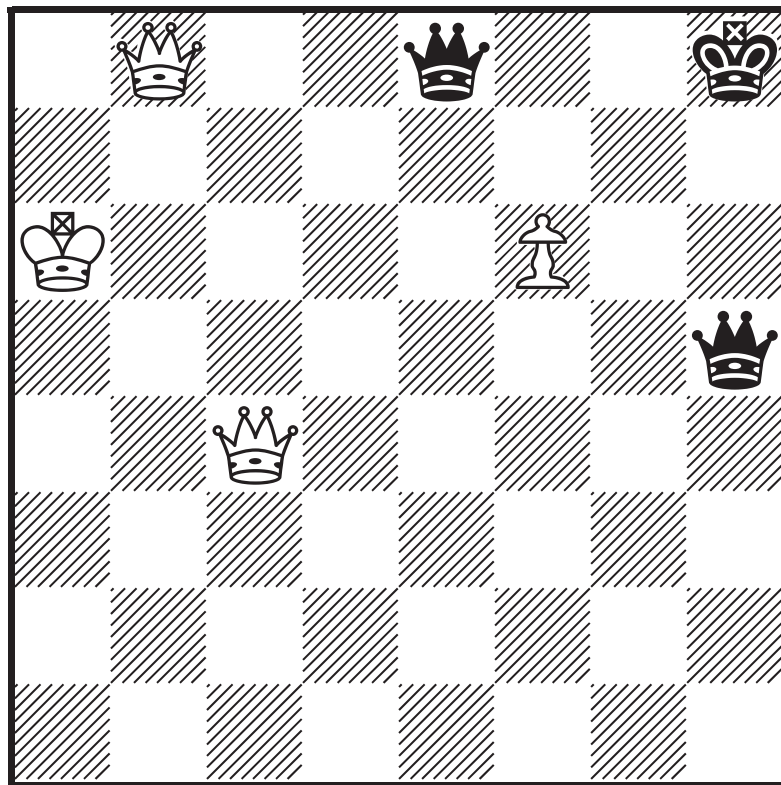


No. 195 — VOL. XX — JANUARY 2014



WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

EG is produced by the Dutch-Flemish Association for Endgame Study
(‘Alexander Rueb Vereniging voor schaakEindspelStudie’) ARVES
<http://www.arves.org>

EG was founded by John Roycroft in 1965

Editor in chief

Harold van der Heijden
Michel de Klerkstraat 28, 7425 DG Deventer, the Netherlands
e-mail : heijdenh@concepts.nl

Editors

Spotlight : *Jarl Henning Ulrichsen*
Sildråpeveien 6C, N-7048 Trondheim, Norway
e-mail : jarl.henning.ulrichsen@hf.ntnu.no

Originals : *Ed van de Gevel*
Binnen de Veste 36, 3811 PH Amersfoort, the Netherlands
e-mail : gevel145@planet.nl

Computer news : *Emil Vlasák*
e-mail : evcomp@quick.cz

Prize winners explained : *Yochanan Afek*
e-mail : afek26@zonnet.nl

Themes and tasks : *Oleg Pervakov*
e-mail : Oper6o@inbox.ru

History : *Alain Pallier*
e-mail : alain.pallier@wanadoo.fr

Lay-out : *Luc Palmans*
e-mail : palmans.luc@skynet.be

printed (& distributed) by -be- à aix-la-chapelle
e-mail: be.fee@t-online.de

Editorial

BY HAROLD VAN DER HEIJDEN

First of all I wish all readers of *EG* a healthy and prosperous 2014.

It is difficult to predict what the New Year will bring to us, endgame study friends. Who would have thought a year ago that it would already be possible to access all 7EGTBs (the Lomonosov tables) on-line in 2013? However, sometimes it seems not difficult to look into the future. 15x2013 marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of ARVES. I attended the first meeting in Amsterdam and still remember my excitement about the fact that I had finally found new chess friends who had the same passion as I had. I expected some sort of celebration, e.g. an anniversary tourney, and I was certain that we would finish it off, or at least announce the AT in 2013. But nothing happened....

I am certain that everybody will enjoy this issue. For instance, *EG* originals' editor Ed van der Gevel has not only already appointed a judge for the 2014-2015 tourney, but is also able to present a decent study (with known elements) by two new composers from... Turkey! Alain Pallier sheds some light on an old and somewhat mysterious MT. In recent years, Jarl Ulrichsen has managed to transform Spotlight from a column that was feared by all active composers and also other readers for its endless and boring stream of cooks into a correction column that one enjoys to read. In this issue you can find some excellent corrections by veteran GM Benko. It must be said, that at least part of the success is due to *EG*'s tester Mario Garcia. Since he examines studies before awards are published in our magazine, hardly any cooks of recent studies have to be reported

in Spotlight. In this context I should add that Mario often informs composers about his findings, who then send corrections to *EG* and ask to include them in the award (obviously already finalized) and we publish them instead of the flawed study. We have done so a couple of times, but in my view, especially for informal tourneys, the correction should preferably be published in the magazine where the original study appeared, so that should be attempted first. Certainly, we would be interested to learn about such corrections in Spotlight, or publish original corrections there later in time.

Also interesting is the computer column by Emil Vlasák, who deals with an annoying problem that has also been reported to me a couple of times. Two famous composers have passed away but again Emil as well as Yochanan Afek pay them tribute by showing us some great endgame studies.

Unfortunately, I received no report on the 2013 Batumi meeting. On the WFCC website <http://www.wfcc.ch/meetings/decisions2013/> the decisions made during the conference are listed. Some endgame study related details: new titles: IM Iuri Akobia (GEO), FMs: Zlatko Mihajloski (MKD), Boško Milošeski (MKD) among others that also composed studies; a new FIDE judge: Martin Minski (GER).

In addition I know (because I was asked to be a judge) that the Study of the Year 2012 will be selected by 5 judges, and the results reported on Iuri Akobia's website; he will act as tourney director. http://akobiachess.gol.ge/study_2012.html (when you read this, the results, due 20xii2013, should be available).

Originals (43)

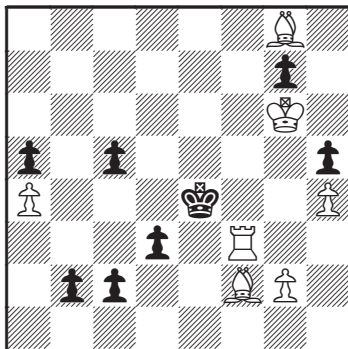
EDITOR: ED VAN DE GEVEL

“email submissions are preferred.”
Judge 2014-2015: Luis Miguel González

First of all let me wish all our readers the best for the coming year. With this column we also start a new tourney and I am happy to announce that Luis Miguel González from Spain has accepted appointment as the judge.

It is time to have a look at the studies in this issue. In the first study, by Mario Garcia from Argentina, the big question is how to stop the black pawns:

No 19393 M. Garcia



0120.37g6e4 7/8 Win

No 19393 Mario Garcia (Argentina). 1.Rf5 d2 2.Bd5+ Kd3 3.Rf3+ Ke2 4.Bc4+ Kd1 5.Be3 c1S (c1Q; Bd3) 6.Rf1+ Kc2 7.Be6/i Sd3/ii 8.Bxd2 Kxd2 9.Kxg7 Se1/iii 10.Rf2+/iv Kc1 11.Rxb2/v Kxb2 12.g4 hxg4 13.Bxg4 c4 14.h5 Sg2/vi 15.h6 Se3 16.h7 Sxg4 17.h8Q wins.

i) Thematic try: 7.Bxd2? Kxd2 8.Rf2+ Kc3 9.Rxb2 Kxb2 10.Kxh5 (Kxg7 Kc3;) Ka3 11.Kg6 Kxa4 12.Kxg7 Kb4 13.h5 Kxc4 14.h6 a4 15.h7 a3 16.h8Q a2 17.Kh7 Sb3 draws.

ii) d1Q 8.Bf5+ Qd3 9.Rxc1+ bxc1S 10.Bxc5 Se2 11.Bd6 Qxf5+ 12.Kxf5 Kd3 13.Be5 Sd4+ 14.Kg6 wins, or c4 8.Bxd2 Kxd2 9.Rf2+ Se2/vii 10.Rxe2+ Kxe2 11.Bxc4+ wins.

iii) Sc1 10.Bf5 c4 11.g4 hxg4 12.Rf2+ Se2 13.h5 Ke3 14.Rg2 Sf4 15.h6 wins.

iv) Thematic try: 10.Bf5? c4/viii 11.Rf2+ Kc1 12.g4 hxg4 13.Rf1 Kd2 14.h5 Ke2 15.h6/ix Kxf1 16.h7 g3 17.h8Q g2 18.Qh3 c3 19.Kf6 c2 20.Bxc2 Sxc2 21.Qd3+ Ke1 22.Qc3+ Kf1 (Kd1?; Qbx2) draws.

v) 11.Bf5? c4 12.g4 hxg4 transposes to the previous try.

vi) c3 15.Bf5 Sf3 16.h6 Sd4 17.Bg6 (Be4) c2 18.Bxc2 Sxc2 19.h7 wins.

vii) Kc3 10.Rxb2 Kxb2 11.Bxc4 wins.

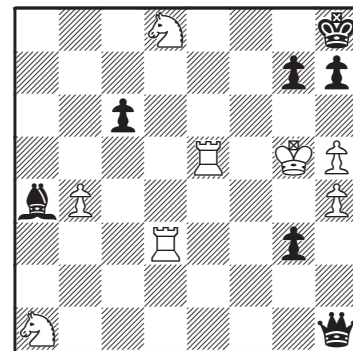
viii) Ke2? 11.Rh1 Kd2 12.g4 wins.

ix) 15.Rh1 g3 16.h6 g2 17.Rg1 Kf2 draws.

[HH: this was actually published earlier on a website, with note ii) as the main line. See HHdbIV#68507. Of course this study cannot be regarded as an original]

In the next study by Peter Krug from Austria the white defence depends on the stalemate in variant i).

No 19394 P. Krug



3232.34g5h8 8/7 BTM, Draw

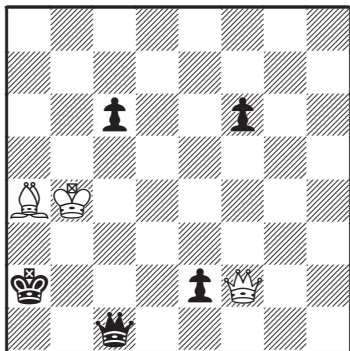
No 19394 Peter Krug (Austria) 1...c5 2.b5 Bxb5 3.Rde3 h6+ 4.Kg6 Qb1+ 5.Sc2 Qxc2+ 6.Rf5 Kg8/i 7.Re7 Qxf5+ 8.Kxf5 g2 9.Re1 Bd3+ 10.Kf4 Bf1 11.Re8+ Kh7 12.Sf7 g5+ 13.hxg6+ Kg7

14.Sd6 g1=Q 15.Sf5+ Kf6 16.Rf8+ Ke6 17.g7 Qf2+ 18.Kg4 Be2+ 19.Kh3 draws.

i) g2 7.Sf7+ Kg8 8.Re8+ Bxe8 stalemate

In our third study, Ignace Vandecasteele from Belgium show a little mechanism where White needs 15 consecutive checks, the last one also being mate.

No 19395 I. Vandecasteele



b4a2 4010.03 3/5 Win

No 19395 Ignace Vandecasteele (Belgium) 1.Bb3+ (Qxe2+? Ka1;) Kb1 2.Qf5+ Kb2 3.Qxf6+ Kb1 4.Qf5+ Kb2 5.Qe5+ Kb1 6.Qe4+ Ka1 7.Qd4+ Qb2/i 8.Qg1+ e1Q+ 9.Qxe1+ Qb1 10.Qe5+ Qb2 11.Qa5+ Kb1 12.Qf5+ Ka1 13.Qf1+ Qb1 14.Qa6+ Kb2 15.Qa3 mate.

i) ...Kb1 8.Qd3+ Ka1 9.Qa6+ wins.

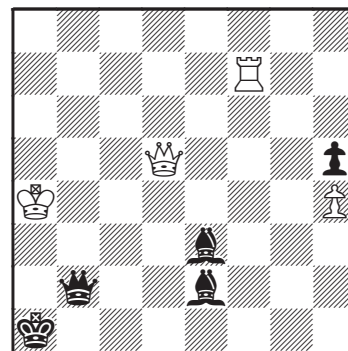
From Siegfried Hornecker I received the following e-mail [HH: the text has been shortened and edited]:

'We send you an endgame study that is, unfortunately, complicated but seems to be correct. It was composed in the style of Richard Becker, but without his involvement. I had the idea back in 2010, but Mario Guido Garcia has created a correct position for it and did a lot of checking, so he is to be given [credit] as co-author. :-)

The Lomonosov EGTB was used for testing the 7 piece positions. When discussing where to send it, I got to EG since I think even though it admittedly has the huge flaw of the analytical variations (you might in fact select what to print in EG and leave those [out] since they are not of much artistic contribution) I think the echo theme still is of [some] artistic value that will be appreciated by the readers.'

After some thought I decided to include the study in this column, but with the lines 1...Bd2 and 4...Qd2+ cut at the moment the EGTB kicks in. I also excluded the EGTB lines showing that moves other than 3.Rd3 do not work.

