



Dautov's Doubts

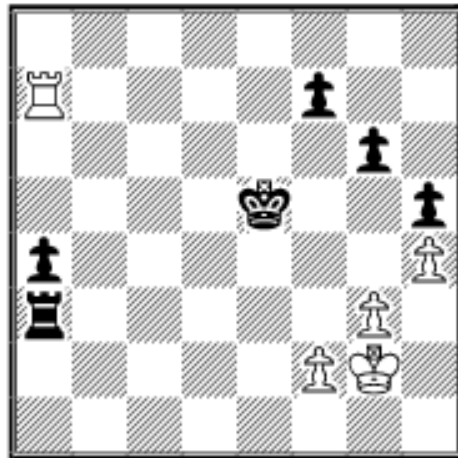
You certainly know, that the rook endgame, where both sides have 3 pawns on the kingside and one has an extra outside a-pawn is usually drawn. But you don't want to defend it, do you? To help you a bit I will look at some examples in the first part of my column:

COLUMNISTS

Endgame Corner

Karsten Müller

**30.01 M.Krakops (2530) - R.Dautov (2597) Eu Team Ch
Batumi 1999**



44...Kd5! Black shall sacrifice his f-pawn on f7, so that White needs further time to win the g6-pawn. Note that Black's rook is well placed on a3 to prevent the activation of White's king via f3. 44...f6? makes it relatively easy
45.Ra6=

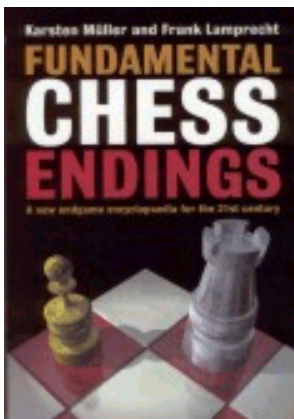
45.f3?

45.Rxf7!? was called for: 45...Rc3.

A) In a training session by Artur Yusupov 14 year-old David Baramidze found the way to save the position and published his analysis in the German magazine *Schach* 6/2003: 46.f4.

A1) 46...Ke4 47.Rf6 a3 48.Rxg6 a2 49.Ra6 Rc2+ 50.Kh3=

A2) 46...Kc4 47.f5 gxf5 48.Rxf5 a3 (48...Kb4 49.Rxh5 Rc5 50.Rh6 a3 51.Re6 a2 52.Re1 Ra5 53.Ra1 Kb3 54.g4 Kb2 55.Rxa2+ Rxa2=) 49.Rxh5 Kb4 (49...a2 50.Ra5 Kb3 51.h5 Rc4 52.Rxa2 Kxa2 53.Kf3 Kb3 54.g4=)



Order

[Fundament Chess
Endings](#)

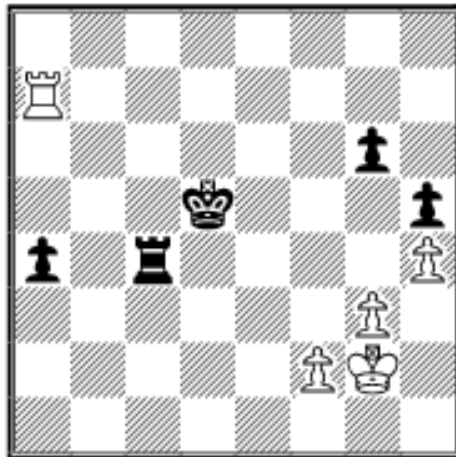
by Karsten Müller &
Frank Lamprecht
The BCF Book of the
Year!



50.Re5 a2 51.Re1 Kb3 52.h5 Kb2 53.Kh3 Rc1 54.Re2+ Rc2 55.Re1=

A3) 46...a3 47.f5 a2 48.Ra7 Rc2+ 49.Kf3 gxf5 50.Kf4 Kc4 51.Kg5 Kb3
(51...Kb4 52.Rb7+ Kc3 53.Rc7+ Kb2 54.Rb7+=) 52.Rb7+ Kc3 53.Ra7 Kb2
54.Rb7+ Kc1 55.Ra7 Kb1 56.Kxh5=

B) 46.Rg7? Rc6 47.Ra7 Rc4

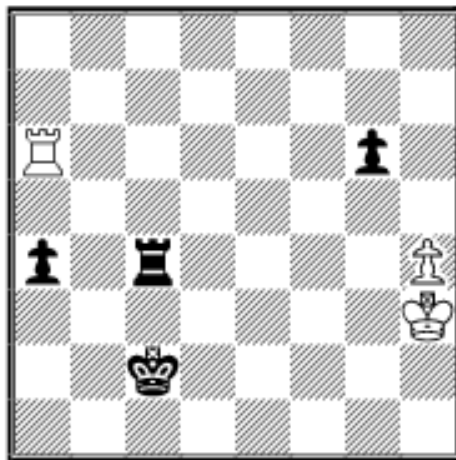


Black's rook is now ideally placed to shield his king and to keep a watchful eye on the kingside.

A) 48.f3 Kc5 49.g4 hxg4
50.fxg4 Rxg4+ 51.Kh3 Rc4
52.Ra6 Kb4

A1) 53.Rb6+!? a nasty
zwischenzschach 53...Kc3
(53...Ka5? 54.Rxg6 a3 55.Rg2

Kb4 56.h5 Kb3 57.Rg3+ Kb2 58.h6 Rc6 59.Rg2+=)
54.Ra6 (54.Rxg6 a3 55.h5 a2 56.Ra6 Kb3 57.h6 Ra4—+)
54...Kc2

