Fifty–two endgame experts were selected from the over–the–board players. Their 150 best over–the–board, theoretical and composed endings got new annotations.

Great innovators are Philidor, Lasker, Botvinnik and Kramnik. Philidor played the first recorded endgame of acceptable quality. Lasker used endgame technique as a weapon. He approached perfection in some games. Botvinnik scored wins and saved games by superior analyses of adjourned games. Kramnik applies all aspects of struggle and prophylaxis with great talent.

Other experts from the list of fifty are Tarrasch, Rubinstein, Capablanca, Euwe, Reshevsky, Keres, Smyslov, Petrosian, Korchnoi, Fischer, Karpov and Kasparov. The endings are a small selection from a series of thirty books on chess players as endgame artists.

The games diverts from the usual order in two ways:
A. Players are rank ordered by year of birth.
B. The round number has been used for the follow–up of the endings by the expert.

(1) Bruehl, Count John – Philidor, Francois [C23]
Philidor London 1783 (1), 1726

Modern positional play begins with the musician Philidor (1726–1795). He likes to support pawns by pieces from behind. His eyes are blindfolded in this game. 1.e4 Philidor has the better pawn structure in the endgame. He can attack on both flanks. 1...e5 2.c4 c6 3.g5 e2 d6 4.c3 f5 5.d3 f6 6.exf5 d5 7.d4 e4 8.g5 d5 9.b3 d6 10.d2 bd7 11.h3 h6 12.e3 c7 13.f4 h5 14.c4 a6 15.cxd5 cxd5 16.f2 b5 17.g2 b5 18.b6 g6 19.g3 20.ac1 c4 21.xf5 gxf5 22.g3+ g7 23.xg7+ xg7 24.xc4 bxc4 25.g3 ab8 26.b3
Philidor has the better pawn structure in the endgame. He can attack on both
flanks. 26...a3 27.cx2 cxb3 28.axb3? [A weakness is avoided by 28.axb3 ]
28...fxe8 29.xc8 xc8 30.a1 b4 31.a6 a1 32.d5 d3 33.xd2 xd2 34.xd2 xb3 Black pressures on the queenside. 35.c2 h4! The attack
switches to the kingside. 36.c7+ g6 37.xh4 h5 38.d7 [38.c6+ f7
39.c7+ e6 40.c6+; 38.e2 g3+ 39.f2 f1 leads to the game. 40.xf1 xe3
41.d7 f3+ 42.g2] 38...xf4! Philidor sees a combination despite of the
blindfold. [When Black plays 38...f6 or; 38...b5 he will make no progress.]
39.xf4 f3+ 40.g2 f4 41.xd5 f3 Philidor has his favorite connected
passed pawns. 42.d8 d3 43.d5 f4 44.d6 d2+ 45.e1 f7 46.h5 e3 47.h6?
[47.d7+! e6 48.d8! leads to an escape.] 47...f3 This is the first acceptable
practical endgame that I could find. 0–1

(2) Philidor, Francois
Philidor L’analyse des echecs 1749 (2), 1726
JvR

Endgame theory started with Polerio, Greco and Stamma. Philidor also made
valuable contributions. He formulated the basics for the endgame of rook and
bishop versus rook. 1.f8+ e8 2.f7 e2! [2...h8 3.a7 h6+ 4.e6 leads to
mate.] 3.g7! The black rook is forced to a less favorable square. 3...e1 [Weak is
3...e3 4.b7 4.b7 e1 [Another interesting variation is 4...c8 5.a7! b1
6.h7! b8 (6...b6+ 7.d6) 7.b8+ a7 8.a8+ b6 9.b8+] 5.b3!! This move
would make no sense if the black rook should be on c2. 5...c3! The rook moves
to a bad rank. [White also wins in 5...c8 6.b4 d8 7.f4 e1 (7...c8 8.d5 b8
9.a4) 8.a4 c8 9.a6 d1+ 10.a5 b8 11.a4] 6.e6 d3+ 7.c3 c8 8.a7 loses at once.]
8.c7+ c8 [Or 8...c8 9.g7 9.f7 b8
10.b7+ c8 11.b4! d8 The first point of the last white move is 11...d3
12.c4]] 12.c4!! The second point: 12...c8 13.c6+ d8 14.b8+ c8
15.xc8# 1–0
De la Bourdonnais (1797–1840) played a series of six matches with MacDonnell in London 1834. It was the first long international chess event. The tactical talent of the Frenchman prevailed. He composed a simple endgame study. 1.\texttt{c8\texttt{c}+!} Calvi and De la Bourdonnais supported the idea of minor promotion as a law of chess. [1.\texttt{h7}+? \texttt{f6}! leads to a repetition of moves.] 1...\texttt{e8} [1...\texttt{d8} 2.\texttt{xd3}+ \texttt{xc8} 3.\texttt{xe2} \texttt{f1}+ 4.\texttt{xf1} \texttt{c7} 5.\texttt{g6}] 2.\texttt{g6}+ \texttt{f8} 3.\texttt{f6}+ \texttt{g8} 4.\texttt{e7}+ \texttt{h7} 5.\texttt{g6}+ \texttt{h8} 6.\texttt{g8}# 1–0

Bernhard Horwitz (1807–1885) moved from Germany to London in 1846. Staunton defeated him in a match. He cooperated with the chess composer Josef Kling.
Endgame composition began with their joined effort. 1.\text{\textregistered}a4+ \text{\textregistered}e5 2.\text{\textregistered}a5! c5 [2...\text{\textregistered}xa5 3.\text{\textregistered}c6+] 3.\text{\textregistered}xc5! \text{\textregistered}xc5 4.d4+! \text{\textregistered}xd4 [4...\text{\textregistered}xd4 5.\text{\textregistered}c6+] 5.\text{\textregistered}e6+ A fork decides the game in three variations. 1–0

(5) De Saint Amant, Pierre – Staunton, Howard [A34]
Staunton London 1843 (1), 1810

Howard Staunton lost a short match against De Saint-Amant in London 1843. A long return match was won by Staunton in Paris during the same year. 1.e4 c5 2.c4 e6 3.d3 \text{\textregistered}e7 4.a3 \text{\textregistered}bc6 5.\text{\textregistered}c3 \text{\textregistered}e7 6.f4 d6 7.\text{\textregistered}f3 \text{\textregistered}f6 8.a4 \text{\textregistered}e6 9.\text{\textregistered}e5 0–0 10.0–0 \text{\textregistered}d4 11.\text{\textregistered}b2 \text{\textregistered}xf4 12.\text{\textregistered}xc4 \text{\textregistered}cxd4 13.\text{\textregistered}xf4 \text{\textregistered}e5 14.\text{\textregistered}d5 \text{\textregistered}xf4 15.\text{\textregistered}xf4 \text{\textregistered}e6 16.\text{\textregistered}g3 \text{\textregistered}xd5 17.\text{\textregistered}cxd5 \text{\textregistered}e5 18.\text{\textregistered}f2 \text{\textregistered}c8 19.\text{\textregistered}g3 \text{\textregistered}e5 20.\text{\textregistered}f2 \text{\textregistered}g5 21.h3 \text{\textregistered}h2 22.\text{\textregistered}h2 \text{\textregistered}xf3 23.\text{\textregistered}xf3 \text{\textregistered}d2 24.\text{\textregistered}f2 \text{\textregistered}f6 25.\text{\textregistered}c2 \text{\textregistered}b1 26.\text{\textregistered}d2 \text{\textregistered}g6 27.\text{\textregistered}xf2 \text{\textregistered}h5 28.\text{\textregistered}d1 \text{\textregistered}c1 29.g4 \text{\textregistered}hxg4 30.\text{\textregistered}hxg4 \text{\textregistered}xd1 31.\text{\textregistered}xd1 \text{\textregistered}xg4+ 32.\text{\textregistered}g3 \text{\textregistered}xf2 33.\text{\textregistered}xf2

Black has an extra pawn and occupies the open file. 33...\text{\textregistered}c8 34.\text{\textregistered}d2 \text{\textregistered}g7 35.\text{\textregistered}b3 \text{\textregistered}c1 36.\text{\textregistered}h2 \text{\textregistered}f6 37.\text{\textregistered}h8 \text{\textregistered}xd1 38.\text{\textregistered}ce2 White loses another pawn temporarily. 38...\text{\textregistered}b1 39.\text{\textregistered}f3 \text{\textregistered}xb2 40.\text{\textregistered}e8 \text{\textregistered}b6 41.e5+! A counteraction begins. 41...\text{\textregistered}g7 42.\text{\textregistered}e4 \text{\textregistered}d6 43.\text{\textregistered}xg5 \text{\textregistered}d7 44.\text{\textregistered}xd4 \text{\textregistered}g5?! [Staunton suggests the move 44...\text{\textregistered}e7! Notice the point 45.d6 \text{\textregistered}e5 46.d7 \text{\textregistered}f6 47.\text{\textregistered}e1 g4 48.\text{\textregistered}g5 \text{\textregistered}e7 49.d5! [49.\text{\textregistered}xe7 grabs a pawn.] 49...\text{\textregistered}f4 50.d7 g3 51.\text{\textregistered}g7 \text{\textregistered}e5 52.\text{\textregistered}e5 53.\text{\textregistered}e6 f4 54.d4 \text{\textregistered}f2 55.d5 \text{\textregistered}e1 56.\text{\textregistered}xg1 \text{\textregistered}xg1 57.\text{\textregistered}e7 \text{\textregistered}xd7+ 58.\text{\textregistered}xd7 f3 59.\text{\textregistered}c7 f2 60.d6 f1\text{\textregistered}g 61.d7 \text{\textregistered}d3 62.\text{\textregistered}d8 \text{\textregistered}xd8+ 63.\text{\textregistered}xd8 b5 64.\text{\textregistered}c7 a5 65.\text{\textregistered}b6 b4 66.a4 b3 67.\text{\textregistered}xa5 b2 68.\text{\textregistered}a6 b1\text{\textregistered}g 69.\text{\textregistered}b4 The technical level is disappointing. 0–1

(6) Morphy, Paul – Anderssen, Adolf [C52]
Anderssen Paris 1858 (1), 1818

Adolf Anderssen (1818–1879) won the first international chess tournament London 1851. He was a great attacker. His techniques were shown in the first game of a match against Morphy. 1.e4 e5 2.\text{\textregistered}f3 \text{\textregistered}c6 3.\text{\textregistered}c4 \text{\textregistered}c5 4.b4 \text{\textregistered}xb4 5.\text{\textregistered}a5 6.d4 exd4 7.0–0 \text{\textregistered}f6 8.e5 d5 9.\text{\textregistered}b5 \text{\textregistered}e4 10.\text{\textregistered}cxd4 0–0 11.\text{\textregistered}xc6 bxc6 12.\text{\textregistered}a4
5 b6 13.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{\textit{x}}\text{c}6} g4 14.\textbf{\textit{b}}2 xf3 15.gxf3 g5 16.d2 e8 17.h1 h3 18.f4 h4 19.xd5 xf2+ 20.g1 d3 21.c3 xf4 22.f3 h3+ 23.h1 g5 24.g2 ed8 25.g1 h6 26.a1f1 h3 27.c3 d7 28.g2 xd4 29.xd4 xd4 30.d3 d5 31.h4 c6 32.g1 c6 33.g2 d3 34.f5 ed8 35.f6 d5 36.f5 d1 37.xd1 xd1+ 38.h2 d3 39.h2 e3 40.d2 e2 41.xf7+ h8 42.e4 xf2+ 43.xf2

Black has a decisive material advantage. 43...d5 44.g4 xa2+ 45.g3 b3+ 46.h2 c2+ 47.g3 c3+ 48.h2 c6! [48...h3? 49.e8+ h7 50.f7 leads to a repetition of moves.] 49.h5 a5 Anderssen chooses a prosaic move. [Max Lange found the witty alternative 49...c2+ 50.g3 c3+ 51.g2 h3+ 52.xh3 g5+ 53.h3 xf7 54.e6 d6] 50.f6! xf6 51.xf6+ g8 52.g6+ f8 53.xh6+ e8 54.g6+ d7 55.h6 d5 56.h7 [Maroczy mentions 56.h5 d2+ 57.h1 c1+ 58.h2 f4+ 59.h1 g5 and Black wins.] 56...xe5+ 57.g1 g5 58.h8+ h8 59.xg5 Black has kept his advantage of two pawns. 59.yd4+ 60.yf1 a4 61.yf5+ yc6 62.yc8 b5! 63.b1 [63.xc7 yc4+!] 64.c5 64.yb7+ yc4 65.yc8+ yc3 66.yf3+ yd3 67.yf6+ yb3 68.yb6+ yc2! 69.ya7 yc3+ 70.ye2 a3 71.ya4+ yb2 72.yb5+ yb3! The best players of the world showed great accuracy in the endgame, a fine achievement for those days. Anderssen had a good start of the match. Morphy won eventually. 0–1

(7) Hannah,James – Paulsen,Louis [C65]
Paulsen London 1862 (1), 1833

\textit{JvR}

Louis Paulsen (1833–1891) was a prudent and accurate player. He slowly moves forward in this endgame. 1.e4 e5 2.d3 c6 3.b5 a6 4.c3 xa4 5.e2 d6 6.axc6 dxc6 7.xe5+ xe7 8.d4 f6 9.xe7+ xe7 10.f4 g4 11.bd2 0–0 12.g5 13.e4 d8 14.g3 e8 15.xd6 cxd6 The position seems to be equal, but Paulsen shows how the advantage of the pair of bishops can be utilized. 16.e4 c7 17.fd2 f5 18.g3 f4 19.gf1? The knight becomes too passive. [Wiser is 19.gxe4!] 19...h5 20.f3 f5 21.f2 d5 22.xe8 xe8 23.e1 xe1 24.xe1 f6
The adjacent bishops are called Horwitz bishops. Their combined strength works murderously. 25.\textit{\underline{b}}3 \textit{\underline{b}}6  26.\textit{\underline{c}}e2 \textit{\underline{a}}5  27.\textit{\underline{c}}1 \textit{\underline{d}}6  28.\textit{\underline{d}}3 \textit{\underline{c}}5  29.\textit{\underline{d}}xc5+ \textit{\underline{b}}xc5  
30.\textit{\underline{d}}2 \textit{\underline{c}}4 The knights are driven back systematically. 31.\textit{\underline{c}}1 \textit{\underline{g}}4  32.\textit{\underline{e}}2 The king occupies an important square for a knight. [Correct is 32.\textit{\underline{e}}1 \textit{\underline{g}}xf3 33.\textit{\underline{g}}xf3 \textit{\underline{a}}5  
34.\textit{\underline{e}}2!] 32...\textit{\underline{a}}4  33.\textit{\underline{a}}3 \textit{\underline{c}}5  34.\textit{\underline{d}}2 \textit{\underline{g}}xf3  35.\textit{\underline{g}}xf3 \textit{\underline{d}}4!  36.\textit{\underline{e}}2 [36.\textit{\underline{c}}xd4+ \textit{\underline{d}}5 40.\textit{\underline{h}}xg3 
\textit{\underline{g}}5 41.\textit{\underline{f}}4 \textit{\underline{f}}6 42.\textit{\underline{c}}3+ \textit{\underline{x}}d4 43.\textit{\underline{a}}xa4 \textit{\underline{d}}3 44.\textit{\underline{d}}1 \textit{\underline{d}}4 45.\textit{\underline{c}}3 \textit{\underline{xc}}3 
46.\textit{\underline{b}}xc3 \textit{\underline{xc}}3 47.\textit{\underline{a}}4 \textit{\underline{b}}4 48.\textit{\underline{d}}2 \textit{\underline{xa}}4 49.\textit{\underline{c}}3 \textit{\underline{b}}5 50.\textit{\underline{b}}2 \textit{\underline{b}}b4 The advantage of the pair of bishops in an open position is used for the first time in an endgame. 0–1

(8) \textit{Anderssen,Adolf} – \textit{Paulsen,Louis} [C11] 
Paulsen Crefeld 1871 playoff (2), 1833 
[JvR]
Paulsen applied consolidation in an excellent manner. 1.\textit{e}4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\textit{\underline{c}}3 \textit{\underline{f}}6  
4.\textit{\underline{d}}3 c5 5.exd5 exd5 6.\textit{\underline{f}}3 \textit{\underline{c}}6 7.0–0 c4 8.\textit{\underline{e}}2 \textit{\underline{b}}4 9.\textit{\underline{d}}2 0–0 10.b3 
\textit{\underline{c}}xb3 11.axb3 \textit{\underline{e}}4 12.\textit{\underline{b}}5 \textit{\underline{xd}}2 13.\textit{\underline{xd}}2 a6 14.\textit{\underline{f}}3 \textit{\underline{g}}4 15.\textit{\underline{a}}5 16.b4 
\textit{\underline{xb}}4 17.\textit{\underline{xa}}8 \textit{\underline{xa}}8 19.\textit{\underline{xb}}5 \textit{\underline{xb}}4 20.\textit{\underline{b}}3 \textit{\underline{xf}}3 21.\textit{\underline{xb}}4 
\textit{\underline{e}}4 22.f3 \textit{\underline{f}}5 23.\textit{\underline{c}}5 \textit{\underline{a}}5 24.\textit{\underline{e}}1 \textit{\underline{e}}6 25.\textit{\underline{d}}3 \textit{\underline{d}}2 26.\textit{\underline{c}}3 \textit{\underline{g}}5 27.g3 g6 
28.f4 \textit{\underline{h}}5 29.\textit{\underline{e}}1 \textit{\underline{e}}8 30.\textit{\underline{e}}5 \textit{\underline{f}}3 31.\textit{\underline{e}}2 \textit{\underline{xe}}2 32.\textit{\underline{xe}}2
The extra pawn on b7 needs protection. 32...d7! 33.f3 c6 34.e5 d8 35.f2 f6 36.h4 h6 37.e3 f7 38.f5!? g5! 39.hxg5 fxg5! Paulsen creates chances on the kingside. 40.g4 f6 41.c1! e8+! 42.d3? [Support to the kingside gives 42.f2! h5 43.gxh5 fxe5 44.c5 f4 45.xd5 xd5 46.xd5 h8 47.d7 42...h5! 43.h1? [Correct is 43.gxh5 fxe5 44.g1] 43...h4! 44.a1 e7 45.d2 d6 46.a3 b5 47.b3 c6 48.a3 h3! A diversion begins. 49.h1 h8 50.e3 The king returns to his side. 50...b5 51.f2 h2 52.g3 b4! Black sacrifices a pawn for an undisturbed advance on the queenside. 53.b3 b8 54.xh2 a4 55.h3 d8! The d-pawn needs to be consolidated again. 56.g2 c2 57.f1 b3 58.h6+ c7 59.h7+ d7 60.xd7+ xd7 61.b5+ c7 62.a4 d1! Black threatens...b2.[62...d1 63.b5 xg4 Paulsen showed great patience.] 0–1

(9) Bird,Henry - Steinitz,Wilhelm [C80]
Steinitz Wien 1873 (1), 1834

Wilhelm Steinitz (1834–1900) is regarded as the first world champion. He applied the strategic dogma of Cluley: an attack has to be prepared. Steinitz is called the founder of positional chess. He applied this approach in Vienna 1873. 1.e4 e5 2.f3 c6 3.b5 a6 4.a4 f6 5.0–0 xe4 6.d4 b5 7.b3 d5 8.xe5 xe5 9.dxe5 c6 10.c3 c5 11.d2 xd2 12.xd2 h4 13.h1 0–0 14.f4 g4 15.xc1 xe1 16.xc1 f5 17.e3 xe3 18.xc3 Black has a pawn majority on the queenside, a structural strength. It gives an advantage because White cannot take the initiative on the kingside. 18.ad8 Black prepares the advance of the c- and d-pawn. 19.ad1 d7 20.h3!? h5 21.fd2 fd8 22.d1 g6 23.f3 c5 An important advance is carried out. 24.g4 hxg4 25.hxg4 e6 26.g2 d4 27.cxd4 xd4 28.xd4 xd4 Black has activated his pawn majority. 29.g3 e2 30.h4! White starts a vicious counterattack. 30...f8 [Black avoids the complications of 30...xb2 31.g5 xa2 32.f5] 31.g5 e7 32.f5 xa2 33.c3?!
8

Better is 33.a3 d5 34.exd5 exd5 35.cxd6 36.a7+ 37.c4 38.b7

33...c4 34.b7 gxf5 35.gxf5 a5 36.b3 c3 37.f6+ d7 38.c+ d3 39.d5 e8

40.c6+? White loses an important tempo. [Correct is 40.f4! f8 41.e3 f5
42.d2 f6 43.exf6 fxe6 44.c3 The pawn ending is drawn.] 40...f8 41.f4

c2 42.d5 [42.xb5 xb3 43.e3 a4 44.d2 a3 and Black wins.] 42...a4
43.bxa4 bxa4 44.c6 fxe6 45.dxe6 b3 46.d5 a3 47.b1 a2 48.c2 c2
49.e3 f7 50.d3 c6 Contemporaries found his new style boring. The game
makes a modern impression nowadays. 0–1

(10) Schiffer, Emanuel – Steinitz, Wilhelm [C49]
Steinitz Hastings 1895 (2), 1834

1.e4 e5 2.f3 f6 3.c3 c6 4.b5 b4 5.d5 xd5 6.exd5 c6 7.exd6

dxc6 8.e2 exf3 9.xf3 0-0 10.0-0 d6 11.d4 f5 12.c4 e7 13.d5 c5
14.d2 d6 15.c1 f6 16.c3 h6 17.f4 f4 18.g4 fxg3 19.hxg3 xg3
20.fxg3 xg1+ 21.xg1 xg4 22.f4 xf4 23.gxf4

White is lost if we believe the tournament book. Actually Steinitz wins by superior
play. 23...d8 24.e5 d7 25.f2 f7 26.g1 h5 27.g3 g6 28.b3 f5
29.e1 e7 Black threatens ..g5. 30.c3 xe1 31.xe1 White has structural
weaknesses on the queenside. 31...g6 32.\(\text{c3}\) \(\text{d1}\) 33.\(\text{e5!}\) A counterattack gives sufficient chances. 33...g5! 34.\(\text{xc7}\) gxf4+ 35.\(\text{e2}\) \(\text{c2}\) 36.\(\text{b8}\) a6 37.\(\text{f3}\) [De Zeeuw has found 37.a7! \(\text{b1}\) 38.a3 \(\text{c2}\) 39.d6 \(\text{e6}\) 40.\(\text{xc5}\) \(\text{xb3}\) 41.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{xc4}\) 42.\(\text{xf4}\) and White draws due to the bishops of opposite colors.]

37...\(\text{e4+!}\) Black wins a tempo. 38.\(\text{f2}\) \(\text{b1}\) 39.\(\text{d6}\) White misses the narrow escape. [39.a3! \(\text{a2}\) 40.\(\text{b4}\) \(\text{xb4}\) 41.\(\text{d6}\) \(\text{e6}\) 42.\(\text{xf4}\) \(\text{xc4}\) 43.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{b5}\) 44.\(\text{g3}\) \(\text{d5+}\) 45.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{e6}\) 46.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{a4}\) 47.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{a4}\) 48.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{a4}\) 49.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{a4}\) 50.\(\text{d3}\) \(\text{a3}\) 51.\(\text{c2}\) \(\text{b4}\)

Steinitz showed solid endgame techniques. 0–1

(11) Chigorin,Mikhail – Steinitz,Wilhelm [C52]
Steinitz W Ch Havana 1889 (3),
\([\text{v}r/\]\n
1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{c6}\) 3.\(\text{c4}\) \(\text{c5}\) 4.b4 \(\text{xb4}\) 5.c3 \(\text{a5}\) 6.0–0 \(\text{f6}\) 7.d4 \(\text{g7}\) 8.\(\text{g5}\) \(\text{d6}\) 9.d5 \(\text{d5}\) 10.\(\text{a4}\) \(\text{b6}\) 11.\(\text{a3}\) \(\text{e6}\) 12.\(\text{h3}\) \(\text{xc3}\) 13.\(\text{ac1}\) \(\text{b4}\) 14.\(\text{b5}\) \(\text{xb5}\) 15.\(\text{xb5}\) axb5 16.\(\text{xc3}\) White controls more area as compensation for two pawns. 16...c5! Steinitz starts a counterattack. [Unpleasant is 16...\(\text{c6}\) 17.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{d7}\) 18.\(\text{xc1}\) 19.\(\text{xc6}\) \(\text{xc6}\) 18.\(\text{xe7}\) [Preferable is 18.\(\text{e3}\) ] 18...\(\text{xe7}\) 19.\(\text{d5}\) f6! 20.\(\text{xc6}\) dxc6 21.\(\text{xc6}\) \(\text{d7}\) 22.\(\text{xb6}\)

\(\text{h8b8}\)! Black shows harmonic play. [The greedy 22...\(\text{xa2}\) 23.\(\text{b7}\) \(\text{d8}\) 24.\(\text{d1}\) leads to another bind.] 23.\(\text{xb8}\) \(\text{xb8}\) 24.\(\text{b1}\) \(\text{c6}\)! 25.\(\text{c1}\) [Steinitz mentions 25.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{d8}\) 26.\(\text{b2}\) \(\text{xe4}\)\] 25...\(\text{a8}\) 26.\(\text{e2}\) \(\text{a4}\) 27.\(\text{b2}\) \(\text{xe4}\) 28.\(\text{h3}\) \(\text{d6}\) 29.\(\text{f2}\) \(\text{a4}\) 30.f3 \(\text{f5}\) !? 31.\(\text{f2}\) \(\text{a3}\) 32.\(\text{b1}\) \(\text{d3}\) 33.\(\text{e2}\) e4! 34.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{a3}\) 35.\(\text{e4}\) \(\text{xe4}\) 36.\(\text{b1}\) \(\text{g3}\) 37.\(\text{f2}\) \(\text{d3}\) 38.\(\text{e2}\) h5 39.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{g3}\) 40.\(\text{f2}\) \(\text{a3}\) 41.\(\text{f1}\) \(\text{d5}\) 42.\(\text{xb5}\) \(\text{xa2}\) 43.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{xb2}\) [Steinitz suggests 43.\(\text{f6}\) ] 44.\(\text{d4}\) \(\text{c6}\) 45.\(\text{e5}\) \(\text{a2}\) [Correct is 45...\(\text{e2}\) 46.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{d2}\) 47.\(\text{e4}\) \(\text{d7}\) 46.\(\text{e3}\) [46.\(\text{g5}\) forces a draw (Steinitz).] 46...\(\text{e2}\) 47.\(\text{e4}\) \(\text{d7}\) 48.\(\text{g5}\) \(\text{e6}\) 49.\(\text{b4}\) \(\text{d4}\) 50.\(\text{b5}\) \(\text{d3}\) 51.\(\text{c4}\) \(\text{xc4}\) 52.\(\text{xc4}\) \(\text{d1}\) 53.\(\text{e7}\) \(\text{g7}\) 54.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{a1}\) 55.\(\text{e2}\) \(\text{f1}\) Steinitz played very well at the beginning of the endgame. Thereafter it became a hard battle for victory. 0–1
Paul Morphy (1837–1884) was the first complete chess player. He was mainly active in 1857 and 1858 and defeated everybody. 1.e4 c5 2.¤f3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.¤xd4 ¤c5 5.¤e3 ¤b6 6.¤b5 ¤f6 7.¤xc5 ¤xc5 8.¤d6+ ¤e7 9.¤xc8+ bxc8 10.¤d3 ¤c6 11.0–0 h5 12.¤d2 h4 13.¤b5 g6 14.¤a3 ¤g8 15.¤b4 ¤b6 16.¤c4 ¤c7 17.¤e5 18.¤xe5 ¤xe5 19.¤d2 ¤g7 20.¤ad1 ¤d8 21.¤f2 b6 22.¤f1 gxf4 23.¤xf4 g5 24.¤e2 ¤xf4 25.¤xf4 White has a slight advantage due to the pressure on h4. 25...¤d8 [Black can liberate his position by 25...d5! 26.exd5 ¤xd5! 27.¤e5 b5 28.¤e4 ¤c6 29.¤e2 ¤xe4 30.¤e4 b4 31.¤e3 h5 32.¤d4 c5 33.¤c5 bxc5 34.¤xc5 ¤f6 35.¤e6 a5 36.¤e5 a4 37.¤d4 cxd4 38.¤xf4 ¤xf4 39.¤xg3 bxa5 40.¤e4 ¤c7 41.¤d5 ¤b6 42.¤a4 bxa4 43.¤xb6 cxb6 44.¤xb6 xe4 45.¤xe4 ¤g7? [Fiske suggests 43...g5! The idea is 44.¤e5 xh5 45.¤xh5 ¤xh5 46.¤f4 ¤e7 47.¤xh5 White has won a pawn, but Black will be able to defend himself.] 44.¤g4 ¤h5+ 45.¤xh5 ¤h5 46.¤e7+ ¤f6 [Better seems to be 46...¢f8! 47.¤xa7 ¤e5 48.¤e6 ¤f5+ 49.¤e3 ¤g4 50.¤g3 b5 51.axb5 ¤xg4 52.¤e5 ¤xe5 53.¤xe5 ¤e6 54.¤e4 ¤f3 55.¤xd5 h5 56.¤e5 g4 57.¤d4 White wins.] 47.¤xa7 ¤e5 48.¤e6 ¤g5+ 49.¤e3 ¤f5+ 50.¤e2 b5 [Fiske mentions 50...¢f6 51.a5 bxa5 52.¤xf6 ¤xf6 53.¤bxa5 and White wins.] 51.axb5 ¤f4 52.¤c3 d4! Black grabs his last chance. 53.¤d4 ¤h4 54.¤c5 ¤e2+ 55.¤d3 h3+ 56.¤c2 ¤h2+ 57.¤b3 h1=0 58.¤a4 [58.¤c4? ¤c3#] 58...¤d5 59.¤e6 ¤c4 60.¤c6 ¤h1 61.¤d4+ [Morphy avoids the prosaic 61.¤a5! 61... ¤xd4 62.c7 ¤h8 63.b6 ¤c4 64.b7 Paulsen was defeated in a game that lasted ten hours. 1–0
(13) Morphy, Paul – Harrwitz, Daniel [C41]
Morphy Paris 1858 (2), 1837

1.e4 e5 2.¤f3 d6 3.d4 exd4 4.¤xd4 ¼f6 5.e5 dxe5 6.¤xe5 ¾e6 Harrwitz hopes to survive in the endgame. 8.¤c3 ¾d6 9.¤c4 ¾xc4 10.¤xc4 ¾e8+ 11.¤e3 ¾e7? [Maroczy advises 11...¾g4! with a plus for Black.]
12.0–0–0 a6 13.¤g5 ¾bd7 14.¤e4 h6 15.¤xf6+ [Or 15.¤he1 ¾f8!] 15...¾xf6 16.¤xd6 cxd6 17.¤he1+ ¾f8 18.¾xe8+ ¾e8 White has a better development. He also controls the blocking square d5. 19.½d5 ¾b8 20.½f3 g6 21.c3 ¾e7 22.µe1+ ¾f8 23.½c2 ¾c7 24.µb3?! ¾e6 25.µa4?! ¾b6?! [25...¾c5+! 26.µa3 leads to a loss of time for White.] 26.b4 ¾h5 27.µh4 ¾e7 28.µe3 ¾d7 29.½d5 ¾e8 30.µb3 ¾g8 A wrong plan is chosen. 31.µf1 ¾e7 32.a4 a5?! [32...¾b8 protects the queenside.] 33.µxe6!? ¾xe6? Black blunders. [33...fxe6! 34.µe4 g5 35.µg3 g4 36.µb5 d5! 37.µxb6 axb6 38.cxb6 ¾b8+ 39.µe5 ¾c8+ White has to accept perpetual check.]
34.µc4 g5 35.µb5 axb6 36.cxb6 gxb6 37.µxb6 ¾b8+ [Awful is 37...µxg2 38.a5] 38.µa5 ¾d5 39.µd3+ ¾c4 40.µxd6 ¾xb4 41.µd4+ ¾xd4 42.cxb4 f5 43.f4 ¾e3 44.a5 ¾f2 45.a6 ¾xg2 46.a3 h6 47.a8µ+ ¾g1 48.µf3 Morphy accumulated advantages. 1–0

(14) Blackburne, Joseph – Fleissig, Miksa [D31]
Blackburne Wien 1873, 1841

Joseph Blackburne (1841–1924) was a courageous attacker. His ability in the endgame is shown in this long game. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.µc3 b6 4.µf4 ¾d6 5.µg3 ¾f6 6.µf3 ¾c6 7.e3 ¾e7 8.µe1 ¾b7 9.µb3 dxc4 10.µxc4 0–0 11.µd3 ¾d5 12.µh4 ¾xc3 13.µxc3 ¾e7 14.µb1 g6 15.µe5 ½h5 16.µg3 ¾g7 17.µh4 f5 18.µf3 ¾h5 19.µf2 ¾f6 20.µc4 ¾e8 21.µd2 ¾h8 22.µh2 ¾g7 23.µf1 e5 24.µg1 f4 25.c4 ¾d8 26.d5 ¾e7 27.µc4 c5 28.µb2 ¾d6 29.µa3 ¾a8 30.µb1 ¾e7 31.µb3 ¾c8 32.µc1 ¾d7 33.µc2 ¾fd8 34.µd3 ¾e8 35.µb2 ¾g7 36.µe1 ¾f8 37.µd1 ¾h5 38.a3 ¾ab8 39.a4 ¾g8 40.µe2 ¾h8
White has to develop his rook. 53.\textit{\textit{Q}}f2 \textit{Q}a8! 54.\textit{\textit{Q}}e2 Capture on c5 will lead to an imprisoned king. 54...\textit{Q}a3 55.\textit{\textit{Q}}c1 \textit{Q}a4! Black plays for a win. 56.\textit{\textit{Q}}xa4 \textit{Q}xa4 57.\textit{\textit{Q}}d2 \textit{Q}a3 58.\textit{\textit{Q}}c2 \textit{Q}c3+ 59.\textit{\textit{Q}}b2 \textit{Q}xc4 60.\textit{\textit{Q}}e2 b3 Black has to return the pawn. 61.\textit{\textit{Q}}xb3 \textit{Q}b4+ 62.\textit{\textit{Q}}c2 \textit{Q}a4 63.\textit{\textit{Q}}c3 \textit{Q}a1 64.\textit{\textit{Q}}d1 \textit{Q}f6 65.\textit{\textit{Q}}h1 \textit{Q}d7 66.\textit{\textit{Q}}b2 \textit{Q}a7 67.\textit{\textit{Q}}c3 \textit{Q}b6 68.\textit{\textit{Q}}b1 \textit{Q}a4+? Exchanges favor White. 69.\textit{\textit{Q}}c2 \textit{Q}xc3 70.\textit{\textit{Q}}xc3 \textit{Q}a2 71.\textit{\textit{Q}}b2 \textit{Q}xb2 72.\textit{\textit{Q}}xb2 \textit{Q}d7 Black has the bad bishop. 73.\textit{\textit{Q}}e1! \textit{Q}c7 74.\textit{\textit{Q}}a5+ \textit{Q}b7 75.\textit{\textit{Q}}b3 \textit{Q}a6 76.\textit{\textit{Q}}a4 \textit{Q}b8 Fleissig has to remain passively. [The point is 76...c4? 77.\textit{\textit{Q}}b4!] 77.\textit{\textit{Q}}d8 \textit{Q}d6 78.\textit{\textit{Q}}g5 \textit{Q}f8 [The way to freedom of 78...\textit{Q}b6 79.\textit{\textit{Q}}h5 c4 80.\textit{\textit{Q}}xg6 hxg6 81.\textit{\textit{Q}}h4 \textit{Q}c5? 82.\textit{\textit{Q}}f2* ends in a disaster.] 79.\textit{\textit{Q}}f6! \textit{Q}d6 80.\textit{\textit{Q}}d8! White has lost a tempo. 80...\textit{Q}h6 81.\textit{\textit{Q}}f6 \textit{Q}b6 82.\textit{\textit{Q}}h5! gxh5 83.\textit{\textit{Q}}h4 \textit{Q}a6 84.\textit{\textit{Q}}d8 \textit{Q}b8 Black has to weaken his position again. 85.\textit{\textit{Q}}e7 \textit{Q}b6 86.\textit{\textit{Q}}f8 h4 87.\textit{\textit{Q}}e7 h3 88.gxh3 h5 89.\textit{\textit{Q}}h4? The pawn goes to a wrong square. [The game is beautifully ended by 89.\textit{\textit{Q}}f8! \textit{Q}c7 90.d6 \textit{Q}b8 91.d7 \textit{Q}c7 92.\textit{\textit{Q}}d6+!] 89...\textit{Q}f7 90.\textit{\textit{Q}}b5 \textit{Q}d7 91.\textit{\textit{Q}}xc5? White misses a good chance again. 91...\textit{Q}f8!! \textit{Q}c7 92.\textit{\textit{Q}}xc5 \textit{Q}d8 93.\textit{\textit{Q}}g7! \textit{Q}xh4 (93...\textit{Q}e7? 94.d6!) 94.\textit{\textit{Q}}xe5 \textit{Q}g3 (94...\textit{Q}f2+ 95.\textit{\textit{Q}}c4 \textit{Q}g3 96.\textit{\textit{Q}}d3!) 95.\textit{\textit{Q}}d4 h4 96.e5 h3 97.\textit{\textit{Q}}e6+ \textit{Q}e7 98.\textit{\textit{Q}}xe6! h2 99.\textit{\textit{Q}}c5+ \textit{Q}f6 100.\textit{\textit{Q}}e7 \textit{Q}xh1 101.e8\textit{\textit{Q}} \textit{Q}xf3 102.\textit{\textit{Q}}e6+ \textit{Q}g7 103.\textit{\textit{Q}}d4+ The queen and bishop will deliver mate eventually! 91...\textit{Q}c7 92.\textit{\textit{Q}}f2 \textit{Q}d8 93.\textit{\textit{Q}}c5 \textit{Q}a5! The bishop moves outside of the own pawn chain. [Avoids 93...\textit{Q}e7+ 94.d6! \textit{Q}xd6+ 95.\textit{\textit{Q}}d5 \textit{Q}c7 96.\textit{\textit{Q}}e1 \textit{Q}d6 97.\textit{\textit{Q}}c3 94.d6 \textit{Q}c3 95.\textit{\textit{Q}}d5 \textit{Q}b2 96.\textit{\textit{Q}}e1 \textit{Q}d4 97.\textit{\textit{Q}}b4 This position would be won without pawn d5. 97...\textit{Q}a1? Accuracy lacks. [The variation 97...\textit{Q}b2 98.\textit{\textit{Q}}d2 \textit{Q}a1! 99.\textit{\textit{Q}}c1 \textit{Q}c3! shows the three supplementary squares.] 98.\textit{\textit{Q}}c4 White forces the exchange of bishops. If the black bishop had been on b2, it could have moved to c1. 98...\textit{Q}b2 99.\textit{\textit{Q}}c3 \textit{Q}xc3 100.\textit{\textit{Q}}xc3 \textit{Q}xd6 101.\textit{\textit{Q}}b4! \textit{Q}c6 102.\textit{\textit{Q}}c4 Opposition decides the game. 102...\textit{Q}d6 103.\textit{\textit{Q}}b5 1–0
Zukertort (1842–1888) was a violent attacker with a sense of positional play. He played in the first world championship match with Steinitz.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.\(\triangle c3\) \(\triangle f6\) 4.\(\triangle f4\) c5 5.e3 \(\triangle xd4\) 6.\(\triangle xd4\) \(\triangle xc4\) 7.\(\triangle xc4\) \(\triangle c6\) 8.\(\triangle f3\) \(\triangle e7\) 9.0–0 0–0

10.\(\triangle e1\) \(\triangle d7\) 11.\(\triangle e2\) \(\triangle a5\) 12.\(\triangle b5\) a6 13.\(\triangle c7\) b6 14.\(\triangle c3\) \(\triangle fc8\) 15.\(\triangle f4\) b5

16.\(\triangle b3\) \(\triangle b6\) 17.\(\triangle ed1\) \(\triangle a5\) 18.\(\triangle c2\) \(\triangle c4\) 19.\(\triangle d3\) \(\triangle d6\) 20.\(\triangle e5\) \(\triangle e8\) 21.\(\triangle g5\) \(\triangle d8\) 22.\(\triangle f3\) \(\triangle a7\) 23.\(\triangle h3\) h6 24.\(\triangle e3\) \(\triangle ac7\) 25.d5 b4 26.\(\triangle e2\) \(\triangle xd5\) 27.\(\triangle xa6\) \(\triangle a8\) 28.\(\triangle d3\) \(\triangle f6\) 29.\(\triangle d4\) \(\triangle b5\) 30.\(\triangle f3\)

31.\(\triangle fx d4\) \(\triangle a5\) 32.\(\triangle f3\) \(\triangle a4\) 33.\(\triangle ec1\) \(\triangle e7\) 34.\(\triangle e4\) g6 35.b3 \(\triangle e8\) 36.\(\triangle c4\) \(\triangle f5\) 37.\(\triangle xc6\) fxe6 38.\(\triangle xc6+\) \(\triangle g7\) 39.\(\triangle ad1\) \(\triangle e7\) 40.\(\triangle f4\) \(\triangle e5\) 41.\(\triangle b1\) \(\triangle xe1+\) 42.\(\triangle xe1\) \(\triangle c3\) 43.\(\triangle d5\) \(\triangle c5\) 44.\(\triangle xc7\) \(\triangle xc7\) 45.\(\triangle ed1\) \(\triangle d4\) 46.\(\triangle c4\) \(\triangle c6\) 47.\(\triangle d3\) \(\triangle a8\) 48.\(\triangle e3\) \(\triangle d6\) 49.a3 \(\triangle c6\) 50.axb4 \(\triangle f6\) 51.\(\triangle f1\) \(\triangle b5\) 52.\(\triangle e6\) \(\triangle xe6\) 53.\(\triangle xc6\) \(\triangle xb4\)

The unequal material favors White. 54.\(\triangle d7\) \(\triangle c3\) 55.\(\triangle d4\) \(\triangle xd7\) 56.\(\triangle xd7+\) \(\triangle f6\) 57.\(\triangle d4\) The minor pieces lack cooperation. 57...\(\triangle e7\) 58.b4 \(\triangle e5\) 59.\(\triangle c4\) \(\triangle b5\) 60.\(\triangle c6\) \(\triangle d6\) 61.\(\triangle b6\) \(\triangle d4\) 62.\(\triangle b7\) The mobile rook moves to the other flank. 62...g5 63.b5 \(\triangle d5\) 64.b6 \(\triangle c6\) 65.\(\triangle h7\) \(\triangle xb6\) 66.\(\triangle xh6\) \(\triangle c7\) 67.\(\triangle h4!\) \(\triangle xh4\) 68.\(\triangle xh4\) The pawn exchanges have resulted in two connected passed pawns. 68...\(\triangle f5\) 69.\(\triangle b7+\) \(\triangle d8\) 70.\(\triangle g4\) \(\triangle e7\) [The restriction of the white king in 70...\(\triangle d4\) 71.\(\triangle g2\) \(\triangle f4\) is ended by 72.\(\triangle b7\) \(\triangle e8\) 73.\(\triangle b4\) \(\triangle c6\) 74.\(\triangle f3\) 71.\(\triangle g2\) \(\triangle e8\) 72.\(\triangle f3\) \(\triangle c5\) [If Black controls \(f4\) by 72...\(\triangle g6\) the white king moves to e4 and f5.] 73.\(\triangle h5\) \(\triangle d4\) 74.\(\triangle g3\) \(\triangle f7\) 75.\(\triangle f4\) \(\triangle c7\) 76.\(\triangle b5\) \(\triangle e1+\) 77.\(\triangle f3\) \(\triangle c3\) 78.\(\triangle g4\) \(\triangle c3\) 80.\(\triangle f5\) \(\triangle d4\) 81.\(\triangle b7\) \(\triangle c3\) 82.\(\triangle b5\) Black has a sort of bastion. 82...\(\triangle d4?!\) [Better is 82...\(\triangle g7!\) 83.\(\triangle b5\) \(\triangle g8\) 84.\(\triangle b8\) \(\triangle e7\) 85.\(\triangle b7!\) White has lost a tempo. Black experiences zugzwang. 85...\(\triangle e5\) 86.\(\triangle h6!\) \(\triangle g7+\) 84.\(\triangle h7\) \(\triangle e5\) 85.\(\triangle g6+\) \(\triangle f8\) 86.\(\triangle x e7!\) Zukertort lost the match eventually, because he collapsed during the final stage. 1–0
(16) Berger, Johann
Berger Theorie und Praxis der Schach, 1845

Berger (1845–1933) was a great theorist of the endgame. He also composed studies.

1.f4! [No good is 1.h4? gxh4 2.f4 c7 3.f5 d7!] 1...c7! 2.fxg5 a5 3.g3 a4
4.h4 a3 5.g3 a2 It ends with self stalemate. ½–½

(17) Chigorin, Mikhail – Tarrasch, Siegbert [C65]
Chigorin Budapest 1896, 1850

Chigorin (1850–1908) was a great attacker and an accurate player in the endgame.

1.e4 e5 2.d4 c6 3.b5 b5 4.b2 d6 5.d4 exd4 6.e5 d3 7.cxd3 dxe5
8.fxe5 b4+ 9.d2 0–0 10.xc6 xh2+ 11.xd2 bxc6 12.xc6 f6 13.e7+ h8 14.xc8 xaxc8 15.d3 f8 16.e4 x3 17.xd3 x3 18.xf6 gxf6

The black pawns are weak. 19.f6! White has to play actively.

19...d8 20.xd3 x3 21.g3 d2 22.c1! Another active move secures the advantage.

22...x2 23.xc7 xa2 [Levenfisch mentions the alternative 23...g7!? 24.xa7
The black pawns have remained weak. 24...a6 25.g2 g8 26.b7 a5 27.h4 a6 [My preference goes to 27...a5! 28.a7 a4] 28.f3 h5 [Levenfish and Smyslov give 28...a4 29.h5 h6 as an alternative. Black will sacrifice the a-pawn and draw.] 29.e7 a5 Black counters the threat 30. Rc5. 30.f4 f8 31.f3 The advance on the kingside continues. 31...g8 Black keeps his rook on the fifth rank and his king on f8 or g8. 32.a7 f8 33.g4! hxg4 34.fxg4 a1? Suddenly Black changes his plan. The consequences are fatal. [Correct is 34...g8 35.h5 b5! 36.axa6 g7 (Levenfish).] 35.f5 f1+ 36.g6 f4 37.g5! fxg5 [The first point is 37...hxh4 38.a8+ e7 39.gxf6+ 38.hxg5 a4 [38...g8 39.a8+ f8 40.axf8+ xf8 41.h7 is the second point.] 39.a8+ e7 40.h6 a5 41.g6 a1 42.g7 h1+ 43.g6 g1+ 44.h7 h1+ 45.g8 a1 [45...h5 46.a6 e8 47.e7 leads to zugzug.] 46.a7+ e8 47.a6! White threatens 48.Kh7. 47...h1 48.xa5 e1 49.h5 g1 50.e5+ d7 51.h7 Black lost although he had several good plans. Chigorin became a cult figure in Russia after the revolution. 1–0

(18) Blackburne,Joseph – Weiss,Miksa [C65]
Weiss New York 1889, 1857
[vR]

Max Weiss (1857–1927) was an accurate player. He refused to play a match against Steinitz and preferred employment by Rothschild's bank. 1.e4 e5 2.gf3 c6 3.d4 f6 4.d4 exd4 5.0–0 e7 6.e1 d6 7.c4 c6 8.xd5 cxd5 9.dxc6 bxc6 10.c4 e6 11.dxc3 d5 12.e4 c6 13 xe4 c6 14.e3 e5 15.ad1 b6 16.a4 b4 17.xb4 cxb4 18.e4 g4 19.xe8+ xe8 Steinitz: "Herr Weiss is one of the greatest masters of simplifying positions, and he can well rely on his judgment in the ending, which he conducts with exemplary skill". 20.f3 e5 21.c3 e7 22.b3 b5 23.b2 f6 24.d2!? d8! The pressure increases. 25.b4 h5 26.a1 xd1 27.cxd1 The Horwitz bishops are strong. 27...d2 28.e3 a1 29.a3 g8 30.g2 d3 31.g3 e7

32.f4? Square e4 will become an entrance for the black king (Steinitz). White should have kept the fortress intact. 32.e6 33.f3 d8 34.f2 a5 35.d1 c2 36.e3 b3 37.e4 f5+ 38.d3 a4! 39.g2 c4+ 40.d2 d5 41.d4 g6 Blackburne stands on the edge of the ravine. 42.e3? [The pawn
sacrifice \( 42.\Box h4! \Box xh4 43.gxh4 \Box e4 44.\Box e5 \Box f3 45.\Box d6 \Box g4 46.\Box e3 \Box xh4 47.\Box f2 \Box h3 48.\Box g1 \) leads to a defendable position.] \( 42...\Box e4 43.\Box xc4 \Box xc4 44.\Box e2 \)

Black has the advantages of the good bishop and strong king. Pawn a3 will become the fatal weakness. \( 44...g5! 45.\Box e3 \Box xf4 46.\Box xf4 \Box f6 47.\Box d2 h4 48.\Box xh4 \Box xh4 49.\Box e3 \Box f6 50.\Box d2 f4 51.\Box e1 f3+ 52.\Box f2 \Box h4+ 53.\Box f1 \Box xe1! \) Weiss has calculated a long and forced win. \( 54.\Box xe1 \Box d3 55.\Box h4 \Box xc3 56.\Box h5 \Box b3 57.\Box h6 c3 58.\Box h7 c2 59.\Box d2 f2 60.\Box h8 c1+! 61.\Box xc1 \Box f4+ 62.\Box d2 \Box f2+ 63.\Box d3 \Box e2+ 64.\Box e3 \Box c3+ 65.\Box xc3+ \Box xc3 66.\Box e4 \Box b3 67.\Box d4 \Box xa3 68.\Box c3 \Box a2 69.\Box c2 a3 70.\Box c1 \Box b3 \) Weiss played the best chess of 1889. 0–1

\[ \]

(19) Albin, Adolf - Weiss, Miksa [C29]

Weiss Vienna 1890 (2), 1857

\[ 1.e4 e5 2.\Box c3 \Box f6 3.f4 d5 4.fxe5 \Box xe4 5.d4 \Box b4 6.\Box f3 \Box xc3 7.\Box bxc3 \Box h4+ 8.\Box g3 \Box xd4 9.\Box g2 \Box e7 10.\Box f4 \Box xc3+ 11.\Box xc3 \Box xh4 12.\Box e2 \Box xe2+ 13.\Box d2 \Box f5 14.\Box h3 \Box xf4+ 15.\Box gxf4 \Box f5 16.\Box b4 \Box d7 17.\Box c1 \Box c6 18.\Box d6 \Box f8 19.\Box g1 \Box e6 20.\Box g3 \Box d7 21.\Box b3 h6 22.\Box b3 \Box c5 23.\Box xc5 bxc5 24.\Box xc5 \Box e8 25.\Box a6 \Box e7 26.\Box b5 \Box d5 27.\Box xc6 \Box xc6 28.\Box xc6 \Box a8 29.\Box c7+ \Box f8 30.\Box d3 g6 31.\Box g3 \Box e6 32.\Box f5 \Box gxf5 33.\Box xf5 \Box b8 34.\Box a3 \Box b3 35.\Box xf5 \Box xf5 36.\Box xg5 \Box f3+ 37.\Box g5 \Box xa3 38.\Box e6 \Box g3+ 39.\Box f4 \Box g7 40.\Box e7+ \Box e8 41.\Box e5 \Box g5+ 42.\Box d6 \Box g6+ 43.\Box xd5 a5 44.\Box a7 \Box e6 45.\Box d4 a4 46.\Box d5 h6 47.\Box d4 \Box xe7 48.\Box a8+ \Box d7 49.\Box xa4 \]

The ending of rook plus bishop- and rook-pawns versus rook became later known by the game Marshall–Rubinstein, San Sebastian 1911. 49...\Box e6 50.\Box d5? [Correct is 50.\Box a8! \Box e7 51.\Box h8 \Box f6?! Black almost wins but 52.\Box xh6+ \Box f5 53.\Box h5+ \Box f4 54.\Box h4+ \Box g3 55.\Box h5 \Box g4 56.\Box h1 \Box f5 57.\Box g1+ draws.] 50...\Box e7 51.\Box h4 \Box f8 52.\Box g4 \Box g6? The white king is allowed to cross the e-file. [The win is achieved by 52...\Box h5! 53.\Box h4 \Box g7! 54.\Box xh5 \Box e1! 55.\Box d4 \Box g6 56.\Box a5 \Box f5 57.\Box h4 \Box g7 54.\Box e4 \Box g1 55.\Box e3 \Box g6 56.\Box f2 \Box g5? 57.\Box a4 \Box b1 58.\Box g3 \Box b3+ 59.\Box g2 \Box h5 60.\Box f2 f5 61.\Box g2 \Box h4 62.\Box a2? The king leaves the ideal square too soon. [Correct is 62.\Box a8 (Goldman) 62...\Box h3+ 63.\Box h2 \Box f4 64.\Box a7 \Box g4 65.\Box g7+ \Box f3 66.\Box a7! A theoretical draw.] 62...\Box f4 63.\Box a8 \Box g4 64.\Box g8+ \Box f3! This position is drawn, if the h-pawn has reached the third rank. 65.\Box f8 \Box b2+ 66.\Box h3 \Box e3 67.\Box e8+ [Or 67.\Box xh4 f3 68.\Box g3 \Box g2+ 69.\Box h3 \Box g1] 67...\Box f2 68.\Box e4 f3 69.\Box f4 \Box b1 70.\Box h2
Albin fought well, but the better play won. 0–1

(20) Tarrasch, Siegbert – Berger, Johann [C77]
Tarrasch Breslau 1889 (1), 1862

Siegbert Tarrasch (1862–1934) was the great teacher of chess. 1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{\textdollar}f3\) e5 3.\(\text{\textdollar}f3\) a6 4.\(\text{\textdollar}a4\) \(\text{\textdollar}f6\) 5.\(\text{\textdollar}c3\) \(\text{\textdollar}b4\) 6.\(\text{\textdollar}d5\) d6 7.\(\text{\textdollar}e7\) 8.\(\text{\textdollar}b4\) \(\text{\textdollar}d7\) 9.\(\text{\textdollar}x\text{\textdollar}c6\) \(\text{\textdollar}x\text{\textdollar}c6\) 10.\(\text{\textdollar}xe6+\) bxc6 11.0–0 0–0 12.\(\text{\textdollar}e2\) c5 13.\(\text{\textdollar}e7\) 14.d4 exd4 15.\(\text{\textdollar}xd4\) \(\text{\textdollar}f6\) 16.\(\text{\textdollar}e3\) \(\text{\textdollar}x\text{\textdollar}d4\) \(\text{\textdollar}e8\) 18.\(\text{\textdollar}c2\) \(\text{\textdollar}xd4\) \(\text{\textdollar}c5\) 20.\(\text{\textdollar}b3\) \(\text{\textdollar}f6\) 21.\(\text{\textdollar}f1\) \(\text{\textdollar}eb8\) 22.\(\text{\textdollar}ab1\) a5 23.\(\text{\textdollar}h1\) \(\text{\textdollar}h6\) 24.\(\text{\textdollar}e2\) \(\text{\textdollar}e6\) 25.\(\text{\textdollar}c3\) \(\text{\textdollar}c6\) 26.\(\text{\textdollar}a4\) \(\text{\textdollar}c5\) 27.\(\text{\textdollar}d5\) \(\text{\textdollar}d8\) 28.\(\text{\textdollar}bc1\) \(\text{\textdollar}xc1\) 29.\(\text{\textdollar}xc1\) c5 30.\(\text{\textdollar}d1\) \(\text{\textdollar}d4\) 31.\(\text{\textdollar}c4\) \(\text{\textdollar}b8\) 32.\(\text{\textdollar}b3\) \(\text{\textdollar}e8\) 33.\(\text{\textdollar}x\text{\textdollar}d4\) \(\text{\textdollar}xd4\) 34.\(\text{\textdollar}e7+\) \(\text{\textdollar}xe7\) 35.\(\text{\textdollar}xc8+\) \(\text{\textdollar}f8\) 36.\(\text{\textdollar}xf8+\) \(\text{\textdollar}xf8\)

The sixth congress of the German chess federation took place in the city of Anderssen and Tarrasch. White has a won pawn ending. 37.\(\text{\textdollar}g1\) \(\text{\textdollar}e7\) 38.\(\text{\textdollar}f2\) d5! 39.e5 [39.exd5 More easily wins 39...\(\text{\textdollar}d6\) 40.\(\text{\textdollar}e2\) \(\text{\textdollar}xd5\) 41.\(\text{\textdollar}a3\) \(\text{\textdollar}c5\) 42.\(\text{\textdollar}d3\) (Nimzowitsch).] 39...\(\text{\textdollar}e6\) 40.\(\text{\textdollar}e2\) [Not 40.f4? \(\text{\textdollar}g5!\) 40...\(\text{\textdollar}xe5\) 41.\(\text{\textdollar}d3\) h5 Black needs counteraction. 42.\(\text{\textdollar}a3\) h4 43.\(\text{\textdollar}b4\) \(\text{\textdollar}xd4\) 45.\(\text{\textdollar}xd4\) \(\text{\textdollar}c6\) 46.b5? [Correct is 46.f4! \(\text{\textdollar}b5\) 47.\(\text{\textdollar}xd5\) \(\text{\textdollar}xb4\) 48.\(\text{\textdollar}d6\) \(\text{\textdollar}c4\) 49.\(\text{\textdollar}e7\) \(\text{\textdollar}d4\) 50.\(\text{\textdollar}xf7\) \(\text{\textdollar}xe4\) 51.g3 \(\text{\textdollar}c3\) 52.\(\text{\textdollar}g7\) \(\text{\textdollar}f6\) 54.\(\text{\textdollar}f3\) \(\text{\textdollar}xg3\) 56.\(\text{\textdollar}f8\) Black lacks one tempo.] 46...\(\text{\textdollar}xb5\) 47.\(\text{\textdollar}xd5\) \(\text{\textdollar}b4\) 48.\(\text{\textdollar}d4\) [48.\(\text{\textdollar}d6\) \(\text{\textdollar}c3\) draws because White has lost a tempo.] 48...\(\text{\textdollar}b5\) 49.\(\text{\textdollar}e5\) \(\text{\textdollar}c4\) 50.\(\text{\textdollar}f4\) \(\text{\textdollar}d4\) 51.\(\text{\textdollar}g4\) \(\text{\textdollar}e5\) The drawing king misses his chance. [51...\(\text{\textdollar}e3!\) 52.\(\text{\textdollar}xh4\) \(\text{\textdollar}f2\) 53.\(\text{\textdollar}h3\) g5 draws.] 52.\(\text{\textdollar}xh4\) \(\text{\textdollar}xf4\) 53.\(\text{\textdollar}h5!\) The white king has remained mobile. 53...\(\text{\textdollar}f5\) [53...\(\text{\textdollar}e3\) 54.\(\text{\textdollar}g4\) \(\text{\textdollar}f2\) 55.\(\text{\textdollar}g3+-\) 54.g3 \(\text{\textdollar}f6\) 55.\(\text{\textdollar}g4\) \(\text{\textdollar}g6\) The rest is simple, but White takes his time. 56.\(\text{\textdollar}f4\) \(\text{\textdollar}f6\) 57.\(\text{\textdollar}e4\) \(\text{\textdollar}e6\) 58.\(\text{\textdollar}d4\) \(\text{\textdollar}d6\) 59.\(\text{\textdollar}c4\) \(\text{\textdollar}c6\) 60.\(\text{\textdollar}f4\) \(\text{\textdollar}d6\) 61.\(\text{\textdollar}d4\) \(\text{\textdollar}e6\) 62.\(\text{\textdollar}c5\) \(\text{\textdollar}e7\) 63.\(\text{\textdollar}d5\) \(\text{\textdollar}d7\) 64.\(\text{\textdollar}e5\) \(\text{\textdollar}e7\) 65.f5 f6+ 66.\(\text{\textdollar}d5\) \(\text{\textdollar}d7\) 67.\(\text{\textdollar}d3\) \(\text{\textdollar}e7\) 68.\(\text{\textdollar}c6\) \(\text{\textdollar}e8\) 69.\(\text{\textdollar}h4\) \(\text{\textdollar}e7\) 70.\(\text{\textdollar}c7\) \(\text{\textdollar}e8\) 71.\(\text{\textdollar}d6\) \(\text{\textdollar}d8\) 72.\(\text{\textdollar}e6\) \(\text{\textdollar}e8\) 73.\(\text{\textdollar}h5\) \(\text{\textdollar}f8\) 74.\(\text{\textdollar}h6\) This pawn endgame was still difficult for Tarrasch and Berger in these days. 1–0
Tarrasch and Chigorin played a long match (+9, =4, -9). 1.e4 e5 2.‚f3 ‚c6 3.‚b5 a6 4.‚a4 f6 5.0–0 ‚xe4 6.d4 b5 7.‚b3 d5 8.dxe5 ‚e6 9.c3 ‚c5 10.‚bd2 0–0 11.‚c2 ‚xd2 12.‚xd2 ‚e7 13.‚g5 ‚g6 14.‚e2 ‚d7 15.‚e3 ‚g4 16.‚d3 ‚xe3 17.‚xe3 h6 18.e6 fxe6 19.‚xe6 ‚xe6 20.‚xe6+ ‚xe6 21.‚xg6

Tarrasch offers a draw. Chigorin refuses because he wants to use the pawn majority on the queenside. 21...c5 22.‚f6 22...f6 23.‚e1 White occupies the open file. 22...d8 24.‚e2 Black can take a draw or play for a win. 25.‚d6 26.‚d4! Threatens f5. 26...g6 27.‚xg6 ‚xg6 28.‚f5 [Far stronger is 28... ‚f5 29.‚xf5+ ‚xf5 29.‚xe6 ‚xe6 30.‚d1 31.‚xg6 32.‚h2 ‚xh2 33.‚e2 ‚h1+ 34.‚f1 ‚h2 White seems to win. 32...‚e2! But Black creates new chances. 33.‚xh2 34.‚d6 ‚xh6 a5 35...h4 a4 37.‚a6 ‚a2 38.‚a5 ‚a1 39.‚a7 ‚a8 40.‚b5 ‚c8 41.‚a5 a3 42.g3 ‚c2+ 43.‚h3 ‚a2? [43...a2! draws according to the present theory.] 44.‚g4 ‚a1 45.‚e6+ ‚f7 46.‚g5 a2 Black threatens ..Rg1. 47.‚g4 ‚e7 48.‚a7+ ‚e8 49.‚h5 ‚d8 50.h6 ‚b1 [50... ‚g8 51.‚g6 threatens mate.] 51.‚xa2 ‚g8 52.‚a8+ ‚h7 53.‚a7+ ‚h8 54.‚f7 ‚b5+ 55.‚g6 ‚b6+ 56.‚f6 ‚b8 57.‚g5 ‚a8 58.‚f5 ‚g8 59.‚d5 ‚b8 60.‚h5 ‚a8 61.g6 ‚h8 62.‚f5 ‚g8 63.g7+ Tarrasch improved the theory of rook endings.[63.g7+ ‚h7 64.‚f8 ‚xf8 65.gxf8† ‚g8 66.‚g6 ends the game with firework.] 1–0
The match between Tarrasch and Schlechter ended in 8-8. 1.e4 e5 2.d3 c6 3.d4 b5 4.a4 f6 5.0–0 d6 6.c3 d5 7.d4 c6 8.axb5 a6 9.b4 b6 10.e5 x5 11.e4 x4 12.c4 c5 13.d3 c6 14.e6 a6 15.xf6 x6 16.d4 b7 17.a4 c5 18.e1 b5 19.b3 a4 20.e3 a8 21.a3 h6 22.h3 a7 23.c4 c5 24.b4 c4 25.a4 c6 26.b3 h7 27.a3 a6 28.b4 d5 29.b5 a6 30.c3 a5 31.exd5 e6 32.d4 b5 33.d5 b4 34.c4 a3 35.a4 b3 36.b4 a4 37.a3 d5 38.b3 d5 39.c4 a5 40.c5 a5 41.b4 a6 42.c4 a6 43.c5 a5 44.b4 a6 45.c4 a5 46.b5 c6 47.b6 c6 48.b7 c7 49.e3 c8 50.d4 d4 51.b4 d4 52.b5 a4 53.b6 a5 54.b7 a6 55.b8 a5 56.b9 a5 57.b10 a5 58.b11 a5 59.b12 a5 60.b13 a5 61.b14 a5 62.b15 a5 63.b16 a5 64.b17 a5 Tarrasch has an extra pawn. 37.c3 e6 38.f5 [Tarrasch prefers 38.e6! ] 38...f8 39.d5 d7 40.e4 b8+ 41.d6 a8 An exchange of pawns loses quickly. Black gives a pawn. 42.xc5 xc5 43.xc5 The win seems to be easy. 43...b8+! 44.h1 f4 45.e1 c4 White prevents perpetual check. 45...d2 46.a6 c1+ 47.h2 f4+ 48.g1 c3+ 49.f1 cxc3 50.e2 c1+ 51.f2 c5+ 52.g3 d6+ 53.f3 g3+ 54.e4 c3+ 55.e5 The checks are ended at the cost of a pawn. 55...c2 56.a4 xf5+ 57.g3 c6 58.h2 d6+ 59.g3! b4+ 60.a5! White sacrifices a pawn for the advance of the b-pawn. 60...xa5 61.b8+ h7 62.b4 g5! 63.b5 f5 64.b6 [Tarrasch does not like 64.e5 g6 but 65.c7! gives winning chances.] 64...e3 65.d6?! [Better is 65.c7 f4 66.c2+! 65...b3!! [Schlechter misses 65...f4 66.b4 b3] 66.c6 e3 67.d6! b3?! 68.c6 e3 69.d6! b3?! 70.c6 e3 71.b5! Tarrasch finds the right plan. 71...f4+ 72.g1 d4+ 73.f1 d1+ 74.e1+ 75.f2 c2+ 75.g3 f4+! 76.f3 c3+ 77.xf4 d2+ 78.xf3 78.d1+ 79.e3 e1+ 80.f3 d1+ 81.e4 e1+ 82.d5 The advance continues at the cost of a pawn. 82...d2+ 83.xe6 xg2 84.b7 "Is it possible for White to escape from perpetual check and promote the passed pawn" Tarrasch, Schlechter and Lasker asked themselves. 84...g6+ [84...xh3+? 85.f5+!] 85.d5 f5+ 86.c6 e6+ 87.c7 e7+ 88.b6 d8+ 89.a7 d4+ 90.a8 The king has found a safe haven. 90...e4 91.a5 f3 92.b4 d5 93.b1+! Black has a difficult choice. 93...g6 [93...g8 94.g6 is unpleasant.] 94.c2 h5! The king gets an escape on the sixth rank. 95.h4?! [Better is 95.c7+]
95...\texttt{h6}?! [95...\texttt{a5}+! 96.\texttt{b8} \texttt{d8}+ 97.\texttt{c8} \texttt{xb4} 98.\texttt{d7}+ \texttt{h6}! A win for White will be hard to find.] 96.\texttt{c7}! A fine maneuver starts. 96...\texttt{e4} 97.\texttt{d7} \texttt{f3} 98.\texttt{e7} \texttt{c6} 99.\texttt{a7}! The king starts a march. 99...\texttt{a4}+! 100.\texttt{b6} \texttt{b3}+ 101.\texttt{a7} \texttt{a4}+ 102.\texttt{b6} \texttt{b3}+ 103.\texttt{c7} \texttt{c4}+ 104.\texttt{d7} \texttt{b5}+ 105.\texttt{d8} \texttt{b2} 106.\texttt{e8} \texttt{h2} 107.\texttt{f8} \texttt{b8}+ 108.\texttt{f7} \texttt{f4}+ 109.\texttt{g8} Black will be mated. 1–0

(23) Lasker, Emanuel – Showalter, Jackson [C65]
Lasker Logansport 1892 (1), 1868

Emanuel Lasker (1868–1941) was the second world champion. As an expert of the endgame he had many successes at the final stage of the game. 1.e4 e5 2.\texttt{f3} \texttt{c6} 3.\texttt{b5} \texttt{f6} 4.\texttt{e2} \texttt{c5} 5.\texttt{xc6} bxc6 6.\texttt{b5} 0–0 7.c3 \texttt{a5} 8.d4 \texttt{a6} 9.\texttt{f3} \texttt{e8} 10.\texttt{g5} \texttt{e7} 11.\texttt{d2} \texttt{b8} 12.b3 \texttt{e8} 13.c4 \texttt{d8} 14–0 0.c5 15.\texttt{h3} \texttt{e6} 16.\texttt{ef3} \texttt{xe4} 17.\texttt{xe4} \texttt{xe4} 18.\texttt{xd8} \texttt{xd8} 19.\texttt{f5} \texttt{e7} 20.\texttt{ae1} \texttt{e6} 21.d5 \texttt{g6} 22.\texttt{f4} \texttt{d6} 23.\texttt{xd6} \texttt{xd6}

White has achieved the better endgame. 24.\texttt{g5}! \texttt{a4} [24...\texttt{b6} 25.\texttt{e4} \texttt{d6} 26.\texttt{f6}+ \texttt{g7} 27.\texttt{d7} and White wins the exchange.] 25.\texttt{e4} \texttt{xb3} 26.\texttt{axb3} \texttt{xb3}! [26...\texttt{db6} 27.\texttt{xc5} \texttt{e8} 28.\texttt{e7} d6 29.\texttt{e4} \texttt{f5} 30.\texttt{d2} White has an extra pawn.] 27.\texttt{xd6} \texttt{cxd6} 28.\texttt{c1} \texttt{b4} 29.\texttt{b1} \texttt{x4}? [29...\texttt{xc4} 30.\texttt{b6} \texttt{a4} 31.\texttt{c1} favours White.] 30.\texttt{xb4} \texttt{xb4} 31.\texttt{d1} \texttt{a2} 32.\texttt{d2} \texttt{b3} 33.\texttt{b2}! White prevents 33...\texttt{Bb1}. He still has the initiative. 33...\texttt{g7} 34.\texttt{f4} \texttt{g6} 35.\texttt{f2} \texttt{g5}! Black has to counterattack. [35...\texttt{f5}? 36.\texttt{f3} \texttt{h5} 37.\texttt{g3} \texttt{f6} 38.\texttt{h3} \texttt{g5} 39.\texttt{g4}+ \texttt{g6} 40.\texttt{f5}+ White moves his king to \texttt{c3} and wins.] 36.\texttt{xf3}! \texttt{h6} 37.\texttt{xe4} \texttt{g6} 38.\texttt{f5}+? White has to advance. 38...\texttt{xf6} 39.\texttt{g4} \texttt{e7} 40.\texttt{d4} \texttt{f6} 41.\texttt{xe4} \texttt{e7} 42.\texttt{d3}! The white king starts a triangle. 42...\texttt{f6} 43.\texttt{d4} \texttt{e7} 44.\texttt{c3} \texttt{h5}? [44...\texttt{g6} 45.\texttt{e2} \texttt{b2} 46.\texttt{xb2} \texttt{d5} 47.\texttt{h3} \texttt{h5} 48.\texttt{h5} \texttt{xf5} 49.\texttt{b5}+! 50.\texttt{gxh5} \texttt{h8} 46.\texttt{h4} \texttt{g6} 47.\texttt{h5} \texttt{xe7} 50.\texttt{h7}; Or 46.\texttt{d1} 47.\texttt{h7} \texttt{xf6} 50.\texttt{h7}; 47.\texttt{b2} 48.\texttt{d5} \texttt{d4} 49.\texttt{e6} \texttt{xe6} 50.\texttt{h7} Or 46.\texttt{d1} 47.\texttt{h7} \texttt{xf6} 50.\texttt{h7}; 47.\texttt{b2} 48.\texttt{d5} \texttt{d4} 49.\texttt{xe6} \texttt{xe6} 50.\texttt{h7} Or 46.\texttt{d1} 47.\texttt{h7} \texttt{xf6} 50.\texttt{h7}]

52...\texttt{g6}! Supplementary squares for rook and bishop are d3 + g4, d2 + f5 and d1 + h3. 53.\texttt{d4} Zugzwang. 53...\texttt{g4}! 54.\texttt{d1} \texttt{f5} 55.\texttt{h3} \texttt{d6}+! 53.\texttt{d3}? [Lasker misses 53.\texttt{d2} \texttt{g6} 54.\texttt{e2} \texttt{g5}? [Correct is 54...\texttt{f5} 55.\texttt{f2} \texttt{d6}!}
56.setMaxRenderLevel(66.++)f6! 57.++g6 58.++d6! 59.++g5 60.++g4 61.++e6 62.++c6 63.++h8 64.++h7 d5 65.++xf7 66.++xf7 d4 [The first mate at the border shows 66...g3 67.hxg3 d4 68.++g7 d3 69.f7 d2 70.++e8 d1 71.++f4+ 72.++h5 72.++h4#] 67.++g7 d3 68.f7 Lasker reached a high level in the endgame at the end of the nineteenth century. 68.f7 d2 69.++f8 d1 70.++f6+ 71.++h5 72.++h6# The second mate at the border.] 1–0

(24) Marshall, Frank – Lasker, Emanuel [C65]
Lasker W Ch New York 1907 (2), 1868

1.e4 e5 2.++e3 3.++c6 4.d4 exd4 5.0–0 6.e5 7.++c6 8.++d4 9.++e5 10.++f5 11.++f6 12.++e7 13.++c5 14.++f4 15.++g3 16.++h4 17.++f2 18.++xh7+ 19.++xf1

The endgame might end in a quick draw.

