8 \mathbb{B}h7$ (63. ... $\mathbb{B}h8$ 64. g6 $\mathbb{B}g7$ 65. $\mathbb{B}e7 \mathbb{B}h8$ 66. $\mathbb{B}f8$ Yusupov) 64. $\mathbb{B}f8 \mathbb{B}h8$ 65. g6 $\mathbb{B}f5$ 66. h6 $\mathbb{B}xh6$ 67. g7+ $\mathbb{B}h7$ 68. $\mathbb{B}f5+$ $\mathbb{B}xh5$ 69. g8 $\mathbb{M}+$.

54. ... $\mathbb{B}h8!$

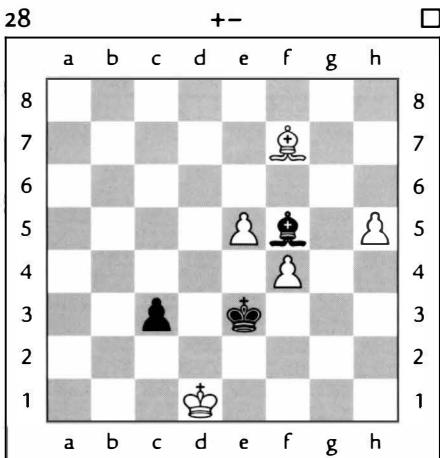
Of course! As we know, the number of pawns on the h-file makes no difference.

55. $\mathbb{B}d5 \mathbb{B}h7$ 56. $\mathbb{B}f7 \mathbb{B}h8$ ½-½

* * *

The same sad mistake occurred in this game too.

Lev Gutman – Vladas Mikenas
Riga 1969



Instead of the simple 53. e6 $\mathbb{B}xh4$ 54. e7 $\mathbb{B}d7$ 55. h6+-, White tried to play the technically neat

53. $\mathbb{B}g6?? \mathbb{B}xh4$ 54. $\mathbb{B}xh5$

White expected the bishop to be recaptured: 54. ... $\mathbb{B}xh5?$ 55. h6+- . Black did not miss his chance:

54. ... $\mathbb{B}xe5!$ 55. h6 $\mathbb{B}f6$

$\Delta \mathbb{B}f7-g8$

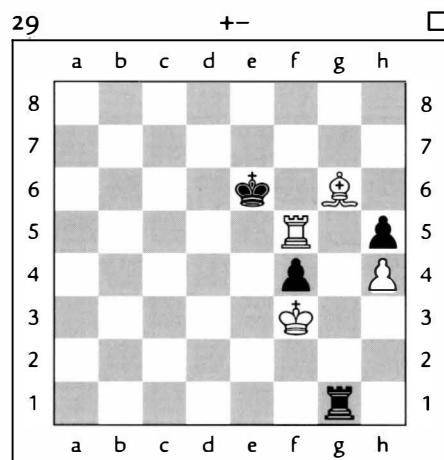
56. $\mathbb{B}c2 \mathbb{B}f7$ 57. $\mathbb{B}h7 \mathbb{B}f6!$

$\Delta \mathbb{B}g5$

58. $\mathbb{B}g8 \mathbb{B}g6$ 59. h7 $\mathbb{B}g7 = ½-½$

* * *

Vladimir Raičević – Albin Planinc
Zagreb 1977



In the next example the player with the better position also underestimated his opponent's chances. The rooks had to be kept on the board with 61. $\mathbb{B}h7! +-$, followed by $\mathbb{B}xh5$. The attempt to win the game quickly led to an elegant draw.

61. $\mathbb{B}g5?? \mathbb{B}g3+!$ 62. $\mathbb{B}xf4$

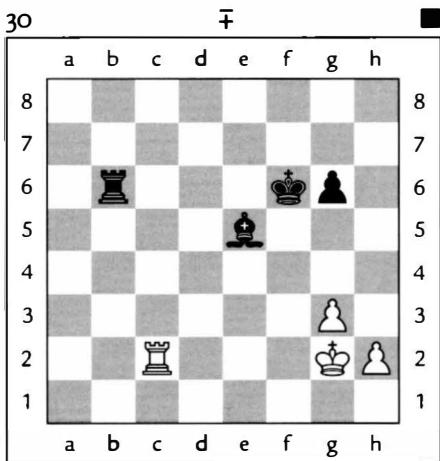
62. $\mathbb{B}f2 \mathbb{B}f6=$; 62. $\mathbb{B}xg3 \mathbb{F}xg3=$.

62. ... $\mathbb{B}g4+!$ 63. $\mathbb{B}f3$

63. $\mathbb{B} \times g4$ $h \times g4$ 64. $\mathbb{B} g5$ $g3$ 65. $\mathbb{B} e4$ $\mathbb{B} f7 =$.
63. ... $\mathbb{B} f6 = 1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$

However, 63. ... $\mathbb{B} \times h4$ 64. $\mathbb{B} \times h5$ would not have been clever, when White can still try to win.

Kenneth Smith - Mario Campos Lopez San Antonio 1972



1. ... $\mathbb{B} b2$

As Edmar Mednis correctly noted, Black shouldn't be in a hurry to exchange rooks.

1. ... $g5!?$, would have given more chances, although even in this case White will, after the cold-blooded 2. $\mathbb{B} f3$ $\mathbb{B} f5$ 3. $\mathbb{B} g2$, be able to hold the game.

2. $\mathbb{B} \times b2$ $\mathbb{B} \times b2$ 3. $\mathbb{B} f3?!$

It would have been more precise to play 3. $h4!$ $\mathbb{B} e5$ 4. $g4$ $\mathbb{B} f4$ 5. $\mathbb{B} h3$ Δgs , $h5$.

3. ... $\mathbb{B} f5$

Black could have given White a little more to worry about with 3. ... $\mathbb{B} c3$ 4. $h4$ $\mathbb{B} e1!$ (4. ... $\mathbb{B} d2$ 5. $g4$ $\mathbb{B} e1$ 6. $g5+=$) 5. $\mathbb{B} g4$ $\mathbb{B} d2$ 6. $\mathbb{B} f3$ $\mathbb{B} e5$ 7. $\mathbb{B} e2$ $\mathbb{B} a5$ 8. $\mathbb{B} f3=$. Now White forces the position from diagram 22.

4. $h4!$

4. $g4+?$ $\mathbb{B} g5-+$.

4. ... $\mathbb{B} c3$ 5. $g4+$ $\mathbb{B} f6$ 6. $g5+!$

6. $h5$? gs .

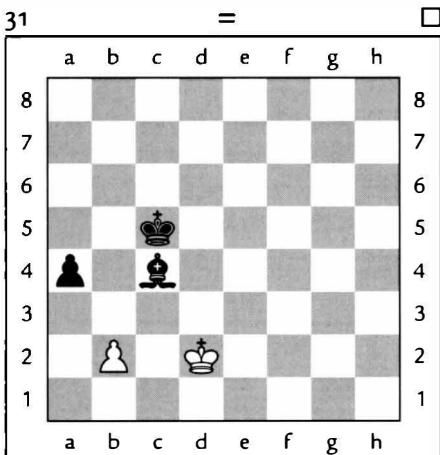
6. ... $\mathbb{B} f5$ 7. $h5!$ $g \times h5$ 8. $\mathbb{B} g2$ $\mathbb{B} \times g5=$ $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$

For independent study you might consider exercises 10 to 22. The main theme in these positions is the struggle to reach a position with the wrong-coloured bishop.

III.

The presence of more pawns on the defending side adds complexity and often changes the assessment of the position. As in the next example.

von Holzhausen 1910



Without the b-pawn, White would easily reach the corner. But in this case, White has more problems, e. g. 1. $\mathbb{B}c1??$ loses to $\mathbb{B}d3-+$.

1. $\mathbb{B}c2!$

If the white king reaches a1, the draw is clear: 1. ... $\mathbb{B}b4$ 2. $\mathbb{B}b1 \mathbb{B}b3$ 3. $\mathbb{A}a1 \mathbb{B}c2$ 4. $\mathbb{B}4 \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{B}3$ stalemate.

1. ... $\mathbb{B}a2!$

Now it looks bad for White, but the unfortunate positions of Black's bishop and king saves him.

2. $b4!+$

But not 2. $b3??$, because of 2. ... $a3! -+$.

2. ... $\mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{B}3+$

2. ... $\mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}4$ 3. $\mathbb{B}b2 =$

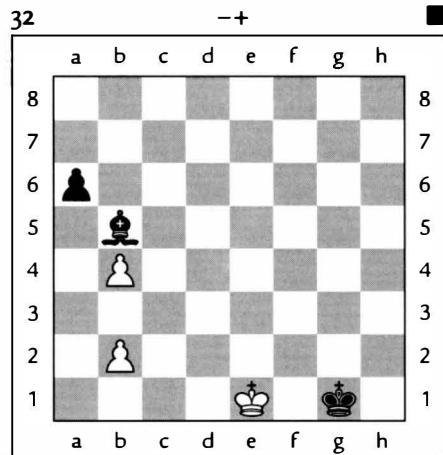
3. $\mathbb{B}b2 = 1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$

This fortress is also impregnable.

* * *

However, if White has another pawn, the position turns against him.

**Nigel Short-Garry Kasparov
Belgrade 1989**



The winning plan is easy: Black stalemates the enemy king and forces the b-pawn to advance. After this the a-pawn leaves the edge and White has just one useless move with his remaining pawn.

**93. ... $\mathbb{B}g2$ 94. $\mathbb{B}d1 \mathbb{B}f3$ 95. $\mathbb{B}d2 \mathbb{B}e4$
96. $\mathbb{B}c3 \mathbb{B}e3$ 97. $\mathbb{B}c2 \mathbb{B}e2$ 98. $\mathbb{B}c1$**

Or 98. $\mathbb{B}c3 \mathbb{B}d3$ 99. $\mathbb{B}b3 \mathbb{B}d2$ 100. $\mathbb{B}a3$ $\mathbb{B}c2$ 101. $\mathbb{B}a2 \mathbb{B}c4+$ 102. $b3$ (102. $\mathbb{B}a1 \mathbb{B}c1$ 103. $b3 \mathbb{B}b5$ 104. $\mathbb{B}a2 \mathbb{B}d3-$) 102. ... $\mathbb{B}b5$ 103. $\mathbb{B}a1 \mathbb{B}c1$ 104. $\mathbb{B}a2 \mathbb{B}d3$ 105. $\mathbb{B}a1 \mathbb{B}b1$ and Black wins.

**98. ... $\mathbb{B}d3$ 99. $b3 \mathbb{B}e1$ 100. $\mathbb{B}b2 \mathbb{B}d2$
101. $\mathbb{B}a1 \mathbb{B}c2$ 102. $\mathbb{B}a2 \mathbb{B}c1!$**

Under no circumstances should Black capture the pawn with his king. For example 102. ... $\mathbb{Q}c3$ 103. $\mathbb{Q}a1 \mathbb{Q}\times b4?$ = or 103. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times b3?$ 104. $b5=$ leads to a draw.

103. $\mathbb{Q}a1$

103. $\mathbb{Q}a3 \mathbb{Q}b1$ 104. $\mathbb{Q}a4 \mathbb{Q}b2+-$ 105. $\mathbb{Q}a5 \mathbb{Q}\times b3$ 106. $\mathbb{Q}b6 \mathbb{Q}\times b4+-.$

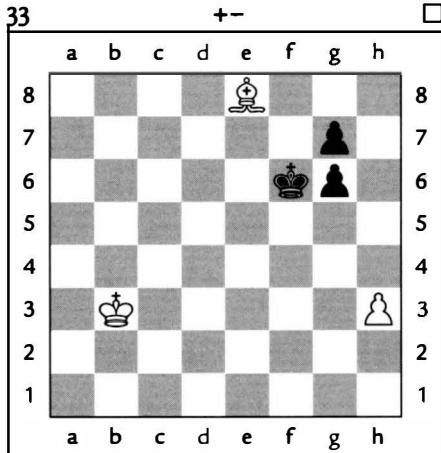
103. ... $\mathbb{Q}b1\ 0-1$

And because of 104. $b5\ a\times b5$ 105. $b4\ \mathbb{Q}d3+-$ White resigned.

* * *

The same method was used by White in the following game.

Rustem Dautov – Drazen Sermek
Dresden 1998



49. $\mathbb{Q}c4 \mathbb{Q}g5$

49. ... $\mathbb{Q}e7?!$ 50. $\mathbb{Q}a4+-$ (50. $\mathbb{Q}\times g6?? \mathbb{Q}f8$ 51. $\mathbb{Q}h7\ g5=$).

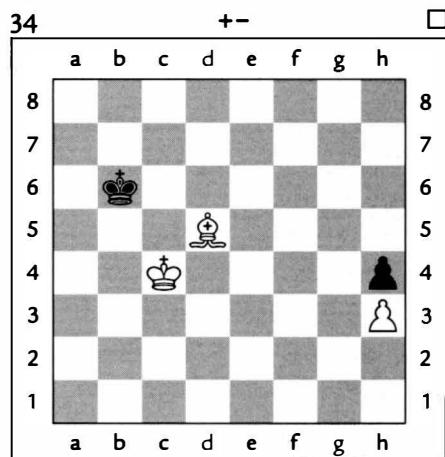
50. $\mathbb{Q}d5 \mathbb{Q}h6$

50. ... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 51. $\mathbb{Q}d7+-.$

51. $\mathbb{Q}e6 \mathbb{Q}h7$ 52. $\mathbb{Q}f7 \mathbb{Q}h8$ 53. $\mathbb{Q}f8 \mathbb{Q}h7$ 54. $\mathbb{Q}f7 \mathbb{Q}h8$ 55. $\mathbb{Q}g8! 1-0$

Here Black resigned. The winning plan is nearly identical to the Short – Kasparov game. 55. ... $g5$ 56. $\mathbb{Q}e6 \mathbb{Q}h7$ (56. ... $g6$ 57. $\mathbb{Q}g8+-$) 57. $\mathbb{Q}f5+ g6$ (57. ... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 58. $\mathbb{Q}e4\ g6$ 59. $\mathbb{Q}d5 \mathbb{Q}h7$ 60. $\mathbb{Q}e6 \mathbb{Q}h6$ 61. $\mathbb{Q}g8+-$) 58. $\mathbb{Q}e6 \mathbb{Q}h8$ (58. ... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 59. $\mathbb{Q}g8 \mathbb{Q}h5$ 60. $\mathbb{Q}g7 \mathbb{Q}h4$ 61. $\mathbb{Q}\times g6+-$) 59. $\mathbb{Q}g8\ g4$ 60. $h\times g4\ g5$ 61. $\mathbb{Q}e6+-.$

Eric Lobron – John van der Wiel
Ter Apel 1987



This is another important situation. To win, White has to capture the pawn on h4 without allowing the black king to reach the h8 square. Rauzer analysed endgames with rook-pawns and kings in different positions. He discovered a zone where the black king must be to hold the draw. This zone is marked by the squares a8-a6-c4-d5-e4-h7-h8. However, a word of warning: 'Even if the king is situated in the drawing zone, the draw is still not guaranteed. The following has to be considered: if the white bishop gets onto the a2-g8 diagonal, the black king has to manoeuvre in such a way that it reaches e7 when the white king gets to the g5 square.' (Averbakh)

71. ... ♜c7 72. ♜d4 ♜d6 73. ♜e4 ♜d7
 74. ♜e5 ♜e7 75. ♜e6 ♜e8 76. ♜f6 ♜f8 77.
 ♜c4 ♜e8 78. ♜g7 ♜e7 79. ♜f7 ♜d6 80.
 ♜f6 ♜d7 81. ♜g6 ♜d8 82. ♜e6

The defence is very easy: the black king has to stay on the back-rank.

82. ... ♜c7 83. ♜e8 ♜d8 84. ♜d7 ♜c7
 85. ♜e7 ♜b8 86. ♜d6

86. ♜f6 ♜c7 87. ♜e6 ♜d8 88. ♜g5 ♜e7=.

86. ... ♜b7 87. ♜g4 ♜b8 88. ♜c6 ♜a7
 89. ♜c7 ♜a8

The black king manoeuvres in such a way that it remains near the a8 square; if it is displaced from there, it heads for the safe square h8.

90. ♜f3+ ♜a7 91. ♜c6

91. ♜d8 ♜b8 (91. ... ♜b6) 92. ♜d5 ♜a7
 93. ♜e7 ♜b6 94. ♜f6 ♜c5! =.

91. ... ♜a6 92. ♜b8 ♜b6 93. ♜b7 ♜c5
 94. ♜c7 ♜b5!

94. ... ♜d4? 95. ♜d6 ♜c4 96. ♜c6. The king must not leave the drawing zone.

95. ♜c8 ♜c5 96. ♜e6

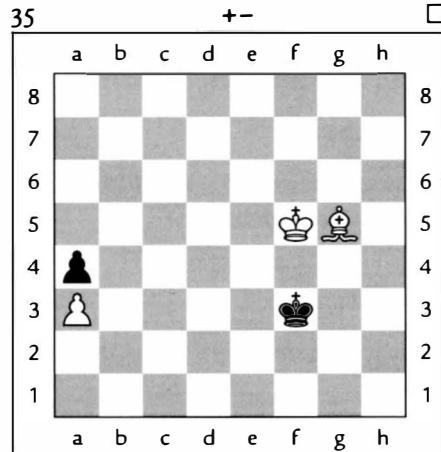
96. ♜d7 ♜d5 Δ ♜e5-f6-g7 97. ♜d8. The king mustn't be allowed to reach h8. 97. ... ♜d6 98. ♜c8 ♜c6 99. ♜g4 ♜b7 100. ♜f3+ ♜b8 (100. ... ♜b6 101. ♜d7 ♜a7) 101. ♜g2 ♜a7 102. ♜e7 ♜b6 103. ♜f6 ♜c7 104. ♜g5 ♜d7 105. ♜xh4 ♜e7=. The white bishop is not on the a2-g8 diagonal!

96. ... ♜b5 97. ♜d5 ♜a6! 98. ♜c4+ ♜a7
 99. ♜d3 ♜a8 100. ♜e2 ♜a7 101. ♜c4 ♜a8
 102. ♜d6 ♜b7 103. ♜e5 ♜c7 104. ♜f6 ♜d7
 105. ♜g5 ♜e7

Just in time!

106. ♜xh4 ♜f6 107. ♜h5 ♜g7 108. ♜g5
 ♜h8 109. ♜h4 ½-½

Kling & Horwitz 1851



The black king is outside the drawing zone a8-a7-d4-e5-f4-h6-h8. With precise play White can win the game.

1. ♜f4! ♜g2!

1. ... ♜f2 2. ♜e4 ♜g2 3. ♜d4 ♜f3 4. ♜h2 ♜g4 5. ♜c4 ♜f5 6. ♜b4 ♜e6 7. ♜xa4 ♜d7 8. ♜b5 ♜c8 9. ♜c6+-.

2. ♜g4!

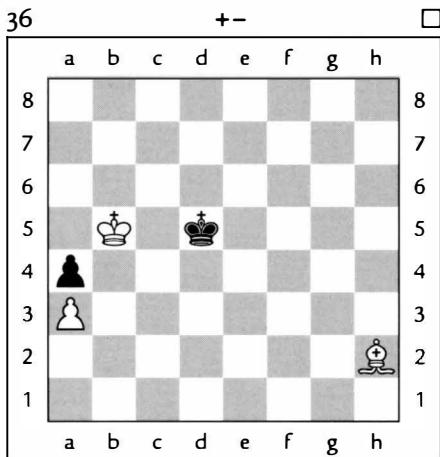
2. ♜e4 ♜h3 3. ♜d4 ♜g4 4. ♜h2? ♜f5! 5. ♜c4 ♜e6 6. ♜b5 ♜d7=.

2. ... ♜f2 3. ♜c1! ♜e2 4. ♜f4 ♜f2

If 4. ... ♜d1 5. ♜e3 ♜c2, then 6. ♜es! (6. ♜e4? ♜b3 7. ♜c5 ♜c4 8. ♜e3 ♜b3 9. ♜c1 ♜c4) 6. ... ♜b3 7. ♜c5 ♜c4 8. ♜d6 ♜b3 9. ♜c6 ♜c4 10. ♜d6 and White reaches a position analysed in the line with 4. ... ♜d3 - though somewhat quicker. After 4. ... ♜d3 5. ♜e3! ♜c4 6. ♜e5 ♜b3 7. ♜c5 ♜c4 8. ♜d6 ♜b5 9. ♜d5 ♜a5 10. ♜c6 ♜a6 11. ♜g1 ♜a5 12. ♜b7 ♜b5 13. ♜b6! ♜c4 14. ♜c6 ♜b3 (14. ... ♜d3 15. ♜b5 ♜e4 16. ♜xa4 ♜d5 17. ♜b5+-)

15. $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{B}c4$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{B}d4$ 17. $\mathbb{B}b5$ $\mathbb{B}d5$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ +- White achieves his aim.

Viktor Korchnoi – Anatoly Karpov
Baguio 1978



That's the key position of this endgame. Black is in zugzwang. He loses the a-pawn and cannot reach the a8 square.

5. $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ $\mathbb{B}g2$ 6. $\mathbb{B}g4$ $\mathbb{B}h2$

6. ... $\mathbb{B}h1$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{B}g2$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}g3$.

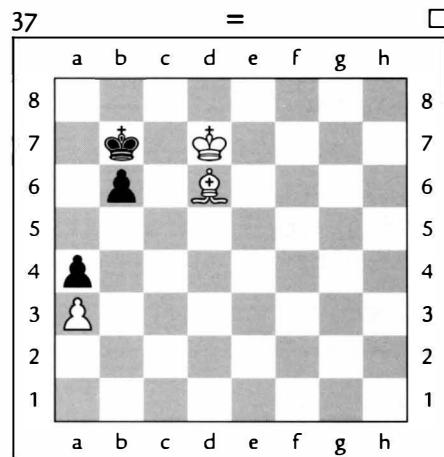
7. $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ $\mathbb{B}g2$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{B}g1$ 9. $\mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{B}h1$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}b8$ $\mathbb{B}g1$ 11. $\mathbb{B}e3$ $\mathbb{B}g2$ 12. $\mathbb{B}d3$ $\mathbb{B}f3$ 13. $\mathbb{B}c4$ $\mathbb{B}e4$ 14. $\mathbb{B}b5$ $\mathbb{B}d5$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}h2$

(see diagram 36)

15. ... $\mathbb{B}d4$ 16. $\mathbb{B}\times a4$ 1-0

* * *

It is interesting to see how the addition of another pawn changes the defensive strategy. The next example is a good model for playing the endgame rook's pawn and knight's pawn versus rook's pawn with wrong-coloured bishop.



Without the b-pawn it would be a clear-cut draw. But the second pawn gives White the chance to play for a win. White can try to stalemate the enemy king and so force the advance of the b-pawn.

74. $\mathbb{Q}e7$ $\mathbb{B}a7$ 75. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $\mathbb{B}a8$ 76. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{B}a7$

76. ... $b5??$ 77. $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $b4$ 78. $a\times b4$ +-.

77. $\mathbb{B}c8$ $\mathbb{B}a6$

77. ... $\mathbb{B}a8??$ 78. $\mathbb{B}b8$ $b5$ 79. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $b4$ 80. $a\times b4$ $a3$ 81. $b5$ $a2$ 82. $b6$ $a1\mathbb{W}$ 83. $b7\#$.

78. $\mathbb{B}b8$ $b5$ 79. $\mathbb{B}b4$

79. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $b4!$ 80. $a\times b4$ (80. $\mathbb{B}\times b4$ $\mathbb{B}a7=$) 80. ... $\mathbb{B}b5=$.

79. ... $\mathbb{B}b6$ 80. $\mathbb{B}c8$ $\mathbb{B}c6!$

Black's king has to leave the dangerous triangle a6-a8-c8 at once.

80. ... $\mathbb{B}a6?$ 81. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $\mathbb{B}a7$ 82. $\mathbb{B}c6$

A) 82. ... $\mathbb{B}b8$ 83. $\mathbb{B}d6+$

A1) 83. ... $\mathbb{B}c8$ 84. $\mathbb{B}c7$ +-;

A2) 83. ... $\mathbb{B}a7$ 84. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $\mathbb{B}a6$ (84. ... $\mathbb{B}a8$ 85. $\mathbb{B}b6$ +-) 85. $\mathbb{B}b6$ +-;

A3) 83. ... $\mathbb{B}a8$ 84. $\mathbb{B}b6$ +-;

B) 82. ... ♜a6 83. ♕c5 ♜a5 84. ♔d4 ♜a6 (84. ... b4 85. ♕b6+ ♜a6 86. axb4 a3 87. b5#) 85. ♕b6 b4 86. axb4.

81. ♜d8 ♜d5 82. ♜e7 ♜e5 83. ♜f7 ♜d5 84. ♜f6 ♜d4 85. ♜e6 ♜e4 86. ♕f8 ♜d4 87. ♜d6 ♜e4 88. ♕g7

88. ♜c5 ♜e5 89. ♜xbs ♜e6 (White's bishop isn't on the h2-b8 diagonal.) 90. ♜xa4 ♜d7 91. ♜b5 ♜c7 92. ♕d6+ (92. ♜a6 ♜b8) 92. ... ♜b7=.

88. ... ♜f4 89. ♜e6 ♜f3 90. ♜e5 ♜g4 91. ♕f6 ♜h5 92. ♜f5 ♜h6 93. ♕d4 ♜h7 94. ♜f6

94. ♜g5 ♜g8 95. ♜g6 ♜f8 96. ♕c5+ ♜e8 97. ♜f6 ♜d7 98. ♜e5 ♜e8 99. ♜e6 ♜d8 100. ♕d6 ♜c8 101. ♜e7 ♜b7 (101. ... b4! An important resource for the defence. 102. axb4 ♜b7 103. ♜e6 ♜c6 =) 102. ♜d7 b4!=.

94. ... ♜h6!

Here, the corner is dangerous for Black.

94. ... ♜g8?? 95. ♕c5 ♜h7 96. ♕f8 ♜g8 97. ♕g7 ♜h7 98. ♜f7+-.

95. ♕e3+ ♜h5 96. ♜f5 ♜h4 97. ♕d2 ♜g3 98. ♕g5 ♜f3 99. ♕f4

Without the pawn on b5 the position is won for White – see diagram 35. The presence of the second pawn changes the result.

99. ... ♜g2 100. ♕d6

100. ♜g4 ♜f2 101. ♕c1 ♜e2 102. ♜f4 ♜d3 103. ♜e5 (103. ♕e3 b4!=) 103. ... ♜c4 104. ♕d2 b4! (104. ... ♜c5) 105. ♕xbs ♜b5=.

100. ... ♜f3 101. ♕h2 ♜g2 102. ♕c7 ♜f3 103. ♕d6 ♜e3 104. ♜e5 ♜f3

104. ... ♜d3? 105. ♜d5 ♜e3 106. ♜c5 ♜e4 107. ♜xbs ♜d5 108. ♕h2+-.

105. ♜d5 ♜g4 106. ♜c5 ♜f5 107. ♜xbs ♜e6

Black exploits the awkward position of the bishop and wins an important tempo. Now we have reached an endgame we know already.

108. ♜c6 ♜f6 109. ♜d7 ♜g7 110. ♕e7 ♜g8 111. ♜e6 ♜g7 112. ♕c5 ♜g8 113. ♜f6 ♜h7 114. ♜f7 ♜h8 115. ♕d4+ ♜h7 116. ♕b2 ♜h6 117. ♜g8 ♜g6 118. ♕g7 ♜f5 119. ♜f7 ♜g5 120. ♕b2 ♜h6 121. ♕c1+ ♜h7 122. ♕d2 ♜h8 123. ♕c3+ ♜h7 124. ♕g7 ½-½

* * *

The last endgames were difficult. To deepen your understanding of this theme, I would recommend that you take a look at the final exercises 23 to 25. Good luck and have fun.

Finally, I append a list of books with more material regarding the theme 'wrong-coloured bishop':

1) Yuri Averbakh: Comprehensive Chess Endings: Bishop Endings: Knight Endings: o01 (Pergamon Russian Chess Series)

2) Edmar Mednis: Practical Endgame Lessons (Cadogan 1997)

3) Edmar Mednis: Better Endgame Play (Chess Enterprises 2000)

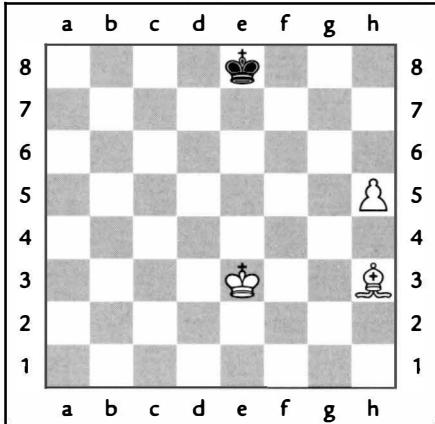


Exercises (solutions p. 52-54)

E3-1

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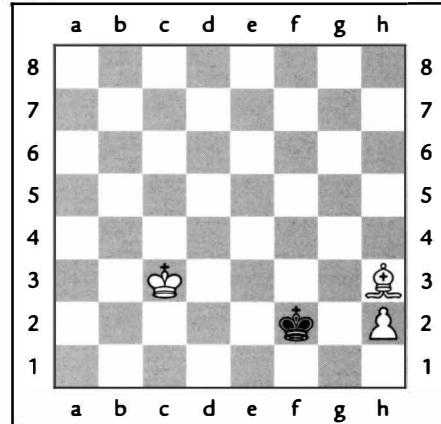
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E3-3

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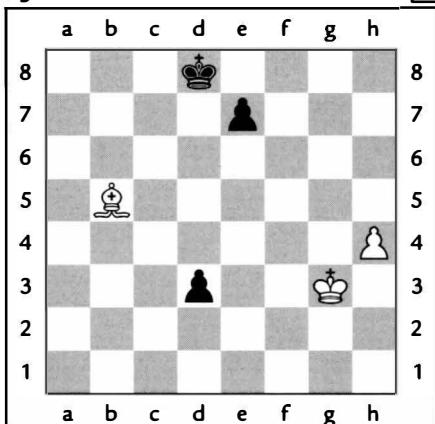
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E3-2

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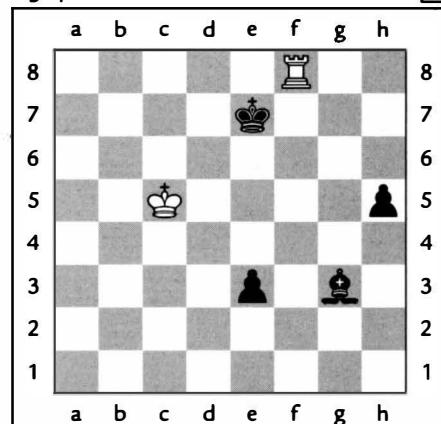
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E3-4

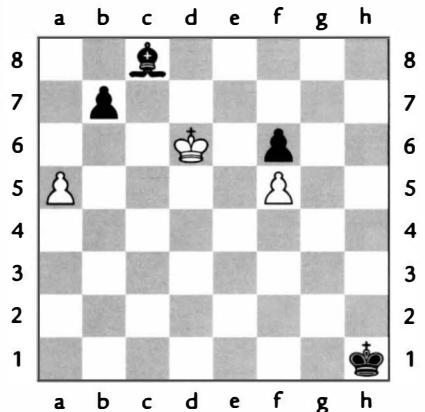
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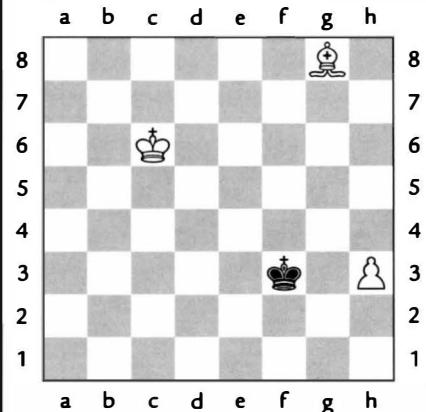


E3-5

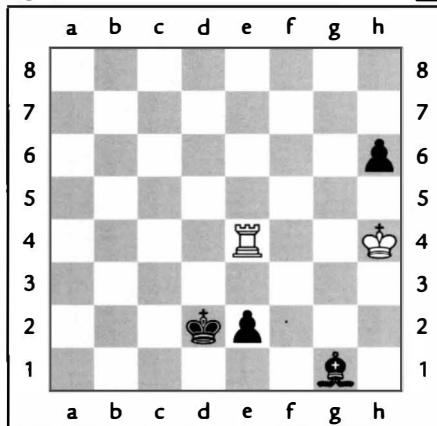
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E3-7

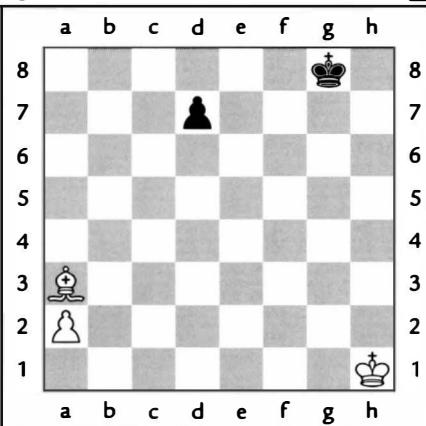


E3-6



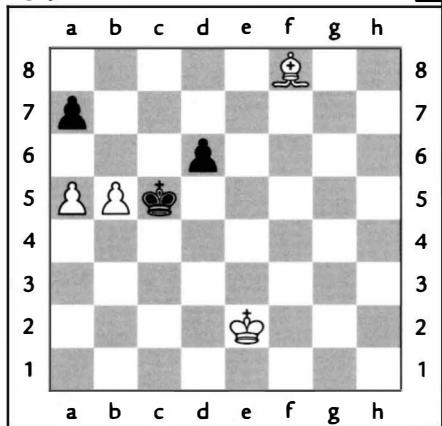
E3-8

**



E3-9

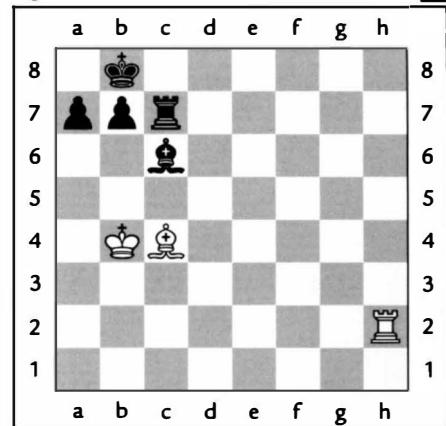
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E3-11

*

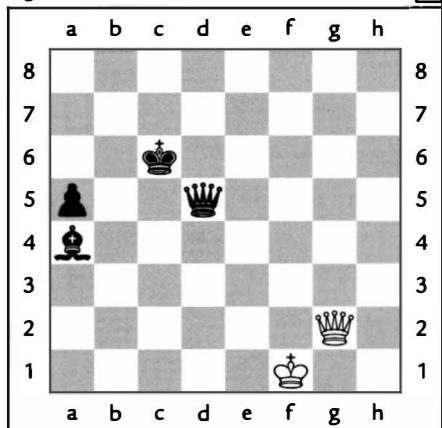
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E3-10

*

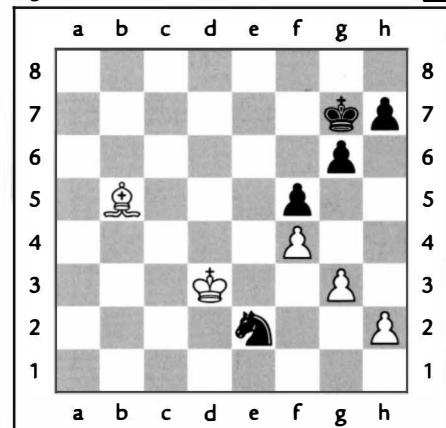
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E3-12

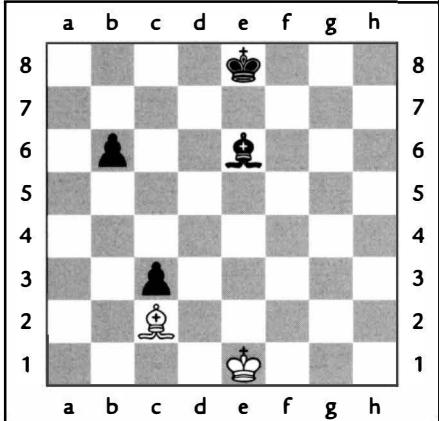
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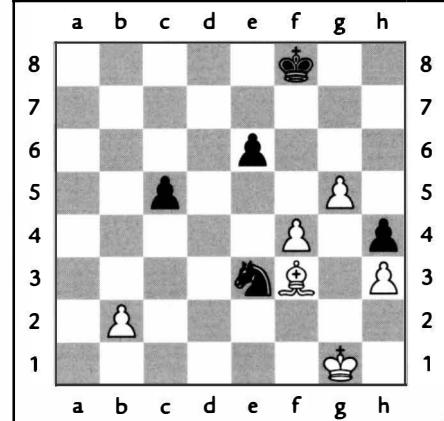
E3-13

?



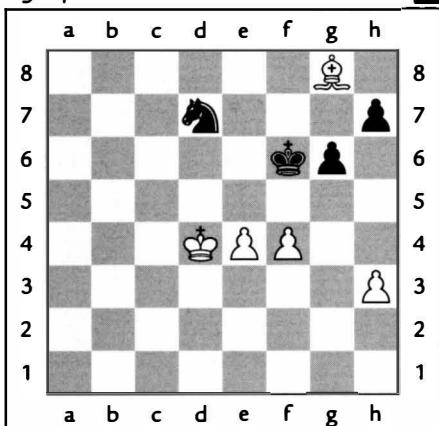
E3-15

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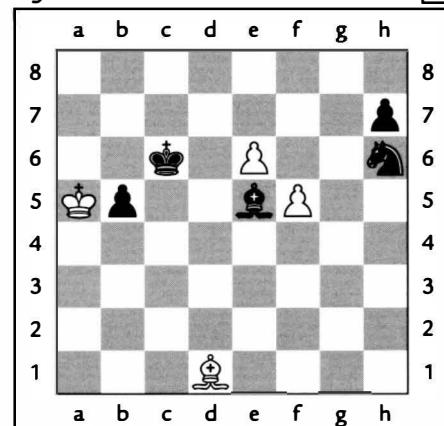
E3-14

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E3-16

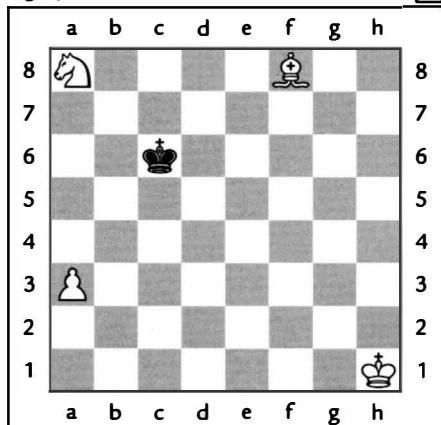
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E3-17

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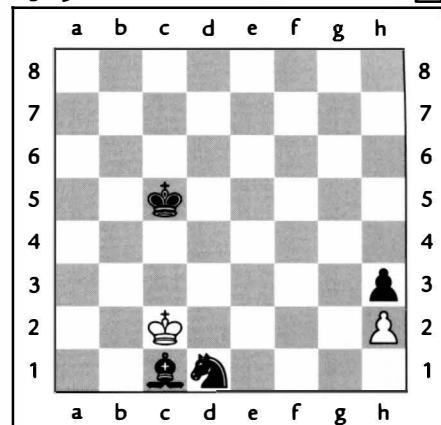
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E3-19

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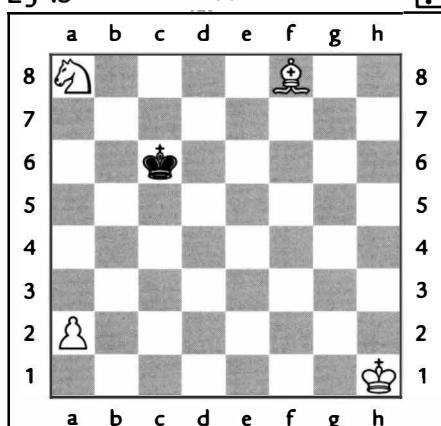
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E3-18

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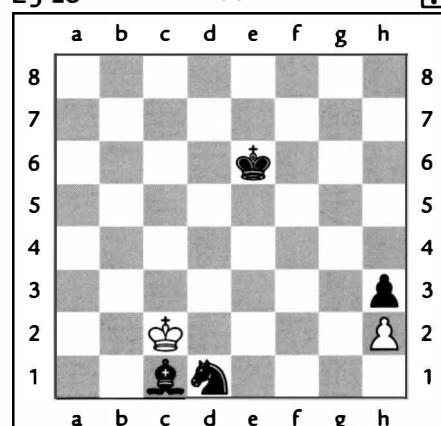
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E3-20

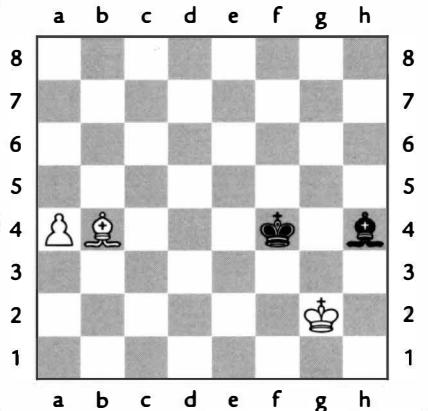
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?

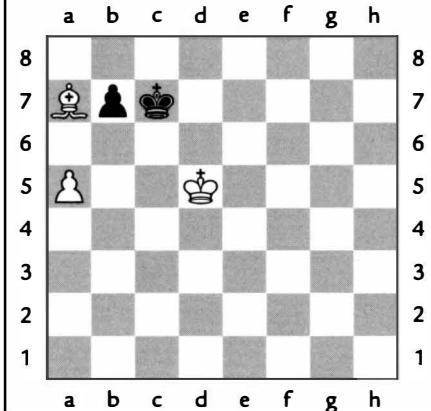


E3-21

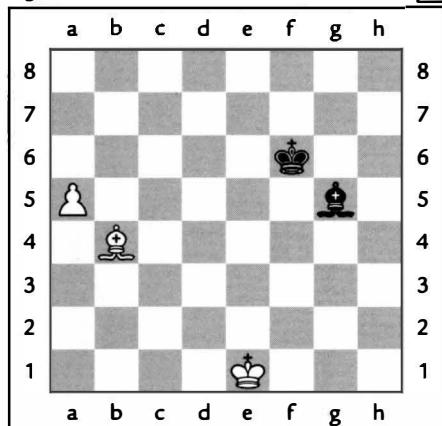
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E3-23

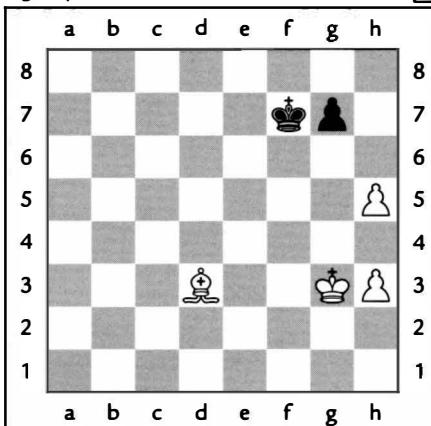


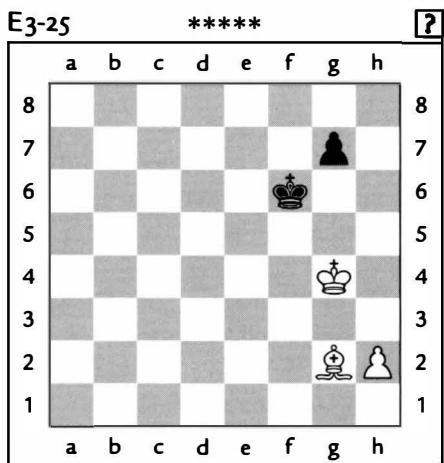
E3-22



E3-24

*





Solutions

□ E3-1

Alexei Troitzky, 1896

1. ♜e6! ♜e7 2. h6 ♜f6 3. ♜f5! ♜f7 4. ♜h7
 ♜f6 5. ♜f4 ♜f7 6. ♜f5 ♜f8 7. ♜f6 ♜e8 8.
 ♜f5 1-0

[3. ♜h4! =]

3. ... ♜f1 4. ♜g3 ⊖ ½-½

□ E3-7

Gijs van Breukelen, 1969

1. ♜d7

[1. ♜d5? ♜f4 2. ♜e6 ♜g3; 1. ♜d6? ♜f4 2. ♜e7
 ♜g5 3. ♜f8 ♜g6]

1. ... ♜f4

Corresponding squares e7-g5, f8-g6.

[1. ... ♜g3 2. ♜e6]

2. ♜e8!

[2. ♜e7 ♜g5 ⊖ =]

2. ... ♜g5

[2. ... ♜f5 3. ♜f7 +-]

3. ♜e7!

[3. ♜f7? ♜h4; 3. ♜f8? ♜g6]

3. ... ♜g6 4. ♜f8 ♜h6 5. ♜f7 ♜g5 6. ♜g7

爵f5 7. ♜h6 1-0

□ E3-3

Orrin Frink, 1923

1. ♜d7!! ♜e3 2. h4 ♜e4 3. h5 ♜e5 4. h6 ♜f6
 5. ♜e8!! +- 1-0

[2. ♜e7 ♜g5 ⊖ =]

2. ... ♜g5

[2. ... ♜f5 3. ♜f7 +-]

3. ♜e7!

[3. ♜f7? ♜h4; 3. ♜f8? ♜g6]

3. ... ♜g6 4. ♜f8 ♜h6 5. ♜f7 ♜g5 6. ♜g7

爵f5 7. ♜h6 1-0

□ E3-4

Evgeny Dvizov, 1987

1. ♜f3 ♜f2 2. ♜xe3+ [2. ♜d5? e2 3. ♜f4 e1= 4.
 ♜e4+ ♜f6 5. ♜xe1 ♜xe1 6. ♜e4 h4 7. ♜f3 h3] 2.
 ... ♜xe3+ 3. ♜d5 h4 4. ♜e4 h3 5. ♜f3 ♜f4
 6. ♜f2 ♜h2 7. ♜f3 ♜b8 8. ♜f2 ♜h2 9. ♜f3
 ½-½

□ E3-8

Oldřich Duras, 1908

1. ♜b4! ♜f7 2. a4 ♜e8 [2. ... ♜e6 3. a5 ♜d5 4.
 a6 ♜c6 5. ♜a5!] 3. a5 ♜d8 4. ♜d6 ♜c8 5. a6
 1-0

□ E3-9

Alexander Herbstman, 1928

1. b6! axb6

[1. ... ♜c6 2. ♜e7! (2. bx a7 ♜b7 =) 2. ... axb6
 (2. ... ♜b7 3. ♜d8! +-) 3. a6 +-]

2. a6 ♜c6 3. ♜e7!

[3. ♜xd6 b5 4. ♜c5 ♜c7 5. ♜a7 ♜c6 6. ♜d3 b4
 7. ♜c4 b3 8. ♜x b3 ♜b5 =]

3. ... ♜c7!

[3. ... b5 4. ♜d8 d5 5. ♜d3 b4 6. ♜d4 ⊖]

4. ♜x d6+! ♜c6! 5. ♜d3 b5 6. ♜c5! ♜c7
 7. ♜a7 b4 8. ♜c4 1-0

□ E3-6

Iosif Krikheli, 1985

1. ♜xe2+! ♜xe2 2. ♜g4!

- [2. ♜g3 ♜f1 ⊖ 3. ♜f3 (3. ♜h3 ♜f2 4. ♜g4 ♜g2 5.
 ♜h5 ♜e3 6. ♜g4 ♜g5 7. ♜f5 ♜f3 +-) 3. ... ♜f2
 4. ♜g4 ♜g2 5. ♜h5 ♜e3 6. ♜h4 ♜d2 7. ♜g4
 ♜g5 +-]
 2. ... ♜e1
 [2. ... ♜e3 3. ♜g3 ♜f1 4. ♜h2 =]
 3. ♜f3!

□ E3-10

unknown, 1911

1. $\mathbb{Q}e1!$ $\mathbb{Q}b3$ [1. ... $\mathbb{W}xg2$] 2. $\mathbb{W}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d2 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

□ E3-11

Gioacchino Greco, 1619

1. $\mathbb{E}h8+$ $\mathbb{E}c8$ 2. $\mathbb{E}xc8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}a6!!$ $bxa6 = \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

□ E3-12

Reshevsky – Tatai, Netanya 1973

50. ... $\mathbb{Q}xf4+!$

[50. ... $\mathbb{Q}ci+$? 51. $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}a2$ 52. $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}ci+$ 53. $\mathbb{Q}b2 +-$; 50. ... $\mathbb{Q}g1$ 51. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\Delta\mathbb{Q}f1$, $\mathbb{Q}f2$ Mednis 51. ... $g5$ 52. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ (52. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}h3+ =$) 52. ... $g4$ 53. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 54. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}h3+ 55. \mathbb{Q}xh3$ $gxh3$]

51. $gxf4$ $g5!$ 52. $fxg5$ $h6! =$

[52. ... $h6$ 53. $h4$ $hxg5$ 54. $hxg5$ $\mathbb{Q}g6 = \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

□ E3-13

Gijs van Breukelen, 1980

1. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $b5$

[1. ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}b2 =$; 1. ... $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $b5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d4 =$

2. $\mathbb{Q}a4!$

[2. $\mathbb{Q}d3?$ $b4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}e7 -+$]

2. ... $\mathbb{Q}c4+$

[2. ... $bx a4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d3 =$; 2. ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d3!$ (3. $\mathbb{Q}b3?$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $c2 -+$) 3. ... $b4$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ (4. ... $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}d4 =$) 5. $\mathbb{Q}c4 =$]

3. $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $bxa4$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $a3$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 6.

$\mathbb{Q}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}a2$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}b4 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

□ E3-14

Petukhov – Kuznetsov, SSSR 1977

1. ... $g5!$ 2. $e5+$

[2. $fxg5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ (3. $e5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5! =$) 3. ... $\mathbb{Q}f6! = \Delta\mathbb{Q}e4$]

2. ... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e6$

[3. $e6$ $\mathbb{Q}f6 =$]

3. ... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}f5$

[4. $f5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ 5. $fxe6$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $h5$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $g4$ 8. $hxg4$ $hxg4$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}f6$

$\mathbb{Q}f8 =$]

4. ... $gxf4$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}h6!$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 7.

$\mathbb{Q}f3$

[7. $e6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}g6 =$]

7. ... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $h5$ 9. $h4+$

[9. $\mathbb{Q}c8$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 10. $e6$ $\mathbb{Q}f6 = \Delta\mathbb{Q}f8-e6$]

9. ... $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6+!$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ stalemate $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

□ E3-15

Petrosian – Larsen, San Antonio 1972

47... $e5!!$

[47. ... $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 48. $b3$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 49. $\mathbb{Q}di$ $c4$ 50. $b4 +-$ Yusupov]

48. $fxe5$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 49. $\mathbb{Q}f2$

[49. $e6$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ 50. $g6$ $c4$ 51. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $c3$ 52. $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 53. $e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 54. $g7$ $c2! 55. \mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}f7!$ 56. $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7 =$ Mednis]

49. ... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$

[49. ... $\mathbb{Q}xb2?$ 50. $\mathbb{Q}e3!$ Petrosian]

50. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 51. $b3$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 52. $g6$ $\mathbb{Q}g5? :$

[52. ... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 53. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 54. $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6 =$ Petrosian 55. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 56. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 57. $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 58. $b4$ $\mathbb{Q}g3$ 59. $b5$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 60. $b6$ $\mathbb{Q}g2$ 61. $b7$ $h3$ 62. $b8\mathbb{W}$ $h2 =$]

53. $\mathbb{Q}f5 +-$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 54. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 55. $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 56. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 57. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 58. $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 59. $b4$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 60. $b5$ $\mathbb{Q}g3$ 61. $b6$ 1-0

□ E3-16

Anatoly Kuznetsov, 1965

1. $e7$ $\mathbb{Q}c3+$

[1. ... $\mathbb{Q}c7+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}a6!$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 3. $f6$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}h5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6?$ 5. $e8\mathbb{W} +$ $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 6. $f7 +-$]

2. $\mathbb{Q}a6$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 3. $f6!$

[3. $\mathbb{Q}xb5?$ $\mathbb{Q}f6! -+$]

3. ... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{Q}g8!$

[4. ... $\mathbb{Q}f5?$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}g4 =$; 4. ... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 5. $e8\mathbb{W} +$! $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}h5 =$; 4. ... $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}c2 =$]

5. $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $h6!$

[5. ... $h5?$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}g6 =$]

6. $\mathbb{Q}f5 +$ $\mathbb{Q}e8!$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}g6 +!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}h7!$

9. $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}c4!$ $h5$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $h4$

E3-12. ♜e2 h3 13. ♜f2!

[13. ♜f3? ♜h4; 13. ♜f1? ♜d4]
13. ... h2 14. ♜g2 ½-½

E3-17

W. Mees, 1940

1. ♜d6! [1. ♜c5 ♜xc5 2. ♜c7 ♜c4 3. ♜g2 ♜b3 4. ♜b5 ♜a4=] 1. ... ♜xd6 2. ♜b6 ♜c5 3. ♜a4+ ♜c4 4. ♜b2+ ♜b3 5. a4 1-0

E3-18

W. Mees, 1940

1. ♜c5! [1. ♜d6 ♜xd6 2. ♜b6 ♜c5 3. ♜a4+ ♜b4=] 1. ... ♜xc5 2. ♜c7 ♜b4 3. ♜d5+ ♜c4 [3. ... ♜a3 4. ♜c3 ♜b4 5. a4] 4. ♜f4 ♜b4 5. ♜e2 ♜a3 6. ♜c1 1-0

E3-19

Osmo Kaila, 1978

1. ♜xd1! [1. ♜xc1? ♜c3 2. ♜c2 ♜c4 (2. ... ♜d4? 3. ♜d2) 3. ♜d2 ♜d4 4. ♜e1 ♜e3 5. ♜f1 ♜e2 6. ♜e1 ♜g3] 1. ... ♜f4 2. ♜e2 ♜xh2 3. ♜f3 ♜e5 4. ♜f2 ½-½

E3-20

Osmo Kaila, 1978

1. ♜xc1! [1. ♜xd1? ♜f4 2. ♜e2 ♜xh2 3. ♜f3 ♜f5-+] 1. ... ♜e3 2. ♜d2 ♜f1+ 3. ♜e1 ♜xh2 4. ♜f2 ♜g4+ [4. ... ♜f3 5. ♜xf3 = (5. ♜g3? ♜g5)] 5. ♜g3 h2 6. ♜g2 ½-½

E3-21

N. Megvinishvili, 1973

1. a5 ♜d8 2. a6 ♜b6 3. ♜e1 ♜a7 4. ♜f2 ♜e5 5. ♜xa7 ♜d6 6. ♜b6 ♜c6 7. ♜a5 1-0

E3-22

G. Umnov, 1986

1. ♜d2!

[1. a6 ♜e3 2. ♜e2 ♜a7 3. ♜d2 (3. ♜d3 ♜e6 4. ♜c4 ♜d7 5. ♜c5 ♜xc5 =) 3. ... ♜e5 4. ♜e3 ♜d5 5. ♜xa7 ♜c6 Δ ♜b5 6. ♜d4 ♜c7 =; 1. ♜e2 ♜f4 2. a6 ♜b8 3. ♜d3 ♜e6 4. ♜c4 ♜d7 5. ♜b5

Δ ♜a7 =]

1. ... ♜h4+

[1. ... ♜e6 2. a6 +-]

2. ♜e2 ♜g3 3. a6 ♜b8 4. ♜f4!

4. ♜d3?

A) 4. ... ♜e5? 5. ♜c4 ♜d6 6. ♜b5 (6. ♜f4+ ♜c6 =) 6. ... ♜a7 = 7. ♜a5;

B) 4. ... ♜e6! 5. ♜f4 (5. ♜c4 ♜d7 6. ♜b5 ♜a7 =) 5. ... ♜d5! 6. ♜x b8 ♜c6 =]

4. ... ♜a7 5. ♜e3 ♜e6

[5. ... ♜b8 6. ♜d3 ♜e6 7. ♜c4 ♜d6 8. ♜b5 ♜c7 9. ♜d4+- ♜c8 10. ♜c6]

6. ♜xa7 ♜d5 7. ♜d3 ♜c6 8. ♜c4+- 1-0

E3-23

Paulsen – Metger, Nürnberg 1888

1. ♜c4?

[1. ♜c5? b6+=. The correct move was 1. ♜d4!! ♜c6 (1. ... b6 2. a6! ♜c6 3. ♜c4 ♜d6 4. ♜b4 ♜c6 5. ♜b8 b5 6. ♜a7! ♜c7 7. ♜xb5+-; 1. ... b5 2. a6! ♜c6 3. ♜c3 ♜d6 4. ♜b4 ♜c6 5. ♜a5+-) 2. ♜b6! (2. ♜c3? b6 3. a6 ♜b5 =) 2. ... ♜d6 (2. ... ♜b5 3. ♜d5 ♜a6 4. ♜d6 ♜b5 5. ♜c7 ♜a6 6. ♜b8 +-; 2. ... ♜d7 3. ♜c5 ♜c8 4. ♜a7 ♜c7 5. ♜b5 +-) 3. ♜c4 ♜c6 4. ♜b4 ♜d6 5. ♜b5 ♜d7 6. ♜g1 ♜c7 7. ♜h2+ ♜d7 8. ♜b6 ♜c8 9. ♜g3 +-]

1. ... b5+ 2. axb6+ ♜b7 3. ♜b5 ♜a8 4. ♜b8 ♜xb8 5. ♜c6 ♜c8 ½-½

E3-24

Sveshnikov – Gulko, Moscow 1983

75. ♜h7!+- [75. ♜c4+ ♜f6 76. ♜f4? (76. ♜d3+-) 76. ... g5+ =; 75. ♜f4? ♜g8 =] 1-0

E3-25

V. Kosek, 1930

1. ♜h5 g5!

[1. ... ♜f7 2. ♜d5+ ♜f6 3. h4 ♜f5 4. ♜f7 ♜f6 5. ♜e6! ♜xe6 6. ♜g6+-]

2. ♜h6 g4!

[2. ... ♜f5 3. h3 ♜f6 (3. ... ♜f4 4. ♜g6) 4. ♜d5 ♜f5 5. ♜g7 g4 6. h4 +-]

3. ♜d5!

[3. ♜e4 ♜f7 4. ♜h7! (4. ♜h7 ♜f6) 4. ... ♜f6
(4. ... ♜e6 5. ♜g8+ ♜f6 6. ♜d5 ♜e5 7. ♜b7 see
mainline 3. ♜d5; 4. ... ♜f8 5. ♜g6 ♜e7 6. ♜g8
♜d6 7. ♜f6 +- △♜e6) 5. ♜g6 ♜e6 (5. ... ♜e5 6.
♜g5 ♜e6 7. ♜h5 ♜e7 8. ♜h6 ♜f8 9. ♜h7 +-) 6.
♜e8 ♜e7 (6. ... ♜f5 7. ♜c6 see mainline 3. ♜d5)
7. ♜h5 ♜f8 8. ♜h7 +- Averbakh]
3. ... ♜e5! 4. ♜b7! ♜f5! 5. ♜c6! ♜e5
[5. ... ♜f6 6. ♜d7 ♜f7 7. ♜h7!] 6. ♜g6! ♜e6 7. ♜e4! ♜e5 8. ♜b7! ♜f4 9.
♜f6! g3 10. h3 g2 11. ♜xg2 ♜g3 12. ♜g5 1-0

Score table

Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	11	1	_____	21	2	_____
2	2	_____	12	2	_____	22	4	_____
3	2	_____	13	3	_____	23	3	_____
4	2	_____	14	3	_____	24	1	_____
5	2	_____	15	5	_____	25	5	_____
6	3	_____	16	5	_____			
7	4	_____	17	2	_____			
8	2	_____	18	2	_____			
9	3	_____	19	2	_____			
10	1	_____	20	2	_____			
								total 64 _____

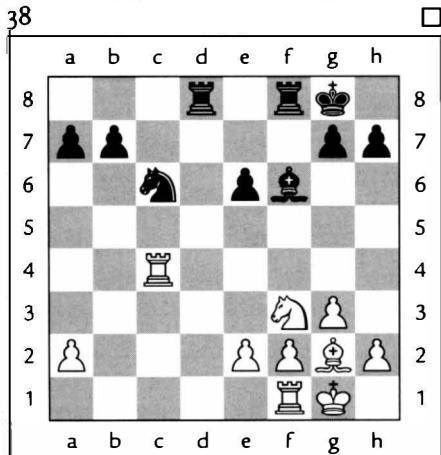
Points	Playing Strength
less than 5 points	beginner
5-10 points	ELO 800-1000
11-20 points	ELO 1000-1500
21-30 points	ELO 1500-1800
31-39 points	ELO 1800-2100
40-48 points	ELO 2100-2200
49-53 points	ELO 2200-2300
54-58 points	ELO above 2300
59-64 points	ELO above 2400

4 Exchanging Pieces

Exchanging is arguably the most important element of positional play. Fundamentally, most games are mainly just a series of different exchanging operations. Grandmaster Kotov recalled the advice given to him and Smyslov by the experienced master Makagonov before a game at Venice 1950. ‘Why sharpen the game? Exchange queens, leave a rook and two or three minor pieces on the board, and you will win easily. Which pieces have to be exchanged and which have to remain? Very few of today’s chess players can successfully grapple with this question. In tactics they are in their element, but in this matter you will out-class them.’ This is indeed one of the most important questions that should concern a chess-player during a game. Often the right answer acts like a key to the position. The next example shows how easily one can then develop the correct plan.

* * *

Artur Yusupov – Kevin Spraggett
Québec (ct3) 1989



Black has a weak pawn on e6. The opposite-coloured bishops are another important factor. As a general rule, that can make the game more drawish. If I am to use the active potential of my pieces, I have to avoid simplification.

18. e3!?

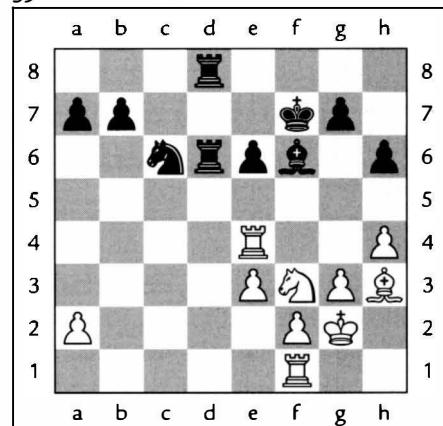
I take control over the d4 square, and so avoid unfavourable exchanges.

18. ... $\mathbb{E}d6$ 19. $h4$ $h6$ 20. $\mathbb{E}e4$ $\mathbb{E}fd8$ 21. $\mathbb{A}h3!?$ $\mathbb{A}f7$

21. ... $e5!?$ 22. $\mathbb{A}g2$ $\mathbb{E}d1$ 23. $\mathbb{E}\times d1$ $\mathbb{E}\times d1$ 24. $\mathbb{A}c8\pm$.

22. $\mathbb{A}g2!?$

39



With my last two moves I prevented the exchange of a pair of rooks.

22. ... $\mathbb{E}e8$ 23. $\mathbb{E}c1!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{E}c2$, $\mathbb{Q}d2$]

I came to the conclusion that the main task now was to activate the knight. I can do that by moving it to d2, the only square where I don’t need to fear an exchange. So the

first stage of the plan becomes clear: the rook must cross to c2. Then the knight has the option of moving to c4.

23. ... $\mathbb{E}e7$ 24. $\mathbb{E}c2 b6?$ [$\square 24. \dots \mathbb{E}d5$]

25. $\mathbb{E}f4! \pm$ [$\triangle \mathbb{E}c6$]

25. ... $\mathbb{B}g6$

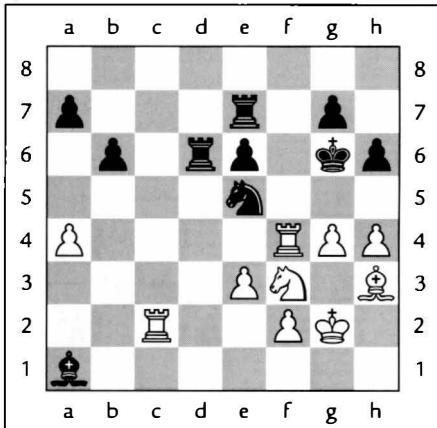
25. ... $\mathbb{B}g8?$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}d2 \Delta \mathbb{E}e4 \times f6.$

26. $g4!$ $\mathbb{A}a1$ 27. $\mathbb{E}c1 \mathbb{A}b2$ 28. $\mathbb{E}c2 \mathbb{A}a1$ 29. $a4!?$

29. $h5+ \mathbb{B}h7$ 30. $g5 g6!$; 29. $\mathbb{E}fc4 \mathbb{Q}es \pm$; 29. $\mathbb{E}f8!?$.

29. ... $\mathbb{Q}es$

40



The situation has changed. Black's king is unsafe and the pawns can be advanced to attack it. The exchange of knights is no longer a problem.

30. $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$ $\mathbb{A}x e5$ 31. $\mathbb{E}f8!$

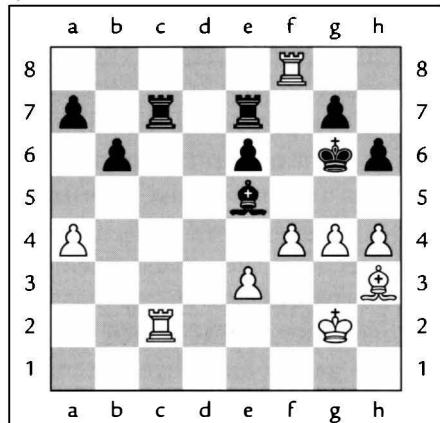
$\Delta f4 \rightarrow \square$

31. ... $\mathbb{E}dd7?!$

$\square 31. \dots \mathbb{B}h7$ 32. $f4 \mathbb{A}a1$ 33. $g5 g6 \pm.$

32. $f4 \mathbb{E}c7$

41



I must not exchange the rooks!

33. $\mathbb{E}d2 \mathbb{A}c3$ 34. $\mathbb{E}d6 \mathbb{B}h7$ 35. $g5 h \times g5$ 36. $h \times g5 \mathbb{A}b4$ 37. $\mathbb{E}dd8?!$

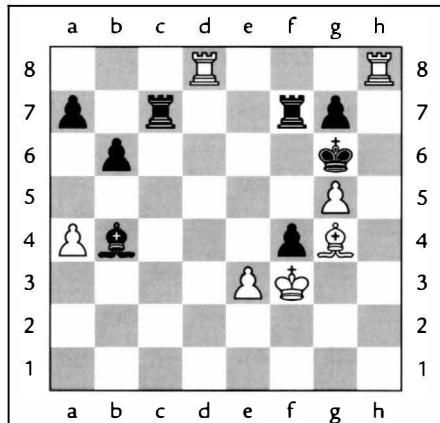
Sadly, I now missed the powerful 37. $g6+!! \mathbb{B}h6$ 38. $\mathbb{A}f5!$, which would have decided the battle at once.

37. ... $\mathbb{B}g6$ [$\square 37. \dots g6$ 38. $\mathbb{E}f6 \rightarrow$]

38. $\mathbb{B}f3 \mathbb{E}f7$ 39. $\mathbb{E}h8 e5$ 40. $\mathbb{A}g4 e \times f4$

Nevertheless, I succeeded in weaving a mating net.

