



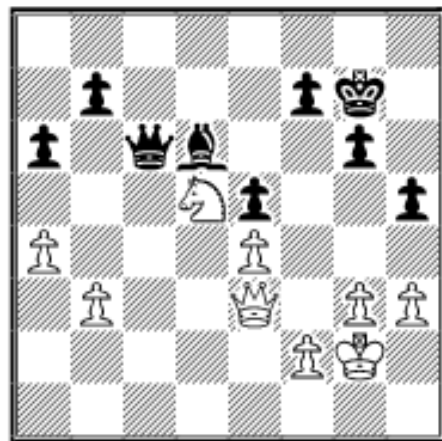
Capablanca's Theorem: Part 2

I continue the discussion of the strong attacking duo queen & knight begun in [last month's](#) column.

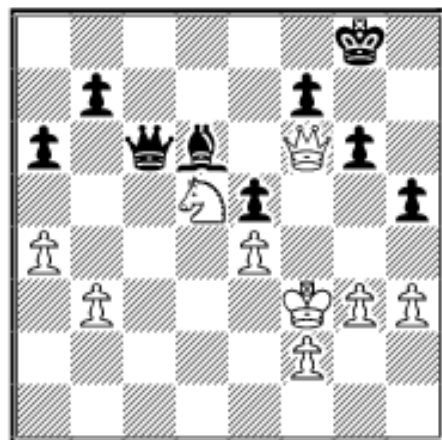
Sometimes it is even possible to attack on the bishop's own color complex:

49.01 J.Speedman (2625) - P.Cramling (2545)

Yerevan ol (Men) 1996



42.Qg5! Bb8 43.Qe7 Bd6 (43...b5? 44.a5+-) 44.Qf6+ Kg8 45.Kf3!



Black is almost completely paralyzed
45...Qc5

45...Qd7? 46.Qxg6+ fxg6 47.Nf6+-

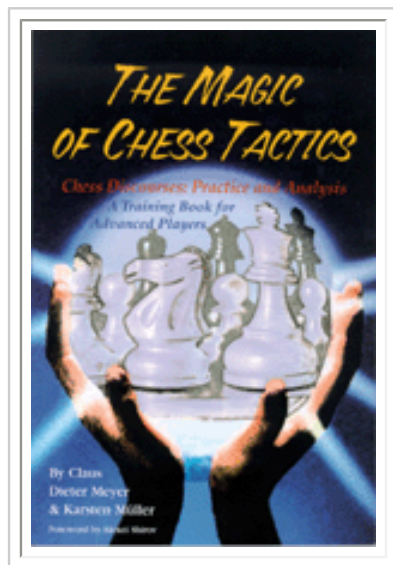
45...a5!? 46.Kg2 (the greedy 46.Qd8+ Kg7 47.Qxa5? is strongly met by 47...Qc1!) 46...Qa6 47.Qd8+ Kg7 48.Ne7 Bxe7 49.Qxe7 and White should be winning, but the technical task is not easy.

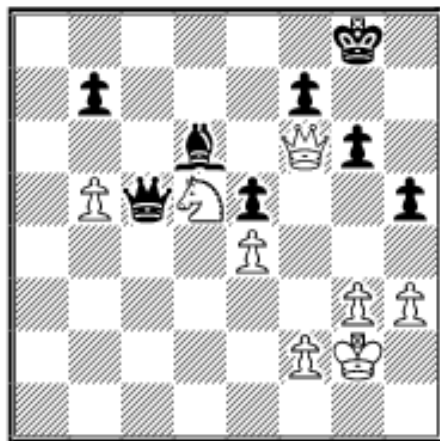
46.b4! Speedman wants to fix the pawn on b7 to apply the principle of two weaknesses. **46...Qc6 47.b5 axb5 48.axb5 Qc5** (48...Qxb5 49.Qxd6 Qd3+ 50.Kg2 Qxe4+ 51.Kh2 Qf3 52.Kg1+- according to Speedman) **49.Kg2!**