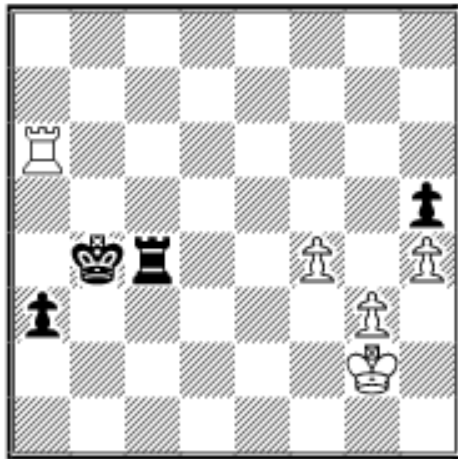


Zugzwang 55.Kg3 Kb3
56.Rb6+ Rb4 57.Rxg6 a3—+

A2) 53.Rxg6 a3 54.Rg1 a2
55.h5 Kb3 56.h6 (56.Rf1 Kb2
57.Rf2+ Kb1 58.Rf1+ Rc1—+)
56...Rc6 57.Rg3+ Kb4 58.Rg4+
Kb5 59.Rg5+ Kb6 60.Rg1
Rxh6+—+

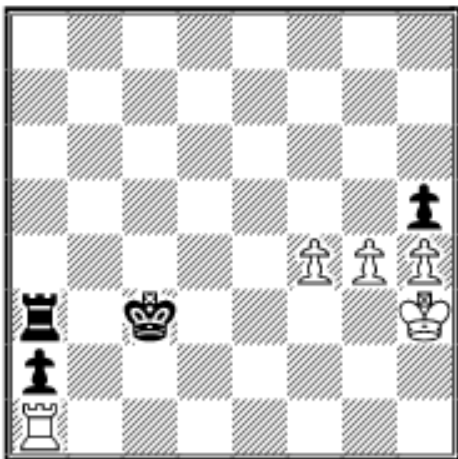
B) 48.Ra6 Kc5 49.Rxg6 a3 50.Ra6 Kb4

B1) My suggestion 51.f4



was refuted by Dautov as follows: 51...Rc2+ an important check to force White's king on a bad square. Such subtleties occur quite often in rook endings. Watch out for them! 52.Kh3 (52.Kf3 a2 53.Ke4 Rc4+ 54.Ke5 Rc5+ 55.Ke4 Ra5-+) 52...Rc5 53.g4 (53.f5 Rxf5 54.g4 Ra5 55.Rb6+ Kc3

56.Rc6+ Kd4-+; 53.Kg2 Ra5 54.Rb6+ Ka4 55.Rb1 a2 56.Ra1 Kb3 57.g4 Kb2 58.Rf1 a1Q 59.Rxa1 Rxa1 60.gxh5 Kc3 61.Kf3 Kd4 62.Kg4 Kd5 63.Kf5 Ra6 64.Kg5 Ke6 65.Kg6 Ke7+ 66.Kg7 Ra1-+) 53...Ra5 54.Rb6+ Kc3 55.Rb1 (55.Rc6+ Kd2 56.Rd6+ Ke2 57.Re6+ Kf2-+) 55...a2 56.Ra1 Ra3!



Bravo Rustem! 57.Rxa2 (57.Kg2 hxg4 58.f5 Kb2 59.Re1 a1Q 60.Rxa1 Kxa1 61.h5 Rf3-+) 57...hxg4+ 58.Kxg4 Rxa2 59.h5 Kd4 60.h6 Rh2 61.Kg5 Kd5 62.f5 Kd6 63.Kg6 Ke7 64.f6+ Kf8-+

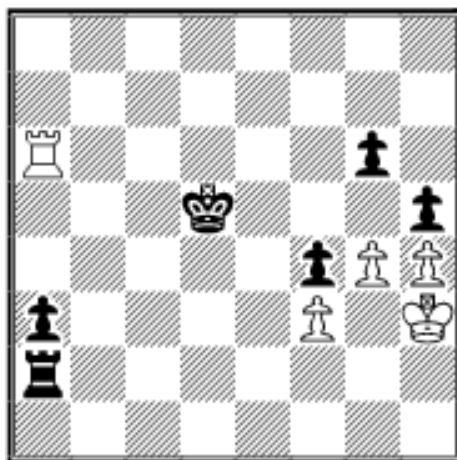
B2) 51.f3 Kb3 52.Kh3 Ra4 53.Rb6+ Kc2 54.Rc6+ Kd2

55.Rd6+ Ke2 56.Re6+ Kf2-+

C) 48.Kf3 does not help as the pawn endgame after 48...Kc5 49.Ke3 Kb4 50.Kd3 Kb3 51.Rb7+ Rb4 52.Rxb4+ Kxb4 is lost for White due to Black's distant passed a-pawn (Dvoretzky).

45...f5! (45...Ra2+? 46.Kh3 Ra1 47.Rxf7 a3 48.Ra7=) **46.Ra6 Ra2+ 47.Kh3 a3 48.g4** (48.Rxg6 Rf2 49.f4 a2

50.Ra6 Kc4--+) **48...f4!** (48...hxg4+? 49.fxg4 f4 50.h5 gxh5 51.gxh5 Ra1 52.h6=; 48...Ra1? 49.gxh5 gxh5 50.Kg3 with the idea Kf4)

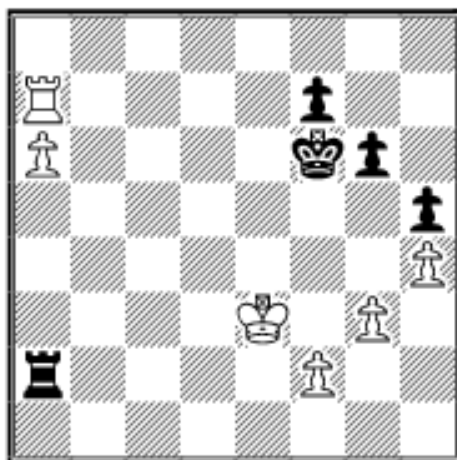


Imprisoning White's king
49.gxh5 (49.Rxg6 Ra1 50.Ra6 a2 51.Kg2 hxg4 52.fxg4 f3+ 53.Kf2 Rh1 54.Ra5+ Kc6 55.Ra6+ Kb7 56.Rxa2 Rh2+ 57.Kxf3 Rxa2 58.h5 Kc6 59.Kf4 Kd6--+) **49...gxh5**
50.Ra5+ Kc4 51.Rxh5
 (51.Rc5+ Kd3 52.Rxh5 Ke3 53.Rb5 Kxf3 54.Rb3+ Ke4