No 19396 S. Hornecker & M. Garcia



a4a1 4160.11 4/5 Draw

No 19396 Siegfried Hornecker (Germany) and Mario Garcia (Argentina) 1.Rc7/i Bc1/ii 2.Rc3 Qb1/iii 3.Rb3 Qc2 4.Ka5 Qc7+/iv 5.Ka4/v Qa7+/vi 6.Kb4 Qb6+ 7.Ka4/vii Qf6 8.Rb6 Qxh4+/viii 9. Kb3/ix Qg3+ 10.Kc2 Qc7+ 11.Qc6/x Qxc6+ 12.Rxc6 draws.

i) 1.Re7? Bc1 2.Qe5 Bd1+ 3.Ka5 Bd2+ 4.Ka6 Bc3 wins, or 1.Rb7? Qc2+ 2.Ka5 Bf2 3.Qe5+ Ka2 4.Qe6+ Bc4 5.Qc6 Qd2+ 6.Rb4 Bb3 wins.

ii) Bd2 2.Qh1+ Qb1 3.Qxb1+ Kxb1 4.Kb3 is an EGTB draw.

iii) Qxc3 3.Qa2+ Kxa2 stalemate.

iv) Qd2+ 5.Qxd2 Bxd2+ 6.Kb6 Bg4 7.Kc5 is another EGTB draw.

v) 5.Kb4? Qf4+ 6.Kc5 Be3+ wins.

vi) Qg7 6.Rb7 Qf6 7.Rb6 draws.

vii) 7.Kc3? Qc7+ 8.Kb4 Qf4+ 9.Kc3 Bb2+ 10.Rxb2 Qf6+ wins.

viii) Qxb6 9.Qa2+ Kxa2 stalemate.

ix) 9.Rb4? Qf6 10.Rb6 Qf4+ 11.Rb4 Qd2 12.Qxd2 Bxd2 13.Rd4 Bg5 wins.

x) 11.Rc6? Qh7+ 12.Kb3 Qb1+ 13.Ka4 Qb2 wins.

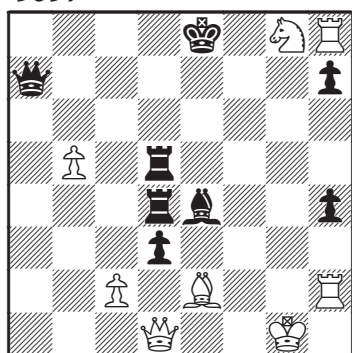
[HH: The authors should not be blamed at all for using the EGTB, but this is in my view an example of how composers can spoil a potential endgame study. They left it up to our poor Originals editor to find some relevance

in a computer dump of analytical lines. Apart from the stalemates, the outcome of the RP vs BBp ending seems to be dependent on the positions of the kings. That should have been thoroughly sorted out and explained to the readers instead of just adding an EGTB conclusion to many an analytical line in the PGN. Again, I advocate that endgame studies should be submitted with an artistic presentation and, only as a service, with analytical details].

From Emil Vlasák from the Czech Republic I received a study with the following remarks:

‘For the history of this endgame study see Vlasák’s article “Victims of 7-Man EGTB”, EG168 (April 2007). The Vlasák and Hlinka study in the 1989 Bent JT finished with a very nice picture, but it proved to be unsound and cannot be easily corrected because of the constellation RRBxRR is a general win. Several years later Vlasák tried to replace the bishop with a knight (Hlinka-50 JT 2003), but the RRNxRR is general win too’.

No 19397 M. Hlinka & E. Vlasák



g1e8 4841.23 8/8 Win

No 19397 Michal Hlinka and Emil Vlasák (Czech Republic) 1.Bh5+/i Kd7/ii 2.Sf6+ Kd6/iii 3.Sxe4+/iv Rxe4+ 4.Kh1 Qe7 (Qe3; Rd8+ or dxc2; Qf1) 5.Re8 dxc2 6.Qxd5+/v Kxd5 7.Rd2+ Kc4 8.Rxc2+ Kxb5 9.Re2 Rxe2/vi 10.Bxe2+ Kc5 11.Rxe7 wins.

- i) 1.Sf6+ Ke7 2.Re8+ Kxf6 3.Rf2+ Kg7 draws.
- ii) Kd8? 2.Sf6+ Kc7 transposes to note iii).

iii) Kc7 is the move preferred by all the chess engines but, after several precise moves, White with his extra piece reaches a technical win. 3.Sxe4 Rxe4+ 4.Kh1 Compared to the main line, Black does not have the counter play Qe7. Qe3 5.b6+ Kb7 6.Be2 the engines do not see this move. If d2 7.Rxh7+ Re7 8.Rxe7+ Qxe7 9.Rg2 Qe4 10.Bd3 Qe1+ 11.Rg1 Re5 12.Qf3+ Kxb6 13.Kh2 Qxg1+ 14.Kxg1 Re1+ 15.Kf2 d1Q 16.Qf6+ Kc7 17.Qc3+ Kd7 18.Qxe1 wins.

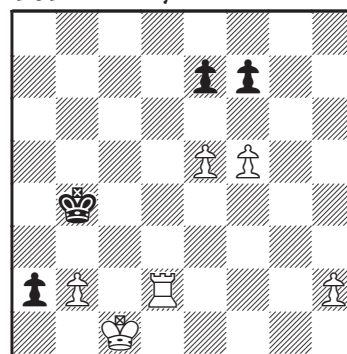
iv) 3.Rf2? dxc2 4.Sxe4+ Rxe4 (bPh7 prevents Rh6+) 5.Rd8+ Kc7 6.Rd7+ Kb8 7.Rd8+ Kc7 8.Qxc2+ Kxd8 9.Qxe4 Rxh5 draws, or 3.c3 Rg5+ 4.Kf1 Rf5+ 5.Ke1 Rc4 draws.

v) 6.Qf1 Qxe8 7.Bxe8 Rd1 8.Rd2+ Rxd2 9.Qf8+ Kd5 10.Bf7+ Kd4 draws.

vi) Qxe8 10.Bxe8+ Kc5 11.Rxe4 wins.

From Turkey I received a study by Umut Sayman and Sadullah Oktem, names I could not find in the HHdbIV. The elements: the Loman move (Ra5) and the blocking of the bK’s path have been shown before. But for a first it is a nice combination.

No 19398 U. Sayman & S. Oktem



c1b4 0100.43 6/4 Win

No 19398 Umut Sayman and Sadullah Oktem (Turkey) 1.Rd4+ Kb5/i 2.Rd5+ Kb6 3.Ra5 Kxa5 4.b4+ Kxb4 5.Kb2 Kc5 6.h4 Kd5 7.e6/ii fxe6 8.f6/iii exf6 9.h5 Ke5 10.h6 wins.

- i) Kb3 2.Rd3+ Kb4 3.Ra3 wins.
- ii) 7.h5? Kxe5 8.h6 Kf6 9.Kxa2 e6 10.fxe6 fxe6 draws.
- iii) 8.h5? Ke5 9.h6 Kf6 draws.

Spotlight (39)

BY JARL ULRICHSEN

Contributors: Yuri Bazlov (Russia), Pal Benko (USA), Marco Campioli (Italy), Daniel Keith (France) and Alain Pallier (France).

I begin this column by bringing two positions that I have received from grandmaster P. Benko.

(S.1.) 1.c6 Kxe8 2.c7 Kd7 3.e6+ Kxe6 4.c8Q+; cf. HHdbIV#45235. You do need some knowledge to play the final position correctly. Nowadays an endgame tablebase will give you the best moves, but it is always a bad sign when you need to play another 35 moves to see the win. HHdbIV does not mention the cook 1...Rf1 2.c7 Rc1 3.Kb7 Kf7 (Benko). [HH: which was reported in EG190 by Bourzutschky & Konoval]. Benko adds a white pawn on e3. Now 1...Rf1 2.c7? Rc1 3.Kb7 is once more met by 3...Kf7, but White wins after 2.Sd6 exd6 3.exd6 Rc1 4.Kb7 Ke8 5.Kc7 Rd1 6.e4 Rd2 7.e5. It only remains to try 1...Kxe8, and we are back in Pogosyants' solution.

The next example is an interesting correction and improvement.

(S.2.) 1.a7 Rf1+ 2.Kb2 Rf2+ 3.Kb3 Rf3+ 4.Ka4 Rf4+ 5.Ka5 Rf5+ 6.Ka6 Rf6+ 7.Sd6 Rxd6+ 8.Ka5 Rd5+ 9.Ka4 Rd4+ 10.Kb3 Rd3+ 11.Kb2 Rd2+ 12.Kb1 Rd1+ 13.Kc2, and there are

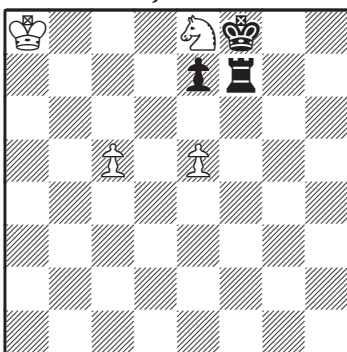
no more checks; cf. HHdbIV#20314. HHdbIV does not indicate that this work is unsound. I had to take a closer look at the position before I found the cook that the grandmaster had spotted. HHdbIV gives the line 7...Rf8 8.Sc4 Rg8 9.Kb7, and White wins by manoeuvring his knight to a5, c6 and b8. Black draws however by playing 9...Kc6 10.Sa5+ Kc5 11.Kb7 c6. Benko did not inform me about this line. He simply supposed that anyone would see it [HH: or perhaps would have seen it in EG190, Bourzutschky & Konoval].

This is Benko's setting:

(S.3.) 1.Se8+ Ke7 2.a7 Rh2+ 3.Kb3 Rh3+ 4.Ka4 Rh4+ 5.Ka5 Rh5+ 6.Ka6 Rh6+ 7.Sd6 Rxd6+ 8.Ka5 Rd5+ 9.Ka4 Rd4+ 10.Kb3 Rd3+ 11.Kb2 Rd2+ 12.Kb1 Rd1+ 13.Kc2. The original work has been enriched by two switch-backs (Sd6-e8+ and Se8-d6+; Kc2-a6 and Ka6-c2). The tempting 2.Sxc7? is a trap. After 2...Kd6 3.a7 Rh8 4.a8Q Rxa8 5.Sxa8 Kc6 the white knight is lost. 7...Rh8 8.Sb5 c5 9.Kb7 also wins for White although you need to play carefully. Benko once more presupposes that every player of a certain strength should see this.

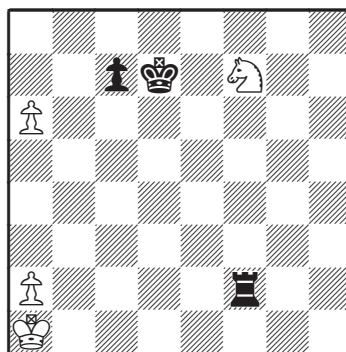
I still have two of Benko's corrections in reserve.

S.1. E. Pogosyants
Shakhmaty v SSSR 1977



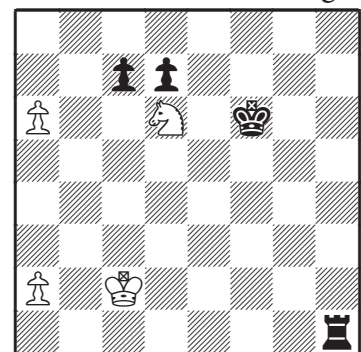
a8f8 o3o1.21 4/3 Win

S.2. T. Kok
De Schaakwereld 20xi1941



a1d7 o3o1.21 4/3 Win

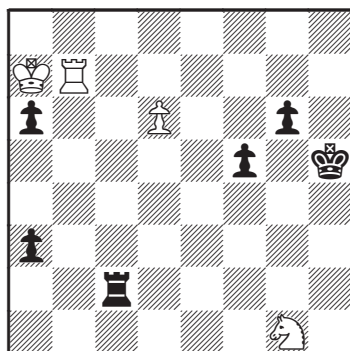
S.3. T. Kok
De Schaakwereld 20xi1941
Correction P. Benko, original



c2f6 o3o1.22 4/4 Win

Marco Campioli is credited with a refutation of one of Henri Rinck's endgame studies in HHdbIV. The following work is not a highlight in Rinck's output, but it is nevertheless often reproduced in books on endgames.

S.4. H. Rinck
150 *Fin de Partie* 1909



a7h5 0401.14 4/6 Win

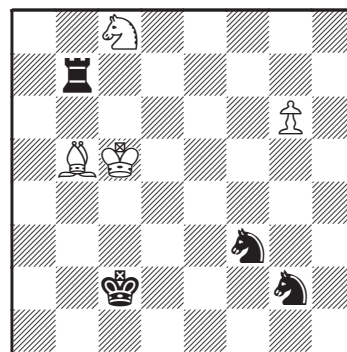
The main line runs **1.Rh7+ Kg4 2.d7 Rd2 3.Rh4+ Kg3 4.Rd4 Rxd4 5.Se2+ Kf2 6.Sxd4**. 13 years ago Marco found the second solution **1.Sf3**. The threat **2.d7** can be met in several ways, but none of them saves the day for Black. After **1...a2 2.d7 a1Q 3.d8Q Kg4 4.Qh4+ Kxf3 5.Rb3+** Black loses his queen or is mated in a few moves. If Black plays **1...Rc5** to get his rook behind the passed pawn, then **2.Rb4** (threatening mate in one move) **g5 3.d7 Rd5 4.Rd4** is decisive. The alternative **1...Rc1** is met by **2.Rh7+ Kg4 3.Se5+ Kg3 4.d7 Rd1 5.Rh1 Rd5 6.Kb6**. Black will soon have to sacrifice his rook for the passed pawn and the remaining black pawns cannot resist White's army; cf. HHdbIV#5373.

Marco proposes two ways to eliminate the second solution. One possibility is to put the wR at d7 [HH: this correction was proposed by M. Garcia in 2012]. On d7 the rook blocks the pawn and now **1.Sf3?** would even lose to **1...a2** as Black has a check on c7. The other option is to put bPa6 on a5. This prevents **2.Rb4** in the line **1...Rc5**. Both corrections are sound. The material is the same and the idea is intact, but I prefer the second setting. If we put the wR on d7, **1.Rh7+** seems to be the only serious alternative and the try **1.Sf3?** and its refutation **1...Rc5** are gone.