19...++h8!! Lasker weakens the queenside before he switches to the kingside. [The obvious 19...++h3+ creates less chances.]

20.++b3 21.++d5 22.++h5 23.++g1 24.++h4 25.++g5 26.++h6 27.++h2 and Black wins.

24.++h3 25.++d2 26.++e3 27.++f2 28.++c6 29.++e4 30.++g2 31.++e1 d3 An entrance for the king is created.

32.++c3 33.++d4 34.a5 a6! Zugzwang! 35.++b1 36.++c1 37.++e1 38.++d2+ 39.++b1 f5 40.++d2 h5! Another zugzwang. The rest is simple.

41.++b1 42.++f3 43.++c3 44.++g3 45.++a4 f4 46.++d6 c5 47.b4 exb4 48.c5 b3 49.++c4 0–1
White has the better pawn structure. He will take the initiative on the kingside. 45.\texttt{e2} \texttt{e7} 46.\texttt{d3} \texttt{g6} Black prevents \texttt{Bg3-e5}. 47.\texttt{g3} \texttt{f6} 48.\texttt{f4} \texttt{d7} 49.\texttt{e1} \texttt{f8} 50.\texttt{a1} \texttt{h5} 51.\texttt{e3} \texttt{g6} 52.\texttt{f1}! \texttt{d6}? [Right is the prophylactic 52...\texttt{c7}! pressures on f4. 53.\texttt{g4} \texttt{hxg4} 54.\texttt{hxg4} \texttt{e6} White cannot make progress.] 53.\texttt{g4} \texttt{hxg4} 54.\texttt{hxg4} \texttt{c5}? The next exchanges lead to a defeat. [Tarrasch proposes 54...\texttt{e6} Reinfeld and Fine continue with 55.\texttt{e1} \texttt{d7} 56.\texttt{h1} \texttt{c7} 57.\texttt{h7}+ \texttt{c8}! 58.\texttt{f5} \texttt{gxh5} 59.\texttt{hxh5} \texttt{f6} 60.\texttt{g7} \texttt{f7} 61.\texttt{g5} \texttt{e7}! (Reinfeld and Fine analyze 61...\texttt{f6} 62.\texttt{g6} \texttt{f5} 63.\texttt{h6} \texttt{f3} 64.\texttt{g7} \texttt{f2} 65.\texttt{g8}+ \texttt{b7} 66.\texttt{xc7}+\texttt{b7}) 62.\texttt{g6} \texttt{e6} 63.\texttt{f6} \texttt{xf6} 64.\texttt{g7} \texttt{g6} 65.\texttt{h8}+ \texttt{d7} 66.\texttt{g8}+ \texttt{e8} 67.\texttt{g1} \texttt{e8} 68.\texttt{f4} 69.\texttt{f5}+ \texttt{f6} 70.\texttt{e5} \texttt{e6} 71.\texttt{xd6} 1–0]
(26) Lasker, Emanuel – Janowski, David [C87]
Lasker New York 1924 (4), 1868

[VR]

1.e4 e5 2.±f3 ±c6 3.±b5 a6 4.±a4 ±f6 5.0–0 d6 6.±e1 ±g4 7.c3 ±e7 8.h3 ±h5 9.d3 ±d7 10.±xc6 ±xc6 11.±g5 ±g6 12.±bd2 h6 13.±xf6 ±xf6 14.±f1 0–0 15.±c3 ±ae8 16.±b3 ±d8 17.±d5 ±xd5 18.±xd5 Miracles happen in some endgames of Lasker. 18...f5! The pair of bishops is activated. 19.±d2 ±f7 20.±e3 ±f4! The battle will rage on several fronts. 21.±ec4 ±f6 22.a4 ±d8 23.±a5 ±b8 24.±f3? Lasker makes a positional error. He moves the king's knight to passivity. [Wiser is 24.b4 ±fd8 25.±ac4] 24...g5 25.±h2 h5 26.±c4 ±e6 27.f3 ±fd8 28.±e2 ±f7 29.a5 ±g8 30.±a4 ±bd8 31.±b4 ±c8 Lasker's counter-play has no effect. 32.b3 ±h8 33.±b2 d5! The centre is opened while the knights are away. 34.±xd5 ±xd5 35.±c4 c6 36.b4 ±f5 37.±d2 ±hd8 38.±f2 ±b5?! Capture is okay. [Correct is 38...±e6 39.±xd3 ±xd3 40.±xd3 ±xd3 41.±e2 e4! (Alekhine.)] 39.±e2 ±bd5 [Janowski discovered that 39...±e6 does not win the exchange after ..Bxc4, according to Alekhine and Euwe.] 40.±d1!? Lasker was not a psychologist, but he expected the same blunder to occur twice. He used his common sense. 40...±e6?! [The capture 40...±xd3 41.±xd3 ±xd3 42.±xd3 ±xd3+ 43.±c2 e4! wins.] 41.±c2 ±c5! Another strong attack begins 43.±xc5 ±xc5 44.±a4 ±f8 45.±d1 ±a7 46.±a3 ±g4 47.±hxg4 ±hxg4 48.c4 ±d5 49.±d2 ±c3? [Better is 49...±b7] 50.±h1 ±xf3 51.±xf3 ±g7 52.±h2 ±g1 53.±e2 ±d3 54.±d1! ±d7 54...±c5 55.±b3 ±b6 56.axb6 ±xb6 55.±b3 ±d7 56.±c3 ±c3?! [Or 56...±g2! 57.±xb7?] 57.±d5! ±g2 58.±xe3! fxe3 59.±b6+ ±xd7 60.±xe3 ±c7? The tables turn completely. [60...±e2! 61.±xb7+ ±c6 (Alekhine) 62.±b6+? ±c7 gives the last chance.] 61.±xf5 ±h7 62.±d6 ±hh2 63.±e4 ±h1 64.±c3 ±c1+ 65.±b4 ±d1 66.±b3 ±xd3 67.±xb7+ ±c8 68.f7 ±b2 69.±ec5 ±d6 70.±f5 ±e2 71.±e4 ±d3 72.±xe5 ±b2 73.±ec5 ±xf3 74.±e8+ ±c7 75.±e6 ±c2 76.±xa6+ ±b7 77.±ac5+ ±a7 78.±e7+ ±a8 79.±a4 ±h2 80.±bc5 ±b8 81.±b7+ ±c8 82.a6 "Lasker plays such stupid chess. I cannot stand it!" Janowski used to say. 1–0
Lasker composed an important study. 1.\texttt{b7} \texttt{b2+} 2.\texttt{a7!} \texttt{c2} 3.\texttt{h5+!} The systematic movement of rooks and kings is called the Lasker manoeuvre. 3...\texttt{a4} 4.\texttt{b6} \texttt{b2+} 5.\texttt{a6} \texttt{c2} 6.\texttt{h4+} \texttt{a3} 7.\texttt{b6} \texttt{b2+} 8.\texttt{a5} \texttt{c2} 9.\texttt{h3+} \texttt{a2} 10.\texttt{hxh2!} 1-0

(28) Rotlewi, Gersz - Teichmann, Richard [D61]
Teichmann Karlsbad 1911, 1868

Teichmann (1868–1925) was a quiet positional player. The greatest success was his victory in Karlsbad 1911. 1.\texttt{d4} \texttt{d5} 2.\texttt{f3} \texttt{f6} 3.\texttt{c4} \texttt{e6} 4.\texttt{c3} \texttt{e7} 5.\texttt{g5} \texttt{bd7} 6.e3 0-0 7.\texttt{c2} \texttt{c5} 8.0-0-0 \texttt{a5} 9.exd5 exd5 10.dxc5 \texttt{xc5} 11.\texttt{d4} \texttt{e6} 12.\texttt{b1} \texttt{ac8} 13.\texttt{d3} \texttt{h6} 14.\texttt{xf6} \texttt{xf6} 15.\texttt{f5} \texttt{ff8} 16.\texttt{xe6} \texttt{fxe6} 17.\texttt{g6} \texttt{dd8} 18.\texttt{c1} \texttt{a6} 19.f3 \texttt{e8} 20.\texttt{c2} \texttt{xd4} 21.exd4 \texttt{e5} 22.\texttt{g4} \texttt{exd4} 23.\texttt{xd4} \texttt{e6} 24.\texttt{xe5} \texttt{b5} 25.b3 \texttt{d4} 26.\texttt{e4} \texttt{d3} 27.\texttt{d2} \texttt{d4} 28.\texttt{c1} \texttt{c2} 29.\texttt{e2} \texttt{a3+} 30.\texttt{a1} \texttt{a2+} 31.\texttt{b1} \texttt{a3+} 32.\texttt{a1} \texttt{c2+} 33.\texttt{b1} \texttt{e6} 34.\texttt{ed1} \texttt{dc8} 35.\texttt{xd3} \texttt{a3+} 36.\texttt{a1} \texttt{b4} 37.\texttt{d7} \texttt{e5} 38.\texttt{d8+} \texttt{xd8} 39.\texttt{xd8+} \texttt{h7} 40.\texttt{d1} \texttt{xb2+} 41.\texttt{xb2} \texttt{c2+} 42.\texttt{a1} \texttt{xg2}
The young talent Rotlewi experiences difficulties on both flanks. 43.\textit{h}1 White has no counter-play. 43...\textit{g}5 44.\textit{f}6+ \textit{g}7 45.\textit{e}4 \textit{g}6 46.\textit{d}6 \textit{a}5 47.\textit{c}1 The black king goes to f5, if the white knight moves. 47...\textit{x}h2 48.\textit{c}4! \textit{b}5! Exchange would lessen the pressure. 49.\textit{e}5+ [49.\textit{xa}5?? \textit{c}3] 49...\textit{g}7 50.\textit{g}4 \textit{e}2 51.\textit{c}5 White's effort to counter has no effect. 51...\textit{e}1+ 52.\textit{b}2 \textit{a}3 53.\textit{c}7+ \textit{f}8 54.\textit{c}1 \textit{e}2+ Some repetitions follow. 55.\textit{a}1 \textit{c}2+ 56.\textit{b}1 \textit{a}3+ 57.\textit{a}1 \textit{b}5 58.\textit{c}5 \textit{e}1+ 59.\textit{b}2 \textit{a}3 60.\textit{c}1 \textit{e}2+ 61.\textit{a}1 \textit{e}6 62.\textit{h}1 \textit{g}7 63.\textit{c}1 \textit{g}6 64.\textit{c}6! The pressure can be released somewhat. 64...\textit{xc}6 65.\textit{e}5+ \textit{f}5 66.\textit{xc}6 White seems to have chances. 66...\textit{h}5 But this advance decides at once. 67.\textit{d}4+ \textit{e}5 68.\textit{e}2 \textit{c}2+ 69.\textit{b}2 \textit{d}4 A defeat by strangulation can drive you crazy. That is exactly what literally happened with poor Rotlewi. 0–1

(29) Maroczy,Geza – Marshall,Frank [C48]
Maroczy Karlsbad 1907 (1), 1870

Maroczy (1870–1951) played the endgame accurately. His specialty was the queen ending. 1.e4 e5 2.\textit{f}3 \textit{c}6 3.\textit{c}3 \textit{f}6 4.\textit{b}5 \textit{d}4 5.\textit{xe}5 \textit{b}4 6.\textit{e}2 \textit{e}7 7.\textit{d}3 \textit{xc}3 8.\textit{xc}3 \textit{xe}2 9.\textit{xe}2 \textit{xe}4 10.\textit{e}3 0–0 11.0–0–0 d6 12.\textit{f}3 \textit{xc}4 13.\textit{d}4 \textit{e}8 14.\textit{f}2 \textit{f}5 15.b3 \textit{a}6 16.\textit{xf}6 \textit{xd}3 17.\textit{xd}3 \textit{gxf}6 18.\textit{b}2 \textit{e}6 19.\textit{e}1 \textit{ae}8 20.\textit{de}3 \textit{f}8 21.\textit{xe}6 \textit{xe}6 22.\textit{xe}6 \textit{exe}6
White has the advantages of a shelter for the king, the offside black queen and the isolated black h-pawn. 23.\textit{h}4 \textit{g}7 24.\textit{g}4+ \textit{f}7 25.\textit{h}5+. Many commentators give this move an acclamation mark. [25.\textit{h}3! wins a pawn.] 25...\textit{g}7 26.\textit{c}e8 \textit{e}2 "Does White have any advantage?" Marco asks in the tournament book. 27.\textit{e}7+ \textit{g}6 28.\textit{f}8? Maroczy selects to claim the most instructive variation. [Fine analyses the alternative 28.\textit{xc}7 \textit{w}xg2 29.\textit{xb}7 \textit{w}xh2 30.\textit{xa}7 h5 31.a4 h4 32.a5 h3 33.\textit{b}8=\textit{w} 28...\textit{e}5? Marshall has an instructive escape. [Correct is 28...d5! 29.\textit{h}4 \textit{e}5! 30.\textit{g}8+ \textit{h}6 31.\textit{g}4 d4! White's box is opened. 32.\textit{g}5+ \textit{f}xg5 33.\textit{h}xg5+ \textit{w}xg5 34.\textit{e}xh5+ \textit{g}6 35.\textit{h}3+ \textit{w}h5 36.\textit{g}3 dxc3+ 37.\textit{xc}3 draw.] 29.\textit{g}8+ \textit{w}h6 30.\textit{f}8+ \textit{w}g6 31.\textit{g}8+ \textit{w}h6 32.\textit{h}4! Master Maroczy continues the lesson. 32...\textit{f}f2 33.\textit{f}8+ \textit{g}6 34.\textit{h}5+! \textit{w}xh5 35.\textit{g}7 \textit{w}e2 [Or 35...\textit{f}6 36.\textit{w}xh7+ \textit{g}5 (Marco)] 36.\textit{w}h7+ \textit{w}h6 37.\textit{g}4+ \textit{w}g5 38.\textit{xc}7 \textit{f}4 39.\textit{xb}7 \textit{w}h1 40.\textit{b}4+? White gives a pawn for the initiative. 40...\textit{xf}3 41.\textit{xd}6 \textit{w}xg4 42.c4 \textit{e}4 43.c5 \textit{f}5 44.\textit{c}6 \textit{w}h8+ 45.c3 \textit{e}3 46.\textit{w}g6+! \textit{f}4 47.\textit{c}7 e2 [The point is 47...\textit{e}5 48.\textit{a}6=\textit{w} 48.\textit{c}6 \textit{f}3 49.\textit{xf}5+ \textit{g}2 50.\textit{g}4+! \textit{g}2 51.\textit{f}4+ \textit{g}2 52.\textit{e}3 \textit{f}1 53.\textit{f}3+ \textit{e}1 54.\textit{f}4 [Marco recommends 54.\textit{f}5! ] 54...\textit{c}8 55.\textit{d}6 \textit{f}2 56.\textit{d}8 \textit{e}1\textit{w} 57.\textit{xc}8 \textit{d}2+ 58.\textit{a}3 \textit{c}1+ 59.\textit{a}4 \textit{f}4+ 60.c4 This queen ending is regarded a classic in the literature. 1–0

(30) Maroczy, Geza – Teichmann, Richard [C84]

Maroczy Monte Carlo 1902 (2), 1870

Maroczy Monte Carlo 1902 (2), 1870

\textit{[vR]}

1.\textit{e}4 \textit{c}5 2.\textit{f}3 \textit{c}6 3.\textit{b}5 a6 4.\textit{a}4 \textit{f}6 5.0–0 \textit{e}7 6.\textit{c}3 b5 7.\textit{b}3 d6 8.\textit{d}3 \textit{a}5 9.\textit{e}2 0–0 10.\textit{g}3 \textit{e}8 11.\textit{c}1 12.\textit{xb}3 \textit{e}8 13.\textit{c}e1 \textit{c}5 14.\textit{h}3 \textit{g}7 15.\textit{g}5 \textit{d}7 16.\textit{a}5 \textit{h}6 17.\textit{c}1 \textit{h}7 18.\textit{c}6 \textit{g}6 19.\textit{c}3 \textit{f}6 20.\textit{f}1 \textit{g}7 21.\textit{c}e1 \textit{f}8 22.\textit{g}2 \textit{c}4 23.\textit{b}xc4 \textit{b}xc4 24.\textit{f}3 \textit{x}d3 25.\textit{d}6 \textit{b}7 26.\textit{d}1 \textit{f}8 27.\textit{c}4 \textit{f}8 28.\textit{d}5 \textit{xd}5 29.\textit{c}x\textit{d}5 \textit{w}x\textit{d}5 30.\textit{w}x\textit{d}5 \textit{w}x\textit{d}5 31.\textit{a}3 \textit{x}d3 32.\textit{c}x\textit{d}3 \textit{w}c7 33.\textit{w}xc3 \textit{w}xc3 34.\textit{w}b6 \textit{w}xc3 35.\textit{w}x\textit{c}3 \textit{w}xc3 36.\textit{b}xc3 \textit{w}g7 37.\textit{d}8 \textit{f}5 38.\textit{e}3 \textit{fxe}4 39.\textit{f}xe4 \textit{w}f7 40.\textit{c}4 \textit{w}e8 41.\textit{b}6 \textit{d}7 42.\textit{w}f2 \textit{e}7 43.\textit{g}3 \textit{c}8 44.\textit{g}3 \textit{h}4 45.\textit{g}4 \textit{h}4+ 46.\textit{f}3 \textit{e}8 47.\textit{w}x\textit{e}3 \textit{g}5+ 48.\textit{w}f2 \textit{e}7 49.\textit{g}3 \textit{b}7 50.\textit{b}4 \textit{d}7 51.\textit{a}5 \textit{c}7 52.\textit{a}3 \textit{c}8 53.\textit{g}5 \textit{c}7 54.\textit{xb}7 \textit{w}x\textit{c}7 55.\textit{w}g4 \textit{w}b6 56.\textit{w}x\textit{h}4 \textit{w}b5 57.\textit{w}g4 \textit{w}a4 58.\textit{c}1 \textit{w}b3 59.\textit{h}4 \textit{w}xc3 [An interesting

The centre is closed in this endgame. A race on two flanks begins. 55.\textit{w}g4 \textit{w}b6 56.\textit{w}x\textit{h}4 \textit{w}b5 57.\textit{w}g4 \textit{w}a4 58.\textit{c}1 \textit{w}b3 59.\textit{h}4 \textit{w}xc3 [An interesting
alternative is 59...c2 60.a3 b3 61.a4 62.h5 gxh5+ 63.hxh5 a5 64.axd6+-] 60.a3! The race has to be prepared. [60.h5? gxh5+ 61.hxh5 d4 62.g6 a6 63.h6 xe4 64.g5 h8 65.c3 f5 66.axd6 e4 67.c5 a5 68.h7 e5 and Black survives.] 60...b3 Black hopes for a repetition of moves. [A fine variation is 60...a5 61.h5 gxh5+ 62.hxh5 d4 63.g6 a6 64.axd6 xe4 65.c7 a4 66.axf6 a3 67.g7 a2 68.axe5! xe5 69.g8+ a1= 70.g7+ (Maroczy).] 61.xd6 xd6 62.h5 a5 [A long stand is given in 62...gxh5+ 63.hxh5 a5 64.g6 a4 65.g7 a3 66.g8+ a2 67.g3+ b2 68.hf2+ b1 69.hb6+ c2 70.axd6 a1= 71.b5 g3 72.f5] 63.h6 [Or 63.hxg6] 63...a4 64.h7 a3 65.h8+ a2 66.b3+ b2 67.g2+ b1 68.bf1+ b2 69.b5+ c1 70.a6 b1 71.axd6 a1= 72.a6+ c2 73.c6+ d3 74.d6 xe3 75.b5 f1+ 76.xe5 f8 77.d7 e7+ 78.e6 xe5+ 79.d6 d8 80.e5 f8+ 81.c7 c5+ 82.b7 Maroczy showed his patience, accuracy and brilliance in the endgame. 1–0

(31) Marco, George – Maroczy, Geza [C00]
Maroczy Wien 1899 (3), 1870

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.d3 d6 5.f3 f6 6.0–0 0–0 7.c3 c6 8.g5 g4 9.b3 d7 10.hc1 e5 11.c2 c7 12.a3 b4 13.b5 d4 14.hxg3 g6 15.a4 xe8 16.axe8 hxe8 17.hg3 a6 18.b5 b6 19.xb6 cxb6 20.a3 c2 21.b1 b7 22.a7+ a7= Draws are not allowed before move 30 in this tournament. So play continues. 23.a4 c6 24.e2 c6 25.a8 b5 26.b4 [Simpler is 26.h3] 26...c6 27.f3 bc4 28.b1?! [28.xc4 xc4 29.xc4 xa3 30.c5 draws immediately. Marco finds the calculation too tiring.] 28...c5! 29.g4 xc3 xc3 30.xf2 [30.g3! draws.] 30...g5 31.e2 [31.d3 c2 32.xc5 33.xa3 34.xa3 loses a pawn (Marco). But 34.e2! draws.] 31...g6 32.f2 c5 33.e2 c4 34.f2? [White misses the last chance for 34.g3! b6 35.bxa5+ xa5 36.c5 c2 38.b3 d2 39.2xa3 39.d5 c3 40.d7 f5 41.gxf5 xf5 42.e5 b6 43.c7=] 34.b6! The queenside has been consolidated. 35.e2 a5 36.xf2 a4 White's position has become awful. He is paralyzed. 37.e2 c7 38.h2 xd6 39.e2 c7 40.xf2 f7 41.e2 g7 42.f2 h7 43.g3 44.e2 f5 This advance got a long perpetrated. 45.gxf5 gxf5 46.xf2 5h5 47.e2 f4 48.xf4 xf4 49.f2 +g5 50.c2 f4 51.f2
The knight has to play. [Not 52.\textit{e}2? \textit{g}3 53.\textit{d}3 \textit{f}2] 52...\textit{c}2 53.\textit{xf}4+ \textit{h}4 54.\textit{d}3 [The alternative is 54.\textit{g}6+ \textit{g}5 55.\textit{e}5 \textit{xa}3 56.\textit{xa}3 \textit{xc}6 \textit{e}4 (Marco) 58.\textit{d}8! a3 59.\textit{e}6+ \textit{f}5 60.\textit{c}5 \textit{d}2!=+] 54...\textit{d}4\textit{a}3 55.\textit{xa}3 \textit{xa}3 56.\textit{c}1 \textit{b}1 57.\textit{a}2 White has a passive position again. 57...\textit{h}3 58.\textit{e}3 \textit{g}3 59.\textit{f}4 \textit{g}4 60.\textit{f}5 \textit{xf}5 61.\textit{d}3 [Or 61.\textit{f}3 \textit{d}2+ 62.\textit{e}3 \textit{e}4 63.\textit{f}3 \textit{g}5 64.\textit{e}3 \textit{g}4 and the black king invades.] 61...\textit{f}4 62.\textit{c}1 \textit{f}3 63.\textit{c}2 \textit{a}3+ 64.\textit{d}3 Marco mentions the belligerents in studies by Kling and Horwitz. 64...\textit{f}2 65.\textit{d}2 \textit{c}4+ 66.\textit{d}1 [66.\textit{d}3 \textit{e}1 67.\textit{c}2 \textit{e}3+ 68.\textit{d}3 \textit{d}1! Black will enter the queenside.] 66...\textit{e}3 67.\textit{c}2 \textit{a}3! 68.\textit{a}2 \textit{b}2! 69.\textit{c}1 \textit{d}3!! Maroczy plays elegantly. 70.\textit{b}3 [70.\textit{a}2 \textit{a}2 71.\textit{b}3 \textit{d}2 72.\textit{xa}3 \textit{c}2 leads to suffocation.] 70...\textit{e}1+ 71.\textit{d}1 \textit{d}3 72.\textit{xc}1 White sets a trap. 72...\textit{xc}3 73.\textit{a}1 \textit{xd}4! [Avoids 73...\textit{b}2? 74.\textit{d}2 \textit{xa}1 75.\textit{c}1] 74.\textit{c}2 \textit{c}3 75.\textit{d}1 [75.\textit{xa}3 \textit{b}2 dominates the knight.] 75...\textit{a}2 76.\textit{c}1 \textit{d}4 77.\textit{a}1 \textit{d}3 78.\textit{c}2 \textit{c}5! Maroczy got a beauty prize for the endgame. 0–1

(32) Maroczy, Geza – Pillsbury, Harry [C67]
Maroczy Muenchen 1900 (4), 1870

Maroczy was a great defender in the endgame. 1.e4 \textit{c}5 2.\textit{f}3 \textit{c}6 3.\textit{b}5 \textit{f}6 4.0-0 \textit{xe}4 5.\textit{d}6 \textit{xc}6 \textit{dxc}6 7.dxe5 \textit{f}5 8.\textit{xd}8+ \textit{xd}8 9.\textit{d}1+ \textit{e}8 10.\textit{c}3 \textit{h}6 11.\textit{b}3 \textit{b}4 12.\textit{b}2 \textit{xc}3 13.\textit{xc}3 \textit{e}6 14.\textit{d}4 \textit{xd}4 15.\textit{xd}4 White seems to have a better position in the Berlin Defence. That will lead to a disappointment. 15...\textit{c}5! 16.\textit{d}2 \textit{d}8 17.\textit{ad}1 \textit{e}7 18.\textit{f}1 \textit{xd}2 19.\textit{xd}2 \textit{b}6 20.\textit{e}2 \textit{a}5 21.\textit{e}3 \textit{a}8!

Black avoids the exchange of rook. Bishop and rook support the initiative on the queenside. 22.a3 White keeps the queenside closed. 22...\textit{g}6 23.\textit{b}1 [More useful is 23.g3 \textit{f}5 24.\textit{d}2 a4 25.b4 \textit{xb}4 26.\textit{xb}4+ \textit{c}5 27.\textit{c}3 \textit{d}8 28.\textit{f}3 \textit{xd}2 29.\textit{xd}2 A pawn has become on the queenside. The advanced pawn can become a weakness too. 29...\textit{h}5 30.\textit{b}2 \textit{b}5 31.\textit{c}4! \textit{b}4 [31...\textit{xc}4 32.\textit{c}3 draws at once.] 32.\textit{c}1 \textit{e}6 33.\textit{a}2 \textit{a}1 34.\textit{g}3 \textit{f}5 35.\textit{e}2 \textit{a}2 36.\textit{b}3 \textit{f}3 37.\textit{a}1!? [An alternative is 37.axb4 \textit{xb}4 38.\textit{d}4 a3 39.\textit{c}5 e5 40.\textit{d}4] 37...\textit{bxa}3 38.\textit{c}3 They will not pass! 38...\textit{e}6 39.\textit{a}1 \textit{d}1 40.\textit{e}3 \textit{c}2 41.\textit{h}3! White starts with a strange action. 41...\textit{f}5 42.\textit{h}4 \textit{b}3 43.\textit{d}3 g5 44.\textit{hxg}5 \textit{xb}5
45.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c3 h4 46.gxh4+ \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xh4 47.f4 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}g4 48.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e4! A remarkable march begins. 48...\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc4 49.f5 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}g5 50.e6! A road is opened for the white king. 50...\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xe6 51.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xe6 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xe6 52.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e5! [No good is 52.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d3? \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f4 53.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c2 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f5+ 54.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c1 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d3 (Maroczy).] 52...\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}b3 53.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d6 c4 54.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c5 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f5 55.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}b4 a2 56.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}a3 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e4 57.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}b2 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d3 58.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}a1! The encircling maneuver ends with an elementary draw. Capture leads to stalemate. $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{2}$

(33) Pillsbury, Harry – Gunsberg, Isidor [D94]
Pillsbury Hastings 1895, 1872

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 g6 4.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c3 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}g7 5.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f3 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f6 6.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d3 0–0 7.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e5 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc4 8.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc4 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d5 9.f4 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e6 10.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}b3 b5 11.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xd5 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xd5 12.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xd5 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xd5 13.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xd5 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xd5 Pillsbury needs a draw in the last round for a shared first prize. So he plays with great prudence. 14.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d3 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d7 15.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d2 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}fc8 16.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e2 e6 17.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}hc1 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f8 18.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc8 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc8 19.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc1 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc1 20.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d6 21.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d2 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f8 22.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}b4 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e7 23.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c5 a6?! [Even better is 23...a5!] 24.b4 f6 25.g4 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc5?! 26.bxc5 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}b8? A famous combination starts. 27.f5!

\textbf{g5} [27...\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xh5 Lasker analyses 28.gxf5 exf5 29.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f4; 27...\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}exf5 and 28.gxf5 g5 29.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}b4] 28.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}b4 a5 29.c6! \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d6 30.fxe6! \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc6 [30...\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xb4 Or 31.e7 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xe7 32.c7] 31.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc6 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xc6 32.e4! dxe4 33.d5+ \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d6 34.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e3 b4 35.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xe4 a4 36.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d4 h5 [36...\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}e7! The main line continues with 37.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c4 b3 38.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xb3 a3! 39.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c3 f5 40.gxf5 h5 41.b4! g4 42.b5 h4 43.b6 a2 44.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d2 g3 45.hxg3 hxg3 46.d6+ \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xd6 47.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c7 48.b8\textcolor{red}{$+$} \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xb8 49.e7 a1\textcolor{red}{$+$} 50.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xa1 g2 51.e8\textcolor{red}{$+$} (Lasker). A check decides after a combination of twenty-five moves.] 37.gxh5 a3 38.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c4 f5 39.h6 f4 40.h7 Pillsbury had won Hastings 1895! 1–0

(34) Schlechter, Carl – Duras, Oldrich [D46]
Schlechter Nuernberg 1906 (1), 1874

Schlechter (1874–1918) was an excellent defender. He escapes miraculously in this game. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c3 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f6 4.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}f3 c6 5.e3 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}bd7 6.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d3 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d6 7.e4 dxe4 8.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xe4 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xe4 9.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}xe4 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}a5+ 10.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d2 \textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}h5 11.h3 f5 12.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}d3 0–0 13.\textit{\textcolor{black}{\textbullet}}c2 e5
14. c5 a6 15. 0–0 e4 16. b3 d5 19. cxd5 cxd5 20. g6 h4 h6 22. d1 c6 23. xc6 bx6 24.  h3 e6 25. f4 d8 26. d6 e8 27. fxe4 axa2 28. g4 fxg4 29.  h1 f7 30. f5 h4 31. xg4 g5 32. xe4 g6 33. e1 f5 34. xg5 hxg5

Schlechter had to give an exchange, but he seems to have positional compensation. 35. h5 e7 36. g1 g4 37. The pressure on g7 has little effect. 37... d7 Black has consolidated his position. 38. c2 f7 39. f4 e8 40. d2 g8 41. e3 g5 42. d3 f3+ 43. e2 e6 44. b4 c8?! [Tarrasch analyses 44... b3 45. xc6 b2+ 46. e3 d5 47. a5 f8 and Black has a decisive attack.] 45. d5!! Schlechter gives pawns in order to restrict black pieces. 45... cxd5 46. c2! d7?! [46... b3! still wins.] 47. c6! The combination continues. 47... xc6?! [47... b5! wins.] 48. d4 h3 49. xg4 h5 50. f6 Schlechter’s plan is difficult to understand. 50... d7? [Correct is 50... e8+ 51. d2 (51. d3 h3+ 52. f3 moves the pawn from an important square) 51... f8! 52. xg5+ xg5 53. xg5 xf2+ 54. f3 g2 55. xc6 f5+ 56. a5 f7 Black’s material plus decides.] 51. xg5+ f5 52. xg5 f7 53. c3 d6 54. c3 a6 55. d2 f5+ 56. e2 b8 57. c3 e8+ 58. d2 e5 59. b3 d7 60. d4 e4 61. c3+ Duras recognizes the impregnable fortress.[61... e3+ 62. f3 d4+ e4 63. b5 Black pieces can do little by the dominant position of the knight. Exchange of the a- and b-pawn makes little difference. If all pawns are exchanged, a theoretical draw is created. Black can sacrifice the rook for f-pawn and bishop. Then White can give his knight for the d-pawn and draw.] ½–½

(35) Schlechter, Carl – Lasker, Emanuel [C48]
Schlechter Wien 1910 (2), 1874
[vR]

1.e4 e5 2.f3 c6 3.b5 f6 4.0-0 d6 5.d4 d7 6.c3 c7 7.g5 0-0 8. dxe5 cxe5 9. xd7 fxd7 10. xe7 f3+ 11. xf3 xe7 12. d5 d8 13. d1 e8 14. e1 b6 15. c3 xd5 16. xd5 e6 17. d3 e7 18. g3 g6 19. c3 e8 20.h3 f8 21. xg6 hxg6 22. b4 c6 White has a slightly better pawn structure. 23. a3 a6 24. b3 d8 25.c4 d7 26. d1 e5 27. g4
The king supports the defense. 28.\( \text{Ke2} \) \( \text{Kd8} \) 29.\( \text{Kd2} \) \( \text{Kc7} \) Black improves his position on the queenside. 30.\( \text{a3} \) \( \text{Ke7} \) 31.\( \text{b4?!} \) The start of an attack on the king has a contra-productive effect. 31...\( \text{b5?!} \) 32.\( \text{cx6} \) \( \text{a6} \) 33.\( \text{g3} \) g5 34.\( \text{Gg2} \) \( \text{Kf8} \) 35.\( \text{d1} \) \( \text{f6} \) 36.\( \text{b3?!} \)

[Tarrasch recommends 36.a4! White needs a pawn sacrifice for this move later. 36...\( \text{bxa4} \) 37.\( \text{xa4} \) \( \text{Kb7} \) (Romanovsky) 38.\( \text{e2} \) \( \text{b5} \) 39.\( \text{xb5} \) \( \text{cxb5} \) 40.\( \text{f4} \) with equality.] 36...\( \text{e6} \) 37.\( \text{d1?!} \) [Correct is 37.\( \text{xe6} \) \( \text{xe6} \) (Schlechter).] 37...\( \text{He8} \) 38.\( \text{g4} \) \( \text{c4} \) White has a positional problem. He sacrifices a pawn for the initiative in the style of Lasker. 39.\( \text{a4?!} \) \( \text{xb4}?! \) [Capablanca's suggestion 39...\( \text{bxa4} \) 40.\( \text{xa4} \) \( \text{b8} \) 41.\( \text{a7} \) is too risky.] 39...\( \text{b8}?! \) 40.\( \text{axb5} \) \( \text{xb5} \) 41.\( \text{b3} \) \( \text{a6} \) 42.\( \text{d4} \) \( \text{e8} \) 43.\( \text{b1} \) \( \text{e5} \) 44.\( \text{b4} \) \( \text{b5} \) 45.\( \text{e1} \) \( \text{d3} \) 46.\( \text{c4} \) \( \text{c5} \) 47.\( \text{a4} \) c4 48.\( \text{a1} \) Opportunism leads to another pawn sacrifice. 48...\( \text{e4}+ \) 49.\( \text{h2} \) \( \text{b5} \) 50.\( \text{a2} \) \( \text{e5}+ \) 51.\( \text{g1} \) \( \text{e1}+ \) 52.\( \text{h2} \) \( \text{d5} \) 53.\( \text{a8} \) \( \text{b4} \) Black wants to win. [53...\( \text{e5}+ \) 54.\( \text{g1} \) \( \text{e1}+ \) 55.\( \text{g2} \) [54.\( \text{a6} \) \( \text{d6} \) 54...\( \text{e5} \) 55.\( \text{a7}+ \) \( \text{b7} \) 56.\( \text{a6} \) (Many analysts investigate 56.\( \text{e3} \) ) 56...\( \text{c3} \) (56...\( \text{e1} \) 57.\( \text{f8} \) \( \text{e4}+ \) 58.\( \text{h2} \) \( \text{e5}+ \) 59.\( \text{g2} \) 60.\( \text{b6} \) 57.\( \text{e3} \) ) 57.\( \text{g8} \) \( \text{b6} \) 58.\( \text{a3} \) d4 59.\( \text{e7}+ \) White's pieces remain very active in the calculations of Fritz. Probably Schlechter can draw.] 55.\( \text{a6} \) Suddenly the tables turn. 55...\( \text{b8}?! \) [55...\( \text{b7} \) 56.\( \text{e6} \) (Schlechter); Lasker mentions 55...\( \text{c3} \) ! Huebner's main variation goes 56.\( \text{a7}+ \) \( \text{b8} \) 57.\( \text{e8} \) \( \text{d4} \) 58.\( \text{g8} \) \( \text{e7} \) 59.\( \text{c8}+ \) \( \text{d7} \) 60.\( \text{xc5} \) \( \text{xc5} \) 61.\( \text{a4} \) \( \text{e7} \) 62.\( \text{cxd4} \) \( \text{c6} \) 63.\( \text{a7}+ \) \( \text{d6} \) 64.\( \text{a3}+ \) \( \text{d7} \) 65.\( \text{e1} \) e2 66.\( \text{h4} \) \( \text{gxb4} \) 67.\( \text{h3} \) White will win eventually.] 56.\( \text{a7} \) \( \text{d8} \) 57.\( \text{e8} \) \( \text{d6} \) 58.\( \text{a3} \) \( \text{c8} \) and mate in three. Schlechter had scored 3–2. The match would end with 5–5. Lasker kept the title. 1–0

(36) Schlechter,Carl – Walbrodt,Carl [A84]
Schlechter Wien 1898 (3), 1874
[jvR]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.\( \text{c3} \) \( \text{f5} \) 4.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{c6} \) 5.e3 \( \text{f6} \) 6.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{e7} \) 7.\( \text{f3} \) 0–0 8.0–0 \( \text{e4} \) 9.\( \text{xe4} \) \( \text{exe4} \) 10.\( \text{e5} \) \( \text{d7} \) 11.\( \text{e2} \) \( \text{xe5} \) 12.\( \text{xe5} \) \( \text{d6} \) 13.\( \text{xd6} \) \( \text{xd6} \) 14.\( \text{c5} \) \( \text{e7} \) 15.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{exf3} \) 16.\( \text{xf3} \) \( \text{xf3} \) 17.\( \text{xf3} \) e5 18.\( \text{f1} \) \( \text{xd4} \) 19.\( \text{xd4} \) \( \text{d7} \) 20.\( \text{h3} \) \( \text{e8} \) 21.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{f8} \) 22.\( \text{xf8} \) \( \text{f8} \) 23.\( \text{xf8} \) \( \text{xf8} \)
Schlechter has an excellent knowledge of the openings. He often reaches a plus and keeps it until the endgame. Lesser players collapse under the pressure when he keeps on trucking. 24.\( \text{d1} \) \( \text{e7} \) 25.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 26.\( \text{h4} \) \( \text{f5} \) 27.\( \text{b4} \) \( \text{d3} \) 28.\( \text{f2} \) h5! Black has the bad bishop and can do little. Now he takes square g4 from the knight. 29.\( \text{g3} \) \( \text{e4+} \) 31.\( \text{g6} \) 32.\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{f6} \) 33.\( \text{c3} \) \( \text{g6} \) [Or 33...\( \text{g6} \) 34.\( \text{b5}! \) and 34...\( \text{cxb5} \) 35.\( \text{b4} \) \text{a6} ? 36.\( \text{a5}+ \) \( \text{b5} \) 34.\( \text{b5}! \) \( \text{e4} \) 35.\( \text{a4} \) \( \text{g6} \) Marco calls it a blunder. Black gives away the control over f4. [Correct is 35...\( \text{g6} \) 36.\( \text{b4} \) \text{a5} 37.\( \text{b6} \) a6!] 36.\( \text{g6} \) \( \text{e6} \) 37.\( \text{a4} \) \( \text{d3} \) 38.\( \text{b6} \) a6 Black has to close the queenside. Exchange would be a mistake. 39.\( \text{a5} \) \( \text{e4} \) 40.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 41.\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{e5} \) 42.\( \text{e1} \) \( \text{e4} \) 43.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{f6} \) 44.\( \text{g3} \) \( \text{f7} \) ![44...\( \text{f6} \) 45.\( \text{f4} \) leads to zugzwang. 45...\( \text{g6} \) 46.\( \text{xd5+} \) \( \text{cxd5} \) 47.\( \text{c6} \) 45.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{f6} \) 46.\( \text{f1}?! \) A duel between knight and bishop begins. 46...\( \text{f5} \) 47.\( \text{g3} \) \( \text{g4} \) 48.\( \text{h1} \) \( \text{e6} \) 49.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{f5} \) 50.\( \text{d1} \) \( \text{g4}?! \) The bishop should prevent the knight maneuver via d3 or f3 to e5. [More resistance is offered by 50...\( \text{d3} \)! 51.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{c4} \) 52.\( \text{c5?! \) White threatens \( \text{e3} \). 52...\( \text{d3} \) 53.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{g6} \) 54.\( \text{c3} \) \( \text{e5} \) 55.\( \text{a2} \) \( \text{d3} \) (55...\( \text{e6} \) leads to the game) 56.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{c5} \) 57.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{b5} \) 58.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{d4} \) 59.\( \text{d5+} \)! 51.\( \text{c3} \) \( \text{d7} \) 52.\( \text{a2} \) \( \text{e6} \) 53.\( \text{c4} \)! White will reaches e5. 53...\( \text{c8} \) Black has retreated to the last line of his fortress. White has to lose a tempo. 54.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{f5} \) 55.\( \text{e5} \) \( \text{e6} \) 56.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 57.\( \text{g6} \)? White loses time. [Better: 57.\( \text{e2} \) \( \text{e7} \) 58.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{e7} \) 59.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{e6} \) and now 60.\( \text{d3} \)! 61.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{f5} \) 62.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{g4} \) 63.\( \text{h5} \) 57...\( \text{f6} \) 58.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{d7} \) Capture is avoided. 59.\( \text{e5} \) \( \text{c8} \) 60.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{f8} \) 61.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{c8} \) 62.\( \text{e5} \) \( \text{e6} \) 63.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{e7} \) 64.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{f5} \) 65.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{g4}+ \) 66.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{f7} \)?? [Slightly better is 66...\( \text{e6} \) ! 67.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{g7} \) 68.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 69.\( \text{d5} \) \( \text{c8} \) 70.\( \text{g2} \) \( \text{e6} \) 71.\( \text{g3} \) \( \text{e7} \) 72.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 73.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 74.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{g4}+ \) 75.\( \text{e3} \) Pawn d5 or h5 falls.] 67.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{e7} \) 68.\( \text{e5} \) \( \text{c8} \) 69.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 70.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 71.\( \text{e3} \) A wonderful example of restriction.\[71.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{g4} \) 72.\( \text{e5} \) \( \text{c8} \) 73.\( \text{f4} \) zugzwang.] 1–0
(37) Schlechter, Carl – Tarrasch, Siegbert [D30]
Schlechter Oostende 1907 (4), 1874

1.c4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e3 c5 4.e3 f3 5.d3 g6 6.0–0 0–0 7.e2 e7 8.bd2 bd2 #bd7 9.e1 e8 10.e4 dx6e4 11.wxe4 wxe4 12.wxe4 cxd4 13.wd4 w7xh2+ 14.wxh2 w6d6+ 15.wxg1 wxd4 16.wg5 wh8 17.wd1 wc5 18.wf4 wg6 19.wd6 w5 20.wc3 wxe3 21.wxe3 White has great compensation for the pawn: the pair of bishops, an advantage in development and pressure on the queenside. 21...w8d8 Tarrasch wants to play ..Ne7. 22.wd3 f5 23.wf3 wh7 24.wb3 #7d7 25.c5 wc7 26.wxe7?! [26.wc3! keeps the constraint.] 26...wdx1+ 27.wd1 wc7 28.wc3 This intermezzo is very similar to the final of Schlechter–Marshall in the same tournament. 28...w8d8?!

[Black gains a plus in 28...wb8! 29.wb3! (not 29.c6 h5!; or 29.a4 e5 30.wd5 w6e6!) 29...w8d8 30.wc3 w7d7] 29.c6 w8b6 30.wxb7 w8d7 31.wa3 e5 32.wd5 wc7 33.wxc6 34.wxc6 wxc6 35.wa5! The last try. [No win brings 35.wc4 w6e6 36.wc3 wxb7 37.wxe5 wa7 38.wf5 wxa2 39.wf7 wa7!] 35...wdx7 36.wxc5 wxc2 37.wxf5 wb7?! [37...wa5 38.wxd7 w5! 39.wa7 w5! 40.wd1 we6 leads to a defendable position.] 38.wc4 w6a6 39.wd5 w5! Tarrasch misses his last chance. [Correct is 39...we6! 40.wc5 w6e6 41.wc4 wb2 and the black rook moves behind the passed pawn.] 40.wg3 w5b5 41.w7 w7b7 42.wg8 w5 43.wf2 w5 44.wf1 we4 45.wa7 46.wa4 wc6 46.wf4 wc6 47.wf3 w5b5 48.wa1 w6a6 49.wh1 h6 50.wb5 wc7 51.wc5 w7d7 52.wd4 w5e5 53.wf4 wc7 54.wc6 w5 55.wc5 Schlechter kept on trucking. 1–0

(38) Janowski, David – Rubinstein, Akiba [C49]
Rubinstein Karlsbad 1907 (1), 1882

Rubinstein (1882–1961) had a great natural talent for the endgame. His rook endings are famous. 1.e4 e5 2.d4 w6c6 3.w6c3 w6d6 4.w6b5 w6b5 5.0–0 0–0 6.w6d3 wxc3 7.w6xc3 d6 8.w6g5 w6e7 9.w6d2 w6d8 10.w6c4 w6e6 11.w6b3 w6xb3 12.w6b3 w6e6 13.w6h4 h6 14.w6e1 a6 15.w6g3 w6h5 16.w6d4 w6e4 17.w6x4 w6x4 18.w6g3 w6g6 19.w6d3 w6e6 20.w6d2 f5 21.w6d5 w6d7 22.w6f5 w6f5 23.w6e4 w6a8 24.w6e3
40...a8 He controls another file.
40...b6! 41.¢g4 ¤a1 42.¢b2 §h7 43.¢d4
Black pressures on the f-file.

White weakens the queenside. [The retreat 43.¢h3! g5 44.¢g2 can be followed by a passive defence.] 43...£g6 44.£bb3? [44.¢h3 is okay.] 44...£f5! 45.£c2 The overprotection of h2 occurs too late. 45...£h1 46.f4 [A helpmate is created by 46.h4 h5#] 46...£xf4 47.gxf4 h5+ 48.£g3 £g1+ 49.£f2 £g4 50.£f3 £gx£4
51.£xf4 £xf4+ Black has gained a pawn. 52.¢e3 £f5 53.¢d3 £f3+ 54.¢d4 £b3!? Rubinstein worries about the queenside. [But the alternative 54...g5 55.£a2 g4 56.£a7 £f4+! 57.¢d3 £e5 58.£xc7 £f3+ 59.¢d2 £h3 is fine.] 55.£f2+ £g6
56.¢g2+ £h6 57.£b5 [57.¢e2 £xb4 58.£e7 £b5 59.£xc7 £xe4+ 60.£xc4 £xc4 61.£xc4 g5 is mentioned in the Encyclopaedia.] 57...£b3 58.¢e4 £xf6 59.¢a2 g5
60.¢a7 £f4+! Subtle counter-play is necessary. 61.£d3 £f7 62.c5!? dxc5 63.¢d6 £d7! The point of the preparatory move becomes apparent. 64.£xc7 £xd6+ 65.£e4 £d4+ 66.£f5 h4 67.£e8 [Or 67.£c6+ £h5 68.£xb6 £f4+ 69.£e5 £f2 (Kmoch).] 67...£f4+ 68.£e5 £c4 69.£h8+ £g7 70.£c8 £g6 71.£g8+ £h5 72.h3 c3 73.£h8+ £g6 74.£g8+ £h6 75.£h8+ £g7 76.£c8 £f3 77.£c6 £xh3 78.£xb6 £f3 Rubinstein carried out a magnificent strategic plan. 0–1

(39) Rubinstein,Akiba – Lasker,Emanuel [D30]
Rubinstein St.Petersburg 1909 (2), 1882
[\textit{JvR}]
White creates a passed pawn. [24.\texttt{d}4 \texttt{c}7 is less impressive.] 24...\texttt{d}1+ 25.\texttt{f}2!
[25.\texttt{f}1 \texttt{d}2 26.\texttt{b}1 leads to passivity.] 25...\texttt{d}2+ 26.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{xb}2 27.\texttt{a}5 \texttt{b}7 28.\texttt{a}6! White controls the centre and restricts the black king. 28...\texttt{f}8 29.e4 \texttt{c}7 30.h4 \texttt{f}7 31.g4 \texttt{f}8 32.\texttt{h}4 \texttt{e}7 33.h5 \texttt{h}6 [Fine analyses the passive 33...\texttt{f}7 34.h6 gxh6 35.\texttt{x}h6 \texttt{g}7 36.\texttt{a}6 \texttt{f}7 37.\texttt{f}5 \texttt{e}7 38.e5 \texttt{b}7 39.\texttt{c}6 The a-pawn advances and strangulation will be the result.] 34.\texttt{f}5 \texttt{f}7 Square \texttt{g}6 needs protection. 35.e5 \texttt{b}7 36.\texttt{d}6 \texttt{e}7 [Or 36...\texttt{c}7 37.\texttt{d}7+ \texttt{xd}7 38.e6+] 37.\texttt{a}6 White repeated moves in order to pass the time control on move 37. 37...\texttt{f}7 38.\texttt{d}6 \texttt{f}8 39.\texttt{c}6 \texttt{f}7 40.a3 The world champion was beaten in their first confrontation. Rubinstein was a challenger of Lasker until his nerves collapsed.[40.a3 \texttt{e}7 (40...\texttt{e}8 41.\texttt{g}6 shows the point of the subtlety: the black rook cannot go to \texttt{b}4.) 41.e6+ \texttt{g}8 42.\texttt{g}6 \texttt{e}8 43.e7 (Kmoch).] 1–0

\begin{center}
\textbf{(40) Rubinstein, Akiba – Capablanca, Jose [D33]}
Rubinstein San Sebastian 1911 (3), 1882
[/Jvr/]
\end{center}

1.d4 d5 2.\texttt{f}3 c5 3.e4 e6 4.exd5 exd5 5.\texttt{c}3 \texttt{c}6 6.g3 \texttt{e}6 7.\texttt{g}2 \texttt{e}7 8.0–0 \texttt{c}8 9.\texttt{xc}5 \texttt{xc}5 10.\texttt{g}5 \texttt{f}6 11.\texttt{xe}6 \texttt{xe}6 12.\texttt{h}3 \texttt{e}7 13.\texttt{g}5 0–0 14.\texttt{xf}6 \texttt{xf}6 15.\texttt{xd}5 \texttt{h}6 16.\texttt{g}2 \texttt{cd}8 17.\texttt{c}1! \texttt{ex}d5 18.\texttt{xc}5 \texttt{d}2 19.\texttt{b}5 \texttt{d}4 20.\texttt{d}3 \texttt{xd}3 21.\texttt{ex}d3 \texttt{fe}8
White has won a pawn in a way known from the previous game. 22.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)g4! White prevents \(\text{..\textit{Re}2}\). 22...\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)d6 23.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)e1 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)xe1 24.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)xe1 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)b6? Black tries to achieve counteraction. 25.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)e5 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)b2 26.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)d5 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)c6 27.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)e6+ \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)f8 28.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}f5+ \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)e8 29.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}f7+ \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)d7 30.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c4 a6! He gives up the pawns on the kingside. 31.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}f7+ \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)d6 32.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xg7 b5 33.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}\)g8? a5 Black waists no time on \(\text{..\textit{Nb}4}\). 34.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xh7 a4 35.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h4 b4 36.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h6+ [A fine alternative is 36.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h5! \text{b3} 37.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h6! \text{bxa2} 38.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)a2 39.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g7] 36...\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c5 37.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h5+ \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b6 38.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d5? \text{[Right is 38.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c4! \text{and 38...\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)a2? fails due to 39.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b5+]} 38...\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b3? \text{Capa misses his extra chance. [An explosion causes 38...\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)a2!! 39.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g4!!]} 39.axb3 a3 40.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xc6 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xb3 41.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d5 a2 42.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h6+! \text{In time trouble Rubinstein decided to give up his advantage.} 42...\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)a2 43.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h5! \text{b2} 44.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)b5+ \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d6 45.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)a2 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xa2 46.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b6+ \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d5 47.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xb6 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xb6 48.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xb6 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}x\)b6 49.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g7 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b2 50.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g6 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b1 51.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g7+ \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}a5 52.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g8+ \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}a4.\text{\textsuperscript{2}}\text{Rubinstein defeated the future world champion.}] 42.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h6+ \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}a7 (42...\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}a5 43.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d4) 43.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h8] 1–0

(41) Rubinstein,Akiba – Gruenfeld,Ernst [A47]
Rubinstein Karlsbad 1929 (4), 1882
[\textit{JvR}]

1.d4 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}f6 2.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}f3 \text{e6} 3.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b3 \text{b6} 4.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}bd2 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b7 5.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d3 \text{c5} 6.0–0 \(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}e7 7.e4 cxd4 8.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xd4 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c6 9.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xc6 \text{dxc6} 10.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}e2 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c7 11.f4 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d7 12.c3 \text{e5} 13.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c4 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}f6 14.f5 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c5 15.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c2 \text{a6} 16.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}e3 0–0 17.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xc5 \text{bxc5} 18.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d3 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xc4 19.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xc4 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}fd8 20.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}ad1 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xd1 21.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xd1 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d8 22.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xd8+ \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xd8

I call this endgame ultra modern, because it has phases. The battle in the first phase occurs with queen and bishop on both sides. The pressure on the weak pawns will mount due to bishops of different colors. 23.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}f1 \text{g6} 24.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xg6 \text{h}x\text{g6} 25.\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g3 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g7 The king has to protect his flank. 26.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h4 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d7 27.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g2 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d6 [27...\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d8! leads to more flexibility.] 28.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}b3 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d7 29.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}c4 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d2+? [The quiet 29...\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}e7 is okay.] 30.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}f3 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h6 Black has to lose a pawn. 31.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xc5! \text{White captures the right pawn. [31.\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xf7 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d3+ draws.]} 31...\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xb2 32.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}e3+ \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g7 [32...\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g5? 33.\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g4! (Becker.)] 33.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xa7 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xc3+ 34.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}g4 \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}d3! A nice riposte. 35.\(\text{\textit{\textdegree}}}xf7+ \text{\textit{\textdegree}}}h6}
36. $\text{Ec}4!$ [36. $\text{Exf}6? \text{Exe}4+ 37. $\text{Eh}3 \text{Eh}1+=] 36... $\text{Ed}2!$ Black threatens $..\text{Bxh}4!$ and mate, if the bishop is captured. 37. $\text{Ef}1 \text{Gg}7$ 38. $\text{Gd}1 \text{Gg}2$ 39. $\text{Ff}3$ $\text{Eg}2!$ Black threatens $40... \text{Qd}7+$. 40. $\text{Eh}3 \text{Eg}8$ 41. $\text{Ec}3 \text{Cd}6$ 42. $\text{Gf}4!$ White takes the initiative after the consolidation of the kingside. 42... $\text{Ed}8$ The bishop is needed on the queenside. 43. $\text{Gg}5 \text{Ab}6$ 44. $\text{Ff}3$ $\text{Ff}8$ [44... $\text{Ee}7$ 45. a4 $\text{Ea}5$ 46. $\text{Cc}4$ White improves his position steadily.] 45. $\text{Exf}8+$ $\text{xf}8$ The second phase consists of a bishop ending. Black might draw due to the bishops of different color. The exchange also has positive consequences for White. The mobility of his king has improved and distant passed pawns will become dangerous. 46. $\text{Gg}4 \text{Ee}3$ 47. $\text{Ca}4!$ c5 48. $\text{Db}3 \text{Cc}2$ 49. $\text{Cc}4!$ The blockade of the passed pawn favors White. 49... $\text{Eg}7$ 50. $\text{Da}4$ $\text{Fd}8$ 51. $\text{Cc}3!$ [51. h5 $\text{Gxh}5+$ 52. $\text{Exh}5 \text{Gg}7$ White cannot make progress.] 51... $\text{Ee}7$ [The point of the subtle maneuver is 51... $\text{Ee}1$ 52. $\text{Cc}2!! \text{EXh}4? 53. $\text{Dxa}5 54. \text{Db}6$ $\text{Dd}8$ 46. $\text{Da}2$ $\text{Ea}5$ 53. $\text{Dd}1$ $\text{Dh}4$ 54. $\text{Cc}2!$ White wants to create passed pawns on the flanks, while the king supports the a-pawn and the bishop helps the g-pawn. 54... $\text{Dd}6?$. The endgame is too complicated. [Correct is 54... $\text{Ea}5! 55. \text{Dc}2 \text{Ee}1$ 56. $\text{Eh}5$ $\text{Exh}5$ 57. $\text{Exh}5$ and Black has the time to play 57... $\text{Ee}4!$ 55. $\text{Eh}5$?] 55. $\text{Eh}5!$ 56. $\text{Exh}5 \text{Ee}7$ 58. $\text{Dd}3$ and wins (Rabinovich).] 55... $\text{Gxh}5$ 56. $\text{Dxh}5 \text{Ee}7$ 57. $\text{Cc}2 \text{Cc}4!$ The white king is restricted. 58. $\text{Cc}2 \text{Cc}3? [58... $\text{Ee}7! 59. \text{Dxc}4+ \text{Eg}6$ 60. $\text{Dxh}3 \text{Ea}1$ 61. $\text{Dxg}5 \text{Dxg}5$ 62. $\text{Dg}4 \text{Df}6$ 63. $\text{Dxg}5 \text{Ee}7$ 64. $\text{Dxb}6 \text{Ee}8$ 66. $\text{Dc}2$! and Black is just in time (Becker in the tournament book).] 59. $\text{Dxb}3 \text{Df}7$ 60. $\text{Da}3 \text{Da}5$ 61. $\text{Dc}4 \text{Dg}6$ Black is too late. 62. $\text{Db}5 \text{Dd}8$ 63. $\text{Da}5 \text{Dxg}5$ 64. $\text{Dc}6$ $\text{Db}5$ 66. $\text{Dc}7$ $\text{Df}4$ 67. $\text{Dc}1!!$ [67. $\text{Dc}7? \text{Dxa}7 68. $\text{Dxa}7 \text{Df}3$ 69. $\text{Da}1 \text{Dd}2$ 70. $\text{Dc}6 \text{Dc}1$ 71. $\text{Dd}3 \text{Dd}2$ ends with a perpetual.] 67... $\text{Dd}4$ Black has to lose a tempo. 68. $\text{Da}7 \text{Dxa}7$ 69. $\text{Dxa}7 \text{Df}3$ 70. $\text{Db}6$ The artist Strouhal has written a book about this game, Rubinstein and his world. 1–0

(42) Schlage, Willi – Nimzowitsch, Aaron [B29]
Nimzowitsch Berlin 1928 (1), 1886

Nimzowitsch (1868–1935) innovated the idea about prophylaxis in chess. 1. $\text{e}4 \text{c}5$ 2. $\text{Df}3 \text{Df}6$ 3. $\text{Dc}3 \text{d}5$ 4. $\text{exd}5 \text{Dxd}5$ 5. $\text{Db}5+$ $\text{Dd}7$ 6. $\text{Dc}4 \text{Db}6$ 7. $\text{Dc}2 \text{Cc}6$ 8. $\text{Dd}6$ 9. $\text{Cg}1$ a6 10. $\text{Dc}3$ e6 11. $\text{Dc}4 \text{Df}7$ 12. $\text{Dc}2 \text{Dd}8$ 13. $\text{Dc}2 \text{Dd}5$ 14. $\text{Dg}5 \text{Df}7$ 15. $\text{Dxe}7 \text{Dxe}7$ 16. $\text{h}3$ 0–0 17. $\text{Dc}1 \text{Dd}7$ 18. $\text{Df}1 \text{Dd}8$ 19. $\text{Dc}1$ b6 20. $\text{Db}2$ g5 21. $\text{Dg}3 \text{Dg}6$ 22. $\text{Dd}4 \text{Dd}6$ 23. $\text{Dxc}5 \text{Dxc}5$ 24. $\text{Dxd}7 \text{Dxd}7$ 25. $\text{Dg}1 \text{Dg}7$ 26. $\text{Da}1 \text{Dxd}1$ 27. $\text{Dxd}1 \text{Dd}8$ 28. $\text{Cc}1 \text{Dg}7$ 29. $\text{Dc}3 \text{Dd}5$ 30. $\text{Dd}2 \text{Df}4$ 31. $\text{Dxd}8 \text{Dxd}8$ 32. $\text{Df}5$
Develop, weaken and destroy characterizes Nimzowitsch approach to the attack. In this game he has achieved a better development.