55.Rb4+ Kf5 56.Rb5+ Ke6 57.Rb6+ Kd7 58.Rb7+ Kc6 59.Ra7 Ra1 60.Kg2 a2 61.h5 f3+--+) **51...Ra1 52.Ra5 a2 53.Kg4** (53.Kg2 Kb3 54.Rb5+ Ka4--+) **53...Rg1+ 54.Kxf4 a1Q 55.Rxa1 Rxa1 56.h5 Kd5 57.Kf5 Rh1 58.Kg6 Ke6 59.f4 Rg1+ 60.Kh7 0-1**

If Black's king is on f6 then the draw is usually relatively easy:

30.02 Kantorovich 1989

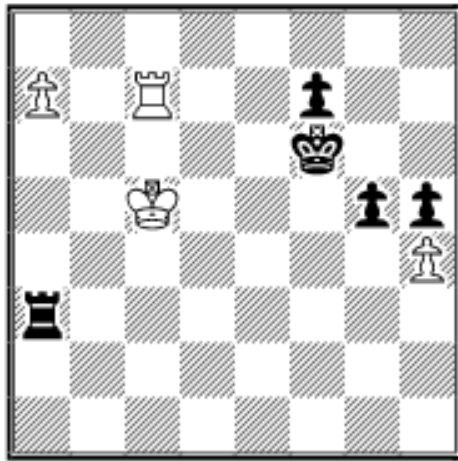


1.Kd4

1.f3 Ra3+

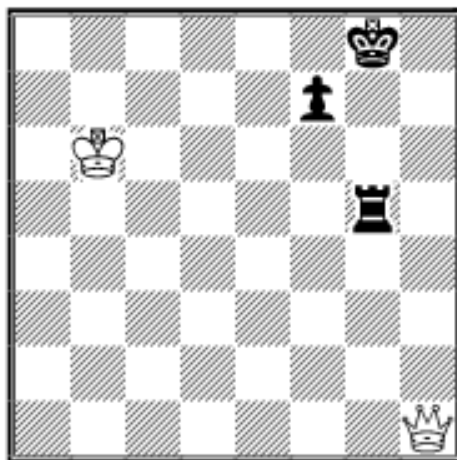
A) 2.Kd4 Rxf3 3.Rc7 Rxg3 4.a7 Ra3 5.Kc5 g5 (5...Ra1!? may be somewhat easier: 6.Kb6 Rb1+ 7.Kc6 Rc1+ 8.Kb7 Rb1+ 9.Kc8 Ra1 10.Kb8 Kf5 11.a8Q [11.Rc1 Ra2=] 11...Rxa8+

12.Kxa8 Kg4 [or 12...f6] 13.Rc4+ Kg3 14.Kb7 f6 15.Kc6 g5= [Dvoretsky])



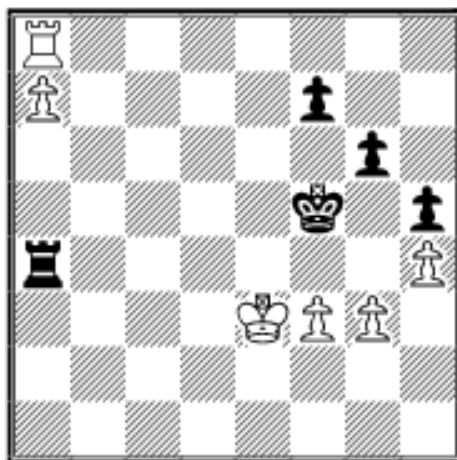
A1) 6.hxg5+ Kxg5 7.Kb4 Ra6
8.Rc5+ (8.Kb5 Ra1=) 8...Kg4
9.Ra5 Rxa7 10.Rxa7 h4=

A2) 6.Kb5 Kg7 7.hxg5 h4
8.Kb6 h3 9.Rc3 Rxc3 10.a8Q
Rg3 11.Qa1+ Kg8 12.Qf6 h2
13.Qh6 h1Q 14.Qxh1 Rxg5=

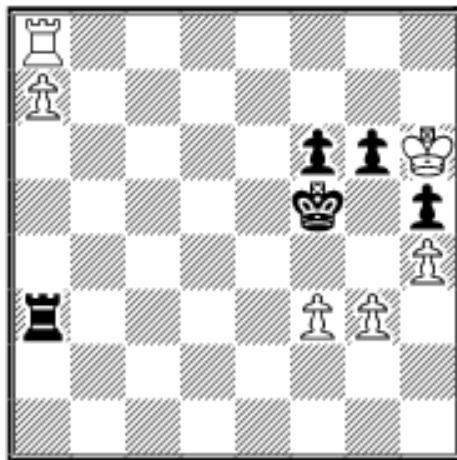


The black rook moves back and forth between g6 and e6 making the fortress invincible.

