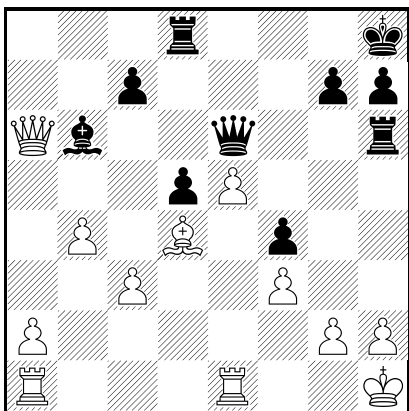


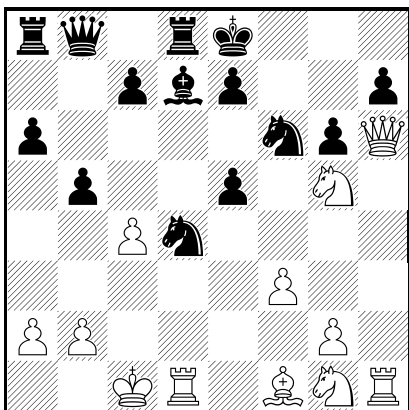
**Chekov – Lutikov**  
USSR, 1951



1...Rxb2+ 2.Kxb2 Qh6+ 3.Kg1 Bxd4+ 4.cxd4 Qxa6

–+

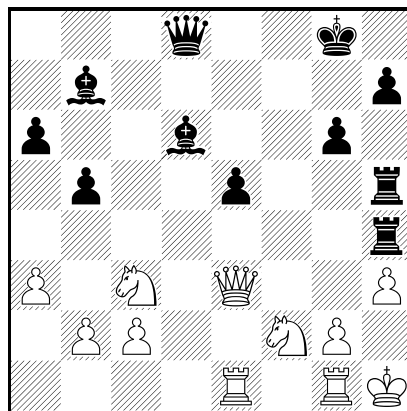
**O'Kelly – Ramirez**  
Malaga, 1963



1.Qxg6+ hxg6 2.Rh8+ Ng8 3.Rxg8#

+–

**Gerasimov (2354) – Papin (2541)**  
RSSU–chT Moscow (9), 09.12.2010

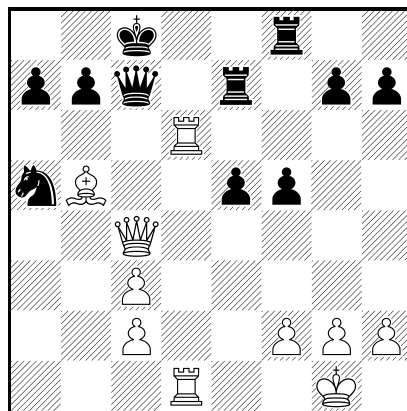


1...Bc5 2.Qxc5 [2.Qg3 Bxf2 3.Qxf2 Rxh3#]

2...Rxh3+ 3.Nxh3 Rxh3#

–+

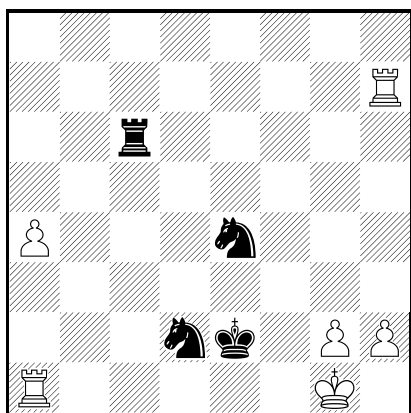
**Juarez – Sanguinetti**  
Rio Hondo, 1950