Yuri Bazlov has been composing for 50 years and many of his works are wonderful gems. He

has created about 250 endgame studies so it is not surprising that some of them are incorrect. I am pleased to publish two corrections in this issue of EG. Yuri supports his solutions with extensive analyses, but I restrict myself to the main lines. I promise, however, that detailed solutions will be found in HHdbV which will appear in some future year!

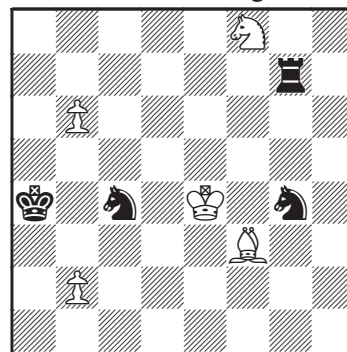
S.5. Y. Bazlov
5th honourable mention Seneca MT 1978



c5c2 0317.10 Draw 4/4

The composer's solution shows a surprising stalemate: **1.Bc6 Rc7 2.Sd6 Se5 3.g7 Rxc7 4.Sf5 Sd3+ 5.Kd4 Rg4+ 6.Be4 zz Kd2 7.Se3 Sxe3** stalemate. Unfortunately, there is a second solution beginning with **2.Kd6 Rxc8 3.Bxf3 Se3 4.Ke6**. Black will soon be forced to sacrifice some of his material for the white pawn on g7 with an inevitable draw; cf. EG66#4390 and HHdbIV#45760.

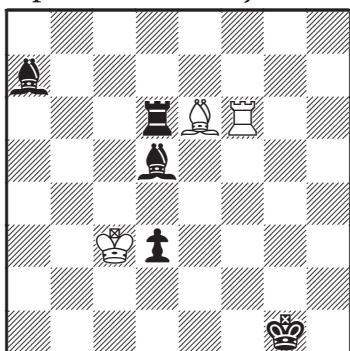
S.6. Y. Bazlov
5th honourable mention Seneca MT 1978
Correction, original



e4a4 0317.20 5/4 Draw

The main line of this correction runs: **1.b3+ Kxb3 2.b7 Sd6+ 3.Kd3 Se5+ 4.Ke3 Sxb7 5.Se6 Sc4+ 6.Kd4 Rd7+ 7.Bd5 zz Kb4 8.Sc5 Sxc5** stalemate.

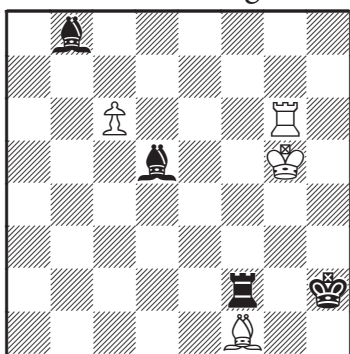
S.7. Y. Bazlov
3rd/4th prize *Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1974



c3g1 0470.01 3/5 Draw

1.Rg6+ Kf2 2.Bf5 d2 3.Kxd2 Be6+ 4.Kc3 Rc6+ 5.Kb4 Rc4+ 6.Kb5 Bxf5 7.Ra6 Rc7 8.Rf6 Rc5+ 9.Ka6 Bb8 10.Kb6 Rd5 11.Kc6 Ra5 12.Kb6 Re5 13.Kb7 Rb5+ 14.Kc6 Ra5 15.Kb6 Rd5 16.Kc6 Re5 17.Kb7, with a positional draw; cf. EG46#2748. We do not find a refutation in HHdbIV#41622, but Yuri makes us aware of the problem: The constellation RBB versus RB is notoriously dangerous and seems to be a general win on material [HH: Bourzutschky & Konoval reported to me in 2011 that this study was unsound: e.g. 3...Rd6, or 3...Be3+, as did MG, also in 2011: 2....Rd8 3.Bxd3 Ke3 4.Rg3+ Kf4 5.Rg7 Rc8+ 6.Kb4 etc]. This was of course unknown in 1974 so you can hardly blame the composer or the judge for believing that the solution was the only way to draw. By changing the introductory play Yuri has found a safe position.

S.8. Y. Bazlov
3rd/4th prize *Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1974
Correction, original



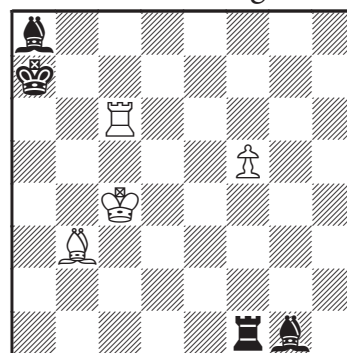
g5h2 0470.10 4/4 Draw

1.Rf6 Rc2 2.Bd3 Rc5 3.Rf2+ Kg3 4.Rc2 Bc4+ 5.Kf6 Rxc6+ 6.Ke7 Re6+ 7.Kd7 Bxd3

8.Rc8 Rb6 9.Rc3 Rd6+ 10.Kc8 Ba7 11.Kc7 Rd5 12.Kc6 Rd8 13.Kc7 Rd4 14.Kb7 Rd7+ 15.Kc6 Rd8 16.Kc7 Rd5 17.Kc6 Rd4 18.Kb7, with a positional draw.

Yuri adds a version:

S.9. Y. Bazlov
3rd-4th prize *Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1974
Correction, original

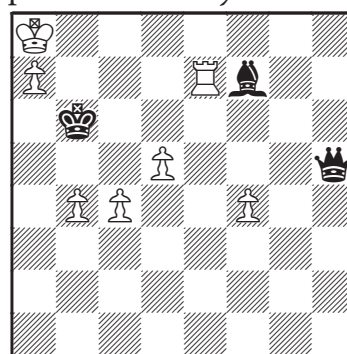


c4a7 0470.10 4/4 Draw

1.Rf6 Be4 2.Kb4 Rf4 3.Rf7+ Kb6 4.Be6 Bxf5+ 5.Kc3 Rf3+ 6.Kd2, and the readers will probably recognize the way to draw. The play is analogous to the play in diagram 8 but takes place on the opposite side of the board.

Here is a composition by the famous Russian composer Alexander Kazantsev.

S.10. A. Kazantsev
4th prize *Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1947

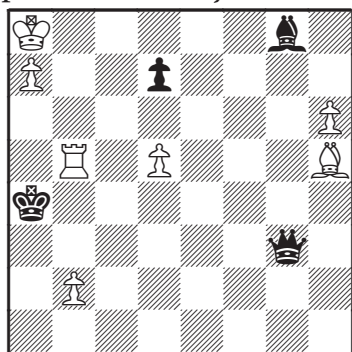


a8b6 3130.50 7/3 Win

1.Rb7+ Ka6 2.Kb8 Qh8+ 3.Kc7 Bxd5 4.a8Q+ Qxa8 5.Rb6+ Ka7 6.b5 Bb7 7.Ra6+ Bxa6 8.b6 mate. A. Studenetsky cooked this five years after publication. Instead of 3...Bxd5 Black draws by playing 3...Be6; cf. HHdbIV#22590. White can try 4.b5+ Ka5 5.dxe6, but he cannot escape the checks after 5...Qg7+. Daniel Keith shows that the work can be saved if we add a white

pawn on f3. 5...Qg7+ (or 5...Qh7+) can now be met by 6.Kc6 putting an end to the checks. This correction should not be too difficult to find, but fortunately Kazantsev did not find it. I say “fortunately” because it made him search for a correct version of the idea. The result was the following masterpiece.

S.11. A. Kazantsev
1st prize *Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1953



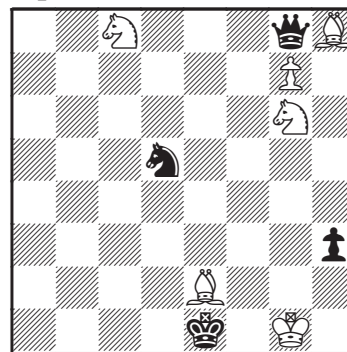
a8a4 3140.41 7/4 Win

1.Rb7 Qe5 2.Bd1+ Ka5 3.b4+ Ka6 4.Be2+ Qxe2 5.Kb8 Qe5+ 6.d6 Qe8+ 7.Kc7 Bxd5 8.a8Q Qxa8 9.Rb6+ Ka7 10.b5 Bb7 12.Ra6+ Bxa6 14.b6 mate; cf. HHdbIV#26492.

EG193#19190 (Supplement p. 294) reproduces Alain Pallier’s 2nd prize winner in Moroccan Chess 2012. Alain writes that his work was shown to be incorrect the day after the publication of the award in December 2012. Alain corrected it in January 2013, and the correction

was included in the final award in March 2013. As EG gives the unsound study, Alain would like to publish the sound setting in Spotlight.

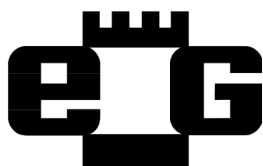
S.12. A. Pallier
2nd prize, *Maroc Échecs* 2012



g1e1 3025.11 6/4 Win

1.Sge7 Sxe7 2.Sxe7 h2+ 3.Kh1 Qa8+ 4.Kxh2 Qb8+ 5.Kg2 Qb7+ 6.Bf3 Qxe7 7.g8Q Qg5+ 8.Bg4 Qd5+ 9.Kg1 Qxg8 10.Bc3 mate This is very nice, and even if the original setting had been sound I think that the correction is better. I would probably have omitted the first move. I do not think that the try 1.Sce7? justifies the unnecessary material as the answer 1...Qb8 (threatening mate) is too obvious. But apart from this subjective view based on my preference for economy I would have been proud if this had been my composition.

A final remark: According to Alain the tourney should be named *Maroc Échecs* 2012.



*Prizewinners
explained*

The Systematic manoeuvres of Gamlet Amiryan

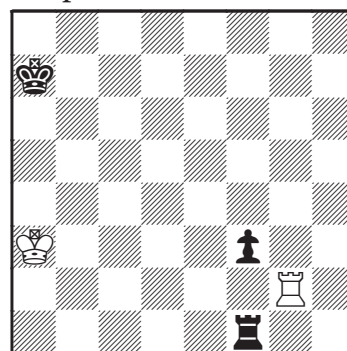
BY YOCHANAN AFEK

The death of Gamlet Amiryan last October at the age of 79 in Erevan went almost unnoticed. The prolific Armenian composer, a genuine representative of the pre-computer era, was active for more than 50 years with an output of more than 300 studies which were published mainly in Soviet periodicals but he also took part in various tourneys worldwide. He was not spoiled by the judges since just a handful of his studies emerged as prize-winners. Nevertheless a large number of them were of the sort which would have helped to make our art more accessible to the general chess public. In this article, however, I would like to deal with a somewhat surprising aspect of Amiryan's life-long work. Among his numerous lightweight creations (of which unfortunately too many have been victims of the ruthless computer mopping-up campaign) one can recognize quite a few refreshing systematic mechanisms displayed in rather natural settings. A true systematic manoeuvre shows a group of thematic pieces moving in a certain (same) direction (usually along neighbouring file, rank or diagonal) in coordinated motion, gradually occupying space until it is not possible anymore due to the geometrical limits of the chessboard or, alternatively, once the goal square has been reached by the collective effort. At this point of "dead end" usually a decision (or a draw) is obtained. Amiryan demonstrates his genuine systematic manoeuvres mainly by using the heavy pieces.

My initial intention was to show you a couple of game-like settings in rook endings by the deceased composer but, however, I am afraid that none of those would survive elementary analytical examination. The only surviving lightweight example is the following malyutka

(a baby study with no more than five units). The basic idea had been shown earlier by Troitzky and Rossolimo but, however, not with such economy.

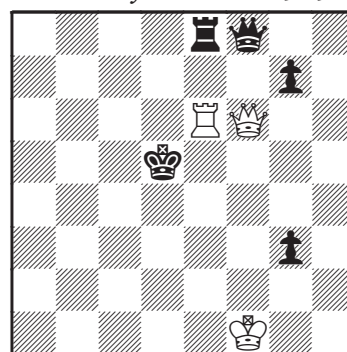
A.1. G. Amiryan
special prize Mitrofanov JT 1993



a3a7 0400.01 2/3 Draw

1.Rb2! The rook is protecting his highness from the threatened check. However by doing so he is also building up a potential royal battery **1...f2 2.Kb3!** (Kb4? Ka6); **2...Ka6! 3.Kb4 Kb6** the battery now fires: **4.Kc4+ Kc6 5.Rc2** Moving one more file towards the target. **5... Kd6 6.Rd2+ Ke5 7.Kd3 Kf4 8.Ke2** and draw (EG#9479).

A.2. G. Amiryan
special commendation
Molodoj Leninets 1985



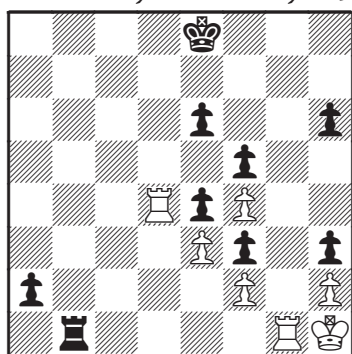
fid5 4400.02 3/5 Draw

The next example already displays a battle of the heavy artillery: taming queens and rooks into a subtle systematic movement! Extra commentary seems to be unnecessary, I believe. The solution speaks for itself.

1.Re5+ Kd4 2.Qf5 g6 3.Re4+ Kd3 4.Qf4 g5 5.Re3+ Kd2 6.Qf3 g4 7.Re2+ Kd1 8.Re1+ Kd2 9.Re2+ draws (EG#5891).

This comprehensive introduction would lead us directly to the more massive examples hoping that they are all indeed correct. To begin with here is a one-sided systematic manoeuvre operated by white pieces only. Black's activity is limited to maintaining the status quo by waiting moves as long as they are available.

