Looking at the Endgame

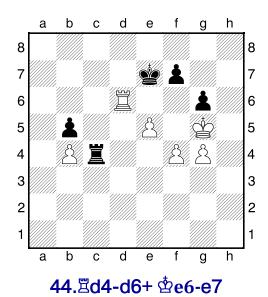
With this article I am concluding my introductory series where we have looked at fundamental concepts that I teach, and guide my play (the first three), then some thoughts on attacking (practical tactics), and finally here some thoughts regarding the end game.

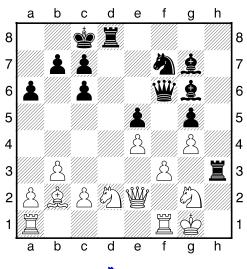
If you would like to see more articles, then please let me know what you might like. I write quite a bit as a means for my improvement and to pass on interesting things to the players that I work with to improve their game, too. Simply send an email to me as listed below. Also, if you have had any questions regarding what I have previously wrote, feel free to send them to me.



The quality used books that I have are available only until they're gone. In some sense describing them as used is a misnomer. They were purchased long ago, but some are literally in 'new' condition. You can always ask about any title you see (from the pictures in this and other articles) about the ones you're interested in as to its quality, content, and condition.

Plus, as I've previously mentioned there are many more that I haven't shared. (If you would like a complete listing, then simply contact me. Most of those deal with the openings, or are rare, hard to find titles. Some are sold singly, others as sets.





20.**②**e3-g2

Here are two exercises for you to analyze. Carefully reading on will give you the "answers", but try now for yourself!

Studying the End Game

One of the first things you probably noticed above was that one of the exercises didn't seem like an endgame exercise at all.

Yet, I would say that tactics do not go away just because you're in an end game, and just getting to an end game could easily involve tactics

I have taught a college accredited course on the endgame (ENDGAME FUNDAMENTALS at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute *and* Indiana University) in which I used Reuben Fine's *Basic Chess Endings* as the course text. I used a traditional approach of lecture about typical examples. This was, in part, because of the varied abilities of the class (some practically beginners, and others almost masters).

I would say that simply reading text books on the endgame (Fine, Dvoretzky, Euwe, Averbakh, Keres, Portisch, Silman, Mueller, et al) could be a very tedious and dull way of learning this phase of the game. I have always had a fondness for Fine's book, perhaps because it was "the" book when I was young (even Botvinnik always took his copy with him to tournaments!) and then there were the stories... (Did you know that Dave Whitehouse read BCE cover to cover and went from 1800 to 2000, and then master...)



The Reuben Fine Collection Sold as a set.

Then there is the legendary, "Best Trainer Ever!", Mark Dvoretzky. He wrote an entire series of books, and they dealt with much more than the end game. Grand Masters studied his books, or with him, and became stronger. Perhaps his strongest, and most famous, pupil was Artur Yusupov, a player I had a privilege to play and draw against, when he was #3 in the world.

His books are supposed to be hard to work with, and they are unless you use a proper approach with a good coach, or even a good "chess circle of study buddies".

Looking at the Endgame



The Dvoretzky Collection

Sold as a set: These are "like new"

In this article we are actually going to look at material from one of his books, supplemented by a few other sources, along with my commentary.

The basis is upon looking at several inter-related games and themes.

Dvoretzky, Mark - Smyslov, Vassily V [C68]

URS-ch42 First League Odessa, 10.1973

Later Bobby Fischer revitalized it in the 60's against many prominent GM's.

In another one of his books, Dvoretsky recalls attending a lecture by Yuri Razuvaev detailing famous and instructive games in this variation by those two giants (along with Capablanca and others)."t

There were hardly any variations given", but the ideas were so clear cut and well explained that I began to play the line myself.]

