

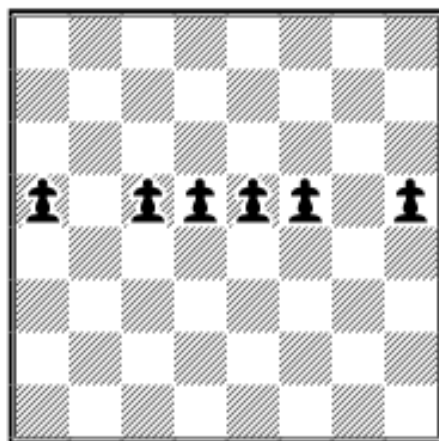


The Damned Pawn

Part 2

The "Second Troitzky-line Solved!"

Helmut Conrady solved, with Rafael Andrist's program Wilhelm which analyses the Nalimov tablebases, my question from last month column (see the **ChessCafe Archives**). The "second Troitzkyline", which takes the 50-move-rule into account is as follows:



36.01

If Black's pawn is securely blockaded by a white knight not farther down the board than the given line, then the attacker can always force in win within 50 moves. But it has to be noted that the attacker also wins with a blocked pawn on b6 or b7 (resp.

g6 or g7) in at least 99% of all cases.

Attacking techniques

Before I deal with the drawing zones in more detail I will present several basic techniques:

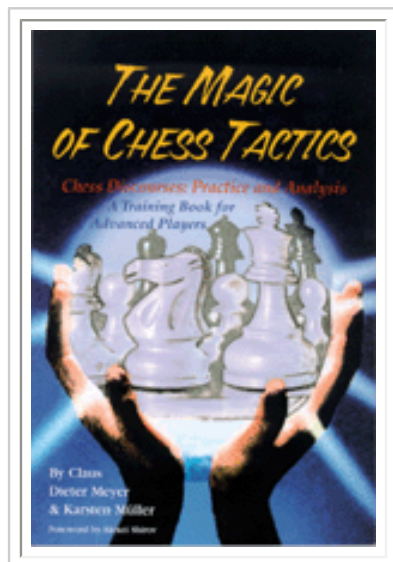
Losing a tempo

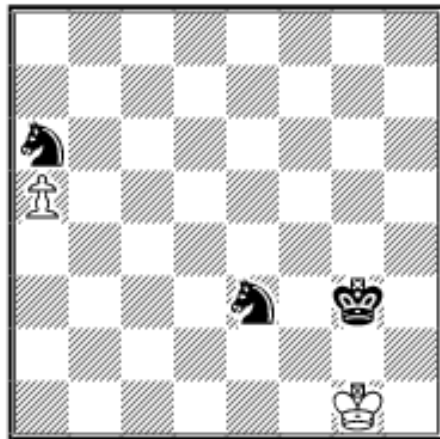
As the knight can't lose a tempo Richard Forster coined the following rule: **If you can't make direct progress consider a triangulation.** Here is a case in point:

COLUMNISTS

Endgame Corner

Karsten Müller





35.02 Triangulation

1...Kf3! 2.Kh1 (2.Kh2 Kg4 3.Kh1 Kh3 is the same.) **2...Kg4 3.Kh2 Kh4 4.Kh1 Kh3!** After 4...Kg3?! 5.Kg1 Black has to start again.

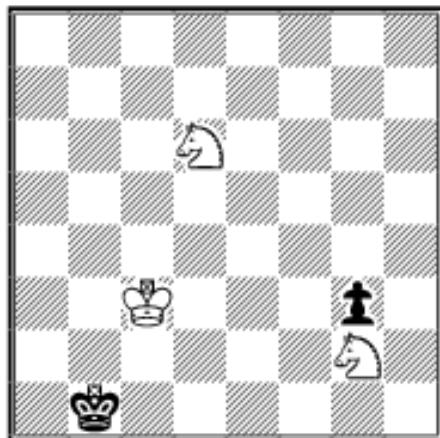
5.Kg1 Kg3 6.Kh1 and finally the blockading knight can be released from duty and join the attack:

6...Nc5 7.a6 Ne4 8.a7 Nf2+ 9.Kg1

Nh3+ 10.Kh1 Ng4 11.a8Q Ngf2#

Changing the direction

Sometimes it is not possible to mate the king and one has to "change direction":



35.03 After Chéron

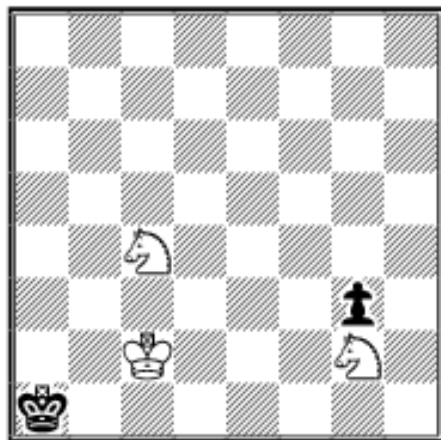
White can't mate Black's king on the a-file. It must be first forced to the first rank: **1.Nc4** (1.Kb3?! Kc1 2.Nc4? Kd1!= and the king escapes.) **1...Ka2**

1...Kc1 2.Nb2 Kb1 3.Nd3! Ka2 4.Kb4 Ka1 5.Ka3 Kb1 6.Kb3 Ka1

7.Ne3 g2 8.Nc2+ Kb1 9.Na3+ Ka1 10.Nb4 g1Q 11.Nbc2#

1...Ka1 2.Kb3 Kb1 3.Nb2 Kc1 4.Kc3 Kb1 5.Nd3 Ka2 6.Kb4+-

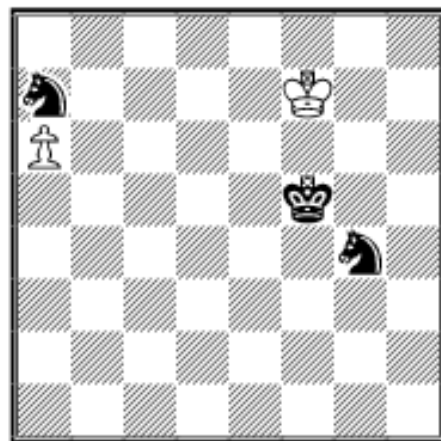
2.Kc2 Ka1



And now comes the second step, which changes the direction:

3.Kb3! (3.Na3?! Ka2 4.Nb1 Ka1 5.Ne3? g2=) **3...Kb1 4.Nb2 Kc1 5.Kc3 Kb1 6.Nd3 Ka1 7.Kb4! Ka2 8.Ka4 Ka1 9.Ka3 Kb1 10.Kb3 Ka1 11.Ne3 g2 12.Nc2+ Kb1 13.Na3+ Ka1 14.Nb4 g1Q 15.Nbc2#**

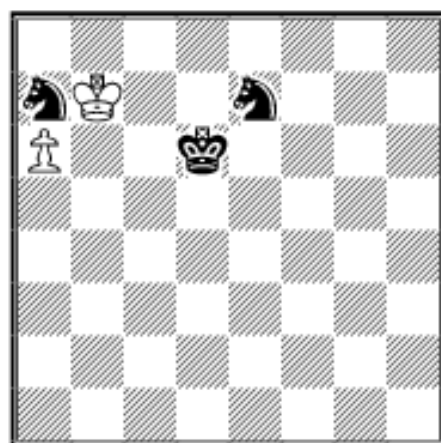
A sidecheck is another important weapon:



35.04 Henry's sidecheck

White a-pawn has crossed the demarcation line, but his king is firmly caught in the losing zone and perishes due to Stamma's mate, sidechecks and changing the direction together with the usual techniques: **1...Nh6+ 2.Kg7**

2.Ke7 Ke5 3.Kd7 Nf5 4.Kc7 Ne7! 5.Kb7 Kd6

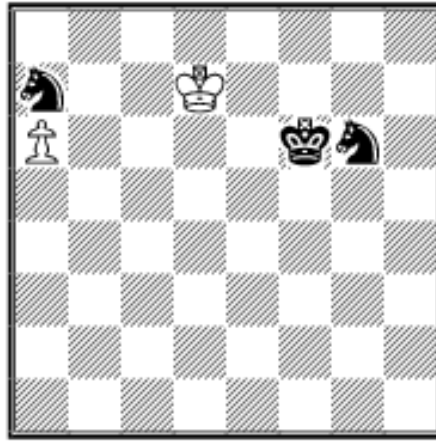


and White can't take on a7 due to Stamma's mate: **6.Kxa7 (6.Kb8 Kc6 7.Ka8 Kb6 8.Kb8 Nac6+ 9.Ka8 Nd5 10.a7 Nc7#; 6.Kb6 Nec8+ 7.Ka5 Kc5 8.Ka4 Kc4 9.Ka3 Kc3 10.Ka2 Nd6 loses as in the main line.) 6...Kc7 7.Ka8 Nc8 8.a7 Nb6#**

2...Kg5 3.Kh7 Black must now

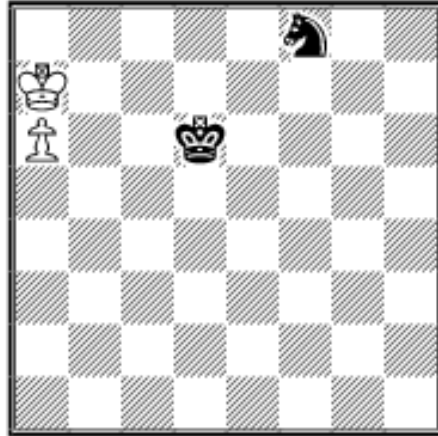
force White from the wrong h8-corener into a right corner.

3...Nf5 4.Kg8 Kf6 5.Kh7 Kf7 6.Kh8 Kg6 7.Kg8 Ne7+ Another nasty sidecheck 8.Kf8 (8.Kh8?! Nac6 9.a7 Ne5 10.a8Q Nf7#) 8...Kf6 9.Ke8 Ng6 10.Kd7



10...Ke5! 11.Kc7 Nf8 12.Kb6 Kd6! 13.Ka5

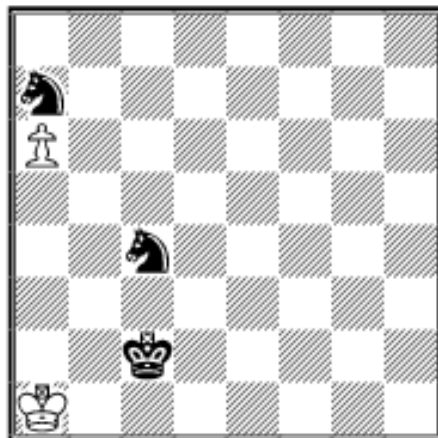
13.Kxa7?!



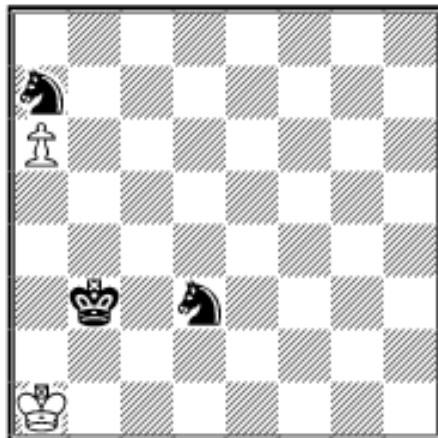
allows Stamma's mate: **13...Kc7 14.Ka8 Nd7 15.Ka7 Nf6 16.Ka8 Nd5 17.Ka7 Ne7 18.Ka8 Nc8 19.a7 Nb6#**

13...Kc5 14.Ka4 Kc4 15.Ka3 Kc3 16.Ka2 Nd7 17.Kb1 Kd2 18.Ka2 Kc2 19.Ka3 Kc3 20.Ka2 Nc5 21.Ka3 Nb3 22.Ka2 Nd2 23.Ka3 Nb1+ Another sidecheck

24.Ka2 Kc2 25.Ka1 Nd2 26.Ka2 Nc4 27.Ka1



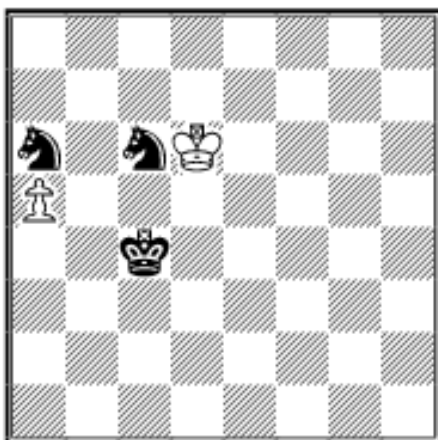
Now Black has to change the direction: **27...Kb3! 28.Kb1 Nb2 29.Kc1 Kc3 30.Kb1 Nd3 31.Ka2 Kb4 32.Kb1 Kb3 33.Ka1**



and Black must now change the direction again to be able to release the blockading knight:
33...Kc2! 34.Ka2 Nb5! 35.a7 Nb4+ 36.Ka1 Nd4 37.a8Q Nb3#

