

The 9th FIDE World Cup in Composing

$Section \ D-Endgame \ studies$

Final award by

Oleg Pervakov

Participants

D01	Prusikin M. (GER)	D25	Gasparyan A. (ARM)
D02	Minski M. GER)	D26	Gatti D. (ITA)
D03	Abramenko S. (RUS)	D27	Raican P. (ROU)
D04	Topko L. (UKR)	D28	Sochnev A. (RUS)
D05	Stavrietsky A. (RUS)	D29	Kostyukov A. (RUS)
D06	Avni A. (ISR)	D30	Tkachenko S. N. (UKR)
D07	Arestov P. (RUS)	D31	Malyi I. (UKR)
D08	Nielsen S. (DNK)	D32	Gurgenidze D. (GEO)
D09	Varitsky A. (BLR)	D33	Aliev I. (AZE)
D10	Muljadi P. (USA)	D34	Halski M. (POL)
D11	Sayman U. (TUR)	D35	Samilo V. (UKR)
D12	Neyshtadt V. (RUS)	D36	Osintsev S. (RUS)
D13	Timman J. (NLD)	D37	Tarasiuk V. (UKR)
D14	Syzonenko V. (UKR)	D38	Ruvalcaba J. J. G. (MEX)
D15	Mikitovics J. (HUN)	D39	Østmoe G. S. T. (NOR)
D16	Egorov E. (KAZ)	D40	Sergiienko A. (UKR)
D17	Didukh S. (UKR)	D41	Tang X. (CHN)
D18	Campioli M. (ITA)	D42	Yoo C. (USA)
D19	Dimitrov O. (BGR)	D43	Sprenger J. (GER)
D20	Palazon L. G. (ESP)	D44	Kozhakin V. (RUS)
D21	Pasman M. (ISR)	D45	Zilberstein D. (USA)
D22	Pallier A. (FRA)	D46	Ilić M. (SRB)
D23	González L. M. (ESP)	D47	Hlebec D. (SRB)
D24	García C. E. (VEN)	D48	Djurašević B. (SRB)

n the section D of 9th FIDE World Cup, 48 studies participated. Based on the quality of the submitted works and the status of the tourney, the judge decided to mark a third - 16, according to the "classical scheme": Honorable Prizes. mentions. Commendations, Special distinctions. But at first I say about studies that did not qualify for the award.

Following studies may well be marked at other tourneys with at least Commendations or even higher: D07, D09, D23, D25, D27, D30, D31, D33, D40.

Shortly about rest:

D03. A final is well-known: J. Timman, «Schaakwerk» II 218, 1991;

D04. Weak introduction, simple and uninteresting final;

D10. The author wrongly estimated 6-pieces-position (!), despite an existence 7-pieces-base;

D11. The judge didn't see any study play;

D12. Too many pieces are involved for simple final;

D14. A play and a final do not cause any emotion;

D15, D22. Studies without ideas: White wins without any subtles;

D19. Illegal initial position;

D21. Many sacrifices, few impressions;

D24. Well-known idea from problem-genre – this idea has nothing to do in study-genre;

D29. The idea, although quite complex, is not new. Many static Pawns that is unnecessary in the final.

D32. A final "pick" is well-know by at least S. Belokon («Tidskrift for Schack», 1973, 1st Comm.).

D34. Intersting final, but unlucky intriduction. I'll give the author a chance to work on the study again.

D35, D42. Clear idea is absent: the White somehow defenced and did a draw.

D36. A final is quite amuzing, but introduction is bad.

D38. There is second solution 4. 2 f6+ ይከ8 5. 2 e4, but in any case the study falls short of the World Cup.

D41. Mansubat with more than 120-moves forced solution. Too tedious and not very interesting, although a record for a study.

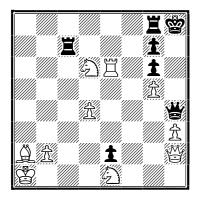
D45. A capture of undefended Black Rook on 1st move and another "baby pranks" sent this "study" to the trash can.

D46. Two sacrifices on the same square do not suprass the technical shortcomings of the study.

D48. Unlucky introduction, well-known final.

Here is a proposal award.

