

## Turmendspiele - Kapitel 4

In diesem Kapitel werden nur Stellungen mit vier Bauern gegen drei analysiert, wobei sich alle Bauern an einem Flügel befinden.

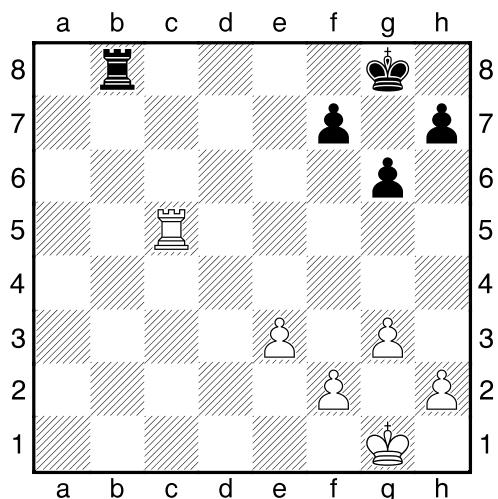
Alle Stellungen habe ich dem Buch „Die Endspieluniversität“ von Dworetzky entnommen. Die Nummern über den Diagrammen geben die Nummer der jeweiligen Stellung in diesem Buch an. Dort findet man auch weitergehende Analysen.

Der Platz rechts neben den Diagrammen ist für eigene Notizen, Kommentare etc. gedacht.

Viel Spaß!

Ullrich Krause

### (671) Petrosian, Tigran - Keres, Paul



If all pawns are on the same wing, bringing the advantage home is frequently impossible (it is more precise to say, it should not be possible against correct defense). The fewer pawns, the easier the defense is. Say, with 3 pawns against 2 or even with 4 against 3, in case of standard pawn structures, the task of the defender is not too difficult (once in a lightning tournament I managed to hold two such endings: against Tal and Vasiukov). As for the case of five pawns against four, the probability of losing is rather great. **28...h5!** In this way Black makes his task of reaching a draw considerably easier. The defender should advance his h-pawn. The stronger side, whenever possible should prevent this by means of g3-g4!. The explanation consists in the fact that White's most logical plan is an advance of his e- and f-pawns in order to create a passed pawn. To accomplish this plan, he must sooner or later play g3-g4, allowing a pawn exchange on g4. But, as we know, pawn exchanges are usually favorable for the weaker side, and improve the drawing chances. Without h7-h5, the h-pawns would have stayed on the board. In this game, T. Petrosian gradually carried out another plan: h2-h4 followed with f2-f3 and g3-g4, but also could not obtain victory.

**29.Tc2 Kg7 30.Kg2 Tb5 31.Kf3 Kf6 32.h4** [32.h3 Ta5 33.g4 hxg4+=] **32...Tf5+ 33.Kg2 Ta5 34.Kh3 Ta4 35.Td2 Ke5 36.Tb2 Kf6 37.Tb5 Ta2 38.Kg2 Ta4 39.Kf3 Ta3 40.Kf4 Ta2 41.f3 Te2 42.e4**

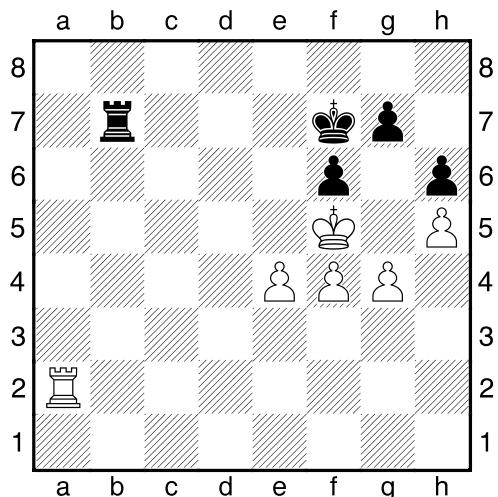
**Te1 43.Tb6+ Kg7 44.Ta6 Tb1 45.Tc6 Tg1** Attack from the rear is a typical defensive device.