1.Rd8+ Rxd8 2.Rxd8+ Kxd8 3.Qg8+ Re8  
4.Qxe8#

+–

**Korchnoi,V – Karpov,An**  
Baguio City (WCh m/17), 1978

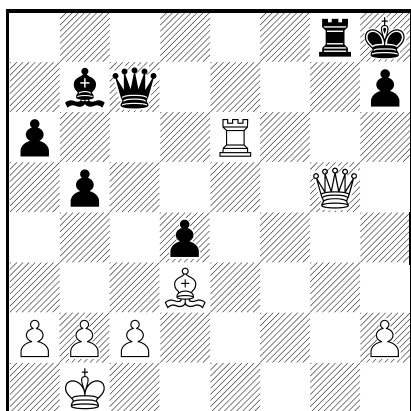


**1...Nf3+ 2.gxf3 [2.Kh1 Nf2#]**

**2...Rg6+ 3.Kh1 Nf2#**

–+

**Tarasov – Assadov**  
USSR, 1978

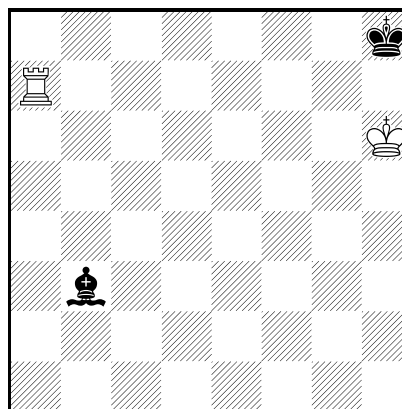


**1.Qf6+! Qg7 [1...Rg7 2.Re8#]**

**2.Re7 Qxf6 3.Rxh7#**

+–

**Rook v/s Bishop – A drawn position**



[We have a pawn less endgame with a rook against a bishop. Such endgames are usually drawn. The correct corner for the defending king is the one which is of the opposite colour to the bishop. Here the black king stands in the right corner. The bishop is ready to interpose on g8 in case of a check. Then White would have to let the bishop move to avoid stalemate and the position would be repeated.]

**1.Ra8+ Bg8** [Now either the rook or the king must release the pressure on the enemy pieces to avoid stalemate. ]

**2.Ra7** [2.Kg5 Kg7 3.Ra7+ Kh8 4.Kg6 Bc4 5.Ra3 Bd5 6.Rh3+ Kg8 7.Re3 (7.Rd3?! Be4+) 7...Kh8]

**2...Bb3 3.Kg6** [3.Rh7+ Kg8 4.Rb7 Bd5 The bishop always has enough squares at its disposal along the a2-g8 diagonal.]

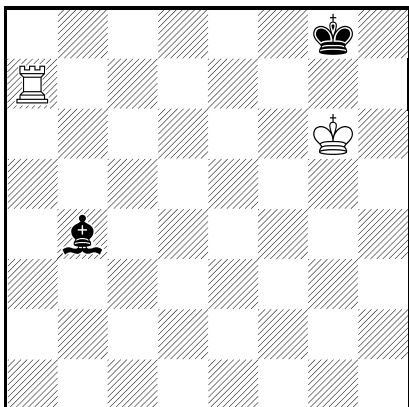
**3...Bc4** [The only concern for the defender is that his bishop has enough distance to check the enemy king from the b1-h7 diagonal if necessary.]

[3...Be6?? would be bad due to 4.Rh7+ Kg8 5.Re7 winning. The position is safe once this danger is averted. ]

**4.Rh7+ Kg8 5.Rc7 Bd3+ 6.Kh6 Be4=**

=

## Rook v/s Bishop – White Wins



[The Black king is in the wrong corner as the h8 square is of the same colour as the bishop. There is no possibility of stalemate and White mates in a few moves. If it were Black's turn to play, He could have escaped from the wrong corner by playing 1...Kf8]

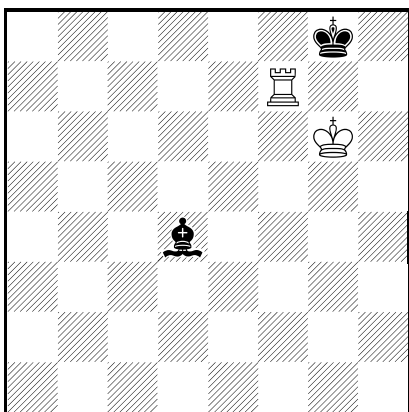
**1.Ra8+ Bf8 2.Rb8** [The king has a square to move to and there is no possibility of a stalemate.]

