



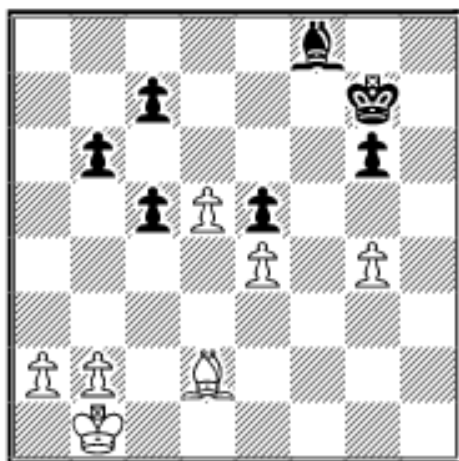
Bishops at Work (Part 3)

I continue my discussion of same coloured bishop endings (for the first two parts see the ChessCafe Archives) and end with some featuring opposite coloured bishops:

C) In Karpov's Hands

Karpov is known for his excellent technique and so I wanted to include some of his games:

21.01 A.Karpov (2775) - C.Hansen (2635) Groningen 1995



It does not look like much, but Karpov understands how to increase his advantage:

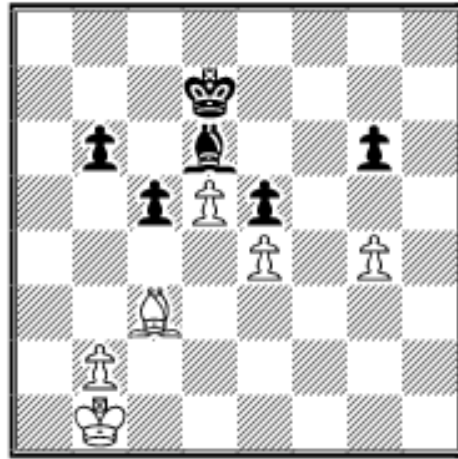
**34...Kf7 35.a4 Ke8 36.a5 Kd7
37.axb6 cxb6 38.Bc3 Bd6**

COLUMNISTS

Endgame Corner

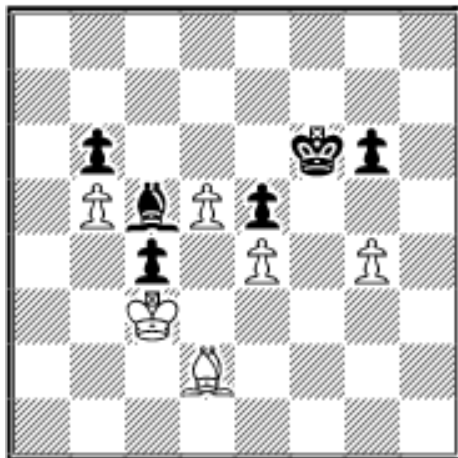
Karsten Müller





39.b4!? Karpov tries to open a road for his king on the queenside to support his protected passed d-pawn.

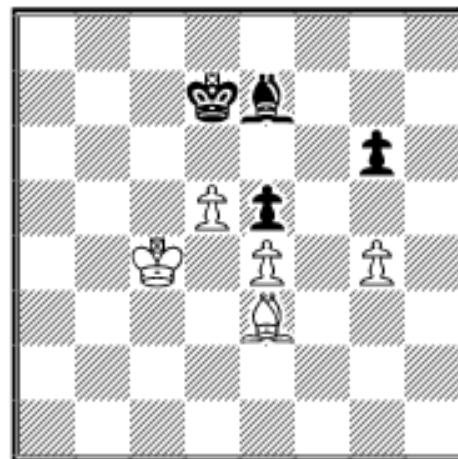
39...cxb4 39...c4 40.b5 Ke7 41.Kc2 Kf6 42.Bd2 Bc5 43.Kc3 (+- Karpov in Informant 65/556).



But how does White break through after 43...Ke7 44.Kxc4 Bd6 45.Be3 (45.Bb4? Bxb4 46.Kxb4 g5=) 45...Bc7 46.Kd3 Kd7 47.Ke2 Ke7 48.Kf3 Kd6 49.Kg3 Bd8 ? This may be a fortress.

40.Bd2 Kc7 41.Kc2 b5 42.Kb3 Kd7 (42...Kb7?! 43.Bxb4

Bxb4? 44.Kxb4 Kb6 45.g5 Ka6 46.d6 Kb6 47.d7 Kc7 48.Kxb5 Kxd7 49.Kc5+-) **43.Bxb4 Bc7 44.Bc3 Bd6 45.Bb2 b4 46.Bc1 Bc5 47.Bd2 Bg1 48.Kxb4 Bf2 49.Kc4 Bg1 50.Kd3 Bc5 51.Be3 Be7 52.Kc4**



After Steffen Pedersen's suggestion 52.g5!? (see *Test your Chess* page 116) Black has to transfer his bishop to a more active post immediately:

52...Bb4! 53.Kc4 Be1 54.Kc5 Bg3 55.d6 Bf4 56.Bf2 (56.Bxf4 exf4 57.Kd4 Kxd6 58.e5+ Ke6 59.Ke4 f3=) **56...Bxg5 57.Kd5 Bf4 58.Bh4 g5 59.Bxg5 Bxg5**

60.Kxe5=

52...Ba3? Now Karpov manages to restrict Black's bishop. After 52...Bh4! 53.Bc5 Bg5 54.d6 Kc6 55.d7 Bd8 56.Bb4 Kxd7 57.Kd5 Bf6 58.Bc3 Bg7 59.Bxe5 Bh6= (Karpov) White can't get to f6 to win the pawn g6.

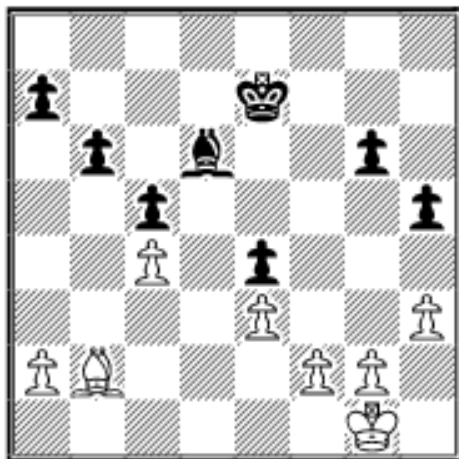
53.Bd2 Be7

I 53...Bb2 54.Bc3+-

II 53...Kc7 54.Bc3 Bd6 55.Bb4+-

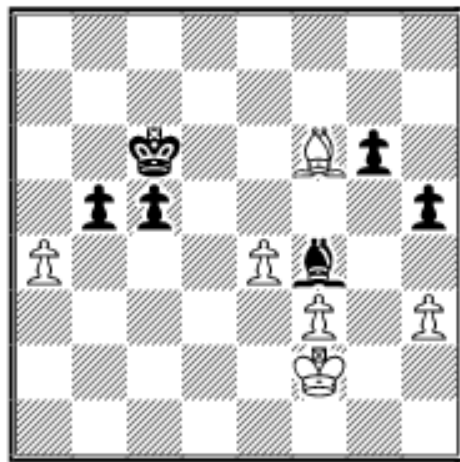
54.Bc3 Bd6 (54...Bf6 55.g5 Bxg5 (55...Bg7 56.Bb4 Bh8 57.Bf8 Ke8 58.Bh6+-) 56.Bxe5 Bh4 57.Bd4 Ke7 58.e5 g5 59.Bc5+ Kf7 60.e6+ Kf6 61.Kb5 g4 62.Kc6+-) **55.Bb4 Bb8** (55...Bc7 56.d6 Bxd6 57.Bxd6 Kxd6 58.Kb5 g5 59.Kb6 Kd7 60.Kc5 Ke6 61.Kc6 Ke7 62.Kd5 Kf6 63.Kd6+-) **56.Kb5 Ba7** (56...Bc7 57.d6 Bd8 58.Kc5 Bf6 59.Kd5 Bg7 60.Bc3+-) **57.Bc5 Bb8 58.d6 1-0** Black's bishop is completely dominated!