Practical Examples

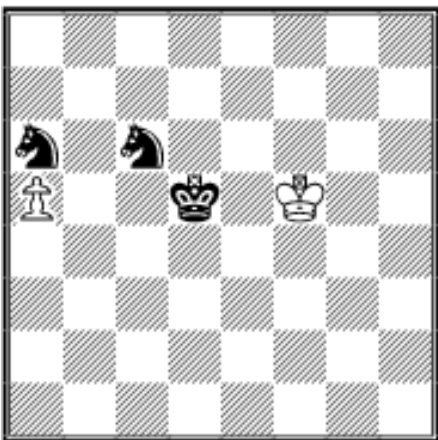
36.05 *M.Malo Quiros (2217) - E.Rozentalis (2553) Malaga op 3rd 2000*



Rozentalis wins in an instructive way. At first he uses the knight barrier, which is even better with a more central pawn, of course:

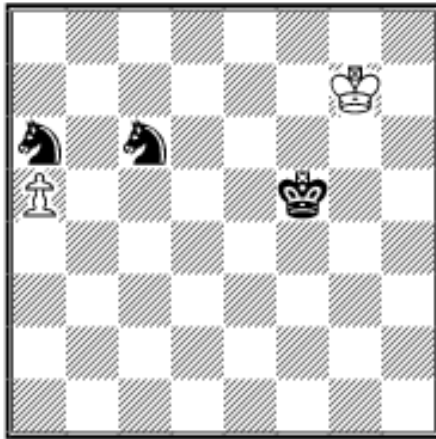
52...Na7!? **53.Ke5 Nb5 54.Ke4** (54.Ke6 Kc5 55.Ke5 Nc3 and Black mates in 87 moves according to the Nalimov tablebase.) **54...Nd4 55.Ke5 Kc5 56.Ke4 Nc6!?** Taking e5 away to

force a concession **57.Kf5 Kd6 58.Kf4 Kd5 59.Kf5**



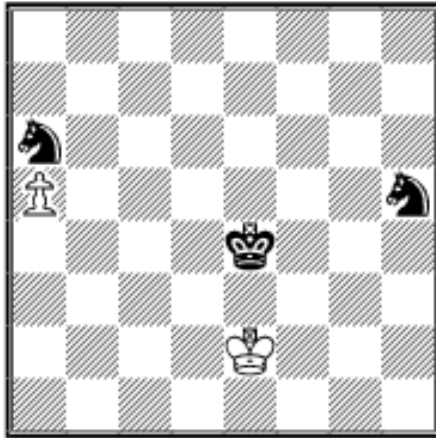
And now he gives a sidecheck: **59...Ne7+!?** **60.Kf4 Kd4** The usual opposition is of course another weapon to force concessions **61.Kg5 Ke5 62.Kg4 Nd5!** The knight wants to control g4 **63.Kg5 Nf6 64.Kg6 Ne4 65.Kh5 Kf5 66.Kh4**

66.Kh6 Nd6 67.Kh5 Nf7 68.Kh4 Kf4 69.Kh5 Ne5 70.Kh6 Kg4 71.Kg7 Kf5 72.Kh6 Nf3 73.Kg7 Nd4 74.Kh7 Kg5 75.Kg7 Nc6 76.Kf7 Kf5 77.Kg7



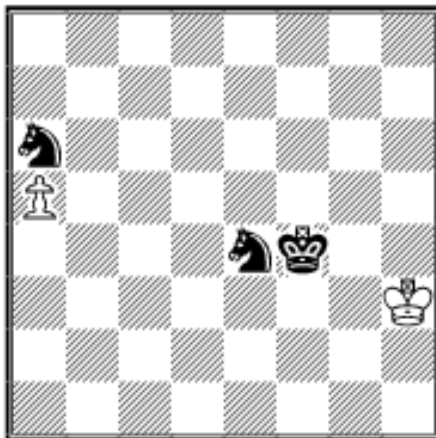
Now the blocking knight is replaced by its college on a7 to win like in 36.04. This attacking technique is very rare and almost mystical. 77...Nc7!! 78.Kh6 Kg4 79.Kg6 Nd5 80.Kf7 Kf5 81.Kg7 Nf4 82.Kf7 Ke5 83.a6 Na7! 84.Ke7 Ng6+ 85.Kf7 Kf5 and Black wins as in 36.04.

66...Nf6 67.Kg3 Ke4 68.Kf2 Nh5 69.Ke2?! (69.Kg2 is much more tenacious.)

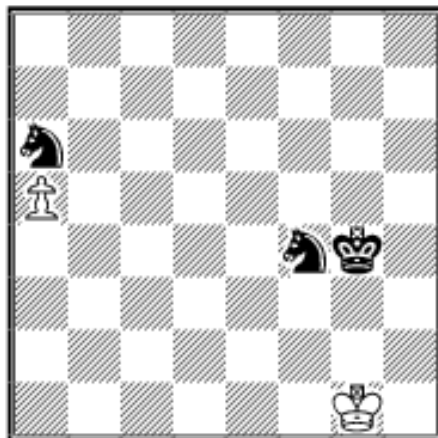


69...Ng3+ Another sidecheck
70.Kf2 Kf4 71.Kg2 Ne4 72.Kh3
 (72.Kf1 Kf3 73.Ke1 Ke3 74.Kf1 Ng3+ 75.Kg2 Nf5 76.Kf1 Nh4 77.Kg1 Ke2 78.Kh2 Kf3 79.Kg1 Nf5 80.Kf1 Nd6 81.Ke1 Ne4 82.Kf1 Nd2+ another sidecheck 83.Ke1 Ke3 84.Kd1 Nf3 85.Kc1 Kd4 86.Kc2 Kc4 87.Kc1 Kc3 88.Kd1 Kd3 89.Kc1 Nd4 90.Kd1

Nc2 91.Kc1 Ne3—+ and so on.)