**46.Tc2 Kf6 47.Ta2 Kg7 48.Te2 Kf6 49.Te3 Kg7 50.e5 Kf8 51.g4** [If 51.Kg5 the most simple is 51...Kg7= (Although 51...Txg3+ 52.Kf6 Kg8 53.Td3 Th3 54.e6 (or 54.Td8+ Kh7 55.Kxf7 Txf3+ 56.Ke7 g5 57.hxg5 h4 58.e6 h3 59.Td2 Kg6=) 54...fxe6 55.Kxg6 Tg3+ 56.Kxh5 Kg7= is also playable.)]

**51...hxg4 52.fxg4 Kg7 53.Kg5 Tf1 54.Te4 Tf3 55.h5** [55.e6?? f6#] **55...gxh5 56.gxh5 f6+ 57.Kg4** [Or 57.exf6+ Txf6 58.Te7+ Tf7 59.h6+ Kg8=] **57...Tf1 58.h6+** A little trap before the curtain falls.

**58...Kg6!** As can be seen, Black did not have serious troubles. It should be mentioned that, when the white pawns had been set into motion, P. Keres used a typical strategic policy for this sort of position: attacking the pawns from the rear. [58...Kxh6? loses to 59.e6 f5+ (If 59...Tg1+ then 60.Kf5 (or 60.Kf4 Tg8 61.Kf5) 60...Tf1+ 61.Tf4 Txf4+ 62.Kxf4 Kg6 63.Ke4+-) 60.Kh3! fxe4 61.e7+-] **½-½**

## (672) Botvinnik, Mikhail - Najdorf, Miguel

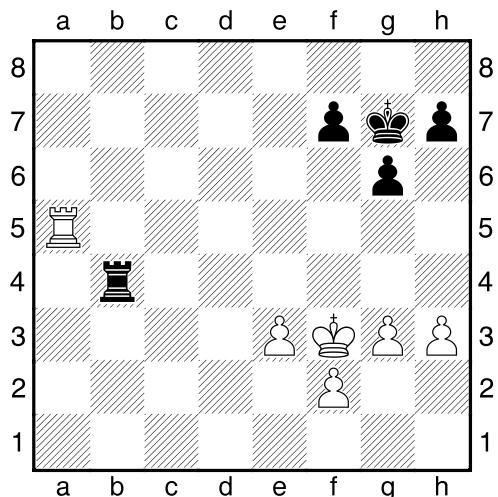


What if Black could not play  $h7-h5$  in time? We shall analyze two important endings that may serve as landmarks for both sides: the stronger side may pursue them while the weaker side should avoid these situations. These endings are thoroughly analyzed in endgame handbooks. We skip some less important lines but bring respective conclusions.