B) 2.Ke4 Ke6 3.Kf4 Kf6
(3...Ra4+? 4.Kg5 is wrong.)
4.Ra8 Ra4+ 5.Ke3 Kf5 6.a7



6...Kf6!= (6...f6?? would be a terrible mistake: 7.Kd3 Ra3+ 8.Kc4 Ra5 9.Kb4 Ra1 10.Kc5 Ra6 11.Kb5 Ra1 12.Kc6 Rc1+ 13.Kd7 Rd1+ 14.Ke7 Ra1 15.Kf8 Ra6 16.Kf7 Ra3 17.Kg7 Ra6 18.Kh6 Ra3



19.Rc8 Rxa7 20.Rc5+ Ke6

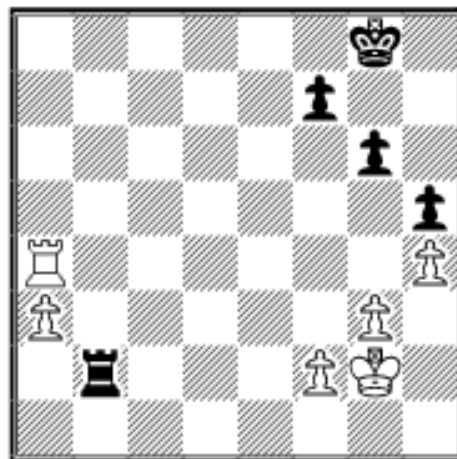
21.Kxg6 Ra8 22.Kxh5+-)

1...Rxf2 2.Rc7 Ra2 3.Rc6+
 (3.a7 Kf5 4.Rxf7+ Kg4 5.Kc5
 (5.Rg7 Kxg3 6.Rxg6+ Kxh4
 7.Rg7 Kh3=) 5...Kxg3 6.Kb5
 Rb2+ 7.Kc4 Ra2 8.Kb3 Ra6
 9.Rc7 Kxh4 10.Rc4+ Kg3
 11.Ra4 Rxa7=) **3...Kf5 4.Kc5**

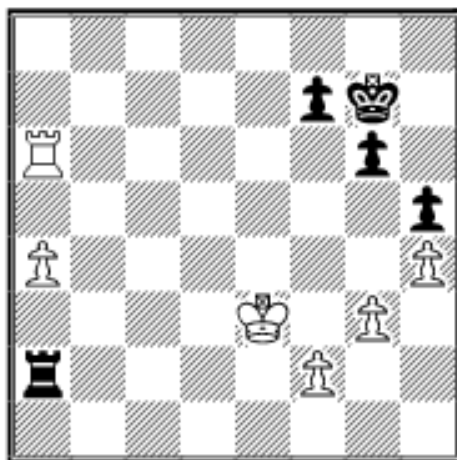
Kg4 5.Kb5 Kxg3 6.Rc4 f6 7.Ra4 Rb2+ 8.Kc6 (8.Rb4
 Ra2=) **8...Rb8! 9.a7 Ra8 10.Kb7 Rxa7+ 11.Kxa7**
 (11.Rxa7 g5=) **11...g5 12.hxg5 fxg5 13.Ra5 h4 14.Rxg5+**
Kf2 15.Rh5 Kg3 16.Kb6 h3 17.Kc5 h2 18.Kd4 Kg2=

The next example shows that this endgame is really not easy:

30.03 V.Akopian - K.Georgiev Las Vegas Wch 1999



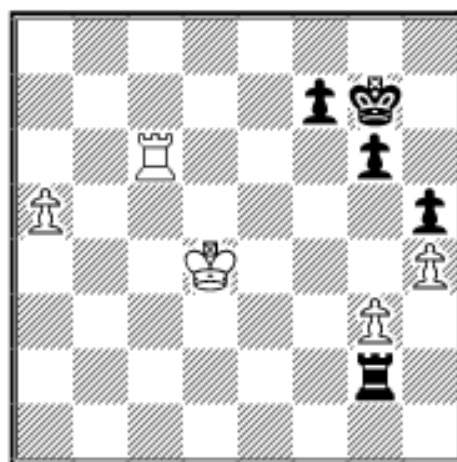
1...Ra2 2.Kf3 Kg7 3.Ke3
Ra1?! 3...Kf6 is more to the
 point and draws comfortably.
4.Ra6 Ra2 5.Ra4 Ra1 6.Ra6
Ra2 7.a4

**7...Ra3+?!**

Petrosian's plan 7...f6! 8.a5 g5 was the way to proceed: 9.Ra8 gxh4 10.gxh4 Ra4 11.f4 Kg6= (Cu.Hansen in CBM 72) and Black's counterplay is fast enough.

8.Kd4 f6?!

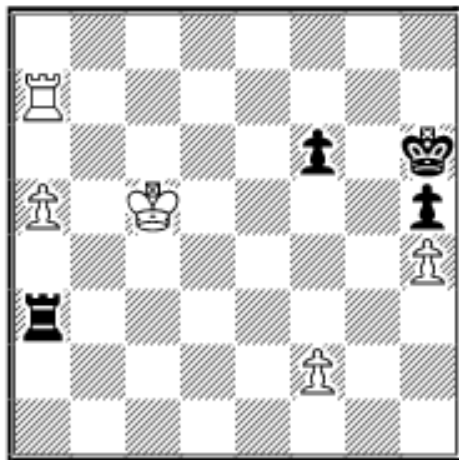
Curt Hansen claimed that 8...Ra2!? leads to a draw, but Rustem Dautov has his doubts: 9.a5 (9.f3? Rg2=; 9.f4? Ra3 10.a5 Rxc3 11.Rb6 Rf3 12.Ke4 Ra3 13.a6 Ra5=) 9...Rxf2 10.Rc6 Rg2?