32...¥b1 33.a3 ¥f6 34.¤d7 ¥f7 35.¢c5 ¥e7 36.¢c4 ¥f5 37.¢e2? [Better is 37.¢f1! ¥d6 38.b4] 37...¥d6! 38.b4 [The point is 38.¥xf4 ¥xc5 39.¥xe6+ ¥xc4 40.¥xd8 ¥b5 41.¢f7 ¥b3+! 38...¥a2 39.¥xf4 ¥xc4 40.¥h5 White has to accept a weakening. [40.¥fd3? ¥xd3 41.¥xd3 ¥d5 42.¥b2 ¥f7 43.¥f1 ¥d6 44.¥e2 ¥c4 leads to a black win.] 40...b6 41.¢a4 ¥b3! 42.¥b2 Capture will be punished. 42...¥f7 43.¢g3 ¥e5 44.¢f1 ¥b5 The queenside has been fixed. Nimzowitsch has created a weakness.

45.¢d2 ¥d5 46.a4 h5 47.axb5 axb5 48.f3 ¥c6 49.¢f1 h4 50.¢d1 ¥c4+!
51.¢g1 [51.¢xc4? ¥xc4 52.¢e2 ¢d5 (Nimzowitsch).] 51...¢d3? 52.¢e3? Schlage misses an opportunity. [52.¢xc4! bx4 53.¢f1 ¥b5 54.¢e3] 52...¢d5 53.¢e2 ¥b2 54.¢d4+ ¥bd6 55.¢h2 ¥d1 56.¢e2 ¥e5 The advance looks threatening. 57.¢g1 ¥c8 58.¢f1 ¥a2 59.¢g1 ¥e3 60.¢f2 ¥d5 61.¢g4? White accepts an unnecessary weakening of f3. 61...hxg3+ 62.¢xg3 ¥f6 63.¢f2 [Not 63.h4? f4+ 64.¢g2 g4] 63...¢d6 64.¢g3 ¥e6 65.¢e2 ¥d5 66.¢g3 ¥f6 67.¢c1 ¥d5 68.¢d3 ¥h5+ 69.¢h2? The king should not move offside. [Correct is 69.¢f2! ¥d6 70.¢b2 ¥f4 71.c4! bx4 72.¢xc4+ ¥e6 73.¢g3 Black has to continue his maneuvers against the weaknesses.] 69...¢e4! The destruction begins. 70.¢xe4 ¥xe4 71.¢e1 ¥f4 72.¢c2 ¥e2 73.¢b1 The knights are cornered. 73...¢c4 74.¢g2 ¥d3 75.¢a3 ¥c4+ 76.¢f2! ¥d5? 77.¢g3 ¥e3 78.¢f3 ¥e5 Zugzwang. 79.c4 bxc4 80.b5 ¥d6 81.b6 ¥c6 82.b7 ¥xb7 83.hb5 bxc4 84.¢d6+ ¥c7 85.¢xc4 ¥f5 Poor Schlage was tortured for twelve hours. 0–1

(43) Kmöch,Hans – Nimzowitsch,Aaron [C15]
Nimzowitsch Bad Niendorf 1927 (2), 1886

1.e4 ¥c6 2.¢c3 ¥e6 3.¢d4 ¥b4 4.¢ge2 d5 5.e5 h5 6.¢f4 ¥g6 7.¢e3 ¥xc3+ 8.bxc3 ¥a5 9.¢d3 ¥e7 10.¢h3 c5 11.¢g5 c4 12.¢e2 ¥ac6 13.¢f6 ¥g8 14.0–0 ¥a5 15.¢d2 ¥f5 16.¢f1 ¥d7 17.¢g5 ¥f8 18.¢b3 ¥c7 19.¢g4 hxg4 20.hxg4 ¥e7 21.¢g2 ¥g8 22.¢g7 ¥e8 23.¢h1 ¥d7 24.¢h3 ¥d8 25.¢f3 ¥c8 26.¢h1 ¥xa2 27.¢h7 ¥b8 28.¢xf7 ¥xf7 29.¢xf7 ¥c6 30.¢f6 a5 31.¢h1 ¥b2 32.¢g5 ¥f8 33.¢f7 ¥c7 34.¢xc7 ¥xc7 35.¢c1 ¥xc3 36.¢a1 ¥xa1 37.¢xa1
Black has to fight the consolidation of the queenside. He has an extra pawn. If the pawns break through, the win becomes simple. 37...\(\text{a8}\) 38.\(\text{d2}\) b6 39.\(\text{g3}\) \(\text{e7}\) 40.\(\text{d1}\)! Kmoch builds the fortress in a smart way. 40...\(\text{d7}\)? Nimzowitsch allows a strengthening. [Correct is 40...\(\text{b7}\)! 41.f4 \(\text{c6}\) 42.c3 \(\text{b5}\)! 41.\(\text{b4}\)! \(\text{c6}\) 42.\(\text{d6+}\) \(\text{b7}\) 43.\(\text{c3}\) b5 44.\(\text{b1}\) b4 45.\(\text{a4}\) White has stopped the advance. 45...\(\text{b3}\) 46.\(\text{xc6+}\) \(\text{xc6}\) 47.\(\text{g5!}\) The black bishop is restricted. 47...\(\text{a7}\) 48.\(\text{b2}\) \(\text{b7}\) 49.\(\text{f4?}\) White allows a combination. [49.\(\text{a3!}\) Nimzowitsch regards the position as drawn. See 49...\(\text{c8}\) 50.f4! \(\text{h7}\) 51.\(\text{g2}\) \(\text{h4}\) 52.\(\text{f2}\) 49...\(\text{c8}\) Black threatens ...\(\text{Rh7}\). 50.\(\text{g3}\) \(\text{b4!!}\) The end of the blockade on \(\text{b2}\) is worth a rook. 51.\(\text{cxb4}\) Otherwise Black plays ...\(\text{Ra4}\). 51...\(\text{a4}\) 52.\(\text{b5}\) \(\text{xb5}\) 53.\(\text{a3}\) c3 54.\(\text{b1}\) \(\text{c4}\) The bastion is taken. 55.f4 \(\text{xd4}\) 56.\(\text{xf2}\) \(\text{c4}\) 57.\(\text{e1}\) d4 58.\(\text{e2}\) \(\text{d5}\) 59.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{b7}\) 60.\(\text{e1}\) \(\text{c4+}\) 61.\(\text{f2}\) b2 62.f5 \(\text{exf5}\) 63.\(\text{e6}\) \(\text{c6}\) A highly interesting endgame! 0–1

(44) Henneberger,Walter - Nimzowitsch,Aaron [B15]
Nimzowitsch Winterthur 1931 (3), 1886

[\text{BvR}]
A well-known endgame begins. White will be suffocated. 44...\texttt{c6} 45.\texttt{e2} \texttt{f6} 46.\texttt{e3} \texttt{e4} 47.\texttt{e2} \texttt{xd5} 48.\texttt{e3} \texttt{d6} 49.\texttt{e2} \texttt{c6} 50.\texttt{e3} \texttt{d5} 51.\texttt{e2} \texttt{d6}! The black king threatens to use the small opening. 52.\texttt{e3} \texttt{b5} 55.\texttt{d2} \texttt{a3} 54.\texttt{c1} \texttt{b1}! 55.\texttt{b2} a3! 56.\texttt{a1} \texttt{d6}! A triangulation begins. 57.\texttt{e3} \texttt{c6} 58.\texttt{d1} \texttt{d5} 59.\texttt{e2}! [Or 59.\texttt{e1} \texttt{e4} 60.\texttt{e2} \texttt{d2}] 59...\texttt{e4} 60.\texttt{xb1} \texttt{f3} 61.\texttt{b2} axb2 62.a4 \texttt{xxg3} 63.a5 \texttt{h2} 64.a6 \texttt{g3} 65.a7 \texttt{g2} 66.a8\texttt{g}+ \texttt{g1}\texttt{g}+ 67.\texttt{xb2} \texttt{g2+} 68.\texttt{xxg2+} \texttt{g2} 69.\texttt{a3} \texttt{f3} 70.\texttt{b4} \texttt{xf4} 71.\texttt{xc4} \texttt{e3} 72.d5 exd5+ 73.\texttt{xd5} f4 74.c4 f3 75.c5 f2 76.c6 f1\texttt{g}+ Black had a forced win of thirty moves. 0–1

(45) Nimzowitsch,Aaron – Bernstein,Ossip [C02]
Nimzowitsch Vilnius 1912 (4), 1886

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.\texttt{f3} cxd4 5.\texttt{xd4} \texttt{c6} 6.\texttt{f4} \texttt{f6} 7.\texttt{c3} a6 8.\texttt{d3} \texttt{ge7} 9.0–0 \texttt{g6} 10.\texttt{axb4} \texttt{axb4} 11.\texttt{b5} \texttt{e4} 12.\texttt{bxc6} \texttt{bxc6} 13.\texttt{xc6} \texttt{xb2} 14.\texttt{b3} \texttt{c6} 15.\texttt{xc4} \texttt{dx} 16.\texttt{b1} \texttt{xc4} Nimzowitsch has lost a pawn. He counterattacks on the queenside and starts with restriction. 16.\texttt{b6}! \texttt{d7} [The extra pawn is kept in 16...\texttt{d8}+? 17.\texttt{d1} \texttt{xd8} 18.\texttt{e1} b5 19.a4 \texttt{d7} 20.axb5 \texttt{axb5}] 17.\texttt{e1} \texttt{c8} 18.\texttt{d1} \texttt{g5}! 19.\texttt{e4}! [The point is 19.\texttt{xc4} \texttt{xc1} 20.\texttt{d6}+ \texttt{e7} 21.\texttt{xc8} \texttt{xc8} and the extra piece is protected.] 19...\texttt{xc1} 20.\texttt{d6}+ \texttt{f8}? [Lasker recommends 20...\texttt{e7}! 21.\texttt{xc8} \texttt{xc8} 22.\texttt{e1} \texttt{g}! 23.\texttt{f6} Black keeps winning chances.] 21.\texttt{xc8} \texttt{g5} [Lasker and Nimzowitsch analyse 21...\texttt{xb2} 22.\texttt{d1}! \texttt{e8}! 23.\texttt{e8} and Black is in danger.] 22.\texttt{f4}! \texttt{xc8} [22...\texttt{xf4} 23.\texttt{d1} \texttt{e8} 24.\texttt{d6}+ \texttt{e7} 25.\texttt{c5} (Lasker) 25...\texttt{xf2}+ 26.\texttt{h1} b6 27.\texttt{f5}+ \texttt{e8} 28.\texttt{d6}+ \texttt{e7} leads to perpetual check.] 23.\texttt{fxg5} \texttt{d7} 24.\texttt{e1} \texttt{e7} 25.\texttt{e5}+ \texttt{e8} 26.\texttt{d4} \texttt{c6}! Black has to fight for a draw. [Lasker prefers 26...\texttt{h5}! 27.\texttt{h4} \texttt{f6}]} 27.\texttt{xc4} \texttt{d5} 28.\texttt{b4} \texttt{d7} 29.\texttt{f4} \texttt{c6} 30.\texttt{d6} \texttt{d8}! 31.\texttt{b3}!

[The acceptance of the pawn sacrifice 31.\texttt{xf7} \texttt{d7} 32.\texttt{xd7} \texttt{xd7} draws.] 31...\texttt{d7} 32.\texttt{h4}! a5 33.\texttt{g4}! White wants to create a passed pawn. 33...\texttt{b5} Black has to counterattack. 34.\texttt{h5} \texttt{gxh5} 35.\texttt{gxh5} a4 36.\texttt{bxa4}! \texttt{xa2}! 37.a5! \texttt{a7} 38.\texttt{d8} \texttt{b1} [Not 38...\texttt{xa5}?? 39.\texttt{xf7}! 39.\texttt{f1}?! [The sharper line 39.\texttt{xf7}! \texttt{h7} 40.\texttt{f8}! \texttt{d5} 41.\texttt{e2} \texttt{xe5} 42.\texttt{f3} gives winning chances.] 39...\texttt{d3} 40.\texttt{d1} \texttt{f5} 41.\texttt{b4}! The bishop blockades a pawn and protects one. 41...\texttt{a8} [Avoids 41...\texttt{g7} 42.\texttt{d6}+]}
42.\textit{d}d6+ \textit{c}c7 43.\textit{a}a6 \textit{h}h8 44.\textit{c}c5 A counterattack has changed into an attack on both flanks. [44.\textit{a}a5+ \textit{b}b8 45.\textit{b}b6 is unpleasant too.] 44...\textit{g}g4? If Black captures, he is mated in two. [44...\textit{b}b4!! The pawn advances outside the reach of the white king. 45.a7 \textit{b}b3 46.\textit{b}b6 \textit{e}e4 47.\textit{h}xb3 \textit{h}xh5] 45.\textit{h}xh6 \textit{g}xh6 46.\textit{g}xh6 \textit{b}b8 [Ineffective is 46...\textit{b}b4 47.a7 \textit{b}3 48.\textit{b}b6 \textit{f}f3 49.\textit{h}xb3 \textit{d}d5 50.\textit{h}h3] 47.\textit{f}f2 \textit{f}f5 48.\textit{f}f3 \textit{b}4 49.\textit{c}c3! \textit{h}a8 50.\textit{b}b6 \textit{f}f8 51.\textit{c}c4 \textit{f}f6 52.\textit{d}d5! \textit{e}e8 [The point is 52...\textit{f}f7 53.\textit{b}b7!! 53.\textit{e}e6] 53.\textit{c}c5 \textit{f}f7 54.\textit{b}b4 \textit{e}e8 55.\textit{b}b7 \textit{d}d3 56.\textit{c}c7! \textit{b}b5 Black sets a trap. 57.\textit{d}d4! [57.\textit{e}e8?? \textit{a}a8 58.\textit{b}b7+ \textit{c}c6] 57...\textit{h}h8 58.\textit{h}h8 \textit{d}d4 59.\textit{b}b5 \textit{e}e5 60.\textit{c}c6 61.\textit{g}g7 A fascinating endgame. 1–0

(46) Lasker, Emanuel – Nimzowitsch, Aaron [C17]
Nimzowitsch Zuerich 1934 (5), 1886 [JvR]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\textit{c}c3 \textit{b}b4 4.e5 c5 5.\textit{d}d2 \textit{f}f6 6.\textit{c}c4 \textit{g}g5 7.\textit{f}f3 \textit{c}c6 8.e4 \textit{e}e7 9.\textit{c}c3 \textit{x}d2+ 10.\textit{x}d2 \textit{0–0} 11.\textit{b}b5 \textit{c}c5 12.\textit{e}e3 \textit{d}d5 13.\textit{d}d2 \textit{a}a5 14.\textit{c}c4 \textit{e}e7 15.\textit{c}c2 \textit{f}f6 16.\textit{b}b1 \textit{a}a5 17.\textit{a}a4 \textit{h}h8 18.\textit{b}b4 \textit{f}f7 19.\textit{b}b2 

Black has a positional advantage. 22...\textit{c}c5 23.\textit{d}d4 \textit{b}b8 24.\textit{d}d3 \textit{d}d7! Nimzowitsch wants to dislodge the blockader. 25.\textit{x}e5?? [25.\textit{g}g1! \textit{d}d4 26.\textit{e}e2 improves the white position.] 25...\textit{x}e5 26.\textit{g}g1 \textit{g}g5 [A fine alternative gives 26...\textit{d}d3!] 27.\textit{h}h4 \textit{e}e6 28.\textit{h}h2 \textit{e}e4 29.\textit{f}f3 \textit{e}e3 30.\textit{e}e2 \textit{f}f4 Black has to accept exchanges. 31.\textit{b}b1 \textit{d}d4 32.\textit{d}d3 \textit{e}e3 33.\textit{d}d2 \textit{e}e4 34.\textit{d}d4 \textit{d}d4 35.\textit{d}d4 \textit{e}e8 36.\textit{d}d5 \textit{e}e6 37.\textit{h}h6 \textit{e}e5! The king has reached the ideal square. 38.\textit{d}d7 \textit{h}h7 39.a3 \textit{a}a4 40.\textit{h}h3 \textit{c}c2+?! An incorrect maneuver begins. [40...\textit{h}h6! places the knight on the best square.] 41.\textit{d}d3 \textit{e}e1+ 42.\textit{d}d2 \textit{g}g3 43.\textit{c}c3 \textit{h}h4+ 44.\textit{d}d3 \textit{g}g6 The knight is on its way to e5. 45.\textit{h}h6 \textit{e}e4 46.\textit{h}h7+ \textit{g}g7 47.\textit{h}h5 \textit{f}f6 48.\textit{h}h7+ \textit{e}e6! 49.\textit{g}g5 [The point is 49.\textit{x}d4? \textit{e}e8!] 50.\textit{x}d4 \textit{e}e5 51.\textit{x}d4 \textit{h}h5 52.\textit{h}h4 \textit{h}h3 a4! 52...\textit{h}h5 54.\textit{h}h3 \textit{b}b6 54.\textit{a}a4 \textit{b}b5 Black has set targets on the queenside. 55.\textit{h}h3 [The best chance gives 55.\textit{c}c3! \textit{h}h3 56.\textit{b}b4 \textit{d}d4 The knight will move to e6. 57.\textit{e}e5+ \textit{d}d7 58.\textit{c}c4 \textit{h}h6 59.\textit{h}h3 \textit{c}c6 60.\textit{b}b4 \textit{a}a5 61.\textit{b}b3 \textit{x}d3 62.\textit{x}d3 \textit{f}f5 63.\textit{c}c4 (63.a4 \textit{e}e5+! 64.\textit{x}e5 \textit{a}a5 65.\textit{b}b4 \textit{x}d3–+) Black wins with his last pawn.] 63.\textit{d}d5 64.\textit{h}h4 \textit{d}d4 65.\textit{h}h2 \textit{e}e6!
(65...\=xe5? 66.\=ec5 zugzwang) 66.\=d3 \=f5 67.\=f2 \=f4! 68.\=ec5 \=xe5 At last! 69.\=h3 \=e4 70.\=g1 \=c2 71.\=xb5 \=xa3++ A theoretical win] 55...\=c6+ 56.\=e3 \=c5 [56...\=a5! wins more quickly.] 57.\=d3 \=b4 58.\=xb4+ \=xb4 59.\=c2 \=d4+ 60.\=g1 [Euwe investigates 60.\=d3 \=e6! 61.\=c2 \=c4 62.\=d2 \=d4 63.\=f2 \=g5 64.\=e5 \=f3+!] 60...\=e6! The knight has reached the ideal square at last. 61.\=a2! \=c4 62.\=a3 \=d4 63.\=xa4 \=xe4 Black wins by one tempo. 64.\=b4 \=f3 65.\=b5 \=g2 Black dominates the knight.[65...\=g2 66.\=b6 (66.\=d4+ \=xf4 67.\=b6 \=e6) 66...\=xh3+ 0–1]

(47) Gilg,Karl – Tartakower,Savielly [D02]
Tartakower Semmering 1926 (1), 1887
[JvR]

Tartakower (1887–1956) was an all-round player. A talent was to push weaker opponents from the board in long endgames. 1.d4 e6 2.\=f3 c5 3.g3 \=c6 4.\=g2 \=f6 5.0–0 d5 6.c3 \=e7 7.\=bd2 0–0 8.\=g2 \=e7 9.\=d4 dxc6 10.\=c3 \=e7 11.e3 \=c6 12.\=e1 c5 13.\=xc6 \=xc6 14.\=b3 \=b4 15.\=d2 \=ac8 16.\=d4 \=d7 17.\=xb4 \=xb4 18.\=b3 \=a5 19.\=e1 \=c5 20.\=c3 \=b6 21.\=d2 \=g6 22.\=b4 \=d7 23.a3 \=e5 24.\=b3 \=d3 25.\=xc8 \=xc8 26.\=f1 \=e5 27.\=g2 \=c4 28.\=d4 \=xd4 29.\=d4

Black has the initiative with little success. 29...\=xa3? He tries a gamble. 30.\=h3? Gilg only thinks about passive defense. [30.\=xd5! exd5 31.\=xa3 \=c1+ 32.\=g2 \=f1+ 33.\=f3 is better for White.] 30...\=c3 31.\=f1 \=c4 32.\=xe4 dxc4 33.\=f1 a6 34.\=e2 \=d3 35.\=c1 \=c3 36.\=e2 \=b3 37.\=c1 \=b1 38.\=xa3! [Not 38.\=xb1? \=xb1 39.\=e1 \=c3] 38...\=xc1+ 39.\=e2 \=c2+ 40.\=f3 \=b2 41.\=xh6 \=xb4 42.\=c6 White's rook is positioned behind the passed pawn. therefore the extra pawn gives no decisive advantage. 42...\=g7 43.\=h4 \=h5 44.\=c5 \=f6 45.\=c7 \=a4 46.\=c5 e5 47.\=c6+ [Or 47.\=e4! \=a2 48.\=c6+ \=g7 49.\=xc4 \=xf2 50.\=c5 \=f6 51.\=e7+ \=g8 47...\=e7 48.\=e4 \=d7! 49.\=c5 [An alternative is 49.\=f6 c3+ 50.\=d3 (50.\=xe5? c2) 50...\=c4 51.\=e2 \=e7 52.\=a6 e4 53.\=a3=] 49...\=f6 50.\=d5! The activity of the black king has to restricted. 50...\=a2 51.\=xc4 \=xf2 Black makes progress. He has winning chances. 52.\=a4 \=d2+ 53.\=e4 \=e6 54.\=a6+ \=d6 The rook returns in order to consolidate. 55.\=a7 \=b6 56.\=a4! [Avoids 56.\=g7? \=d4+ 57.\=f3 \=f5 (Timman.)] 56...\=f5+ 57.\=g3 \=f6 Little will happen for a long time.

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58.\textit{a}5 \textit{b}2 59.\textit{a}6+ \textit{g}7 60.\textit{a}8 \textit{b}7 61.\textit{a}5 \textit{e}7 62.\textit{a}6 \textit{h}6 63.\textit{b}6 \textit{d}7 64.\textit{b}8 \textit{d}6 65.\textit{e}8 \textit{d}5 66.\textit{h}8+ \textit{g}7 67.\textit{a}8 \textit{d}6 68.\textit{b}8 \textit{d}2 69.\textit{a}8 \textit{c}2 70.\textit{b}8 \textit{e}4 71.\textit{b}5 \textit{f}6 72.\textit{b}6+ \textit{f}7 73.\textit{b}7+ \textit{e}6 74.\textit{b}6+ [74.\textit{b}5 continues the useless maneuvers.] 74...\textit{d}5!? Black gives it a try again. 75.\textit{x}g6 \textit{c}2 76.\textit{f}6 \textit{e}4+ 77.\textit{f}4 \textit{f}2+ 78.\textit{g}5 \textit{e}5 79.\textit{a}6 \textit{f}3 80.\textit{a}5+ \textit{e}6 81.\textit{a}6+ [Or 81.\textit{a}3! \textit{x}g3+ 82.\textit{h}xh5 \textit{f}4 83.\textit{a}a6+ \textit{f}5 84.\textit{a}a5+] 81...\textit{d}5 82.\textit{a}5+ \textit{c}4 83.\textit{f}xf5 \textit{d}3 84.\textit{e}e5 \textit{xe}3 85.\textit{g}xh5 [85.g4! \textit{h}xh5 86.\textit{d}5+ 87.\textit{a}a5 \textit{g}4! 88.h5 \textit{e}2 leads to the game.] 87...\textit{e}4 88.\textit{d}1 \textit{e}2 89.\textit{e}1 \textit{e}3 90.\textit{h}5 \textit{f}2 91.\textit{a}1 This position is known from theory books about rook endings. 91...\textit{g}1!! [91...\textit{e}1?? 92.\textit{a}e1 \textit{a}e1=] 92.\textit{a}a2 \textit{f}3 93.\textit{a}a3+ [Or 93.\textit{f}xe2 \textit{b}xe2 94.\textit{f}h7 \textit{f}3 95.\textit{h}6 \textit{f}6 96.\textit{h}h8 \textit{h}5 97.\textit{h}h7 \textit{g}6 98.\textit{g}g8 \textit{a}a1 99.\textit{h}h8\textit{a}+ \textit{f}6] 93...\textit{f}4 94.\textit{a}a4+ \textit{g}3 95.\textit{a}a3+ \textit{h}4 96.\textit{a}a4+ \textit{g}4 97.\textit{a}a1 \textit{e}4 98.\textit{h}h1+ \textit{g}4 99.\textit{g}g1+ \textit{f}5 100.\textit{e}e1 \textit{f}6! Tartakower avoids the last trap. [100...\textit{e}7? 101.\textit{f}f1+ \textit{g}4 102.\textit{g}g1+ \textit{h}4 103.\textit{h}h1+] 101.\textit{h}h7 \textit{g}5 102.\textit{h}h6 \textit{e}7+ The opponent failed by exhaustion. 0–1

(48) Tartakower,Savielly – Trifunovic,Peter [C51]
Tartakower Paris 1950 (2), 1887

[TvR]

1.e4 \textit{e}5 2.\textit{f}3 \textit{c}6 3.\textit{c}c4 \textit{c}5 4.b4 \textit{xb}4 5.c3 \textit{c}7 6.d4 \textit{a}a5 7.\textit{xe}5 \textit{xc}4 8.\textit{xc}c4 \textit{d}5 9.\textit{ex}d5 \textit{\textit{xd}5} 10.\textit{\textit{c}c}3 \textit{\textit{d}8} 11.0–0 \textit{\textit{f}6} 12.\textit{\textit{c}c}4 0–0 13.\textit{\textit{c}c}3 \textit{\textit{b}6} 14.\textit{\textit{c}c}2 \textit{\textit{c}c}5 15.d5 \textit{\textit{a}a}3 16.\textit{\textit{c}c}3 \textit{\textit{x}c}3 17.\textit{\textit{c}c}3 \textit{\textit{c}c}3 18.\textit{\textit{c}c}3 \textit{\textit{c}c}3 19.\textit{\textit{c}c}3 \textit{\textit{c}c}3 20.\textit{\textit{c}c}3 \textit{\textit{c}c}3

White has an advantage by the position of his knight. 21.\textit{d}d1 \textit{\textit{d}d}8 22.f3 \textit{e}8
[The variation 22...\textit{f}8 23.\textit{b}b6! \textit{\textit{c}c}6 24.\textit{\textit{c}c}6 25.\textit{\textit{c}c}6 26.\textit{h}h4 \textit{\textit{c}c}3 27.\textit{\textit{c}c}3 \textit{\textit{c}c}6 28.\textit{\textit{c}c}6 \textit{\textit{c}c}6 29.\textit{\textit{c}c}6 \textit{\textit{c}c}6 shows similarity to the game.] 23.\textit{c}c7 \textit{\textit{c}c}1+ 24.\textit{\textit{c}c}d1 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 25.\textit{\textit{c}c}h8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 26.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 27.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 28.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 29.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 30.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 31.g4 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 32.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 33.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 34.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 35.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 36.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 37.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 38.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 39.\textit{\textit{c}c}8 \textit{\textit{c}c}8 40.\textit{\textit{c}c}8! The king has to retreat. [Notice 39...\textit{\textit{c}c}5 40.\textit{\textit{c}c}5!]
and; 39...£e5? 40.£a1! £f6+ 41.£h4 £d5 42.£c1 £c6 43.£c4] 40.£a4 £c3 41.£e4+ £f8  The f-pawn has to be protected. 42.£e5 £c4  Black applies restriction. 43.£f5 £d4  The restraint increases. 44.g5 £g7 45.g6! £c4  [The alternative is 45...£f8? 46.£e8+! £g7! 47.£e5 £d1! 48.£b8 £f6+ 49.£e6 £e1+ 50.£d7 £d1+ 51.£c7 £xg6] 46.£d5 £xf6+?  An obvious move loses. [Correct is 46...£c1!! 47.£e5 £xg6! 48.£d6 £f6 49.£c6 £f4! 50.£c7 £f3 51.£d3 £f2 52.£g3+ £h5 53.£f3 £d1+=] 47.£e6! £h6 48.£d6 g5 49.c6 £h5 [Or 46...£c1!! 47.£e5 £xg6! 48.£d6 £f6 49.£c6 £f4] 50.£c7 £xc7 51.£xc7 £h4 52.£d6 £g4 53.£e5 £g3 54.£f4 £g2 55.£g5 £h3 56.£h5+ Tartakower played a fine endgame until the end of his life. 1–0

(49) Capablanca,Jose – Yates,Frederick [D66]
Capablanca Hastings 1930 (1), 1888
JvR

Capablanca (1888–1942) was the third world champion. He defeated his opponents in the endgame like a machine. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.£c3 £f6 4.£g5 £bd7 5.e3 £c6 6.£c3 0–0 7.£c1 c6 8.£d3 dxc4 9.£xc4 a6 10.0–0 £b5 11.£e2 £b7 12.£c2 £c8 13.£d1 £c5 14.£xc5 £xc5 15.£e4 £e8 16.£b1 £d5 17.£d5 £xg5 18.£xc8 £xc8 19.£xg5 £xg5 20.£c3 £b7 21.£c4 £g6 22.£f3 £d5 23.£c3 £xb1 24.£xb1 £f6  The game should end in a draw quickly. 25.£c3 £c8?  [Correct is 25...£xf3 26.gxf3 £c8] 26.£xd5 £xd5 27.£xd5 £c5 28.£c4 £b5 29.£a4! £xb4 30.£a5 £a2 31.£xa6 £g7 32.£g2 £a3 33.£b5 £b2 34.£xb5 The isolated pawn a great weakness. 28.g3 £g6? The pawn sacrifice is unnecessary. [28...£d8 29.£d4 f5! prevents e4.] 29.£xd5 £c2 30.a4! £xa4 31.£a5 £a2 32.£xa6 £g7 33.£g2 £a3 34.£b5 £b2 35.£xb5 £xb5

This endgame can be found in many books, because the confrontation of a rook with four pawns versus rook plus three pawns on a flank has great theoretical importance. It shows the importance of matter. 36.£a6 £b4 37.£h3 £c4 [Black should play 37...£h5!] 38.£f3 £b4 39.£a5 £c4 40.g4! White prevents ..£h5 at last. 40...£h6? This move does not weaken the black position. 41.£g3 £c1 42.£g2 £c4 43.£d5 £a4 [43...£g5!? should be a weakening.] 44.f4! Action starts. 44...£a2+ 45.£g3 £e2 46.£e5 £e1 47.£f2 £h1 48.£g2 £e1 49.£h4 £f6 [Kopayev found the surprising variation 49...£f6! 50.£e7+ £h8 51.£h6 £f7 52.£f £g5 53.£xg5 £h5 54.£f £a1 and White cannot make progress.] 50.£h5 £e2+ 51.£g3 £e1 52.£a5 £g7 53.£hxg6 £xg6! Black needs the f-pawn to stop the e-pawn. 54.e4?! The
rock should go to the d-file as preparation. [Better is 54...d5! ] 54...f1+ 55.g3 g1= 56.h3 f1 57.f5 e1? The fatal moment. [Correct is 57...f6! 58.g2 e1 59.e5 xe5 60.xe5 51.e5 61.fxe5 h5=] 58.e5 e3+ 59.g2! [Avoids 59.h4? c3 60.f6+ g7] 59...a5 60.f6+ g7 61.b6 [Better is 61.b6!] 61...e3 62.b4 c3 63.f2 a3 64.b7 g8 65.b8+ g7 66.f5 a2+ 67.e3 a3+ 68.e4 a4+ 69.d5! a5+ [The justification brings 69...xg4 70.f6+ h7 71.xf8 g6 72.g8+ f5 73.xg4 xg4 74.e6] 70.d6 a6+ 71.c7 h7 [Or 71...a7+ 72.b6 a4 73.f6+ h7 74.d7 a7+ 75.d6 h6=] 72.d7 a7+ 73.b6 g7 74.d8! a5 75.f6+ h7 76.b8 a7 77.d6! Zugzwang. 77...g6 78.g8+ h7 79.g7+ h8 80.b6! d7 81.c5! c7+ 82.d6 a7 83.e6 a6+ 84.e7 bxe6+ [84...xe6 85.f6! a7+ 86.g6 a8 87.g6 and mate.] 85.xf7 e4 86.g5! A safe haven is created. 86...hxg5 87.e6 The battle for terrain is essential in chess. Capablanca has more control over the queenside and centre in this position. 26.e1+ 26...h3! 27.c1 c2 28.b1 a5 is horrible.] 27.g2 a5 28.c2 b4 29.axb4 axb4 30.f3 b3 1 Black has two big advantages: an advanced pawn majority and an active rook. 31.e2? White allows a decisive breakthrough. [Correct is 31.d2! a1 32.c6 a2 33.f3! White activates his last piece. 33...c3 34.d8+ g7 35.bxc3 bxc3 36.d1 and the struggle continues.] 31.b3! 32.e2 [The first point is 32.e3 xxb2 33.xc4 c2 and White loses a piece.] 32...a1 33.e1 c3 34.bxc3 b2! 35.e2 [The second point is 35.c2 cxc2!] 35...e1 36.f5 e5 37.h3 b3 e4+ 39.h3 c2 40.f4 c5 A mate attack. 41.g4 xg4+ 42.xg4 e2 43.b4 f5+ 44.e3 e2 45.c4 e3+ 46.h4

(50) Marshall, Frank - Capablanca, Jose [D34]
Capablanca New York 1909 (2), 1888

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.c3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.f3 c6 6.g3 e7 7.g2 e7 8.e5 8.g5 e4= 9.xe7 xe7 10.0-0 0-0 11.e5 cxd4 12.exd4 13.d3 c4 14.d2 f3 15.xf3 0-0 16.dfc1 ab8 17.e4 c7 18.d3 b5 19.a3 c4 20.d3 db8 21.ad1 22.ad1 23.db8 24.db6 db7 25.e4 xc4 26.xc4

The battle for terrain is essential in chess. Capablanca has more control over the queenside and centre in this position. 26...d1+ 26...h3! 27.c1 d2 28.b1 a5 is horrible.] 27.g2 a5 28.c2 b4 29.axb4 axb4 30.f3 b3 1 Black has two big advantages: an advanced pawn majority and an active rook. 31.e2? White allows a decisive breakthrough. [Correct is 31.d2! a1 32.c6 a2 33.f3! White activates his last piece. 33...c3 34.d8+ g7 35.bxc3 bxc3 36.d1 and the struggle continues.] 31.b3! 32.e2 [The first point is 32.e3 xxb2 33.xc4 c2 and White loses a piece.] 32...a1 33.e1 c3 34.bxc3 b2! 35.e2 [The second point is 35.c2 cxc2!] 35...e1 36.f5 e5 37.h3 b3 e4+ 39.h3 c2 40.f4 c5 A mate attack. 41.g4 xg4+ 42.xg4 e2 43.b4 f5+ 44.e3 e2 45.c4 e3+ 46.h4
The natural play of Morphy returns with Capablanca. 0–1
Fifty-two endgame experts were selected from the over-the-board players. Their 150 best over-the-board, theoretical and composed endings got new annotations.

Great innovators are Philidor, Lasker, Botvinnik and Kramnik. Philidor played the first recorded endgame of acceptable quality. Lasker used endgame technique as a weapon. He approached perfection in some games. Botvinnik scored wins and saved games by superior analyses of adjourned games. Kramnik applies all aspects of struggle and prophylaxis with great talent.

Other experts from the list of fifty are Tarrasch, Rubinstein, Capablanca, Euwe, Reshevsky, Keres, Smyslov, Petrosian, Korchnoi, Fischer, Karpov and Kasparov. The endings are a small selection from a series of thirty books on chess players as endgame artists.

The games diverts from the usual order in two ways:
A. Players are rank ordered by year of birth.
B. The round number has been used for the follow-up of the endings by the expert.

(51) Atkins, Henry - Capablanca, Jose [B12]
Capablanca London 1922 (3), 1888

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 f6 4.d3 xd3 5.xd3 e6 6.e2 b6 7.0-0 a6 8.d1 c5 9.c3 c6 10.d2 cxd4 11.cxd4 d3 12.b3 xd1 13.xd1 Black has the good bishop. 13...ge7 14.gd2 a5!! 15.ac1 b6! Capablanca carries out the fight for terrain in an original manner. 16.a4 d7 17.c3 a7! 18.f1 ec6 19.e2 c8 20.e1 e7 21.b1 f5 22.cxf6? xf6!? 23.c3 b4 24.d2 [The exchange 24.xb4 axb4 weakens the a-pawn.] 24...ac6 25.e3 a2 26.cc2 ec7 27.a3 f8 28.c2 a7 29.ed3? [White does not play 29.f4 for the third time. 29...c1+ 30.xc1 xc1 31.xc1 xc1 32.xc2 xc2+ 33.xc2 leads to many exchanges.] 29...b4 30.ed2 ec6 Black controls the c-file. 31.b1 c7 32.a1 d6 33.h3 ec7 34.ad1 a2! 35.a1 xa3 36.xa2 b4 37.d1 c4! 38.c1 c6 39.xc4 dxc4 40.d2 xd2! 41.xd2
White has a poor position despite the exchanges. 41...\texttt{\textit{\textbf{d}}6 42.\texttt{\textit{c}}3 \texttt{\textit{d}5} 43.\texttt{\textit{a}}1 g6 44.f3 \texttt{\textit{b}8} 45.\texttt{\textit{a}}3 b5 46.axb5 \texttt{\textit{xb}5} Another exchange helps Black. 47.\texttt{\textit{f}2} \texttt{\textit{b}4}! 48.b3 [48.\texttt{\textit{e}3}? \texttt{\textit{d}3}! 49.b3 \texttt{\textit{xb}3}+! 50.\texttt{\textit{xb}3} cxb3 51.\texttt{\textit{xb}3} \texttt{\textit{e}1} shows elegance.] 48...\texttt{\textit{xb}3} 49.\texttt{\textit{xb}3} [49.\texttt{\textit{xb}3}? \texttt{\textit{a}2}+ 50.\texttt{\textit{b}2} \texttt{\textit{xb}3}+ 51.\texttt{\textit{xb}3} \texttt{\textit{c}1}+ 52.\texttt{\textit{c}2} \texttt{\textit{e}2} 53.\texttt{\textit{b}3} \texttt{\textit{f}4}! and the knight decides the game.] 49...\texttt{\textit{c}6}+ 50.\texttt{\textit{c}3} \texttt{\textit{d}1} 51.\texttt{\textit{a}4} \texttt{\textit{c}1}+ 52.\texttt{\textit{f}2}? White misses his last chance, [52.\texttt{\textit{d}3}? \texttt{\textit{b}4}+ 53.\texttt{\textit{e}3} \texttt{\textit{c}3}+ 54.\texttt{\textit{f}4}!! \texttt{\textit{c}6} 55.\texttt{\textit{a}2} The role of the white king changes from defender to attacker.] 52...\texttt{\textit{c}4}? 53.\texttt{\textit{a}1} a4 54.\texttt{\textit{a}3} \texttt{\textit{a}7} 55.\texttt{\textit{a}1} \texttt{\textit{b}5} 56.\texttt{\textit{b}1} \texttt{\textit{c}6}! [The exchanges starting with 56...\texttt{\textit{c}d}4?! lead to a difficult rook ending.] 57.\texttt{\textit{d}3} \texttt{\textit{c}3}+ 58.\texttt{\textit{d}2} \texttt{\textit{b}3} 59.\texttt{\textit{c}1}? [Or 59.\texttt{\textit{xb}3} axb3 60.\texttt{\textit{d}3} b2! 61.\texttt{\textit{c}2} \texttt{\textit{c}3} 62.\texttt{\textit{xb}2} \texttt{\textit{d}1}+ 63.\texttt{\textit{c}2} \texttt{\textit{xf}2} 64.\texttt{\textit{d}2} \texttt{\textit{h}1}!] 59...\texttt{\textit{b}7} 60.\texttt{\textit{c}2} a3 61.\texttt{\textit{g}3} [Black also wins in 61.\texttt{\textit{a}3} \texttt{\textit{a}6} 62.\texttt{\textit{g}4} \texttt{\textit{a}5} 63.h4 \texttt{\textit{a}4}! 61...\texttt{\textit{xd}4} 62.\texttt{\textit{c}7} \texttt{\textit{b}6} 63.\texttt{\textit{a}4} \texttt{\textit{b}5} 64.\texttt{\textit{c}8} \texttt{\textit{c}6} 65.\texttt{\textit{a}8} \texttt{\textit{b}2}+ 66.\texttt{\textit{c}3} \texttt{\textit{g}2} 67.\texttt{\textit{f}2} \texttt{\textit{b}4} As a child I had great admiration for the deceptive simplicity of this game. 0–1

(52) Capablanca,Jose – Rubinstein, Akiba [C09]
Capablanca Berlin 1928 (4), 1888
[IVR]

1.d4 d5 2.\texttt{\textit{f}3} c5 3.\texttt{\textit{xc}5} e6 4.e4 \texttt{\textit{xc}5} 5.\texttt{\textit{xd}5} \texttt{\textit{exd}5} 6.\texttt{\textit{b}5}+ \texttt{\textit{c}6} 7.0–0 \texttt{\textit{ge}7} 8.\texttt{\textit{bd}2} 0–0 9.\texttt{\textit{b}3} \texttt{\textit{b}6} 10.\texttt{\textit{e}e1} \texttt{\textit{g}4} 11.\texttt{\textit{d}3} \texttt{\textit{g}6} 12.\texttt{\textit{h}3} \texttt{\textit{xf}3} 13.\texttt{\textit{xf}3} \texttt{\textit{ce}5} 14.\texttt{\textit{f}5} \texttt{\textit{xd}3} 15.\texttt{\textit{xd}3} \texttt{\textit{d}4} 16.\texttt{\textit{d}2} \texttt{\textit{f}6} 17.\texttt{\textit{e}e4} \texttt{\textit{ad}8} 18.\texttt{\textit{ae}1} \texttt{\textit{c}6} 19.g3 \texttt{\textit{f}e}8 20.\texttt{\textit{a}5} \texttt{\textit{e}4} 21.\texttt{\textit{xe}4} \texttt{\textit{f}8} 22.\texttt{\textit{xc}6} bxc6 White controls more terrain. 23.\texttt{\textit{e}7} He seeks targets. 23...\texttt{\textit{d}5}!? [23...d3! 24.\texttt{\textit{cxd}3} \texttt{\textit{xd}3} 25.\texttt{\textit{xb}6} axb6 26.\texttt{\textit{b}7} \texttt{\textit{d}7} gives an excellent alternative.] 24.\texttt{\textit{xb}6} axb6 25.\texttt{\textit{b}7} \texttt{\textit{d}7} [A pawn is lost in 25...\texttt{\textit{b}5}? 26.\texttt{\textit{c}7} \texttt{\textit{d}6} 27.\texttt{\textit{a}5}] 26.\texttt{\textit{c}7} \texttt{\textit{d}6}?
[The handy 26...c5! 27.\textit{c}8+ \textit{f}8 28.\textit{b}8 c4! 29.\textit{d}2 b5 means survival for Black.]

27.\textit{c}8+ \textit{f}8 28.\textit{d}2 c5 29.\textit{c}4 \textit{e}6 30.\textit{b}8 Capa has found the aim.

30...\textit{e}1+ 31.\textit{g}2 \textit{g}5 32.a4 \textit{a}1 [Or 32...\textit{e}c1 33.\textit{xb}6 \textit{xc}2 34.\textit{d}7 d3 35.\textit{xf}8+ \textit{g}7 36.\textit{d}8 (Karpov and Zaitsev).

33.\textit{xb}6 \textit{g}7 34.\textit{c}8 \textit{e}6 35.\textit{d}7 \textit{xa}4 36.\textit{xc}5 \textit{b}4 [36...\textit{c}4? 37.\textit{xe}6+!]

37.\textit{d}3! The knight becomes a useful blockader.
37...\textit{b}5 38.\textit{f}3 \textit{h}6 39.b4 \textit{h}5 40.g4 \textit{hxg}4+ 41.\textit{hxg}4 \textit{f}6 42.\textit{c}4 \textit{f}7 43.\textit{c}5 \textit{d}8 [No use has 43...\textit{xc}5 44.bxc5] 44.\textit{b}3 Rubinstein overstepped the time limit in a lost position. 1–0

(53) Lasker,Emanuel – Capablanca,Jose [D61]
Capablanca W Ch Havana 1921 (5), 1888

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.\textit{c}3 \textit{f}6 4.\textit{g}5 \textit{g}e7 5.e3 0–0 6.\textit{f}3 \textit{bd}7 7.\textit{c}2 c5 8.\textit{d}1 \textit{ya}5 9.\textit{d}3 h6 10.\textit{h}4 \textit{xd}4 11.\textit{xd}4 \textit{xc}4 12.\textit{xc}4 \textit{b}6 13.\textit{b}3 \textit{d}7 14.0–0 \textit{ac}8 15.\textit{e}5 \textit{b}5 16.\textit{fe}1 \textit{bd}5 17.\textit{xd}5 \textit{xd}5 18.\textit{xe}7 \textit{xe}7 19.\textit{b}3 \textit{c}6 20.\textit{xc}6 \textit{xc}6 21.\textit{e}5 \textit{b}6 22.\textit{c}2 \textit{fd}8 23.\textit{e}2 \textit{d}5 24.\textit{xd}5 \textit{cxd}5 25.\textit{d}2
A lack of time often is a problem in the opening and middle-game. Lack of tempi can be a difficulty in the endgame. 25...\(\Box f5\) 26.b3 \(h5\) [Barcza prefers 26...\(g6\) 27.g4 \(\Box d6\) 28.\(xBxh6\) \(\Box e4\) but then follows 29.\(\Box f1\) 27.\(h3\)?! [The exchange 27.\(\Box g3\) \(\Box xg3\) 28.fxg3 is better. See 28...\(\Box c7\) 29.\(\Box g5\) \(\Box c2\) 30.\(\Box xh5\) \(\Box xa2\) 31.\(\Box f1\) and White utilizes the open f-file.] 27...\(h4\)! 28.\(\Box d3\) \(\Box c6\) 29.\(\Box f1\) \(g6\) 30.\(\Box b1\) \(\Box b4\) 31.\(\Box g1\) Lasker only has a passive move in the adjourned position. 31...a5 32.\(\Box b2\) a4 33.\(\Box d2\) \(\Box xd2\) 34.\(\Box xd2\) \(\Box axb3\) 35.\(\Box xb3\) \(\Box b6\) Black pressures on two weak pawns. 36.\(\Box d3\) \(\Box a6\) 37.\(g4!\) \(hXg3\) 38.\(\Box xg3\) \(\Box a2\) 39.\(\Box c3?!\) [39.\(\Box f2\) \(\Box d6\) 40.\(\Box f3\) \(\Box e4\) 41.\(\Box e3\) \(\Box b2\) 42.\(\Box f3?\) \(\Box xb3\)] 39...\(\Box c2\) 40.\(\Box d1\) \(\Box e7\) 41.\(\Box c3\) \(\Box c1??\) [The immediate 41...\(\Box c6\) continues the pressure.] 42.\(\Box f2\) \(\Box c6\) 43.\(\Box d1??\) [43.\(\Box e2\) \(\Box c2\) 44.\(\Box e1!\) (44.\(\Box e3\) \(\Box a5!\) remains unpleasant.) 44...\(\Box b4\) 45.\(\Box d1\) \(\Box b2\) 46.\(\Box e3\) \(\Box f8\) 47.\(h4\) \(\Box e7\) 48.\(\Box c1\) \(\Box a2\) 49.\(\Box d1\) Black's restriction lacks power. White keeps tempi.] 43...\(\Box b1!\) [Lasker mentions the trap 43...\(\Box b4?\) 44.\(\Box d2\) \(\Box b1\) 45.\(\Box b2\) \(\Box xb2\) 46.\(\Box xh3\) \(\Box d3+\) 47.\(\Box e2\) \(\Box xh2\) 48.\(\Box d2\) \(\Box g7\) 49.\(\Box c2\) \(\Box c4\) 50.\(\Box xh5\) \(\Box xh5\) 51.\(\Box f3\)= 44.\(\Box e2?!\) [44.\(\Box f2\) \(\Box a5\) 45.\(\Box d2\) \(\Box xh3\) (45...\(\Box xh3++\) 46.\(\Box f3\)) 46.\(\Box xh3\) \(\Box xh3+\) 47.\(\Box c3\) is slightly better.] 44...\(\Box xh3!\) 45.\(\Box e3\) \(\Box b4\) Black has won a pawn and continues the pressure. 46.\(\Box c3\) \(\Box c7\) 47.\(\Box f2\) \(\Box f5+\) 48.\(\Box g2\) \(g5\) 49.\(\Box g4\) \(\Box d6\) 50.\(\Box g1\) \(\Box d4+\) 51.\(\Box f1\) \(\Box b1++\) 52.\(\Box f2\) \(\Box b2+\) 53.\(\Box f2\) \(\Box f2+\) 54.\(\Box e1\) \(\Box a2\) 55.\(\Box f1\) \(\Box g7\) 56.\(\Box e3\) \(\Box e6\) 57.\(\Box f3\) \(f6\) 58.\(\Box e3\) \(\Box f7\) 59.\(\Box d3\) \(\Box e7\) 60.\(\Box e3\) \(\Box d6\) 61.\(\Box d3\) \(\Box f2+\) 62.\(\Box e1\) \(\Box g2\) 63.\(\Box f1\) \(\Box a2\) 64.\(\Box e3\) \(\Box e5\) 65.\(\Box d3\) \(\Box xd4\) 66.\(\Box xd4\) \(\Box c5\) 67.\(\Box d1\) \(d4\) 68.\(\Box c1\) \(\Box d5\) Capablanca won the match and became the third world champion. 0–1

(54) Reti,Richard
Reti Kagan's Neuesten Sch. 1922 (1), 1889 [JvR]

Reti (1889–1929) composed the most famous study after the Saavedra in 1921. He sent it to Kagan. 1...\(h5\) The task of the white king seems to be hopeless. 2.\(\Box g7!\) \(h4\) 3.\(\Box f6!\) \(\Box b6\) 4.\(\Box e5!\) \(\Box xc6\) 4...\(h3\) 5.\(\Box d6\) 5.\(\Box f4\) Gaining an important tempo by a king in the race with a pawn is called the Reti–maneuver. \(1/2–1/2\)
(55) Reti, Richard
Reti Narodni Listy 1928 (2), 1889
[JvR]

The white king has to catch up with a passed pawn again. 1.¢e7!! g5 2.¢d6! g4 3.e7! ëb5 4.¢c5! ëe8 5.¢d4 g3 6.¢e3 g2 7.¢f2 Reti's manoeuvre has been successful. ½–½

(56) Reti, Richard – Correction by Henri Rinck
Reti Koelnische Volkszeitung 1928 (3), 1889
[JvR]
Two pieces battle with two pawns. 1.¥f5+! [1.¥c6+? does not avoid the future threat of stalemate.] 1...¥d8 2.¥d4+ ¥e7 3.¥e4+ ¥d8! 4.¥d7! White avoids stalemate by a sacrifice. [4.¥xe3? e1£ 5.¥xe1 stalemate.] 4...e1£ 5.¥d5! The threat of mate decides the game. 1–0

(57) Alekhine,Alexander – Marshall, Frank [C42]
Alekhine St.Petersburg 1914 (1), 1892

Alekhine (1892–1946) was a great tactician. He liked to attack in the endgame. 1.e4 e5 2.¤f3 ¥f6 3.¥xe5 d6 4.¥f3 ¥xe4 5.d4 d5 6.¥d3 ¥d6 7.c4 ¥b4+ 8.¥bd2 ¥xd2 9.¥xd2 ¥e7+ 10.¥e2 ¥xe2+ 11.¥xe2 ¥xd2 12.¥xd2 The exchanges do not lead to a quick draw, because White has an advantage in development of four tempi. 12...¥e6 [12...dxc4 13.¥he1+ is unpleasant too.] 13.cxd5 ¥xd5 14.¥he1+ ¥d8 [14...¥f8 15.¥e4 ¥xe4 16.¥xe4 ¥c6 17.¥a1 and White has complete control over the e-file.] 15.¥e4! ¥xe4 16.¥xe4 ¥e8 17.¥ae1 ¥xe4 18.¥xe4 The additional exchanges have brought no relief for Black. 18...¥c6? Black will lose a pawn. [Better is 18...¢f6! 19.d5! ¥xd7 20.¥d4 ¥b8! Black might survive.] 19.¥g4! g6 20.¥h4! ¥e7 [The pointe is 20...h5 21.g4!] 21.¥xh7 ¥d8 22.¥h4 ¥d5 23.¥e4+ ¥f8 24.¥c3 ¥f5 25.¢e2 a6 26.a3 ¥c7 27.¢e5 ¥f6 28.¥d3 ¥b6 29.¥e2 ¥d5 30.¥e4 ¥f4 31.¥c2 ¥xg2 32.¥e5 [Not 32.¥xc7?? ¥f4+] 32...¥e8 33.¥xc7 ¥xf2 34.¥c4 b5 35.¥d6+ ¥f8 36.d5?

Alekhine goes to far in a doubtful attack. 36...f6? Black misses the opportunity. [36...f5+! 37.¥e5 ¥e3 38.¥c8+ ¥g7 39.¥c7 leads to perpetual check.] 37.¥b7 ¥f4 38.b4 g5 39.d6 ¥e6 40.¥d5 ¥f4+ 41.¥c6 ¥xh2 42.¥d2 43.¥e8+ ¥f7 44.d7 ¥e6 45.¥xe6 ¥xe6 46.d8¥¥ 47.¥xd8 g4 48.¥e8+ ¥f7 49.¢f2 ¥f5 50.¢d5 ¥f6 51.¢d4 f4 52.¥e4 ¥g5 53.¢c2 ¥f3 54.¢d2 ¥h4 55.¥f4 ¥h3 1–0
Alekhine Kecskemet 1927 (2), 1892

[EvR]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\(c3\) \(f6\) 4.\(g5\) dxe4 5.\(xe4\) \(e7\) 6.\(xf6\) \(xf6\) 7.\(f3\) \(d7\) 8.\(d3\) c5 9.\(xc5\) \(xc5\) 10.\(xf6+\) \(xf6\) 11.0-0 \(xb2\) 12.\(b1\) \(f6\) 13.\(h5+\) \(e7\) 14.\(c1\) b6 15.\(b4\) \(b7\) 16.\(f4\) \(h6\) 17.\(e5\) \(f6\) 18.\(e3\) \(h8\) 19.\(g4\) \(g5\) 20.\(g3\) \(f7\) 21.\(d4\) \(f8\) 22.\(h4\) \(f5\) 23.\(fd1\) e5 24.\(h6\) \(c8\) 25.\(d8+\) \(xd8\) 26.\(xd8+\) \(xd8\) 27.\(xf7\) \(xf7\) 28.\(c4+\) \(d5\) 29.\(g4\) \(xc4\) 30.\(xc4+\)

Alekhine had a strong will to win. When he had a plus in the endgame, he fought until the last pawn. 30...\(e7\) 31.\(g4\) \(f8\) 32.\(h2\) \(h6\) 33.\(h3\) \(f7\) 34.\(h5+\) \(e7\) 35.\(g6\) \(e6\) Black wants to use his majority of wood. 36.\(g3?\) [36.\(e4\) The queen has to go to the centre.] 36...\(d4\) 37.a3 \(f4\) 38.\(g2?\) White blunders a pawn. [Correct is 38.\(d3!\) \(xf2\) 39.\(xa6\) \(f5\) 40.\(xa7+\) \(f6\) 41.\(xb6\) \(xc2\) 42.\(b3\) (Alekhine).] 38...\(xh4!\) 39.\(d3\) \(d4\) 40.\(a6\) \(d7\) 41.\(c4\) \(c7\) 42.\(b4+\) \(c5\) 43.\(e4\) \(f7\) 44.\(b7+\) \(e7\) 45.\(d5\) \(e7\) 46.\(e4\) \(d4\) 47.c3 \(e6\) 48.\(b4+\) \(c5\) 49.\(a4\) \(a5\) 50.\(b4+\) \(c5\) 51.\(g4\) \(f7\) 52.\(c4+\) \(f8\) 53.\(a2\) The queen has been restricted to a passive role. 53...\(a4\) 54.\(h3\) \(e7!\) 55.\(g2\) [The point is 55.\(g8?\) \(e6!\)] 55...\(a5\) 56.\(f1\) \(e6\) 57.\(b3\) \(f5\) 58.\(b4+\) \(c5\) 59.\(g2\) \(g5\) 60.\(f3\) \(h5\) 61.\(f2\) \(f6\) 62.\(e1\) [Or 62.\(a4\) \(c7\)] 62...\(g4\) 63.\(f2\) \(g5\) 64.\(f4\) \(e4+\) 65.\(g2\) \(exf4\) 66.\(xf4\) \(h4\) 67.\(d4+\) \(e6\) 68.\(h8\) \(h3+\) 69.\(h2\) \(f6\) 70.\(b8\) \(d5\) 71.\(c8+\) \(d2+\) and White has no defense.] 71...\(f7\) 72.\(g3\) \(g6\) 73.\(c6\) \(d2\) 74.\(h4\) \(h2\) 75.\(g3\) \(h5!\) Alekhine prepared for his match against Capablanca.[75...\(h5\) 76.\(xf6\) h1\(\#\)] 0-1
(59) Alekhine, Alexander – Capablanca, Jose [D51]
Alekhine W Ch Buenos Aires 1927 (3), 1892
[JvR]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.¤c3 ¤f6 4.¥g5 ¤bd7 5.e3 c6 6.a3 ¤e7 7.£f3 0–0 8.¤d3
dxc4 9.¤xc4 ¤d5 10.¤xe7 ¤xe7 11.¤e4 ¤f6 12.¤g3 c5 13.0–0 ¦b6
14.¤a2 cxd4 15.¤d4 g6 16.¤c1 ¤d7 17.¤e2 ¤ac8 18.e4 e5 19.¤f3 ¤g7
20.h3 h6 21.¤d2 ¤e6 22.¤xe6 ¤xe6 23.£a5 ¤c4 24.¤xa7 ¤xb2 25.¤xc8
¤xc8 26.¤xb7 ¤c4 27.¤b4 ¦a8 28.¤a1 ¦c6 29.a4 ¦xe4 30.¤xe5 ¦d6
31.¤xc4 ¦xe5 32.¤e1 ¦d6 33.¤c1 ¦f6 34.¤e4 ¦xe4 35.¤xe4 ¦b8

White starts a long endgame with an extra pawn. 36.¤e2 ¦a8 37.¤a2 ¦a5
38.¤c7 ¦a6 Black stops the advanced pawn. 39.¤c3+ ¦h7 40.¤d2 ¦b6
[40...¤xa4?? 41.¤d8! threatens mate.] 41.¤d7 ¦b1+ 42.¤h2 ¦b8+ 43.g3 ¦f5
44.¤d4 ¦e8! Capablanca sets a trap. 45.¤d5 [45.¤d8? ¦xf2+!] 45...¦f4
46.¤h4 ¦h8 47.¤b6! [47.¤xb7!? ¦xb7 48.¤g2 ¦a6 leads to a theoretical draw.] 47...¦a1
48.¤g2 ¦f6 [A second pawn is won in 48...¤a3 49.¤d7 ¦g7 50.¤b7 ¦f6
51.¤xf7+!] 49.¤d4 ¦xd4 50.¤xd4 White wins the rook ending, because the
black rook cannot get behind the passed pawn. 50...¤g7 51.a5 ¦a6 52.¤d5 ¦f6
53.¤d4 ¦a6 54.¤a4 ¦f6 55.¤f3 ¦e5 56.¤e3 h5 57.¤d3 ¦d5 58.¤c3 ¦c5
59.¤a2 60.¤b3 ¦c5 61.¤c3 Zugzwang, 61...¤b5 62.¤d4 ¦d6+
[62...¤b4 63.¤a1] 63.¤e5 ¦e6+ 64.¤f4 ¦a6 65.¤g5 ¦e5+ 66.¤h6 ¦f5 67.¦f4
[Even better is 67.¦g7! ¦f3 (Alekhine) 68.¦f8 ¦f6 69.f4 ¦f5 70.¦g7] 67...¦c5
68.¤a3 ¦c7 69.¤g7 ¦d7 70.f5 ¦xf5 71.¤h6 [71.¤f3! ¦f4 72.¤xf4 ¦d3 73.g4 hgx4
74.¤xg4 wins faster.] 71...f4! 72.gxf4 ¦d5 73.¤g7 ¦f5 74.¤b4 ¦a4
75.¤c4 ¦a6 76.¤h6 ¦xa5 [76...¤b7 77.¤e5 ¦xf4 78.¢g5 ¦f1 79.¢f5! (after Alekhine).]
77.¢e5 ¦a1 78.¢xh5 ¦c1+ 79.¢g5 ¦h1 80.¢f5 ¦b6 81.¢xf7 ¦c6 82.¢e7 A
triomph of the will has occurred. Alekhine defeated Capablanca in their last match
game. He was the fourth world champion. 1–0
(60) Euwe,Max - Alekhine,Alexander [D12]
Alekhine W Ch Den Bosch (4), 1892

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.¤f3 ¤f6 4.e3 ¤f5 5.cxd5 cxd5 6.¤c3 e6 7.¤b3 ¤c8 8.¤d2
¤c6 9.£c1 ¤e7 10.¤b5 0–0 11.0–0 ¤d8 12.¤a4 ¤a5 13.¤xa5 ¤xa5
14.¤c5 ¤xc5 15.dxc5 ¤c4 16.¥a4 ¥xa4 17.¤xa4 ¥fc8 18.c6 bxc6
19.¤xc6 ¥ab8 20.¤d4 ¥xb2 21.¤xf5 exf5 22.¤xd5 ¤c3! 23.¤h1 g6
24.¤b3 ¤c5 25.f3 a5 26.e4 a4 27.¤d5 ¥bb5 28.h3 ¥g7 29.¤c2 ¤xd5
30.¤xc5 ¤xc5 31.exd5

Black has an extra pawn and his pieces are more active. 32.¥f2 ¥f6 33.¤e2 ¥e5
34.¤c2 ¥e3! 35.¤h2 ¥a3 36.¥g3 ¥e5 37.¤d2 h6 38.h4 h5 [38...f4+! is even
stronger.] 39.¤e2+ ¥d6 Square e7 needs protection. 40.¥f4 f6 41.¤c2 ¥d5
42.g3 g5!? Exchanges open the prison. 43.¤xg5 fxg5+ 44.¤xg5 ¥xf3 45.¤g2!
¤d4 46.¤xh5 f4 47.¥xf4 ¥xf4 Black has given a pawn for a big positional
advantage. 48.¥g5 ¥e4 49.¥f5 ¥e5+ 50.¥f4 ¥e8 51.¥f3 ¥d3 52.¤b2 ¥f8+
53.¥g3 ¥c3 54.¤b7!? ¥f1 55.¥b8 [The alternative is 55.a3! ¥a1 56.¤b4 ¥xa3
57.¤g4!! and a theoretical draw.] 55...¥a1 56.¥f3? [Correct is 56.¥f8! ¥xa2
57.¥f3+=] 56...¥xa2 57.¥e3 ¥h2? [57...a3! 58.¥c8+ ¥b2! 59.¥d2 ¥b1+ 60.¤d1
¤h2 61.¤b8+ ¥b2 62.¤c8 ¥b7 and the a-pawn queens (Grigoriev).] 58.¥c8+?
[Right is 58.¥a8! ¥b3 59.¥d3! a3 60.¤b8+] 58...¥b2 59.¥b8+ ¥c1 60.¥c8+
[60.¥a8 a3! is the point of the king's maneuver.] 60...¥b1 61.¥b8+ ¥b2 62.¤a8
¥b3+ 63.¤d4 a3 64.¤c4 ¥b2 65.¥h8 ¥c3+ An interesting rook ending. 0–1

(61) Euwe,Max - Alekhine,Alexander [D45]
Euwe W Ch Amsterdam 1935 (1), 1901

Max Euwe (1901–1981) became the fifth world champion in 1935. He was a great
expert of the endgame. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.¤f3 ¤f6 4.e3 e6 5.¤c3 a6 6.c5 b6
7...cxb6  \( \text{Q}d7 \) 8.\( \text{Q}a4 \) \( \text{Q}xb6 \) 9.\( \text{Q}d2 \) \( \text{Q}xa4 \) 10.\( \text{R}xa4 \) \( \text{R}b6 \) 11.\( \text{R}c1 \) \( \text{R}d7 \) 12.\( \text{Q}e5 \) \( \text{R}xb2 \) 13.\( \text{Q}xd7 \) \( \text{Q}xd7 \) 14.\( \text{Q}d3 \) \( \text{B}b8 \) 15.\( \text{Q}e2 \) \( \text{B}b6 \) 16.\( \text{Q}b1 \) \( \text{B}a3 \) 17.\( \text{Q}xa3 \) \( \text{Q}xa3 \) 18.\( \text{R}xb6 \) \( \text{R}xb6 \) 19.\( \text{Q}b1 \) \( \text{Q}d7 \) 20.\( \text{R}a6 \) White has the advantages of an extra pawn and two bishops.