**62.Ta5 Tc7 63.Td5 Ta7 64.e5 fxe5 65.fxe5 ... 66.{d7+! 65...Ke7 66.e6** [66.Td4!? Lilienthal] **66...Ta4!** [66...Ta6 67.Td7+ Kf8 68.Kg6! Txе6+ 69.Kh7+- is quite bad for Black.] **67.g5!** [67.Td7+ Kf8 68.Tf7+ (68.e7+ Ke8 69.Tb7 Ta5+ 70.Kg6 Tg5+=) 68...Kg8 69.g5 fails in view of 69...Ta5+ (69...hxg5? 70.Kg6) 70.Ke4 Ta6= Kopaev] **67...Ta7!** The best defense as suggested by L. Aronin. The rook may return because there is no danger of trading the rooks anymore: [The actual continuation was 67...hxg5? 68.Td7+ Kf8 69.Tf7+ Kg8 70.Kg6 g4 71.h6! (the shortest way to a win) 71...gxh6 (71...Ta8 72.hxg7 g3 73.e7 Ta6+ 74.Tf6) 72.e7 Ta8 73.Tf6 ... {d6-d8+-, Black resigned.}] **68.Te5!** A key move! White protects the pawn and prepares a king invasion. [68.Td7+? Txd7 69.exd7 Kxd7 70.Kg6 hxg5 71.Kxg7 g4=; An anticipatory pawn exchange is erroneous: 68.gxh6? gxh6 69.Tb5 ... {b6 69...Tc7! (69...Ta1? 70.Tb7+ Ke8 71.Kf6 Tf1+ 72.Kg6 Te1 73.Tb6 Ke7 74.Kxh6 Kf6 Black must aim for the same position, but with the rook on 5th rank to stop  $\phi$ h7. 75.Kh7 Ta1 76.h6 Ta7+ 77.e7+!-) 70.Tb6 Tc5+! (70...Tc1? 71.Kg6 Tg1+ 72.Kxh6 Kf6 73.Kh7 Tg7+ 74.Kh8 Te7 (74...Ta7 75.e7+-- (75.h6? Te7; 75.Kg8+--)) 75.Kg8 Te8+ 76.Kh7 Te7+ 77.Kh6 Ta7 (77...Te8 78.e7+) 78.Tb3? (78.e7+ Kxe7 79.Kg7+--; 78.Tb1? Kxe6 79.Kg6 Ta2) 78...Kxe6 79.Kg6 Ta1 80.Te3+ Kd7 81.h6 (81.Tg3!) 81...Tg1+ 82.Kf6 Th1 83.Kg5 ... {e4-h4 83...Tg1+ 84.Kh4+--) 71.Kg6 Te5! 72.Kxh6 Kf6! 73.Ta6! (73.Tb1 Txe6 74.Tf1+ Ke7+ 75.Kg7 Te5 76.h6 Tg5+=; 73.e7+ Kxe7 74.Kg6 Te1 75.Kg7 Tg1+ 76.Tg6 Tf1=) 73...Tf5<sup>TM</sup> In this position, Black must play very precisely in order to achieve a draw, but theory says that this goal is within his reach. (73...Te1? 