COLUMNISTS

Endgame Corner

Karsten Müller



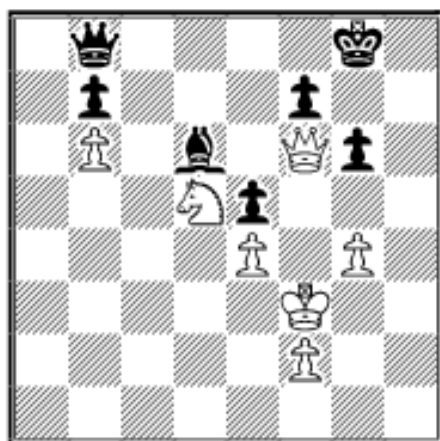


Again the sharp endgame weapon zugzwang at work. **49...Qa3 50.g4?! opening one's own king is risky from a practical point of view. 50.Qd8+ Kg7 (50...Bf8 51.Qc7+-) 51.Qb6+- was much easier. 50...hgx4 51.hxg4 Qc5 52.b6 Qc8! 53.Kg3**

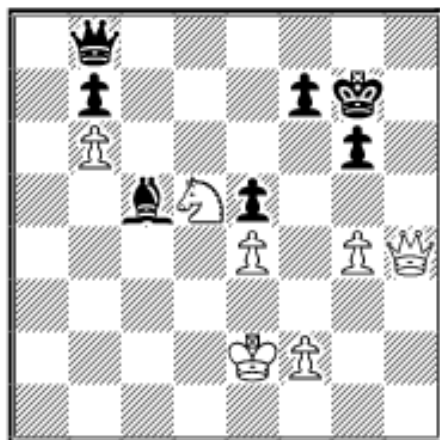
53.Kf3!? comes strongly into consideration.

53.Qxd6? Qxg4+ is perpetual check.

53...Qf8 54.Kf3 Qb8



55.Ke2? allows Black to activate her bishop. 55.Ne7+ was called for: 55...Bxe7 56.Qxe7 Qa8 57.Qxe5 and White should prevail in the long run. **55...Bc5! 56.Qh4 Kg7**

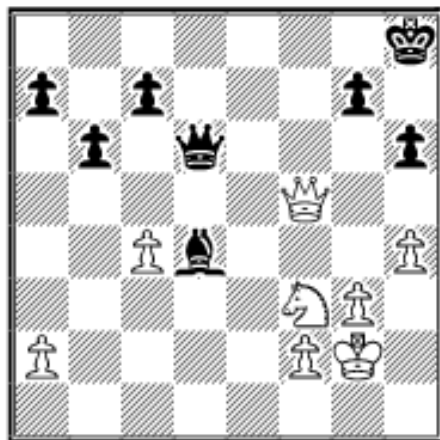


57.Kd3? now White is even worse because of his misplaced monarch. **57...Qe8?** Cramling misses her chance: 57...Qd6! 58.g5 Bxb6 59.Ke2 Bd8! and Black is much better according to Speelman. **58.g5 Qb5+ 59.Kd2 Qb2+ 60.Ke1 Qc1+ 61.Ke2 Qc2+ 62.Ke1! 1/2-1/2**

A3) A Pawn Storm in the Endgame

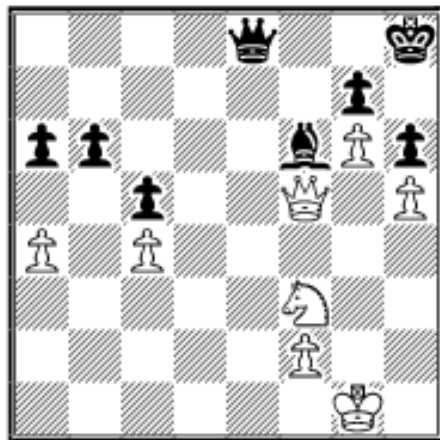
In the last example g4 was bad, but sometimes it does work:

49.02 V.Tseshkovsky - M.Dvoretsky
URS-ch1L Minsk 1976

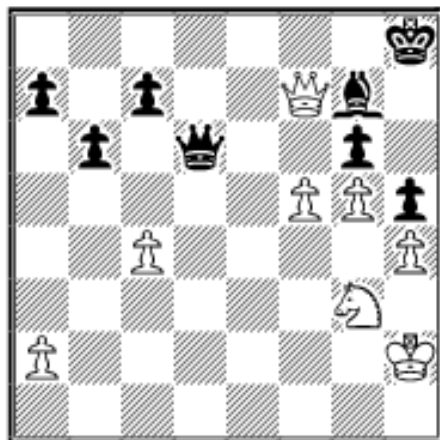


31.Qe4? has a hidden tactical drawback. The great Russian trainer and **ChessCafe** columnist Mark Dvoretsky gives the correct concept in his excellent work *School of Chess Excellence 3: Strategic Play*.