A.3. G. Amiryán
commendation
Shakhmatnoye Obozrenye 1986



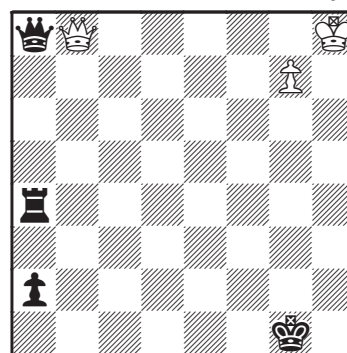
h1e8 0500.47 7/9 Win

White is a rook up but has to deal with a highly dangerous advanced pawn. **1.Ra4 Rb2 2.Ra7** Keeping the enemy monarch on the back rank is essential for future mate threats. **2...Kf8 3.Rf1 Rb1 4.Kg1 Rb2 5.Re1 Rb1 6.Kf1 Rb2 7.Rd1 Ke8 (Rb1; Ke1) 8.Kg1 (Ke1? Re2+;) 8...Rb1 9.Rf1 Rb2 10.Kh1 Kf8 11.Rg1 h5** The first set of triangulation manoeuvring has achieved the intermediate aim. The final goal is that Black would run out of waiting moves as the pawn cannot wait forever... **12.Rf1 Rb1 13.Kg1 Rb2 14.Re1 Rb1 15.Kf1 Rb2 16.Rd1 Ke8 17.Kg1 Rb1 18.Rf1 Rb2 19.Kh1 Kf8 20.Rg1 h4** Mission carried out successfully and now just one last round of triangulating is needed in order to complete the zugzwang siege. **21.Rf1 Rb1 22.Kg1 Rb2 23.Re1 Rb1 24.Kf1 Rb2 25.Rd1 Ke8 26.Kg1 Rb1 27.Rf1 Rb2 28.Kh1 Kf8 29.Rg1** It's Black to play and any of his rook moves along

the second rank will be met by **30.Ra1** followed by the liquidation of the troublemaker (EG#7337).

The most amazing piece of this genre in Amiryán's work is, in my opinion, the following wonder. A pair of half-pinned white queens is pushing the enemy monarch to the edge of the board. The king is in fact already next to the goal file yet it still takes more than 20 further moves to get him there! There are quite a few minor duals (unavoidable with such material) which are more of the loss of time type, yet I hope that the stem manoeuvre remains intact.

A.4. G. Amiryán
4th honourable mention
October Revolution AT 1987



h8g1 4300.11 3/4 Win

1.g8Q+ Kf2 (1...Qg2 would easily lose by force as follows: 2.Qxg2+ Kxg2 3.Qb2+ Kf1 4.Qc1+ Ke2 5.Qc2+) **2.Qgf8+!** (2.Qf7+? Kg1 3.Qbg8+ Qxg8+ 4.Qxg8+ Kf2 5.Qf7+ Ke3 6.Qe8+ Re4 7.Qa8 Rh4+ 8.Kg7 Rh2) **2...Ke3 3.Qfe8+ (Qe7+? Kf2;)** **3...Kd3 4.Qed8+ Kc2** The king for his part is naturally heading to the other side of the chessboard. **5.Qdc8+ Kd3 6.Qd6+!** The queens swap roles! Now the initially active one stands still to block the escaping king one file further! **6...Ke3 7.Qe7+ Kf2 (7...Qe4 8.Qxe4+ Rxe4 9.Qc3+ Kf4 10.Qd2+)** **8.Qef8+ (8.Qcf8+? Qxf8+ 9.Qxf8+ Ke3 10.Qe8+ Re4)** **8...Ke3 9.Qfe8+ Kd3 10.Qed8+ Ke3 11.Qe6+!** Another file has been occupied and the queens change roles at this point once again! **11...Kf2 (11...Qe4 12.Qxe4+ Rxe4 13.Qb6+)** **12.Qf7+ Kg1 (12...Qf3 13.Qxf3+ Kxf3 14.Qd1+)** **13.Qfg8+ (Qd8+? Qxg8+;)** **13...Kf2 (13...Qg2 14.Qd1+ Kh2 15.Qxg2+)** **14.Qgf8+ Ke3 15.Qfe8+ Kf2 16.Qf6+!** The occupation of the entire board is

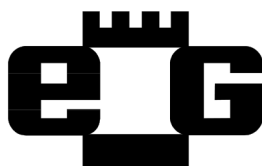
carried out systematically as the queens trade the roles of the guard and the “broom”... **16... Kg1 17.Qg7+ Kh2 18.Qh7+ Kg1 19.Qhg8+ Kf2 20.Qgf8+ Kg1 21.Qg6+ Kh2** (21...Qg2 22.Qc5+ Kh2 23.Qxg2+ Kxg2 24.Qc2+) **22.Qh7+ Kg1 23.Qhg8+** Mission accomplished! The king has been driven all the way to the h-file where he is unable to escape anymore, e.g. . 23...Kh2 24.Qh6+.

And all that is achieved (if correct) in a miniature!

HH: Most of the alternatives look like waste of time duals to me (e.g. 11.Qc5+ Ke2 12.Qh5+ Kf2 13.Qf7+ see move 12 of the main line). But I think that White can take a short-cut: 6.Qb5+ Ke3 7.Qbe8+ Kf2 8.Qf5+ Kg1 9.Qfg6+ Kf2 10.Qgf7+ Kg1 11.Qfg8+ see move 13 of the main line. Possibly this problem can be solved by playing 5...Kd2 instead of 5...Kd3. Then 6.Qd6+ Ke3 leads to the main line. Also 6.Qh2+ would win, but that seems to be a waste of time, as this wQ has to travel to f8 and from h2 that requires two more moves than from h2!



*Harry Fougiaxis,
President of the World Federation of Chess Composition
Director of World Chess Composition Tourney 9
(Batumi 2013; Photo LP)*



History

A tourney from the past: the 1916 Rice Memorial Tournament

BY ALAIN PALLIER

The death of Isaac Leopold Rice was announced in the December 1915 issue of the *American Chess Bulletin* with many testimonials, all of them lamenting an ‘irreparable loss’ for chess.

The son of Mayer and Fanny Rice (Reis? Reitz?), he was born in Wachenheim (Germany), a village close to Bad Dürkheim in the Rhineland-Palatinate. His parents came to America in 1855 and settled first in Philadelphia before moving to New York.

Isaac first set out to be an artist: he came back to the Old World, and studied literature and music in Paris (1866-1869). When he returned to the United States, he became a music teacher. Some years later he entered Columbia University’s School of Law: once he had graduated, he worked as an attorney specializing in corporate law and patents. He became counsel to several railroads that had undergone considerable expansion.

His knowledge of corporate law allowed him to become an active capitalist. He was especially clear-sighted about patents: he understood that an invention has to be patented, developed and perfected. When he became aware of the enormous need for storage batteries, he bought shares in Electric Storage Battery, a company that was close to collapse. Some years later he had a virtual monopoly over the manufacture of batteries in the USA. This allowed him to invest his profits in companies with promising prospects (like electric cabs). Later, he launched out into submarines with his Electric Boat Company: he bought the invention of an Irish-American who was not able to develop his invention alone. Nobody thought then that the submarine could become a weapon but Rice was able to persuade people that submarines had good prospects. One year after

founding the Electric Boat Company, he had sold the first submarine to the US Army. Other governments (the UK, Russia, Japan...) soon adopted the submarine and Rice spent a lot of time abroad developing partnerships with companies in these countries. Isaac Rice fell ill during one of these trips to Russia and died in November 1915.

A good chess player, his passion was a line of the King’s Gambit Accepted, called the Rice Gambit: after **1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Sf3 g5 4.h4 g4 5.Se5** (this is the Kieseritzky Gambit) **5... Sf6 6.Bc4 d5 7.exd5 Bd6**, the move is **8.O-O** (instead of the normal 8.d4). That move has been described by Dr. Reuben Fine as a blunder made by Rice himself: despite leaving his knight *en prise*, he had won the game... From this, Rice concluded that the sacrifice was sound, or at least playable. Over the years, the entrepreneur sponsored tourneys in order to prove the soundness of his gambit and some of the best players in the world took part in some of these tourneys (Em. Lasker, Chigorin, Marshall, Janowski, etc.). A Rice Gambit Association was formed in 1904, with Emanuel Lasker as its secretary. Rice is said to have spent no less than \$50,000 (\$1 million today) on promoting his ‘discovery’. In their *Oxford Companion to Chess*, D. Hooper and K. Whyld described the Rice Gambit as ‘a grotesque monument to a rich man’s vanity’...

It is not known if Rice was especially interested in chess composition but when the *Rice Memorial International Problem and End-Game Tournament* was announced in December 1915, the announcement specified that it was in accordance with a wish expressed by Mr. Rice himself ‘shortly before his demise’.

The rules of this tourney were laid out in detail. The tourney was for direct mate problems

(two-movers and three-movers) and for end-game studies ('end-games' in the text). Each composer was authorized to send 'from one to seven positions': 2 two-movers, 2 three-movers and 3 studies.

The rules for the endgame section were quite rare and complicated: each composer could enter two studies 'with comparatively few pieces, [showing a position] which might arise near the close of a fairly well played game', but also a third position 'to be taken from what is apparently the middle of a well played game'. It was added that the stipulation should be: 'WIN or DRAW for White, if the previous play is fictitious; but if taken from actual play, the stipulation may commence "Black to play", should the case so require.'

The closing date was announced ('up to April 1, 1916') and a commitment was undertaken that the 'award [by the judge] will be made known on or before May 1, 1916, and such award will remain open for thirty days to allow for the reception and consideration of protests or other adverse claims, and the judge will issue his final award as soon thereafter as the objections that may have been offered can be duly weighed.' Of course, it was foolish to announce that the award, with its three sections, would be ready within one month.

Another oddity was the amount of prize-money. For the two-movers section, there were three prizes (respectively \$15, \$10 and \$5); for the three-movers section, there were also three but the prizes were higher: \$20, \$15 and \$10. For the 'Best Finish or Study' (it was not intended to reward any other study), only \$8 would be given and even less (\$6) for the 'Best Middle Game Finish'. Finally, two prizes for best sets were announced, again with a difference between problems and studies: \$10 for the 'Best Set of Four Direct Mates' (2 two-movers + 2 three-movers) and \$8 for the 'Best Set of Three End-Games'. It has been calculated that US\$1 in 1915 had the same buying power as \$21.70 today.

The judge for the three sections was George Edward Carpenter (1844-1924), the doyen of American chess problemists after the death, in

March 1915, of E.B. Cook. He was a renowned problemist: he published three volumes of his own compositions and had the honour of seeing in his lifetime a collection of 200 problems published abroad, in France (and in French), edited by Numa Prédi (1901).

Taken as a whole, the tourney was a success with a substantial number of entries (147 compositions by 57 composers). Remember that it was wartime and that communications were not so easy, especially in countries involved in the war, like Russia. Only 17 studies took part. It had been announced: 'The entries received, excepting those found by the management to be obviously faulty or otherwise clearly ineligible, will be published.' That was not the case for all, probably because of the lack of space in the magazine, but some entries were indeed published.

The judge explained in the November 1916 issue how he ranked the problems; one month later, the award for the studies was published, with eight studies rewarded, of which only three (all by Henri Rinck) had been previously published – diagrams only – in *ACB*, Vol. 13, No. 6, VII-VIII 1916, p. 162. Carpenter's text is poor: he doesn't really comment on the works, and contents himself with general appreciations.

The names of some unsuccessful composers were also given (Lazar Zalkind, with two entries, Charles Promislo, Frédéric Lazard and H.F.L. Meyer), with a positive appreciation of their entries ('Zalkind's two contributions are fine, as are also one by C. Promislo, and one by Fred Lazard'); H.F.L. Meyer's entry was also mentioned in positive terms.

Curiously, solutions of the studies were not given in the same issue. It was not until one year later (*ACB*, Vol. 14, No. 9, p. 268, December 1917) that they appeared in *ACB*. But which solutions? We read: 'Dr. Keidanz contributes the following solutions of the eight endgames.' But, from his text, we understand that he was not in possession of the solutions for the eight published studies: apparently, he only had knowledge of the solutions of Rinck's studies. Why? We know that Keidanz and Rinck were in contact with each other: in the July-August

1915 issue of *ACB*, Keidanz had presented two original compositions by the same Henri Rinck ('Two unpublished compositions by Henri Rinck, of Barcelona, too well known as one of the greatest artists in end-game strategy of the present day to need any introduction, have been submitted to us by Dr. H. Keidanz'). Another sentence of the introduction adds some more information: 'The first position was contributed as an original composition to Dr. Keidanz's forthcoming book entitled "Queen and Rook Compositions"'. It seems that this book has never been published, but at least the ties between Rinck and Keidanz are recognized. This could explain the difference in treatment of the studies.

Hermann Keidanz was born in 1865, as Hermann Keidanski and in Władysławowo, a village in Polish Pomerania that today is Poland's northern extremity, 50 km north of Gdansk: in 1865, it belonged to the Province of Prussia, a part of the Kingdom of Prussia. After some years in Berlin in the 1890's, Keidanz settled in New York where he quickly became one of the best defenders of the Rice Gambit – he wrote several brochures or pamphlets about it. He is also remembered for his great book *The Chess Compositions of E.B. Cook of Hoboken*, published in New York in 1927. He died in 1938, in Germany, rather mysteriously (why did someone who had left the Old World in the last years of the previous century find himself in Germany under Nazi rule, at 73?). Unquestionably, Keidanz was more qualified in studies than Mr. Carpenter: the year before, he had been rewarded with an honourable mention in the Barcelona Chess Club tourney, even if his study was not fully correct (it was cooked later, but, fortunately, it could be repaired). Nevertheless, he seems to have been in great trouble in solving the entries... We hope that the judge, at least, had the authors' solutions for all the studies entered; otherwise, on what grounds did he rank the entries? But, in that case, why did he not pass these on to Dr. Keidanz? Why, *one year* after publication of the award, did Dr. Keidanz have to reconstitute some solutions? Was he the only solver/tester for that tourney?

