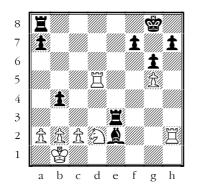
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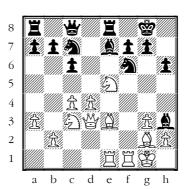
The First Daily Chess Newspaper on the Net CT-356 (3332) Tuesday, 22 December 2009

### **Test Yourself!**

Warszawski (2292) – Zubov (2567) 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009



**Bartel (2609) - Rozentalis (2603)** 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009





### **A. Vovk (2512) - Kowara (1839)** 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009

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# **World Chess News**

## **European Rapid Chess Ch**

This 13-round tournament took place in Warsaw last weekend. You can find selected games from that competition in our database today.

### Final Standings:

**1.** Malakhov (RUS, 2706) – 11½, 2. Ivanchuk (UKR, 2739) – 11, 3–6. Dreev (RUS, 2655), Movsesian (SVK, 2718), Fridman (GER, 2649) and Wojtaszek (POL, 2637) – 10½, etc (685 players)

Official website



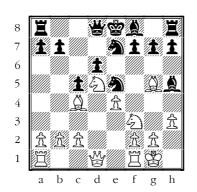
### Mikrut (2404) - Gosciniak (2181) 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009

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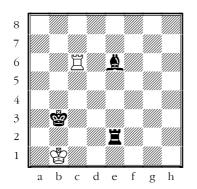
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# **Endgame Kaleidoscope**

by GM Alex Baburin

In the past 24 hours I have played through over 640 games from the European Rapid Chess Championship in Warsaw, selecting the most interesting fragments for this column. Let us start with a few theoretical endgames, which appear in practice quite regularly.

# **Deszczynski (2352) – Malakhov (2715),** 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009



We showed such endings in *Chess Today* many times. Theoretically it's a draw, but it's not easy to hold this endgame, particularly when short of time. **83.** 章**b6+?** 

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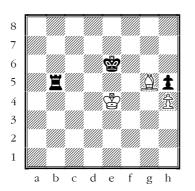
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83...&c3 84.&a1 \( \mathred{L}\)b3 0-1

It's all over: 85.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c6+\(\mathbb{L}\)c4\(86.\mathbb{Z}\)b6\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5.

Even very strong Grandmasters do not know every theoretical endgame which exists, as the following example shows:

**Deszczynski** (2352) **- Bologan**(2688) 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009

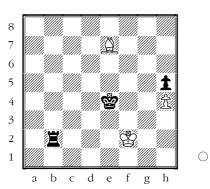


This is a rare endgame, but we already mentioned it in CT a few times. This is a draw, but White must know how to defend. The key idea is to avoid the area close to the h-pawn.

79.曾d4 莒b4+ 80.曾d3 曾d5 81.皇f6 莒f4 82.皇g5 莒f3+ 83.曾e2 曾e4 84.皇e7 莒b3 85.曾f2

This move does not lose, but it would be easier to defend after 85. \$\varphi\$d2!

85...買b2+ *(D)* 



**86. \$\mathscr{D}g3??** Now the white king gets locked up near the h-pawn. Black will create mating threats, forcing the enemy bishop to abandon the pawn. Correct was 86. **\$\mathscr{D}e1!=.** 

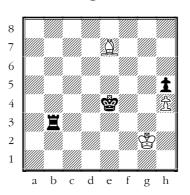
86... **黃b7!** 87. **鱼g5 黃f7** 88. **ᇦg2 黃b7??** Clearly Viktor Bologan isn't familiar with this endgame...

Black wins in the following fashion: 88...當d3! 89.當g3 當e2 90.當g2 莒d7 91. 負f4 莒d4 92.當g3 莒c4 93. 負g5 莒g4+ 94.當h3 (D)



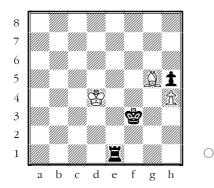
94...當f3 95.皇e7 莒g3+ 96.當h2 當g4 97.皇g5 莒f3 98.當g2 莒f8 99.皇e7 莒e8 100.皇g5 莒e2+ 101.當f1 當f3 102.皇f6 莒e8 103.皇c3 (103.皇g5 當g3-+ 104.皇f6) 103...曾g3 104.皇e1+ 當g4 105.皇f2 當f3-+.

**89.含g3** 89.**含**f2!=. **89...点b2?** 89...**点**f7 **90.<b>点e7?** 90.**点**h6 **90...<b>点b3+? 91.含g2? (D)** 



91...當f4? 91...這f3! 92.**..皇g5+ 當g4 93.當f2 這f3+ 94.當e2** 

# 曾g3 95. **Qe7 Ef5** 96. **Qg5 Ee5+** 97. 曾d3 曾f3 98. 曾d4 **Ee1** (D)

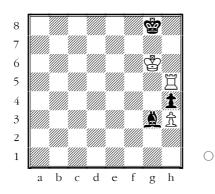


99.曾d5?? Usually White should not go above the 4th rank in such positions. Correct was 99.當c4. 99...其e4! 100.曾d6?

Black's task would be much more difficult after 100. 2d8! 當f4 101. 2g5+ 當f5 102. 2d8 三g4.

