



## The Bishop Pair

### Part 1

Two bishops are usually very strong as the **main disadvantage of a single bishop, his monocromacity, is compensated by the second bishop.** Jonathan Rowson describes this in his recent work *The Seven Deadly Chess Sins* (page 130) as follows:

"Although the pair of knights can be very effective, we don't see them as 'a pair' because there is nothing one knight can do that the other can't in principle...There may be something good about 'the two knights' in a particular position, but this is purely accidental, for there is no reason in principle why a pair of them should be more than the sum of their parts. On the other hand, one bishop makes up for the shortcomings of the other, *and takes care of its own shortcomings in the process.* So what happens when you capture the opponent's bishop is not only that you remove one piece of value, but that you 'weaken' the other bishop too."

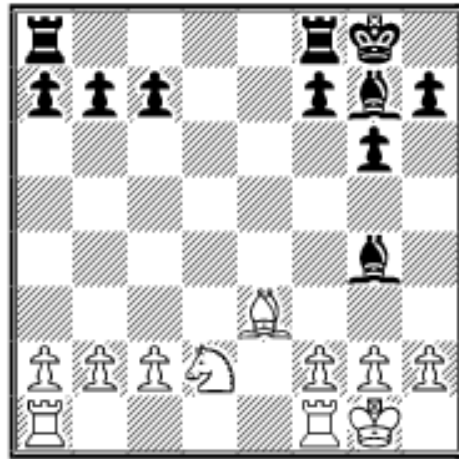
The following game of Steinitz shows is an example of how to play with the two bishops in an otherwise almost symmetrical position:

COLUMNISTS

## Endgame Corner

Karsten Müller

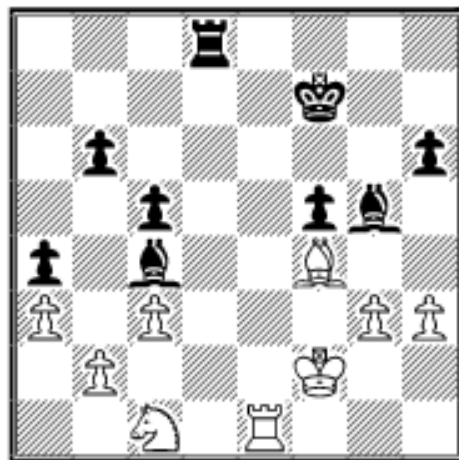




### 11.01 *B.Englisch* - *W.Steinitz* London 1883

15...Rad8!? 15...Bxb2? only activates White: 16.Rab1 Be5 17.Rxb7= **16.c3 Rfe8 17.Nb3 b6!** a typical strategy: Black strengthens his light squared bishop as it has no counterpart and restricts White's knight at the same time. **18.h3 Be6**

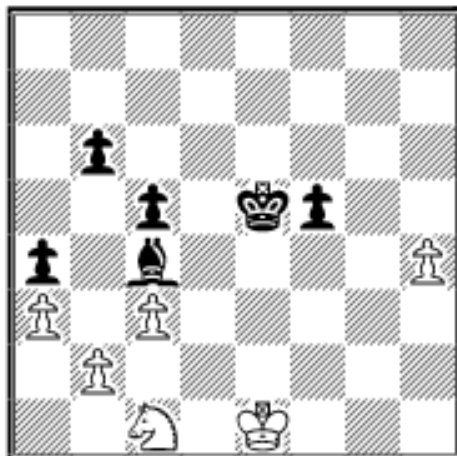
**19.Rfd1 c5** Continuing the strategy **20.Bg5 f6 21.Bf4 Kf7 22.f3 g5 23.Rxd8 Rxd8 24.Be3 h6** Finally all six black pawns are on dark squares **25.Re1 f5** Steinitz wants to grab space on the kingside with f5-f4 to follow up with a7-a5-a4-a3 or with a further advance on the kingside. **26.f4 Bf6 27.g3 a5!** Planning to create weaknesses on White's queenside with a5-a4-a3 **28.Nc1 a4 29.a3 Bc4** This domination of White's knight is called **corralling**. You should know this important motif by heart! **30.Kf2 gxf4 31.Bxf4 Bg5!**



Threatening to exchange White's best defender, the dark squared bishop. This transformation of one advantage into another is one major advantage of the bishop pair as it is usually easier for the player with the bishops to exchange one pair of minor pieces. **32.Bxg5** After 32.Ke3,

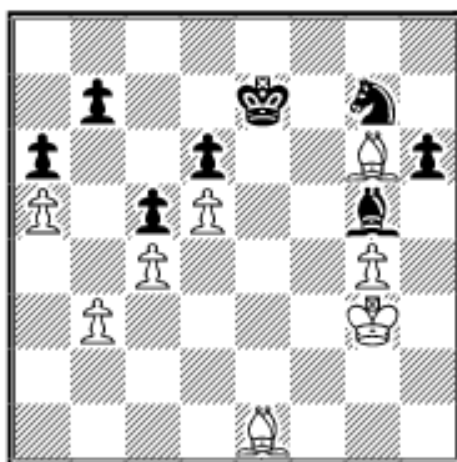
trading rooks is a mistake: 32...Re8+?! (32...Kg6 (Tartakover) and Black is much better.) 33.Kf2 Rxe1? 34.Kxe1 Bxf4 35.gxf4 Ke6 36.Kf2 Kd5 37.Ke3 Bf1 38.h4 Kc4 39.Kd2 and Black can't break through, e.g., 39...b5 40.Ke3 Bg2 41.Kd2 Bf3 42.Ke3 Be4 43.Kd2 b4 44.cxb4

cxb4 45.axb4 Kxb4 46.Ne2 Kb3 (46...Kc4 47.Nc3 Bc6  
 48.Ne2=) 47.Nc3 Bc6 48.Nd1= **32...hxc5 33.Ke3 Kf6**  
**34.h4?** this loses by force as does 34.Ne2? Rd3+ 35.Kf2  
 Rd2–+. White had to try something like 34.Rg1 or 34.Rh1  
**34...gxh4 35.gxh4?! Re8+ 36.Kf2 Rxe1 37.Kxe1 Ke5!**