74.Kh7+--) 74.Ta3! Kxe6 75.Kg6 Tf6+! (75...Tf1? 76.Te3+ Kd7 77.h6 Tg1+ 78.Kf6 Th1 79.Kg5 Tg1+ 80.Kh4+--) 76.Kg7 Tf7+ (76...Tf1? 77.Ta6+ ... 78.h6+-(77.Te3+ Kf5 78.h6+--)) 77.Kg8 Tb7! (77...Tf1? 78.Ta6+! (78.Ta7? Tg1+! 79.Tg7 Th1=; 78.h6? Tg1+ 79.Kf8 Tf1+ 80.Ke8 Tb1 81.Ta6+ Kf5=) 78...Ke7 (78...Kf5 79.h6) 79.Ta7+! Ke6 80.h6 Tg1+ 81.Tg7+--) 78.Tf3 (78.h6 Kf6! 79.Ta6+ Kg5=) 78...Tb5 (78...Tb1? 79.h6 Tg1+ 80.Kf8 Th1 81.Ta3 Tf1+! 82.Ke8 Kf6=? 83.Ta6+ Kg5=) 79.h6 Tg5+ 80.Kf8 (80.Kh8 Ke7=)

80...Th5 81.Ta3 Tf5+! (81...Txh6?? 82.Ta6+; 81...Kf6? 82.Ta6+ Kg5 83.Kg7+-) 82.Ke8 Tb5! 83.Ta6+ Kf5 84.h7 Tb7!! (84...Tb8+? 85.Kf7 Tb7+ 86.Kg8 Tb8+ 87.Kg7 Tb7+ 88.Kh6 Tb8 89.Tg6... {g8+-}) 85.Th6 (85.h8D Tb8+; 85.Tf6+ Kg5=) 85...Tb8+ 86.Kd7 (86.Ke7 Tb7+) 86...Th8 87.Ke7 Kg5 88.Th1 Kg6 89.Tg1+ Kf5! (89...Kxh7? 90.Kf7; 89...Kh6? 90.Kf7 Txh7+ 91.Kf6) 90.Tg7 Ta8! (90...Ke5? 91.Tg5+ Kf4 92.Th5 Kg4 93.Th1 Kg5 94.Kf7+-) 91.Kf7 Ta7+ (91...Th8 92.Ke7 Ta8=) 92.Kf8 Ta8+ 93.Ke7 Ta7+ 94.Kd6 Ta6+! 95.Kd7 Ta7+= Theory] **68...hxg5** [68...Kd6 69.gxh6 gxh6 70.Kf6+-; 68...Ta6 69.Kg6 Kf8 70.Kh7 hxg5 71.e7+ Ke8 72.Kxg7 g4 73.h6+-] **69.Kxg5** [69.Kg6 Kd6 (69...g4 70.Kxg7 g3 71.h6 g2 72.Tg5 Kxe6+ 73.Kg6+-) 70.Te1 g4 71.h6! gxh6 72.Kf6 g3 73.e7 Txe7 74.Txe7 h5 75.Tg7+- is also strong.] **69...Ta1** [69...Kd6 70.Kf5 Tb7 71.h6! gxh6 72.Kf6+-; 69...Kf8 70.Kg6 Te7 71.h6 gxh6 72.Kf6+-] **70.Kg6 Tf1!** [70...Tg1+ 71.Tg5] **71.Kxg7 Tg1+ 72.Kh6! Tg2** **73.Tg5 Tf2 74.Kg7 Kxe6 75.h6 Tf7+ 76.Kg8 Ta7 77.h7+- 1–0**