42



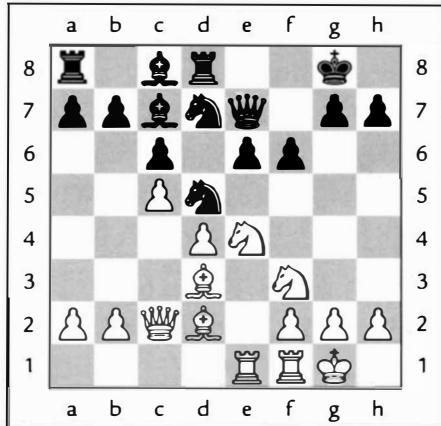
41. $\mathbb{E}d5! [\triangle \mathbb{A}h5\#]$

f×e3+ 42. ♖g3

and Black resigned.

Vladimir Kramnik – Alexey Dreev
Linares 1997

43



Here Kramnik played a move that was, to many spectators, incomprehensible:

14. ♖d6!?,

and after the forced

14. ... ♕f8

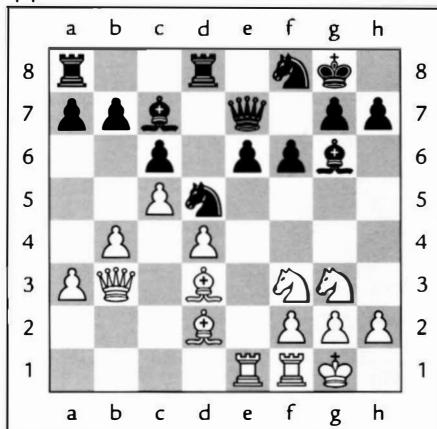
he exchanged off the passive bishop, still sitting on its starting square, for his active knight. Why did he lose a couple of tempi to make an exchange that looks, at first glance, quite illogical? Kramnik is a wonderful player. He doesn't just see the present position, he also understands how the game will develop. Let's suppose that White had played instead the quieter 14. a3 ♕f8 15. b4 ♖d7 16. ♖g3 ♖e8 17. ♖b3 ♖g6.

(see next diagram)

Comparing both diagrams we can see that the 'passive' bishop has become, arguably, Black's most active piece! With a well-timed exchange, Kramnik eliminated

what was, potentially, the most dangerous of Black's pieces. The game continued

44



**15. ♖x c8 ♖axc8 16. ♖e4 ♕f7 17. ♖fe1
♖e8 18. b4 a6 19. a4**

with a clear advantage to White.

* * *

How do you develop a feel for exchanges? First of all, study the games of grandmasters and try to understand when and why they exchange. The most suitable games are of course those annotated by the players themselves. Analyse your own games, paying particular attention to exchanges; and keep exchanges in mind during the game. For instance, ask yourself whether it's sensible to remove a particular pair of pieces from the board.

I hope this book provides you with enough training material on this theme. Unfortunately there is too little decent material on this subject, but I can at least recommend the classic Euwe/Kramer book 'The Middle Game' (Vol. 6, chapters 3 and 4, Vol. 10). You will find many additional examples in the book 'Positional Play' by Dvoretsky and Yusupov.

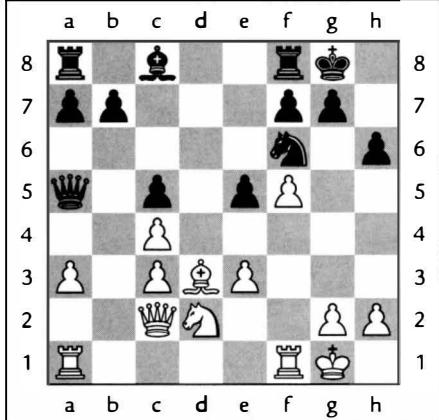


Exercises (solutions p. 69–73)

E4-1

*

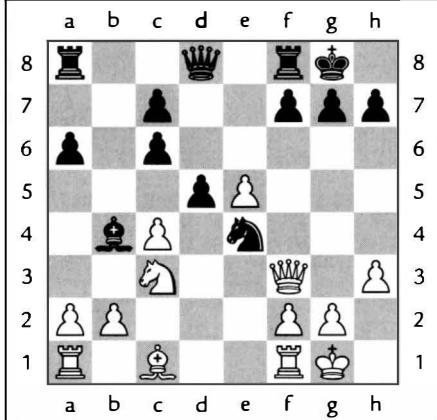
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E4-3

*

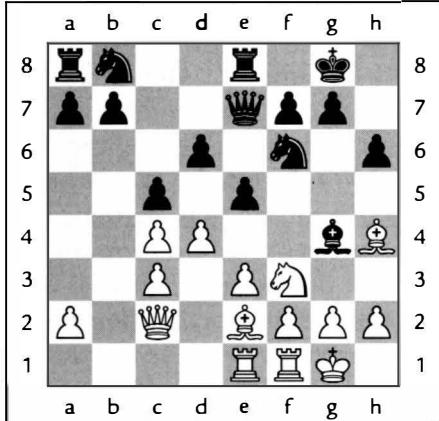
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E4-2

*

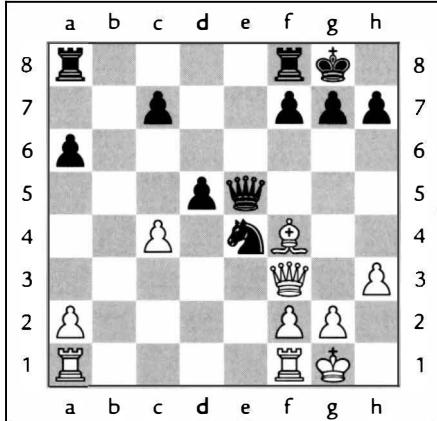
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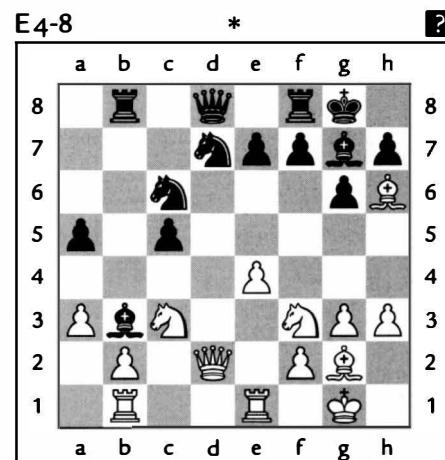
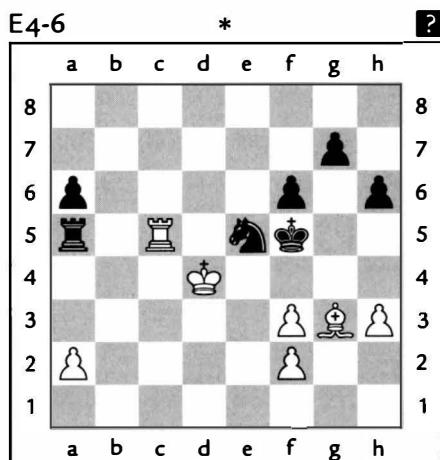
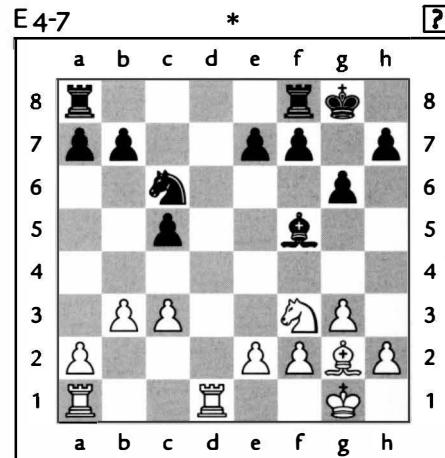
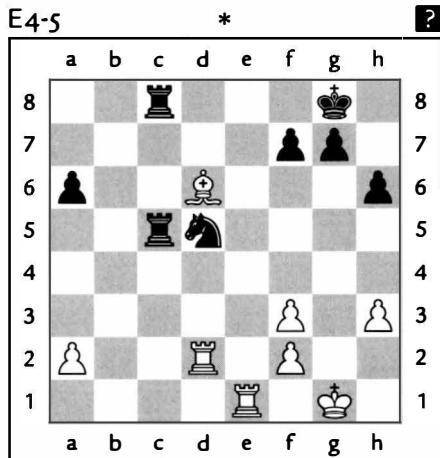


E4-4

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?

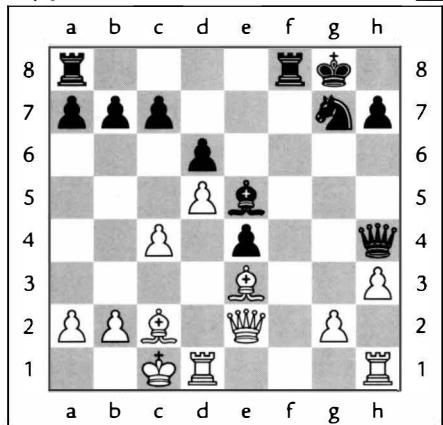




E4-9

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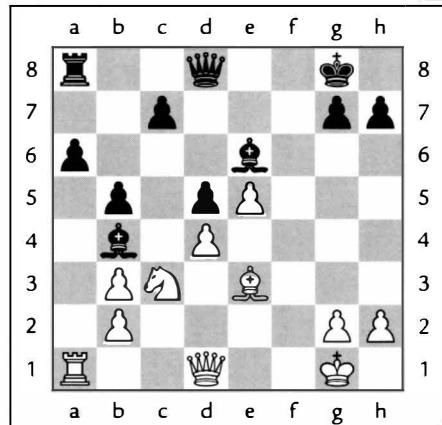
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E4-11

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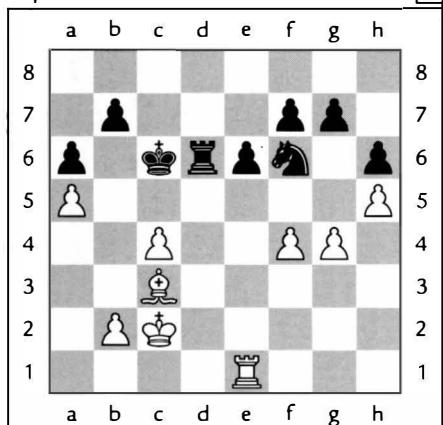
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E4-10

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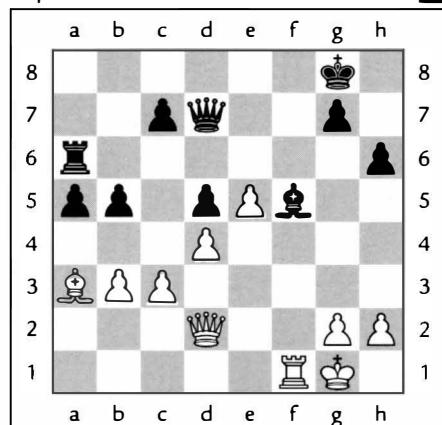
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E4-12

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E4-13

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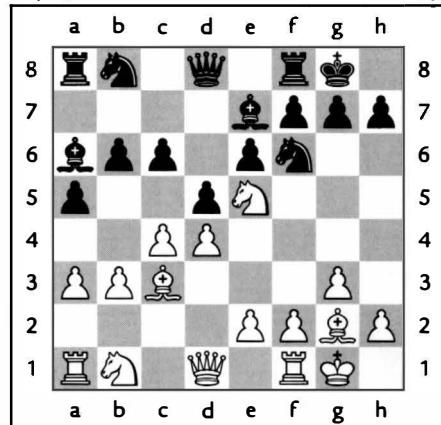
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E4-15

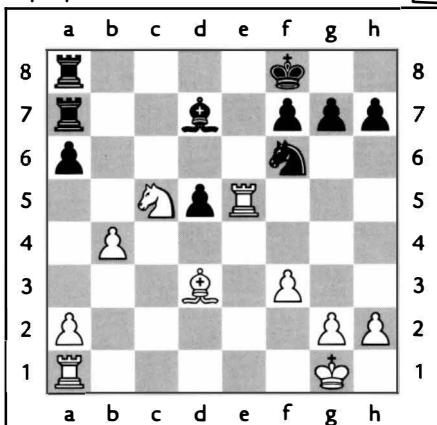
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E4-14

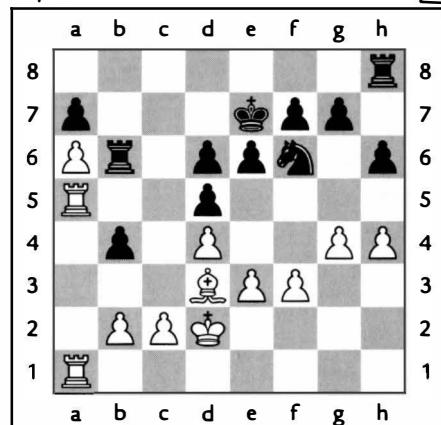
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E4-16

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E4-17

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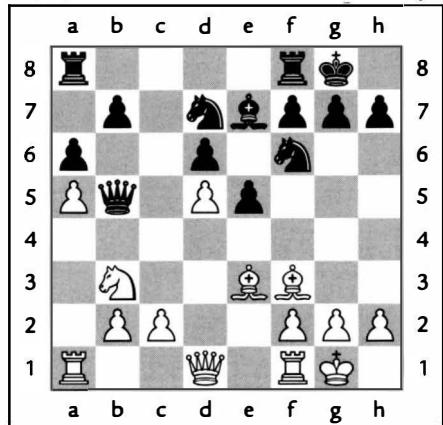
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E4-19

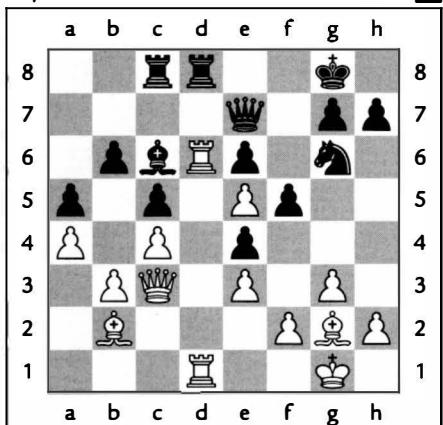
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E4-18

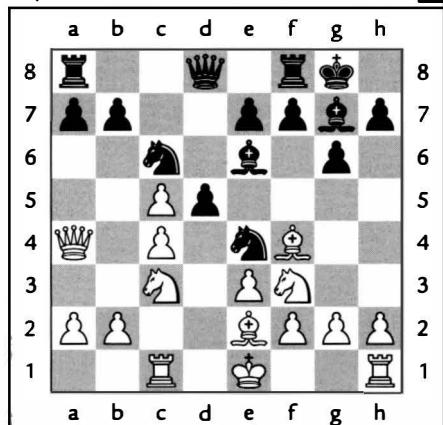
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E4-20

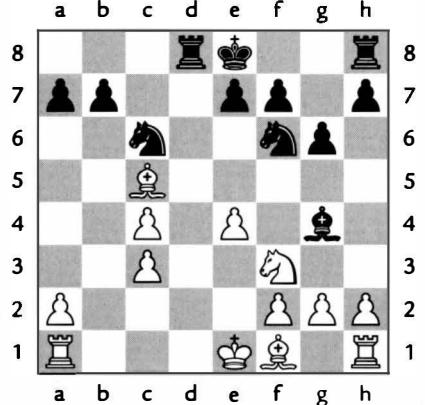
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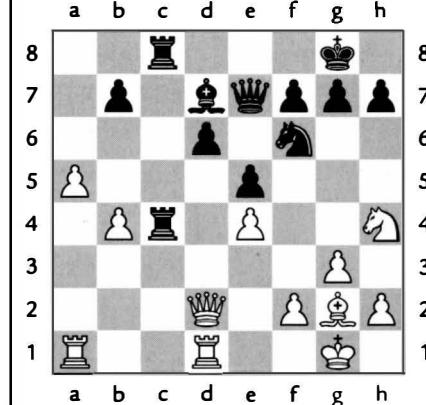
E4-21

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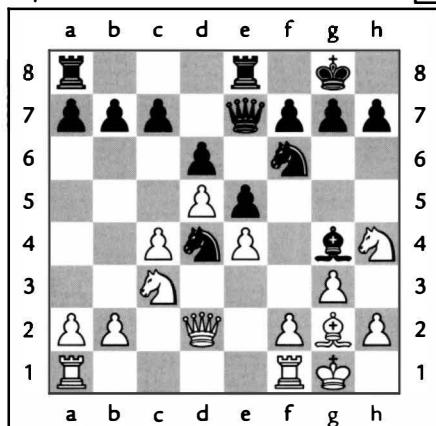
E4-23

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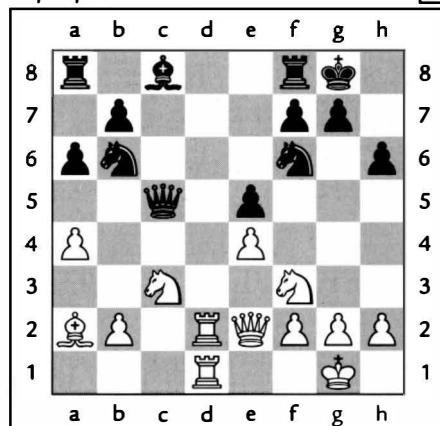


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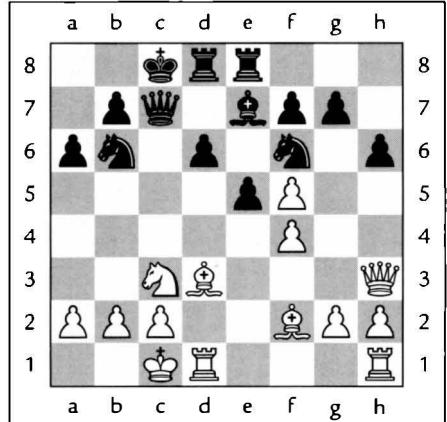
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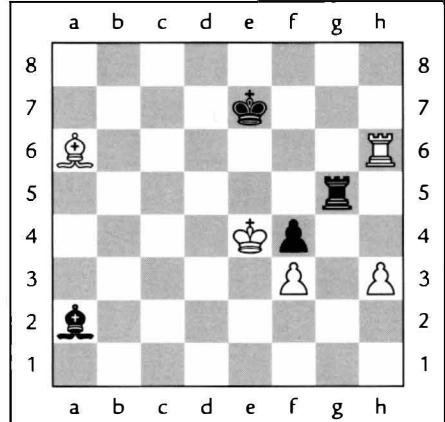
E4-24



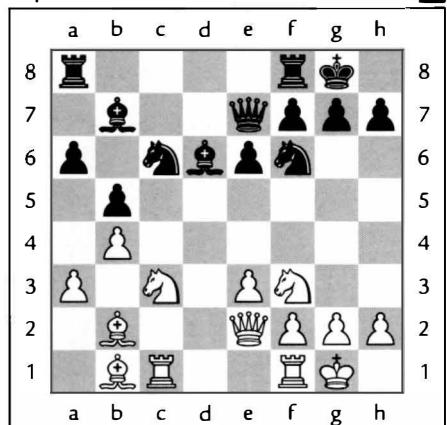
E4-25



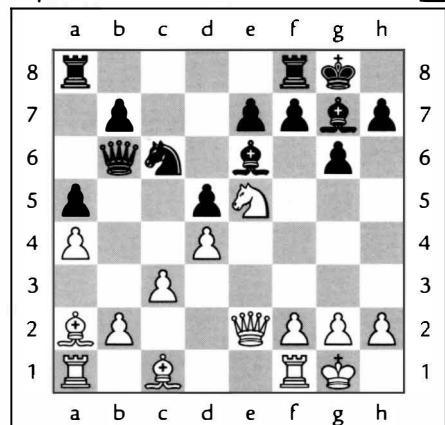
E4-27



E4-26

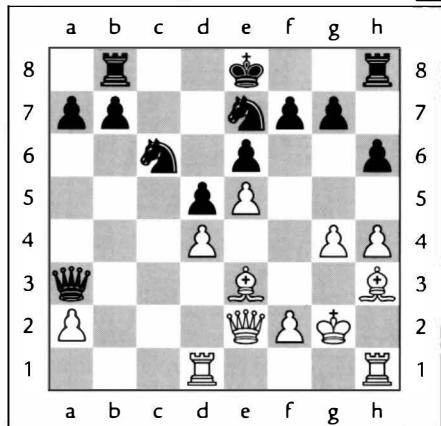


E4-28



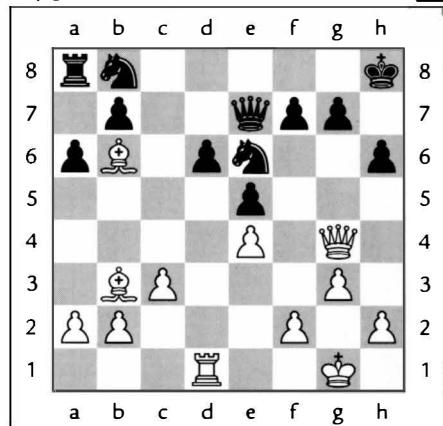
E4-29

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E4-31

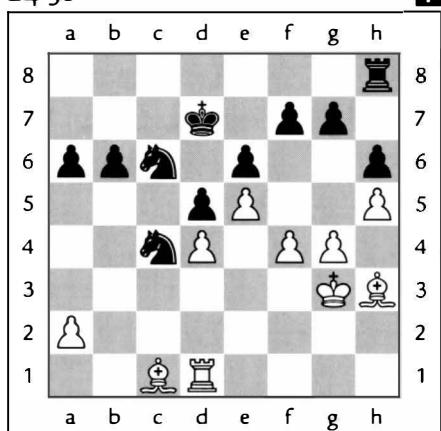
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E4-30

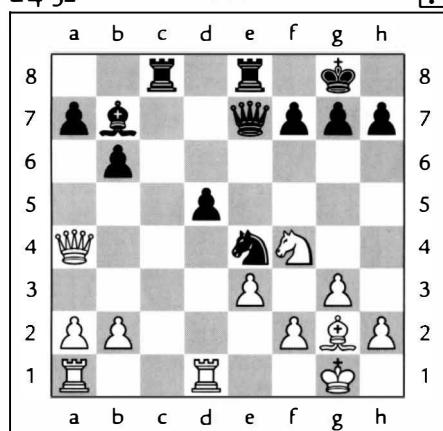
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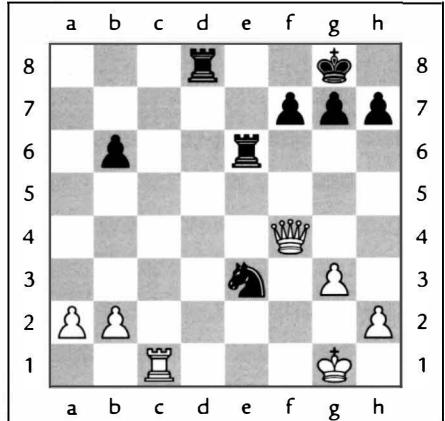


E4-32

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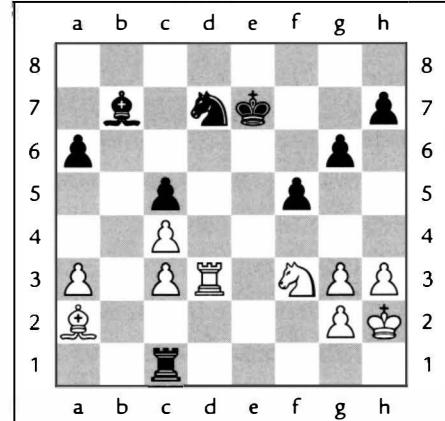


E4-33

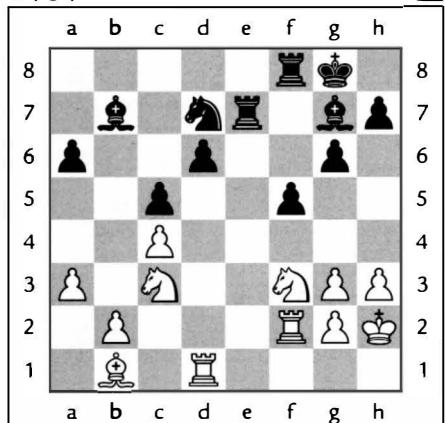


E4-35

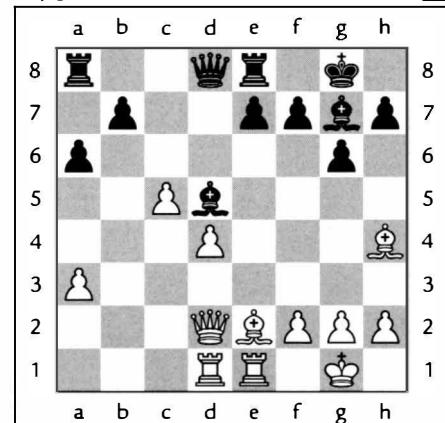
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E4-34



E4-36



Solutions

□ E4-1

Botvinnik – Kan, Leningrad 1939

16. ♜e4! ♜d8 17. ♜xf6+ [17. ♜xc5? ♜b6] 17. ... ♜xf6 18. ♜e4 ♜b8 19. ♜ad1 ±. White gains control over the important central square d5.

□ E4-2

Botvinnik – Chekhover, Leningrad 1938

13. ♜xf6! [13. ♜d2?! ♜xe2 14. ♜xe2 exd4 15. cx d4 cx d4] 13. ... ♜xf6 14. ♜e4 ♜xf3 15. ♜xf3 ♜c6 16. dx c5 dx c5 17. ♜d1 ♜ad8 18. ♜d5±. In this game, exchanging enabled Botvinnik to carry out the same strategic plan as against Kan: he gained control of the d5 square.

□ E4-3

Boleslavsky – Smyslov, Leningrad 1948

14. ... ♜xc3! A protected knight in the centre is often stronger than a bishop. 15. bx c3 ♜e7 [x c3, e5] 16. cx d5 cx d5 17. c4! [17. ♜f4? g5! 18. ♜g3 (18. ♜e3 ♜xe5) 18. ... ♜d2; 17. ♜e3? ♜xe5 18. f3 ♜xc3 –+] 17. ... ♜xe5 18. ♜f4

continued in the next solution

□ E4-4

(sequel to E4-3)

18. ... ♜c3! 19. cx d5 [\leq 19. ♜xc3 ♜xc3 Δ ♜e2] 19. ... ♜xf3 20. gx f3 [xf2–f3–h2] 20. ... ♜c3 21. ♜xc7 ♜xd5 22. ♜g3 ♜fc8 \mp 23. ♜fd1 ♜c5 24. ♜d2 h6 [\leq 24. ... f6 x7. Reihe] 25. ♜e1 ♜ac8 26. ♜d6?! [\square 26. ♜g2]

continued in the next solution

□ E4-5

(sequel to E4-4)

Black exploits his opponent's carelessness and exchanges a pair of rooks. His opponent no longer has any counter chances.

26. ... ♜c1! \mp 27. ♜xc1 ♜xc1+ 28. ♜g2 ♜b6 29. ♜g3 ♜c6 30. ♜f1?! [\square 30. ♜d6! ♜xd6 31. ♜xd6 f5 32. f4 ♜f7 33. ♜f3 \mp] 30. ... f6 31. ♜e2 ♜f7

32. ♜d3 ♜c5! [Δ ♜a5] 33. ♜b2 ♜d7 34. ♜d4 ♜a5 35. ♜c2 ♜e6 36. ♜c6+ ♜f5 37. ♜c7 ♜e5

38. ♜c5 The threat is 39. f4. Instead 38. ♜xg7 ♜xf3+ 39. ♜e3 ♜a3+ 40. ♜e2 ♜d4+ 41. ♜f1 ♜xa2 –+ was bad.

continued in the next solution

□ E4-6

(sequel to E4-5)

The threat is 39. f4. By exchanging rooks White gains counterplay, as his king can attack the a6 pawn. Smyslov finds a tactical way to exchange the minor pieces!

38. ... ♜a3! [Δ ♜d3; 38. ... ♜xc5? 39. ♜xc5 \mp ; 38. ... ♜a4+ 39. ♜c3 ♜a3+ 40. ♜b4 ♜xf3 41. a4 g5 42. ♜a5 \mp] 39. ♜xe5 ♜a4+ 40. ♜c4?! [\square 40. ♜e3 fx e5 41. ♜c2 ♜a3+ 42. ♜e2 a5 43. ♜d2 g6 44. ♜c2 h5 45. ♜b2 ♜c3 –+ Δ 46. ... ♜f4] 40. ... fx e5+ 41. ♜d5 ♜xa2 –+ [41. ... ♜xc4 42. ♜xc4 ♜f4 –+] 42. ♜g4 g5 and White resigned.

□ E4-7

Smyslov – Tal, Moscow 1969

13. ♜h4! ♜e6 [13. ... ♜ad8 14. ♜xf5 gx f5 15. f4 \pm] 14. ♜xc6! bx c6 15. ♜f3 f6 [15. ... ♜g4 16. ♜e5 ♜xe2 17. ♜e1 ♜a6 18. ♜d7 ♜fe8 19. ♜xc5 ♜c8 20. ♜adi \pm] 16. ♜d2 ♜fd8 17. ♜e4 c4 18. ♜c5 \pm .

□ E4-8

Furman – Smyslov, Rostov-on-Don 1971

20. ... ♜de5! 21. ♜xe5 [21. ♜xd8 ♜fxd8 22. ♜xg7 ♜xg7 23. ♜xe5 ♜xe5 24. f4 ♜c4 25. ♜e2 ♜d3 26. ♜f2 ♜xb2 \mp] 21. ... ♜xd2 22. ♜xd2 ♜xe5 23. ♜bc1 ♜d4 [Δ ♜e5] 24. ♜f4 [24. ♜e2 ♜e5 25. ♜xd4 cx d4 \mp Δ ♜d3, ♜c4] 24. ... ♜e5 25. ♜xe5 [25. ♜e2 ♜d3 26. ♜xd4 cx d4 27. ♜xb8 ♜xb8 28. ♜f1 ♜xe1 29. ♜xe1 ♜c2 30. ♜e2 ♜xb2 31. ♜d2 ♜a2 \mp] 25. ... ♜xe5 26. ♜e2 e6! 27. ♜f1 [27. f4 ♜d4+ 28. ♜h2 ♜c4 \uparrow] 27. ... g5! 28. ♜d2 ♜fd8 29. ♜xd8+ ♜xd8 30. ♜b5 c4

31. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ [31. $\mathbb{Q}\times c4 \mathbb{B}c8 -+$] 31. ... $\mathbb{B}d2 -+ 0-1.$

□ E4-9

Timman – Diez del Corral, Luzern (ol) 1982

19. $\mathbb{W}g4!$ [19. g4?! $\mathbb{B}ae8$] 19. ... $\mathbb{W}\times g4$ 20. $hxg4 \pm$ Black has two weaknesses: e4 and h7. At the same time White's pawn on g4 cuts out the enemy knight from the game. 20. ... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}d2!$ $\mathbb{B}f6?$ [21. ... $\mathbb{B}ae8$] 22. $\mathbb{Q}\times e4$ $h6$ 23. $\mathbb{B}df1$ $\mathbb{B}af8$ 24. $\mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}\times e3+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}\times e3$ $\mathbb{B}8f7$ 26. $\mathbb{B}fh3$ $h5$ 1-0.

□ E4-10

Kasparov – Vukić, Skara 1980

36. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6!$ $gxf6$ 37. $\mathbb{B}d1$ [37. $\mathbb{B}d1$ $\mathbb{B}\times d1$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}\times d1$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 39. $g5$ $f\times g5$ 40. $f\times g5$ $h\times g5$ 41. $h6$ +–] 1-0.

□ E4-11

Ghinda – Yusupov, Dubai (ol) 1986

18. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times c3$ 19. $b\times c3$ 25 'What prompted Black to exchange his bishop for the knight? First, the once backward pawn on a6 has turned into a dangerous passed pawn. Second, the remaining bishop is obviously stronger than its white colleague.' (Mark Dvoretsky) 20. $\mathbb{W}d3??$ [20. $\mathbb{Q}ci$ $\Delta \mathbb{Q}a3$] 20. ... $\mathbb{W}d7$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}ci$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 22. $\mathbb{W}d2$ $h6$

23. $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{B}a6! \mp$ 24. $\mathbb{B}f1$

continued in the next solution

□ E4-12

(sequel to E4-11)

24. ... $\mathbb{B}g6??$ Seriously sloppy. White can exchange rooks, and that increases his survival chances. The correct move was 24. ... $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ and then $\mathbb{B}g6 \mp$. 25. $\mathbb{B}f3!$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 26. $\mathbb{B}g3$ $\mathbb{B}\times g3$ 27. $h\times g3$ a4 28. $b\times a4$ $b\times a4 \mp$.

□ E4-13

Fischer – Petrosian, Buenos Aires 1971

16. $\mathbb{Q}c5!$ $\mathbb{B}fe8$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}\times e7$ $\mathbb{B}\times e7$ 18. $b4!$ [$\leq 18.$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ a5] 18. ... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 20. $f3! \pm$ $\mathbb{B}ea7$

21. $\mathbb{B}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$

continued in the next solution

□ E4-14

(sequel to E4-13)

Here Fischer found a great solution to the problems of the position, one that has impressed many chess players since. Perhaps Kramnik gained inspiration from this classic game when he made his surprising decision to exchange against Dreev.

22. $\mathbb{Q}\times d7+!!$

Why did Fischer exchange his active and centralised knight for the passive bishop? Above all, he wanted to remove all his opponent's hopes of counterplay. Black wanted to exchange the bishop by playing 22. ... $\mathbb{Q}b5$. That could have been prevented by 22. a4, but then 22. ... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ would follow, threatening to exchange knights with 23. ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$.

22. ... $\mathbb{B}\times d7$ 23. $\mathbb{B}c1$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q}c6$] 23. ... $\mathbb{B}d6$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q}d7$] 24. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ [24. ... $\mathbb{B}e8$ 25. $\mathbb{B}\times e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}\times e8$ 26. $\mathbb{B}a7$ +–] 25. $\mathbb{B}e2$ $g6$ [25. ... a5 26. b5; 25. ... $\mathbb{Q}b6?$ 26. $\mathbb{B}ee7$] 26. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $h5$ 27. $f4! \pm$.

□ E4-15

Razuvaev – Yusupov, URS Cup 1984

Black has to exchange his opponent's active knight.

11. ... $\mathbb{Q}fd7!$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}\times d7$ $\mathbb{Q}\times d7$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{B}c8=.$

□ E4-16

Yusupov – Wirthensohn, Hamburg 1991

It is very important for White to exchange a pair of rooks. He can then act more effectively against Black's weaknesses on b4 and g7.

26. $\mathbb{B}b5!$ $\mathbb{B}hb8$ 27. $\mathbb{B}\times b6$ $\mathbb{B}\times b6$ 28. $g5$ $h\times g5$ 29. $h\times g5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ [29. ... $\mathbb{Q}e8?!$ 30. $\mathbb{B}hi$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 31. $\mathbb{B}h7$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 32. $\mathbb{B}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 33. $\mathbb{Q}ci$ $\mathbb{Q}\times a6$ 34. $\mathbb{B}a8$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 35. $\mathbb{B}\times a7$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}bi$ +–] 30. $\mathbb{B}hi \pm$.

□ E4-17

Renet – Yusupov, Dubai (ol) 1986

16. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times e5!$ 17. $d\times e5$ $\mathbb{Q}e4 \mp$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}\times e4$ $d\times e4$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}a3$ c5 20. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ [20. ... $\mathbb{Q}b8?!$ \mp] 21. $\mathbb{B}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ [21. ... $\mathbb{B}\times d1$] 22. $\mathbb{W}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 23. $\mathbb{B}d6$

E4-24. $\mathbb{B}c6$

continued in the next solution

E4-18

(sequel to E4-17)

Black wants to exchange all the major pieces without having to open the a1–h8 diagonal.

24. ... $\mathbb{Q}h8!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q}f7$] 25. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 26. $\mathbb{B}xd8+$ $\mathbb{B}xd8$ 27. $\mathbb{B}xd8+$ $\mathbb{W}xd8$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $g5$ 29. $\mathbb{W}d2?$ [$\square 29.$ $\mathbb{W}c2$ $\Delta g4$] 29. ... $\mathbb{W}xd2+$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

E4-19

Smyslov – Tal, Bled (ct1), 1959

15. $\mathbb{W}d3!$ $\mathbb{B}fc8$ 16. $\mathbb{B}fc1$ $\mathbb{W}xd3$ 17. $c\times d3$ $g6?!$ [17. ... $\mathbb{Q}c5?$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $d\times c5$ 19. $d6$; 17. ... $\mathbb{Q}f8?!$ 18. $\mathbb{B}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 19. $\mathbb{B}ac1$ $\mathbb{Q}d8\pm$] 18. $\mathbb{B}c3$ $\mathbb{B}xc3$ 19. $b\times c3$ $\mathbb{B}c8$ 20. $c4$ [$\Delta \mathbb{B}b1$ $\times b7$] 20. ... $e4!$ 21. $d\times e4$ $\mathbb{B}xc4$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}d2\pm.$

E4-20

Ragozin – Botvinnik, Leningrad (m8), 1940

10. ... $\mathbb{B}\times c3+!$ 11. $b\times c3$ $d\times c4$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ [$\leq 12.$ $\mathbb{B}\times c4$ $\mathbb{Q}\times c5$ 13. $\mathbb{W}b5$ $\mathbb{B}\times c4$ 14. $\mathbb{W}xc5$ $\mathbb{W}d3$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}gi$ $\mathbb{B}ad8+-;$ $\square 12.0-0$ $\mathbb{Q}\times c5$ 13. $\mathbb{W}b5$ $\mathbb{W}a5$ 14. $\mathbb{B}\times c4$ $\mathbb{W}xb5$ 15. $\mathbb{B}\times b5$ $\mathbb{B}\times a2\#$] 12. ... $\mathbb{B}d5$ [$\Delta 13.$... $e5$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}c6$ $\mathbb{B}c6$] 13. $\mathbb{B}h6$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ [$\leq 13.$... $e5$ 14. $\mathbb{B}\times f8$ $exd4$ 15. $c\times d4$ $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 16. $\mathbb{B}\times c4\infty$] 14.0-0 $e5$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ [15. $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $a6$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{W}h4+-$] 15. ... $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 16. $\mathbb{W}b5$ $b6?!$ # [16. ... $\mathbb{W}a5$ 17. $\mathbb{B}\times c4$ $\mathbb{W}xb5$ 18. $\mathbb{B}\times b5$ $\mathbb{B}\times a2\#.$]

E4-21

Smyslov – Botvinnik, Moscow (wch12) 1957

11. $\mathbb{Q}d4!$ [11. $\mathbb{Q}d2?$ $\mathbb{B}\times d2$ 12. $\mathbb{B}\times d2$ $\mathbb{Q}\times e4+-;$ 11. $\mathbb{B}d4?!$ $\mathbb{Q}\times d4$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}\times d4$ $\mathbb{Q}\times e4$ 13. $f3$ $\mathbb{Q}\times c3]$ 11. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times e4$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}\times c6$ $b\times c6$ 13. $\mathbb{B}\times a7$ $\mathbb{B}f5$ 14. $f3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 15. $a4\pm.$

E4-22

Yusupov – Hernández, Thessaloniki (ol) 1984

13. $\mathbb{Q}b5!$ $\mathbb{Q}\times b5$ 14. $c\times b5$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ [$\square 14.$... $a6$ 15. $b\times a6$ $\mathbb{B}\times a6$ 16. $a4\pm$ Razuvaev – Huss, Wien

1984] 15. $a4$ $a6$ [$\leq 15.$... $c6$ 16. $d\times c6$ $b\times c6$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}f5!$ $\mathbb{B}\times f5$ 18. $e\times f5+-$] 16. $b\times a6$ $\mathbb{B}\times a6$ 17. $a5$ $c6$ 18. $d\times c6$ $\mathbb{B}\times c6$ [$\Delta \mathbb{B}c4-d4$] 19. $\mathbb{B}fd1$ $\mathbb{B}ec8?!$ [$\square 19.$... $g6$] 20. $b4$ $\mathbb{B}c4$

continued in the next solution

E4-23

(sequel to E4-22)

21. $\mathbb{Q}f5!$ $\mathbb{B}\times f5$ 22. $e\times f5$ $d5$ 23. $b5$ [$\leq 23.$ $\mathbb{B}\times d5$ $\mathbb{B}d4$ 24. $\mathbb{W}a2$ $\mathbb{Q}\times d5$ 25. $\mathbb{B}\times d4$ $exd4$ 26. $\mathbb{W}\times d5$ $\mathbb{W}\times b4$] 23. ... $h5$ 24. $a6$ $b\times a6$ 25. $b\times a6$ $e4$ 26. $\mathbb{B}f1$ $\mathbb{B}c2$ 27. $\mathbb{W}d4!+-.$

E4-24

Botvinnik – Sorokin, Moscow 1931

White exchanges Black's only active piece, and then continues his attack on the queenside.

20. $\mathbb{W}e3!$ $\mathbb{W}\times e3$ 21. $f\times e3$ $\mathbb{B}g4$ 22. $a5$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ [22. ... $\mathbb{Q}bd7$ 23. $h3$ $\mathbb{B}\times f3$ 24. $g\times f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ (24. ... $\mathbb{B}fd8$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}d5!)$ 25. $b4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 26. $\mathbb{B}\times e6$ $f\times e6$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\Delta \mathbb{Q}c5]$ 23. $\mathbb{B}c1$ $\mathbb{B}\times f3$ [23. ... $\mathbb{B}e8$ 24. $h3$ $\mathbb{B}h5$ (24. ... $\mathbb{B}e6$ 25. $\mathbb{B}\times e6$ $\mathbb{B}\times e6$ 26. $\mathbb{B}d8+)$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}h4!$ $\Delta g4]$ 24. $g\times f3$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}c6?!$ [25. ... $\mathbb{Q}fxd5$ 26. $\mathbb{B}\times d5$ $\mathbb{Q}\times d5$ 27. $\mathbb{B}\times d5\pm$] 26. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6+$ $g\times f6$ 27. $\mathbb{B}d7$ $\mathbb{B}ab8$ [27. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times a5$ 28. $\mathbb{B}cc7$] 28. $\mathbb{Q}f2!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{B}g1$] 28. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times a5$ 29. $\mathbb{B}cc7$ $\mathbb{B}bc8$ 30. $\mathbb{B}\times f7+-.$

E4-25

Estrin – Kletsel, corr 1975

16. $\mathbb{B}\times b6!$ $\mathbb{W}\times b6$ 17. $\mathbb{B}c4\pm$ [$\times f7, d5$] 17. ... $exf4$ 18. $\mathbb{B}\times f7$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 19. $\mathbb{B}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 20. $\mathbb{B}d3$ $\mathbb{W}a5$ 21. $\mathbb{B}hd1\pm.$

E4-26

Marshall – Schlechter, Oostende 1907

15. ... $\mathbb{B}ac8?!$

In such positions it is vital to be the first to open the long diagonal. The correct continuation was 15. ... $\mathbb{Q}e5!$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}\times e5$ $\mathbb{B}\times e5$ 17. $\mathbb{B}\times b5$ $\mathbb{B}\times b2$ 18. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 19. $\mathbb{B}\times b7$ $axb5$ 20. $\mathbb{W}\times b2$ $\mathbb{W}c6$ 21. $\mathbb{B}e7$ $\mathbb{B}fc8!$ (21. ... $\mathbb{W}d6=$) or 19. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 19. ... $\mathbb{W}d8$ 20. $\mathbb{B}\times b7$ $\mathbb{W}\times d6$ 21. $\mathbb{W}\times b2$ $\mathbb{W}c6$ 22. $\mathbb{B}e7$ $\mathbb{W}d6=$ (22.

... $\mathbb{B}fc8!?$ $\Delta\mathbb{B}f8$).

16. $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 17. $\mathbb{B}xe4$ $f5$ 18. $\mathbb{B}b1$ $e5$ 19. $\mathbb{B}fd1 \pm$.

□ E4-27

Fischer – Keres, Zürich 1959

60. ... $\mathbb{B}f7?$

By a timely exchange of rooks Black could have reached the draw: 60. ... $\mathbb{B}b1+!$ 61. $\mathbb{B}xf4$ $\mathbb{B}f5+$ 62. $\mathbb{B}g4$ $\mathbb{B}f6$ 63. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $\mathbb{B}xf6 =$. 61. $\mathbb{B}c8!$ [$\Delta\mathbb{B}g4$ 61. $\mathbb{B}xf4?$ $\mathbb{B}h5 =$] 61. ... $\mathbb{B}g6$ [61. ... $\mathbb{B}c5$ 62. $\mathbb{B}g4$ $\mathbb{B}c4+$ 63. $\mathbb{B}e5+-$; 61. ... $\mathbb{B}h5$ 62. $\mathbb{B}b6!$ (62. $\mathbb{B}xh5$ $\mathbb{B}xh5$ 63. $\mathbb{B}xf4$ $\mathbb{B}xf3!=$)] 62. $\mathbb{B}h7$ [62. $\mathbb{B}xg6$ $\mathbb{B}xg6+$ 63. $\mathbb{B}xf4$ $\mathbb{B}f6 =$] 62. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 63. $\mathbb{B}g4$ [Δ 64. $\mathbb{B}f7$ $\mathbb{B}f7$ 65. $\mathbb{B}h5$] 63. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ [63. ... $\mathbb{B}xg4?$ 64. $\mathbb{B}xf7+ +-$; 63. ... $\mathbb{B}b6!$ 64. $\mathbb{B}h8+$ (64. $\mathbb{B}xf4$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 65. $\mathbb{B}h4$ $\mathbb{B}b4+$ 66. $\mathbb{B}g3$ $\mathbb{B}g7$) 64. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 65. $\mathbb{B}d8$ $\mathbb{B}b4+$ 66. $\mathbb{B}e5 \pm$] 64. $\mathbb{B}h6$ $\mathbb{B}g6$ Now it's too late. White gets control over the important g5 square. 65. $\mathbb{B}xg6!$ $\mathbb{B}xg6+$ 66. $\mathbb{B}xf4$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 67. $\mathbb{B}g5!+-$.

□ E4-28

Jiménez-Zerquera – Larsen, Palma de Mallorca, 1967

14. ... $\mathbb{B}xe5!$

Larsen discovers that in this position the knight is stronger than the bishop. 14. ... $\mathbb{B}xe5$ 15. $dxe5$ $d4$ 16. $\mathbb{B}xe6$ $fxe6$ 17. $cxd4$ leads to only a slight advantage for Black.

15. $dxe5$ $d4!$ 16. $\mathbb{B}h6$ $\mathbb{B}fd8$ 17. $\mathbb{B}xe6$ $fxe6$ 18. $\mathbb{B}fe1$ [18. $\mathbb{W}g4?$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$] 18. ... $\mathbb{B}d5$ 19. $\mathbb{B}f4$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 20. $g3$ [20. $\mathbb{B}g3$ $d3 \mp$] 20. ... $\mathbb{B}f5 \mp$.

□ E4-29

Tal – Botvinnik, Moscow (wch18) 1961

When playing against Tal, exchanging queens was advisable. 18. ... $\mathbb{W}a6!$ \mp [18. ... $\mathbb{Q}a5$ $\Delta\mathbb{Q}c4$ 19. $\mathbb{W}b5+$ $\mathbb{Q}ec6$ 20. $g5$ (20. $\mathbb{B}b1?$) 20. ... $h\times g5$ 21. $h\times g5$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}c1]$ 19. $\mathbb{W}xa6$ $b\times a6$ 20. $h5$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ 21. $\mathbb{B}b1$ $\mathbb{B}b6!$ 22. $\mathbb{B}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ [$\Delta\mathbb{Q}c4$] 23. $\mathbb{B}xb6$ $a\times b6$ 24. $f4$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 26. $\mathbb{B}d1$

continued in the next solution

□ E4-30

(*sequel to E4-29*)

Black exchanges one bishop and takes away all his opponent's counter chances.

26. ... $\mathbb{Q}b4!$ 27. $a3$ $\mathbb{Q}a2$ 28. $f5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ 29. $\mathbb{B}xc1$ $b5$ $+-$.

□ E4-31

Smyslov – Reshevsky, Moskau (wch) 1948

Smyslov finds an elegant way to emphasise the weakness of d6.

25. $\mathbb{B}xe6!$ $fxe6$ 26. $\mathbb{W}h4!$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 27. $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{W}xd8$ 28. $\mathbb{B}xd8$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 29. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 30. $\mathbb{B}xd6$ $+-$ $\mathbb{B}c8$ [30. ... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 31. $\mathbb{B}xe6$ $+-$] 31. $\mathbb{B}b6$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 32. $\mathbb{B}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ 33. $\mathbb{B}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ [33. ... $\mathbb{B}xc3$ 34. $\mathbb{Q}d4\times g7$] 34. $\mathbb{B}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}xb6$ 35. $\mathbb{B}xb6$ $\mathbb{B}xc3$ 36. $\mathbb{B}xb7$ $\mathbb{B}c2$ 37. $h4$ $\mathbb{B}xa2$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $+-$.

□ E4-32

Karpov – Spassky, Riga 1975

Karpov chooses a forcing continuation and guarantees himself a material advantage.

20. $\mathbb{W}xa7!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{B}xd5$ 22. $\mathbb{W}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ 23. $\mathbb{B}c1$ $\mathbb{B}b8$ 24. $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{B}xg2$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{B}e6$ 27. $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{B}d8$

continued in the next solution

□ E4-33

(*sequel to E4-32*)

It is important for White to eliminate any possible counterplay and to exchange a pair of rooks.

28. $\mathbb{W}d4!$ $\mathbb{B}de8$ 29. $\mathbb{W}d7$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 30. $\mathbb{B}c8$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 31. $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ $\mathbb{B}xe8$ 32. $\mathbb{B}b7$ $\mathbb{B}e6$ 33. $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 34. $a4$ $g6$ 35. $b4$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 36. $\mathbb{W}b7$ $h5$ 37. $h3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 39. $a5$ $b\times a5$ 40. $b\times a5$ $\mathbb{B}e6$ 41. $a6$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 42. $a7$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ 43. $\mathbb{W}c6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 44. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $1-0$.

□ E4-34

Spassky – Karpov, Montreal 1979

Tartakower noted that the main advantage of the two bishops is that you can part with one of them at the right moment.

23. ... $\mathbb{B}xc3!$ 24. $b\times c3$ $\mathbb{B}f6!$ \mp 25. $\mathbb{B}fd2$ $\mathbb{B}e3!$

[≤25. ... ♜xf3 26. gx f3 ♜ee6 27. ♜g2] 26. ♜gi [26. ♜xd6 ♜xd6 27. ♜xd6 ♜xf3 28. gxf3 ♜e5 29. f4 ♜f3+ 30. ♜g2 ♜xc3 31. ♜d5 ♜d4 32. ♜xc5 ♜b3 33. ♜d5 ♜b2+ -+] 26. ... ♜f7! 27. ♜xd6 ♜xd6 28. ♜xd6 ♜e7 29. ♜d3 ♜e1 30. ♜a2 [30. ♜c2 ♜e5 31. ♜d2 ♜xc4 -+] 30. ... ♜c1! - + [△ ♜c2] 31. ♜f3 [31. ♜b3 ♜e5 32. ♜e3 ♜f6 △ ♜b1]

continued in the next solution

□ E4-35

(sequel to E4-34)

31. ... ♜xf3! 32. ♜xf3 ♜e5 33. ♜e3 ♜f6 34. ♜b3 a5 ⊖ 35. ♜a4 ♜xc4 36. ♜e8 [≤ 36. ♜d3 ♜b2 -+] 36. ... ♜xc3 37. ♜c8 ♜e3 38. ♜b5 c4 [△ 38. ... ♜c2 39. ♜c6 ♜f1+ 40. ♜gi ♜xg3 - + △ f4] 39. ♜gi ♜c2 40. ♜c6 c3 41. ♜f3 g5 42.

g4 f4 0-1.

□ E4-36

Grigorian – Kupreichik, Riga 1975

If White doesn't do something dramatic, Black might consolidate his position and take complete control of the d5 square. Grigorian fights dynamically for the initiative.

21. ♜f3!! [△ 22. ♜d5 ♜d5 23. ♜e7] 21. ... ♜xf3 22. gx f3 [△ d5] 22. ... ♜d5 [22. ... ♜c7 23. ♜e3 e6 24. d5!; 22. ... ♜c8 23. d5! ♜xc5 24. d6] 23. ♜xe7 ♜xf3 24. ♜g5! ♜xa3?! 25. d5 ± ♜a4 26. d6 ♜d7 27. ♜d3 a5 28. ♜f3 ♜c6 29. ♜ee3 a4 30. ♜d3 ♜d7 31. ♜xf7! - a3 [31. ... ♜xf7 32. ♜d5+ ♜e6 33. ♜f3++-] 32. ♜d5 ♜h8 33. ♜f6 ♜g4+ 34. ♜g3 ♜e6 35. ♜xg7+ ♜g8 36. ♜f8+ 1-0

Score table

Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	13	1	_____	25	3	_____
2	1	_____	14	4	_____	26	3	_____
3	1	_____	15	2	_____	27	3	_____
4	1	_____	16	2	_____	28	3	_____
5	1	_____	17	2	_____	29	3	_____
6	2	_____	18	3	_____	30	2	_____
7	1	_____	19	2	_____	31	3	_____
8	1	_____	20	2	_____	32	3	_____
9	1	_____	21	2	_____	33	3	_____
10	1	_____	22	2	_____	34	4	_____
11	1	_____	23	1	_____	35	2	_____
12	2	_____	24	3	_____	36	5	_____

total 77 _____

Points	Playing Strength
less than 4 points	beginner
4–10 points	ELO 800–1000
11–20 points	ELO 1000–1500
21–28 points	ELO 1500–1800
29–36 points	ELO 1800–2100
37–52 points	ELO 2100–2250
53–65 points	ELO 2250–2400
more than 65 points	ELO above 2400

5 Passed Pawns in the Middlegame

A central passed pawn in the middlegame often constitutes a significant advantage. Top players like Kasparov and Kramnik are very fond of playing with passed pawns in the centre. Such positions are usually very dynamic and contain hidden tactical possibilities. Sometimes players sacrifice one or even two pawns to get a strong passed pawn.

Advantages of passed pawns:

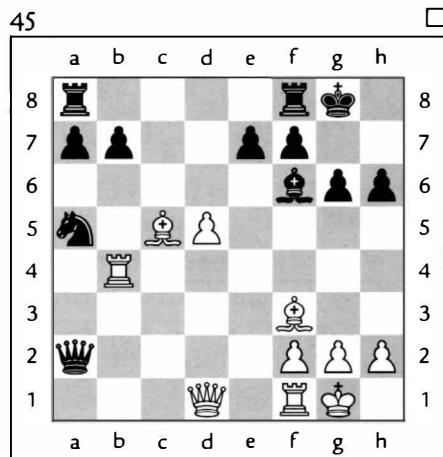
- 1) They are in themselves dangerous, as they have the potential to promote to a queen.
- 2) They tie up enemy pieces.
- 3) They control important squares deep in the opposition's half of the board.
- 4) They often disturb communication in the enemy camp – pieces cannot switch so easily from one side of the board to another. In such cases, a direct attack on the enemy king becomes a possibility.
- 5) Using the passed pawn as cover, pieces can find a way into the opposition's side of the board.

Drawbacks of passed pawns:

- 1) One can lose them!
- 2) If the pawn is blockaded at the right moment, it can impede the activity of its own pieces.

Vladimir Kramnik – Jan Timman

Novgorod 1995



Kramnik exploits the poor coordination of Black's pieces with a tactic.

20. $\mathbb{E}a4$ $\mathbb{W}b3$ 21. $\mathbb{E}\times a5$ $\mathbb{W}\times d1$ 22. $\mathbb{E}\times d1$ b6 23. d6!

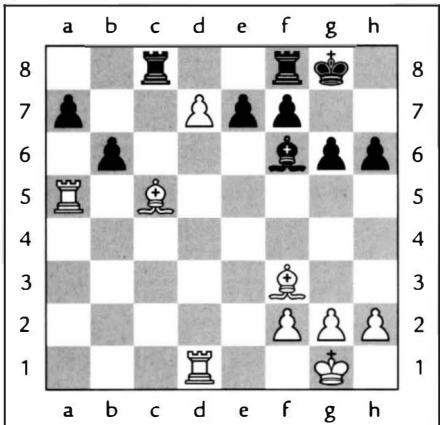
From this moment on, the far-advanced passed pawn plays a decisive role in the game.

23. ... $\mathbb{E}ac8$

23. ... $b\times a5$ (23. ... $e\times d6$ 24. $\mathbb{E}\times b6+-$) 24. $d\times e7$ $\mathbb{E}fc8$ 25. $\mathbb{E}\times a8$ $\mathbb{E}\times a8$ 26. $\mathbb{E}d7$ $\mathbb{E}b8$ (26. ... $\mathbb{E}c8$ 27. g3; 26. ... $\mathbb{E}e8$ 27. $\mathbb{E}f1+-$) 27. g3 a6 28. $\mathbb{E}d4+-$.

24. d7

46



24. ... $\mathbb{B}cd8$

Now all Black's pieces have to fight against the powerful passed pawn on d7. The mobility of the rooks is severely limited and the presence of bishops of opposite colour will not save Black. The piece sacrifice 24. ... $b \times a5?$ offered more defensive chances: 25. $d \times c8 \mathbb{W}$ $\mathbb{B} \times c8$

A) 26. $\mathbb{B} \times a7$ $a4$ 27. $\mathbb{B}f1$ $a3$ 28. $\mathbb{B}d5$ (28. $\mathbb{B}d2$ $\mathbb{B}b2$ 29. $\mathbb{B}d5$ $\mathbb{B}d8!$) $\mathbb{B}c2$;

B) 26. $\mathbb{B}d4!$ $\mathbb{B} \times d4$ 27. $\mathbb{B} \times d4 \pm$.

25. $\mathbb{B} \times e7$ $\mathbb{B} \times e7$

Kramnik evaluated this endgame more accurately than his opponent.

25. ... $b \times a5?$ 26. $\mathbb{B} \times f6 \pm$.

26. $\mathbb{B} \times a7$ $\mathbb{B}b8$

26. ... $\mathbb{B}c5$ 27. $\mathbb{B}e1$ $f5$ 28. $\mathbb{B}d5+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 29. $\mathbb{B}e8 \pm$.

27. $\mathbb{B}e1$ $\mathbb{B}d8$

27. ... $\mathbb{B}f6$ 28. $\mathbb{B}d5$ $b5$ 29. $\mathbb{B}e8!$ $\mathbb{B}b \times e8$ 30. $d \times e8 \mathbb{W}$ $\mathbb{B} \times e8$ 31. $\mathbb{B} \times f7 \pm$.

28. $\mathbb{B}e8$ $b5$

28. ... $\mathbb{B}f6$ 29. $\mathbb{B}a8 \pm$.

29. $\mathbb{B}a8!$

The final preparation before the decisive king march.

$\mathbb{B} \times a8$ 30. $\mathbb{B} \times a8$ $b4$ 31. $\mathbb{B}d5$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 32. $\mathbb{B}f1!$

Black cannot prevent White's king going to c8, supporting the pawn's promotion.

32. $\mathbb{B}f1$ $f5$ 33. $\mathbb{B}e2$ $\mathbb{B}c7$ 34. $\mathbb{B}d3$ $\mathbb{B}d8$ 35. $\mathbb{B}c4 \pm$.

1-0.

* * *

Methods of play for the side with the passed pawn:

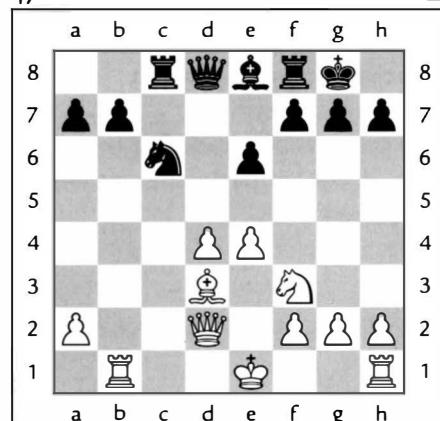
- 1) Drive the pawn down the board to the queening square, forcing away blockers.
- 2) Use the central squares to invade with your pieces.
- 3) Attack on the wings, using the passed pawn to distract the enemy forces.

Artur Yusupov – Paul van der Sterren

Amsterdam 1994

1. $d4$ $d5$ 2. $c4$ $e6$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4. $c \times d5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ 5. $e4$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c3$ 6. $b \times c3$ $c5$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $c \times d4$ 8. $c \times d4$ $\mathbb{B}b4+$ 9. $\mathbb{B}d2$ $\mathbb{B} \times d2+$ 10. $\mathbb{W} \times d2$ $o-o$ 11. $\mathbb{B}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 12. $\mathbb{W}c3?$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ 13. $\mathbb{B}b1!$ $\mathbb{B}c8$ 14. $\mathbb{W}d2$ $\mathbb{B}e8?!$

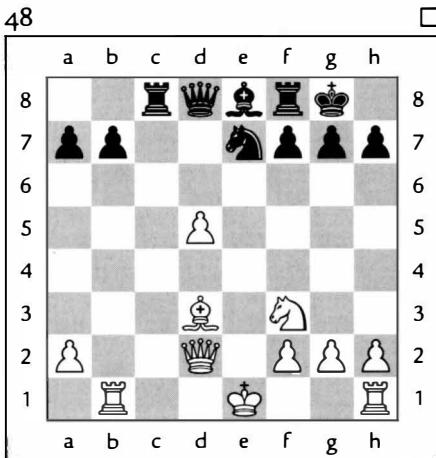
47



White seizes the chance to create a central passed pawn.

15. d5! exd5 16. exd5 ♜e7?

Too passive. It was better to play 16. ... ♜e7+ (Of course not 16. ... ♜xg5, due to 17. ♜xh7+) 17. ♜e2! (17. ♜e2 ♜xe2+ 18. ♜xe2 ♜as=) ♜es 18. o-o ♜d8 19. ♜fd1 and White only has a small advantage. Now I can use the same tactical trick for a second time and advance the pawn further.



17. d6! ± ♜g6 18. ♜xg6 h×g6

18. ... f×g6 19. o-o ♜f6 20. ♜fd1 ♜a4 was not better, because of 21. ♜d5+ ♜h8 22. d7 ♜c7 23. ♜es! ♜xh1 24. ♜xh1 and Black has no answer to 25. ♜f7+. A pawn on the seventh rank is a huge asset.

19. o-o b6

19. ... ♜c6 20. ♜es ±.

20. ♜fe1 ♜c5 21. ♜bc1!

21. ♜es?! f6; 21. ♜bd1?! ♜a4.

I exchange my opponent's only active piece and take the whole centre under control.

21. ... ♜c6

21. ... ♜xg1 22. ♜xg1+- △ ♜c7.

22. ♜xg5

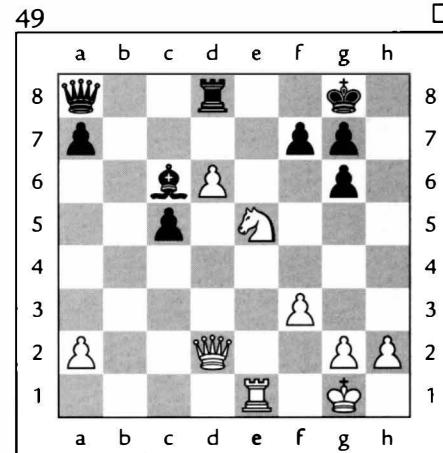
22. ♜es?! ♜d5∞.

22. ... b×c5 23. ♜es ♜a8

Or 23. ... ♜b6 24. d7 ♜d8 25. ♜d6! ± with the idea 26. ♜e7. White's pawn is unstoppable.

24. f3 ♜d8?

This loses the game, but even the stronger 24. ... ♜d5 25. d7 ♜d8 26. ♜d1 ♜e6 27. ♜d6 c4 28. ♜c7 would not have changed the result of the game.



I use the superior coordination of my pieces and my control over the central squares to launch a quick attack against the enemy king.

25. ♜xf7!+-

Black resigned, because of 25. ... ♜f7 26. ♜e7+ ♜f8 27. ♜c3+- Playing on without the pawn on f7 seemed pointless.

1-0.

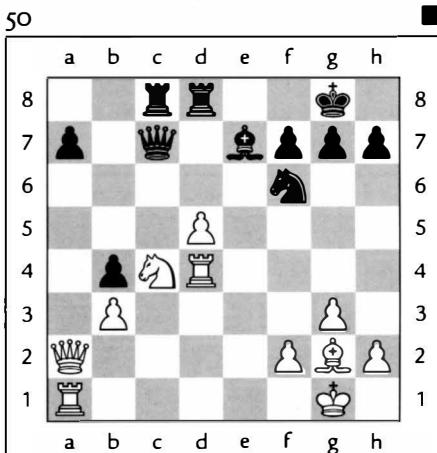
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Methods of play against the passed pawn:

- 1) Blockade the passed pawn as soon as possible.
- 2) A more effective, though sadly not always suitable, method: capture the pawn.
- 3) Create a passed pawn of your own so as to deflect the opposition forces from supporting their own pawn.

Artur Yusupov – Sergey Dolmatov

Graz (wchJ) 1978



Here Black can blockade the passed pawn in good time.

24. ... ♜c5 25. ♜d2 ♜e8!

A standard manoeuvre. The knight is a splendid blockading piece.

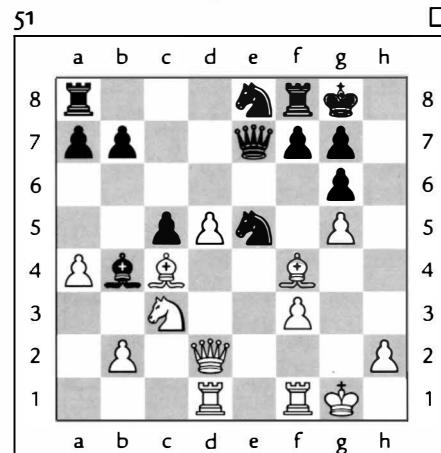
26. ♜e1 ♜d6 27. ♜x d6 ♜x d6 28. ♜b1 ♜e8 29. ♜de2 ♜x e2 30. ♜x e2 g6 31. ♜e4 ♜b6+?

In spite of the bishops of opposite colour, Black could have played for a win here because of the weakness of the b3 pawn. The passed pawn on d5 obstructs White's play in the centre and blocks the long diagonal for the light-squared bishop. Luckily for me, my opponent didn't need to win this game and offered me a draw.

In the last example we saw that a passed pawn can also play a negative role by blocking out its own pieces. Sometimes the best policy is to sacrifice the central pawn so as to open diagonals and files. The central square that was previously occupied by the pawn can be used to penetrate into the enemy camp.

Artur Yusupov – Eugenio Torre

Leningrad 1987



Black was hoping for 21. ♜e2? ♜d6!∞, and the knight reaches its dream position.

21. d6!!+-

This unexpected move wins the game. Black can no longer coordinate his army. The pieces in the centre come under heavy fire.

21. ... ♜x d6 22. ♜a2 c4?!

The main line was: 22. ... ♜f5 23. ♜de1 ♜ad8 24. ♜d5!! (24. ♜f2 ♜d3) 24. ... ♜c4 25. ♜xc4 ♜x d2 26. ♜x e7 ♜x b2 (26. ... ♜d4 27. ♜e4+-) 27. ♜d1! ♜c2 28. ♜b3 and White wins a piece.

Now White uses the central point d5 for the decisive attack.

23. $\mathbb{Q}d5!$ $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{W}e6$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}\times e5!$

Black resigned as he loses the queen after
25. ... $\mathbb{W}\times e5$ 26. $\mathbb{B}fe1 \mathbb{W}f5$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}e7+$.