It had been announced that the entries would be published but that was not the case. As far as the studies were concerned, only nine out of 17 entries had their diagrams published in *ACB*. Eight of these were the ones honoured in the award – three by Henri Rinck, three by J.A.J. Drewitt, both authors sharing the prize for the best set, one by K.A.L. Kubbel, winning the prize for the best end-game finish, and one by Simkhovich, winning the prize for the best middle game finish.

There is little to say about Rinck's entries. As usual, they are excellent and easy to understand and not flawed. The judge's words about Rinck's set of three sound strangely bland: 'unquestionably meritorious'. He doesn't give any details about the respective merits of the studies. Worse, he does not even remark that Rinck's miniature is fully representative of his classical style:

(P.1.) 1.Kc1 Qa8 2.Rb7 Qa2 3.Rf3 c3 4.Rxc3 f3 5.Rcb3 f2 6.Rb1+ Qxb1+ 7.Rxb1+ Ka2 8.Kc2 wins.

The second study of the set features a thematic try with a nice preparatory move:

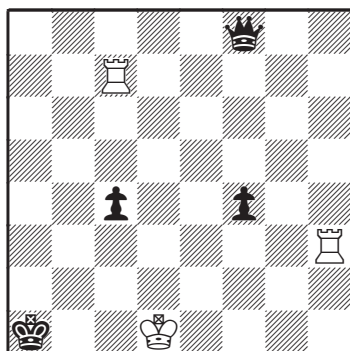
(P.2.) 1.f6! gxf6 2.h5 Sxg3 3.h6 Sf5 4.h7 Sd6+ 5.Kb4 Sf7 6.Se6 Kb7 7.Sd8+! Sxd8 8.h8Q wins.

Thematic try: 1.h5? Sxg3 2.f6 Sxh5 3.f7 Sf6 (square f6 is available in the try, not in main line) 4.Se6 Sh7 5.Kb4 Kb7 and White cannot win. Play is limp.

His third study, the middle game entry, is a so-called 'romantic' study, not representative at all of Rinck's style. It just proves that the maestro was able to compose with success in any style.

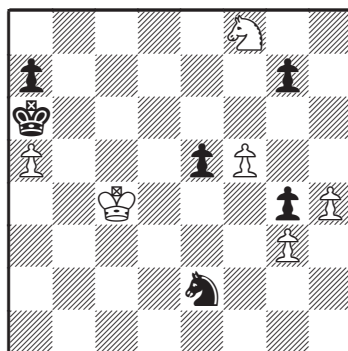
A strange comment was made about it: the judge wrote that it was 'considered' for the middle game prize but that 'the bad position of the White King' (on a8) played against it. When it was discovered that Simkhovich's position was illegal (see below), the Drewitt middle game entry, but not Rinck's study, was chosen to replace the defective study, apparently in accordance with the rules of the tourney, asking for the entries to be 'taken from what is apparently the middle of a well played game'.

P.1. H. Rinck
Best Set, ex æquo,
Rice MT 1916



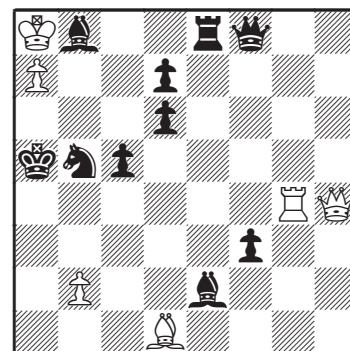
d1a1 3200.02 3/4 Win

P.2. H. Rinck,
Best Set, ex æquo,
Rice MT 1916



c4a6 0004.44 6/6 Win

P.3. H. Rinck,
Best set, ex æquo,
Rice MT 1916



a8a5 4473.24 6/10 Draw

(P.3.) 1.Kb7 Bxd1 2.Ra4+! Bxa4 3.b4+ cxb4 4.Qd8+ Rxd8 5.a8B!! and Black cannot release White from stalemate with the (promoted) bishop immured.

[HH: this version is unsound and it was corrected in 1919 by adding wPf2 and bPh6].

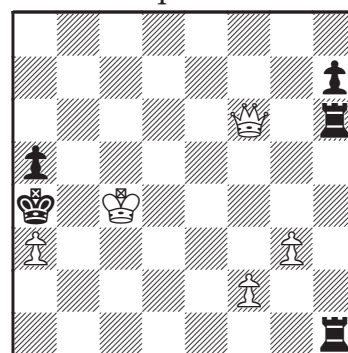
The great winner of the contest was eventually J.A.J. Drewitt, an unknown composer: he shared the prize for the best set with Rinck and, after the elimination of Simkhovich's finish, he won the prize for the best middle game study. 'Drewitt is to be congratulated on his achievement in rivaling the recognized master in this branch of the art', writes G.E. Carpenter. The examination of his three entries leads to a somewhat different conclusion.

John Arthur James Drewitt (1873-1931), curiously forgotten by Z. Caputto in his monumental *El Arte del Estudio de Ajedrez*, was a strong British player (more precisely, in 1916 he was a *future* strong player, since he began his chess-playing career only in the early 1920s). He was not a professional (he played in tournaments only at Easter, in the summer, and around Christmas, when he was on holiday) and yet, even if he was not among the five best British players in the 1920s, he was close to them. He played in around 20 tournaments, but only in Great Britain, with some good results (Chessmetrics, always generous, credits him with a 2462 rating in July 1929). In 1931, he fell from a train and died.

His entries carry the address 'Wadham College', one the numerous colleges of Oxford University. He was a professor, described as 'an outstanding classicist', who wrote an essay about the augment in Homer. (For those who have forgotten the time of their humanities, the augment is a marker of past times, even if there was some controversy about this – in concrete terms, it is a letter or a syllable that is added at the beginning of a verb: for instance, phero – I bear, ephera – I bore.)

Drewitt's first composition is dated December 1915. Apart from the present trio, he had just one study honoured during his short career as a composer (in 1920 he gave up composition): a first honourable mention in the 1917 tourney of *L'Eco degli Scacchi*. Most of his compositions (around 50) were published in Great Britain, in the *Falkirk Herald*, in the *Chess Amateur* and in the *British Chess Magazine*.

P.4. J.A.J. Drewitt,
Best Set, ex æquo, Rice MT 1916



c4a4 1200.22 5/5 Win

For the first of Drewitt's studies, Keidanz suggested a solution – but it is invalid.

Keidanz's proposal was: '1.Qd4 Kxa3 2.Qc3+ Ka2 3.Qc2+ Ka1 4.Kb3 Rb1+ or Rb6+ 5.Ka3 wins.

If 1...Rc1+, then 2.Kd5+ Kxa3 or Kb5 3.Qe3+ or Qb2+, accordingly, wins a Rook; and if 1...Rg6, then 2.Kc3+ Kxa3 3.Qc5+ Ka2 4.Qd5+ wins the Rook.'

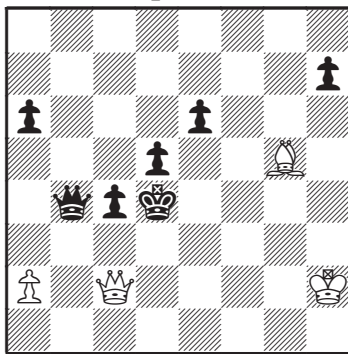
Marcel Lamare, in his manuscript collection of studies, gives this solution (the main line only) and attributes it to the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* (March 1917). But he (and Dr. Keidanz) didn't notice that 1.Qd4? is crudely refuted by 1...Rd6!, after which 2.Qxd6 Rc1+ 3.Kd4 Rd1+ draws.

Lamare also gives another solution: 1.Qf4 Kxa3 2.Qe3+ Kb2 3.Qd2+ Kb1 4.Kb3 Rb6+ 5.Ka3 Rb4 6.f3 h5 7.Qd3+ Kc1 8.Qc3+ Kb1 9.Qd2 Rg1 10.Qd3+ Ka1 11.Qc2 wins [HH: this is given in *Deutsches Wochenschach* no.18-19 13v1917].

However, in this solution there are some embarrassing duals: eg. 4.Qxa5 (with a boring technical win) or 6.f4; moreover the play is not really interesting and lacks study-like moves.

The second study was much more interesting:

P.5. J.A.J. Drewitt,
Best Set, ex æquo, Rice MT 1916



h2d4 4010.15 4/7 Win

Keidanz was unable to find the author's intention. He just writes: '1.Qf2+ Kd3 (best) 2.Kh3 Qc3, and it seems that White cannot force a win.'

The solution as given in Lamare's collection is as follows:

1.Qf2+ Kd3 2.Kg2 Qc3 3.Kf3 a5 4.a4 h6 5.Bf4 h5 6.Bg5 h4 7.Bf4 h3 8.Bg5 h2 9.Qe2+ Kd4+ 10.Be3+ Ke5 11.Qxh2+ wins.

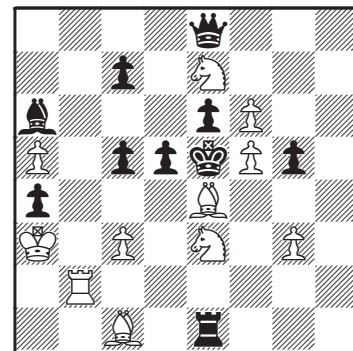
The wB oscillates between g5 (controlling f6) and f4 (preventing a Q-check on f6), thus forcing the only black mobile pawn to advance to h2 after which it is captured with check and the enfilade that follows is winning. Maybe another composer, in this kind of position, would have been able to implement a reciprocal zugzwang?

Another line was proposed, as the main line, in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* (March 1917) but is obviously less interesting:

1.Qf2+ Kd3 2.Kg2 d4 3.Qf1+ Ke4 4.Qf3+ Ke5 5.Bf4+ wins.

Now we come to Drewitt's 'middle game finish' entry:

P.6. J.A.J. Drewitt,
Best Set, ex æquo, Rice MT 1916



a3e5 3452.56 11/10 Draw

1.Rb8 Qh5 2.Rh8 Qe2 3.Rh2 Qb5 4.Rb2 Qe8 5.Rb8 draws.

An example of *rundlauf* (a piece charts a geometric pattern on the board returning to its initial square) by both the wR and the bQ, at the cost of a heavy position and of many unmoved men. Note the three rook sacrifices that cannot be accepted (forks on c6, g6 and g4).

Keidanz thought he had cooked the study. Before giving the above solution, he writes 'The author's intention seems to be' and at the end he adds that Black can win by 2...Qxh8 3.Sg6+ Kxf6 4.Sxh8 Rxc1. But in that line White has a better move than 4.Sxh8: 4.Sg4+! Kg7 5.f6+ Kg8 6.Bxg5 Rxe4 7.Sxh8 Kxh8 8.f7 Kg7 9.Se5 Rxe5 10.Bf6+ Kxf7 11.Bxe5, reaching safety at last, thanks to acrobatic manoeuvres.

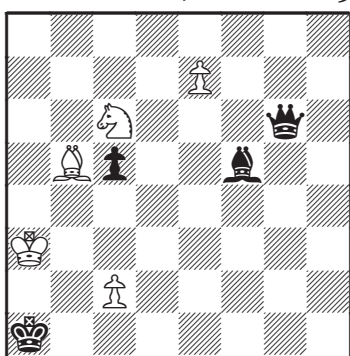
So is the cook cooked? Yes, it seems, but, alas, there is another flaw: White also has 2.g4! Qh7 3.Bxd5 exd5 4.Sg6+ Kxf6 (4...Ke4 5.Re8+ Kf3 6.Rh8 Qxh8 7.Sxh8 Rxc1 8.Kb2! draws) 5.Sxd5+ Kg7 6.Bxg5 Ra1+ 7.Kb2 Rb1+ 8.Kxb1 Qh1+ and a draw ensues. If 3...Rxc1, then 4.f7 Qxf7 5.Sg6+ Kf6 6.Bxe6 Rxc3+ 7.Kxa4 Rxe3 8.Bxf7 Kxf7 produces a level position. This is a second solution, with little artistic value.

Did Drewitt actually rival Rinck's artistry?

K.A.L. Kubbel's entry won the prize for the best endgame. In 1916 the Russian composer was not very renowned outside Russia: most of his production had been sent to Russian or German magazines, but some of his problems had attracted attention. Timothy Whitworth points out that, around 1914, when Mattison made his mark as a study composer, Kubbel studied the work of the composer from Riga. His own compositions were influenced by Mattison's style and came to feature more active play by both sides as a result.

The study was not included in either of Kubbel's collections (1925 and 1938). It is #305 in Whitworth's *Leonid Kubbel's Chess Endgame Studies* (revised edition, 2004).

P.7. L. Kubbel,
Best End Game, Rice MT 1916



a3a1 3041.21 5/4 Draw

Keidanz was not convinced that he had fathomed this study. He tentatively suggested the following solution:

'1.Sd4 Qg3+ 2.Sb3+ Kb1 3.e8Q draws.

If 1...cxd4, then 2.e8Q Qd6+ 3.Kb3 draws. If 1...Bd7, then 2.Bxd7, etc.' He added: 'It is hard to believe that this is the author's intention, as this would be poor for a prize winner.'

In July 1917, 'a more plausible solution' (Whitworth) was given in the *Deutsches Wochensach*, three months after the appearance of the diagram in that magazine. But as Whitworth notes, 'Whether this solution came from Kubbel himself we do not know.'

1.Sa5

A) 1...Qg3+ 2.Sb3+ Kb1 3.e8Q Bxc2 4.Bd3 Qxd3 5.Qe1+ Bd1 6.Qe4 Qxe4 7.Sd2+ draws.