The following rapid game is quite instructive as well:



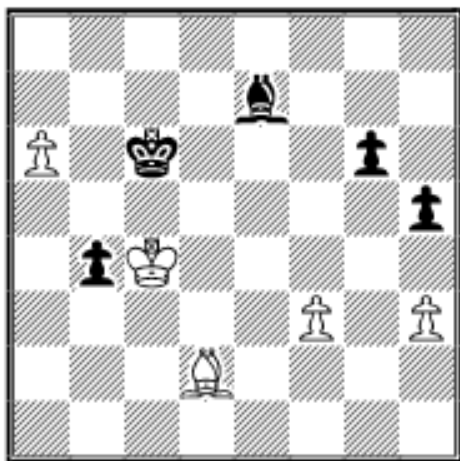
21.02 A.Karpov (2693) - L.van Wely (2697) FIDE GP Dubai 2002

White is slightly better and creates the first passed pawn with **28.f3 exf3 29.gxf3 Kd7 30.a4 a6 31.e4 Kc6 32.Kf2 Bf4 33.Bf6 b5 34.cxb5+ axb5**



35.a5!? A remarkable decision. Karpov seeks his chances with two distant passed pawns against Black's connectors. This makes the following play quite sharp and in the end his decision will prove justified as van Wely has to fight against the dangerous a-pawn, which forces his king very far away

from the remaining kingside pawns. **35...b4 36.e5 c4 37.e6 c3 38.e7 Kd7 39.a6 c2 40.Bb2 Bb8 41.Ke2 Kxe7 42.Kd3 Kd6 43.Kxc2 Kc6 44.Bd4 Bd6 45.Kb3 Be7 46.Kc4 Bf8 47.Be3 Be7 48.Bd2 (48.f4 Bd6=)**

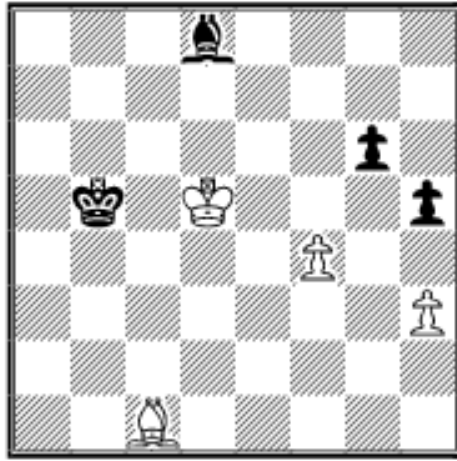


I am sure, that Karpov had such a position in mind, when he played 35.a5. Black is already in trouble, but he could still have found a rescue. **48...b3**

48...Kb6? 49.Bxb4 Bg5 (49...Bxb4 50.Kxb4 Kxa6 51.Kc5+-) 50.Kd5 Kxa6 51.Ke6 Bc1 (51...Kb5 52.Be7

Bd2 53.h4 Kc4 54.Kf7 Kd5 55.Kxg6 Ke6 56.Bg5 Ba5 57.f4+-) 52.Bf8 g5 53.Bh6 Kb5 54.Kf5+-

49.Kxb3 Kb6 50.Kc4 Kxa6 51.Kd5 (51.f4 Bh4 52.Kd5 Kb5 53.Bc3 Bd8 54.Be1 (54.Be5 g5 55.f5 g4 56.hxg4 hxg4=) 54...Bc7 55.Bd2 h4 56.Ke6 Kc4 57.Kf6 Kd3 58.Bc1 Ke4=) 51...Kb5 52.f4 (52.Ke6 Bd8 53.Bc3 (53.f4 Kc4 54.Kf7 Kd3 55.Bc1 Kc2=) 53...Kc4 54.Bf6 Bc7 55.Kf7 Kd3 56.Bg5 Ke2 57.f4 Kf3 58.Kxg6 Bxf4=) 52...Bd8 53.Bc1 (53.Be1 Bc7 54.Bg3 h4 55.Bh2 Bb6 56.Ke6 Bf2=)



and in this difficult position van Wely makes the decisive error. ...h4 is wrong in principle as it violates **Capablanca's rule**, not to put your pawns on the colour of your bishop, but in this concrete situation the saving path could only be found by precise calculation seeking active counterplay: **53...h4?**

53...Kb4! was the way to hold on, e.g. 54.Ke6 Kc3 55.Kf7 Kc2 56.Ba3 (56.Kxg6 Kxc1 57.Kxh5 Kd2 58.Kg6 Ke3 59.f5 Kf4=) 56...g5 57.fxg5 Bxg5 58.Kg6 Bd8 59.Kxh5 Kd3 60.Bc1 Ke4 61.Bg5 Ba5 62.Kg4 Be1=

54.Ke6 Kc4 55.Kf7 Kd3 56.Kxg6 Ke4 57.f5 Kf3 58.Bg5 Ba5 59.Bxh4 Kg2 60.Be7 1–0

To bring a counterexample to Capablanca's rule I want to remind you of the following classic by the great Cuban world champion and endgame virtuoso himself:

21.03 W. Winter - J.R. Capablanca [C49] Hastings 1919

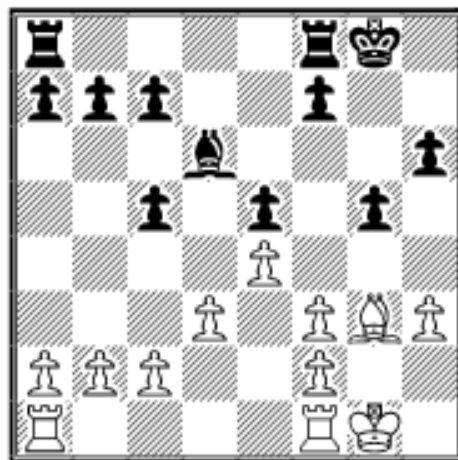
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bb5 Bb4 5.0–0 0–0 6.Bxc6 dxc6 7.d3 Bd6 8.Bg5?! 8.h3 was called for. **8...h6 9.Bh4 c5** Preventing d4 as Black is not yet ready for this opening of the position and setting a trap into which William Winter falls. **10.Nd5?** Now the trap is sprung. 10.Nd2 or 10.h3 is better. **10...g5!**

**11.Nxf6+**

I 11.Nxg5 Nxd5! wins a piece as 12.Qh5 hxg5 13.Bxg5 Nf4 wins for Black.

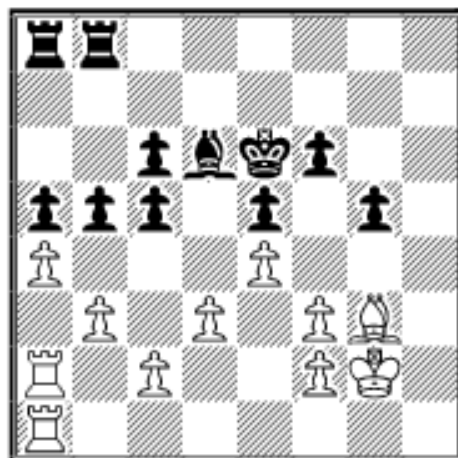
II 11.Bg3 Nxd5 (11...Bg4? 12.Ne3 Bh5 13.Nf5 Kh7 14.Qe2 Re8 15.Qe3 and White has managed to unpin.) 12.exd5

Bg4 13.h3 Bh5 14.Re1 Re8 15.Bh2 f5 and Black is clearly better.

11...Qxf6 12.Bg3 Bg4! 13.h3 Bxf3 14.Qxf3 Qxf3 15.gxf3

Black is clearly on top despite the fact, that so many of his pawns are stuck on dark squares. The point of his strategy is that White's bishop is completely hemmed in and he is playing with a piece more on the queenside. **15...f6**

16.Kg2 a5 17.a4 Kf7 18.Rh1 Ke6 19.h4 Rfb8 20.hxg5 hxg5

21.b3 c6 22.Ra2 b5 23.Rha1

Now Capablanca is able to open the queenside with the nice break **23...c4! 24.axb5** (24.dxc4 bxc4 25.bxc4 Rb4 26.Kf1 Rab8 27.Ke2 Rxc4 28.Kd3 Rd4+ 29.Ke2 g4—+) **24...cxb3 25.cxb3 Rxb5 26.Ra4** (26.Kf1 Rxb3 27.Rxa5 Rxa5 28.Rxa5 Rb1+ 29.Kg2 (29.Ke2 Bb4 30.Ra6 Re1#)