1st Prize – Gold medal ALEKSANDR STAVRIETSKY *Russia*



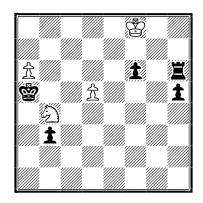
10+7

A quite playable position. White has a material advantage, but Black's threats seem more weighty. 1.₩:e2? 2.\$b1 ¤c1+ 且 a8+ is early − Black checkmates. That's why 1. 2f7+! 堂h7! 2. 堂:e2 □c1+ 3.&b1 □a8+ 4.□a6 唑e4! Defending a8 and g6 and attacking White Bishop and Queen - it's multifunctional move! 4... \Bar{\text{3}} \a6+? 5. 数: a6 数e4 6. 包d3 - Black loses. 2d3?? ♯:a6#. 5...增:c2. In the case 買:b1+ 7.堂:b1 5...**₩**∶e2 6. ¤∶a8 ₩f1+ 8. \$\dot a2 \dot :f7+ White is saved by 9.b3! 6.增h5+!! g:h5 7.g6+! 增:g6 [7...\$\donga g8? \$\Bar{a} \angle a8+] 8.\$\donga g5+ \$\donga h6\$ [8...\$\psig8? 9.\B\anglea8+] 9.\angleaf7+ \psih7 10.설g5+. Perpetual check Knight that cannot be captured by Black Queen in view of diagonal or horizontal pin alternately.

Original, bright and unexpected final with clear and untiring play.

Excellent counterplay 4... 營e4! and its refutation 5. ②c2!, 6. 營h5+!! A great example for a propaganda of creativity of composing studies.

2nd Prize – Silver medal VLADISLAV TARASIUK *Ukraine*



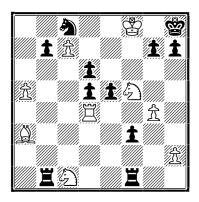
4+5

1. \$\delta g7 \quad \quad g6+! 1... \$\delta b6 2. 2\d3 h4 3.\$\ddots\h6 h3 4.d6 h2 5.\$\delta\f2 b2 6.d7 with obvious draw. 2.2:26 b2 3.a7 not 5. 增f8? 增c5+! 6. 增g8 增c8+. 5...₩:a7. The a7-pawn cannot be delayed, so the Black has to go under the fork. 6.2c6+ **\$**b6 7. **2:a7 堂c5!** Strongest. After 7...h4 8.2c8+ 2c7 9.2e7 h3 10.2f5 h2 11.2g3 Knight catches up the Pawn. 8. 2b5! Responding sacrifice from the White. Now 8.2c8? 2:d5 9.2e7+ 2e4(e6) loses. 8...2:b5. After 8... \$\ddots \ddots d5 the Knight comes from below: 9.2c3+ 2d4 10.2e2+ 堂e3 11.월g3! h4 12.월f5+ - fork. **9.\deltag7!** Reti maneuver! [9.**\deltag8**? **១**c5! **9...h4 10.១f7!** And now −

anti-Rink! [10.堂:f6? h3 11.d6 h2 12.d7 h1營 13.d8營 營h4+]. 10...堂c5 11.堂e6 h3 12.d6 h2 13.d7 h1營 14.d8營 營e4+! 15.堂f7! [15.堂:f6? 營h4+] 15...營h7+ 16.堂e6! [16.堂f8? 營h8+] 16...營e4+ 17.堂f7 – positional draw.

Dedicated to the 100thanniversary of the theme by R. Reti (1921). An easy to build dynamic study with a synthesis of two well known themes. Mutual sacrifices and two knight routes in side variations to neutralize the pawn h look nice. A similar ending can be seen (if you really want to) in the false trace of a false trace (!) in study I. Aliev (D. Gurgenidze-55 AT, 2008, commendation). But the judge did not consider it critical: the idea of the study-the second prize winner is completely different and is not at all in its final.