1-0.

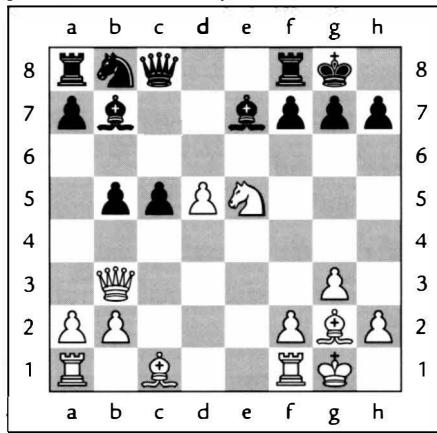
Training material

Note:

The three main methods of play with the passed pawn (see earlier) are marked before the move or diagram with A1 to A3; the positional sacrifice of the passed pawn is marked A4; and the three methods of play against the passed pawn are marked B1 to B3.

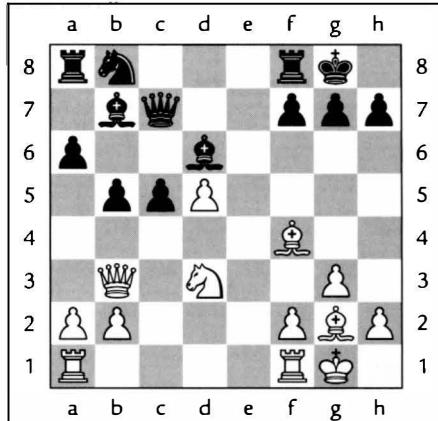
Aaron Nimzowitsch – Fritz Sämisch
Copenhagen 1923

52 B1, A1



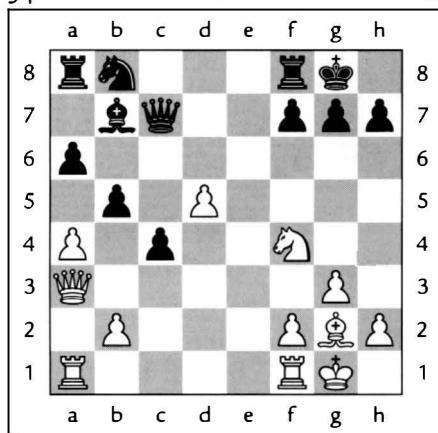
15. ... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}f4!$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ [16. ... $g5$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}\times f7$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f4$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 19. $g\times f4$ $\mathbb{Q}\times h6$ 20. $f\times g5+\rightarrow \mathbb{Q}\times g5$ (20. ... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 21. $\mathbb{W}c3+\mathbb{Q}g8$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}h3)$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}h1 \Delta \mathbb{B}g1$ (Nimzowitsch)]. 17. $\mathbb{Q}d3!$ $a6$ [17. ... $c4$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}\times d6$ $\mathbb{W}\times d6$ 19. $\mathbb{W}\times b5$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 20. $\mathbb{W}c5+-$ (Nimzowitsch)].

53 A1, A3



18. a4!! c4 19. $\mathbb{W}a3 \mathbb{Q}\times f4$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}\times f4$

54 B1

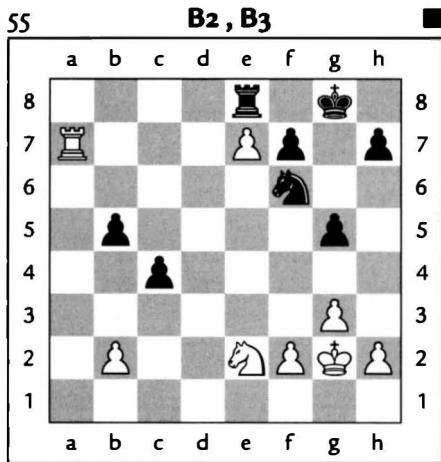


20. ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 21. $a\times b5$ $a\times b5$

A2

22. $\mathbb{W}e7$ 22. $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{W}b6$ 23. $\mathbb{B}\times a8$ $\mathbb{B}\times a8$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\Delta \mathbb{Q}d3$. 22. ... $\mathbb{W}d8$ 22. ... $\mathbb{B}ae8$ 23. $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{W}b6$ 24. $\mathbb{B}a5$ (Nimzowitsch). 23. $d6$ $\mathbb{Q}\times g2$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}\times g2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ ≤ 24. ... $\mathbb{B}\times a1$ 25. $\mathbb{B}\times a1$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 26. $\mathbb{W}\times d8$ $\mathbb{B}\times d8$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}d5!$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}c6$ $\mathbb{B}c8$ 30. $\mathbb{B}a7\pm \Delta \mathbb{B}c7$. 25. $\mathbb{B}fd1$ $\mathbb{B}\times a1$ 26. $\mathbb{B}\times a1$ $\mathbb{W}\times e7$ ≤ 26. ... $\mathbb{W}b6$ 27. $\mathbb{W}c7!$; ≤ 26. ... $\mathbb{B}e8$ 27. $\mathbb{W}c7!$ $\mathbb{W}\times c7$ 28. $d\times c7$ $\mathbb{B}c8$ 29. $\mathbb{B}d1!$. 27. $d\times e7$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 28. $\mathbb{B}a7$ $g5$

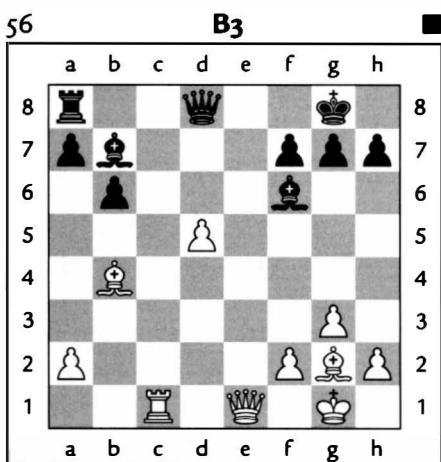
B3
[\square 28. ... b4!?] 29. $\mathbb{Q}e2$



29. ... $\mathbb{Q}d5?$ [\square 29. ... b4±] 30. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ [\square 30. $\mathbb{Q}c3\pm$] 30. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times e7?$ [\square 30. ... b4] 31. $\mathbb{Q}\times b5$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 32. $\mathbb{Q}d6!$ $\mathbb{Q}\times a7$ [32. ... $\mathbb{B}b8$ 33. $\mathbb{B}\times f7$ $\mathbb{B}\times b2$ 34. $\mathbb{Q}\times c4$ $\mathbb{B}c2$ 35. $\mathbb{Q}d6\pm$] 33. $\mathbb{Q}\times e8$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 34. $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 35. $\mathbb{Q}d5\pm$.

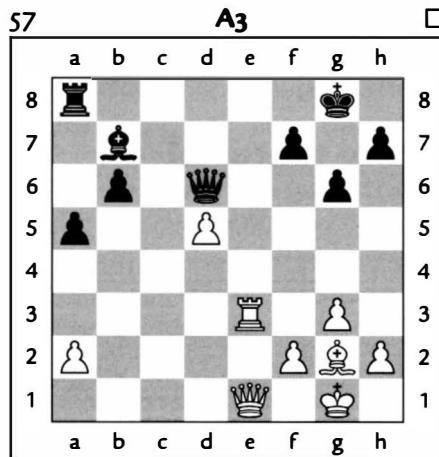
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Artur Yusupov – Vladimir Tukmakov
Frunze 1979

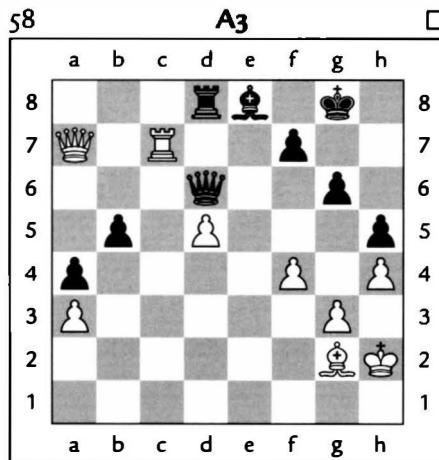


19. ... a5 [\square 19. ... Bc8 20. $\mathbb{B}\times c8$ $\mathbb{W}\times c8$ 21. $\mathbb{B}h3$! $\mathbb{W}d8$ 22. d6± (Makarychev); 19. ... $\mathbb{W}d7$] 20.

$\mathbb{B}c3$ [\square 20. $\mathbb{B}a3?$ b5! \Rightarrow (Makarychev)] 20. ... $\mathbb{B}\times c3$ 21. $\mathbb{B}\times c3$ $\mathbb{W}d6$ 22. $\mathbb{B}e3!$ g6 [\square 22. ... $\mathbb{B}f8?$ 23. $\mathbb{W}b1!$ $\Delta \mathbb{B}h7$; $\mathbb{B}b3$ (Makarychev)]

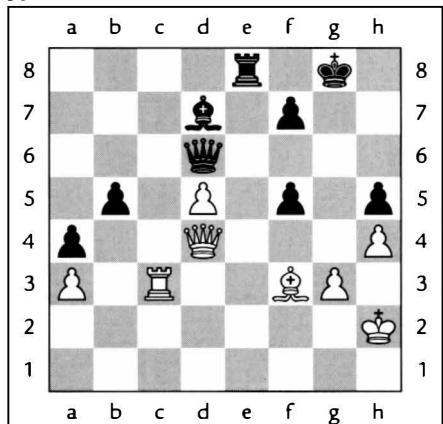


23. h4! h5 24. $\mathbb{W}b1$ [$\Delta \mathbb{B}b3$] 24. ... $\mathbb{B}a6$ 25. $\mathbb{B}h2$ $\mathbb{B}d8$ 26. f4 $\mathbb{B}c8$ 27. $\mathbb{B}b3$ $\mathbb{B}f5$ 28. $\mathbb{W}b2$ $\mathbb{B}b8$ 29. $\mathbb{W}d4$ b5 30. $\mathbb{B}c3$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ [\square 30. ... $\mathbb{W}b6$ 31. $\mathbb{W}e5$ (Makarychev)] 31. $\mathbb{W}a7$ a4 32. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $\mathbb{B}d8$ 33. a3 $\mathbb{B}e8$



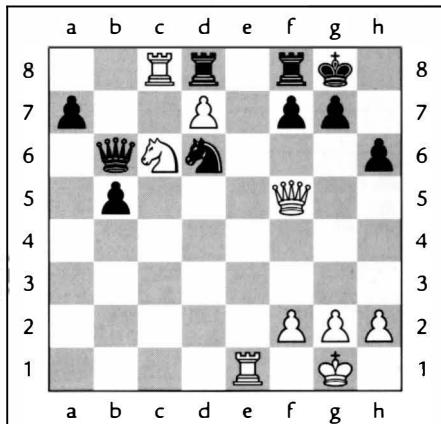
34. f5! $\mathbb{B}\times f5$ [\square 34. ... $\mathbb{B}d7$ 35. $\mathbb{B}\times d7$ $\mathbb{B}\times d7$ (35. ... $\mathbb{W}\times d7$ 36. $\mathbb{W}e3\pm$) 36. f6! ± g5? 37. $\mathbb{B}e4!$ Δ 38. $\mathbb{W}a8$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 39. $\mathbb{B}h7$] 35. $\mathbb{B}c3!$ $\mathbb{B}d7?$ [35. ... f4 36. $\mathbb{W}d4\pm$; 35. ... $\mathbb{W}f6$] 36. $\mathbb{W}d4$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 37. $\mathbb{B}f3$

59

B1**A2**

24. $\mathbb{E}c1 \mathbb{W}a6$ 25. $\mathbb{E}c7 b5$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ [26. $\mathbb{E}e8!$ $\Delta \mathbb{Q}e5 +-$] 26. ... $\mathbb{W}b6$ [\square 26. ... $\mathbb{W}d6$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}x b5$ $\mathbb{W}d2$ 28. $\mathbb{E}f1 \mathbb{Q}b3!$] 27. $\mathbb{E}c8! +-$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ [27. ... $b4$ 28. $\mathbb{E}e8 \mathbb{W}x d4$ 29. $\mathbb{E}x f8 +$ $\mathbb{E}x f8$ 30. $\mathbb{E}x f8 +$ $\mathbb{Q}x f8$ 31. $\mathbb{W}c5 +!! +-$; 27. ... $g6$ 28. $\mathbb{E}x d8 \mathbb{W}x d8$ 29. $\mathbb{W}x b5 +-$; 27. ... $\mathbb{W}x d4$ 28. $\mathbb{E}x d8 \mathbb{E}x d8$ 29. $\mathbb{E}e8 +-$] 28. $\mathbb{Q}c6 \mathbb{Q}d6$

61

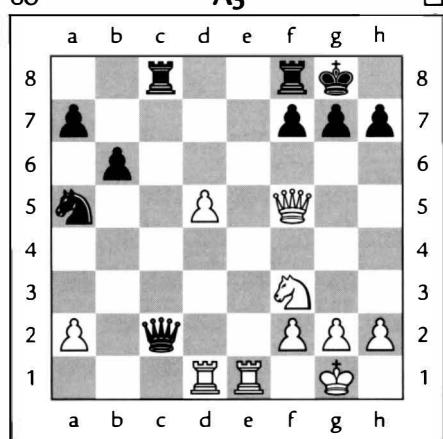
A1**A1**

39. $\mathbb{E}c7 \mathbb{E}e8$ 40. $d6 \mathbb{E}e3$ 41. $\mathbb{E}d5!$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ [41. ... $\mathbb{E}d3$ 42. $d7 +-$] 42. $d7 \mathbb{E}x d7$ 43. $\mathbb{E}x d7 \mathbb{E}d3$ 44. $\mathbb{E}c6! +-$.

* * *

Boris Spassky – Tigran Petrosian
Moscow (wch5) 1969

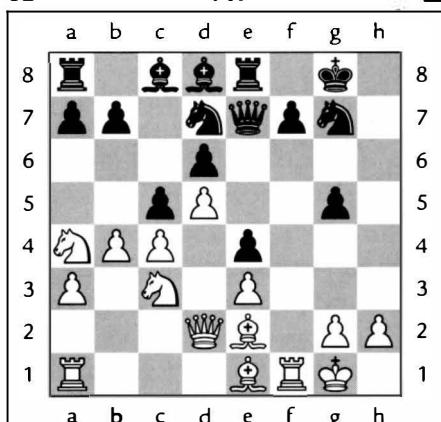
60

A3

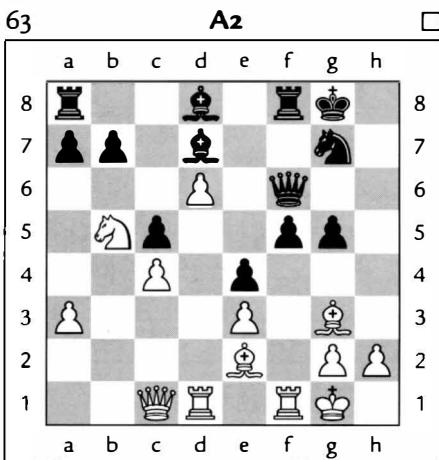
20. $\mathbb{W}f4!$ [20. $\mathbb{W}x c2 \mathbb{E}x c2$ 21. $\mathbb{E}e7! \pm$] 20. ... $\mathbb{W}x a2$ 21. $d6!$ $\mathbb{E}cd8$ 22. $d7 \mathbb{W}c4$ 23. $\mathbb{W}f5 h6$ [23. ... $\mathbb{W}c6$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}e5 \mathbb{W}e6$ 25. $\mathbb{W}c2$]

Boris Spassky – Paul Keres
Riga (cqf3) 1965

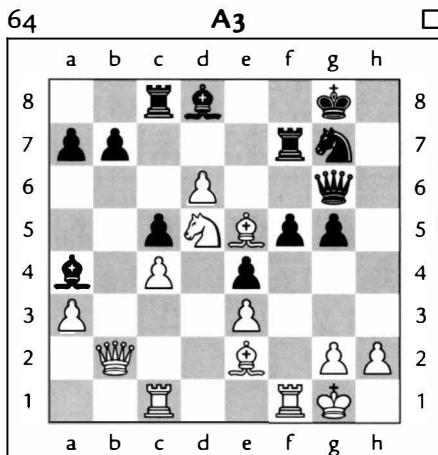
62

A1

24. $b \times c_5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c_5$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} \times c_5$ $d \times c_5$ 26. $d_6!$ $\mathbb{W}e_6$
 27. $\mathbb{B}d_1$ $\mathbb{Q}d_7$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}g_3$ f_5 [28. ... $\mathbb{Q}f_5$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}g_4!$
 $\mathbb{W}g_6$ 30. $\mathbb{B}f_2 \pm$ (30. $\mathbb{Q}d_5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times g_3$ 31. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_7$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_1$
 32. $\mathbb{B} \times f_1$ $\mathbb{B}f_8$ 33. $\mathbb{Q}e_7+$ $\mathbb{Q} \times e_7$ 34. $d \times e_7 \pm$)
 Δ 30. ... $\mathbb{Q}e_6$ 31. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5$ 32. $\mathbb{W}d_5 \pm -]$ 29.
 $\mathbb{Q}b_5$ [29. $\mathbb{Q}d_5$ $\mathbb{Q}c_6$ Δ $\mathbb{Q}d_5$] 29. ... $\mathbb{B}f_8$ [\leq 29.
... $\mathbb{Q} \times b_5$ 30. $c \times b_5$ Δ $\mathbb{W}c_2$, $\mathbb{Q}c_4$; 29. ... a_6
 30. $\mathbb{Q}c_7$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c_7$ 31. $d \times c_7$ $\mathbb{Q}a_4$ (31. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_6$
 32. $\mathbb{W}a_5 \pm -)$ 32. $\mathbb{B}b_1$ $\mathbb{Q}c_6 \pm$ (32. ... $\mathbb{W}c_6$ 33.
 $\mathbb{W}d_5 \pm -])$ 30. $\mathbb{W}c_1$ [30. $\mathbb{Q}c_7$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c_7$ 31. $d \times c_7$
 $\mathbb{Q}c_6 \times c_7$] 30. ... $\mathbb{W}f_6$



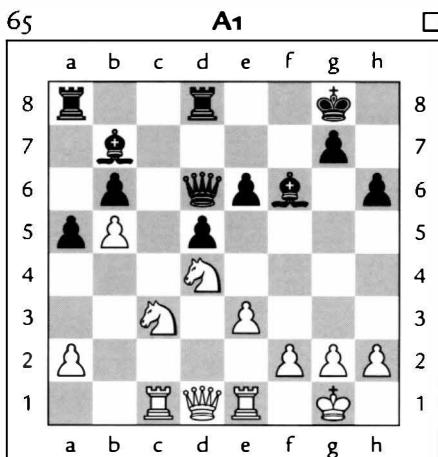
31. $\mathbb{Q}c_7$ $\mathbb{B}c_8$ [31. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times c_7?$ 32. $d \times c_7$ $\mathbb{Q}c_6$ 33.
 $\mathbb{B}d_6$ $\mathbb{W}f_7$ (33. ... $\mathbb{W}e_7$ 34. $\mathbb{B}fd_1 \uparrow$; 34. $\mathbb{B}g_6!$?)
 34. $\mathbb{B}h_6 \rightarrow$] 32. $\mathbb{Q}d_5$ $\mathbb{W}e_6$ 33. $\mathbb{W}b_2$ $\mathbb{Q}a_4$ [33.
... $\mathbb{Q}c_6!$? Δ 34. $\mathbb{Q}e_5$ (34. $\mathbb{B}d_2!$? \uparrow) $\mathbb{Q}e_8$ 35.
 $\mathbb{Q}h_5$ (35. $g_4!$? \uparrow) 35. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times d_6$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}h_8$ $\mathbb{W}h_6!$ ∞
(36. ... $\mathbb{W}d_7?$ 37. $\mathbb{Q}b_6!$ $a \times b_6$ 38. $\mathbb{B} \times d_6$)] 34.
 $\mathbb{B}c_1$ [34. $\mathbb{B}d_2!$? Δ $\mathbb{Q}a_5$ 35. $\mathbb{Q}e_7+$] 34. ... $\mathbb{B}f_7$
35. $\mathbb{Q}e_5$ $\mathbb{W}g_6$ [35. ... $\mathbb{Q}e_8?$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}h_5$; Δ 35.
... $\mathbb{Q}c_6 \pm$ 36. $g_4!$? $f \times g_4$ 37. $\mathbb{B} \times f_7$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_7$ 38.
 $\mathbb{B}f_1 \rightarrow$]



36. $g_4!$ $\mathbb{Q}c_6$ 37. $g \times f_5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}g_4$ $\mathbb{Q}d_7$ [38.
... $\mathbb{Q} \times d_5$ 39. $c \times d_5$ Δ d_7 ; $\mathbb{W}f_2 \pm -$ (Euwe)] 39.
 $\mathbb{W} \times b_7!$ $\mathbb{Q}e_6$ [Δ 39. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times d_6$ 40. $\mathbb{B} \times f_7!$ $\mathbb{Q} \times b_7$
 41. $\mathbb{B} \times d_7 \pm -$ (Euwe); 39. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times e_3$ 40. $\mathbb{W} \times d_7!$
(40. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_7 \pm -$) 40. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d_7$ 41. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_7$ $\mathbb{B}a_8$
 42. $\mathbb{Q}f_6 \pm -$ (Polugaevsky)] 40. $\mathbb{W}b_1$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d_6$
41. $\mathbb{Q} \times e_6$ $\mathbb{W} \times e_6$ 42. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_6$ $\mathbb{W} \times d_6$ 43. $\mathbb{W} \times e_4$
 $\mathbb{B}b_8$ 44. $\mathbb{B} \times f_7$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_7$ 45. $\mathbb{W}h_7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e_8$ 46. $\mathbb{B}f_1$
 $\mathbb{W}e_6$ 47. $h_3!$ $\mathbb{B}c_8$ 48. $\mathbb{W}g_7$ $\mathbb{Q}e_7$ 49. $\mathbb{B}f_5$ $\mathbb{Q}d_6$
50. $\mathbb{B}f_6$ [50. $\mathbb{B}f_6$ $\mathbb{W}e_5$ 51. $\mathbb{B}f_8 \pm -$] 1-0.

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Viktor Korchnoi – Boris Spassky
 Belgrade (cf7) 1977

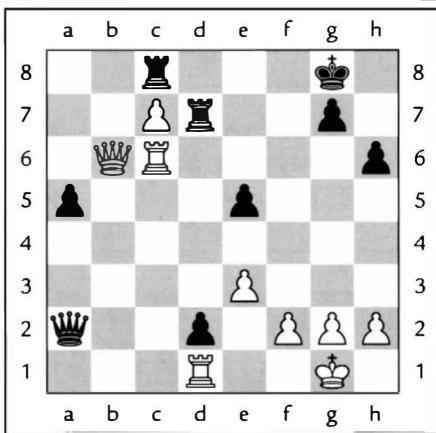


20. $\mathbb{Q}c6!$ $\mathbb{B} \times c6$ 21. $b \times c6$ $\mathbb{B} \times c3$ [21. ... $\mathbb{W} \times c6$
 22. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times f6+$ $g \times f6$ 24. $\mathbb{W}d4 \pm$; 21.
 ... $\mathbb{W}b4$ A) 22. $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\mathbb{E}a6$ 23. $\mathbb{W}d3$ (23. $e4!?$)
 $b5$ 24. $c7$ $\mathbb{E}c8$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{E}c6$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}d7$ $\mathbb{B}c3$; B)
 22. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{E}ac8$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}d4 \pm$ (23. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{E}d6$) $\Delta 23.$
 ... $\mathbb{E}d6$ 24. $a3!$] 22. $\mathbb{E} \times c3$ $\mathbb{E}ac8$ 23. $\mathbb{W}c2$

B3

23. ... $e5$ 24. $c7$ $\mathbb{E}d7$ 25. $\mathbb{E}c1$ $d4$ 26. $\mathbb{E}c6$ $\mathbb{W}d5$
 27. $\mathbb{W}b1$ $d3$ 28. $\mathbb{W} \times b6$ $d2$ 29. $\mathbb{E}d1$ $\mathbb{W} \times a2$

66



30. $h3!!$ [30. $\mathbb{W}b7$ $\mathbb{W}a4$ 31. $\mathbb{W} \times c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 32. $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q} \times h8$ 33. $c8\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 34. $\mathbb{E} \times d2$ (34. $\mathbb{E}c2$ $\mathbb{W}a1!-+)$ 34. ... $\mathbb{W}d1+$ 35. $\mathbb{E} \times d1$ $\mathbb{E} \times d1\#]$]

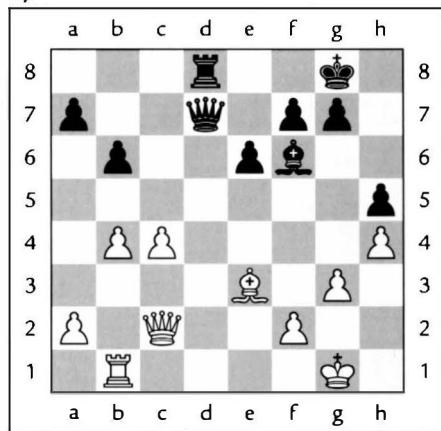
30. ... $\mathbb{W}a4$ 31. $\mathbb{E} \times d2$ $\mathbb{E} \times d2$ 32. $\mathbb{W}b7$ $\mathbb{E}dd8$ [32. ... $\mathbb{E} \times c7$ 33. $\mathbb{E} \times c7$ $\mathbb{W}a1+$ 34. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $e4$ 35. $\mathbb{E}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 36. $\mathbb{W} \times e4+$ $g6$ 37. $\mathbb{E}c7++-$] 33. $c \times d8\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{E} \times d8$ 34. $\mathbb{E}c7$ $\mathbb{W}a1+$ 35. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $e4$ 36. $\mathbb{W} \times e4$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ 37. $f4+-$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 38. $\mathbb{E}a7$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ 39. $\mathbb{W}b7$ $\mathbb{W}c3$ 40. $\mathbb{W}e7$ $\mathbb{E}f8$ 41. $e4$ $\mathbb{W}d4$ 42. $f5$ $h5$ 43. $\mathbb{E} \times a5$ $\mathbb{W}d2$ 44. $\mathbb{W}e5$ $\mathbb{W}g5$ 45. $\mathbb{E}a6$ $\mathbb{E}f7$ 46. $\mathbb{E}g6$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 47. $f6$ $h4$ 48. $f \times g7$

1-0

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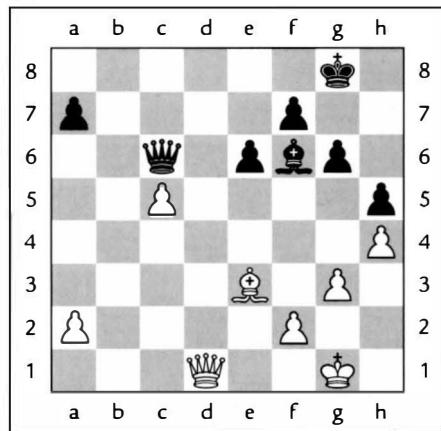
Yuri Razuvaev – Artur Yusupov
 Minsk 1979

67

B1

24. ... $\mathbb{W}c6$ 25. $c5$ $b \times c5$ 26. $b \times c5$ [26. $b5$ $\mathbb{W}f3$ 27. $\mathbb{W} \times c5$ $\mathbb{B} \times h4!$ 28. $g \times h4$ $\mathbb{W}g4+$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{E}d1+$ 30. $\mathbb{E} \times d1$ $\mathbb{W} \times d1+$ 31. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}g4+=$; 26. $\mathbb{W} \times c5$ $\mathbb{W}e4=$] 26. ... $g6$ 27. $\mathbb{E}d1$ $\mathbb{E} \times d1+$ 28. $\mathbb{W} \times d1$

68



28. ... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 29. $\mathbb{W}b3$ $\mathbb{B}e5$ 30. $\mathbb{W}a3$ $a6$ 31. $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{B}c7!=$ 32. $a4$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 33. $\mathbb{W}d4$ $e5$ 34. $\mathbb{W}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 35. $\mathbb{B}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 37. $\mathbb{B}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 38. $\mathbb{B}e3$ $\mathbb{B}c7$ 39. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 40. $\mathbb{B}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 41. $g4$ $h \times g4$ 42. $\mathbb{W} \times g4$ $\mathbb{B}a5$ 43. $\mathbb{W}c4$ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

* * *

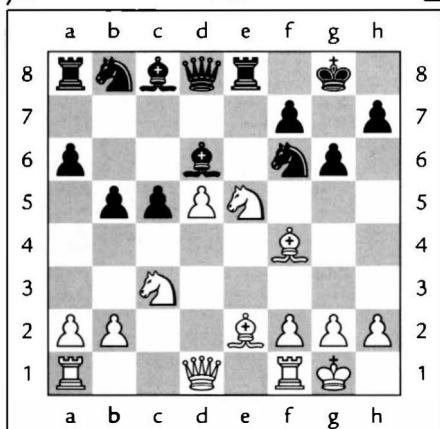
Artur Yusupov – Gyula Sax
Linares 1983

69

B1

10. ... ♜d6! [10. ... ♜g7 11. ♜e2 b4 12. ♜a4 ♜×d5 13. ♜g3±] 11. ♜e2 o-o [11. ... ♜c7?! 12. ♜g3! ♜×e5? 13. d6±] 12. o-o ♜e8

70

A2

13. ♜c6 ♜×c6 14. ♜×d6 ♜×d6 [14. ... ♜d4? 15. ♜×c5 ♜×e2+ 16. ♜×e2 ♜×d5 17. ♜×d5 ♜×d5 18. ♜c3 ♜×c3 19. b×c3±] 15. d×c6 ♜×d1 16. ♜×d1 [16. ♜f×d1? b4-+] 16. ... ♜e6 17. ♜f3

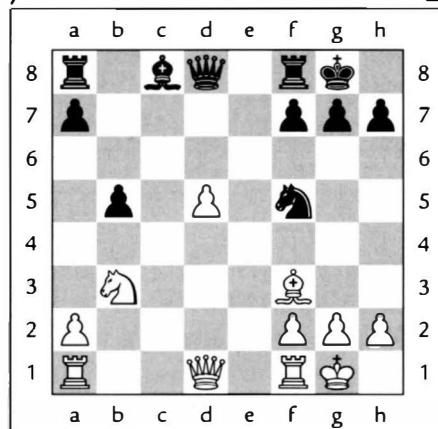
B2

17. ... ♜ac8 18. h3! ± [18. ♜fc1 c4!∞] 18. ... ♜f8 19. ♜fc1 ♜e7 [19. ... c4 20. b4! Δ a4] 20. a4! [20. ♜e2 ♜d6 21. ♜f4 g5!∞] 20. ... b4 21. ♜e2 ♜d5 [21. ... ♜d6 22. ♜d1+ ♜d5 23. ♜f4 ♜e5 24. ♜×d5 ♜×d5 25. ♜d2 ♜×c6 26. ♜×d5 ♜×d5 27. ♜d1 ♜cd8 28. b3=] 22. ♜×d5 ♜×d5 23. ♜×c5 ♜d6 24. ♜c2 ♜×c6 25. ♜d2 ♜c7! 26. ♜ad1 [26. ♜d4 ♜c4=] 26. ... ♜f6 27. ♜d4 ♜c4 28. ♜b3 ♜e7 29. ♜a5 ½-½.

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Artur Yusupov – Zoltán Ribli
Montpellier (ct) 1985

71

A2

18. ♜c1?! [18. ♜d3 ♜d6?! =]

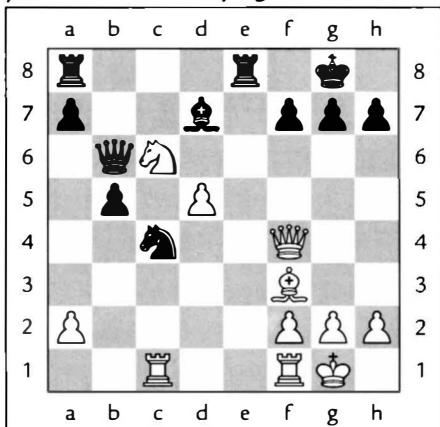
B1

18. ... ♜d6 [18. ... ♜b8?; 18. ... ♜d6 19. ♜c6] 19. ♜d4?! ± [Δ ♜f4; 19. ♜d4 ♜d7 20. ♜c6 ♜f6=] 19. ... ♜b6?! [19. ... ♜f6±] 20. ♜f4! [20. ♜c6 ♜×d4 21. ♜×d4 ♜d8 22. ♜c7 ♜d7=] 20. ... ♜d7 21. ♜d4 ♜fe8 [△ 21. ... ♜ae8] 22. ♜c6 ♜c4

72

A2, A3

□

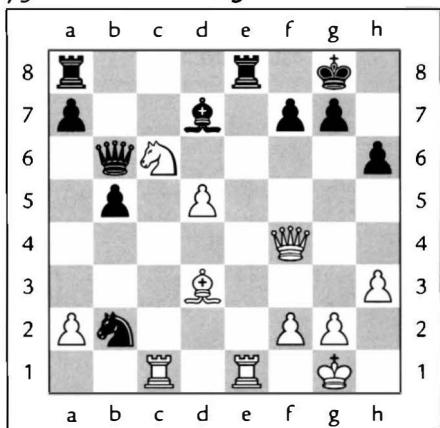


23. $\mathbb{B}fe_1 \pm [x\mathbb{f}_7]$ 23. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_2$ 24. $\mathbb{B}e_4!$ $\mathbb{Q}c_4$
 25. $\mathbb{h}3$ $\mathbb{h}6$ 26. $\mathbb{B}d_3$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q}e_7$] 26. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_2?!$ [26. ... $\mathbb{B}\times c_6$ 27. $d\times c_6$ $\mathbb{B}\times e_1+$ 28. $\mathbb{B}\times e_1$ $\mathbb{W}\times c_6?!$]
 29. $\mathbb{B}e_4$ $\mathbb{W}e_8$ 30. $\mathbb{B}h_7++-$]

73

A3

□



27. $\mathbb{B}b_1!$ $\mathbb{B}\times c_6$ 28. $d\times c_6+-$ $\mathbb{B}\times e_1+$ 29. $\mathbb{B}\times e_1$ $\mathbb{W}\times c_6$ 30. $\mathbb{B}e_4$ [30. $\mathbb{W}b_4!$ $\mathbb{Q}c_4$ (30. ... $\mathbb{W}f_6$ 31. $\mathbb{W}e_4+-$) 31. $\mathbb{B}e_4+-$] 30. ... $\mathbb{W}c_3$ [30. ... $\mathbb{W}c_4$ 31. $\mathbb{W}d_2$ $\mathbb{B}e_8$ 32. $\mathbb{B}h_7+$ $\mathbb{B}\times h_7$ 33. $\mathbb{B}\times e_8+-$] 31. $\mathbb{B}c_1$ $\mathbb{Q}d_3$ 32. $\mathbb{W}\times f_7+!$ [32. $\mathbb{B}\times c_3?$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f_4$ 33. $\mathbb{B}f_3$ $\mathbb{Q}e_2+$ 34. $\mathbb{B}f_1$ $\mathbb{B}e_8$ 35. $\mathbb{B}e_3$ $\mathbb{Q}d_4$ 36. $\mathbb{B}h_7+$ $\mathbb{B}f_8+$] 1-0

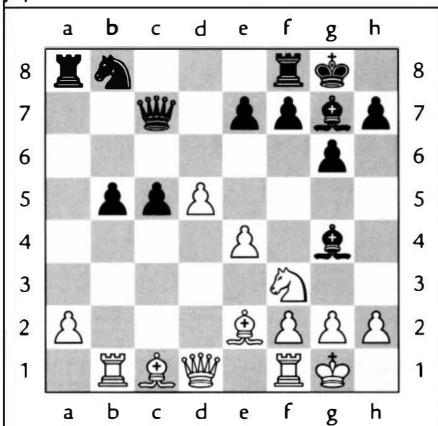
* * *

Artur Yusupov – Bachar Kouatly
 Toluca (izt) 1982

74

B1

□



14. $\mathbb{W}c_2 \pm c_4$ [14. ... b_4 15. $\mathbb{B}\times b_4$ $\mathbb{B}\times a_2$ 16. $\mathbb{W}\times a_2$ $c\times b_4$ 17. $\mathbb{B}d_2 \pm$] 15. $\mathbb{B}\times b_5$ c_3 16. $\mathbb{B}e_3$ $\mathbb{B}\times f_3$ 17. $\mathbb{B}\times f_3$ $\mathbb{W}c_4$ 18. $\mathbb{B}b_3$ $\mathbb{Q}a_6?!$ [18. ... $\mathbb{B}a_4$ 19. $\mathbb{B}f_1$ $\mathbb{Q}d_7$ 20. a_3 $\Delta \mathbb{B}b_4 \pm$] 19. $\mathbb{B}f_1$ $\mathbb{Q}c_5$ 20. $\mathbb{B}b_4$ $\mathbb{W}d_3$

75

B1

□



21. $\mathbb{B}d_1! \pm \mathbb{B}fc_8$ [21. ... $\mathbb{W}\times c_2$ 22. $\mathbb{B}\times c_2$ $\mathbb{B}\times a_2$ 23. $\mathbb{B}\times c_5$ $\mathbb{B}\times c_2$ 24. $\mathbb{B}\times e_7+-$] 22. $\mathbb{B}\times c_5$ $\mathbb{W}\times c_2$ 23. $\mathbb{B}\times c_2$ $\mathbb{B}\times c_5$ 24. $\mathbb{B}b_8+$ $\mathbb{B}c_8$ [24. ... $\mathbb{B}\times b_8$ 25. $\mathbb{B}\times b_8+$ $\mathbb{B}f_8$ 26. a_4 $\mathbb{B}c_4$ 27. a_5 $\mathbb{B}d_4$ 28. a_6 $\mathbb{B}d_2$ 29. a_7 $\mathbb{B}\times c_2$ 30. $\mathbb{B}\times f_8+-$ (30. g_3+-)] 25. $\mathbb{B}\times c_8+$ $\mathbb{B}\times c_8$

B3

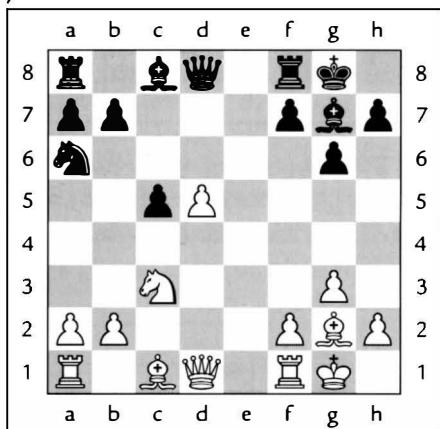
26. $a4 \blacksquare e5$ 27. $\blacksquare f1 f5?$ 28. $e \times f5 g \times f5$ 29. $\blacksquare \times f5+ - \blacksquare c5$ 30. $\blacksquare c2 \blacksquare g7$ 31. $\blacksquare d1 \blacksquare f4$ 32. $g3 \blacksquare d2$ 33. $\blacksquare a1 \blacksquare a5$ 34. $\blacksquare e2 h6$ 35. $f4 \blacksquare f7$ 36. $\blacksquare b1 \blacksquare e8$ 37. $\blacksquare b5 \blacksquare a7$ 38. $\blacksquare b6 \blacksquare a5$ 39. $\blacksquare b3 h5$ 40. $\blacksquare h6 1-0.$

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Artur Yusupov – Igor Stohl

Batumi 1999

76

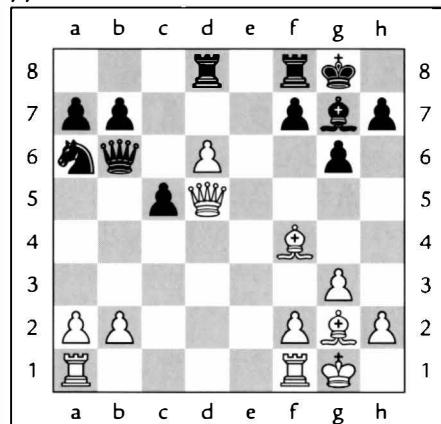
B2

13. ... $\blacksquare b6!$ 14. $d6 \blacksquare e6$ [14. ... $\blacksquare d8$ 15. $\blacksquare d5 \blacksquare \times d6$ 16. $\blacksquare g5$ (16. $\blacksquare e1 \blacksquare e6$ 17. $\blacksquare g5 \blacksquare$) 16. ... $f6$ 17. $\blacksquare f4 \uparrow$]

A2

15. $\blacksquare d5 \blacksquare \times d5$ [15. ... $\blacksquare \times d6??$ 16. $\blacksquare f6+$] 16. $\blacksquare \times d5 \blacksquare a d8$ 17. $\blacksquare f4$ [17. $\blacksquare \times b7 \blacksquare \times b7$ 18. $\blacksquare \times b7 \blacksquare \times d6=$]

77

B2

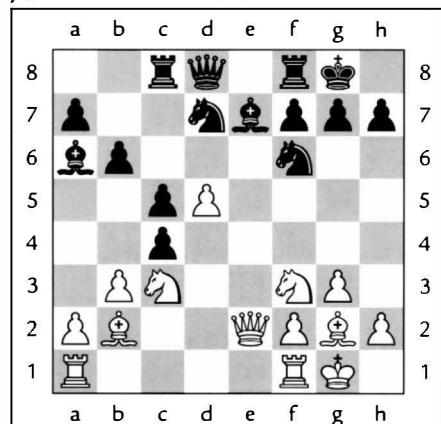
17. ... $\blacksquare c7!$ 18. $\blacksquare \times b7 \blacksquare \times b7$ 19. $\blacksquare \times b7 \blacksquare e6$ 20. $\blacksquare a d1 \blacksquare \times f4$ 21. $g \times f4 \blacksquare d4!=$ 22. $b4 \blacksquare \times d6$ 23. $b \times c5$ [23. $b \times c5 \blacksquare \times c5$ 24. $\blacksquare \times d6 \blacksquare \times d6$ 25. $\blacksquare c1 \blacksquare \times f4$ 26. $\blacksquare c8=$] $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}.$

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Artur Yusupov – Sergey Dolmatov

Leningrad 1977

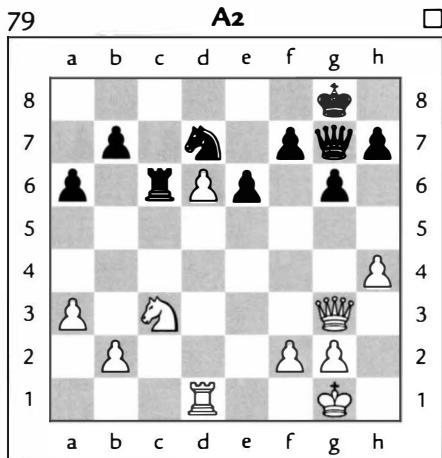
78

B1

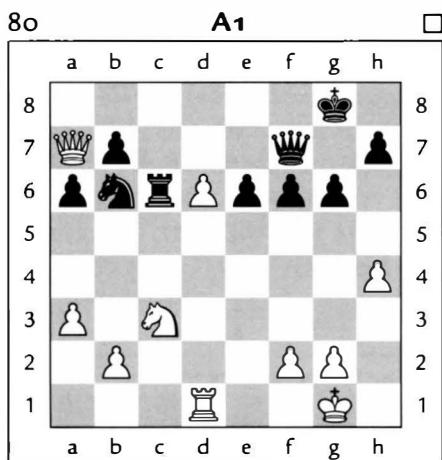
14. ... $\blacksquare e8!$ 15. $\blacksquare d2$ [15. $\blacksquare e4!?$ c3 16. $\blacksquare \times a6 c \times b2$ 17. $\blacksquare a b 1 \mp$; 15. $b \times c4 \blacksquare d6$ 16. $\blacksquare b 5 \mp$] 15. ... $\blacksquare d6$ 16. $\blacksquare \times c4 \blacksquare f6 \mp$ 17. $\blacksquare f e 1 \blacksquare e 8$ 18. $\blacksquare e 4 \blacksquare \times c 4$ 19. $b \times c 4 \blacksquare \times e 4$ 20. $\blacksquare \times e 4 \blacksquare \times e 4$ 21. $\blacksquare \times e 4 \blacksquare \times b 2$ 22. $\blacksquare a d 1 \blacksquare d 4 - +.$

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Vladimir Kramnik – Artur Yusupov
Dortmund 1997



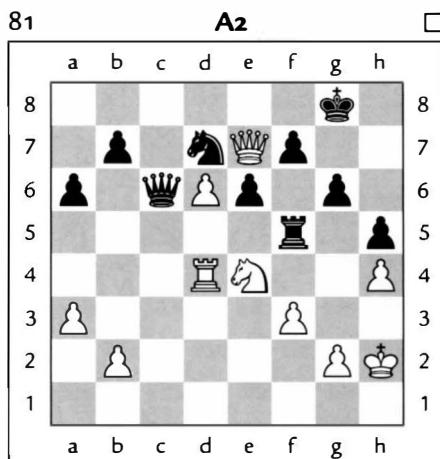
33. $\mathbb{W}g5!$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ [33. ... f6 34. $\mathbb{W}e3!$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 35. $\mathbb{W}a7+-$ ($\Delta\mathbb{Q}b6?$)]



36. $\mathbb{W}\times b6!$ $\mathbb{B}\times b6$ 37. $d7+-$] 34. $\mathbb{W}e7+-$ $\mathbb{W}c8$
34. ... $\mathbb{W}\times e7$ 35. $d\times e7$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}e4+-$]

A3

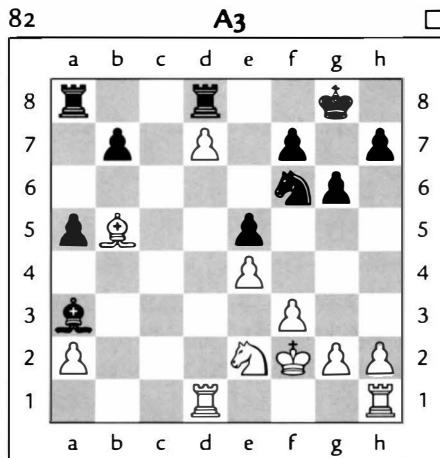
35. $\mathbb{B}d4$ [$\Delta\mathbb{Q}e4$, $\mathbb{W}d7!$; $\square 35.$ $h5!+-;$ $\leq 35.$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 35. ... $\mathbb{B}c1\rightleftharpoons$] 35. ... $\mathbb{B}c5$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{B}f5$ [36. ... $\mathbb{B}c1+$ 37. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $e5$ 38. $\mathbb{B}b4$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 39. $\mathbb{Q}g5+-$] 37. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $h5?!$ [$\square 37.$... $\mathbb{W}c6\pm$] 38. $f3$ $\mathbb{W}c6$



39. $\mathbb{B}d3!$ [$\Delta\mathbb{B}c3$] 39. ... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 40. $\mathbb{B}c3$ $\mathbb{W}b5$
41. $\mathbb{B}c8+-$ [$\Delta\mathbb{W}d8-h8\#$] 41. ... $\mathbb{W}\times b2$ [41. ... $\mathbb{W}e5+$ 42. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}f4$ 43. $\mathbb{W}d8+-$] 42. $\mathbb{W}\times d7$ [42. $\mathbb{W}d8$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 43. $\mathbb{Q}c3!$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 44. $\mathbb{W}f8+-$] 42. ... $\mathbb{B}\times f3$ 43. $\mathbb{W}d8$ $\mathbb{W}e5+$ 44. $g3$ 1-0.

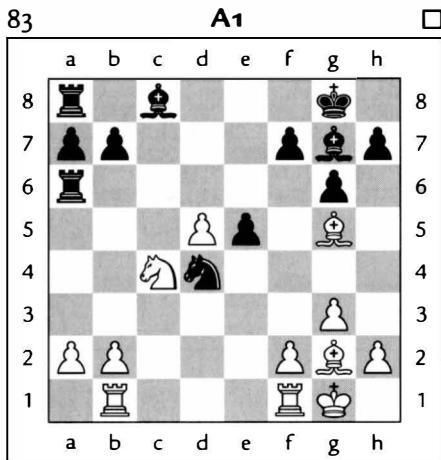
* * *

Vladimir Kramnik – John Nunn
Manila (ol) 1992



20. $g4!$ $h6$ 21. $h4$ $a4$ 22. $\mathbb{B}d3$ $\mathbb{B}b2!$ 23. $g5$ $\mathbb{W}\times g5$ 24. $\mathbb{W}\times g5$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 25. $f4!$ $\mathbb{B}a5?$ [$\square 25.$... $\mathbb{W}e4$ 26. $\mathbb{B}d5!$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}\times f4$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$] 26. $\mathbb{B}d5$ $f6$ 27. $\mathbb{B}\times h7!$ $\mathbb{Q}\times h7$ 28. $g\times f6$ $e\times f4$ 29. $e5$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}\times f4$ $\mathbb{B}\times e5$ 31. $\mathbb{B}\times e5$ $\mathbb{B}\times d7$ 32. $\mathbb{Q}\times d7$ $\mathbb{B}\times e5$ 33. $f7$ 1-0.

Vladimir Kramnik–Judit Polgár
Madrid 1993



18. d6! $\mathbb{B} \times a2$ **19.** $\mathbb{B} a1$ $\mathbb{B} \times a1$ **20.** $\mathbb{B} \times a1$ $\mathbb{B} e6$ [20. ... a6 21. $\mathbb{Q} b6$ $\mathbb{B} b8$ 22. $\mathbb{Q} \times c8$ $\mathbb{B} \times c8$ 23. $d7+-$] **21.** $\mathbb{Q} a5$ $\mathbb{B} c8$ **22.** $\mathbb{Q} \times b7$ $\mathbb{B} c2$ **23.** $\mathbb{B} \times a7$ $h6$ **24.** $\mathbb{B} e3$ $\mathbb{B} \times b2$ **25.** $h3 \pm$ $\mathbb{B} b6$ **26.** $\mathbb{Q} h2$ $g5$

A1

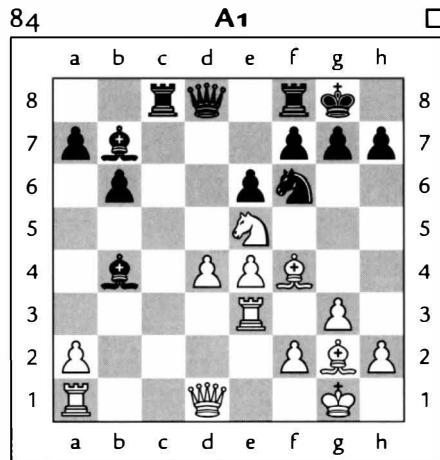
27. $\mathbb{B} a8+$ $\mathbb{Q} h7$ **28.** $\mathbb{B} e8$ $\mathbb{Q} g6$ **29.** $\mathbb{B} e4+$ [29. $\mathbb{B} \times e6+$ $f \times e6$ (29. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times e6??$ 30. $\mathbb{B} \times b6+-$) 30. $d7$ $\mathbb{B} f6$ 31. $d8\mathbb{W}$ $\mathbb{B} \times d8$ 32. $\mathbb{Q} \times d8 \pm$] **29.** ... $\mathbb{Q} f6$ **30.** $g4$ $\mathbb{B} a6$ **31.** $\mathbb{B} d3$ [31. $\mathbb{B} \times d4!$ $e \times d4$]

A1

[32. $\mathbb{B} f5$ $\mathbb{B} \times f5$ 33. $g \times f5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f5$ 34. $d7$ $\mathbb{B} f6$ 35. $d8\mathbb{W}$ $\mathbb{B} \times d8$ 36. $\mathbb{B} \times d8 \pm$] **31.** ... $\mathbb{B} c6$ **32.** $\mathbb{B} e4$ $\mathbb{B} c8$ [32. ... $\mathbb{B} a6$ 33. $\mathbb{B} \times d4!$] **33.** $\mathbb{B} \times c8$ $\mathbb{B} \times c8$ **34.** $\mathbb{Q} c5$ $\mathbb{B} e6$ **35.** $\mathbb{B} d2$ $\mathbb{Q} b3$ [35. ... $\mathbb{B} f8$ 36. $d7$ $\mathbb{B} e7$ (36. ... $\mathbb{B} e7$ 37. $\mathbb{B} a5$) 37. $\mathbb{B} b4!$ $\mathbb{B} \times d7$ 38. $\mathbb{Q} \times d7+$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d7$ 39. $\mathbb{B} \times f8+-$] **36.** $\mathbb{Q} \times b3$ $\mathbb{B} \times b3$ **37.** $d7$ $\mathbb{B} e7$ **38.** $\mathbb{B} c6$ $\mathbb{B} f6$ [38. ... $\mathbb{B} e6$ 39. $\mathbb{B} b4+$ $\mathbb{Q} d8$ 40. $\mathbb{B} a5+-$] **39.** $\mathbb{B} a5$ $\mathbb{Q} d6$ **40.** $\mathbb{B} b5$ $\mathbb{B} c2$ [40. ... $\mathbb{B} c5$ 41. $\mathbb{B} e2$] **41.** $d8\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{B} \times d8$ **42.** $\mathbb{B} \times d8$ $f5$ **43.** $g \times f5$ $\mathbb{B} \times f5$ **44.** $\mathbb{B} f6$ $\mathbb{Q} e6$ **45.** $\mathbb{B} g7$ $h5$ **46.** $\mathbb{B} c4+$ [46. ... $\mathbb{B} d6$ 47. $\mathbb{B} f7$ $h4$ 48. $\mathbb{B} f6+-$] **1–0.**

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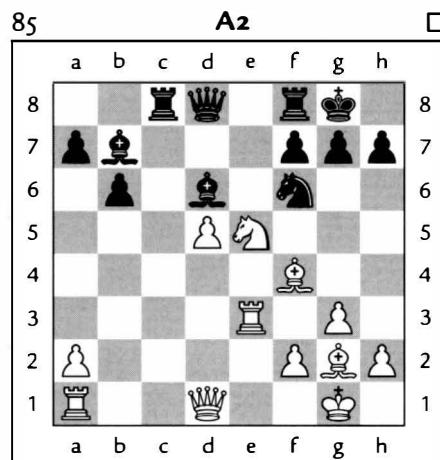
Vladimir Kramnik–Viswanathan Anand
Las Palmas 1996



16. d5! $\mathbb{e} \times d5$ [16. ... $\mathbb{W} e7$ 17. $d6$ $\mathbb{W} \times d6$ (17. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d6$ 18. $\mathbb{Q} g6$ $h \times g6$ 19. $\mathbb{B} \times d6 \pm$) 18. $\mathbb{Q} d3$ $\mathbb{W} e7$ 19. $\mathbb{Q} \times b4$ $\mathbb{W} \times b4$ 20. $\mathbb{B} d6 \pm$ (Kramnik); 16. ... $\mathbb{B} c5?$ 17. $\mathbb{B} d3$ $\mathbb{B} a6$ 18. $\mathbb{B} d2$ $\mathbb{B} b4$ 19. $\mathbb{Q} c6$ $\mathbb{B} \times c6$ 20. $d \times c6 \pm$ (Kramnik)] **17. e \times d5**

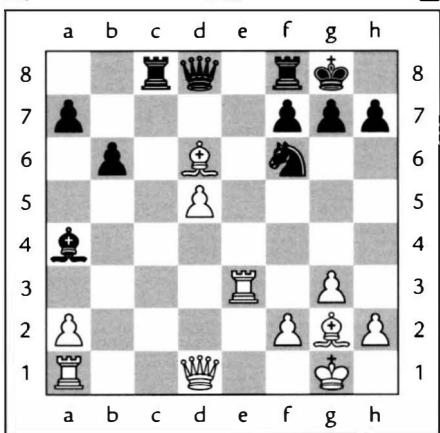
B1

17. ... $\mathbb{B} d6$ [17. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d5?$ 18. $\mathbb{B} d3 \pm$ $\Delta \mathbb{B} c5$ 19. $\mathbb{B} e3$ $\mathbb{B} b5$ 20. $a4$ $\mathbb{B} a5$ 21. $\mathbb{Q} c4+-$; 17. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ 18. $\mathbb{B} d3$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f4$ 19. $g \times f4! \pm$; 17. ... $\mathbb{B} c5$ 18. $\mathbb{B} d3$ $\mathbb{B} a6$ 19. $\mathbb{B} d2 \pm$]



18. ♜c6! ♜x c6 [18. ... ♜d7 19. ♜x d6 ♜x d6 20. ♜e7+--] **19. ♜x d6** [19. d×c6 ♜x f4 20. g×f4 ♜x d1+ 21. ♜x d1 ♜c7 22. ♜f3 ♜fc8 23. ♜d6 ♜f8 (Kramnik)] **19. ... ♜a4!?** [19. ... ♜x d6 20. d×c6 ♜x d1+ 21. ♜x d1 ♜c7 22. f4± (Psakhis) △ ♜g2-f3, g3-g4-g5]

86

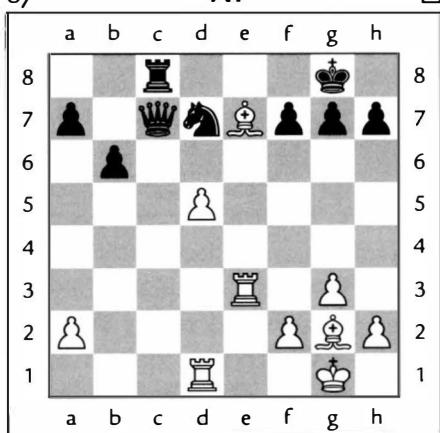
A1

20. ♜x f8!? ♜ [20. ♜x a4!? ♜x d6 21. ♜x a7 ♜x d5 22. ♜x d5 (22. ♜d1?? ♜x e3 23. ♜x d6 ♜c1+; 22. ♜d3 ♜e5=) 22. ... ♜x d5 23. ♜x b6± (Kramnik)] **20. ... ♜x d1** **21. ♜e7 ♜c7** **22. ♜x d1**

B1

22. ... ♜d7 [22. ... ♜c2 23. ♜ed3 ♜x a2 24. ♜x f6 g×f6 25. d6 a5 26. d7 ♜d8 27. ♜e1±]

87

A1

23. ♜h3! **h6** [\square 23. ... ♜c2!? 24. ♜de1 f5 25. d6 ∞ (Ftáčník)] **24. ♜f5!** [24. d6 ♜c6] **24. ... ♜b5!?** [\square 24. ... ♜b7 25. ♜b4 (25. ♜a3 ♜d8!?) 26. ♜e7 ♜a6 \rightleftharpoons] 25. ... ♜d8 26. ♜e7 a5 27. ♜d6

B3

27. ... b5 (Kramnik) **25. ♜b4± ♜d8**

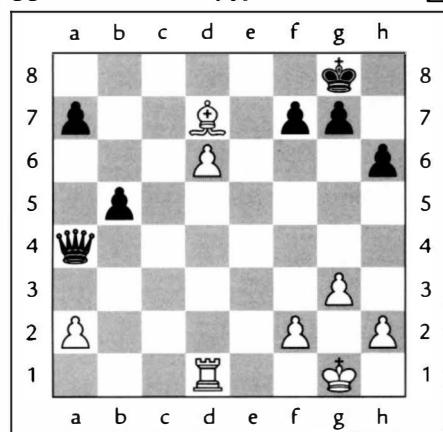
A2

26. ♜e7 ♜c4 [26. ... g6 27. ♜e6!? f×e6 28. d×e6 ♜c4 29. exd7 ♜x b4 30. ♜e8+ ♜f8 31. ♜x f8+ ♜x f8 32. ♜d6+- (Kramnik)]

A1

27. ♜x d7! [\square 27. ♜e4 ♜c7 \square] **27. ... ♜x d7** **28. ♜x d7 ♜x b4** **29. d6 ♜a4**

88

A1

30. ♜d3 [\square 30. ♜e1! A) 30. ... ♜x a2 31. ♜f5 g6 32. d7+-; B) 30. ... ♜d4 31. ♜f5 g6 32. d7 ♜g7 33. ♜g4! (33. ♜e8 ♜d1+ 34. ♜g2 ♜d5+ 35. f3 ♜x a2+ 36. ♜h3+-) 33. ... f5 34. ♜d1+-; C) 30. ... ♜b4 31. ♜e8+ ♜h7 32. ♜f5+ g6 33. d7+-; D) 30. ... ♜h7 31. ♜f5+ g6 32. d7 ♜d4 33. ♜g4+-] **30. ... ♜e4** [30. ... ♜c4 31. ♜f5 ♜c1+ 32. ♜g2 ♜c6+ 33. ♜h3 ♜c5 34. g4+- (Kramnik); 30. ... ♜x a2 31. ♜f5 ♜a5 32. d7 ♜d8 33. ♜c3+-] **31. ♜x b5 ♜e1+** **32. ♜g2 ♜e4+** **33. ♜f1** [33. ♜f1!] **33. ... ♜e1+** **34. ♜g2 ♜e4+** **35. ♜f1! ♜h1+** **36. ♜e2 ♜e4+**

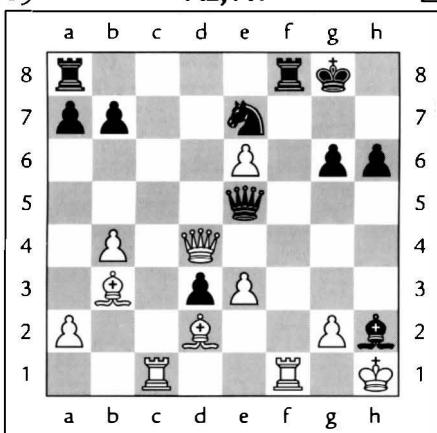
[36. ... $\mathbb{W}xh2$ 37. $d7 \mathbb{W}h5+$ 38. $f3 \mathbb{W}e5+$ (38. ... $\mathbb{W}h2+$ (Stohl) 39. $\mathbb{B}d1 \mathbb{W}g1+$ 40. $\mathbb{B}c2 \mathbb{W}f2+$ 41. $\mathbb{B}b3+-$) 39. $\mathbb{B}f1 \mathbb{W}a1+$ 40. $\mathbb{B}g2 \mathbb{W}b2+$ 41. $\mathbb{B}h3$ (Kramnik)] 37. $\mathbb{B}f1 \mathbb{W}h1+$ 38. $\mathbb{B}e2 \mathbb{W}e4+$ 39. $\mathbb{B}d1!$ $\mathbb{W}g4+$ [39. ... $\mathbb{W}b4$ 40. $d7 \mathbb{W}b1+$ 41. $\mathbb{B}e2 \mathbb{W}xa2+$ 42. $\mathbb{B}f3+-$; 39. ... $\mathbb{W}h1+$ 40. $\mathbb{B}c2 \mathbb{W}a1$ (40. ... $\mathbb{W}xh2$ 41. $d7 \mathbb{W}xf2+$ 42. $\mathbb{B}b3+-$) 41. $d7 \mathbb{W}xa2+$ 42. $\mathbb{B}d1 \mathbb{W}b1+$ 43. $\mathbb{B}e2+-$] 40. $f3 \mathbb{W}h3$ 41. $d7$ [41. $d7 \mathbb{W}f1+$ 42. $\mathbb{B}c2 \mathbb{W}e2+$ 43. $\mathbb{B}d2+-$] 1-0.

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Vladimir Kramnik–Judit Polgár Linares 1997

89

A2, A1



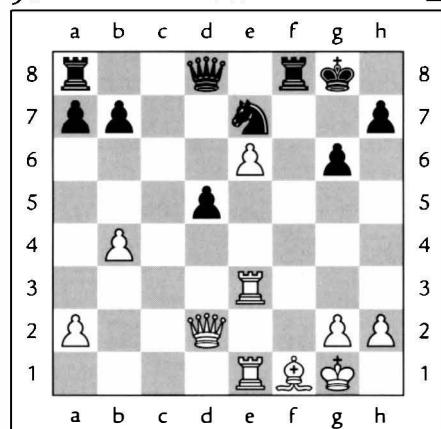
28. $\mathbb{B}f7!$ $\mathbb{B}xf7$ [28. ... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 29. $\mathbb{B}xf5!$ $\mathbb{B}xf5$ (29. ... $g\times f5$ 30. $\mathbb{W}d7+-$) 30. $e7+$ $\mathbb{B}h7$ 31. $\mathbb{W}d7+-$; 28. ... $\mathbb{B}ae8$ 29. $\mathbb{B}cf1+-$ (29. $\mathbb{B}c3?$)] 29. $e\times f7+$ $\mathbb{B}h7$ 30. $\mathbb{W}x e5!$ $\mathbb{B}xe5$ 31. $\mathbb{B}c5 \mathbb{B}d6$ [31. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 32. $\mathbb{B}c7+-$] 32. $\mathbb{B}c4$ [$\Delta \mathbb{B}d4-d7$] 32. ... $\mathbb{B}c6$ [32. ... $\mathbb{B}f5$ 33. $g4 \mathbb{B}g3+$ 34. $\mathbb{B}g2 \mathbb{B}e2$ 35. $\mathbb{B}e4 \mathbb{B}f8$ 36. $\mathbb{B}c4+-$] 33. $b5 \mathbb{B}e5$ 34. $\mathbb{B}d4+-$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 35. $\mathbb{B}e4 \mathbb{B}g7$ 36. $\mathbb{B}b4 d2$ 37. $\mathbb{B}\times e5$ [37. $\mathbb{B}\times d2 \mathbb{B}f8$ 38. $\mathbb{B}b4 \mathbb{B}\times f7$ 39. $\mathbb{B}\times f7 \mathbb{B}\times f7$ 40. $\mathbb{B}e7+-$] 37. ... $\mathbb{B}d8$ 38. $\mathbb{B}e8$ [38. $\mathbb{B}e8 d1\mathbb{W}+$ 39. $\mathbb{B}\times d1 \mathbb{B}\times d1+$ 40. $\mathbb{B}h2$] 1-0.

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Vladimir Kramnik–Alexei Shirov Tilburg 1997

90

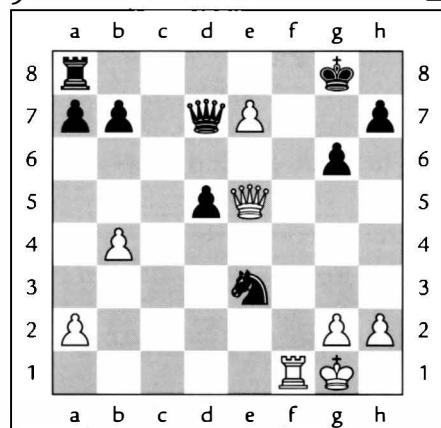
A1



22. $\mathbb{W}d4!!$ [22. $\mathbb{B}h3?$ $\mathbb{W}b6+$ 23. $\mathbb{B}h1 \mathbb{W}\times e6!$ 24. $\mathbb{B}he3 \mathbb{W}f7$] 22. ... $\mathbb{W}d6$ [22. ... $\mathbb{B}f5?$ 23. $\mathbb{W}e5 \mathbb{B}\times e3?$ (23. ... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 24. $\mathbb{B}d3\pm$; 23. ... $\mathbb{W}b6$ 24. $e7!$ $\mathbb{B}fe8$ 25. $\mathbb{W}\times d5+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 26. $\mathbb{W}e5+-$) 24. $e7 \mathbb{B}\times f1+$ 25. $\mathbb{B}\times f1 \mathbb{W}d7$]

91

A1



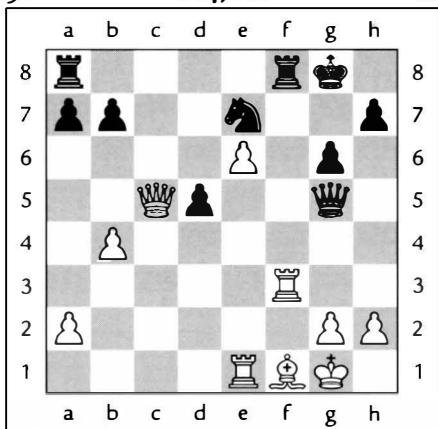
26. $\mathbb{B}f8+!$ $\mathbb{B}\times f8$ 27. $\mathbb{W}h8+!!$ $\mathbb{B}f7$ 28. $e\times f8\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{B}e6$ 29. $\mathbb{W}ff6#$; 22. ... $\mathbb{W}b6$ 23. $\mathbb{W}c5!$ $\mathbb{W}\times c5$ 24. $b\times c5\pm$ (Kramnik) 23. $\mathbb{W}c5 \mathbb{W}f4?$ [23. ... $\mathbb{W}\times c5$ 24. $b\times c5 \mathbb{B}fc8$ (24. ... $b6!$? 25. $c\times b6$ $a\times b6$ 26. $a3\pm$) 25. $\mathbb{B}b3 \mathbb{B}c7$ (25. ... $b6$ 26. $c\times b6$ $a\times b6$ 27. $\mathbb{B}\times b6 \mathbb{B}\times a2$ 28. $\mathbb{B}b7 \mathbb{B}f8$ 29.