20...

21.\( \text{Q}b3 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 22.\( \text{Q}b7 \) \( \text{Q}c5 \) 23.\( \text{Q}a4 \) \( \text{Q}b8 \)!

[A stronger defense organizes 23...\( \text{Q}c4 \) 24.\( \text{Q}b5 \) \( \text{Q}d8 \) 25.\( \text{Q}a5 \) \( \text{Q}b8 \) 26.\( \text{Q}b4+ \) \( \text{Q}f6 \) 27.\( \text{Q}a7 \) 24.\( \text{Q}b5 \) \( \text{Q}a7 \) 25.\( \text{Q}xc5 \) \( \text{Q}xc5 \) 26.\( \text{Q}b4 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 27.\( \text{Q}a5 \) \( \text{Q}c7 \) 28.\( \text{Q}xc5 \)!

[28.\( \text{Q}a6 \) \( \text{Q}d7 \) 29.\( \text{Q}xd5 \) \( \text{Q}d5 \) 30.\( \text{Q}b7+ \) \( \text{Q}c6 \) 31.\( \text{Q}x7 \) gives an insufficient advantage (Euwe).]

[28...\( \text{Q}xc5 \) 29.\( \text{Q}xd5 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 30.\( \text{Q}b7 \) \( \text{Q}a7 \) 31.\( \text{Q}a6 \) \( \text{Q}d8 \) 32.\( \text{Q}b2 \) \( \text{Q}d7 \) 33.\( \text{Q}d2+ \) \( \text{Q}e7 \) 34.\( \text{Q}c2 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 35.\( \text{Q}c7+ \) \( \text{Q}d7 \) 36.\( \text{Q}c2 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 37.\( \text{Q}f4 \) \( \text{f}5 \) 38.\( \text{Q}c8 \) \( \text{Q}d8 \) 39.\( \text{Q}c7+ \) \( \text{Q}d7 \) 40.\( \text{Q}c3 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \)

"Will the extra pawn guarantee a win?", the Dutch chess lovers question. 41.\( \text{Q}c7+ \) \( \text{Q}d7 \) 42.\( \text{Q}c3 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 43.\( \text{Q}h4 \) \( \text{g}6 \) [No better are 43...\( \text{Q}d7 \) 44.\( \text{Q}c8+-; \) and 43...\( \text{Q}b6 \) 44.\( \text{Q}c8 \) \( \text{Q}d8 \) 45.\( \text{Q}c6 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 46.\( \text{Q}xb6 \) \( \text{Q}xb6 \) 47.a7+- (Euwe).]

44.\( \text{Q}c2 \) \( \text{h}5 \) 45.\( \text{Q}c3 \) [45.\( \text{Q}c8 \) \( \text{Q}b6 \) presents chances to Black as well.] 45...\( \text{Q}b6 \) 46.\( \text{Q}c7+ \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 47.\( \text{Q}g7 \) \( \text{Q}b2+ \) 48.\( \text{Q}d3 \) \( \text{Q}a2 \) [48...\( \text{Q}b3+ \) 49.\( \text{Q}c4 \) \( \text{Q}xe3 \) 50.\( \text{Q}f3 \)!! 49.\( \text{Q}xg6 \) \( \text{Q}a3+ \) 50.\( \text{Q}c4 \) \( \text{Q}xe3 \) 51.\( \text{Q}d5! \) \( \text{Q}x\text{f}4 \) [The tactical justification is 51...\( \text{Q}a4+ \) 52.\( \text{Q}b5 \) \( \text{Q}xa6 \) 53.\( \text{Q}xe6+ \)! \( \text{Q}xd5 \) 54.\( \text{Q}e5+ \) (Euwe).]

52.\( \text{Q}x\text{e}6+?! \) [A witty win brings 52.\( \text{Q}xe6! \) \( \text{Q}e5! \) 53.\( \text{Q}f7 \) \( \text{Q}h2 \) 54.\( \text{Q}b5 \) \( \text{Q}a1 \) 55.\( \text{Q}h6 \) \( \text{Q}b1+ \) 56.\( \text{Q}c6 \) \( \text{Q}g1 \) 57.\( \text{Q}e6+ \) \( \text{Q}f4 \) 58.\( \text{Q}xh5 \) \( \text{Q}g3 \) 59.\( \text{Q}g6! \) \( \text{Q}b6+ \) 60.\( \text{Q}d7 \) Although White allows the exchange of rooks, he wins easily.]

52...\( \text{Q}c7 \) 53.\( \text{Q}c6+ \) \( \text{Q}b8 \) 54.\( \text{Q}g6 \) \( \text{Q}c7 \) 55.\( \text{Q}b7 \) \( \text{Q}a7?! \) [55...\( \text{Q}a5! \) 56.\( \text{Q}b4! \) \( \text{Q}e5 \) 57.\( \text{Q}f3 \) \( \text{Q}a5+?! \) 58.\( \text{Q}c4 \) \( \text{Q}a7 \) poses great technical problems to White.] 56.\( \text{Q}g5 \) \( \text{Q}d8 \) 57.\( \text{Q}xh5 \) \( \text{Q}xh4 \) 58.\( \text{Q}xf5 \) \( \text{Q}b6 \) 59.\( \text{Q}b5+ \) \( \text{Q}c7 \) 60.\( \text{Q}b3 \) \( \text{Q}a5 \) 61.\( \text{Q}d4 \) \( \text{Q}f2+ \) 62.\( \text{Q}e4 \) \( \text{Q}d6 \) 63.\( \text{Q}d3+ \) \( \text{Q}e6 \) 64.\( \text{Q}c8+ \) \( \text{Q}e7 \) 65.\( \text{Q}d5 \) \( \text{Q}a4+ \) 66.\( \text{Q}f5 \) \( \text{Q}g3 \) 67.\( \text{Q}d7+ \) \( \text{Q}f8 \) 68.a7! \( \text{Q}f2 \) 69.\( \text{Q}a6! \) Tartakower called the game 'Triumph of logic'. 1–0
(62) Alekhine,Alexander - Euwe,Max [C49]  
Euwe Amsterdam 1936 (2), 1901  
[JvR]

1.e4 e5 2.¤f3 ¤c6 3.Øc3 Øf6 4.Æb5 Øb4 5.0–0 0–0 6.d3 d6 7.Æe2 Æe7 8.c3 Æa5 9.Æg3 c6 10.Æa4 Æg6 11.d4 Æe8 12.Æb3 exd4 13.cxd4 Æe6 14.Æg5 Æxb3 15.Æxb3 Æd7 16.f3 h6 17.Æh3 Æe6 18.Æf4 Æxf4 19.Æxf4 Æb6 20.Æad1 Æae8 21.Æh1 d5 22.e5 Æh7 23.Æf5 f6 24.g4 fxe5 25.Æxe5 Æf6 26.Æd3 Æh8 27.Æg1 Æc7 28.f4 Æf7 29.Ædf1 Æxe5 30.fxe5 Æe4 31.g5 hxg5 32.Æd6 Æf2+ 33.Æg2 Æxd3 34.Æxf7+ Æg8 35.Æxg5

Euwe has survived an attack of his great rival. He counterattacks immediately. 35...Æg6 36.h4 c5! 37.dxc5? [The variation 37.Æf3! Æxb2 38.Æb1 Æc4 39.Æxb7 cxd4 40.e6 gives chances to both sides.] 37...Æxe5 38.Æh3 Æxc5 39.Æc1 Æc6 40.Æge1 Æe4 41.Æxc6 bxc6 42.Æc1? [Correct is 42.Æxe4! Æxe4 43.Æxe4 dxe4 44.Æg4 Æf7 45.Æf4 Æg6 46.Æxe4 Æh5 47.Æf5 and White survives the pawn ending.] 42...Æxg5+ 43.hxg5 Æe6! Euwe does not exchange. He keeps the control over the centre. 44.Æg4 Æf7 45.Æc3 a5 46.Æf3 Æg6 47.Æa3 Æxg5 48.Æxa5 Æf5 49.a4 [No effect has 49.Æa8 g5 50.Æh8+ Æf6] 49...g5 50.Æa8 Æe4 51.Æf8+ Æe5 52.Æe8+ Æd4 53.Æb8 The exchange of rooks loses quickly. 53...c5 54.b4!? [More resistance is offered by 54.a5 Êe1 55.a6 Êa1 56.Æa8 (Euwe) but 56...Æd3! 57.a7 d4 58.Æg4 Æc2! wins.] 54...c4 55.a5 Æe3+ 56.Æf2 Æa3 57.Æg8 c3 58.Æxg5 Æa2+ 59.Æf3 c2 60.Æg1 Alekhine wanted revenge but lost. 0–1

(63) Euwe,Max – Yanofsky,Daniel [E40]  
Euwe Groningen 1946 (3), 1901  
[JvR]

1.d4 Æf6 2.c4 e6 3.Æc3 Æb4 4.e3 d6 5.Æge2 0–0 6.a3 Æxc3+ 7.Æxc3 e5 8.Æe2 Æe7 9.0–0 Æf5 10.f3 Æc6 11.Æd5 Æxd5 12.cxd5 Æb8 13.e4 Æc8 14.Æe3 exd4 15.Æxd4 f5 16.Æc1 c5 17.dxc6 Æxc6 18.Æa4 fxe4 19.Æxe4
\( \text{\textit{x}e4} \) 20.\( \text{fxe4} \) \( \text{\textit{xf1+}} \) 21.\( \text{xf1} \) \( \text{\textit{e6}} \) White has positional advantages. 22.\( \text{b5} \) \( \text{\textit{c8?!}} \) There is no need for a pawn sacrifice. [Possible is 22...\( \text{e5} \) 23.\( \text{c7} \) \( \text{a6} \)] 23.\( \text{xc6} \) \( \text{\textit{xc6}} \) 24.\( \text{xc6} \) \( \text{bxc6} \) 25.\( \text{xa7} \) \( \text{\textit{f7?!}} \) [A fine alternative brings 25...\( \text{b3} \)!

26.\( \text{b8} \) \( \text{c2} \) 27.\( \text{xd6} \) \( \text{xe4} \) 26.\( \text{a4} \) \( \text{\textit{b3}} \) 27.\( \text{a5} \) \( \text{\textit{c2?!}} \) [A fine alternative brings 27...\( \text{c4!} \) 28.b4 \( \text{\textit{e6}} \)] 28.\( \text{c5}!! \)

The blockade can lead to promotion of the a-pawn. 28...\( \text{d3} \) Black has to give another pawn. 29.\( \text{xd6} \) \( \text{\textit{xe4}} \) 30.\( \text{a6} \) \( \text{c5} \) 31.\( \text{xc5} \) \( \text{h5} \) 32.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{d3} \) 33.\( \text{a7} \) \( \text{e4} \) 34.\( \text{g3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 35.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{g2?!} \) Yanovsky handles the bishops of the opposite colors in a wrong way. [Correct is 35...\( \text{f5!} \) 36.\( \text{a8} \) \( \text{g6} \) 37.\( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c2} \) 38.\( \text{c5} \) \( \text{e6} \) The white king cannot cross the diagonal b8-h2. So, Black draws.] 36.\( \text{f4!} \) \( \text{g6} \) 37.\( \text{g4} \) \( \text{hxg4} \) 38.\( \text{xg4} \) \( \text{h1} \) 39.\( \text{g5} \) \( \text{f7} \) 40.\( \text{d4} \) \( \text{g2} \) 41.\( \text{h4} \) \( \text{h1} \) 42.\( \text{b4} \) \( \text{a2} \) 43.\( \text{b5} \) \( \text{h1} \) 44.\( \text{f6} \) \( \text{g2} \) 45.\( \text{h5} \) \( \text{gxf5} \) The white king is able to march to c7. 1–0

(64) Sliwa,Bogdan – Euwe,Max [A17]
Euwe Varna 1962 (4), 1901

[\textit{JvR}]

1.c4 \( \text{f6} \) 2.c3 \( \text{e6} \) 3.f3 \( \text{b4} \) 4.g3 0–0 5.g2 d5 6.b3 \( \text{c6} \) 7.0–0 d4 8.b1 \( \text{a5} \) 9.d3 e5 10.g5 h6 11.xf6 xf6 12.c2 a4 13.a3 \( \text{e7} \) 14.bd2 \( \text{d7} \) 15.h1 \( \text{g6} \) 16.ea1 \( \text{fd8} \) 17.g1 \( \text{a5} \) 18.e4 \( \text{c6} \) 19.gf3 \( \text{xe4} \) 20.dxe4 \( \text{c6} \) 21.d1 \( \text{g5} \) 22.d3 \( \text{e6} \) 23.e1 \( \text{xd2} \) 24.xd2 \( \text{a5} \) 25.c2 \( \text{b3} \) 26.f3 \( \text{a5} \) 27.d1 \( \text{c5} \) 28.d3 \( \text{xc4} \) 29.xc4 \( \text{xc4} \) 30.xe5 \( \text{e6} \) 31.d3 c5 32.f4 \( \text{c4} \) 33.g2 b5 34.d5 \( \text{f8} \) 35.b2 \( \text{c1} \) 36.xc1 \( \text{xc1} \)
This game impressed me deeply. Euwe's victory seems to be destined by fate. The opponent is slowly pushed off the board. 37.e3?! The threatened pawn moves forwards. [White wins time in 37.h4 c4 38.£f1 £c8 39.e3] 37...d3! 38.£d2 c4 Black has consolidated his pawn majority. 39.£f1 £b3 40.£d1 £c5 Black threatens .f5. 41.£b4 g5 42.g4? h5! 43.h3?! [The desperate 43.gxh5! £g7 44.£c6 £h8 45.£d4 £hx5 46.£d2 gives a fighting chance.] 43...hxg4 44.hxg4 £d6 45.e5?! [45.£d5 £h6 46.£g2 creates a defensive screen.] 45...£e6 46.f4 f6! 47.exf6 £xe3 48.fxg5 Although White has an extra pawn, his fate is sealed. 48...£e4 49.£g2 £g3+ 50.£h2 £xg4 51.£xd3?! The last chance. 51...£xd3 52.£xd3 £xg5 53.b3 £xf6 54.£d4 £g4 55.£d8+ £e7 56.£b8+ b4! A black pawn breaks through. 0–1

(65) Euwe, Max – Menchik, Vera [D63]
Menchik Hastings 1930/31, 1906
[JvR]

Vera Menchik (1906–1944) became the first world champion among women in 1927. Maroczy taught her to play quiet positional chess. 1.d4 £f6 2.c4 e6 3.£c3 d5 4.£g5 £bd7 5.e3 £e7 6.£f3 0–0 7.£c1 a6 8.cxd5 exd5 9.£d3 c6 10.0–0 £e4 11.£f4 £xc3 12.£xc3 £e8 13.£b1 £f8 14.b4 £g6 15.£g3 £d6 16.a4 £xg3 17.hxg3 £d7 18.£fc1 £f6 19.b5 axb5 20.axb5 £ec8 21.£c2 £d8 22.bxc6 £xc6 23.£c5 £xc5 24.dxc5 £a5 25.£b2 £a8 26.£b6 £f8 27.£e5 £a1 28.£b1 £xb1+ 29.£xb1 £e6 30.£h2 £d7 31.£xd7 £xd7 32.£c7 £c8 33.£xc8+ £xc8
Two pupils of Maroczy battle in the endgame. 34.\(a2\) \(a6\) 35.g1 \(f8\) 36.gf1 \(g7\) 37.e2 \(e6\) 38.d3 \(e5\) The black king arrives just in time. 39.g4! White sacrifices a pawn temporarily. [39.f4? \(f5\) 40.d4 \(g4!\) 41.xd5 \(xh4\) 42.xd5 \(xg3\) draws (Euwe).] 39...g5! 40.g3 \(gxh4\) 41.f4+ \(gxf4\) 42.gxf4+! \(h6!\) [The point is 42...e6 43.g4 43.xd5 \(c8\) 44.g3? [Later Euwe finds the winning maneuver 44.c3! \(e7\) 45.b4 \(f6\) 46.g5 \(xh4\) 47.b6 \(h4\) 48.hxg7! \(h4\) 49.f3! \(h3\) 50.c6 \(h2\) 51.e4+! 44...g7! 45.g4 \(d8!\) The king reaches \(c7\) in time. 46.d5 \(b6!\) 47.e6? \(c7\) 48.e5 \(a6\) 49.f5 \(a3\) 50.b5 \(a7\) 51.axb6 \(b7\) 52.xh7? Max is punished for his foolish efforts. [52.h5 \(d5\) 53.xh7 just survives.] 52...a2 53.g7 \(b3\) 54.d5 \(b2\) 55.a2 \(xc6!\) 56.f6 [He has missed 56.xf7 \(b3+!\) 56...d6 57.e4 \(xe4\) 58.xf7 \(a5\) 59.xd5 \(b1\) 60.g7 \(g1!\) 61.d8 \(xd5\) When Becker lost to Vera, the "Miss Menchik Club" was created. Euwe became chairman of the losers, because he was defeated twice. 0–1

(66) Flohr,Salo – Botvinnik,Mikhail [E38]
Flohr Moscow 1933 (1), 1908 [JvR]

Flohr (1908–1983) was a peaceful player against his strongest opponents. Sometimes he had great success in the endgame. 1.d4 \(d6\) 2.c4 \(e6\) 3.d3 \(b4\) 4.c2 c5 5.dxc5 \(a6\) 6.a3 \(xc3+\) 7.e2 \(xc3\) 8.d3 \(d6\) 9.e4 \(e5\) 10.a3 \(b4\) 11.d2 e6 12.d3 \(c6\) 0–0 13.c3 \(f5\) 14.e2 \(a6\) 15.c1 \(d7\) 16.d2 \(b8\) 17.d5 \(c5\) 18.cxd5 \(c8\) 19.xc1 20.d5 \(d5\) 21.gd2 \(c7\) 22.xc1 \(xc1\) 23.xc1 24.xc1 \(xf8\) White has the pair of bishops and controls more terrain. 25.xf2 \(e7\) 26.e3 \(d8\) 27.e1 \(c7\) 28.xd2 \(c5\) 29.b4 \(cd7\) [29...a4?! 30.d1 b5 31.xa4 bxa4 32.c3 is too risky for Black (Euwe).] 30.g3 \(d6\) 31.g2 \(bd7??\) [Commentators prefer the active 31...a4! 32.c4 b5 32.a4 \(b6\) 33.a5! \(bd7\) 34.c1 \(d8\) 35.b2 \(e8\) 36.d2 \(c7\) 37.xe3 \(x7\) 38.xf1 \(b5\) 39.h4 \(c7\) 40.h3 \(e8\) 41.f4 \(f6\) 42.f5 \(g6\) 43.h3 \(h6!\) 44.xc1 [The point of the previous move is 44.f5? \(g5\) 45.hxg5 hxg5] 44...\(g7\) 45.fx\(e6\)!}
White exchanges at the right moment. 45...dxe5 [45...dxe5?? 46.\(f3\) h5 47.\(e3\) \(d6\) 48.\(h6\) \(e8\) 49.\(g4\) h\(xg4\) 50.\(xg4\) c7 51.\(e3\) \(b5\) 52.\(e2\) \(c7\) 53.\(d3\) f5 54.exf5 gxf5 55.\(xh5\) \(xd5\) 56.\(d2\)! [The combination 56.h5?! \(xb4+\) 57.\(d2\) \(d5\) 58.\(h6\) \(xf6\) 59.\(f2\) \(c6\) 60.\(h7\) \(xh7\) 61.\(xh7\) b6 62.axb6 \(xb6\) leads to the difficult ending of two bishops versus knight.] 56...\(7f6\) 57.\(c4\) \(c6\) 58.\(g6\) b5+ 59.\(d3\) \(e7\) [The witty 59...\(d6\)! has to be answered by 60.\(f5\)!
(60.\(h5\)? \(f4+\) 61.\(xf4\) exf4 62.\(e2\) \(f3\)! 63.\(xf3\) \(xh5\)! 64.\(xh5\) \(f5\) draws.) ] 60.\(e4+\) \(ed5\) 61.\(g5\) \(h5\) 62.\(f3\) \(g3\) 63.\(d2\) \(d6\) 64.\(g4\) \(f6\) 65.\(c8\) \(c6\) 66.\(e1\) e4+ 67.\(d4\) \(gh5\) 68.\(f5\) \(d6\) 69.\(d2\) The young star of communism was defeated. 1–0

(67) Flohr,Salo – Vidmar,Milan [D62]
Flohr Nottingham 1936 (2), 1908
[JvR]

1.c4 e6 2.\(c3\) d5 3.d4 \(f6\) 4.\(g5\) \(e7\) 5.e3 0–0 6.\(f3\) \(d7\) 7.\(c2\) c5 8.cxd5 \(xd5\) 9.\(xe7\) \(xe7\) 10.\(xd5\) exd5 11.\(d3\) g6 12.\(xc5\) \(xc5\) 13.0–0 \(g4\) 14.\(d4\) \(ac8\) 15.\(d2\) a6 16.\(c2\) \(g5\) 17.\(f3\) \(d7\) 18.\(fe1\) \(fd8\) 19.\(ad1\) \(f6\) 20.\(b3\) a4 21.\(xa4\) \(xa4\) 22.\(c1\) \(c5\) 23.\(ed1\) \(b6\) 24.\(e2\) \(d7\) 25.\(d4\) \(xd4\) 26.\(xd4\) e5
White has a slight advantage. 27.b3 .gf8 28.gf1  .xe1 29.xc1  .c6? [Correct is 29...e7! (Alekhine) 30.xc7+  .d7 31.xc8  .d8] 30.xc6  .xc8 31.c5? Both players miss the best chance. [31.xe2! bxc6 32.c5 transposes to the game (Alekhine).] 31.bxc6? [Black takes advantage of the mistake by 31...xc6! 32.xd5? c2 (Alekhine) 33.xd6 xa2 34.b6 h5 35.xb7 a5 36.a7 b2 37.a5  .xb3 draw.] 32.xe2  .e7 33.xd3  .d6 34.a5! [Not 34.d4?  .b8 35.a5 c5+] 34...a8 35.d4 f5 36.b4  .b8 37.a3  .a8 38.e4!  .xe4 39. .dxe4 40. .xe4  .a7? Black misses the subtle escape. [40...c7! The king takes over the protection of pawn a6. 41.g4 (41.e5 b6 42.e7 a5 43.xh7 axb4 44.axb4 b4 45.g7  .xb4+ 46.f3  .h4 47.h3  .h6 48.xg4 c5 49.xg5  .h8 50.xg6+  .b5 and Black survives with great difficulty (Levenfish and Smyslov)) 41...b6 42.h4  .e8+ 43.f4  (43.e5  .xe5+ 44.xe5  .xb5) 43...h6! 44.h5  .e8+ 45.e4  .e8+ White makes no progress.] 41.f4 h6 42.h4  .e6 43.g4  .e8 44.h5 g5 45.g3  .a7 46.xf3  .a8 47.xf4  .a7 48.d4  .d6 49.xe4  .e6 50.e5+  .d6 [Or 50...f6 51.c5  .c7 52.a5  .a7 53.d4] 51.xe8 c5 52.d8+  .c6 53.e8+  .b6 54.xc5  .h7 55.e5  .c6 56.e6+  .b5 57.f5  .f7+ 58.f6 Flohr won a classic rook ending. 1–0

(68) Eliskases,Erich – Flohr,Salo [D93]
Flohre Semmering-Baden 1937 (3), 1908

1.d4  .f6 2.c4  .g6 3. .c3  .d5 4.f4  .g7 5.e3 0–0 6.f3  c5 7.cxd5  .xd5 8.e5  .xc3 9.bxc3  .xd4 10.xg7  .xg7 11.xd4  .a5+ 12.d2  .c6 13.e2  .d8 14.xa5  .xa5 The endgame starts with complete equality. 15.0–0?! [15.d2!  .e6 16.hc1 continues the development correctly.] 15... .e6 16.e4?  .g4! The initiative goes to Black. 17.fd1  e6 18.xf1  .xf3 19.xf3  .ac8 20.d2  e5 21.d5  .c4 22.e2  .d6! Black gets a positional advantage by the blockade. 23.b1  .c4 24.g3  .dc8 25.g2  .c1+ 26.xc1  .xc1+ 27.e1  .xe1+ 28.xe1
The confrontation between a strong knight and a weak bishop begins. **28...f5!** The white centre is weakened. **29.f3 fxe4 30.fx e4 b5 31.d2 a5 32.d3 h6 33.f3 e7 34.h4?** Euwe condemns the weakening of the kingside. Pawn g3 will become a target later on. **34...h6 35.d1 d8 36.a4?** This queenside is also weakened. **36...bxa4?!** [If Black plays 36...b4 (Euwe) White has an extra weakness. The black king gets an entrance too.] **37.xa4 c7 38.c2 b6 39.e3 b5 40.b3 c5?! [40...a4+! 41.c3 (41.a3 c4+) 41...c5 wins easily. Black keeps the a-pawn and will attack the white pawns.]** **41.a4! c4!** White stands at the edge of defeat. He misses his last chance. **42.b3?!** [The move 42.b1! is preferred by Euwe. Still Black can win by 42...g5 43.hxg5 hxg5 44.c2 b6 45.b1 c3 46.d3 g4! A remarkable maneuver begins. 47.e2 (47.b3 c5 48.a4 d2 49.c2 d1!) 47...d6 48.f3 g4! White loses a pawn. 49.e2 xe4 50.xg4 xg3 51.d6 c4 52.d7 c5+ 53.a3 c7 Black just wins.] **42...d2 43.c2 f1!** Flohr achieves an elegant win. **44.xa5 xg3 45.a4 h5 46.b3 d4 47.b4 f6 48.d6 g5 49.hxg5 hxg5 50.b5 g4 51.d1 g3 52.f3 e3 53.h1 f2 54.c6 g2 55.xg2 xg2 56.d7 xd7 57.xd7 f3** Black wins with his last pawn. 0–1

(69) Botvinnik,Mikhail – Chekhover,Vitaly [E21]
Botvinnik Leningrad 1938 (1), 1911

Botvinnik (1911–1995) was the sixth world champion. His great ability in the endgame helped him on many occasions. **1.d4 f6 2.c4 e6 3.c3 b4 4.f3 0–0 5.g5 d6 6.e3 e7 7.e2 e5 8.c2 e8 9.0–0 xc3 10.bxc3 b6 11.h4 c5 12.f6 e4 13.xf6 xf6 14.e4 e3 15.xf3 c6 16.dxc5 dxc5 17.ad1 ad8 18.ad5 b6 19.ed1 a5 20.h3 xd5 21.ad5 e7 22.g4 g7 23.g5 b8 24.d7 d8 25.xe5 xc4 26.xb8 xb8** White's pawns on the queenside are weak. **27.e4!**
[Botvinnik has calculated 27.¤xa7 ¤d6 28.¤d3 (Better is 28.¤d7! ) 28...c4 29.¤d7 cxd3 30.¤xd6 ¤a8 31.¤xd3 ¤xa2=]\n
27...¤a3

Pawn a7 gets an indirect protection.

28.¥d5 ¦f8 29.e4! a5 30.c4! Bishop d5 dominates the position. The isolated pawn c4 gives an excellent support. 30...b5 31.cxb5 ¤xb5 32.e5 a4 33.f4 ¤d4 34.¤f2 g5 35.g3 gxf4 36.gxf4 ¤e6 37.¤e3 c4 38.f5 Botvinnik proceeds with his own plan. 38...¤c5 39.¤c7 ¤d3 40.e6 fxe6 41.fxe6 Weak pawns contribute to the dynamic play. Weaknesses can become strengths if they cannot be attacked properly. 1–0

(70) Botvinnik,Mikhail – Alekhine,Alexander [D41]
Botvinnik Amsterdam 1938 (2), 1911

[1f3 d5 2.d4 ¤f6 3.c4 e6 4.¤c3 c5 5.cxd5 ¤xd5 6.e3 ¤c6 7.¤c4 cxd4 8.exd4 ¤e7 9.0–0 0–0 10.¤e1 b6 11.¤xd5 exd5 12.¤b5 ¤d7 13.¤a4 ¤b8 14.¤f4 ¤xb5 15.¤xb5 a6 16.¤a4 ¤d6 17.¤xd6 ¤xd6 18.¤ac1 ¤a7 19.¤c2 ¤e7 20.¤xe7 ¤xe7 21.¤c7 ¤xc7 22.¤xc7]
The only difference between the sides consists of the rook activity. 22...f6! The white knight may not move to the centre and a hole is made for the black rook. 23.¢f1! [Botvinnik avoids the counter-play of 23.¦b7?! ¦c8! 24.¢f1 b5] 23...£f8 24.£c8+ £f8 25.£c3! g5!? Black opens the kingside. [25...£e8? 26.£c7! £f8 27.£b7! b5 28.£c7! £e6!? 29.£c5! £e7 30.£xd5 g6 costs a pawn.] 26.£xe1 h5!? 27.h4! £d7? Black develops the wrong piece. [Correct is 27...£f7! 28.hxg5 fxg5 29.£f3 g4 30.£e5+ (known analysis) 30...£e6 31.£c7 £f4! 32.£e7+!? £xe7 33.£g6+ £d6 34.£xf4 h4 35.£g6 £c6! 36.£xh4 £xd4 37.f4 g3 brings equal chances.] 28.£c7! The rook returns at the right time. 28...£f7 29.£f3 g4 30.£e1 f5 31.£d3 f4 Black has to plug the holes in his position. 32.£f3 £xf3 33.£xf3 a5 34.a4 All weaknesses are fixed. 34...£f8 35.£c6 £e7 36.£f2 £f5 37.b3 £d8 38.£e2 £b8!? 39.£g6 £c7 40.£e5 £a6 The game is adjourned. 41.£g7+ £c8 42.£g6 £f6 43.£e7+ £b8 44.£xd5 £d6 45.£g5 £b4 46.£xb4 axb4 47.£xh5 £c6?! [Botvinnik analyses 47...£xd4 48.£f5 £b7 49.£f6 £c7 50.h5++] 48.£b5 £c7 49.£xb4 £h6 50.£b5 £xh4 51.£d3 The only strength at the beginning of the endgame is an active rook in an almost symmetrical position. Restriction increases. The internal logic impresses. 1–0

(71) Smyslov,Vasily – Botvinnik,Mikhail [C17]
Botvinnik W Ch Moscow 1954 (3), 1911

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.£c3 £b4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 £a5 6.b4 cxd4 7.£b5 £c7 8.f4 £e7 9.£f3 £bc6 10.£d3 £b8 11.£xd4 a6 12.£e3 £a7 13.0–0 £xd4 14.£xd4 £xd4+ 15.£xd4 £b6 16.£h1 £d7 17.£c3 £c8 18.£e1 h6 19.a4 a5 20.£b3 £c7 21.£c5 £c6 22.£f2 0–0 23.£b3 £d7 24.£c5 £xc5 25.£xc5 £c7 26.£xd7 £xd7 27.bxa5 £a8 28.a6 £xa6 29.c4 dxc4 30.£xc4
The attack of weaknesses is important in Botvinnik's endgames. Targets are a4 and f4 in this case. 30...\textit{\textcad d4} Weaknesses are under fire. 31.e2 d5 32.g3 c3 f3 b8 34.a3? [The natural move is 34.a5] 34.b1! White does not accept the sacrifice. [34...\textit{\textcad a4} 35.ea1 leads to black passivity on the queenside.] 35.a2 d2 36.e2 c4 37.h4 A useful move is made under time pressure. 37...g5! 38.hxg5 hxg5 The weakness f4 is under fire. 39.fxg5?! Accurate calculations are hard when the time lacks. [Better is 39.e2! gxf4 (or 39...a5 40.xc4 xc4 41.fxg5 g4 42.eac2! Exg3 43.e5) 40.xf4! Exf4 41.gxf4 Eb4 42.a5!] 39...\textit{\textcad e5} 40.e2 \textit{\textcad b1}?! A tempo is lost. 41.g2 a5 42.a3! Otherwise Black stages an attack on the kingside. 42...\textit{\textcad c2}? Only capture keeps an advantage. 43.e4?! [43.e5! forces a draw.] 43...\textit{\textcad d5}! Black is able to continue the attack. 44.e4 g7 45.e5 g6 Pawn g5 has become a new weakness. 46.g4 \textit{\textcad e3}? The knight threatens to return to e5. 47.xg6 xg6 48.f2 \textit{\textcad f5}?! [48...xg5 49.xg5+ xg5 50.exf7 exf6 wins a pawn but draws (Botvinnik).] 49.xf5 exf5! [Or 49...xf5 50.xf4+] 50.e4? A complicated escape starts with 50.h4! xg5 (50...e4 51.xd7) 51.xd7 e4 52.xf4! xg4 53.eh7! xxa4 54.exf7 x3+ 55.xf2 a4 56.axa7 x3 57.a5] 50...\textit{\textcad e4}! Black utilizes the unprotected position of the other rook. 51.xa4 xxa4 52.a7 x3 53.xh3?! [Better is 53.xf2! a4 54.e2 (Botvinnik) 54...\textit{\textcad a1}!] Black is able to continue with 54...\textit{\textcad e4} 55.xg6 xg6 46.xf2 \textit{\textcad f5}? [48...xg5 49.xg5+ xg5 50.exf7 exf6 wins a pawn but draws (Botvinnik).] 49.xf5 exf5! [Or 49...xf5 50.xf4+] 50.e4? A complicated escape starts with 50.h4! xg5 (50...e4 51.xd7) 51.xd7 e4 52.xf4! xg4 53.eh7! xxa4 54.exf7 x3+ 55.xf2 a4 56.axa7 x3 57.a5] 50...\textit{\textcad e4}! Black utilizes the unprotected position of the other rook. 51.xa4 xxa4 52.a7 x3 53.xh3?! [Better is 53.xf2! a4 54.e2 (Botvinnik) 54...\textit{\textcad a1}!] The mobility of the white pieces will be limited. 55.e3 a3 56.xc2 a2 57.g2 xg5 58.a5 White can move his rook on the a-file and the king on h2 and g2. 58...xh6! Black wants to win the g-pawn and keep pawn f7. 59.xh2 x6 60.xg2 xd6 61.xh2 x6 62.xg2 xh6 The king will cross the fifth rank. 63.xa8 f4! Black creates a weak pawn and a hiding place for the king. 64.xxf4 f5! He fixes a weakness. 65.xa3 x5 66.xa7 x4 67.xa8 x4 68.e7 x4 69.xa4+ x3 70.xh2 x3 The weakness is lost. When I had found this line, I discovered a nearly identical variation by Euwe. I showed my efforts to Spassky and he spoke: "A famous position!" 71.e8 x4 72.g2 x4 73.a4 White keeps on struggling. 73...d5 74.a5+ x6 75.xa6+ b5 76.a8 f4 77.xa3 f3+! 78.xf2 xh1! Victory has been achieved after twenty-five moves. An accurate calculation is possible by the limited mobility of the pieces.] 53...f4 xh4 [Or 54.xg4 xg3+ 55.xf4 xg5 56.xa6+ f6] 54...xg3 55.a6+ Black has to find one good
move. 55...\textit{g}f5! [55...\textit{g}7? 56.\textit{h}3!=] 56.\textit{f}6+ \textit{e}4 57.\textit{h}3 \textit{f}3 58.\textit{a}6 \textit{f}5 The endgame makes a deep impression despite the errors. [58...\textit{f}5 59.\textit{x}g3 \textit{g}5+ Black has two extra pawns.] 0–1

\textbf{(72) Botvinnik, Mikhail – Euwe, Max [D27]}
Botvinnik Groningen 1946 (4), 1911

Steinitz accumulated advantages. Botvinnik collected privileges. Analyses of adjourned games were not done in the old days. Botvinnik used the privilege of extra time to the utmost. 1.\textit{d}4 \textit{d}5 2.\textit{\textit{f}}3 \textit{f}6 3.\textit{c}4 \textit{dxc}4 4.\textit{e}3 \textit{e}6 5.\textit{\textit{x}}c4 \textit{c}5 6.0–0 \textit{a}6 7.\textit{a}4 \textit{c}6 8.\textit{e}2 \textit{e}7 9.\textit{\textit{d}}1 \textit{\textit{c}}7 10.\textit{c}3 0–0 11.\textit{b}3 \textit{d}7 12.\textit{b}2 \textit{ac}8 13.\textit{d}5 \textit{exd}5 14.\textit{\textit{x}}d5 \textit{\textit{x}}d5 15.\textit{\textit{x}}d5 \textit{\textit{g}}4 16.\textit{\textit{c}}4 \textit{h}5 17.\textit{\textit{x}}c6 \textit{\textit{x}}c6 18.\textit{e}5 \textit{e}8 19.\textit{d}5 \textit{\textit{d}}8 20.\textit{d}7 \textit{\textit{d}}7 21.\textit{\textit{x}}h5 \textit{\textit{d}}8 22.\textit{\textit{f}}1 \textit{g}6 23.\textit{\textit{h}}3 \textit{\textit{d}}1 24.\textit{\textit{g}}4 \textit{\textit{xf}}1+ 25.\textit{\textit{x}}f1 \textit{b}5 26.\textit{\textit{a}}xb5 \textit{\textit{a}}xb5 27.\textit{\textit{f}}4 \textit{\textit{f}}6 28.\textit{e}4 \textit{d}1+ 29.\textit{\textit{s}}g2 \textit{\textit{d}}6 30.\textit{\textit{f}}3 \textit{\textit{xf}}3+ 31.\textit{\textit{f}}3 \textit{\textit{e}}5 32.\textit{\textit{a}}xe5 \textit{fxe}5

Black has the majority on the queenside. 33.\textit{\textit{c}}3 \textit{\textit{c}}8 34.\textit{\textit{f}}3 \textit{\textit{f}}7 35.\textit{\textit{e}}3 \textit{\textit{e}}6 [35...\textit{g}5 would prevent the next move but also block an entrance of the black king to the kingside.] 36.\textit{f}4 \textit{exf}4+ 37.\textit{\textit{x}}f4 \textit{c}4 38.\textit{\textit{bxc}}4 \textit{\textit{bxc}}4 Euwe wants to advance with the passed pawn and penetrate on the kingside. 39.\textit{\textit{h}}4! \textit{\textit{h}}6?! [Better chances are offered by 39...\textit{\textit{e}}5! (Flohr) 40.e5! \textit{h}6! applies active consolidation (Euwe analyses 40...\textit{\textit{c}}8 41.\textit{h}5! \textit{\textit{f}}d5 42.\textit{hxg}6 \textit{hxg}6 43.\textit{\textit{g}}3 \textit{\textit{c}}6 44.\textit{\textit{e}}3 \textit{\textit{e}}6 45.\textit{\textit{h}}4 \textit{\textit{d}}4 46.\textit{e}1 \textit{c}3 47.\textit{\textit{d}}d1+ \textit{\textit{c}}4 48.\textit{\textit{e}}4 c2 49.\textit{\textit{c}}1 \textit{\textit{e}}3 50.\textit{\textit{d}}5 \textit{\textit{e}}8 51.\textit{\textit{e}}6 \textit{\textit{b}}2 52.\textit{\textit{h}}1 \textit{c}1 53.\textit{\textit{c}}1 \textit{\textit{c}}1 54.\textit{\textit{e}}5 \textit{\textit{d}}2 55.\textit{\textit{f}}6 \textit{\textit{e}}3 56.\textit{\textit{g}}6! \textit{\textit{x}}e6+ 57.\textit{\textit{f}}5!=; 40...\textit{\textit{d}}d5? 41.\textit{h}5! \textit{\textit{c}}6 42.\textit{hxg}6 \textit{hxg}6 43.\textit{\textit{e}}3 \textit{\textit{e}}6 44.\textit{\textit{e}}3 \textit{\textit{e}}8 45.\textit{\textit{g}}5=) 41.\textit{\textit{e}}4! \textit{\textit{e}}7! (41...\textit{\textit{e}}5+ 42.\textit{\textit{d}}d4) 42.g5! \textit{hxg}5 (42...\textit{\textit{h}}5 43.\textit{\textit{d}}4 \textit{\textit{f}}5 44.\textit{\textit{e}}4 leads to Botvinnik's escape) 43.\textit{hxg}5 \textit{\textit{h}}7! 44.\textit{\textit{f}}3! \textit{\textit{h}}4+ 45.\textit{\textit{e}}3 \textit{\textit{x}}e5 46.\textit{\textit{f}}6 \textit{\textit{h}}3+ 47.\textit{\textit{e}}2 Black has won a pawn but not the game.] 40.\textit{g}5 \textit{h}5 41.\textit{\textit{e}}3 \textit{\textit{e}}5 A famous adjourned position has arisen. Many thought: "The distant passed pawn will decide", but Botvinnik finds an ingenious mechanism during the break. 42.\textit{\textit{c}}2! \textit{c}3 43.\textit{\textit{d}}3 \textit{\textit{d}}8+ [The 'logical'
move 43...c7 is answered by 44.xc3! xc3+ 45.xc3 e4 46.f5 xg5 47.xd6 xe6 48.xe6 xe6 49.xf6 44.xe3 xdx5 45.xc5 xe4+ 46.xf3 xhx4 47.xc6 xf4+ [47...f5 48.xc5+=] 48.ve3 xg4+ 49.xf3 xf5 50.xf6+ xg5 51.xg6+!
Botvinnik has made a brilliant escape. ½–½

(73) Tartakower,Savielly – Botvinnik,Mikhail [C01]
Botvinnik Groningen 1946 (5), 1911

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.d3 f6 5.c4 f5 6.c5 g6 7.xc6 b6 8.cxb6 axb6 9.0–0 0–0 10.g3 g4 11.h3 h5 12.g4 g6 13.d5 xd3 14.xd3 c6 15.g5 xg4 16.xc6 xc6 17.xe7 xe7 18.hxg4 f5 19.xe1 fg4 20.xe5 xg3 21.xb5 xg6 22.xd5 xh6 23.g5 xh5 24.e4 xh4 25.d5+ xh8 26.xh5 xh3 27.xh3 gxh3 28.xg3 xh4 29.xe4 xf3+ 30.xh1 xe4 31.xe4

The imprisonment of the king and weakness of the centre are unfavorable for White. 31..f4 32.xc1 h6 33.xc3! White makes an aggressive move in mutual time pressure. 33...g5? Botvinnik buys it. [33...xd4 34.xf3 wins a passed pawn.] 34.d5 The moves of the tournament book are presented. Botvinnik gives other moves until the time control. Probably some of his critical remarks are irrelevant. 34..g4 35.xf3 xf5 36.xc3 f6 37.xe6 g7 38.xf6 xf6 39.d6? [Euwe and Kmoch prefer 39.e4+ xg5 40.d6] 39..xe6 40.xd5 xd6 41.xh6 The game is adjourned at 19 hours. Botvinnik's wife and daughter sit before the hotel room. If someone threatens to disturb, a soft voice says: "My husband is studying". 41..h5! The position is divided in two camps. At the right side the imprisoned king is threatened by black pieces and can be mated in a few moves. At the other flank the black king battles with three chessmen. 42.xc4+?! Tartakower might have used the interlude for a meal. He misses the best move after the resumption on 20,30 hours. [Strong resistance is offered by 42.a4! xg5!! (42..h4 does not lead to mate; Bronstein's suggestion 42..d2 might be refuted by 43.b3! xxb3 44.xc4+ xd5 45.a5!! 43.b3! xg5 The white knight cannot go to d7 or c4.
44.a5 h4 45.\textit{c}c4 \textit{d}3! White's defense crumbles.] \textit{42...d}d5 \textit{43.e}e3+ \textit{e}e4 The king assists. \textit{44.a}4 [Or 44.b4 (Botvinnik) 44...\textit{d}d4!] 44...\textit{d}d3 \textit{45.d}d5 [45.a5 \textit{e}e2 \textit{46.a}6 \textit{e}xf2 47.\textit{f}f5 h4 Black mates.] \textit{45...e}e2 \textit{46.f}f4+ \textit{f}f2 47.\textit{x}xb3+ [Or 47.\textit{x}h5 g3 48.\textit{x}g3 \textit{e}xg3 49.a5 h2 50.a6 \textit{d}2 51.a7 \textit{e}4 52.a8\textit{e}e2*] \textit{47...f}f1! \textit{48.f}f4 g3 49.\textit{g}g2 \textit{f}f2 50.a5 h4 51.\textit{f}f4 \textit{e}f1 52.\textit{g}g2 h3 53.\textit{e}e3+ \textit{f}f2 54.\textit{g}g4+ \textit{e}e2 A wonderful knight ending! 0–1

(74) Botvinnik,Mikhail – Fischer,Bobby [D98]  
Botvinnik Varna 1962 (6), 1911  
\[JvR\]

1.c4 g6 2.d4 \textit{f}f6 3.\textit{c}c3 d5 4.\textit{c}c4 \textit{g}7 5.\textit{b}b3 dxc4 6.\textit{e}xe4 0–0 7.e4 \textit{g}4 8.\textit{d}d2 \textit{f}d7 9.\textit{e}e2 \textit{c}6 10.\textit{d}d1 \textit{b}6 11.\textit{c}c5 \textit{d}d6 12.h3 \textit{e}f6 13.\textit{f}f5 \textit{f}d8 14.d5 \textit{e}5 15.\textit{b}b5 \textit{f}f6 16.f4 \textit{e}d7 17.e5 \textit{xf}4 18.\textit{xf}4 \textit{x}c5 19.\textit{x}c7 \textit{e}ac8 20.d6 \textit{e}xd6 21.\textit{d}d6 \textit{x}b2 22.0–0 \textit{b}d7 23.\textit{d}d5 b6 24.\textit{f}f3 \textit{e}e6 25.\textit{x}x6 \textit{x}xe6 26.\textit{d}d3 \textit{c}c5 27.\textit{e}e3 \textit{e}5 28.\textit{xe}5 \textit{xe}5 29.\textit{xe}5 \textit{e}d6 30.\textit{e}e7 \textit{e}d7 31.\textit{xd}7 \textit{xd}7

The world champion has made an error in the preparation of the opening. Bobby grabbed a pawn. 32.\textit{g}g4 \textit{c}c7 33.\textit{f}f1 \textit{f}7 34.\textit{g}g2 \textit{c}c5 35.\textit{e}e7 36.\textit{f}f3+ [Botvinnik has noticed the trick 36.\textit{f}f3? h5! 37.\textit{xe}7+ (37.\textit{c}c8 \textit{e}c7) 37...\textit{xe}7 38.\textit{c}c8 \textit{d}d8+!] 36...\textit{g}g7 37.\textit{e}e3 \textit{e}e4 38.\textit{d}d1 \textit{d}d4 39.\textit{c}c2 \textit{f}f6 40.\textit{f}f3 \textit{g}g5 [Botvinnik prefers 40...\textit{e}e5! ] 41.\textit{g}g3 \textit{e}e4+? Bobby proceeds in youthful enthusiasm and spoils a well played game. [Correct is 41...\textit{b}b4 42.a3 \textit{d}d4 43.f3 a5 (Fischer.)] 42.\textit{e}e4 \textit{e}e4 The experienced Mikhail regards continuation as the best chance 43.\textit{a}a3? and blunders. [Right is 43.\textit{c}c7! (Botvinnik.)] 43...\textit{e}e7?! [Far better is 43...a5! 44.\textit{b}b3 \textit{b}4! 45.\textit{xb}4 a\textit{xb}4 and Black wins the pawn ending.] 44.\textit{f}f3 \textit{e}e7 45.a4! Bobby adjourns the game at last 45...\textit{c}c7 and misses the win with his sealed move. The Russian team has analyzed all night. Botvinnik states the result at breakfast: draw! [Not 45...\textit{d}d4? 46.a5! \textit{bxa}5 47.\textit{f}f7; The team has missed 45...h5! with the application of active consolidation. 46.h4+ \textit{h}h6 47.\textit{f}f4 (47.a5 \textit{h}5!)]
47...\textit{c}5! 48.\textit{d}4 \textit{a}5 49.f4 \textit{g}7 50.\textit{f}3 \textit{f}6 51.\textit{e}4 \textit{e}6 52.\textit{e}c4 \textit{c}5 53.\textit{b}4 Black has to lose a tempo. 53...\textit{e}7! 54.\textit{d}4 \textit{d}6 55.\textit{e}4 \textit{e}6 zugzwang 56.\textit{d}4 a5! 57.\textit{e}3 \textit{c}3+ 58.\textit{e}4 \textit{b}3 59.\textit{c}4 \textit{d}4 and Black wins the pawn ending.\] 46.\textit{f}7! Geller’s suggestion. 46...\textit{a}5 47.\textit{x}h7 \textit{xa}4 48.\textit{h}4+! \textit{f}5 [Or 48...\textit{f}6 49.\textit{b}7!]
49.\textit{f}7+ \textit{e}5 50.\textit{g}7 \textit{a}1 51.\textit{f}3 \textit{b}5? [The crucial variation is 51...\textit{d}4! 52.\textit{x}g6 \textit{b}5 53.\textit{h}5 \textit{b}4 54.\textit{h}6 \textit{b}3! (54...\textit{h}1 55.\textit{g}2 \textit{h}5 56.\textit{a}6 \textit{h}3 57.\textit{x}a7 \textit{x}h6 58.\textit{h}7) 55.\textit{g}4+ \textit{c}5 56.\textit{e}5+ \textit{c}6 57.\textit{g}6+ \textit{b}7 58.\textit{g}7+ \textit{a}6 59.\textit{g}6+ \textit{a}5 60.\textit{g}5+ \textit{a}4 61.\textit{g}4+ \textit{a}3 62.\textit{h}4! b2 63.\textit{h}7 b1\textit{w} 64.\textit{h}8\textit{w} \textit{b}3+ 65.\textit{e}2 \textit{d}1+ 66.\textit{e}3 \textit{b}1 (Fischer) 67.\textit{f}8+ (67.\textit{e}4! \textit{h}3+ 68.\textit{e}3 \textit{e}1+ 69.\textit{d}3 (young Kasparov)) 67...\textit{a}2 68.\textit{c}5!= (Kremenetzki).]
52.\textit{h}5 \textit{a}3+ 53.\textit{g}2 \textit{gx}h5 54.\textit{g}5+ \textit{d}6 55.\textit{x}b5 \textit{h}4 56.\textit{f}4 \textit{c}6 57.\textit{b}8 \textit{h}3+ 58.\textit{h}2 a5 59.\textit{f}5 \textit{c}7 60.\textit{b}5 \textit{d}6 61.\textit{f}6 \textit{e}6 62.\textit{b}6+ \textit{f}7 63.\textit{a}6 \textit{g}6 64.\textit{c}6 \textit{d}3 65.\textit{a}6 \textit{f}7 66.\textit{c}6 a4 67.\textit{a}6 a3 68.\textit{g}1 Fischer accepts the draw at last. He leaves the hall looking pale. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

(75) Botvinnik, Mikhail
Botvinnik 4th pr. Shakhmaty v SSSR 1939 (7), 1911

[\textit{JvR}]

Subtle maneuvering is needed in this pawn ending. \textit{1.\textit{f}5!} \textit{b}6 [1...\textit{c}6 2.\textit{e}6 or; 1...\textit{c}7 2.\textit{e}5 and White gets the opposition at a short distance.] \textit{2.\textit{f}6!} White gains the opposition at a long distance. \textit{2...\textit{b}7 3.\textit{f}7!} \textit{b}8! [3...\textit{b}6 4.\textit{e}8 \textit{c}6 5.\textit{d}8 \textit{d}6 6.\textit{c}8\textit{b} 4.\textit{e}6 \textit{c}7] The alternative is a decisive movement along the sixth rank: 4...\textit{c}8 5.\textit{d}6! \textit{d}8 6.\textit{c}6\textit{c} 7.\textit{b}6 \textit{b}8 8.\textit{xa}6\textit{b} 5.\textit{e}7! [Avoids 5.\textit{xd}5? \textit{d}7=] 5...\textit{c}6 6.\textit{d}8 \textit{d}6 7.\textit{c}8 \textit{c}6 8.\textit{b}8 \textit{b}6 9.\textit{a}8 Finally pawn \textit{a}6 blocks the black king. The penetration along the eighth rank has become successful. \textit{1-0}
Reshevsky (1911–1992) played many endgames to the last pawn. Sammy started as a prodigal child.

1.d4 5f6 2.5f3 d5 3.c4 e6 4.5c3 5bd7 5.g5 5e7 6.e3 c6 7.d3 a6 8.0–0 dxc4 9.xc4 5b6 10.d3 5fd5 11.5xe7 5xe7 12.5d2 Janowski says to Eduard Lasker: "That boy is just as good in chess as I am in rope-skipping."

12...5xc3 13.bxc3 c5 14.5ab1 5d7 15.a4 0–0 16.5c2 h6 17.5fe1 b6 18.5b2 5b8 19.5eb1 5d6 20.5e2 a5 21.5b5 5d8 22.h3 5c7 23.e4 5f8 24.5e3 5d7 25.5e5 5e8 26.5xe8 5xe8 27.f4 f6 28.5f3 5d7 29.e5 5f5 30.g4 5g6 31.gxf5 gxf5 32.d5 5f8 33.5g2+ 5h7 34.c4 5f7 35.5h2 5g6 36.5bg1 5g8 37.d6 5b7 38.h4 5c6 39.h5 5h8 40.5g5+ hxg5 41.fxg5 5g6 42.5g3 5g7 43.5h3 5h8 44.hxg6

The boy has defended well, survived the storm and started a counteraction.

44...5xh3+ 45.5xh3? "After Janowski has sealed this move, he tells Lasker: "This boy is a genius. I feel that I will lose the game". [Indeed, David misses the escape 45.5xh3! 5h8 46.5h6+! 5g8! 47.g7 5h7 48.5g3 5h6 49.gxf6 5e4 50.d7 Black has to deliver perpetual check.] 45...5h8+ 46.5g3 5xa4 47.5f3 f4+? [The simple 47...5xc4 48.5b7+ 5xg6 is fine too.] 48.5g4 White postpones the capture.

48...5c2 49.5xf4 5e2+ 50.5g3 5d3+ 51.5g2 5e2+ 52.5g3 5h2+? [Black has the elegant win 52...5f8! 53.5f6+ 5xf6 54.gxf6+ 5f8! 55.g7+ 5g8 White can do little. 56.5h3 5h5+ 57.5g2 5xe5 58.5f1 5xd6 59.f7+ 5xg7 will lead to a won pawn ending.] 53.5f3 5f8 53...5h3+ 54.5g3 5h1+ 55.5e3 Black makes no progress.] 54.5f6+! 5g8! [54...5xf6+ 55.gxf6+ 5g8 56.d7 5d2 57.g7! draws.] 55.5d7 5xf6+ 56.gxf6? White misses an unexpected draw. [Reshevsky analyses 56.exf6! 5d2 57.f7+ 5g7 58.5h1! 5d3+ and perpetual check (Not 58...5xd7?? 59.5h7+ 5xg6 60.f8+ !) 56...5d2 57.5h1 5d3+ 58.5g2 58.5f2 5f5+ 59.5e2 5xe5+ and f6 falls.] 58...5xg6+! It is check because pawn g5 has gone.

59.5f2 5f5+ 60.5g2 5g5+ 61.5h2 5d2+ 62.5h3 5d3+ 63.5h4 5xd7 64.5g1+ 5f8 65.5g5
The little man has won. He could not sit still in the taxi. After he had told the news to his parents in the hotel, he sang deafening. 0–1

(77) Conel O’D Alexander, Hugh – Reshevsky, Samuel [A25]
Reshevsky Nottingham 1936 (2), 1911

\[1.c4\ e5\ 2.\widehat{d}c3\ \widehat{d}c6\ 3.g3\ \widehat{g}7\ 4.f2\ \widehat{g}7\ 5.e3\ \widehat{g}e7\ 6.\widehat{g}e2\ 0–0\ 7.0–0\ d6\ 8.\widehat{d}d5\ \widehat{x}d5\ 9.cxd5\ \widehat{c}e7\ 10.d4\ \widehat{f}5\ 11.dxe5\ dxe5\ 12.\widehat{d}d6\ 13.\widehat{g}e3\ 5\ 14.cxf5\ \widehat{x}f5\ 15.\widehat{b}b3\ b6\ 16.hac1\ \widehat{d}d7\ 17.f3\ h5\ 18.\widehat{f}fd1\ \widehat{f}f7\ 19.\widehat{c}c3\ \widehat{a}f8\ 20.\widehat{e}e4\ \widehat{x}e4\ 21.\widehat{x}e4\ \widehat{h}h3\ 22.\widehat{x}f1\ \widehat{x}g2\ 23.\widehat{g}xg2\ \widehat{g}g4\ 24.\widehat{d}d3\ \widehat{b}f1\ 25.\widehat{f}xf1\ \widehat{x}f1\ 26.\widehat{x}xf1\ \widehat{f}f3+\ 27.\widehat{e}e1\ \widehat{h}h6\ 28.d6\ cxd6\ 29.\widehat{d}d5+\ \widehat{h}h7\ 30.\widehat{x}xh6\ \widehat{h}h1+\ 31.\widehat{c}c2\ \widehat{x}xh2+\ 32.\widehat{g}f3\ \widehat{h}h1+\ 33.\widehat{c}c1+\ 34.\widehat{g}f3\ \widehat{x}xh6\ 35.\widehat{d}d6\]

Reshevsky has an extra pawn. He distinguishes four phases in the queen ending: 1. Black plays ..h4 and creates a passed g–pawn; 2. He protects his pawns on the queenside; 3. He combines the consolidation with a threat of pawn e4; 4. After White has become inactive, he acts. 35...\widehat{g}g5! 36.\widehat{g}e6 [The point is 36.\widehat{c}c7+ \widehat{x}h6\ 37.\widehat{g}xa7\ \widehat{x}g4+\ 38.\widehat{f}f2\ h4! 39.\widehat{x}xh4\ \widehat{x}xh4+\ 40.\widehat{e}e3\ \widehat{f}f4+\ 41.\widehat{d}d3\ \widehat{f}f3+\ 42.\widehat{d}d2\ \widehat{f}f2+ 43.\widehat{c}c3\ \widehat{d}d4+\ 44.\widehat{b}b3\ \widehat{d}d3+\ Black] 36...\widehat{h}h6 37.\widehat{c}c8? [White misses the wonderful escape 37.\widehat{d}d6!!\ \widehat{g}g4+\ 38.\widehat{f}f2\ \widehat{x}xe4\ 39.\widehat{f}f8+\ \widehat{x}g5\ 40.\widehat{d}d8+!\ \widehat{g}g4\ 41.\widehat{d}d1+\ \widehat{h}h3\ 42.\widehat{f}f1+\ \widehat{h}h2\ 43.\widehat{g}g1+\ and perpetual check.] 37...\widehat{f}f6+\ 38.\widehat{g}g2\ h4\ 39.\widehat{x}xh4\ \widehat{h}h5\ 40.\widehat{d}d7\ a5\ 41.\widehat{d}d1+\ \widehat{x}xh4\ 42.\widehat{e}e1+\ \widehat{h}h5\ 43.\widehat{d}d1+\ \widehat{h}h6\ 44.\widehat{h}h1+\ \widehat{g}g5\ 45.\widehat{d}d1\ \widehat{h}h6\ 46.\widehat{h}h1+\ \widehat{g}g7\ 47.\widehat{c}c1\ \widehat{x}xh8\ Black has finished two phases. Threatening pawn e4 becomes the next step. 48.\widehat{c}c2\ \widehat{g}g5+\ 49.\widehat{h}h3\ \widehat{e}e3+\ 50.\widehat{h}h4\ \widehat{f}f4+\ 51.\widehat{h}h3\ \widehat{f}f3+\ 52.\widehat{h}h2\ [Simple is 52.\widehat{h}h4\ \widehat{h}h6\ 53.\widehat{d}d2+\ \widehat{f}f4+-+\] 52...\widehat{h}h6 The fourth and last phase begins. 53.\widehat{e}e6\ \widehat{f}f2+\ 54.\widehat{h}h3\ \widehat{h}h5\ 55.\widehat{b}b7\ \widehat{e}e3+\ 56.\widehat{g}g2\ \widehat{d}d2+\ 57.\widehat{g}g3\ \widehat{d}d3+\ 58.\widehat{f}f2\ \widehat{d}d6\ 59.\widehat{g}g3\ \widehat{g}g5\ 60.\widehat{f}f3\ \widehat{d}d8\ 61.\widehat{g}g3\ \widehat{f}f6\ 62.\widehat{d}d5\ \widehat{f}f4+\ 63.\widehat{g}g2\ \widehat{h}h4\ Black can make a slow progress by the combined force of queen and king. 64.\widehat{c}c6\ [Or 64.\widehat{d}d3\ \widehat{g}g4+\ 65.\widehat{f}f2\ g5]
64...£g3+ 65.¢f1 £f3+ 66.¥e1 £e3+ 67.¢f1 g5 68.¥g2 ¥d2+ These two examples have shown Reshevsky's strong will to win.[68...£d2+ 69.¢f1 (69.¥f3 £g4#) 69...£g3] 0–1

(78) Byrne,Donald – Reshevsky, Samuel [A04]
Reshevsky New York 1957 (3), 1911

1.¤f3 ¤f6 2.g3 b6 3.¤g2 ¤b7 4.0–0 c5 5.d3 g6 6.e4 d6 7.¤h4 ¤c6 8.f4 e6 9.¤c3 ¤d7 10.¤f3 a6 11.d4 ¤g7 12.dxc5 ¤xc5 13.¤e3 ¤xc3 14.bxc3 ¥xe4 15.¤d4 ¥e7 16.¤xe6 fxe6 17.¤xe4 ¤xe4 18.¤d4 ¥f7 19.¤xe4 ¥c7 20.¤d4 ¥e8 21.g4 ¥c4 22.f5 gxf5 23.gxf5 ¥g8+ 24.¤h1 e5 25.f6 ¥g6 26.¥b7+ ¥e6 27.¤xe5 ¥ab8 28.f7 ¥gf8 29.¥f6+ ¥xe5 30.¤f3 ¥f4 31.¤xf4 ¥xf4 32.¤e1+ ¥f5 33.¤d3+ ¥f6 34.¤f1 ¥xf1+

Two rooks are stronger than a queen in the endgame. 35.¥xf1+ ¥g7 36.¥g2+?! White starts to mess around. [No risk takes 36.¥xa6 ¥xf7 All pawns have become weaknesses.] 36...¥xf7 37.¤d5+ ¥e7 38.¥e4+ ¥d7 39.¥xh7+ ¥c6 40.¥e4+ ¥c7 41.¥c4+? [41.¥e7+ ¥c6 42.¥e4+ leads to perpetual check.] 41...¥b7 42.¥d5+ ¥c7 [The pawn sacrifice 42...¥a7 wins (Reshevsky).] 43.¥c4+ ¥b7 44.¥e4+ Black refuses the offer of a draw. 44...¥d5! [44...¥a7 45.¥e7+ ¥a8 46.¥e2 b5 Black's king has insufficient protection (Reshevsky).] 45.¥xd5+? [45.¥e7+ ¥a8 46.¥e2 b5 repeats the previously mentioned problem.] 45...¥a7 46.¥e2 b5 Two pawns protect the black king. Sammy will win in three phases: conquer the c-pawns, get the h-pawn and hunt the king. 46.c4 ¥fc8! The first phase begins elegantly. 47.¥d7+ ¥a8 48.¥g1 ¥c5 49.¥f1 ¥b8 50.h4 ¥xc4 51.h5 ¥xc2 The first aim has been achieved. 52.h6 ¥bc7 53.¥a4 ¥a7 54.¥f4 ¥2c6 55.¥e2 ¥e7+ 56.¥d3 ¥d7+ 57.¥e3 ¥e6+ 58.¥f3 ¥h7 59.¥f8 ¥exh6 The capture of the h-pawn has concluded the second phase. 60.¥e4 ¥h2 61.¥g8 ¥d7 62.¥e3 a5 63.¥e6 ¥hh7 64.¥g8 ¥hec7+ 65.¥f3 ¥d3+ 66.¥f4 ¥d1 67.¥c4 ¥f1+! 68.¥g5 ¥g7+ 69.¥h6 ¥fg1 70.¥d4 ¥1g4 71.¥d8 ¥4g6+ 72.¥h5 ¥g2 73.¥h6 The king has been chased to the side during the third phase. A quick mate
does not succeed at the right flank. 73...\texttt{b7}! Threatens the a-pawn. 74.\texttt{d5} \texttt{c2}! The king will be restricted on the fifth rank. 75.\texttt{b3} \texttt{c5} 76.\texttt{e3} \texttt{d7} 77.\texttt{e6} \texttt{dc7} 78.\texttt{e4} \texttt{7e6}+ 79.\texttt{g7} \texttt{b7} 80.\texttt{f7} \texttt{h5} 81.\texttt{g7} \texttt{hh6} 82.\texttt{f8} \texttt{h8}+ 83.\texttt{e7} \texttt{h7}! The king has to return to the eighth rank. 84.\texttt{d8} \texttt{hc7} 85.\texttt{d5} \texttt{g7} A rook may move to c5 after the pin has been lifted. 86.\texttt{e5} \texttt{b7} 87.\texttt{g5} \texttt{cc7} 88.\texttt{e5} \texttt{h7} [88...\texttt{h7} 89.\texttt{c8} \texttt{h8}+! shows elegance and fun.] 0–1

(79) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer, Bobby [E97]
Reshevsky New York 1961 (4), 1911

\texttt{[JvR]}

d1.d4 \texttt{f6} 2.c4 \texttt{g6} 3.\texttt{c3} \texttt{g7} 4.e4 \texttt{d6} 5.\texttt{e2} 0–0 6.\texttt{d3} e5 7.0–0 \texttt{c6} 8.\texttt{e3} \texttt{g4} 9.\texttt{g5} \texttt{d6} 10.\texttt{xa6} \texttt{xa6} 11.d5 \texttt{e7} 12.\texttt{c1} \texttt{d7} 13.\texttt{d3} f5 14.exf5 \texttt{xf5} 15.\texttt{f4} \texttt{g6} 16.\texttt{d2} \texttt{h8} 17.\texttt{xe5} \texttt{dxe5} 18.\texttt{xe5} \texttt{dxe5} 19.\texttt{b3} \texttt{g7} 20.\texttt{d2} \texttt{xb5} 21.\texttt{xb5} \texttt{d7} 22.\texttt{df2} \texttt{f4} 23.\texttt{g6} \texttt{hg6} 24.\texttt{xf4} \texttt{ae8} 25.\texttt{ad1} \texttt{g7} 26.h3 \texttt{e2} 27.\texttt{bd2} \texttt{e4} 28.\texttt{df2} \texttt{b6} 29.a3 \texttt{e5} 30.\texttt{f6} \texttt{xf6} 31.\texttt{xf6}

The win is problematic for White, despite the extra pawn, due to the weaknesses on the queenside. 31...\texttt{g7} 32.\texttt{ff2} \texttt{h6} 33.\texttt{h2}?! [Better is 33.\texttt{f7} \texttt{c4} 34.\texttt{f2}] 33...\texttt{c4} 34.\texttt{c2} \texttt{xc2} 35.\texttt{xc2} \texttt{xd5} 36.a4! Black has to make a difficult choice. 36...\texttt{ad4} [Weak seems to be 36...\texttt{e5} 37.\texttt{xc5} \texttt{bxc5} 38.\texttt{g3} \texttt{g5} 39.h4+ Evans stops the analysis. We continue with 39...\texttt{h6}! 40.\texttt{h3} g5 41.\texttt{g4} \texttt{hxh4} 42.\texttt{hxh4} \texttt{g6} 43.\texttt{f4} \texttt{ff6} 44.\texttt{f4} \texttt{e6} 45.\texttt{b3} d5 46.a5 \texttt{h6} 47.\texttt{g3} \texttt{e6} 48.\texttt{g4} \texttt{f6} 49.g5+ \texttt{g6} 50.\texttt{e5} 51.\texttt{f4} \texttt{h5} 52.\texttt{f5} d3 seems to draw.] 37.\texttt{b3} \texttt{xd3} 38.\texttt{xc7} \texttt{xb3} 39.\texttt{xa7} \texttt{d5} 40.\texttt{dd7} \texttt{d3} 41.\texttt{xd6} \texttt{xd4} 42.\texttt{xb6} \texttt{xa4} 43.\texttt{g3} \texttt{db4} Again White has an extra pawn in the adjourned position. But it will be drawn after the exchange of the passed pawns. 44.\texttt{b8} \texttt{d4} 45.\texttt{f3} \texttt{b3}+ 46.\texttt{ee4} \texttt{d3} 47.\texttt{e3} \texttt{g5} 48.\texttt{b6}+ The advance of the b-pawn has no sense. White tries something different. 48...\texttt{g7}! 49.\texttt{d2} \texttt{f7} 50.\texttt{g3} \texttt{b2}?! [Correct is 50...\texttt{g7}! White can play \texttt{Rb8}, b6–b7, h4 \texttt{gxh4}, \texttt{gxh4}, h5–h6+, \texttt{Ke3} while the black king is on g7 or h7. Black has to give up the d-pawn, but the remaining rook ending is a theoretical draw.]
51.¢xd3 ¦b3+ 52.¢c4 ¦xg3 53.¤h6 ¦g7 54.¢c6 ¦xh3 55.b6 ¦h1 56.¢b5
The g-pawn has little value, because the black king cannot give support.
56...¦b1+ 57.¢a6 ¦a1+ 58.¢b7 g4 59.¢c8 ¦a6 60.¢c7 [60.¢c7 g3 61.¢c3!
and the g-pawn is lost.]