4...dxc6 5.0-0 ₩e7 6.d4

[6.b3?! \(\frac{1}{2}g4 \) 7.h3 \(\frac{1}{2}h5 \) 8.\(\frac{1}{2}b2 \) f6 9.d3 \(\frac{1}{2}h6 \) 10.\(\frac{1}{2}b2 \) g5!\(\frac{1}{7} \) 11.g4 \(\frac{1}{2}g6 \) 12.d4 \(\frac{1}{2}f7 \) 13.dxe5 fxe5 14.\(\frac{1}{2}c4 \) \(\frac{1}{2}g7 \) 15.\(\frac{1}{2}fd2 \) 0-0-0\(\frac{1}{7} \) 16.\(\frac{1}{2}g2 \) h5 17.\(\frac{1}{2}g3 \) hxg4 18.hxg4 \(\frac{1}{2}f6! \) 19.f3 \(\frac{1}{2}h3! \) Smyslov: There was nothing better than: 20.\(\frac{1}{2}g2 \)

a) 20. 空g2 營f4 21. 空xh3 罩h8+;

b) 20. \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}2\) \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}f4\) 21. \(\alpha\) d5 \((21\). \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}xh3\) \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}xf2+\) 22. \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}f8\); 21. \(\alpha\) f5 \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}dh8\) 22. \(\alpha\) e7+ \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}b8\) 23. \(\alpha\) xg6 \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}e3+\) 24. \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}f2\) \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}h1+\) 21...\(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}xd5\) 22. exd5 \(\mathreag{\mathreag}{g}3\);

[7. ②xd4 åd7 8. ②c3 0-0-0 9. ②b3 ②f6 10. □e2 g6 11. f3 ②h5 12. åe3 f5 13. □ad1 åg7 14. ②c5 ②f4 15. □c4 åe5 16. ②xd7 □xd7 17. □xd7 □xd7 18. □c5 åxc3 19. bxc3 b6 20. □c4 ②e6 21. □xa6+ ⇔b8 22. □b1 c5 23. □c4 □d8 24. a4 f4 25. åf2 □c6 26. a5 ⇔b7 27. axb6 cxb6 28. □a1 □a8 29. □xa8 ⇔xa8 30. □d5 □xd5 ③c7 32. c4 ②e8 33. åh4 ③d6 34. åg5 ⑤xc4 35. åxf4 ⇔b7 36. ⇔f1 ⑤a3 37. c3 b5 38. ⇔e2 ⑥c4 39. ☆d3 ⑥b6 40. ⇔e4 b4 41. cxb4 cxb4 42. ⇔e5 b3 43. åc1 ⇔c7 44. ⇔e6 ⇔d8 45. d6 ⑥d7 46. ⇔f7 ⑥e5+ 47. ⇔g7 ⑥d3 48. åa3 ⑥e1 49. ⇔xh7 ⑥xg2 50. ⇔h6 ⇔d7

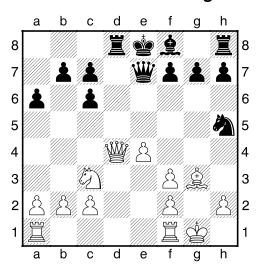
51. \$\ding\$5 \$\overline{\Omega}\$e1 52.f4 \$\overline{\Omega}\$f3+ 53. \$\ding\$xg6 \$\overline{\Omega}\$xh2 54.f5 \$\overline{\Omega}\$g4 55.f6 \$\overline{\Omega}\$xf6 56. \$\ding\$xf6 \$\overline{\Omega}\$xf6 \$\overline{\Omega}\$-\overline{\Omega}\$ (56) Barreras, A-Smyslov, V Cienfuegos 1973] 7...\$\ding\$a4

[7... #f6 8. #a4 (8. #xf6 @xf6 9. £f4 is given by Dvoretsky as leading to an advantage for white) 8... £g4 9.e5 #g6 10. @g5±] 8. £f4