$\mathbb{E}e3 \pm$; Huzman) 26. $\mathbb{E}eb1$ b6 (26. ... $\mathbb{E}b8$ 27. $\mathbb{A}a6$) 27. c×b6 a×b6 28. a3± (Winants) $\Delta\mathbb{B}b5-d7$, a4 ($\times\Delta b6$)] 24. $\mathbb{E}f3$ [24. $\mathbb{W}xe7??$ $\mathbb{W}f2+$ 25. $\mathbb{B}h1$ $\mathbb{W}xf1+$ 26. $\mathbb{E}xf1$ $\mathbb{B}xf1\#$] 24. ... $\mathbb{W}gs$ [24. ... $\mathbb{W}d2$ (Huzman) 25. $\mathbb{E}e2$ $\mathbb{W}gs$ 26. $\mathbb{E}ef2 \pm \Delta\mathbb{E}f7$]

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A4, A2

□

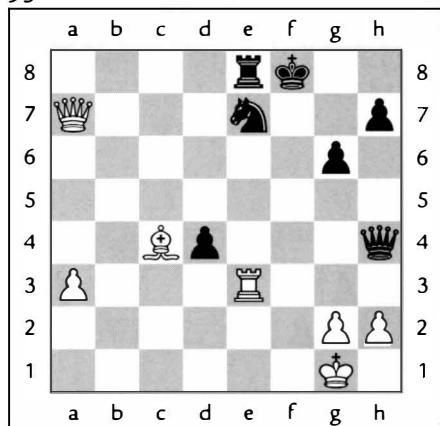


25. $\mathbb{E}f7!$ [25. $\mathbb{E}xf8+$ $\mathbb{E}xf8$ 26. $\mathbb{W}xa7$ $\mathbb{W}d2!$ 27. $\mathbb{W}e3$ $\mathbb{W}xb4=$] 25. ... $\mathbb{E}xf7$ 26. $e\times f7+$ $\mathbb{B}\times f7$ 27. $\mathbb{W}c7 \pm$ [$\times\mathbb{B}f7$, $\times\Delta a7$] 27. ... $\mathbb{W}h4$ [27. ... b6 28. g3! ± (Huzman)] 28. $\mathbb{E}e3!$ [$\times\mathbb{B}g8$] 28. ... $\mathbb{W}xb4?$ [Δ 28. ... $\mathbb{E}f8$ 29. g3 $\mathbb{W}gs$ (29. ... $\mathbb{W}f6$ 30. $\mathbb{B}e2!$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 31. $\mathbb{W}xe7$ $\mathbb{W}f2+$ 32. $\mathbb{B}h1$ $\mathbb{W}e1+$ 33. $\mathbb{B}g2$ $\mathbb{W}f2+$ 34. $\mathbb{B}h3+-$; 29. ... $\mathbb{W}xb4$ 30. a3! +-; Yusupov) 30. $\mathbb{E}e2!$ → (Kramnik); 28. ... b6 29. $\mathbb{W}e5!$ A) 29. ... h5 30. $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 31. g3 (31. $\mathbb{E}f3+$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 32. $\mathbb{B}b5+-$); B) 29. ... $\mathbb{E}d8$ 30. $\mathbb{B}h3+-$ $\mathbb{W}xb4$ 31. $\mathbb{E}xh7+$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 32. $\mathbb{B}b5!+-$] 29. a3 $\mathbb{W}h4$ 30. $\mathbb{W}xb7$ $\mathbb{E}e8$ [30. ... $\mathbb{E}f8$ 31. $\mathbb{W}xa7$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 32. $\mathbb{E}xe7$ d4 33. $\mathbb{B}c4+$ $\mathbb{B}h8$ 34. g3+- (Kramnik); 30. ... $\mathbb{E}d8$ 31. $\mathbb{W}xa7$ d4 32. $\mathbb{B}h3!$ $\mathbb{W}e4$ 33. $\mathbb{E}xh7+--$ (Ftáčník). 31. $\mathbb{W}xa7 \pm d4$ [31. ... $\mathbb{E}f8$ 32. g3 (32. $\mathbb{B}h3$ $\mathbb{W}e1$) 32. ... $\mathbb{W}f6$ 33. $\mathbb{B}e2 \pm$ (Huzman); 31. ... h6 32. $\mathbb{B}d3 \pm$ (Ftáčník)] 32. $\mathbb{B}c4+$ [32. $\mathbb{E}f3+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 33. $\mathbb{W}d7$ $\mathbb{E}f8$ 34. g3 $\mathbb{W}e4 \mp$ (Kramnik)] 32. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ [32. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 33. g3 $\mathbb{W}gs$ (33. ... $\mathbb{W}f6$ 34. $\mathbb{B}e6$ $\mathbb{W}gs$ 35. $\mathbb{W}xd4+\pm$) 34. $\mathbb{W}xd4+\pm$]

93

B2

□



33. $\mathbb{g}3!$ [$\times\Delta d4$; 33. $\mathbb{E}f3+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 34. $\mathbb{E}f7+$ $\mathbb{B}h6$] 33. ... $\mathbb{W}g4$ [33. ... $\mathbb{W}f6$ 34. $\mathbb{E}e6$ $\mathbb{W}g7$ (34. ... $\mathbb{W}f3$ 35. $\mathbb{W}xd4+-$) 35. $\mathbb{W}b6!?$ +- (Kramnik)] 34. $\mathbb{B}e2$ $\mathbb{W}c8$ 35. $\mathbb{W}xd4+-$ $\mathbb{W}c1+$ 36. $\mathbb{B}g2$ [36. ... $\mathbb{W}c6+$ 37. $\mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{W}c2+$ 38. $\mathbb{E}e2+-$ (Kramnik)] 1-0.

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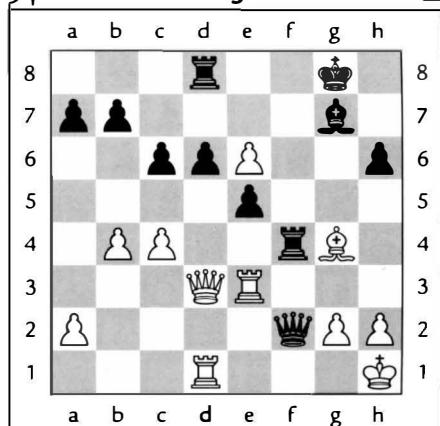
Vladimir Kramnik – Friso Nijboer

Wijk aan Zee 1998

94

A3

□



24. $\mathbb{E}f3!$ $\mathbb{W}h4$ [24. ... $\mathbb{E}xf3$ 25. $\mathbb{B}xf3$ $\mathbb{W}h4$ 26. $b5!+-$ (Huzman)] 25. $\mathbb{E}xf4$ $e\times f4$ 26. $\mathbb{B}f3+-$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ [26. ... a6 27. a4 $\mathbb{W}gs$ 28. b5! ± $\times c6$] 27. $\mathbb{B}e1$ $\mathbb{B}e5$ [27. ... $\mathbb{E}f8$ 28. b5! ±] 28. $\mathbb{W}g6+$

Wg7? [28. ... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ d5 30. cxd5 cxd5
31. $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 32. $\mathbb{Q}g6!$? (32. $\mathbb{Q}f3!$ ± $\Delta \mathbb{Q}h5$)
 $\mathbb{E}c8!$? (32. ... f3 33. $\mathbb{E}e3!$ f×g2+ 34. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$
35. $\mathbb{Q}xh6++-$)]

95

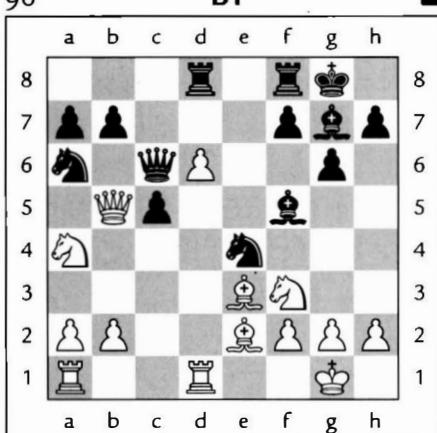
A1

29. e7! +- 1-0.

* * *

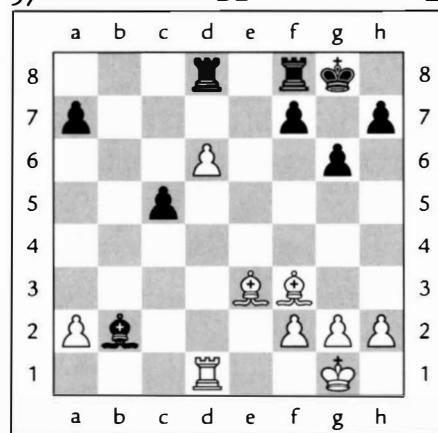
Viswanathan Anand – Garry Kasparov
Frankfurt (rapid) 1999

96

B1

16. ... $\mathbb{Q}d7!$ ± 17. $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}xa6$ | 18.
 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 19. $b\times c3$ $\mathbb{Q}c\times c3$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}x a6$ $\mathbb{Q}\times d1-$
+ | 18. ... $\mathbb{Q}x a4$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ $\mathbb{Q}x d1$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}xe4$
 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}d1$

97

B2

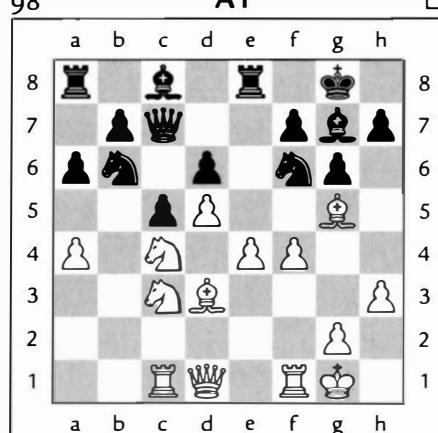
22. ... $\mathbb{Q}d4!$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}\times d4$ $c\times d4$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}\times d4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$
25. $h4$ | 25. $\mathbb{Q}c6$ $\mathbb{E}c8!$ -+; 25. $\mathbb{Q}g4$ f5 26. $\mathbb{Q}f3$
 $\mathbb{E}f6-$ + | 25. ... $\mathbb{Q}fd8$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}a4$

B226. ... $\mathbb{Q}b8!$ -+ [△ $\mathbb{Q}b6-d6$] 0-1.

* * *

Alexander Beliavsky – Alekса Striković
Čačak 1996

98

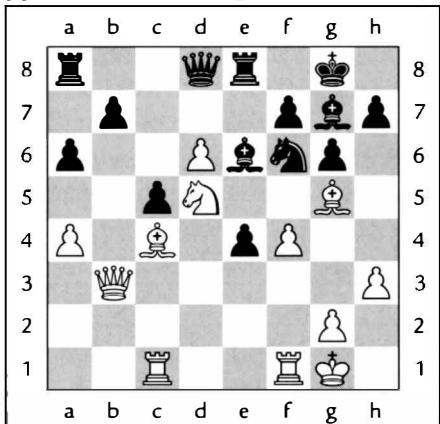
A1

17. e5! $\mathbb{Q}\times c4$ | 17. ... $\mathbb{Q}fxd5$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}\times d5$ (18.
 $\mathbb{Q}\times d6$ ±) 18. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times d5$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 20.
 $\mathbb{Q}\times d6$ ± | 18. $\mathbb{Q}\times c4$ d×e5 19. d6! $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 20.
 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ e4 21. $\mathbb{Q}b3!$ | 21. $\mathbb{Q}c7$ (Beliavsky) 21. ...

$\mathbb{Q}d7$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}\times a8$ $\mathbb{W}\times a8$; 21. $d7$ (Beliaovsky) 21. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times d7$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ $\mathbb{W}\times f6$ 24. $\mathbb{W}\times d7$ $\mathbb{E}e7$ 25. $\mathbb{W}d5$ $\mathbb{W}d4+$ 21. ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$

99

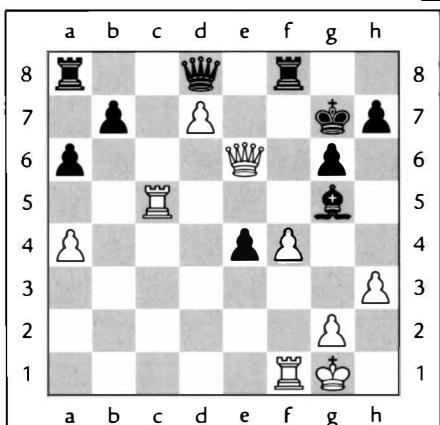
A4



22. $d7!$ $\mathbb{Q}\times d7$ [22. ... $\mathbb{E}f8$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}\times e6$ $f\times e6$ 25. $\mathbb{W}\times e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 26. $\mathbb{E}\times c5$ $\mathbb{Q}\times g5$

100

A1



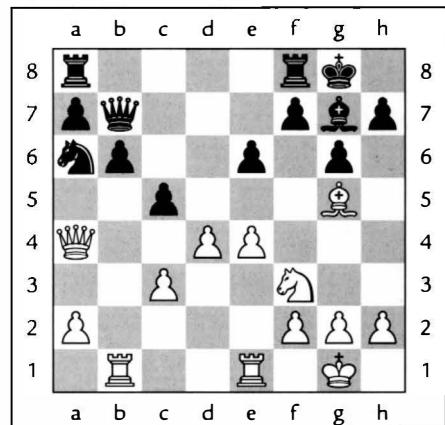
27. $f\times g5!$ $\mathbb{E}\times f1+$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}\times f1$ $\mathbb{W}f8+$ 29. $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{W}\times f6+$ 30. $g\times f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ 31. $\mathbb{E}c8+-$ (Beliaovsky) 23. $\mathbb{E}cd1!$ $\mathbb{E}e6$ [23. ... $b5$ 24. $a\times b5$ $a\times b5$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}\times f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}\times e8$ $\mathbb{W}\times e8$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ 29. $\mathbb{W}c3+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 30. $\mathbb{W}\times c5+-]$ 24. $f5$ [24. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6+$! $\mathbb{E}\times f6$ 25. $\mathbb{W}\times b7$ $\mathbb{E}b6$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}\times f7+$! $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 27. $\mathbb{W}\times d7$ $\mathbb{Q}d4+$

28. $\mathbb{E}\times d4+-$ (Beliaovsky)] 24. ... $g\times f5$ 25. $\mathbb{E}\times f5$ $e3$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6+$ $\mathbb{E}\times f6$ [26. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}\times e6$ $\mathbb{Q}\times e6$ 28. $\mathbb{E}\times d8+$ $\mathbb{E}\times d8$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6$ $\mathbb{Q}\times b3$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}\times d8+-]$ 27. $\mathbb{E}fd5!+-$ $b5$ 28. $\mathbb{E}\times d7$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 29. $a\times b5$ $a\times b5$ 30. $\mathbb{W}\times b5$ $e2$ 31. $\mathbb{Q}\times e2$ 1-0.

Garry Kasparov–Josef Přibyl
Skara 1980

101

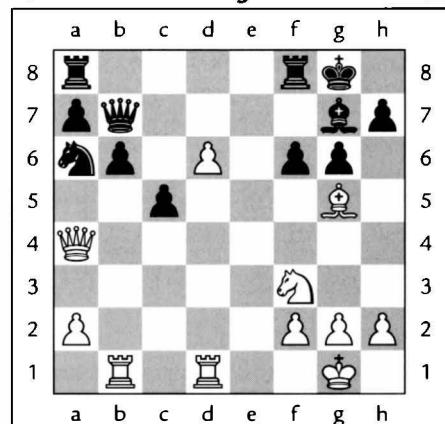
A1



16. $d5!$ [16. $\mathbb{E}ed1$ $f5!$ ↑] 16. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times c3$ 17. $\mathbb{E}ed1$ $e\times d5$ 18. $e\times d5$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ [18. ... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}e7$ $\mathbb{E}fe8$ 20. $\mathbb{W}d7\pm$; 18. ... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 19. $\mathbb{W}c4$ (19. $\mathbb{W}h4\rightarrow$) 19. ... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 20. $\mathbb{W}\times c5\pm]$ 19. $d6$ $f6$

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A3

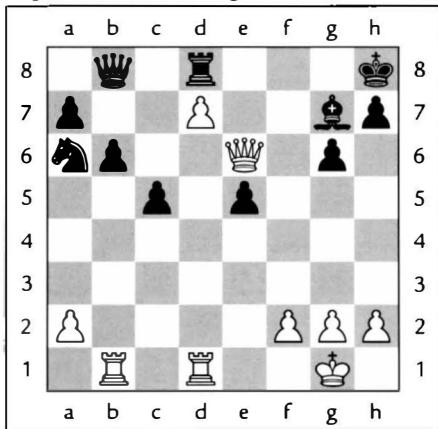


20. d7! [20. $\mathbb{Q}f_4 \mathbb{x}$] 20. ... $\mathbb{f} \times g_5$ [20. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_4$
 21. $\mathbb{W}b_3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h_8$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}e_5 f \times e_5$ 23. $d_8\mathbb{W}$ $\mathbb{B}a \times d_8$
 24. $\mathbb{B} \times d_8$ $\mathbb{B} \times d_8$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_8 \pm$; 20. ... $\mathbb{B}ad_8$ 21.
 $\mathbb{W}c_4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h_8$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}e_5!$ $f \times e_5$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_8$ $\mathbb{B} \times d_8$ 24.
 $\mathbb{W}e_6!$ $\mathbb{W}b_8$ (24. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_7$ 25. $\mathbb{W}e_7$ $\mathbb{W}b_8$ 26. $\mathbb{B}b_3$
 e_4 27. $\mathbb{B}d_6$ $\mathbb{Q}f_8$ 28. $\mathbb{W}f_6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g_7$ 29. $\mathbb{W}f_7$; 24. ...
 $\mathbb{W}a_8?$ (Yusupov) 25. $\mathbb{B}b_3$ $\mathbb{Q}b_4$ 26. $\mathbb{B}h_3$ $\mathbb{W}c_6$
 27. $\mathbb{B}d_6 \pm$)

103

A3

□



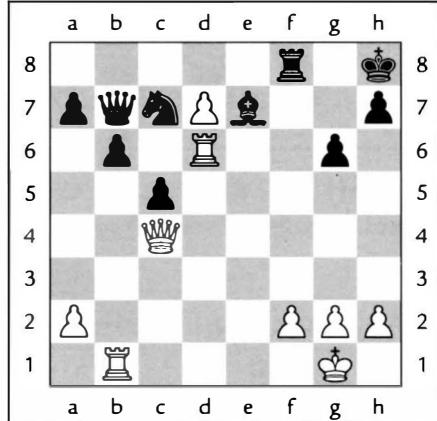
25. $\mathbb{B}b_3!$ c_4 26. $\mathbb{B}h_3$ $\mathbb{Q}c_5$ 27. $\mathbb{W} \times g_6$ h_6 28.
 $\mathbb{B}g_3 \pm$; 20. ... $\mathbb{Q}h_8$ 21. $\mathbb{W}c_4$ (21. $\mathbb{Q}f_4$) 21.
 ... $f \times g_5$ – 20. ... $f \times g_5$] 21. $\mathbb{W}c_4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h_8$ 22.
 $\mathbb{Q} \times g_5$ $\mathbb{Q}f_6$ □ [\leq 22. ... $\mathbb{Q}d_4$ 23. $\mathbb{B} \times d_4$ $c \times d_4$
 24. $\mathbb{W} \times d_4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g_8$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}e_6 \pm$] 23. $\mathbb{Q}e_6$ $\mathbb{Q}c_7$
 [23. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_4$ 24. $\mathbb{W}f_4$ $\mathbb{W}b_8?$ (Yusupov) (24.
 ... $\mathbb{Q}d_5$ 25. $\mathbb{W}d_6$; 24. ... $\mathbb{B}f_7$ (Yusupov) 25.
 $\mathbb{Q}g_5 \pm$; 24. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_6$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_8$ $\mathbb{B} \times f_8$ 26. $d_8\mathbb{W}$
 $\mathbb{Q} \times d_8$ 27. $\mathbb{B} \times d_8 \pm$) 25. $d_8\mathbb{W}$ (25. $\mathbb{W}f_3$ $\mathbb{Q}d_4$
 26. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_8$ $\mathbb{W} \times f_8$ 27. $\mathbb{W} \times f_8+$ $\mathbb{B} \times f_8$ 28. $\mathbb{B} \times d_4$

$c \times d_4$ 29. $\mathbb{B} \times b_4$ $\mathbb{B}d_8$ 30. $\mathbb{B} \times d_4$ $\mathbb{Q}g_7 \pm$ $\Delta \mathbb{Q}f_6$
 $\mathbb{E}e_6$) 25. ... $\mathbb{W} \times f_4$ 26. $\mathbb{W} \times f_8+$ (26. $\mathbb{W} \times a_8$ $\mathbb{W} \times f_2+$
 27. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_2$ $\mathbb{B} \times a_8$ \mathbb{x}) 26. ... $\mathbb{B} \times f_8$ 27. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_4$ $\mathbb{Q}d_4$
 28. $\mathbb{Q}e_6$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_2+$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}f_1$ $\mathbb{B}e_8$ 30. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_2$ $\mathbb{B} \times e_6$
 31. $\mathbb{B}d_8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g_7$ 32. $\mathbb{B}d_7 \pm$] 24. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_8$ $\mathbb{W} \times f_8$
25. $\mathbb{B}d_6$ [25. $\mathbb{W} \times c_5$ $\mathbb{W} \times g_2+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q} \times g_2$ $b \times c_5$
 27. $\mathbb{B}b_7$ $\mathbb{Q}e_6$ 28. $\mathbb{B}d_6$ $\mathbb{Q}f_4+$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}f_1$ $\mathbb{Q}d_8$ 30.
 $\mathbb{B} \times a_7 \pm$] 25. ... $\mathbb{B}e_7$ [25. ... $\mathbb{W}b_8$ 26. $\mathbb{B}bd_1$
 $\mathbb{W}d_8$ 27. $\mathbb{B}c_6 \pm$ $\mathbb{Q}g_7$ 28. $h_4 \odot$; 25. ... $\mathbb{Q}d_8$ 26.
 h_4 $\mathbb{W}a_6$ 27. $\mathbb{W}c_3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g_8$ 28. $\mathbb{W}c_2 \pm$ $\Delta \mathbb{Q} \times h_4$ 29.
 $\mathbb{B} \times g_6 \pm$ –]

104

A4

□



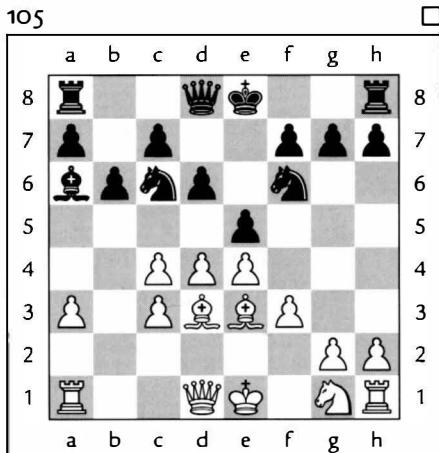
26. $d_8\mathbb{W}!!$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d_8$ [26. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d_8$ 27. $\mathbb{B} \times d_8+$
 $\mathbb{Q} \times d_8$ 28. $\mathbb{W}f_7$ $\mathbb{W}d_5$ 29. $\mathbb{W} \times d_5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d_5$ 30.
 $\mathbb{B}d_1 \pm$] 27. $\mathbb{W}c_3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g_8$ 28. $\mathbb{B}d_7$ $\mathbb{Q}f_6$ 29.
 $\mathbb{Q}c_4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h_8$ 30. $\mathbb{W}f_4$ $\mathbb{W}a_6?$ [30. ... $\mathbb{Q}g_7$ 31.
 $\mathbb{W} \times c_7$ $\mathbb{W} \times c_7$ 32. $\mathbb{B} \times c_7$ $\mathbb{Q}d_4$ 33. $\mathbb{B}f_1 \pm$] 31. $\mathbb{W}h_6$
 1-0.

6 Double Attack

An attack on two or more pieces with one single move is called a *double attack*. A double attack is an important and effective tactical instrument. Often a double attack leads immediately to material gain, as the opponent finds it impossible to defend against all threats simultaneously. Moreover, it's very easy to overlook a double attack. Here are two examples from the games of world champions.

Fritz Sämisch – José Capablanca
Karlsbad 1929

1. d4 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2. c4 e6 3. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 4. a3 $\mathbb{Q}xc3+$ 5. bxc3 d6 6. f3 e5 7. e4 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ b6 9. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}a6??$



Capablanca overlooked that after

10. $\mathbb{Q}a4,$

attacking two minor pieces, the usual 10. ... $\mathbb{Q}a5$ is impossible because of the pin. He played

10. ... $\mathbb{Q}b7$

and after

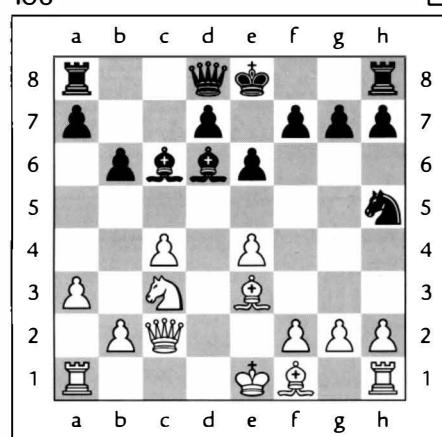
11. d5

he lost a piece and, unsurprisingly, later on the game.

Larry Christiansen – Anatoly Karpov
Wijk aan Zee 1993

1. d4 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2. c4 e6 3. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ b6 4. a3 $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 5. $\mathbb{W}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ c5 7. e4 cxd4 8. $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6??$

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With his last move Karpov developed his bishop to a square where it was unprotected. After

12. $\mathbb{W}d1!,$

attacking the knight on h5 and the bishop on d6, he had to resign immediately. The queen's double attack took place from long range.

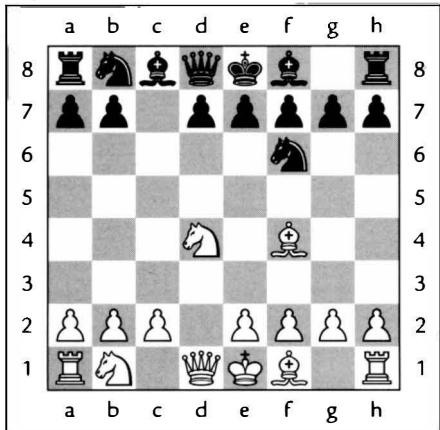
The double attack is particularly effective when the king is one of the attacked pieces. In the opening, the open position of the king can sometimes be exploited. The catas-

trophe in the next game demonstrates how easily an enemy minor piece can be lured to its doom.

Oscar García Vera – Roberto Grau
Rosario 1929

1. d4 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ c5 3. $\mathbb{B}f4$ cxd4 4. $\mathbb{Q}x d4??$

107



Black's queen can give a check along the diagonal from a5. There followed

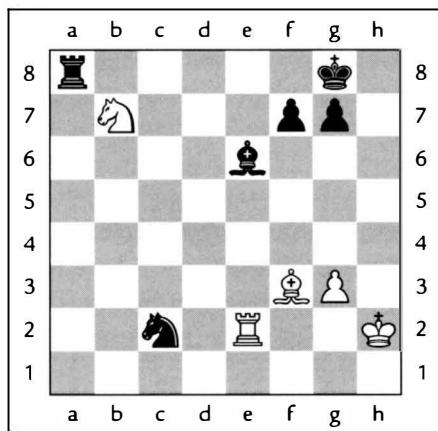
4. ... e5!

(a double attack or fork) and White loses a piece, as after 5. $\mathbb{B}xe5$ he cannot escape the next double attack 5. ... $\mathbb{Q}a5!+$.

With its great power, the queen is, naturally, the piece most likely to execute a double attack, but the others can do so too.

Richard Réti – Alexander Alekhine
Baden-Baden 1925

108



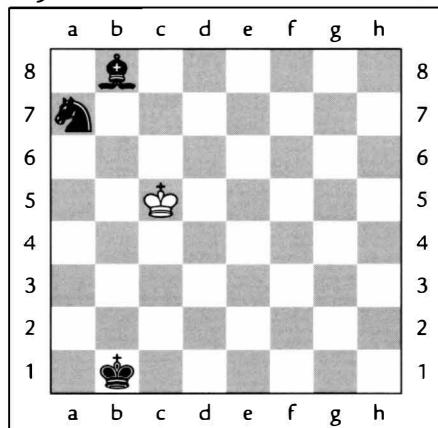
First – a knight fork:

42. ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$

and White resigned, because of 43. $\mathbb{B}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 44. $\mathbb{B}xf3$ and there follows another double attack, this time by a bishop: 44. ... $\mathbb{B}d5$.

Levenfish (exercise position)

109



Even a king can attack more than one enemy piece at the same time.

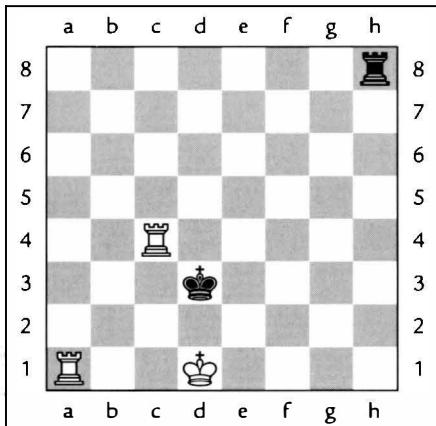
1. $\mathbb{B}b6!$

(threatening 2. $\mathbb{B}b7$)

1. ... $\mathbb{Q}c8+$ 2. $\mathbb{B}b7$ with a draw.

Ferdesi 1501

110



White must contend with two threats: mate on the back-rank and 1. ... $\mathbb{B}\times c4$. But with a combination, he can even win!

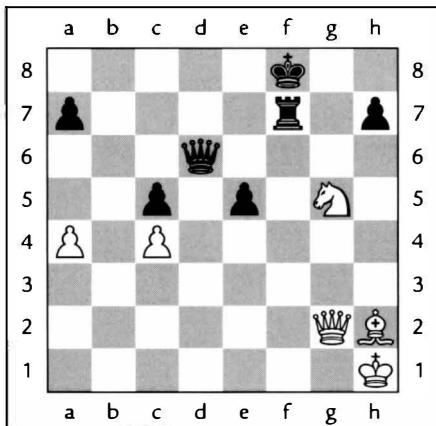
1. $\mathbb{B}h4!$ $\mathbb{B}\times h4$ 2. $\mathbb{B}a3+$ $\mathbb{B}e4$ 3. $\mathbb{B}a4+$

and White wins the rook on h4.

This is one of the most famous combinations that features double attacks.

Tigran Petrosian – Vladimir Simagin Moscow (m5) 1956

111



44. $\mathbb{W}a8+!$

But not 44. $\mathbb{Q}\times f7?$ because of 44. ... $\mathbb{W}d1+$ 45. $\mathbb{B}g1$ $\mathbb{W}h5+$ 46. $\mathbb{W}h2$ $\mathbb{W}f3+=$ with perpetual check.

44. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 45. $\mathbb{B}\times e5+$

A bishop's double attack against both queen and king.

45. ... $\mathbb{W}\times e5$ 46. $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{B}\times h8$ 47. $\mathbb{Q}\times f7+$

And finally a knight fork.

1–0.

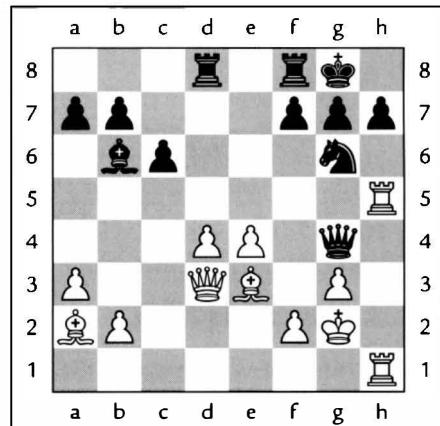
* * *

In the next game, we see how well the old masters used this tactical weapon.

Adolf Anderssen – Howard Staunton London 1851

1. e4 e5 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3. d4 $\mathbb{e}\times d4$ 4. $\mathbb{B}c4$ $\mathbb{B}c5$ 5. o-o d6 6. c3 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 7. $\mathbb{c}\times d4$ $\mathbb{B}b6$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{B}g4$ 9. $\mathbb{B}e3$ o-o 10. a3 $\mathbb{W}e7$ 11. $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f3$ 12. $\mathbb{g}\times f3$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 13. $\mathbb{B}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}\times g3$ 16. $\mathbb{h}\times g3$ d5 17. $\mathbb{B}a2$ $\mathbb{B}ad8$ 18. $\mathbb{B}ad1$ c6 19. $\mathbb{B}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 20. $\mathbb{B}h5$ $\mathbb{d}\times e4$ 21. $\mathbb{f}\times e4$ $\mathbb{W}g4$ 22. $\mathbb{B}dh1$

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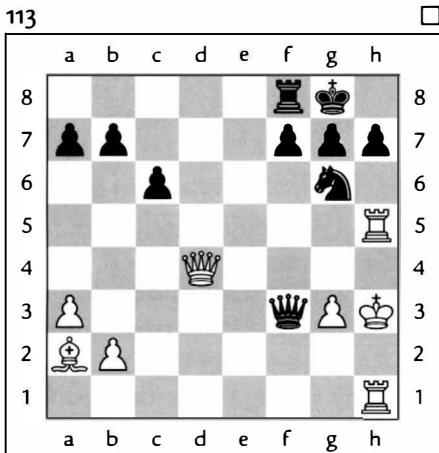


22. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d4!$

A powerful blow. White cannot take the rook because of the knight fork. For example: 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times d4?$ $\mathbb{Q} f4+$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} f1 \mathbb{Q} \times d3$ 25. $\mathbb{B} \times h7 \mathbb{W} d1+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q} g2 \mathbb{Q} e1+$ 27. $\mathbb{Q} f1$ (or 27. $\mathbb{B} \times e1 \mathbb{W} \times d4$) $\mathbb{Q} f3+$ 28. $\mathbb{Q} g2 \mathbb{W} \times h1+$ 29. $\mathbb{B} \times h1 \mathbb{Q} \times d4$ and Black wins.

23. $\mathbb{W} c3 \mathbb{B} \times e4$

This move is even better than 23. ... $\mathbb{W} \times e4+$ 24. $f3 \mathbb{W} d3$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} \times d4 \mathbb{W} e2+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q} h3$ (26. $\mathbb{Q} g1 \mathbb{B} d8 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \times d4$) 27. $\mathbb{W} \times d4 \mathbb{W} \times f3$. (see analysis diagram 113)



(Double attack against both White's rooks.) 28. $\mathbb{W} d1! \mathbb{Q} f4+$ 29. $\mathbb{Q} h4 \mathbb{Q} g6+$ and a repetition of moves.

24. $\mathbb{B} \times h7$

If 24. $f3$, then 24. ... $\mathbb{W} \times h5!$ (24. ... $\mathbb{Q} f4+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} \times f4 \mathbb{B} e2+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q} f1 \mathbb{B} f2+$ 27. $\mathbb{Q} e1 \mathbb{B} \times f3$) 25. $\mathbb{B} \times h5 \mathbb{B} \times e3$ 26. $\mathbb{W} c2$ (or 26. $\mathbb{W} c4 \mathbb{Q} e5$ 27. $\mathbb{W} c2 g6$) 26. ... $\mathbb{B} fe8$ and Black has more than enough compensation for the queen.

24. ... $\mathbb{Q} d4$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} \times d4 \mathbb{B} \times d4?$

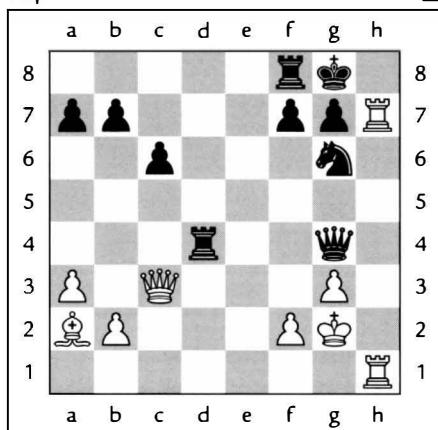
But this hit is now a mistake. Staunton overlooks his opponent's double attack. The correct move was suggested by Leven-

fish: 25. ... $\mathbb{Q} f4+$ with the following lines:

A) 26. $\mathbb{Q} g1 \mathbb{W} d1+$ (26. ... $\mathbb{Q} e2+$? 27. $\mathbb{Q} f1 \mathbb{Q} \times c3$ 28. $\mathbb{B} h8#$) 27. $\mathbb{Q} h2 \mathbb{W} \times d4$ 28. $\mathbb{W} \times d4 \mathbb{B} \times d4$ 29. $\mathbb{B} h4 \mathbb{Q} e2+$;

B) 26. $\mathbb{Q} h2 \mathbb{Q} \times h7$ 27. $g \times f4 \mathbb{B} \times f4$ ($\Delta \mathbb{B} d4$, $\mathbb{B} f3$) 28. $\mathbb{Q} b1+$ $\mathbb{Q} g8$ and in both cases Black has a huge advantage.

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26. $\mathbb{B} 1h4!$ $\mathbb{Q} \times h4+$ 27. $\mathbb{B} \times h4+-$

After this double attack on queen and rook, Black loses material and can no longer save the game.

27. ... $\mathbb{W} \times h4$ 28. $g \times h4 \mathbb{B} \times h4$ 29. $\mathbb{W} g3$

29. $\mathbb{W} e3+-$ would have been even better.

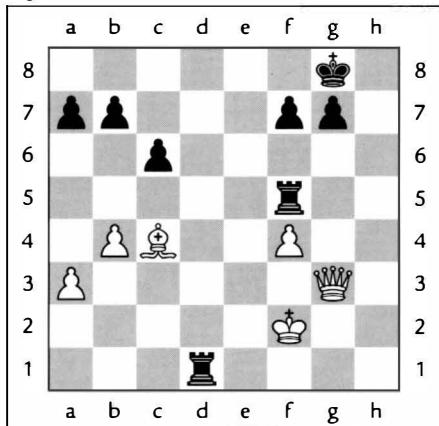
29. ... $\mathbb{B} h5$ 30. $f4$

(30. $\mathbb{W} e3?!$)

30. ... $\mathbb{B} b5$ 31. $b4 \mathbb{B} d8$ 32. $\mathbb{Q} c4 \mathbb{B} d2+$ 33. $\mathbb{Q} g1 \mathbb{B} d1+$ 34. $\mathbb{Q} f2 \mathbb{B} f5$

34. ... $\mathbb{B} h5$ would have been more tenacious, but then follows 35. $\mathbb{W} e3$ with the double threat of $\mathbb{W} \times a7$ and $\mathbb{W} e8+$.

115

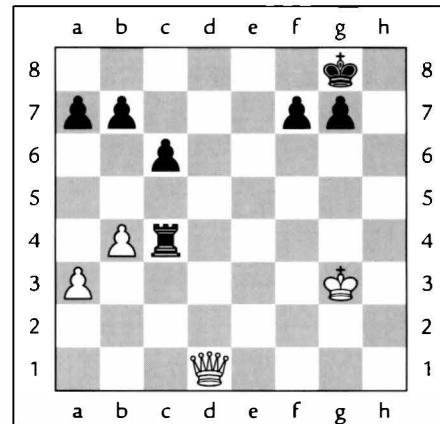


35. $\mathbb{W}g4!$

This fresh double attack against both rooks decides the game. Staunton resigned. Bearing in mind our theme, it's fitting to look at one of the possible conclusions:

35. ... $\mathbb{B}f6$ (If 35. ... $\mathbb{B}d2+$, then 36. $\mathbb{Q}e3+-$ wins) 36. $\mathbb{W}\times d1 \mathbb{B}\times f4+$ (also a double attack)
37. $\mathbb{Q}g3 \mathbb{B}\times c4$

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And here White wins with a typical double attack manoeuvre by the queen: 38. $\mathbb{W}d8+! \mathbb{Q}h7$ 39. $\mathbb{W}d3+--$.



Exercises (solutions p. 109–112)

E6-1

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The diagram shows a chessboard with the following pieces:

- White King: e1
- White Queen: d1
- White Rook: f1
- White Bishop: g1
- White Knight: h1
- White Pawn: e2
- Black King: e8
- Black Queen: d8
- Black Rook: f8
- Black Bishop: g8
- Black Knight: h8
- Black Pawns: e7, d7, c7, b7, a7, e6, d6, c6, b6, a6

This is a draw by repetition, as the board state (excluding pawns) has been reached before and is illegal.

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E 6-3

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E 6-2

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E6-4

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E6-5

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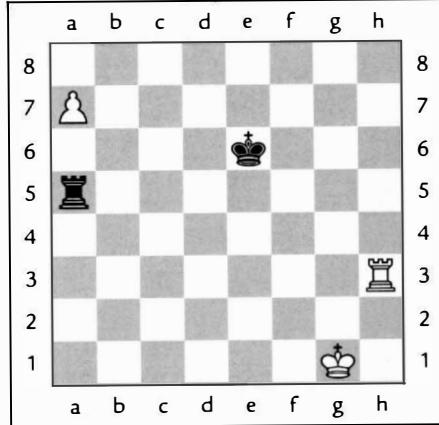
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E6-7

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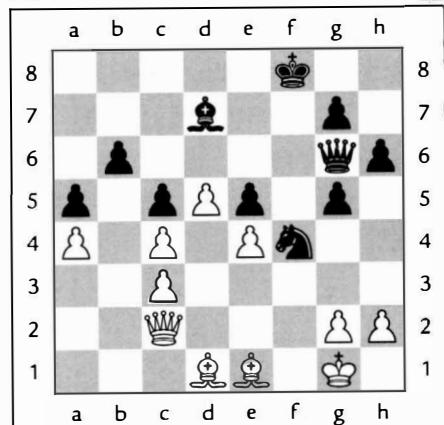
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E6-6

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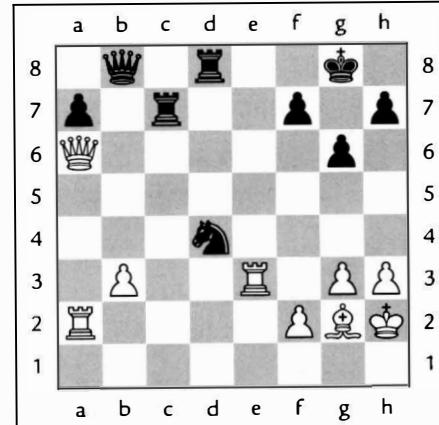
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E6-8

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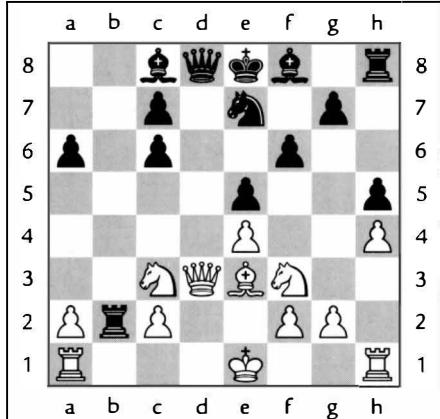
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E 6-9

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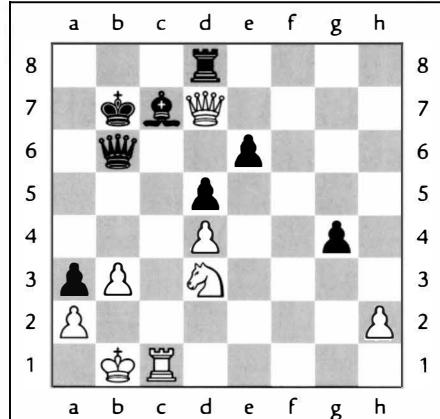
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E 6-11

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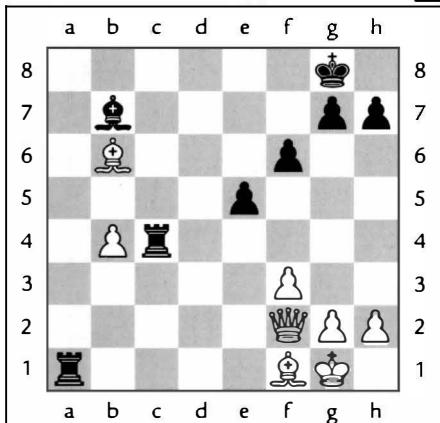
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E 6-10

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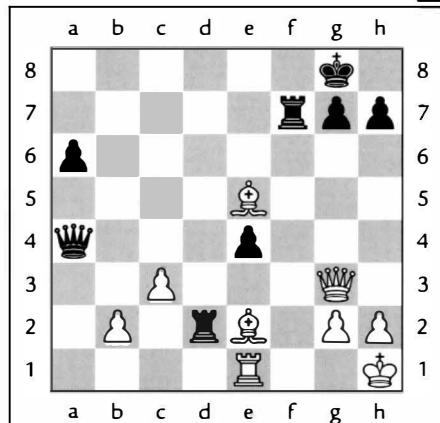
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E 6-12

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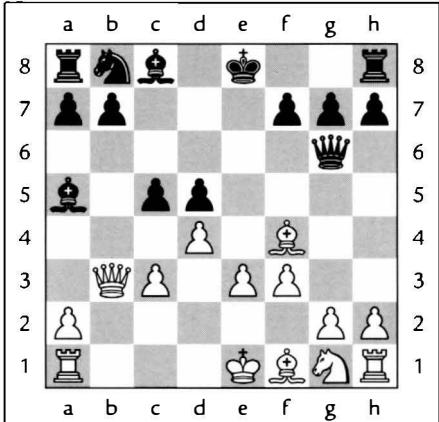
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E 6-13

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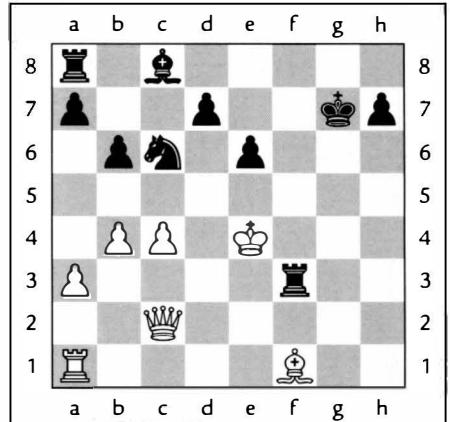
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E 6-15

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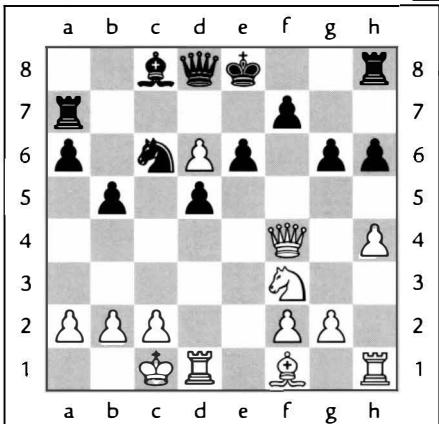
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E 6-14

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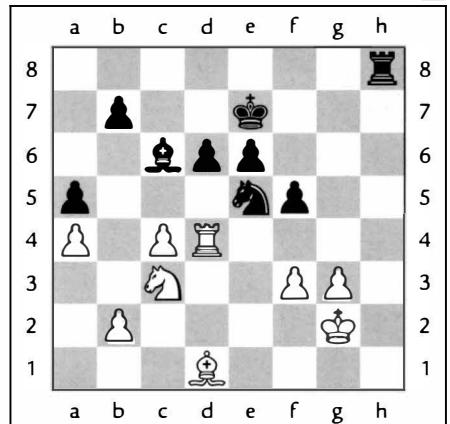
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E 6-16

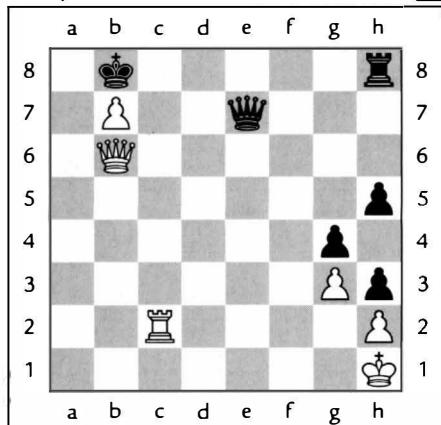
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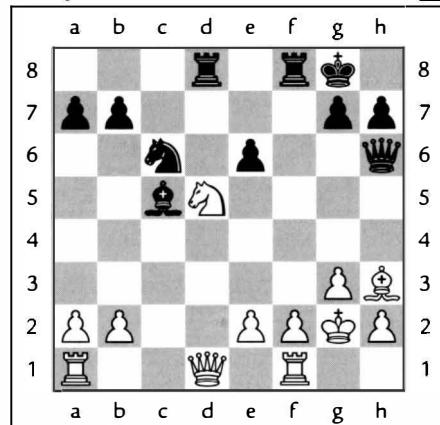


E 6-17

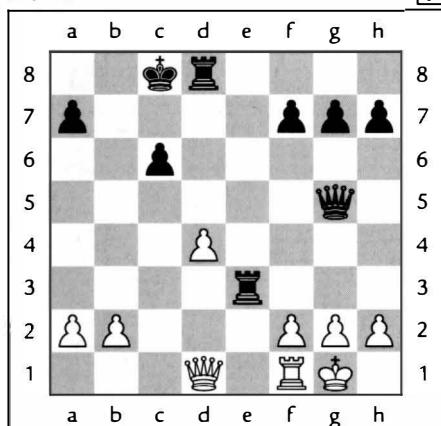
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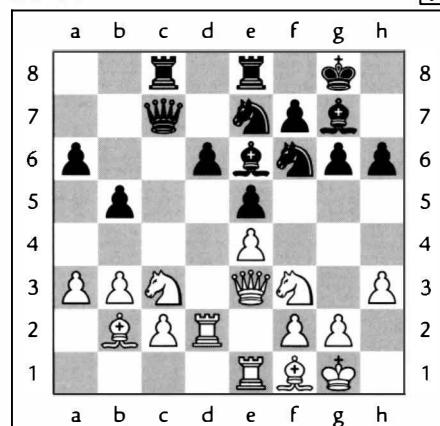
E 6-19



E 6-18

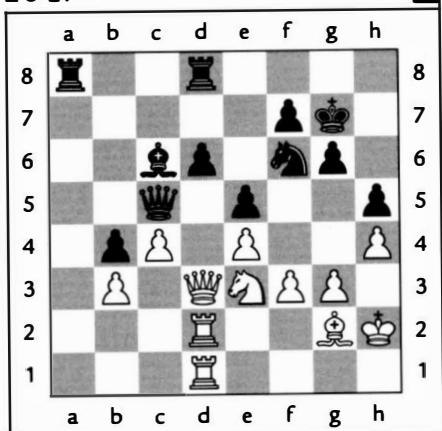


E 6-20



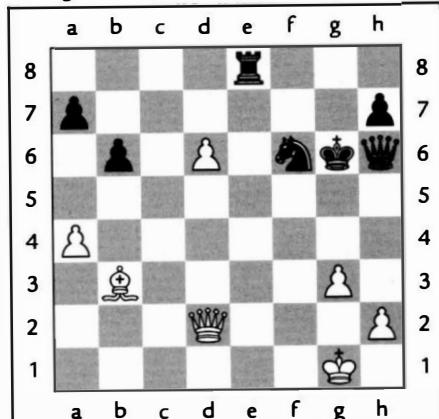
E 6-21

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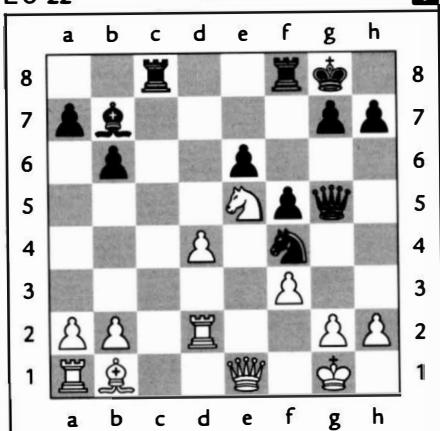
E 6-23

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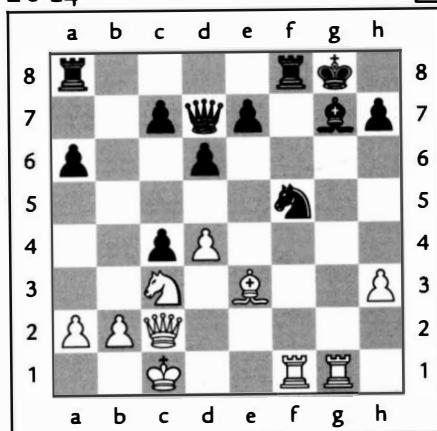
E 6-22

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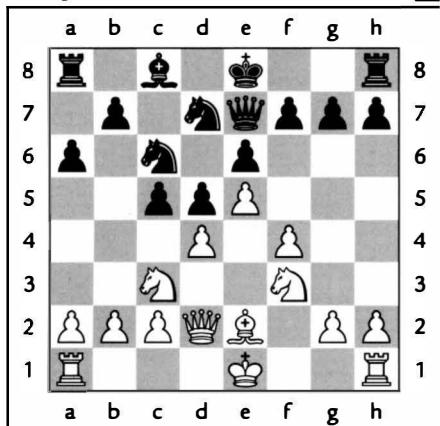
E 6-24

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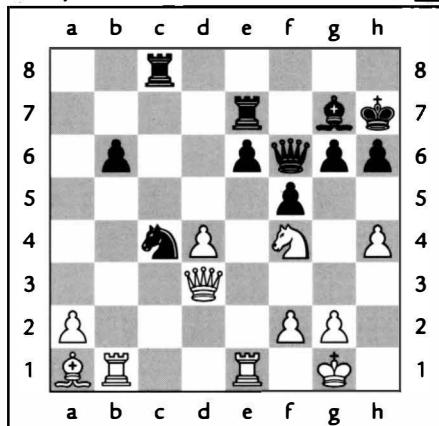
E6-25

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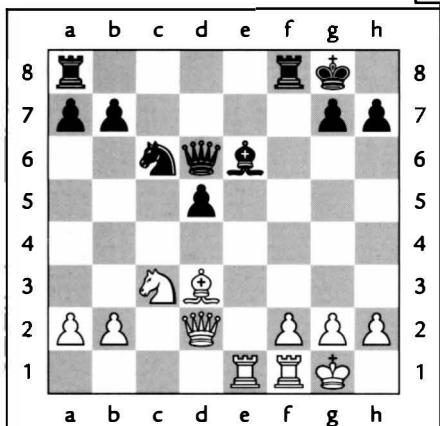
E6-27

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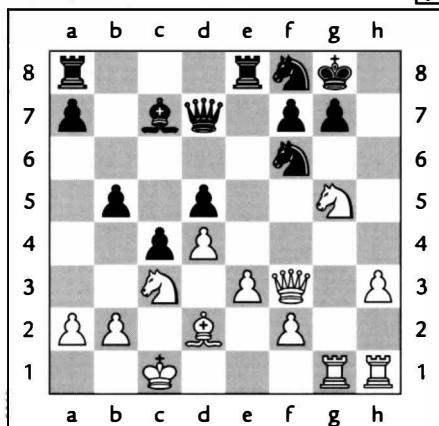
E6-26

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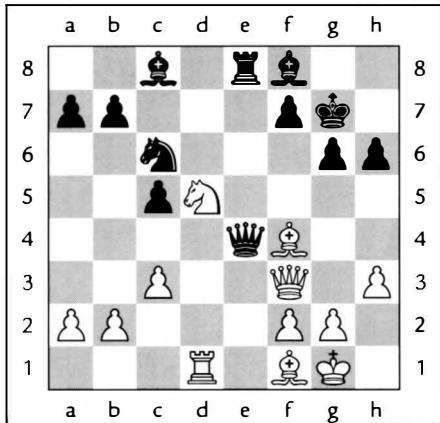
E6-28

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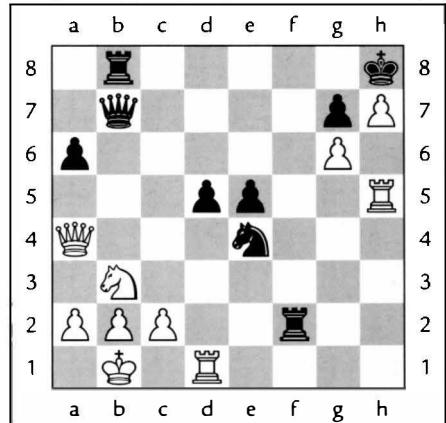
E6-29

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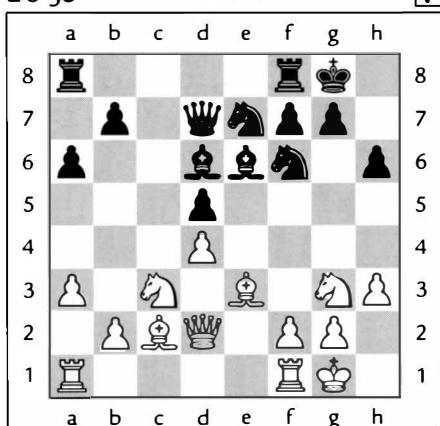
E6-31

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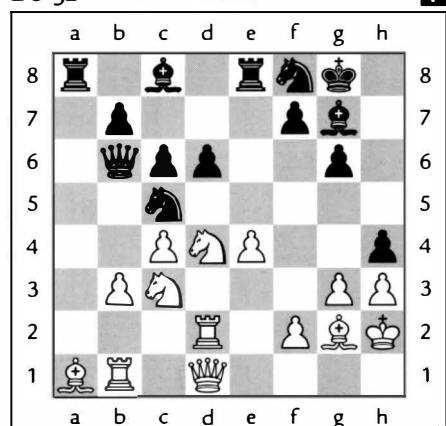
E6-30

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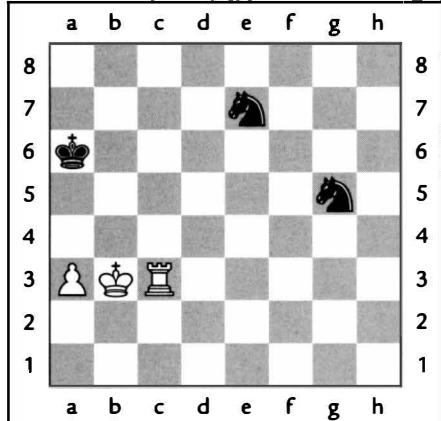


E6-32

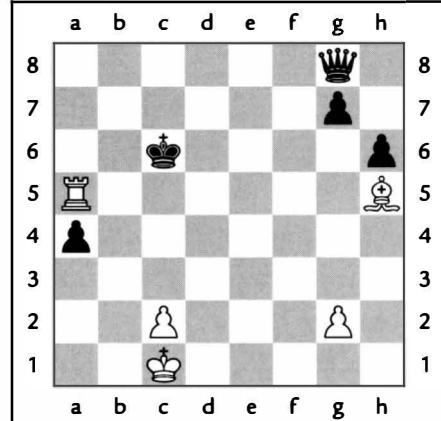
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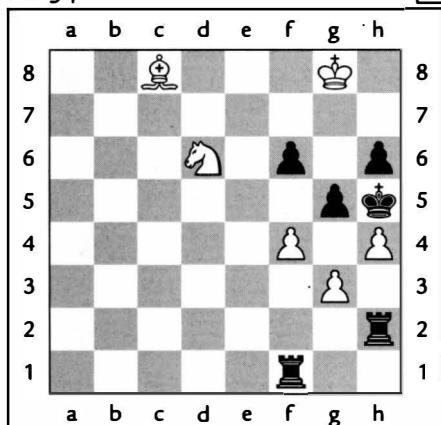
E6-33



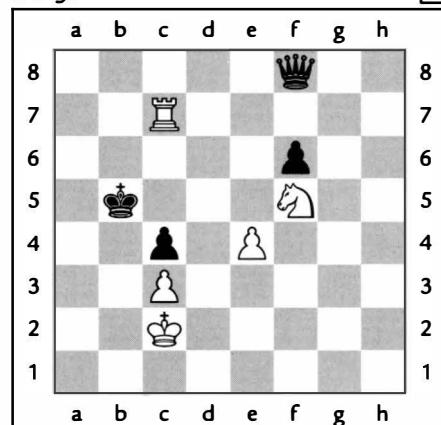
E6-35



E6-34



E6-36



Solutions

□ E6-1

Vasiukov – Razuvayev, Polanica-Zdrój 1972

- (1. e4 g6 2. d4 ♜g7 3. c3 d5 4. exd5 ♜xd5 5. ♜f3 c5 6. ♜e3 cxd4 7. cxd4 ♜h6??) 8. ♜c1 +– [8. ... ♜e6 9. d5 +–; 8. ... ♜a5+ 9. ♜d2 +–] 1–0.

□ E6-2

Antunes – Loek, Linares (zt) 1995

33. ♜f4! +– 1–0.

□ E6-3

Ehlvest – Nogueiras, Rotterdam 1989

37. ... ♜d8! –+ 38. ♜b2 ♜xh4+ 39. ♜h3 ♜gs 40. ♜f1 ♜c4 41. ♜a2 ♜f5 0–1.

□ E6-4

Csom – Kindermann, Dortmund 1983

20. ... ♜xg3! 21. fxg3 ♜e3+ 22. ♜h2 ♜xa3 23. axb6 ♜xb6 – 0–1.

□ E6-5

NN – Swiderski, Leipzig 1903

1. ... ♜xf2+! 2. ♜xf2 [2. ♜xf2 ♜d3+ –+] 2. ... ♜xe4+ –+ 0–1.

□ E6-6

Spassky – Fischer, Reykjavik (wch5) 1972

27. ... ♜xa4! –+ [28. ♜xa4 ♜xe4 29. ♜f2 ♜d3+ –+] 0–1.

□ E6-7

Grigory Levenfish

1. ♜h6+! ♜f7 [1. ... ♜d5 2. ♜h5+ –+] 2. ♜h8! ♜xa7 3. ♜h7+ –+ 1–0.

□ E6-8

Beliavsky – Yusupov, Úbeda 1997

39. ... ♜c2! ♘ [40. ♜e4 ♜b4 –+] 0–1.

□ E6-9

Feuer – O’Kelly de Galway, Lüttich 1934

1. ♜xd8+ ♜xd8 2. o–o–o+! –+ 1–0.

□ E6-10

Pähzt – Fernandez, Albena 1989

1. ♜a2!! –+ [1. ... ♜xa2 2. ♜xc4+ –+; 1. ... ♜aci 2. ♜xc4+ –+] 1–0.

□ E6-11

Bogoljubow – Alekhine, The Hague 1929

1. ♜xc7+! ♜xc7 2. ♜c5+ ♜b6 3. ♜xc7+ ♜xc7 4. ♜xe6+ –+ 1–0.

□ E6-12

Beliavsky – Chandler, Wien 1986

1. ♜xg7! ♜xg7 [1. ... ♜xe2 2. ♜h6+ ♜h8 3. ♜b8+ –+] 2. ♜b8+ ♜f7 3. ♜f4+ –+ 1–0.

□ E6-13

Botvinnik – Sorokin, Leningrad 1933

12. ♜xb8+ – [12. ... ♜xb8 13. ♜a4+ –+] 1–0.

□ E6-14

Hellers – Bareev, Gausdal 1986

17. ♜d4! –+ ♜d7 [17. ... ♜d7 18. ♜xc6 ♜xc6 19. ♜d4! –+; 17. ... ♜b8 18. ♜xb5 axb5 19. ♜d4 –+; 17. ... e5 18. ♜e3! ♜xe4 19. ♜xe5+ ♜d7 20. ♜xd4 –+] 18. ♜xb5! axb5 19. ♜xf7+ [19. ... ♜xd6 20. ♜xb5+ –+] 1–0.

□ E6-15

Stepanov – Romanovsky, Leningrad 1926

1. ... d5! –+ [2. ♜xf3 ♜d4+ –+; 2. cxd5 exd5+ 3. ♜xd5 ♜e6+! 4. ♜d6 (4. ♜e4 ♜f5+ –+; 4. ♜xe6 ♜d4+ –+; 4. ♜xc6 ♜c8+ –+) 4. ... ♜d8+ 5. ♜c7 (5. ♜xe6 ♜f6#; 5. ♜xc6 ♜c8+ –+) 5. ... ♜f7+ 6. ♜xc6 ♜c8+ –+] 0–1.

□ E6-16

Zhuravlev – Kapengut, SSSR 1968

1. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times f_3 +$! 2. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_3 \mathbb{B} h_2 +$! 3. $\mathbb{Q} \times h_2 \mathbb{Q} \times f_3 +$
4. $\mathbb{Q} g_2 \mathbb{Q} \times d_4 -+ 0-1.$

□ E6-17

Lasker – NN, (*sim*) 1920

1. $\mathbb{B} c_8 +$! $\mathbb{B} \times c_8$ 2. $\mathbb{W} a_7 +$! $\mathbb{Q} \times a_7$ 3. $b \times c_8 \mathbb{Q} + + -$
1-0.