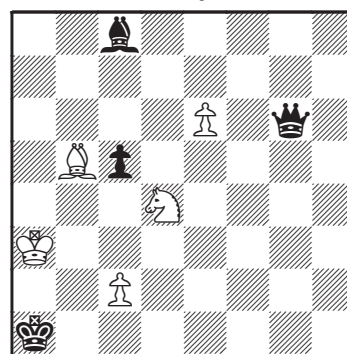
B) 1...Bd7 2.Sb3+ Kb1 3.Bd3 Qd6 (Qg3) 4.c4+ Qxd3 5.e8Q Bxe8 stalemate.

Alas, in both lines Black can win: in A) with 3...Qc3; in B) with 5...Qxb3+ 6.Kxb3 Bxe8. 1...Qf6 (Qg7) also wins for Black.

I think that Kubbel's idea was that after 1.Sd4 Bd7 2.Bd3! (not 2.Bxd7?, as indicated by Keidanz, because of 2...Qa6+ 3.Ba4 Qd6 with a win for Black) 2...Qd6 3.Sb3+ Kb1, there is a minor promotion with 4.e8S!! (4.e8Q? c4+ wins) followed by 4...Qg3 (4...Bxe8 5.c4+ Qxd3 stalemate) 5.Sd6! Qxd6 6.c4+ Qxd3 stalemate.

Fortunately the study can be amended as follows:

P.8. L. Kubbel,
Best End Game, Rice MT 1916,
correction by A. Pallier,
ChessStar 3xii2011



a3a1 3041.21 5/4 Draw

1.e7! (1.Sb3+? Kb1 2.Bd3 Qg3! 3.e7 (B~Qc3;) c4! wins) 1...Bd7! (cxd4 2.e8Q Qd6+ 3.Kb3 Be6+ 4.c4 Qg3+ 5.Ka4 Kb2 6.Qf8 Qb3+ 7.Ka5 d3 8.Ba4 Qxc4 9.Qf2+ Kc3 10.Qe1+ Kd4 11.Qh4+ and the B v B+P ending that follows is drawn) 2.Bd3 (2.Bxd7? Qa6+ 3.Ba4 Qd6 4.Sb3+ Kb1 5.Sxc5 Qxc5+ wins) 2...Qd6! 3.Sb3+ Kb1 (moves 2 and 3 can be inverted) 4.e8S! (e8Q? c4+;) 4...Qg3 (Qd5 5.Be4! Qe6 (Qxe4; Sd2+)

and, eg, 6.c4+ Qxe4 7.Sd2+ draws) **5.Sd6!** (5.Sf6? Bc6 wins, whereas 5...c4? 6.Se4 would draw) **5...Qxd6 6.c4+! Qxd3** stalemate.

There was a good reason for Kubbel omitting this study from his own collections. In 1923 he reproduced it in the composition section he ran in *Shakhmatny Listok*. There, with other compositions, it was to be treated as material for competitive solving. However, Kubbel soon had to inform his readers that this study had been withdrawn from the tourney because it had no solution. Clearly, this was the moment when Kubbel became aware that his 1916 prize-winner was faulty.

The last diagram printed in the award, by Froim Markovich Simkhovich (1896-1945), from Kishinev (today Chişinău, capital of Moldova, a part of the Russian Empire that voted in 1916 for the union of Bessarabia with Romania) was rewarded with the prize for the best middle game entry. Unfortunately its position is illegal, so the award was changed: in the final award of February 1917 it was stated that the judge had transferred the prize from Simkhovich to Drewitt. Simkhovich was quite new to chess composition: his first attempts date from 1913, and now, with a certain Bandtke, a fellow composer from Kishinev who didn't make his mark in composition, he chanced his luck in his first international composition tourney. Bandtke got a prize for the best set of direct mates.

Simkhovich's position is illegal simply because of the white pawn on h6 that needs six captures to be on that square: with 14 black men, this is not possible. In *EG* 102.1, June 1991, John Roycroft asked the question 'What is the (intended) solution?', but he got no answer.

Harrie Grondijs, in his collection of Simkhovich's studies, writes: 'One should not exclude the possibility that the printed position was not as intended. [...] Without knowing the author's intention and without certainty about the truthfulness of the diagram position, it appears to be an impossible mission to try repairing this composition.'

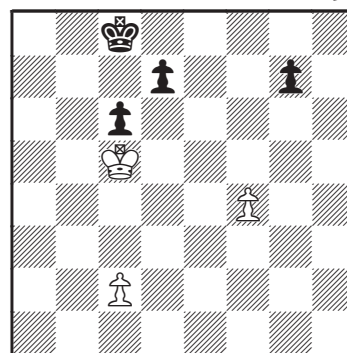
So, what is the assessment of this award? Four studies out of eight have serious flaws and only one was found defective during the (short) testing time. The judge and Dr. Keidanz, who seems to have been the solver-in-chief, were apparently not in line... No final status report was made, so it seems, after the publication of Keidanz's solutions.

What about the other studies? The fourth entry by Rinck was not included in the award. The judge offered a brief comment on five other studies: two by Lazar Zalkind, one by C. Promislo (a very young problemist, born in 1898), one by F. Lazard and one by H.F.L. Meyer.

Zalkind (1886-1945) entered compositions in each section of the tourney, but none was rewarded. He was one of the leading composers in pre-revolutionary Russia but had a tragic fate: an economist, working on economic planning, he was arrested in 1930 as a Menchevik and was sent to the Gulag.

I conclude this article with one of these non-honoured entries, the one by the Frenchman Frédéric Lazard (1883-1948). The composer didn't enter it in any other tourney but he eventually published it in his 1929 collection of problems and studies.

P.9. F. Lazard,
American Chess Bulletin 1916



c5c8 0000.23 c5c8 3/4 Draw

1.Kd6 Kd8 2.f5! Ke8 3.c3! Kd8 4.c4 Ke8 5.c5 Kd8 6.f6 gxf6 stalemate.

This nice pawn study, with a new (in 1916) stalemate, anticipates a study by Troitzky (1923). In 1930, Sergei Zhigis tried to improve it, adding a position of reciprocal zugzwang, but his setting was found to be unsound, as was its

'correction' by J. Vandiest (1981). Their feeling was that Lazard's idea was not expressed at its best and that the king play could be improved. IGM Pal Benko, with the same material, has found how to develop Lazard's study, by combining 'some old ingredients with some new ones'. He first presented his effort in *Chess Life* and expanded it for *EG* 124, April 1997, under the title *Make it good, make it better!*

Sources

Harrie GRONDIJS, [*The revised edition of*] *Works of Simkhovich*, Unterhaching (Germany), 1995 (first edition 1990).

David HOOPER and Ken WHYLD, *The Oxford Companion to Chess*, Oxford University Press, 1984.

Frédéric LAZARD, *Mes problèmes et études d'échecs*, Paris, 1929.

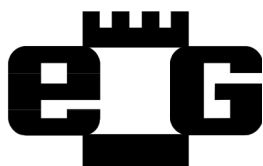
Timothy WHITWORTH, *Leonid Kubbel's Chess Endgame Studies*, revised edition, Cambridge, 2004.

[HH: suggested reading: www.chesshistory.com/winter/extra/rice.html].

Special thanks to Henry Tanner who scanned for me the relevant pages of the *American Chess Bulletin* and to Timothy Whitworth for reading (and improving) this text.



Isaac Leopold Rice
(*American Chess Bulletin*, 1905)



Computer
News

Cannot open PGN?

BY EMIL VLASÁK

PGN is a well-known file format for chess games and endgame studies. It is precisely defined and license-free⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, implemented in commercial software (ChessBase, *Fritz*, Aquarium,...) and freeware (Arena, Kvetka,...), and widely used. For these reasons it should be 100% compatible, don't you think? But, surprisingly, recently I received several e-mails from composers and judges complaining that they were unable to open recent PGN files, for example with tournament entries. I have figured out the cause of this problem, and want to share it with you here.

Text file

A text file from the early computer days was very simple. Each byte corresponded to a single English character. In addition two extra bytes were needed to encode the end of a line. A text file could and still can be read and edited using a text editor, for example Notepad which is available in every version of Windows.

PGN as text file

PGN is such a plain text file so it can be opened using Notepad. There could be several good reasons to do that:

- To study the structure of a PGN file; it is always helpful to know how things work.
- For a quick look at the contents of a PGN file in certain situations when you do not

have your special chess software at hand, for example in an internet cafe or if you cannot open it with your chess software!

- I use this method to do some PGN management too, for example to change games order in a PGN database. By the way, that is a feature that is curiously missing in every chess software I know. Or – by using the Search/Replace function available in every text editor you can change the names of composers or tourneys in many studies in one procedure.

Code Page

Of course, computer users soon needed text files that could also be used for non-English texts with special characters like the German umlauts, the Czech accents or Cyrillic characters. One byte in a text file can encode 256 different characters. That is sufficient for English plus some special characters, but of course not at all for all languages so, in certain stage of computer development, Code Pages were introduced.

A Code Page informs the computer which languages are supported in the text file. For example, Code Page Windows-1250 (named Central and Eastern European) supports Polish, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Slovenian, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian, Romanian, and Albanian and it may also be used with the German language.

Unfortunately, the Code Page used in a certain text file cannot be automatically derived from that file, but is determined from the context and the circumstances. The Code Pages concept is useful for local use. For example, if I send text to another Czech or a Slovak user, it

(1) <http://www6.chessclub.com/help/PGN-spec> PGN Specification from 1994.

(2) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portable_Game_Notation About PGN.

works perfectly but sending it to Russia or the USA will cause problems for the receiver since using another Code Page for displaying the text leads to scrambled characters. The Code Page is today considered to be an outdated developmental stage.

Unicode

The modern multi-language concept is Unicode. Basically, in the Unicode format *one character* corresponds with *two bytes* in a text file. Two bytes can hold 256×256 (over 65 thousand) different characters and that is enough for most languages. In the Unicode concept the language is identified automatically and moreover it is possible to combine different alphabets (Latin, Cyrillic, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic) in a single document. The basic fonts in Windows (like Arial or Times New Roman) are able to display them all.

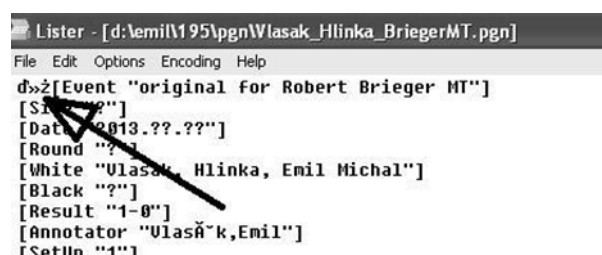
What is UTF-8?

The classic Unicode coding (two bytes per character) doubles the sizes of files, even for a pure English text. To save disk space, another smart coding, named UTF-8, was invented. In UTF-8 files the English characters are coded in the classical way by using one byte per character while non-English characters need two bytes per character. Therefore, a pure English UTF-8 text file is almost compatible with the corresponding classic text file. For “almost” see the next paragraph. UTF-8 is the most widely used system in modern applications.

What is BOM?

Obviously, now we have several text file formats which are incompatible: the classical text file, a Unicode text file, UTF-8 files, and many others not mentioned here⁽³⁾. In such a situation it is impossible to transfer information about the coding system separately from the

text file, since it will lead to similar problems we had with the Code Page system. Therefore, contemporary text files have a small identification header named BOM (Byte Order Mark). The UTF-8 BOM has 3 extra heading bytes (hexa 0xEF, 0xBB, 0xBF). Modern text editors, like Notepad, recognize the BOM header and do not display it. But several very old editors don't recognize the BOM header and display it as text resulting in mysteriously looking garbage at the start of a text (Figure 1)⁽⁴⁾.



```

Lister - [d:\emil\195\pgn\Wlasak_Hlinka_BriegerMT.pgn]
File Edit Options Encoding Help
ÿÿÿ[Event "original for Robert Brieger MT"]
[Site ""]
[Date "2013.??..??"]
[Round ""]
[White "Wlasak, Hlinka, Emil Michal"]
[Black "??"]
[Result "1-0"]
[Annotator "Ulasak, Emil"]
[SetUp "1"]

```

Figure 1: An UTF-8 file displayed by an old text editor, the 3 bytes BOM header is visible as “garbage”.

Multi-language support in ChessBase

ChessBase and *Fritz* are very old computer programs dating back to the MS-DOS period. Of course, they were based on the classic text format that gradually changed into the Code Page format, requiring no change in the software. In 1996-97, ChessBase switched to Windows, but there were already many chess databases and for backward compatibility reasons the Code Page concept remained unchanged. It often caused confusion and chaos. Special Chess Informant symbols were mixed with umlauts and accents and there were collisions in many non-English languages.

For the Czech Republic, I – as a local ChessBase distributor – have developed a special patch to remove collisions between Czech characters and Informant symbols (Figure 2). Enthusiasts, commented games in full Czech language, are still using it, but such databases can hardly leave the borders of the Czech Republic!

(3) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unicode> Unicode.

(4) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byte_order_mark BOM



Figure 2: Windows-1250 Code Page in ChessBase. The common Czech letter “z with a hook” is interpreted as the ChessBase “print diagram” code.

As recently as May 2013, ChessBase switched to Unicode support without any comment, notice or warning. After you have installed the automatic updates CB12 Service Pack 11 or *Fritz 13* Service Pack 24 you suddenly have it.

The backward compatibility problem for native CBH databases is solved very effectively. In the software two types of text annotations (the old one in Code Page and the new one in UTF-8) exist, and a normal user will not even notice the difference. Advanced users can recognize two versions of the edit dialog box (Figures 3 and 4).



Figure 3: Old edit box – non updated software: Code Page annotation.