(80) Reshevsky,Samuel – Geller,Efim [E94]
Reshevsky Sousse 1967 (5), 1911
[JvR]

1.d4 ¢f6 2.c4 g6 3.¤c3 ¦g7 4.e4 d6 5.¥e2 0–0 6.¢f3 e5 7.¢e3 c6 8.¤d2
¥bd7 9.0–0 ¥e7 10.¢g5 exd4 11.¤xd4 ¥e8 12.f3 ¢b6 13.¢ad1 d5 14.cxd5
¢xd5 15.exd5 ¢d7 16.¢h1 ¥f8 17.©b5 ¥xb5 18.©xb5 ¦ed8 19.d6 a6
20.¢e2 ¥c8 21.©f4 b5 22.©e4 ¥b6 23.©c1 ¥ab8 24.©c6 ¥e8 25.©xf6+
¥xf6 26.©c1 ¥c4 27.©xc4 bxc4 28.©xc4 ¥xb2 29.©c2 ¥xc2 30.©xc2
h5 31.©c6 ¥e6 32.©a6 g5 33.©g3 h4 34.©e1 ¥d5 35.d7 ¢c5 36.©c8
¥xd7 37.©c3 hxc3 38.hxc3 ¥d6 39.g4 ¥h6+ 40.g1 a8 41.©d4 ¢c6
42.©e5 f6 43.©e7 ¦e8 44.©xe8+ ¥xe8

White has two extra pawns, but the win will be hard to achieve, because the white
king lacks a sufficient protection. 45.©f2 If White captures, Black will deliver
perpetual check. 45...©c6 46.f4?! [Later Reshevsky will find 46.a4 ¥c2+ 47.©g3
©c7+ 48.f4 gxf4+ 49.©xf4 ¥c3+ 50.h2 a safer road to victory.] 46...gxf4 47.a4
©c1 48.a5 ¥a3 49.©xf4 ¥xa5 50.©xf6 The endgame with the doubled pawn is
very hard to win. 50...©d2+ 51.©g3 ¥e1+ 52.©h2 ¥h7 53.g3 The first step is
made. 53...©g8 54.©d8+ ¥h7 55.©d7+ ©g8 56.©d5+ ©g7 57.©h3 ¥e2
58.©d7+ ©g6 59.©d6+ The game is adjourned for the second time. 59...©g7
[Reshevsky analyses 59...©g5 60.©d8+ ©g6 61.©g8+ ©f6 62.g5+ ©f5? (correct is
62...©e7!) 63.©f7+ ©xg5 64.©f4+ ©h5 65.©h4+ ©g6 66.©g4+ ©xg4+ 67.©xg4 and
wins.] 60.©h4 ¥e4 61.©d7+ ¥h6 62.©d2+ ¥h7 63.©c1! The Soviets regard
the position as drawn. Reshevsky thinks that he will win, if a pawn reaches g5.
63...©d5?! [White makes little progress in 63...©g7 64.©g5+ ©h8! 65.©f5 ©h1+
66.©g5 ©b7 67.©f4 ©b4+ 68.©e4 ©f8+ 69.©f5 ©b4+] 64.g5 The second step with a
pawn has been carried out. 64...\$e4+ 65.\$f4 \$h1+ 66.\$g4 \$d1+ 67.\$f3 \$a4+ 68.\$h5 \$e8+ 69.\$h4 \$g8? [Difficulties on the road to victory are shown in the next variation: 69...\$e1 70.\$f7+ \$h8 71.\$f6+ \$g8 72.\$d4 \$e6 73.\$f4 \$h7] 70.\$g6! A pawn has made the third and decisive step. White threatens 71.\$g6+. 70...\$e7+ [The tactical justification gives 70...\$xg6 71.\$g4 \$h8! 72.\$h5+] 71.\$g4 \$e6+ 72.\$f5 \$e2+ 73.\$h3 Reshevsky was a great fighter in the endgame [73.\$h3 \$g7 74.\$f7+ \$h6 75.\$g7 \$e5 76.\$g8\$+! demonstrates entertainment.] 1–0

(81) Kashdan, Isaac – Fine, Rueben [E23]
Fine New York 1936 (1), 1914
[<JvR>]

Fine (1914–1993) was an accurate positional player. 1.d4 \$f6 2.c4 e6 3.\$c3 \$b4 4.\$b3 c5 5.dxc5 \$c6 6.\$f3 \$xc5 7.e3 0–0 8.\$e2 b6 9.0–0 \$b7 10.a3 \$e7 11.\$d1 \$fd8 12.\$d2 d5 13.\$xd5 exd5 14.\$e1 d4 15.exd4 \$xd4 16.\$xd4 \$xd4 17.\$f1 \$e5 18.h3 \$h5 19.\$d2 \$c5 20.\$xd8+ \$xd8 21.\$d1 \$xd1 22.\$xd1 \$d6 23.\$g3 \$c5 24.\$h2 \$h4 25.\$d8+ \$e8 26.\$d2 \$d6 27.f4 hxg3+ 28.\$xg3 \$e3 29.\$xe3 \$xe3 30.a4

Black exerts pressure on the queenside. 30...\$c1 31.b3 \$d2 32.\$b5 Exchange helps White. 32...\$xb5 33.\$xb5 g6! [Fine dislikes 33...\$d5 34.\$c4 \$xc4 35.bxc4 g6 36.\$g2 \$g7 37.\$f3 \$f6 38.\$e4 because the white king reaches e4 in time.] 34.\$g1 \$d5 35.\$c4 \$xc4 36.bxc4 \$g7 37.\$f2?! [Better is 37.f5! | 37...\$f6 38.\$e2 \$c1 39.\$d1? [Correct is 39.f5! \$xf5 40.\$b8 a6 41.\$c7] 39...\$a3 40.\$e2 \$f5 41.\$f3 \$d6 Zugzwang. 42.\$h2 g5 43.\$g1 \$xh4 44.c5 bxc5 45.\$xc5 a6 Although Black has won a pawn, the win is hard to achieve. 46.\$b6 \$d6 47.\$d8 \$e5 48.\$a5 \$f6 49.\$b6 \$e7! Black prepares the advance of the f-pawn. 50.\$a5 \$e6 51.\$g4 f5+ 52.\$f3 \$d5 53.\$c7 \$c5 54.\$a5 \$c4 55.\$c7 \$b4 56.a5 The a-pawn has been forced to a bad square. 56...\$e5! [56...\$b5 57.\$b6 \$b4 58.\$d8 \$xa5? 59.\$xg5= (Fine.)] 57.\$b6+ \$c6 58.\$e3 \$d8 The black bishop moves to a strong position. 59.\$d2 [More resistance is offered by 59.\$c1!}
\[90x543]59...\[c]b5
60.\[f]f2
\]
The king has to move to a less favorable square due to zugzwang. 60...f4! The bishop is restricted. 61.\[c]c3 \[c]c4 62.\[d]d2
63.\[h]h4! The last chance.
63...\[g]xh4 64.\[f]f4 \[d]d8 65.\[d]d2 \[b]b5 66.\[g]g2
[66.\[f]f3 \[a]xa5 67.\[g]g5 h3! 68.\[g]g3 \[e]e1+ 69.\[h]h3 a5 and a theoretical win.]
66...\[a]xa5 67.\[g]g5 \[b]b6! Fine finds the difficult win. [Avoids 67...\[e]e1? 68.\[d]d8 a5 69.\[a]xa5!]
68.\[f]f6 \[b]c4 70.\[e]e2 a3 71.\[f]f6 [71.\[d]d3 \[d]d4! brings a brilliant finish.]
71...\[c]c4 72.\[d]d2 \[b]b3 73.\[c]c1 a2 The black bishop will move to b2. Black wins with the last pawn.
0–1

(82) Keres, Paul – Fine, Rueben [A09]

Fine Zandvoort 1936 (2), 1914
[JvR]


Black cannot advance his extra pawn to a5 due to the bishops of opposite colors. He will try to stage an attack on the kingside. 33...h5 34.\[h]h4 Keres prevents..h4.
34.\[g]g6 35.\[h]h2 e5 36.\[g]g3 \[d]d3 37.\[c]c6 \[b]b7 38.\[c]c5 \[b]b5 39.\[c]c8 \[f]f7
40.f3? The kingside is weakened. Pawn g2 will become a target. 40...\[d]d7 41.\[a]a8 \[b]b5 42.\[c]c8 \[c]d7 43.\[f]f2 \[d]d1 44.\[c]c7+ \[g]g8 45.\[g]g4! A flight forwards solves the weakness. 45...\[f]f1+ 46.\[g]g2 [Fine's draw 46.\[g]g3 is refuted by 46...\[e]e2 and Black threatens to capture with check.]
46...e4! [Now 46...\[e]e2 fails due to 47.g5! \[x]f6 48.xg5 \[f]f3 49.g6! 47.\[f]xe4 \[g]xg4 48.\[e]e5? [Correct is 48.\[g]g3! A clash shows 48...\[d]d3 49.e5 f5 50.e6 \[f]f3+ 51.\[h]h2 \[e]e3 52.\[g]g7+ \[f]f8 53.\[g]g6 White seems to
48...\textdaggerdbl}f3! The king is imprisoned. 49.exf6 gxf6 50.\textdaggerdbl}g1 \textdaggerdbl}f1! The net closes. 51.\textdaggerdbl}c6 \textdaggerdbl}f7 52.e4 [The crucial variation is 52.\textdaggerdbl}xf6+ \textdaggerdbl}xf6 53.\textdaggerdbl}xf6 \textdaggerdbl}xf6 54.\textdaggerdbl}xf1 a5 Black wins.] 52...g3 53.e5 fxe5 54.\textdaggerdbl}xe5 \textdaggerdbl}b3 The rest is simple. 55.\textdaggerdbl}c1 a5 56.\textdaggerdbl}h1 a4 57.\textdaggerdbl}d4 a3 58.\textdaggerdbl}c2 \textdaggerdbl}b3 59.\textdaggerdbl}b1+ 60.\textdaggerdbl}g1 \textdaggerdbl}b2 61.\textdaggerdbl}c7+ \textdaggerdbl}e6 62.\textdaggerdbl}d4 \textdaggerdbl}b1+ 63.\textdaggerdbl}g1 a2 0–1

\begin{center}
(83) Fine,Rueben – Alekhine,Alexander [C72]
Fine Leiden (AVRO) 1938 (3), 1914
\[JvR\]
\begin{center}
1.e4 e5 2.\textdaggerdbl}f3 \textdaggerdbl}c6 3.\textdaggerdbl}b5 a6 4.\textdaggerdbl}a4 d6 5.0–0 \textdaggerdbl}d7 6.c3 g6 7.d4 \textdaggerdbl}g7 8.dxe5 \textdaggerdbl}xe5 9.\textdaggerdbl}xe5 dxe5 10.f4 \textdaggerdbl}xa4 11.\textdaggerdbl}xd7+ \textdaggerdbl}d7 12.\textdaggerdbl}xd7+ \textdaggerdbl}xd7
\end{center}

A quick draw seems to be the result, but Fine grabs the initiative. 13.fxe5! \textdaggerdbl}e6 14.\textdaggerdbl}f4 White protects pawn e5 indirectly. He wins valuable time. 14...\textdaggerdbl}f8 15.\textdaggerdbl}d2 \textdaggerdbl}xe5 16.\textdaggerdbl}b3! White deploys. 16...\textdaggerdbl}xf4 17.\textdaggerdbl}xf4 b6 Square c5 needs protection. 18.a4! The weakening on the queenside is utilized at once. 18...\textdaggerdbl}e5 [Euwe prefers 18...a5 Fine gives the powerful answer 19.\textdaggerdbl}d4+ \textdaggerdbl}e7 20.\textdaggerdbl}d1] 19.g3! The other rook remains in reserve. 19...\textdaggerdbl}f6 20.\textdaggerdbl}d2 \textdaggerdbl}h5 [No relief brings 20...\textdaggerdbl}d7 21.a5; Or 20...\textdaggerdbl}e6 21.a5] 21.\textdaggerdbl}f2 \textdaggerdbl}e6 [21...a5 22.b4!] 22.a5! \textdaggerdbl}a8 Black has to decrease the protection of f7. [The point is 22...b5 23.\textdaggerdbl}b3!] 23.\textdaggerdbl}af1! \textdaggerdbl}hd8 [Not 23...\textdaggerdbl}hf8 24.g4! \textdaggerdbl}g7 25.\textdaggerdbl}f6+] 24.\textdaggerdbl}f3 \textdaggerdbl}e7 25.axb6 cxb6 26.\textdaggerdbl}g5! Black misses a tempo in the defense. 26...h6 27.\textdaggerdbl}xf7+ \textdaggerdbl}d6 28.\textdaggerdbl}f3 g5 29.\textdaggerdbl}d4 \textdaggerdbl}e8 30.\textdaggerdbl}h7 \textdaggerdbl}h8 31.\textdaggerdbl}f7 \textdaggerdbl}xh7 32.\textdaggerdbl}xh7 The game is decided. 32...\textdaggerdbl}f8 33.\textdaggerdbl}xh6+ \textdaggerdbl}f6 34.\textdaggerdbl}f3 \textdaggerdbl}c5 35.\textdaggerdbl}d2 g4 36.\textdaggerdbl}g6 \textdaggerdbl}d7 37.\textdaggerdbl}xg4 \textdaggerdbl}e5 38.\textdaggerdbl}g5 \textdaggerdbl}d6 39.\textdaggerdbl}f5 \textdaggerdbl}d8 40.\textdaggerdbl}f3 \textdaggerdbl}d3 41.\textdaggerdbl}d5+ \textdaggerdbl}e7 42.\textdaggerdbl}xd8 \textdaggerdbl}xd8 43.b3 \textdaggerdbl}e7 44.\textdaggerdbl}d2 a5 45.\textdaggerdbl}f1 b5 46.\textdaggerdbl}e2 A plus has been utilized brilliantly. Fine defeated the world champion twice in AVRO 1938. 1–0
(84) Keres, Paul – Richter, Kurt [A84]
Keres Muenchen 1936 (1), 1916

Keres (1916–1975) was a wonderful attacker. He also showed great technics in the endgame. 1.\&f3 f5 2.d4 \&f6 3.g3 b6 4.\&g2 \&b7 5.0-0 e6 6.c4 d5 7.\&e5 \&d6 8.\&f4 0-0 9.\&c3 \&e4 10.cxd5 exd5 11.\&b3 \&h8 12.\&fd1 c6 13.\&xe4 fxe4 14.f3 exf3 15.\&xh3 \&xe7 16.\&ac1 \&xe5 17.\&xe5 \&d7 18.\&f4 \&f6 19.a4 \&e4 20.a5 bxa5 21.\&xe4 a4 22.\&d3 \&xe4 23.\&xe4 dxe4

White has a positional plus. 24.d5! [The quiet 24.Ec4 allows consolidation by 24...\&f7] 24...\&ad8? Richter buys it. [The challenge is accepted by 24...cxd5! 25.\&c7 \&a6! 26.\&e5! \&xe2 27.\&yg7 (27.\&e1! \&c4 28.\&yg7+ \&g8 29.\&xf8 gains a material plus) 27...\&fe8! 28.\&f6 \&f8! 29.\&d4 The bishop finds protection. 29...h6! 30.\&xa7+ \&g8 31.\&g7+ \&h8 32.\&c1 White cannot capture d5. 32...\&c4 All holes are plugged.] 25.d6 \&f5 26.\&c4 c5 [Not 26...g5 27.\&e3 \&d5 28.\&xd5 cxd5 due to 29.\&c7! (Keres).] 27.\&xa4 a6 28.\&a5 g6 29.b4! The commentators love this move. [29.\&e3 is fine.] 29...\&xb4 30.\&xf5 \&xf5 31.d7 \&c6 32.\&c1! White wins apiece. 32...\&xd7 33.\&d1 b3 34.\&c7 \&c8 35.\&xd7 \&g8 36.\&e5 \&c5 37.\&g7+! Keres chooses for beauty again. [Okay is 37.\&d4 \&c4 38.\&f2 a5 39.\&e3] 37...\&f8 [Avoids 37...\&h8 38.\&f6+] 38.\&d6+! \&xg7 39.\&xc5 \&f7 [The point is 39...b2 40.\&d4+] 40.\&a3! \&e6 41.\&f2 \&d5 42.\&e3 \&c4 43.\&d2 e3+! The fighter Richter strikes back. 44.\&xe3! \&c3 45.\&f4 a5 46.g4! [A valuable tempo is lost by 46.\&xf5?] 46...\&xf4 47.e4 a4 48.e5 b2 49.\&xb2+ \&xb2 50.e6 a3 51.e7 a2 52.e8\&g a1\&g 53.\&h8+ \&a2 54.\&xa1+ \&xa1 55.\&yg4 \&b2 56.\&g5! \&c3 57.\&h6 \&d4 58.\&xh7 \&e5 59.\&g6! White wins with the last pawn. 1–0
(85) Fine, Rueben - Keres, Paul [C86]
Keres Amsterdam (AVRO) 1938 (2), 1916

[JV]

1.e4 e5 2.f3 c6 3.b5 a6 4.a4 f6 5.0-0 e7 6.e2 b5 7.b3 d6 8.a4 g4 9.c3 0-0 10.axb5 axb5 11.xa8 xa8 12.xb5 a7 13.e2 xe4 14.xe4 xe4 15.d4 xf3 16.gxf3 g5 17.g2 b8 18.c4 exd4 19.cxd4 e6 20.d5 c5 21.c3 c8 22.e1 f8 23.e2 f5 24.b5 b6 25.b3

Keres has a positional plus and a trick. 25...xd5! 26.d4?! [The exchanges 26.xd6?! xd6 27.xd5 xb3 28.b2 a3 29.xb3 xb3 30.xb3 xc1 lead to an endgame with bishops of opposite colors. Black has an extra pawn and the better pawn structure (Keres).] 26...b4 [Not 26...c3?? 27.xe7!] 27.d2? [The simple 27.xf5 f6 28.e3 defends well.] 27...d5! This move surprised Fine. 28.xb4 xb4 29.c6 [29.xe7 xe7 30.c6+ d6 31.xb4 dxc4 32.bxc4 b3 leads to a poor knight ending.] 29...xc4! 30.xb4 cxb3 The sacrifice of the exchange has led to a dangerous attack. 31.d5 [Or 31.b2 f7 32.f1 f6] 31...d3! 32.d2 [Avoids 32.xe7?? f4+] 32...b2 33.d1 c5 [Even better is 33...c1! 34.c3 b4 35.b1 c5 (Keres).] 34.b1 c4 35.f1 c5 36.e2 xf2! Combinations continue. 37.e3 c3! 38.c2 [The point is 38.xd3 xe3 39.xc3 c1] 38...e1 39.a3? c5?! [39...h4+!] 40.xe1 [Better is 40.xe1! xa3 41.d3 b4 42.c2 Keres continues with 42...f7 43.e5 d6! 44.xf5+ g6! Black gains the h-pawns and might win.] 40...xa3 41.d1 d6 42.c2 xh2 43.h1 e5 44.xh7 f7 45.h1 g5 46.e1 f6 47.g1 g6 48.e1 f6 49.g1 g4! A temporary sacrifice brings the decision. 50.fxg4 f4 51.g5! The last try. 51...d4 52.d1 e3! 53.xc3 c1 54.d6+ g6 55.xb6 f3 56.d3 f4 57.b8 g3 A pawn will promote in the near future. This game decided about the first place in AVRO 1938 eventually. 0-1
(86) Averbakh, Yury - Keres, Paul [C49]
Keres Moscow 1950 (3), 1916

1.e4 e5 2.¥f3 ¥c6 3.¥c3 ¥f6 4.¥b5 ¥b4 5.0-0 0-0 6.d3 d6 7.¥e2 ¥e7 8.c3 ¥a5 9.¥g3 c6 10.¥a4 ¥g6 11.d4 ¥e6 12.¥c2 ¥e8 13.¥e1 ¥g4 14.¥f5 d5 15.h3 ¥xf3 16.¥xf3 ¥xe4 17.¥e4 exd4 18.¥xd4 ¥b6 19.¥d2 dxe4 20.¥xe4 ¥xe4 21.¥xe4 ¥dxe4 22.cxd4 ¥c7 23.¥g4 ¥d6 24.¥e1 ¥d5 25.b3 h5 26.¥e4 ¥xe4 27.¥xe4

Black has the better pawn structure. 27...f6 28.¥f1 ¥f7 29.¥a5 b6 30.¥c3 ¥d8 31.¥b2 ¥d6 32.g4 hxg4 33.¥xg4 White has prevented ..f5. 33...¥e6 34.f3 ¥e7 35.¥c1 ¥d5 36.¥d2 ¥xd6 Keres chooses another plan. 37.¥e2 ¥d8 38.¥f2 ¥c7 39.a4 White does not allow ..Nb5. 39...¥e6 40.¥e3 ¥d5 41.¥g3 ¥g7 42.g5? White has to stay passively on the kingside. [Correct is 42.¥f2 ¥d7 (Averbakh), and now the active 43.b4! a5!? 44.bxa5! ¥xa5 45.d5! cxd5 46.¥b4 White regains the pawn and has opened the queenside.] 42...f5! [Not 42...fxg5? 43.¥g4!] 43.¥e5 ¥d6 44.¥xd5+ ¥xd5 45.g6! a5! Black has to make a preparatory move. 45...¥xd4? 46.¥xd4 ¥xd4 47.¥f4 b5! 48.axb5 cxb5 49.b4 ¥c4 50.¥xf5 ¥xb4 51.f4! ¥c3 52.¥g5 b4 53.f5 b3 54.¥f6 gxf6+ 55.¥xf6 b2 56.g7 ¥b4 57.¥g8¥ (Keres). this position still is a theoretical draw. 46.¥h4 ¥xd4! [46...b4! continues the preparation.] 47.¥h6! ¥e6 48.¥e3 c5 49.¥h5 ¥e5 [49...c4! 50.¥xc4+ ¥xc4 51.¥xb6 ¥b4 wins more easily.] 50.¥c1 ¥d4 51.¥h6 ¥f6 52.¥g5+ ¥e6 53.¥h6? The endgame expert misses the best move. [Keres analyses 53.¥d8! ¥d7!? (53...¥xb3? 54.¥g5!) 54.¥f6! ¥f6 55.¥e5 ¥c6 56.¥xg7 ¥xg7 57.¥g5 ¥e8 58.¥f5 ¥d6 59.f4 ¥d5 60.¥h5 ¥e6 61.f5+ ¥e5–+] 53...¥g6+ 54.¥h6 ¥f6 55.g7 ¥e7 56.¥h7 ¥f7 57.¥h6 ¥g8 58.f4 ¥f7 This game was played in the last round of a Soviet championship. Keres became champion, because two competitors did not win. 0-1
(87) Tal,Mikhail – Keres,Paul [D34]
Keres Belgrade 1959 (4), 1916
[JvR]

1.²f3 d5 2.d4 c5 3.c4 e6 4.cxd5 exd5 5.g3 ²c6 6.²g2 ²f6 7.0-0 ²e7 8.²c3 0-0 9.²g5 ²e6 10.dxc5 ²xc5 11.²a4 ²b6 12.²xb6 axb6 13.²d4 h6
14.²f4 ²d7 15.a3 ²h3 16.²d3 ²e8 17.²fe1 ²xg2 18.²xg2 ²e4 19.²f3 ²ae8 20.²d2 d4 21.e3 ²f5 22.exd4 ²xd4 23.²xe8+ ²xe8 24.²e2 ²d6
25.²e3 ²d3 26.²g1 ²c4 27.²e1 ²b3 28.²c1 ²xe3 29.²xe3 ²e5 30.²g2 ²xb2 31.²d3 ²e6 32.²f4 ²b3 33.²c3 ²xc3 34.²xc3

Keres has the initiative, but the extra pawn seems to have little value. 34...²e4
35.²b3 b5 36.²xb5 ²xe3+ 37.²f1 [Or 37.²g2 ²e4+ 38.²g1 ²d4] 37...²b3+ 38.²g1 ²e3+ 39.²f1 g5 [39...²d4! 40.²xb7 g5 Black wins a piece according to
the commentators. 41.²c8+ ²g7 42.²g4 saves it, but 42...f5 43.²h5+ ²g6 44.²d1
(44.²f4+ ²xf4+) 44...²e4 45.²f2 ²c2+ 46.²xc2 ²xc2 47.²g4 fxg4 48.²g3 ²xa3
wins anyway.] 40.²e2 ²e5! Keres plays for mate despite the time pressure.
[40...²e7 protects the extra pawn.]

41.²xb7 The game is adjourned. 41...²d3 42.²c8+ [Avoids 42.²g2 ²xb6] 42...²g7 43.²f5 ²d2 44.²d4 [Black wins more quickly in 44.²g1 ²d1+ 45.²g2 ²c2+ 46.²f3 ²f2+ 47.²g4 h5! 48.²xg5 f6+
(Keres.}] 44...²e1+ 45.²g2 ²e3 46.²d5 All knight moves lose according to
Keres. [46.²f3 ²e2+ 47.²h3 ²f2+ 48.²g2 ²d1+ 49.²h3 ²f1+; 46.²b3 ²e2+ 47.²h3 ²f4+; 46.²c6 ²d2+ 47.²h3 ²f2+ 48.²g2 ²g4+ 49.²h3 h5; 46.²b5 ²e2+ 47.²g1 (47.²h1 ²e1) 47...²e5 48.²d4 ²d1+] 46...²f2+! 47.²h3 ²f1+ 48.²g4
²f2+! [Keres has found before the resumption 48...h5+? 49.²xg5 ²f6+ 50.²xh5
²e5 and White wins by a real 'Tal move' 51.²xd6!! 49.²f5 ²d3+! [No effect has
49...²d1+ 50.²f3] 50.²xe5 ²g4+ 51.²h6 ²xa3+ Black has an extra pawn and a
superior position. 52.²c7 ²e7+ 53.²e8 ²e3 [53...²e8+ 54.²c7 ²xh2 wins
another pawn.] 54.²b5 [No good is 54.²f5+ ²xf5 55.²xh5 ²e6+] 54...²e4
55.²b2 ²g6 56.²b6+ ²f6 57.²e6 ²e4 58.²a6 ²e5 59.²c7 ²c2 60.²d6
²xh2 61.²d5 ²f2 62.²b7 [Tal avoids 62.²e6 ²c5+ 63.²b7 ²f8 after a long
think.] 62...hxg3 63.hxg3+ h5 64.gxh6 gxh6 65.£e7 £f3+ 66.£h4 £d5 67.£f5+ £h3 68.£d8 h5 69.£g6 £e5 70.£e6 £g4 71.£g6 £e5 72.£e6 £d3+ 73.£d4+ [Or 73.£e8 £d7+ 74.£xd7 £xd7 75.£xd7 g4] 73...£g4 74.£d5 £f2 75.£c8 h4 76.£e5 £e4 77.£f6 £f4 78.£f5 £e4 79.£e6 £g4 Keres changed the initiative into a decisive attack brilliantly. 0–1

(88) Keres, Paul
Keres 3rd place Soviet–Union 1946–7 (5), 1916

White controls more terrain in a natural position. 1.£c8! [1.£c7 £d1] 1...a4! [1...£d1 2.£a7 £f8 3.£xa5 £d6 4.£g5] 2.£d7 a3 3.£xe7 a2 4.£a7! [4.£e8 £e1] 4...£h8 [4...£h7 5.£e8+ £xh6 6.e7 £h5] 5.£h7! £xh7 6.£e8+ £g6 7.e7 £h5 8.£a3!! Subtle tempo play is needed. [8.£d7 £d1+ 9.£c6 £e1] 8...£h4 The king has to move to the fourth rank. [8...£g5 9.£g3+ £f4 (9...£h4 10.£g2 £h3 11.£d2) 10.£g2 £f3 11.£b2 £e3 12.£d7 £d1+ 13.£c7 £c1+ 14.£b7 a1£ 15.e8£+] 9.£a5! Zugzwang! 9...£g4 10.£f7! The Lasker manoeuvre. 10...£f1+ 11.£g6 £e1 12.£a4+ £h3 13.£f6 £f1+ 14.£g5 £g1+ 15.£h5 £e1 16.£a3+ £g2 17.£xa2+ £f3 18.£a7 £e6 19.£g5 £e4 20.£f7 [20.£a1 £d5] 20...£e5 21.£d7 £e4 22.£d1 £f3 23.£f1+ £e2 24.£f7 £e3 25.£f5 1–0

(89) Barle, Janez – Szabo, Laszlo [B33]
Szabo Maribor 1978, 1917

A sharp opening has led to a black attack. 19...\(\text{h}6+\) 20.\(\text{d}1\) \(\text{f}5\) 21.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{e}4!\) The attack increases by a pawn sacrifice. 22.\(\text{h}5+\) \(\text{d}8\) 23.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{axb}5\) 24.\(\text{xb}5\) \(\text{c}5!\) Black's pieces go to strong squares. 25.\(\text{c}3?\) [More stability gives 25.\(\text{a}4\) ] 25...\(\text{d}5\) 26.\(\text{c}2\) \(\text{d}4\) 27.\(\text{ad}1\) \(\text{d}3+\) 28.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{e}7\) 29.\(\text{a}1\) \(\text{a}8\) 30.\(\text{a}3\) \(\text{xc}3!\) White is crushed. 31.\(\text{xc}3\) \(\text{xa}3+\) 32.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{b}3+\) 33.\(\text{a}1\) \(\text{xc}3\) 34.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{g}7\) 35.\(\text{b}2\) \(\text{c}2+\) 36.\(\text{a}3\) \(\text{c}3\) 37.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{c}4\) 38.\(\text{b}3\) The exchange has to be returned. 38...\(\text{xb}3+\) 39.\(\text{xb}3\) \(\text{d}4\) 40.\(\text{f}1\) \(\text{xf}2\) 41.\(\text{d}1\) \(\text{d}2\) 42.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{e}3\) 43.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{e}2!\) Szabo chooses a creative finish. 44.\(\text{xf}2\) \(\text{c}2+\) 45.\(\text{xd}3\) \(\text{e}1\) \(\text{e}+!\) [45...\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{e}+\) 46.\(\text{e}3\) \(\text{f}4+\) wins a rook.] 0–1

(90) Boleslavsky, Isaac – Bronstein, David [C48]
Boleslavsky Playoff Moscow 1950 (1), 1919

[\text{JvR}]

Boleslavsky (1919–1977) innovated the opening theory. He played a match with Bronstein. 1.\(\text{e}4\) \(\text{e}5\) 2.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{c}6\) 3.\(\text{b}5\) \(\text{f}6\) 4.0–0 \(\text{d}6\) 5.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{d}7\) 6.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{c}7\) 7.\(\text{xc}6\) \(\text{xc}6\) 8.\(\text{d}3\) \(\text{exd}4\) 9.\(\text{xd}4\) 0–0 10.\(\text{f}4\) \(\text{d}7\) 11.\(\text{ad}1\) \(\text{d}6\) 12.\(\text{b}4\) \(\text{e}8\) 13.\(\text{fe}1\) \(\text{xd}4\) 14.\(\text{xd}4\) \(\text{b}5\) 15.\(\text{d}3\) \(\text{f}6\) 16.\(\text{xf}6\) \(\text{xf}6\) 17.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{a}5\) 18.\(\text{a}3\) \(\text{xb}4\) 19.\(\text{axb}4\) \(\text{d}7\) 20.\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{a}7\) 21.\(\text{ed}1\) \(\text{e}5\) 22.\(\text{xe}5\) \(\text{xe}5\)
The endgame is equal. Boleslavsky continues, because he is trailing by two points.

23.\(\text{\#e3}\) \(\text{\#d7}\) 24.\(\text{\#c3}\) \(\text{\#e6}\) 25.\(\text{\#d4}\) \(g5\) 26.\(g3\) \(\text{\#f8}\) 27.\(\text{\#f2}\) \(f6\) 28.\(\text{\#dd3}\)?! \(g4\)!

A new battle begins. 29.\(\text{\#a3}\) \(\text{\#xa3}\) 30.\(\text{\#xa3}\) \(\text{\#h5}\) 31.\(\text{\#xg4}\) \(\text{\#xh2+}\) 32.\(\text{\#g3}\) \(\text{\#e7}\) 33.\(\text{\#a8}\) \(\text{\#c4}\) 34.\(\text{\#f5}\) + \(\text{\#d7}\) 35.\(\text{\#h8}\) \(\text{\#xc2}\) [35...\(\text{\#f7}\) 36.\(\text{\#xh7}\) + Both play for a win in a sharp position. 36...\(\text{\#c8}\)? White will gain the f-pawn. [Correct is 36...\(\text{\#e8}\) 37.\(\text{\#g7}\) \(\text{\#f7}\) 37.\(\text{\#h6}\)! \(\text{\#b2}\) 38.\(\text{\#xf6}\) \(\text{\#xb4}\) 39.\(\text{\#g5}\) \(\text{\#d3}\) 40.\(\text{\#e6}\) \(d5\)! Black seems to miss a fork. [No use has 40...\(\text{\#c4}\) 41.\(\text{\#h6}\) \(\text{\#b1}\) (41...\(\text{\#d3}\) 42.\(\text{\#h4}\)! 42.\(\text{\#e3}\)! 41...\(\text{\#e7}\)!?] [The players overlook Suetin's variation 41.g6! \(\text{\#xe4+}\) 42.\(\text{\#g4}\) \(\text{\#g2+}\) 43.\(\text{\#g5}\) \(\text{\#h3}\) 44.g7 \(\text{\#g4+}\) 45.\(\text{\#h6+}\)–! 41...\(\text{\#d7}\) 42.\(\text{\#xd5}\) \(\text{\#b3}\) Black pieces have been activated by the pawn sacrifice. [Boleslavsky analyses the alternatives 42...\(\text{\#c4}\) 43.g6 \(\text{\#a4}\) 44.g7 \(\text{\#a8}\) 45.\(\text{\#e6}\) \(\text{\#d6}\) 46.\(\text{\#f4}\); and 42...\(\text{\#a4}\) 43.g6 \(\text{\#a8}\) 44.\(\text{\#c6}\) \(\text{\#f8}\)+ 45.\(\text{\#d3}\) \(\text{\#b5}\) 46.\(\text{\#d5}\) \(\text{\#c8}\) 47.g7] 43.\(\text{\#f4}\) \(\text{\#b4+}\) 44.\(\text{\#f3}\) \(\text{\#b3}\) 45.\(\text{\#g4}\) It goes on after a repetition. 45...\(\text{\#b4+}\) 46.\(\text{\#h5}\) \(\text{\#e4}\) Black has counter-play. White finds an elegant win. 47.\(\text{\#g6}\)! \(b4\) [Boleslavsky has calculated 47...\(\text{\#xe6}\) 48.\(\text{\#xe6}\)+ \(\text{\#d6}\) 49.\(\text{\#f4}\) \(\text{\#c2}\) 50.g6 \(b4\) 51.\(\text{\#h6}\) \(\text{\#b3}\) 52.g7] 48.\(\text{\#f8+}\) \(\text{\#d8}\) 49.g6 \(\text{\#xe6}\) 50.g7! The pawn will queen. 50...\(\text{\#e2+}\) 51.\(\text{\#g5}\) \(\text{\#e4}\) [Another point is 51...\(\text{\#e3}\) 52.g4 \(\text{\#e4}\) 53.\(\text{\#f5}\)! \(\text{\#xg4}\) 54.\(\text{\#g6}\) 52.\(\text{\#f6}\)? [Right is 52.\(\text{\#f5}\)!] 52...\(\text{\#g4}\) 53.\(\text{\#g6}\) \(\text{\#xg6}\)? Bronstein misses a brilliant escape. [53...\(\text{\#b5}\)!! 54.g8\#+ \(\text{\#e8}\) 55.\(\text{\#h7}\) \(\text{\#xg6+}\) 56.\(\text{\#e5}\) \(b3=\) 54.\(\text{\#g6}\) \(\text{\#d3+}\) 55.\(\text{\#h6}\) Boleslavsky conquered in this game but Bronstein won the playoff and became the challenger of Botvinnik. 1–0

(91) Boleslavsky, Isaac – Tal, Mikhail [C97]
Boleslavsky Moscow 1957 (2), 1919

Bronstein (1924) is a great attacker. He shows his tactical talent in the next endgame. 1.e4 \(e5\) 2.\(\text{\#f3}\) \(\text{\#c6}\) 3.\(\text{\#b5}\) a6 4.\(\text{\#a4}\) \(\text{\#f6}\) 5.0–0 \(\text{\#e7}\) 6.\(\text{\#e1}\) \(\text{\#b5}\) 7.\(\text{\#b3}\) 0–0 8.c3 \(\text{\#b3}\) 9.\(\text{\#h3}\) \(\text{\#a5}\) 10.\(\text{\#c2}\) \(\text{\#c5}\) 11.\(\text{\#d4}\) \(\text{\#c7}\) 12.\(\text{\#bd2}\) \(\text{\#d7}\) 13.\(\text{\#f1}\) \(\text{\#fe8}\) 14.\(\text{\#e3}\) \(\text{\#g6}\) 15.\(\text{\#xe5}\) \(\text{\#xe5}\) 16.\(\text{\#h2}\) \(\text{\#ad8}\) 17.\(\text{\#f3}\) \(\text{\#e6}\) 18.\(\text{\#h4}\) \(\text{\#xg4}\) 19.\(\text{\#xg4}\) \(\text{\#c6}\) 20.\(\text{\#g3}\) \(\text{\#f6}\) 21.\(g5\) \(\text{\#h8}\) 22.\(\text{\#b3}\) \(\text{\#f8}\) 23.\(\text{\#d5}\) \(\text{\#xd5}\) 24.\(\text{\#xd5}\) \(\text{\#xd5}\) 25.\(\text{\#xd5}\) \(\text{\#xf6}\) 26.\(\text{\#h6}\) \(\text{\#fe8}\) 27.\(\text{\#e4}\) \(\text{\#e6}\) 28.\(\text{\#f3}\)
The endgame starts with a quiet position. 28...£e7 29.¦ad1 ¤g7 Black plans a minority attack. 30.¤e3 £f8 31.¥h3 ¥g8 32.£g4 ¤f6 33.£xd8 £xd8 34.£d1?! £b7 Black closes the centre. White can only defend. 35.¤xb7 £xd1+ 36.£xd1 ¥xb7 37.£d6 White wants to draw and closes the kingside. [37.£xc5 ¥c6] 37...£f7 38.£xc5 h5 39.c4 bxc4 40.bxc4 ¥b1+ [40...e4] 41.¥h2 ¥b7 [41...¥xa2 42.£d7+ ¥g8 43.¥e8+ ¥h7 44.£f7+ ¥g7 45.£f8] 42.¤e3? White builds a strange fortress. 42...e4 43.c5 ¥e7 44.¥b6 ¥d5 45.c6? The right plan is executed in the wrong way. 45...£d6+ 46.g3 h4!! The closed position is opened in a wonderful manner. 47.c7 hxg3+ 48.¥g2 ¥d1!! Otherwise White plays 49.Bc2. 49.£xd6 £xd6 50.c8£ gxf2 51.£b7+ ¥e6 [51...¥e7 52.¥xa6 White has to lose a pawn (Bronstein). Correct is 52...¥e6! 53.£b7+ ¥e7 The bishop protects b3 and a rook prevents ..d5. 54.£b3+ ¥e6 55.£xf2] 52.£xe4+ ¥d7 53.£b7+ ¥e6 54.£b3+ ¥d7 Black has three connected passed pawns for the bishop. 55.£xf2 ¥h2+ 56.£f3 ¥h3+ 57.£e4! Square e2 gets extra protection. 57...£f5+ 58.£d4 ¥c6 59.£c3 ¥e5+ 60.£c2 ¥e4+ Black threatens 61...£d5+. 61.£c1 ¥d7 62.£d2 ¥g2+ 63.£d3 ¥c6 64.£d4 ¥f6+ 65.£c4! ¥e6+! 66.£d3 ¥b5+ 67.£d4 ¥c6 68.£f4 ¥f6+ 69.£e3 ¥c6 70.£d4 ¥f6+ The connected passed pawns could not be stopped. 71.£e6! ¥f2+ 72.£d5! closes b4 as entrance for the black king. 72...£f7+ Checks begin: 73.£c5 ¥e7+ 74.£d4 ¥h4+! 75.£d5 ¥h1+ 76.£c5 ¥c1+ A second series begins: 77.£b4 [77.£b6 ¥c6+] 77...£c6 78.£f7+ ¥c8 79.£f8+ ¥d7 The king is on its way to h6. 80.£c5! White tries something different. 80...g5 81.a4 a5+! [The point of move 46 is 81...g4 82.£d4+ ¥e6 83.£a5] 82.£xa5 ¥e4+ 83.£a3 ¥e3+ 84.£c3 ¥c1+ Black wins. avoids 85.£b3?? ¥b1+! The counteraction 86.£a3 ¥c1+ 87.£b4 ¥b1+ 88.£c5 ¥g1+ 89.£b5 g4 90.£a6 g3 91.£d5+ ¥e7! 92.£b7+ ¥e8 93.£b8+ [93.£b8+ £d7 94.£a7+ £xa7+ 95.£xa7 leads to a black victory.] 1–0
(92) Botvinnik, Mikhail - Smyslov, Vasily [D98]

Smyslov W Ch Den Haag 1948 (1), 1921

Smyslov (1921) is a great positional player. A battle for the centre rages in this game. 1.d4 ¤f6 2.c4 g6 3.¤c3 d5 4.¤f3 g7 5.¤b3 dxc4 6.¤xc4 0–0 7.e4 ¤g4 8.¤e3 ¤fd7 9.¤d2 ¤b6 10.¤d3 c6 11.f3 ¤e6 12.¤d1 ¤a6 13.a3 ¤d7 14.¤c2 ¤c7 15.¤b3 ¤c4 16.¤e2 ¤xe2 17.¤xe2 ¤d8 18.0–0 ¤e6 19.¤c5 ¤c8 20.¤h1 ¤d7 21.¤b3 b6 22.¤c4 ¤b7 23.f4 e6 24.¤c1 ¤f6 25.¤g1 ¤c8 26.¤c2 ¤f8 27.¤e2 ¤b5 28.e5 ¤xc3 29.bxc3 ¤d5 30.c4 ¤e7 31.¤d2 ¤f5 32.¤e4 ¤xd4 33.¤xd4 ¤xd4 34.¤d6 ¤xd6 35.exd6 c5 36.¤d2 ¤d8 37.¤f3 ¤xf3

White has a slight positional advantage, because he can stage a minority attack. 38... ¤d4 Black occupies the centre and gains a pawn. 39.¤g3 ¤xd6 40.¤g2 f5?! He weakens the e-pawn. [Euwe prefers 40...h6] 41.a4 ¤f7 42.¤b3 ¤f6?! 43.¤a2 [The opportunity takes 43.a5!] bxa5 44.¤a3] 43...a5! 44.¤d2 ¤e7 45.¤f3 The game is adjourned. 45... ¤d7? Black remain passive. [Botvinnik had prepared the likely win 45...h5! 46.h3 ¤e8 47.g4 h4! 48.¤d1 ¤d7 49.gxf5 gxf5 50.¤d2 ¤e7 51.¤g2 ¤f7 52.¤d3 ¤d8 53.¤b2! but 53... ¤g8! draws.] 46.g4! White opens the position. 46...h6 47.¤g2 ¤e7 48.¤d3 ¤f7 49.h4 White threatens 50.h5. 49... ¤xf4+ 50.¤xf4 h5 51.¤g2 ¤d8 52.¤d2 ¤e7 53.¤g2 ¤f7 54.¤d2 ¤e8 55.¤e2 ¤e7 56.¤d1 ¤f8 57.¤f1 ¤f6! Smyslov has to start a counteraction. 58.¤b3 ¤xb6 59.¤xb6 ¤g3 60.¤d7+ ¤f6 [Avoids 60... ¤d6?? 61.¤d1+ ¤c6 62.¤d1+ ¤d6 63.¤b6#] 61.¤b5 ¤f5 62.¤xc5+ ¤e4 63.¤e5+ ¤d4 64.¤d1+ ¤xc4 65.¤e4+ ¤c5 66.¤f3 h4 White has conquered the centre. The black pieces are scattered over the board. 67.¤b1 ¤d6 68.¤b6+ ¤d7 69.¤g4 ¤f5 70.¤d4+? Botvinnik allows a tactical escape. [Zugzwang brings 70.¤a6! The point is 70... ¤h2 71.¤xe6 ¤xf4+ 72.¤h3! ¤g3 73.¤xg6++] 70... ¤e7 Black has reorganized his position. 71.¤b7+ [71.¤e4 returns to the right plan.] 71... ¤f6 72.¤b5 e5 Smyslov counters in the centre at last. 73.¤d6+ ¤g7 74.¤xa5 [An
important line is 74.fxe5 \( \text{xf4} + \) 75.\( \text{h3} \) \( \text{xa4} \) 76.\( \text{d7} + \text{h6} \) 77.e6 g5 (Kerers) 78.e7 g4+ 79.\( \text{g2} \) \( \text{a2} + \) 80.\( \text{f1} \) \( \text{a1} + \) 81.\( \text{e1} + \) 82.\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{g6} \) 83.\( \text{b6} + \text{f7} \) 84.\( \text{h6} \) \( \text{xf4} + \) and Black escapes (Botvinnik).] 74...\( \text{xf4} + \) 75.\( \text{h3} \) \( \text{h6} \) 76.\( \text{aa6} \) \( \text{h5} \) 77.\( \text{g6} \) \( \text{xa4} ! \) 78.\( \text{g5} \) 79.\( \text{h6} + \text{g5} \) 80.\( \text{h5} \) an impressive fight for the world championship! 

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(93) Geller,Efim – Smyslov,Vasily [D18]} \\
\text{Smyslov Moscow 1952 (2), 1921} \\
[JvR]
\end{array}
\]

Encirclement is an important phenomenon in Smyslov’s games. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 4.\( \text{c3} \) dxc4 5.a4 \( \text{f5} \) 6.e3 e6 7.\( \text{xc4} \) \( \text{b4} \) 8.0–0 a5 9.\( \text{e2} \) \( \text{e4} \) 10.\( \text{a2} \) \( \text{d6} \) 11.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{g6} \) 12.\( \text{c3} \) \( \text{g5} \) 13.\( \text{gxg5} \) \( \text{xg5} \) 14.e4 \( \text{h5} \) 15.\( \text{hxh5} \) \( \text{g5} \) 16.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{a6} \) 17.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{b4} \) 18.\( \text{c4} \) \( \text{d7} \) 19.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{ae8} \) 20.e5 \( \text{e7} \) 21.f5 \( \text{g4} \) 22.fxe6+ fxe6 23.\( \text{c4} \) b6 24.\( \text{g5} \) \( \text{e8} \) 25.\( \text{xe7} \) \( \text{xe7} \) 26.\( \text{af1} \) \( \text{xf2} \) 27.\( \text{xf2} \) 28.\( \text{xf8} \) \( \text{xf8} \)

Pawns a4 and d4 are weaknesses, but White has the initiative. 29.\( \text{h3} ! \) [29.\( \text{g5} ? \) \( \text{e7} \) 30.\( \text{hxh7} \) \( \text{c2} \) leads to positional problems.] 29...\( \text{f5} \) 30.\( \text{d6} \) \( \text{e7} ! \) 31.\( \text{b3} ! \) White threatens Nc8+xb6-c4. [The knight is lost in 31.\( \text{c8} + ? \) \( \text{d7} \) 32.\( \text{xb6} + \text{c7} \) 33.\( \text{a8} + \text{b7} \); My preference goes to 31.\( \text{xf5} + \) exf5 32.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{c2} \) 33.d5! cxd5 34.\( \text{xd5} \) \( \text{b4} \) 35.\( \text{g8} \) \( \text{d3} + \) 36.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{xe5} \) (36...\( \text{xb2} ?? \) 37.\( \text{c3} ! \) 37.\( \text{d4} \) and White will survive.] 31...\( \text{d7} \) 32.\( \text{xf5} ? \) The exchange is one move too late. [Correct is 32.\( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c7} \) 33.\( \text{d6} \) \( \text{d7} \) 34.\( \text{c4} \) \( \text{d5} \) 35.\( \text{e2} \) and Black has a plus.] 32...\( \text{xf5} \) 33.\( \text{xf5} \) \( \text{c5} ! \) [The position is opened in 33...\( \text{xd3} \) 34.\( \text{c2} \) \( \text{xb2} \) 35.\( \text{xf5} + \) 34.\( \text{dxc5} ! \) The last chance gives 34.d5! \( \text{d3} \) 35.\( \text{c2} ! \) \( \text{xe5} \) 36.\( \text{xf5} + \text{d6} \) 37.\( \text{hxh7} \) \( \text{xd5} \) 38.\( \text{xe2} \) \( \text{d4} \) 39.\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{c4} \) Black has a big advantage.] 34.\( \text{bxc5} \) 35.\( \text{e2} \) 36.\( \text{g8} \) h6 37.e6+ \( \text{d6} \) 38.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{e5} + \) 39.\( \text{e3} \) g5! [Black chooses for encirclement, because 39...\( \text{c4} + \) 40.\( \text{f4} \) gives counter-play.] 40.\( \text{b3} \) \( \text{c6} \) 41.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{e5} + \) 42.\( \text{e3} \) Black has a decisive advantage due to the weak e-pawn, passive bishop and the pawn majority on the kingside. 42...\( \text{e7} \) 43.g3 \( \text{g6} \) 44.\( \text{e2} \) \( \text{f8} ! \) Smyslov finds a witty win. 45.\( \text{h7} \) \( \text{g7} \) 46.\( \text{g6} \) \( \text{g6} \) 47.\( \text{g6} \) Black has achieved a
won endgame. 47.\texttt{d}3 \texttt{f}6 48.\texttt{c}4 \texttt{x}e6 49.\texttt{xc}5 h5! 50.b4! The final effort. 50...f4! 51.gxf4 g4! 52.hxg4 h4?! 53.f5+ \texttt{d}7 54.g5 h3 55.g6 \texttt{e}7 56.bxa5 h2 57.a6 h1\texttt{w} 58.\texttt{b}6 \texttt{d}6 Encirclement of the centre decided the game. 0–1

(94) Botvinnik, Mikhail – Smyslov, Vasily [D73]  
Smyslov W Ch Moscow 1957 (3), 1921  
[JvR]

1.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{f}6 2.g3 g6 3.c4 c6 4.\texttt{g}2 \texttt{g}7 5.d4 0–0 6.\texttt{c}3 d5 7.cxd5 cxd5 8.\texttt{e}5 b6 9.\texttt{g}5 \texttt{b}7 10.\texttt{xf}6?! \texttt{xf}6 11.0–0 e6 12.\texttt{f}4 \texttt{g}7 13.\texttt{c}1 f6 14.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{c}6 15.e3 \texttt{d}7 16.\texttt{e}2 \texttt{a}5 17.h4 \texttt{c}4 18.\texttt{h}3 \texttt{d}6 19.\texttt{h}2 \texttt{a}5 20.\texttt{fe}1 b5! 21.\texttt{d}1 b4 22.\texttt{f}2 \texttt{a}6 23.\texttt{d}1 \texttt{xc}8+ \texttt{xc}8 25.\texttt{f}1 \texttt{xf}1 26.\texttt{xf}1 \texttt{c}6 27.\texttt{d}3 \texttt{c}2+ 28.\texttt{xc}2 \texttt{xc}2+ 29.\texttt{f}2 \texttt{xf}2+ 30.\texttt{xf}2

Black has a better pawn structure and controls more terrain on the queenside. Smyslov leads by one point in the match. 30...\texttt{c}4 31.\texttt{d}1 \texttt{f}7 32.b3? This natural move creates a weakness on c3. [Smyslov prefers 32.g4 h5 33.g5 \texttt{h}8! He prepares for ..e5.] 32.\texttt{d}6 33.\texttt{g}2 h5 34.\texttt{h}3 \texttt{e}4 35.g4? Pawn h4 becomes a weakness. 35...\texttt{hxg}4+ 36.\texttt{xg}4 \texttt{f}5+ 37.\texttt{h}3 \texttt{f}6 38.\texttt{d}1 [38.\texttt{g}5+ \texttt{hxg}5 39.\texttt{hxg}5 \texttt{c}3 causes a catastrophe.] 38...\texttt{g}7 39.\texttt{d}3 \texttt{c}3 Black exchanges before a counteraction starts on the queenside. 40.\texttt{xc}3 \texttt{bxc}3 41.\texttt{e}1?! [41.b4! is more active.] 41...\texttt{h}6 42.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{e}7 43.\texttt{g}3? White remains passive. [Rescue brings 43.a3 \texttt{h}5 44.b4 axb4 45.axb4 \texttt{h}4 46.\texttt{d}8 47.\texttt{g}3 g5 48.fxg5 \texttt{hxg}5 49.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{h}6! 50.\texttt{b}4! \texttt{f}6 (Smyslov) 51.\texttt{d}3 c2 52.\texttt{e}2 \texttt{a}5 53.\texttt{b}6 \texttt{xb}6 54.\texttt{d}2=] 43...\texttt{h}5 44.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{hxh}4 45.\texttt{e}1 If the king goes to c3, his colleague penetrates. 45...g5 46.\texttt{fxg}5 \texttt{hxg}5 47.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{d}6 48.\texttt{e}1 \texttt{h}4 49.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{h}3 The king makes an encircling movement along a distant flank. 50.\texttt{a}1 \texttt{h}2 51.\texttt{f}2 \texttt{g}3+ 52.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{h}4! 53.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{g}1 54.\texttt{e}2 \texttt{g}2 The king has moved around the corner. White has to stay passively. 55.\texttt{a}1 \texttt{e}7 56.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{g}3 57.\texttt{e}1 \texttt{d}8 58.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{f}6! If White moves his knight, Black plays ..\texttt{f}4. So he has to weaken his position. 59.a3 [The alternative is 59.\texttt{d}3 \texttt{f}2 60.\texttt{a}1 \texttt{e}1 61.\texttt{c}2+ \texttt{d}1 and the king will complete his maneuver.] 59...\texttt{e}7 60.b4 [60.a4 draws according to some commentators, but
Smyslov continues with \(60...\texttt{d6} 61.\texttt{e1} \texttt{e5} 62.\texttt{dxe5} \texttt{dxe5} 63.\texttt{d3} \texttt{d4!} 64.\texttt{exd4} \texttt{d6} 65.\texttt{c2} \texttt{f4!} 60...\texttt{a4}\) The encirclement goes on. \(61.\texttt{e1} \texttt{g5} 62.\texttt{c2} \texttt{f6!} 63.\texttt{d3}\) If the white king stays on \texttt{e2}, Black wins by \(63.\texttt{b5} \texttt{d8} 64.\texttt{e1} \texttt{a5} 65.\texttt{c2} \texttt{g4} 66.\texttt{e1} \texttt{c7} 67.\texttt{c2} \texttt{b6!} 68.\texttt{b4} \texttt{f4}\) (Smyslov). \(63...\texttt{f2} 64.\texttt{a1} \texttt{d8} 65.\texttt{c2} \texttt{g5!} 66.\texttt{b5} \texttt{d8} 67.\texttt{b4}\) The point is \(67.\texttt{xc3} \texttt{e2!}\) \(67...\texttt{b6} 68.\texttt{c2} \texttt{a5}\) \(69.\texttt{b4} \texttt{e1}\) [Black completes the encirclement with \(69...\texttt{e1} 70.\texttt{c2+} \texttt{d1}\) \(71.\texttt{a1} \texttt{c1}\) \(72.\texttt{c2} \texttt{b2}\) and he wins a second pawn. This game broke Botvinnik's resistance. Smyslov became the seventh world champion.] \(0-1\)

\(\textsf{(95) Tsvetkov,Alexander – Smyslov,Vasily [B08]}\)

\(\text{Smyslov Moscow 1947 (4), 1921}\)

\(1.e4 \texttt{d6} 2.d4 \texttt{f6} 3.\texttt{c3} \texttt{g6} 4.\texttt{f3} \texttt{g7} 5.\texttt{e2} 0-0 6.0-0 \texttt{b6} 7.\texttt{e3} \texttt{b7} 8.\texttt{d2} \texttt{e5} 9.d5 \texttt{e8} 10.\texttt{c4} \texttt{d7} 11.\texttt{d2} \texttt{h8} 12.\texttt{f4} \texttt{xf4} 13.\texttt{xf4} \texttt{e7} 14.\texttt{af1} \texttt{g8} 15.\texttt{xf2} \texttt{e5} 16.\texttt{g5} \texttt{f6} 17.\texttt{h6} \texttt{hxh6} 18.\texttt{exh6} \texttt{d8} 19.\texttt{d2} \texttt{c5} 20.\texttt{h4} \texttt{e8} 21.\texttt{h3} \texttt{f7} 22.\texttt{d1} \texttt{g7} 23.\texttt{e3} \texttt{f5} 24.\texttt{g3} \texttt{d8} 25.\texttt{xf5} \texttt{xf5} 26.\texttt{xf5} \texttt{xf5} 27.\texttt{c4} \texttt{xc4} 28.\texttt{xc4} \texttt{xf2} 29.\texttt{xf2} \texttt{e1+} 30.\texttt{xf1} \texttt{xf2} 31.\texttt{xf2} \texttt{e5} 32.\texttt{e2} \texttt{d4+} 33.\texttt{h2} \texttt{f8} 34.\texttt{c4} \texttt{f5} 35.\texttt{g4} \texttt{b1} 36.\texttt{a3} \texttt{e4} 37.\texttt{g3} \texttt{e5+} 38.\texttt{f2} \texttt{f4+} 39.\texttt{e1} \texttt{g7} 40.\texttt{d2} \texttt{e5} 41.\texttt{c3} \texttt{xc3+} 42.bxc3\)

I regard some endgames of Smyslov as 'ultra modern'. They have several phases with different material and an interesting content. He starts in this bishop ending with three advantages: the good bishop, a favorable pawn structure and more central king. \(42...\texttt{g5!}\) Pawns are fixed on the color of the bishops. \(43.\texttt{f2} \texttt{f6} 44.\texttt{e3} \texttt{e5} 45.\texttt{e2} \texttt{c2}\) If the bishop goes to \texttt{h3}, imprisonment follows. \(46.\texttt{d2} \texttt{b1} 47.\texttt{e3} \texttt{h6!}\) No hurry is needed. \(48.\texttt{f3} \texttt{c2} 49.\texttt{e2} \texttt{a6} 50.\texttt{d2} \texttt{a4} 51.\texttt{e3} \texttt{b5}\) The positional advantage is changed into a material plus. \(52.\texttt{xb5} \texttt{axb5} 53.\texttt{f3}\) \(53.\texttt{c4} \texttt{bxc4} 54.\texttt{xc4} \texttt{e8}\) also leads to the loss of pawn \texttt{d5}. \(53.\texttt{b3} 54.\texttt{e2} \texttt{c4}\) Smyslov has made excellent calculations. \(55.\texttt{xc4} \texttt{bxc4}\) The second phase consists of a pawn ending. \(56.\texttt{a4} \texttt{xd5} 57.\texttt{a5} \texttt{xc6} 58.\texttt{e4}\)
d5+ 59.¢e5 d4 60.cxd4 c3 61.d5+ ¢d7! The mating net closes. 62.a6 c2 63.a7 c1¢ 64.a8£ ¢f4# A wonderful finish. 0–1

(96) Smyslov,Vasily – Keres,Paul [A27]
Smyslov Garga 1953 (5), 1921

1.c4 e5 2.¤c3 g6 3.¤f3 ¥g7 4.d4 exd4 5.¤xd4 ¤c6 6.¤xc6 bxc6 7.g3 ¥g4 8.¢g2 ¦b4 9.¥d3 ¥f6 10.¢e3+ ¥e7 11.¥xa7 ¥xc4 12.0–0 0–0 13.¢e4 d5 14.exd5 cxd5 15.¢xd5 ¥xd5 16.¢xd5 ¥h5 17.¢d1 ¥c2 18.¢e3 c6 19.¢e4 ¥c4 20.¢h1 ¥xb2 21.¢ab1 ¥c2 22.¢dc1 ¥d3 23.¢xc4 ¥xc4 24.¢c1 ¥d8 25.¢f3 ¥b5 26.¢e7 ¥c8 27.¢d1 h5 28.¢h4 ¥e6 29.a4 ¥a5 30.¢d2 ¥f5 31.¢e4 ¥c5 32.¢e3 ¥a5 33.¢c2 ¥c3 34.¢d8+ ¥xd8 35.¢xd8+ ¥h7 36.¢d2 ¥a1+ 37.¢d1 ¥xd1+ 38.¢xd1 ¥c3

White has the distant passed pawn in an endgame with four bishops. 39.¢c5 ¥d5 Black's passed pawn is blockaded and protected. 40.f4 ¥a5 41.¢f2 ¥g7 42.¢d4+ ¥f8 43.¢f3 Exchange increases the advantage. 43...¢xf3 [A serious alternative is 43...¢e7? 44.¥xd5 cxd5 Black has more control over the centre and square c6 becomes available for the king.] 44.¢c5+ ¥e8 45.¢xf3 ¥d7 46.¢e4 ¥e6 47.¢e3 ¥d6 48.¢d4 ¥b6+! Black starts a wrong plan. 49.¢d3 ¥xe3?! [Slightly better is 49...¢d8 50.¢c4 ¢c7] 50.¢xe3 The second phase consists of a pawn ending. Exchanges have increased the advantage of the distant passed pawn. 50...¢c5 51.a5! f6! An immediate exchange is horrible. 52.h3 g5 53.f5 ¥b5 54.¢d4 h4 55.g4 The pawn structure has been stabilized. 55...c5+ 56.¢d5 c4 57.a6 c3 58.a7 c2 59.a8¢ c1¢ The third phase is a queen ending. 60.¢e8+ ¥b4 61.¢e7+ ¥b3 62.¢b7+ ¥a2 63.¢a6+ ¥b1 64.¢b5+ ¥a1 65.¢a4+ ¥b1 66.¢b4+ ¥a1 67.¢d4+ ¥b1 68.¢b4+ ¥a1 69.¢d4+ ¥b1 The battle restarts. 70.¢e6! ¥c6+ 71.¢f7 ¥f3 72.¢xf6 ¥xf3 73.¢xg5 ¥h1 Black has taken his final chance. 74.¢b4+ ¥a1 75.¢a5+ ¥b1 76.¢b5+ ¥a1 77.¢e5+ ¥a2 78.f6 h3 79.f7 h2 80.¢e6+ ¥a1 81.¢f6+ ¥a2 82.¢a6+ ¥b2 83.¢b5+ ¥a1

http://www.scribd.com/elvuelodelcondor
84. £a4+ ¢b1 85. £b3+ ¢a1 86. £c3+ ¢b1 87. £d3+ ¢a1 88. £d4+ ¢b1 89. £d3+ ¢a1 90. £b2+ ¢c1+ 91. £f5 h1£ The fourth phase with four queens lasts one move. 92. £f6+ White delivers mate in two. 1–0

(97) Smyslov, Vasily
Smyslov '64' 1936 (6), 1921
[JvR]

White has to restrict the future queen. 1. £b1! [Grave errors are 1. £b1? a1£+ 2. £b5 ¢a2; and 1.g7? a1£+ 2. £b5 £g1] 1... a1£+ 2. £b5 £g3! [2... £a3 3.g7 does not stop the promotion.] 3.g7 £b8! 4.g8 £!! White avoids stalemate and threatens mate in one. [4.g8? £a4+ 5. £xa4 leads to stalemate.] 4... £f4 5. £a2 £xd2 6.f6! £f4 7.f7 £d6 8. £c6 £f8 9. £c7 A bishop delivers mate after all. 1–0

(98) Brzozka, Stefan – Bronstein, David [A88]
Bronstein Miskolc 1963 (1), 1924
[JvR]

Bronstein (1924) is a great attacker. He shows his tactical talent in the next endgame. 1.c4 f5 2. £f3 £f6 3.g3 g6 4. £g2 £g7 5.0–0 0–0 6.d4 d6 7. £c3 c6 8. £c2 £h8 9.b3 £a6 10. £b2 £c7 11. £d1 £d7 12.e3 £e8 13. £e1 £d8 14. £d2 £h5 15.d5 £f7 16.dxc6 £xc6 17. £e2 c5 18. £f4 £f6 19. £g5 £g8 20. £c3 £de8 21. £a5 £e6 22. £xg6 £xe6 23. £xe6 £xe6 24. £d3 £e4 25. £d5 £xd5 26. £xd5 £c3 27. £xc3+ £xc3 28. £d2
The endgame starts with a quiet position. 28...\(\text{d}e4\) 29.\(\text{b}2\) \(a5\) Black plans a minority attack. 30.f3 \(\text{f}6\) 31.\(\text{f}2\) \(\text{b}8\) 32.\(\text{e}2\) \(\text{b}6\) 33.\(\text{d}3\) e5 34.f4?! e4+ Black closes the centre. White can only defend. 35.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{g}7\) 36.\(\text{f}1\) \(h5\) 37.\(h4\)
White wants to draw and closes the kingside. 37...\(\text{f}b8\) 38.\(\text{e}2\) a4 39.\(\text{e}b1\) a3 40.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{f}7\) 41.\(\text{bd}1\) \(\text{e}7\) 42.\(\text{d}5?!\) White builds a strange fortress. 42...\(\text{e}8\) 43.\(\text{d}1\) \(\text{d}7\) 44.\(\text{d}1\) \(\text{d}6\) 45.\(\text{c}2?\)
The right plan is executed in the wrong way. [Correct is 45.\(\text{c}2!\) \(\text{d}4+\) 46.\(\text{b}1\) The bishop protects b3 and a rook prevents ..d5.]
45...\(\text{b}4\) 46.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{a}6!!\) The closed position is opened in a wonderful manner. 47.\(\text{d}1\) \(\text{d}5+\) 48.\(\text{xd}5\) \(\text{xb}3+!!\) Otherwise White plays 49.\(\text{b}c2\).
49.\(\text{xb}3\) [The point of move 46 is 49.axb3 \(a2\) 50.\(\text{xa}2\) \(\text{xa}2\) 51.\(\text{xd}2\) \(\text{e}a1\) 52.\(\text{g}2\) \(\text{e}6\) White has to lose a pawn (Bronstein).] 49...\(\text{b}6+\) 50.\(\text{c}2\) \(\text{b}2+\) 51.\(\text{c}1\) \(\text{e}2\) 52.\(\text{d}1\) \(\text{xe}3\) 53.\(\text{g}1\) \(\text{c}3+\) 54.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{xc}4\)
Black has three connected passed pawns for the bishop. 55.\(\text{c}2\) d5 56.\(\text{b}1\) d4 57.\(\text{d}1!\) Square e2 gets extra protection. 57...\(\text{c}3\) 58.\(\text{b}3\) [The counteraction 58.\(\text{b}7+\) \(\text{d}6\) 59.\(\text{b}6+\) \(\text{d}5\) 60.\(\text{g}6\) c4 61.\(\text{h}5\) e3+ 62.\(\text{d}1\) \(\text{d}3+\) 63.\(\text{f}1\) \(\text{f}2\) 64.\(\text{f}3+\) \(\text{c}5\) 65.\(\text{c}6+\) \(\text{b}5\) 66.\(\text{d}5\) d3 67.\(\text{xc}4\) \(\text{xb}2\) leads to a black victory.] 58...\(\text{e}3+\) 59.\(\text{g}2\) \(\text{c}1\) 60.\(\text{xa}3\) c4 Black threatens d1...d3+. 61.\(\text{a}7+\) [61.\(\text{a}4!\) \(\text{d}6\) 62.\(\text{a}3!\) closes b4 as entrance for the black king. 62...\(\text{c}5\) Checks begin: 63.\(\text{a}5+\) \(\text{b}6\) 64.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{b}5!\) 65.\(\text{b}4+\) \(\text{c}5\) 66.\(\text{a}4!\) \(\text{a}1\) A second series begin: 67.\(\text{b}5+\) \(\text{d}6\) 68.\(\text{b}6+\) \(\text{c}7\) 69.\(\text{b}7+\) \(\text{e}6\) The king is on its way to h6. 70.\(\text{b}5!\) White tries something different. 70...\(\text{a}2+\) 71.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{b}2!\) (avoids 71...\(\text{d}3+\) ?) 72.\(\text{d}7+\)\(??\) 72.\(\text{a}6\) \(\text{b}7\) 73.\(\text{a}b7\) c3 74.\(\text{d}1\) d3 Black wins.] 61...\(\text{d}6\) 62.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{h}1\) 63.\(\text{d}7+\) \(\text{c}5\) 64.\(\text{e}7+\) \(\text{b}4\) 65.\(\text{a}3+\) \(\text{c}3!\) 66.\(\text{b}5\) \(\text{h}2+\) 67.\(\text{f}1\) d3 68.\(\text{xc}4+\) \(\text{b}2\) 69.\(\text{g}1\) e2 70.\(\text{xh}2\) e1\(\text{\textdagger}\) The connected passed pawns could not be stopped.