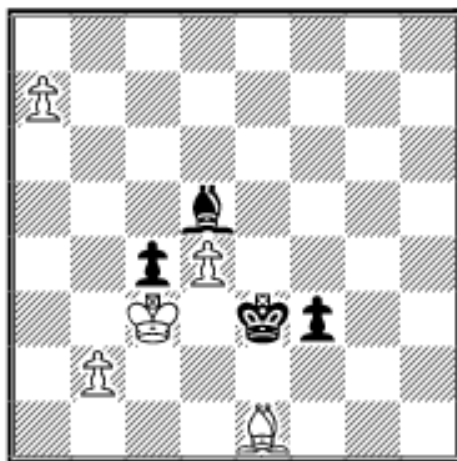
29...Rd1 30.Ra6 c5—+) **26...Rxb3 27.d4 Rb5 28.Rc4**
 (28.dxe5 fxe5 29.Rh1 Be7 30.Rh6+ Bf6—+) **28...Rb4**
29.Rxc6 Rxd4 0–1

Three Endgames with Opposite Coloured Bishops

While searching for examples I also found the following with opposite coloured bishops, which illustrate fundamental principles in bishop endings:

A) The principle of one diagonal

If the bishop has all its tasks on one diagonal it can't fall in zugzwang (if the diagonal is long enough) and can't be diverted. So the attacker usually has to avoid such a set up:

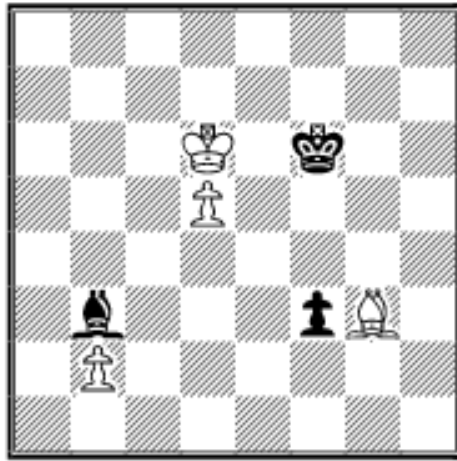


21.04 C.Lutz (2644) - J.Markos (2467) Mitropa Cup Leipzig 2002

Lutz has calculated precisely that this position is won for him: **50.a8Q Bxa8 51.Kxc4 Ke4** Winning White's bishop with 51...f2 does not help:
 52.Bxf2+ Kxf2 53.d5 Ke3

54.Kc5 Bb7 55.d6 Bc8 56.b4 Ke4 57.b5 Ke5 58.b6 Ke6
 59.Kc6+- **52.Kc5!**

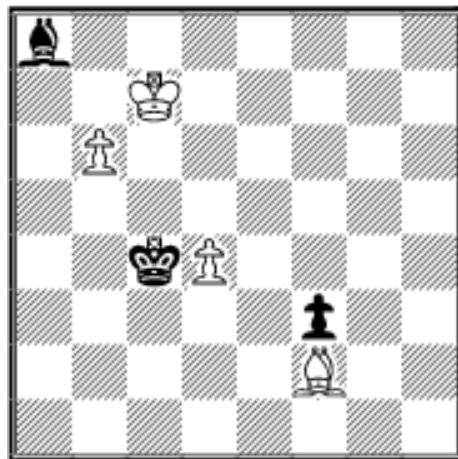
52.Bf2? Bd5+ 53.Kc5 Bb3 54.Bg3 Kf5 55.d5 Kf6 56.Kd6



and White can't break through as Black can always establish a defensive set up based on the principle of one diagonal
 56...Kf5 57.Kc6 Kf6 58.d6 Ke6
 59.Kc7 Ba4 now Black can stop the pawns on one diagonal as he can use his f-pawn as decoy. 60.b4 Be8 61.Kb6 f2=

52...Kf5 53.Kd6 Bb7

53...Ke4 54.Bf2 Kd3 55.Kc5 Ke4 (55...Ke2 56.Bh4 f2 57.Bxf2 Kxf2 58.d5+-) 56.b4 Kf5 57.Kd6 Ke4 58.b5 Kd3 59.b6 Kc4 (59...Ke2 60.Bh4 Ke3 61.Ke5+-) 60.Kc7 +-

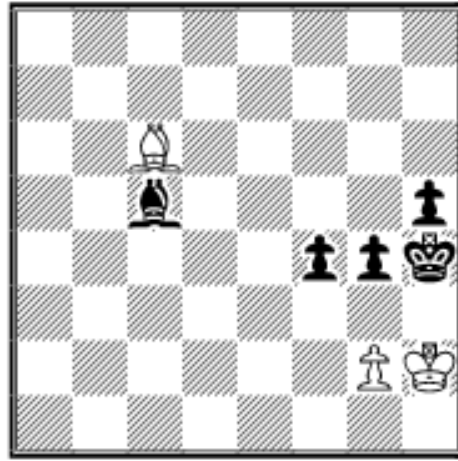


White's bishop has all its task on the d4-g1 diagonal so White can cash his b-pawn in and win.

54.b4 Ba6 55.Kc6 Bd3 56.b5 Be4+ 57.Kc7 Bd5 58.b6 Ke4 59.Bf2 Kd3 60.b7 Ke2 1-0

B) Firing at pawns

This is another important principle in bishop endings, which is more relevant for opposite coloured bishops as the attacking king must then defend pawns on squares of the opponent's bishop (to put pawn's on squares of the other colour is one of the important attacking techniques to restrict the enemy bishop). But now back to 'firing at pawns':



**21.05 M.Voigt (2298) -
T.Gollasch (2126)
International Hamburg City
Championship 2002**

58.Bd5?

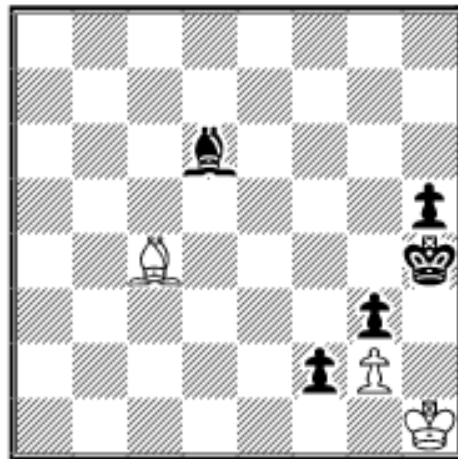
58.Be8! was the right defence: 58...Bd6
59.Kh1 Kg5 60.Bf7 h4 61.Be6 firing at
the new target - the pawn g4. 61...h3
(61...f3 62.gxf3 gxf3 63.Bd5 f2 64.Bc4=
due to the wrong rook's pawn.) 62.gxh3 g3 63.Kg2 Kh4 64.Bd5=

58...Bd6! 59.Bf7 Now it is unfortunately too late.

59.Kh1 Kg3 60.Bc4 h4 61.Be2 h3 62.gxh3 Kxh3 63.Ba6 f3
64.Bb7 Kg3 65.Bc8 Kf4 66.Be6 g3 67.Bh3 Ke3 68.Kg1
Ke2 69.Bf1+ Ke1 70.Bh3 Bc5+ 71.Kh1 Kf2—+

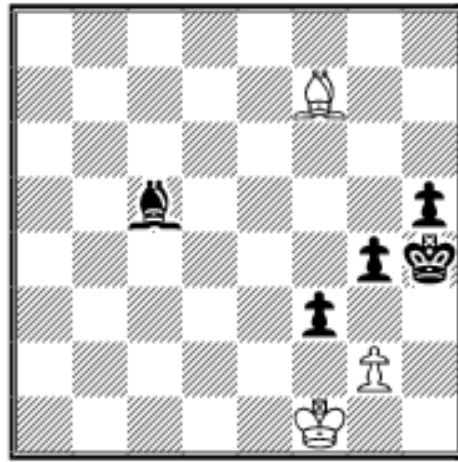
59...f3+ 60.Kg1

60.Kh1 f2 61.Bc4 g3



Black would now win even
without his bishop, but not
without his h-pawn: 62.Bf1
Kg5 63.Ba6 Kf4 64.Bf1 Ke3
65.Ba6 Kd2 66.Bf1 Ke1 67.Ba6
h4 68.Bf1 h3 avoiding
stalemate 69.Ba6 f1Q+ 70.Bxf1
Kxf1 71.gxh3 g2#

60...Bc5+ 61.Kf1 (61.Kh2 g3+
62.Kh1 f2 63.Bc4 Kg4—+; 61.Kh1 f2 62.Bc4 g3—+)



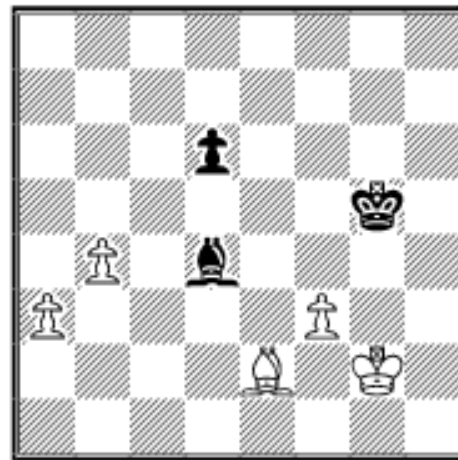
Now White can't get back into the safe corner h1 **61...f2?**
Giving White an impregnable fortress.