[8.4bd2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) bd2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) d8 9.\(\frac{1}{2}\) a7 \(\frac{1}{2}\) b4 10.\(\frac{1}{2}\) b3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) xf3 11.gxf3 ②e7 12.ዿf4 ②c8 13. ₩e3 ዿd6 14.\(\mathbb{Z}\)ad1 0-0 15.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d4 \(\dag{\psi}\)xf4 16.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb4 \(\dag{\psi}\)xe3 20. 4 d2 f6 21.c4 4 f7 22. 4 f2 4 e5 23. 4 e2 27.40c3 bxc4 28.bxc4 40b2 29.4xd6 cxd6 30.\(\bar{\pi}\)b1 \(\bar{\pi}\)xc4 31.\(\bar{\ph}\)d3 \(\bar{\pi}\)a3 32.\(\bar{\pi}\)b6 a5 33.\addaga 6 c4+ 34.\dot{\phi}d2 \addaga b8 35.\addaga xa5 \dot{\phi}b1+ ¤xe4+ 39. dd3 d5 40.a4 df7 41. a7+ ½− 1/2 Garcia Palermo, C (41) (2385)-Smyslov, V (2575) Buenos Aires 1978]

8....**. 集xf3**

9.gxf3 �f6 10.�c3 �h5 11.彙g3 ጃd8



[Gheorghiu, in his commentary to his game above, gave it all up to here, and stated that white had no advantage.

Smyslov, in his notes, also gave this line as from his game vs Bednarski (see below) and stated that the chances were equal.]

[11... 🗓 xg3 12.hxg3 👑 c5?! 13. 🖺 ad1 👑 xd4 14. 🗒 xd4 🎍 c5 15. 🖺 d3 🛧 e7 16. 🖺 fd1±]

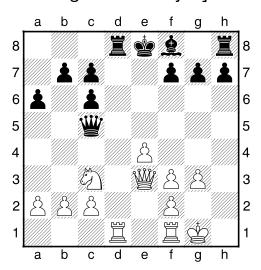
[Dvoretsky, in his pre-game preparations disagreed with Gheorghiu's assessment [He says he did NOT know Smyslov's]. He reckoned that after the game continuation (see the next diagram after white's 14th move) that the endgame was better for white.

He consulted with a master (Razuvaev!) and asked if he should play in this manner against Smyslov. The wise sage asked him instead, "... and in what other opening would you be able to achieve such a promising position against Vassily?"]

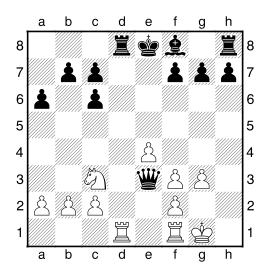
12.**≌e**3

[Dvoretsky says he was unaware of this game, until he saw it in Informat#14. After seeing it, he then was able to understand why he won so easily in the main game. Smyslov followed the successful recipe he used against the Pole, and failed to notice 12.[₩]a4 the changed circumstances. 13.hxq3 **₩b4** 14.≌ad1 ∰xa4 **€**2xq3 15.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd8+ \(\dot{\phi}\)xd8 16.\(\delta\)xa4 q6! 17.f4 b5 gave 19...f6 20.\mathbb{Z}d1+ \phic8 c8 21.e6 f5 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d7 \(\dag{\pm}\)xc3 23.bxc3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e8=) 19...\(\dag{\pm}\)e7!? Smyslov (19...\$xc3 20.bxc3 \$\dot{period} e7!) 20.e5 \textbf{\pi}d8 21.\textbf{\pi}d1 \textbf{\pi}xd1 22.\textbf{\pi}xd1 \textbf{\ph}e6= 23.\textbf{\ph}f3 g5 24.fxg5 \$\div xe5 25.\$\div e3 c5 26.b3 \$\div f8\$ 27. \$\div e2 \div d4 28. \$\div d2 \div e4 29. \$\div e2 \div d4 ½-½ (29) Bednarski, J-Smyslov, V Skopje 19721

12...**②**xg3 13.hxg3 ₩c5 14.\alphaad1

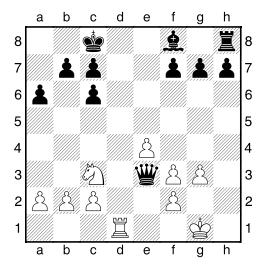


14...[₩]xe3



[Here was his pre-game prep position and he had planned to just take the queen, but [... and here he realized that black actually had a choice! Black could simply play "d2 (or even "d4) and he determines the pawn structure!]