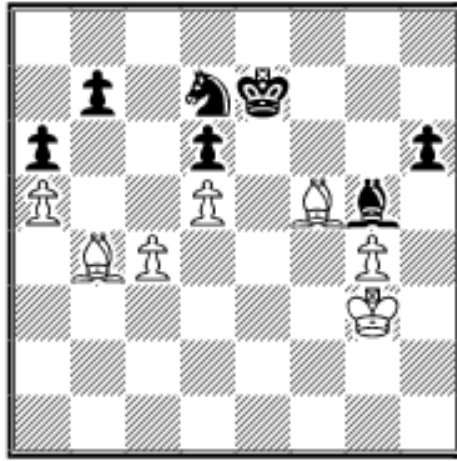
**38.Ne2 Bxe2 39.Kxe2** the  
 pawn ending is winning for  
 Black as his active king is more  
 important than White's outside  
 passed pawn: **39...Kf4 40.c4**  
**Kg4 41.Ke3 f4+ 42.Ke4 f3**  
**43.Ke3 Kg3 0–1**

In a **pure endgame the**  
**advantage of the bishop pair**  
**can easily be decisive** (for a statistical research see *Secrets*  
*of Modern Chess Strategy* by John Watson, page 149):



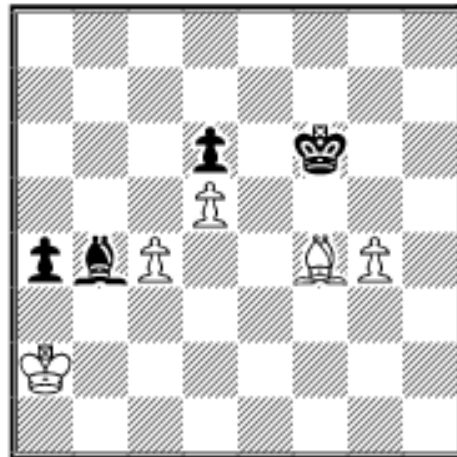
**11.02 B.Gulko (2622) -**  
**T.Radjabov (2483) Corus-B**  
**Wijk aan Zee 2001**  
**41...Ne8 41...Kf6 42.Bc2 Ke7**  
**(42...Ke5?? 43.Bc3#) 43.b4** is  
 similar to the game  
 continuation. **42.b4!** White  
 opens a second front on the  
 queenside and plans to attack  
 the pawn b7. **42...cxb4** After

42...Nf6 one sample line runs 43.Bf5 Kd8 44.bxc5 dxc5  
 45.Bf2 (45.Kf3!?) 45...Bd2 46.Bxc5 Bxa5 47.Be3 and  
 White has a large advantage. **43.Bxb4 Nf6 44.Bf5 Nd7**  
 44...Bc1 45.Kf3!+- (The immediate 45.Bc8? is wrong due  
 to 45...Ne4+ 46.Kf3 Nc5 when it is not clear, if White can  
 break through **Black's dark squared blockade.**)  
**(DIAGRAM)**



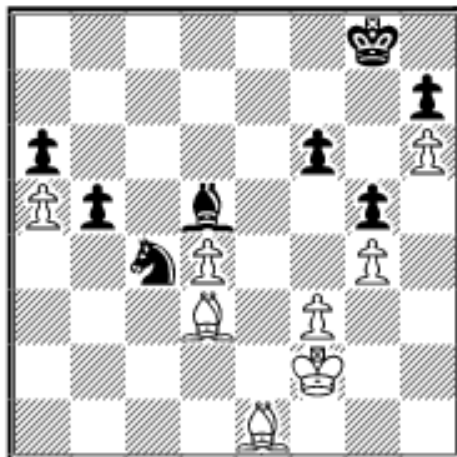
**45.Bxd7!** "The advantage of the bishop pair consists the possibility of a favourable exchange of it!" (Hazai in CBM 81) **45...Kxd7 46.Kf3 Bd8 47.Ke4 b6** Keeping the structure with 47...Bg5 isn't sufficient either: **48.Kf5 Be3 49.Kg6 Bc1 50.Bc3 Be3 51.Bg7 Bd2** (I want to add the

following variation to Hazai's line: **51...b6 52.axb6 a5 53.Bxh6 Bxh6 54.Kxh6 a4 55.b7 Kc7 56.b8Q+ Kxb8 57.g5+-) 52.Bxh6 Bxa5 53.Kf7 b5 54.cxb5 axb5 55.Bc1+- (Hazai) 48.axb6 Bxb6 49.Bd2 a5 50.Bxh6 a4 51.Kd3 Ke7 52.Bg5+ Kf7 53.Kc3 Bc5 54.Kb2 Kg6 55.Bf4 Kf6 56.Ka2 Bb4**



**57.Bc1! Ke5 58.g5 Ba5 58...Kf5 59.Ba3 Ba5 60.Bxd6 Kxg5 61.Ka3+- 59.Ka3 1-0**

In the next example Kasparov shows his superb technique:

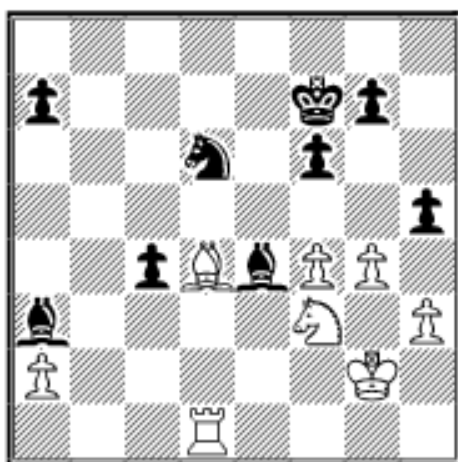


**11.03 G.Kasparov (2849) - J.Timman (2629) Corus Wijk aan Zee 2001**

Diagram after 42...b7-b5 **43.Bb4!** with the terrible threat of Bd3-f5-c8. Capturing en passant with 43.axb6?! is wrong in principle as White's winning potential is then very

**reduced.** His winning chances are nevertheless alive e.g. 43...Nxb6 44.Bxa6 (44.Ba5!?) 44...Bc4 (44...Nc4 45.Bb4 Nb2 46.Ke3 Nc4+ 47.Kd3 Nb2+ 48.Ke2 Nc4 49.Bc8) 45.Bxc4+ Nxc4 46.Ke2 Kf7 47.Kd3 Nb6 48.Ba5 Nd5 49.Kc4 Ke6 50.Kc5 **43...Nb2 44.Bf5** 44.Be2? Kf7 45.Ke1 Bc4 allows Black to halve the bishop pair on his terms. **44...Bc4** 44...Bb7? 45.Be6+ Kh8 46.Bf8 Nd3+ 47.Ke3 Nf4 48.Bg7# **45.Ke3 Bd5** 45...Nd1+ 46.Kd2 Nf2 47.Bc8 Nd3 48.Bd6 b4 49.Bf5+- **46.Bc8 Nc4+ 47.Ke2 1-0**

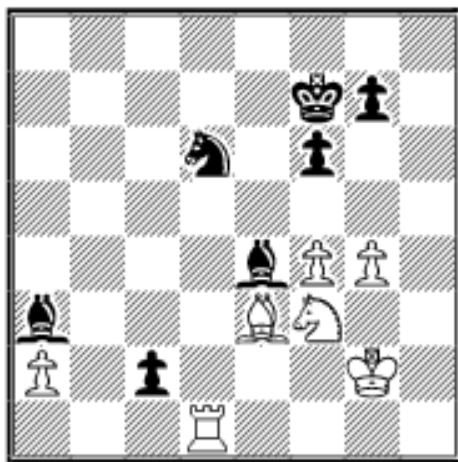
In the following example White has an extra exchange but must not underestimate the power of the bishops:



**11.04 I.Hausner (2440) - K.Müller (2380) Hamburg 1990**

**42.Bxa7?** allowing the c-pawn to advance further is extremely risky. After 42.Kf2!? it is Black who has to look for equality.

**42...hxc4 43.hxc4 c3 44.Be3** For 44.Re1 c2 45.Be3 see the game. **44...c2**



Now White faces an awkward choice: Where shall his rook go? **45.Re1!** Certainly not 45.Ra1? as Black wins after 45...Nc4 46.Bc1 Bc5!

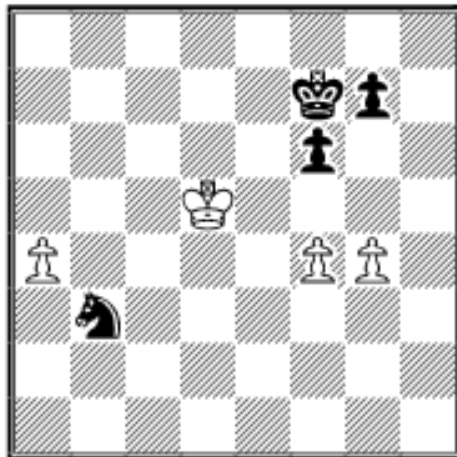
46...Bb2?! wins as well, but is much more complicated:

47.Bxb2 Nxb2 48.Kf2 Bxf3 49.Kxf3 Nd3 **A)** 50.a4 c1Q

51.Rxc1 Nxc1 52.a5 Nb3 53.a6 Nd4+ 54.Kg3 (54.Ke4 Nc6+) 54...Nc6 55.f5 Ke8 56.Kh4 Kd7 57.Kh5 Kc7

58.Kg6 Ne5+ 59.Kxg7 Nxc4+-; **B)** 50.Ke4 c1Q 51.Rxc1

Nxc1 52.a4 Nb3 53.Kd5



Now a fascinating battle between the knight and White's king has arisen. With precise play Black can decide it in his favour: 53...Ke7 54.Kc4 Nc1

**B1)** 55.Kb5 Kd7 56.Kb6 Nd3 57.f5 Kc8—+;

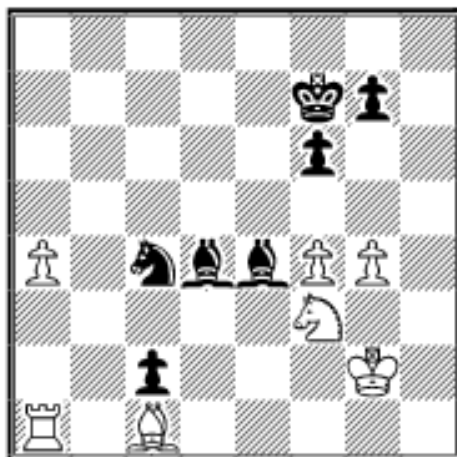
**B2)** 55.a5 Kd6 56.a6 Kc6 57.a7 Kb7 58.Kd5 Ne2

