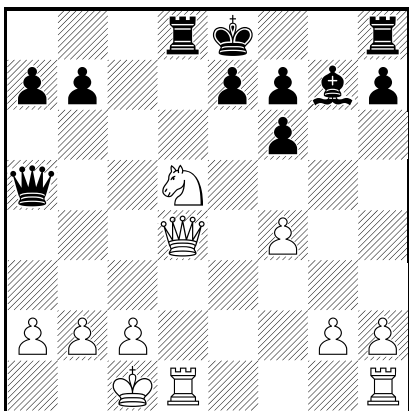


**Girsch – Man**

Canada, 1963

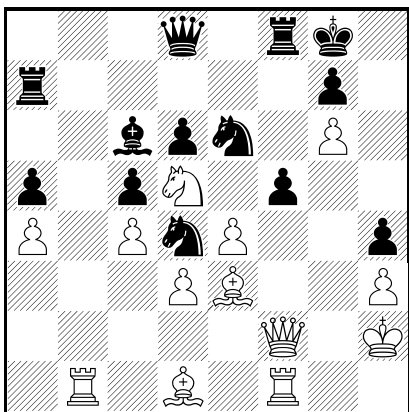


1.Qa4+ Qxa4 2.Nc7+ Kf8 3.Rxd8+ Qe8 4.Rxe8#

+–

**Botvinnik – Keres**

Moscow, 1966

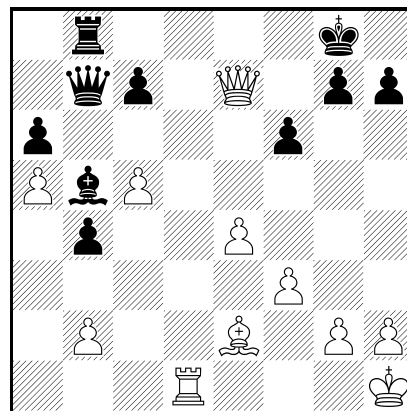


1.Rb8 Qxb8 2.Qxh4 Rd8 3.Qh7+ Kf8 4.Qh8#

+–

**Caprasov – Lulcev**

Bulgaria, 1956



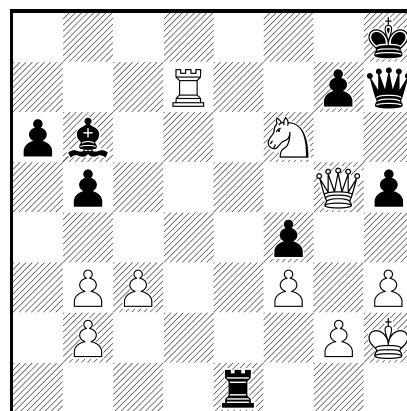
1.Bc4+ Bxc4 [1...Kh8 2.Rd8+]

2.Rd7 [forcing mate.]

+–

**Kreschmer – Laue**

Aisenach, 1951

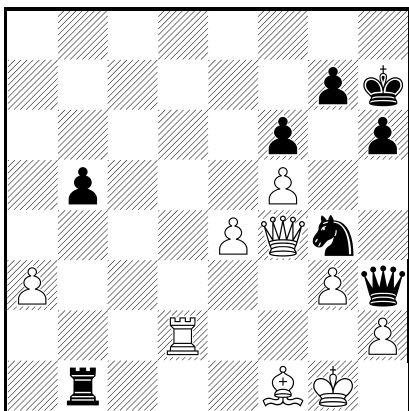


1.Qc5 Bxc5 [1...Re8 2.Qxb6]

2.Rd8+

+–

**Semchin – Melnikov**  
USSR, 1976



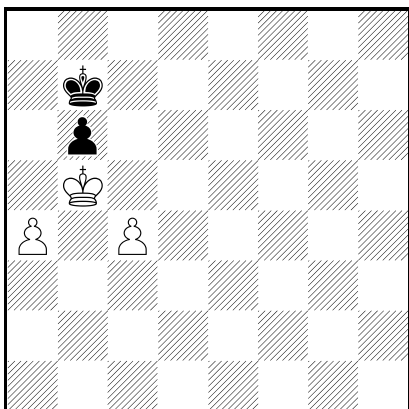
**1...Ne3! 2.Rf2 [2.Qxe3 Rxf1#]**

**2...Rxf1+! 3.Rxf1 Qg2#**

–+

**King and Pawn ending**

Opposition



[White has the opposition, but it's not enough to win.]