61...Kg5! was called for: 62.Bc4 (62.g3 h4+; 62.gxf3 gxf3 63.Be8 h4 64.Bd7 Kf4 65.Be6 Kg3 66.Bf5 h3+; 62...Kf4 63.Bd5 h4 64.gxf3 gxf3 65.Be6 Kg3+)

the other colour to fight against the enemy bishop.

62.Be8 Kg5 63.Bc6 Kf4 64.Be8 h4 65.Bc6 Kg3 66.Bd7 h3 67.gxh3 Kxh3 68.Bc6 1/2-1/2

On his way to the great victory in the Prague Grand Prix Anand had the following interesting ending:



**21.06 V.Anand - I.Sokolov
Eurotel Trophy (rapid game)**

White has difficulties to get f4 in. He can resolve them by slowly regrouping his men and threatening to bring his king over to the queenside:

58.Kg3?! Starting an unfortunate plan. 'I thought that

White could gain a tempo to move his king to the queenside by threatening f4.' (Anand in *New in Chess Magazine* 4/2002, p.23).

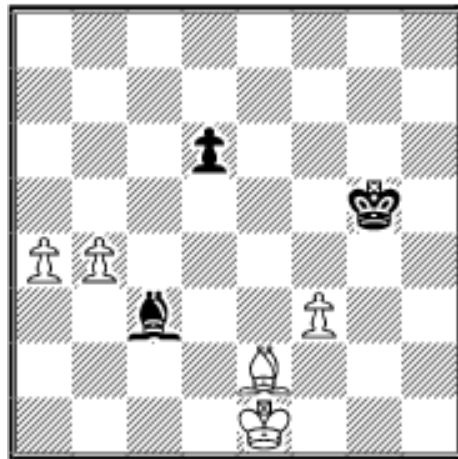
58.a4 was called for, e.g.,

A) 58...Kf4 59.a5 Bc3 60.a6 Bd4 61.Bc4+- (Anand). Same sample lines run: 61...Bb6 62.Bd5 Ba7 (62...Ke5 63.Bc6 d5 64.Kg3 Kd6 65.b5 d4 66.Be4 Ke5 67.Bd3 Ba7 68.f4+ Kf6

69.Kg4 Bb6 70.f5 Ba7 71.Kf4 Bb6 72.Ke4+-) 63.Kh3 Bf2
64.Bc6 Ba7 65.Kh4 Be3 66.Kh5 Kf5 67.Be4+ Kf6 68.Kg4
Ke5 69.b5 d5 70.Bd3 Bb6 71.f4++-

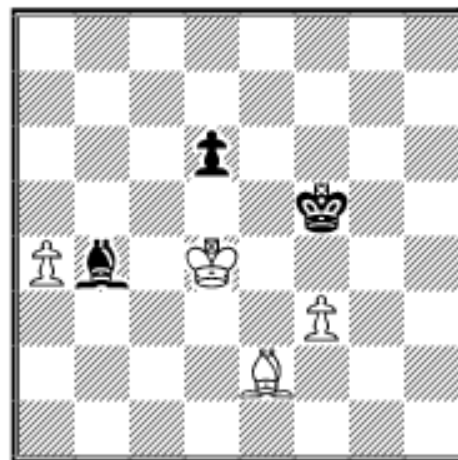
B) 58...Bc3 59.b5 Ba5 60.Bd3 Kf4 61.Kf2 Bb6+ 62.Ke2 d5
(62...Ke5 63.Bc2 Kd4 64.f4 Ba5 65.Kf3 Kc5 66.f5+-)
63.Bc2 Ke5 64.Kd3 Ba5 65.f4+ Kxf4 66.Kd4 Kg5
67.Kxd5 Kf6 68.Kc6 Ke7 69.b6 Kd8 70.Kb5 Be1 71.a5
Kc8 72.a6+-

58...Be5+ 59.Kf2 Bd4+ 60.Ke1? 'And here I froze,
realizing that I had blundered a pawn.' (Anand) **60...Bb2**
61.a4 Bc3+



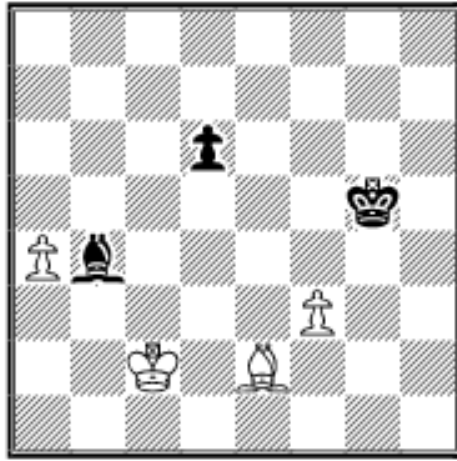
62.Kd1?

62.Kf2! Bxb4 63.Ke3 Kf5
64.Kd4



seems surprisingly to be
winning: 64...Kf4 65.Kc4 Bc5
(65...Be1 66.Kb5 Ke3 67.Bd1
Kd2 68.f4 Kxd1 69.f5+-) 66.a5
Ke3 67.Bd1 Ba7 68.a6 Bc5
69.Kd5 Kf4 70.Kc6 Ke3
71.Kb7 d5 72.Kc6 Kd4
73.Bb3+-

62...Bxb4 63.Kc2



63...Kf6?! now it is Sokolov's turn to choose a wrong (too passive) plan (but we must always bear in mind, that this is a rapid game!).

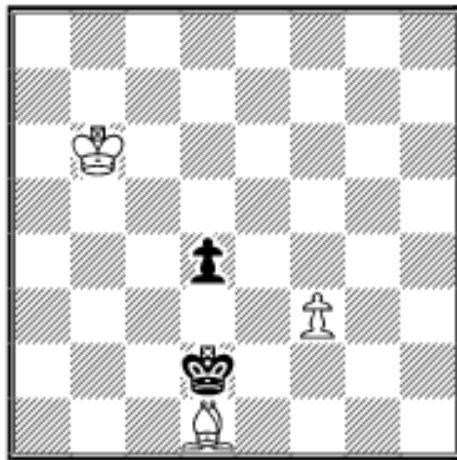
63...d5 64.Kd3 Bc5= (Anand)

64.Kb3 Bd2?

64...Bc5! was called for: 65.Kc4 Ke5 66.a5 Ba7 67.Kb5 d5 68.Kc6 (68.Ka6 Bc5 69.Kb7 d4 transposes.) 68...d4 69.Kb7 Bc5 70.a6 (70.Kc6 Ba7 71.Bd1 d3=) 70...Kf4 71.a7 Bxa7 72.Kxa7 d3 73.Bd1 Ke3 74.Kb6 Kd2 75.Ba4 Ke3=

65.Kc4 Ke6

65...Ke5 66.Kb5 d5 (66...Kf4 67.a5 Kg3 68.a6 Be3 69.Kc6 Bc5 70.Kb7 Kf2 71.Bd1 Ke1 72.Ba4 d5 73.f4+-) 67.a5 Be3 68.Kc6 Ba7 69.a6 d4 70.Kb7 Bc5 71.a7 Bxa7 72.Kxa7 Kf4 73.Kb6 Ke3 74.Bd1 Kd2

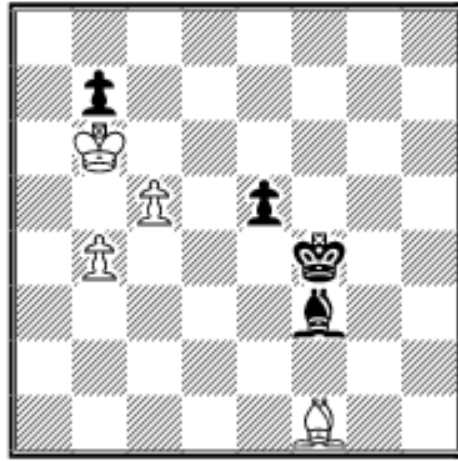


White's king is back in the nick of time: 75.Kc5! d3 76.Kd4+-

66.Kb5 Kd7 67.Bc4 Kc7 68.Bd5 Be3 69.a5 Bd2 70.a6 Be3 (70...Kb8 71.Kc6 Ka7 72.Bc4 Bf4 73.Kd5 Kb6 74.Ke4 Bh2 75.Bd3 (75.f4?? d5+=) 75...Bg3 76.f4 d5+ 77.Kf3 Bh4 78.Kg4 Be7