## (673) Capablanca, Jose Raoul - Yates, Frederick

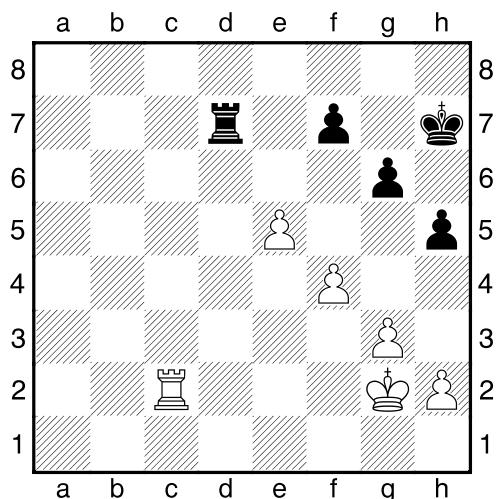


**39...Tc4?** [39...h5!=] **40.g4!** h6 **41.Kg3** ... f4, h4-h5 **41...Tc1** **42.Kg2 Tc4** [42...g5!] **43.Td5 Ta4** **44.f4 Ta2+** **45.Kg3 Te2** **46.Te5 Te1** **47.Kf2 Th1** **48.Kg2 Te1** **49.h4 Kf6** [49...f6! 50.Te7+ Kf8 51.Te6 Kf7 52.f5 gxf5 53.gxf5 h5 54.Kf2 Ta1 55.Tb6 Ta5! 56.Tb7+ Kg8 57.e4 Ta3!= N.Kopaev] **50.h5 Te2+** **51.Kf3 Te1** **52.Ta5 Kg7** **53.hxg6 Kxg6!** [53...fxg6 54.Ta7+ Kg8 (54...Kf6 55.Th7 Th1 56.Txh6!) 55.e4! Tf1+ 56.Ke3 Tg1 57.f5! Txg4 58.f6 Tg1 59.Kf4+-] **54.e4 Tf1+** **55.Kg3 Tg1+** **56.Kh3 Tf1** **57.Tf5 Te1?** [57...f6! 58.Kg2 Te1 59.Kf3 (59.e5 fxe5 60.Txe5 Txe5 61.fxe5 h5=) 59...Tf1+ 60.Ke3 Tg1= I.Rabinovich; 57...Ta1 58.e5 (58.Kg3 Ta3+ 59.Kh4 Te3 60.Te5 Tf3 61.f5+ Kf6 62.Ta5 Te3=) 58...Ta3+ 59.Kg2 (59.Kh4 Tf3 60.Tf6+ Kg7 61.f5 Te3) 59...Ta2+ 60.Kf3 Ta3+ 61.Ke4 Ta4+ 62.Kd5 Tb4 63.Tf6+ Kg7=] **58.e5! Te3+** **59.Kg2!** [59.Kh4? Tf3 60.Tf6+ Kg7 61.g5 hxg5+ 62.Kxg5=] **59...Ta3** **60.Tf6+ Kg7+-** White's position is winning (the same evaluation is valid with the black pawn on h7 and the white pawn on g5). The winning plan is a rook transfer to the 8th rank followed by f4-f5-f6+. If the black rook aims at the e5-pawn, White defends it with the rook from e8. J. R. Capablanca carried this plan through; however, as renowned rook endgame expert N. Kopaev demonstrated, the opponents made a number of instructive errors on the way to the final outcome. **61.Tb6?** [White should have played 61.Td6! in order to use the rook to protect against checks from the side.] **61...Te3?** [The correct reply to the move actually played in the game was 61...Ta4! 62.Kf3 (62.Kg3 Ta3+ 63.Kh4 Ta4 64.f5 Ta5 65.e6 fxe6 66.fxe6 Kf6=) 62...Ta3+ 63.Ke4 Ta4+ 64.Kf5 Tc4 65.Tb7 ... e6 65...Kf8 White missed the correct way: he has brought his king, not his pawn, to f5, so he cannot win anymore. 66.Tb3 (66.g5 hxg5 67.Kxg5 f6+=) 66...Kg7 67.Te3 Tc6! 68.Ke4 Tc4+ 69.Kf3 Tc6 70.f5 (70.Ta3 f6 71.Ta7+ Kf8 72.Ke4 fxe5 73.fxe5 (73.Kxe5 Tb6) 73...Tc1 74.Kf5 (74.Th7 Te1+ 75.Kf5 Tf1+ 76.Ke6 Tf4 77.Txh6 Txg4 78.Kd7 Te4!=) 74...Tf1+ 75.Kg6 (75.Ke6 Tf4) 75...Tg1 (75...Tf4? 76.Kh5 Te4 77.Ta6 Txe5+ 78.Kxh6 Kg8 79.Ta8+ Kf7 80.g5+-) 76.Ta4 Th1 77.Kf6 Tf1+ 78.Ke6 Tg1 79.Tf4+ Ke8! 80.Kf6 (80.Tf6 Txg4 81.Txh6 Kf8=) 80...Th1 81.Kg7 Ke7 82.Tf6 Th4 83.Tg6 h5! 84.g5 Tg4 85.Kh6 h4 86.Kh5 Te4=) 70...Kf8 71.Ta3 Tc1 72.Ta8+ Ke7 73.f6+ Ke6 74.Te8+ Kd5 75.e6 Tc6!= N.Kopaev] **62.Tb4** [62.Tb8 suggested itself, however after 62...Te4 63.Kf3 Te1 a straightforward 64.Te8? enables the salvation through 64...h5! 65.g5 (65.gxh5 Tf1+! 66.Ke4 Te1+ 67.Kf5 Th1=) 65...Tf1+! 66.Ke3 (66.Kg3