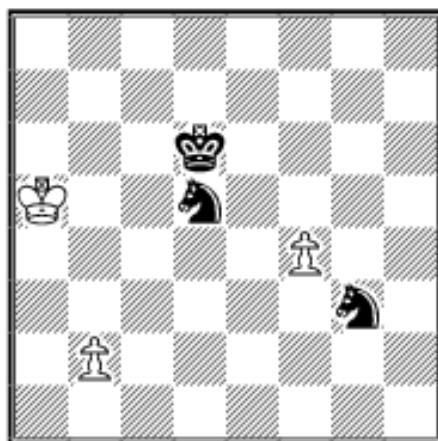
A typical manover follows:
72...Kg5 73.Kh2 Kh4 74.Kg2 Kg4 75.Kh2 (75.Kf1 Kf3 76.Ke1 Ke3 77.Kf1 Kd2 78.Kg2 Ke2 79.Kh3 Kf3 80.Kh4 Kf4) and now the knight head to f4: **75...Nf2 76.Kg2?!** Nd3 **77.Kh2 Nf4 78.Kg1**



and Black wins with the usual method: **78...Kf3 79.Kf1 Ng2 80.Kg1 Ne3 81.Kh2 Kg4 82.Kh1 Kh3! 83.Kg1 Kg3 84.Kh1 Ng4 85.Kg1 Nh2 86.Kh1 Nc5 87.Kg1 Ne4** and White resigned due to **88.a6 Nf2 89.a7 Nh3+ 90.Kh1 Ng4 91.a8Q Ngf2#**

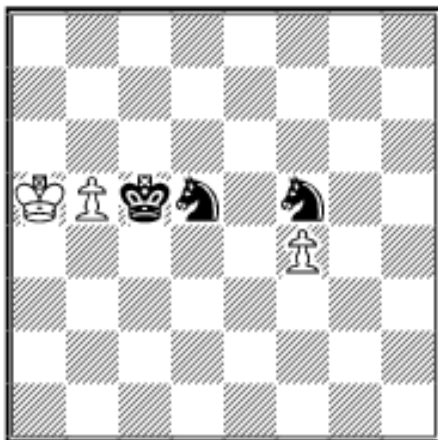
Sadler also does not play badly in the next example, but misses one subtle mate and then the 50–move rule recues White:

36.06 *F.Nijboer* (2515) - *M.Sadler* (2667) Sonsbeek SNS Arnhem 1999

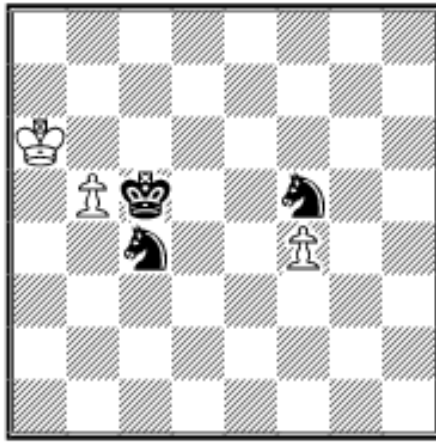


I start a bit earlier as White faces a difficult choice here. But with help of the Troitzky line it is easy to see that **61.b4?! is weak** as the f-pawn can now be blocked on the demarcation line. **61.f5!** was the easiest way to draw: **61...Nf6 (61...Nxf5 62.b4=) 62.b4** now both pawns have crossed the line and the position is drawn. **61...Nf5!?**

62.b5 Kc5

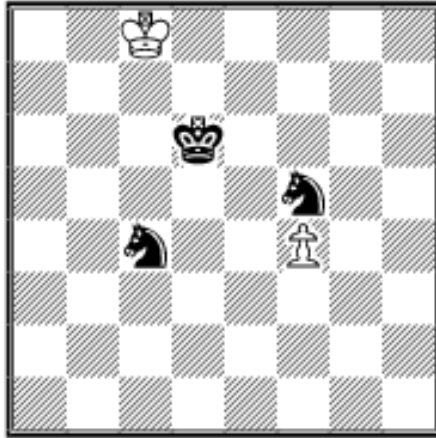


63.b6? Now it is over. 63.Ka6 Nb6 64.Ka5! Nc4+ 65.Ka6=

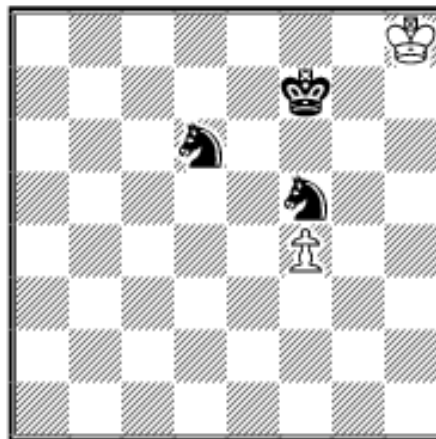


and White to move would lose, but Black can't lose a tempo.

63...Nxb6 64.Ka6 Nc4 65.Kb7 Kd6 66.Kc8

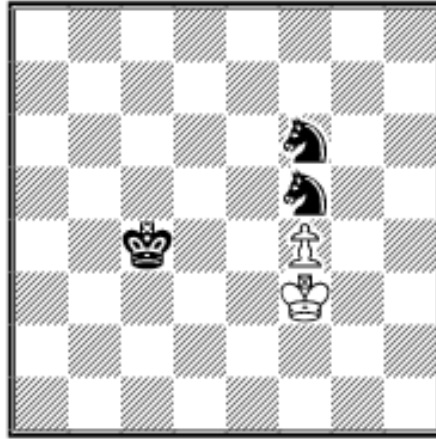


66...Na5!? 67.Kd8 Nb7+ a deadly sidecheck **68.Ke8 Ke6 69.Kf8 Nbd6 70.Kg8 Ke7 71.Kh7 Kf7 72.Kh8**



2...Kg6?! The right way was 72...Ne4 73.Kh7 Nc5 74.Kh8 Ke7 75.Kh7 Kf6 76.Kg8 Ne6 77.Kh7 Kf7 78.Kh8 Nh6 79.Kh7 (79.f5 Ng5 80.f6 Kf8 81.f7 Nhx7#) 79...Ng8 80.f5 Ng5+ 81.Kh8 Ne7 82.f6 Ng6# **73.Kg8 Nf7 74.Kf8 N7h6?!** Sadler makes it very hard for himself **75.Ke8 Kg7 76.Kd8 Kf7 77.Kd7 Ng4 78.Kc6 Ke6**