(99) Botvinnik,Mikhail – Bronstein,David [D71]
Bronstein W Ch Moscow 1951 (2), 1924
[JvR]

1.d4 \(\text{f}6\) 2.\(\text{c}4\) \(g6\) 3.\(\text{g}3\) \(c6\) 4.\(\text{g}2\) \(d5\) 5.\(\text{cxd}5\) \(\text{cxd}5\) 6.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{g}7\) 7.\(\text{b}3\) \(\text{xh}3\) 8.\(\text{xh}3\) \(\text{c}6\) 9.\(\text{g}2\) \(e6\) 10.\(\text{e}3\) 0–0 11.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{c}8\) 12.0–0 \(\text{d}7\) 13.\(\text{e}2\) \(\text{b}6\)
14.¥c3 ¥fd8 15.¥f4 ¥f6 16.¥b3 ¥e4 17.¥xb6 axb6 18.¥e1 ¥a5 19.¥d3 ¥f8 20.¥f3 ¥d6 21.¥f2 ¥h6 22.¥ac1 ¥ac4 23.¥fe1 ¥a5 24.¥f1 ¥g7 25.g4 ¥c6 26.b3 ¥b5 27.¥e2 ¥f8 28.a4 ¥c7 29.¥g3 ¥a6 30.¥f1 ¥f6 31.¥ed1 ¥a5 32.¥xc8 ¥xc8 33.¥c1 ¥xc1 34.¥xc1

Bronstein needs a draw on the road to the world championship. He will fail. 34...¥a3 35.¥d1 ¥xc1!? The exchange diminishes the white chances on the queenside. 36.¥xc1 ¥xb3+ The extra pawn has little importance. 37.¥c2 ¥a5 38.¥c3 ¥f7 39.e4 f5? A grave positional blunder is made. Weak pawns will become targets for the pair of bishops. [39...¥c6 restricts the bishops.] 40.gxf5 gxf5 41.¥d3 ¥g6 42.¥d6? [The expected resumption from the adjourned position is 42.¥b1! dxe4 43.¥xe4 ¥g5 44.exf5 exf5] 42...¥e6 43.¥b1 ¥f6? [43...¥a7! 44.exd5 exd5 45.¥a2 b5 achieves a draw (Botvinnik).] 44.¥g3! fxe4 [Botvinnik found at 8AM 44...¥a7 45.¥e5 ¥g6 46.¥d6 ¥a6 47.exd5 exd5 48.¥a2] 45.fxe4 h6 46.¥f4 h5 47.exd5 exd5 48.h4 ¥ab8 49.¥g5+ ¥f7 50.¥f5? [50.¥c2! ¥a7 51.¥d1 ¥g6 52.¥f3 White conquers the centre.] 50...¥a7 51.¥d4 ¥bc6 52.¥d3 ¥c8? [Botvinnik regards the game as won, but 52...¥e7! 53.¥c7 ¥e6 54.¥xb6 ¥ac6 55.¥e2 ¥d5 draws.] 53.¥e2 ¥g6 54.¥d3+?! Botvinnik repeats position in order to pass the time control. 54...¥f6 55.¥e2 ¥g6?! [A chance gives 55...¥f5!] 56.¥f3 ¥e6+ 57.¥g5 The game ends with zugzwang. Why did Bronstein fail? Jack Dempsey once said: "You have to knockdown that guy in front of thousands of people!" David could not do that in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. The match ended with 12–12 (+5, =10, -5). Botvinnik kept the title by strong willpower. [Smyslov analyses 57.¥g5 ¥c6 58.¥xd5 ¥d6 59.¥f3 ¥f5 60.¥c1!] 1–0
Pal Benko was a strong over-the-board player. He became a composer of endgame studies. 1.‚e6! Black would like to give his rook for pawn e7. White blocks the e-file. [The white king takes the wrong direction in 1.¢f7? ¦e1 2.¢e6 ¦f1+ 3.¢g8 ¦g1+ 4.¢h8 ¦g7! 5.e8¥ (5.e8¥! ¥f7! Black threatens ..Rf4. 6.¢g4 (6.¢xf7 stalemate) 6...¥h7+ 7.¢g8 ¥g7+) 5...¥h7+ 6.¢g8 ¥h8+ 7.¢xh8 stalemate.] 1...¥g7 [1...¦d1 Black prevents Kd7. 2.h5! ¥g7 3.h6+ ¥h7 (3...¥xh6 4.¥f8 ¥f1+ 5.¢g8 ¥g1+ 6.¥h8 and Black has no stalemate) 4.¥f5+ ¥g8 5.h7+ ¥g7 6.h8¥+ ¥xh8 7.¥f7 ¥e1 8.¢e6 ¥f1+ 9.¢g6] 2.¢d7! ¦d1+ 3.¢c6 ¥c1+ 4.¢d5! The king changes his direction. 4...¥d1+ 5.¢e5! ¥e1+ 6.¢f5 ¥f1+ 7.¢g5 ¥g1+ [Or 7...¥f8 8.exf8¥+ ¥xf8 9.¢f6] 8.¢h5 The safe haven has been reached. 1–0
Fifty-two endgame experts were selected from the over-the-board players. Their 150 best over-the-boards, theoretical and composed endings got new annotations.

Great innovators are Philidor, Lasker, Botvinnik and Kramnik. Philidor played the first recorded endgame of acceptable quality. Lasker used endgame technique as a weapon. He approached perfection in some games. Botvinnik scored wins and saved games by superior analyses of adjourned games. Kramnik applies all aspects of struggle and prophylaxis with great talent.

Other experts from the list of fifty are Tarrasch, Rubinstein, Capablanca, Euwe, Reshevsky, Keres, Smyslov, Petrosian, Korchnoi, Fischer, Karpov and Kasparov.

The endings are a small selection from a series of thirty books on chess players as endgame artists.

The games diverter from the usual order in two ways:
A. Players are rank ordered by year of birth.
B. The round number has been used for the follow-up of the endings by the expert.

(101) Benko, Pal
Benko 1st pr. Magyar Sakkelet 1986 (2), 1928

| 1.c4+ [Insufficient is 1.h4? b2 2.d7 c4 3.h5+ (3.c7 a4 4.h3 xc3! 3.e4 4.c6 d1 5.h3 f5 6.c5 g4! 1...e5 2.g4! [Not 2.h4? e1! (the try is 2...b2? 3.d7 xc4 4.xc4 d5 A study by Reti has arisen. 5.c2 c4 6.c1!) 3.d7 f3! 4.g4 f5] 2...b2 3.h4! Zugzwang. 3...xc4! 4.xc4 d5 5.c1! c4 6.d7 It is Reti again. 6...c5 7.c7 d4 8.b6 Reworking famous material leads to a postmodern study. 1–0] |
A great prophylactic player was Tigran Petrosian (1929–1984). 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.¢c3 ¢f6 4.©g5 ¢b4!? 5.e5 h6 6.©d2 ¢xc3 7.©xc3 ¢e4 8.a5 0–0 9.©d3 ¢c6 10.¢c3 ¢xc3 11.bxc3 f6 12.f4 fxe5 13.fxe5 ¢e7 14.¥f3 c5 15.0–0 ¥a5 16.¥e1 ¥d7 17.c4! ¥xel 18.¥xe1 dxc4 19.¢e4 cxd4 20.¢xb7 ¥ab8 21.¢a6 ¥b4 22.¢ad1

Black has to return the extra pawn. 22...d3! [No winning chance gives 22...¥a4 23.¥xd4!]
23.cxd3 cxd3 24.¢xd3 ¥c6 25.¢d4 ¥xd4 26.¢xd4 ¢d5 Fischer has to protect his weak pawns. 27.a4? [White narrowly escapes in 27.¥d3! ¥xa2 28.¥d8 £b4 29.¢xa2 ¥xc4 30.¢a7 ¥c6 31.¢e6 ¥xf7 32.¢f2 £g6 34.¢e7] 27...¥f4! 28.¢d1 ¥g6 29.¢c8 ¥f7 30.a5 ¥xe5 31.a6 ¥g4 32.¢d2 ¥c4 33.¢f2+ ¥e7 34.¢b5 ¥d6 35.¢xd6 [Or 35.¢xa7 ¥c4 36.¢b7 £xb7 37.axb7 ¥xb7] 35...¥xd6 36.¢b7 ¥xb7 37.axb7 ¥c7 38.h3 ¥g5 39.¢b2 £b8 40.¢f2 £d5 41.¢e3 ¥d7 42.¢e4 ¥xb7 43.¢f2 Petrosian applied the modern strategy wonderfully. 0–1

1.c4 c5 2.g3 ¥c6 3.¢g2 ¥f6 4.¢f3 e6 5.0–0 d5 6.cxd5 exd5 7.d4 ¥e7 8.¢c3 0–0 9.¢xf6 cxd4 10.¢xd4 ¥b6 11.¢xc6 bxc6 12.¢f2 ¢e6 13.¢e3 ¥a5 14.¢a4 ¥xa4 15.¢xa4 ¢d7 Black threatens to advance the backward c-pawn. White prevents the plan. 16.¢d1 ¥f8 17.b3 [More obvious is 17.¢a1!] 17...¢a3 18.¢d4 ¥g4 19.¢d2 ¥e8 20.e3 ¥f5 21.¢b2 ¥xb2 22.¢xb2 ¥b6!! 23.¢c5! The weak pawn is blockaded. 23...¥a5 24.¢c1 ¥ec8 Black allows an attack in the center. 25.e4! ¥g6 Exchange weakens the c-pawn. 26.f6 ¥f6 27.¢h3 ¥cb8 [Petrosian has calculated 27...¢e8?? 28.¢e6+ ¥xf7 29.¢xf7+ ¥xf7 30.¢b7!] 28.e5 ¥xe5 29.¢xe5 a4 30.¢xa4 ¥c4 31.¢xb8+ ¥xb8 32.¢e6 ¥b1 33.¢xb1 ¥xb1 White's passed pawns seem to have little strength.
34.\textit{\&f1} \textit{\textit{\&d6}} If Black allows the exchange of his knight, he loses at once. [34...\textit{\textit{\&a5}} 35.\textit{\textit{\&b3}} 35.a3 \textit{\textit{\&f8}} 36.a5 \textit{\textit{\&c8}} 37.\textit{\textit{\&f2}} \textit{\textit{\&e7}} 38.\textit{\textit{\&e3}} \textit{\textit{\&d6}} 39.\textit{\textit{\&d4}} \textit{\textit{\&f5}} 40.\textit{\textit{\&e2}} \textit{\textit{\&a7}}] White blockades two passed pawns. Petrosian applies the ideas of Nimzowitsch. 41.\textit{\textit{\&a6}} \textit{\textit{\&h3}} [Bondarevsky analyses 41...\textit{\textit{\&xe6}} 42.\textit{\textit{\&xe6}} c5+ 43.\textit{\textit{\&xc5}} \textit{\textit{\&c6+}} 44.\textit{\textit{\&e3}} \textit{\textit{\&xc5}} 45.\textit{\textit{\&a4}} White has a decisive advantage.] 42.a4 \textit{\textit{\&e8}} [Lilienthal investigates 42...g6 43.g4 \textit{\textit{\&g2}} 44.\textit{\textit{\&e3}} \textit{\textit{\&c8}} 45.\textit{\textit{\&f2}} \textit{\textit{\&h1}} 46.\textit{\textit{\&g1}} \textit{\textit{\&e4}} 47.\textit{\textit{\&xe4+}} \textit{\textit{\&xe4+}} 48.\textit{\textit{\&c4}} and the win has been achieved elegantly.] 43.\textit{\textit{\&b7+}} \textit{\textit{\&xe6}} 44.\textit{\textit{\&c5}} \textit{\textit{\&d7}} 45.\textit{\textit{\&a5}} \textit{\textit{\&c7}} 46.\textit{\textit{\&xc6}} \textit{\textit{\&b6}} 47.\textit{\textit{\&b5}} \textit{\textit{\&d7+}} Black sets a trap in a lost position. 48.\textit{\textit{\&xd5?}} Petrosian misses his usual prudence. [48.\textit{\textit{\&d4}} wins easily.] 48...\textit{\textit{\&g2+}} 49.\textit{\textit{\&e6}} \textit{\textit{\&xe6}} 50.\textit{\textit{\&xc6}} \textit{\textit{\&xc6}} 51.\textit{\textit{\&a7}} \textit{\textit{\&b6?}} [Correct is 51...\textit{\textit{\&c5+}}! 52.\textit{\textit{\&f7}} \textit{\textit{\&b7}} 53.\textit{\textit{\&xg7}} \textit{\textit{\&e4}} 54.\textit{\textit{\&xh7}} \textit{\textit{\&d2}}! 55.h4 \textit{\textit{\&e4}} The knight will be given for the two kingside pawns.] 52.a5 \textit{\textit{\&a8}} 53.\textit{\textit{\&f7?!}} White loses time. [53.h4! \textit{\textit{\&b7}} 54.\textit{\textit{\&f7}} g5! 55.h5!+] 53...g5! 54.\textit{\textit{\&f6}} g4 55.\textit{\textit{\&g5}} \textit{\textit{\&b7}} 56.\textit{\textit{\&xg4}} \textit{\textit{\&c7}} 57.\textit{\textit{\&g5}} \textit{\textit{\&d5}} 58.\textit{\textit{\&h3?!}} [58.\textit{\textit{\&h6}} \textit{\textit{\&e3}}! Draws (Euwe).; 58.g4! 59.\textit{\textit{\&e3}} 60.\textit{\textit{\&d1}} 60.\textit{\textit{\&h4!}} wins more quickly.] 58...\textit{\textit{\&c3}} 59.g4 \textit{\textit{\&e4+}} 60.\textit{\textit{\&f5}} \textit{\textit{\&g3+}} 61.\textit{\textit{\&f4}} \textit{\textit{\&e2+}} 62.\textit{\textit{\&e3}} \textit{\textit{\&c3}} 63.g5 \textit{\textit{\&d5+}} 64.\textit{\textit{\&e4}} \textit{\textit{\&e7}} 65.\textit{\textit{\&f4}} \textit{\textit{\&d5+}} [Or 65...\textit{\textit{\&g6}}+ 66.\textit{\textit{\&g4}} 67.\textit{\textit{\&e5+}} 67.\textit{\textit{\&g3!}} 68.\textit{\textit{\&h4!}} 69.\textit{\textit{\&f3}} \textit{\textit{\&e7}} 70.h5! \textit{\textit{\&a6}} 71.\textit{\textit{\&f4}} \textit{\textit{\&xa5}} 72.\textit{\textit{\&e5}} \textit{\textit{\&b6}} 73.\textit{\textit{\&e6}} Black lacks one tempo.] 73.\textit{\textit{\&e6}} \textit{\textit{\&g8}} 74.\textit{\textit{\&f7}} dominates the knight.] 1-0

(104) Petrosian,Tigran – Bertok,Mario [E85]
Petrosian Bled 1961 (3), 1929

1.d4 \textit{\textit{\&f6}} 2.c4 \textit{\textit{\&d6}} 3.\textit{\textit{\&c3}} g6 4.e4 \textit{\textit{\&g7}} 5.f3 0-0 6.\textit{\textit{\&e3}} e5 7.\textit{\textit{\&ge2}} \textit{\textit{\&e6}} 8.d5 \textit{\textit{\&e7}} 9.g4 c5 10.h4 \textit{\textit{\&d7}} 11.\textit{\textit{\&g3}} \textit{\textit{\&e8}} 12.\textit{\textit{\&d3}} a6 13.\textit{\textit{\&h5}} \textit{\textit{\&f8}} 14.\textit{\textit{\&d2}} \textit{\textit{\&d7}} 15.a4 \textit{\textit{\&c8}} 16.\textit{\textit{\&f2}} f6 17.a5 \textit{\textit{\&e7}} 18.\textit{\textit{\&hb1}} \textit{\textit{\&e8}} 19.h6 \textit{\textit{\&h8}} 20.\textit{\textit{\&a4}} \textit{\textit{\&c7}} 21.b4 \textit{\textit{\&xa4}} 22.\textit{\textit{\&xa4}} \textit{\textit{\&d7}} 23.b5 \textit{\textit{\&f8}} 24.\textit{\textit{\&a2}} \textit{\textit{\&f7}} 25.\textit{\textit{\&ab2}} axb5 26.\textit{\textit{\&xb5}} b6 27.axb6 \textit{\textit{\&b7}} 28.\textit{\textit{\&f1}} \textit{\textit{\&xb6}} 29.\textit{\textit{\&xb6}} \textit{\textit{\&xb6}} 30.\textit{\textit{\&b2}} \textit{\textit{\&a4}} 31.\textit{\textit{\&c1}} \textit{\textit{\&d7}} 32.\textit{\textit{\&a1}} \textit{\textit{\&ab6}} 33.\textit{\textit{\&xa8}} \textit{\textit{\&xa8}} 34.\textit{\textit{\&c2}} \textit{\textit{\&f7}} 35.\textit{\textit{\&e2}} \textit{\textit{\&a4}} 36.\textit{\textit{\&xa4}} \textit{\textit{\&xa4}} Black has a bishop of the sad figure. 37.\textit{\textit{\&g3}}
This move makes the advance of black's g- or f-pawn unfavorable. White starts activity on the queenside after the consolidation of the kingside.

37...¤db6 38.¥c1 ¤c3 39.¥e1 ¢e7 40.¥d2 ¤ca4 41.¥c2 ¤c8 42.¥b3 ¤ab6 43.¥h3! [More natural looks 43.¥d3 but the bishop remains inactive in that case.] 43...¥d7 44.¥d2 ¤e7 Black stops the intruders easily, although his bishop has no positional value. 45.¥g5+! This a-positional move is necessary for strategic reasons. White opens a second front. 45...¥e8 46.¥a5 ¤ec8 The knights are needed for the defense of the queenside. 47.¥h1 The plan is to play ¤e6 and ¤f2-g4. 47...fxg5 Black complies and activates his bishop. 48.¥f2 ¤f6 49.¥g4 ¤d8 50.¥h3 ¤f6 51.¥d2 ¤e7 52.¥xg5 ¤xg5 The bishop has done its duty. 53.¥f2 ¤f6 54.¥d2 Petrosian chooses the positional solution. [The fortress is conquered faster by 54.f4! exf4 55.¥xf4 ¤ec8 56.¥xc8 ¥xc8 57.¥a4] 54...¥e8 55.¥xc8 ¥xc8 56.¥g5! A counteraction on the kingside is avoided by consolidation. 56...¥b6 57.¥d8 ¥c8 58.¥a4 ¥e8 59.¥g5 ¥d7 60.¥b5 ¥c7 61.¥a6 ¥b6 62.¥d8+! The exchanges lead to a won pawn ending. 1–0

(105) Petrosian,Tigran – Botvinnik,Mikhail [D94]
Petrosian W Ch Moscow 1963 (4), 1929

Petrosian played Botvinnik for the world championship. He gave lessons in endgame strategy.
1.c4 g6 2.d4 ¤f6 3.¥c3 d5 4.¥f3 ¤g7 5.e3 0–0 6.¥e2 dxc4 7.¥xc4 c5 8.d5 e6 9.dxe6 ¥xe1+ 10.¤xe1 ¥xe6 11.¥xe6 fxe6
The endgame has been reached. 12.\( \text{d}2 \) \( \text{c}6 \) 13.\( \text{d}1 \) \( \text{ad}8 \) [13...h6! achieves a plus.] 14.\( \text{xd}8 \) \( \text{xd}8 \) Exchange has decreased black's plus by a greater mobility. 15.\( \text{g}5 \) \( \text{e}8 \) 16.\( \text{ge}4 \) \( \text{xe}4 \) 17.\( \text{xe}4 \) b6 18.\( \text{b}1 \) \( \text{b}4 \) White has made a small success by placing a knight in the center. 19.\( \text{d}2 \) Black also moves a knight to the center. [19...\( \text{xa}2 \)? 20.\( \text{a}1 \) \( \text{b}4 \) 21.\( \text{xb}4 \) \( \text{xb}4 \) 22.\( \text{xa}7 \) \( \text{xb}2 \) 23.\( \text{b}7 \) favors White (Petrosian).] 20.\( \text{a}4 \) \( \text{c}8 \) 21.\( \text{b}3 \) \( \text{f}8 \) 22.\( \text{c}1 \) \( \text{e}7 \) 23.\( \text{b}4 \)! White can start a minority attack by his active pieces. 23...c4 24.\( \text{b}5 \)! \( \text{f}7 \)? Black will lose the c-pawn eventually. [Correct is 24...\( \text{a}3 \) 25.\( \text{c}2 \) c3! 26.\( \text{xc}3 \) \( \text{b}4 \) 27.\( \text{d}2 \) \( \text{c}4 \) 28.\( \text{xb}4 \) \( \text{xe}4 \) 29.\( \text{d}6 \) \( \text{xa}4 \) (Averbakh).] 25.\( \text{c}3 \)! The passed pawn is blockaded. 25...\( \text{a}3 \) 26.\( \text{c}2 \) \( \text{xc}3+ \) 27.\( \text{xc}3 \) \( \text{b}4 \) 28.\( \text{c}2 \) \( \text{e}7 \) [Better is 28...e5 29.\( \text{d}2 \) c3 30.\( \text{e}4 \) \( \text{e}6 \) (Tal) 31.\( \text{d}3 \) \( \text{d}8+ \) 32.\( \text{c}4 \) \( \text{d}2 \) 33.\( \text{b}3 \) \( \text{xc}2 \) 34.\( \text{xc}2 \) \( \text{d}5 \) 35.\( \text{xc}3+ \) \( \text{c}4 \) 36.\( \text{e}4 \) \( \text{e}7 \) 37.\( \text{g}3 \) \( \text{b}4 \) 38.\( \text{d}3 \) \( \text{xa}4 \) 39.\( \text{c}4 \) White has the advantage of the central position.] 29.\( \text{d}2 \) c3 30.\( \text{e}4 \) \( \text{a}5 \) 31.\( \text{d}3 \) \( \text{d}8+ \) 32.\( \text{c}4 \) \( \text{d}1 \) 33.\( \text{xc}3 \) \( \text{h}1 \)! Exchange of minor pieces is better. 34.\( \text{e}4 \)! \( \text{h}2 \) 35.\( \text{d}4 \)! The center has been conquered. 35...\( \text{d}7 \) Absolute control of the seventh rank by the rook has been prevented. 36.\( \text{g}3 \) \( \text{b}4 \) 37.\( \text{e}5 \) \( \text{h}5+ \) 38.\( \text{f}6 \) \( \text{e}7+ \) 39.\( \text{g}7 \)! The central position of the king has been utilized for an invasion. 39...e5 40.\( \text{c}6 \) \( \text{h}1 \) 41.\( \text{f}7 \) \( \text{a}1 \) 42.\( \text{e}6 \) \( \text{d}8 \) 43.\( \text{d}6+ \) \( \text{c}8 \) 44.\( \text{e}8 \)! \( \text{c}7 \) 45.\( \text{c}6 \) \( \text{d}1 \) [Or 45...\( \text{xa}4 \) 46.\( \text{c}3 \) and 47.\( \text{d}5 \).] 46.\( \text{g}5 \) \( \text{d}8+ \) 47.\( \text{f}7 \) \( \text{d}7+ \) 48.\( \text{g}8 \) The first lesson showed the center strategy. 1–0

(106) Botvinnik,Mikhail – Petrosian,Tigran [D31]
Petrosian W Ch Moscow 1963 (5), 1929

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.\( \text{c}3 \) \( \text{c}7 \) 4.cxd5 exd5 5.\( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{f}4 \) c6 6.e3 \( \text{f}5 \) 7.g4 \( \text{e}6 \) 8.h3 \( \text{f}6 \) 9.\( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{bd}7 \) 10.\( \text{d}3 \) \( \text{b}6 \) 11.\( \text{c}2 \) \( \text{c}4 \) 12.\( \text{f}1 \) \( \text{d}6 \) 13.\( \text{d}2 \) \( \text{c}8 \) 14.\( \text{g}2 \) \( \text{d}7 \) 15.\( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{g}6 \) 16.\( \text{ac}1 \) \( \text{b}6 \) 17.\( \text{b}3 \) \( \text{d}7 \) 18.\( \text{e}2 \) \( \text{dc}8 \) 19.a4 a5 20.\( \text{g}3 \) \( \text{d}6 \) 21.\( \text{f}4 \) \( \text{e}7 \) 22.\( \text{f}1 \) h5 23.\( \text{e}2 \) h4 24.\( \text{h}2 \) g5 25.\( \text{d}3 \) \( \text{c}7 \) 26.\( \text{d}2 \) \( \text{d}7 \) 27.\( \text{g}1 \) \( \text{g}6 \) 28.\( \text{h}2 \) \( \text{e}7 \) 29.\( \text{d}1 \) b6 30.\( \text{g}1 \) f6 31.e4 \( \text{h}2+ \) 32.\( \text{h}2 \) \( \text{h}2+ \) 33.\( \text{xh}2 \) Black has a plus
because his bishop is more active. 33...\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\textbf{\textit{d8}}}}} 34.\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\textit{f2}}}!} [The immediate 34.\texttt{\textcolor{red}{\textit{d2}}} saves two tempi (see the moves 35 and 37).] 34...\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\textit{f7}}} 35.\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\textit{e3}}} \texttt{\textit{he8}}} 36.\textbf{\texttt{\textit{d2}}} \texttt{\textit{g7}}} 37.\texttt{\textcolor{red}{\textit{f2}}} \texttt{\textit{dxe4}} 38.\textbf{\texttt{\textit{fxe4}}} The center pawns become a target. 38...\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\textit{f8}}} 39.\textbf{\texttt{\textit{e1}}} \texttt{\textit{fg6}}} [Timman prefers 39...\texttt{\textcolor{red}{\textit{f7}}}! followed by ..\texttt{\textit{g6}} and ..\texttt{\texttt{\textit{e6}}} in order to pressure the center pawns strongly.] 40.\texttt{\texttt{\textit{g2}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textit{d7}}}

Euwe already wrote about the vulnerability of two isolated center pawns in the twenties. Nevertheless Bronstein, Tal, Flohr and Botvinnik evaluated the position as better for White. 41.\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\textit{c2}}}! Square \texttt{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\texttt{e4}}} is overprotected and square \texttt{\texttt{d1}} becomes available for the bishop. 41...\texttt{\textcolor{red}{\textit{f7}}}! 42.\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{f3}}} \texttt{\texttt{c5}}}! The preparatory move. 43.\texttt{\texttt{d5} \texttt{\texttt{e5}}} 44.\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\textit{f1}?}} A wrong strategic choice decides the match. [44.\texttt{\textit{c4!}} reacts to the blockade with the same idea. 44...\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{c4}}} 45.bxc4 \texttt{\texttt{g6}}} 46.\texttt{\texttt{e3} \texttt{c8} 47.\texttt{\texttt{f5+!} \texttt{\texttt{xf5}}} 48.\texttt{\texttt{exf5} \texttt{\texttt{f6}}} White is hopeless (Timman). 49.\texttt{\texttt{d3} \texttt{e3} 50.\texttt{\texttt{e2= But Black cannot progress.}] 44...\texttt{\texttt{g6}} 45.\texttt{\texttt{e1} \texttt{\texttt{c8}}} 46.\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{d2}}} \texttt{\texttt{f7}} 47.\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{d2}}} \texttt{\texttt{d6}} Both players have completed their strategy. Botvinnik battles on the half-open file and Petrosian has blockaded the center. 48.\texttt{\texttt{f5+} \texttt{\texttt{xf5}}} 49.\texttt{\texttt{exf5} \texttt{c4!}} The knights support the attack on the queenside. 50.\texttt{\texttt{b1} \texttt{b5} 51.\texttt{\texttt{b4} c3=}] An elegant decision. 52.\texttt{\texttt{xc3} \texttt{\texttt{c7+}}} 53.\texttt{\texttt{d2} \texttt{\texttt{e4+}}} 54.\texttt{\texttt{d1} \texttt{a3}} 55.\texttt{\texttt{e2} \texttt{dc4}} 56.\texttt{\texttt{a2} \texttt{axb4}} 57.axb5 \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{xb5}}} 58.\texttt{\texttt{a6} \texttt{\texttt{c3+}}} 59.\texttt{\texttt{c1} \texttt{\texttt{xd5}}} 60.\texttt{\texttt{a4} \texttt{\texttt{ec8}}} 61.\texttt{\texttt{e1} \texttt{\texttt{f4}}} Impressive prophylactic play has ended the opposition in the second strategic lesson. 0–1

(107) Petrosian,Tigran – Botvinnik,Mikhail [E19] 
Petrosian W Ch Moscow 1963 (6), 1929

Both strategic lessons are repeated in the endgame. 1.c4 \textbf{\textit{\texttt{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{xf6}}}}} 2.\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{c3}}} \textbf{\texttt{e6}} 3.\textbf{\texttt{\texttt{\textit{f3}} \texttt{b6}}} 4.\texttt{\texttt{g3}} \texttt{\texttt{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{b7}}} 5.\texttt{\texttt{g2} \texttt{e7}}} 6.0–0 0–0 7.\texttt{d4} \texttt{\texttt{\textit{e4}}} 8.\texttt{c2} \texttt{\texttt{xc3}} 9.\texttt{\texttt{xc3} \texttt{f5}} 10.\texttt{b3} \texttt{\texttt{f6}} 11.\texttt{b2} \texttt{d6} 12.\texttt{\texttt{ad1} \texttt{d7}} 13.\texttt{\texttt{e1} \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{a1}}} \texttt{\texttt{d2}}} 14.\texttt{\texttt{a2} \texttt{g5}} 15.\texttt{\texttt{g2} \texttt{f6}} 16.\texttt{e4} f4 17.\texttt{\texttt{c1} \texttt{c7}} 18.\texttt{e5} dxe5 19.dxe5 \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{ad8}}} 20.\texttt{\texttt{c2} \texttt{g5}} 21.\texttt{\texttt{a5} \texttt{a5}} 22.\texttt{\texttt{f3} \texttt{h5}} 23.\texttt{\texttt{a3} \texttt{f8}} 24.\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{d4} \texttt{\texttt{b8}}} 25.\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{d1} \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{xd4}}} 26.\texttt{\texttt{e4}}} \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{f3}}} \texttt{27.\texttt{\texttt{d4} \texttt{f7}}} 28.\texttt{\texttt{e4} \texttt{g6}} 29.\texttt{\texttt{b7} \texttt{g7}} 30.\texttt{\texttt{c5} \texttt{bxc5}} 31.\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{c5} \texttt{d7}}} 32.\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{a1} \texttt{\texttt{c7}}} \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{c5}}} 33.\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{xf7+} \texttt{\texttt{xf7}}}}
Black has two weak pawns. The a-pawn is most vulnerable. 34.\texttt{a4} \texttt{c3} 35.\texttt{c4}?! Petrosian plays too hesitant. [A great battle gives 35.\texttt{d4}! \texttt{xd4} 36.\texttt{dxd4} e5 37.\texttt{c6} and the attack on the queenside is decisive.] 35...\texttt{f6} 36.\texttt{b6} \texttt{a8} 37.\texttt{a4} \texttt{c3} 38.\texttt{d4} \texttt{b4} 39.a3 \texttt{d6} 40.b4 \texttt{c7} 41.\texttt{c3} \texttt{f8} So far the strategy has been the struggle for a weak pawn. 42.b5! White switches to a strategy of restraint. 42...\texttt{e8} [Horrible is 42...\texttt{c5} 43.\texttt{b4}! \texttt{e7} 44.\texttt{c5} \texttt{b8} 45.\texttt{h4} h5 (45...\texttt{xb5} 46.\texttt{xh7+} \texttt{d8} 47.\texttt{d4}) 46.a4 and White attacks on all fronts.] 43.\texttt{c4} \texttt{d7} 44.a4 The protected passed pawn restricts black's mobility. 44...\texttt{c8} 45.\texttt{d2} \texttt{d6} 46.\texttt{d4} \texttt{e7} 47.\texttt{d3} \texttt{b7}?! The control over square e4 is given away. 48.\texttt{e4}! \texttt{e5} 49.\texttt{b2} \texttt{b6} 50.\texttt{a3+} \texttt{e6} 51.\texttt{g5+} \texttt{f5} 52.\texttt{xh7} \texttt{e4} 53.\texttt{g4+}?! [Even better is 53.\texttt{e5} \texttt{d6} 54.\texttt{g5}] 53...\texttt{f4}! 54.\texttt{d7} \texttt{e7} 55.\texttt{xc7} \texttt{xc7} 56.\texttt{f6} Black has got chances due to the weakening of the g-pawn. 56.\texttt{d8} [56.\texttt{d6} sets a trap. Black draws, if White exchanges. 57.\texttt{c1+}! \texttt{e5} 58.\texttt{b2+} \texttt{f4} 59.\texttt{d4} \texttt{c5} 60.\texttt{c3} \texttt{d6} The win is forced by a combination. 61.\texttt{d5+}! \texttt{xg4} 62.\texttt{e3+} \texttt{f4} 63.\texttt{c4}] 57.\texttt{d7} \texttt{g4} 58.\texttt{b6} \texttt{g5} An interesting alternative is 58...\texttt{f5}?! 59.\texttt{xc5} \texttt{xb6} 60.\texttt{xb7} e3 61.\texttt{xe3} \texttt{xe3} 62.\texttt{xa5} Analysts mention drawing chances, but the position is won, if White avoids the exchange of knights.] 59.\texttt{c5} \texttt{xc5} 60.\texttt{xc5} \texttt{a4} 61.\texttt{b7} \texttt{b8} 62.\texttt{e3} \texttt{g5} 63.\texttt{e2} \texttt{f5} 64.\texttt{h3}!! 65.\texttt{d6} [Similar to the game is 64...\texttt{g4}+ 65.\texttt{h4} \texttt{a7} 66.\texttt{xa5} \texttt{xf2}+ 67.\texttt{g5} \texttt{g3} 68.\texttt{b6}] 65.\texttt{xa5} \texttt{g4}+ 66.\texttt{g2} Petrosian changed his strategy in order to achieve victory. 1–0

(108) Korchnoi,Viktor – Livshin,Iosif [D12]
Korchnoi Kiev 1954 (1), 1931

[KvR]

Korchnoi (1931) is one of the greatest fighters in the history of chess. 1.d4 \texttt{f6} 2.\texttt{f3} \texttt{d5} 3.c4 \texttt{c6} 4.e3 \texttt{f5} 5.\texttt{d3} \texttt{xd3} 6.\texttt{xd3} e6 7.0–0 \texttt{e4} 8.\texttt{c3} f5 9.cxd5 \texttt{xd5} 10.\texttt{e5} \texttt{xc3} 11.bxc3 \texttt{c6} 12.c4 \texttt{dxc4} 13.\texttt{xc4} b5 14.\texttt{d2} a6 15.\texttt{a4} \texttt{b8} 16.\texttt{a3} \texttt{xa3} 17.\texttt{xa3} \texttt{f7} 18.\texttt{fc1} \texttt{e7} 19.\texttt{f3} \texttt{b8} 20.\texttt{e5+} \texttt{g8} 21.\texttt{xb5} \texttt{xb5} 22.\texttt{ab1} \texttt{b7} 23.\texttt{c5} \texttt{d6} 24.\texttt{c4} \texttt{b8} 25.\texttt{a6} \texttt{d5} 26.\texttt{xb5} \texttt{xb5} 27.\texttt{xb5} \texttt{a8} 28.\texttt{xa8}
White has won a pawn. The first aim becomes to stay within the time control. 29.g3 h6 30.h4 g5 31.hxg5 hxg5 32.Qg2 g4 33.Qd6 Qd8 34.Qc4 Qa8 35.Qb2 Qa1 36.Qd2 Qd1 37.Qc4 Qa1 38.Qe5 Qg7 39.Qb7+ Qf6 40.Qf7+ Qg5

The first goal has been achieved. 41.Qg7+ Qf6 42.Qb7!? [The alternative 42.Qg6+ Qe7 43.e4 fxe4 44.Qxg4 e3 creates a passed pawn, but makes too many exchanges. White sets a new goal: his king has to become mobile by an exchange of rooks.]

42...Qa2 43.Qd7+ Qg5 44.Qb3 Qg6 45.Qd3 Qb4 46.Qd1 Qc2 47.Qf1 Qa1?! White gets his way freely. [Right is 47...Qb4 ]

48.Qxa1 Qxa1 49.Qe2 A conquest of the center becomes the third goal. 49...Qc2 50.Qe5+ Qf6 51.Qc6 Qa3 52.Qd3 Qb5 53.e4! The thematic advance has been carried out. 53...fxe4+? The g-pawn will be lost. [53...Qc7 54.e5+ Qg5 (54...Qf7 55.Qc4 Qe8 56.Qc5 Qd7 57.Qd4 leads to zugzwang) 55.Qe7 f4 56.Qe4 fxg3 57.Qxg3 Qe8 58.d5 exd5+ 59.Qxd5 Qg7 60.Qf4 Qf5 61.Qe2 Qg7 62.Qd5 Qf5 63.Qe6 The penetration by the king secures the win.]

54.Qxe4 Qc3+ 55.Qf4 Qd1 56.Qe5 Qe7 [Black might have missed 56...Qxf2 57.Qxg4+ Qg7 58.Qxg4 Qd6 59.Qxe4 Qc3+ 59.Qd3 Qb5 60.f4 Qe7 61.Qe5 Qd6 62.Qg4 Qf6 63.Qe3 Qb5 64.Qc6 Qc3 65.g5! Qg6 66.Qd3 Qd1 67.Qe4 Qf2+ 68.Qe3 Qd1+ 69.Qf3 Qc3 70.Qe5+ Qf5 71.Qg4 Qg6 72.Qe3 Qh5 73.Qf1 Qg6 74.Qg3 Qf7 75.Qe3 Qg6 76.Qe2 Qd5+ 77.Qe4 Qe7 78.Qc1 Qc6 79.Qd3 Qg7 80.Qc5 Qf7 The last blow follows. 81.Qxe6! A long struggle has ended. 1–0

(109) Matanovic,Aleksandar – Korchnoi,Viktor [C08]
Korchnoi Wijk aan Zee 1968 (2), 1931

[VR]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Qd2 c5 4.exd5 exd5 5.Qgf3 a6 6.Qxc5 Qxc5 7.Qb3 Qa7 8.Qd3 Qe7+ 9.Qe2 Qc6 10.0–0 Qg4 11.h3 Qh5 12.Qf4 Qxe2 13.Qxe2 Qf6 14.c3 0–0 15.Qf1 Qe8 16.g4 Qg6 17.Qf1 Qe4 18.Qxe4 Qxe4 19.Qg2 h5 20.g5 Qd7 21.Qd1 Qf8 22.Qe3 Qxe3 23.Qxe3 Qe6 24.h4 Qe8 25.Qf2 Qe7 26.Qh3 Qc2 27.Qa1 Qg6 28.Qxe6 fxe6
Black dominates the center. 29.\textit{g3} e5 30.\textit{bd2}? [White has counter-play in the variation 30.\textit{c5} \textit{e7} 31.\textit{d7} \textit{f5+} 32.\textit{f2}] 30...\textit{e7} 31.\textit{e1} \textit{f5}+ 32.\textit{h3} \textit{d6}! Black controls square e4. White has to remain passively. 33.\textit{g2} \textit{f7} 34.\textit{f1} \textit{e6} 35.\textit{g3} g6 36.\textit{d2} \textit{f8} 37.\textit{e2} b5 38.\textit{f2}? [The time is ripe for 38.e4 \textit{f4} 39.exd5+ \textit{exd5} 40.\textit{f3} e4 41.\textit{d2+} \textit{d3} 42.\textit{e1} White has fighting chances.] 38...\textit{f5} 39.\textit{f1} \textit{e8} 40.\textit{e1} a5 41.\textit{e3} b4! A minority attack is carried out. 42.axb4 axb4 43.\textit{e2} [The wonderful pointe is 43.cxh4 \textit{c1}+ 44.\textit{e2} \textit{g4+} 45.\textit{d3} e4+ 46.\textit{d4} \textit{d5+} (Korchnoi).] 43...\textit{a8} 44.\textit{b3} \textit{e4} 45.\textit{h2} \textit{b8} 46.cxb4 \textit{xb4} 47.\textit{bc1} \textit{d6} [47...\textit{xh2}? 48.\textit{d4+}] 48.b3?! [Better is 48.\textit{c3}] 48...\textit{e4} 49.\textit{g1} \textit{c5} 50.\textit{d1} \textit{xb3} The knight maneuver has netted a pawn. 51.\textit{b2} \textit{g4} 52.\textit{ce2} \textit{a5} 53.\textit{b6+} \textit{e7} 54.\textit{f3} \textit{e4} 55.\textit{b7+} \textit{e6} 56.\textit{e1} \textit{e4} 57.\textit{d2} \textit{d2} 58.\textit{b6+} \textit{f7} 59.\textit{b7+} \textit{f8} 60.\textit{b8+} \textit{e7} 61.\textit{b7+} \textit{e8} 62.\textit{xd2} \textit{xh4} 63.\textit{c3} d4 64.\textit{xe4} \textit{xe4} 65.\textit{g7} \textit{xh4} 66.\textit{xg6} The fight for square e4 gave a great content to the game. 0–1


1.d4 \textit{f6} 2.\textit{g5} e6 3.e4 \textit{h6} 4.\textit{xf6} \textit{xf6} 5.\textit{f3} d6 6.\textit{c3} g6 7.\textit{d2} \textit{e7}?! 8.0–0–0 a6 9.h4 \textit{g7} 10.g3 b5 11.\textit{h3} b4 12.d5 exd5 13.\textit{xc8} 0–0 14.\textit{b7} \textit{a7} 15.\textit{xd5} c6 16.\textit{b3} \textit{xe4} 17.\textit{d3} \textit{xd3} 18.\textit{xd3} \textit{d7} 19.\textit{e1} \textit{b6} 20.a4 \textit{bxa3} 21.bxa3 a5 22.\textit{d3} \textit{b6} 23.a4 c5 24.\textit{dx5} \textit{dx5} 25.\textit{d2} \textit{g7} 26.\textit{f3} \textit{e7} 27.\textit{c4} \textit{xc4} 28.\textit{xc4} \textit{d8} 29.c3 \textit{cd7} 30.\textit{c2} \textit{d2+} 31.\textit{b3} \textit{d1} 32.\textit{xd1} \textit{xd1} White has the initiative.
33.¥b5! ¥d5 34.¥e3 ¥e5 35.¥d3 ¥e2 36.¥f3 ¥e5?! [Botvinnik prefers 36...¥d2
37.¥c4 ¥e2! 38.¥c6 ¥c1 39.¥d5 ¥c2 40.¥b5 ¥xc3 41.¥xa5 ¥xf3 42.¥xf3 c4 43.¥b4 c3=]
37.¥c4 ¥f5 38.¥d3 ¥xf2 39.¥xc5 ¥e5 40.¥b6! ¥g2 41.c4 ¥xg3 42.¥d7! g5
43.hxg5 hxg5 44.c5 ¥c3 45.c6 g4 46.c7 g3! 47.¥c6 ¥xc7+ 48.¥xc7 ¥h6 [The
elegant variation 48...¥xc6+! 49.¥xc6 f5 50.¥c1 ¥f6 51.¥xa5 f4 52.¥g1 ¥f5 53.¥b4 ¥g4
54.a5 f3 55.a6 f2 56.¥a1 g2 57.a7 g1¥g 58.a8¥h ¥e1+ draws (Konopla).] 49.¥c8 f5
50.¥f8 Karpov nears a defeat in the difficult endgame. 50...¥xc6+? [The escape brings
50...¥g5! 51.¥a8 f4 52.¥xa5 ¥b3! 53.¥d5 ¥b2 (Botvinnik).] 51.¥xc6 ¥g5 52.¥g8+! ¥f4
The king blocks his pawn. 53.¥b5 ¥f3 54.¥xa5 f4 55.¥b4 ¥g2 [Or 55...g2 56.¥c4!
¥f2 57.¥d4+-] 56.a5 f3 57.a6 f2 58.a7 f1¥g 59.a8¥h+ A check decides the game.
59...¥f3 60.¥a2+ White has to avoid the exchange of queens. 60.¥f2 61.¥d5+ ¥f3
62.¥d2+ ¥f2 63.¥c3 ¥g1 64.¥d1+ ¥g2 65.¥d3 ¥c5+ 66.¥b3 ¥b6+ 67.¥c2 ¥c6+ 68.¥d2 ¥h6+ 69.¥e3 ¥h4 70.¥b8 ¥f6 71.¥b6 ¥f5 72.¥b2 ¥h2 73.¥h6+
¥g1 74.¥b6+ ¥h2 75.¥b8 ¥h3 76.¥h8+ ¥g4 77.¥b4+ ¥f3 78.¥h1+ ¥f2 79.¥b2 Karpov
would win the final and become world champion. 1–0

(111) Karpov,Anatoly – Korchnoi,Viktor [C82]
Korchnoi W Ch Baguio City 1978 (4), 1931
/JvR/

1.e4 e5 2.¥f3 ¥c6 3.¥b5 a6 4.¥a4 ¥f6 5.0–0 ¥xe4 6.d4 b5 7.¥b3 d5 8.dxe5 ¥e6
9.c3 ¥c5 10.¥c2 ¥g4 11.¥e1 ¥e7 12.¥bd2 ¥d7 13.¥b3 ¥e6 14.h3 ¥h5 15.¥f5
¥cd8 16.¥e3 a5 17.¥c5 a4 18.¥xe7 ¥xe7 19.¥bd2 c6 20.b4 ¥g5 21.¥e2 g6
22.¥g4 ¥xg4 23.hxg4 ¥de6 24.¥e3 h5 25.¥xg5 ¥xg5 26.¥xg5 ¥xg5 27.gxh5
¥xh5 28.¥f1 Korchnoi has the initiative.
28...¦h4 29.¦ad1 ¦e7 30.f3 ¦e6 31.©e3 ¦d8! Doubling of the rooks on the h-file will have little effect. 32.©g4 ©g5 33.©e3 ©e6 34.©g4 ©g7 35.©e3 ©f5 36.©c2! If White exchanges the knight, he will be restricted. 36...©c4 37.©d3 d4! Black opens the position with a temporary sacrifice. 38.g4 ©g7 39.©xd4 ©e6 40.©ed1 ©xd4 41.cxd4 ©xb4 42.©f2 c5! Korchnoi sets a new problem with his sealed move. 43.d5! [The alternative is 43.©e3? ©xd4! 44.©xd4 ©d7+ 45.©e4 ©a3 47.©d5! 43...©b2+ 44.©g3? Karpov fails with his second move after the adjournment. [The commentators overlook 44.©d2! ©xd4 45.©xb2 ©xd1 46.©xb5 ©d2+ 47.©e3 ©xa2 48.©xc5=] 44...©xa2 45.©e3 b4 46.e6 ©a3 47.©e2 [Langeweg analyses 47.©xa3 bxa3 48.©xf7 ©b8! 49.©a1 ©b3 50.©f4 ©xf7 51.©e5 ©g7! 52.d6+ ©d7+=] 47...©xe6 48.©xe6+ ©f7 49.©e1 ©d7! 50.©b6 ©d3 51.©ee6 ©xd5 52.©xg6 a3 53.©bf6+ ©e7 54.©e6+ ©f8 55.©e6+ ©e7 56.©e6+ ©d8 57.©a6 ©b7 58.©g8+ ©e7 59.©g7+ ©d7 60.©g5 b3 61.©xc5+ ©b8 Korchnoi seemed to be beaten in the match, but he fought back with an energetic game. The score became 5–3. 0–1

(112) Korchnoi,Viktor – Karpov,Anatoly [D36]
Korchnoi W Ch Baguio City 1978 (5), 1931
[JvR]

1.c4 e6 2.©c3 d5 3.d4 ©f6 4.cxd5 exd5 5.©g5 ©e7 6.e3 0–0 7.©d3 ©bd7 8.©f3 ©e8 9.©c2 c6 10.0–0 ©f8 11.©xf6 ©xf6 12.b4 ©g4 13.©d2 ©e8 14.©f5 ©xf5 15.©xf5 ©d7 16.©xd7 ©xd7 It seems to be drawn, but Korchnoi has just started. 17.a4 ©e7 18.©f1 ©f6 19.a5 a6 20.a4 ©f8 21.©c5 ©e7 The minority attack on the queenside ended. Gaining territory becomes the new aim. 22.©f1 ©e8 23.©e2 ©d6 24.©d3 ©ce8 25.©e1 g6 26.©e2 f6 27.©ae1 ©h6 28.©db3 ©f8 29.©d2 ©h6 30.h3 ©f7 31.g4 ©f8 32.f3 ©d8 33.©db3 ©b5 34.©f1 ©h6 35.f4 ©f8 36.©d2
[36.f5 creates the strong square e6.]

36...d6 37.fxe6 h6 38.exf7+ b8 39.a1 xe8 40.ea1 e8?! Black allows an advance in the center. 41.e4! dxe4+ 42.dxe4 b5
33.d3 xe2 44.fxe2 xc5 45.bxc5 c8 46.xb5 axb5 47.fs! The fight for terrain continues in the rook ending. An adjournment follows. 47...gxfs 48.gxf5 g8! Korchnoi and his seconds have prepared a surprise. 49.c3! [The obvious 49.d5 e8 50.e7 b6 draws quickly.] 49...e8 [Korchnoi analyses 49...g3! 50.b4 xh3 51.a6! bxh6 52.d4! e4! 53.a5 cxd5 54.c2 d4 55.e7 dxc2 57.c8+ e8 58.d6+ f8 59.dxf6+ g8 60.d6+ h8 61.d6+ f8 62.xa6+ d8 Black narrowly escapes.]

50.d2 g4
51.b4 e8 52.a6! bxsa6 53.a5 d7 54.b6! b4 55.d5 cxd5 56.d5+ c8 57.d3! Korchnoi investigates this position in his book about rook endings. 57...a5?
Karpov makes a grave error. [Correct is 57...c8! 58.c6 c3 59.d6? b3 60.xf6 d8 (Korchnoi).] 58.g3 b3? [The variation 58...c4? 59.d6 b7 60.d6+ c8 61.d6+ d8! draws, according to Timman. However, 62.c7! c7 63.c8 and Black has excellent drawing chances.]

59.c4! Karpov has missed this move. 59...g8 [59...d8 60.c3 a4 bxa3 62.a7 63.b7 d8 64.c6+ d4 65.d8+= (Korchnoi).] 60.cxb3+ a8 61.b7+ a6 62.c6+ a7 63.b5 a4 64.xa6 f6 65.b6 h6 a3 66.axb6+ d8 67.b7 d6 68.c6 69.d5 f6 70.f6 b3 61.d6 a4 62.d6 c7 63.c5 a4 64.c5 h4 65.b7 h5 66.c5 a3 67.b8 68.a3 69.b8 70.a5 d8 71.c7 c7 72.c8 71.h7 Korchnoi won the best endgame of his career. The score had become 5-5. Anatoly won the next game and kept the title. 1–0

(113) Tal,Mikhail – Taimanov,Mark [B43]
Tal Riga 1958 (1), 1936

Tal (1936–1992) was a fantastic attacker. He played a fine endgame, when his health was okay. 1.e4 c5 2.d3 e6 3.d3 a6 4.g3 b5 5.d4 cxd4 6.dxd4 b7 7.g2 f6 8.0-0 b4 9.e5 xg2 10.xg2 xc3 11.bxc3 d5 12.g4 f8 13.f4 h5 14.f3 c6 15.f5 xd4 16.cxd4 c7 17.c4 bxc4 18.a3+ g8 19.a6 a7 20.c5 b7 21.a1 c6 22.g1 exf5 23.axc4 b8 24.c1 b6 25.xc6 xc6

http://www.scribd.com/elvuelodelcondor
Tal has the initiative and the better pawn structure for a pawn. 26.\textbf{b}4 Exchanges lead to equality. 26...\textbf{h}h6 Protection and development are combined. 27.\textbf{h}h1 \textbf{d}d5! [27...\textbf{c}c8 28.\textbf{b}b8 is unpleasant for Black.] 28.\textbf{b}8+ \textbf{h}h7 29.\textbf{b}b7 \textbf{e}c7 30.\textbf{c}c7 \textbf{c}c7 31.\textbf{d}d8 \textbf{e}e6 32.\textbf{x}d7 \textbf{c}c5 33.\textbf{d}xc5 Black has returned the pawn for exchanges. The second phase of the endgame consists of a rook ending. White has a passed pawn. 33...\textbf{e}e6 34.\textbf{d}d5 \textbf{f}6? [Better is 34...g5 ] 35.\textbf{e}xf6 \textbf{e}xf6 36.\textbf{d}d6! Tal has a trick. 36...\textbf{g}g6 37.\textbf{b}b6 \textbf{f}f7 38.\textbf{f}f2 \textbf{e}e6 39.\textbf{c}c6 \textbf{e}e4 40.\textbf{x}xa6 \textbf{f}f4! White has gained a pawn during the time pressure. Black is able to exchange pawns and analyses during the adjournment. 41.\textbf{g}g5 [The tactical justification shows 41.\textbf{f}f3 \textbf{x}g3!] 41...\textbf{f}fxg3+ 42.\textbf{h}hxg3 \textbf{h}h4 43.\textbf{c}c5 \textbf{hxg}3+ 44.\textbf{x}xg3 \textbf{e}e8 Black has to make one good move. 45.\textbf{f}f4 \textbf{g}g8? The experienced player failed to do proper homework [Black can force a draw with 45...g5! 46.\textbf{f}f5 (46.\textbf{x}xg5 \textbf{c}c8; 46.\textbf{e}e5 \textbf{e}e6) 46...g4! 47.\textbf{c}c3 \textbf{g}g8 48.\textbf{c}c7 \textbf{c}c8=; 45...\textbf{e}e6 46.\textbf{e}e5+ \textbf{g}g7 47.\textbf{x}xe8 \textbf{x}xe8 48.\textbf{e}e5 \textbf{e}e7 49.a4 g5 50.a5 g4 51.a6 g3 52.a7 g2 53.a8\textbf{g}g1\textbf{g}g5 54.\textbf{b}b7+ and a theoretical win.] 46.\textbf{e}e5 \textbf{g}g7 47.\textbf{d}d5 \textbf{b}b7 [The pointe is 47...\textbf{x}xa2? 48.\textbf{d}d7+ \textbf{e}e8 49.\textbf{d}d6+-] 48.\textbf{a}a4! g5 49.a5 g4 50.\textbf{b}b5 g3 51.\textbf{b}b7+ \textbf{x}xb7 52.\textbf{x}xb7 g2 53.\textbf{b}b8\textbf{g}g1\textbf{g}g5 The third phase is a queen ending. Black draws according to the modern theory. 54.\textbf{c}c7+ \textbf{e}e8 55.\textbf{b}b8+ \textbf{e}e7 56.\textbf{c}c7+ \textbf{e}e8 57.\textbf{d}d6 \textbf{d}d4+ 58.\textbf{c}c6 \textbf{e}e4+ 59.\textbf{b}b6 \textbf{b}b4+? [Correct is the mysterious 59...\textbf{e}e3+ 60.\textbf{b}b7 \textbf{b}b3+ 61.\textbf{a}a8 \textbf{f}f3+] 60.\textbf{a}a6? \textbf{b}b4? [Right is 60...\textbf{a}a3! 61.\textbf{a}a7 \textbf{e}e3+ 62.\textbf{b}b6 \textbf{c}c3] 61.\textbf{b}b7? \textbf{b}b4+? The queen has to move to the third rank. 62.\textbf{b}b6! Suddenly Tal finds the right moves. 62...\textbf{e}e7 63.\textbf{c}c8 \textbf{e}e4 64.\textbf{b}b5+ \textbf{f}f8 65.a6 \textbf{e}e6+ 66.\textbf{c}c7 \textbf{e}e7+ 67.\textbf{d}d7 \textbf{c}c5+ 68.\textbf{c}c6 \textbf{e}e3 69.\textbf{b}b7 \textbf{e}e7+ 70.\textbf{c}c8 \textbf{e}e3 71.\textbf{f}f6+ \textbf{g}g8 72.\textbf{d}d8+ \textbf{h}h7 73.\textbf{c}c7+ \textbf{h}h6?? A human error is made. [A long resistance is offered by 73...\textbf{h}h8! 74.\textbf{b}b8 \textbf{b}b3+ 75.\textbf{b}b7 \textbf{g}g3+ 76.\textbf{a}a8 \textbf{g}g4 77.a7 \textbf{c}c4 78.\textbf{b}b2+ \textbf{g}g8 79.\textbf{b}b6 White delivers mate in forty-eight moves.] 74.\textbf{a}a7 \textbf{g}g5 75.\textbf{b}b6+! Tal was able to play long endgames in his early twenties. [White wins quickly in 75...\textbf{g}g5 (75...\textbf{g}g7 76.\textbf{b}b7+) 76.\textbf{a}a5+] 1–0
(114) Botvinnik, Mikhail - Tal, Mikhail [E81]
Tal W Ch Moscow 1961 (2), 1936

1.d4 g6 2.e4 ¥g7 3.c4 d6 4.¤c3 ¥f6 5.f3 ¥bd7 6.¤e3 0–0 7.¤d3 e5 8.¤ge2 ¥h5 9.dxe5 dxe5 10.0–0 c6 11.¤d2 ¥e7 12.¤ad1 ¤c5 13.¤b1 ¤e6 14.¤e1 ¥f6 15.¤h1 ¥hf4 16.g3 ¥xe2 17.¤xe2 h5 18.¤f2 b6 19.f4 exf4 20.gxf4 ¥b7 21.e5 c5+ 22.¤d5 ¥g7 23.¤g1 ¥c7 24.¤c3 ¥xd5 25.cxd5 ¥ad8 26.¤e4 ¥a8 27.¤g3 b5 28.¤f2 ¥d7 29.¤xc5 ¥xe8 30.¤g3 ¥c8 31.b4 ¥h8 32.¤f3 ¥a6 33.¤h1 f5 34.¤xf6 ¥xf6 35.¤xf6 ¥xf6 36.¶d3 ¥g8 37.¶e4 ¥xe8 38.¶f3 ¥xf4 39.¶e2 ¥h4 40.¶f2 ¥g5 41.¶g3 ¥d8 42.¶e3 ¥e5 43.¶d1 ¥g4 44.a3 ¥b7 45.¶b6 ¥d7 46.¶e3 ¥h4 47.¶f1 ¥c4 48.¶g2 ¥g7 49.¶d2 h4 50.h3 ¥b2 51.¶xb2 ¥xb2 52.¶c5 ¥d7 53.¶e3 ¥c1 54.¶xc1 ¥xc1

Black has a material advantage and threatens the center. 55.¶d4+ ¥g8 56.¶g4 ¥g5 57.¶g1 [Khalifman mentions 57.¶h6 ¥f4 58.¶xh4 ¥f7 and an easy win for Black.] 57...¶xd5! 58.¶e5 ¶xg2! 59.¶xd7 ¶xh3 Black has the pair of bishops and an extra pawn. 60.¶c5 ¥c8 61.¶f2 ¥h7 62.a4 White has to make exchanges. 62...¶xa4 63.¶xa4 ¥f4 64.¶f3 h3 65.¶g1 h2 66.¶xh2 ¶xh2 67.¶e4 ¶d7 68.¶c5 ¶b5 69.¶d5 ¶g6 70.¶e4 ¶f5 71.¶c3 [71.¶d6+ ¶xd6 72.¶xd6 ¶e4 loses immediately.] 71...¶f1 72.¶c5 ¶e5 73.¶b1 ¶e6?! [The preparatory move 73...¶d3! simplifies matters.] 74.¶d2 ¶d6+ 75.¶b6 ¶g2 [Tal intended to play 75...¶d5?? but noticed the attack on a bishop (Flohr).] 76.¶b3 [Long resistance is offered by 76.b5! axb5 77.¶xb5 ¶d5 78.¶a4] 76...¶xb4 77.¶xa6 ¶f1+ 78.¶b6 ¶d6 79.¶a5 ¶c5+ If the knight reaches b7, a position of Kling and Horwitz comes into being. They regarded it as drawn in 1851. More than a century later a win within fifty moves was found. 80.¶b7 ¶e2 81.¶b3 [81.¶b8 ¶b6 82.¶b7+ The journey of the knight to the ideal square fails due to 82...¶d7 83.¶a8 ¶c7 84.¶c5 ¶f3+] 81...¶e3 82.¶a5 ¶c5 83.¶c7 ¶f4+ The knight will be lost within a few moves. The 'Magician of Riga' became the eighth world champion in 1960. He suffered from poor health during the rematch in 1961. Still he was able to perform well in some endgames. 0–1
1.c4 g6 2.¤c3 ¤g7 3.g3 g5 4.¤g2 ¤c6 5.b3 e6 6.¤b2 ¤ge7 7.¤a4 ¤xb2 8.¤xb2 0–0 9.e3 d5 10.¤f3 11.0–0 b6 12.¤a4 ¤b7 13.cxd5 exd5 14.d3 ¤f6 15.¤d2 0ad8 16.¤fd1 0e8 17.¤ab1 d6 18.¤c1 d4 19.e4 0e7 20.¤c2 f5 21.exf5 0e5 22.f4 0f+ 23.¤xf3 ¤xf3 24.¤e1 0xe2 25.¤xe2 ¤xe2 26.¤xc2 dxc2 27.¤b2 gxf5 28.¤e1 0h5 29.¤c4 ¤xc4 30.bxc4 0e8 31.¤f2 0xe1 32.¤xe1

Tal has the better ending against a great expert. 32...¥f8 33.¤d2 [An escape from the restriction starts with 33.¤f2! a6 34.¤e1! b5 35.¤f3 The knight threatens to go to e5. 35...¤xf3 36.¤xf3 bxc4 37.dxc4 White can stop the entrance of the black king.] 33...0e7 34.¤e1 a6 35.a4!? a5! Black continues the restraint. [35...¤e8 36.a5! bxa5 37.¤f3 White has a defendable position.] 36.¤c2 0e8 37.¤b3 0c6 38.¤a3 0f6 39.¤b3 0g6 40.¤a3 0d5 The game is adjourned. The tempo ..h7–h6 appears to be important during the analyses. 41.¤h5 0g6 The king returns after he has forced a weakening. 42.¤b3 0g7! Black loses one tempo. 43.¤a3 0f6 44.¤b3 0d8! The calculated maneuver. 45.¤g2? White avoids the preparation. [Tal has analyzed 45.¤f3 0h5 46.¤e5 0d1+! Black gives a check because he has lost a tempo. 47.¤a3 0e6 48.¤c6 0c2 49.¤e5 h6! This tempo decides the game. 50.¤g4 0d1 Zugzwang.] 45...0h5 46.¤c2 0e2 47.¤e1 0f1 An opening is forced in the fortress. 48.¤f3 [48.h4 0e2 The bishop returns via h5 and e8 to c6. Thereafter the black king enters through the kingside.] 48...0xh3 49.¤g5 0g2 50.¤xh7+ 0g7 51.¤g5 0g6 52.¤d2 If White protects the a–pawn, the black king enters. 52...0c6 53.¤c1 0g2 54.¤d2 0h5 55.¤e6 0c6 56.¤c7 0g4 57.¤d5 0xg3 58.¤e7 0d7! 59.¤d5 0xa4 60.¤xb6 0e8 61.¤d5 0f3 [61...a4! wins easily.] 62.¤c7 0c6 63.¤e6 0a4 64.¤xc5 a3 65.¤b3 a2 66.¤c2 White would like to give his knight for the pawns d4 and f5. [Or 66.¤xd4+ 0xf4 67.¤b3 0a4 68.¤a1 0g3] 66...0xf4 67.¤b2 0c3 But the d–pawn gets protection in time. 68.¤a5 0e8 69.c5 f4 70.c6 0xc6 71.0xc6 f3 72.¤e5 f2 Smyslov was beaten with his own method: the opponent is encircled and a hole is created in a fortress. Spassky told me that Tal was proud of this endgame. 72...f2 73.¤g4+ 0e2 74.¤xf2 0xf2 75.¤xa2 0e3 Black wins with his last pawn.] 0–1
Portisch (1937) is an accurate positional player. His endgames have an educational value.