**1...Kc7!** [1...Ka7? is a mistake, in view of 2.a5 bxa5 3.Kxa5 (here, getting the opposition decides) 3...Kb7 4.Kb5 Kc7 5.Kc5O+–]

**2.Ka6** [2.c5 would give White the opposition, but he would be left with a rook pawn. Black would draw easily with 2...bxc5 3.Kxc5 Kb7]

**2...Kc6 3.Ka7 Kc7! 4.Ka8 Kc8!=** [White is unable

to make any progress.]

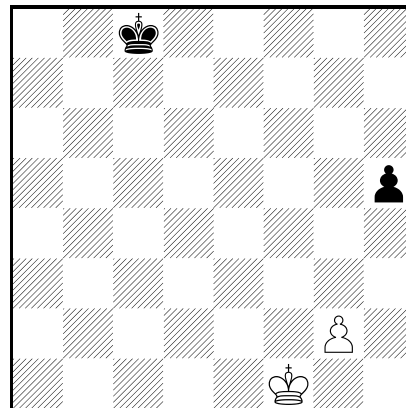
[But not 4...Kc6? 5.Kb8 Kc5 6.Kb7+–]

=

**King and Pawn endgame –**

**Moravec, Josef**

Opposition, 1952



**1.Kf2!** [On 1.Kg1? Kd7 Black's king successfully defends the pawn, whereas now, he's too late.]

**1...h4!** [1...Kd7 2.Kg3 Ke6 3.Kh4+–]

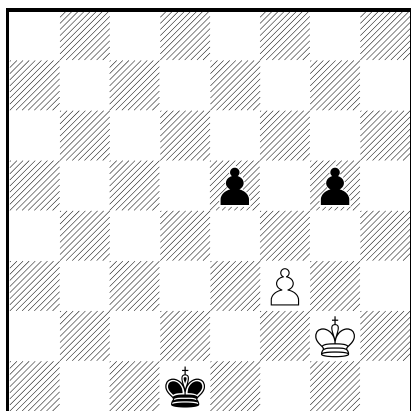
**2.Kg1!!** [The natural 2.Kf3? is refuted by 2...h3! If the pawn is taken, Black's king heads for h8. And if 3.g4 White cannot gain control of the key squares on the 6th rank: 3...Kd7 4.Kg3 Ke6 5.Kxh3 Kf6 6.Kh4 Kg6]

**2...h3 3.g3!** [The key squares for a pawn on g3 are on the 5th rank – closer to White's king.]

**3...Kd7 4.Kh2 Ke6 5.Kxh3 Kf5 6.Kh4 Kg6 7.Kg4**

+–

**King and Pawn endgame –  
Neustadtl, Hermann**  
Opposition, 1890



**1.Kh1!** [White's king cannot move forward: on 1.Kg3? there comes 1...Ke1! 2.Kg2 Ke2 3.Kg3 Kf1!-+; White would like to take the opposition with 1.Kf1 but this is a mistake, too. After 1...Kd2 2.Kf2 Kd3 the f3-square, which his king needs, is occupied by his own pawn, and the opposition passes to the opponent: 3.Kf1 or 3.Kg3 3...Ke3! 4.Kg2 Ke2 etc.]

**1...Kd2** [1...Ke1 2.Kg1=; 1...g4 2.Kg2! Kd2 3.fxg4=]

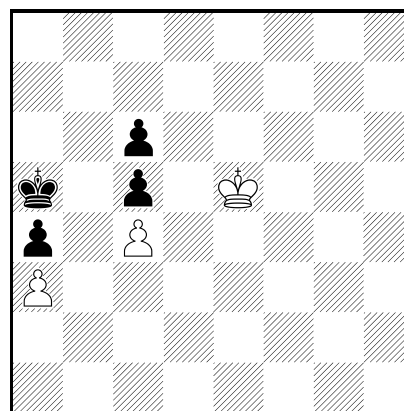
**2.Kh2 Kd3 3.Kh3** [Waiting for the Black king to move to the 'e' file. When that happens, White can seize the opposition.]

**3...Ke3 4.Kg3 Kd2 5.Kh2!** [The ambitious move 5.Kg4? , would result in a loss for White. 5...Ke2 6.Kg3 Kf1 7.Kh3 Kf2 8.Kg4 Kg2]

**5...Ke1 6.Kg1 Kd1 7.Kh1!**

=

**King and Pawn Endgame – Sackmann**  
Opposition, 1913



[White must seize the opposition.]