79.Kh5+-) 71.f4 Kb8 72.f5 Bd4 73.Kc6 Ka7 74.Bc4 Be5 75.Bd3 Kb8 76.Kd7 1-0

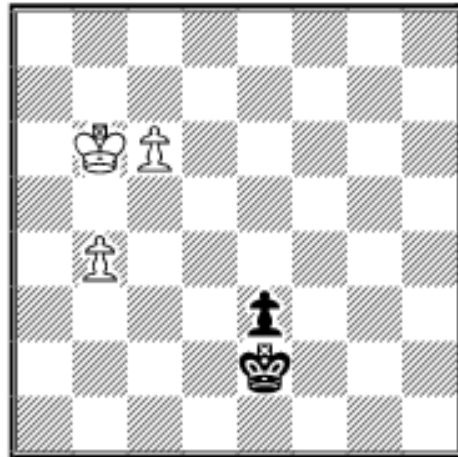
I want to end this discussion with one example, which includes a very interesting queen ending:



21.07 S.Joachim (2455) - U.Bönsch (2542) German Bundesliga 2001–2002, Werder Bremen - König Plauen

50...Ke3? leads to great difficulties. 50...Bd5 was called for: 51.b5 e4 52.Bg2 (52.c6 Bxc6=) 52...e3 53.Bxd5 e2

54.Kxb7 e1Q 55.c6 Qe7+ 56.c7 Ke5 57.Kb8 Qd6 58.Bc6= **51.Bh3! Kf2 52.Bc8 e4 53.Bxb7 e3 54.Ba6! Be2 55.Bxe2 Kxe2 56.c6**



The resulting queen endgame with a knight's pawn is quite tricky. In pre-computer days the analysts had grave difficulties and couldn't come to definite conclusions. Nowadays we know, that the defender can usually hold a draw, if his king is in front of the pawn or in the corner farthest away (see, e.g.,

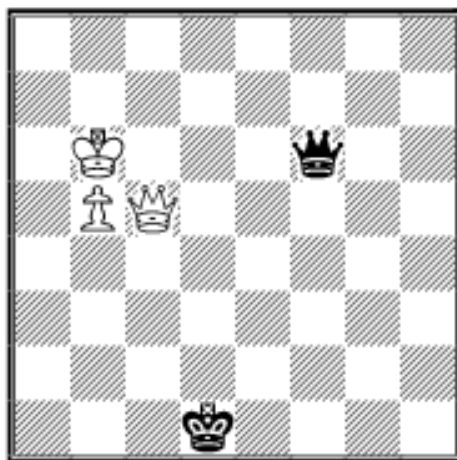
Fundamental Chess Endings 9.13-9.15, p.318). So Black has to choose the right way to handle his king now.

56...Kd1? Black heads into the wrong direction. One sample drawing line runs: 56...Kf2 57.c7 e2 58.c8Q e1Q 59.b5 Kg2 60.Qc6+ Kh2 61.Kb7 Qb4 62.b6 Kg1 63.Kb8 Qf8+ 64.Qc8 Qd6+ 65.Qc7 Qf8+ 66.Qc8 Qd6+ 67.Ka7 Qa3+ 68.Qa6 Qc5 69.Ka8 Qf8+=.

Even 56...Kd3?! draws as Black's king can hide behind the b-pawn in this case as well (but this is less reliable especially if the pawn is far advanced): 57.c7 e2 58.c8Q

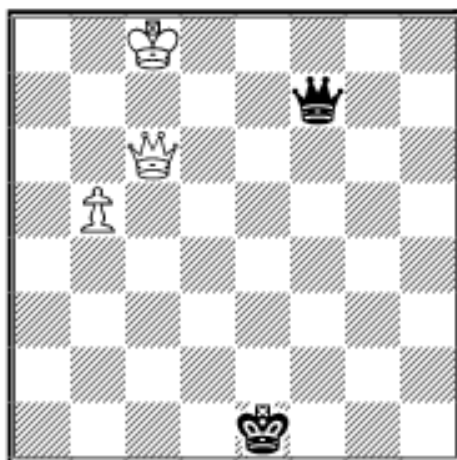
e1Q 59.Qd7+ (59.b5 Qf2+ 60.Qc5 Qf7!! (only move)
 61.Ka6 Qa2+ (only move) 62.Kb7 Ke2 63.b6 Kf1 64.Kb8
 Qe6?! 65.b7 Kg2! and Black's king has reached the safe
 south-east corner (with his queen well centralized).)
 59...Kc4 60.b5 Qf2+= (even 60...Kb4 draws.)

57.c7 e2 58.c8Q e1Q 59.b5 Qf2+ 60.Qc5 Qf6+



61.Kb7? this blocks the pawn's path. **61...Qf7+?** Black returns the favour. He had to head for the safe corner with 61...Ke2 62.b6 Kf1! 63.Ka8 Kg2=
62.Qc7?! 62.Kb8 Qe8+ 63.Kc7 Qf7+ 64.Kd8 Qg8+ 65.Kd7 Qf7+ 66.Qe7 Qf5+ 67.Kc6 Qc8+ 68.Qc7 Qa8+ 69.Kd7 is more precise. **62...Qd5+**

63.Qc6 Qf7+ 64.Kc8 Ke1

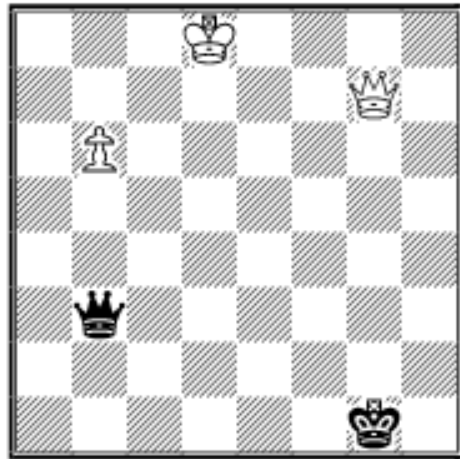


65.Qe4+? wastes time and 'forces' Black's king into the safe corner. 65.b6 (only move) 65...Qf8+ 66.Kd7 Qf7+ 67.Kd8 Kf2 68.Qe4!!+- (only move) and White wins in 80 moves.

65...Kf1! 66.b6 Qf8+ 67.Kd7 Qg7+ 68.Kc6 Qc3+ 69.Kb5 Qb2+ 70.Kc5 Qa3+ 71.Qb4 Qe3+ 72.Qd4 Qe7+ 73.Kb5 Qe8+ 74.Ka5 Qe1+ 75.Ka6 Qe2+ 76.Ka7 Qa2+ 77.Kb8 Qh2+

77...Kg2? is wrong due to the good position of White's queen and the bad of Black's queen. The endgame tablebase gives the following line: 78.Qe4+ Kg1 79.b7 Qf7 80.Kc8 Qg8+ 81.Kc7 Qf7+ 82.Kc6 Qf6+ 83.Kc5 Qc3+

84.Kd5 Qb3+ 85.Ke5 Qb5+ 86.Kf4 Qb2 87.Kf5 Qb5+ 88.Kg6 Qb6+ 89.Kh5 Qc5+ 90.Kg4 Qb6 91.Qe7 Qd4+ 92.Kh5 Qb2 93.Qc7 Qe2+ 94.Kh6 Qe3+ 95.Kh7 Qh3+ 96.Kg7 Qg4+ 97.Kh8 Qh5+ 98.Qh7+- **78.Kc8 Qh3+ 79.Kd8 Qb3 80.Qf4+ Kg1!** Black's king has reached the safe south-east corner and the position is a theoretical draw. In practice it is very difficult to prove that under time pressure of course. **81.Qg5+ Kf1?** the wrong direction. 81...Kh1 was called for. **82.Qf6+?** 82.Qg6 was the only winning move. **82...Kg1 83.Qg7+**