**B2a)** 59.Ke4 Ng3+ 60.Kf3 Nf1 61.Kf2 (61.Ke4 Kxa7 62.g5 Ng3+ 63.Kf3 Nf5 64.Kg4 Ne7—+) 61...Nd2 62.Ke3 Nc4+ 63.Kd4 Nb6 64.g5 (64.Ke4 Nd7 65.Kd5 Nf8 66.f5 Nh7 67.Ke6 Ng5+ 68.Ke7 Nf3 69.Kf7 Ne5+—+) 64...fxg5 65.fxg5 Nd7 66.Kd5 Nf8 67.Kd6 Ng6 68.Ke6 Nh4 69.g6 Kxa7 70.Kf7 Nf5—+;

**B2b)** 59.f5 Nf4+ 60.Kd6 Kxa7 61.Ke7 Nd5+ 62.Kf7 Ne3 63.Kxg7 Nxg4 64.Kg6 Kb6 65.Kh5 Ne5—+;

**B3)** 55.Kd5 Ne2 56.a5 Nxf4+ 57.Kc6 Ne6 58.a6 Kd8 59.a7 Nc7 60.Kd6 Nb5+—+;

47.a4 Bd4



The raking bishop pair (sometimes called **Horwitz bishops**) dominates the board. White is completely lost:

48.Ra2 Be3 49.Ra1 Nd2 50.Kg3 (50.Ra3 Bxf3+ 51.Kh3 Bxf4 52.Rxf3 Nxf3 53.Bxf4 Ng1+ 54.Kg2 Ne2 55.Be3 c1Q 56.Bxc1 Nxc1 57.a5 Nd3 58.a6 Nf4+ 59.Kf3 Ne6 60.a7 Nc7—+)

50...Bxf3 51.Bxd2 Bxd2 52.Kxf3 c1Q 53.Rxc1 Bxc1 54.a5 Ba3 55.a6 Bc5—+; 45.Rxd6? is a better practical try, but the

position after 45...Bxd6 46.Bc1 g5 47.fxc5 fxc5 48.Bxc5  
 (48.Kf2 Bxf3 49.Kxf3 Bf4—) 48...Ba3 49.Kf2 c1Q  
 50.Bxc1 Bxc1—+ is theoretically lost as both white pawns  
 will fall prey to the bishops and the pawnless ending 2  
 bishops vs knight is always won for the bishops, if the side  
 with the knight can't force an immediate draw. This fact  
 was discovered by Ken Thompson using a computer  
 database. His result overturned pre database theory, which  
 assumed that the ending is drawn, if the defender can reach  
 the "Kling and Horwitz position" (wKd5,Ba4,f8;  
 bKb6,Nb7. See, e.g., Nunn in *Secrets of Minor-Piece  
 Endings*, p.277). John Nunn deals with the subject very  
 extensively in *Secrets of Minor-Piece Endings* (p.265-281).

45.Rf1?! seems to be playable as well, although it looks  
 suspicious: 45...Nb5 (45...Nc4? 46.Bc1 Bxc1 47.Rxc1 Nd2  
 48.Rxc2! is certainly not better for Black.)

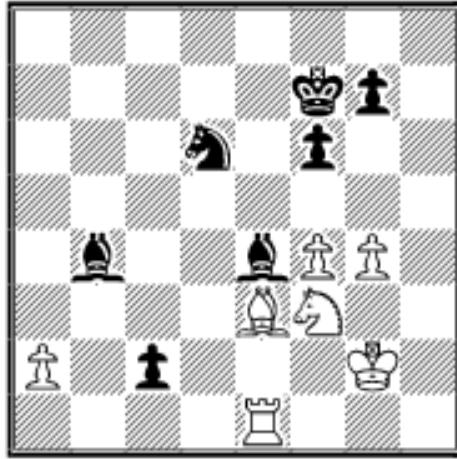
**A)** 46.Bc1? Bxc1 47.Rxc1 Nc3—+;

**B)** 46.Kf2?! Nc3 47.Nd4 Bb2 48.Rc1 (48.Nxc2 Bxc2  
 49.Bd4 Ne4+ 50.Ke3 Ba3) 48...Bxc1 49.Bxc1 Nxa2 and in  
 both cases it is not completely clear, if White can reach the  
 draw.

**C)** 46.Re1?! Bb4 and Black's threats are very dangerous,  
 e.g., **C1)** 47.Ra1? Bc3 48.Rf1 (48.Rc1 Bb2 49.Rf1 Nd4—+)  
 48...Nd4 49.Bc1 Ke6—+; **C2)** 47.Rh1 Nc3 48.a4 Ba3 49.a5  
 Nd1 50.Bd2 Bc5 51.Bc1 Be3 52.Ba3 Bxf4;

**D)** 46.Kg3 46...Bd3 (46...Nc3 47.Nd4 Bb2 48.Bc1! Bxc1  
 49.Rxc1 Nxa2 50.Rxc2=) 47.Re1 Nc3 48.Nd4 Bb2  
 (48...Nxa2 49.Ra1 Bb2 50.Rxa2 Bxd4 51.Rxc2 Bxc2  
 52.Bxd4=) 49.Nxc2 Bxc2 50.Bd4=;

**45...Bb4** After 45...Nc4?! 46.Bc1 Bxc1 47.Rxc1 Nd2  
 White has the resource 48.Rxc2!



asking the rook to move again and now Hausner failed to find the right square: **46.Re2?**