*h4+ 67.Kg4 h3=) 66...h4 67.Ta8 h3 68.Ta2 Kg6 69.Ta6+ (69.Th2 Kf5=) 69...Kf5 70.Th6 h2 71.Txh2 Txf4= N.Kopaev; The most precise is 62.Tb1! (temporarily denying the black rook the 1st rank). Black is in zugzwang. He must either worsen his king's position or move his rook off the e-file where it is best placed. In both cases, the invasion of the white rook gains in effectiveness. For example: 62...Te4 (62...Te2+ 63.Kf3 Th2 64.f5 h5 65.Tb7 hxg4+ 66.Kg3 Th5 67.Kxg4 Th1 68.e6+-) 63.Kf3 Ta4 and now time has come for the main plan: 64.Tb8! Ta3+ 65.Kg2 Te3 66.Te8! Te2+ 67.Kf3 Te1 68.f5 Tf1+ 69.Ke2 Tf4 70.Ke3 Txg4 71.f6+ Kh7 72.e6!+-]*

**62...Tc3 63.Kf2? [63.Tb8!] 63...Ta3?** [Both adversaries missed the fact that after 63...h5! Black either trades a pair of pawns (4 gh Rh3) or in case of 64.g5 h4 obtains enough counterplay to save the game. 65.Tb7 (65.Kg2 h3+ 66.Kh2 Tf3) 65...Kg6 66.Tb6+ Kg7! 67.Th6 h3 68.f5 (68.Kg1 Tf3 69.Th4 Kg6 ... cf5=) 68...Tc5 69.f6+ Kg8 70.e6 (70.g6 fxg6 71.Txg6+ Kf7! 72.Tg7+ Kf8 73.Te7 Tc2+ 74.Kg1 h2+ 75.Kh1=) 70...fxe6 71.Tg6+ Kf8 72.Kg3 Tc3+ 73.Kh2 Tf3 74.Th6 e5 75.Txh3 Tf5 76.Th8+ Kf7 77.Th7+ Kf8 78.Tg7 Tf3! 79.Kg2 e4=] **64.Tb7?!** [64.Tb8!] **64...Kg8** [64...Ta2+?] **65.Tb8+! Kg7 66.f5** (... 7 f6+) **66...Ta2+** [66...Tc3 67.f6+ Kh7 68.Tf8 Tc7 69.Kg3 Tb7 70.Kh4 Ta7 71.Kh5 Tb7 72.g5! hxg5 73.e6! fxe6 74.Te8 Tf7 75.Te7 Kg8 76.Kg6+-] **67.Ke3** [67.Kg3?! Ta3+ 68.Kh4 Te3 (68...Ta5 69.f6+ Kg6 70.Tg8+ Kh7 71.Tg7+ Kh8 72.Txf7 Txe5 73.Te7! Ta5 74.Te8+ Kh7 75.f7) 69.Te8 Te1 70.Kg3 Te4 71.f6+ Kh7 72.Kf3 Te1 73.Kf4 Tf1+ 74.Ke4+- ... cf-e7] **67...Ta3+ 68.Ke4 Ta4+ 69.Kd5 Ta5+** [69...Txg4 70.f6+ Kh7 71.Tf8] **70.Kd6 Ta6+ 71.Kc7 Kh7** [71...Ta7+ 72.Kb6 ... f6+] **72.Kd7 Ta7+ 73.Kd6 Kg7 74.Td8 Ta5 75.f6+ Kh7 76.Tf8 Ta7 77.Kc6 Kg6 78.Tg8+ Kh7 79.Tg7+ Kh8 80.Kb6 Td7 81.Kc5 Tc7+ 82.Kd6 Ta7 83.e6! Ta6+ 84.Ke7 Txe6+ 85.Kxf7 Te4 86.g5! hxg5 87.Kg6 1–0**

### (677) Piket, Jeroen - Kasparov, Garry



White succeeded in bringing his pawn to e5 (generally speaking, it would have been favorable for Black if he prevented this by playing f7-f6 at an earlier stage). On the other hand, h6-h5 is already played, so reaching a draw should not be a very difficult problem. G. Kasparov had to decide how to behave in case of the white king's march to g5 via h3 and h4. The simplest method was to play Kh6 at a proper moment.

**41...Td3?!** In many similar situations, to place the rook behind the e-pawn makes some sense; particularly, such a maneuver is not bad when h-pawns are absent. But here this transfer is erroneous. [For example 41...Kg7 42.Kh3 Ta7 43.Kh4 Kh6!= and one cannot see how White could make any progress. (Moreover, a king invasion to g5 is not too dangerous. Even with the white rook on the 7th rank Black can survive. Y. Averbakh analyzes 43...Ta6 44.Tc7 Tb6 45.Te7 Ta6 46.Kg5 (46.e6 Kf6! 47.Txf7+ Kxe6=) 46...Ta5! (As V. Bologan says, even 46...Tb6!? 47.f5 (or 47.e6 Tb5+!) 47...gxf5 does not lose.) 47.f5 gxf5! 48.e6 (48.Kxh5 Kf8 ... ;e5) 48...f4+ 49.Kxf4 Kf6 50.Txf7+ Kxe6= Averbakh); Its slightly modified version does not work, either: 41...Td4?! 42.Kh3 Te4? (In case of 42...g5 he has 43.Tc7! (But not 43.fxg5 Kg6) ) 43.Tc7! (43.Kh4 Kh6 ... g5+) 43...Kg7 44.Kh4 Te2 45.Kg5! and we come to situations that have actually occurred in the game. (45.h3 Te3 46.Td7 Te4 47.Kg5 Te3 48.g4 hxg4 49.hxg4 Te1=) ]