3rd Prize JAN TIMMAN *Netherlands*



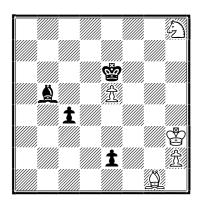
9+11

Storm on the board! 1.2d3! Ensuring the safety of the main trump card - a Pawn c7. 1. 2:d6? h6 2.2d3 f2 3.2d5 2fd1 4.2f2 置:d5 5.全:c8 置d7 gave nothing. 1...f2. 1...e:d4 2.2:d6 2:d6 3.4:d6 is weakly. 2. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligne the sacrificial extravaganza. First of all it's necessary to close the f-line. Capturing the d6-pawn does not lead to success: 2.2:d6? e:d4 3. 2h6 2:d6 4.c8增 罩fc1 5.增d8 罩c7 6.急:f2 罩bc1 7.營:d6 罩c8+ 8.⊈e7 \(\mathbb{B}\) 1c7+ 9.\(\mathbb{O}\)e6 ₿c6 2.2:d6? h6! 3.2:e5 Efe1 4.Ef4 f1增 5.萬:f1 萬:f1+ 6.堂e8 包:d6+ White wins, though not without some fuss, also after 2...h5 3. \(\mathbb{I} \) 3 h:g4 4. \Bg3 (4... \Bg1 5. \Delta:f2 \Big3 6.h:g3) 4...\$h7 5.\$\Big4\$ \$\Big1\$ 6.\$\Aig2\$ □:g4 7.2:g4 □f1 8.2e3 9.\$\dot\delta e8 \ d4 \ 10.\$\dd7 \ d\dd7 \ d\dd3 \ 11.\$\dd8 e3 2a7 12.4:d6. 3.2h6! Now it's necessary to line a diagonal a1-h8 and to block h7-Pawn. 3...g:h6 4. \(\Delta c5! \) And now – paving the way for Knight to f7. 4... \Bb4! But the Black finds counterplay [4...d:c5 5. **2**e5 with checkmate]. **5.a6!!** A centre of the study. Logical try: 5.&:b4? \(\mathbb{E} \)c1 6.\(\mathbb{E} \):c1 d4 7.\(\mathbb{L} \)c5 d:c5 8. 2d3 h5 9.g5 (9.a6 b5=) 9...f1 世 why white is bad here, it will become clear from the further solution. 5...b:a6. In the case of 5...b6 6.\$\text{\Delta}:b4 d4 7.\$\text{\Delta}:d6 \$\text{\Delta}:d6\$ 8. 월e5 且e1 underpromotion comes to the rescue: 9.c82! \(\mathbb{2}\):e5 10.2:d6 罩e7 11.営:e7 f1営 12.営f8 営:a6 13.2f7#. 6.4:b4 #c1! 7.2:c1 d4 8. &c5! d:c5 9. 2d3 h5 10.g5! f1 型

11. 2e5 2d6 [11...h6 12.g6]. 12. 2f7+! [12.c8營? 營c4!] 12...2:f7 13.c8營 營c4 14.營f5! And it turns out that the square a6 (unlike a logical try) is not available for Black Queen. 14...d3 15.營f6#.

Powerful combinational study with a point 5.a6!! The overall impression is slightly reduced by the ponderous initial position and the presence of a number of technical variations. It is interesting to compare with the study of V. Smyslov ("New in Chess", 2000), where a Knight sneaks on f7 from d1.

Special Prize SERGEY DIDUKH Ukraine



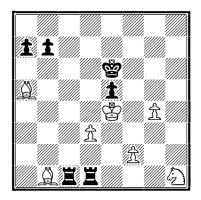
= 5+4

Graceful position; the beginning, however, is obvious. 1. 42 c3 2. 2g6 2f5 3. 2h4+ 2e4 4. 2g2 c2 [4... 2f3 5. 4d4!] 5. 4e3 2f3. It's time to think... 6.e6!! A first logical try: 6. 2e1+? 2:e3 7. 2:c2+ 2d2 8. 2d4 4d7+ 9.e6!?

[9. \(\dot{g} \) 2 &c6+ 10.\\dot\dot{h}3 9...\$\ddotse6+ 10.\$\ddotsg2 \$\ddots+ 11.\$\ddotsh3\$ 12.包f3+ **Д:f**3 e1 🛱 ! stalemate did not take place. 6... **△d3** 7. **△e1+!** White King will be in check after 7.e7? $\Delta f5+!$ 8.\$\psi\h4 \&\d7 9.\pmedee1+ \pmedee3:e3 10.\pmedee2:c2+ \$\d2 11.\$\d4 e1\$\d4. 7...\$\d3 8.e7\$ &b5! [8...c1\\ 9.e8\#+ &e4 **\$**d2 10. 월 g2+] 9. 2:c2+ 10.e8增(国)! A second logical try: 10. 2d4? &d7+ 11.**⋭**g2 stalemate did not take place in view of e7-Pawn. 10... 4:e8 11. 2d4 **\$\d**7+ 12.**\$\d**2 **\$\d**6+ 13.**\$\d**3 with short branching:

Excellent logical study with Roman theme. The author noted that a final was already met in the study of V. Vinichenko (VIII team championship of RSFSR, 1983, 1st Place). If only this... Novosibirsk master showed the very idea of dropping a Pawn and Roman attraction Bishop. however. trving formalize it in one Nevertheless, the study deserves a special prize.