79.Kc5 Kd7 80.Kd5 Nge3+ 81.Ke5 Ke7 82.Ke4 Kd6 83.Kd3 Kd5 84.Kc3 Nc4 85.Kd3 Ncd6 86.Kc3 Ke4? 86...Kc5 still wins within the bounds of the 50 move rule.
87.Kb3 Kd3 88.Kb4 Kd4 89.Kb3 Ne4 90.Kb4 Nc3 91.Kb3 Nd5 92.Kb2 Kc5 93.Kc1 Nb4 94.Kd1 Kc4 95.Ke2 Nd5 96.Kf3 Nf6



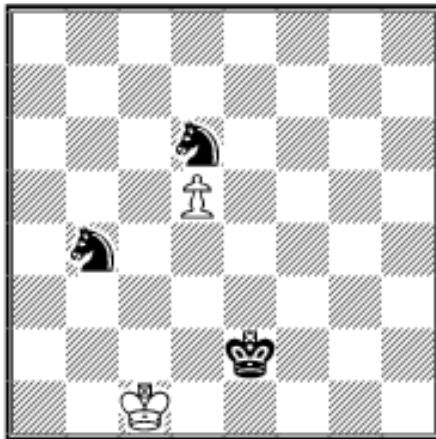
A very good barrier. Remember this weapon! **97.Ke2 Kc3 98.Ke1 Ne4 99.Ke2 Nd2 100.Ke1 Kd3 101.Kf2 Ne4+ 102.Ke1 Nc3 103.Kf1 Kd4 104.Kf2 Ke4 105.Kf1 Kf3 106.Ke1 Ke3 107.Kf1 Ne4 108.Ke1 Nf2 109.Kf1 Nd3 110.Kg2 Ke2 111.Kh2 Kf3 112.Kh3 Nf2+ 113.Kh2 Ne3?!** Hoping for f5,

(113...Ng4+ wins faster without the 50 move rule: 114.Kh3 Nge3 115.Kh2 Kg4 116.Kg1 Kg3 117.Kh1 Nd4 118.f5 Nf3 119.f6 Ng4 120.f7 Nf2#) but White successfull claimed a draw according to the 50–move rule. Otherwise he would soon be mated: **114.f5 Neg4+ 115.Kg1 Nf6 116.Kh2 N2e4 117.Kh3 Ke3 118.Kh2 Kf2 119.Kh3 Kf3 120.Kh4 Kf4 121.Kh3 Nd2 122.Kg2 Ke3 123.Kg3 Nf1+ 124.Kg2 Ke2 125.Kh3 Kf3 126.Kh4 Kf4 127.Kh3 Ne3 128.Kh4 Ng2+ 129.Kh3 Kf3** and so on.

Drawing Zones

When the attacking pawn has crossed the Troitzky line, there is a drawing zone for the defending king. When it is not within the zone, it perishes:

36.07 *I.Rogers (2595) - M.Gurevich (2605) Biel Interzonal 1993*

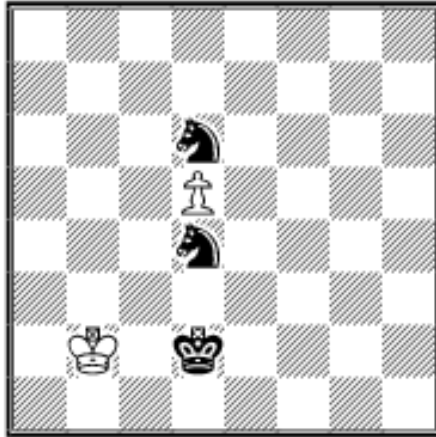


88...Ke1 89.Kb1

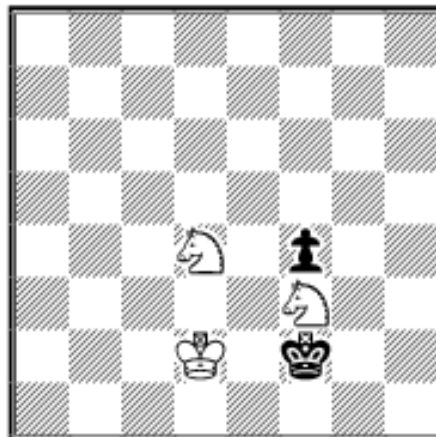
89.Kb2 Kd2 90.Kb3 Nd3 91.Ka4 Nc5+ 92.Kb4 Nd7 again this barrier 93.Kb3 Kd3 94.Kb4 Kc2 95.Ka3 Kc3 96.Ka4 Kc4 97.Ka3 Nc5 98.Kb2 Kd3 99.Kc1 Na4 100.Kd1 Nb2+ A deadly sidecheck 101.Ke1 Ke3 102.Kf1 Nd3 103.Kg2 Kf4 104.Kh3 Kf3 105.Kh4 Nf2 106.Kg5 Ng4 107.Kh5 Kf4 108.Kg6 Ke5 109.Kg5 Nf2 110.Kg6 Nfe4 111.Kh5 Kf4 112.Kh4 Ng5 113.Kh5 Nf3 114.Kh6 Ke4 115.Kg6 Ke5 116.Kh6

Kf6 117.Kh5 Kf5 118.Kh6 Nh4 119.Kh5 Ng6 120.Kh6 Nf4 121.Kg7 Kg5
 122.Kf8 Ng6+ 123.Kg7 Ne5 124.Kf8 Kf6 125.Kg8 Nd7 126.Kh7 Nf5 127.d6
 Kf7 128.Kh8 Kg6 129.Kg8 Nh6+ 130.Kh8 Ne5 131.d7 Nef7#

89...Kd2 90.Kb2 Nc2? 90...Nd3+ is more precise. **91.Kb3 Kd3 92.Kb2?** 92.Ka4 was called for. **92...Nd4 93.Kb1 Kd2 94.Kb2?!** 94.Ka2 Kc2 95.Ka3 Nb3 96.Kb4 Kb2 97.Ka4 Kc3 98.Ka3 Nc5 99.Ka2 Nd3 100.Ka3 Nb2 and so on.