83...Kf1? again 83...Kh1 was called for, e.g. 84.b7 Qd5+ 85.Qd7 Qg8+ 86.Kc7 Qg3+ 87.Qd6 Qg7+ 88.Kb6 Qb2+ 89.Ka7 Qa1+ 90.Qa6 Qd4+ 91.Ka8 Qd5= **84.b7** now White makes no further mistake and costs his advantage home: **84...Qd5+ 85.Ke8 Qc6+ 86.Kf8 Qd6+ 87.Kg8 Ke1**

88.Qa1+ Ke2 89.Qb2+ Ke1 90.b8Q Qd5+ 91.Kf8 Qc5+ 92.Ke8 1-0

Sources:

ChessBase MEGABASE 2001

The Week in Chess

Test Your Chess, Steffen Pedersen, GAMBIT 2000

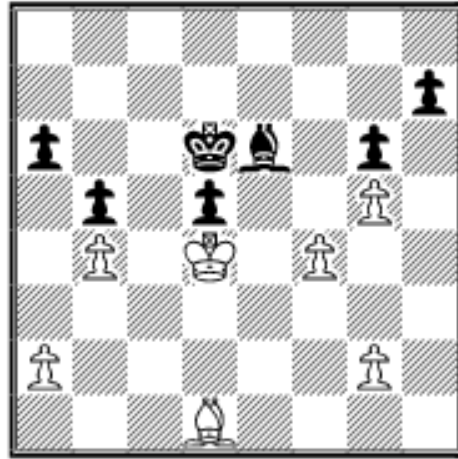
Secrets of Chess Intuition, Beliavsky and Mikhalchishin, GAMBIT 2002

Fundamental Chess Endings, Karsten Müller and Frank Lamprecht, GAMBIT 2001

Schachmagazin 64 No.10/2002

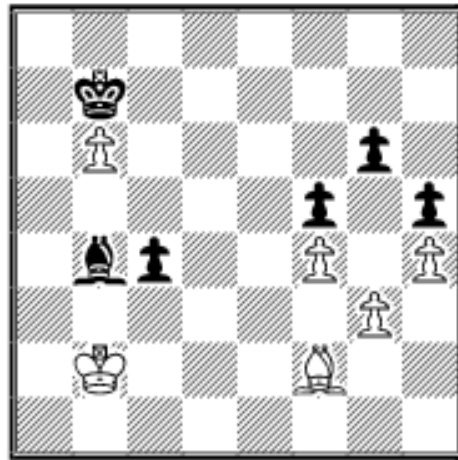
New in Chess Magazine No. 4/2002.

Exercises (Solutions next month)



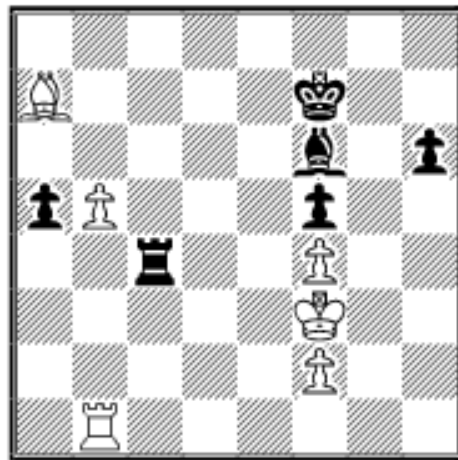
**E21.01 *A.Karpov - V.Hort*
Budapest Tungsram 1973**

How did Karpow convert his advantage? (White is to move)



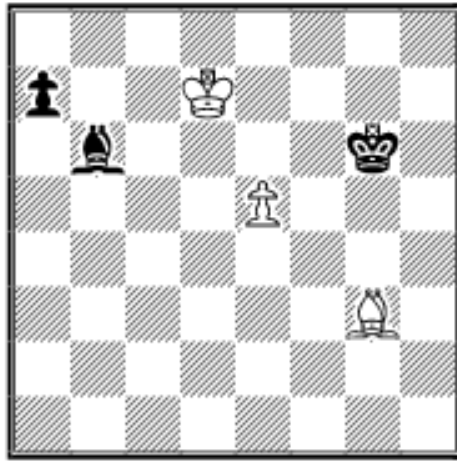
**E21.02 *A.Karpov (2690) -
J.Bellon Lopez (2415) Linares*
1981**

Did Karpov manage to draw this position? (White to move)



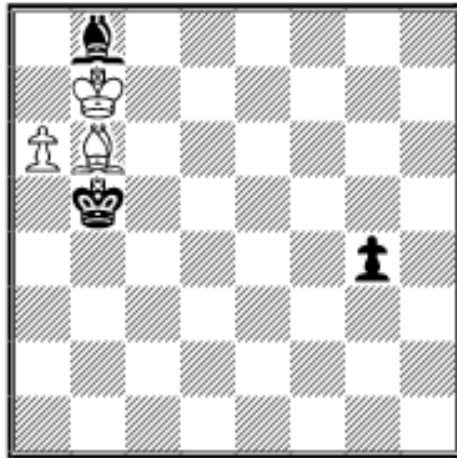
**E21.03 *L.Portisch (2605) -
A.Karpov (2705) Tilburg* 1986**

Karpov played **51...Rb4** . Was this a good choice?



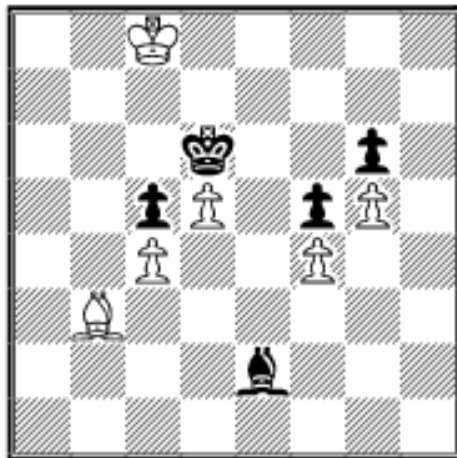
E21.04 *A.Karpov* (2710) - *J.Timman* (2590) Brussels 1987

Timman found a way to hold this position. Can you do the same?



E21.05 *A.Karpov* (2770) - *L.Ljubojevic* (2600) Amber-blind 5th Monte Carlo 1996

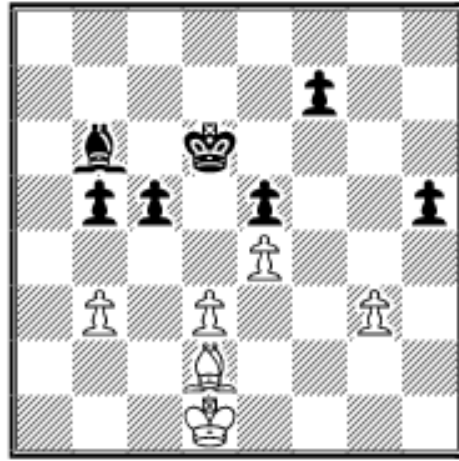
White to move and win.



E21.06 *K.Darga* - *B.Spassky* Amsterdam Interzonal 1964

Can White to move make progress?

Solutions to last month exercises



**E20.01 *E.Maahs* (2194) -
G.Putzbach (2242)
International Hamburg City
Championship 2002**

The breakthrough **47...c4** only leads to a draw, but the position seems to be drawn anyway as Black's king can't penetrate.

48.bxc4 bxc4 49.Be1?