1.e4 e5 2.¤f3 ¤c6 3.¥b5 a6 4.¥a4 ¥f6 5.0–0 ¥e7 6.¥e1 b5 7.¤b3 d6 8.c3 0–0 9.h3 h6 10.d4 ¥e8 11.¤bd2 ¥f8 12.a3 ¥d7 13.¤a2 a5 14.¥f1 a4 15.¤g3 ¥a5 16.¥e3 c6 17.¤c1 ¥e6 18.¤xe6 ½xe6 19.¤xe5 dxe5 20.¤xd8 ½xd8 21.¤b6 ¥a8 22.¤xa5 ¥xa5 23.¤ed1 ¥e8 24.¤d3 ¥aa8 25.¤f1 ¥ab8 26.¤e1 g6 27.¤c2 h5 28.f3 ¥ed8 29.¤cd1 ¥xd3 30.¤xd3 c5 31.¤e2 c4 32.¤d1 ¥b7 33.¤b4 ¥d7 34.¤e1 ¥xd1+ 35.¤xd1 Black controls more territory.

35...¥c5 36.¤c6 ¥d7 37.f4? Keres weakens his kingside.

37...f6 38.fxe5 fxe5 39.¤g3 ¥f7 40.¥e2 ¥e6 41.¤f1 ¥f8 42.¤e3 ¥d6 43.¤b4 ¥c5 44.¥b3 ¥h6 45.h4!? ¥d3?!

[Even stronger is 45...¥b3! 46.¥e2 ¥f4 47.¥a6 ¥g3] 46.¤d1 ¥c1 47.¥e2! Keres has set a wonderful trap. 47...¥c5! [47...¥xb2? 48.¤xb2 ¥xb2 49.¤d2 ¥xa3 50.¤c2 ¥xb4 51.cxb4 White has a fortress in the pawn ending.] 48.¥f3 g5 49.¤xg5 ¥xg5 50.¤a2 ¥e6 51.¤f2 ¥f6 52.¤d1 ¥d3 53.g3 ¥g6 54.¥g2 ¥d2 55.¤f3 ¥g5 56.¥e2 ¥e1 57.¥f3 ¥d2 58.¥e2 ¥c1 59.¥f3 ¥f6 60.¥g2 [White wins elegantly in 60.¤b4 ¥xb4 61.cxb4 ¥d2! 62.¥e2 ¥c1! 63.¤c3 ¥xb2 64.¤xb5 ¥g5 (Barcza).] 60...¥g6 [Better is 60...¥c5! 61.¤f3 ¥e6 62.g4 h4! 61.¤f3 ¥g5 62.¥g2 h4 63.gxh4+ ¥f4? [Black makes slow progress in 63...¥xh4 64.¥f3 ¥e1+ 65.¤e3 ¥g4! 64.h5 ¥xe4 65.h6 ¥f4+ 66.¤f1 ¥h4 67.¤b4 ¥f6 68.¤e1 ¥f3 69.¥h7 ¥g7 Black has a big advantage but the h-pawn hinders him. 70.¤c2? [70.¤c6 ¥d3+ 71.¤d2 The e-pawn is stopped at the third rank. It is dangerous to conquer the h-pawn, because the active knight on c6 will attack pawns on the queenside. That knight also threatens to support the passed pawn.] 70...¥d5! 71.¤d2 ¥f6 72.¤e1+ ¥e4 73.¥f2+ ¥f5 74.g2 ¥xh7 Black has won a pawn and finishes the game. 75.¤e3+ ¥e6 76.¥e4 ¥h6 77.¥e2 ¥xe3! 78.¥xe3 ¥f6 79.¥g5+ ¥d5 80.¥f3 ¥h5 81.¥e4 ¥f4 82.¥f6+ ¥c6 83.¥e4 ¥d3 84.g4 ¥d6 85.¢h6 ¥xb2! 86.¢f7+ ¥c5 87.¥xe5 ¥d1 88.¢d7+ ¥d6 89.¢d4 ¥xc3 Normally foreigners were crushed in Moscow, but Portisch competed on an equal level. He won a great endgame of Keres. 0–1
1.d4 ♞f6 2.c4 e6 3.♕f3 c5 4.e3 b6 5.♕e2 ♞b7 6.0–0 ♞e7 7.♗c3 cxd4 8.♕xd4 0–0
9.♗b3 ♞a6 10.♕f3 ♞b8 11.♕xb7 ♞xb7 12.♕f3 ♞xf3 13.♕xf3 ♞e8 14.♕b2 ♞c7
15.♕ac1 a6 16.♕d1 ♞f8 17.♗d2 ♝e8 18.♗f1 ♝c7 19.♕d1 ♝ac8 20.♕e2 d6
21.♗f1 ♝b7 22.♕d4 ♖g6 23.♗e2 ♝g7 24.♗c1 ♝f5 25.♗xf5 ♖xf5 26.♗a1 ♝c6 27.♗dc2
♗bc7 28.b3 ♜d7 29.♗f3 ♝c5+ 30.♕e2 ♜d7 31.♗b3 ♝c8 32.♕d2 ♝f6 33.♕xf6 ♝xf6
The chances are equal. 34.♗g1 ♝e7 35.a3 ♝c7 36.♗c3? [36.b4 b5 37.♗c1 is
okay.] 36...d5! 37.♗b2!? ♝d8 38.cxd5 ♝xc2+ 39.♗xc2 ♝d5 40.♗e1 ♝c8+ 41.♗d3
♗d8 Hort has prepared a strange move. 42.♗c4?? [Correct is 42.♖c2 b5 43.♖e2 and White
has a stubborn defence.] 42...♖d8 43.♗c2 ♝b5 44.♗d5 [The pointe is 44.exf4 bxc4
45.bxc4 ♝d4 and Black also wins a pawn.] 44...♗c8+ 45.♗d2 ♝d5 46.e4 ♝xe4 47.fxe4
♖b6 48.♗d3 ♝d7 49.♗e3 ♝f6 50.♗f2 ♝g8 51.♗h3 ♝g7 52.♗h4 a5 53.♗d3 ♝g2+
54.♖c3 ♝e2 55.♖d4 ♝a2 56.♖c3 ♝f8 Black does not capture the poisoned pawn.
57.♖c5 ♝e7

[Timman prefers 57...h5 58.a4 ♝xa4 59.♗xa4 ♝g7] 58.a4 ♝xa4 59.♗xa4 ♝g2 60.♗d4
♗g4 Portisch exchanges the rooks. Otherwise he will not make progress. 61.♗xg4 ♝xg4
62.h3 ♝f2 63.h4 ♝d6 64.♗b2 ♝c6 65.♗e3 ♝g4+ 66.♗f4 ♝f6 67.♖c4 ♝b5 68.♖e5
♗e8! [Not 68...♗b4? 69.♖c6+] 69.♖g5 White has a difficult position. [I analyse after
Timman and Varnusz 69.♖xf7 ♝b4 70.♖d8 ♝xb3 71.♗b7! (71.♖xe6 ♝c4! 72.♗e3 a4 73.♖d4
a3 74.♖c2 a2) 71...a4 72.♖c5+ ♝b4 73.♖xa4 ♝xa4 74.♖e5 ♝c7! 75.♖f6 (75.♖d6 ♝b5
76.♖xc7 ♝c5) 75...♖b4 76.♖g7 h5 77.♖g6 ♝c4 78.♖xh5 ♝d4 79.♖g6 ♝xe4 80.h5 e5 81.h6
♖e6 82.♖f6 ♝f8 83.♖f7 ♝f5!! Black wins with his last pawn in the critical variation.] 69...♖d6!
Black avoids a trap. [69...f6?? 70.♖h6 ♝xe7 71.♖xh7 ♝b4 72.♖g6! draws.] 70.♖h6 ♝f5! 71.♖xh7 ♝xe4 72.♖g6 ♝b4 73.♖f6 [The last trap is 73.♖c6+ Black answers
73...♖c3!] 73...♗f5 74.h5 e3 75.♖xe6 ♝g7+ 76.♖d5 ♝xh5 77.♖d4 ♝xb3 78.♖xe3
Black has to play the knight game accurately. 78...♖c3! 79.♖c6 a4 80.♖a7 ♝f6
81.♖b5+ ♝b4 82.♖d4 ♝e4 83.♖c2 ♝c3 84.♖d4 ♝d5+ 85.♖e4 ♝c7! The influence
of the white knight is restricted. 86.♖e2+ ♝d2 This game would decide about the first
place in the tournament. 0–1
1.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 2.g3 d5 3.\( \text{g2} \) c6 4.0-0 \( \text{g4} \) 5.c4 e6 6.cxd5 exd5 7.d3 \( \text{bd7} \) 8.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{e7} \) 9.\( \text{c3} \) 0-0 10.h3 \( \text{xf3} \) 11.\( \text{xf3} \) \( \text{c5} \) 12.d4 \( \text{e6} \) 13.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{e8} \) 14.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{d6} \) 15.\( \text{ad1} \) \( \text{f6} \) 16.b3 \( \text{e8} \) 17.\( \text{g4} \) g6 18.h4 h5 19.\( \text{h3} \) \( \text{g7} \) 20.\( \text{h2} \) \( \text{f6} \) 21.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{f5} \) 22.\( \text{xf5} \) \( \text{xf5} \) White has the better pawn structure. 24.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{f8} \) 25.\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{e7} \) 26.\( \text{g2} \) \( \text{ae8} \) 27.\( \text{fd1} \) \( \text{g6} \) 28.\( \text{c2} \) \( \text{f6} \) 29.\( \text{h1} \) \( \text{e6} \) 30.\( \text{f1} \) \( \text{g7} \) 31.\( \text{a4} \) \( \text{e7} \) 32.\( \text{c5} \) \( \text{f8} \) 33.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 34.e3 \( \text{h7} \) 35.\( \text{g2} \) \( \text{g7} \) 36.\( \text{b1} \) \( \text{h6} \) 37.\( \text{d1} \) \( \text{c7} \) 38.\( \text{f4} \) \( \text{xf4} \) 39.\( \text{gxf4} \) Both parties have a doubled pawn. 39...\( \text{b5} \) 40.a4 \( \text{d6} \) 41.\( \text{c3} \) \( \text{g8} \) 42.\( \text{h3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 43.\( \text{g1} \) \( \text{xg1} \) 44.\( \text{g1} \) \( \text{g6} \) 45.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{g8} \) 46.\( \text{c1} \) \( \text{f8} \) 47.\( \text{e1} \) \( \text{e8} \) 48.\( \text{d4} \) \( \text{d7} \) 49.\( \text{h2} \) \( \text{e8} \) 50.\( \text{c5} \) \( \text{b6} \) 51.\( \text{b4} \) a5 52.\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{c7} \) 53.\( \text{e1} \) \( \text{a6} \) 54.\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{b4} \) 55.\( \text{c3} \) \( \text{d6} \) 56.\( \text{c1} \) \( \text{g8} \) 57.\( \text{c3} \) [Correct is 57.\( \text{g1} \) ] 57...\( \text{c5} \) 58.\( \text{c1} \) \( \text{c6} \) 59.\( \text{xc5} \) plus \( \text{bxc5} \) 60.\( \text{c3} \) [It is too late for 60.\( \text{g1} \) due to 60...\( \text{b8} \)! 61.\( \text{b1} \) \( \text{c4} \) 60...\( \text{f6} \) 61.\( \text{c1} \) d4 62.exd4 \( \text{xd4} \) 63.\( \text{a3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 64.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{c6} \) 65.\( \text{c1} \) \( \text{d4} \) 66.\( \text{b2} \) \( \text{d5} \) 67.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{b8} \) 68.\( \text{g2} \) \( \text{b6} \) [68...\( \text{xb3} \) 69.\( \text{xf6} \) \( \text{xd4} \) 70.\( \text{e5} \) allows counter-play to White.] 69.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{e6} \) 70.\( \text{xe6} \) \( \text{xe6} \) 71.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{d5} \) 72.\( \text{d3} \) [72.\( \text{xd4} \) cxd4+ 73.\( \text{c2} \) \( \text{c5} \) 74.\( \text{d3} \) \( \text{b4} \) Black wins the pawn ending.] 72...\( \text{xb3} \) 73.\( \text{xf6} \) \( \text{c4} \) 74.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{c5} \) 75.\( \text{c3} \) \( \text{xa4} \) 76.\( \text{xa5} \) White loses the bishop versus knight ending. 76...\( \text{c5} \) 77.\( \text{b4} \) \( \text{b3} \) The march of the black king to the queenside has prepared. 78.\( \text{e7} \) \( \text{c6} \) 79.\( \text{f6} \) \( \text{b5} \) 80.\( \text{e2} \) \( \text{b4} \) 81.\( \text{d1} \) \( \text{c5} \) 82.\( \text{e2} \) \( \text{d4} \) 83.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{e6} \) The knight has prepared another king maneuver. 84.\( \text{e7} \) \( \text{b5} \) 85.\( \text{d2} \) White gives an unimportant pawn. [The passive 85.\( \text{d6} \) \( \text{a4} \) 86.\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{b3} \) 87.\( \text{e5} \) \( \text{f8} \) 88.\( \text{f6} \) \( \text{g6} \) 89.\( \text{g5} \) c3+ also loses.] 85...\( \text{xf4} \) 86.\( \text{d6} \) \( \text{g6} \) 87.\( \text{g3} \) \( \text{f4} \) 88.\( \text{e1} \) \( \text{c5} \) 89.\( \text{f2} \) \( \text{b4} \) 90.\( \text{e1} \) \( \text{b3} \) 91.\( \text{e2} \) \( \text{c2} \) White has no defence against the threats. Portisch showed more patience than Salov in this endgame. 0-1
Spassky (1937) plays the middle game brilliantly and the endgame solidly. 1.e4 e5 2.¤f3 ³c6 3.¿b5 ³c5 4.c3 f5 5.d4 fxe4 6.¿xe4 ³xe4 7.¿xf3 ¿e7 8.¿h5+ g6 9.¿e2 d6 10.0–0 ³f6 11.¿g5 0–0 12.¿d2 d5 13.¿xc6 bxc6 14.¿f3 e4 15.¿d4 ³xc5 16.¿f3 a5 17.¿f2 ³d6 18.¿xe4 ¿xe4 19.¿xf8+ ¿xf8 20.¿xf8+ ¿xf8 Black has an extra pawn temporarily. 21.¿f1+ ¿g7 22.¿f4 ¿d7! [The initiative shift to White in 22...c5 23.¿e5+] 23.¿xc7 a4 24.a3? Pawn b2 becomes a weakness. [Bondarevsky proposes 24.¿c2 as prevention of ..a3; more aggressive is 24.¿f3! ¿f8 (the pointe is 24...a3 25.¿b4! ¿xc3?? 26.¿e5+) 25.¿e5 ¿xf1+ 26.¿xf1 ¿e8 with equality.] 24...c5 The restriction begins. 25.¿f3 ¿b5! 26.¿d1 ¿c4 The bishop blockades the c-pawn and fixes the b-pawn. 27.¿f4?! [Analysts prefer 27.¿e5 ; More aggressive is 27.¿d2 ¿e2 28.¿e1 ¿d3 29.¿xe4 dxe4 30.¿f2 The dominant knight has been exchanged.] 27...¿f6 28.¿h4?! [Bondorevsky proposes 28.¿d2 White misses the last opportunity to play this move.] 28...¿f5 29.¿c1 ¿b8

When we look at the start of the endgame, Black has kept the control over the center. Furthermore, his bishop, king and rook have improved positions. White has to remain passively. 30.¿e1 ¿h6 31.¿h2 ¿h5 32.¿f3 ¿f7 It is hard for Black to strengthen his position. 33.¿g5? [Better is the passive 33.¿h2 ] 33...¿xg5 34.¿xg5 The bishops of opposite colors hardly are a disadvantage for the attacker, when rooks remain on the board and restraint increases. This was shown by Nimzowitsch. 34...d4! Black creates a passed pawn. 35.¿xd4 cxd4 36.¿f2 ¿f7 37.¿g3 ¿b7 Spassky hesitates again. 38.¿e8?! The provocation is accepted for the second time. [38.¿f2 gives a proper answer.] 38...¿e6! The rook is cut off. 39.¿f3 ¿d5+ 40.¿f2 ¿c7! 41.¿d2 ¿c2 42.¿c2 ¿c4+ 43.¿d1 ¿xb2 The rest is simple. 44.¿f8+ ¿e4 45.¿f4+ ¿d5 46.¿f6 ¿d3 47.¿g3 ¿a2 48.¿c1 ¿c5 49.¿b6 ¿g2 50.¿f4 ¿e4 51.¿d6 ¿d3 52.¿d4+ ¿d5 53.¿f4 ¿g4+ 54.¿d1 ¿c2+ 55.¿b1 ¿f5 56.¿b5+ ¿e4 57.¿d6 ¿f3 Amsterdam 1964 has been Spassky’s hardest tournament. He had to win a lot and play endgames to the bitter end. 0–1
(120) Spassky, Boris – Petrosian, Tigran [C11]
Spassky W Ch Moscow 1966 (2), 1937

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3..dc3 dc6 4.e4 df6 5.df3 cf5 6.dxc5 dc5 7.cf4 dx5 8.cf3 f6 9.exf6 dx5 10.0–0 0–0 11.cf3 dc7 12.dxc6 dc6 13.cf2 fe8 14.dae1 de8 15.dg3 a6 16.a3 df7 17.b4 dd4 18.de5 de5 19.dxe5 dd7 20.dg3 e5 21.f3 df4 22.fxf4 dfxf4 White has a plus due to the hanging pawns in the center. He wants to lure a pawn forwards in order to blockade the center. 23.f2 g6 24.d2 db6 25.de2 de7?

Spassky refuses the offer of a draw. 28.dc2 df7 29.db3 h5 Square g4 becomes inaccessible for the knight. 30.de3 db6 31.dc2 de7?! 32.de3! h4 33.h3 df6 34.dd4 db7 35.a4 de8 36.de2 bxa4 37.xa4 db6 38.db3 e4? [The weakening is avoided by 38...ec5!] 39.dd4 dh6 40.dd1 ec8 White’s win is hard to achieve. 41.fxe4! dxe4 42.de6? [The knight maneuver should be prepared by 42.ea1 and Ra5.] 42...dc4? [Analysts regard 42...a5! 43.ed6! as won for White, but 43...a4! 44.d2 dc4 45.xc4 ecx4 46.ed8 edx6 47.b7+ dh5 48.xd6 ec7 49.xb7 xb7 50.xe4 ec7 51.c4 a3 52.c5 a2 53.ea1 eb7 54.ea1 eb4 55.xa2 ec4 draws.] 43.xc4 ecx4 44.cc5 ec7 45.xc1 dc5 46.cc5! [46.xa6 ecx6 47.xa6 ed7 and Black survives (Bondarevsky).] 46...dc4 47.d5 db3? [Spassky does not allow the simplification by 48.xa6 g5 49.ea5 g4] 48...exe5+ 49.dxe2 ecx6 50.dd2 de6 [The point is 50...xf4? 51.c4!] 51.xe4 dc4+ 52.dd2 ed7+ 53.cc2 ef7 54.cc5 ef8 55.db2 db5 56.db3 db4+ 57.db2 ef1 58.db5 ef1 59.cc1 ecx1 60.xc1 ef6 61.ed4 g5 62.xg5 ef2+ 63.cc4 cc6 64.cc4 cc6 65.ed4 ef7 66.cc5 ef1 67.cc4 ec1 68.h4 Spassky had beaten Petrosian in the endgame. Boris would do even better in their next match and become the tenth world champion. 1–0
1.e4 c5 2.d4 d6 3.d5 cxd5 4.c4 d5 5.e5 dxe5 6.dxe5 $\text{	extcopyright}c6 7.d3 g6 8.a3 $\text{	extcopyright}g7 9.$\text{	extcopyright}b1 $\text{	extcopyright}eg7 10.b4 b6 11.0–0 0–0 12.a5 $\text{	extcopyright}xd5 13.cxd5 $\text{	extcopyright}d4 14.$\text{	extcopyright}xd4 $\text{	extcopyright}cxd4 15.$\text{	extcopyright}d2 $\text{	extcopyright}ac8 16.$\text{	extcopyright}yb3 $\text{	extcopyright}c7 17.$\text{	extcopyright}bc1 $\text{	extcopyright}fc8 18.b5 $\text{	extcopyright}xc1+ 19.$\text{	extcopyright}xc1 $\text{	extcopyright}xc1+ 20.$\text{	extcopyright}xc1 $\text{	extcopyright}c7 21.$\text{	extcopyright}c4 $\text{	extcopyright}xc4 22.$\text{dxc4}

White has little advantage, despite the strong bishop. 22...f6 Black chooses for a passive defense. [He could play 22...f5 because 23.exf5 $\text{	extcopyright}xf5 24.$\text{	extcopyright}gf5 $\text{	extcopyright}f7 25.$\text{	extcopyright}d8 e4 endangers White.] 23.$\text{	extcopyright}f1 $\text{	extcopyright}f8 24.a4 $\text{	extcopyright}e7 25.$\text{	extcopyright}e2 $\text{	extcopyright}f7 26.$\text{	extcopyright}d2 $\text{	extcopyright}f5 Suddenly Black changes his strategy. He wants to force the draw. It favors White. 27.exf5 $\text{	extcopyright}xf5 28.$\text{	extcopyright}d3 $\text{	extcopyright}f6 29.$\text{	extcopyright}f3 $\text{	extcopyright}h5 30.a5 $\text{	extcopyright}e8 31.a6 $\text{	extcopyright}d7 32.$\text{	extcopyright}g3 $\text{	extcopyright}c7 33.$\text{	extcopyright}h3 $\text{	extcopyright}b7 34.$\text{	extcopyright}a5 $\text{	extcopyright}c8 35.$\text{	extcopyright}e1 $\text{	extcopyright}e7 36.$\text{	extcopyright}f2 $\text{	extcopyright}g8 37.$\text{	extcopyright}e1 $\text{	extcopyright}f7? [The retreat 37...$\text{	extcopyright}d7! is correct. 38.$\text{	extcopyright}d2 (The introduction 38.$\text{	extcopyright}a5! $\text{	extcopyright}d8 39.$\text{	extcopyright}d2 wins a tempo. 39...f6 40.g4 hxg4 41.hxg4 e4!! (41...fxg4? 42.fxg4 and the white king cannot be stopped) 42.fxg4 fxg4 43.$\text{	extcopyright}f4 $\text{	extcopyright}e5 44.$\text{	extcopyright}xe5 dxe5 45.c5 g3 46.cxb6 g2 47.bxa7 g1$\text{	extcopyright} 48.a8$\text{	extcopyright} $\text{	extcopyright}f3+ 49.$\text{	extcopyright}c2 Black delivers perpetual check) 38...$\text{	extcopyright}e8! 39.g4 hxg4 40.hxg4 fxg4! (40...e4? 41.fxe4 fxg4 42.$\text{	extcopyright}f4 $\text{	extcopyright}e5 43.$\text{	extcopyright}xe5 dxe5 44.c5! A white pawn will queen with check) 41.fxg4 $\text{	extcopyright}f7 42.$\text{	extcopyright}e4 $\text{	extcopyright}g6 The white king is stopped. These two variations can be seen as twins. A move is correct in one case and is refuted in the other.] 38.$\text{	extcopyright}b4 $\text{	extcopyright}e7 39.$\text{	extcopyright}f4 White threatens to break through with 40.fxe5 dxe5 41.Bxe7 Kxe7 42.c5! 39...$\text{	extcopyright}xf4 40.$\text{	extcopyright}xg4 $\text{	extcopyright}e8 41.$\text{	extcopyright}xd4 $\text{	extcopyright}d7 42.$\text{	extcopyright}d3 $\text{	extcopyright}c7 The game is adjourned. Spassky and Bondarevsky find the win one hour before the resumption. 43.$\text{	extcopyright}e3 $\text{	extcopyright}f6 44.$\text{	extcopyright}f3 $\text{h4} Black can postpone this weakening by two moves. [44...g7 45.$\text{	extcopyright}g3 $\text{	extcopyright}f6 46.$\text{	extcopyright}a3 (zugzwang) 46...h4+ leads to the game (Kavalek).(46...$\text{	extcopyright}d7 47.c5; 46...$\text{	extcopyright}f6 47.$\text{	extcopyright}h4; 46...$\text{	extcopyright}e7 47.$\text{	extcopyright}a2 $\text{	extcopyright}d7 48.$\text{	extcopyright}g7 and Bh6–g5 )] 45.$\text{	extcopyright}e3 $\text{	extcopyright}g7 46.$\text{	extcopyright}d3 $\text{	extcopyright}f6 47.$\text{	extcopyright}d2 $\text{	extcopyright}d7 48.$\text{	extcopyright}e3 $\text{	extcopyright}d7 49.$\text{	extcopyright}f2! Black suffers from zugzwang. 49...$\text{	extcopyright}c8 The intended position has been reached. 50.c5!! dxc5 [The alternative is 50...bxc5 51.$\text{	extcopyright}d1 (Belyavsky and Mikhailchiksin.)] 51.d6! $\text{	extcopyright}d7 52.$\text{	extcopyright}xc5! $\text{	extcopyright}d8 53.$\text{	extcopyright}b4 $\text{	extcopyright}e6 54.$\text{	extcopyright}c4 $\text{	extcopyright}f6 55.$\text{	extcopyright}d5 $\text{	extcopyright}d8 56.$\text{	extcopyright}d4 $\text{	extcopyright}xd6 57.$\text{	extcopyright}e5+ $\text{	extcopyright}e6 58.$\text{	extcopyright}b8 $\text{	extcopyright}d7 59.$\text{	extcopyright}d5 The fortress has collapsed. 1–0
Robert James Fischer (1943) played a nearly perfect endgame. Chess was the goal of his life.

1.c4 ♞f6 2.♘c3 e6 3.d4 ♞b4 4.e3 0–0 5.♗d3 d5 6.f3 ♞c6 7.♗f4 ♞b5 8.♗b5 ♞e7 9.♗d6 10.b3 a6 11.♕c3 ♞d6 12.e4 e5 13.♗xe5 14.♕xd4 ♞d7 15.♗e1 ♞e7 16.♕g5 ♘xd4 17.♗d5 ♞e5 18.♗f3 ♘f3+ 19.♕xf3 ♘xd4+ 20.♗h1 ♗g4 21.hxg4 ♘xg4 22.b3 ♘b5 23.a4 ♗a5 24.♗d1 ♘c6 25.e5 ♘b4 26.♗e4 ♘xd5 27.♗xd5 ♘b6 28.f5 ♕c3 29.♗c1 ♘b2 30.♗b1 ♘c1 31.♗c1 ♘b2 32.♗c4 ♗ae8 33.f6 c6 34.♗xg7 ♘xg7 35.♗xe7+ ♘xe7 36.♗xf7 ♘xf7 37.♗e6 38.♗f1 ♘b5 39.axb5 ♗xb5 40.♗d2 ♕e7 41.♗b4+ ♘d8 42.♗f7 ♘h8 43.♗f6+ ♘xf8 44.♗xf8 ♗f6 45.♗c5 d4 46.♗g1 ♘f4 47.♗e7+ ♘c8 48.♗f8+ ♘xf8 49.♗xf8

Black’s future looks dark due to the distant doubled passed pawns. 49...♗g3! 50.♗f1 d3 The white king has been imprisoned with minimal means. 51.♗b4 ♗d7 52.e1 ♗f4 53.c3 ♗g3 54.g5 ♗e6 55.g6 ♗e7 56.e1 ♗f4 57.h4+ ♗f8 58.g3 Sacrifice of part of the doubled pawns liberates the king. 58...d6 59.♗f2 ♗c5+ 60.♗f3 ♗g7 61.g5 ♘xg6 62.♗f4 ♗h5! 62...♗f5? 63.g4+ ♗e6 64.g5 Black loses the d-pawn without compensation.] 63.e4 [63.g4+ ♗h4! 64.g5 ♗h5 65.♗e4 and the endgame continues similar to the game.] 63...♗g4 64.♗xd3 ♗f3 Pressure on the g-pawn gives compensation for the lost d-pawn. 65.c7 ♗f2 66.d6 ♗c1 Penetration by the white king cannot be stopped. 67.d4 ♗g4 68.♗c5 b4 69.♗b5 ♗f5 70.♗c4 ♗e6 71.c7 ♗f5 72.♗d3 ♗g4 73.♗d6 ♗c3 74.♗c4 ♗e1 75.♗xb4 ♗xg3 Naturally Black should try to give his bishop for the pawn. 76.c3 ♗d6 77.c5 ♗e7 78.c4 ♗d4 79.c4 ♗a5 80.c3 ♗d8 81.b4 ♗f4 81...♗f5 82.d5 leads to a position known from the game Capablanca–Janowski, New York 1916. Black resigned due to 82...c7? (he missed 82...♗f4! ) 83.c4 ♘d8 84.c5 ♗c7 85.c6 ♗d8 86.♗c6 ♗e6 87.c7 ♖a5 88.c7 ♖a2 89.b6 ♖e3 90.b7 ♖a7 91.b5 ♖a7 92.♖a6 and White wins.] 82.b5 ♗e4 83.c4 ♗c7 84.c5 ♗d3 85.c6 ♗c4! The pawn has to be attacked from behind. Averbakh published this discovery in 1954. Fischer has read the analyses and played the last fifteen moves within a minute, like a chess machine. 86.♗b6 ♗f4 87.♖a7 ♗c7 ½–½
1.e4 c5 2.dı3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.dıxd4 dı6 5.dıc3 a6 6.h3 g6 7.g4 dıg7 8.g5 dıh5 9.dıe2 e5 10.dıb3 dıf4 11.dıd5 dıxd5 12.dıxd5 dıc6 13.dıg4 dıxg4 14.hxg4 dıc8 15.dıd1 dıd4 16.c3 dıxb3 17.axb3 dıe6 18.dıa5 f6 19.dıd5 dıxd5 20.dıxd5 dıd7 21.gxf6 dıxf6 White blockades a weak pawn. 22.g5! Another weakling is fixed. The weakening of the g-pawn bears no importance because it can only be attacked by a bishop. 22...dıe7 23.dıe2 dıa8 24.dıe3 dıc8 25.b4 b5? The a-pawn becomes the third backward pawn. This error becomes fatal. 26.dıd1 dıe6 27.dıa1 dıc6 28.dıh3 dıf8 29.dıah1 dıc7 Black protects the h-pawn in time. 30.dıh4!

The restriction has led to zugzwang. If the king, king's rook or bishop moves, the h-pawn is lost. If the queen's rook moves on the seventh rank, White wins the a-pawn with 31.Ra1. 30...dıd5 [30...dıc4 31.f3 dıc7 32.dıf2 d5 makes a difference two moves.] 31.dıa1!! dıc6 32.dıxd5+ dıxd5 33.dıd1+ dıe6 34.dıd8 dıf5 [34...dıg7 costs a pawn, because the queen's rook has been lured from c7 to c6.] 35.dıa8 dıe6 36.dıh3 The threat on the f-file decides the game. 36...dıg7 [36...dıg4 37.dıg3+ dıh5 38.dıf3 dıg7 39.dıxh8 dıxh8 40.dıf8 dıg7 41.dıf7 and the h-pawn falls too (Fischer).] 37.dıxh8 dıxh8 38.dıxh7 dìe8 39.dıf7+ dìg4?! 40.f3+ dìg3 41.dıd3?! [41.dìf1 threatens 42.Bf2+ and 43.Rh7#.] 41...dıe4 42.fox4 dıd8+ 43.dıd4 dìg4 44.dìf1 dìe5 45.dìc3 dìc7 46.ìg1+ dìh4 47.dìf3 dìd7 48.e5 dìf7+ 49.dìe4 dìf5 50.e6 dìd8 51.dìf6 dìxf6 52.gxf6 dìxf6 53.dìd5 dìf2 54.ìe1 The alterations of attacks on weak pawns are carried out with brilliant maneuvers over the whole board. 1–0
(124) Fischer,Bobby – Taimanov,Mark [B47]
Fischer Quarter final Vancouver 1971 (3), 1943

1.e4 c5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♘xd4 ♗c7 5.♗c3 e6 6.g3 a6 7.♗g2 ♘f6 8.0–0 ♘xd4 9.♗xd4 ♘c5 10.♗f4 d6 11.♗d2 h6 12.♕ad1 e5 13.♘e3 ♗g4 14.♖xc5 dxc5 15.f3 ♘e6 16.f4 ♙d8 17.♗d5 ♙xd5 18.♗xd5 e4 19.♗xe1 ♙xd5 20.♖xe4+ ♚d8 21.♗e2 ♙xd1+ 22.♖xd1+ ♜d7 23.♖xd7+ ♘xd7 The mobility of his pieces gives White a plus. 24.♗e5 b6?

[Black ends the pressure with 24...♗d6! 25.a4! a5 26.b3 b6 and he gets the time for ..♖e8 (Radulescu).] 25.♕f1 a5 26.♗c4 ♘f8 The activity of the rook has been restricted. 27.♗g2 ♗d6 [27...♗c6 28.a4 ♙d8 29.♗e2 ♙d4 30.b3 ♙d5 31.♗f3 ♗d7 32.♗e5 ♗c6 33.♗e8] 28.♗f3 ♘d7 29.♗e3 ♙b8 30.♗d3+ ♗c7 31.c3 ♘c6 32.♗e3 ♗d6 33.a4! White has restricted the queenside. Square b5 becomes a stronghold for the bishop. 33...♗e7 34.h3 ♘c6 35.h4! White threatens to advance his pawns on the kingside. 35...h5 The action is prevented at a high prize. 36.♖d3+ ♙c7 37.♖d5 ♘f8 Another pawn has been fixed on a white square, but the black rook is liberated. 38.♖d2 ♙f6 39.♗e2 ♙d7 40.♗e3 ♗f6 41.♗b5 ♙d6 The game is adjourned. 42.♗e2 ♙d8?! [Or 42...♗f6 43.♗d3 ♙d6+ 44.♗c4 ♙f6 45.♗e1 ♙d6 46.♗e2! ♙f6 47.♗e3 ♙d6 48.♖d3 and the exchange has been forced.] 43.♖d3! ♘c7 44.♖xd6 ♙xd6 45.♖d3 The king penetrates. 45...♗e7 46.♗e8 ♖d5 47.♗f7+ ♖d6 48.♗c4 ♙c6 49.♗e8+ ♖b7 50.♖b5 ♘c8! The restriction is not fatal right away because Black threatens mate in one. 51.♘c6+ ♘c7 52.♖d5 ♘e7 53.♗f7! ♖b7 54.♗b3! ♘a7! Black stands with his back against the wall. 55.♖d1 ♘b7 56.♖f3+ ♘c7 57.♘a6 ♘c8 58.♘d5! ♘e7 59.♘c4! ♗c6 60.♗f7 ♘e7 61.♗e8 ♖d8 Black seems to escape, but Fischer finds a great finish. 62.♖xg6! ♖xg6 63.♗xb6 ♖d7 [Or 63...♖f8 64.♗xc5 ♖d7+ 65.♖d6] 64.♗xc5 ♘e7 65.b4! ♗xb4 66.cxb4 ♖c8 67.a5 ♘d6 68.b5 ♘e4+ 69.♗b6 ♘c8 [After 69...♗d6 70.a6 ♘c8+ 71.♗c5 White wins on the kingside.] 70.♗c6 ♘b8 71.b6 Taimanov played the role of 'Dr. Watson' and could only admire the intelligence of 'Sherlock Holmes' Fischer. 1–0
(125) Fischer, Bobby – Larsen, Bent [B88]
Fischer Semifinal Denver 1971 (4), 1943

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{\=f}3\) d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\text{\=f}6\) d4 5.\(\text{\=c}3\) \(\text{\=c}6\) 6.\(\text{\=c}4\) e6 7.\(\text{\=b}3\) \(\text{\=e}7\) 8.\(\text{\=e}3\) 0–0 9.0–0 \(\text{\=d}7\) 10.\(\text{\=f}4\) \(\text{\=c}8\) 11.\(\text{\=f}5\) \(\text{\=x}d4\) 12.\(\text{\=x}d4\) \(\text{e}5\) 13.\(\text{\=d}3\) fxe5 14.\(\text{\=x}e4\) \(\text{\=d}4\) 15.\(\text{\=x}e4\) \(\text{\=e}6\) 16.\(\text{\=b}3\) \(\text{\=c}6\) 17.\(\text{\=e}1\) \(\text{\=x}e4\) 18.\(\text{\=x}e4\) White has a lot of pressure for a pawn. 18...d5 19.\(\text{\=g}3\)! g6 20.\(\text{\=d}5\) \(\text{\=d}6\)

Larsen demonstrates his usual optimism. [20...\(\text{\=x}d5\) 21.\(\text{\=x}e7\) \(\text{\=fe}8\) leads to a defendable endgame (Gipslis).] 21.\(\text{\=x}e6!\) \(\text{\=x}g3\) 22.\(\text{\=e}7\) \(\text{\=d}6\) 23.\(\text{\=x}b7\) \(\text{\=a}8\) [Larsen prefers 23...\(\text{\=a}5\) after the game, but 24.\(\text{\=c}4\) \(\text{\=e}8\) 25.\(\text{\=d}7\) \(\text{\=b}4\) 26.\(\text{\=a}3\) \(\text{\=e}7\) 27.\(\text{\=x}b4\) \(\text{\=e}7\) 28.\(\text{\=x}a5\) favors White.] 24.\(\text{\=c}4\) a5 25.\(\text{\=a}7\) Black can grab his last chance with a natural move. 25...\(\text{\=c}7\)? [Larsen does not believe in 25...\(\text{\=c}5!\) 26.\(\text{\=x}c5\) \(\text{\=x}c5\) 27.\(\text{\=d}f2\) but 27...\(\text{\=f}c8\) 28.\(\text{\=x}f7+\) \(\text{\=e}8\) 29.\(\text{\=d}5\) \(\text{\=x}c4!\) 30.\(\text{\=x}c4\) \(\text{\=x}c4\) 31.\(\text{\=x}a5\) \(\text{\=c}2+\) 32.\(\text{\=f}3\) \(\text{\=x}b2\) might draw.] 26.\(\text{\=g}3\) \(\text{\=f}e8\) 27.\(\text{\=a}f1\) \(\text{\=e}7\) 28.\(\text{\=a}6\) \(\text{\=e}3\) 29.\(\text{\=c}3\) h5 30.\(\text{\=a}6\) \(\text{\=e}5\) 31.\(\text{\=d}2\) \(\text{\=d}3\) 32.\(\text{\=f}2\) \(\text{\=d}4\) 33.\(\text{\=c}3\) \(\text{\=x}c4\) 34.\(\text{\=x}c4\) \(\text{\=x}c4\) 35.\(\text{\=d}3\) \(\text{\=c}5\) 36.\(\text{\=x}a5\) \(\text{\=x}a5\) 37.\(\text{\=x}a5\) \(\text{\=x}b2\) 38.\(\text{\=f}8\) 39.\(\text{\=c}3\) \(\text{\=x}c3\) 40.\(\text{\=x}c3\) \(\text{\=e}7\) 41.\(\text{\=d}4\) \(\text{\=d}6\) 42.\(\text{\=a}5\) \(\text{\=f}6\) 43.\(\text{\=a}6\) \(\text{\=c}6\) 44.\(\text{\=a}7\) \(\text{\=b}7\) 45.\(\text{\=d}5\) \(\text{\=h}4\) 46.\(\text{\=e}6\) Fischer played a fantastic endgame. 1–0

(126) Petrosian, Tigran – Fischer, Bobby [A06]
Fischer Final Buenos Aires 1971 (5), 1943

1.\(\text{\=f}3\) c5 2.\(\text{\=b}3\) d5 3.\(\text{\=b}2\) f6! 4.\(\text{\=c}4\) d4 5.d3 e5 6.e3 \(\text{\=e}7\) 7.\(\text{\=e}2\) \(\text{\=e}6\) 8.\(\text{\=b}d2\) \(\text{\=e}7\) 9.0–0 0–0 10.e4 a6 11.\(\text{\=e}1\) b5 12.\(\text{\=g}4\) \(\text{\=x}g4\) 13.\(\text{\=x}g4\) \(\text{\=c}8\) 14.\(\text{\=c}2\) \(\text{\=d}7\) 15.\(\text{\=c}2\) \(\text{\=b}8\) 16.\(\text{\=f}c1\) \(\text{\=e}8\) 17.\(\text{\=a}3\) \(\text{\=d}6\) 18.\(\text{\=c}1\) g6 19.\(\text{\=c}x\) b5 \(\text{\=a}5\) 20.\(\text{\=b}2\) \(\text{\=b}6\) 21.\(\text{\=f}3\) \(\text{\=a}8\) 22.\(\text{\=a}3\) \(\text{\=a}5\) 23.\(\text{\=d}1\) \(\text{\=f}7\) 24.\(\text{\=a}4\) \(\text{\=b}4\) 25.\(\text{\=b}4\) \(\text{\=c}4\) 26.\(\text{\=d}c4\) \(\text{\=b}x\) \(\text{\=c}4\) 27.\(\text{\=x}c4\) \(\text{\=x}c4\) 28.\(\text{\=e}2\) \(\text{\=x}b2\) 29.\(\text{\=x}b2\) \(\text{\=f}8\) 30.\(\text{\=a}2\) \(\text{\=b}4\) 31.\(\text{\=x}f7+\) \(\text{\=x}f7\)
Fischer has utilized the passive play by his opponent and achieved a positional advantage.  
32.¥c7+ ¥e6! 33.g4! [Petrosian does not like 33.¥xh7 ¥c3 34.¥d1 ¥xa4] 33...¥c3 34.¥a2 ¥c8 35.¥xc8 ¥xc8 36.a5 ¥a8 37.a6 ¥a7 38.¥f1 g5 Black closes the kingside before he activates his king. 39.¥e2 [Better is 39.h4 h6 40.h5] 39...¥d6 40.¥d3 ¥c5 41.¥g1?! [More useful is 41.h4 and an exchange.] 41...¥b5 42.¥e2 ¥a5 Black will gain a pawn as a reward for his excellent restriction. 43.¥b2+? Petrosian blunders right after the resumption. [Correct is 43.¥g3! ¥xa6! (Korchnoi) (43...¥xa6 44.¥f5 ¥c6 45.¥ec2 The rooks are exchanged.) 44.¥h5 ¥f7 45.¥b2 White might survive by passive restriction.] 43...¥xa6 44.¥b1 ¥c7 45.¥b2 ¥e1 46.f3 ¥a5 47.¥c2 ¥b7 48.¥a2+ ¥b5 49.¥b2+ ¥b4 50.¥a2 ¥c7 51.¥a1 ¥c8 52.¥a7?! [More resistance is offered by 52.¥a2! but 52...¥c7 53.¥a1 ¥c6! 54.¥a2 ¥c3! 55.¥a3 ¥b4 56.¥a2 ¥e1! 57.¥a1 ¥f2 looks horrible for White.] 52...¥a5! 53.¥d7 [Or 53.¥xh7 ¥b6! 54.¥d7 ¥a8 55.¥xf6 ¥a3+ (Shamkovich).] 53...¥b6 54.¥d5+ ¥c5 55.¥c1 ¥a4 56.¥d7 ¥b4 57.¥e2 ¥b3 58.¥b7 ¥a8 59.¥xh7 ¥a1 The net around the white king is closed. 60.¥xd4+ exd4 61.¥xd4 ¥d1+ 62.¥e3 ¥c5+ 63.¥e2 ¥h1 64.h4 ¥c4 65.h5 ¥h2+ 66.¥e1 ¥d3 Fischer had won an important game and crushed 'the other guy's ego'. 0–1

(127) Spassky,Boris – Fischer,Bobby [B46]
Fischer W Ch Reykjavik 1972 (6), 1943

(1/vR)

1.e4 c5 2.¥f3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.¥xd4 a6 5.¥c3 ¥c6 6.¥e3 ¥f6 7.¥d3 d5 8.exd5 exd5 9.0–0 ¥d6 10.¥xc6 bxc6 11.¥d4 0–0 12.¥f3 ¥e6 13.¥fe1 c5 14.¥xf6 ¥xf6 15.¥xf6 gxf6 Fischer has the initiative. 16.¥ad1 ¥fd8 17.¥e2 ¥ab8 18.b3 c4 19.¥xd5! Spassky keeps the equality with 'a petite combination'. 19...¥xd5 20.¥xd5 ¥xh2+ 21.¥xh2 ¥xd5 22.¥xc4 ¥d2 23.¥xa6 ¥xc2 24.¥e2 ¥xe2 25.¥xe2 ¥d8 Fischer takes the initiative again. 26.a4 ¥d2 27.¥c4 ¥a2! Black chooses for restriction of the queenside. [27...¥xf2 28.a5 ¥f8 29.a6 ¥b2 (previous analyses continue with 29.¥a2? 30.b4! ¥a4 31.b5 30.¥d5 ¥a2 31.¥c4 ¥b2=] 28.¥g3 ¥f8 29.¥f3?! [29.f4 f5 30.¥f3 ¥e7 31.g3 builds a fortress (Karpov).] 29...¥e7 30.g4?! f5! 31.¥xf5 f6 32.¥g8 h6 33.¥g3 ¥d6 34.¥f3 ¥a1 35.¥g2? [Right is 35.¥c4 ¥g1 36.a5 ¥c5 37.a6 ¥b6 38.¥e3 h5 39.f3 h4 40.¥f2 ¥g5 41.¥f1! ¥xf5 42.¥g2 White is just in time.] 35...¥e5 36.¥e6 ¥f4 37.¥d7
b1 38.\(\text{e}6\) b2 39.\(\text{c}4\) a2 40.\(\text{e}6\) h5 White is lost in the adjourned position. 41.\(\text{d}7\)

Fischer became the eleventh world champion by this win. He had achieved his aim. [The interesting 41.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{xf}2\) 42.\(\text{b}4\) draws according to Timman, but Krogius gives the win 42...\(\text{g}5\) 43.\(\text{b}5\) \(\text{f}3\)+ 44.\(\text{g}2\) \(\text{a}3\) 45.\(\text{b}6\) \(\text{xa}4\) 46.\(\text{b}7\) \(\text{b}4\); 41.\(\text{d}7\) Spassky resigned due to 41...\(\text{g}4\) 42.\(\text{c}6\) h4 43.\(\text{f}3\)+ \(\text{xf}5\) 44.\(\text{c}6\) (Krogius) 44...\(\text{b}2\) 45.\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{e}5\) 46.\(\text{c}4\) a2 47.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{f}4\)] 0–1

(128) Huebner, Robert – Spassky, Boris [C67]
Huebner Venezia 1989 (1), 1948

Robert Huebner (1948) plays and analyses with great precision. 1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{c}6\) 3.\(\text{b}5\) \(\text{f}6\) 4.0–0 \(\text{xe}4\) 5.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{c}7\) 6.\(\text{e}2\) \(\text{d}6\) 7.\(\text{xc}6\) bxc6 8.\(\text{dxe}5\) \(\text{e}7\) 9.\(\text{c}3\) 0–0 10.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{e}8\) 11.\(\text{c}4\) \(\text{c}5\) 12.\(\text{g}5\) \(\text{a}6\) 13.\(\text{xe}7\) \(\text{xc}4\) 14.\(\text{x}d\) 15.\(\text{a}d\) 16.\(\text{e}f\) \(\text{a}1\)+ 17.\(\text{x}e\) \(\text{g}6\) Black has a damaged pawn structure. Square f5 is a weakness for him. 18.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{f}7\) [Correct is 18...\(\text{e}6\) 19.\(\text{f}5\) \(\text{g}7\) 20.\(\text{x}g\) \(\text{g}7\) 21.\(\text{e}7\)+ \(\text{f}7\)] 19.\(\text{b}3\) \(\text{a}6\) If the bishop goes to e6, he will stand in the way of the knight. 20.\(\text{f}4\) \(\text{e}8\) 21.\(\text{xe}\) \(\text{xe}\) 22.\(\text{f}2\) \(\text{f}7\) 23.\(\text{g}4\) \(\text{e}6\) 24.\(\text{xe}6\) \(\text{xe}\) 25.\(\text{e}4\) d6?
Better is 25...\textit{c}8 26.\textit{f}3 \textit{d}6 27.\textit{b}4 \textit{f}5 28.\textit{g}xf5+ \textit{x}xf5 29.\textit{d}g3+ \textit{g}6 26.\textit{g}5 \textit{f}xg5 27.\textit{d}xg5+ \textit{f}5 28.\textit{d}xh7 \textit{w}xf4 29.\textit{d}f6 \textit{c}8 30.\textit{d}e8 \textit{f}5 31.\textit{c}3 Pawn \textit{c}7 is lost. 31...\textit{b}1 [More subtle is 31...\textit{g}4 32.\textit{d}e2 \textit{g}4+ 33.\textit{f}d2 \textit{c}8 34.\textit{d}xc7 \textit{w}g2 35.\textit{d}e8 \textit{d}5 36.\textit{d}f6 \textit{h}3 37.\textit{d}d3 \textit{x}h2 38.\textit{d}d4 Black has kept material equality, but white's positional advantage seems to be decisive.; Huebner analyses the surprising 31...\textit{g}4! 32.\textit{d}xc7 \textit{e}4! 33.\textit{d}e8 \textit{d}d3 34.\textit{d}xd6 \textit{w}xc3 35.\textit{d}c4 \textit{c}5 36.\textit{h}4 \textit{d}d4! (He continues with 36...\textit{h}5 37.\textit{e}e3 \textit{c}2 and evaluates the position as drawn. However White wins by 38.\textit{e}e4! \textit{b}1 39.\textit{d}d5 \textit{e}xa2 40.\textit{d}a5 \textit{c}3 41.\textit{d}xc5) 37.\textit{d}e3 \textit{a}5 38.\textit{d}d2! \textit{a}4 39.\textit{d}e5 \textit{d}f5 (39...\textit{a}xb3 40.\textit{d}xf4 \textit{h}xa2 41.\textit{d}e3) 40.\textit{d}xa4 \textit{c}4 41.\textit{d}c6+ \textit{e}xa4 42.\textit{d}c3 \textit{g}4 43.\textit{d}xc4 \textit{f}3 44.\textit{d}e5 \textit{h}5 45.\textit{d}d4 \textit{e}xa2 46.\textit{d}e4 and White wins with great difficulty.] 32.\textit{a}3 \textit{a}2 33.\textit{b}4 \textit{c}5 34.\textit{d}xc7 \textit{c}4 35.\textit{h}4 \textit{xb}4 36.\textit{a}xb4 \textit{d}e4 [Insufficient is 36...\textit{d}d4 37.\textit{d}e3 \textit{d}xh4 38.\textit{d}d4 \textit{a}f1 39.\textit{c}4] 37.\textit{d}e8 \textit{d}e5 38.\textit{d}e3 \textit{f}7 39.\textit{d}c7 \textit{g}6 40.\textit{b}5 \textit{d}d5 41.\textit{a}xa7 \textit{c}4 42.\textit{d}c6 Huebner won the match with 4–2. [Elementary is 42.\textit{d}c6 \textit{d}xc3 43.\textit{b}5 \textit{d}d8 44.\textit{d}d4] 1–0

(129) Elwert,Hans Marcus – Andersson,Ulf [B42]
Andersson Millennium Email Tourn. 2000, 1951

Ulf Andersson (1951) plays highly accurate over-the-board chess. This quality also is very useful in correspondence chess. 1.e4 c5 2.\textit{f}3 \textit{e}6 3.d4 \textit{cxd}4 4.\textit{d}xd4 \textit{a}6 5.\textit{d}d3 \textit{c}5 6.\textit{b}3 \textit{a}7 7.0–0 \textit{d}7 8.\textit{e}2 \textit{d}6 9.\textit{e}3 \textit{d}xe3 10.\textit{d}xe3 \textit{e}5 11.\textit{c}4 \textit{e}6 12.\textit{c}3 \textit{d}7 13.\textit{e}2 \textit{b}6 14.\textit{x}xb6 \textit{x}xb6 15.\textit{d}d2 \textit{c}6 16.\textit{b}3 \textit{d}4 17.\textit{d}f1 \textit{e}7 18.\textit{f}1 \textit{a}5 19.\textit{e}3 \textit{a}4 20.\textit{d}3 \textit{h}c8 21.\textit{d}b1 \textit{a}xb3 22.\textit{a}xb3 \textit{g}6 23.\textit{g}3 \textit{d}8 24.\textit{a}xa8 \textit{a}xa8 25.\textit{c}2 \textit{xc}2 26.\textit{a}xc2

Black controls an open file as compensation for the backward pawn on \textit{d}6. 26...\textit{d}7!? Andersson makes this move after 43 days! He plays for a win. The opponent answers sharply. 27.\textit{d}d1 \textit{d}e7 28.\textit{f}4 \textit{f}6 29.\textit{f}2 \textit{a}3 30.\textit{d}d3 \textit{d}e6 31.\textit{d}b5 \textit{a}2 32.\textit{d}d2 \textit{d}7! 33.\textit{g}2 [Naturally 33.\textit{d}d6? \textit{xc}2 34.\textit{d}c8+ \textit{d}8 35.\textit{x}xc2 \textit{xc}2 costs material.] 33...\textit{c}5 34.\textit{f}5 \textit{d}7!? Apparently the white pieces are brought to better squares. 35.\textit{d}c3 \textit{a}3 36.\textit{d}d5+ \textit{f}7 37.\textit{b}4 \textit{b}3 38.\textit{xb}3 \textit{xb}3 39.\textit{fxg}6+ \textit{hx}g6 40.\textit{a}2 \textit{e}6 41.\textit{b}5 \textit{f}5! 42.\textit{a}7 \textit{xd}5 43.\textit{xd}5 \textit{e}4! The point becomes apparent. Andersson sacrifices a pawn for the conquest of the center. 44.\textit{d}2! [The black king marches forwards in 44.\textit{xb}7+?!]
The distant passed brings a great advantage to White. 28...f6 29.g2 f8 30.e2 c5 31.g4! f2+ 32.h3 d6 Black has stopped the passed pawn. 33.d7 White wins a pawn. [Petrosian and Keres analyze the strong alternative 33.e6! in the press room. 33...g6! 34.xf2 h6 White has to deliver perpetual check.] 33...g6 34.xc6 g7 35.b5 b2 36.a6 g1 37.e2 x3 38.e4 c1! Karpov notices a trick. 38...e3 draws. 39.e1? Poor Jan! He loses a pawn. [Correct is 39.g2 39.h6+ 40.g2 xh2+ 41.h3 h5+ 42.g2 h2+ 43.f3 a4? [Both players miss 43.g4! during some moves.] 44.d5 c5 45.c6 d4 At last! 47.g4 h5+! 48.f5! [Terrible is 48.xg3 xf2 49.xh5 f2] 48.gxg3 49.xe6 f2! 50.b5 The pointe is 50.xf2 xf2 51.h5 g4 and the g-pawn queens. 50...f6+ 51.d5 g4 52.c8 e7 53.f5 h6 54.f1 e7 55.e2 c5+ ...
56.¢e6 ¢g5 57.£f1 ¢a3 58.¢e2 ¢c5 59.£d2+ ¢e3 60.£a5 ¢b6 61.£a2 £f2 62.£b1 g3 63.£b3 ¢h4 64.£g2 £g1 Karpov chooses a witty finish. 65.£g1 £xg1 66.£xd6 [66.£f5 £d4 67.£f1 g2 68.£xg2 £xg3 wins elegantly.] 66...£d4 67.a7 £xa7 68.£xe5 £g4 69.£d5 £h4 70.e5 £h3 71.£xh3+ £xh3 72.e6 £c5! Smejkal could not solve the set problems. 0–1

(131) Karpov, Anatoly – Hort, Vlastimil [B10]
Karpov Tilburg 1979 (2), 1951

1.e4 c6 2.¤c3 d5 3.¢f3 dxe4 4.¢xe4 £f6 5.£f6+ exf6 6.£e2 £d6 7.0–0 0–0 8.d4 £e8 9.£e1 £f5 10.£e3 £d7 11.£h3 £e4 12.£d2 £f5 13.£xe4 £xe4 14.c4 £c7 15.£f1 £h2+ 16.£h1 £f4 17.£d2 £xe3 18.£xe3 £f6 19.£ad1 £ad8 20.£d2 £h6 21.g3 £a5 22.b3 £d7 23.£g2 £ed8 24.£ed1 £g5 25.£g1 a6 26.£e2 £f8 27.£c3 £f5 28.a4 £g8 29.£e3 £e8 30.£f1 £a5 31.£d2 £xd2 32.£exd2 e3 33.£e2 exf2 34.£xe8+ £xe8 35.£xf2

White controls more territory. He plans to attack on the queenside. 35...a5 Black forestalls the plan. 36.£e3 £f8 37.£b1 £e7 38.g4 £d8 39.b4 £e7+ 40.£d3 axb4 41.£xb4 £c7 42.£b1 £f6 43.a5 £d7 44.£a1 £b8 45.£h4 £a6 46.£b1 £b8 47.£f3 £d7 48.£a1 £e8 49.£f1 The maneuvering has little effect so far. [Unwise is 49.a6? £a8! 50.a7 £b6] 49...£e7 50.£g2 £b8 51.£e4 £d7 52.£f1 £b8 53.£e4 £a6 54.£b1 £b8 55.£e5 £d7 56.£a1 g6? Black should have continued with quiet moves. [Parma suggests 56...£b8 57.£xd7 £xd7 Square f6 has become a big hole in the black position, a fatal weakening. 58.£f1! £b8?] The critical variation is 58...£d6 59.£f6+ £e7 60.g5 hxg5 61.hxg5 £c7 (61...£d6 62.£xd6 £xd6 63.£e4 and the pawn ending is lost according to Gligoric) 62.£c3 £e8 63.£b4 £h8 aims at g5. (63...£a8 prevents a further invasion. 64.d5 £xd5 65.£xd5 £d8 66.£c5) 64.a6 £xa6 65.£xc6 £h5 66.£xa6 £xg5 67.£a7+ The two extra tempi will bring victory.] 59.£f6 £a7 60.h5 £a6 Exchange does not suffice. 61.g5! A fine decision. 61...hxg5 62.h6 £xa5 63.h7 £d8 64.£xf7 b5 65.cxb5 £xb5 [Or 65.cxb5 66.£g7 £h8 67.d5] 66.£b7! White wins a tempo. 66...£a6 67.£g7 £h8 68.£e4 £b5 69.£f3 £c4 70.£d7 £d3 71.£g4 £xh7 72.£xh7 £xd4 73.£d7+ White gains another tempo. 73.£d7+ £e4 74.£c7 £d5 75.£xg5+– 1–0

http://www.scribd.com/elvuelodelcondor
(132) Kasparov, Gary – Karpov, Anatoly [E15]
Karpov W Ch Moscow 1984 (3), 1951

1.d4 ∆f6 2.c4 e6 3.∆f3 b6 4.g3 ∆a6 5.b3 ∆b4+ 6.∆d2 ∆e7 7.∆g2 0–0 8.0–0 d5 9.∆e5 c6 10.∆c3 ∆fd7 11.∆xd7 ∆xd7 12.∆d2 ∆c8 13.e4 b5 14.∆e1 dxc4 15.bxc4 ∆b6 16.cx b5 cx b5 17.∆c1 ∆a3 18.∆c2 ∆a4 19.∆a1 ∆xc2 20.∆xc2 ∆a5 21.∆d1 ∆c8 22.∆b3 ∆b4 23.d5 exd5 24.exd5 ∆c3 25.∆d4 ∆xd4 26.∆xd4 ∆xa2 27.∆c6 ∆c5 28.∆h3 ∆a8 29.∆d4 ∆xd4 30.∆xd4 ∆f8 31.d6 ∆c3 32.∆c6 ∆b7 33.∆g2 ∆e8 34.∆e5 f6 35.d7 ∆d8 36.∆xb7 fxe5 37.∆c6 ∆e7 38.∆xb5 ∆xb5 39.∆xe5+ ∆xd7 40.∆xb5 ∆c6 41.∆h5?!