1st Honorable Mention STEFFEN NIELSEN Denmark

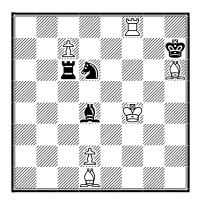


7+6

If White is able to save a piece, he will achieve a draw. 1. \(\Delta a 2+ \) **\$\d7!** Without a fight, black missed the victory after 1...\$f6 2.2g3 b6 3. 4b4 a5 4. 4d6. **2. 2g3 Ba1** [2...b6 3. \(\Delta b4 \) a5 4.g5! a:b4 5.g6 \(\Delta c8 \) 6.g7]. 3.♣b3. It's а beginning alternating attack of bishops and rooks on each other. 3... \alpha db1 4. \(\Delta c3! \) [4.\$c2? \$c1 5.\$c3 \$a6]. 4...\$a3 5.&c2 \(\mathbb{E} \) c1 \([5... \mathbb{E} \) g1 \(6. \mathbb{E} \) :e5]. 6.\(\mathbb{D} \) b2 **¤e1+** 7.**№d5!** Only there. Not 7.\$\Psi f3? \$\Pi a2 8.\$\Lambda c3 \$\Pi g1! 9.\$\Lambda b3\$ 置:g3+ 10.党:g3 置a3 or 7.党f5? 置a2 8. &c3 \(\mathbb{E}\)g1. \(7... \(\mathbb{E}\)a2 \(8. \text{\$\lambda}\)c3 \(\mathbb{E}\)c1. \(\mathbb{I}\)n the case of 8... \Bg1 9. \Ds3 \Ba3 a modest-looking Knight takes the floor: 10.2e4! 9.2b3 Ba3 10.2b2! It's not too late to be wrong: 10.\(\Delta \d2? \) 且b1 11.&c4 b5! **10...** 且**a5+ 11. 2e4 萬b1** [11... **萬**e1+ 12. **営**f3 **萬**b1 13.**点**c3 Да3 14.&c2]. **12.&c3** Да**3 13.&c2** – positional draw.

An original spinner featuring King, Bishops and Rooks. Some dissonance is introduced by the presence of an inactive Knight on the board. And, of course, it is a pity that a point is missing. I remember a study by V. Korolkov and L. Mitrofanov (Olympic tourney, 1960, 1st HM), where the only Bishop successfully "dances" with Rooks. Although it is clear that it is more difficult to establish a mechanism of a larger number of pieces.

2nd Honorable Mention AMATZIA AVNI *Israel*

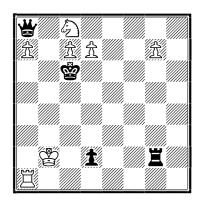


6+4

hard to be wrong: 4.c8\\\? **¤**:c8 Aa5 5. &h3 6. Af8 胃 b8! [6...\$:d2+? 7.\$\pmu\$g4] 7.\$\pma\$a2 \$\pm\$:d2+ 8. \(\delta g4 \) \(\delta b4! \) 9. \(\delta g7 \) \(\delta a8! \) 10. \(\delta b3 \) 買a3 11.&c4 買a4=; 4.買d7? &:c7+ 5. 萬:c7 萬:c7 with with the loss of a Bishop. 4... \(\mathbb{B}\):c7 [4... \(\mathbb{L}\):c7+ 5. \(\mathbb{B}\):c7 □:c7 6.处f8] **5.**□**f5!** [5.□f8? 处a5]. White has adjusted the interaction of his pieces, but Black is looking for a subtle resource. 5... \Bb7! [5... \(\mathbb{E} \) c1 6. \(\mathbb{E} \) e4! \(\mathbb{E} \) e1+ 7. \(\mathbb{E} \) e3 8.&f7+!] **6.**&**d5** &c7+ [7. \(\text{\$\psi\$} \) \(8. \(\begin{aligned}
8. \(\begin{aligned}
4? \(\beta b 5 ! \) 9. \(\beta c 4 \) \(\beta c 5 . \(\beta ... \beta d 4 \) \(\beta c 5 . \(\beta ... \beta d 4 \) \(\beta c 5 . \(\beta c 5 ... \beta d 4 \) \(\beta c 5 ... \beta d 4 .. 9.d3! **4:f4 10. 4e4!** with victory.

Pleasant playable study.

3rd Honorable Mention MARTIN MINSKI *Germany*



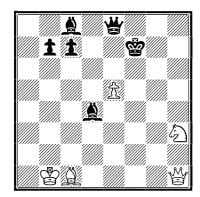
+ 7+4

We walk together in a row... Four (!) White pawns are ready to find a new life. **1.g8**營! At first it is necessary to neutralize a Black battery. **1...**營**b7+** [1...鼍:g8 2.d8營 營b7+ 3.營c2 d1營+ 4.鼍:d1 鼍g2+