**1.Kf5! Kb6** [Black's king must be the first one on the 6th rank. If it had been on a7 in the starting position, then 1...Kb7! would lead to a draw, since White could no longer seize the opposition: 2 Ke6 Ka6!-; or 2 Kf6 Kb6!-.]

**2.Kf6!** [The rest is the standard technique of converting distant opposition into close opposition.]

**2...Kb7 3.Kf7!** [3.Ke5? Ka7!-]

**3...Kb6** [3...Kb8 4.Ke6!]

**4.Ke8!** [(outflanking!)]

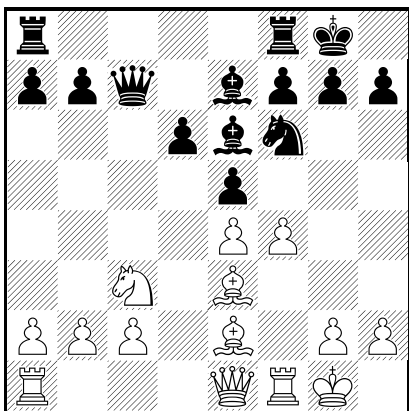
**4...Ka7 5.Ke7! Ka8 6.Kd6! Kb7 7.Kd7!** [White can also play: 7.Kxc5 which is winning, but requires very precise play]

**7...Kb6 8.Kc8+-** [(the final, decisive outflanking).]

+–

## Smyslov, Vassily – Rudakovskiy, Iosif

URS-ch14 Moscow, 1945



[The 'd5' square cannot be controlled by any Black pawn and can be an excellent outpost for the White knight. However, the White knight cannot occupy it immediately, as it is controlled by the Black bishop and knight.]

**13.f5!?** **Bc4?!** [Exchanging the light square bishops favours white as one of the defenders of the d5 square goes off the board.] [Although it may look passive, black should have played 13...Bd7 retaining the light square bishop]

**14.Bxc4 Qxc4 15.Bg5!** [eliminating the last defender of the 'd5' square.]

**15...Rfe8 16.Bxf6 Bxf6 17.Nd5!** [The knight has successfully occupied the outpost on 'd5' and Black cannot dislodge it from that square. We have a typical good knight versus bad bishop position.]

**17...Bd8** [In reply to 17...Qxc2 white has 18.Rf2 Qc5 19.Rc1 followed by 20.Nc7 winning an exchange. Though the resulting position clearly favours white, this may have been better than the game continuation.]

**18.c3 b5** [trying for counterplay on the queenside]

**19.b3 Qc5+ 20.Kh1 Rc8 21.Rf3** [The knight on d5 dominates the centre and gives white a huge advantage in space. Smyslov turns his attention to the kingside and starts an attack with this rook lift.]

**21...Kh8** [21...f6 was better and would have prolonged the battle.]

**22.f6!** [Now the h7 square becomes the target for attack.]

**22...gxf6** [forced] [22...g6 23.Qh4 Rg8 (23...h5 24.Qg5 Kh7 25.Rh3 also leads to mate.) 24.Qxh7+! Kxh7 25.Rh3#; 22...Bxf6 23.Nxf6 gxf6 24.Qh4]

**23.Qh4 Rg8 24.Nxf6 Rg7** [24...Bxf6 25.Qxf6+ Rg7 26.Rg3 Rcg8 27.Rd1 transposes into the game]

**25.Rg3** [Threatening 26.Qh7+]

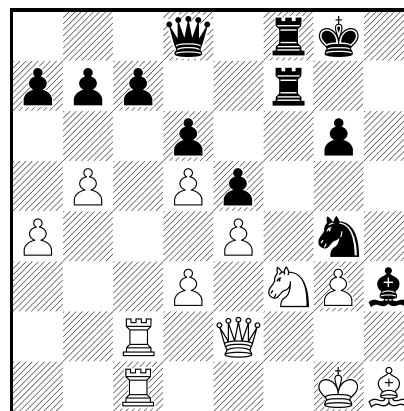
**25...Bxf6** [25...Be7 26.Qh6 Bf8 (26...Bxf6 transposes to the game.) 27.Qxh7+]

**26.Qxf6 Rcg8 27.Rd1 d5 28.Rxg7** [Black resigned] [Black gave up as he would have lost his queen after 28.Rxg7 Rxg7 29.Rxd5 Qf8 30.Rd8+]

1-0

## Keene – Stein

Hastings, 1967



[Black has all pieces near the white king and he would gain a winning attack if he could find a way to get his queen into play.]