[More resistance is offered by 41.∆e5! ∆a8 42.∆e6+ ∆c5 43.∆e7 a5 44.∆xg7 (Yusupov) 44...a4 45.∆c7+ ∆b4 46.∆b7+ ∆a5! 47.∆xb7 a3 48.∆c7 a2 49.∆c1 ∆b4 50.∆a1] 41...h6 42.∆e5 ∆a8 43.∆a5 [Interesting is 43.∆e6+ ∆c5 44.∆g6 a5 45.∆xg7 a4 46.∆c7+ ∆b4 47.∆b7+ ∆a5! (Yusupov). Black has an extra pawn compared to the previous variation.] 43...∆b6 44.∆a2! Square a1 remains open for the king. 44...a5 45.∆f1 a4 46.∆e2 ∆c5 47.∆d2 a3 48.∆c1 ∆d4 49.f4! The f-pawn needs the protection by another pawn. 49...∆e4 50.∆b1 ∆b8+ 51.∆a1 ∆b2! 52.∆xa3! ∆xh2 Black's advantage has become the central position of his king. 53.∆b1 ∆d2! 54.∆a6 [Or 54.∆a7 g5 55.∆c1 ∆d5 56.∆e7+ ∆f5] 54...∆f5 55.∆a7 g5 56.∆a6 g4!! Subtle play overcomes an excellent defense. 57.∆xh6 [An important alternative is 57.∆a5+? ∆e4 58.∆a4+ ∆f3 59.∆a3+ ∆e2! 60.∆a2 h5! Black gains a tempo because he will queen with check. 61.∆xh2+ ∆xh2 62.f5 h4 63.f6 ∆xg3 64.f7 g2 65.f8= ∆g1=+ 66.∆a2 ∆a7+ 67.∆b3 ∆d4 and a theoretical win.] 57...∆g2 58.∆h5+ ∆e4 59.f5 ∆f2 60.∆c1 ∆f3 61.∆d1 [The stubborn 61.f6! ∆xg3 62.∆h6 g2 63.∆d1 g3 64.∆g6! f5 65.∆e2 ∆e5+ 66.∆d3 ∆f3 67.∆d4 ∆h5! 68.f7 ∆f5 69.∆g7 g2 leads to mutual zugzwang. 70.∆d3 ∆f4 and Black wins.] 61...∆xg3 62.∆e1 ∆g2 63.∆g5 g3 Black wins. 64.∆h5 [A pawn costs 64.∆d1 ∆h3 65.∆e1 ∆h4] 64...∆f4 65.∆e2 ∆e4+ 66.∆d3 ∆f3 67.∆h1 g2 68.∆h3+ ∆g4 69.∆h8 ∆f4 70.∆e2 ∆xf5 Karpov also won a spectacular knight versus bishop ending in this match. 0–1
1.d4 ¼f6 2.c4 e6 3.¼f3 b6 4.g3 ¼a6 5.b3 ¼b4+ 6.½d2 ¼e7 7.½c3 0–0 8.e4 d5
9.cxd5 ½xf1+ 10.½xf1 exd5 11.e5 ¼e4 12.½e2 ¼xc3 13.½xc3 ½d7 14.½g2 ¼c6
15.½e1 ½d8 16.½g1 c5 17.f4 cxd4 18.½xd4 ½f5 19.½ad1 ¼b4 20.½f1 ¼e6
21.½d3 ½xg3 22.½xg3 ½c8 23.½f3 ¼c+ 24.½e2 ½xc8 25.f5 ½xd4 26.½xd4
½xf2+ 27.½xf2 White has two pieces and two pawns in the central area. Black only has a
blockaded pawn in the same place. 27...½c1 A counteraction develops by an attack in the
back. 28.g4 ½f8 29.½f3 ½f1+ 30.½e3 ½c1 31.½f4 If the rook delivers check, the
knight interferes. 31...h6 32.h4 ½e8 33.½d3 ½c2 34.a4 ½b2?! [The exchange 34...½c3 is
okay.] 35.½d4 ½e7?! [Risky looks 35...½f8 36.½d3 ½xd3+ 37.½xd3 ½d7 due to 38.e6+
fxe6 39.½xe6 but 39...½e7 40.½xg7 ½xh4 draws.] 36.h5 a6 37.½f3 ½c5 38.½e2 d4?!
The white king gets an entrance to the center. [More subtle is 38...½b1! 39.½f4 ½f1+
40.½g3 ½g1+=] 39.½f4 ½d7?! Black helps the advance. 40.e6+ ½e8 [40...fxe6 41.½xe6
costs a pawn.] 41.½e4 a5

White seals a move. 42.½f3 ½b1 43.½d5 ½g1? [Karpov has prepared 43...½f8 44.e7+
½xe7 45.½xd4 ½g1 46.½c4 ½xg4+ 47.½b5 ½d4 (he continues in his optimism with
47...½d8 48.½c3 ½h4 49.½c6 ½xh5 50.½d7 ½xf5 51.½xb6) 48.½xb6 ½b4 is much stronger.]
44.½d3! White has achieved a lot. The advance in the central area has progressed. The
king is on his way to the queenside. 44...½xg4 [Or 44...½f8 45.½f4 ½g3+ 46.½c4 d3
47.½c3] 45.f6! The f-pawn should not be captured. 45...½d6 [The other point is 45...fxe6
46.f7+ ½f8 47.½c7] 46.½xb6! ½g5 47.½xg7 ½xg7 [47...fxe6 48.½f6 ½xg7 49.½xe6+ ½e7
50.½d5 will lead to a won pawn ending.] 48.½c4 ½b4 49.½xf7+ ½xf7 50.½xf7 ½xf7
Matters seem to be alright for Black, but White has a forced win. 51.½e5+! The knight
becomes highly active. 51...½f6 52.½c6 ½e1 53.½xd4 ½b4 [Not 53...½g5? 54.½f3+
54.½c6 ½e1 55.½e2 ½c3 56.½d3 ½e1 57.½c4 ½g5 58.½xa5! Karpov decides the
endgame with a sacrifice. 58...½xa5 [The alternative is 58...½xh5 59.½c6 ½g4 60.b4 h5
61.a5 h4 62.a6 h3 63.a7 h2 64.a8$ ½h1$ 65.½e5+ (Karpov.)] 59.b4 ½d8 60.a5 ½xh5
61.½b5 ½g5 62.a6 ½c3 63.½c6 The endgame seems an easy win to Karpov, but further
analyses give chances to Black. 1–0
1.d4 ¤f6 2.c4 g6 3.¤c3 d5 4.cxd5 ¤xd5 5.e4 ¤xc3 6.bxc3 ¥g7 7.£d2 8.e5 b6 9.¥b1 b5 10.¥b5+ ¥d7 11.¥e2 0–0 12.¥c1 g5! 13.d5 ¥d7 14.c4 ¥cx2+ 15.¥x2 ¥a4 16.¥h3? ¥e6 17.¥f4 ¥ae8 18.f3 ¥e5 19.¥c3 ¥d7 20.¥a3 exd5 21.exd5 h5! Black remains active. 22.¥a7 ¥f5!? 23.¥d1 ¥a8 24.¥x2 ¥x8 25.¥e1 ¥x2 Active black pieces compensate the central position of White. 26.d6 ¥d7 27.¥d5 ¥f8

Karpov rules in the center. Timman is active on the flanks. 28.¥d3!? ¥e5 [The justification gives 28...¥xg2 29.¥xf5 ¥gxf5 30.¥xh6! ¥xh6 31.¥d7 ¥xd7 32.¥x2 draw (Karpov).] 29.¥x2 ¥e5 [Not 29...¥xg2? 30.¥a3!] 30.¥h6+ ¥g8 31.¥e7+ ¥h7 32.¥d2 ¥xh2?! 33.f4 ¥g1 [33...h4! keeps a plus.] 34.¥c6 ¥g8 [34...f6! controls square e5.] 35.¥e5 ¥a7 36.¥c6 ¥a1+ 37.¥e2 ¥f8 38.f5! ¥xf5 39.¥h3 [Dangerous is 39.¥g3! ¥a2 40.¥d1 ¥a1+ 41.¥c2 ¥a2+ 42.¥c1 The king has been lured to c1. 42...f6 43.¥h6+ ¥e8 44.¥g8+ ¥f7 45.¥g7+ ¥e6 46.¥f4 ¥e3+! 47.¥xe3 ¥a4 Black escapes.] 39...¥d4 40.¥xh5 ¥f6?! [40...¥g1 draws more easily.] 41.¥x5 ¥a4 42.¥d3 ¥e8 43.¥g5 ¥a1?! [43...¥a1 is more prudent.] 44.¥e7! f6 45.¥g4 ¥a3+ 46.¥e4 ¥c3 47.¥h5 ¥xc4+ 48.¥f5 White has changed the initiative into an attack on the king. 48...b5? [Right is 48...¥c1! 49.¥g6 (Karpov) 49...¥e5+ 50.¥x5 ¥xe5 51.¥h8+ ¥d7 52.¥f7 ¥xd6 53.¥xd8+ ¥c7 54.¥xc6 ¥c4 drawn.] 49.¥h8+ ¥f7 50.¥d8 ¥e5 51.¥xe5+ ¥xe5 52.¥f8+ ¥g7 53.g5! This match had no adjournment after the first time control. Hence, this game was played in one session. A resumption after the second time control did not occur during the match. The organizers wanted to minimize the influence of computer analyses during the adjournment. 1–0
(135) Gelfand,Boris – Karpov,Anatoly [E14]
Karpov Sanghi Nagar 1995 (6), 1951

1.c4 ²f6 2.d4 e6 3.²f3 b6 4.e3 ²b7 5.²c3 d5 6.cxd5 exd5 7.²b5+ c6 8.²d3 ²e7 9.0–0 0–0 10.b3 ²bd7 11.²b2 ²d6 12.²c1 ²e8 13.²e2 ²e7 14.²g3 g6 15.²e2 ²a3 16.²f1 ²d6 17.²c2 ²xb2 18.²xb2 c5 19.²ed1 ²ac8 20.²e2 a6 21.²c2 cxd4 22.²exd4 ²xc2 23.²xc2 ²e8 24.²c1 ²e4 25.²d3 ²xc1+ 26.²xc1 ²c5 27.²d1 b5 28.²e2 b4 29.²a1 ²d6 30.²d4 ²c5 31.²a1 ²d6 32.²h3 ²dc5 33.²c2 ²f6 34.²e5 ²xe5 35.²xe5 Black has an isolated pawn but controls more territory. 35...²f6 36.²f3 ²e6 37.²e1 ²f7 38.²f3 ²c4 59.²g4 a5 40.²f2 ²a6 41.²h4 h6 42.²h5! Gelfand wants to play for a win and accepts a slight weakness. 42...²g5 43.²g5 ²f7 44.²g3 ²g7 45.²g6 ²d6 46.²g2 ²b5 47.²c2 ²ce6 48.²f4 ²d7 49.²f2 ²c7 50.²d4 ²b5 51.²xb5+ ²xb5 52.²e1 ²d7 53.²d3 ²g4 54.²e2

[54.²g6 is slightly better.] 54...²f5! This move has become possible. 55.²xf5+ [Karpov condemns and Gelfand praises the alternative 55.²xg4 We investigate 55...²xg3 56.²d2 ²e4+ 57.²c2 ²c5 58.²f3 White wants to exchange. 58...²c3 59.²a4 White has a fortress.] 55...²xf5 56.²d2 ²c5 57.²d3 ²d7 The exchange of bishops draws. 58.²c2 ²e8 59.²g6 ²c6 60.²c2 ²d7 The game is adjourned. Black seems to have a minimal advantage. White moves his bishop from c2 to d1 and back in order to prevent a5–a4. If Black exchanges the bishops, the game is drawn. 61.²d1 [Karpov's team has analyzed 61.²e1! for hours. Promising seems to be 61...²d4 62.²d2 ²xe3+ 63.²xe3 ²e6 64.²b1 ²g8 Zugzwang. 65.²d3 a4 66.²xa4 ²xa2 67.²a5 ²e6 68.²e6 ²b6 69.²d4 ²c8 I thought this position is won for Black until Gelfand sent me Karpov's analyses in 'Schach'. The night before the resumption Tolya cannot fall asleep and finds 70.²c2!! ²xa6 (and 70...²xa6 71.²c5) 71.²d5 draw.] 61...²h3 [I find 61...²e6! more direct. 62.²c2 d4! Black threatens ..a4. White has to withdraw. 63.²b1 ²g8! 64.²e2 ²d5 65.²f2 ²e6 66.²f3 White avoids zugzwang.] 62.²f3 ²f5 [62...²d4 63.²e4 ²e6 64.²b1 draws.] 63.²c1?! [Gelfand analyzes 63.²e2 ²e4 (63...²d4 64.²d3; 63...²d1 64.²d3 ²xa2 65.²c2 a4 66.²xa4 ²c4 67.²xc4 dxc4 68.e4! ²d4 69.e5 ²xe5 70.f5 b3+ 71.²b2 c3+ 72.²xb3 ²d3 73.²f6 c2 74.²f7 75.²g6 and White survives) 64.²d3 f5 65.²e2 d4 66.²d2 ²f3 67.²xf5 ²hx5 68.e4 ²f3 69.²d3 h5 70.e5 drawn.] 63...²d7! 64.²d2 White cannot prevent ..a4. [64.²d1? d4 65.²d2 ²f5! ]
66.e2 dxe3+ 67.exf3 b1 68.f2 b2 d4 Black has achieved the entrance. 66...a4! Black has achieved an important goal: the advance of the a-pawn. 66.bxa4? [Correct is 65.d1! a3 66.c2 a6! 67.d1! (Fridstein and Atlas find the complicated line 67.d3? d4! 68.cc2 dxe3+ 69.xe3 g8 70.a1 a7 71.a2 c2 72.a4 d1 73.a7 d6 74.a2 a4 75.a6 b7 Zugzwang. 76.c1 a6 77.c2 a7 78.a1 e6 79.d2 e5 80.e3 b6 81.e3 d5+ 82.3b3 e7 Zugzwang. 83.a2+ g4 84.a1 d1+ g3 85.d4 f2 86.e5 e1 87.a2 a2 88.g6 xh3 89.xh4 xh2 90.g7 xh3 91.a1 d7 92.f5 c8 and Black wins.) 67...a1! 68.d3! g8 69.d4 a7 70.d2 White protects the weaknesses and keeps the answer e4 in reserve.] 66...a4 66.c2 a6 67.c3 a8 68.a1 d4 69.a3 b5+ Black makes a slow progress. 70.e4 [70.a1 a7 71.a2 f5 72.d2 dxe3+ 73.xe3 a6 The king enters. 74.a2 a4 75.a2 g4 76.a6 a6 77.a1 f7 Black wins a pawn. White cannot protect everything after the fatal pawn exchange.] 70...a2 71.e5 c4 72.e4 White has no better. 72...d3 73.f5 [73.e4 f5+ (Ree.)] 73...a2 74.d3 b1+ 75.xd2 xh3+ 76.e2 c4 77.e1 d6 78.b2 d5 79.d3 f7 80.e2 e5 Complicated zugzwang positions may arise in endings with bishops of the same color. 0–1

(136) Timman, Jan – Velimirovic, Dragoljub [D30]
Timman Rio de Janeiro 1979 (1), 1951
[JV/R]

Jan Timman (1951) plays a solid endgame. He competed with Karpov for the FIDE-title in 1993. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.a3 f3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.g3 a6 6.e4 cxd4 7.e5 a5 8.xc6 bxc6 9.e7 10.d7 11.e5 12.a4 0–0 13.a5 gxf6 14.a6 a5 15.e5 h5 16.h4 gh8 17.e2 g4 18.g4 f6 19.e1 h3 20.xf5 b5 21.g4 f8 22.xg3+ 23.xg3 a3 24.g2 xh4 25.xe5

The endgame starts with a damaged black pawn structure. 26.b3 g7 27.f1 c7 28.c2 d6 29.b4? [Timman misses the chance 29.g1 c5 30.b4 c4 31.d1 29...a4 30.xd5 g6 31.d4 a5 32.g4 c5 33.xh5+ xh5 34.d5+ g6 35.e4 a4?! [35...e7 offers an active defense.] 36.a3 a6 e7? Now this move costs a pawn. 38.xf6+ g5 39.e5 d7 40.g5+ f8 41.g2 d5 42.e4 h5 43.f3 e7
44.¢g4 ™h7 45.£f2 ™g7+ 46.£f5 ™h7 47.£f3?! [47.£h2! ™h5+ 48.£g4 prepares the advance of the h-pawn.] 47...£f8 48.£h3 ™h8+ 49.£e4 ™e7 50.£f4 ™f6 51.£g4 ™g6 52.£f4 £f5+ 53.£f3 ™f6 54.£e2 ™e5 55.£c4 £d5 56.£f4 £e5 57.£c4 £d5 58.£d3 £a5 59.£h1 £d8 60.£f1 £e7 61.£c4 The critical position arises after long maneuvers. Velimirovic exchanges. The result is a dead draw, he thinks. Actually White gets a new chance. 61...£xh4? [Correct is 61...£e5! The critical variation is according to me 62.£c4£ Exh4! 63.£xh4 £xh4 64.£f3 £f4 65.£xa3 £f4 66.£h3 £g3 67.a4 £f3 68.£h1 £f2 and Black escapes.] 62.£xf5+ £xf5 63.£xf5+ £e6 64.£e4 £e7 The game will be played over a period of sixteen days. This ending of rook and pawn versus bishop and pawn is known from Cheron. The continuation is followed with great interest in the Netherlands. 64...£h6 65.£c6+ £e7 [Or 65...£f5 ] 66.£e4 £b2 67.£d5 £f7 68.£e6 If the black king avoids imprisonment, it is drawn. 68...£g7?? [Later Timman discovers by means of Cheron III the line 68...£h6 69.£d6 £h2 70.£d7 £c3 71.£e3 £b2 72.£f3+ £g6 73.£e6 £g5! 74.£f5+ £g4! Black draws.] 69.£e4! £f7 70.£f5 £f8 71.£g6 £c3 72.£a6 £b2 73.£e7 £e8 74.£f5 £f8 75.£e6 £g8 76.£f7 £c3 77.£f3 £b2 The game is adjourned for the second time. He finds the ending in Cheron I the next morning. White needs more than fifty moves for the win, according to this book. He starts to shorten the known analyses with his second Andersson. 78.£e7 £h7 79.£g3 £h6 Forcing the black king to the h-file is essential. 80.£d6 £h5 81.£e5 £h4 82.£g8 £e5 83.£d5 £b2 84.£c4 £f6 [84...£e5 The bishop goes to another diagonal in the variation 85.£b3 £d6 White uses the vulnerability in e.g. 86.£g6 £f8 87.£c4 £h5 88.£g8 £e7 89.£e8 £d6 90.£a8 £e7 91.£d5 £g6 92.£e6 £c5 93.£a5 £d4 94.£e6 £g3 95.£a8 £g6 96.£a4 £f8 97.£g4+ £h5 98.£f5 £c5 99.£a4 £d6 100.£f6 £h7 101.£f7 £h6 102.£a6+ £h5 103.£a5] 85.£g6 £g5 86.£d5 £c1 87.£e4 £b2 88.£f5 £h5 89.£d6 £h4 90.£d3 £c1 91.£e3 £b2 92.£e3 £c1 93.£e1 £d2 [Timman and Andersson analyze 93...£b2! 94.£g1 £h3 95.£c4 £h2 96.£g4 £h3 97.£c3 £g2 98.£f2 £h3 99.£c4 £c1 100.£e2 £g3 101.£d1! £b2 102.£e2 £f3 103.£b3 £e3 104.£xa3] 94.£h1+ £g3 95.£d1 £b4 96.£d3+ £f2 97.£e4 £e2 98.£d4 £c5+ 99.£e4 £e7 100.£h3 £d6 101.£b3 £f8 102.£h8 £d6 103.£a8 White threatens Rxa3.[The alternative is 103.£a8 £d3 104.£d8] 1–0

(137) Timman, Jan – Ivanchuk, Vassily [B52]
Timman Amsterdam 1994 (2), 1951
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1.e4 c5 2.£f3 d6 3.£b5+ £d7 4.£e2 £f6 5.£xd7+ £xd7 6.e5 dxe5 7.£xe5 £e6 8.£a3 £fd7 9.£ac4 £xe5 10.£xe5 £f6 11.£c4 £xe2+ 12.£xe2 £c6 Little is going on. 13.c3?! A pawn will go to d3 and become a weakness. 13...£e5 14.a4 £e7 15.d3 0–0–0 16.£e3 £b6 17.£f3 £d7 18.g4 £hd8 19.£h1 £f8 20.h4 £e7?! The next advance is allowed. 21.a5! £b7?! [Better is 21...b5 22.£a3 b4 23.£c4 £d5! (Timman).] 22.axb6 axb6 23.£a5 £d5 24.£d1 £e7 25.h5 g6 26.£a7+ £c6 27.£xd7 £xd7 28.hxg6 hxg6 29.g5 £b5 30.gxf6 £xf6
[Less favorable is 30...bxc4 31.fxe7 cxd3+ 32.£xd3 (Timman).] 31.8a5+ 8b6 32.8b3 8xe3 [The neutral 32...£e7 is punished by 33.8xc5+! £xc5 34.£a6+! 33.8xe3 White has an advantage in the center. 33...c4? [Black should have tried 33...£h7 34.£g1 £h6 35.£d2! £c6 36.£e4 £d8] 34.8a6+! £xa6 35.8c5+ 8a5 36.8xd7 8g5+ 37.8e4 8c1 38.dxc4 8xb2 [A pawn is lost in 38...bxc4 39.8xe5 £b5 40.8d4! £xb2 41.8xg6! 39.c5 [39.£d3 b4?! 40.cxb4+ £xb4 41.c5 £b5 42.8e4 £a6 (42...£c6 43.8xe5+) 43.c6 £a7 44.£d5] 39...8xc3 40.c6 £a6 41.8d5 The c-pawn still has a long way to go. [White wins with his last pawn in 41.c7 £b7 42.8b6! £xc7 43.£d5+ £d6 44.8xc3 b4 45.8b1! £e6 46.8d2 g5 47.8b3 £d6 48.8c1 £e6 49.8d3] 41...8a5 [More resistance is offered by 41...£a7! but 42.8xe5+ wins. See 42...£xe5 (42...b4 43.8c4 £e1 44.£d6 £g3+ 45.£d7 £b8 46.£d2 g5 47.8b3 £h2 48.8c5 £a7 49.c7) 43.8xe5 b4 44.8e6 b3 45.c7 b2 46.c8£ b1£ 47.8c5+ £b7 48.8f6 and White wins the queen ending.] 42.8c5+ £a7 43.8d6 £b8 44.8d7 g5 45.8d3! b4?! [Or 45...£c7 46.£b4 £a5 47.8d5] 46.£xb4 £e4 47.fxe4 g4 48.8a6+! £a7 49.c7 8xc7 50.8xc7 £g3 51.8b5+ £b6 52.8d4 The knight arrives in time. 1–0

(138) Timman,Jan – van Reek,Jan
Timman 1st prize Wola Gulowska 1994 (3), 1951
The theme of this study was developed by Timman. I helped him to develop a good quality study. 1.\texttt{c3} \texttt{xe5!} 2.\texttt{xe5} \texttt{c3+} 3.\texttt{c2} \texttt{d3} 4.\texttt{xf5} c2+! [4...\texttt{g6!} 5.\texttt{h5!} \texttt{xe5} A mutual pin. 6.\texttt{a1}! The king moves sideward. (The try is 6.\texttt{a2}? \texttt{f7+!} 7.\texttt{a1} \texttt{g6!} A double deepen.)] 6...\texttt{hx5} 7.\texttt{xe5+!} 5.\texttt{xc2} \texttt{g6} 6.\texttt{h5!} \texttt{c3}! 7.\texttt{c3}!! The king moves forwards. 7...\texttt{xe5} 8.\texttt{exe5+} White wins the piece. 1–0

(139) Korchnoi,Viktor – Kasparov,Gary [D30]
Kasparov Semifinal London 1983 (1), 1963

Kasparov (1963) plays an accurate endgame. He is the thirteenth world champion. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.f3 c5 4.cx\texttt{d}5 exd5 5.g3 \texttt{c6} 6.\texttt{g2} \texttt{f6} 7.0–0 \texttt{e7} 8.\texttt{e3} c4 9.\texttt{e5} 0–0 10.b3 cxb3 11.\texttt{xb3} \texttt{b6} 12.\texttt{c1} \texttt{xb3} 13.ax\texttt{b}3 \texttt{b4} 14.\texttt{a3} a6 15.\texttt{d2} \texttt{b8} 16.\texttt{xb4} \texttt{xb4} 17.\texttt{d3} \texttt{d6} 18.\texttt{c2} \texttt{g4} 19.\texttt{f1} \texttt{f5} 20.\texttt{c5} \texttt{xc8} 21.\texttt{e3} \texttt{e6} 22.b4 \texttt{f5} 23.\texttt{c2} \texttt{e7} 24.\texttt{a1} \texttt{h5} 25.\texttt{b2} \texttt{c7} 26.\texttt{b3} \texttt{a8} 27.b5 a5 28.b6 \texttt{c6} 29.\texttt{b5} a4 30.\texttt{d5+} \texttt{d5} 31.\texttt{xd5} \texttt{c5} 32.\texttt{exd5} \texttt{xb3} 33.\texttt{e5} \texttt{b5} 34.d2 b5

Black has ample positional compensation for the pawn. 35.\texttt{h4}? White chooses the wrong strategy. The advance on the kingside goes too slow. [Action in the center starts with 35.e4!] 35...\texttt{c8} 36.\texttt{g4}? [36.g5! g6 37.e4! changes the strategy.] 36...\texttt{a3} 37.\texttt{f4} \texttt{c3} 38.\texttt{d5} \texttt{e6} 39.\texttt{h5} \texttt{b4} 40.\texttt{a5} \texttt{c3+} 41.\texttt{exd3} \texttt{xf4}+ 42.\texttt{e2} \texttt{c3}! [Korchnoi expected 42...\texttt{b2+} 43.\texttt{f3} \texttt{d2} 44.\texttt{e4} and White will deliver perpetual check.] 43.\texttt{g5}?! [White can draw by 43.\texttt{f3}! \texttt{d6} 44.\texttt{e4} \texttt{b3} 45.\texttt{xa3} \texttt{xa3} 46.\texttt{xa3} (Kasparov.)] 43...\texttt{c1} 44.\texttt{h5} b3! 45.\texttt{xa3} \texttt{bxa3} 46.\texttt{xa3} Black has tactical chances in the rook ending. 46...\texttt{b2} 47.\texttt{a6+} \texttt{e5} 48.b6 \texttt{e2+} 49.\texttt{e3} \texttt{f5} 50.d5 \texttt{xh5} 51.\texttt{d4} [51.d6?? \texttt{e6}!] 51...g5 52.b8 \texttt{g}4 53.d6 \texttt{c6} 54.\texttt{e5} \texttt{c5}+ 55.\texttt{f6} g3 56.\texttt{xb2} \texttt{d5} 57.\texttt{xf7} \texttt{xh6} 58.\texttt{d2} \texttt{e4} 59.d4 \texttt{b5} 60.\texttt{e7} \texttt{d5} [Great problems are set by 60...\texttt{g6}! 61.\texttt{e2} \texttt{f4} 62.\texttt{f7} \texttt{e4} 63.\texttt{e6} \texttt{f3} but 64.\texttt{e3+} \texttt{f4} 65.d5 \texttt{f4} 66.\texttt{e6} \texttt{g7} 67.\texttt{e7} \texttt{f5} 68.\texttt{d7} \texttt{g8+} achieves the draw.] 61.\texttt{d3} \texttt{f4} 62.\texttt{e6} \texttt{g5} 63.d5? The obvious move causes defeat. [Correct is 63.\texttt{d1}! g2 64.\texttt{g1} \texttt{e4} 65.d5 \texttt{g6+} 66.\texttt{f7=}] 63...\texttt{g6+!} The decision has fallen. [No 63...\texttt{g2} 64.\texttt{d4+}] 64.\texttt{e7} g2 65.\texttt{d1} \texttt{e5} 66.d6 \texttt{e6+}!
67.\texttt{\textbackslash{}d}d7 \texttt{\textbackslash{}xd}d6 68.\texttt{\textbackslash{}xd}d6 g1\texttt{\textbackslash{}} 69.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e6+ \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f5 70.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}a7+ 71.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d8 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e5 72.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}g6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}a5+ 73.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d7 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}a4+ 74.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e7 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}h4+ 75.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}f8 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}d8+ 76.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}f7 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f5 77.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}h6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}d7+ 0–1

(140) Kasparov,Gary – Karpov,Anatoly [A14]
Kasparov W Ch Sevilla 1987 (2), 1963
[JvR]

1.c4 e6 2.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}f3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f6 3.d3 d5 4.b3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e7 5.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}g2 0–0 6.0–0 b6 7.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b2 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}b7 8.e3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}bd7 9.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}c3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e4 10.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e2 a5 11.d3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f6 12.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}c2 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xb2 13.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xb2 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}d6 14.cxd5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xd5 15.d4 c5 16.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}fd1 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}c8 17.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}f4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xf3 18.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xf3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e7 19.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}ac1 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}fd8 20.dxc5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xc5 21.b4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xb4 22.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xb4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f6 23.a3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f5 24.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b1 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xd1+ 25.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xd1 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}c7 26.d3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f4 27.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e7 28.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f5 29.a4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}d5 30.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b1 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}a7 31.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xa4 32.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xc8+ \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xc8 33.d1 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e7 34.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d8+ \texttt{\textbackslash{}}h7 35.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xf7 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g6 36.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e8 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e7 37.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xa4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xf7 38.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g8 39.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f8 40.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xb6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f6 41.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e7

Will White be able to take the fortress? Encirclement begins. 42.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}g2 g6?! Karpov enlarges the bastion. If a pawn is admitted to g5, an advance to h5 can start. 43.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}a5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g7 44.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}c5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f7 45.h4 h5?! [Kasparov prefers 45...\texttt{\textbackslash{}}g7 46.g4 Thereafter, white's g- and e-pawn will advance to the fifth rank.] 46.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}c6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e7 47.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f7 48.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g7 49.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e4! \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g8 50.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}c4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g7 51.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e5+ \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g8 [After 51...\texttt{\textbackslash{}}f6 52.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}c7+ \texttt{\textbackslash{}}f7 53.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xf7+ \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xf7 54.e5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}d7 55.f4 White wins the endgame.] 52.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g7 53.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b5 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g8 54.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}c6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}a7 55.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b4! \texttt{\textbackslash{}}c7 56.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b7! \texttt{\textbackslash{}}d8 Even the exchange of queens does not save Black. Now White is able to complete the encirclement. 57.e5! \texttt{\textbackslash{}}a5 58.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e8 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}c5 59.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}f7+ \texttt{\textbackslash{}}h8 60.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}a4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}d5+ 61.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}h2 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}c5 62.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}e8 63.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d1 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}c5 64.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}g2 Kasparov kept the title of world champion after an exciting finish of the match.[Kasparov's commentaries end with 64.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}g2 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}b4 65.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}f3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}c5 66.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}e4 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}b4 67.f3! (not 67.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xg6\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xg6 68.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xg6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}b7+ 69.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}b2 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}g2+) 67...\texttt{\textbackslash{}}d2+ 68.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}h3 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}b4 69.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xg6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xg6 70.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}xg6 \texttt{\textbackslash{}}xh4+ 71.\texttt{\textbackslash{}}g2] 1–0
(141) Kasparov, Gary – Karpov, Anatoly [C45]
Kasparov W Ch Lyon 1990 (3), 1963

1.e4 e5 2.£f3 £c6 3.d4 exd4 4.£xd4 £f6 5.£xc6 bxc6 6.e5 £e7 7.£e2 £d5 8.c4
£b6 9.£d2 £e6 10.h3 a5 11.£b2 £b4 12.a3 £xd2+ 13.£xd2 d5 14.cxd5 exd5
15.£f1 0–0 16.£xc7 £g6 17.f3 £f5 18.g4 £b1 19.£b5 £ae8 20.£xc8 £xc8 21.0–0
h5 22.£h3 £xh4 23.£xh4 £c2 24.£d4 £e6 25.£f2 £c7 26.£h2 £d7 27.b4 £xb4
28.axb4 £f8 29.£f1 £b3 30.£d3 £c4 31.£f5 £e7 32.£d2 £c6 33.£d4 £a6
34.£b1 £a3 35.£h3 £b3 36.£c2 £xb4 37.£f2 £g6 38.e6 £b1+ 39.£xb1 £xb1+
40.£h2 fx e6 41.£b2 £xb2+ 42.£xb2

Black has some material compensation for the material minus. 42...£f4 43.£h4 £d3!
44.£c3 e5 45.£g3 d4 46.£d2 £d5 47.£h5! White starts with long maneuvers in a
better endgame. 47...£f7 48.£a5 £e6 49.£h8 £b2 50.£e8+ £d6 51.£b4+ £c6
52.£c8+ [Not 52.£xe5? due to 52...£d3] 52...£d7 53.£c5 £e6 54.£c7 £g6 55.£e7+
£f6 56.£d7 £a2 57.£a7 £c4 58.£a5 £d3?! [58...£d3 prevents the next move.] 59.f4!
exf4+? [59...£e6! keeps the extra pawn.] 60.£xf4 £c2 61.£a6+ £f7 62.£e5! £d3+
63.£xd4 £f2 64.g5 Hereafter, White has to beleaguer a solid fortress. 64...£f5 65.£d2
£e7 66.£d5 £e4 67.£a7+ £e8 68.£e3 £c3+ 69.£e5 £d8 70.£b6+ £e8 71.£c7
£e4 72.£e3 £g3 The third time control has passed. White discovers a bishop route to
e5. 73.£f4 £h5 74.£a7 £f8 75.£h2 £g7 76.£g1 £h5 77.£c5+ £g8 78.£d6 £f8
Black has to prevent 79.£e7. 79.£d4 £g4 80.£e5! The knight is restricted by the white
bishop. 80...£f5 81.£h7 £g8 82.£c7 £f8 83.£c6 £g8 84.£e7 £f8 85.£d6 £g8
86.£e8+ £f7 87.£e7+ £g8 88.£e5 £f8 The game is adjourned for the second time.
Kasparov and his team find the important king walk to d8. 89.£a7 £g4 90.£d6 £h3
91.£a3! £g4 92.£e3! £f5 93.£c7 £f7 94.£d8! Subsequently the king has to move to
e7. 94...£g4 95.£b2! £e6 96.£c3! A position of zugzwang has arisen. 96...£f5 [The
point is 96...£g4 97.£f3] 97.£e7+ £f8 98.£e5 £d3 99.£a7 £e4 100.£c7 £b1
101.£d6+ £g8 102.£e7! [102.£e7 £g7 103.£c8+ £h7 104.£e5 £a2 105.£xg7 White
captures forty-one moves after the last pawn advance. 105...£xg7 106.£d6 Hereafter
the white king moves to f6, and the win becomes elementary.] 1–0
1.e4 f5 2.c4 d5 3.cxd5 cxd5 4.exd5 e6 5.e5 dxe5 6.d4 exd4 7.c4 dxc4 8.cxd5 cxd5 9.e4 c5 10.dxc5 dxc5 11.e5 dxe5 12.dxe5 e6 13.dxe6 fxe6 14.exd5 exd5 15.b3 b6

White has weaknesses on a2, c4 and e3. 26...d6 [The obvious move is 26...e8! in order to blockade with the knight on d6.] 27.a3 b8 28.b3 a6 29.a3 e8! The right move is made at last. 30.e4! White needs simplification. 30...fxe4 31.axe4 d6?! Kasparov has difficulties with prophylactic play. [An advantage is gained by 31...f6! 32.f3 d6 33.d3 c7 34.f2 a6 35.e3 b5] 32.d3 a4 33.c3 c7 The activity of rook a4 is deceiving. 34.f2? [Best is 34.e2! b5 35.cxb5 b6 36.h3! White benefits from the absence of the black rook on the kingside.] 34...b5! The blunder is utilized tactically. 35.cxb5 b6! Black threatens to capture pawn f4 with check. 36.e3 c4 37.c2 bxc5 38.c4 x4 c3 White lacks one tempo. 39.e8 [39.c2 c5 40.d6 xd6 41.f5 g5 42.f6 h5 and Black wins (Hecht).] 39...c5 40.d6 d5+ 41.e5 c6+ 42.e3 [Hecht shows the pointe of the combination 42.e5 e8! 43.d7 d6 44.d8 c3 45.e6+ c4! 46.d4 b5] 42...xd6 Black has won a pawn. 43.f7 c5 44.h4 g4+ 45.d2 [Or 45.e4 h6! 46.e6 f5] 45...d4 46.h5 gxh5 47.xh5 f6 The two distant passed pawns cannot be stopped. 0–1
(143) Anand, Viswanathan – Kasparov, Gary [B80]
Kasparov Linares 1999 (5), 1963

1.e4 c5 2.¥f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.¥xd4 ¥f6 5.¥c3 a6 6.f3 e6 7.¥e3 b5 8.g4 h6 9.¥d2 ¥bd7 10.0–0 0 ¥b7 11.h4 b4 12.¥b1 d5 13.¥h3 g5 14.hxg5 hxg5 15.exd5 ¥xd5 16.¥xg5 ¥b6 17.¥g2 ¥xh1 18.¥xh1 ¥e8 19.¥e1 ¥a5 20.f4 ¥xa2 21.f5 ¥c5 22.fxe6 ¥g7 23.exf7+ ¥xf7 24.¥xd5+ ¥xd5 25.¥e7+ ¥g8 26.¥xg7+ ¥xg7 27.¥c3 bxc3 28.f5+ ¥f7 29.¥xd5+ ¥xd5 30.¥d6+ ¥g6 31.¥xc8 ¥xg5

Black has an extra bishop, but it is a draw if all pawns are exchanged. 32.¥b6 [32.bxc3 ¥xg4 33.¥e7 ¥e4 brings no relief.] 32...¥e6! Exchange of the b-pawn brings a king into the game. 33.bxc3 ¥xg4 34.¥f4 ¥a5 [35...¥e5 36.¥b4 ¥d6 37.¥a5 ¥c6 38.¥a4] 36.¥a4 Black has to avoid the exchange of knights. 36...¥e4? The knight goes to the wrong square. [Correct is 36...¥d7! 37.¥b2 ¥b6 38.c4 (38.¥d3+ ¥e3 39.¥c5 ¥d5 40.¥b3 ¥c4+) 38...¥xc4! 39.¥xc4 ¥xc4+ 40.¥b3 ¥e5 41.¥a4 ¥c6 (Kasparov).] 37.¥b2 The defense of the c-pawns has no importance. 37...¥xc3 38.¥d3+ ¥e3 39.¥c5 ¥f5 [No win brings 39...¥d5 40.¥b3 ¥xb3 41.¥xb3 ¥d4 42.¥b4 a4 43.¥b5 ¥c5 44.¥b6 (Kasparov).] 40.¥b2! The knight is chased for the first time. Square b3 remains open for the white knight. 40...¥d5 41.¥b7 a4 42.c4! The knight is attacked for the second time. The protection of the a-pawn becomes a problem. 42...¥b6 43.¥d6 The other knight wins a tempo. 43...¥d3 [43...¥d7 44.¥c5 ¥d5 45.¥c4+ ¥d4 46.¥b6 also draws.] 44.c5! The knight has to jump for the third time. 44...¥d5 45.¥a3 ¥c2 46.¥b5! ¥e7 Black stops the c-pawn. 47.¥a7? Anand has defended brilliantly until this moment. [47.¥c3! ¥d4 48.¥xa4 ¥c4 49.¥b6+ ¥xc5 50.¥d7+ White has achieved a theoretical draw.] 47...¥d4 48.¥c6 ¥d5 49.¥b5+ [Or 49.¥b2 ¥d1 50.¥b5+ ¥c4 51.¥c7 ¥g4] 49...¥c5 50.¥c7 ¥f5! Black wins although he abandons the a-pawn. [The tactical justification gives 50...¥f5 51.¥xa4 (51.¥a7 ¥xc7 52.¥xa4 ¥h6) 51...¥b6+ 52.¥a5 ¥c4+ 53.¥a6 (53.¥a4 ¥c2#) 53...¥c8+ 54.¥a7 ¥xb5 55.¥b8 ¥d6] 0–1
Salov (1964) loves the endgame. He wants to create and utilize weaknesses.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. e4 f5 4. dxc4 fxe4 5. exf5 dxc4 6. fxe4 b6 7. a3 b5 8. b4 c6 9. d3 c5
10. e5 dxe5 11. dxe5 0-0 12. c3 bxc4 13. bxc4 dxed5 14. cxd5 dxe5 15. cxe5 d7
16. cxd5 cxd5 17. b4 b6 18. a4 e5 19. e3 c5 20. db5 db5 21. bxe5 e6 22. f3 cxd4 23. exd4 e5
24. b4 c6 25. f4 e4 26. d5 cxd5 27. e6 fxe6 28. dx6 dxe6 29. e7+ e8 30. cxd5 hxg6 31. dxg6
dxc5 32. dxc5+ d8 33. c6 dxc6 34. bxc6 bxc6 35. d7 e6 36. c7+ e7 37. c6 d5 38. c5 c4 39. e1
e5 40. d6 f3 41. e7 g7 42. c7 e7 43. c6 e6 44. c1 f2 45. d1 b5 46. c2 c6 47. f5 e4 48. d4
d3 49. d5 e5 50. c7 f1 51. c1 c5 52. d4 c4 53. e5 f6 54. d4+ f5 55. e5+ f6 56. c6 d5 57. c5
e5 58. c4 e4 59. c3 f2 60. c2 d3 61. h5+ g6 62. c1 f3 63. c2 e3 64. c3 e2 65. c4 d1+ 66. c5
c3 67. c6 b1 68. c7+ c1 69. b6+ f8 70. f6+ b8 71. xh7+ xh7 72. c3+ b1 73. b3+ a1 74. a4
c3 75. d6 c4 76. e7 g6 77. d6+ f8 78. c5+ g8 79. c4+ f7 80. d4+ e8 81. c4+ d8 82. c4+ c8
83. d5+ b8 84. e6+ a8 85. d3+ b8 86. e8+ c8 87. f8+ d8 88. e8+ c8 89. f8+ d8 90. g8+ e8
91. f8+ f8 92. g8+ g8 93. h8+ h8 94. f8+ i8 95. g8+ h8 96. f8+ g8 97. e8+ f8 98. f8+ e8
99. g8+ d8 100. f8+ c8 101. h8+ b8 102. f8+ a8 103. g8+ b8 104. f8+ c8 105. g8+ d8
106. f8+ e8 107. g8+ f8 108. f8+ g8 109. g8+ h8 110. f8+ 5

Black has the good bishop. 24... h5 25. h3 [25.f3 is fine too.] 25... h7 26. f1 g6 27. e2 [27.c! prevents the restriction of the bishop.] 27... b4! 28. g3! f5 [Wrong is 28... h4 29.f3 hxg3 30.fxg3 f5 31.g4 hxg4 32. xg4 f3 33. f4 c5 34. f5 d5 35. e5 xc3 36. xcd5 c2 37. c4 f5 38.d5 f4 39. c4 and White wins (Salov).] 29. b2 g5 White has an escape. 30. c1? [Correct is 30. d3! g4 (30... h4 31.g4 f5 32.dxe5 cxe5 33. c1+ f4 34. e4 35.f3) 31.h4! (Salov).] 30... f4! 31. hgx4+ xg4! 32. d2 f5 33. c1 c7 34. d2 d6 35. c1 e4 36. f3+ [Or 36.gxf3 xxf3 37. f3 d7 38. f5 d6 39. e7! 39.f6 e5 40. g4 h4 41. d6 h3 42. f4 g2] 39. g6 d5 40. e7 White allows an unfavorable exchange. [29. de1 overprotects the important pawn.] 29... e5! 30. xg5 g4 31. d4 g5 32. c4 d3?! The passed pawn cannot be won easily. [32... g6 33.g3 c5 introduces a serious threat (Salov).] 33. a4! g7 34.c4! g6 35.g3 fxg3 36.hxg3 f5? [36... b4 brings the knight back into the
own camp. 37.e7 [37.a3! springs a nasty surprise. White gains a plus in 37...¢g6 38.¢e3¤c5 39.¢xc5 bxc5 40.¢e5] 37...¢g6 38.¢e6+¢f7 39.¢xh6¢xe7 40.¢h7+¢e6 41.¢xe7+¢xe7 The exchanges have led to an almost equal position. 42.¢f1! c5! 43.¢c3¢e6 44.¢d2¢e5 45.¢e2 g4!

Black keeps a plus. [He avoids 45...¢f5? 46.¢xg5!] 46.fxg5¢xc4 47.¢c1¢e5 48.¢g5b5 49.¢d2¢f5 50.¢c3¢e4 51.¢c2 a5 Correct prophylaxis is needed in order to stop the avalanche of pawns. 52.¢d2? [Correct is 52.¢c3! b4+ (52...a4 53.¢a4) 53.¢b3¢f5 54.¢a4 and Black cannot make progress.] 52...a4 53.¢a3¢d4 54.¢c3+¢d5 55.¢b2 [55.¢d2¢c4! 56.¢f4¢g6 and the b-pawn will advance.] 55...¢e6 56.¢a2¢f5 57.¢d2¢c4 58.¢c1?! [Timman analyses 58.¢e1!¢d6! 59.¢d2¢e4 60.¢e3 b4 61.¢xb4¢xb4 62.¢c1¢d6 63.¢b2¢c4+ 64.¢c2! The king escapes from imprisonment.] 58...¢b4! 59.¢xb4¢xb4 60.¢b1b3 61.¢a1 Before Timman went to India, I had warned him for the behaviour of the boa-constrictor. He got into a strangulation nevertheless. The adjourned position was analyzed in the Netherlands with great interest. 61...¢g6 Boa has sealed a quiet move. 62.¢b1¢f7! 63.¢a1¢g7! 64.¢b1¢g6 The exchange of moves increases the difficulties for White. 65.¢a1 [Salov analyses the variation 65.g4?¢e5 66.¢a3¢xg4 67.¢e7+¢xg4 68.¢b2¢c4+ 69.¢c3¢f5! 70.¢f8¢f6! Probably Black wins by supporting the pawns from behind with the king.] 65...¢e5 This position was discussed by Hans Ree and Gert Ligterink in the Dutch press. 66.¢a3? The pawn sacrifice is wrong. [Correct is 66.¢b1!¢d3 67.¢d2a3 68.¢a1! (Valery and Jan investigate 68.g4¢e5 69.¢c3¢c4! 70.¢f6¢d2+ 71.¢a1¢e4! This position gave Timman a sleepless night. Later Goldsteen found the move 72.¢c3! Promising seems 72...¢xg5 73.¢b4 a2 74.¢b2¢xg4 75.¢f8¢f3 76.¢g7¢d2 77.¢c3¢e2 78.¢g7¢d3 but 79.¢c3! is okay.) 68...a2 69.¢g4¢e5 70.¢c3¢c4 71.¢f6 draws more easily.] 66...¢xg5 67.¢e7+¢f5 68.¢g4+ [More resistance is offered by 68.¢b2¢e6! 69.¢f8¢f7 70.¢h6¢c4+ 71.¢c3 b2 72.¢c2a3 73.¢b1¢g6 74.¢f4¢f5 75.¢h6¢e4 76.¢a2¢d3! (Salov.)] 68...¢e6 69.¢f8¢f7 Salov and Timman had chosen for participation in the FIDE-cycle. They despised the break of Kasparov and Short with FIDE in 1993. [The pointe is 69...¢f7 70.¢c5¢d3 71.¢a3¢f6! Black wins the last white pawn and the game.] 0–1
Vladimir Kramnik (1975) plays all aspects of the game with virtuosity. His greatest expertise lies in the endgame.

1. \( \text{\textcopyright} f3 \) d5 2.d4 e6 3.c4 dxc4 4.\( \text{\textcopyright} a4+ \) \( \text{d} \) c6 5.\( \text{\textcopyright} xc4 \) f6 6.\( \text{\textcopyright} g5 \) h6 7.\( \text{\textcopyright} xf6 \) \( \text{xf6} \) 8.\( \text{\textcopyright} c3 \) \( \text{d} \) d6 9.g3 0–0 10.\( \text{\textcopyright} g2 \) \( \text{d} \) d7 11.0–0 \( \text{\textcopyright} f8 \) 12.\( \text{\textcopyright} ac1 \) \( \text{\textcopyright} e7 \) 13.\( \text{\textcopyright} e4 \) \( \text{e} \) e8 14.c3 \( \text{\textcopyright} ac8 \) 15.\( \text{\textcopyright} fd1 \) a6 16.\( \text{\textcopyright} c5 \) \( \text{\textcopyright} xc5 \) 17.\( \text{\textcopyright} xc5 \) \( \text{\textcopyright} xc5 \) 18.\( \text{\textcopyright} xc5 \) \( \text{\textcopyright} e7 \)

White pieces exert pressure in different ways.

19.\( \text{\textcopyright} e5 \) \( \text{\textcopyright} d5?! \)

[19...b6 20.\( \text{\textcopyright} cc1 \) f6 21.\( \text{\textcopyright} d3 \) c6 chases pieces away and creates a solid wall.

20.a3 f6? This move should have been prepared. 21.\( \text{\textcopyright} h3! \)

A weakness comes under fire. 21...fxe5!? [Even worse would be 21...\( \text{\textcopyright} d6? \) 22.\( \text{\textcopyright} c4; \) or 21...\( \text{\textcopyright} f7? \) 22.\( \text{\textcopyright} xf7 \) \( \text{xf7} \) 23.\( \text{\textcopyright} e4 \) \( \text{e} \) e7 24.d5 (Kramnik).] 22.\( \text{\textcopyright} xe6+ \) \( \text{f} \) f7 23.\( \text{\textcopyright} xc8 \) \( \text{xc8} \) 24.\( \text{dxe5} \) Black has two minor pieces for a rook and two pawns. 24...\( \text{\textcopyright} b6 \) 25.\( \text{\textcopyright} d4 \) \( \text{e} \) e6 26.f4 \( \text{\textcopyright} f7 \) 27.e4 g6 28.\( \text{\textcopyright} f2 \) \( \text{e} \) e7 29.\( \text{\textcopyright} c1!? \) a5?! 30.\( \text{\textcopyright} e5 \) a4 31.\( \text{\textcopyright} b4 \) \( \text{d} \) d7 32.\( \text{\textcopyright} c1 \) \( \text{c} \) c6 33.\( \text{\textcopyright} e3 \) \( \text{d} \) d7 [33...\( \text{\textcopyright} d7 \) is answered by 34.g4! \( \text{\textcopyright} xg4 \) 35.f5! \( \text{gx}f5 \) 36.\( \text{\textcopyright} f4 \) and the restriction of the kingside has ended.]

34.\( \text{\textcopyright} bc4 \) \( \text{b} \) b8 35.\( \text{\textcopyright} h4?! \) \( \text{h} \) h5! 36.\( \text{\textcopyright} g1 \) \( \text{h} \) h8 37.\( \text{\textcopyright} c2 \) \( \text{e} \) e6 38.\( \text{\textcopyright} gc1 \) \( \text{b} \) b8 39.\( \text{\textcopyright} c5 \) \( \text{e} \) e7 40.\( \text{\textcopyright} c2 \) \( \text{d} \) d7? [Correct is 40...\( \text{\textcopyright} b8 \) (Kramnik).] 41.\( \text{\textcopyright} xc6! \) The position is opened by a sacrifice. 41...\( \text{\textcopyright} x c6 \) 42.\( \text{\textcopyright} xc6 \) \( \text{b} \) b8 43.\( \text{\textcopyright} xg6 \) \( \text{xb2} \) The pawns in the central area are ready for an attack. 44.f5! Naturally this is not a real sacrifice. 44...\( \text{\textcopyright} b3+ \) 45.\( \text{\textcopyright} f4! \) \( \text{\textcopyright} xa3 \) 46.\( \text{\textcopyright} g7+ \) \( \text{e} \) e8 47.e6 \( \text{f} \) f6 48.g4! Again White plays a magnificent move. Sacrificing a pawn is even better than capturing a pawn. Black is able to capture the heroic pawn in two manners. [Avoids 48.e5? \( \text{\textcopyright} d5+ \) 49.\( \text{\textcopyright} e4 \) \( \text{c} \) c3++] 48...\( \text{\textcopyright} a1 \) [The pointes are 48...h\( \text{x} \) g4 49.\( \text{\textcopyright} e5; \) 48...h\( \text{x} \) g4 49.e5; and 48...\( \text{\textcopyright} h3 \) 49.g5 \( \text{\textcopyright} xh4+ \) 50.\( \text{\textcopyright} f3 \) (Kramnik).] 49.e5 \( \text{d} \) d5+ 50.\( \text{\textcopyright} e4 \) Vladimir played a wonderful endgame. [50.\( \text{\textcopyright} e4 \) \( \text{c} \) c3+ 51.\( \text{\textcopyright} d4 \) \( \text{b} \) b5+ 52.\( \text{\textcopyright} c4 \) and White wins easily (Kramnik).] 1–0
1.¤f3 ¤f6 2.c4 e6 3.¤c3 ¤b4 4.¤c2 0–0 5.a3 ¤xc3 6.¤xc3 b6 7.g3 ¤b7 8.¤g2 c5 9.b4 d6 10.0–0 ¤bd7 11.¤b2 ¥e7 12.d3 ¥e8 13.b5 a6 14.a4 axb5 15.axb5 ¥f8 16.e4 ¥xa1 17.¤c3 ¥a8 18.¤e1 ¥xal 19.¤xal ¥a8 20.¤xa8+ ¥xa8 White has slight positional advantages like the pair of bishops. The game really starts for Kramnik.

21.¤d2! The knight goes on its way to threaten the weakness b6. 21... ¥e8 22.¤b1! ¥b7 23.f4 f6? The center pawns are weakened. 24.¤c3 ¥f7 25.¤a4 ¥e7 26.¤d4 ¥d8 27.¤d5 exd5 Black may not lose a tempo. 28.exd5 ¥c7 29.¤h3 ¥a8! White threatened 30.Bxd7. Black has protected the weakness b6 in time. 30.¤e6 ¥f8 31.¤f5 The weakness e6 has been used by White. 31...¤c8 32.¤f2 ¥d7 33.g4! A breakthrough starts on the kingside. Black is in zugzwang nearly. 34.¤xe6 35.¤xe6 ¥xe6 36.¤xf6+ xf6 37.¤e3 ¥g6 This bishop has moved to a favorable square in five moves. 38.¤d2?! The white king defends the queenside temporarily. 38...¤e4 39.¤c1 ¤g2 40.¤c3 ¥f1 41.¤h6 ¤g2 42.¤f4 ¥f1 43.¤b2 ¤c7 44.¤d1 ¤g2 45.¤e3 The knight takes over the protection of c4. 45...¤e4 46.¤h6 ¥e8 47.¤d2 Is Black able to activate his knight? 47...¤c7 [The natural 47...f5? fails due to 48.¤g5+ ¥f8 (48...¤f6 leads to a fatal pin) 49.¤d8] 48.¤e2 ¥e8 49.¤f2 ¤c7 50.¤g3 ¤d3 51.¤g4! ¥e8 52.¤f4 ¥b1 [52...¤e2 53.¤e4! leads to zugzwang.] 53.¤f5+ ¥d8! [A witty line is 53...¤xf5 54.¤xf5 ¤c7 55.¤g7 ¥e8 56.¤h8] 54.¤f8 ¥d3 55.¤e7+! ¥c7 56.¤e3 ¥c8 57.¤g4 ¥c7 58.¤h5 ¥g7+ 59.¤h6 ¥e8 [No good is 59...¤f5? 60.¤xf5 ¥xf5 61.¤g7 ¤d3 62.¤f7 ¥xc4 63.¤d8!+] 60.¤h4 ¥c8 61.¤h5 ¥c7 62.¤g2! ¥c8 The black bishop has to protect h7. 63.¤f4 ¥c2 All preparations have been made. 64.¤xf6? He sacrifices the wrong piece! [Right is 64.¤g6! hxg6 65.¤xg6 ¤d3 66.g7 ¥xg7 67.¤xg7 ¥xc4 68.¤xd6 ¤xb5 69.¤f8 and White wins (Kramnik).] 64...¤xf6 65.¤g7 ¥e8+ 66.¤f7 ¥c7 [66...¤d8 67.e7+ ¥d7 68.¤e6 ¥d1 69.¤f8+ ¥c8 70.h6! ¤h5+ 71.¤g8 ¥f6+ 72.¤h8 and White wins with great difficulties.] 67.e7 h6 68.¤e6! ¥d1! 69.¤g6 ¥e8 70.¤f8 ¥e2 71.¤xh6 ¥xc4 72.¤g6 The battle rages on. 72...¤d5?! [Probably Black draws in 72...¤d3+ 73.¤h7 c4 74.¤xe8 c3 75.¤f7 ¤xb5 76.h6 c2 77.h7 c1¥ 78.h8¥ ¥f4+ 79.¤f6 ¥e8+ (Kramnik).] 73.¤h6 ¤c4? The last chance is missed. [73...¤c7! 74.¤e6! ¤xe6 75.¤h7 ¥d7]
76...hx8 ♦xe7 Black has a fortress. I do not find a win for White.) 74...h7 ♦e4+ 75...f7 ♦xh7 76...xe8 ♦g8 77...d7! ♦c3 Black overstepped the time limit in a lost position. It has been a great battle.[77...c3 78...f8 and White wins.] 1–0

(148) Kasparov, Gary – Kramnik, Vladimir [C67]
Kramnik BGN W Ch London 2000 (3), 12.10.1975

When Kramnik played with Black against Kasparov in the world title match, he had to avoid Gary's opening preparation. 1.e4 e5 2...f3 ♦c6 3...b5 ♦f6 4.0–0 ♦xe4 5.d4 ♦d6 6...xc6 dxc6 7...xe5 ♦f5 8...xd8+ ♦xd8 The Berlin Defense was renamed 'Berlin Wall' during this match. White seems to have a great advantage but it appears to be hard to make any progress. 9...c3 ♦d7 10.b3 h6 11...b2 ♦c8 12...ad1 [Kasparov played 12.h3 in the first game and achieved little.] 12...b6! Vladimir diverts from Shirov–Krasenkov, Polanica Zdroj 2000. 13...e2! c5 14.c4 ♦c6 15...f4 ♦b7! [Kramnik avoids 15...xf3 16...f3 after a long thought due to passivity.] 16...d5! ♦e7! 17...fe1 ♦g8! Black starts a remarkable development of the king's rook. The planned route to the open d-file is h8–g8–g6–e6–e8–d8. 18...f4! The knight returns in order to prepare e5–e6. 18...g5 19...h5 ♦g6!? Kramnik has planned ..Re6. Kasparov prevents this move. 20...f6 ♦g7 21...d3 ♦xf3!? Two exchanges lessen the pressure. 22...xf3 ♦xf6 23...xf6 ♦c6 24...d3 ♦f8! 25...e4 [25...d7 ♦e8 shows the point of black's prophylactic move.]

Black draws quickly with 27...d4! 28...e3 ♦d8! (threatens ..Nd3) 29...ff3 (29...e7? ♦d2! 30...f2 ♦xf2 31...xf2 ♦d3+) 29...d1+ 30...f1 ♦d2 31...f2] 28...c3 ♦e2 29...f2 ♦e4 30...h3!? Kasparov wants to win. [30...fd2 ♦d4 followed by exchanges draws.] 30...a5 31...h5? a4 32...xa4?! ♦xc4 33...d2 ♦xa4 34...xh6 ♦g8?! [Kramnik can make an attempt to win, but he misses 34...xh6! 35...xh6 c4 36.g4 c3 37.h3 ♦b4] 35...h7 ♦xa2! 36...xf7 ♦e5! 37...g7 ♦f8 38...h3 c4 [Even stronger is 38...d3! 39.f7 ♦d7! 40...g8 ♦a1+ 41...h2 ♦xf2 42...xf8 ♦e7] 39...e7 [Kramnik prefers 39...c3 ♦xf2 40...xf2 but 40...d7 draws in that case.] 39...d3 40...f7 ♦xf2! [The second Lautier worried about 40...d8? 41...e8+ ♦xe8 42...g5+ but his boss pays attention and safely reached the time control after forty moves in two hours.] 41...e8+ ♦d7 42...xf8 ♦e7 43...c8 ♦xf7 44...xc7+

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$e_6 45.\text{e}3! \text{d}1! 46.\text{xb}6 [\text{Not } 46.\text{xc}4? \text{ex}g2+ 47.\text{x}g2? \text{xe}3+] 46...\text{c}3 47.\text{h}4 \text{a}6 48.\text{d}4 \text{a}4 49.\text{xc}3 \text{xc}3 50.\text{xc}3 \text{bx}4 51.\text{f}3 \text{b}5 52.\text{f}2 \text{g}5 53.\text{f}8 \text{e}5

White goes forwards and his opponent centralizes. Kramnik was successful with his prophylactic strategy. He drew with Black anytime. The results were even better with White.[53...\text{e}5 54.\text{f}3 \text{f}5+ 55.\text{xf}5+ \text{xf}5 is elementary.] \frac{1}{2}–\frac{1}{2}

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1.\text{f}3 \text{f}6 2.\text{c}4 \text{e}6 3.\text{c}3 \text{b}4 4.\text{b}3 \text{e}5 5.\text{g}3 \text{c}6 6.\text{a}3 \text{a}5 7.\text{g}2 0–0 8.0–0 \text{d}5 9.\text{d}3 \text{h}6 10.\text{f}4 \text{e}8 11.\text{a}4 \text{b}6 12.\text{e}5 \text{d}7 13.\text{e}5 \text{g}5 14.\text{xc}6 \text{xc}6 15.\text{e}5 \text{g}4 16.\text{c}3 \text{xc}3 17.\text{xc}3 \text{xc}4 18.\text{xc}4 \text{x}g2 19.\text{x}g2 \text{e}7 20.\text{e}4 \text{f}5 21.\text{h}3 \text{e}5

22.\text{c}3 \text{d}7 23.\text{d}2 \text{a}8 24.\text{a}1 \text{f}6 25.\text{f}3 \text{xd}1 26.\text{xd}1 Nothing seems to happen. 26...\text{e}5! Suddenly the pin ..\text{Q}b7 threatens. White has no convincing answer. 27.\text{c}2? [The players dislike 27.\text{g}1! \text{b}7+ 28.\text{h}2 \text{f}7 but 29.\text{f}3! \text{e}4 30.\text{f}4 creates a defensive screen.] 27...\text{e}4! 28.\text{g}1?! [Better is 28.\text{e}1] 28...\text{d}8 29.\text{e}2 \text{xd}1 30.\text{xd}1 \text{d}7 31.\text{xd}7 \text{xd}7

Black controls more area. Furthermore the pawns \text{c}4 and \text{h}3 are weak. 32.\text{b}3 The weakness of \text{c}4 transfers to \text{b}3. 32...\text{e}5 33.\text{c}3 \text{f}7 34.\text{g}4? Otherwise the weaknesses of \text{b}3, \text{f}2 and \text{h}3 will become fatal. [Kramnik analyses 34.\text{b}5 \text{a}5! 35.\text{a}4 \text{f}3 36.\text{d}6+ \text{e}6 37.\text{c}8 \text{d}2 38.\text{xb}6 \text{xb}3 and Black has a great advantage.] 34...\text{fx}g4 35.\text{hx}g4 \text{gx}g4

36.\text{xe}4 \text{e}6 37.\text{c}3 \text{e}5 The distant passed pawn decides the knight ending, like it did in Lasker–Nimzowitsch, Zuerich 1934. 38.\text{f}4?! [More prudent is 38.\text{g}3 \text{c}6 39.\text{e}4 \text{e}5 40.\text{f}3! \text{e}7 41.\text{g}2 \text{f}5 42.\text{f}2 but 42...\text{g}4! 43.\text{c}3 \text{h}5 advances the distant passed pawn.] 38...\text{xf}4 39.\text{xf}4 \text{e}6 40.\text{b}5 \text{h}5! The passed pawn becomes a real danger. 41.\text{g}3 \text{a}5 42.\text{c}7+ \text{f}5 43.\text{d}5 \text{d}4 44.\text{h}4 White wants to exchange. 44...\text{xb}3 45.\text{xb}5 \text{d}4 46.\text{xb}6 \text{xf}4 47.\text{a}4 \text{e}4 Vladimir has scored a wonderful positional win. Naturally the opponent seems to reach a lost position.[Topalov notices 47...\text{e}4 48.\text{g}6 \text{e}5 49.\text{f}7 \text{d}4 50.\text{e}6 \text{xc}4 51.\text{e}5 \text{b}3 52.\text{b}6 \text{d}2 Black has won a pawn. Sufficient material has remained for a win.] 0–1
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.\(\_c3\) dxe4 4.\(\_e4\) \(\_f5\) 5.\(\_g3\) \(\_g6\) 6.h4 h6 7.g3 \(\_d7\) 8.h5 \(\_h7\)
9.\(\_d3\) \(\_xd3\) 10.\(\_xd3\) \(\_gf6\) 11.\(\_f4\) \(\_e6\) 12.0–0–0 \(\_e7\) 13.g4 \(\_e4\) \(\_xe4\) 14.\(\_xe4\) \(\_f6\) 15.g5 \(\_d5\) 16.c4 \(\_e4\) 17.\(\_xe4\) \(\_xe4\) No player has an advantage in a known position. 18.\(\_e3\) \(\_d6?!\) Bareev starts a counterattack before he castles. 19.b3 \(\_f6\) 20.g4

The first new move, according to Kramnik. He wants to gain territory. 20...b5! Black counters. 21.g5 [The advance 21.c5?! weakens square d5.] 21...d6 22.g6 \(\_d8?\) The bishop has no use on the queenside. [More useful is 22...h8 23.f4 \(\_e8\) 23.g3 \(\_f6?!\) Kramnik] 24.\(\_e5+\) \(\_c7\) 25.g5! [More natural looks 25.g4 \(\_xh6\) (Kramnik) 26.g4 \(\_f6\) f6 27.f4 \(\_d7\) 28.g3] 25...\(\_xh6\) 26.g4 \(\_d5\) \(\_c8\) 27.g5! \(\_e7\) 28.g4 \(\_f6\) 29.\(\_d5\) a5 30.g5!

The attack on the kingside begins. 30...hxg5 [The immediate 30...\(\_f5?!\) allows the positional sacrifice 31.gxh6gxh6 32.\(\_f5\) exf5 33.\(\_xh6\) \(\_h8\) 34.g6 (Kramnik.)] 31.\(\_xg5\) \(\_f5\)! The knight has to control h6. Pawn f7 needs indirect protection. Black has lost the struggle for the d-file, because the knight cannot go to d5 and square d8 cannot be occupied by a rook. 32.\(\_d1\) a4 33.b4 Black has to look for counter-play, if he wants to survive. 33...\(\_c8?\) Black becomes completely passive. [The counterattack 33...h8! 34.gd3 \(\_a8!\) develops the rooks and attacks a pawn. 35.gd7 \(\_b8!\) White has not a decisive attack (Lucaks.)] 34.gd3 \(\_a7\) 35.gd8+ \(\_xd8\) 36.gd8+ \(\_b7\) 37.\(\_c3\) \(\_a6\) 38.\(\_d3!\) \(\_c7\) 39.\(\_e4\) \(\_b7\) 40.\(\_d1\) \(\_c8\) 41.\(\_d8+\) \(\_b7\) 42.gf4! \(\_c8\) 43.gd7+ \(\_c7\) 44.gd3 \(\_c8\) [Black repeats the moves because 44...\(\_c8\) fails due to 45.gd8 \(\_d8+\) \(\_b7\) An unexpected decision occurs. 46.gxf6! White brings a magnificent sacrifice. He threatens with the continuation 47.Bxg7. 46...g6 [46...gxf6 47.exf6 \(\_c8\) 48.\(\_xc8\) \(\_xc8\) 49.\(\_g5\) \(\_d7\) 50.h6 \(\_xh6\) e5 52.\(\_h7!\) and White wins the tempo play (Kramnik): 52...e4 53.\(\_g7\) \(\_e6\) 54.a3] 47.gxg6 fxg6 48.\(\_g5\) 1–0