31.g4! Bc3 (31...c5? is very dangerous for Black, e.g. 32.g5 Qc6 33.g6 Bf6 34.h5 a6 35.Kg1 Qe8 36.a4



with a strong attack.) 32.g5 g6 33.Qf7 h5 (33...Bg7 34.gxh6 Bxh6 35.h5 gxh5 36.Nh4 and White's attack continues.) 34.Ng1 Qc6+ 35.f3 Qd6 36.Ne2 Be5 37.f4 Qc6+ (37...Bg7? 38.Ng3 Qc6+ 39.Kh2 Qd6 40.f5



and Black's house is stormed.) 38.Kg3 (38.Qd5!? may be interesting, but I am not sure; 38.Kh2? is met by 38...Bd6 39.Qxg6 Qf3=) 38...Bg7 39.Ng1 with initiative.

31...Bf6 32.Qa8+ Kh7 33.Qxa7 Qc6! a very nasty pin **34.Qa6 Qe4 35.Qb5 35.h5 Be7 36.Qb5 Bc5 37.Qb3 Kh8** and White can't win because of Black's activity. **35...Bxh4! 36.Qd7 Be7 37.Qxc7 Bc5 38.Qf4 Qc2 39.Ne5 Bd6 40.Qd4 Bxe5 41.Qxe5 Qxc4**

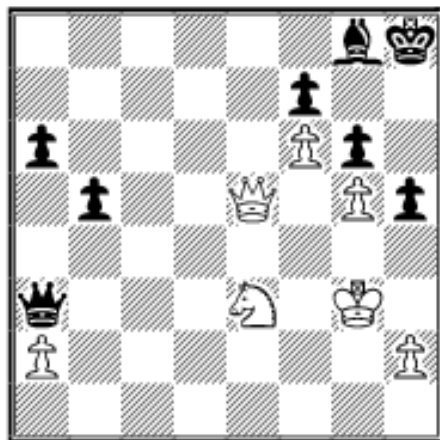
1/2-1/2

B) Bad Bishop

This classical theme is often dealt with in the literature, although the bishop is seldom as bad as Hebden's:

49.03 M.Chandler (2508) - M.Hebden (2549)

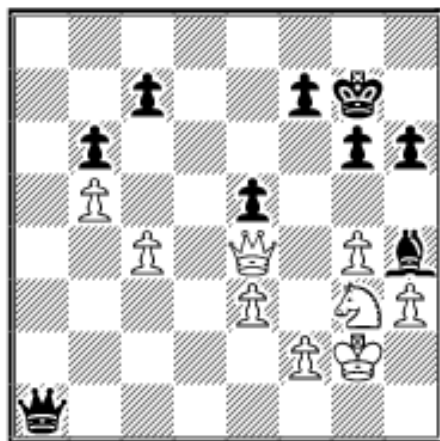
Gibraltar Masters Catalan Bay 2004



It is surprisingly difficult for White. **36.Kf3** you probably know the old guideline: the knight is the best friend of the king
36...Qxa2?? this greedy capture loses on the spot. One sample line after 36...Qc1 runs
 37.Qd6 Qc8 38.h4 a5 39.a3 Kh7 40.Ke4 Qe8+ 41.Kd3 Kh8 42.Qb6 a4 43.Qd6 Qc8 44.Kd4 Kh7 45.Qc5 Qd7+ 46.Kc3 Qh3 47.Kb4 Qxh4+ 48.Ka5+- **37.Qd6** and Black resigned because of **37...Qe6 38.Qf8 Qh3+ 39.Ke2 Qxh2+ 40.Kd3+-**