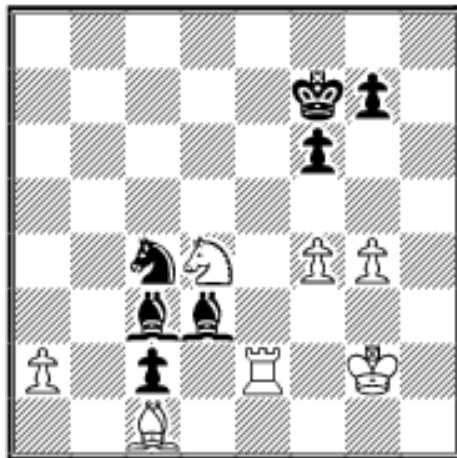
**A)** 46.Rc1! Nc4 47.Kf2 Nb2 (47...Ba3 48.Nd4 Bxc1 49.Bxc1=) 48.Nd4 (48.Ne1? Nd1+ 49.Ke2 Bxe1 50.Kxe1 Nxe3--+) 48...Nd3+ (48...Nd1+ 49.Ke2 Nc3+=) 49.Ke2 Nxc1+

50.Bxc1 and Black's advantage is probably insufficient.

**B)** 46.Rf1? Nc4 47.Bc1 (47.Kf2? Bxf3 48.Kxf3 Nd2+--+ 47...Nd2 48.Rf2 Nxf3 49.Rxf3 Ke6 50.Kf2 Bxf3 51.Kxf3 Kd5 52.Ke3 Kc4 and I can't see a way for White to hold on, but on the other hand it is not so easy to prove that he is lost.

**C)** 46.Ra1? Nc4 47.Kf2 Nxe3 48.Kxe3 Bxf3 49.Kxf3 Ba3--+

**46...Bd3 47.Nd4 Nc4 48.Bc1 48.Nxc2 Bxc2 49.Bc1 Bd3 50.Rf2 Be1 51.Rf3 Be4--+ 48...Bc3**



wins the exchange while keeping the strong passed c-pawn alive **49.Nb5!** 49.Rxc2? Bxd4--+ **49...Bxe2** After 49...Bb2? 50.Re1! White is in full command as Black's attack is over. **50.Nxc3 Bxg4 51.Nd5 Be6 52.Nb4 Bf5 53.Kf2 Be4 54.Na6 Ke6 55.Nc5+ Kd5 56.Nb3 56.Nxe4 Kxe4 57.Ke2**

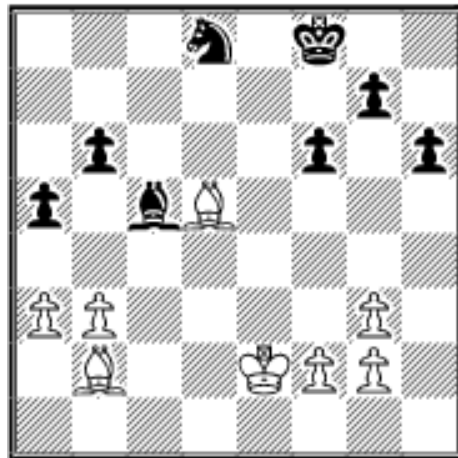
**Kd4--+ 56...Bf5 57.Ke2 Bg6 58.Nd2 Nb6 59.Nf1 Kd4 60.Bb2+ Ke4 61.Bc1 Kd4 62.Bb2+ Ke4 63.Bc1 63.Ne3? Na4 64.Bc1 Nc3+ 65.Kd2 Nxa2--+ 63...Bh5+ 64.Kf2?** Hausner is tired and makes it easy. 64.Kd2! was called for,

when it is not totally clear, if Black is winning e.g.  
 64...Kxf4 65.Kxc2+ Kf3 66.Bb2 **64...Kd3! 65.Ne3 Bf7**  
**66.a3 Na4 67.Ng2 Nc5 68.Ne1+ Kc3 69.Ke3 Bg6**  
**70.Bd2+ Kb2 71.Nxc2 Bxc2—+** and Black won after some  
 further moves.

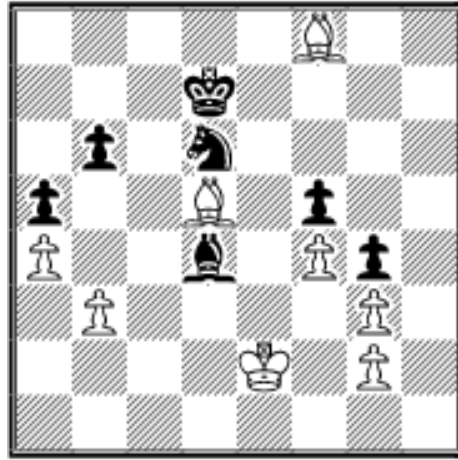
I want to end the first part of my discussion of the bishop  
 pair with two games illustrating the power of the bishops in  
 a pure ending:

**11.05 L.van Wely (2670) - M.van der Werf (2450) [D46]  
 ch-NED Leeuwarden 2001**

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c6 4.e3 Nd7 5.Bd3 Ngf6 6.Nf3 Be7**  
**7.0-0 0-0 8.b3 b6 9.Bb2 Bb7 10.Qe2 Qc7 11.Rac1 Rad8**  
**12.Ne5 dxc4 13.Nxc4 c5 14.Rfd1 cxd4 15.exd4 Qf4**  
**16.Qe3 Qg4 17.Qg3 Qxg3 18.hxg3 Nb8 19.Be2 Nd5**  
**20.Nxd5 Bxd5 21.Ne3 Bc6 22.d5 Bxd5 23.Nxd5 exd5**  
**24.Bf3 Bc5 25.Bxd5 a5 26.Bf3 h6 27.Kf1 Rfe8 28.Be2**  
**Nc6 29.a3 Rxd1+ 30.Rxd1 Rd8 31.Rxd8+ Nxd8 32.Bf3**  
**Kf8 33.Ke2 f6 34.Bd5**