16...**⊈c8?** [



[A major error, leaving the king cut-off from the scene of the coming battle.]

17.fxe3± g6?

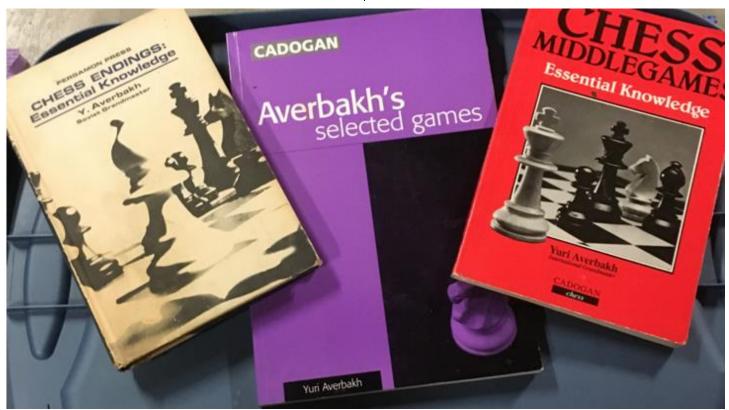
[Another mistake, but understandable given the history...]

[Once again history causes a mistaken plan that makes white's conversion easier.]

23.bxc3 b5 24.e5 a5 25.⊈h3! b4 26.⊈h4 ℤe8 27.⊈g5 ℤe6 28.⊈h6

[$\Delta \stackrel{d}{\simeq} g7$ –f7 and a decisive invasion]

1-0



The Averbakh Collection Sold as a Set.

Dvoretzky, Mark (2475) - Arencibia Rodriguez, Walter (2555) [C68] Terrassa op Terrassa (6), 1996

[The rest of the story...After a long hiatus, Dvoretsky chose to play in an open tournament.]

1.e4 e5 2. 2 f3 2 c6 3. 2 b5 a6 4. 2 xc6

[A variation that can be played after a long lapse...]

4...dxc6 5.42c3!?

[But here Mark plays the 'older' move, because he was worried about how the theory behind Fischer's move 5. O-O had just "exploded" and so he was afraid of getting caught...]

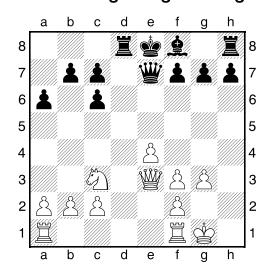
5...\#e7?!

now Dvoretsky realized that he probably could get his Smyslov position after all. He had avoided a potential trap, but now he was the trapper!]

型d8 10.₩e3 4 f6

[Dvoretsky 10... b4 11.0-0 c5 12. e2 13.*∜*∖a4 14. (a) xc5 ₩xb2 ₩a3 ₩xc5 15.\(\pmaxc7\) \(\pma\delta\) 16.\(\pma\g\) [Δ 17.\(\pma\delta\) with advantage]]

11.0-0 4 h5 12. \$\dagga g3 \Quad \text{xg3 13.hxg3}



13...₩e6

[Avoiding the queen trade, but Smyslov's move is actually more reliable.

See the previous game for more detailed discussion. Here are the bare reminders...1

16.\\degree d1+\\degree e7

(16... ∰d4 17. \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd4+ \(\phi\)c8 18.e5 \(\pa\)c5 [An aggressive move from the Cuban, but 22.4 ad 23.2 xd8+ xd8 24.f4 dd7 25.c4 \$\div e6\$ 26.\$\div g2\$ \$\div f5\$ 27.\$\div f3\$ h5 28.4 d2 a5 29.4 e4 axf4 30.axf4 h4 31.b3 b6 32.42c3 \$ f8 33.42d1 \$ h6 34.42e3+ \$ e6 (37) Fronczak, S (1627) - Blaszkiewicz, M (1931) Sekocin Stary 2010;