5. 罩 d2+-; 1...d1 全+ 2. 堂 c1 3.d8增] 2.堂c2 d1增+! 3.堂:d1 罩:g8 4.a8[™]. Underpromotion does not go away yet: 4.d82+? \$\dd7 5.2:b7 4...쌀:a8 ¤g1+ 6.\doc{\phi}c2 **¤**:a1. 5. \mathbb{B}c1+! A queen on a8 can wait. [5. \Bar{\Bar{\Bar{B}}} : a8? \Bar{\Bar{B}} : g1+! 6. \Dar{\Bar{\Bar{B}}} : e2 \Dar{\Bar{\Bar{B}}} : d7 7. \Dar{\Dar{\Bar{B}}} : d6 ⊈்c7] **5...**⊈**b5.** In the case of 5... 堂b7 6. 全d6+ 堂b6 it works 7.c8 全 +! 堂 a 6 8. 罩 a 1 # with Rook's switchback and checkmate; 5... 2:d7 6. 包b6+. **6. 2 d6+ 2 b4** [6... **2** b6 **7.** □ **b1+** □ **c5** [7...□ a4 7.c8囱+!] 8. 萬a1+] **8.c8增+** [8. **a**b7+? **c**6!] 8...\$:d6 9. ¤ b6+ ⊈e7 [9...\$\d5 10. 單b5+ 営d6 11. 營c5+ **10.** 罩**e6+!** Nice, though well-known sacrifice. [10. \square c5+? \$d8!l 10...⊈:e6 [10...**ģ**f7 11. \\cup c4! with deadly battery] 11.d8包+! Phoenix. 11...**⊈e**7 12. \2 e6+! [12.\\angle:a8? 置:d8+; 12.増c7+? 営f6! **12...**営:**d8** 13.≝:g8+. and Black aueen eliminated.

Rich content: refusal to capture, underpromotions, Phoenix, batteries, hunt for Queen... But the play os quite forced.

4th Honorable Mention MIKHAEL PRUSIKIN Germany

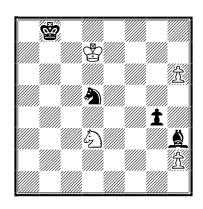


+ 5+6

1. 2g5+ 2e7 2. 2h7+ **\$d8 \$**d7 3. af7+ 4. 包d8+! ₩e7 [4...ģ:d8 5. \(\Delta g 5+ \) 5.e6+ **\$e8** [5...\$:d8 6.\$g8+\$e8 7.\$g5+\$f6 8. 2:f6#] 6. 2 g6+ 2 f8. After a forced introduction, it is need to look around and do prevention. 7..**⊈a**3! Early 7.&h6+? 9.\ddg:g7+\ddg:g7\10.e7\ddq. 7...c5 [7...增:a3 8.增f7#]. **8.&c1!** The safety of a King is more expensive than two tempos! 8... \cong c7 9. \delta h6+ **\$\Delta g7** 10.\Delta c1! Again, prevention. [10.\\hbar{10}\]h7? ₩b6+l. 10....Ջ:h6+ [10... \$\documen\$g8 11. \$\documen\$f7]. 11. \$\documen\$; h6+ \$\documen\$g8 호:d8 (13...호d6 14.쌀g3+) 14.쌀f8#] 12 2 f7 Δ:e6 13. \\dots\\h8+ **\$**:f7 strongest Black piece on a "skewer" of the opened 7th rank.

Ideas of the prevention still live on and win.

5th Honorable Mention JAN SPRENGER Germany

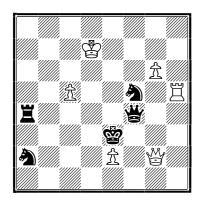


4+4

1.堂**e8!** [1.堂d6? 설f6] 1...g3! Otherwise domination а Bishop: 1... \(\Delta g2 \) Knight over 2.2c5. 2. h:g3 &f5 [2... &e6 3. \(\Delta f8 \) 2f6 4.2f2 2c7 5.2e4! winning: 5... 2h7+ 6. ชั่ g7 7.2g5 or 5...2d7+ 6.2e7 &f5 7. 2d6 &d3 8.g4 2e5 9.2f5! 2:g4 10.h7] **3.2e5.** Planning **⊈**f7 and 월g6. 3... 월f6+! [3... 호c7 4. 호f7 호d6 5.월g6] 4.⊈f7 설h7 5. 包d7+! Thematic try: 5.g4? Ab1! 6.2d7+ ይተ 7. 2 f8 2 g5+ 8. ይf6 2 e4+ 9. \$\psie 7 \ 2g5 \ 10. 2e6 \ 2h7 \ 11.g5 \$\document{\psi}c6 12.\$\document{\psi}f7 \$\document{\psi}d6(d5) 13.g6 \$\document{\psi}:g6+\$ 15.\documents: 15.\do 14.**⋭**∶g6 ģ:e6 5...**Δ:d7**. Now after 5...**b**7 6.**b**18 മ g5+ White plays 7.**⋭**f6, attacking both Black pieces. 6. \$\psig6! \Quad f8+ 7. \$\psig7 \Quad \Quad e6+ 8. \$\psif6\$ 2f8 9. 2e7 with capture of one of Black pieces and wuth winning.

