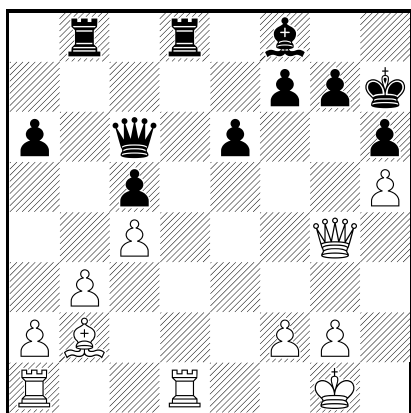


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Pachman,L – Jakobsen,O

Barcelona, 1975



[White is better thanks to his active pieces, but the tension along the open d-file makes it difficult for him to progress on the kingside.]

26.Bc3! [Intending 27 Ba5 in order to weaken Black's defence of the d-file.]

[If 26.Re1 intending Re3-g3, then 26...Rd3! with counterplay. Pachman finds a more subtle plan.]

26...Rbc8 [Black could stop the bishop move to a5 by 26...Qc7, but then after 27.Re1 the rook transfer to g3 is inevitable, seeing as 27...Rd3? fails to 28.Qe4+.]

27.Ba5 Rxd1+ 28.Rxd1 Be7 [Preparing ...Bf6-d4 to obstruct the white rook.]

29.Qf3! [An ingenious fork in the fight for the open file.]

[Pachman has seen that after 29.Qf3 Qxf3 (on the other hand, if Black defends the f7-pawn by 29...Qe8, then after 30.Qb7! the double threat of 31 Rd7 and 31 Qxa6 is highly unpleasant) 30.gxf3, followed by Rd7, his active rook is a much more relevant factor than his pawn structure.]

29...Kg8 [Jakobsen decides to bring the king into the game.]

30.Qxc6 Rxc6 31.Rd7 Kf8 32.Rb7 Ke8 33.Bc3! [Provoking a weakness on the kingside.]

33...f6 [After 33...Bf6 34.Bxf6 gxf6 35.Rb8+ followed by 36 Rh8, White obtains a dangerous passed pawn.]

34.Ra7! [The rook is restricting the movements of the whole black army. White has a big

advantage.]

34...Rd6 35.Kf1 e5?! [Now the light squares are seriously weakened.]

[Preferable was 35...Rc6 with a waiting game; or 35...Rd3 36.Ke2 Rd6 (But not 36...Rxc3? 37.Kd2)]

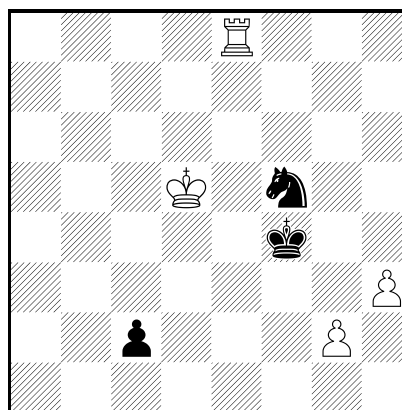
36.Ke2 Re6 37.g4! [Fixing the enemy pawns on dark squares, just before Black manages to play 37...f5. As a result White's king may soon enter the enemy camp.]

37...Rb6 38.Kd3 Kf7 39.Ke4 Ke6 40.f3 Rc6 41.Rb7 Bf8 42.Ba5 Be7 43.Rb6! [Black resigned. There could have followed 43.Rb6 Rxb6 (here or later, 43...Kd6 allows 44.Kf5) 44.Bxb6 Bd6 45.a3 Bf8 46.Ba5 Bd6 47.b4 and the passed pawn on the queenside will ensure a win for White.]

1-0

Brooks (2190) – Hebden (2509)

GBR-ch Bournemouth, 2016



68.Re1? [An outright blunder. Knights are tricky and white needed to be more alert.]

[68.Rc8?? runs straight into the fork 68...Ne7+; White could have defended successfully by playing 68.Re4+! 'An intermediate check can wreck your opponent's plan!' 68...Kg5 (68...Kg3 69.Re1=) 69.Re1 (69.Rc4? Ne3+; 69.Ke5 c1Q 70.Rg4+ Kh5 71.Kxf5=) 69...Ne3+ 70.Kd4 Nxc2 (Now 70...Nd1? won't work. Black will lose after 71.Re5+ Kh4 72.Rc5 Kg3 73.Rxc2) 71.Rg1 (71.Rc1 Tilak,Sharad 71...Nf4 72.Rxc2 Nxc3=) 71...Kh4 72.Rc1 Kxc3 73.Rxc2=]

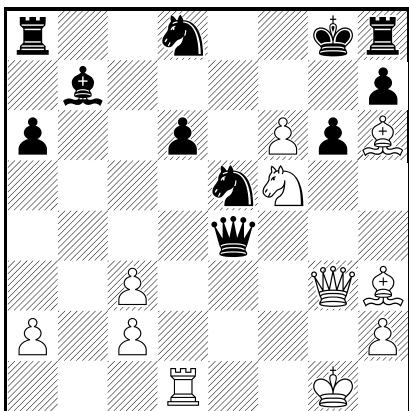
68...Ne3+ 69.Kd4 Nd1 70.Re4+ [Now this move is merely a spite check and White resigned without waiting for the reply.]