> 23.bxc3 b5 24.e5 a5 25.\$\dot{\psi}\$h3 b4 26.\$\dot{\psi}\$h4 *ℤe8 27.фg5 ℤe6 28.фh6* 1–0 (28) Dvoretzky, M-Smyslov, V Odessa 1973 EXT 1999 [ChessBase]) 17.fxe3 g6 18.e5 2e6 19.\mathbb{\mathbb{\pi}}d8 \psi xe5 20.\mathbb{\mathbb 22. 2 e4 b6 23. 2 e8+ \$\dagger d7 24. 2 f6+ \$\dagger d6\$ 25.e4 c5 26.e5+ \$\div c6\$ 27.f4 h5 28.\$\div g2\$ åg7 29. Ee7 åxf6 30. exf6 Ed8 31. Exf7 Ed7 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)g7 \(\drighta\)d6 33.f7 1-0 (33) Brynell,S Gothenbura (2445)-Hector,J (2500)19961

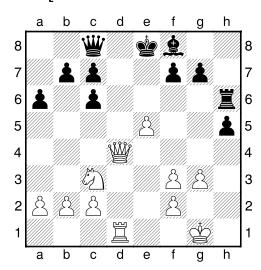
14. Ead1 Exd1 15. Exd1 h5?!

[Playing on white's turf is fraught with danger.]

[△15...ዿe7]

16. ₩a7! ₩c8 17. ₩d4 \ h7 \(\text{| [otherwise]} \) 17 ₩e5+]]

18.e5 \\ h6 \[



19.**©e2**!

[The ② would look *real* good on e4, but it would not control the game like it will soon do from d4.

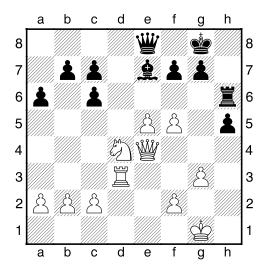
Finding the CORRECT squares for our pieces at ANY stage in the game is a key skill.

One of the best ways to do this is to play, put the piece in your hand and just look for its best square.

It is important to not confine yourself to only squares that are currently accessible to it, or even if the best square is currently occupied by one of your (or your opponents!) pieces. Such as it is here.]

19...**ీ**e7 20.**增e4**! **含f8 21.卷**d4 **增d7?!** 22.**罩d3 增e8** [22...**增**d5 23.**增**f5]

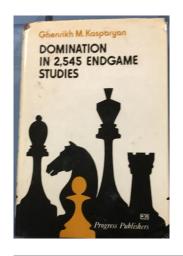
23.f4 2g8 24.f5 [



[Reducing black's mobility. In such situations, the opponent will often just get an idea...To do something, and often you can simply play the B.U.G. and take advantage.]

24...c5 25. ②e2 營b5? 26. 罩b3 營a5 27. 罩xb7 營e1+ 28. 查g2 h4 29. 罩b8+ 查h7 30.f6+ g6 31.gxh4

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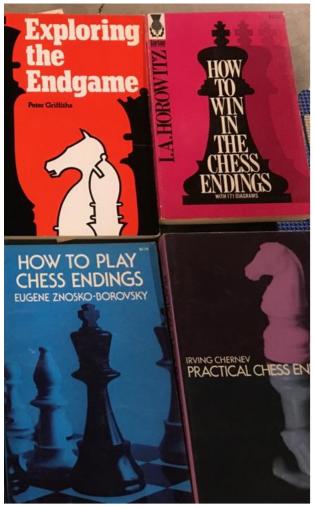


The book at Left by Kasparyan is often mentioned on the Perpetual Chess Podcast as a favorite book to study by GM's (especially European and Russian). In an 'endgame' format (few pieces, and no superfluous ones) exact calculation to find the correct (and often well hidden!) idea is emphasized.

The books on the next page are also sold singly and are more entertaining ways of picking up endgames. My favorite among them is Griffith's *Exploring the Endgame*, while Speelman's *Analysing the End Game* is possibly the most entertaining one.

I learned an awful lot from those two books.