□ E6-18

Rubinstein – Lasker, St. Petersburg 1909

18. $\mathbb{W} c_1 !$

[≤ 18. $f \times e_3 \mathbb{W} \times e_3 +$ 19. $\mathbb{Q} h_1 \mathbb{B} \times d_4$]

18. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d_4$

[18. ... $\mathbb{B} e_5$ 19. $\mathbb{W} \times c_6 +$ (≤ 19. $f_4 \mathbb{B} c_5$) 19. ... $\mathbb{Q} b_8$
20. $d \times e_5$ (20. $f_4 ?$ $\mathbb{B} e_6$ 21. $\mathbb{W} \times e_6 \mathbb{W} \times g_2 +$ 22.
 $\mathbb{Q} \times g_2 f \times e_6 \pm$) 20. ... $\mathbb{W} \times e_5$ 21. $\mathbb{B} c_1 \pm$]

19. $f \times e_3 \mathbb{B} d_7$

[19. ... $\mathbb{B} d_6$ 20. $\mathbb{B} \times f_7 + -$]

20. $\mathbb{W} \times c_6 + \mathbb{Q} d_8$ 21. $\mathbb{B} f_4 !!$

[△ 22. $\mathbb{W} a_8 + \mathbb{Q} e_7$ (22. ... $\mathbb{Q} c_7$ 23. $\mathbb{B} c_4 +$) 23.
 $\mathbb{B} e_4 + \mathbb{Q} d_6$ 24. $\mathbb{B} d_4 +$ (24. $\mathbb{W} b_8 +$) 24. ... $\mathbb{Q} e_7$
25. $\mathbb{B} \times d_7 + + -$]

21. ... f_5

[21. ... $\mathbb{W} a_5$ 22. $\mathbb{W} a_8 + \mathbb{Q} e_7$ 23. $\mathbb{B} e_4 + \mathbb{Q} f_6$ 24.
 $\mathbb{W} c_6 + \mathbb{Q} g_5$ 25. $h_4 + + -$ (Lasker); 21. ... $\mathbb{B} d_1 +$
22. $\mathbb{Q} f_2 \mathbb{B} d_2 +$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} e_1 \mathbb{W} \times g_2$ 24. $\mathbb{B} d_4 + \mathbb{Q} e_7$ 25.
 $\mathbb{W} d_6 + + -$ (Tarrasch)]

22. $\mathbb{W} c_5 \mathbb{W} e_7$

[22. ... $\mathbb{B} d_1 +$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} f_2 \mathbb{B} d_2 +$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} e_1 \mathbb{W} \times g_2$ 25.
 $\mathbb{W} a_5 + + -$]

23. $\mathbb{W} \times e_7 + \mathbb{Q} \times e_7$ 24. $\mathbb{B} \times f_5 + -$ 1-0

□ E6-19

Rubinstein – Capablanca, San Sebastián 1911

17. $\mathbb{W} c_1 !!$ $e \times d_5$ [17. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d_5$ 18. $\mathbb{W} \times h_6 g \times h_6$
19. $\mathbb{B} \times e_6 + + -$; 17. ... $\mathbb{W} \times c_1$ 18. $\mathbb{B} \times e_6 + + -$] 18.
 $\mathbb{W} \times c_5 \mathbb{W} d_2$ 19. $\mathbb{W} b_5 \mathbb{Q} d_4$ 20. $\mathbb{W} d_3 \mathbb{W} \times d_3$ 21.
 $e \times d_3 \pm$ 1-0.

□ E6-20

Smyslov – Speelman, Hastings 1981/82

22. $\mathbb{B} \times b_5 !$ $a \times b_5$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times b_5 \mathbb{W} b_8$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_6 + -$
1-0.

□ E6-21

Uhlmann – Spiridonov, Polanica-Zdrój 1981

33. ... $\mathbb{B} \times e_4 !$ 34. $f \times e_4 \mathbb{W} \times e_3 !$ 35. $\mathbb{W} \times e_3 \mathbb{Q} g_4 +$
36. $\mathbb{Q} h_3 \mathbb{Q} \times e_3 + -$ 0-1.

□ E6-22

Hörberg – Averbakh, Stockholm 1954

21. ... $\mathbb{B} c_1 !$ 22. $\mathbb{W} \times c_1$ [22. $\mathbb{B} d_1 \mathbb{W} \times g_2 \#$] 22. ...
 $\mathbb{Q} e_2 +$ 23. $\mathbb{B} \times e_2 \mathbb{W} \times c_1 +$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} f_2 \mathbb{B} a_6 + -$ 25.
 $\mathbb{B} d_3 \mathbb{W} \times a_1$ 26. $\mathbb{B} \times a_6 \mathbb{W} d_1$ 0-1.

□ E6-23

Domes – Fedorov, Moscow 1984

1. $\mathbb{B} f_7 + !$ $\mathbb{Q} g_7$ [1. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times f_7$ 2. $\mathbb{W} \times h_6 \mathbb{B} d_8$ 3. $g_4 !$
 $\mathbb{B} \times d_6$ (3. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times g_4$ 4. $\mathbb{W} \times h_7 + \mathbb{Q} e_6$ 5. $\mathbb{W} e_7 + + -$)
4. $g_5 \mathbb{Q} e_8$ (4. ... $\mathbb{B} d_1 +$ 5. $\mathbb{Q} g_2 + + -$) 5. $\mathbb{W} \times h_7 +$
 $\mathbb{Q} g_7$ 6. $\mathbb{W} e_4 + + -$ (Zhuravlev)] 2. $\mathbb{W} \times h_6 + \mathbb{Q} \times h_6$
3. $\mathbb{B} \times e_8 \mathbb{Q} \times e_8$ 4. $d_7 + -$ 1-0.

□ E6-24

Hübner – Nikolaidis, Corfu 1999

21. $\mathbb{W} g_2 !$ [△ $\mathbb{B} f_5 ; \times \mathbb{Q} g_7, \mathbb{B} a_8$] 21. ... e_6 22. $\mathbb{B} \times f_5$
 $e \times f_5$ [22. ... $\mathbb{B} \times f_5 ?$ 23. $\mathbb{W} \times a_8 +$] 23. $\mathbb{B} h_6 f_4$ 24.
 $\mathbb{B} \times g_7 f_3$ 25. $\mathbb{W} g_3 + -$ 1-0.

□ E6-25

Stromberg – Vedder, Hallsberg 1993

10. ... $c \times d_4$ 11. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_4 \mathbb{Q} \times e_5$ 12. $\mathbb{Q} f_5$ [12. $f \times e_5$
 $\mathbb{W} h_4 + + -$] 12. ... $e \times f_5$ 13. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_5 \mathbb{Q} f_3 +$ [13. ...
 $\mathbb{W} d_6 ?$ 14. $f \times e_5 \mathbb{W} \times e_5 \mp$] 14. $g \times f_3 \mathbb{W} h_4 +$ 15. $\mathbb{Q} f_1$
0-0 ± 0-1.

□ E6-26

Vooremaa – Yuksti, SSSR 1977

1. $\mathbb{B} \times h_7 + !$ $\mathbb{Q} \times h_7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q} e_4 \mathbb{W} b_4$ [2. ... $\mathbb{W} d_7$ 3.
 $\mathbb{Q} g_5 + + -$] 3. $\mathbb{W} \times b_4 \mathbb{Q} \times b_4$ 4. $\mathbb{Q} g_5 + \mathbb{Q} g_8$ 5.
 $\mathbb{Q} \times e_6 \pm$

□ E6-27

Gurevich – Razuvayev, Moscow 1987

30. $h_5 !$ g_5 31. $\mathbb{Q} d_5 ! + -$ [31. ... $e \times d_5$ 32. $\mathbb{B} \times e_7$
 $\mathbb{W} \times e_7$ 33. $\mathbb{W} \times f_5 + + -$] 1-0.

□ E6-28

Tolush – Mititelu, Warsaw 1961

20. $\mathbb{W}xf6!!$ $gxf6$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}ge4+$ [21. ... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+ -;$ 21. ... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+ -]$ 1-0.

□ E6-29

Karpov – Topalov, Dos Hermanos 1994

30. $\mathbb{Q}f6!!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ [30. ... $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 31. $\mathbb{Q}xe8+ +-$] 31. $\mathbb{Q}e5+$! $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 32. $\mathbb{W}xe4+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 33. $\mathbb{E}e1+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 34. $\mathbb{E}xe8$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 35. $\mathbb{E}xf8$ $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ 36. $\mathbb{E}c8!+-$ [$\Delta\mathbb{E}c7$] 1-0.

□ E6-30

Yusupov – Holzhäuer, Altenkirchen 1999

16. $\mathbb{Q}xh6!$ $g\times h6$ 17. $\mathbb{W}xh6$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$

[17. ... $\mathbb{Q}xg3?$ 18. $f\times g3$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $d\times e4$ 20. $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 21. $d5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ (21. ... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 22. $\mathbb{E}f4+ -$) 22. $\mathbb{E}adi$ $f5$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 24. $\mathbb{E}f4+ -]$

18. $f4!$ [$\Delta f5$]18. ... $\mathbb{W}c7$

[18. ... $\mathbb{E}ac8$ 19. $f5$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ 20. $f\times e6$ $\mathbb{W}xe6$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xg6+ -;$ 18. ... $\mathbb{E}ae8$ 19. $f5$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ 20. $f\times g6$ $f\times g6$ 21. $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ $\mathbb{W}g7$ 22. $\mathbb{E}xf6+ -]$

19. $\mathbb{Q}ge2+ -$ [19. $f5?$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$]19. ... $\mathbb{E}fe8$ 20. $f5$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 21. $\mathbb{W}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 22.

$\mathbb{W}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 23. $f\times e6$ $f\times e6$ 24. $\mathbb{E}f4$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 25. $\mathbb{E}af1$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$

[25. ... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 26. $\mathbb{E}g4+ +-$]26. $\mathbb{E}f7$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ [26. ... $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 28. $\mathbb{E}xf7+ +-$]

27. $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 28. $\mathbb{E}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 29. $\mathbb{W}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 30. $\mathbb{E}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$

[30. ... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 31. $\mathbb{W}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 32. $\mathbb{W}xh4+ -]$ 31. $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$

[31. $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 32. $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 33. $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 34. $\mathbb{E}h6\#]$

1-0.

□ E6-31

Xie Jun – Galliamova, Kazan/Shenyang (wch14) 1999

30. ... $\mathbb{W}c7?$ [30. ... $\mathbb{Q}d2+$ 31. $\mathbb{Q}ai$ $\mathbb{Q}dc4\infty$;30. ... $\mathbb{W}c8!!$ A) 31. $c4$ $d\times c4$ (31. ... $\mathbb{W}g4$ 32. $\mathbb{E}hh1$ $\mathbb{W}e2$ 33. $\mathbb{W}a3$ $d\times c4 -)$ 32. $\mathbb{E}ci$ $\mathbb{W}e6$ 33. $\mathbb{W}xc4$ $\mathbb{Q}d2+$ 34. $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ $\mathbb{W}xg6+ -;$ B) 31. $\mathbb{E}ci$ $\mathbb{W}g4$ 32. $\mathbb{E}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}c3+ - -]$ 31. $\mathbb{E}ci$ $\mathbb{E}g2$ 32. $\mathbb{W}xa6 \pm$ 1-0.**□ E6-32**

Pachman – Bronstein, Moscow 1946

20. ... $\mathbb{E}xai!$

[≤ 20. ... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}a4!$ (21. $\mathbb{E}xd4$ $\mathbb{E}xai$ - 20. ... $\mathbb{E}xai$) 21. ... $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xd4?!$ (22. $b\times a4$ $h\times g3+$ 23. $f\times g3$ $\mathbb{Q}g1+$ 24. $\mathbb{W}xg1$ $\mathbb{W}xg1+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}xg1$ $\mathbb{E}xa4\bar{\mp}$) 22. ... $h\times g3+$ 23. $f\times g3$ $\mathbb{W}b4$ (23. ... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 24. $b4\uparrow$) 24. $b\times a4$ $\mathbb{W}xc4\bar{s}$]

21. $\mathbb{E}xai$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 22. $\mathbb{E}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ 23. $\mathbb{E}xd6$ [23. $\mathbb{E}bi$ $\mathbb{W}xd4- +]$ 23. ... $\mathbb{W}xf2!$ [23. ... $\mathbb{Q}xai?$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}d5!\rightleftharpoons]$ 24. $\mathbb{E}az2$

[24. $\mathbb{W}xb3$ $h\times g3+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}hi$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 26. $\mathbb{E}gi$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$ 27. $\mathbb{E}xg2$ $\mathbb{W}f1+$ 28. $\mathbb{E}gi$ $\mathbb{W}h3\#;$ 24. $\mathbb{E}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}xai- +]$

24. ... $\mathbb{W}xg3+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}hi$ $\mathbb{W}xc3- +$ 26. $\mathbb{E}az3$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3!$ 27. $\mathbb{E}xb3$

[27. $\mathbb{W}xb3$ $\mathbb{W}e1+$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{W}e2+$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}gi$ $\mathbb{E}xe4- +]$

27. ... $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{W}xc4$ 29. $\mathbb{E}d4$ [29. $\mathbb{W}e6$ 30. $\mathbb{E}xb7$ $\mathbb{E}a8$ 31. $\mathbb{W}e2$ $h3+$]

[32. $\mathbb{Q}gi$ $\mathbb{E}ai+$ 33. $\mathbb{E}d1$ $\mathbb{E}xd1+$ 34. $\mathbb{W}xd1$ $\mathbb{E}xe4- +;$ 32. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{W}f6+$ 33. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $h2$ 34. $\mathbb{W}xh2$ $\mathbb{E}a3+$ 35. $\mathbb{E}d3$ $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{E}a2+ - -]$

0-1.

□ E6-33

Henri Rinck, 1923

1. $\mathbb{Q}b2!!$

[1. $\mathbb{E}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 2. $\mathbb{E}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}dc6=$; 1. $\mathbb{E}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2. $\mathbb{E}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}d4+=$; 1. $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 2. $\mathbb{E}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5+=$; 1. $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 2. $\mathbb{E}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d4+=$; 1. $\mathbb{Q}a2$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 2. $\mathbb{E}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 3. $\mathbb{E}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}c3+=$]

- 1. ... ♜b6**
 [1. ... ♔f7 2. ♕c7 +-; 1. ... ♔e6 2. ♕e3 +-; 1. ... ♔e4 2. ♕e3 +-; 1. ... ♔f5 2. ♕c5 +-; 1. ... ♔g8 2. ♕g3 +-]
2. ♕g3 +-
2. ♕g3 ♔f7
 [2. ... ♔h7 3. ♕g7 +-; 2. ... ♔e4 3. ♕e3 +-; 2. ... ♔e6 3. ♕e3 +-]
3. ♕g7 +- 1-0.
- [1. ... ♕e6 2. ♕a6+ +-; 1. ... ♕x a8 2. ♕f3+ +-;
 1. ... ♕d5 2. ♕f3 +-; 1. ... ♕c4 2. ♕c8+ +-; 1. ... ♕h7 2. ♕g6!! ♕x g6 3. ♕a6+ +-]
2. ♕x a4! ♕g8
 [2. ... ♕x a4 3. ♕e8+ +-]
3. ♕a8 ♕h7
 [3. ... ♕x a8 2. ♕f3+ +-;]
4. ♕g6!! ♕x g6 5. ♕a6+ +- 1-0.

□ E6-34**Genrikh Moiseevich Kasparian, 1935**

- 1. ♔e8!**
 [Δ2. ♔g7 ♕g6 3. ♕f5#; 1. ♔f5 ♕g4 2. ♔e3+ ♕f3
 3. ♔xf1 ♕f2 =]
1. ... ♕g6 2. h5+! ♕xh5
 [2. ... ♕xh5 3. ♔g7+ ♕g6 4. ♕f5#]
3. f5+ ♕xf5 4. g4! ♕e5 5. ♕f5+ ♕xf5 6. ♔g7+ +- 1-0.

□ E6-35**Henri Rinck, 1903**

- 1. ♕a8!! ♕a2**

□ E6-36**Vladimir Bron, 1927**

- 1. ♕c8! ♕a3**
 [1. ... ♕f7 2. ♔d6+ +-]
2. ♔d4+ ♜b6
 [2. ... ♜a6 3. ♕a8+ +-]
3. ♕b8+ ♜c5
 [3. ... ♜c7 4. ♔b5+ +-; 3. ... ♜a7 4. ♔b5+ +-]
4. ♕b5+ ♜d6 5. ♕d5+ ♜e7
 [5. ... ♜c7 6. ♔b5+ +-]
6. ♕a5! ♕d6
 [6. ... ♕x a5 7. ♔c6+ +-]
7. ♔f5+ +- 1-0.

Score table

Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	13	2	_____	25	4	_____
2	1	_____	14	2	_____	26	4	_____
3	1	_____	15	2	_____	27	4	_____
4	1	_____	16	2	_____	28	4	_____
5	1	_____	17	2	_____	29	5	_____
6	2	_____	18	3	_____	30	5	_____
7	2	_____	19	3	_____	31	5	_____
8	2	_____	20	3	_____	32	5	_____
9	2	_____	21	3	_____	33	5	_____
10	2	_____	22	3	_____	34	6	_____
11	2	_____	23	3	_____	35	6	_____
12	2	_____	24	4	_____	36	6	_____
								total 110

Points	Playing Strength
less than 4 points	beginner
4 - 9 points	ELO 800 - 1000
9 - 29 points	ELO 1000 - 1500
30 - 47 points	ELO 1500 - 1800
48 - 67 points	ELO 1800 - 2100
68 - 89 points	ELO 2100 - 2300
90 - 99 points	ELO 2300 - 2400
100 - 110 points	ELO above 2400

7 The Process of Elimination

Mark Dvoretsky wrote in his book 'Secrets of Chess Training': 'When selecting the correct move, the ability to avoid calculating unessential variations is as important as the ability to calculate deeply and accurately.' In other words, we have to try to think economically and rationally.

Sometimes it is quite difficult to work out which is the strongest move. It can often be easier to satisfy oneself that all other moves are bad. By using the process of elimination (that is, the elimination of all weak moves from further consideration) we can save time and energy, reaching the right decision more quickly and more easily.

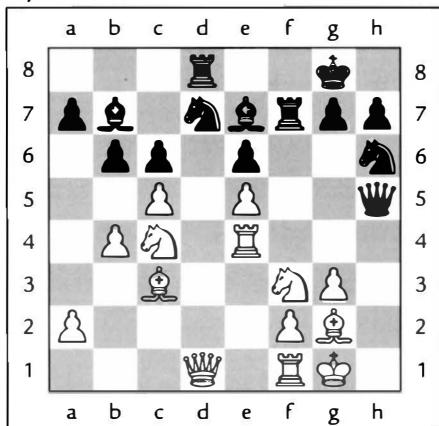
The process of elimination is applied mainly when defending. The thought process runs like this: 'That move loses; that one too; so I'll play the other. I might save the game like this, but if not, I know the position was lost anyway'.

To understand how the process of elimination can be applied in a practical game, let's take a look at some examples:

Margeir Pétursson – Artur Yusupov

Yerevan (ol) 1996

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White has a clear positional advantage and now tries to develop his initiative.

22. ♖d6 ♜xd6 23. ♜h4

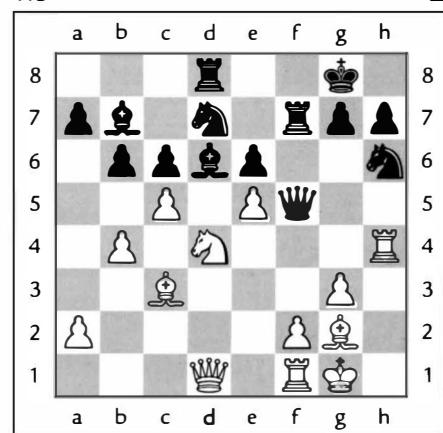
An unpleasant intermezzo (23. exd6 bxc5).

Because 23. ... ♜g6 24. exd6 bxc5 25. bxc5 ♜a6 26. ♜e1 looked quite hopeless, I decided to risk the other queen move.

23. ... ♜f5 24. ♖d4

24. exd6 bxc5.

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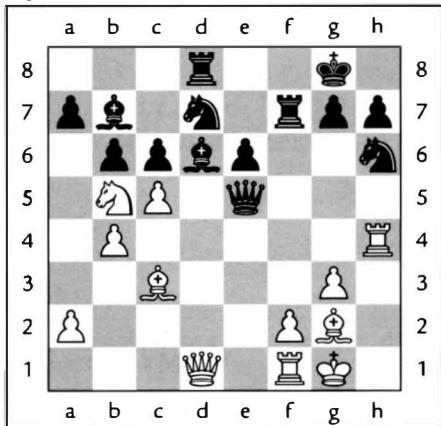
24. ... ♜xe5

Of course, I couldn't calculate all lines precisely (I didn't want to either), but to play this bold move I just had to convince myself that the alternative 24. ... ♜g6 looked just as dangerous after the powerful 25. exd6! (25. cxd6 ♖xe5 26. ♜e2 c5) 25. ... bxc5 26. bxc5 ♖xcs 27. ♖xc6 ♜xc6 28. ♜xcs ♖f5 29. ♜g4 ♜h6 30. ♜d2 ♜h5 31. ♜f3! ♜h3 32. ♜c4 or 32. ♜gs ♖xd6 33. ♜h5 ♜xf1+ 34. ♜xf1 and White wins.

25. ♜b5

25. ♜e4?? ♜d5 26. ♜xe6 (26. ♜xe6 ♜c4)
 26. ... ♜e8 27. cxd6 ♜xd1 28. ♜xd1 c5 29.
 ♜e2 ♜xg2 30. ♜xg2 ♜f5±; 25. ♜xc6 ♜xc3
 26. ♜xd8 ♜xg2 27. ♜xf7 ♜xf7 28. ♜xg2
 bxc5; 25. ♜e1 ♜f6.

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25. ... cxb5!

Black has to sacrifice the queen, otherwise the knight arrives at d6 with decisive threats.

26. ♜xe5 ♜xg2

26. ... ♜xe5 27. ♜xb7+-.

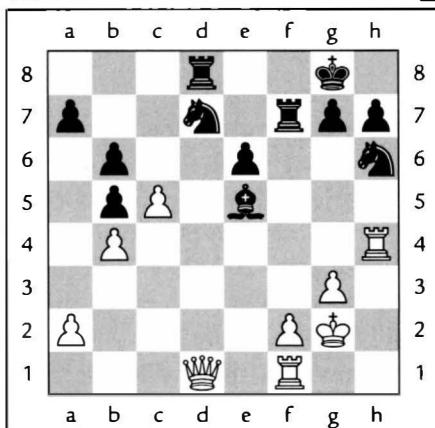
27. ♜xg2

27. ♜xd6 ♜xf1 28. ♜xf1 ♜f5 29. ♜e4 bxc5
 30. bxc5 ♜xc5 (30. ... ♜xd6 31. cxd6 ♜f8
 32. ♜d4 ♜fd7±) 31. ♜xc5 ♜xg3!?.

27. ... ♜xe5

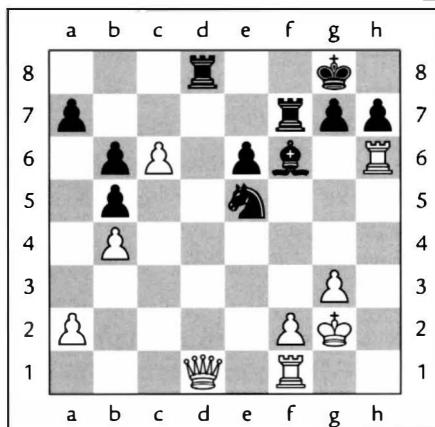
My tenacity pays off. My opponent now makes a small mistake. The task would have been more difficult if he had played 28. ♜xh6! g×h6 29. c6± instead.

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28. c6 ♜f6! 29. ♜xh6 ♜e5!

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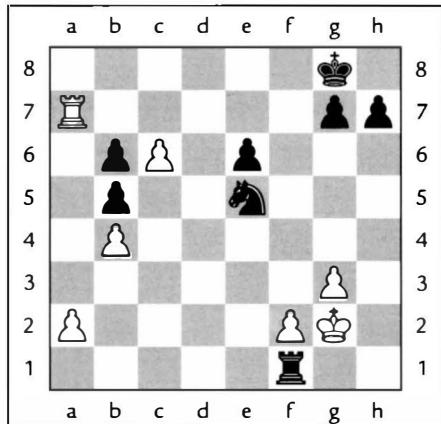
Black seizes his chance.

Instead 29. ... g×h6± would have led to the position mentioned above. Even though my opponent finds a nice combination, it is not good enough to win.

30. ♜xf6! ♜xd1 31. ♜xf7 ♜xf1 32. ♜xa7

32. c7? ♜c1-+; 32. ♜xg1? ♜xf7-+.

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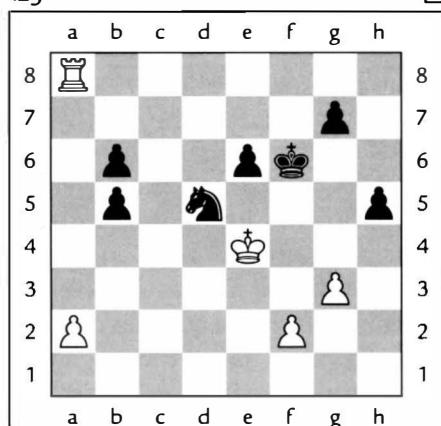
32. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times c6!$

Black has to eliminate the potentially dangerous pawn on b4.

On the other hand, 32. ... $\mathbb{R}c1?$ is poor due to 33. $c7+$; likewise 32. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times f2+?!$ because of 33. $\mathbb{Q} \times f2$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c6$ 34. $\mathbb{R}a8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 35. $a3$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ 37. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ with the threat of a4.

33. $\mathbb{R}a8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 34. $\mathbb{Q} \times f1$ $\mathbb{Q} \times b4$ 35. $\mathbb{Q}e2h5$
36. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 37. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}d5 \pm$

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The worst is over for Black. With careful play I drew the game without difficulty.

38. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $g6$ 39. $\mathbb{R}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 40. $\mathbb{R}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$
41. $a3$ $b4$ 42. $a \times b4$ $\mathbb{Q} \times b4$ 43. $\mathbb{R}f8$

43. $\mathbb{R}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}c6+$ 44. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$.

43. ... $\mathbb{Q}e7!$ 44. $\mathbb{R}a8$

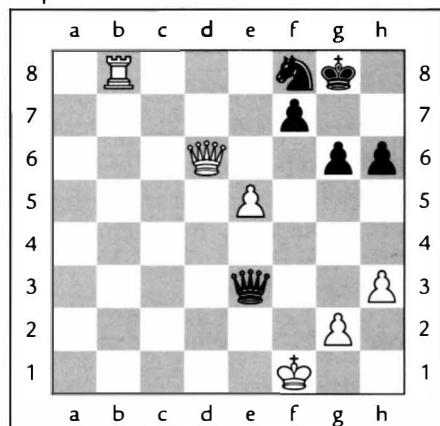
44. $\mathbb{R}b8??$ $\mathbb{Q}c6+$.

44. ... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 45. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 46. $\mathbb{R}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$
47. $\mathbb{R}b8$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 48. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 49. $f3 = \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

Smbat Lputian – Artur Yusupov

Baden-Baden 1996

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Once again, I'm sorry to say that my play until this point had been less than convincing.

As the black knight is pinned, I can do nothing else but try for a perpetual check. I was short of time and it was only by using the process of elimination that I managed to save the game.

56. ... $\mathbb{W}f4+$

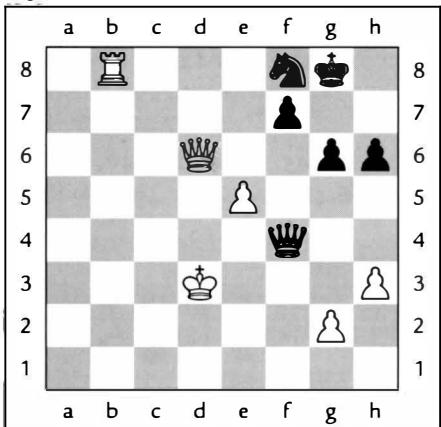
The other check, 56. ... $\mathbb{W}c1+$, loses to 57. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}c2+$ 58. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}c3+$ 59. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{W}c2+$ 60. $\mathbb{Q}g3+-$.

57. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}e4+$ 58. $\mathbb{Q}d1$

58. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{W} \times g2+$.

58. ... $\mathbb{W}a4+$! 59. $\mathbb{Q}d2 \mathbb{W}f4+$ 60. $\mathbb{Q}d3$

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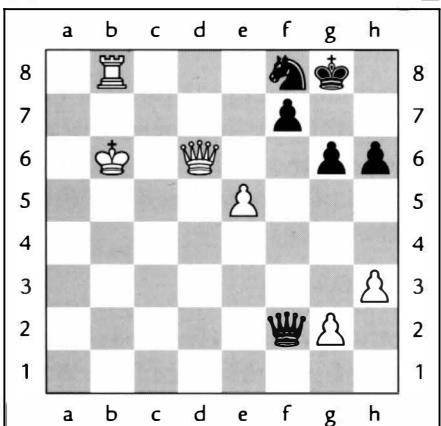
Again, I have two choices and just a few seconds remaining on the clock. However, I quickly realised that 60. ... $\mathbb{W}f1+$ would lose to 61. $\mathbb{Q}e3 \mathbb{W}e1+$ 62. $\mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{W}f1+$ 63. $\mathbb{Q}g3 \mathbb{W}e1+$ 64. $\mathbb{Q}h2+-$. I chose the other check.

60. ... $\mathbb{W}g3+!$ 61. $\mathbb{Q}c4$

61. $\mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{W}xg2+$.

61. ... $\mathbb{W}f4+$ 62. $\mathbb{Q}b5 \mathbb{W}f1+$ 63. $\mathbb{Q}b6 \mathbb{W}f2+$

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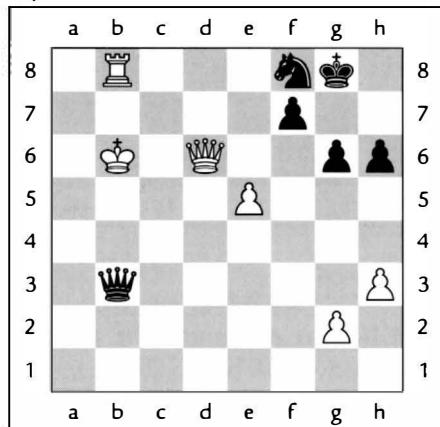


Fortunately, my opponent could not find a win here. White's main problem is that

neither queen nor rook may leave their positions: if 64. $\mathbb{W}c5 \mathbb{W}b2+$ 65. $\mathbb{Q}c7??$, then $\mathbb{W}xb8!+$ is possible.

64. $\mathbb{Q}c7 \mathbb{W}a7+$ 65. $\mathbb{Q}c6 \mathbb{W}a4+$ 66. $\mathbb{Q}b6 \mathbb{W}b3+$

■ 127



The draw is unavoidable. If 67. $\mathbb{Q}c7 \mathbb{W}c3+$ 68. $\mathbb{Q}d8$, then 68. ... $\mathbb{W}a5+$ 69. $\mathbb{Q}e7 \mathbb{W}a7+$ 70. $\mathbb{Q}f6 \mathbb{W}f2+$.

67. $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 67. ... $\mathbb{W}a2+$ 68. $\mathbb{Q}b4 \mathbb{W}b2+$ 69. $\mathbb{Q}a4 \mathbb{W}c2+$ 70. $\mathbb{Q}b5 \mathbb{W}e2+$ 71. $\mathbb{Q}b6 \mathbb{W}f2+=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

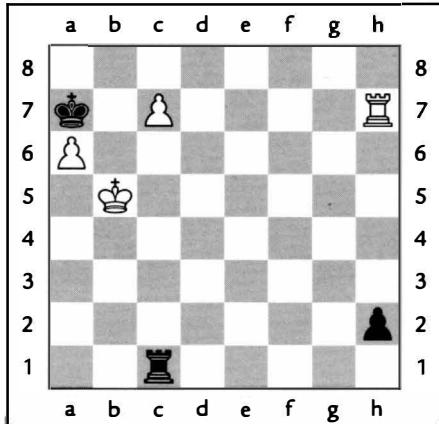
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The process of elimination can be used not only in defence, but also in positions where one stands better – though in that case it should be used more carefully. You might overestimate your position and find yourself going down a losing line rather than being satisfied with a draw in another variation. To avoid such a disaster, one should also calculate the consequences of your chosen move (perhaps not as thoroughly as the others) ensuring that you at least have a ‘bale-out’ option.


Exercises (solutions p. 123-125)
E7-1

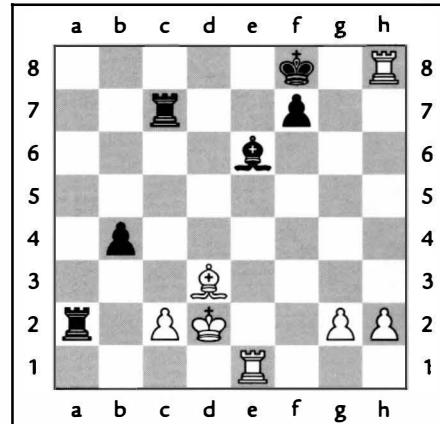
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**E7-3**

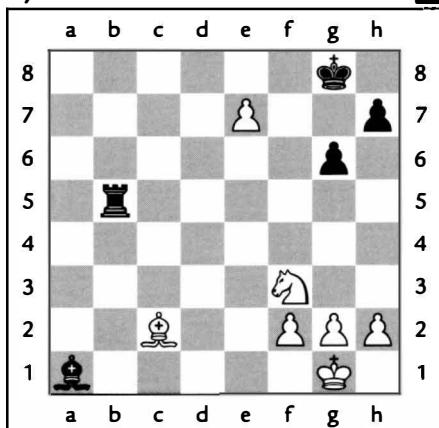
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**E7-2**

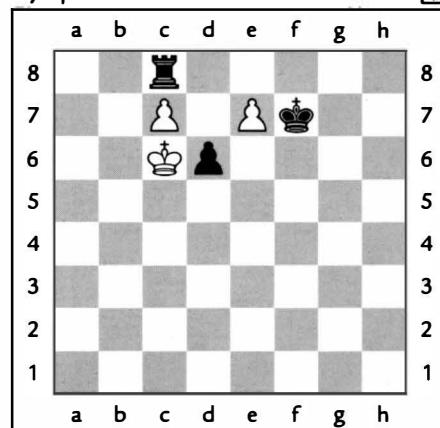
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**E7-4**

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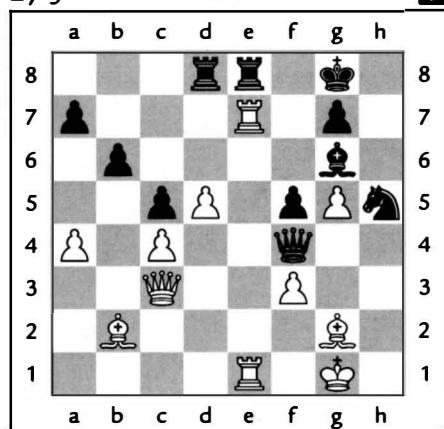
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E7-5

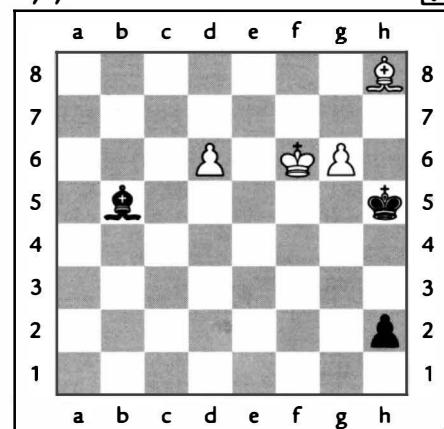
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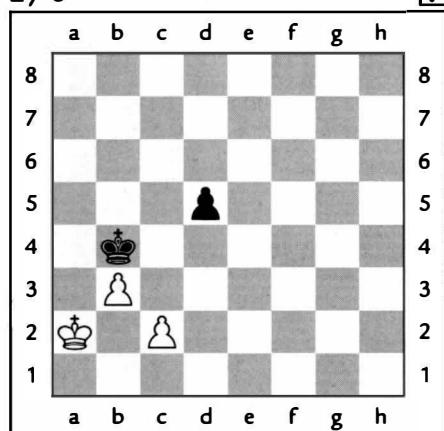
E7-7

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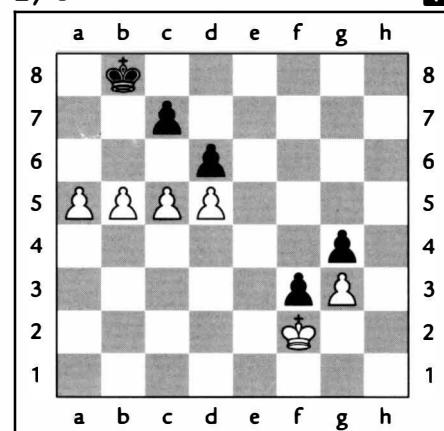
E7-6

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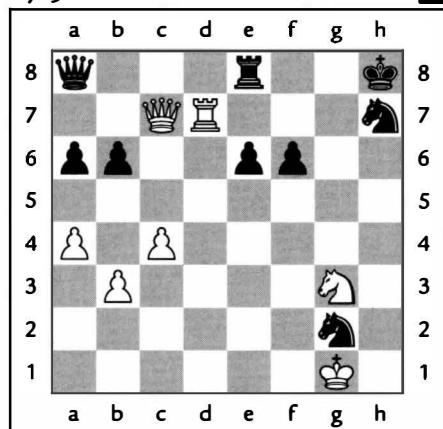
E7-8

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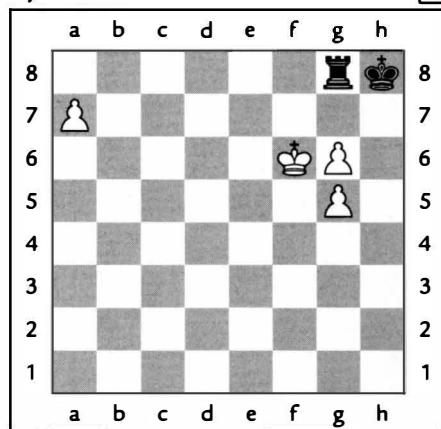
E7-9

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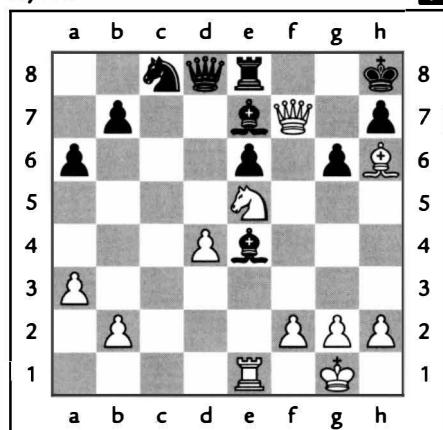
E7-11

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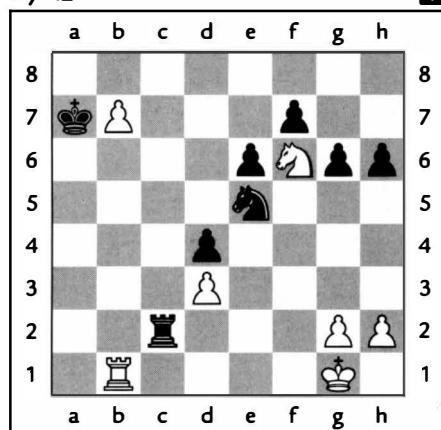
E7-10

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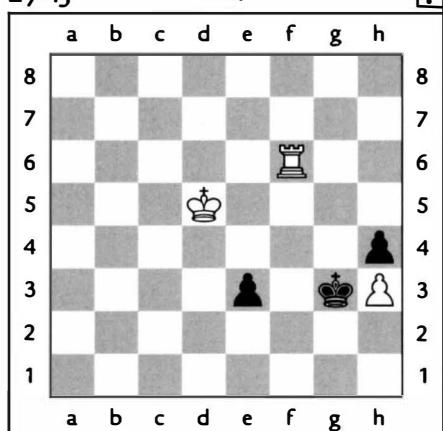
E7-12

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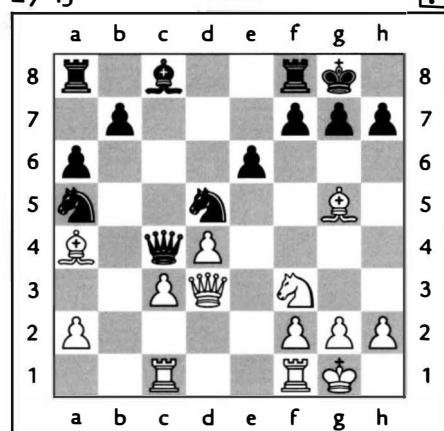
E7-13

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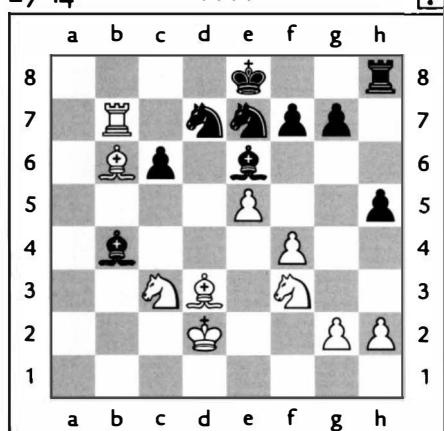
E7-15

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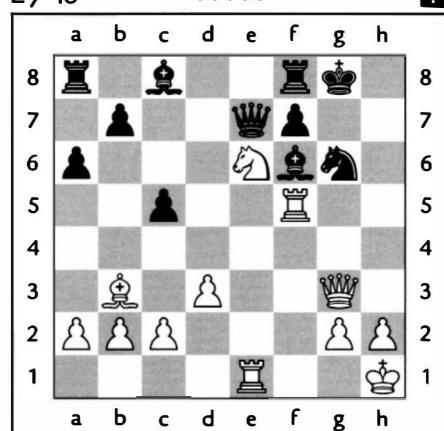
E7-14

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E7-16

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Solutions

□ E7-1

Fridstein, 1987

1. ... ♜a8!

[△♝c7; 1. ... ♜b1+? 2. ♜a4 ♜a1+ 3. ♜b3 h1♛ (3. ... ♜b1+ 4. ♜a2 ♜c1 5. c8♛+ +-) 4. ♜xh1 +-; 1. ... h1♛? 2. c8♛+ ♜b8 (2. ... ♜a8 3. ♜b6+ ♜b8 4. a7#) 3. a7+ ♜xc8 4. ♜xh1 +-]

2. ♜b6

[2. ♜h8+ ♜a7 3. c8♛ ♜xc8; 2. ♜xh2 ♜xc7 3. ♜b6 ♜c8 =]

2. ... ♜b1+ 3. ♜c5 ♜c1+ 4. ♜d6 ♜d1+ 5.

♛e7 ♜c1 6. ♜d8 ♜d1+ 7. ♜d7 ♜xd7+

[7. ... ♜c1 =]

8. ♜xd7 h1♛ 9. c8♛+ ♜a7 =.

♛xg5 40. ♜c1 = (≤ 40. ♜xe8+ ♜xe8 41. ♜xg7 ♜e2!+-).

39. ♜xe7 ♜f8 40. ♜xg7! ♜xg5 41. ♜xa7 ♜f7 42. ♜h8+

Anand carries out the attack powerfully.

42. ... ♜g8

[42. ... ♜g8 43. ♜h6+ ♜g7 44. ♜f6 +-]

43. f4! ♜g6

[43. ... ♜xf4 44. ♜g7+ +-]

44. ♜e5

Preparing an elegant finale.

44. ... ♜e8 45. ♜xh5!!

[45. ♜xh5!! ♜xh5 46. ♜g7#]

1-0.

□ E7-2

Ragozin – Boleslavsky, Moscow 1945

35. ... ♜f7?? [35. ... ♜b8 ± 36. ♜a4? ♜b1+ +-]

36. e8♛+ +- [36. e8♛+ ♜xe8 37. ♜a4 +-] 1-0.

□ E7-3

Timoshchenko – Kuzmin, SSSR 1980

1. ... ♜e7? [1. ... ♜g7! 2. ♜h7+ ♜f6 ± (2. ... ♜f8? 3. ♜xe6 +-) 2. ♜b8 ♜a4 [2. ... ♜b2 3. ♜e4 b3 4. ♜xb3 +-] 3. ♜e4 ♜a1 4. ♜bxb4 +-] 1-0.

□ E7-4

Richard Réti, 1928

1. e8♛+! [1. ♜xd6? ♜e8 2. ♜c6 (2. ♜e6 ♜xc7) 2. ... ♜xe7 3. ♜b7 ♜d7 +-] 1. ... ♜xe8 [1. ... ♜xe8 2. ♜xd6 =] 2. ♜xd6 ♜a8 3. ♜c6 [△ ♜b7] 3. ... ♜c8 4. ♜d6 = ½-½.

□ E7-5

Anand – Karpov, Frankfurt (rapid) 1999

38. ... ♜xe7?

Karpov played this move very quickly, and it was the decisive mistake. He could have defended his position with △38. ... ♜f8 39. ♜xg7 (39. ♜xg7 ♜xe1+ 40. ♜xe1 ♜e8 41. ♜c3 ♜e3 ±) 39. ...

□ E7-6

Nikolay Grigoriev, 1933

1. ♜a1!!

[1. ♜b2? d4 2. ♜a2 (2. ♜b1 d3! =; 2. ♜c1 ♜c3 3. ♜d1 d3 4. cxd3 ♜xd3 =) 2. ... ♜c3 3. ♜b1 (3. ♜a3?? ♜xc2) 3. ... d3 4. cxd3 ♜xb3 =;

1. ♜b1? ♜c3 2. ♜c1 d4 3. ♜d1 (3. ♜b1 d3 4. cxd3 ♜xb3 =) 3. ... d3 =]

1. ... ♜c3

[1. ... d4 2. ♜b2 ♜c5 3. ♜c1 ♜b4 4. ♜d2 +-]

2. ♜b1 ♜b4

[2. ... d4 3. ♜c1 d3 4. cxd3 ♜xb3 (4. ... ♜xd3 5. ♜b2! +-) 5. ♜d2! +-; 2. ... ♜d4 3. ♜b2 +-]

3. ♜c1 ♜c3 4. ♜d1 d4 5. ♜c1 d3 6. cxd3 ♜xb3

[6. ... ♜xb3 7. ♜d2!]

7. ♜d2! +-.

□ E7-7

Vladimir Bron, 1979

1. g7 [1. d7? h1♛ 2. d8♛ ♜h4+ +-] 1. ... ♜c4 [1. ... h1♛ 2. g8♛ =] 2. g8♛! [2. d7 h1♛ 3. ♜e7 ♜e4+ +-] 2. ... ♜xg8 3. d7 h1♛ 4. d8♛ ♜h4+ 5. ♜g7 ♜xd8 stalemate [5. ... ♜g4+ 6. ♜f8 = (6. ♜f6?? ♜g5#)] ½-½.

□ E7-8

Ravikumar – Nielsen, Esbjerg 1980

1. ... ♜a8?

[1. ... dxc5? 2. b6 c4 (2. ... cxb6 3. a6 +-) 3. a6 cxb6 4. d6 c3 5. d7 ♜c7 6. a7 c2 7. d8♛+ ♜xd8 8. a8♛+ +-;

1. ... c6?? 2. cxd6 cxb5 3. d7 ♜c7 4. a6 +-;

1. ... ♜a7? 2. b6+! cxb6 (2. ... ♜b7 3. bxc7 ♜xc7 4. cxd6+ +-) 3. cxd6 +-;

1. ... ♜c8? 2. a6! (2. b6? cxb6 =) 2. ... ♜b8 (2. ... dxc5 3. b6 +-) 3. b6 +-;

1. ... ♜b7! = (Δdc) 2. a6+ (2. cxd6 cxd6 =; 2. c6+ ♜b8 3. b6 cxb6 = 4. a6?? b5 -+; 2. b6 cxb6 =) 2. ... ♜a7! 3. b6+ ♜xa6! (3. ... cxb6? 4. cxd6 +-)

4. bxc7 ♜b7 5. cxd6 ♜c8 =]

2. b6 ♜b7 3. bxc7 ♜c7 4. cxd6+ 1-0.

□ E7-9

Karpov – Csom, Bad Lauterberg 1977

49. ... ♜f8?

[49. ... ♜g5! 50. ♜h5 $\Delta\ddot{h}7$ 50. ... ♜e4 -+ (50. ... ♜g8?? 51. ♜xf6 ♜f4 52. ♜xf4 ♜h3+ 53. ♜f1 ♜h1+ 54. ♜e2 ♜xf4+-+) 51. ♜xf6 ♜e3+ 52. ♜xg2 (52. ♜h1 ♜h3+ 53. ♜g1 ♜e3 -+) 52. ... ♜f3+ 53. ♜g1 ♜xf6 -+]

50. ♜f5! +-

[50. ♜f5! (Δ 51. $\ddot{h}7$! ♜h7 52. ♜g7#) 50. ... exf5 (50. ... ♜xd7 51. ♜h2+ ♜g8 52. ♜g3+ -+) 51. ♜h2+ ♜g8 52. ♜g3+ -+]

1-0

□ E7-10

Yusupov – Sorokin, Elista (ol) 1998

26. ... ♜f8??

[26. ... ♜g8?? 27. ♜f6+!! ♜xf6 28. ♜f7#; 26. ... ♜f6! 27. ♜d7 ♜xd4 28. ♜g5 ♜d6 29. ♜xd8 ♜xf7 30. ♜f6+ (30. ... ♜xe4 ♜xd8 31. ♜xd4 ♜e5 -+) 30. ... ♜xf6 31. ♜xf6 ♜c6 (31. ... ♜c8?? 32. ♜xe4 ♜c2) 32. ♜xe8 ♜xe8 33. ♜xe6 ♜c6 ??/ =]

27. ♜xf8 ♜xf8 28. ♜xe4! ♜d6

[28. ... ♜xf7 29. ♜xf7+ +-]

29. ♜xg6+! h×g6 30. ♜h4+! ♜xh4 31.

爵xf8+ ♜h7 32. ♜xd6 +- ♜e4 33. ♜c7+ ♜h6 34. ♜c1+ g5 35. g3 ♜h5 36. ♜d1+ ♜g6 37. h3 ♜f6 38. ♜d2 b5 39. ♜h2 1-0.

□ E7-11

Yochanan Afek, 1981

1. g7+! [1. ♜f7? ♜g7+ 2. ♜f8 ♜xa7 -+; 1. a8♛? ♜xa8 2. ♜f7 ♜a7+ -+] 1. ... ♜h7 2. g6+ [2. ♜f7? ♜g7+ -+; 2. a8♛? ♜xa8 3. ♜f7 ♜a7+ -+]

2. ... ♜h6 3. a8♛! [3. ♜f7? ♜g7+ -+] 3. ... ♜xa8 4. ♜f7 ♜a7+ 5. ♜g8 ♜xg7+ [5. ... ♜xg6 6. ♜h8 = ♜xg7 stalemate] 6. ♜h8 ♜a7 [6. ... ♜xg6 stalemate] 7. g7 ♜xg7 stalemate $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E7-12

Planinc – Bagirov, Banja Luka 1976

42. ... ♜b8! [42. ... ♜c6 43. ♜d7 ♜b8 44. ♜a1+ ♜xb7 45. ♜b1+ ♜c7 46. ♜xb8 ♜a2 ($\Delta\ddot{a}8$) 47. ♜f1 f5 48. ♜e1 =] 43. h3 [43. ♜b5 ♜c1+ 44. ♜f2 ♜c5! 45. ♜xc5 ♜xd3+ -+] 43. ... ♜c7 44. ♜b4 ♜c6 45. ♜c4 [45. ♜b6 ♜a7 -+] 45. ... ♜xb7-+ 46. ♜f2 ♜c8 47. g4 ♜a8 48. ♜e4 ♜c7 49. ♜c5 ♜a2+ 50. ♜g3 ♜a3 51. ♜f4 ♜c3 52. h4 ♜xc4 53. dxcc4 ♜b6 54. ♜d3 f5 55. h5 g5+ 56. ♜f3 ♜c7 57. c5 ♜d7 58. ♜g3 ♜e7 59. ♜f3 ♜f6 0-1.

□ E7-13

Gabriel – Michaelsen, Bundesliga 1998/99

67. ♜e6? [67. ♜e4! e2 (67. ... ♜xh3 68. ♜f3 -+) 68. ♜f3+ ♜g2 69. ♜e3 ♜f2 70. ♜f4 -+, 67. ♜g6+? ♜xh3 68. ♜e4 e2 69. ♜g1 ♜h2 70. ♜e1 ♜g3 71. ♜e3 h3 =; 67. ♜d4? e2 68. ♜e6 ♜f2 69. ♜d3 e1 ♜70. ♜xe1 ♜xe1 71. ♜e3 ♜d1! 72. ♜f4 ♜e2 73. ♜g4 ♜e3 74. ♜xh4 ♜f4 =] 67. ... ♜xh3 68. ♜e4 ♜g2 69. ♜f4 h3 70. ♜xe3 h2 71. ♜e2+ ♜h3 $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E7-14

Yusupov – Movsesian, Bundesliga 1999/2000

24. ♜e4??

After this dreadful move, White loses the game.

[24. ♜d4 c5!]

This is the idea I overlooked.

[25. ♜b5 ♜d8! 26. ♜g5 (26. ♜x d7 ♜x d7 27. e6 fxe6 28. ♜x g7 ♜g8 ± 29. ♜e5 ♜xc3+ 30. ♜xc3 ♜d5+ -+) 26. ... cxd4 27. ♜xe6+ ♜c8 28. ♜x d7 dx c3+ -+.

The correct move was 24. ♜f2!! ∞ ♜d5 25. f5 ♜xc3+ 26. ♜c2 ♜h6 27. fxe6 with the point 27. ... ♜xe6 (27. ... fxe6 28. ♜e4 ♜a5 29. ♜a7↑) 28. ♜f5 ♜e7? (28. ... ♜xe5 29. ♜xe6 fxe6 30. ♜g5±) 29. ♜c5 ♜xc5? 30. ♜b8#.

24. ... ♜d5! 25. ♜g5

[25. ♜d4 ♜xc3+ -+;

25. e6!? fxe6 26. ♜e5 ♜xe5 27. fxe6 ♜xe4 28. ♜b8+ ♜f7 29. ♜x h8 ♜d5 30. ♜d4 c5+ -+]

25. ... ♜xc3+!

Didn't see that one either!

[25. ... c5? 26. ♜x d5 ♜xd5 27. ♜xf7! ♜xc3+ 28. ♜c2∞]

26. ♜xc3 c5+ -

[26. ... ♜xe4 27. ♜xe4 ♜d5+ 28. ♜d4 ♜5xb6 29. ♜d6+ ♜e7 30. ♜f5+ ♜f8+ -+]

27. ♜xd7 ♜xd7 28. ♜xc5 ♜xe4 29. ♜xe7

[29. ♜xe4 ♜d5+ -+]

29. ... ♜x g2 30. ♜c5 ♜d5 31. f5 ♜c6 32.

♦d4 ♜a8 33. h4 ♜a3+ 34. ♜d2 ♜a2+ 35. ♜ei ♜a4 o-1.

□ E7-15

Yusupov – Epishin, Bundesliga 1999/2000

16. ♜c2 = [16. ♜c2? ♜xc3 17. ♜b3 (17. ♜xc3 ♜xa4±) 17. ... ♜xb3 18. axb3 ♜e2+ 19. ♜hi ♜b5 Δ20. ♜cd1 ♜xd4!!-+] 16. ... ♜xd3 17.

18. ♜d2 h6 19. ♜e3 ♜d7 20. ♜b3
21. c4 ½-½.

□ E7-16

Anand – Gelfand, Wijk aan Zee 1996

21. ... fxe6??

[21. ... ♜xe6? 22. ♜xe6 fxe6 23. ♜xg6+ ♜g7 24. ♜xe6+ ♜f7 25. ♜xf7+ ♜f8 26. ♜xf6+ -; 21. ... ♜e8!]

A) 22. ♜ef1 ♜h4!±;

B) 22. ♜f3 ♜h4 (22. ... ♜h4 23. ♜g4+ ♜g6 24. ♜f3) 23. ♜xf7 ♜xf7 24. ♜xf7+ ♜xf7 25. ♜c7+ ♜e6 26. ♜xe6 ♜xe6 27. ♜xe6+ ♜e7 28. ♜xa8 ♜xe6 29. ♜b6±;

C) 22. ♜ff1 ♜xe6 (22. ... fxe6 23. ♜xg6+ ♜g7 24. ♜f6! ♜xf6 25. ♜xe8+ ♜f8 26. ♜xe6+ ♜xe6 27. ♜xe6+ ♜f7 28. ♜b6∞) 23. ♜xe6 fxe6 24. ♜xg6+ ♜g7 25. ♜f3 ♜f8±;

D) 22. ♜e4! 22. ... ♜xe6 23. ♜xe6 fxe6 24. ♜xg6+ ♜g7 25. ♜f3∞]

22. ♜xe6!

[22. ♜xg6+? ♜g7 (22. ... ♜g7±) 23. ♜xe6 ♜xg6 24. ♜exf6+ ♜h7! □-+;

22. ♜xe6+? ♜xe6 23. ♜xe6 ♜g7!-+]

22. ... ♜g7

[22. ... ♜xe6 23. ♜xg6+ ♜g7 (23. ... ♜g7 24. ♜xe6+) 24. ♜xe6+ ♜h8 (24. ... ♜f7 25. ♜xf7+ ♜f8 26. ♜xf6+ -) 25. ♜h5+ -+]

23. ♜xe7+ ♜xe7 24. ♜xf8 ♜xf8 25. h4!+-

[25. h4 ♜h7 26. h5 ♜e7 27. ♜f3 (27. ♜f4 ♜d7 28. ♜f6 ♜c6 29. ♜f7+ -) 27. ... ♜f5 28. ♜xb7+ -]

1-0.

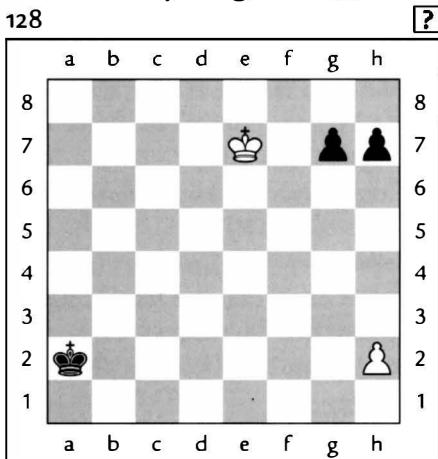
Practical exercises

Try to play the following four studies like real games. You always have White. For each of the first two positions you have half an hour's thinking time, and for each of the second two you have an hour.

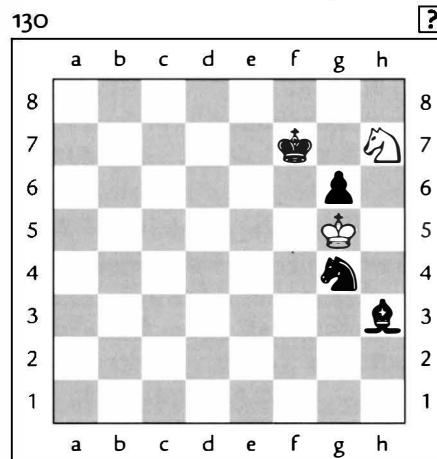
Cover the moves and the diagrams that follow with a sheet of paper. When you have reached a decision, you can look at the correct move, the comments, and the 'opponent's' next move.

Each study runs in a column. In the left-hand column you'll first find a study by Grigoriev, then Vlasenko; in the right-hand column a study by Gurvich, then Kozirev. Focus your attention on the candidate moves, and try to refute poor moves as quickly as possible.

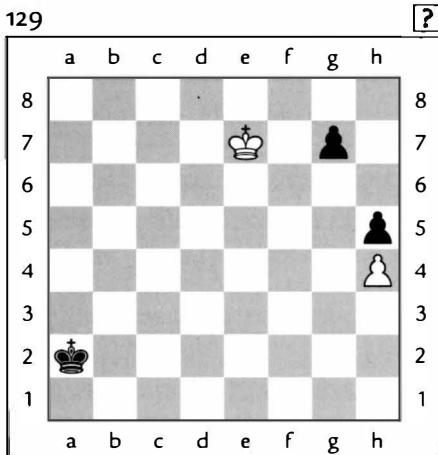
Nikolay Grigoriev 1931



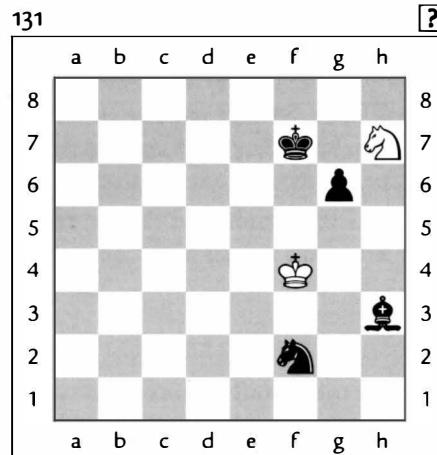
Abram Gurvich 1961



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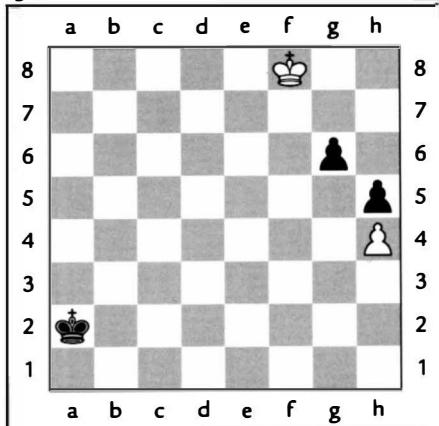


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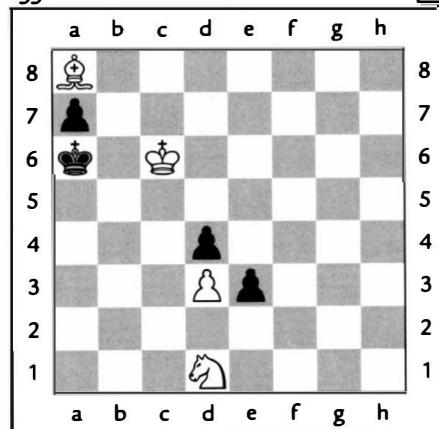
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V. Vlasenko 1970

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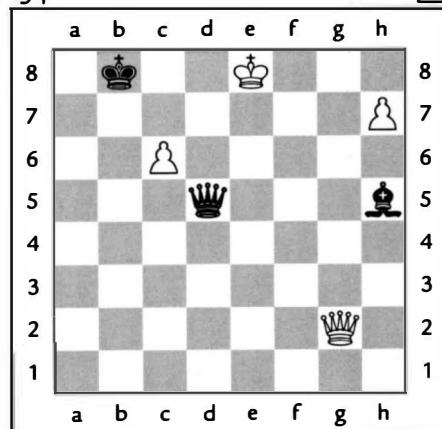
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V. Kozirev 1978

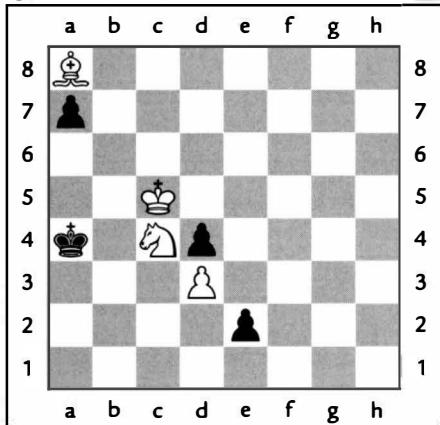
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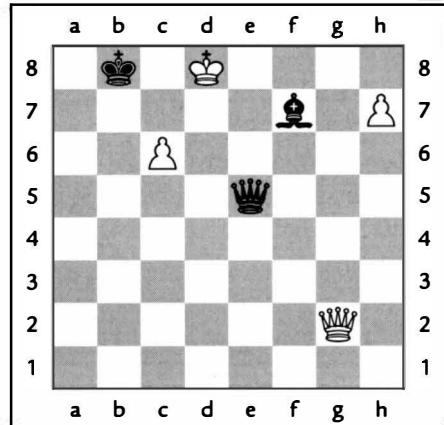
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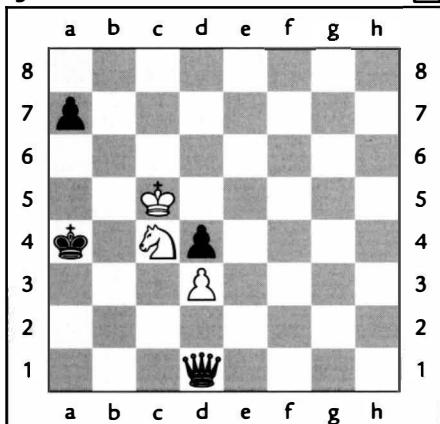
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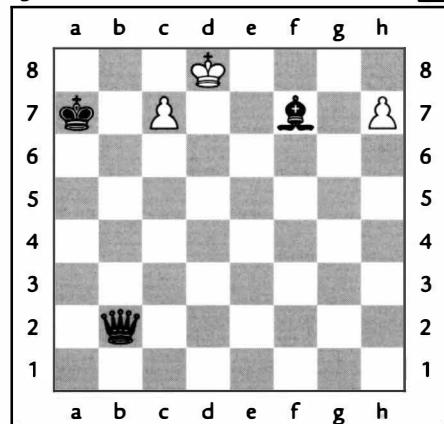
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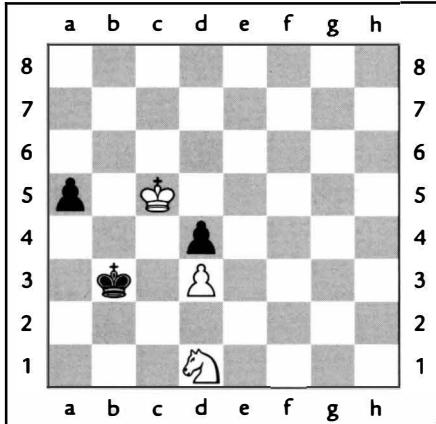
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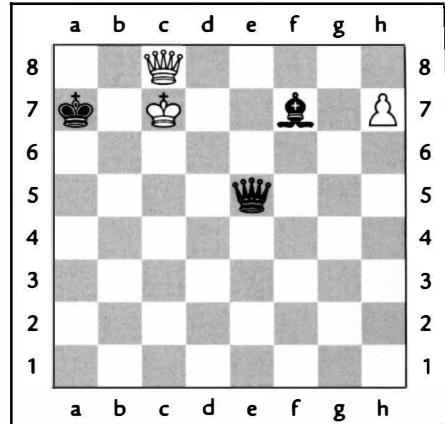
139

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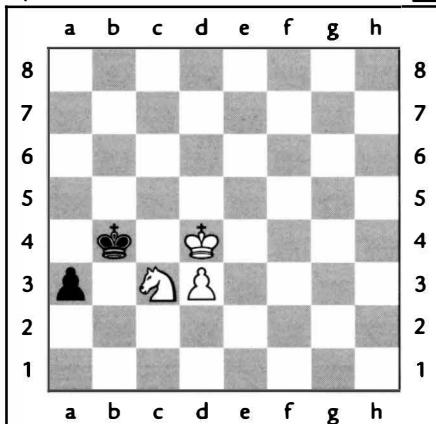
141

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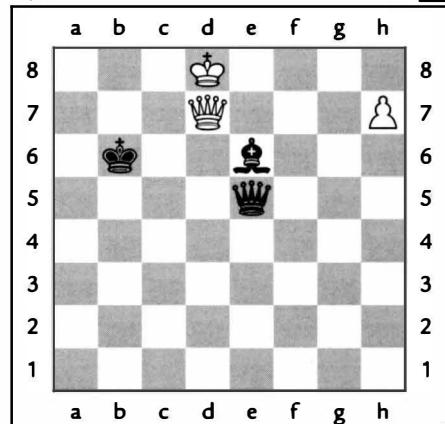
140

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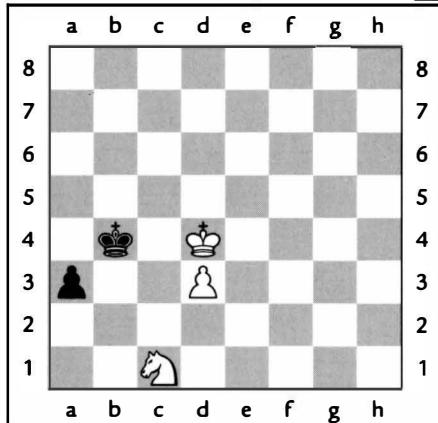
142

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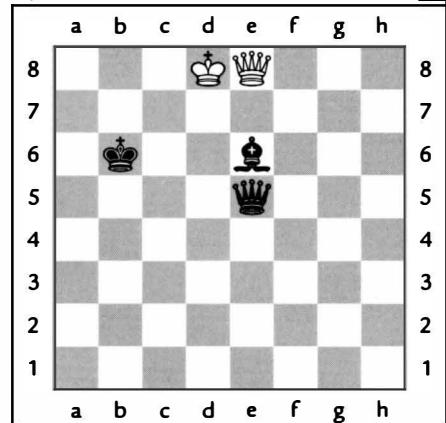
143

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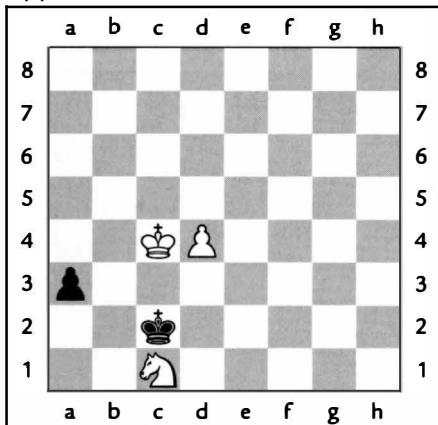
145

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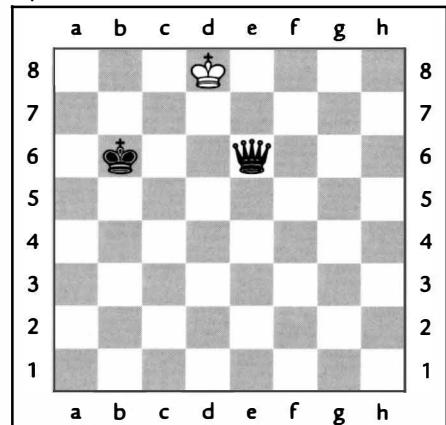
144

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146

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Grigoriev 1931: solution**Diagram 128 on page 126****1. h4!** (2 points)

1. ♜f7? g5 2. ♜f6 (2. ♜g7 ♜b3 3. ♜xh7 ♜c4 4. ♜g6 g4 5. ♜g5 ♜d5 6. ♜xg4 ♜e6 =) 2. ... g4
 3. ♜g5 ♜b3 4. ♜xg4 ♜c4 5. ♜g5 ♜d5 6. ♜h6
 ♜e6 7. ♜xh7 ♜f7 =.