**2...Kh8 3.Rxf8#**

+-

## Rook v/s Bishop – White Wins

Kling & Horwitz, 1851



[The Black king is in the wrong corner and he is unable to save himself even if it is his turn to play. White is threatening 2.Rd7 Bb6 3.Rb7 Bc5 4.Rb8 Bf8 5. Ra8]

**1...Bg1** [Black tries to prevent white from giving a mate threat with an attack on the bishop. However, he cannot do this for long.]

[1...Bc5 2.Rc7 Bf8 3.Rc8]

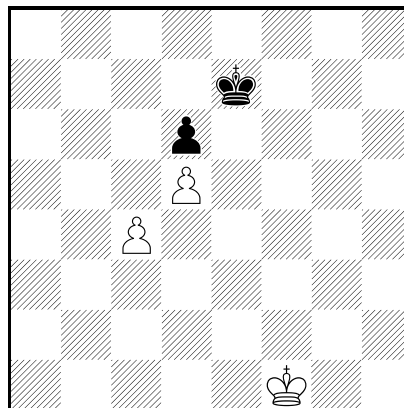
**2.Rf1 Bh2 3.Rf2 Bg3 4.Rg2** [Forcing the bishop out of the safe zone.]

**4...Bd6** [4...Bf4 5.Kf5+; 4...Be5 5.Re2 Bg7 6.Re8+ Bf8 7.Rd8]

**5.Rd2 Be7 6.Rc2**

+-

## King and Pawn Endgame – Drtina, Jan 1907



[In such situations there is usually a "major" line, in which is it vitally important to capture the opposition. In this instance, that would be the f-file. Imagine that it is Black's turn to play with the Black king on f7 and the White king on f5. The Black king would have to give way and allow outflanking by the White king. White would win if his king can reach 'g6' or 'a6'.]

**1.Kg2!** [Taking the distant opposition with 1.Ke1? leads only to a draw. The opposition on the e-file is meaningless: 1...Ke8! 2.Ke2 (And if the White king moves to the 'f' file. Black will take the opposition. 2.Kf2 Kf8! 3.Kg3 Kg7! 4.Kf3 Kf7! and so on.; The attempt to reach 'a6' does not succeed at this point. 2.Kd2 Kd8 3.Kc3 Kc7 4.Kb4 Kb6) 2...Ke7 3.Ke3 Ke8 4.Ke4 Ke7 and White cannot get any closer, because the e5-square is off limits.]

**1...Kf6** [It would be pointless for the Black king to stay on the 'e' file: White's king will reach the key square g6. So Black plays]

**2.Kf2!** [As soon as the Black king moves to the 'f' file, White must seize the opposition.]

2...Ke7 [2...Kf5 3.Kf3 Ke5 4.Ke3 Kf5 5.Kd4 -- and 6.c5; If the Black king moves to the 'g' file, the White king heads for the 'a6' square and succeeds in reaching it. 2...Kg6 3.Ke3 Kf7 4.Kd4 Ke7 5.Kc3 Kd7 6.Kb4 Kc7 7.Ka5! diagonal opposition 7...Kb7 8.Kb5⊖ Kc7 9.Ka6+-]

[but now comes the algorithm we already know,  
diagonally forward in the opposite direction.]