Live struggle of minor pieces is highlighted by thematic try.

Special Honorable Mention ALEXEY SOCHNEV Russia



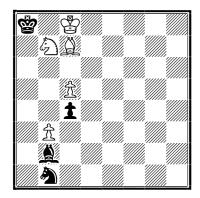
= 6+5

1. **自 h3+** [1. **增**g1+? **增**d2! 2. **增**g5 1... \$\d4 2.e3+! [2. \Bd3+? \Dd9e 65 3.g7 置a7+ 4.堂c8 罩:g7 5.堂d5+ 堂f6 6. \(\psi c6+ \psi g5 7. \psi g2+ \psi g4\) 2... \(\pri \ce 3\) 3.\d2+ \d2+ \d2+! [4.\d2:e3? 罩a7+ 5.堂e6 營g4+ 6.堂f6 包b4! 7.\donumerce{\pi}c3+ \donumerce{\pi}b5 8.\donumerce{\pi}e5!? \donumerce{\pi}a6+! 9.c6+ 호:c6 10. 표h7 설d5+; 4. 표:e3? 쌀f5+] 5. ≌ d2+! 4...⊈d4 Logical try: 5.營:e3+? 營:e3 6.邑:e3 営:e3 7.c6 월c3 8.c7 월d5! 9.g7 뜀g4! 10.발e6 2:c7+ 11. \$\dot{g}f7 \quad \quad f4+ 12. \dot{g}g6 \quad 2d5 13.g8\\ 2e7+14.\\ 2g5\2:g8-Black wins, because a Rook is defended. 5...☆e4 6.耳:e3+ 쌀:e3 7.쌀c2+! 쌀d3+ 8.쌀:d3+ 호:d3 9.c6 월c3 10.c7 置d4+! As compared with logical try, a Black King is on d3, so: 買g4 (11...買a8 10... **2** d5 11.g7 12. \$\docume{e}6! \$\delta e3 13. \$\docume{d}7 \$\delta d5 14. \$\docume{e}6\$ 2e3 15. 2d7 - positional draw or 15...2c4 16.c82!=) 12.2e6 2:c7+ 13. \$\documents f7 \quad \text{B} f4+ 14. \documents g6 \quad \text{Ad5} \quad 15. g8 \documents

16.\(\Delta\)g5! rook മe7+ devoid of 16... **罩**f5+ 17. **\delta** g4=. defending: 11. \$\psi\$e6! \$\pi\$e4+ 12. \$\psi\$f7 \$\pa\$b5 13.c8 \$\pa\$! 耳 **f4**+ 14. ⊈e8 **2c7+** [14...**2**e4 15.**⋭**e7! 16.설d6+ 2c7 \$e5 17. 2f7+ 2d5 18.g7 2e4+ (18... 2g4 19. 2g5! \(\mathbb{G}\): \(\ma (echo-sacrifice of Knight) 19... #3:e5+ 20. \$\psi f7=] 15. \$\psi d7 \ \text{2d5} [15... \text{2b5}] 16. \$\dd{e}8 \quad 2 d4 \quad 17.g7 \quad \quad \quad g4 \quad 18. \$\dd{e}f7 요f5 19.g8설! 필g7+ 20. 약f8] 16. 설e7 **2h5** [17...**2**e8 설f6+ 17.≌e6 2d5+ 21. \$\dot{2}f7 \$\delta f4 22. \$\dot{2}e6! \$\dot{2}c7+\$ 23. \$\documen\$6 \$\delta\$e4+ 24. \$\documen\$f6 \$\documen\$d5+ 25. \$\documen\$f7 26. \(\delta\)e6, positional draw] 18.2f5 Eg4 19.2f7 Eg5 20.2d6 21. ae8 ¤a7+ ¤a5! 22. ⊈g8! Thematic try: 22.\$\psi\$f8? \$\pri\$f4! 23.g7 24.**⋭**g8 <u></u>2e6+ **≌**е4! 25. \done h7 (25. \$\dong h8 \dong \dong g7 26. \$\dong \dong \dong \dong e5 27. \$\dong g8\$ **\$**f6) 25...**\$**f5 26.**\delta**h6 **∄**a1 27. 全d6+ ģf6 28.g82+ Фе5. 22... \$\dot\dot{e}4 \quad 23.g7 \quad \dot\dot{f}5 \quad 24. \$\dot\dot{g}f8 \quad \dot{g}f6 25. 설:f6 설:f6 26.g8설+! with draw.