1. ... h5

1. ... ♜b3 (1. ... h6 2. h5 +-) 2. ♜f7 ♜c4 3. ♜xg7
 ♜d5 4. ♜xh7 ♜e6 5. ♜g7 +-.

Diagram 129 on page 126**2. ♜f8!** (1 point)

2. ♜f7? g5! 3. hxg5 h4 4. g6 h3 5. g7 h2 6. g8WWW =.

2. ... g6

2. ... g5 3. hxg5 h4 4. g6 h3 5. g7 h2 6. g8WWW+ +-.

Diagram 132 on page 127**3. ♜e7! +- (1 point)**

3. ♜g7 g5 4. hxg5 h4 =.

3. ... ♜b3 4. ♜f6 ♜c4 5. ♜xg6 ♜d5 6.

爵xh5 爵e6 7. 爵g6 +-.

Gurvich 1961: solution**Diagram 130 on page 126****1. ♜f4!** (2 points)

△Qg5, ♜g3;

1. ♜h4? Qf2 (1. ... ♜g7 2. Qg5 Qf2 3. Qxh3 =)
 2. Qg5+ (2. ♜g3 Qe4+ 3. ♜xh3 ♜g7 +-) 2. ...
 ♜f6 3. Qh7+ (3. ♜xh3 ♜xh3 4. ♜xh3 ♜f5 +-)
 3. ... ♜g7 +-.

1. ... Qf2

1. ... ♜g7 2. Qg5 Qf2 3. ♜g3 ♜f6 4. Qh7+ =.

Diagram 131 on page 126**2. ♜f3!** (2 points)

2. ♜g3 Qe4+ 3. ♜xh3 ♜g7 -+; 2. Qg5+ ♜f6 3.
 Qh7+ ♜g7 -+; 2. ♜e3 ♜g7 3. Qg5 Qd1+-+.

2. ... ♜g7 3. Qg5 ♜h6

3. ... ♜f6 4. Qh7+ =.

4. Qf7+ =.

Vlasenko 1970: solution**Diagram 133 on page 127**

1. $\mathbb{Q}b_2$ (2 points)
1. $\mathbb{Q}b_7+?$ $\mathbb{Q}a_5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}b_2 e_2$; 1. $\mathbb{Q}c_5? e_2$.
1. ... $\mathbb{Q}a_5$
1. ... $e_2?$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c_4 e_1 \mathbb{W}$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}b_7\#.$
2. $\mathbb{Q}c_5 e_2$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}c_4 + \mathbb{Q}a_4$
3. ... $\mathbb{Q}a_6$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}c_6$.

Diagram 135 on page 128

4. $\mathbb{Q}f_3!$ (2 points)
4. $\mathbb{Q}c_6+ \mathbb{Q}b_3$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}d_2+ \mathbb{Q}c_3$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}f_3 \mathbb{Q}x d_3 =$
4. ... $e_1 \mathbb{W}$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}d_1+ \mathbb{Q}x d_1$

Diagram 136 on page 128

6. $\mathbb{Q}b_2+ \mathbb{Q}b_3$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}x d_1 a_5$
7. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_2$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}x d_4 \mathbb{Q}x d_1$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}c_3+-.$

Diagram 139 on page 129

8. $\mathbb{Q}d_5!!$ (3 points)
8. $\mathbb{Q}x d_4?$ a_4 9. $\mathbb{Q}c_3 a_3$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}e_2 \mathbb{Q}b_2$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}c_3$
 $\mathbb{Q}b_3=.$
8. ... a_4
8. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_2$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}x d_4 \mathbb{Q}x d_1$ (9. ... a_4 10. $\mathbb{Q}c_3+-.$)
10. $\mathbb{Q}c_3+-.$
9. $\mathbb{Q}x d_4 a_3$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}c_3 \mathbb{Q}b_4$
10. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_2$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}c_4+-.$

Diagram 140 on page 129

11. $\mathbb{Q}a_2+ \mathbb{Q}b_3$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}c_1+ \mathbb{Q}b_4$
12. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_2$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}c_4 \mathbb{Q}x c_1$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}b_3+-.$

Diagram 143 on page 130

13. $\mathbb{Q}d_5!$ (1 point)
13. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_3$ 14. $d_4 \mathbb{Q}c_2$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}c_4+-.$

Diagram 144 on page 130**Kozirev 1978: solution****Diagram 134 on page 127**

1. $\mathbb{Q}e_7$
1. $\mathbb{Q}f_8?? \mathbb{W}f_7\#.$

Diagram 137 on page 128

1. ... $\mathbb{W}e_5+$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d_7$ (1 point)
2. $\mathbb{Q}f_8? \mathbb{W}f_6+ 3. \mathbb{Q}g_8 \mathbb{Q}f_7+ 4. \mathbb{Q}f_8 \mathbb{Q}e_6+$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}e_8$
 $\mathbb{W}f_7+ 6. \mathbb{Q}d_8 \mathbb{W}f_8\#;$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d_8?? \mathbb{W}d_6(e_8/c_7)\#.$
2. ... $\mathbb{Q}e_8+$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d_8 \mathbb{Q}f_7$
- $(\Delta \mathbb{W}e_8(d_6/c_7)\#).$

Diagram 138 on page 128

4. $\mathbb{W}b_2+!$ (2 points)
4. $\mathbb{Q}d_7?? \mathbb{W}c_7\#.$
4. ... $\mathbb{W}x b_2$ 5. $c_7+ \mathbb{Q}a_7$ 6. $c_8 \mathbb{W} \mathbb{W}f_6+ 7.$
 $\mathbb{Q}c_7$
7. $\mathbb{Q}d_7? \mathbb{Q}e_6+ -+.$
7. ... $\mathbb{W}e_5+$

Diagram 141 on page 129

8. $\mathbb{Q}d_8$ (1 point)
8. $\mathbb{Q}d_7? \mathbb{Q}e_6+ -+;$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}c_6? \mathbb{Q}e_8+ -+.$
8. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_6!$
- $(\Delta \mathbb{W}e_8\#)$

Diagram 142 on page 129

9. $\mathbb{W}d_7$ (1 point)
9. $\mathbb{Q}d_7? \mathbb{Q}e_6+.$
9. ... $\mathbb{Q}e_6!$

Diagram 145 on page 130

10. $h_8 \mathbb{W}!$ (2 points)
10. $\mathbb{W}d_2? \mathbb{W}f_6+ 11. \mathbb{Q}e_8 \mathbb{W}f_7+ 12. \mathbb{Q}d_8 \mathbb{W}f_8\#;$
10. $\mathbb{W}x e_6+? \mathbb{W}x e_6$ 11. $h_8 \mathbb{W} \mathbb{W}d_6+ 12. \mathbb{Q}e_8$ (12.
 $\mathbb{Q}c_8 \mathbb{W}c_7\#)$ 12. ... $\mathbb{W}b_8+ -+.$
10. ... $\mathbb{W}x h_8+ 11. \mathbb{W}e_8 \mathbb{W}e_5$

Diagram 146 on page 130

12. ♜xe6+! (2 points)

12. ♜e7? ♜d5+ 13. ♜d8 (13. ♜f8 ♜f6+ --) 13. ...
♜c7#;

12. ♜g6? ♜d6+ 13. ♜e8 ♜d7+ 14. ♜f7 ♜e8+ --;

12. ♜a4? ♜f6+ 13. ♜e8 ♜f7+ 14. ♜d8 ♜f8+ 15.
♜e8 ♜d6+ --;

12. ♜f8? ♜c7+ 13. ♜e8 ♜d7#.

12. ... ♜xe6 stalemate

Score table

Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	12	3	_____	V1	2	_____
2	1	_____	13	3	_____		2	_____
3	2	_____	14	4	_____		3	_____
4	2	_____	15	4	_____		1	_____
5	2	_____	16	5	_____			
6	3	_____				Ko	1	_____
7	3	_____	Gr	2	_____		2	_____
8	3	_____		1	_____		1	_____
9	3	_____		1	_____		1	_____
10	3	_____	Gu	2	_____		2	_____
11	3	_____		2	_____		2	_____
total								70

Points	Playing Strength
less than 4 points	beginner
4–9 points	ELO 800–1000
10–19 points	ELO 1000–1500
20–29 points	ELO 1500–1800
30–39 points	ELO 1800–2100
40–49 points	ELO 2100–2300
50–59 points	ELO above 2300
60–70 points	ELO above 2400

8 Zugzwang

Let me start with a definition: 'zugzwang, a German word, now anglicised, for a position in which whoever has the move would obtain a worse result than if it were the opponent's turn to play ...' (The Oxford Companion to Chess, Hooper & Whyld).

Zugzwang is a very important element of the endgame. By contrast, in the middlegame such situations are rare; and in the opening, where every tempo is vital to accelerate development, it would be hard to imagine a situation where zugzwang occurs. Having the move is an advantage! The concept of zugzwang is foreign to the opening and middlegame, but with heavy piece exchanges, the course of the game changes.

In his classic book 'Common Sense in Chess' Emanuel Lasker describes 'the three elements that give the endgame its character: the offensive power of the king, the passed pawn and zugzwang. Play in the endgame changes so much, that the player's mental attitude must also be different. A player cannot reckon with massive effects, he becomes more moderate and works with small values. His attacks are no longer great conceptions ... but are more concerned with the exertion of pressure on the enemy pieces, cramping them, and thereby robbing them more and more of their mobility, till finally zugzwang occurs and the defence breaks.'

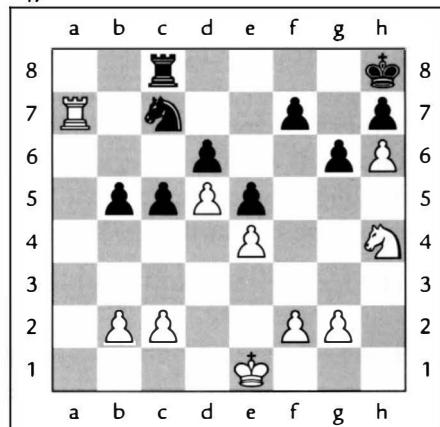
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(Diagram 147)

White has a clear advantage: the rook on the seventh rank is so strong that it ties up two enemy pieces. Only Black's king can move. All White has to do is bring the knight into play.

Artur Yusupov – Egon Brestian
Schallaburg 1998

147



30. $\mathbb{Q}f_3$ Threatening $\mathbb{Q}g_5$.

30. ... f_6 31. g_4

White wanted to continue with g_4-g_5 .

31. ... g_5

Or 31. ... $\mathbb{Q}g_8$ 32. g_5 $\mathbb{Q}f_7$ 33. $\mathbb{Q}f_1$, followed by $\mathbb{Q}g_2-g_3-g_4$, $g\times f_6$ and $\mathbb{Q}g_5$.

32. $\mathbb{Q}d_2$ $\mathbb{Q}g_8$ 33. $\mathbb{Q}f_1$ $\mathbb{Q}f_7$ 34. $\mathbb{Q}g_3!!$

This is more precise than 34. $\mathbb{Q}e_3$ $\mathbb{Q}e_7$ 35. $\mathbb{Q}f_5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d_7$, and Black can unpin himself with $\mathbb{Q}a_8$.

34. ... $\mathbb{Q}e_7$ 35. $\mathbb{Q}h_5$ $\mathbb{Q}f_7$

Now Black's king must also assist in defence by protecting the pawn on f_6 .

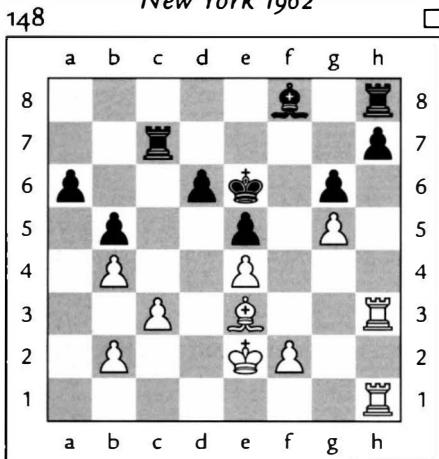
36. $\mathbb{Q}g_7$

And Black resigned. If 36. ... $\mathbb{Q}g_6$, then 37. $\mathbb{Q}f_5!+-$. And after 36. ... $\mathbb{Q}e_7$ there follows 37. $\mathbb{Q}e_6$ and Black is in zugzwang. He can still move his pawns for a few moves, but then that's it.

Lasker beautifully described a typical zugzwang position: 'Both sides have each piece & each still mobile pawn in their best, most efficient, attacking & defensive position. The reserves have all been deployed, each piece has its purpose, and it carries out that purpose in its assigned place. But now a move must be made, and that privilege turns into the opposite. Moving will mean giving up the desired position for an inferior one. One would rather not move, but the laws of chess demand & command it without demur. The obligation to move is the reason that the position can no longer be held.'

Robert Fischer – Samuel Reshevsky

New York 1962



Fischer played the endgame so skillfully that his opponent has been left without a decent move: the rooks have to protect the h-pawn, king and bishop cannot move onto the seventh rank, and the rook on c7 has to be ready to protect the pawn on a6 (it has to stay on c7 so that it can protect the a-pawn from c6). There followed a simple waiting move.

30. $\mathbb{B}h4!$

Now Black is in zugzwang and has to open the position himself.

30. ... $d5$

Or 30. ... $\mathbb{E}c4$ 31. $f3$ $\mathbb{E}c7$ 32. $\mathbb{B}f2!$ and Black has no other move left than 32. ... $d5$, with a similar position to the game.

31. $\mathbb{B}a1!$

Fischer's technique is perfect. 31. $e \times d5 +$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ 32. $\mathbb{B}d1+$ was weaker because of 32. ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 33. $\mathbb{B}d8$ $\mathbb{Q}g7!$ With this intermezzo, Fischer avoids this possibility.

31. ... $\mathbb{E}c6$

Or 31. ... $d \times e4$ 32. $\mathbb{B} \times a6 +$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 33. $\mathbb{B}b6 +-$ wins.

32. $e \times d5 +$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ 33. $\mathbb{B}d1 +$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 34. $\mathbb{B}d8$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$

If 34. ... $\mathbb{E}c7$, then 35. $\mathbb{B}a8 +-$ wins.

35. $\mathbb{B}a8$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 36. $\mathbb{B}h3!$

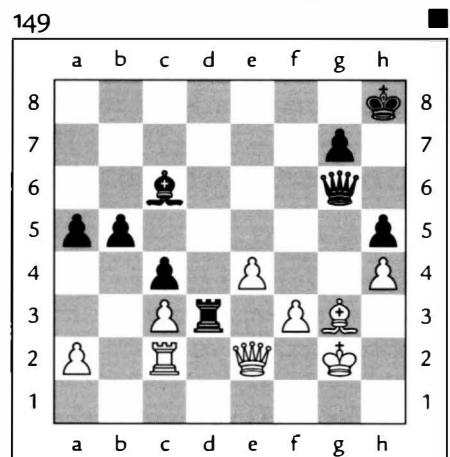
Threatening simply 37. $\mathbb{B}f3$.

36. ... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 37. $\mathbb{B} \times h8$ $\mathbb{Q} \times h8$ 38. $\mathbb{B} \times h7$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 39. $\mathbb{B}f7 +$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 40. $f3 +$

And White won the game.

Svetozar Gligorić – Vassily Smyslov

Amsterdam 1971



Black has the more active pieces and a better king position. Here, zugzwang also leads to a quick win.

41. ... ♖h7! ①

Every move worsens White's desperate situation.

42. ♘c1

Or 42. ♖h2? ♗xf3 43. ♜xf3 ♗xe4--; 42. ♗e1 ♗f6--; 42. ♘d2 ♗xe4 43. ♘xd3 cxd3! --; 42. ♗f2 ♗xf3--; 42. ♖f2 ♗f6--.

42. ... ♗f6 43. ♖e1

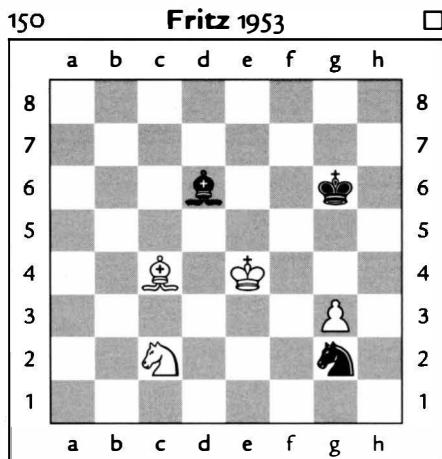
43. ♘d1 ♗xc3-- would be no better.

43. ... ♗f4!

and White resigned because of 44. ♘c2 ♗xf3--.

* * *

Zugzwang plays a central role in the endgame. There is hardly an endgame where the motif does not come into play. Opposition, triangulation and coordinate squares in pawn endgames are the most well-known examples. Positions with reciprocal zugzwang are particularly interesting. This idea is demonstrated in the next study.



The only chance for White to win lies in the poor position of Black's knight.

1. ♘f3 ♗h4+

Black wants to sacrifice the knight for the last pawn and thereby reach a draw.

2. gxh4 ♘hs

At first glance, White must lose the h-pawn. But he hasn't yet exhausted all his tactical resources.

3. ♗e3! ♗e7

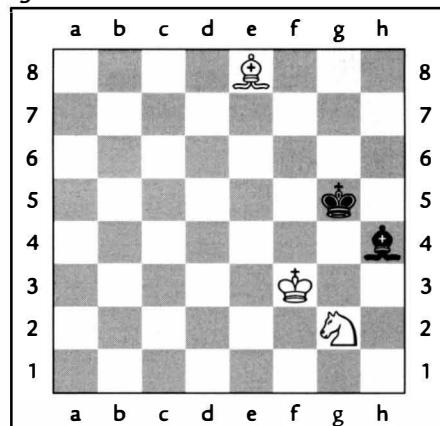
If 3. ... ♗xh4, then 4. ♗f5+.

Now the point of the study: White can no longer save the pawn, but ...

4. ♗g2! ♗xh4 5. ♖f7+ ♗g5 6. ♖e8

and Black is in zugzwang. The final position deserves a diagram.

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The limited scope of Black's bishop is evident. The king has to protect the bishop, but it too has run out of squares.

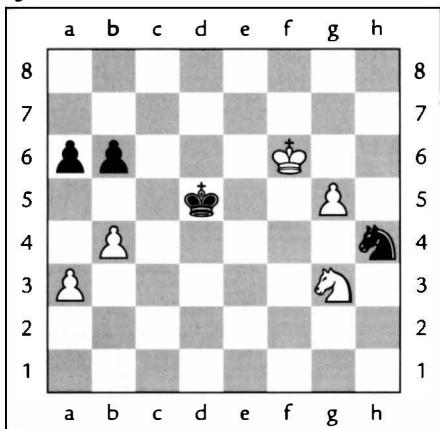
Interestingly enough, it is a reciprocal zugzwang. Black is in zugzwang because of the poor position of his pieces. White is in zugzwang because his pieces are placed *too perfectly*. The knight has to attack the enemy bishop and cover the e1 square, the king

takes away the f2 and g3 squares from the bishop and the g4 square from Black's king. The bishop has to control the h5 square, and it is placed perfectly on e8. If White were to move, 7. $\mathbb{Q}f7$ would not work because Black's king attacks the bishop and the trap falls apart.

Recognising in good time that a zugzwang position is about to occur is a great skill.

Jan Timman – Hans Ree
Amsterdam 1984

152



1. a4!

1. $\mathbb{Q}f5?$! $\mathbb{Q}g2$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}e3+?$ (2. g6 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 3. $g7\#$) would have been incorrect due to 2. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times e3$ 3. g6 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 4. g7 $\mathbb{Q}d5+$.

1. ... b5 2. a5

and Black is in zugzwang.

The reason why d5 was the best square for Black's king will soon become evident.

2. ... $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}g2$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}e5!$

and Black can no longer halt the g-pawn.

* * *

Here are some important criteria that can lead to zugzwang:

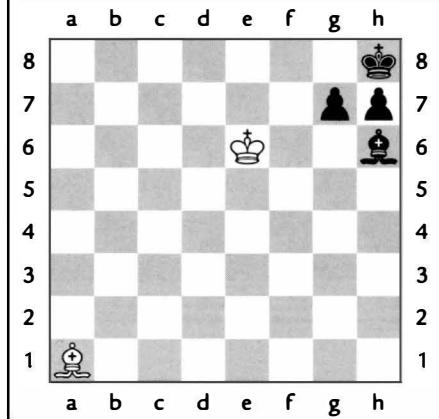
- 1) immobile pieces;
- 2) the position of pieces and pawns are optimal and cannot be improved;
- 3) overloaded pieces.

Zugzwang is an exceptionally useful weapon that should not be lacking from our arsenal in the endgame.


Exercises (solutions p. 147–151)
E8-1

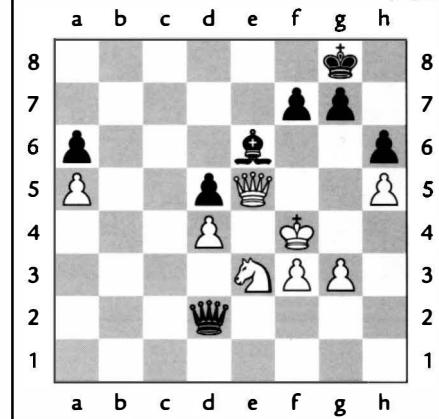
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**E8-3**

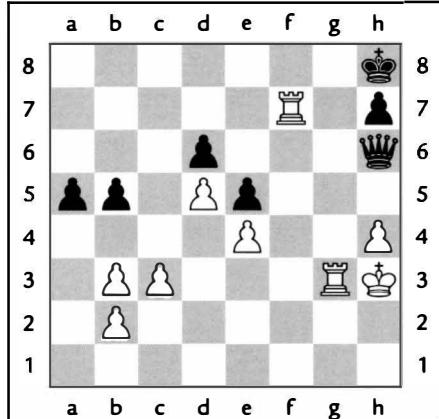
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**E8-2**

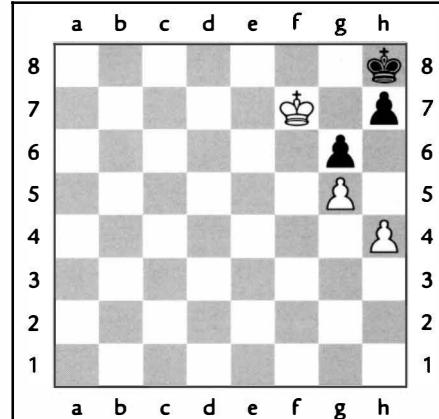
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**E8-4**

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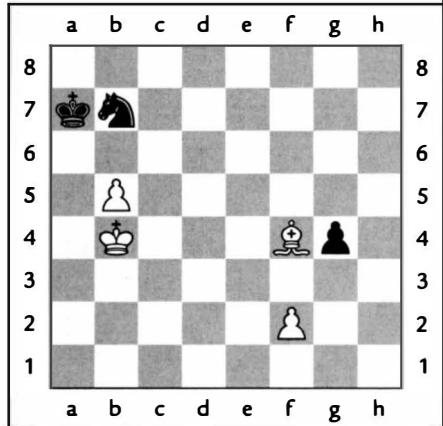
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E8-5

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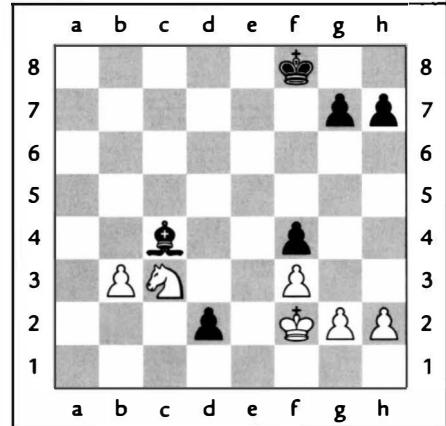
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E8-7

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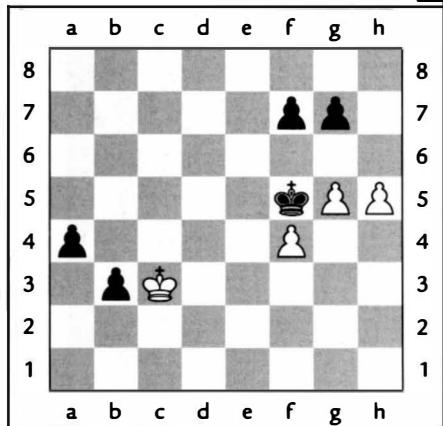
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E8-6

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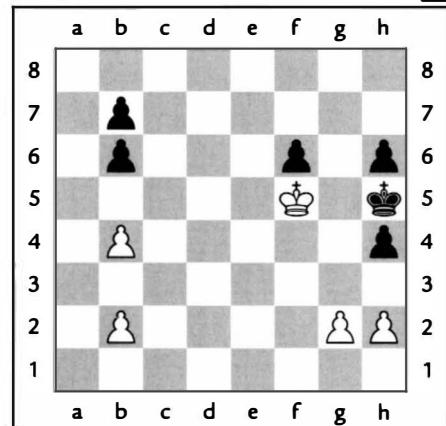
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E8-8

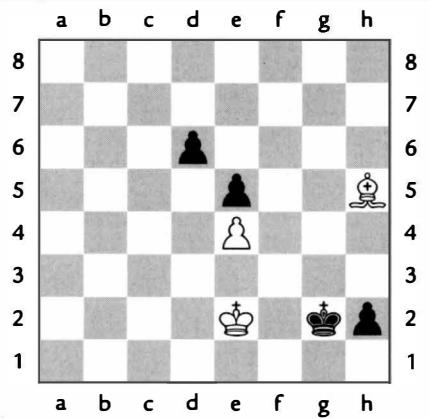
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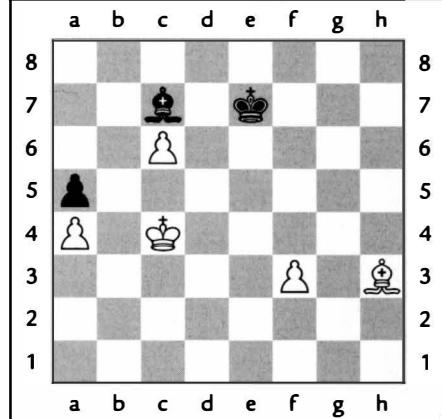
E8-9

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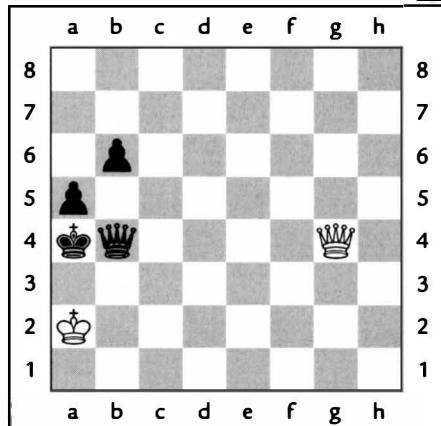
E8-11

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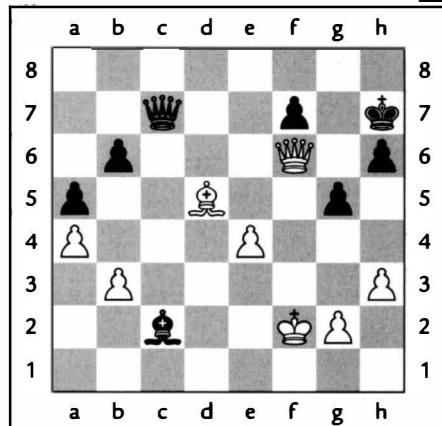
E8-10

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E8-12

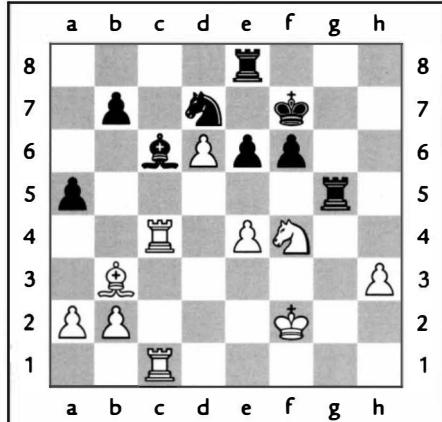
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E 8-13

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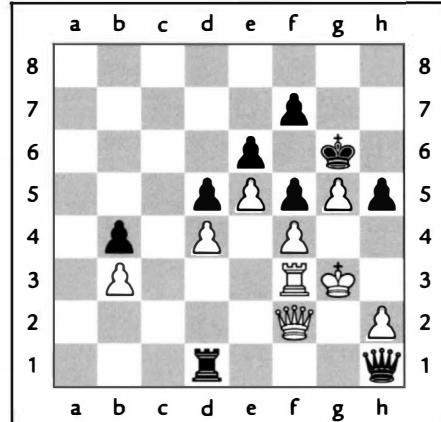
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E 8-15

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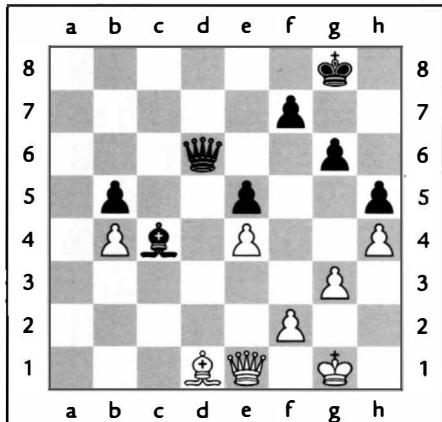
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E 8-14

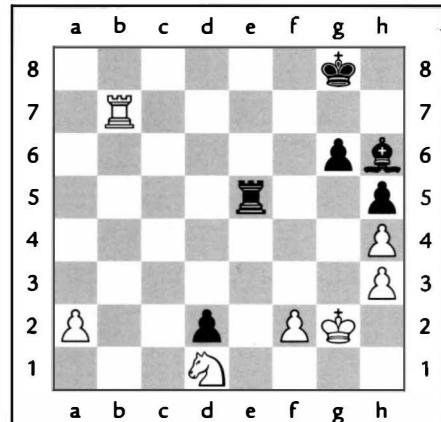
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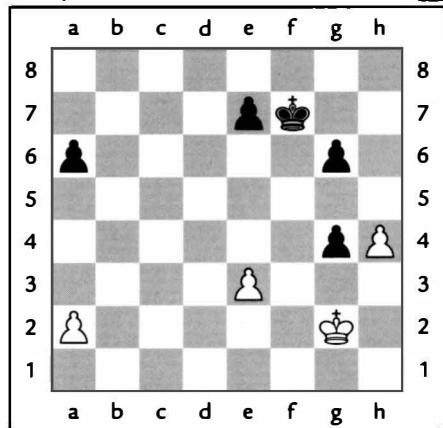
E 8-16

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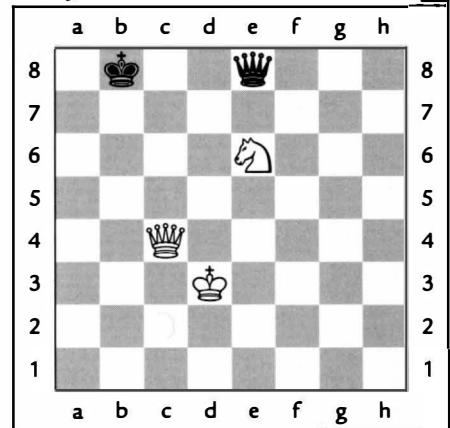


E8-17

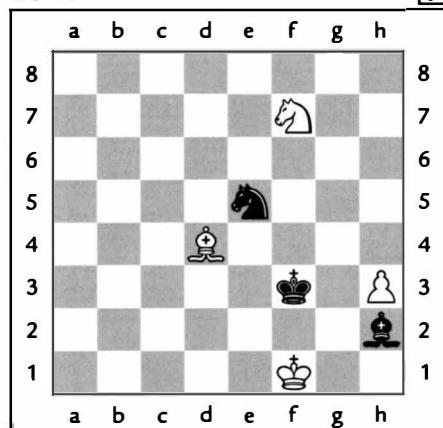
?

**E8-19**

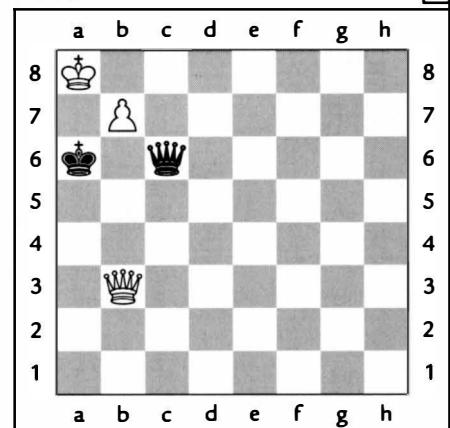
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**E8-18**

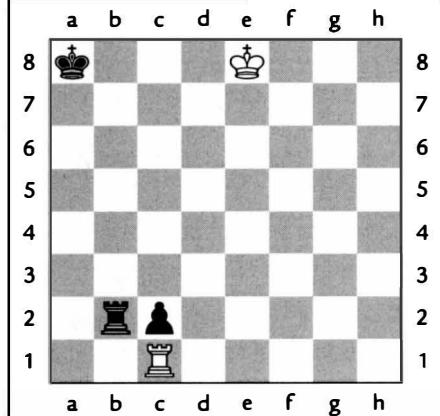
?

**E8-20**

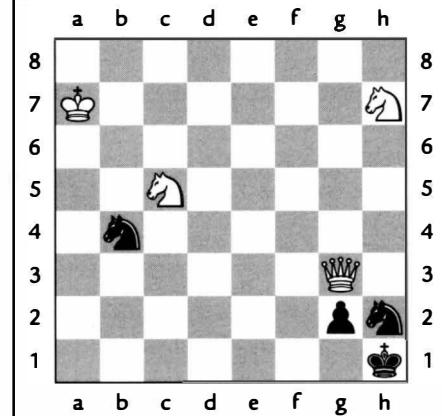
?



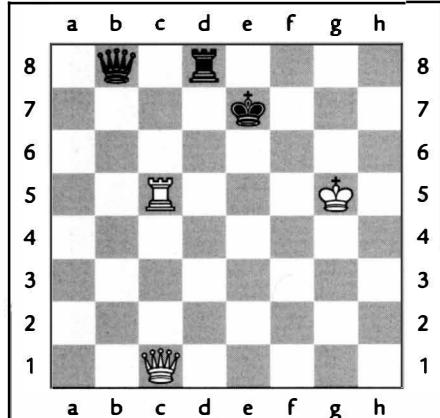
E8-21



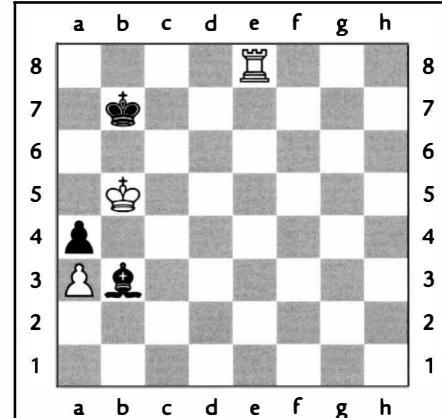
E8-23



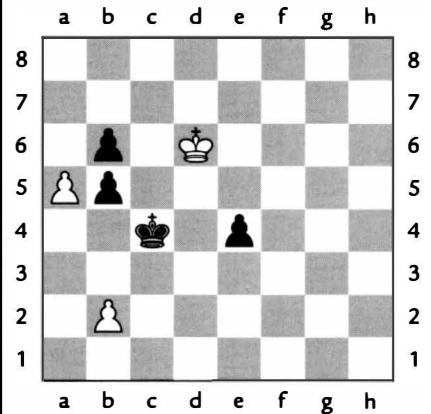
E8-22

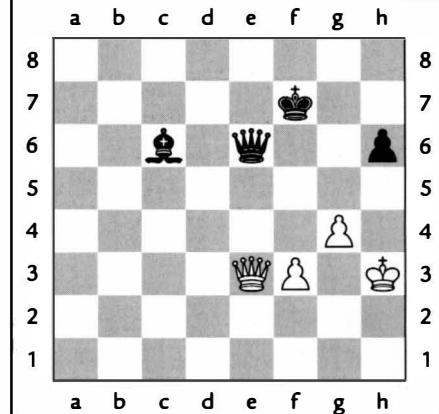


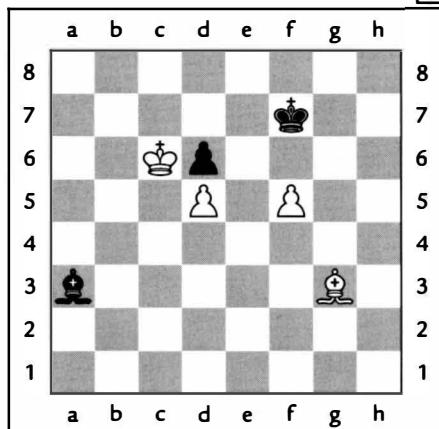
E8-24

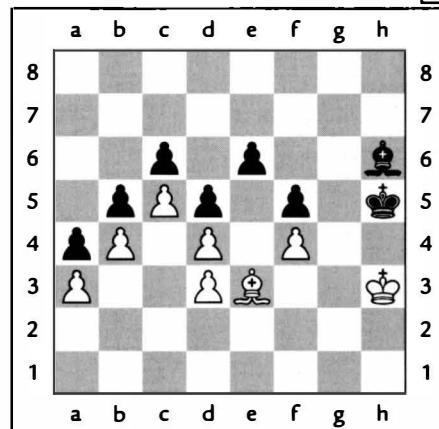


E8-25

**E8-27**

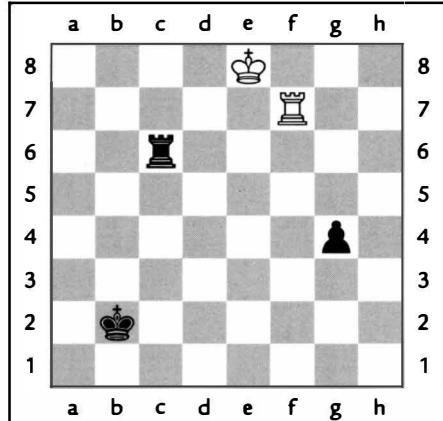
**E8-26**

**E8-28**



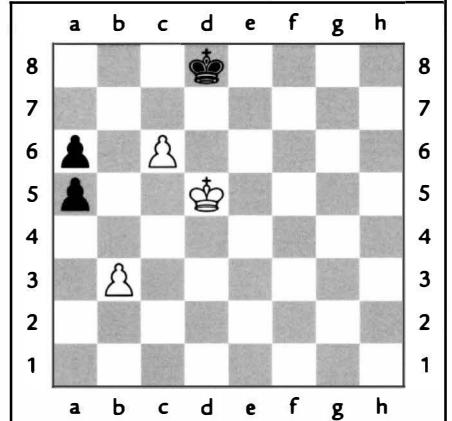
E8-29

?



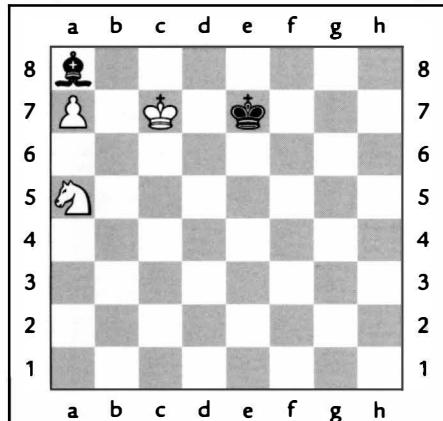
E8-31

?



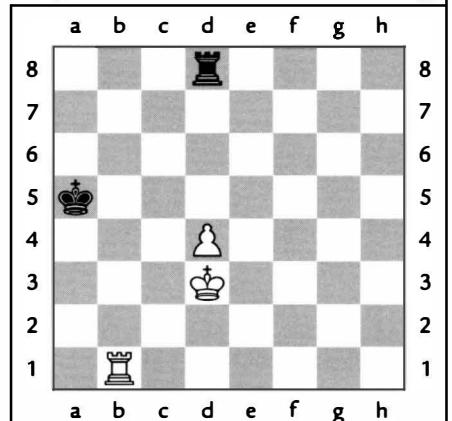
E8-30

?



E8-32

?



Solutions

□ E8-1

Illustrative example

1. $\mathbb{Q}f7 \odot \mathbb{Q} \dots$ 2. $\mathbb{Q} \times g7\# 1-0.$

□ E8-2

Zejbot – Levin, St. Petersburg 1900

1. $\mathbb{E}g5 \odot 1-0.$

□ E8-3

Szily – Balogh, corr

1. ... $\mathbb{Q}h7 \odot -+ 0-1$ [2. $g4 \mathbb{W}h2\#$; 2. $\mathbb{W}d6 \mathbb{W} \times d4\#$].

□ E8-4

Illustrative example

1. $\mathbb{Q}f8! \odot h6$ [1. ... $h5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f7 \mathbb{Q}h7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f6 \odot$] 2. $h5! \mathbb{Q}h7$ [2. ... $g \times h5$ 3. $g6 +-$] 3. $\mathbb{Q}f7 g \times h5$ 4. $g6 + -.$

□ E8-5

Yusupov – Anand, Linares 1992

1. $\mathbb{Q}c7 +- 1-0$ [1. ... $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 2. $b6 \odot$].

□ E8-6

Gol'berg – Zhuk, Leningrad 1934

47. ... $\mathbb{Q}e6?$ Instead 47. ... $f6!$ 48. $g6 \mathbb{Q}e6$ 49. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ = was necessary. 48. $h6! +- g \times h6$ 49. $g \times h6$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 50. $f5 \odot 1-0.$

□ E8-7

Pirrot – Yusupov, German Cup 1992

32. ... $\mathbb{Q}d3 \odot$ 33. $g3 g5$ 34. $h4 h6$ 35. $h \times g5$ $h \times g5$ 36. $g \times f4 g \times f4 +-$ White resigned because of 37. $\mathbb{Q}d1$ (or 37. $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}e2$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}h3 \mathbb{Q} \times f3 +$) 37. ... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}b2 \mathbb{Q}d6$ 39. $\mathbb{Q}d1 \mathbb{Q}c5$ 40. $\mathbb{Q}b2 \mathbb{Q}b5$ 41. $\mathbb{Q}d1 \mathbb{Q}b4 +- 0-1.$

□ E8-8

Moritz Lewitt, 1896

1. $b5! h3$ 2. $g4 + \mathbb{Q}h4$ 3. $b3 \odot h5$ 4. $g5! f \times g5$ 5. $b4 g4$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}f4 \odot g3$ 7. $h \times g3\# 1-0.$

□ E8-9

Ercole Del Rio, (1750)

1. $\mathbb{Q}f3 + \mathbb{Q}g1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h1!! \mathbb{Q} \times h1$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f1 \odot d5$ 4. $e \times d5 e4$ 5. $d6 e3$ 6. $d7 e2 +$ 7. $\mathbb{Q} \times e2 \mathbb{Q}g1$ 8. $d8\mathbb{W} h1\mathbb{W}$ 9. $\mathbb{W}d4 + \mathbb{Q}h2$ 10. $\mathbb{W}h4 + \mathbb{Q}g2$ 11. $\mathbb{W}g4 + \mathbb{Q}h2$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}f2 + - 1-0.$

□ E8-10

Ojanen, A. 1943

13. $\mathbb{W}d7 + \mathbb{W}b5$ 14. $\mathbb{W}d4 + \mathbb{W}b4$ 15. $\mathbb{W}d3 \odot +-$ $b5$ [15. ... $\mathbb{W}f4$ 16. $\mathbb{W}b3\#$; 15. ... $\mathbb{W}b5$ 16. $\mathbb{W}a3\#$] 16. $\mathbb{W}c2 + \mathbb{W}b3 +$ 17. $\mathbb{W} \times b3\# 1-0.$

□ E8-11

Baramidze – Smeets, Pulvermühle 2001

In order to win this endgame White has to cross the defensive line $b8-h2$ with one of his pawns. Without both a-pawns the position would be drawn, but here zugzwang helps.

55. $\mathbb{Q}c5 \odot \mathbb{Q}d8$

If 55. ... $\mathbb{Q}f6$, then 56. $f4!$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f4$ 57. $\mathbb{Q}b6$ followed by 58. $c7$, and White wins.

56. $\mathbb{Q}d5 \mathbb{Q}e7$ 57. $\mathbb{Q}e4$

and Black cannot block the f-pawn.

57. ... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 58. $f4 \mathbb{Q}b8$ 59. $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 1-0.

□ E8-12

Andersson – McNab, corr 1992

1. $\mathbb{Q}e2! \odot$ [1. $\mathbb{Q} \times f7?$ $\mathbb{Q} \times e4$; 1. $\mathbb{Q}f3?$ $\mathbb{Q}d1 +$; 1. $g3?!$ $\mathbb{Q}b1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{Q}c2$ 3. $\mathbb{Q} \times f7$ (3. $\mathbb{W} \times f7 + \mathbb{W} \times f7 +$ 4. $\mathbb{Q} \times f7 \mathbb{Q}g7 \Delta \mathbb{Q}f6-e5$) 3. ... $\mathbb{Q}d1 +$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}c2 +$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{W} \times e4 =$] 1. ... $\mathbb{Q}b1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{Q}c2$ 3. $\mathbb{Q} \times f7$ $\mathbb{Q}d1 +$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}c2 +$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{W} \times e4$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}e6 +-$ $\mathbb{Q}e3 +$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}hi \mathbb{W}f4$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}f5 + \mathbb{Q}g8$ 9. $\mathbb{W}g6 + \mathbb{Q}f8$ 10. $\mathbb{W} \times h6 + \mathbb{Q}f7$ 11. $\mathbb{W}e6 + \mathbb{Q}f8$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}c8 + \mathbb{Q}g7$ 13. $\mathbb{W}d7 + \mathbb{Q}f6$ 14. $\mathbb{W}e6 +$ Black resigned because of 14. ... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 15. $\mathbb{W}e7 + \mathbb{Q}g8$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}e6 + \mathbb{Q}h8$ 17. $\mathbb{W}d8 + \mathbb{Q}g7$ 18. $\mathbb{W} \times d1 + - 1-0.$

□ E8-13

Smyslov – Eingorn, Moscow 1988

The former world champion finds an elegant way to pin his opponent's pieces.

42. $\mathbb{B}xc6?$ $b \times c6$ 43. $\mathbb{B}xc6 \mathbb{B}e5$ [43. ... $\mathbb{B}c5$ 44. $\mathbb{B}a6 +-$] 44. $\mathbb{B}c7 \mathbb{B}d8$ 45. $\mathbb{Q}xe6!$ $\mathbb{B}xe6$ 46. $\mathbb{h}4 \mathbb{O}+-$ 1-0.

□ E8-14

Miles – Yusupov, Linares 1997

39. ... $\mathbb{W}d4?$

Black overlooks a chance to dominate the enemy pieces. The powerful 39. ... $\mathbb{W}d3!$ was correct:

A) 40. $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{W}b1$ 41. $\mathbb{W}d2 \mathbb{W}xe4+$;
 B) 40. $f_3 \mathbb{W}d4+$ 41. $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{W}b2+$ 42. $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{Q}g7 \odot$
 43. $g_4 \mathbb{W}c1$ 44. $\mathbb{Q}f2 g_5$ 45. $h \times g_5 h_4$ 46. $\mathbb{Q}e2$
 $\mathbb{W}xe1+$ 47. $\mathbb{Q}xe1 \mathbb{Q}xe2$ 48. $\mathbb{Q}xe2 \mathbb{Q}g6+-$.

40. $\mathbb{Q}f3$

and White saved the game.

□ E8-15

Nimzowitsch – Capablanca, New York 1927

45. ... $\mathbb{B}c1! \odot$ 46. $\mathbb{B}e3$ [46. $\mathbb{W}g_2 \mathbb{B}g_1 +-$; 46. $\mathbb{Q}h_4 \mathbb{B}c_2$ 47. $\mathbb{W}x c_2 \mathbb{W}xf_3 +$; 46. $\mathbb{W}e2 \mathbb{W}g_1 +-$; 46. $\mathbb{W}d_2 \mathbb{B}g_1 +-$; 46. $\mathbb{B}d_3 \mathbb{B}f_1$ 47. $\mathbb{W}e2 \mathbb{W}g_1+$ 48. $\mathbb{W}g_2 h_4+$ 49. $\mathbb{Q}h_3 \mathbb{W}x g_2+$ 50. $\mathbb{Q}x g_2 \mathbb{B}xf_4 +-$]
 46. ... $\mathbb{B}f_1 +-$ 0-1.

□ E8-16

Spassky – Timman, Tilburg 1978

37. ... $\mathbb{B}a5?$

Black overlooks the decisive regrouping that would have left his opponent with almost no active move:

37. ... $\mathbb{B}e1!$ 38. $\mathbb{B}b1 \mathbb{Q}f4!$ (38. ... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 39. $a_4 \mathbb{Q}a_3$ 40. $a_5 \mathbb{Q}c1$ would have been weaker because of 41. $\mathbb{Q}c3$) 39. $a_4 \mathbb{Q}c_7$ and the bishop blocks the pawn at a_5 . White cannot prevent the penetration of the king from g_8 to c_2 .

In the game Spassky defended tenaciously and gained the draw.

38. $\mathbb{B}b2 \mathbb{B}a_4$ 39. $\mathbb{B}b6!$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 40. $\mathbb{B}d6 \mathbb{B}xa_2$
 41. $\mathbb{Q}f_3 \mathbb{B}a_1$ 42. $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{B}a_4$ 43. $\mathbb{Q}e3!$ $\mathbb{B}xh_4$ 44.

$\mathbb{Q}f_1!$ $\mathbb{B}xh_3$ 45. $\mathbb{Q}xd_2 \mathbb{B}f_4$ 46. $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ $\mathbb{Q}g_7$ 47. $\mathbb{B}d_3 \mathbb{B}h_4$ 48. $\mathbb{B}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h_6$ 49. $\mathbb{Q}f_3 \mathbb{B}e_5$ 50. $\mathbb{Q}g_3$ $\mathbb{B}f_4+$ 51. $\mathbb{Q}g_2 \mathbb{B}g_4$ 52. $\mathbb{Q}h_3 \mathbb{Q}g_5$ 53. $\mathbb{B}e7 \mathbb{Q}f_6$ 54. $\mathbb{B}h_7 = [\Delta \mathbb{Q}h_5] \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E8-17

Taimanov – Botvinnik, SSSR 1967

38. ... $g_5!$ [38. ... $\mathbb{Q}f_6$ 39. $\mathbb{Q}g_3 \mathbb{Q}f_5$ 40. e_4+ $\mathbb{Q}xe_4$ 41. $\mathbb{Q}xg_4 e_5$ 42. $\mathbb{Q}g_5 =]$ 39. $h_5 \mathbb{Q}g_7$ 40. $\mathbb{Q}g_3 \mathbb{Q}h_7!!$ 41. $\mathbb{Q}xg_4 \mathbb{Q}h_6$ 42. e_4 White resigned because of the following line: [42. ... a_5 (42. ... $e_5??$ 43. $a_3!$ a_5 44. $a_4 +-$) 43. a_4 (43. e_5 44. $e_6 a_3 \odot$) 43. ... $e_5 \odot$ 44. $\mathbb{Q}f_5 \mathbb{Q}xh_5$ 45. $\mathbb{Q}xe_5 g_4$ 46. $\mathbb{Q}f_4$ (46. $\mathbb{Q}d_4 g_3$ 47. $\mathbb{Q}e_3 \mathbb{Q}g_4$ 48. $e_5 \mathbb{Q}h_3$ 49. $e_6 g_2$ 50. $\mathbb{Q}f_2 \mathbb{Q}h_2$ 51. $e_7 g_1 \mathbb{W}+ -$) 46. ... $\mathbb{Q}h_4$ 47. $e_5 g_3$ 48. $e_6 g_2$ 49. $e_7 g_1 \mathbb{W}$ 50. $e_8 \mathbb{W} \mathbb{W}f_2+$ 51. $\mathbb{Q}e_5 \mathbb{W}e_3 + -$] 0-1.

□ E8-18

Alexander Hildebrand, 1957

1. $\mathbb{Q}g_5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f_4$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xe_5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe_5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}f_3+$ $\mathbb{Q}f_4$.
 $\mathbb{Q}f_2!$ $\mathbb{Q}g_3+$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}g_2 \odot$ 1-0.

□ E8-19

Henri Rinck, 1917

1. $\mathbb{W}c_7 +!$ $\mathbb{Q}a_8$ 2. $\mathbb{W}a_5 +!$ $\mathbb{Q}b_7$ [2. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_8$ 3. $\mathbb{W}b_6 + -$] 3. $\mathbb{Q}c_5 +!$ $\mathbb{Q}b_8$ [3. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_6$ 4. $\mathbb{W}a_4 + -$; 3. ... $\mathbb{Q}c_8$ 4. $\mathbb{W}a_8 + -$] 4. $\mathbb{W}b_6 +$ $\mathbb{Q}c_8$ 5. $\mathbb{W}b_7 +$ $\mathbb{Q}d_8$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}d_2!$ \odot 1-0.

□ E8-20

Louis Van Vliet, 1888

1. $\mathbb{W}b_4!$ \odot $\mathbb{W}h_1$
 [1. ... $\mathbb{W}d_5$ 2. $\mathbb{W}a_4 +$ $\mathbb{Q}b_6$ 3. $\mathbb{W}b_3 +$ $\mathbb{W}xb_3$ 4. $b_8 \mathbb{W}+ -$;
 1. ... $\mathbb{W}f_3$ 2. $\mathbb{W}a_4 +$ $\mathbb{Q}b_6$ 3. $\mathbb{W}b_3 +$ $\mathbb{W}xb_3$ 4. $b_8 \mathbb{W}+ -$;
 1. ... $\mathbb{W}g_2$ 2. $\mathbb{W}a_3 +$ $\mathbb{Q}b_5$ 3. $\mathbb{W}b_2 +$ $\mathbb{W}xb_2$ 4. $b_8 \mathbb{W}+ -$;
 1. ... $\mathbb{W}e_8 +$ 2. $b_8 \mathbb{Q}+ \mathbb{W}xb_8 +$ 3. $\mathbb{W}xb_8 + -$]
 2. $\mathbb{W}a_3 +$ $\mathbb{Q}b_6$
 [2. ... $\mathbb{Q}b_5$ 3. $\mathbb{W}b_2 +$ $\mathbb{Q}c_4$ (3. ... $\mathbb{Q}a_4$ 4. $\mathbb{W}a_2 +$ $\mathbb{Q}b_4$ 5. $\mathbb{W}b_1 +$ $\mathbb{W}xb_1$ 6. $b_8 \mathbb{W}+$) 4. $\mathbb{Q}a_7 \mathbb{W}g_1 +$ 5.

$\mathbb{Q}a6 \mathbb{W}g6+ 6. \mathbb{W}b6 +-$]

3. $\mathbb{W}b2+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$

[3. ... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 4. $\mathbb{W}a2+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 5. $\mathbb{W}b1+$ $\mathbb{W}xb1$ 6. $\mathbb{b}8\mathbb{W}+ +-$;

3. ... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}a7 \mathbb{W}h7$ 5. $\mathbb{W}b6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}a6 +-$] 4. $\mathbb{W}h2+!$ $\mathbb{W}xh2$ 5. $\mathbb{b}8\mathbb{W}+ 1-0.$

□ E8-21

Josef Vančura, 1926

1. $\mathbb{Q}e7!$

[1. $\mathbb{Q}d7?$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d6 \mathbb{Q}b6$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d5 \mathbb{Q}b5$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}d4 \mathbb{Q}b4$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}d3 \mathbb{Q}b3$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}d2 \mathbb{E}a2$ ⊚]

The key position of this study: reciprocal zugzwang.

[7. $\mathbb{E}e1$ (7. $\mathbb{Q}d3 \mathbb{E}a8 +-$) 7. ... $\mathbb{E}a8 +-$]

1. ... $\mathbb{Q}a7$

[1. ... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}d7!]$

2. $\mathbb{Q}e6!$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e5 \mathbb{Q}a5$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{Q}a4$ 5.

$\mathbb{Q}e3 \mathbb{Q}a3$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}d2$

[6. $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{E}a2$ (6. ... $\mathbb{Q}a2$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}d2$) 7. $\mathbb{Q}d3 \mathbb{Q}b3$

8. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ ⊚; 6. $\mathbb{Q}e4 \mathbb{E}a2$ (6. ... $\mathbb{Q}a2$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}e3$) =] 7. $\mathbb{Q}d3=$]

6. ... $\mathbb{Q}b3$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}d3 \mathbb{E}a2$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ ⊚ $\mathbb{E}a8$ 9. $\mathbb{E}xc2 = \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}.$

□ E8-22

Henri Rinck, 1926

1. $\mathbb{E}c7+$ $\mathbb{E}d7$ [1. ... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2. $\mathbb{W}c6+ +-$; 1. ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$

2. $\mathbb{W}e3+$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 3. $\mathbb{W}d3+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 4. $\mathbb{W}e4+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 5.

$\mathbb{W}c6+\mathbb{Q}d7$ 6. $\mathbb{W}e6\#$; 1. ... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 2. $\mathbb{W}c5+\mathbb{Q}e6$ 3.

$\mathbb{W}e7\#]$ 2. $\mathbb{W}c5+\mathbb{Q}d8!$ [2. ... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3. $\mathbb{W}e5+\mathbb{Q}d8$ 4.

$\mathbb{W}xd7+ +-$] 3. $\mathbb{Q}h6!$ ⊚ [3. ... $\mathbb{E}xc7$ 4. $\mathbb{W}f8+ +-$;

3. ... $\mathbb{W}xc7$ 4. $\mathbb{W}f8\#$; 3. ... $\mathbb{W}a8$ 4. $\mathbb{W}f8+\mathbb{Q}xc7$

5. $\mathbb{W}xa8$; 3. ... $\mathbb{W}b2$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}c8\#.$] 1-0.

□ E8-23

Abram Gurvich, 1927

1. $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ $\mathbb{Q}d3$ [1. ... $g1\mathbb{W}+ 2. \mathbb{Q}f2+ +-$] 2. $\mathbb{W}f2!!$

$\mathbb{Q}xf2$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g3+!$ $\mathbb{Q}g1$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ ⊚ $\mathbb{Q}hg4$ [4. ...

$\mathbb{Q}d3$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}h3\#]$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$ 1-0.

□ E8-24

Kasparov – Yusupov, Linares 1993

102. $\mathbb{E}e7+?$

White does not find the right plan. He tries to force the enemy king from the a-pawn, but he can't drive it far enough away. The winning strategy was completely different: White should have used the poor position of Black's king at the edge of the board to force zugzwang. 102. $\mathbb{E}d8!$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 103. $\mathbb{E}d4 \mathbb{Q}b7$ 104. $\mathbb{E}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 105. $\mathbb{Q}c6 \mathbb{E}c2$ 106. $\mathbb{E}d4 \mathbb{E}b3$ (106. ... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 107. $\mathbb{Q}b6 +-$) 107. $\mathbb{Q}b6$ was correct and Black is in zugzwang.

102. ... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 103. $\mathbb{Q}c6 \mathbb{Q}d8!=$ 104. $\mathbb{E}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 105. $\mathbb{Q}c7 \mathbb{E}c2$ 106. $\mathbb{E}d2 \mathbb{E}b3$ 107. $\mathbb{E}e2+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 108. $\mathbb{Q}d6 \mathbb{E}c4$ 109. $\mathbb{E}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 110. $\mathbb{E}e4 \mathbb{E}b3$ 111. $\mathbb{Q}d7 \mathbb{Q}f7$ 112. $\mathbb{E}f4+\mathbb{Q}g6$ 113. $\mathbb{Q}d6 \mathbb{Q}g5$ 114. $\mathbb{Q}e5 \mathbb{Q}g6$ 115. $\mathbb{E}f3 \mathbb{Q}g7$ 116. $\mathbb{E}f6 \mathbb{E}c4$ 117. $\mathbb{Q}f5 \mathbb{E}b3$ 118. $\mathbb{Q}g5 \mathbb{E}c2 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}.$

□ E8-25

Leonid Kubbel, 1927

1. $a6!$ $e3$ 2. $a7$ $e2$ 3. $a8\mathbb{W}$ $e1\mathbb{W}$ 4. $\mathbb{W}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 5. $\mathbb{W}d3$ ⊚ $\mathbb{W}ai$ [5. ... $\mathbb{W}c1$ 6. $\mathbb{W}a3+\mathbb{Q}c4$ 7. $b3+ +-$;
5. ... $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 6. $\mathbb{W}a3\#$; 5. ... $\mathbb{W}f2$ 6. $\mathbb{W}c3+\mathbb{Q}a4$ 7. $\mathbb{W}a3\#.$] 6. $\mathbb{W}c3+\mathbb{Q}a4$ 7. $b3+ +-$ 1-0.

□ E8-26

Yusupov – Kotronias, Bundesliga 1996/97

82. $\mathbb{E}xd6?$

This only leads to a draw.

Instead, the winning plan runs as follows: transfer the bishop to d8 (with the help of the king), play the pawn to f6, the bishop to e7 and win the d-pawn without losing the f-pawn. To achieve this, White has to force Black into zugzwang.

[82. $\mathbb{Q}h4!$

A) 82. ... $\mathbb{Q}c5?!$ 83. $\mathbb{Q}d7 \mathbb{E}a3$ 84. $\mathbb{Q}e7 \mathbb{Q}c5$ 85. $f6 \mathbb{E}a3$ (85. ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 86. $\mathbb{Q}xd6 +-$) 86. $\mathbb{Q}xd6 +-$;
B) 82. ... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 83. $\mathbb{Q}c7!$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 84. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ ⊚ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 85. $\mathbb{Q}d8!$ (85. $\mathbb{Q}c8 \mathbb{Q}b6$) 85. ... $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 86. $\mathbb{Q}c8 \mathbb{Q}c5$ (86. ... $\mathbb{Q}c3$ 87. $f6 \mathbb{Q}e5$ 88. $\mathbb{Q}e7 \mathbb{Q}g3$ 89. $\mathbb{Q}c7 \mathbb{Q}e5$ 90. $\mathbb{Q}c6$ ⊚ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 91. $\mathbb{Q}d7$ ⊚) 87. $f6 \mathbb{Q}b4$ 88.

$\mathbb{B}e7 \mathbb{B}c3$ 89. $\mathbb{B}c7 \mathbb{B}e5$ 90. $\mathbb{B}c6 \mathbb{B}f7$ 91. $\mathbb{B}d7 \odot$
 $\mathbb{B}g3$ (91. ... $\mathbb{B}b2$ 92. $\mathbb{B}x d6$) 92. $\mathbb{B}x d6 +-$]

82. ... $\mathbb{B}b2$ 83. $\mathbb{B}g3 \mathbb{B}f6$ 84. $d6 \mathbb{B}x f5$ 85.
 $\mathbb{B}h4 \mathbb{B}c3$ 86. $d7 \mathbb{B}a5$ 87. $\mathbb{B}d6 \mathbb{B}g6$ 88. $\mathbb{B}e7$
... and after ten more moves a draw was agreed.

$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E8-27

Piket – Adams, Wijk aan Zee 2001

61. $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ $\mathbb{B}xe6$ 62. $\mathbb{B}h4 \mathbb{B}e8$ 63. $f4 \odot$

A situation of reciprocal zugzwang. White to move would lose because of 64. $\mathbb{B}g3 \mathbb{B}d5$ 65. $\mathbb{B}h4 \mathbb{B}e4$ oder 65. $g5 h5$ 66. $f5 \mathbb{B}e5$ 67. $g6 \mathbb{B}x f5$ 68. $g7 \mathbb{B}f7$. This endgame is analysed in Mark Dvoretsky's book 'School of Chess Excellence I. Endgame Analysis'.

63. ... $\mathbb{B}f7$ 64. $\mathbb{B}g3 \mathbb{B}d5$ 65. $g5$

The waiting move 63. ... $\mathbb{B}f7$ only worsened Black's position: after 65. ... $h5$ 66. $f5 \mathbb{B}e5$ 67. $g6$ the bishop is attacked.

$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E8-28

Foldi – Lukács, Hungary 1975

A typical zugzwang position. White has to protect the f_4 and d_4 pawns and to defend the h_4 square. Both kings are ideally placed. It isn't difficult to find corresponding squares for the bishops (reciprocal zugzwang positions): f_6-f_2 , f_8-f_2 or d_2 .

59. $\mathbb{B}d2?$

59. $\mathbb{B}g3?$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 60. $\mathbb{B}h3 \mathbb{B}e7$ 61. $\mathbb{B}f2$ is bad because of $\mathbb{B}f6 \odot$.

Correct was 59. $\mathbb{B}c1!! \mathbb{B}f8$ (59. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 60. $\mathbb{B}e3!$) 60. $\mathbb{B}d2! \odot$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ 61. $\mathbb{B}e1 \mathbb{B}d8$ 62. $\mathbb{B}g3$ (62. $\mathbb{B}f2??$ $\mathbb{B}f6 \odot$) 62. ... $\mathbb{B}f6$ 63. $\mathbb{B}f2 \odot =$.