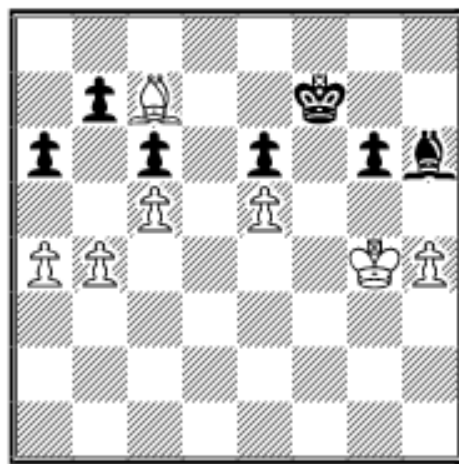
49.dxc4 draws as Black doesn't have enough winning potential: 49...Bf2 50.Ke2 Bxg3 51.Kf3

A) 51...Bh4 52.Bb4+ Ke6 53.Bc3 Be7 54.Kg3 f5 55.exf5+ Kxf5 56.Bxe5=

B) 51...Bh2 52.Bb4+ (52.Be3?! Bf4 53.Bxf4? exf4 54.Kxf4 Kc5—+) 52...Kc6 53.Kg2 Bf4 54.Kh3 Bg5 55.Kg3=

C) 51...h4 52.Bb4+ Ke6 53.Kg4=

49...cxd3 50.Bb4+ Bc5 51.Ba5 Be3 52.Bd2 Bxd2 53.Kxd2 f5 54.Kxd3 fxe4+ 55.Kxe4 Ke6 0–1



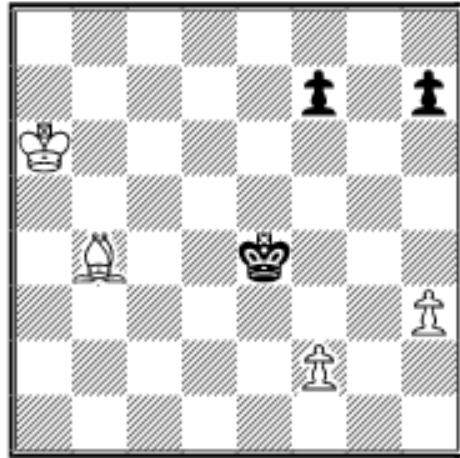
**E20.02 *K.Ozturk* (2017) -
S.Besheva (2125) 3rd
European Woman
Championship Varna 2002**

Black is winning as White has too many weaknesses: **67...Bd2 68.Ba5 Bc3 69.Kf4 Kg7 70.Ke4**

After 70.Bc7!? Bxb4 71.Bd6 Black has to be careful due to the closed nature of the position, e.g. 71...Ba5 72.Be7 Kf7 73.Bd6 b5 74.cxb6 Bxb6 75.Bb4 Bd8 76.Kg4 Be7 77.Bd2 Ke8 78.Ba5 c5 79.Be1 Kd7 80.Kf3 Kc6 81.Ke4

Bd8 82.Bg3 Ba5 83.Bf4 Be1 84.Bg5 c4 85.Bf6 c3 86.Kd3 Kd5—+

70...Kh6 71.Kd3 Bxe5 72.Bd8 Kh5 73.Kc4 Bg3 74.b5 axb5+ 75.axb5 Bxh4 76.Bc7 Bf6 77.bxc6 (77.Kb4 Bd4 78.Bd6 e5 79.Ka5 cxb5 80.Kxb5 g5 81.Kb6 Kg4 82.Kxb7 Bxc5 83.Bxc5 Kf3—+) 77...bxc6 78.Kb4 Bd4 79.Bd6 g5 80.Kc4 e5 81.Kd3 g4 82.Ke2 Kh4 83.Bf8 Kh3 0–1



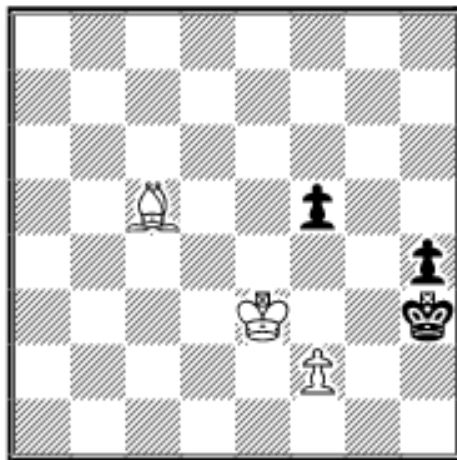
E20.03 A.Othman (2367) - M.Hussan (2152) Dubai open 2002

Black can't save the day:
54...Kf3 55.Bc5 h5 (55...Kg2 56.h4 Kh3 57.h5 h6 58.Be3+-) 56.h4 f5

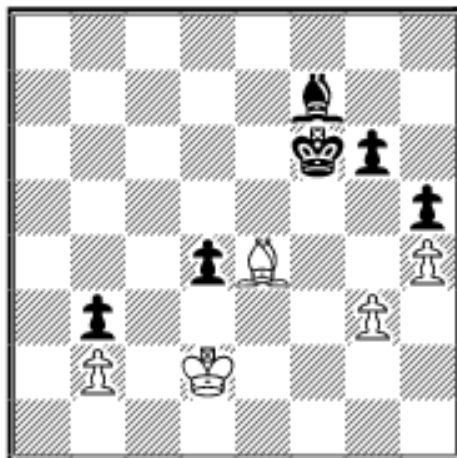
I 56...Kg4 57.Be7 Kf3 58.Bf6 Kxf2 59.Kb5 Ke3 60.Kc5 Ke4 61.Kd6 Kf5 62.Ke7 Kg6 63.Bd4 f5 64.Be5+-

II 56...f6 57.Kb5 Kg4 58.Be7 Kxh4 59.Bxf6+ Kg4 60.Kc4 Kf3 61.Bh4 Kg4 62.Bg3 h4 63.Bxh4 Kxh4 64.Kd4 Kg4 65.Ke4+-

57.Kb5 Kg4 58.Kc4 Kxh4 59.Kd3 Kh3 (59...Kg4 60.Ke3 h4 (60...f4+ 61.Ke4 h4 62.Bd6+-) 61.Bd6 h3 62.Bf4 Kh4 63.Kf3 Kh5 64.Kg3+-) 60.Ke3 h4 (60...Kg2 61.Be7 f4+ 62.Ke2 Kg1 63.Kf3 Kf1 64.Bh4+-)



61.Kf3? 1-0 (61.Be7! was the right move: 61...Kg4 62.Bxh4 Kxh4 63.Kf4+-) and Black resigned, but the position is drawn: **61...Kh2 62.Bd6+ Kg1 63.Ke3** (63.Bg3 hxg3 64.Kxg3 f4+ 65.Kf3 Kf1=) **63...h3 64.Bg3 h2 65.Bxh2+ Kxh2 66.Kf4 Kg2 67.f3 Kf2 68.Kxf5 Kxf3=**



E20.04 P.Cramling (2505) - A.Shirov (2580) Stockholm 1990

Black can't win surprisingly as White has established a blockade on the dark squares with her king and pawns: **54.Bb1?! g5 55.hxg5+??** This unfortunate error opens a path

for Black's king.

55.Bd3! was called for, e.g. 55...gxh4 (55...g4 56.Be4 Ke5 57.Bb1=) 56.gxh4 Ke5 57.Be2 Ke4 58.Bb5 Kf3 59.Be2+ Kg3 60.Bxh5 Bxh5 61.Kd3 Kxh4 62.Kxd4 Kg3 63.Ke3= and White's castle can't be taken.

55...Kxg5 56.Be4

I 56.Bd3 Kg4 57.Be2+ Kxg3 58.Bxh5 Bxh5 59.Kd3 Kf2 60.Kxd4 Ke2 61.Kc3 Bf7—+ as White's king can't get to c1, b1 or a1 to reach an impregnable fortress.

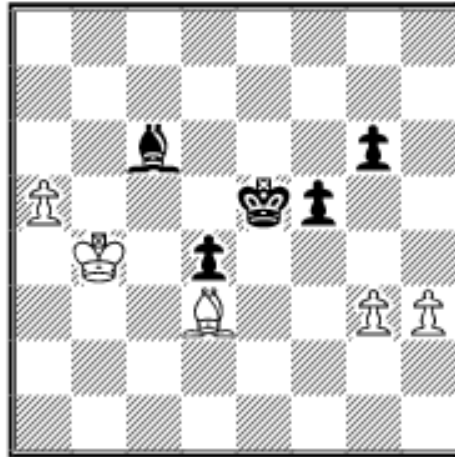
II 56.Ke2 Bg6 57.Bxg6 Kxg6 58.Kd3 Kf5 59.Kxd4 Kg4—+

56...Kg4 57.Kd3 Kxg3 58.Kxd4 h4 59.Ke3 h3 60.Bf3 h2 0-1 and Pia Cramling resigned as she can't prevent that Black's bishop is transferred to g2.

Addendum

I want to correct two mistakes in last month Endgame Corner column. I found the first in example 20.02 myself:

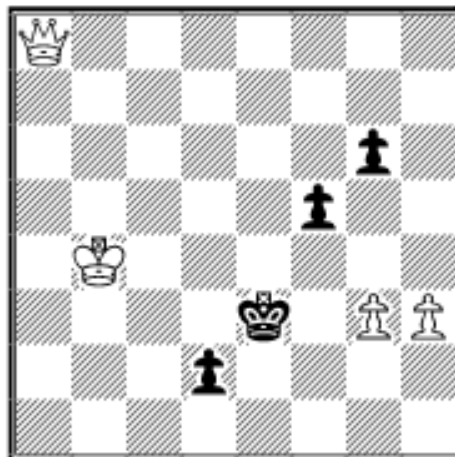
S. Williams (2369) - S. Collins (2194) BCF-ch Smith & Williamson Scarborough 2001



60...Be4! is the right defence, but I gave the wrong reasons. 60...g5? was the game continuation (see *Endgame Corner* 20 in the [ChessCafe.com Archives](http://ChessCafe.com/Archives)).