**42.Kh3 Te3?** [42...Td7 43.Kh4 Kh6= was necessary.]

**43.Kh4?!** [Playing 43.Tc7! Kg7 44.Kh4+- J. Piket could have chained the hostile rook to the e-file and, as we shall see, this was a winning method.] **43...Kg7?** [He should have tried 43...Kh6! 44.Tc7 Te2! The line 45.g4 (If 45.Kh3 then 45...Kg7 (45...g5? is also playable: 46.Tc6+ Kg7 47.fxg5 Txe5 48.Kh4 Te2 49.h3 Te3 50.Th6 Td3 51.Txh5 Td4+ 52.g4 Td3= P.Benko 53.Th6 Tc3 54.Tf6 Td3 55.Tf2 Tc3 56.Tg2 Kg6 57.Tg3 Tc5 58.Tf3 Txg5 59.Txf7 Th5+!=) 46.Tb7! g5 (46...Kg8 47.Kh4 Txh2+ 48.Kg5) 47.fxg5 Kg6=) 45...hxg4 46.Txf7 Txh2+ 47.Kxg4 is more dangerous for Black, but after 47...Te2 he seems to be surviving.] **44.Kg5?** An erroneous order of moves. [Again 44.Tc7! Te2 45.Kg5 is correct.] **44...Te1?** [Now Black could return to Averbakh's plan: 44...Ta3 45.Tc7 Ta5= However Piket could hardly expect that his opponent would suddenly change his mind and move the rook back.] **45.Tc7 Te2** [Black could have played 45...Te4! at once, then White must wait: 46.Tb7! ≠ (The point of ...Re4 is to meet 46.Te7 with 46...Ta4! and 7 f5, as was played by Piket, is not possible anymore, while if 47.e6 then 47...Ta5+ 48.Kh4 Kf6 49.Txf7+ Kxe6=)

46...Ta4 (46...Te2 47.Te7! transposes to the actual course of the game.) And here Bologan has discovered a brilliant solution: a double pawn sacrifice 47.g4!! (A gain of another pawn is much weaker: 47.e6 Ta5+ 48.Kh4 Kf6 49.e7! (49.exf7? Kg7 50.h3!?) (50.Te7 Kf8! (50...Tf5 51.Te5 Txf7 52.Kg5 ... f5+- Shipov) 51.Te5 Ta2 52.Kg5 (52.f5 Kxf7 53.fxg6+ Kf6 54.Txh5 Txh2+=) 52...Kxf7 53.f5 (53.Tb5 Txh2 54.Tb7+ Ke8! 55.Kxg6 Tg2=) 53...gxf5 54.Txf5+ Ke6= Muller) 50...Kf8 51.g4 hxg4 52.hxg4 Tc5 (52...Kg7? 53.Te7! (53.f5? gxf5 54.g5 Ta8= ... !f8) 53...Tb5 (53...g5+ 54.fxg5 Kf8 55.Td7 Ta6 56.Kg3 Tg6 57.Kf4 Ta6 58.Ke5 ... 59.!d6+-) 54.Te5 Tb7 (54...Tb4 55.Kg5 Kxf7 56.Ta5 Tb7 57.Ta6 (57.Kh6+-) 57...Tb5+ 58.Kh6+-) 55.Kg5 Kxf7 (55...Txf7 56.Te6) 56.Kh6! Tb4 57.Tg5 Tb6 (57...Txf4 58.Txg6+-) 58.Ta5 Tf6 59.Ta4 Kg8 60.g5+-) 53.f5 Tc6! It looks like Black holds in these lines. (Rather than 53...gxf5 54.g5+-) 49...Ta8! (49...Ta2 50.e8S+ Ke6) 50.g4! Te8 (50...hxg4) 51.gxh5 Ke6 (51...gxh5 52.Kxh5+-; 51...Th8 52.Kg3+-) 52.Ta7 Th8 53.Kg4 gxh5+ 54.Kg5+- Zviagintsev) 47...hxg4 (47...Te4 48.gxh5 gxh5 49.h4 Kg8 is hopeless.) 48.f5! gxf5 (48...Ta5 49.f6+ Kg8 50.Kh6 Ta8 51.e6 fxe6 52.Kxg6+-) 49.e6+- Bologan] **46.Te7!** **Ta2** [46...Te4 This position occurred in the following games: Stean-Hartston, Brighton ch-Great Britain 1972; Ionov-Karasiov, Leningrad 1983; Matveeva-Rapoport, Baku 1983. In all these games, White found a forced win. 47.e6! Txe6 48.Txe6 fxe6 49.h3 Kf7 50.Kh6 Kf6 51.g4 h4 (51...hxg4 52.hxg4+-) 52.g5+ (52.Kh7? g5) 52...Kf5 53.Kg7 Kxf4 54.Kxg6 e5 55.Kf6! e4 56.g6 e3 57.g7 e2 58.g8D e1D 59.Dg4+ 1:0 at the two last games. 59...Ke3 60.De6+ 1:0 at the first game. 60...Kf2 61.Dxe1+ Kxe1 62.Kg5+-] **47.f5 gxf5 48.e6 h4 49.Txf7+ Kg8 50.Kf6** Dvoretsky **1–0**