59. ... $\mathbb{B}f8! \odot$ 60. $\mathbb{B}e1$

[60. $\mathbb{B}e3 \mathbb{B}e7$ 61. $\mathbb{B}f2 \mathbb{B}f6 \odot]$

60. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 61. $\mathbb{B}c3$

[61. $\mathbb{B}f2 \mathbb{B}f6 \odot]$

61. ... $\mathbb{B}f6$ 62. $\mathbb{B}g3!?$

[62. $\mathbb{B}b2 \mathbb{B}h4 -+$]

62. ... $\mathbb{B}h8!?$

[\square 62. ... $\mathbb{B}e7$ 63. $\mathbb{B}d2$ (63. $\mathbb{B}h3 \mathbb{B}h4$ 64. $\mathbb{B}d2$ $\mathbb{B}f2$ 65. $\mathbb{B}c3 \mathbb{B}e3$ 66. $\mathbb{B}g3 \mathbb{B}c1 -+$; 63. $\mathbb{B}b2 \mathbb{B}h4+$ 64. $\mathbb{B}f3 \mathbb{B}e1$) 63. ... $\mathbb{B}h4+$ 64. $\mathbb{B}f3 \mathbb{B}f6$ 65. $\mathbb{B}e3 \mathbb{B}h4 -+]$

63. $\mathbb{B}a1 \mathbb{B}g7$ 64. $\mathbb{B}b2 \mathbb{B}f8$ 65. $\mathbb{B}c1 \mathbb{B}e7$ 66. $\mathbb{B}d2 \mathbb{B}h4+$ 67. $\mathbb{B}f3$

[67. $\mathbb{B}h3 \mathbb{B}f2$ 68. $\mathbb{B}c3 \mathbb{B}e3$ 69. $\mathbb{B}g3 \mathbb{B}c1 -+]$
67. ... $\mathbb{B}f6$ 68. $\mathbb{B}e3 \mathbb{B}h4$

The king's breakthrough decides the game.

69. $\mathbb{B}f2+$ $\mathbb{B}h3$ 70. $\mathbb{B}e3 \mathbb{B}h4$ 71. $\mathbb{B}d2 \mathbb{B}h2$

72. $\mathbb{B}c3 \mathbb{B}g1$ 73. $\mathbb{B}d2 \mathbb{B}f2$ 74. $\mathbb{B}c1 \mathbb{B}f1$

[74. ... $\mathbb{B}x d4$ 75. $\mathbb{B}e3+$ $\mathbb{B}x e3$ 76. $\mathbb{B}x e3 \mathbb{B}f1$ 77. $\mathbb{B}d4 \mathbb{B}e2$ 78. $\mathbb{B}e5 \mathbb{B}x d3$ 79. $\mathbb{B}d6 d4$ 80. $\mathbb{B}x c6 \Rightarrow]$

75. $\mathbb{B}b2 \mathbb{B}e1$

[75. ... $\mathbb{B}h4$ 76. $\mathbb{B}c3 \mathbb{B}e1 -+]$

76. $\mathbb{B}a1$

[76. $\mathbb{B}e3 \mathbb{B}g2$ $\Delta \mathbb{B}h4$, $\mathbb{B}g3-g4$, $\mathbb{B}g3 -+]$

76. ... $\mathbb{B}d2$ 77. $\mathbb{B}g3 \mathbb{B}e2$ 78. $\mathbb{B}h4 \mathbb{B}x f4$

79. $\mathbb{B}h5 \mathbb{B}d2$ 80. $\mathbb{B}g6 f4$ 0-1.

□ E8-29

Nikolay Grigoriev, 1937

1. $\mathbb{B}f5!$

If 1. $\mathbb{B}g7 \mathbb{B}c4$ 2. $\mathbb{B}d7$ (2. $\mathbb{B}g5 \mathbb{B}f4!$ 3. $\mathbb{B}e7 \mathbb{B}c2$ 4. $\mathbb{B}e6 \mathbb{B}d2$ 5. $\mathbb{B}e5 \mathbb{B}e3!$ 6. $\mathbb{B}g8 \mathbb{B}f3 -+),$ then 2. ... $\mathbb{B}e4!$ 3. $\mathbb{B}d6 \mathbb{B}c2$ 4. $\mathbb{B}d5 \mathbb{B}d3!$ 5. $\mathbb{B}a7 \mathbb{B}e3$ 6. $\mathbb{B}a3+$ $\mathbb{B}f4 -+.$

To understand this endgame let's examine another move: 1. $\mathbb{B}f4 g3$ 2. $\mathbb{B}g4 \mathbb{B}c3$ 3. $\mathbb{B}f7 \mathbb{B}c2$ 4. $\mathbb{B}g6 \mathbb{B}d2$ 5. $\mathbb{B}h5 \mathbb{B}e2$ 6. $\mathbb{B}h4 \mathbb{B}f2$ 7. $\mathbb{B}h3 \mathbb{B}f3!$ 0. Reciprocal zugzwang, an important motif in this endgame. (White has to get this position with himself to move. Then after 8. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ he can save himself with a stalemate combination: 9. $\mathbb{B}f4+$! $\mathbb{B}x f4$ stalemate.) 8. $\mathbb{B}g7 \mathbb{B}f8 -+.$

1. ... $g3$

[1. ... $\mathbb{B}c3$ 2. $\mathbb{B}g5 \mathbb{B}c4$ 3. $\mathbb{B}f7 \mathbb{B}d3$ 4. $\mathbb{B}g6!$ $\mathbb{B}e3$ 5. $\mathbb{B}h5!$ $\mathbb{B}f3$ 6. $\mathbb{B}h4 \mathbb{B}f4$ 7. $\mathbb{B}a5 g3+$ 8. $\mathbb{B}h3 =]$

2. $\mathbb{B}g5 \mathbb{B}c3$ 3. $\mathbb{B}f7!$ $\mathbb{B}c2$ 4. $\mathbb{B}g6 \mathbb{B}d2$ 5.

$\mathbb{B}h5 \mathbb{B}e2$ 6. $\mathbb{B}h4 \mathbb{B}f2$ 7. $\mathbb{B}h3 \mathbb{B}f3$

[7. ... $\mathbb{B}a3$ 8. $\mathbb{B}g8$]

8. $\mathbb{B}g4$ 0 $\mathbb{B}f8$ 9. $\mathbb{B}f4+$ $\mathbb{B}x f4$ stalemate

□ E8-30**Bernhard Horwitz, 1885****9. ♖c8!**

e₇ is the ideal square for Black. Therefore White waits. [9. ♖b8? = ♖d8 10. ♗b7+ ♖d7 ⊖]

9. ... ♖e8

[9. ... ♖d6 10. ♖b8 ♖d7 11. ♗b7 ⊖]

The important reciprocal zugzwang.

10. ♗c4! ♖e7

[10. ... ♗h1 11. ♗d6+ followed by ♗b7]

11. ♖b8 ♖d8

[11. ... ♖d7 12. ♗b6+ +-]

12. ♗a5 ♖d7 13. ♗b7! ⊖ ♖c6 14. ♖xa8**♖c7 15. ♗d6 +- 1-0.****□ E8-31****Nikolay Grigoriev, 1933****2. ♖c4!**

The key squares: b6 and d7.

The corresponding squares: 1) c₅-c₇; 2) d₅-d₈;3) d₆-c₈; c₄-c₈; d₄-c₈.2. ♖d4! ♖c8 3. ♖c4! +- also wins, but not 2. ♖d6 ♖c8 3. c₇? because of 3. ... a₄ 4. bxa4 a₅ ⊖ =.**2. ... ♖c8 3. ♖d4! +-**

Triangulation.

3. ... ♖d8

[3. ... ♖c7 4. ♖c5]

4. ♖d5! ♖c8 5. ♖d6 ♖d8 6. c₇+ ♖c8 7. ♖c6 a₄ 8. bxa4 a₅ 9. ♖b6 ⊖ +-.

□ E8-32**André Chéron, 1926**

Black's pieces are ideally placed for the defence. The winning method is easy: White has to give Black the move.

1. ♘b2

[1. ♖e4 ♘e8+ 2. ♖f5 ♘d8 3. ♖e5 ♘e8+ 4. ♖f6 ♘d8 5. ♘d1? ♖b6 6. ♖e7 ♘d5 7. ♖e6 ♘h5 8. ♘c1 ♘h6+ =]

1. ... ♖a4 2. ♘b7

[2. d5?? ♘x d5+ 3. ♖c4 ♖a3]

2. ... ♖a5 3. ♘b1 ⊖ ♖a6

[A] 3. ... ♘d7 4. ♖e4 ♘e7+ 5. ♖f5 ♘d7 6. ♖e5 ♘e7+ 7. ♖d6 +-;

B) 3. ... ♖a4 4. d5! ♘x d5+ 5. ♖c4 +-;

C) 3. ... ♘h8 4. d5 ♘h4 5. d6!

C1) 5. ... ♘h6 6. ♖d4 ♘x d6+ 7. ♖c5 +-;

C2) 5. ... ♖a4 6. d7 ♘h8 7. ♖c4 +-;

C3) 5. ... ♘g4 6. d7 ♘g8 7. ♖d4 ♘d8 8. ♖c5 +-;

C4) 5. ... ♖a6 6. d7 ♘h8 7. ♖d4 ♘d8 8. ♖d5 ♘x d7+ 9. ♖c6 +-.

4. ♖e4 ♘e8+ 5. ♖f5 ♘d8 6. ♖e5 ♘e8+ 7. ♖d6 ♘d8+ 8. ♖c6! +-.

Score table

Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	12	2	_____	23	3	_____
2	1	_____	13	2	_____	24	4	_____
3	1	_____	14	2	_____	25	4	_____
4	1	_____	15	2	_____	26	4	_____
5	1	_____	16	3	_____	27	4	_____
6	1	_____	17	3	_____	28	4	_____
7	1	_____	18	3	_____	29	6	_____
8	1	_____	19	3	_____	30	4	_____
9	2	_____	20	3	_____	31	4	_____
10	2	_____	21	3	_____	32	5	_____
11	2	_____	22	3	_____			
						total	81	_____

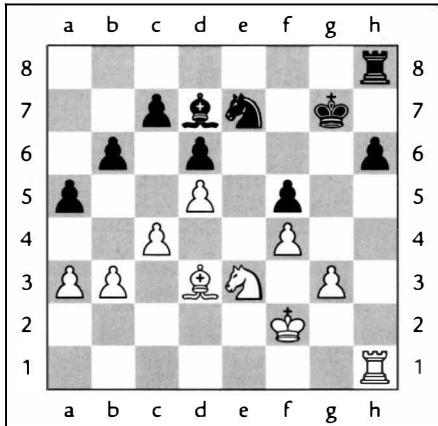
Points	Playing Strength
less than 4 points	beginner
4– 9 points	ELO 800–1000
10–19 points	ELO 1000–1500
20–29 points	ELO 1500–1800
30–39 points	ELO 1800–2100
40–60 points	ELO 2100–2300
61–70 points	ELO 2300–2400
71–81 points	ELO above 2400

9 Improving Piece Position

There is a well-known saying: 'If one piece is bad, the whole position is bad.' While many amateurs try to attack with just a couple of pieces, more experienced players know that one should bring as many pieces as possible into play. Moreover, strong players will try to maximise the effectiveness of their pieces by ensuring that they are well-coordinated, as well as putting them on their most active posts. The ability to bring pieces to their best positions is the main weapon of the positional player.

Tigran Petrosian – Robert Fischer
Portorož 1958

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34. ♜c2!

Fischer praised this regrouping (the knight is heading for a splendid square in the centre) and said that during the game he was impressed by Petrosian's ability to keep on improving his position.

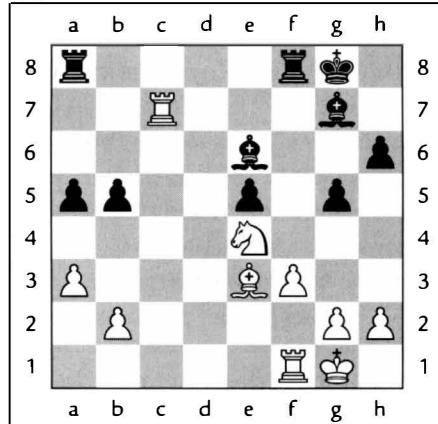
34. ... ♜f6 35. ♜d4 ♜g7

... and only Fischer's gritty defence allowed him to save the game.

Here's another example of Petrosian's positional art:

Tigran Petrosian – Alexey Suetin
Riga 1958

154



28. ♜d2!

An incredibly strong manoeuvre. The bishop no longer stares into space but will move to c3 to exert pressure on the e5 pawn. At the same time it protects the queenside pawns and attacks the pawn on a5. After ♜c3, ♜e1 and ♜g3-h5 the pawn on e5 will disappear.

28. ... ♜fd8 29. ♜c3 a4 30. ♜e1 ♜ac8 31. ♜b7! ♜d5

If 31. ... ♜b8?, then 32. ♜xg7+ ♜xg7 33. ♜xe5+ ±.

32. ♜b6 ± ♜f7

The alternatives were no better: 32. ... ♜d7 33. ♜xh6!; or 32. ... ♜e8 33. ♜d6.

33. ♜d6 ♜d8 34. ♜f5

That's even stronger than 34. ♜xb5.

34. ... $\mathbb{B}h7$ 35. $\mathbb{B}b7$ $\mathbb{B}8d7$ 36. $\mathbb{B} \times d7$ $\mathbb{B} \times d7$

37. $\mathbb{Q} \times g7$ $\mathbb{B} \times g7$ 38. $\mathbb{B} \times e5$ $\mathbb{B}g6$ 39. $\mathbb{B} \times b5$ +-

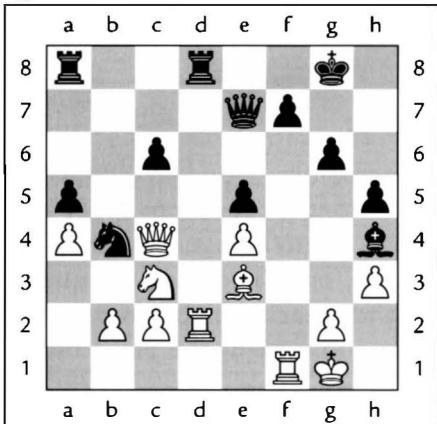
and White won two pawns. In spite of the bishops of opposite colour, Petrosian won the game with ease.

* * *

For mere mortals, devising a plan like this is not easy. However, one idea might help: the principle of the ‘worst piece’. Look at your army. Find either the worst-placed piece or one that is unemployed, and try to improve its position. The effect of such an action is sometimes astonishing: the ‘sleeping’ piece can generate so much activity that it changes the balance of the position.

Anatoly Karpov – Boris Spassky Leningrad 1974

155



24. $\mathbb{Q}b1!$

The knight had no purpose at c3: Karpov wants to bring it into play on f3.

24. ... $\mathbb{W}b7$ 25. $\mathbb{B}h2!$

So as to control the g3 square.

25. ... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 26. $c3$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 27. $\mathbb{B}e2!$

Threatening 28. $g3$ $\mathbb{B}f6$ 29. $\mathbb{B}ef2$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 30. $\mathbb{B}g5$.

27. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{B}d8$

If 28. ... $\mathbb{B}ae8$, then 29. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{B}d8$ 30. $\mathbb{B}d2$.

29. $\mathbb{Q}f3$

White concludes his manoeuvre. Black’s pieces ($\mathbb{Q}b4$ and $\mathbb{B}h4$) have been pushed back and the knight supports the penetration of the major pieces.

29. ... $f6$ 30. $\mathbb{B}d2!$ $\mathbb{B}e7$

30. ... $\mathbb{B}b8$ 31. $\mathbb{B}gs!$

31. $\mathbb{W}e6!$ $\mathbb{B}ad8$ 32. $\mathbb{B} \times d8$ $\mathbb{B} \times d8$

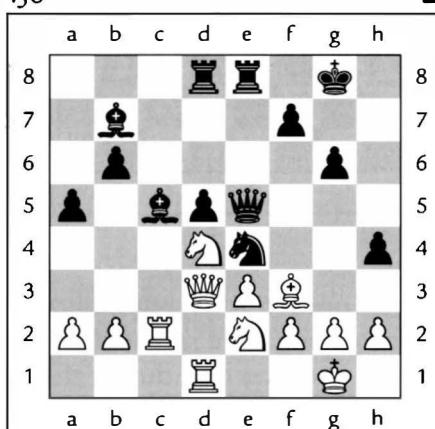
Or 32. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d8$ 33. $\mathbb{B} \times es$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 34. $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{B}h8$ 35. $\mathbb{W} \times e7$ $\mathbb{W} \times es+$ 36. $\mathbb{W} \times es$ $f \times es$ 37. $\mathbb{B}f6+-$.

33. $\mathbb{B}d1!$ $\mathbb{B}b8$ 34. $\mathbb{B}c5$ $\mathbb{B}h8$ 35. $\mathbb{B} \times d8!$

Black resigned because of 35. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d8$ 36. $\mathbb{B}e7$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 37. $\mathbb{W} \times f6+$ $\mathbb{B}h6$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}h4$ and White wins.

Alexander Beliavsky – Efim Geller Minsk 1979

156



All Black’s pieces stand well, apart from the bishop on b7. Time to bring it into play.

25. ... $\mathbb{B}a8!$

To activate the bishop, the rook has to move offside for a moment, but the 'well-rested' bishop comes into play with added energy.

26. a4?

26. $\mathbb{Q} \times e4$ $d \times e4$? would have been better, but Black still has a clear advantage.

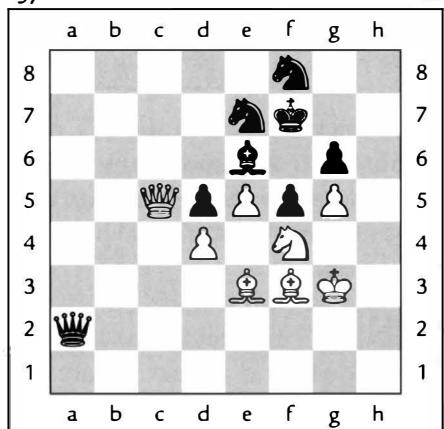
26. ... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 27. $\mathbb{W}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ –+

and Black had a decisive material advantage.

Ventzislav Inkiov – Jan Ambrož

Băile Herculane 1982

157



The bishop on e3 is White's worst-placed piece (White's king is also passive, but nobody expects heroic deeds from His Majesty in the middlegame!). White brings the bishop to a3 to support the other pieces in the attack.

51. $\mathbb{Q}c1$!

Idea $\mathbb{Q}a3$.

51. ... $\mathbb{W}b1$ 52. $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{W}b7$

Now Black's position falls apart.

52. ... $\mathbb{W}g1+$ would have been stronger, but after the powerful 53. $\mathbb{Q}h3!$ (53. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ f4+ permits counterplay) 53. ... $\mathbb{W} \times g5$ 54. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ (54. $\mathbb{Q} \times d5??$ f4+) Black is in zugzwang: 54. ... $\mathbb{W}h6+$ 55. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 56. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}h4$ 57. $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ 58. $\mathbb{Q} \times d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 59. $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 60. $e6+$ $\mathbb{Q} \times e6$ 61. $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 62. $\mathbb{Q} \times e6$ and White wins;

Worse was 52. ... $\mathbb{W}e1+$ 53. $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}f1+$ because of 54. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ –.

53. $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$! with a winning position.

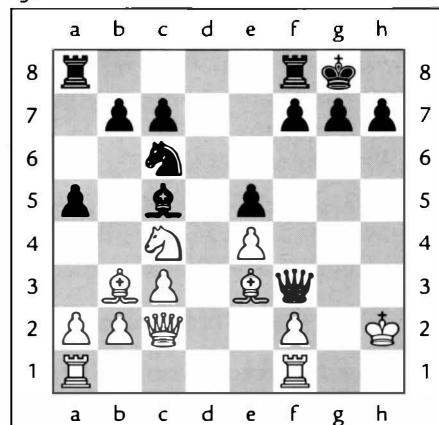
* * *

How can you improve your positional play? One method is to study the games of strong players. You'll find that many manoeuvres recur and these can be used in your own games. Here, for example, is a rook lift – a common manoeuvre in the middlegame.

Lev Psakhis – Valery Chekhov

Vilnius 1980

158



Black wants more than perpetual check, but the queen needs support. He employs a typical rook manoeuvre.

17. ... $\mathbb{R}a6!!$

Black brings the rook into the attack via the sixth rank.

18. $\mathbb{W}d1$

The only move. 18. $\mathbb{Q}\times c5$ loses to 18. ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$, and White cannot parry the threat of $\mathbb{B}h6$.

18. ... $\mathbb{W}\times e4$ 19. $\mathbb{B}g1$

19. $\mathbb{Q}\times c5$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 20. $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{B}g6+$ 22. $\mathbb{W}\times g6$ $h\times g6$ (22. ... $\mathbb{W}\times g6+$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}\times f3$ $\mathbb{W}c6+$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}\times c5+$ is also strong) 23. $\mathbb{Q}\times f8?$ $\mathbb{W}f4+$ wouldn't have been any better.

19. ... $\mathbb{W}h4+!$

19. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times e3$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}\times e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ would not have been as good because of 21. $\mathbb{B}g4! \infty$.

20. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}d4!$ 21. $c\times d4$

21. $\mathbb{Q}\times e5$ would not have changed matters: 21. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times b3$ 22. $a\times b3$ $\mathbb{Q}\times e3$ 23. $f\times e3$ $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $h5$.

21. ... $e\times d4!$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}g5$

If 22. $\mathbb{Q}d2$, then 22. ... $\mathbb{B}g6+$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}h3+$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $d3+$ winning; And after 22. $\mathbb{Q}c1$ Chekhov gives the following winning plan for Black: 22. ... $\mathbb{B}g6+$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}h3+$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $d3+$ 25. $\mathbb{W}\times d3$ $\mathbb{W}\times d3+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}\times d3$ $\mathbb{B}\times g1+$; if 22. $\mathbb{W}f3$ $d\times e3$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}\times e3$ $\mathbb{B}f6$ 24. $\mathbb{B}h1$, then 24. ... $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 25. $\mathbb{W}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}\times e3$ 26. $f\times e3$ $\mathbb{W}f5$ 27. $\mathbb{B}af1$ $\mathbb{W}e4+$ 28. $\mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{B}g6$ and Black wins.

22. ... $\mathbb{W}\times g5+$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}f5-$

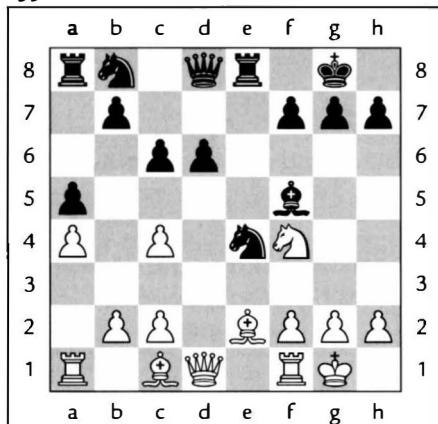
and Black has four pawns for the piece as well as a dangerous attack. The position is won for Black.

Some rounds later, my friend Lev Psakhis also carried out this manoeuvre against me.

Lev Psakhis – Artur Yusupov

Vilnius 1980

159



White wants to continue his development, but 12. $b3?$ weakens the $c3$ square. 12. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ is possible, but then what is to be done with the rook on $a1$? Psakhis finds the ideal solution.

12. $\mathbb{B}a3!$

The rook will find a great square on $e3$.

12. ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 13. $\mathbb{B}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}dc5$ 14. $g4!$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 15. $f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 16. $b3$ $h6$ 17. $\mathbb{W}d4$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 18. $\mathbb{B}d1$ $\mathbb{B}ad8$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ ±

White has developed his pieces well and has the bishop pair. He has a clear advantage.

But I learned something from this defeat.

Artur Yusupov – Gregor Mainka
Bundesliga 1993/94

160



White prevents e5–e4 and activates his rook in a similar way to the last example.

19. $\mathbb{E}a4!$

19. $\mathbb{E}fe1$ would have been weaker because of 19. ... e4 with the idea $\mathbb{E}e5$.

19. ... $\mathbb{E}c5$

If 19. ... e4, then simply 20. $\mathbb{E}xf6 \mathbb{W}xf6$ 21. $\mathbb{E}xe4 \pm$ with advantage.

20. $g4!$

An important push to gain control of e4 for the rook.

20. ... $\mathbb{E}ad8$ 21. $g5 \mathbb{Q}d5$ 22. $\mathbb{E}e4 \mathbb{Q}f4?$

22. ... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 23. $b\times c3 \pm$ would have been better.

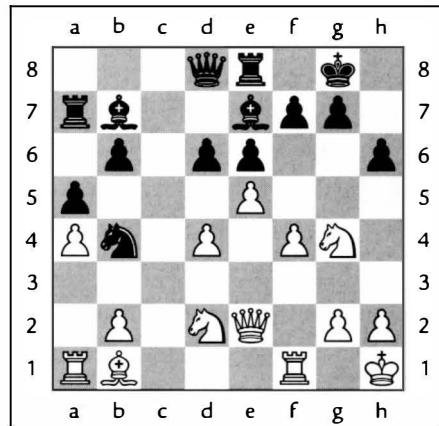
23. $\mathbb{W}g4 g6$

This loses immediately, but after 23. ... $\mathbb{W}d6$ 24. $g6 h\times g6$ 25. $\mathbb{E}xf4 e\times f4$ 26. $f\times g6 +-$ Black's position would also have been hopeless.

24. $\mathbb{E}\times e5$ 1–0.

Artur Yusupov – Edvins Kengis
Moscow 1983

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Make way for the rook!

21. $\mathbb{E}a3! \mathbb{Q}h8$ 22. $\mathbb{E}g3!$

Threatening 23. $\mathbb{Q}h6 g\times h6$ 24. $\mathbb{W}h5$.

22. ... $\mathbb{E}g8$

22. ... $\mathbb{E}f8$ would have been a mistake because of 23. $\mathbb{Q}xh6 g\times h6$ 24. $\mathbb{W}g4$ and wins; Likewise 22. ... $\mathbb{E}a6$, due to 23. $\mathbb{W}e4$.

23. $\mathbb{Q}c4 \mathbb{Q}d5$

23. ... $\mathbb{E}a6?$ 24. $\mathbb{W}e4$.

24. $\mathbb{E}h3 \mathbb{Q}f8$ 25. $b3 \mathbb{E}x c4?!$

A mistake in a difficult position.

26. $b\times c4 d\times e5$ 27. $\mathbb{W}\times e5$

Here Black resigned because of 27. ... $f6$ 28. $\mathbb{W}\times e6 \mathbb{W}\times d4$ 29. $\mathbb{W}f5 g6$ 30. $\mathbb{W}\times f6 + \mathbb{W}\times f6$ 31. $\mathbb{Q}\times f6 + -$.

1–0.

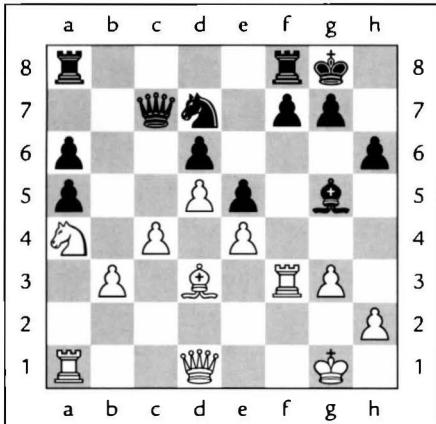


Exercises (solutions p. 166–169)

E9-1

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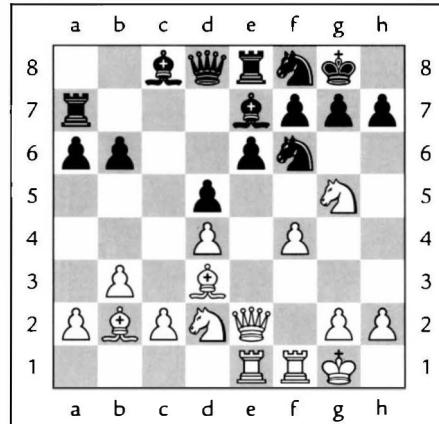
?



E9-3

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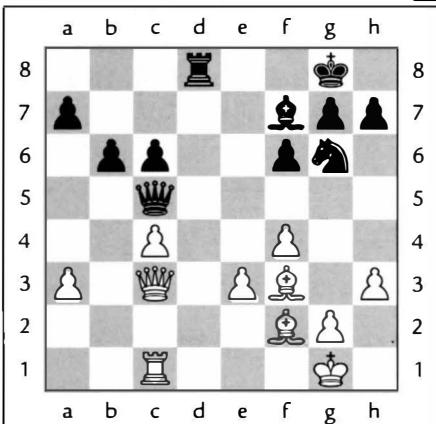
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E9-2

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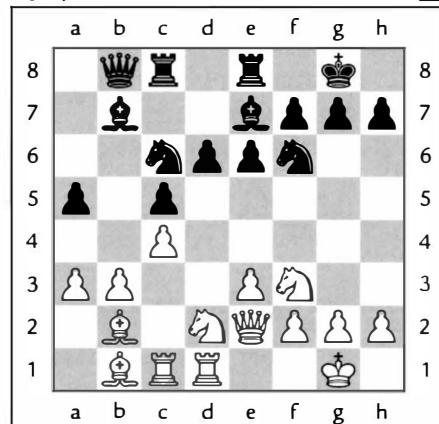
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E9-4

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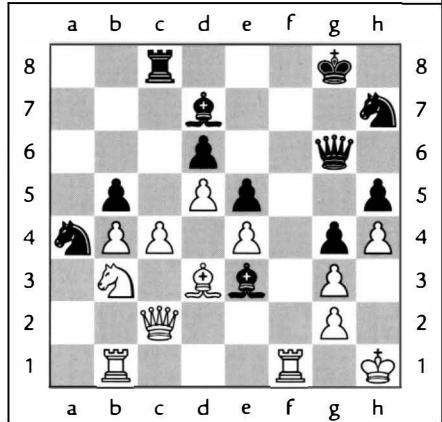
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E9-5

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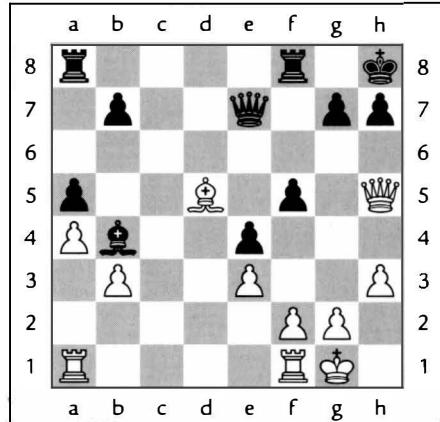
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E9-7

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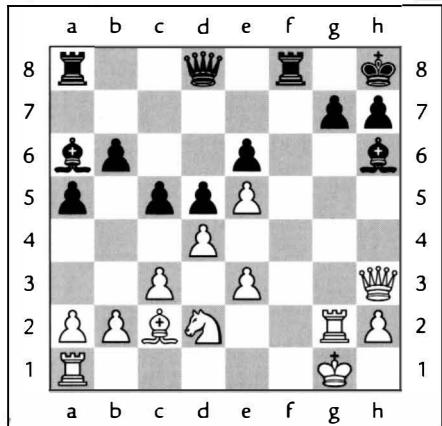
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E9-6

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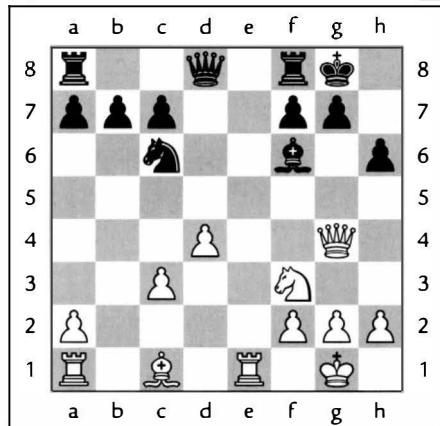
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E9-8

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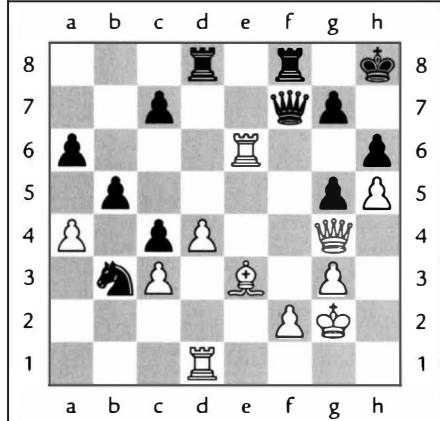
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E9-9

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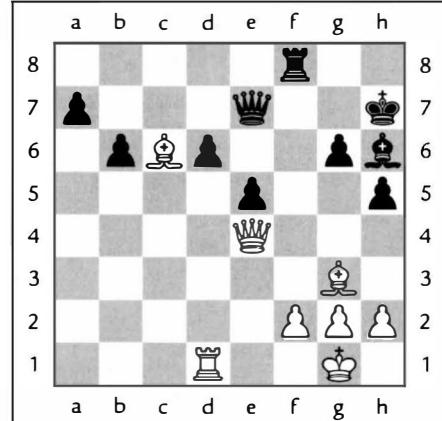
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E9-11

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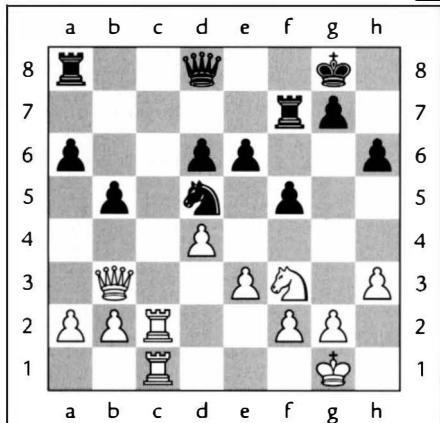
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E9-10

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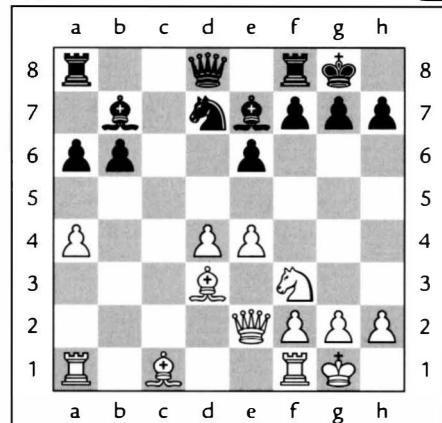
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E9-12

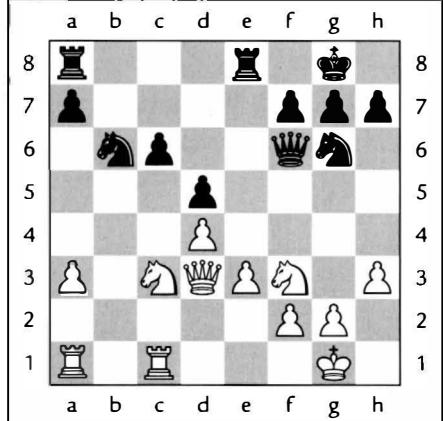
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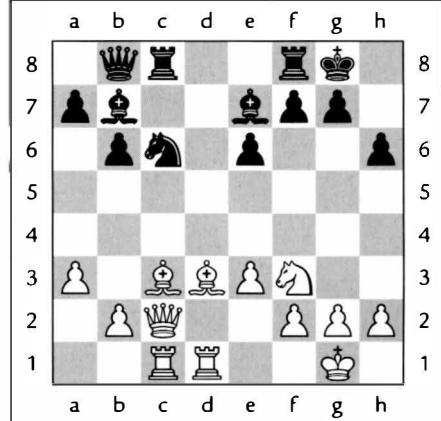
E9-13

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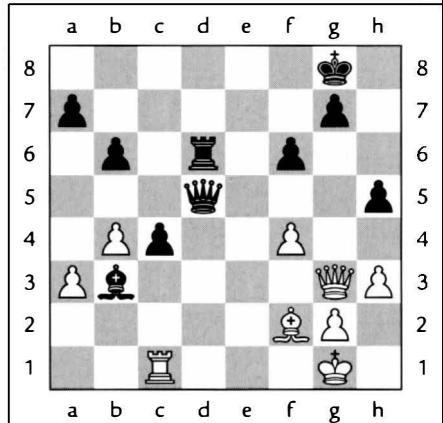
E9-15

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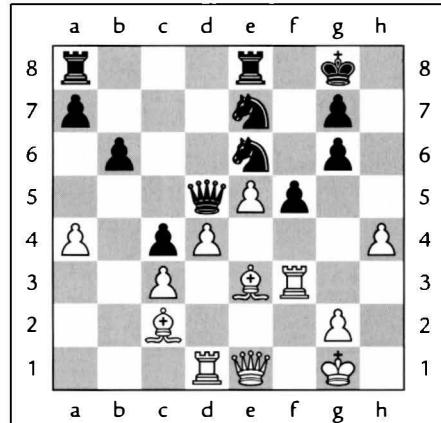
E9-14

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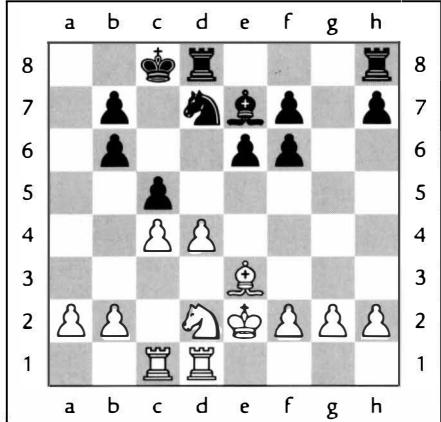
E9-16

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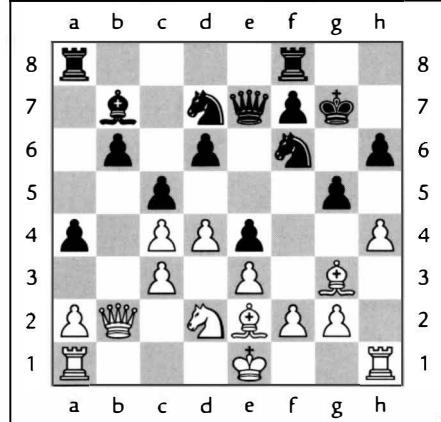
E9-17

**



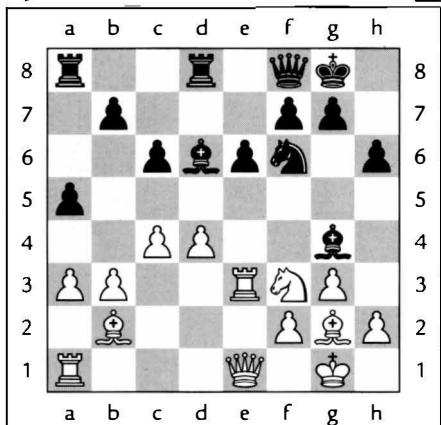
E9-19

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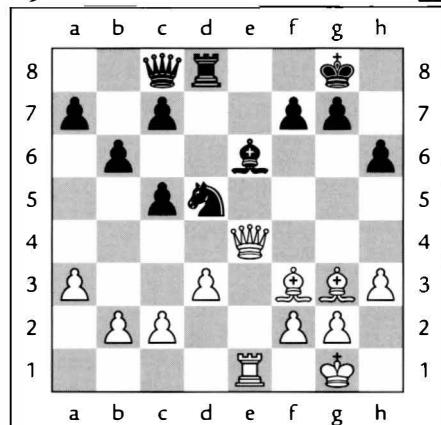
E9-18

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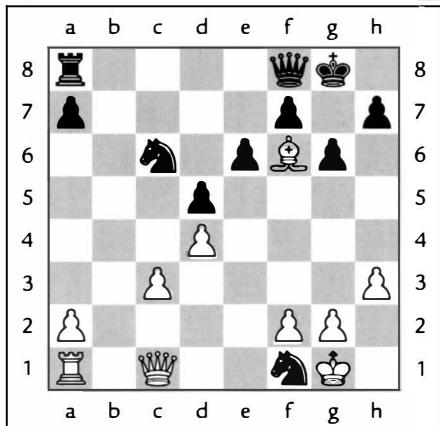
E9-20

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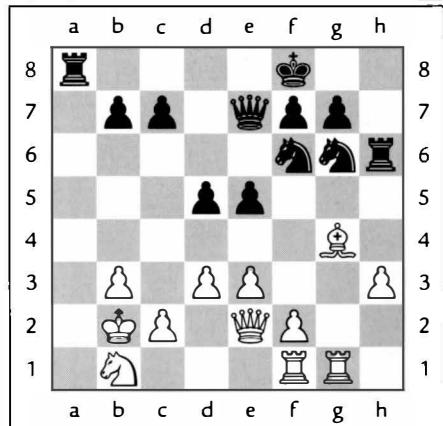
E9-21

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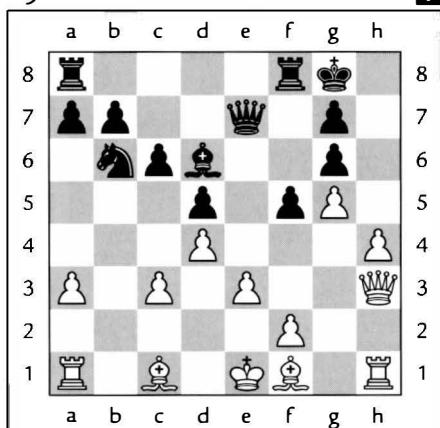
E9-23

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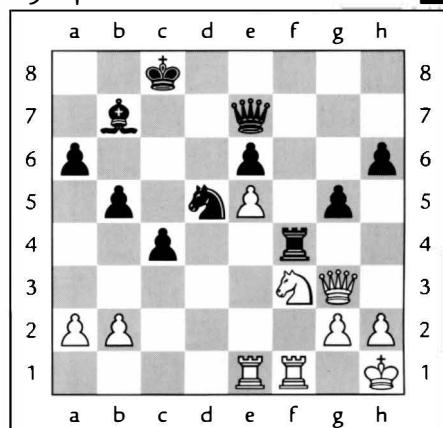
E9-22

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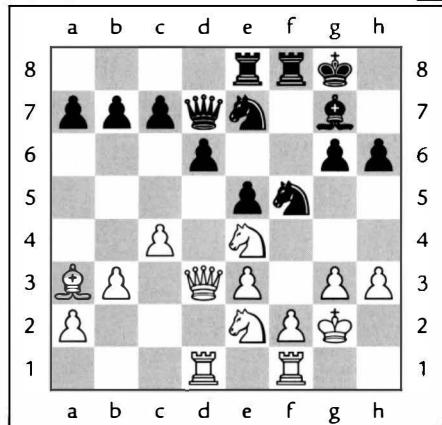
E9-24

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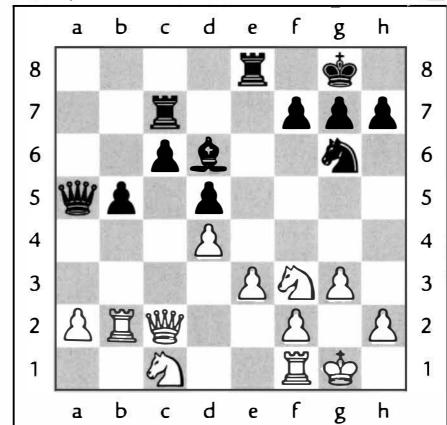
E9-25

?



E9-27

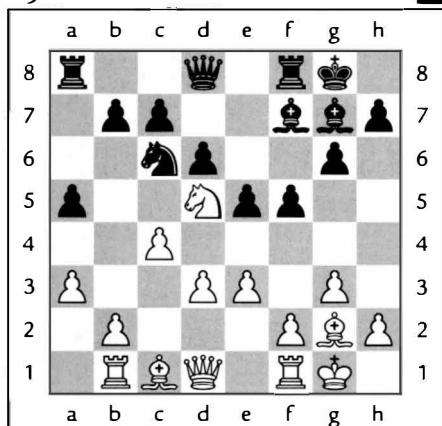
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E9-26

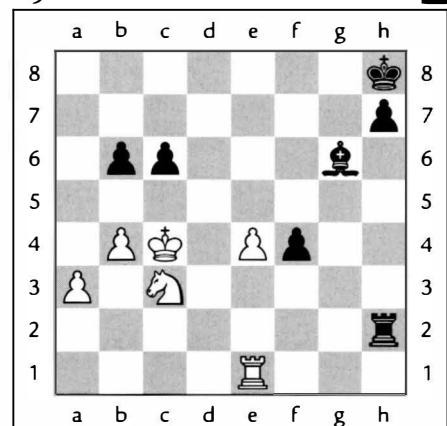
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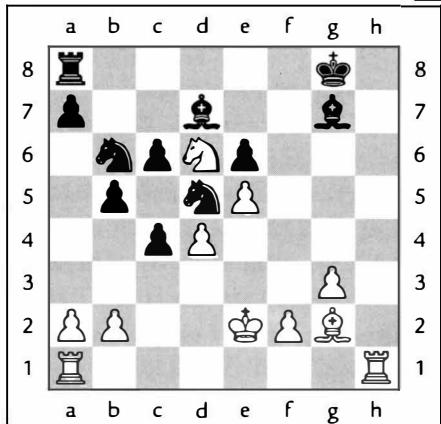


E9-28

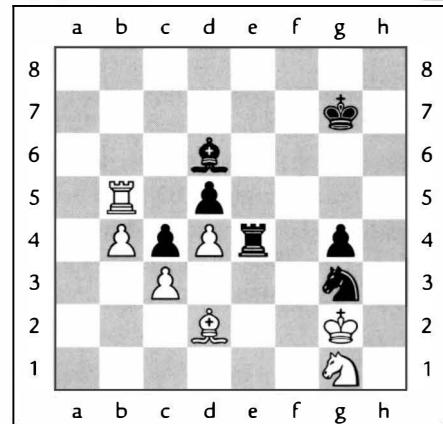
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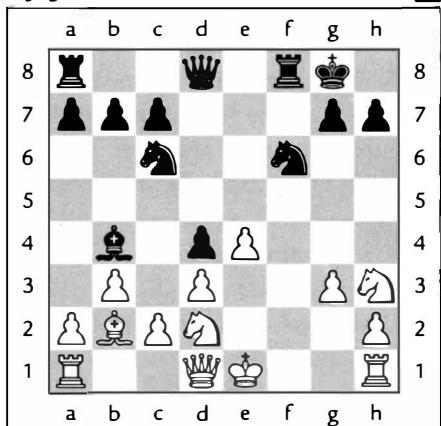
E9-29



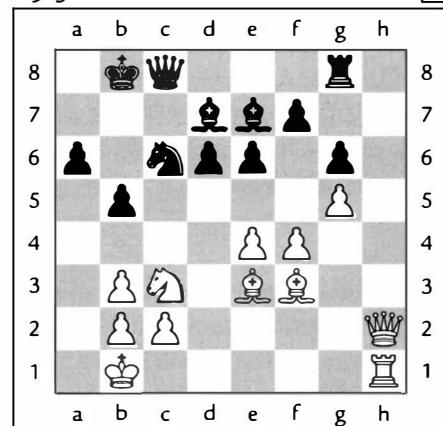
E9-31



E9-30



E9-32



Solutions

□ E9-1

Vulfson – Yusupov, Moscow 1976

21. ... $\mathbb{h}5!$?

Black missed the chance to improve the position of his bishop. 22. $\mathbb{g}2 \mathbb{g}6$ 23. $\mathbb{h}4 \mathbb{h}6 \mp$.

This was the correct continuation:

21. ... $\mathbb{w}a7+!$ 22. $\mathbb{g}2 \mathbb{e}3$ 23. $\mathbb{w}e2 \mathbb{d}4$ 24. $\mathbb{g}af1 \mathbb{c}5$ 25. $\mathbb{d}xc5 \mathbb{w}xc5 \mp \Delta \mathbb{a}8-b8-b4$.

□ E9-2

Vaganian – Yusupov, Yerevan (zt) 1982

Black brings his worst piece, the knight on g6, into play.

28. ... $\mathbb{d}f8!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{d}e6-c5$] 29. $\mathbb{w}b4$ [29. e4 $\mathbb{w}e7$ 30. c5 b5 31. e5 $\mathbb{d}5 \infty$] 29. ... $\mathbb{d}e6 = 30. \mathbb{d}e4$ $\mathbb{w}d6$ 31. $\mathbb{d}c2 \mathbb{d}c5$ [31. ... $\mathbb{w}d2?$ 32. $\mathbb{w}b1 h6$ 33. f5 $\mathbb{d}c5$ 34. $\mathbb{d}d1 -+$] 32. $\mathbb{w}b1 h6$ 33. $\mathbb{d}d1 \mathbb{w}e7$ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E9-3

Yusupov – Martini, Chicago 1983

14. $\mathbb{d}df3!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{d}e5$] 14. ... $h6$ 15. $\mathbb{d}e5!$ $hxg5$ 16. $fxg5 \mathbb{e}c7$ [16. ... $\mathbb{d}6d7?$ 17. $\mathbb{d}xf7 \mathbb{w}c7$ 18. $\mathbb{w}h5 -+$; 16. ... $\mathbb{d}e4?$ 17. $\mathbb{d}xf7 \mathbb{w}c7$ 18. $\mathbb{w}h5 \mathbb{d}f6$ 19. g6 $\mathbb{d}xg6$ 20. $\mathbb{d}h6+ gxh6$ 21. $\mathbb{w}xg6+ -+$] 17. $gx f6 \mathbb{d}xf6$ 18. $\mathbb{d}f2 \pm$.

□ E9-4

Yusupov – Hulak, Indonesia 1983

16. $\mathbb{d}g5!$ A typical manoeuvre. The idea is $\Delta \mathbb{d}de4$ or $\mathbb{d}ge4$. 16. ... g6 [16. ... h6 17. $\mathbb{d}ge4 \pm$] 17. $f4!$ d5 18. $\mathbb{w}f3 d4$ 19. $\mathbb{w}h3 \rightarrow$.

□ E9-5

Yusupov – Slutsky, Moscow 1983

28. $\mathbb{d}a5!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{d}c6$] 28. ... $\mathbb{d}b6$ 29. $\mathbb{w}e2 \mathbb{d}d4$ 30. $cxb5 \mathbb{d}a4$ 31. $\mathbb{d}bc1 \mathbb{d}c3$ 32. $\mathbb{w}e1 \mathbb{d}f6$ 33. $\mathbb{d}c6 -+ \mathbb{d}xc6$ 34. $dxc6 \mathbb{d}a4$ 35. $\mathbb{d}f5 \mathbb{d}h7$ 36. $\mathbb{w}d2 \mathbb{d}c7$ 37. $\mathbb{d}cf1 \mathbb{d}e8$ 38. $\mathbb{d}c4 \mathbb{d}g7$ 39. $\mathbb{d}f6$ 1-0.

□ E9-6

Glienke – Yusupov, Plovdiv 1983

21. ... $\mathbb{d}a7!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{d}a7-f7$] 22. $\mathbb{d}hi$ [22. $\mathbb{w}xe6$ $\mathbb{d}xe3+$ 23. $\mathbb{d}hi$ $\mathbb{d}c8$ 24. $\mathbb{w}d6 cx d4 \mp$] 22. ... $\mathbb{d}af7$ 23. $\mathbb{d}ag1$ [23. $\mathbb{w}xe6$ $\mathbb{d}c8$ 24. $\mathbb{w}d6 \mathbb{w}xd6$ 25. $exd6 \mathbb{d}xe3 \mp$] 23. ... $\mathbb{w}e7 \mp$ [$\Delta \mathbb{d}f2$] 24. $\mathbb{w}g3?!$ $cx d4!$ 25. $cx d4 \mathbb{w}b4$ 26. $\mathbb{d}b1 \mathbb{d}f1!$ [26. ... $\mathbb{w}xb2$ 27. $\mathbb{d}e4 \infty$] 27. $\mathbb{d}xf1 \mathbb{d}xf1$ 28. $\mathbb{w}h4$ $\mathbb{d}xg1+$ 29. $\mathbb{d}xg1 \mathbb{w}xb2 -+$ 30. e4 [30. $\mathbb{w}e7$ $\mathbb{w}f2$ 31. $\mathbb{w}xe6 \mathbb{w}f3+$ 32. $\mathbb{d}g2 \mathbb{d}xe3 -+]$ 30. ... $\mathbb{w}xd4$ 31. $\mathbb{w}g4 \mathbb{w}xe5$ 32. $exd5 exd5$ 33. $\mathbb{w}h3$ d4 0-1.

□ E9-7

Grószpeter – Kupreichik, Minsk 1982

21. ... $\mathbb{d}a6!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{d}g6$] 22. $\mathbb{d}fd1 \mathbb{d}g6$ 23. $\mathbb{w}e2$ $\mathbb{d}d6!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{w}e5$] 24. $\mathbb{d}c4 \mathbb{w}e5$ 25. g3 f4 26. $exf4$ $\mathbb{w}xf4 \rightarrow$ [$\Delta e3$, $\Delta \mathbb{d}c5$] 27. $\mathbb{d}xd6 \mathbb{w}xd6$ 28. $\mathbb{w}xe4 \mathbb{w}c5 -+$.

□ E9-8

Kasparov – Yusupov, Leningrad 1977

17. ... $\mathbb{w}c8!$ 18. $\mathbb{w}g3 \mathbb{d}e7!$ Standard regrouping. The knight goes to g6 to defend the kingside and to control the central square e5. 19. $\mathbb{d}es$ [19. $\mathbb{d}xh6?!$ $\mathbb{d}f5 -+]$ 19. ... $\mathbb{d}xe5$ 20. $\mathbb{d}xe5 \mathbb{d}g6 = \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E9-9

Vilela – Yusupov, Cienfuegos 1979

27. ... $\mathbb{d}c5! -+ [\Delta \mathbb{d}d3; 27. ... \mathbb{d}d6$ 28. $\mathbb{d}xd6$ $cx d6 \mp$] 28. $dxc5$ [28. $\mathbb{d}g6 \mathbb{d}xa4 -+$; 28. $\mathbb{d}e5$ $\mathbb{d}d3 -+$] 28. ... $\mathbb{d}xd1$ 29. $\mathbb{w}e4?!$ [29. $\mathbb{d}xh6+ gxh6$ 30. $\mathbb{w}xd1 \mathbb{w}f5 -+]$ 29. ... $\mathbb{w}xh5$ [$\Delta \mathbb{d}hi#$] 0-1.

□ E9-10

Yusupov – Spasov, Skara 1980

20. $\mathbb{d}e1!$

White wants to bring his knight to b4 or f4 to exchange Black's strong knight.

20. ... $\mathbb{E}b7$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $a5$ 22. $a3?!$ [22. $\mathbb{E}c6?!$ $a4$
 23. $\mathbb{W}d1 \pm$ would have been better.] 22. ... $a4$ 23.
 $\mathbb{W}a2$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}f4 \pm$ [24. $\mathbb{Q}b4$ $\mathbb{Q}b6!$ $\Delta \mathbb{Q}c4$]
 1-0.

□ E9-11

Yusupov – Tukmakov, Yerevan (zt) 1982
 33. $\mathbb{A}a4! +-$ [$\Delta \mathbb{A}c2$] 33. ... $\mathbb{A}f4$ 34. $\mathbb{A}c2$ $\mathbb{W}e6$
 35. $\mathbb{A}h4?!$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 36. $g3$ $\mathbb{A}h6$ 37. $\mathbb{A}e7!$ 1-0.

□ E9-12

Yusupov – Adorján, Toluca (izt) 1982
 14. ... $\mathbb{Q}b8!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q}c6-b4$] 15. $\mathbb{E}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 16. $\mathbb{E}b1$
 [16. $d5? \mathbb{E}xd5$ 17. $\mathbb{E}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}b4 \rightleftharpoons$] 16. ... $\mathbb{Q}b4$ [16. ...
 $\mathbb{Q}xd4?$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 18. $\mathbb{A}c2$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ 19. $\mathbb{A}e3 \pm$
 17. $\mathbb{A}a3$ $a5?!$ [17. ... $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 18. $\mathbb{E}xd3$ $\mathbb{A}xa3$ 19.
 $\mathbb{E}xa3$ $b5!$ = (Adorján)] 18. $\mathbb{A}b5$ $\mathbb{E}c8 \rightleftharpoons$.

□ E9-13

Beliavsky – Yusupov, Moscow 1983

20. $\mathbb{Q}b1!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q}bd2-b3, xc6$] 20. ... $\mathbb{E}ac8?!$ [Δ 20.
 ... $\mathbb{E}ec8$ 21. $\mathbb{E}a2$ $\mathbb{W}d6$ 22. $\mathbb{E}ac2$ $a5$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}bd2$ $a4 \pm$
 (Beliavsky)] 21. $\mathbb{E}a2!$ [21. $\mathbb{Q}bd2$ $c5!$ 22. $\mathbb{d}xc5$
 $\mathbb{E}xc5 =$] 21. ... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ $\mathbb{W}xh4$ 23.
 $\mathbb{Q}d2 \pm$.

□ E9-14

Baturin – Yusupov, Riga 1984

33. ... $\mathbb{A}c2!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{A}e4$] 34. $\mathbb{E}e1$ $\mathbb{A}e4$ 35. $\mathbb{E}e3$ $f5$ 36.
 $\mathbb{W}g5$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 37. $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{E}di+$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{E}d2 +-$ 39.
 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 40. $\mathbb{E}g3$ $g6$ 41. $\mathbb{E}g5$ $c3$ 42. $\mathbb{E}e1$ $\mathbb{A}c6$
 43. $\mathbb{E}g3$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 44. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}xe1$ 0-1.

□ E9-15

Petrosian – Smyslov, Moscow 1961

18. $\mathbb{W}a4!$

White brings the queen into the attack.

18. ... $\mathbb{E}fd8$

[18. ... $g6$ 19. $\mathbb{A}e4!$ (19. $\mathbb{W}g4?!$; 19. $h4?!$)]

19. $\mathbb{W}e4$ $g6$ 20. $\mathbb{W}g4$ $h5$

[20. ... $\mathbb{Q}h7?$ 21. $\mathbb{A}xg6+$ $f\times g6$ 22. $\mathbb{W}xe6$ $\mathbb{E}f8$
 23. $\mathbb{E}d7$ $\mathbb{E}ce8$ (23. ... $\mathbb{E}c7$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}e5 +-$) 24. $\mathbb{Q}g5+$
 $h\times g5$ 25. $\mathbb{W}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 26. $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 27. $\mathbb{W}f6+$

$\mathbb{Q}g8$ 28. $\mathbb{W}g7\#]$

21. $\mathbb{W}h3$

[Δ 22. $g4!]$

21. ... $f5$

[21. ... $\mathbb{E}d6$ 22. $g4!$ $\mathbb{E}cd8$ (22. ... $\mathbb{E}d5$ 23. $\mathbb{A}xg6$
 Δ 24. $g\times h5 +-$) 23. $g\times h5$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$ 24. $\mathbb{E}xd3$ $\mathbb{E}xd3$
 25. $h\times g6$ $f\times g6$ 26. $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}e5 +-$]

22. $\mathbb{A}c4$ $\mathbb{E}xd1+$ 23. $\mathbb{E}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 24. $e4!$

[24. $\mathbb{E}e1$]

24. ... $\mathbb{W}f4$ 25. $\mathbb{E}e1$ $\mathbb{W}g4$ 26. $exf5$ $\mathbb{W}xc4$ 27.

$fxg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$

[27. ... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 28. $\mathbb{E}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 29. $\mathbb{E}xc6 +-$]

28. $g7!$ $e5$ 29. $\mathbb{W}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 30. $\mathbb{E}d1+$ $\mathbb{A}d6$

31. $\mathbb{A}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 32. $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 1-0.

□ E9-16

Taimanov – Botvinnik, Moscow 1952

25. $\mathbb{A}c1!!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{A}a3, xg6$] 25. ... $\mathbb{E}f8$ 26. $\mathbb{A}a3$
 $\mathbb{E}ae8$ 27. $\mathbb{W}g3 \rightarrow g5$ [27. ... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 28. $h5! +-$]
 28. $\mathbb{A}xe7$ $\mathbb{E}xe7$ 29. $\mathbb{E}xf5$ $\mathbb{E}xf5$ 30. $\mathbb{A}xf5$ $\mathbb{W}f4$
 [30. ... $g\times h4$ 31. $\mathbb{W}xh4 +-$] 31. $\mathbb{W}xg5 +-$ $\mathbb{E}xe5$
 32. $d\times e5$ $\mathbb{W}xd1+$ 33. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}d2$ [33. ... $\mathbb{Q}e2$
 34. $\mathbb{A}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 35. $\mathbb{W}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 36. $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 37.
 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 38. $\mathbb{W}c8\#]$ 34. $\mathbb{A}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ [34. ...
 $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 35. $\mathbb{W}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 36. $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 37. $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$
 38. $\mathbb{W}c8\#]$ 35. $\mathbb{A}xc4$ $g6$ 36. $\mathbb{A}e6!$ Black resigned
 due to: 36. $\mathbb{A}e6$ $\mathbb{W}e3$ 37. $\mathbb{W}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 38. $\mathbb{W}f8+$
 $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 39. $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 40. $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$ 1-0.

□ E9-17

Taimanov – Flohr, Leningrad 1948

16. $\mathbb{Q}b1!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q}c3-b5$; 16. $\mathbb{Q}e4?$ $f5$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $f4!$ 18.
 $\mathbb{A}xf4$ $cx d4$ 19. $\mathbb{E}xd4$ $e5$ 20. $\mathbb{E}e4$ $f5$ 21. $\mathbb{A}e3$ $\mathbb{A}c5$
 (Taimanov)] 16. ... $\mathbb{E}hg8$ [16. ... $f5$ 17. $g3$] 17.
 $g3$ $cx d4$ [Δ 17. ... $h5$ 18. $h4$ $f5$ (Taimanov)] 18.
 $\mathbb{A}xd4$ $\mathbb{A}c5$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{A}xd4$ 20. $\mathbb{E}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 21.
 $\mathbb{E}cd1$ $\mathbb{E}xd4$ 22. $\mathbb{E}xd4 \pm$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q}e4$].

□ E9-18

Jansa – Campora, Bor 1983

17. $\mathbb{Q}h4!$ [$\Delta h3-g4$; $\times \mathbb{Q}g4$; 17. $d5$ $cx d5$ 18. $\mathbb{A}xf6$
 $g\times f6$ 19. $cx d5$ $\mathbb{A}xa3 \infty$; 17. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5 \pm$] 17. ...
 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 18. $h3$ $g5$ [18. ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 19. $g4$ $\mathbb{A}e7$ 20. $f4$

$\mathbb{Q} \times h4$ 21. $\mathbb{W} \times h4$ $\mathbb{Q} g6$ 22. $\mathbb{B} ae1 \pm \Delta d5$ 19. $\mathbb{Q} f3$ [19. $d5 \mathbb{Q} e7$ (19. ... $g \times h4$ 20. $\mathbb{Q} \times f6$ $h \times g3$ 21. $\mathbb{Q} \times d8$ $g \times f2 +$ 22. $\mathbb{W} \times f2$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d8$ 23. $d \times e6$ $\mathbb{Q} c5$ 24. $e7 \mathbb{Q} \times e7$) 20. $d \times e6$ $g \times h4$ 21. $\mathbb{Q} \times f6$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f6$ 22. $e7 \mathbb{Q} \times e7$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times e7$ $h \times g3$ 24. $f \times g3$ $\mathbb{Q} e8 \pm$] 19. ... $\mathbb{Q} d7$ 20. $h4 \mathbb{W} g7$ 21. $h \times g5$ $h \times g5$ 22. $\mathbb{Q} c3!$ [$\Delta d5$; $\Delta \mathbb{Q} a5$] 22. ... $a4$ 23. $d5$ $e5$ 24. $d \times c6$ $b \times c6$ 25. $b4$ $f6$ 26. $\mathbb{Q} d2$ $\mathbb{B} ac8$ 27. $c5 \pm$.

□ E9-19

Malaniuk – Ivanov, Kostroma 1985

20. $\mathbb{Q} b1!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q} a3-b5$] 20. ... $\mathbb{Q} e8$ 21. $\mathbb{Q} a3$ $f5$ [$\Delta f4$] 22. $h \times g5$ $h \times g5$ 23. $\mathbb{W} d2$ $\mathbb{Q} c6$ [23. ... $\mathbb{W} f6$ 24. $\mathbb{B} h5$ $f4$ 25. $e \times f4$ $g \times f4$ 26. $\mathbb{Q} h4! \pm$] 24. $\mathbb{B} h5$ $\mathbb{B} h8$ 25. $\mathbb{B} \times h8$ $\mathbb{Q} \times h8$ 26. $o-o-o$ $\mathbb{Q} g7$ 27. $\mathbb{Q} b5$ $\mathbb{Q} df6$ 28. $\mathbb{W} b2$ [$\Delta d \times c5$] 28. ... $a3$ 29. $\mathbb{W} b3!$ [$\Delta 30.$ $d \times c5$ $d \times c5$ 31. $\mathbb{Q} c7$ $\mathbb{Q} c7$ 32. $\mathbb{W} b6$] 29. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times b5$ 30. $c \times b5$ $d5$ 31. $d \times c5$ $\mathbb{W} \times c5$ [31. ... $b \times c5$ 32. $\mathbb{B} \times d5! + -$] 32. $\mathbb{Q} e5! + -$ $\mathbb{Q} g6$ 33. $\mathbb{Q} b1$ $\mathbb{W} e7$ 34. $\mathbb{Q} d4$ $\mathbb{W} e6$ 35. $c4!$ $\mathbb{Q} c7$ 36. $\mathbb{Q} c1$ $\mathbb{W} d6$ 37. $c \times d5$ $\mathbb{Q} c \times d5$ 38. $\mathbb{B} c6$ $\mathbb{W} d8$ 39. $\mathbb{Q} c4$ $\mathbb{Q} h7$ 40. $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ 41. $\mathbb{W} d1!$ 1-0.

□ E9-20

van der Wiel – Day, Grand Manan 1984

1. $\mathbb{W} a4!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{W} c6$, $x c7 \leq 1$. $c4 \mathbb{Q} f6$; ≤ 1 . $\mathbb{Q} h4 \mathbb{B} e8$ $\Delta \mathbb{Q} d7$] 1. ... $a5$ [$\square 1. \dots a6$] 2. $\mathbb{W} c6 \pm \mathbb{W} d7$ [2. ... $\mathbb{Q} d7?$ 3. $\mathbb{B} \times e6 + -$] 3. $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ $\mathbb{W} \times d5$ 4. $\mathbb{W} \times d5$ [≤ 4 . $\mathbb{W} \times c7$ $\mathbb{Q} d7!$ 5. $\mathbb{W} \times b6$ $\mathbb{B} b7$ 6. $\mathbb{W} \times a5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times b2 \pm$] 4. ... $\mathbb{B} \times d5$ 5. $\mathbb{Q} \times c7 + -$.

□ E9-21

Yusupov – Rasin, Moscow 1976

22. ... $\mathbb{W} d6!?$

Instead, Black could have equalised with 22. ... $\mathbb{Q} b8!$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times f1$ $\mathbb{Q} d7 =$, displacing White's bishop from its strong position on f6. 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times f1$ $e5?$ 24. $d \times e5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times e5$ 25. $\mathbb{W} f4$ $\mathbb{B} e8$ 26. $\mathbb{B} e1$ $\mathbb{W} a6+$ 27. $c4! + -$ 1-0.

□ E9-22

Väissä – Yusupov, Novosibirsk 1976

19. ... $\mathbb{Q} f7!$ Black brings his king to safety. 20.

21. $\mathbb{Q} d3$ $\mathbb{Q} d8$ 22. $h5$ $\mathbb{B} h8$ 23. $\mathbb{W} g2$ $\mathbb{Q} c7$ 24. $h \times g6$ $\mathbb{W} e6$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} e2$ $\mathbb{W} \times g6 \mp$.