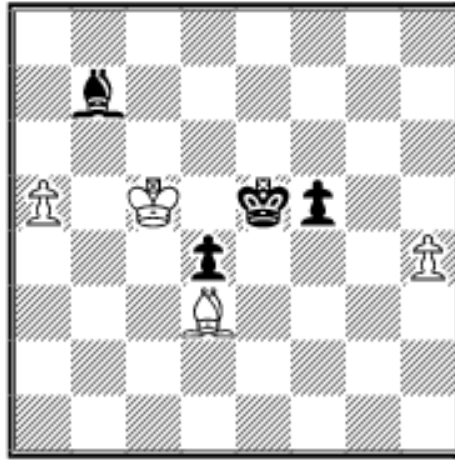
61.Kc4 Against the immediate 61.Bxe4 Black has a surprising resource: 61...Kxe4! (61...fxe4?

62.Kc4+-) 62.a6 d3 63.a7 d2 64.a8Q+ Ke3



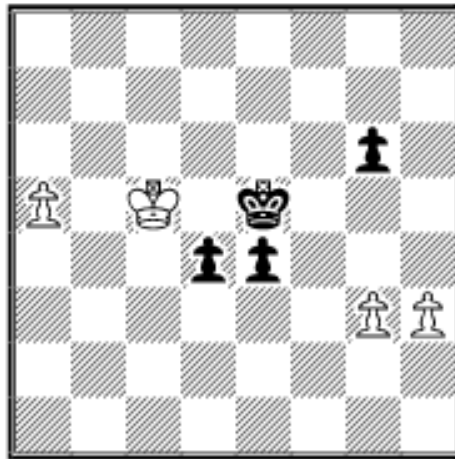
and it seems that White can't win, e.g., 65.Qd5 Ke2 66.Qe6+ Kf2 67.Qd6 Ke1 68.Qxg6 d1Q 69.Kc5 Kf2 70.h4 Qc1+ 71.Kd5 f4 72.gxf4 Qxf4 and the queen endgame is theoretically drawn. **61...Bd5+?** forces Black's king on a more active position. 61...Bb7! is the way

to do it: 62.Kc5 g5 63.h4 (63.a6 Bxa6 64.Bxa6 f4 65.gxf4+ gxf4= due to the wrong rook's pawn.) 63...gxh4 64.gxh4



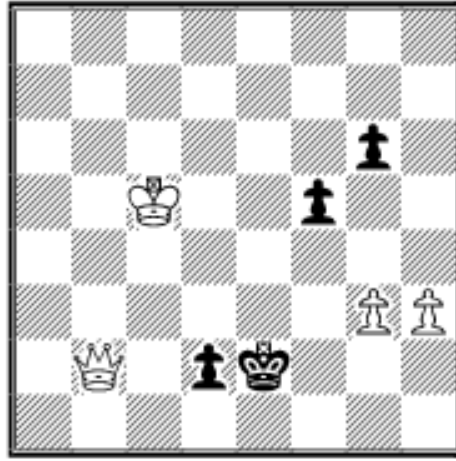
Now Black can rescue himself as his king has access to the f4 square: 64...Be4 65.Kc4 (65.Bxe4 fxe4 66.Kc4 d3 67.Kc3 Kf4 68.Kd2 e3+ 69.Kxd3 Kf3 70.a6 e2 71.a7 e1Q 72.a8Q+ Kg4=) 65...Bd5+ 66.Kb4 Be4 67.Bf1 (67.Bxe4 fxe4 68.Kc4 d3 69.Kc3 Kf4 70.Kd2 e3+

71.Kxd3 Kf3=) 67...f4 68.h5 f3 69.a6 (69.Kc4 Bd5+ 70.Kd3 Be4+ 71.Kd2 Kf4 72.h6 Kg5 73.Bd3 f2=) 69...Kf5 70.Kc4 Kg5 71.Kxd4 Ba8 72.Ke3 Kxh5 73.Bb5 Kg4 74.Kf2 Kf4 75.Bd7 Be4 76.Bc8 Bd3 77.a7 Be4= **62.Kc5 Be4** (62...Bb7 63.h4 Bc8 64.Kc6 f4 65.gxf4+ Kxf4 66.Kd5+-) **63.Bxe4 Kxe4** (63...fxe4:



White wins the resulting pawn ending as his outside passed pawns tear Black's king apart 64.Kc4!+- [I gave the wrong 64.a6? d3 65.a7 d2 66.a8Q d1Q 67.Qe8+ Kf6 68.Qxe4 Qc1+ 69.Kd4 Qa1+ 70.Ke3 Qe1+ 71.Kf4 g5+ 72.Kf3 Qh1+= last month.)] **64.a6 d3 65.a7 d2 66.a8Q+**

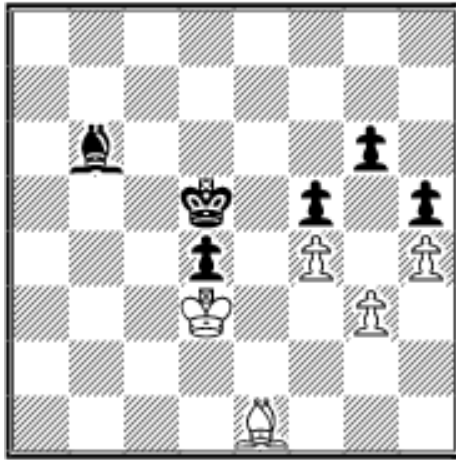
Ke3 67.Qa3+ Ke2 68.Qb2



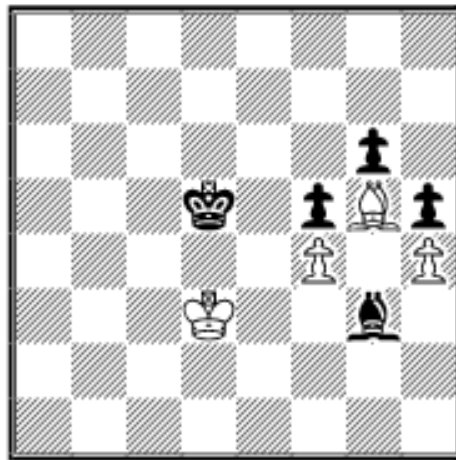
Now everything is ready for the well known mating final **68...Ke1** (68...Kd3 69.Qb5+ Kc2 70.Qc4+ Kb2 71.Qd3 Kc1 72.Qc3+ Kd1 73.Kd4+-) **69.Kd4 d1Q+** (69...d1N is no real escape, of course.) **70.Ke3+-**

The second mistake is in example 20.04 and was pointed out by my friend Frank Holzke (I have translated his e-mail from German into English):

E.Lomer - J.Nunn German Team Cup Eckernförde-Lübeck, Hamburg 2002



"The german amateur Edmund Lomer could have saved the draw with **50.Bf2!** (50.Bb4? was the game continuation.) After **50...Ba5 51.Bxd4 Be1 52.Bf6 Bxg3 53.Bg5**



I (Holzke) follow the line given by Kleber from Niederwambach and is quoted by you (KM) in Endgame Corner No.20. A position arises that is known from the game Westerinen vs. Timman, Haifa ol 1976. The position is drawn,

although Westerinen lost and Donner (*The King*, 1997, p. 235 et seq.) claimed that there was no salvation. The win was given by Mark Dvoretsky (*Secrets of Chess Training*, 1991, p. 199): White has to avoid moving his king, which would allow Black's king to enter his camp via c4. So he has to manoeuvre his bishop carefully to avoid falling into zugzwang. After 53...Bf2 (as played by Timman) he has to choose 54.Bd8 (or Bf6) Bc5 and now in any case 55.Ba5 to be ready to meet 55...Be7 with 56.Be1 and 55...Bd6 with 56.Bd2. Only if Black transfers his bishop back to g3 White returns with his bishop to g5 and after Bh2 he always replies Bh6."

Thank you, Frank!

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