94...Nc4+ 95.Kb1 Ne2 0–1 96.d6 Nc3+ 97.Ka1 Kc2 98.d7 Na5 99.d8Q Nb3#



Sometimes the drawing zone is very small:

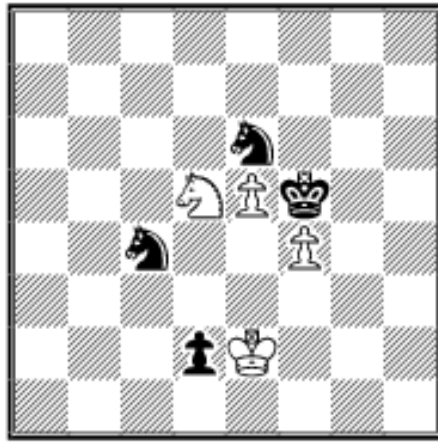
36.08

Only f2 and its neighborhood is safe, when Black defends circumspectly: **1.Kd1 Kf1 2.Nf5 Kf2 3.N5h4 Kf1!** 3...Kg3? 4.Ke2 loses. **4.Kd2 Kf2 5.Kd3 Kf1!**

6.Ke4 Kf2 7.Kf5 Kg3!= 7...Ke2? 8.Kg4 Kf1 9.Kh3 Kf2 10.Kh2 Kf1 11.Ng6 Kf2 12.Nge5 Kf1 13.Ng4 Ke2 14.Kg2 and Black's king is forced to leave the drawing zone.

I want to end this discussion with two examples of simplification into the Troitzky endgame:

36.09 S.Galdunts (2435) - L.Nisipeanu (2594)
Gelsenkirchen Masters op 1999



60.Ne3+

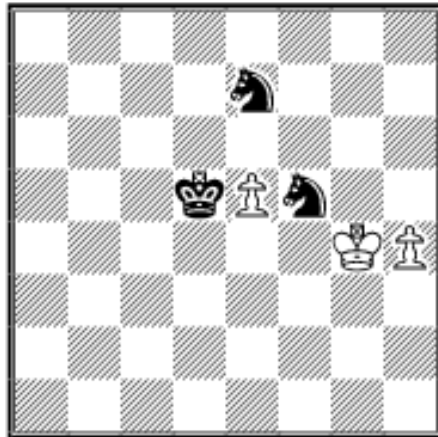
60.Nc3 Nxf4+ 61.Kd1 Ng2
 62.Ke2 Nge3 63.e6 Kxe6 64.Kf2
 Ke5 65.Ke2 Kd4 66.Nb5+ Kc5
 67.Nc3 Kb4 68.Kd3 Kb3 69.Kd4
 Nc2+ 70.Kd3 Ne1+ 71.Kd4 Nf3+
 72.Kd3 Nb2+—+

60.Kd1 Ke4 61.Nb6 Nxb6

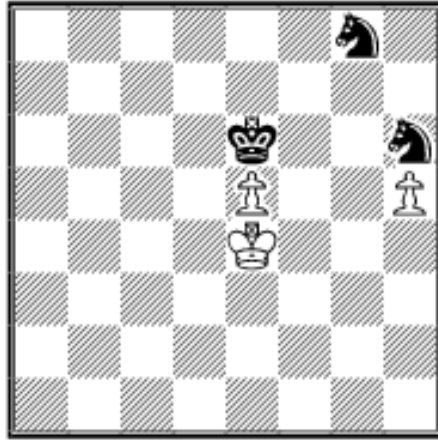
62.Kxd2 Kxf4—+

**60...Nxe3 61.Kxd2 Kxf4 62.Kd3 Kf3 63.Kd2 Ke4 64.Ke2
 Nc4 65.Kf2 Nd2 66.Ke2 Nf3 67.Kd1?! 67.Kf2 was called
 for, which may even draw due to the 50 move rule. 67...Kd3
 68.Kc1 Nfd4 69.Kd1 Nc2 70.Kc1 Ne3 71.Kb2 Kc4 72.Kc1
 Kc3 73.Kb1 Nc4 74.Kc1 Nb2 75.Kb1 Nd3 76.Ka2 Kb4
 77.Ka1 Ka3 0–1**

36.10 *L.Orak* (2343) - *S.Kosanski* (2420) CRO-chT Pula 1999



White must push the right pawn to draw: **56.e6?** (56.h5! Nh6+ 57.Kg5 Neg8 58.Kf4! Ke6 59.Ke4!



and Black can't win as he is unable to block one of the white pawns on the Troitzky line.) **56...Kxe6 57.h5 Nh6+ 58.Kf4** (58.Kg5 Nef5—+) **58...Nef5 59.Ke4 Kd6 60.Kd3 Kd5 61.Kc3 Nd6 62.Kd3 Nc4 63.Kc3 Ne5 64.Kb4 Nd3+ 65.Kb5 Nf4 66.Kb4 Ne2 67.Kb5 Nc3+ 68.Kb4 Ne2 69.Kb5 Nc3+ 70.Kb4 Kd4 71.Kb3 Nd5 72.Kc2**

Ne7 73.Kb3 Nc6 74.Kc2 Na5 75.Kd2?! 75.Kb2! was called for. This should draw easily due to the 50-move rule although the position is lost in 73 moves. **75...Nb3+ 76.Kc2 Kc4 77.Kb2 Nd4 78.Ka3 Kb5 79.Kb2 Kb4 80.Ka2 Ndf5 81.Kb2?! 81.Kb1** was more tenacious. **81...Ne3 82.Kc1 Kc3 83.Kb1 Nc4 84.Ka2 84.Kc1 Nb2 85.Kb1 Nd3** and so on. **84...Kc2 85.Ka1 Nf5 86.h6 Nd4 87.h7 Nb3+ 88.Ka2 Nc1+ 89.Ka1 0-1**

Sources:

A. Troitzky, *Collection of Chess Studies*, 1937.

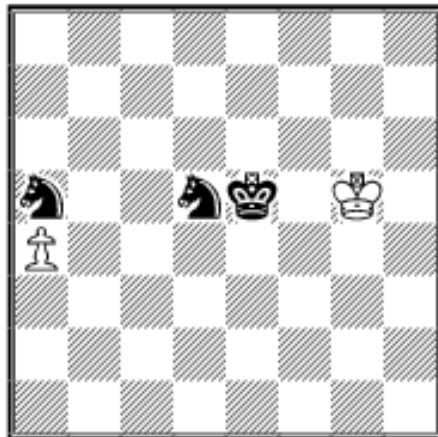
Richard Forster, *Late Knights' Tango: The Troitzky Endgame*, www.chesscafe.com, April 2000

Balashov, Prandstetter, *Basic Endgames*, Prague Chess Agency 1992, p.55-65.