Five underpromotions in Knight (in solution, variations and try) with 26-moves-fight! An epic canvas. But it took the author five pieces to create a logical try. Isn't it a bit too much? The final ratio "two Pawns against Rook and Knight" was actively developed by A. Sochnev, so I would not be surprised if he was the author.

Commendation EVGENY EGOROV Kazakhstan

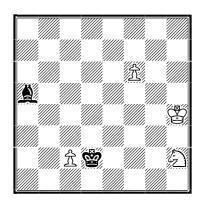


5+4

1.b4! Tied Pawns are stronger than doubled ones.: 1.b:c4? 2a3! 2. 2a5 &c3! 3.c6 &:a5 4. &:a5 2:c4 5.c7 2e5! 1...2a3 [1...c3 2.b5 c2 3. \$\Delta f4 \$\Delta e5! 4. \$\Delta e3! \$\Delta c3 5. b6 \$\Delta d5\$ 6.2a5! 2e7+ 7.2d7 2d5 8.2g5] 2.2d6 c3 3.b5 2:b5 4.2:b5 c2. Looking forward to stalemate. &c15.&b8! [5.&f4? 6.4e5(6. 2c7+ 2a7 7. 2:c1, stalemate) 6...&e3 7. &b8 &f4! 8. &:f4 stalemate 5... **2e5!** 6. **4:e5** c1 **2.** The pawn took advantage of the chance given on the first move, but this does not save Black. 7.2c7+. Early 7. \(\Delta d4? \) \(\Delta : c5+! \) 8. \(\Delta : c5 - \) stalemate. 7... \$\ddq. 8. \ddq! \ddq! \ddq! [8...\c5 9.\Lc5\pi] **9.c6+** [9.\Lc5\pi] stalemate again] 9... #b6 [9... #:d4 10. 설 b5+] 10.**&**:b6+ [10. 全b5+? 党a8! 11. 名c7+ (11.\$:b6=) 11... $\mathsec{\pi}{:}$ c7+ 12. $\mathsec{\pi}{:}$ c7 - stalemates all around! 10...\$:b6 11.\$d7 +-.

Nice minor-pieces-study. But it is not surprising to show the abundance of stalemates in counterplay with a King squeezed in the corner. And the scale of the battle is not very impressive.

Commendation Luis Gomez Palazon Spain



4+2

1.월f1+! [1.f7? &b4!; 1.월f3+? 堂:c2! 2.월d4+ 堂d3; 1.c4? &d8=] 1...堂:c2 2.월e3+ 堂d3 3.월d5, and the play branches:

A) 3...\$e1+ 4.\$\textit{\textit{g4}!}\$ But not 4.\$\textit{\textit{g5}?}\$ \$\textit{\textit{\textit{Lf2}!}} 5.f7 (5.\$\textit{\textit{2}f4+}\$ \$\textit{\textit{\textit{2}e4}}\$ 6.\$\textit{\textit{2}e6}\$ \$\textit{\textit{\textit{Lg5}!}} 7.f7 \$\textit{\textit{Ld6}=}\$) 5...\$\textit{\textit{Lc5}}\$ 6.\$\textit{\textit{2}f6}\$ \$\textit{\textit{Lf2}}\$ 5.\$\textit{\textit{2}f4+}\$ \$\textit{\textit{Lg6}*}\$ \$\textit{Lg6}\$ \$\tex

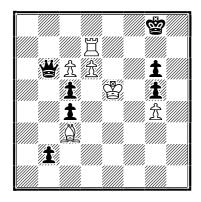
B) 3...\$\d8 4.\$\alpha\$e7 \$\dotse\$e4 5.\$\dotse\$g5! \$\dotse\$e5 6.\$\alpha\$c6+;

C) 3... &d2 4. \(\Delta \h5! \) &c1 5. \(\Delta \h5! \) \(\Delta \cdot 6. \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\Delta \cdot 6. \(\frac{1}2 \) \(\Delta \cdot 6. \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\Delta \cdot 6. \(\frac{1}2 \) \(\Delta \cdot 6. \(\frac{1}

Interesting enough content for a six-pieces-study. The white King

chooses the correct square three times, and the Knight twice cuts off the Bishop from the Pawn along the a3-f8 diagonal.