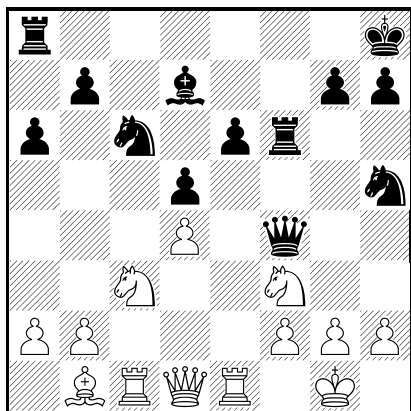
**3.Kg3! Kf7 4.Kf3! Ke7 5.Kg4 Kf8** [5...Kf6 allows the White king to reach 'a6' 6.Kf4 Kg6 7.Ke4 Kf6 8.Kd4 Ke7 9.Kc3 Kd7 10.Kb4 Kc7 11.Ka5 Kb7 12.Kb5 Kc7 13.Ka6]

**6.Kf4! Ke7 7.Kg5! Kf7 8.Kf5** [The distant opposition has been successfully transformed into direct opposition. The White king will outflank the Black king and capture the 'd6' pawn.]

8...Ke7 9.Kg6 Ke8 10.Kf6 Kd7 11.Kf7 Kd8  
12.Ke6 Kc7 13.Ke7 [and Black must lose the  
pawn.]

+-

**Matulovic,M – Marjanovic,S**  
Bjelovar, 1979



[In this typical French structure, in exchange for his weaknesses on e5 and e6, Black has some pressure on the d4-pawn and along the f-file. His next moves might be ...Raf8 and ...g5-g4. Matulovic found an excellent knight manoeuvre.]

**20.Na4!** [This knight was not doing anything substantial on c3. Now it is heading for c5-d3-e5, gaining tempi on the way by attacking the Black pieces. It also eyes the b6-square.]

**20...Raf8** [After 20...Nxd4 White had prepared 21.Nb6! Nxf3+ 22.Qxf3 Qg5 23.Qh3! and wins, since 23...Rd8 fails to 24.Nxd7 Rxd7 25.Rc8+]

**21.Nc5 Bc8 22.Nd3 Qh6** [Or 22...Qb8 23.Nde5 Nxe5 24.Nxe5 with a clear advantage thanks to the strong knight on e5. Black has no time for 24...Rxf2 because his own knight hangs on h5.]

**23.Nde5 Nxe5 24.Nxe5! Qg5** [After 24...Rxf2 25.Rxc8 the rook on 'f8' is over loaded.]

**25.f3!** [Now the White king is safe and knight on 'e5' dominates the centre.]

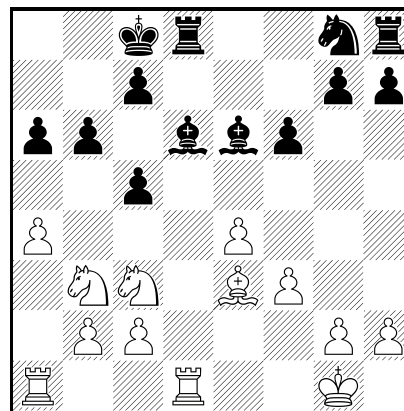
**25...g6** [Or 25...Nf4 26.g3 intending Rc7 and Qc2 - Matulovic.]

### 26.Rc7 [Threatening Qc2 winning the bishop]

**26...Qh4 27.Qd2 Rf4 28.Rec1 Rxd4 29.Qh6!** [In a hopeless position Black lost on time.]

1-0

### Fischer (2785) - Spassky (2560)



[White is much better developed and Fischer starts his attack before black can bring the king side pieces into play.]

14.a5! Kb7 15.e5!? Be7 [15...fxe5 16.axb6 cxb6  
17.Ne4 Be7 (17...Bxb3 18.Nxd6+ Kc6 19.cxb3  
Rxd6 20.Rxd6+ Kxd6 21.Rxa6 Kc6 22.Ra8)  
18.Rxd8 Bxd8 19.Nbxc5+-]

16.Rxd8 Bxd8 17.Ne4 [Threatening18.♘bxc5  
bxc5 19.♘xc5+]