(Baramidzes' 10...f5! saves Black) and now Hansen analyses 11.a6? (for 11.Rc3 see Dautov's analysis of 30.01 Krakops-Dautov.) 11...Rxc3 12.Kc5 Ra3 13.Kb6 g5! 14.hxc5 h4 15.a7 h3 16.Rc3 (16.Rh6 Rb3+ 17.Kc7 Rc3+ 18.Kb7 Rb3+ 19.Rb6 h2 20.Rxb3 h1Q+ 21.Kb8 Qh2+=) 16...Rxc3 17.a8Q Rg3 18.Qc6 Rxc5

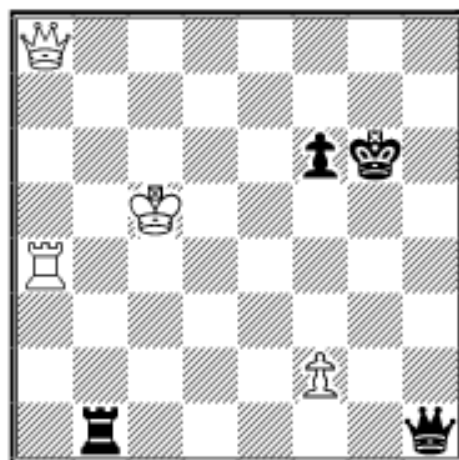
19.Qc3+ Kg8 20.Qxh3 Rg6+=

9.Ra7+ Kh6 10.a5 g5 (10...Rf3? 11.a6 Rxf2 12.Rc7 Ra2 13.a7 g5 14.Kc5 gxh4 15.gxh4 Kg6 16.Kb6+-) **11.Kc5 gxh4 12.gxh4**



12...Ra4? A useless move as Black can't take on h4. 12...Kg6 should be sufficient for a draw, e.g., 13.Kb4 Rh3 (13...Rf3? 14.a6 Rxf2 15.Rd7+-) 14.Rc7 Rxf2 15.Rc4 Rh2! (15...Rh1? 16.a6 h4 17.Kb5? (17.Kb3! looks more promising: 17...h3 18.a7 Ra1 19.Ra4 Rb1+ 20.Ka2 h2 and now Mark Dvoretsky

gives 21.a8Q (21.Rh4? Rb4 22.a8Q Rxf2 23.Qh1 and it is not clear, if White can win or not) 21...a1Q 22.Qe8+! Kh6 23.Qe3+ Kg7 (23...Kg6 24.Qd3+ followed by 25.Qxb1 winning the rook) 24.Qg3+! (24.Ra7+? is answered by Rb7) 24...Kf8 (24...Kf7 25.Ra7+ Rb7 26.Qb3+-) 25.Qd6+ Kf7 26.Qd7+ Kf8 27.Qc8+ Kf7 28.Ra7+ +-) 17...h3 18.a7 Ra1 19.Ra4 Rb1+ 20.Kc5 h2? (Mark Dvoretsky has pointed out, that Black should play 20...Rc1+! as White's king will get in the way of his major pieces: 21.Kd4 h2 (no check Rg4 later on); 21.Kd6 Rd1+ 22.Ke7 Re1+ 23.Kf8 h2 (no check from g8); 21.Kb6 Rb1+ 22.Ka5 h2 23.a8Q h1Q 24.Qg8+ Kh6 25.Qh8+ Kg6! 26.Rg4+ Kf5 27.Qc8+ Ke5 as White has no checkmate now.) 21.a8Q h1Q



and White has the all important first check: 22.Qg8+ Kh6 23.Qh8+ Kg5 24.Qg7+ Kh5 25.Qh7+ Kg5 26.f4+ Kg4 27.Qg6+-) 16.Rc2 Rh4+ (16...h4 17.a6 Rh1 18.Ra2 h3 19.f3 h2 20.Ka5+-) 17.Kb5 Rh1 18.Ra2 Rb1+ 19.Kc6 h4?! ("19...Rc1+! looks promising as the king cannot escape to a5

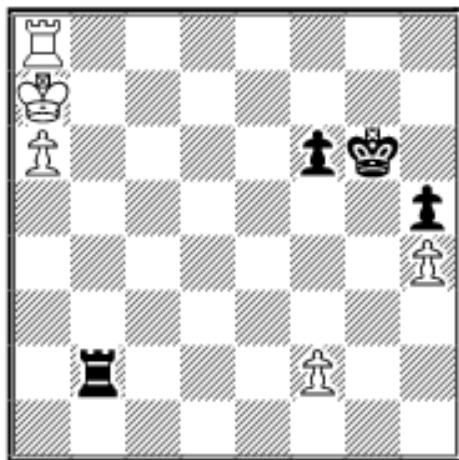
now"(Dvoretsky)) 20.a6 Rc1+ 21.Kb6 Rb1+ 22.Ka5 h3 23.f3 Re1? (Dvoretsky's doubts were again well founded.

He improved my original line with 23...Rb8! 24.Rh2 (24.a7 Ra8 25.Kb6 Kg5 =) 24...Re8! 25.R:h3 Re5+ 26.Kb4 Re6 =) 24.a7 Re8 25.Kb6 Kg5 26.a8Q Rxa8 27.Rxa8 Kf4 28.Rh8 Kxf3 29.Rxh3+ Ke4 30.Kc5 f5 31.Rh8 f4 32.Kc4 Ke3 33.Kc3 f3 34.Re8++-

13.a6 Ra2

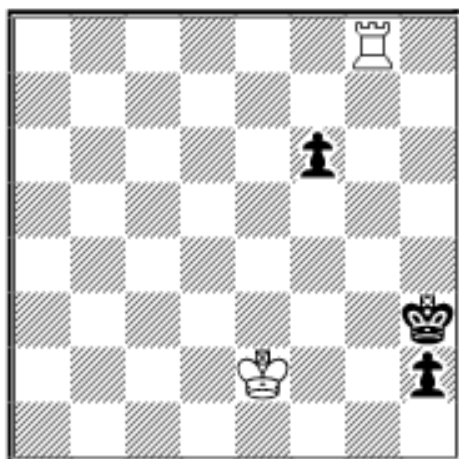
After 13...Rxh4 it is Black's undoing, that the rook is placed on his fifth rank: 14.Ra8 Ra4 15.a7 Kh7 16.Kb6 h4 (16...Rb4+ 17.Ka5+-) 17.Rd8+-

14.Ra8 Kg6 15.Kb6 Rb2+ 16.Ka7



A typical procedure: White's king seeks shelter behind the a-pawn, which would be impossible, if the pawn had already advanced to a7.