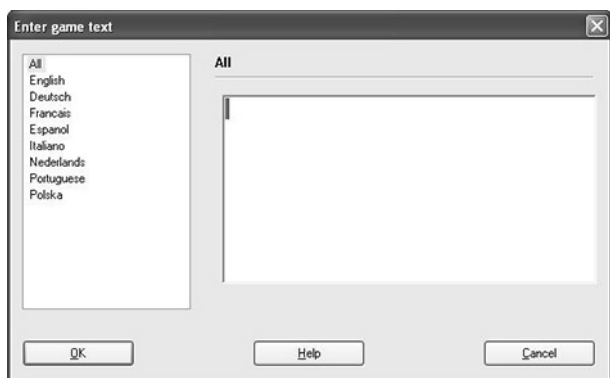


Figure 4: New edit box – updated software: UTF-8 annotation.

When using ChessBase/*Fritz* software everything now looks wonderful (Figure 5).

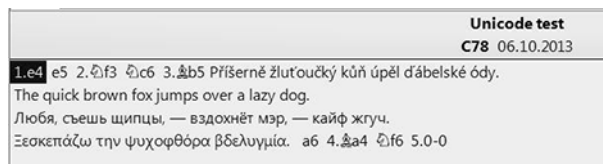


Figure 5: Unicode support in ChessBase 12.

PGN and BOM

Houston, we have a problem! What now about the PGN format and export of databases into PGN format? The PGN file now is a UTF-8 file and therefore needs the BOM header, but the PGN definition does not know anything about that. **Progress requires sacrifices and of course the BOM variation has won.** And that is the reason you cannot open new PGN files with old software.

Fritz 8 and ChessBase 9 cannot access modern PGN at all (read error, Figure 6). Later versions often indicate the BOM as an extra game (Figure 7) and there are also bugs in database management e.g. importing games into PGN.

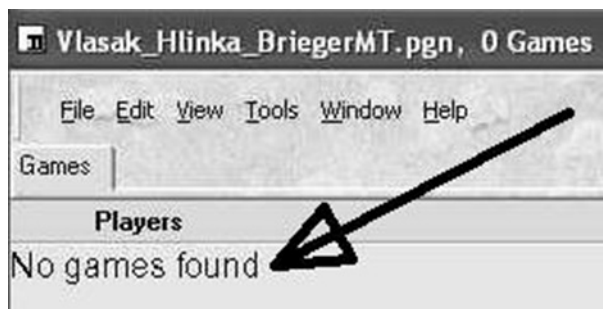


Figure 6: Fritz 8: PGN file not recognized at all.

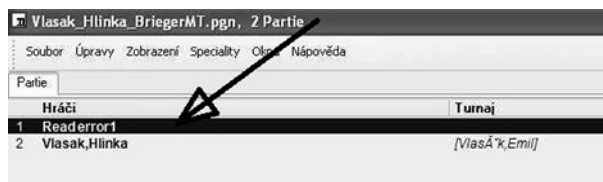


Figure 7: Fritz 10: PGN problems with management.

And what about freeware? Arena opens UTF-8 PGN without problems but in Kvetka it does not work at all.

The solution?

New software

The simplest solution for the *PGN – file recipient* is to update your software. You need ChessBase 12 with the latest Service Pack, Fritz 13 with its latest Service Pack or the new Fritz 14 GUI.

As a *PGN – file creator* I usually use pure English comments and *before sending it I remove the BOM*. Suitable software for this is, for example, the free Notepad++ editor (Figure 8).

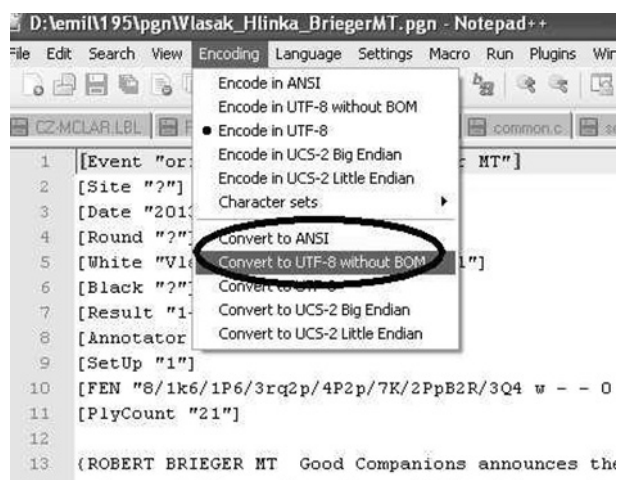


Figure 8: Removing BOM. “Convert to ANSI” or “Convert to UTF-8 without BOM” should have the same effect. Don’t forget to save the new file!

The Christmas bestseller will surely be *Houdini 4.0*, a new version of the strongest chess engine today. Both ChessBase and ChessOK (Convekta) will offer it with the new GUI versions Fritz 14 and Aquarium 2014.

DeepFritz 14 is a brand new software package with 64bit GUI and a revised *DeepFritz 14* engine with *Rybka* strength. Surprisingly, this engine has a new author – Gyula Horváth, a Hungarian electric engineer and chess programmer. Horváth was recently successful with his program *Pandix*, but *Fritz* is a trademark and business is business...

Obituary

Jan Ševčík

20V1936-19X2013

BY EMIL VLASÁK

Jan Ševčík, chess player and endgame study composer from Olomouc (Czech Republic), has died at the age of 77 after a severe illness. First I will give a short overview of his activities. All of his work seems to have been directed at converging endgame studies and practical chess.

Published 105 studies, 1 selfmate, 1 helpmate; 4 prizes, 9 honourable mentions, 9 commendations. Co-authors: Luboš Kopáč, Jan Lerch, Michal Hlinka, Alexander Fica.

- *Skladatel studií - začátečník* (Beginners guide to endgame study composition) with L. Kopáč in *Šachové umění* ix1981, v1982, xi1982, iii1983, xi1983, ix1984 (*Šachové umění* was a special enclosure of the magazine *Československý šach*).
- *Šachové umění* 1981-1983, endgame study column editor.
- *Okružní soutěž studií* (Czech Ring Tourney for studies published in various newspaper columns), main organizer.
- *Československý šachový bulletin* (Czechoslovakian Chess Bulletin), 1991-1996, editor of endgame study column.
- *Šachová skladba* (Chess Composition, special Czech magazine), 1998-2001, editor of endgame study column.
- *Studie kontra partie* (Study versus Game), a brochure with Ševčík's studies, Olomouc 1996, privately issued.
- *Studie s parametry partie* (Studies with parameters of Game), brochure, two parts, Zdeněk Závodný Brno 2001 and 2002.
- CD with endgames: ALFA SACH and ANO SACH.

During the 1980s I met Jan several times in Prague and in Olomouc. As a beginner in composition I got valuable background information from him about other authors and their often complicated relationships.

As with Matouš, Jan, as a son of a businessman during the communistic regime, had no path to a higher education. But, unlike Matouš, Jan succeeded in arranging his private life substantially better. Surely his wife Hana must have been a great joy since they lived together for 48 years. She tolerated and supported his hobby and their son Peter is also a chess player. Even though he was older than Matouš, Jan managed the transition to computers. He even issued several chess CDs and operated websites <http://ychas.webnode.cz/o-nas/> where you can find his articles.

Jan had a strong tendency to systematize and classify things. In 1988-90 we developed SVS, a non-computer system to classify studies. It was not based on studies, but on study elements. A study element corresponds with an interesting moment in a study, and a good study contains several elements. Elements were coded with 7 characters; 3 for the theme plus 4 for the thematic material. SVS classification was very detailed and by searching in the alphabetical index of elements, predecessors could be found effectively.

Unfortunately, we came about ten years late with SVS. At that time, there had been the first DOS versions of ChessBase with the extra program "Motive" which was able to find a lot of elements in databases of studies automatically. Attention and effort therefore turned first to the rapid conversion of studies into electronic

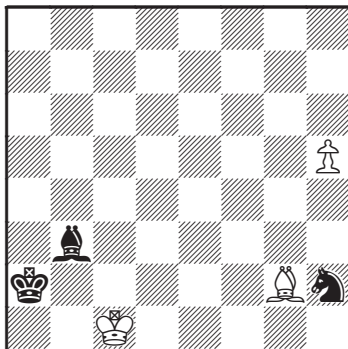
format and later to machine search in these databases.

In the last decade Jan switched to practical endings. He had original ideas on how to find methodically valuable endgames in game databases. For example, he wanted to search for games that lasted n moves or more (typically $n = 10$) during which the material remained unchanged. Such queries could not be done with any software (I think that even CQL cannot), so I programmed a few special utilities for him. The results were published on Jan's CDs.

Jan Ševčík didn't achieve brilliant results either in practical play or as a composer but his enthusiasm and original ideas left a clear mark on the chess community. Honour his memory!

The following three studies were selected by the author himself in an article marking his seventieth birthday.

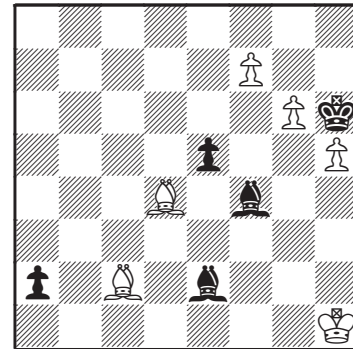
V.1. J. Ševčík
Obzor 1983



c1a2 0043.10 3/3 Win

1.h6 Bg8 2.Bd5+ Ka1 3.Bxg8 Sg4 4.h7 Sf6 5.h8R No comments needed (EG#7288).

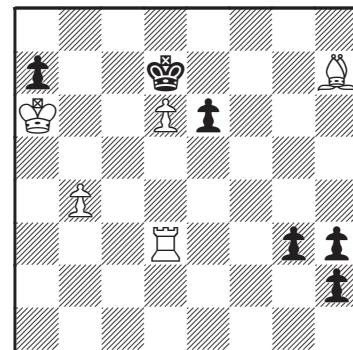
V.2. J. Ševčík
1st prize *Průboj* 1986



h1h6 0080.32 6/5 BTM, Win

1...a1Q+ 2.Bxa1 Bf3+ 3.Kg1 Be3+ 4.Kh2 Bc5 5.Bxe5 Bxh5 6.f8Q+! Bxf8 7.g7 Bxg7 8.Bf4 mate, but not **4.Kf1? Bc5 5.Bxe5 Bxh5 6.f8Q+ Bxf8 7.g7 Be2+!**

V.3. J. Ševčík
3rd commendation
Tidskrift för Schack 1973



a6d7 0110.25 5/6 Win

1.Be4 g2 2.Bc6+ (2.b5? h1Q 3.Bc6+ Kd8 4.Rf3 Qa1+ 5.Kb7 Qg7+ 6.Ka8 g1Q) 2...Kxc6 3.d7 g1Q 4.d8S+! (4.d8Q Qa1+ 5.Qa5 Qxa5+ 6.bxa5 h1Q) **4...Kc7 5.Sxe6+**, and **5...Kc6 6.b5** mate, or **5...Kc8 6.Rd8** mate. The first Ševčík's study that was honoured above by no one less than Kasparian (EG#2420).

Obituary

Lex Jongsma

1vi1938-3xii2013

BY HAROLD VAN DER HEIJDEN

Although he was not one of ARVES' founders (his name is not among the 36 on the list published in the very first issue of *EBUR*). Lex (A.K.P.) Jongsma soon became a member. For more than 40 years he ran the weekly chess column of *De Telegraaf*, the Dutch right-wing newspaper with the largest circulation. As he regularly devoted his column to endgame studies (and problems) he has certainly contributed to the popularization of our art in the Netherlands. Unfortunately, the chess editor of *De Volkskrant* (another important Dutch – left wing – newspaper), Gert Ligterink, refuses to write anything about endgame studies. He once said to me: “Although I like studies, I know nothing about chess composition”, when he attended a presentation about endgame studies I gave to a general chess public at a chess festival in Groningen.

In his columns, Jongsma regularly referred to ARVES. When our association ran into problems (1992) he repeatedly heavily criticized the outcome (i.e. that the Dutch endgame study guru Jan van Reek was no longer involved). He also sceptically wished me much success as the newly appointed chief editor of *EBUR* (by the way: I consider Jan one of my closest chess friends and we still regularly talk by telephone).

In his youth, Jongsma was a chess talent, finishing third in the 1957 world junior chess championship in Toronto, Canada (won by William Lombardy); he preferred a business career (as tax lawyer) over chess but he never lost his enthusiasm for it and – at least in

the Netherlands – he was the inventor of the profession of chess commentator. Apart from the chessic part, his presentations were always full of anecdotes speckled with humour. On the days he commented, for instance during the famous Hoogovens, IBM and Hoogeveen GM tournaments, the room was always packed with spectators.



Lex Jongsma at the TATA Steel Solving 2009.
(Photo: A. Vrins)

Curiously, Jongsma was the only ARVES member-for-life. When he joined, he offered to pay the membership's fee for 10 years at once in return for this status. Apparently, at the time, the board was not very optimistic about ARVES' future and agreed.... An excellent move by the tax lawyer!

WCCT 9 2012-2013

On top of his responsibilities as president of the World Federation of Chess Composition, Harry Fougiaxis acted as Director of the 9th World Chess Composition Tourney (WCCT). In total 37 countries participated with 553 compositions by 257 composers in seven sections (for each country, 3 compositions per section was the maximum). The tourney was announced in January 2011 with a submission deadline of April 2012. Judging, claims and replies were all finished by June 1st, 2013.

There were two changes in the judging system: highest and lowest scores of 5 judging countries were removed, and a country scores points only with the two highest ranked compositions per section.

In contrast with earlier editions of the WCCT 9, all (sound) compositions were ranked, and no longer available for publication elsewhere. The first 20 compositions per section were published in the award brochure which was edited by Fougiaxis himself and was already available in print during the WFCC conference in Batumi (and before that in PDF).