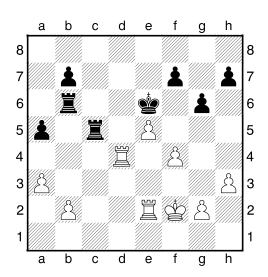


Dolmatov, Sergey (2610) - Sosonko, Gennadi (2525) [B22] Cannes op Cannes, 1994

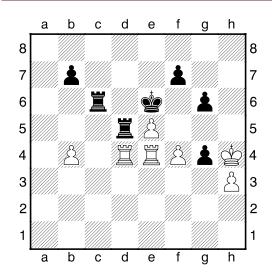
[Dolmatov is a strong Dvoretsky disciple.]
1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.exd5 增xd5 4.d4 包f6
5.彙e3 cxd4 6.cxd4 e6 7.包c3 增d8 8.包f3
彙e7 9.彙d3 包c6 10.a3 0-0 11.增c2 彙d7
12.0-0 罩c8 13.罩ad1 增a5 14.增e2 罩fd8
15.h3 彙e8 16.罩fe1 包d5 17.彙d2 增b6
18.包xd5 exd5 19.彙f4 彙d7 20.彙b1 罩e8
21.包e5 包xe5 22.dxe5 彙e6 23.彙e3 彙c5
24.彙xc5 罩xc5 25.增d3 g6 26.增d4 罩b5
27.增xb6 罩xb6 28.罩e2 罩c8 29.彙a2 罩c5
30.f4 查f8 31.查f2 查e7 32.罩dd2

[White completely clamps down, and now black "twitches", as Dvoretsky described Arenciba's play towards the end of the previous game.]

32...d4 33.ዿxe6 ⊈xe6 34.\\xid4 a5



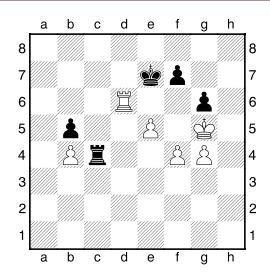
35.b4 axb4 36.axb4 罩cb5 37.罩ee4 h5 38.垫g3 罩d5 39.垫h4 罩c6 40.g4 hxg4



41.hxg4	b5
42. ⊈ g5	≅xd4
43.\\\xd4	≝c4
44.≌d6+	∲e7

And this brings us to our exercise.

Did you find it??



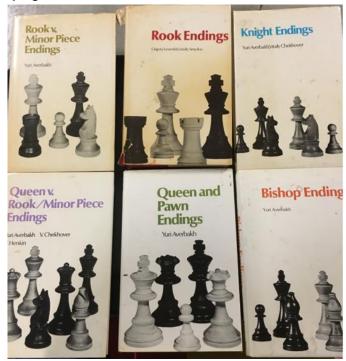
45.罩f6!!

[The only way. White transfers the king to g7.]

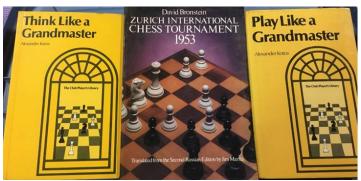
[45.\Bb6? \Bxb4 46.f5 gxf5 47.gxf5 [Δ48 \Bb7+\bar{\phi}e8 49 \Bar{\phi}f6+-] 47...\Bd4! 48.\Bxb5 (48.\Bb7+ \Bar{\phi}d7) 48...f6+!? 49.exf6+ \Bar{\phi}f7 50.\Bb7+ \Bar{\phi}f8=; 45.f5? gxf5 46.gxf5 \Bxb4 (46...\Bar{\phi}e4!?) 47.f6+ \Bar{\phi}e8 48.\Bb6 \Bb1 49.\Bb8+ \Bar{\phi}d7=]

45...≅xb4 46.⊈h6! ⊈e8 [46...**⊈**f8 47.e6]

1-0



These Classic Hardcover End Game Books: Sold as a Set



Here are three more 'Classic' Chess Books. For these, I can sell singly or as a package set.

I have more than one copy of these, some hard back even.