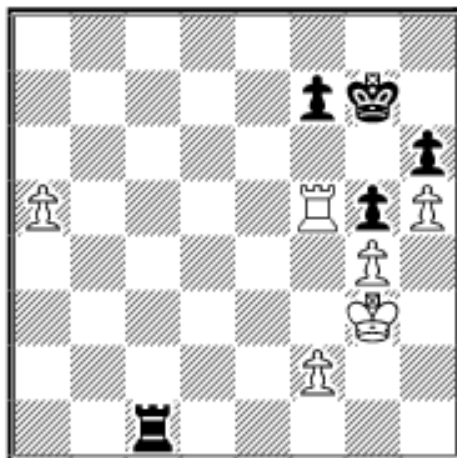
16...Rxf2 17.Rb8 Rf4 18.Rb5 Rxh4 19.Kb6 Re4 20.a7 Re8 21.Ra5 h4 22.a8Q Rxa8 23.Rxa8 Kg5 24.Kc5 h3 25.Rh8 Kg4 26.Kd4 Kg3 27.Ke3 Kg2 28.Ke2 h2 29.Rg8+ Kh3



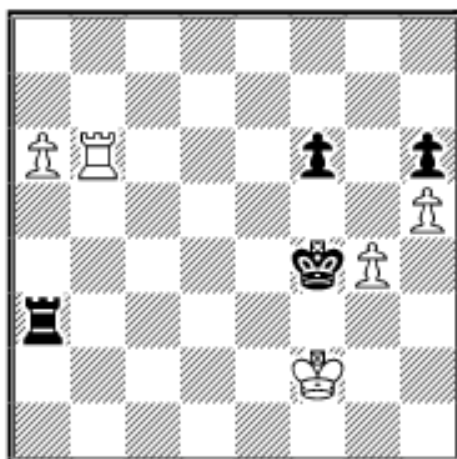
and now **30.Kf2!** finishes Black off: **30...h1N+ 31.Kf3 Kh2 32.Rg2+ Kh3 33.Rg6 Kh2 34.Rxf6 Kg1 35.Rg6+ 1-0**

In the second half of this column I want to look at 3 rook endings from the Linares supertournament:

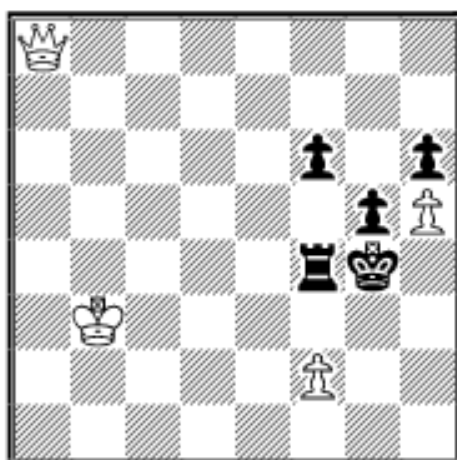
30.04 P.Leko (2736) - V.Anand (2753) XX SuperGM Linares 2003



45...Ra1? Anand had to try 45...Rc4 to make the transfer of White's king to the queenside more difficult. This seems even to hold the position: 46.Kf3 (46.f3 Rc2 47.f4 Rc3+ 48.Kf2 gxf4 49.Rxf4 Ra3 50.Rf5 f6 51.Rb5 Kf7 52.Rb7+ Ke6 53.Rb6+ Ke5 54.a6 Kf4=



(Leko at www.chessgate.de) 46...Ra4 47.Ke3 Rxc4 48.Kd3 f6 49.Kc3 Kf7 50.Kb3 Ke6 51.a6? (51.Rc5! Rg1 52.Kb4 gives White very good winning chances as it is very difficult for Black to create counterplay on the kingside (compare Timman's analysis in *New in Chess Magazine* 3/2003, p.84f)) 51...Kxf5 52.a7 Rf4 53.a8Q Kg4



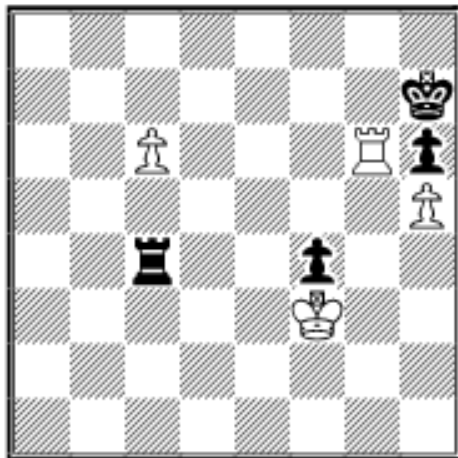
and I don't see a way for White to win as there are so many fortresses lurking around, e.g., 54.Qe8 Rxf2 55.Qg6 f5 56.Qxh6 Rh2 57.Qe6 Kxh5 58.Qxf5 (58.Kc4 Rh4+ 59.Kd5 Re4 60.Qxf5 Rf4=) 58...Rh4=

46.Kg2 Re1 47.f3 Re6 48.Kf2 and White's king marches triumphantly to the queenside: **48...Kf8 49.Rb5 Kg7 50.Rf5 Kf8 51.Rc5 Kg7 52.Rb5 Kf8 53.Rb6 Re5 54.a6 Kg7 55.a7 Ra5 56.Rb7 Ra3 57.Ke2 Kf6 58.Kd2 Ke6 59.Kc2**

**f6 60.Kb2 Ra4 61.Kb3 Ra1 62.Kb4 Kd6 63.Rh7 Ke5
64.Kb5 Ra2 65.Kb6 Kd5 1-0**

In the next example Anand was probably too exhausted from the long fight:

**30.05 G.Kasparov (2847) - V.Anand (2753) XX
SuperGM Linares 2003**



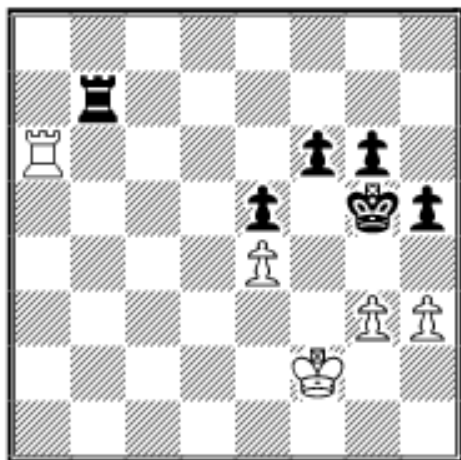
57...Kh8??