Here is a remarkably similar ending:

**Kuzmicz (2415) – Musialkiewicz (2147)**, 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 19.12.2009

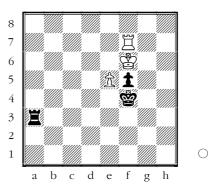


The same ideas apply here — White must keep the enemy king in the right corner. That could be done after 77.\(\mathbb{I}\)f5! \(\mathbb{L}\)h2 78.\(\mathbb{E}\)d5 \(\mathbb{E}\)f8 79.\(\mathbb{E}\)d4 \(\mathbb{L}\)g3 80.\(\mathbb{E}\)e4\(\omega\).

Instead he let the black king out and missed his chances:

Finally, a few practical rook endgames:

**Heberla (2536) - Cajbel (2242)** 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009



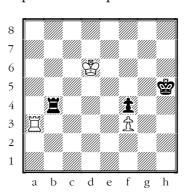
This position is drawn, but Black has to over-come some practical problems still.

### 60. \(\mathbb{G}\)7+! \(\delta\)f4 61. \(\mathbb{G}\)g1! \(\delta\)e4?

After 61... 且 6+ 62.e6 Black would have to find the only move - 62... 且 8!!. However, in case of 61... 且 62. 且 62. 且 64.e7 且 63. 由 64.e7 且 65. 由 65.

62. 其e1+! 當d5 63.e6 1-0

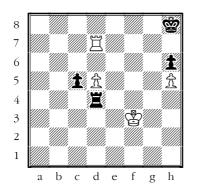
# **Strzemiecki**(2326) **- Czarnota** (2537) 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009



**64. ②e5??** What could be more natural than centralising the king? And yet this is a losing move. Correct was 64. **□**a1 keeping the enemy king at bay -64. **□**b4 65. **□**g1.

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**Aleksandrov** (2639) **- Najbar** (2225) 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009



Sometimes all you have to do is do nothing! Here Black would be fine after 45... \$\mathref{g}8\$, but he decided to push his pawn:

45...c4 46.曾e3 莒d1 47.曾e4 c3 48.莒c7 莒e1+?

48... Ic1 would be still OK for Black. **49.公f5 耳g1** 

Now it's to late for 49... \(\mathbb{Z}c1 - Black is lost after 50.\(\mathbb{Z}g6!.

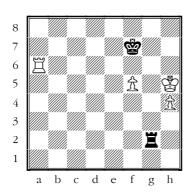
50.d6 **買g5+** 

Or 50... \(\mathbb{I}\)d1 51.\(\delta\)e6 \(\mathbb{I}\)e1+ 52.\(\delta\)d7 \(\mathbb{I}\)e3 53.\(\mathbb{I}\)c4+-.

51.**\$e6** 1−0

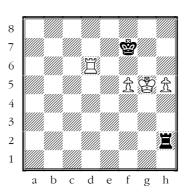
The endgame rook + 'f' and 'h' pawns vs. rook is rather common and very important. In our database you can find the game Aleksandrov-Gashimov, where it occurred. Here is another example:

Wojtaszek (2640) – Musialkiewicz (2147), 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009

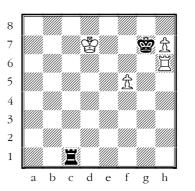


The white king is placed badly, so with correct play Black can hold this position.

48. 三g6 三f2 49. 當g5 三g2+ 50. 當h6 三f2 51. 三g5 三f4 52. h5 三h4 53. 三g6 三h1 54. 三d6 三h2 55. 當g5 (D)



### 



67... **當d1+?** Black slipped when salvation was close. Correct was 67... **\$\frac{1}{2}\$** h8!, for example: 68.f6 **\$\bar{2}\$** f1 (68... **\$\bar{2}\$** c7+=) 69. **\$\frac{1}{2}\$** e7 **\$\bar{2}** a1=.

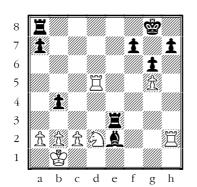
### 68.當e7 罩e1+



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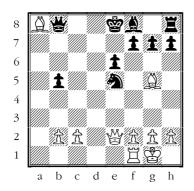
### **Solutions to our Quiz:**

Warszawski (2292) – Zubov (2567) 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009



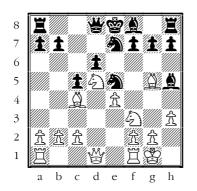
29...\(\mathbb{Q}\)c4! 0-1

**A. Vovk (2512) - Kowara (1839)** 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009



19.\\\mathreat{\text{xe5!}}\ 1-0

Mikrut (2404) - Gosciniak (2181) 9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009

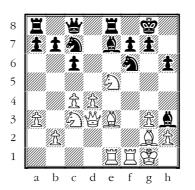


11. 2 xe5! 2 xd1 12. 2 f6+! 1-0

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## **Bartel (2609) - Rozentalis (2603)**

9th Amplico Life Rapid Warsaw, 2009



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20. 虽xh6! 虽xg2 21. 當xg2 gxh6 22. 公xf7!!+- 當xf7 23. 當h7+ 當f8 24. 公e4 當d8 25. 營xh6+ 當g8 26. 當g6+ 1-0

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