**34...Ke7 35.f4 Kd6 36.Bc4**  
**Nc6 37.Kd3 Ne7 38.Ke4 f5+**  
**39.Kf3 g5 40.Be5+ Kc6 41.a4**  
**g4+ 42.Ke2 Kd7 43.Bg7 Nc8**  
**44.Bxh6 Nd6 45.Bd5 Bd4**  
**46.Bf8**

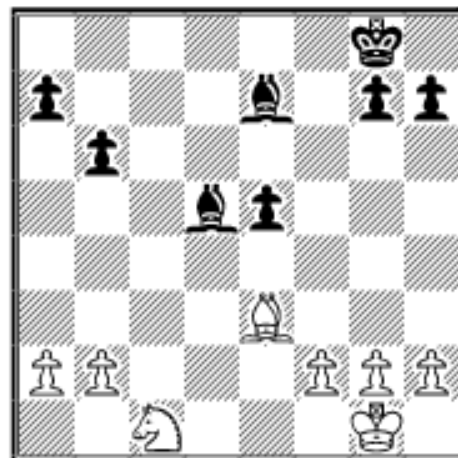


**46...Bh8? 46...Bc5** is more tenacious, when it is not completely clear, if White can win. **47.Kd3 Bf6 48.Bg8 Ne4 49.Kc4 Ke8 50.Ba3 Kd7 51.Bc1 Bd8 52.Be3 Nf6 53.Bf7 Ne4 54.Kd5 Ke7 55.Be6 Nxc3 56.Bf2 Ne2 57.Bh4+ Ke8 58.Bxd8 Kxd8 59.Ke5 Ke7 60.Bxf5 g3 61.Bd3 Nc3 62.Bc4**

**Nd1 63.Ke4 Nf2+ 64.Kf3 Nh1 65.Bd3 Kf6 66.Bc2 Ke6 67.Kg4 Kf6 68.Kh4 Ke6 69.Kg5 Kf7 70.Be4 Nf2 71.Bd5+ Ke7 72.f5 Nh1 73.f6+ Kf8 74.Kf4 Ke8 75.Ke5 Nf2 76.Kd6 Ng4 77.Kc7 Nxf6 78.Bf3 Ke7 79.Kxb6 Kd6 80.Kxa5 Nd7 81.Kb5 Nc5 82.b4 Nb3 83.Ba8 Nd4+ 84.Kc4 Ne6 85.a5 1-0**

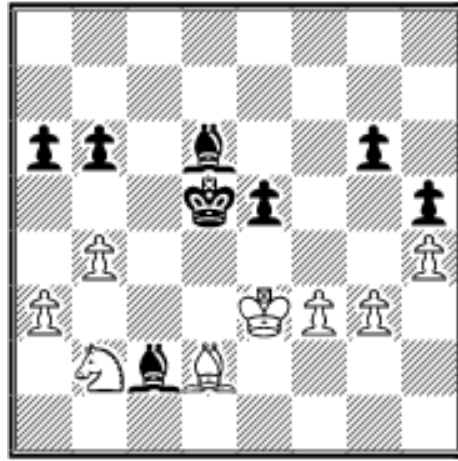
### **11.06 T.Heinemann (2420) - C.Wilhelmi (2355) [B53] Hamburg HSK 1996**

**1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 d6 4.d4 cxd4 5.Qxd4 Bd7 6.Bxc6 Bxc6 7.c4 f5 8.Nc3 e5 9.Qd3 fxe4 10.Nxe4 Nf6 11.Nfd2 Be7 12.0-0 0-0 13.Nc3 d5 14.cxd5 Nxd5 15.Nxd5 Qxd5 16.Qxd5+ Bxd5 17.Nb3 Rac8 18.Be3 b6 19.Rac1 Rfd8 20.Rxc8 Rxc8 21.Rc1 Rxc1+ 22.Nxc1**



**22...Bc4 23.b3 Ba6 24.f3 Kf7 25.Kf2 Bb4 26.Ne2 Bd3 27.Bc1 Bc5+ 28.Be3 Bb4 29.Bc1 Ke6 30.Bb2 Bc5+ 31.Ke1 g6 32.Kd2 Ba6 33.Bc3 h5 34.Kd1 Bf2 35.Be1 Bc5 36.h4 Be7 37.Bf2 Bb7 38.Nc3 Kf5 39.Ke2 Bc6 40.g3 Bb4 41.Be1 a6 42.Bd2 Bd6 43.Nd1 Bb5+ 44.Kf2 Bd3 45.b4 Ke6**

**46.a3 Kd5 47.Ke3 Bc2 48.Nb2**



48...e4 49.f4 b5 50.Bc1 Bc7  
51.Kd2 Ba4 52.Ke2 Bd8  
53.Be3 Bf6 54.Nxa4 bxa4  
55.Kd2 Kc4 56.Bc5 Bb2  
57.Ke3 Bxa3 58.Kxe4 Bb2 0-1

**Sources:**

*The Seven Deadly Chess Sins*,  
Jonathan Rowson, GAMBIT  
2001

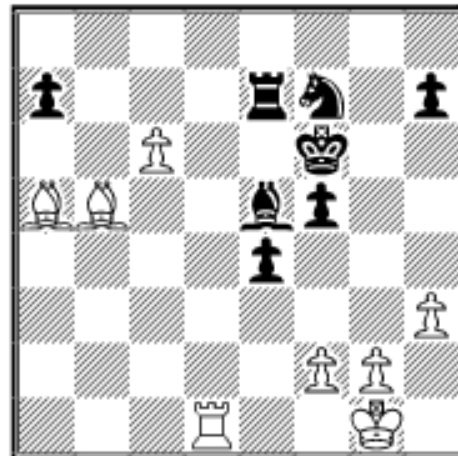
*Secrets of Modern Chess Strategy*, John Watson, GAMBIT  
1998