57...Rc5 58.Kxf4 Rxh5 59.Re6
Rc5 60.Ke4 Kg7 61.Kd4 Rc1
62.Kd5 Kf7 63.Re4 (63.Rxh6
Ke7 64.Rh7+ Kd8 65.Kd6
Rd1+= as Black's king has no
shelter; 63.Kd6?? Rxc6+--)
63...h5 64.Kd6 Rd1+ 65.Kc7
Kf6 66.Rb4 Kg5 67.Kb6 Rd6

68.Kc5 Rxc6+ 69.Kxc6 h4 70.Kd5 h3 71.Ke4 h2 72.Rb1
Kg4=

**58.Rxh6+ Kg7 59.Rd6 Kh7 60.Kg4 Kg7 61.Rd7+ Kf6
62.c7 1-0**

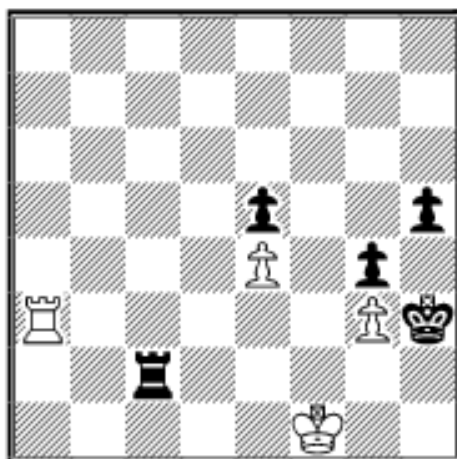
**30.06 F.Vallejo Pons (2629) - R.Ponomarev (2734) XX
SuperGM Linares 2003**



Usually the endgame with 4
pawns against 3 on the kingside
is drawn, but this is an
exception due to White's bad
pawn structure: **44...Rf7!**
45.Kf3

45.h4+ does not help: 45...Kg4
46.Kg2 g5 47.hxg5 (47.Rb6
gxh4 48.gxh4 Kf4 49.Rb4

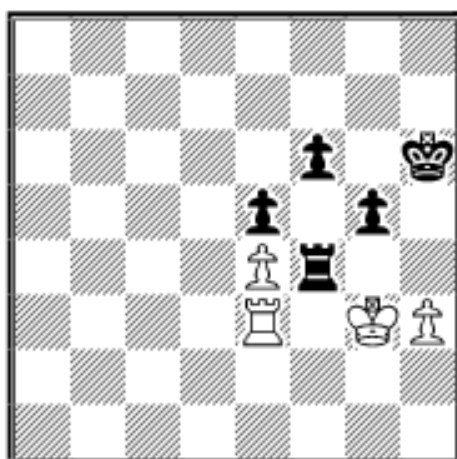
Rg7+ 50.Kf2 Rg4--+) 47...fxg5 48.Ra3 (48.Rg6 Rc7--+) 48...Rc7 49.Re3 Rc2+ 50.Kg1 Kh3 51.Kf1 g4 52.Ra3



52...h4 53.gxh4+ g3--+

45...h4! 46.Rb6

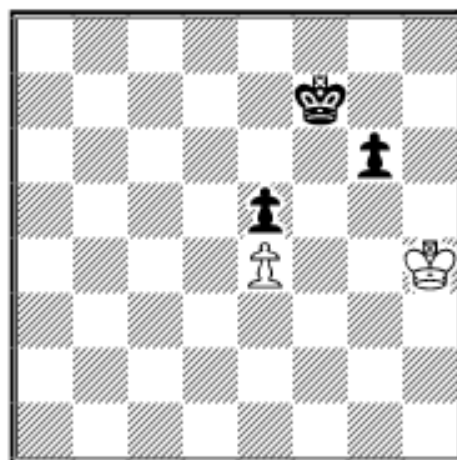
46.gxh4+ Kxh4 47.Kg2 Kg5
48.Kg3 Rh7 49.Ra3 (49.Rb6
Rh4 50.Rxf6 Rxh3+--+) 49...Rh4 50.Re3 Rf4 51.Kg2
Kh6 52.Kg3 g5



followed by a king march to d4 via h6.

46...Rh7 47.Re6 (47.g4 Ra7
48.Rb2 Ra3+ 49.Kg2 Rg3+
50.Kh2 Re3 51.Rb4 Kf4
52.Rb6 Re2+ 53.Kg1 Rxe4
54.Rxf6+ Kg3--+) **47...hxg3**
48.Kxg3 Rh4 49.Rxf6 Rxh3+
50.Kxh3 Kxf6 51.Kg4 Kf7

52.Kh4



Tiptoing around the mined square g7 **52...Kg8!** (for 52...Kg7?! 53.Kg5 Kf7! 54.Kg4 Kg8!--+ see the game.) **53.Kg4 Kh7** and White resigned due to **54.Kg5 Kg7 55.Kh4 Kh6 56.Kg4 g5 57.Kf5 Kh5 58.Kxe5 g4 59.Kf4** (59.Kd4 g3 and Black will promote with check: 60.Ke3 Kh4 61.e5 Kh3

62.e6 g2 63.Kf2 Kh2--+) **59...Kh4 60.e5 g3 61.e6 g2 62.e7 g1Q 63.e8Q Qf2+ 64.Ke5 Qe3+--+**

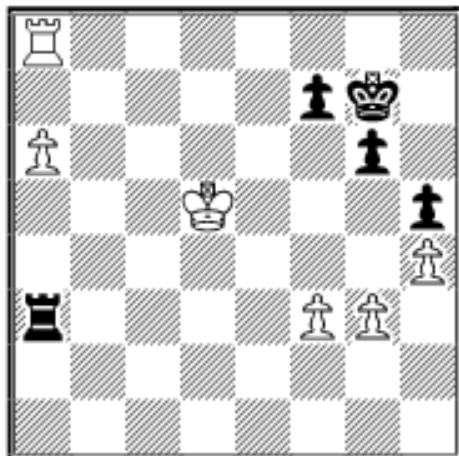
I want to thank Rustem Dautov and Mark Dvoretzky for allowing me to use their analysis and for proofreading this column.