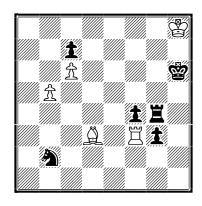
Commendation DANIELE GATTI Italy



6+7

1.c7! **\B**b7 2. \Bd8+. The king is on necessary place: 2.호e6? 쌜c8! 3.\$\psie7 \psif8+ 4.\$\psie6 b1\psi 5.\$\pig7+ 쌀:g7 6.&:g7 호:g7 7.c8발 쌀e4+ 8. \$\psi d7 \$\psi:g4+. 2... \$\psi f7 3.c8 \$\psi!\$ First underpromotion. After 3.c8\%? 쌀e4+! 4.호:e4 b1쌀+ 5.호d5 쌀e4+! the newly minted mad Black Queen successfully takes out the White King in the corner: 6. 2:c5 ₩d5+ 7.\$b6 \$b5+ 8.\$a7 \$b6+ 9. \$\dag{\pi}a8 \$\dag{\pi}a7+! 10. \$\dag{\pi}:a7 stalemate. 3... 堂:c8 4. 邑:c8 b1 堂 5.d7 堂b6! 5...增d3 6.d8增 增:c3+ 7.增d6 增d3+ 8.堂c6 豐f3+ 9.豐d5+. **6.d82+!** Second underpromotion (6.d8\?? ₩e6#). **6...\$e7** 7. 全c6+ **\$**d7 [7...\$f7 8.\$d6 \$b8+ 9.\$c7+! Another interpretation on the theme of two underpromotions in Rook and Knight. The White King, like a tiger in a cage, looks at what is happening, realizing what awaits him in the corner a8.

Commendation GEIR SUNE TALLAKSEN ØSTMOE Norway



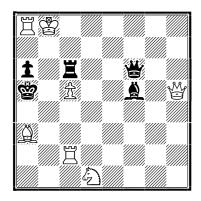
5+6

1.b6 **ac4!** Diversion a Bishop from diagonal b1-h7. Early 1...g2 2. 罩h3+! 增g5 3.b:c7 g1增 4.c8增. 2. **4** [2.b7? **2**e5! 3.b8**2 2**f7#] **2...g2 3.** ♯**f1!** [3. ♯h3+? 增g6 – now the square g6 is not under attack] **3...f3!** [3...g:f1增? 4.处:f1 罩g7 5.b7] 4.b:c7 \(\mathbb{G}\): C4 5.\(\mathbb{B}\)a1! Logical try: 5. 萬e1? 萬:c6 6. 萬e6+!? 萬:e6 7.c8增 ₩g6 (zz WTM) g1₩ 8.**≌**∶e6+ 9.****e3+ 10. \degree e6+ **₩**g5 **ģ**g4. 5... \(\mathbb{E}\) :c6 6. \(\mathbb{E}\) a6! 11.**쌀**f7+ 罩:a6 7.c8營 g1營 8.營:a6+ 營g6 [8... 堂h5 9. 豐h6+! 堂:h6 stalemate] 9. \degree e6! (zzBTM) 9... ≌:e6

stalemate or 9...f2 10. ₩e3+ with losing of Pawn.

Five-pieces-zugzwang that is formalize according to all canons — with the try. It is surprising that so far it has not attracted the attention of other composers — apparently, not so interesting.

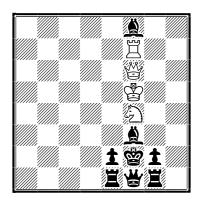
Commendation DARKO HLEBEC Serbia



7+5

"Children's firecracker" for the New Year for novice chess players.

Special Commendation MARCO CAMPIOLI Italy



4+8

Fun initial position. What reminds you? To me personally -- a rocket. Well, yes, 60 years after all the first flight of Yuri Gagarin into space! 1.**含h3+!** 1.增b6+? 2. \dong g6+ \dong f2 3. \dong h3+ \dong e3 4. \dong b6+ 호d2; 1.호g5? 트d1! 2.호h3+ 호e1 3.\dot\c3+ \deltad2 4.\deltaa7 &e7+! 5.\dot\deltah6 &f8+ 6.\$g5 &e7+; 1.2d5? \$\mathrm{B}\text{h1!} 2. \dd+ \ddy g3 3. \dd+ \ddy f2 1... \$\daggeq g3 \quad [1... \$\dagge e3 \quad 2. \$\dagge e3#] \quad 2. \$\dagge g5! **△h5!** [2...**△**h6+ 3.**쌀**:h6] **3.△£2!** &e7 [3...&h6+ 4.\dot\dot\h6] 4.\dot\dot\eqright? [4. 萬:e7? 增:f2] **4...增:f2 5. 萬:f2.** But not 5.營e5+? 堂h3 6.萬:f2 萬gf1! 7.營e3+ 含h2 8.含:h5 罩:f2 9.營:f2 罩h1. 5... 罩gf1! [5... 堂:f2 6. 豐c5+ 호f1 7. 빨f5+ &f3 8. 빨:f3#] 6. 빨e4! 호:f2 7.빨d4+ 호g3 8.빨h4+ 호f3 9. \(\mathbb{9}\). Special distinction – for a schahography.

> September 20th, 2021 **Oleg Pervakov**