**30...a6!** [30...c6 31.bxc6 Qb6+ 32.d4 exd4 33.Qb5 is less clear]

**31.Nh2** [31.bxa6 Qa8! 32.axb7 Qxb7 and White cannot prevent ...Qa7+ / Qb6+; 31.Rb2 Qb8 32.b6 cxb6 33.Rxb6 a5 Δ ...Qa7 34.Qd1 Qa7 (34...Qd8 35.Rb2 Qd7) 35.Rcb1 Rc8 with a winning initiative for Black. 36.Qb3]

**31...Nxh2 32.Kxh2 Qg5!** [now that g5 is available, the Queen need not go to a7 / b6.]

**33.Kxh3** [33.Rb1 Bg4 34.Qe1 Qh5+; 33.Qe1 Rf1]

**33...Rh7+ 34.Kg2 Qh6** [Keene resigned as he

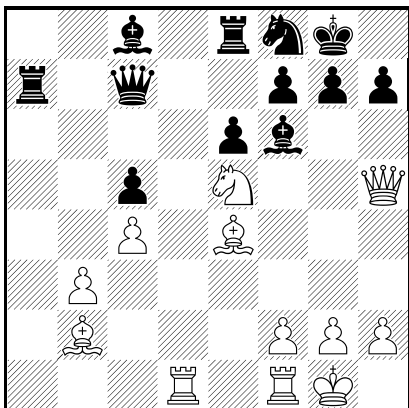
## IIT NSO – Tuesday, September 12, 2023

would be mated in a few moves.]

0-1

**Broer – Laurentius,L**

Tallinn, 1935



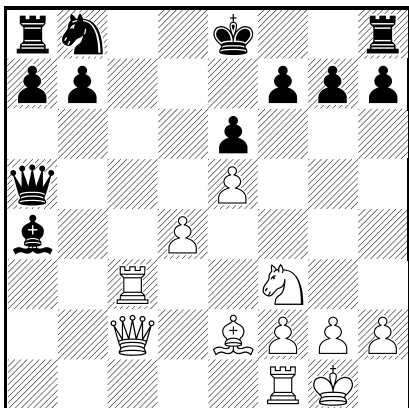
1.Rd7! Bxd7 [1...Nxd7 2.Bxh7+ Kh8 3.Nxf7#]

2.Bxh7+! Nxh7 3.Qxf7+ Kh8 4.Ng6#

+-

**Alekhin,A – Euwe,M**

Nederlands, 1935



1.Bb5+! Qxb5 [1...Bxb5 2.Rc8+ Kd7 (2...Ke7 3.Qc5+-) 3.Rxh8 Bxf1 4.Qc8+-]

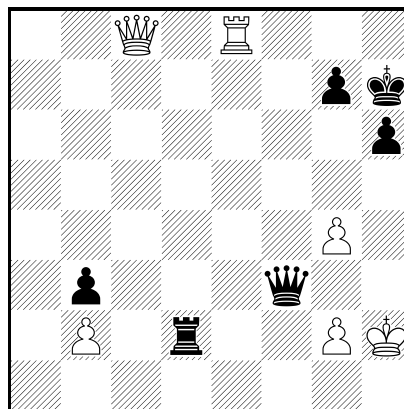
2.Rc8+ Ke7 3.Qc7+ Nd7 [3...Qd7 4.Qc5+]

4.Qd6#

+-

**Bronstein – Kortschnoi**

Moscow, 1962



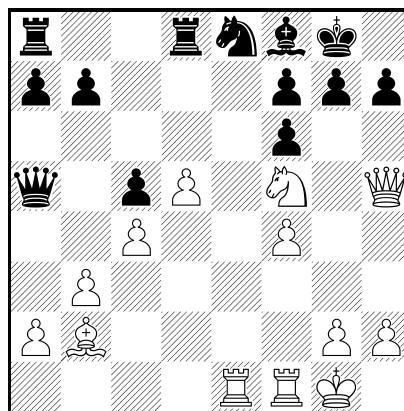
1.Rh8+ Kg6 2.Rxh6+ Kxh6 [2...gxh6 3.Qg8+ Kf6 4.Qf8+]

3.Qh8+ Kg5 4.Qh5+ Kf6 5.g5+

+-

**Khalifman,A – Seirawan,Y**

Wijk aan Zee, 1991



1.Rxe8! Rxe8 2.Nh6+ gxh6 [2...Kh8 3.Qxf7 Be7 4.Qg8+ Rxg8 5.Nf7#]

3.Qg4+ Bg7 4.Bxf6

+-