*Secrets of Minor-Piece Endings*, John Nunn, Batsford 1995  
ChessBase MEGABASE 2000

ChessBase Magazine 81

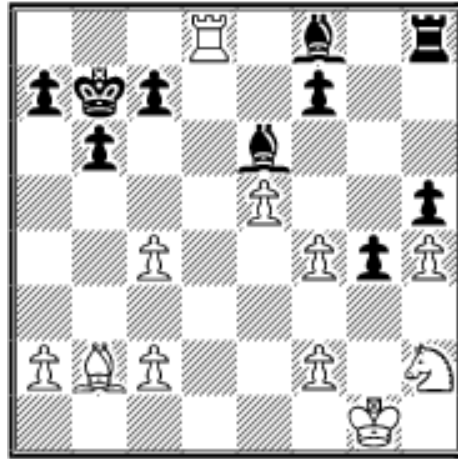
The Week in Chess

**Exercises (Solutions next month)**

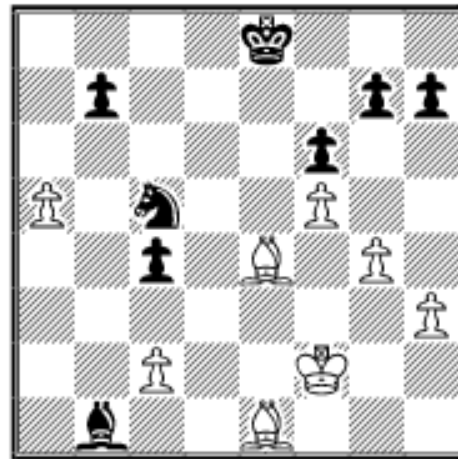


**E11.01 V.Kramnik (2740) -  
V.Topalov (2725) Novgorod  
1997**

Where is Black's Achilles  
heel? (White to move and win.)

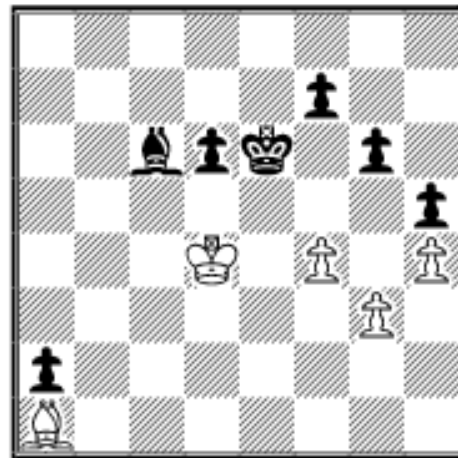


**E11.02 V.Anand (2794) - V.Kramnik (2797) Champions duel Mainz 2001** Kramnik to move and win.



**E11.03 V.Anand (2725) - J.Lautier (2645) PCA-Intel GP London 1995**

How to evaluate the position with White to move?

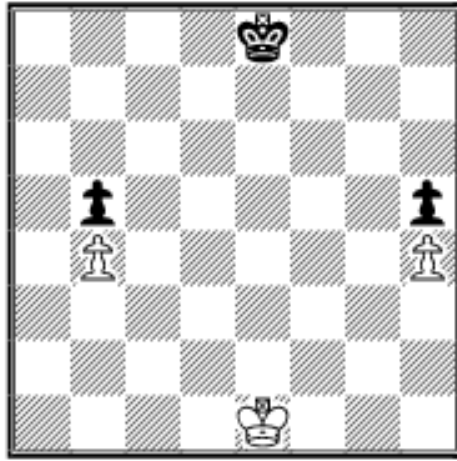


**E11.04 K.Bischoff (2533) - A.Khalifman (2690) Bundesliga 2000/01 Plauen-Porz**

Khalifman found an ingenious way to smoke out White's fortress. Can you do the same? (Bischoff had the pair of bishops earlier in the game, so I

found this game in my preparations for this column.)

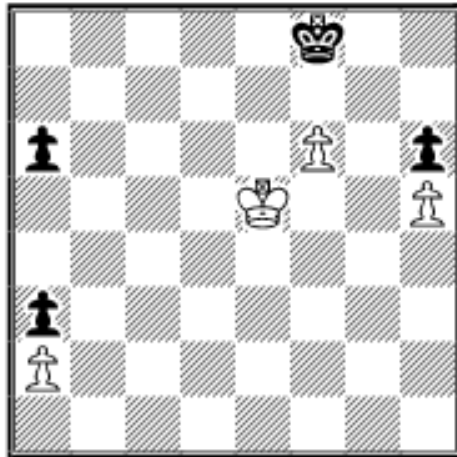
**Solutions to last month exercises**



### E10.01 Capablanca 1921

White wins by using the opposition: **1.Ke2!** (distant opposition) **1...Kd8 2.Kf3 Ke7 3.Ke3 Ke6 3...Kf7 4.Kd4 Kf6 5.Kc5 Kf5 6.Kxb5 Kg4 7.Kc4 Kxh4 8.b5+- 4.Ke4! Kd6 5.Kd4!** In the race after 5.Kf5? Black is in time: 5...Kd5 6.Kg5