Sources:

- *Fundamental Chess Endings*, Karsten Müller and Frank Lamprecht, GAMBIT 2001
- *ChessBase MEGABASE* 2003
- *The Week in Chess*, weekly internet chess magazine edited by Marc Crowther
- *Die Endspiel Universität*, Mark Dvoretzky, Chess Gate 2002 (in German). Mark's excellent and extremely instructive work will soon appear in English.
- *Schach* 11/2002, 1/2003, 2/2003 and 4/2003
- www.chessgate.de analysis of Leko-Anand, Linares 2003 by Peter Leko
- *Schach* 6/2003
- *New in Chess Magazine* 3/2003

Exercise (Solution next month)

**E30.01 K.Lerner (2495) - J.Dorfman (2540) URS-FL
Tashkent 1980**

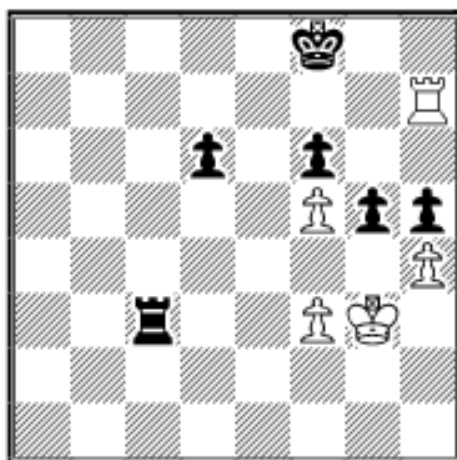


Can Black to move save himself?

Addendum

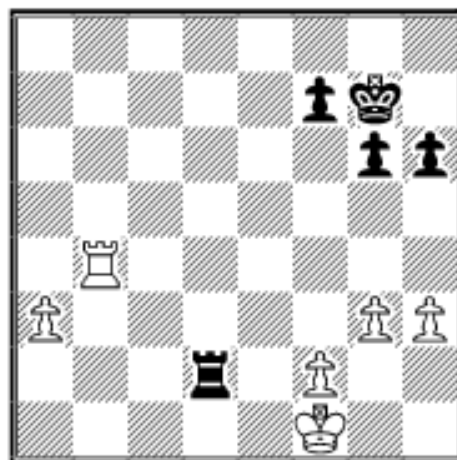
In Germany Rafael Vaganian is called Mr Bundesliga due to his fantastic over all score. This season didn't go well for him, but the following finish is very nice:

R.Hübner (2625) - R.Vaganian (2667) German Bundesliga 2002/2003, Baden Oos - SG Porz



Vaganian uncorked **58...g4!** and Hübner resigned due to **59.Rxh5 Kg7 60.Kxg4 Re3** and White is completely powerless and has to watch the d-pawn running down the board. A fantastic domination!

If the rook protects f- and a-pawn Black must act quickly against it:

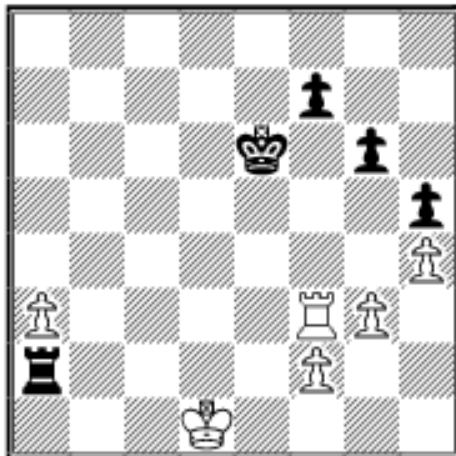


S.B.Hansen (2537) - D.Palo (2483) DEN-ch Horsens 15.04.2003

GM Sune Berg Hansen demonstrated very good technique: **41.Rb3!?** (41.a4 Ra2 42.h4 h5 43.Rf4 f6 followed by g5) **41...h5 42.h4 Kf6?** (42...Ra2 43.Rf3 f6

44.Ke1 g5 was called for as 45.Kd1 can now be answered by 45...g4=) **43.Ke1 Ra2 44.Rf3+! Ke6?! (44...Ke5 was**

better) **45.Kd1**



45...Ke5? Black must act quicker with 45...f6 46.Kc1 g5 but it is not clear, if this can save him, e.g., 47.Kb1 Rd2 48.a4 (48.hxg5? fxg5=) 48...gxh4 49.gxh4 Rd4 50.Ra3 and White has good winning chances.) **46.Kc1 f6** (46...Ke4? 47.Kb1 Kxf3 48.Kxa2 Kxf2 49.a4+-) **47.Kb1 Rd2 48.a4 g5**

49.a5 gxh4 50.gxh4 Rd4 51.Ra3 Rxh4 52.a6 Rb4+ 53.Kc2 Rb8 54.Ra5+ Kd6 (54...Ke4 55.Rxh5 Ra8 56.Ra5 f5 57.Kd2 f4 58.Ra3 Ra7 59.f3+ Kd4 60.Ra4+ Kc5 61.Kd3 Kb6 62.Ke4+-) **55.Rxh5 Kc7 56.a7 Ra8 57.Kd3 Kb6 58.Rh7 Re8 59.Re7 Rd8+ 60.Ke4 Kc6 61.Kf5 1-0**

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