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[70.Re4+ Kg3 and the 'c' pawn promotes to queen
71.Re3+ Nxe3 72.Kxe3 c1Q+]

0-1

Kochyev,A. – Tukmakov,V.
USSR, 1972



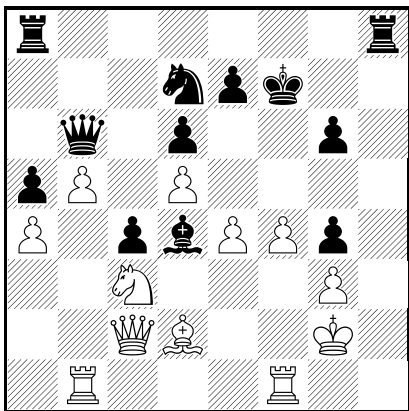
1.f7+ Nexf7 [1...Ndx7 2.Ne7#; 1...Kxf7 2.Nxd6+ Kg8 3.Nxe4]

2.Re1 Qxe1+ [2...Qh1+ 3.Kf2]

3.Qxe1 Ne5 4.Qg3

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Chandler,M. – Gruenfeld,Y.
Lone Pine, 1979



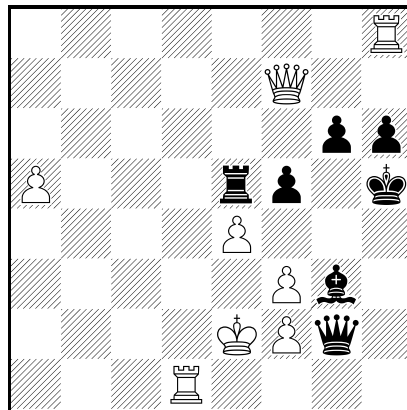
1...Bg1 [Threatening ...Rh2#]

2.Rxg1 Rh2+ 3.Kxh2 Qf2+ 4.Rg2 [4.Kh1 Rh8#]

4...Rh8#

+-

Bena – Krasko
Bucharest, 1971



1.Rxh6+ Kxh6 2.Qf8+ Kg5 [2...Kh5 3.Rh1+ Kg5 (3...Qxh1 4.Qh8+) 4.Qd8+ Kf4 5.Qd2#]

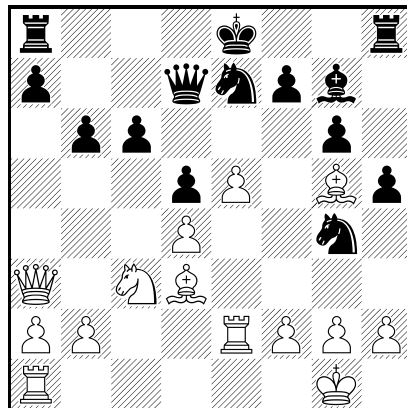
3.Qd8+ Kh6 [3...Kf4 4.Qd2#]

4.Rh1+ Qxh1 [4...Kg7 5.Qh8+ Kf7 6.Rh7+ Ke6 7.Qc8+ Kd6 8.Qc7+ Ke6 9.Qd7+; 4...Bh2 5.Rxh2+]

5.Qh8+ Kg5 6.Qxh1

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Penrose – Blau
Hastings, 1958



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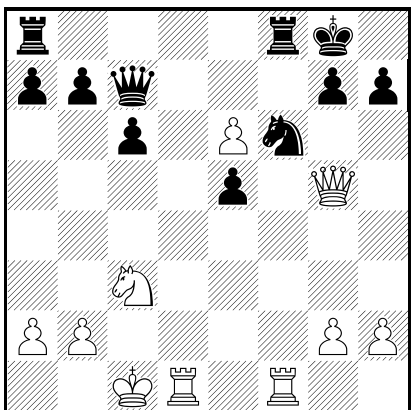
1.e6 fxe6 2.Nxd5 Nf5 [2...Nxd5 3.Bxg6+; 2...cxd5 3.Bb5]

3.Rxe6+ Kf7 4.Bxf5

+–

Niedermeier,H – Bachschmidt,T

corr, 1968



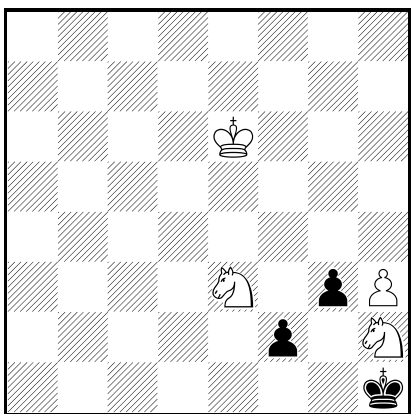
1.Rxf6!! Rxf6 2.Rd7 Rg6 3.Qe7 Qc8 4.Qf7+ Kh8
5.e7! Qg8 6.Qxg8+ Rxc8 7.Ne4 b6 [7...h6 8.Nc5]

8.Nd6

+–

Study – Afek,Y

1997



1.Nhf1! [After 1.Nhg4? Black holds by means of
1...f1Q! 2.Nxf1 Kg2! 3.h4 Kxf1 4.h5 Ke2! 5.h6
g2=]

1...g2 2.h4!! g1Q 3.Kf7! [Black is in zugwang and
must give up the queen]

+–