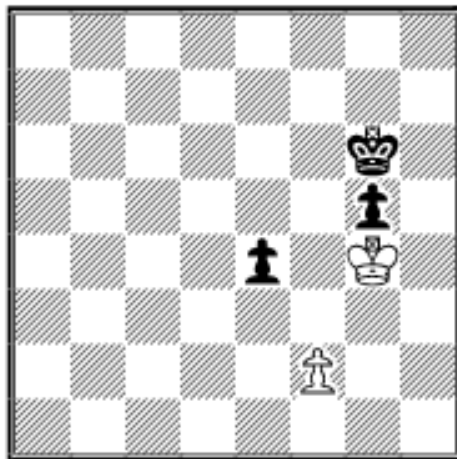
Kc4 7.Kxh5 Kxb4 8.Kg4 Ka3= **5...Kc6 5...Ke6 6.Kc5 Kf5 7.Kxb5 Kg4 8.Kc4 Kxh4 9.b5+- 6.Ke5 Kc7 7.Kd5 Kb6 8.Kd6 Kb7 9.Kc5 Ka6 10.Kc6+-**



### 10.02 After H.van Riemsdijk 1974

White has to triangulate several times: **1.Kf4 Ke8 2.Ke4 Kf8 3.Ke5!** with the pawn on a6 this is the correct way as Black has an even number of spare moves with his a-pawn. **3...Kf7 4.Kf5 a5 5.Ke5 Ke8 6.Kf4 Kf8**

**7.Ke4 Ke8 8.Ke5!** with the pawn on a5, e8 is the corresponding square to e5 as Black has only one spare move with his a-pawn. **8...Kf7 9.Kf5 a4** and finally a "normal" triangulation wins because Black has no spare moves left **10.Ke5 Kf8 11.Kf4 Ke8 12.Ke4 Kf8 13.Ke5 Kf7 14.Kf5 Kf8 15.Kg6+-**

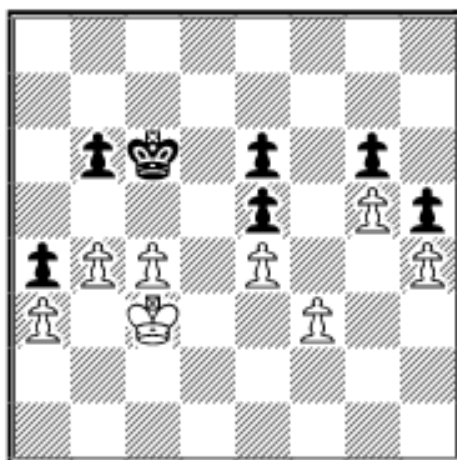


**E10.03 After *E.Krassilnikov* (2257) - *Y.Meister* (2450) St Petersburg White Nights 2001**

White has only one move to save the position: **1.Kh3!**

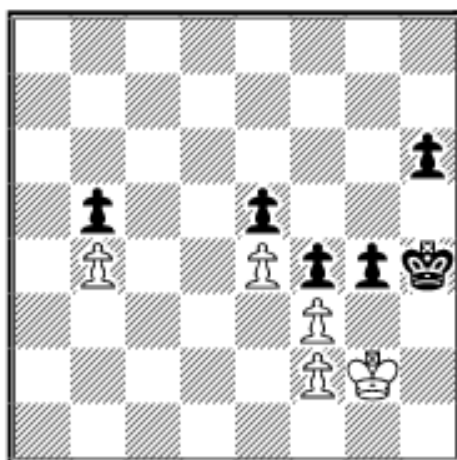
1.Kg3? Kf5 and we have reached the game, which continued: 2.Kg2 Kf4 3.Kg1 Kf3 4.Kf1 g4 5.Kg1 Ke2 6.Kg2

Ke1 7.Kg1 (7.Kg3 Kf1 8.Kxg4 Kxf2 9.Kf4 e3—+) 7...g3!  
8.fxg3 e3 0–1; 1.f3? e3 2.Kg3 Kf5—+; 1.f4? e3 2.f5+ Kf6  
3.Kf3 Kxf5 4.Kxe3 Kg4 5.Kf2 Kh3—+ **1...Kf5 2.Kg3! g4**  
**3.Kh2 Kf4 4.Kg2 g3 5.fxg3+ Ke3 6.g4 Kd2 7.g5=**



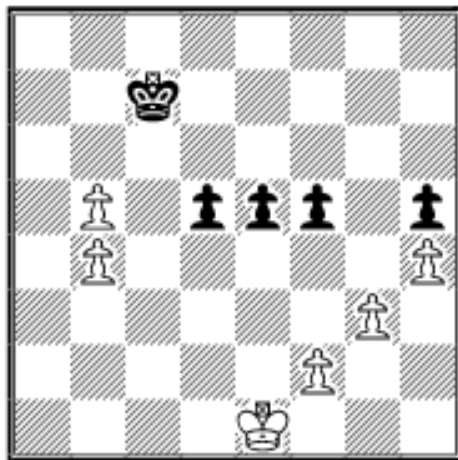
**E10.04 *J.Gallagher* (2480) – *Peetoom Bargteheide* op 1988**

Gallagher won easily: **37.b5+ Kc5 38.Kd3 Kd6 39.Kd2!**  
zugzwang 1–0



**E10.05 *K.Schlenga* - *B.Donner* Germany 1992**

Black won by **46...g3! 0-1** He had to avoid 46...gxf3+?  
47.Kh2!=



## E10.06 After *J.Shaw - J.Rowson* Edinburgh 2000

White can break through as follows: **1.f4! e4** 1...exf4 2.gxf4 Kb6 3.Kd2 Kxb5 4.Kc3 Ka4 5.Kd4 Kxb4 6.Kxd5+- **2.g4 hxg4** **3.h5 g3** **4.h6 e3** **5.Kf1 d4** **6.h7 e2+** **7.Kxe2 d3+** **8.Kd2 g2** **9.h8Q g1Q** **10.Qe5+** **Kb7** **11.Qd5+** **Kb8**

**12.Qxf5+-**

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