**17...Kc6?** [This move loses]

## IIT NSO – Tuesday, October 3, 2023

[Black should have played 17...Bxb3 18.cxb3 Ne7 19.axb6 cxb6 when black obtains good compensation for the pawn after 20.exf6 (20.Nd6+ Kc6 21.Rxa6 Nd5=) 20...gxf6 21.Nxf6?! (White can maintain a small advantage with 21.Rd1) 21...Nf5 22.Nd5 Nxe3 23.Nxe3 Bf6=]

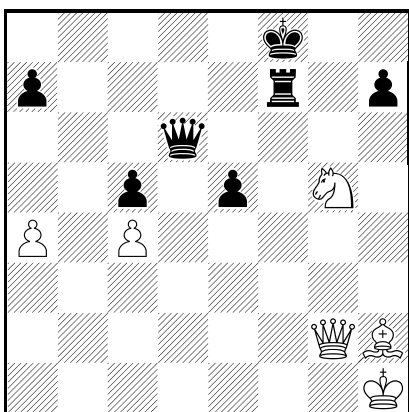
**18.axb6 cxb6 19.Nbxc5!+- Bc8** [19...bxc5 20.Rxa6+ Kd5 (20...Kd7 21.Nxc5+; 20...Bb6 21.Bxc5) 21.Rd6+ Kxe5 22.Rxd8]

**20.Nxa6 fxe5 21.Nb4+** [Here Spassky resigned as he is in a hopeless position.]

[21.Nb4+ Kb5 22.Nd6+ Kxb4 23.Ra3 Nf6 24.c3#]

**1-0**

**Petrosian, Tigran V – Simagin, Vladimir**  
Moscow Ch, 1956



**44.Qa8+!** [White cannot win with 44.Nxf7? as Black can give perpetual checks. 44...Qd1+ 45.Bg1 Qh5+ 46.Qh2 Qf3+]

**44...Kg7** [44...Ke7 45.Qxa7+]

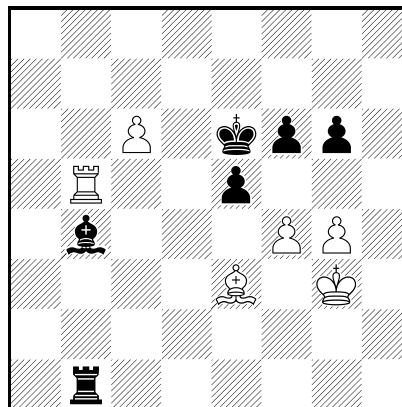
**45.Bxe5+!** [Driving the black queen to the 'e5' square]

[45.Qh8+ Kg6! 46.Nxf7 Qd1+ 47.Kg2 Qe2+ and White cannot escape the checks]

**45...Qxe5 46.Qh8+! Kxh8 47.Nxf7+**

**+–**

## Vidmar – NN



**1.f5+** [1.Bc5? Be1+ 2.Kf3 Rxb5; 1.c7 Kd7]

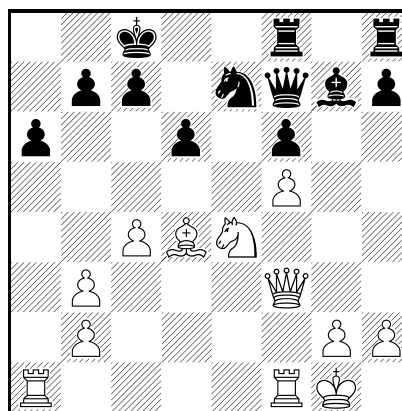
**1...gxf5 2.gxf5+ Kd6** [2...Kxf5 3.c7]

**3.Rxb4** [3.Bc5+ Bxc5 4.Rxb1 Kxc6 is less clear]

**3...Rxb4 4.Bc5+ Kxc5 5.c7**

**+–**

**Vasiliev – Suslov**  
USSR, 1977



**1.Rxa6 bxa6 2.Nxd6+ cxd6 3.Qa8+ Kd7 4.Qb7+ Ke8 5.Re1!**

**+–**