Chéron, *Lehr- und Handbuch der Endspiele*, Band 2, 2nd edition, Verlag "Das Schach Archiv" 1964, p.220–250.

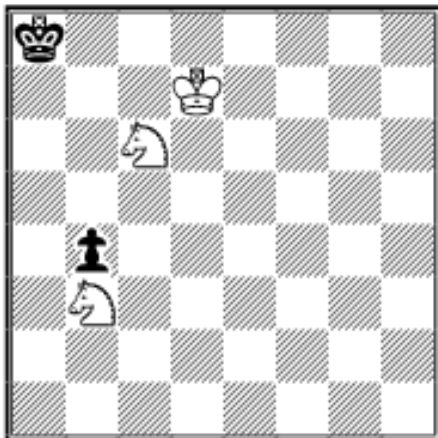
Batsford Chess Endings, Speelman, Tisdall, Wade, Batsford 1993, p.112–115.

Exercises (Solutions next month)



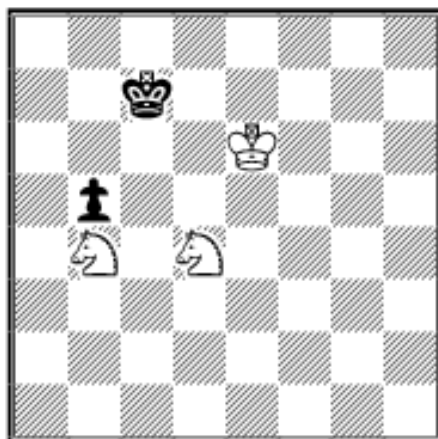
E36.01 V.Karasev (2353) - V.Turikov (2286) White Knights op St Petersburg 1999

Find a way for Black to win!
Analyse it to the end!



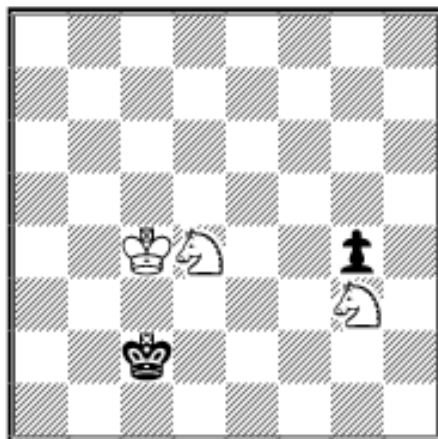
E36.02 N.Ristic (2464) - J.Nikolac (2428) BIH-chT Neum 2002

White to move and mate in 3 moves



E36.03 P.Simacek (2402) - R.Lobejko (2344) Trinec op 2002

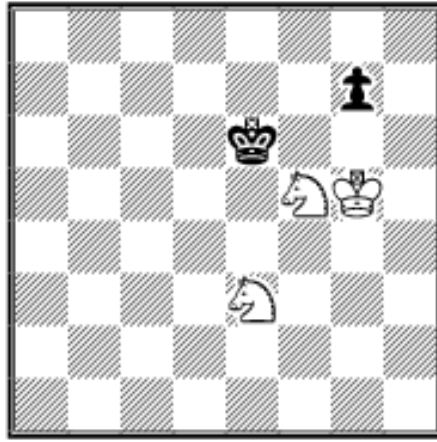
Prove that White wins regardless of what Black plays now!



E36.04 V.Topalov (2702) - A.Karpov (2696) Amber-rapid 9th Monte Carlo 2000

Can Black hold this position?

Solutions to last month exercises

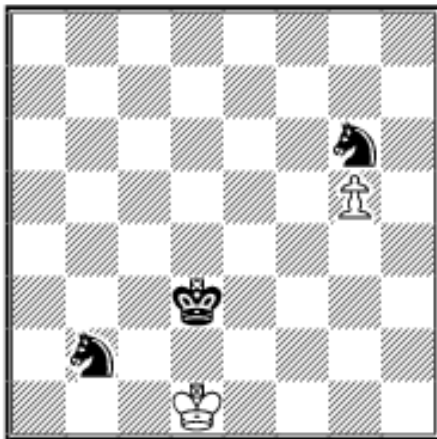


E35.01 C.O'Shaughnessy (2195) - N.Frost (2109) BCF-chT2 0001 (4NCL) England 2000

White's king must blockade the pawn on g6, so that his knights can stop it on g5, which is enough to satisfy Troitzky's rule: **64.Ng4?**

64.Kg6! Ke5 65.Ng4+ Kf4 66.Nf2 Ke5 67.Nh3 Ke6 68.Ng5+ Ke5 69.Nh4 Kf4 70.Nhf3 Kg4 71.Kf7+- and White has blockaded the black pawn securely on the Troitzky line.

64...Kd5? 64...g6! draws as it is impossible to blockade the pawn on g5 with a knight. **65.Ne7+** from now on White demonstrates good technique and wins instructively: **65...Ke4 66.Ng6 Kd4 67.Kf5 Kd5 68.Ne3+ Kd4 69.Kf4 Kd3 70.Nf5 Kc3 71.Ke4 Kc4 72.Nd6+ Kc3 73.Ke3 Kc2 74.Ne4 Kb3 75.Kd4 Kb4 76.Nc3 Kb3 77.Nd5 Kc2 78.Ke3 Kb3 79.Kd3 Ka4 80.Kc4 Ka5 81.Nc3 Kb6 82.Kd5 Ka5?! 83.Kc5 Ka6 84.Nd5 Ka5 85.Nb6 Ka6 86.Nc4 Ka7 87.Kd6 Kb7 88.Kd7 Ka7 89.Kc7 Ka6 90.Kc6 Ka7 91.Nd6 Ka6 92.Nb7 Ka7 93.Nc5 Kb8 94.Kd7 Ka7 95.Kc7 Ka8 96.Nd7 Ka7 97.Nb8 Ka8 98.Ne7 g5 99.Nec6 g4 100.Nd7 1-0**