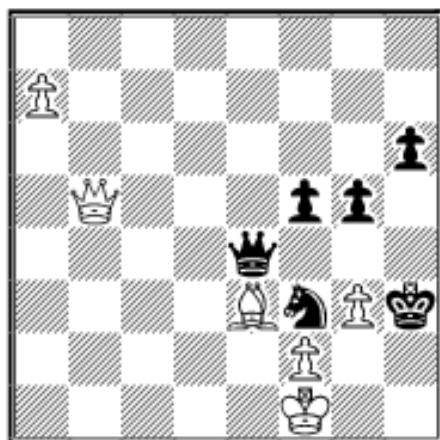
The last example shows the superb technique of the great Anthony Miles, who died much too young:

49.04 A.Miles - S.Makarichev
 Oslo 1984



The knight must be preserved, so Miles came up with: **37.Nh1!! Qb2** after 37...Be7 38.Qc6 Bd6 the knight gloriously returns from its hideaway: 39.Ng3 and White has strong pressure. **38.Qc6 Qb1?** Black does not get compensation for the pawn. But 38...Bg5 39.Kf3 Qa1 40.Ng3 Qd1+ 41.Kg2 is also very unpleasant for him. **39.Qxc7 Qe4+ 40.Kh2 h5 41.Qc6 Qc2 42.gxh5 Qf5 43.Qg2 Qxh5 44.c5 bxc5 45.b6 Qd1 46.Qc6 Be7 47.Ng3 c4 48.b7 Bd6 49.Ne4 Bb8 50.Qc8 Qf3 51.Qxb8 Qxe4 52.Qc7 Qf3 53.Kg1 Qd1+ 54.Kg2 Qd5+ 55.Kg3 1-0**

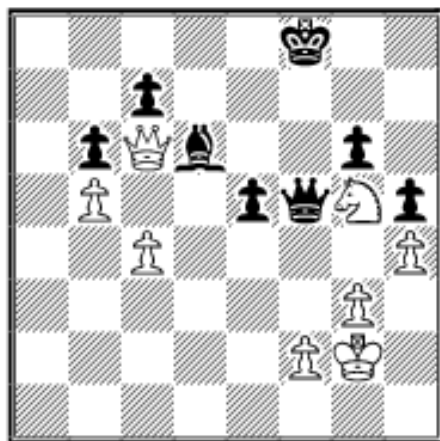
Exercise (Solution next month)



E49.01 A.Morozevich (2756) - A.Beliavsky (2654)
 German Bundesliga 00/01

Can White to move still save himself?

Solution to last month's exercise



E48.01 K.Müller (2550) - S.Telljohann (2410)

GER-ch Bremen 1998

Even today I do not know, why I did not play 44.c5!: **44.Ne4?**

44.c5!

A) 44...bxc5 45.b6 cxb6 (45...Ke7 46.Ne4!+-) 46.Qxd6+-

B) 44...Be7 45.cxb6 cxb6 46.Qxb6 Bxg5 47.hxg5 Qe4+ 48.Kh2+-

C) 44...Bxc5 45.Ne6+ Kg8 (45...Ke7 46.Nxc5 bxc5 47.Qxc7+-; 45...Kf7 46.Nxc5 bxc5 47.Qxc7+ Kg8 48.Qxc5+-) 46.Qe8+ Bf8 (46...Kh7 47.Qd7+!+-) 47.Nxf8 Qxf8 48.Qxg6+ Qg7 49.Qxg7+ Kxg7 50.g4 hxg4 51.Kg3+-

44...Be7 45.f3 Bd8 46.Kf2?! again 46.c5 offered better winning chances, but is less clear than before. 46...Ke7 47.Ke2?! Qe6= 48.Ng5 Qxc6 49.bxc6 Kf6 50.Kd3 Kf5 51.Ne4 Be7 52.Kc3 g5 53.hxg5 Bxg5 54.Nd6+

The pawn endgame after 54.Nxg5 is drawn: 54...Kxg5 55.Kb4 h4 56.gxh4+ Kxh4 57.Kb5 Kg3 58.Ka6 Kxf3 59.Kb7 e4 60.Kxc7 e3 61.Kxb6 e2 62.c7 e1Q 63.c8Q Qb4+! 64.Ka7 Qa5+ 65.Kb8 Ke4=

54...Ke6 55.Nb5 h4 56.gxh4 Bxh4 57.Kd3 Bg3 58.Ke4 Bh2 59.Kd3 Bg3 60.Nc3 1-0 and Black lost on time, but the position is completely drawn of course.

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