□ E9-23

Taimanov – Yusupov, Moscow 1980

23. ... $\mathbb{Q} h4!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q} e8$, $\mathbb{B} ha6 \rightarrow$] 24. $\mathbb{B} g3$ [24. $f4$ $e4 \mp$] 24. ... $\mathbb{Q} e8$ 25. $e4$ $d4$ 26. $f4 \mathbb{B} ha6 + -$ 27. $f \times e5$ $\mathbb{B} a1$ 28. $\mathbb{B} \times f7 +$ [28. $\mathbb{W} f2$ $\mathbb{B} a2 + 29$. $\mathbb{Q} c1$ $\mathbb{W} a3 +$ 30. $\mathbb{Q} d2$ $\mathbb{B} \times c2 + -$] 28. ... $\mathbb{W} \times f7$ 29. $\mathbb{Q} f5$ $\mathbb{W} e7$ 0-1.

□ E9-24

Gligorić – Yusupov, Vrbas 1980

28. ... $\mathbb{W} b4!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q} e7-f5$] 29. $\mathbb{B} f2$ $\mathbb{Q} e7!$ 30. $a3$ $\mathbb{W} c5$ 31. $\mathbb{B} d2$ $\mathbb{Q} f5$ 32. $\mathbb{W} h3$ $g4 + -$ 33. $\mathbb{W} h5$ and here, instead of 33. ... $\mathbb{Q} b8$ (time trouble), Black could have won after 33. ... $g \times f3$ 34. $\mathbb{W} e8 + \mathbb{Q} c7$ 35. $\mathbb{W} d8 + \mathbb{Q} c6$ 36. $\mathbb{B} ed1$ (36. $g \times f3$ $\mathbb{B} d4$) 36. ... $f \times g2 +$ 37. $\mathbb{B} \times g2$ $\mathbb{W} e7$ (37. ... $\mathbb{W} \times e5 + -$) 38. $\mathbb{B} d6 +$ $\mathbb{W} \times d6!$ 39. $e \times d6$ $\mathbb{B} f1 +$ 40. $\mathbb{B} g1$ $\mathbb{Q} c5\#.$

□ E9-25

Csom – Yusupov, Luzern (ol) 1982

21. $\mathbb{Q} g1!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q} f3$, $g4$] 21. ... $g5$ [21. ... $\mathbb{B} f7$ 22. $\mathbb{Q} f3$ $\mathbb{B} ef8$ 23. $g4 + -$] 22. $\mathbb{Q} f3$ $\mathbb{B} f7$ 23. $g4$ $\mathbb{Q} h4 +$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} \times h4$ $g \times h4$ 25. $f3!$ $\mathbb{B} ef8$ 26. $\mathbb{Q} b4!$ $\mathbb{W} e6$ 27. $\mathbb{Q} e1 \pm$ [$\times h4$].

□ E9-26

Yusupov – Tseshkovsky, Minsk 1982

13. ... $\mathbb{Q} b8!$ [$\Delta c6$, $\mathbb{Q} d7$] 14. $\mathbb{W} b3$ [14. $b4$ $c6$ 15. $\mathbb{Q} c3$ $e4 \mp$] 14. ... $\mathbb{B} a7 \mp$ 15. $e4?$ [15. $\mathbb{Q} d2?!$] 15. ... $f4!$ 16. $g \times f4$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ 17. $c \times d5$ $e \times f4 \mp$ 18. $f3$ □ $\mathbb{W} f6$ 19. $\mathbb{Q} d2$ $\mathbb{W} d4 +$ 20. $\mathbb{Q} h1$ $\mathbb{Q} d7$ 0-1.

□ E9-27

Seirawan – Yusupov, Istanbul (ol) 2000

20. ... $\mathbb{Q} f8!$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q} d7-b6-c4$] 21. $\mathbb{Q} b3$ $\mathbb{W} a3$ 22. $\mathbb{W} c1$ [22. $\mathbb{Q} c5$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c5 \mp$] 22. ... $\mathbb{Q} d7$ 23. $\mathbb{B} c2$ $\mathbb{W} a8!$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} e1!$ $\mathbb{Q} b6$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} d3$ $\mathbb{Q} c4 \mp$ [$\times a2$, $\mathbb{B} e$].

□ E9-28**Beliavsky – Yusupov, Dortmund 1998**

40. ... ♜f7+!

The bishop is on its way to its ideal square c4, from where it supports the advanced f-pawn. It would have been worse to play 40. ... ♜d2 41. ♜b1 ♜d8 42. ♜c3 ♜ and White still can defend.

41. ♜d3 [41. ♜d4 ♜d2+ 42. ♜e5 f3 –+ Δf2, ♜c4] 41. ... ♜h3+ 42. ♜d2 [42. ♜d4 c5+ –+]

42. ... ♜c4 –+ 43. ♜a4 [43. e5 ♜d3+ 44. ♜c2 f3 45. ♜d1 ♜x d1 46. ♜x d1 f2 47. e6 ♜g7 –+] 43. ... ♜d3+ 44. ♜c2 ♜xa3 [But not 44. ... f3?? 45. ♜b2 f2 46. ♜f1 ♜c3+ 47. ♜xc3 ♜xf1 because of 48. ♜d1 =.] 45. ♜xb6 ♜b5 [Δf3–f2] 0–1.

□ E9-29**Yusupov – Chekhov, Vilnius 1980**

22. ♜h5! ± [Δ ♜g5, ♜h1–h4–g4] 22. ... ♜a4 [22. ... ♜c8 23. ♜e4 Δ ♜c5 ±] 23. ♜g5! ♜xb2

24. ♜xd5 [24. ♜h1!? Δ ♜h4–g4 →] 24. ... cxd5 [24. ... exd5 25. f4 ±] 25. ♜h1 a5 [25. ... ♜f8 26. ♜h4 –+] 26. ♜h6! +- ♜a7 27. ♜hg6 ♜c6 28. ♜xe6 c3 [28. ... b4 29. ♜c8 ♜c7 30. ♜xc6 –+]

29. ♜f5 ♜a8 30. ♜eg6 ♜c4 31. ♜xg7+ ♜xg7 32. ♜xg7+ ♜f8 33. ♜d3 b4 34. ♜c7 1–0.

□ E9-30**Kupreichik – Yusupov, Yerevan (zt) 1982**

12. ... ♜d5!! [Δ ♜e3] 13. ♜h5 [13. exd5 ♜xd5 14. ♜f2 ♜ae8+ 15. ♜fe4 ♜xe4+ 16. dx e4 ♜xe4+ –+] 13. ... ♜e3 14. ♜e2 [14. ♜g5 h6 15. ♜e6 ♜f6 16. ♜xf8 ♜xf8 17. ♜e2 ♜e5 18. c3 ♜xd3+ 19. ♜xd3 ♜f2#] 14. ... g6! 15. ♜h6 [15. ♜h4 ♜e7 16. ♜h6 ♜g4 –+] 15. ... ♜d7 [Δ ♜g4] 16. ♜h4 ♜xd2 17. ♜xd2 ♜e5 18. ♜g5 ♜f2+ 19. ♜ci ♜xd3+! 20. ♜b1 [20. cxd3 ♜c6+ –+] 20. ...

2x b2 –+ 0–1.

□ E9-31**Duric – Yusupov, Sarajevo 1984**

36. ... ♜e8! ± [Δ ♜e4, ♜h8–h2] 37. ♜xd5 [37. ♜b7+ ♜g8! (37. ... ♜f6? 38. ♜b6) 38. ♜h6 ♜f5 39. ♜g5 ♜a8 ± (Dvoretsky)] 37. ... ♜e4 38. ♜e1 ♜h8 39. ♜f1 [Δ 39. ♜f3? ♜xf3+ 40. ♜xf3 ♜e8 41. b5 ± (Hübner)] 39. ... ♜h2 40. b5 ♜b2 41. ♜e2 ♜b1 0 42. b6 [42. ♜h5 ♜g3!] 42. ... ♜xb6

43. ♜h4 ♜b1+ 44. ♜g2 ♜b2 45. ♜f1 ♜g6! –+ 46. ♜a5 [46. ♜e7? ♜d2+] 46. ... g3! 47. ♜a8 ♜h5 48. ♜xg3 ♜xg3+ 49. ♜xg3+ ♜xg3 50. ♜c8 ♜g4 51. ♜xc4 ♜f3 52. ♜b4 ♜h2 53. ♜g1 ♜h8 54. ♜b2 ♜e8 [If 55. ♜b1, then 55. ... ♜f2+ 56. ♜f1 ♜h8.] 0–1.

□ E9-32**Beliavsky – Cabrilo, Lvov 1981**

31. ♜g1!!

[Δ 32. ♜f2 ♜h8 33. ♜b6]

White controls the open file, but his major pieces should be positioned the other way round, with the rook in front. White begins an ingenious regrouping to do just that. Instead, 31. ♜h7 ♜f8; or 31. ♜f2 at once, then 31. ... ♜h8!.

31. ... ♜d8

[31. ... ♜a8 32. ♜f2 ♜h8 33. e5 d5 34. ♜xd5 exd5 35. ♜xd5 –+]

32. ♜d2 ♜c7 33. ♜h7! ♜e8 34. ♜h2 ±

Mission accomplished. Beliavsky continues to increase the pressure.

34. ... ♜c8 35. ♜e2! ♜b7 36. ♜ci e5 37.

37. ♜d3 exf4 38. ♜xf4 ♜f8 39. ♜f6 ♜e5? 40. ♜xe5 ♜xe5 41. ♜xe5 dx e5 42. ♜c5 ♜g8 43. ♜xf7 ♜h8 44. ♜f6 –+ 1–0.

Score table

Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	12	2	_____	23	3	_____
2	1	_____	13	2	_____	24	3	_____
3	1	_____	14	2	_____	25	3	_____
4	1	_____	15	2	_____	26	3	_____
5	1	_____	16	2	_____	27	3	_____
6	1	_____	17	2	_____	28	3	_____
7	1	_____	18	2	_____	29	4	_____
8	2	_____	19	2	_____	30	5	_____
9	2	_____	20	2	_____	31	5	_____
10	2	_____	21	3	_____	32	6	_____
11	2	_____	22	3	_____			

total 77 _____

Points	Playing Strength
less than 4 points	beginner
4 - 9 points	ELO 800 - 1000
10 - 19 points	ELO 1000 - 1500
20 - 29 points	ELO 1500 - 1800
30 - 39 points	ELO 1800 - 2100
40 - 49 points	ELO 2100 - 2200
50 - 59 points	ELO 2200 - 2300
60 - 70 points	ELO 2300 - 2400
71 - 77 points	ELO above 2400

10 Trapping a Piece

'A piece limited in its action and isolated from the rest of its army is in danger of getting trapped.' (Kotov)

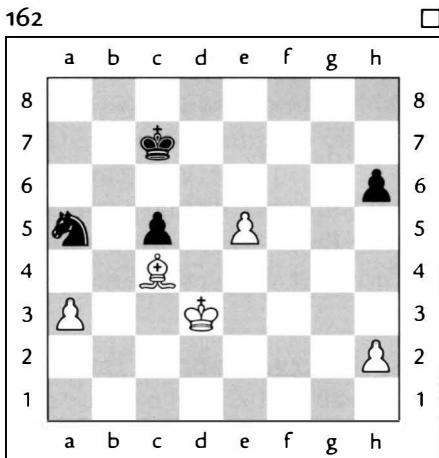
A knight on the rim isn't just 'dim' - it can also fall prey to enemy threats.

knight captures the pawn it will be caught again by the bishop.

62. ♘d3!

Black resigned because of 62. ... ♗xh4 63. ♘e4 +-, and the knight is trapped again.

Artur Yusupov – Wolfgang Uhlmann
Austria 1997



55. ♘d5+-

A well-known motif: the bishop completely dominates the knight.

55. ... ♘d7

The pawn ending after 55. ... ♘c6 is clearly lost for Black.

56. ♘e4 ♘e7 57. ♘f5 h5 58. h4 c4

Black is in zugzwang and has to sacrifice the c-pawn to free the knight. If 58. ... ♘e8, then 59. ♘f6 c4 60. e6 c3 61. e7 +- wins.

59. ♘e4 ♘b3 60. ♘xc4 ♘d2+ 61. ♘d5 ♘f3

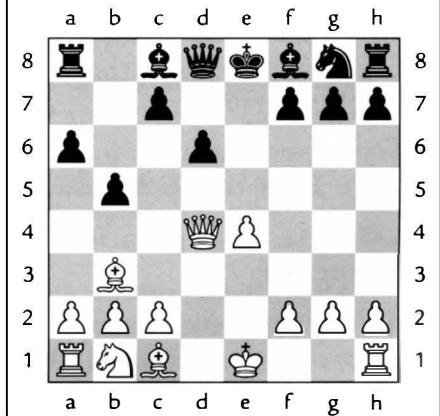
Or 61. ... ♘b1 62. ♘d3 +-, and if the

But even more mobile pieces like the bishop can be vulnerable.

Endre Steiner – José Capablanca
Budapest 1929

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♘b5 a6 4. ♘a4 d6 5. d4 b5 6. ♘b3 ♘xd4 7. ♘xd4 exd4 8. ♘x d4?

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This hackneyed trap is known as 'The Noah's Ark'. In other words, it has been known for a long time...

There followed

8. ... c5 9. ♘d5 ♘e6 10. ♘c6+ ♘d7 11. ♘d5 c4

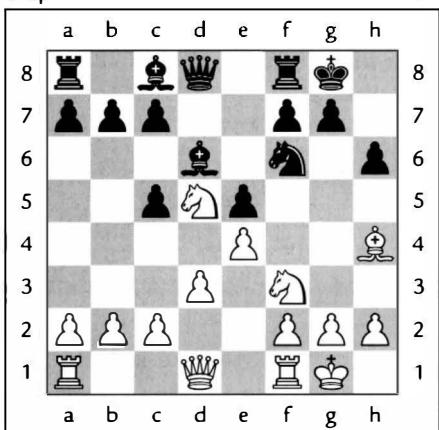
and Black won the bishop and later the game.

* * *

An unfavourable piece position can also be exploited by positional methods. In the following classic, Capablanca isolates and then excludes the enemy bishop from play.

William Winter–José Capablanca Hastings 1919

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10. ... $\text{g}5!$ 11. $\text{Q} \times \text{f}6+$

11. $\text{Q} \times \text{g}5$ is poor due to 11. ... $\text{Q} \times \text{d}5!$ 12. $\text{Wh}5 \text{h} \times \text{g}5$ 13. $\text{Q} \times \text{g}5$ $\text{Q} \text{f}4$ 14. $\text{Wh}6 \text{Q} \text{e}7+$.

11. ... $\text{W} \times \text{f}6$ 12. $\text{Q} \text{g}3 \text{Q} \text{g}4$ 13. $\text{h}3 \text{Q} \times \text{f}3$ 14. $\text{W} \times \text{f}3 \text{W} \times \text{f}3$ 15. $\text{g} \times \text{f}3 \mp$

'In effect, White is playing a piece down. The bishop on g3 is caged in, and can only be freed after a pawn sacrifice ($\text{Q} \text{h}2$, f4 and after $\text{e} \times \text{f}4$ White plays f3, $\text{Q} \text{g}2$ followed by $\text{Q} \text{g}1$) but this costs time and material. The correct way for Black to realise his positional advantage is easy: attack on the queenside, where after an appropriate breakthrough and the opening of the flank, Black will be a piece ($\text{Q} \text{d}6$) up.' (Donev)

15. ... $\text{f}6$ 16. $\text{Q} \text{g}2 \text{a}5$ 17. $\text{a}4 \text{Q} \text{f}7$ 18. $\text{E} \text{h}1$ $\text{Q} \text{e}6$ 19. $\text{h}4 \text{E} \text{f}b8$ 20. $\text{h} \times \text{g}5 \text{h} \times \text{g}5$ 21. $\text{b}3 \text{c}6$ 22. $\text{E} \text{a}2 \text{b}5$ 23. $\text{E} \text{ha}1 \text{c}4!$

To utilise his advantage on the queenside, Black has to open lines.

24. $\text{a} \times \text{b}5$

24. $\text{d} \times \text{c}4 \text{b} \times \text{c}4$ 25. $\text{b} \times \text{c}4 \text{E} \text{b}4-$.

24. ... $\text{c} \times \text{b}3$ 25. $\text{c} \times \text{b}3 \text{E} \times \text{b}5$ 26. $\text{E} \text{a}4 \text{E} \times \text{b}3$ 27. $\text{d}4 \text{E} \text{b}5$ 28. $\text{E} \text{c}4 \text{E} \text{b}4$ 29. $\text{E} \times \text{c}6$

29. $\text{E} \times \text{b}4 \text{Q} \times \text{b}4$ 30. $\text{d} \times \text{e}5 \text{f} \times \text{e}5$ 31. $\text{E} \text{h}1 \text{Q} \text{e}7!$ and the a-pawn decides the game. White's pieces on the kingside remain isolated.

29. ... $\text{E} \times \text{d}4$ 0–1.

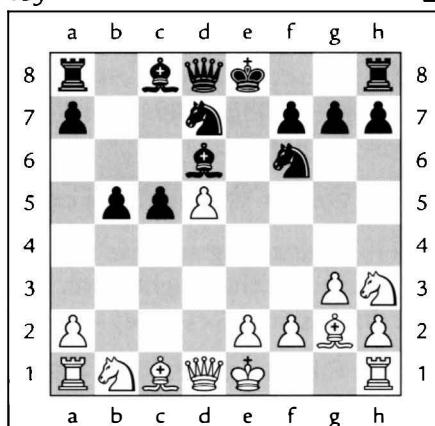
A beautiful and fitting game for our theme.

* * *

Even a rook can get trapped. They are especially vulnerable when still on their starting squares.

Rustam Kasimdzhanov–Garry Kasparov Bat’umi (rapid) 2001

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This was a rapid-play game and neither player wished to lose much time in the opening. Both castled quickly.

10. o-o? o-o?

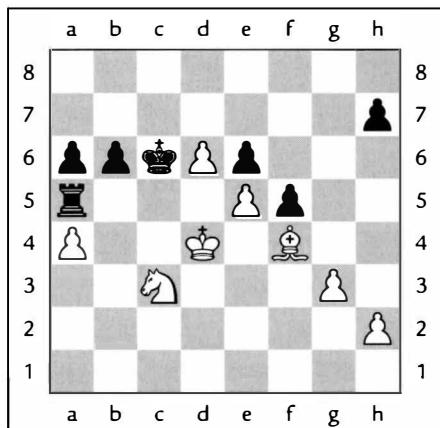
At this moment the players started laughing as they noticed that Black could have won the game immediately with 10. ... ♕es. However, this act of mercy did not help Kasimdzhanov: Kasparov played as well as ever, and he went on to win the game. Even the strongest players sometimes overlook simple tactics.

In the next example, from a tie-break game in the European championship final, the future FIDE World Champion failed to seize the moment.

Ruslan Ponomariov – Emil Sutovsky

European Championship, Ohrid 2001

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37. ♖c4

The correct move was 37. ♖c1! b5 38. ♖a3 bx a4 39. ♖b4 and the rook is trapped.

37. ... ♖c5+ 38. ♖b4 b5 39. axb5+ axb5 40. h4 ♖c4+ 41. ♖b3 ½-½.

and although White is still on the road to

victory, Ponomariov lost his way in time trouble and failed to secure the win.

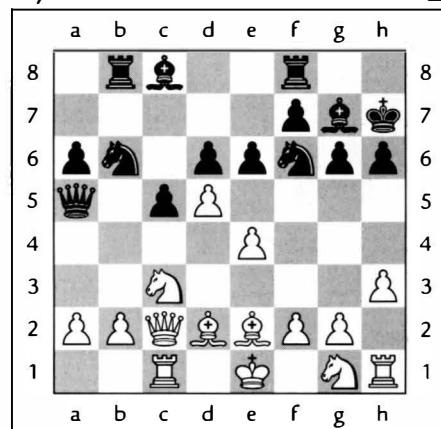
* * *

Even the most active and mobile piece, the queen, is often trapped.

Artur Yusupov – Alexei Shirov

Moscow 1992

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16. b3 exd5?

Of course, Shirov had seen that his queen had no retreat, but he only expected 17. ♖a4. It would have been better to play 16. ... ♖bd7 17. ♖f3±.

17. ♖b1!

White wins the queen, but denies Black any compensation. 17. ♖a4 ♖xd2+ 18. ♖x d2 ♖e4=.

17. ... ♖xd2+ 18. ♖xd2+– 1-0.

* * *

Sometimes the queen gets into trouble when chasing pieces deep in the enemy camp. A well-known case is the poisoned pawn on b2 or b7. But all tactical opera-

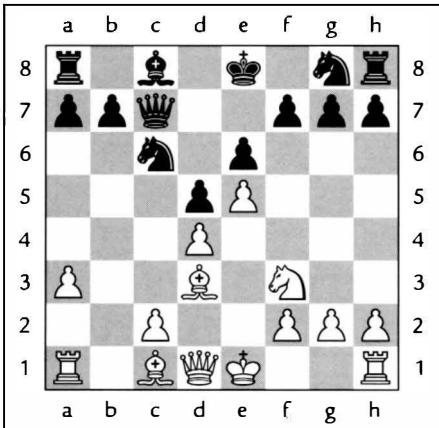
tions with the queen must be calculated carefully: she is too valuable to be treated casually.

Buts – Fauskas

London 1940

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. ♜c3 ♜b4 4. e5 c5 5. a3 ♜x c3+ 6. bxc3 ♜c7 7. ♜f3 ♜c6 8. ♜d3 cxd4? 9. cxd4

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9. ♜x d4?

Black sees the chance to win a pawn, but he did not calculate far enough.

10. ♜x d4 ♜c3+ 11. ♜d2!

Black was only expecting 11. ♜d2 ♜x d4+.

11. ... ♜xa1

If 11. ♜x d4, then 12. ♜b5+ +-.

12. c3 +- 1-0.

There is no defence to ♜b3, trapping the queen.

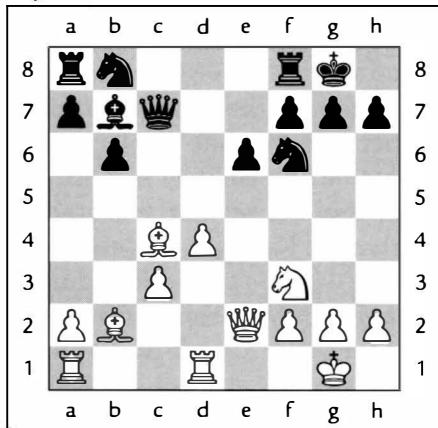
* * *

In the next - brilliant - game, the world no. 1's entire strategy is based on the poor position of his opponent's queen.

Evgeny Vladimirov – Garry Kasparov

Bat'umi (rapid) 2001

169



13. ♜x f3! 14. ♜x f3?!

14. gxf3 may have been better, but no one likes to weaken their own king.

14. ... ♜x c4! 15. ♜xa8 ♜c6 16. ♜b7 ♜ds

For the exchange, Black has achieved the perfect blockade with the knights. Moreover, White's queen is offside and there is no way back.

17. ♜e1 ♜b8 18. ♜d7 ♜d8 19. ♜b7 h5+

Of course, Kasparov plays for a win.

20. ♜c1?

The losing move in an already difficult position. 20. ♜ab1 would have been better.

20. ♜a5!

The hunter becomes the hunted. Kasparov finds a way to win the queen by force.

21. ♜x a7 ♜c6 (♜a8 was threatened.) 22. ♜a6 ♜c4 23. ♜b1 ♜c7 0-1.

White can still save the queen by sacrificing a rook, 22. ♜b6, but he cannot save the game.

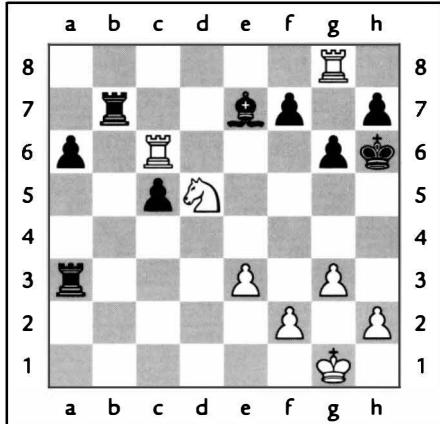


Exercises (solutions p. 183-185)

E 10-1

*

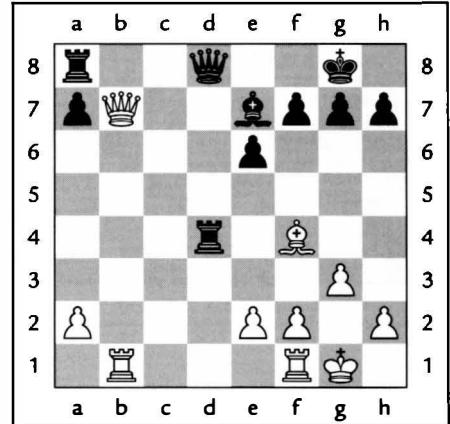
?



E 10-3

*

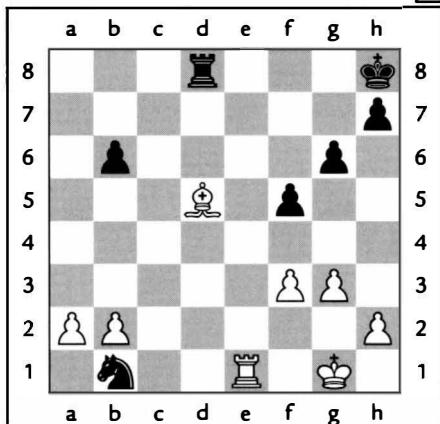
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E 10-2

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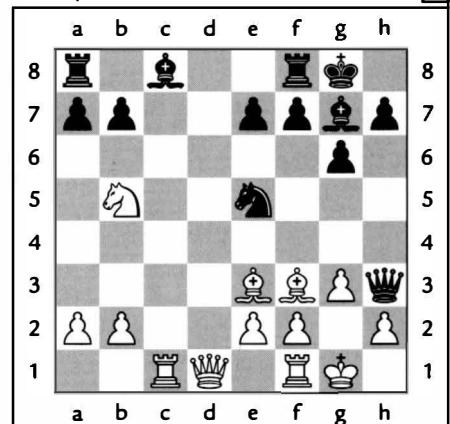
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E 10-4

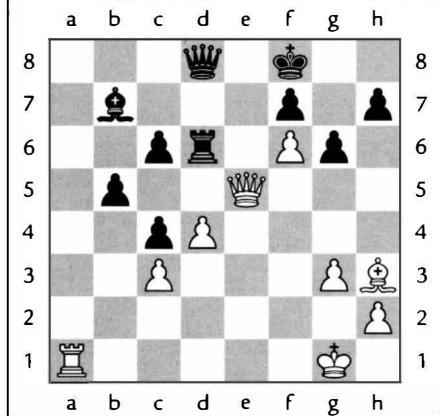
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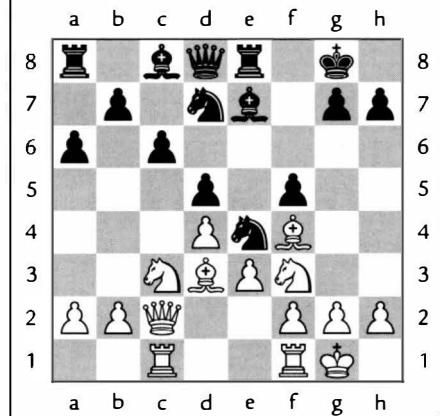
E10-5

*



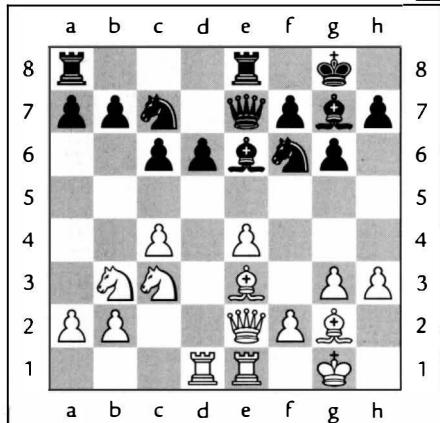
E10-7

**



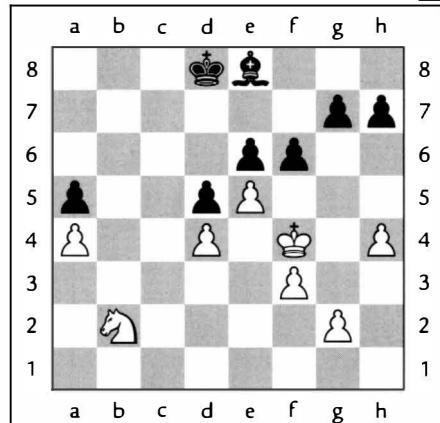
E10-6

**



E10-8

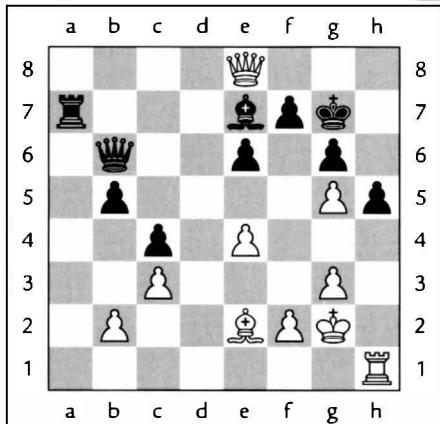
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Evaluate the move 1. $\mathbb{Q}d3$

E 10-9

**

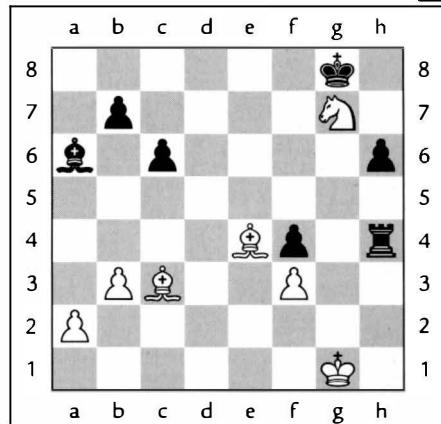
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E 10-11

**

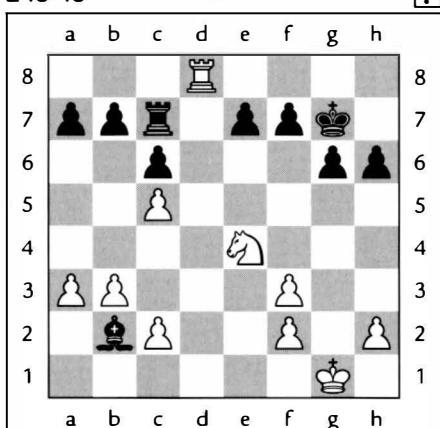
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E 10-10

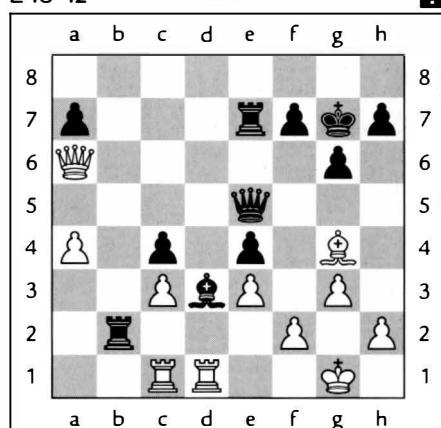
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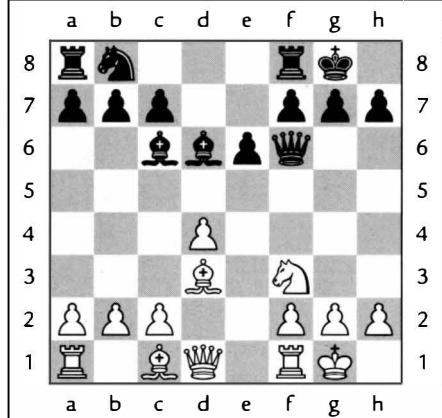


E 10-12

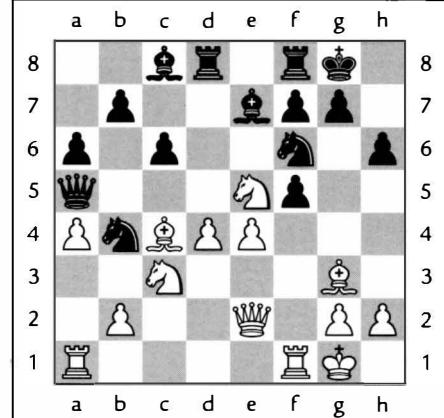
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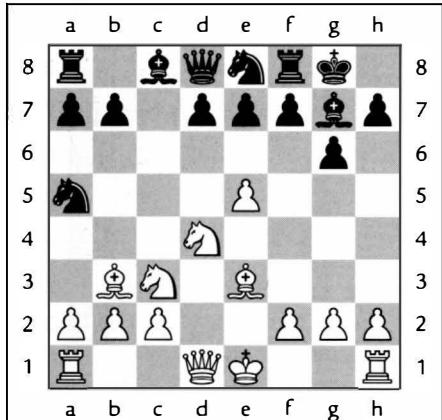
E 10-13



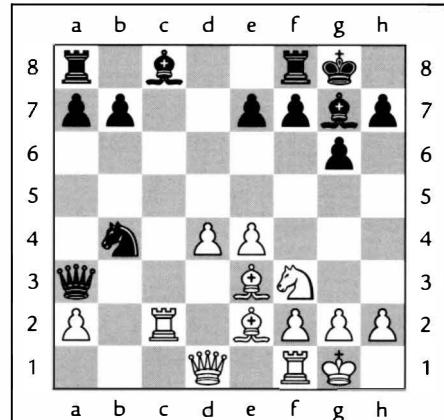
E 10-15



E 10-14

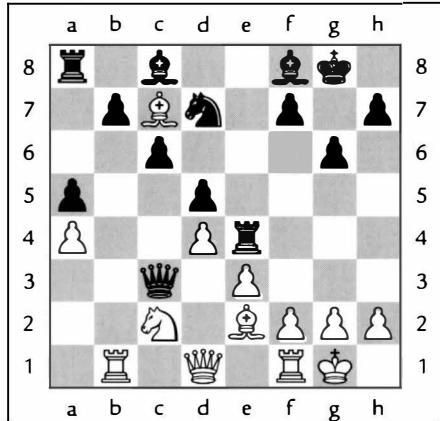


E 10-16



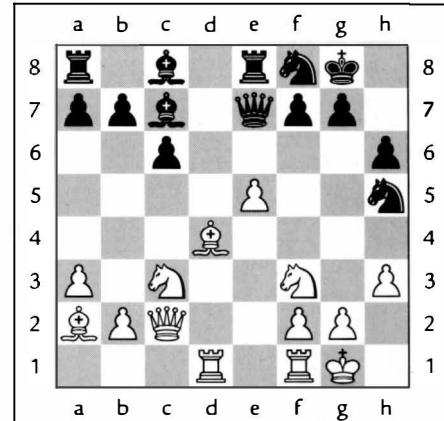
E 10-17

?



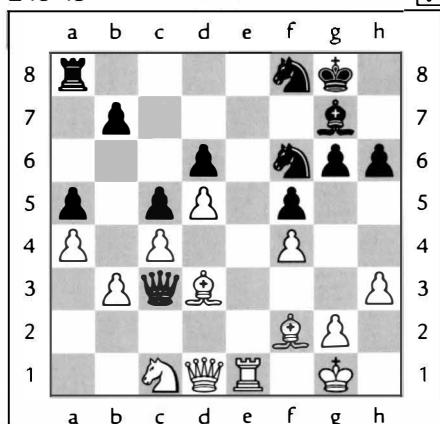
E 10-19

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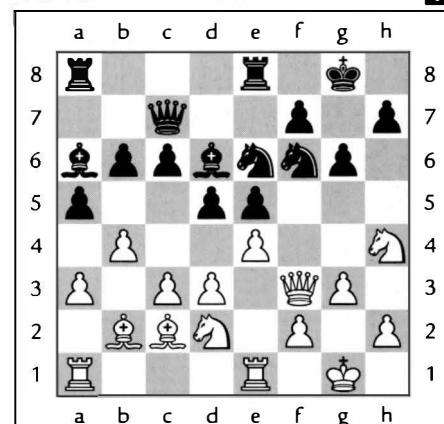
E 10-18

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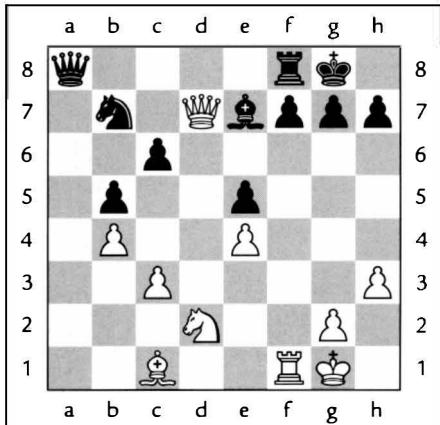
E 10-20

?



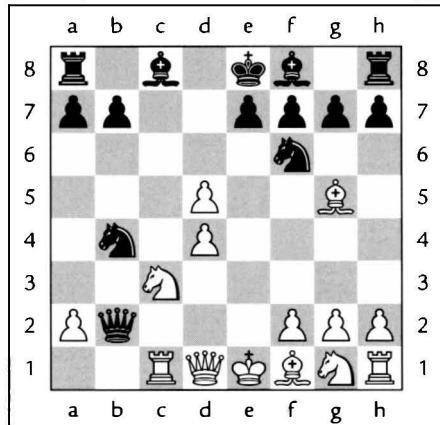
E 10-21

?



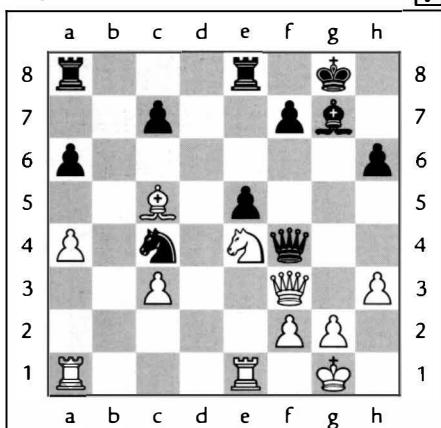
E 10-23

?



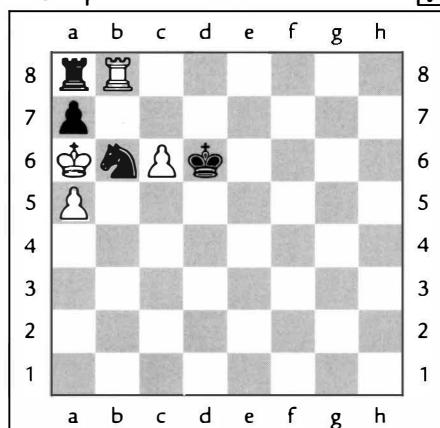
E 10-22

?

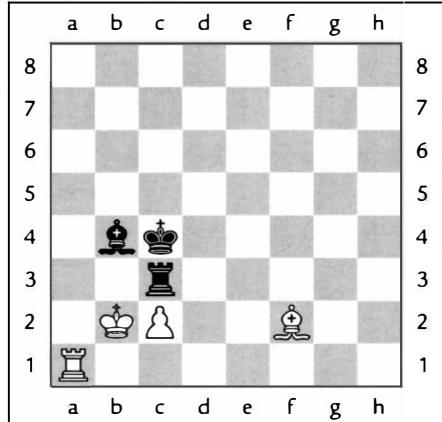


E 10-24

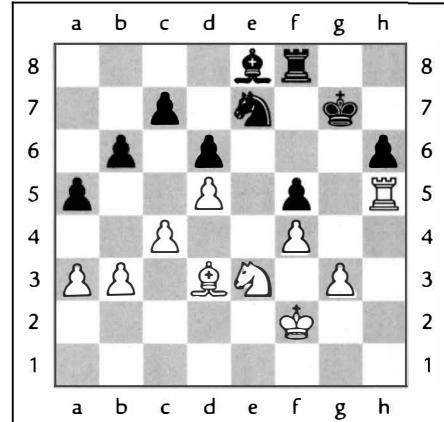
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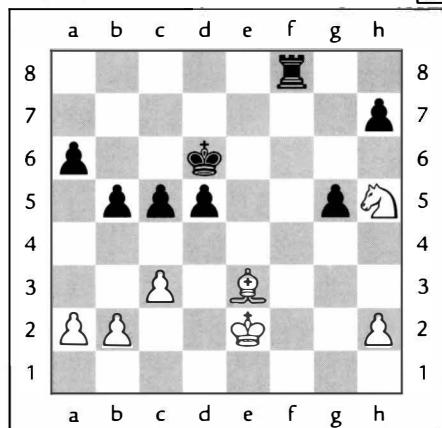
E 10-25



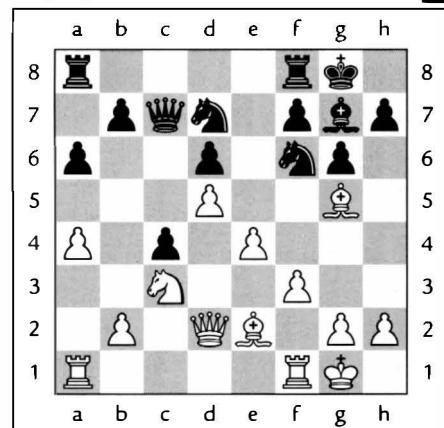
E 10-27

Evaluate the move 1. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5$

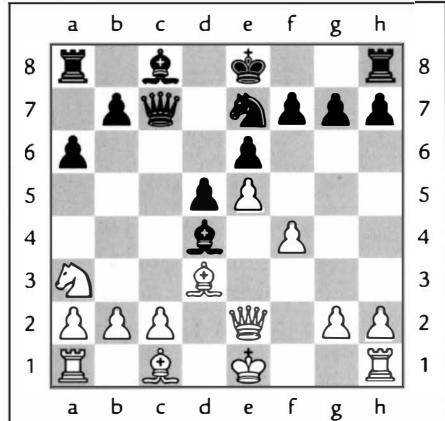
E 10-26



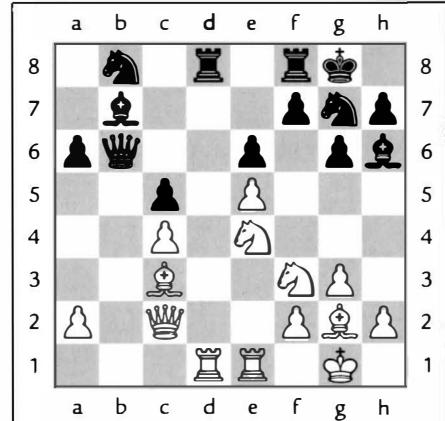
E 10-28

Evaluate the move 1. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times c_5$

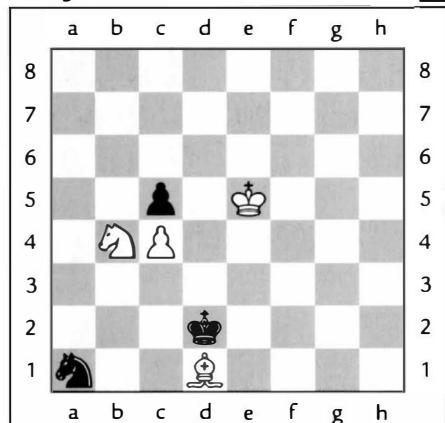
E 10-29



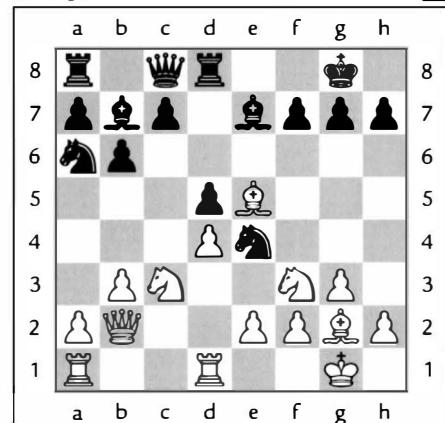
E 10-31



E 10-30



E 10-32



Solutions

□ E10-1

Yusupov – Romanishin, Yerevan (zt) 1982
 35. $\mathbb{B}e8!$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 36. $h4 +-$ $\mathbb{B}xh4$ 37. $g\times h4$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$
 38. $\mathbb{B}e4$ $f5$ 39. $\mathbb{Q}f6 +$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 40. $\mathbb{B}c4$ $\mathbb{B}ab3$ 41.
 $\mathbb{B}4xc5$ 1-0.

□ E10-2

Yusupov – Sokolov, Tilburg 1987
 39. $\mathbb{B}d1!$ [△ $\mathbb{Q}f2-e3-d4$] 1-0.

□ E10-3

Smyslov – Tolush, Moscow 1961
 17. $\mathbb{B}b8! +-$ [17. $\mathbb{B}b8$ $\mathbb{W}d5$ 18. $\mathbb{W}\times e7 +-$] 1-0.

□ E10-4

Yusupov – Fejzullahu, Switzerland 2000
 15. $\mathbb{Q}c7!$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f3 +$ 16. $e\times f3$ $\mathbb{B}e6$ [16. ... $\mathbb{B}b8$ 17. $\mathbb{B}\times a7 +-$] 17. $\mathbb{Q}\times a8$ $\mathbb{B}\times a8$ 18. $b3 +-$ 1-0.

□ E10-5

Yusupov – Bönsch, Bundesliga 2000/01
 27. $\mathbb{B}a7$ $\mathbb{W}\times f6$ [27. ... $\mathbb{B}d5$ 28. $\mathbb{W}e7 +-$; 27. ... $\mathbb{W}c7$ 28. $\mathbb{B}\times b7 +-$] 28. $\mathbb{W}\times f6$ $\mathbb{B}\times f6$ 29. $\mathbb{B}g2!$ [29. $\mathbb{B}\times b7$ $\mathbb{B}f3$ 30. $\mathbb{B}g2$ $\mathbb{B}\times c3$ 31. $\mathbb{B}\times c6$ gave Black more chances.] 29. ... $b4$ [29. ... $\mathbb{B}c8$ 30. $\mathbb{B}a8 +-$] 30. $\mathbb{B}\times b7$ $b\times c3$ [30. ... $b3$ 31. $\mathbb{B}f1! +-$] 31. $\mathbb{B}b4 +-$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 32. $\mathbb{B}\times c4$ $c2$ 33. $\mathbb{B}\times c2$ $\mathbb{B}\times d4$ 34. $\mathbb{B}\times c6$ $h5$ 35. $\mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ 36. $\mathbb{B}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 37. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 38. $\mathbb{B}b7$ $\mathbb{B}d2 +$ 39. $\mathbb{B}e2$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 40. $\mathbb{B}c4$ $\mathbb{B}f6 +$ 41. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 42. $h3$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 43. $g4$ $h\times g4$ 44. $h\times g4$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 45. $\mathbb{B}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 46. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{B}f2$ 47. $g5!$ White prepares to transpose into a winning king and pawn endgame. 47. ... $\mathbb{B}f5$ 48. $\mathbb{B}\times f7 +$ $\mathbb{B}\times f7$ 49. $\mathbb{B}\times f7$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f7$ 50. $\mathbb{Q}d5! +-$ 1-0.

□ E10-6

Gutman – Gaidarov, SSSR 1978
 1. $e5!$ [1. $e5$ $d\times e5$ (1. ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 2. $e\times d6 +-$) 2. $\mathbb{Q}c5 +-$] 1-0.

□ E10-7

Alekhine – Rubinstein, San Remo 1931
 1. $\mathbb{Q}\times d5! +-$ [1. $\mathbb{Q}\times d5$ $c\times d5$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c7 +-$] 1-0.

□ E10-8

Klarenbeek – Yusupov, Apeldoorn 2000
 37. $\mathbb{Q}d3?$ was poor. After $\mathbb{B}\times a4$ 38. $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ 39. $\mathbb{Q}b7 +$ $\mathbb{Q}c7 +-$ White resigned because of 40. $\mathbb{Q}\times a5$ $\mathbb{B}a4 -+$, followed by $\mathbb{Q}b6$. 0-1.

□ E10-9

Yusupov – Kasparov, Riga 1995
 36. ... $\mathbb{W}b7!$ 37. $\mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{B}a8$ [38. $e5$ □ $\mathbb{W}\times f3 +$ 39. $\mathbb{Q}\times f3$ $\mathbb{B}\times e8 +-$] 38. $\mathbb{B}\times h5$ 0-1.

□ E10-10

Peresipkin – Chekhov, Minsk 1976
 24. $\mathbb{Q}d6! +-$ [△ $\mathbb{Q}e8$; 24. ... $e\times d6$ 25. $c\times d6 +-$] 1-0.

□ E10-11

Timman – Yusupov, Linares (cmsf6) 1992
 37. $\mathbb{B}f5!$ [$\times \mathbb{B}h4$] 37. ... $\mathbb{B}e2$ 38. $\mathbb{B}e6 +$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 39. $\mathbb{B}f5 +$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 40. $\mathbb{Q}g2 +-$ [△ $\mathbb{Q}f6$, $\mathbb{B}e1$] 1-0.

□ E10-12

Bilek – Smyslov, Polanica-Zdrój 1968
 36. ... $\mathbb{B}c7!$ [△ $\mathbb{B}b6$] 37. $a5$ $\mathbb{B}b5$ 38. $\mathbb{B}a1$ $\mathbb{B}bc5$ [△ $\mathbb{B}c6$] 0-1.

□ E10-13

Laurent – Lund-Jensen, Denmark 1937
 1. $\mathbb{B}g5!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 2. $\mathbb{W}d2!$ $\mathbb{W}\times d4$ 3. $\mathbb{B}\times h7 +!$ $\mathbb{Q}\times h7$ 4. $\mathbb{W}\times d4 +-$ 1-0.

□ E10-14

Fischer – Reshevsky, New York 1958
 10. $\mathbb{B}\times f7 +!$ $\mathbb{Q}\times f7$ [10. ... $\mathbb{B}\times f7$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}e6! +-$] 11. $\mathbb{Q}e6!$ $d\times e6$ [11. ... $\mathbb{Q}\times e6$ 12. $\mathbb{B}d5 +$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 13. $g4 +$ $\mathbb{Q}\times g4$ 14. $\mathbb{B}g1 +$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ (14. ... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 15. $\mathbb{B}g5\#$; 14. ... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 15. $\mathbb{W}e4 +-$) 15. $\mathbb{W}d1 + +-$] 12. $\mathbb{W}\times d8$

E10-13. $\mathbb{W}d2$ +- 1-0.

□ E10-15

Botvinnik – Stepanov, Leningrad 1930

1. $\mathbb{B}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c4$ +- 1-0.

□ E10-16

Yusupov – Sax, Vrbas 1980

14. $\mathbb{B}c1!$ $\mathbb{W}a5$ [14. ... $\mathbb{W}a4$ 15. $\mathbb{B}xc8$ +-] 15. $\mathbb{B}d2$

$\mathbb{W}b6$ [15. ... $\mathbb{W}a3$ 16. $\mathbb{B}c3$ $\mathbb{W}xa2$ 17. $\mathbb{B}c4$ +- $\mathbb{W}b2$

18. $\mathbb{B}b3$] 16. $\mathbb{B}b2$ +- [△16. ... $a5$ 17. $a3$] 1-0.

27. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ +- 1-0.

□ E10-20

Arbakov – Yusupov, Moscow 1981

17. ... $\mathbb{Q}g5!$ 18. $\mathbb{W}e3$ [18. $\mathbb{W}xf6?$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ +-; △18.

$\mathbb{W}g2 \mp]$ 18. ... $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ 19. $\mathbb{B}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 20. $\mathbb{W}e2$

$\mathbb{Q}gxf2$ 21. $\mathbb{B}f1$ $d\times e4$ 22. $\mathbb{B}xf2$ $e\times d3$ 23. $\mathbb{B}xd3$

$\mathbb{B}xd3$ 24. $\mathbb{W}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ 25. $\mathbb{B}xf2$ $\mathbb{B}ad8 \mp$ 26.

$\mathbb{W}e2$ $f5$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 28. $\mathbb{B}c1$ $a\times b4$ 29. $c\times b4$

$b5$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}a5$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 31. $\mathbb{B}g5$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 32. $\mathbb{B}g1$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 33.

$\mathbb{B}e3$ $\mathbb{B}ed8$ 34. $\mathbb{B}c1$ $f4$ 35. $\mathbb{B}f2$ $\mathbb{W}d7 \mp$ 0-1.

□ E10-17

Yusupov – Pirrot, Bundesliga 1994/95

20. $\mathbb{W}c1$ [△ $\mathbb{B}d1-d3$. Correct was 20. $\mathbb{B}g3!!$ +-
 $\Delta f3$, $\mathbb{B}e1$ with a winning position; 20. $f3$
 $\mathbb{B}xe3 \infty$.] 20. ... $b6$ 21. $f3$ $\mathbb{B}a3!?$ [21. ... $\mathbb{B}e8$ 22.
 $\mathbb{B}g3$ $\mathbb{B}a3$ 23. $\mathbb{W}d1$ $\mathbb{B}b2! \infty$] 22. $\mathbb{W}d1$ [22. $\mathbb{Q}x a3$
 $\mathbb{W}xc1$ 23. $\mathbb{B}fxc1$ $\mathbb{B}xe3 \mp$] 22. ... $\mathbb{B}xe3$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}xe3$
 $\mathbb{W}xe3+$ 24. $\mathbb{B}hi$ $\mathbb{B}b4 \bar{\infty}$ 1-0.

□ E10-18

Yusupov – Zapata, Saint John 1988

28. $\mathbb{Q}a2!$ $\mathbb{W}b2$ 29. $\mathbb{B}e2$ $\mathbb{W}a3$ 30. $\mathbb{B}e3$ [30. $\mathbb{Q}c3!$
would have been simpler: 30. ... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 31. $\mathbb{B}b5$
 $\mathbb{W}ai$ 32. $\mathbb{W}xa1$ $\mathbb{B}xai$ 33. $g3$ +-] 30. ... $\mathbb{B}e8$ 31.
 $\mathbb{B}c1$ $\mathbb{B}xe2$ 32. $\mathbb{B}xa3$ $\mathbb{B}xa2$ 33. $\mathbb{W}b1!?$ $\mathbb{B}xa3$ 34.
 $\mathbb{W}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 35. $\mathbb{W}xa3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 36. $\mathbb{B}f1$ $\mathbb{B}d4+$
37. $\mathbb{B}hi$ $\mathbb{B}h5$ 38. $g4$ $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 39. $\mathbb{B}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1!?$
[△39. ... $\mathbb{B}e5 \pm$] 40. $\mathbb{B}xf1$ $fxg4$ 41. $h\times g4$ +-

h5

 42. $gxh5$ $gxh5$ 43. $\mathbb{W}a2$ $\mathbb{B}f7$ 44. $\mathbb{W}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$
45. $\mathbb{W}xb7$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ 46. $\mathbb{W}e4+$ 1-0.

□ E10-19

Kasparov – van der Wiel, Brussels 1987

18. $\mathbb{Q}b5! \pm$ [If 18. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ (with the idea $g4$, $\mathbb{B}c5$),
then 18. ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$.] 18. ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ [18. ... $c\times b5$ 19.
 $\mathbb{B}c5$ $\mathbb{B}f5$ 20. $\mathbb{W}xf5$ +-] 19. $\mathbb{B}xe6$ $fxe6$ [19. ...
 $c\times b5$ 20. $\mathbb{B}a2 \pm$] 20. $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{W}xc7$ 21. $\mathbb{W}g6$ $\mathbb{W}f7$
22. $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 23. $\mathbb{B}e3$ [$\times \mathbb{B}h5$] 23. ... $\mathbb{B}f8$
[23. ... $g5$ 24. $g4$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ (24. ... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}d2$
 $\mathbb{B}d8$ 26. $f4$ +-) 25. $\mathbb{B}xf4$ $gxh5$ 26. $\mathbb{B}d4$ +- (Kas-
parov)] 24. $\mathbb{B}d4$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 25. $\mathbb{B}fd1$ $b6$ 26. $\mathbb{B}h4$ $\mathbb{B}f5$

□ E10-21

Karaklajić – Bély, Budapest 1957

1. ... $\mathbb{W}c8!$ [△2. $\mathbb{W}xe7??$ $f6!$, 3. ... $\mathbb{B}f7$ +-].

□ E10-22

Petrosian – Matanović, Skopje 1969

26. $\mathbb{W}e2!$ [26. $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{Q}d2$] 26. ... $\mathbb{Q}a5$ [26. ...
 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 27. $\mathbb{B}xd6$ $c\times d6$ 28. $g3$ $\mathbb{W}f5$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ +-]
27. $\mathbb{W}h5! +-$ [△ $g3$] 1-0.

□ E10-23

Botvinnik – Spielmann, Moscow 1935

9. $\mathbb{Q}a4!$ $\mathbb{W}xa2$ 10. $\mathbb{B}c4!$ $\mathbb{B}g4$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{B}xf3$ 12.
 $g\times f3$ [12. $g\times f3$ $\mathbb{W}a3$ (12. ... $\mathbb{Q}c2+$ 13. $\mathbb{W}xc2$ +-)
13. $\mathbb{B}c3$ +-] 1-0.

□ E10-24

Mikhail Kliatskin, 1924

1. $c7!$ $\mathbb{B}xc7$ 2. $axb6+$ $\mathbb{B}xb8$ 3. $b7$ +- 1-0.

□ E10-25

Leonid Kubbel, 1934

1. $\mathbb{B}a4!$ $\mathbb{B}a3!$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xb4+$! $\mathbb{B}xb4$ 3. $\mathbb{B}e1+!$ [3.
 $\mathbb{B}c5+?$ $\mathbb{B}xc5$ 4. $\mathbb{B}xa3$ $\mathbb{B}c4=$] 3. ... $\mathbb{B}a4$ 4.
 $\mathbb{B}c3$ $\mathbb{B}xc3$ 5. $\mathbb{B}xc3$ +- 1-0.

□ E10-26

Morovic Fernandez – Yusupov, Tunis (izt) 1985

(variation from the game)

30. $\mathbb{B}xg5!$ $\mathbb{B}f5$ 31. $\mathbb{B}f4+$ $\mathbb{B}d7$ 32. $\mathbb{B}f3!$ $\mathbb{B}xh5?$
33. $\mathbb{B}g4$ +-.

□ E10-27**Petrosian – Fischer, Portorož 1958**

It is a trap!

32. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5 +?$ is bad due to: 32. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5$ 33. $\mathbb{B} \times f_5$ $\mathbb{B} h_8! \rightarrow$ followed by $\mathbb{Q} g_6$.

32. $\mathbb{B} h_2$ [32. $\mathbb{B} \times f_5$ $\mathbb{B} h_8! \rightarrow$] 32. ... $\mathbb{B} d_7$ 33. $\mathbb{B} h_1$ $\mathbb{B} h_8$ 34. $\mathbb{Q} c_2! \pm \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E10-28**Yusupov – Ligterink, Amsterdam 1978**

[15. ... $\mathbb{Q} c_5?$ is bad because of 16. $\mathbb{Q} \times c_4!$ (16. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_6$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_6$ 17. $\mathbb{Q} \times c_4$ $\mathbb{W} b_6 \bar{=}$) 16. ... $\mathbb{Q} f \times e_4$ (16. ... $\mathbb{Q} c \times e_4$ 17. $f \times e_4$) 17. $f \times e_4$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c_3$ 18. $\mathbb{W} \times c_3$ $\mathbb{Q} \times e_4$ 19. $\mathbb{W} d_4$ $\mathbb{Q} \times g_5$ 20. $h_4! \rightarrow$]

15. ... b_5 16. $a \times b_5$ $a \times b_5$ 17. $\mathbb{Q} e_3$ $\mathbb{W} b_7$ 18. $\mathbb{B} f b_1$ $\mathbb{B} f c_8$ 19. b_4 $\mathbb{Q} e_8$ 20. $\mathbb{Q} d_4 \pm \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

□ E10-29**Nezhmetdinov – Konstantinov, Rostov-on-Don 1936**

11. $c_3!$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c_3 +?$ 12. $b \times c_3$ $\mathbb{W} \times c_3 +$ 13. $\mathbb{W} d_2!$ $\mathbb{W} x a_1?$ 14. $\mathbb{Q} b_1!! \rightarrow$ [$\Delta \mathbb{Q} b_2$] 1-0.

□ E10-30**Yochanan Afek, 1977**I. $\mathbb{Q} c_2$

[1. $\mathbb{Q} a_4?$ $c \times b_4$ 2. c_5 b_3 3. $\mathbb{Q} \times b_3$ $\mathbb{Q} \times b_3$ 4. c_6 $\mathbb{Q} a_5$ 5. c_7 $\mathbb{Q} c_6 +$ 6. $\mathbb{Q} d_6$ $\mathbb{Q} a_7 =$;

I. $\mathbb{Q} a_6?$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d_1$ 2. $\mathbb{Q} \times c_5$ $\mathbb{Q} c_2$

A) 3. $\mathbb{Q} d_3$ $\mathbb{Q} d_2$ 4. c_5 $\mathbb{Q} \times d_3$ 5. c_6 $\mathbb{Q} d_4$ 6. c_7 $\mathbb{Q} c_6 + =$;

B) 3. $\mathbb{Q} b_3$ $\mathbb{Q} b_4$ 4. $\mathbb{Q} d_4$ $\mathbb{Q} c_2$ 5. $\mathbb{Q} c_5$ (5. $\mathbb{Q} a_5$ $\mathbb{Q} a_6$)

5. ... $\mathbb{Q} c_6 +$ 6. $\mathbb{Q} d_5$ $\mathbb{Q} a_5 =$;

C) 3. $\mathbb{Q} a_6$ 3. ... $\mathbb{Q} e_3$ 4. c_5 $\mathbb{Q} c_4 +$ 5. $\mathbb{Q} d_5$ $\mathbb{Q} a_5 =$]

I. ... $\mathbb{Q} b_3$ 2. $\mathbb{Q} a_1!!$

[2. $\mathbb{Q} e_3?$ $\mathbb{Q} a_5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q} e_4$ $\mathbb{Q} \times c_4 =$]

2. ... $\mathbb{Q} x a_1$

[2. ... $\mathbb{Q} a_5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q} b_3 + -$ (3. $\mathbb{Q} b_3?$ $\mathbb{Q} c_3$) 3. ... $\mathbb{Q} \times b_3$ 4. $\mathbb{Q} \times b_3$ $\mathbb{Q} c_3$ 5. $\mathbb{Q} d_5 + -$]

3. $\mathbb{Q} a_4$ $\mathbb{Q} c_3$ 4. $\mathbb{Q} d_5$ $\mathbb{Q} b_4$ 5. $\mathbb{Q} d_1$ 0 +- 1-0.

□ E10-31**Yusupov – Suetin, Moscow 1980**

21. $\mathbb{Q} f_6 + !$ $\mathbb{Q} h_8$ 22. $\mathbb{B} b_1$ [22. $\mathbb{Q} g_4$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_3$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_3$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d_1$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_1$ $\mathbb{Q} g_5 \pm$] 22. ... $\mathbb{W} c_7$ 23. $\mathbb{B} \times b_7!$ [23. $\mathbb{Q} g_4$ $\mathbb{Q} \times f_3 \pm$] 23. ... $\mathbb{W} \times b_7$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} g_4! + -$ [24. $\mathbb{Q} g_5$ $\mathbb{W} c_7$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} g \times h_7 \pm$] 24. ... $\mathbb{Q} f_5$ 25. $\mathbb{Q} h_4$ $\mathbb{W} e_7$ 26. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5$ $g \times f_5$ 27. $\mathbb{Q} \times h_6$ $\mathbb{W} g_5$ 28. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5!$ [28. $\mathbb{Q} \times f_5$ $\mathbb{W} \times f_5$ 29. $\mathbb{W} \times f_5$ $e \times f_5$ 30. $e_6 +$ $\mathbb{Q} g_8$ 31. $e_7 + -$] 1-0.

□ E10-32**Ruban – Dautov, Novosibirsk 1989**

15. ... $g_5!$ 16. $\mathbb{Q} \times e_4$ $d \times e_4$ 17. $\mathbb{Q} d_2$ f_6 18. $d_5!$ $f \times e_5$ 19. $\mathbb{W} \times e_5$ $\mathbb{B} e_8$ [19. ... $\mathbb{W} d_7?!$ 20. $\mathbb{Q} \times e_4$ $g_4 \mp$] 20. $\mathbb{Q} \times e_4$ $\mathbb{Q} c_5$ [20. ... g_4 21. $d_6 \mp$; 20. ... $\mathbb{W} d_7?!$ 21. d_6 $\mathbb{Q} d_8$] 21. $\mathbb{Q} \times c_5?!$ [Δ 21. $d_6?!$ $c \times d_6$ 22. $\mathbb{Q} \times d_6$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d_6$ 23. $\mathbb{W} \times g_5 +$ $\mathbb{Q} h_8$ (23. ... $\mathbb{Q} f_7?$ 24. $\mathbb{B} \times d_6$ $\mathbb{B} e_6$ 25. $\mathbb{W} f_5 +$ $\mathbb{Q} e_7$ 26. $\mathbb{W} \times h_7 +$ $\mathbb{Q} \times d_6$ 27. $\mathbb{B} d_1 +$ $\mathbb{Q} e_5$ 28. $\mathbb{W} f_7 + -$) 24. $\mathbb{W} f_6 +$ $\mathbb{Q} g_8$ 25. $\mathbb{W} g_5 + =$] 21. ... $b \times c_5$ 22. $\mathbb{B} a c_1?!$ [22. $\mathbb{Q} e_4$ $\mathbb{W} d_7$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} f_5$ $\mathbb{Q} d_6$ 24. $\mathbb{Q} e_6 +$ $\mathbb{W} \times e_6 \mp$] 22. ... $\mathbb{W} d_8$ 23. $\mathbb{Q} h_3$ $\mathbb{Q} c_8 \mp$ 0-1.

Score table

Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points	Nº	Points	Your Points
1	1	_____	12	3	_____	23	3	_____
2	1	_____	13	3	_____	24	3	_____
3	1	_____	14	3	_____	25	4	_____
4	1	_____	15	3	_____	26	4	_____
5	1	_____	16	3	_____	27	4	_____
6	2	_____	17	3	_____	28	4	_____
7	2	_____	18	3	_____	29	4	_____
8	2	_____	19	3	_____	30	4	_____
9	2	_____	20	3	_____	31	5	_____
10	2	_____	21	3	_____	32	5	_____
11	2	_____	22	3	_____			

total 90 _____

Points	Playing Strength
less than 5 points	beginner
5–20 points	ELO 800–1000
21–30 points	ELO 1000–1500
31–45 points	ELO 1500–1800
46–60 points	ELO 1800–2100
61–75 points	ELO 2100–2300
76–90 points	ELO above 2300

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Explanation of symbols

±	white stands slightly better	∞	unclear
±	white has a clear advantage	∞∞	with compensation for the material
+-	white has a decisive advantage	▷	better is
1-0	white won	△	with the idea
±	black stands slightly better	✗	weak point, or endangered piece
±	black has a clear advantage	○	development advantage
-+	black has a decisive advantage	○○	greater board room
0-1	black won	⊖	zugzwang
=	equal or equal chances	□	only move
½-½	draw	↔	file
#	mate	↗	diagonal
!?	an interesting move	田	centre
!	a very good move	»	kingside
!!	an excellent move	«	queenside
?!	a dubious move	⊕	time
?	a mistake	⊥	ending
??	a blunder	☞	pair of bishops
→	with attack	☛	bishops of opposite colour
↑	with initiative	☚	bishops of the same colour
⇄	with counterplay	♙	passed pawn
□	white to move	?	what should white play?
■	black to move	?	what should black play?