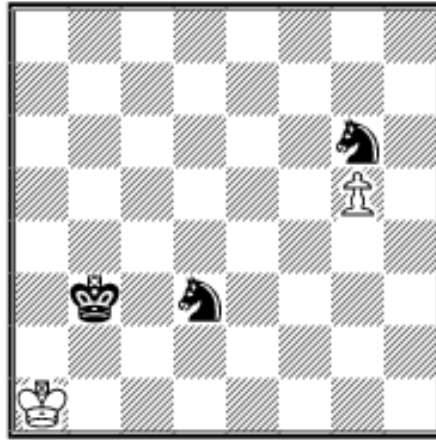


E35.02 S.Stanek - P.Skacelik (2240) Brno Duras BVK op-A 2001

White's king must move away from the blockading knight of course: **101.Ke1?**

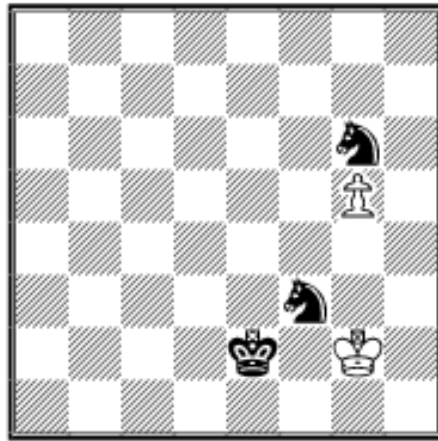
101.Kc1! Kc3 102.Kb1 Nd3 103.Ka2 Kb4 104.Kb1 Kb3

105.Ka1

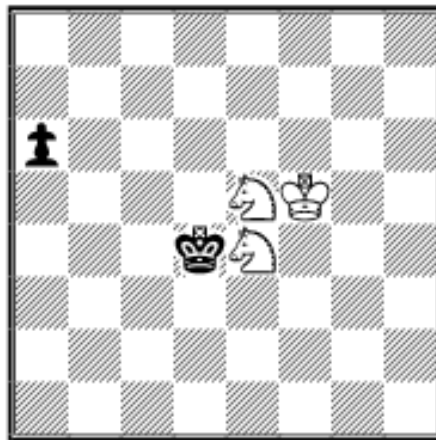


105...Kc2 Black changes the direction. The direct (105...Nc1 does not help either, e.g. 106.Kb1 Na2 107.Ka1 Ne5 108.g6 Nc3?! 109.g7 Nc4 110.g8Q=) 106.Ka2 Nb2 107.Ka3 Kc3 108.Ka2 Nc4 109.Kb1 Kd2 110.Ka2 Kc2 111.Ka1 Na3 112.Ka2 Nb1 113.Ka1 Ne5 114.g6 Nf3 115.g7 Nd4 116.g8Q Nc3 117.Qc4 Nb3+ 118.Qxb3+ Kxb3 stalemate.

101...Ke3 102.Kf1 Nd3 103.Kg2 Nde5 104.Kf1 Nf3 105.Kg2 Ke2



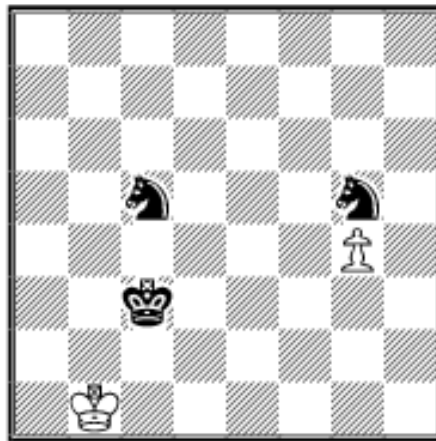
and the game was drawn due to the 50-move rule. But the position is won for Black as White's king is firmly imprisoned in the losing zone: **106.Kg3 Nfe5** Now the knights create a barrier. **107.Kg2 Nc4!** Black transfers his free knight to e3 to strengthen the barrier: **108.Kg3 Ne3 109.Kh2 Kf2 110.Kh3 Kf3 111.Kh2 Nf4 112.g6** (112.Kg1 Kg3 113.g6 Nh3+ 114.Kh1 Ng4 115.g7 Ngf2#) **112...Kf2! 113.g7 Ng4+ 114.Kh1 Nh5 115.g8Q Ng3#**



E35.03 A.Gual Pascual (2400) - A.van Benthem (2284) Hostafrancs op 3rd Barcelona 2001

Black's pawn must hurry to cross the Troitzky line: **68...a5!** After 68...Kd5? White manages to blockade the pawn on a4: 69.Nc3+ Kc5 70.Ke4 a5 (70...Kb4 71.Kd4 a5 72.Nd3+ Kb3 73.Nc5+ Kb4 74.N5a4+-) 71.Nd3+ Kc4 72.Na4 Kb5 73.Ndb2+- **69.Nc6+ Kd5** ½-½ with Black's king

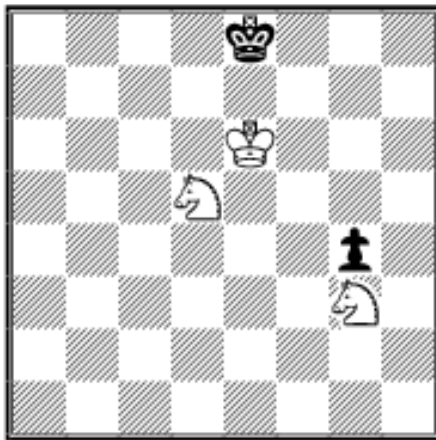
on e3 only 1...Kd4!! saves Black.



**E35.04 A.Tzermiadianos (2460) -
H.Banikas (2521) GRE-ch51
Athens 2001**

White's king must escape from the dangerous corner immediately. But as the h1 corner is also not safe, the monarch has to dance in the middle: **100.Ka2?** (100.Kc1! Nd3+ 101.Kd1! Nf4 102.Kc1!

Ne2+ 103.Kd1! Kd3 104.Ke1 Nc3 105.Kf2! Nce4+ 106.Ke1! Ke3 107.Kd1!)=) **100...Nd3 101.Ka3 Nb2** and now the typical mating procedure follows: **102.Ka2 Nc4 103.Kb1 Kd2 104.Ka2 Kc2 105.Ka1 Ne4 106.g5 Nc3 0-1 107.g6 Nd2 108.g7 Nb3#**



**E35.05 A.Elfert (2239) -
A.Shchegolev Suetin mem Tula
2002**

As in E 35.02, the king must head for the safe corner (in this case a8): **79...Kd8!** 79...Kf8? 80.Nf6 Kg7 81.Ke7 Kg6 82.Nfe4+- see E.35.02. **80.Kd6 Ke8 81.Nf6+ Kf7 82.Nfe4 Ke8 83.Nf6+ Kf7**

84.Nxg4 Kg6 1/2-1/2

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