The tourney was won by Russia (130.75 points). The remainder of the top 10 was: Ukraine (120.50), Israel (107.50), Serbia (100.0), Belarus and Macedonia (97.25), Germany (89.75), Italy (88.50), Finland (85.75) and Slovakia (85.50).

For the endgame study section (D), the judging countries were: Azerbaijan, Finland, Georgia, Russia and Slovakia (and Belgium as reserve).

Theme: "In a win study, the wQ moves, without capturing, checking or refuting a check, to a square where she is not guarded by White and where she can immediately be captured by Black".

HH observes that the usual problem of thematic tourneys was prominent here: how to compare a moderate study featuring an excellent presentation of the theme with an excellent study in which the theme happens to occur, almost by chance? Excellent studies with excellent presentation of the theme are always rare (but of course, with the best composers of the world participating, the top places are such rarities).

And how to deal with multiple thematic moves: is more always better?

Further, the theme almost demanded heavy material. This must have been the study tourney with the largest average number of pieces of all time!

Below the thematic moves are printed in **bold**.

No 19399 S. Didukh
1st place

g5a6 3026.33 6/7 Win

No 19399 Sergiy Didukh (Ukraine). 10.50 points. 1.Bc8 Sb3 2.Bg1 Sxe5 3.e8Q Sf3+ 4.Kg6/i Sxg1 **5.Qe5** Ka7 6.Qe3+ Ka6 **7.Qf4** Ka7 8.Qf2+ Ka6 **9.Qh2** f4/ii 10.Qxf4 Ka7 11.Qf2+ Ka6 **12.Qh2** Ka7 13.Qxg1+ Ka6 **14.Qh2**/iii Ka7 15.Qf2+ Ka6 **16.Qf4** Ka7 17.Qe3+ Ka6 18.Kf5 Sa5 19.Qd3+ Ka7 20.Qd4+ Ka6 21.Qd6+ Ka7 22.Qc5+ Ka6 **23.Qc7** Ka7 24.Qxa5 mate.

i) 4.Kf6? Sxg1 5.Qe6+ Ka7 6.Qe3+ Ka6 7.Qg3 f4 8.Qxf4 Qxf4+, or 4.Kxf5? Sbd4+ 5.Bxd4 Sxd4+ 6.Kg4 Kb6 7.Qd8+ Kc5, or 4.Kh5? Sxg1 5.Qe5 Ka7 6.Qe3+ Ka6 7.Qg3 Ka7 8.Qxg1+ Ka6

9.Qg3 Ka7 10.Qe3+ Ka6 11.Qe5 Ka7 12.Qb5 Qh2+ with perpetual check.

ii) Ka7 10.Qxg1+ Ka6 11.Qh2 main line.

iii) 14.Qf1+? Kb6 15.Qf2+ Sc5 draws.

“This study has subtle additional features: wBd4 withdraws far away to g1, and the wK’s moves are very accurate. The thematic play itself repeats the same manoeuvre” (FIN). “The precise move 4.Kg6! escapes from perpetual checks. There is a wQ staircase and domination after 18.Kf5!” (SVK).

No 19400 Oleg Pervakov (Russia). 10.00 points. 1.Rg1/i Qe6/ii 2.Rg5+ Kd6+ 3.d5 Qf7 4.d4 Kc7 5.Qg3+ Kb6 6.Qb8+ Ka5 7.Qb7/iii Rf6 8.Qe7 Qxe7/iv 9.d6+ Qe5 10.dxe5 Bxe5 11.d7/v Rd6/vi 12.Rxe5+ Kb6 13.Re6 wins.

i) 1.Qe4+? Kd6 2.Qe5+ Kd7 3.Rg1 Qf8 4.Rg7+ Kc8 draws.

ii) Bxd4 2.Rg5+ Be5 3.Qe4+ Kc5 4.Qxb4+ Kd5 5.Qe4+ Kc5 6.Qe3+ Kb5 7.Rxe5+, or Qe8 2.Rg5+ Kd6 3.Qg3+ Kd7 4.Rg7+ Kc8 5.Rg8 win.

iii) Thematic try: 7.Qd8+? Rb6 8.Qc7 Qf6 draws.

iv) Kb6 9.Qc5+ Kb7 10.Re5 Kb8 11.Re7 wins.

v) 11.Rxe5+? Kb6 12.Rd5 Rf8 13.e4 Kc6 14.Kxb4 Rd8 draws.

vi) Rf8 12.Rxe5+ Kb6 13.Re8 wins.

“The introductory play is constructed skillfully, after which there are two thematic moves. The solution ends in a clear way” (FIN). “This has an interesting attack by heavy pieces in a position of material disadvantage as well as

domination of the wR and deferred capture of the bB. A precise finale” (SVK).

No 19401 Vassily Kozirev (Russia). 9.25 points. 1.Sg5+ Kg8 2.h7+/i Kh8 3.Qc3+ Sg7 4.Bd4 Qxg5+/ii 5.Kxg5 f1Q/iii 6.Kh6 Qf4+ 7.g5 Qxd6+ 8.Bf6 Bd8 9.Qb3/iv Qf8 10.Qa3 Qf7/v 11.Qxa2 Qf8 12.Qa3 Qf7/vi 13.Qb3 Qf8 14.Qb4 Qf7/vii 15.Qc4 Qf8 16.Qc5 Qf7/viii 17.Qd5 Qxd5 18.Bxg7 mate.

i) 2.Qc3? Qd7 3.Qc4+ Kh8 4.Sf7+ Qxf7 5.Qxf7 a1Q draws.

ii) Bxd4 5.Qc8+ Se8 (Qe8) 6.d7 wins.

iii) Bxd4 6.Qb3 Kxh7 7.Qd3+ Kh8 8.Kh6 Be3+ 9.Kg6 a1Q 10.d7 wins.

iv) Thematic try: 9.Qc4? Qf8 10.Qc5 Qf7 11.Qd5 Bxf6 12.Qxf7 Sf5+ 13.Kg6 Se7+ 14.Kxf6 a1Q+ and Black wins.

v) Be7 11.Qa8 a1Q 12.Bxa1 Bxg5+ 13.Kg6 wins.

vi) Be7 13.Qa8 Bd8 14.Qxd8 wins.

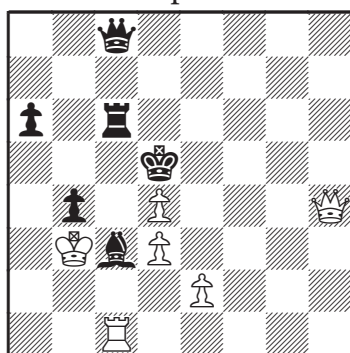
vii) Be7 15.Qb8.

viii) Be7 17.Qc8.

“There are 11 Q sacrifices in the solution and two in the thematic try (composer)”. The staircase with seven thematic moves does not seem very original. A good point is the tension around the h8-corner built up in a very natural way” (FIN). “This has 11 thematic moves, a bQ phoenix and a wQ staircase” (SVK).

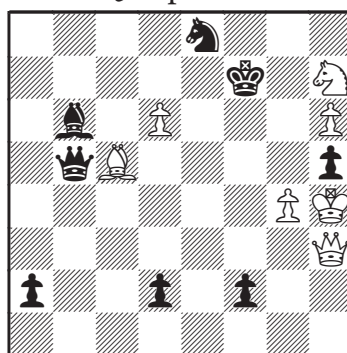
No 19402 Vassily Kozirev & Oleg Pervakov (Russia). No points. 1.f6/i gxf6 2.h6/ii a5/iii 3.h7/iv, and:

No 19400 O. Pervakov
2nd place



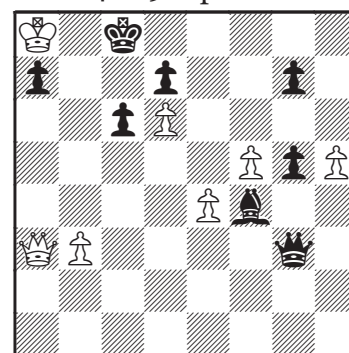
b3d5 4430.32 6/6 Win

No 19401 V. Kozirev
3rd place



h4f7 4044.34 7/8 Win

No 19402 V. Kozirev
& O. Pervakov
4th/5th place



a8c8 4030.55 7/8 Win

— Qh4/v 4.e5/vi Bxe5 5.Qxa5 Bxd6 **6.Qe1** Qh5
7.**Qd1**/vii g4 8.h8Q+ Qxh8 9.Qxd6 Kd8
10.Qb8+ Ke7 11.Qxh8 wins, or:

— Qh3 4.e5/viii Bxe5 5.Qxa5 Bxd6 **6.Qf5** Qh1
7.**Qb1** Qh2 **8.Qc2**, with:

– Qh3 **9.Qd3**/ix wins, or here:

– Qh4 **9.Qe4** Qh5 **10.Qg6**/x wins, or:

– Qh1 **9.Qd1**/xi Qxh7 10.Qxd6 Kd8 11.Qf8+
Kc7 12.Qb8+ mate.

i) 1.Qa6+? Kd8 2.Qc4 Bxd6 3.Qg8+ Ke7
4.Qxg7+ Ke8 5.h6 Bf8 6.Qg6+ Kd8 7.h7 Qe5
8.Qg8 Kc7 9.Qxf8 Qb5, or 1.h6? gxh6 2.Qa1 Be5
3.Qa6+ Kd8 4.Qc4 Bxd6 5.Qg8+ Ke7 draw.

ii) 2.Qa6+? Kd8 3.Qc4 Bxd6 4.Qg8+ Ke7
5.h6 Be5 6.h7 f5 and Black wins.

iii) Counterplay to open the a-file. If Qh3
3.Qa6+ Kd8 4.Qc4 Bxd6 5.Qg8+ Ke7 6.h7, or
Kd8 (Bxd6; h7) 3.Qa5+ Ke8 4.Qf5 Bxd6 5.h7
Qh4 6.Qg6+ win.

iv) 3.e5? Qg2 4.Qc5 Bxe5 5.h7 Qh1 and Black
wins.

v) Qh2 4.Qxa5 Bxd6 **5.Qd2** wins.

vi) Logical sacrifice to open e-file. If 4.Qxa5?
Bxd6 **5.Qe1** Qxh7 Black wins.

vii) **7.Qe2?** g4.

viii) Logical sacrifice to open e-file. If
4.Qxa5? Bxd6 5.Qf5 Qh2 and no 6.Qc2.

ix) **9.Qg6?** Kc7 10.Qg8 Bf8 11.h8Q (Qxf8
Qxb3;) Qg2 and Black wins.

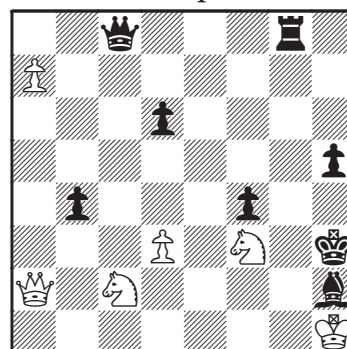
x) **10.Qe2?** g4.

xi) **9.Qe4?** Qa1+ 10.Qa4 Qh1 **11.Qe4** Qa1+
12.Qa4 Qh1 positional draw.

“This has eight Q sacrifices on b1, c2, d3, e4, f5, g6, e1, d1 as well as a possible sacrifice on d2 and two sacrifices in the tries on e2 and e4. In addition, there are two logical sacrifices of wPe4 to open the e-file and the diagonal b1-h7, and logical play of Black to open the a-file” (composers). “A very natural introduction and two main lines, both with several thematic moves. The sacrifice of the e-pawn opens lines for the wQ in both lines. In the subline 3...Qh2 there is another thematic move. In short, a splendid study!” (FIN). This has a good introduction followed by the tenfold fulfilment of

the theme! There is a nice motif of line-opening at W’s fourth move” (SVK).

No 19403 A. Jasik
4th/5th place



h1h3 4332.24 6/8 Win

No 19403 Andrzej Jasik (Poland). 9.00
points. 1.Sc e1 Bg3/i 2.a8Q Qxa8 3.Qe6+ Rg4
4.Qc8 Qd5 **5.Qf5**/ii Qa8 **6.Qa5** Qb7 **7.Qb5**/iii
Qa8 8.d4/iv Rh4 9.Qd7+ Rg4 **10.Qe8**, and:

— Qb7 **11.Qb5**/v wins, or:

— Qd5 11.Qxh5+/vi Qxh5 12.Sg1+ Kh4 13.Sef3
mate.

i) Qa8 2.Qe6+ Rg4 3.d4 Bg1 4.Qe2 Rg8 5.Sg2
Bh2 6.Qe6+ Kg3 7.Sgh4 wins.

ii) **5.Qe6?** Qa8.

iii) **7.Qa6?** Rg7.

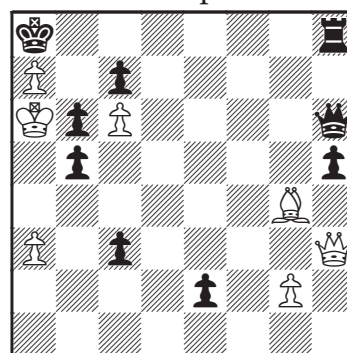
iv) **8.Qa4?** Rg8.

v) 11.Qe2? Rg7.

vi) 11.Qe2? Rh4 12.Sg2 Kg4+ 13.Sgxb4 b3, or
11.Qb5? Rg5.

“Six thematic moves. It is worth noticing
how nicely the mating net is built during the
solution. Very pleasant” (FIN).

No 19404 Z. Mihajloski
6th/8th place



a6a8 4310.46 7/9 Win

No 19404 Zlatko Mihajloski (Macedonia). 8.50 points. 1.Bc8/i Qxc6 2.Qe6/ii Qxg2 3.Qxe2 Qc6 4.Qe6 Qg2 5.Qh3/iii Qe4 **6.Qh4** Qg2 7.**Qf2**/iv Qh1 **8.Qf1** Qd5 **9.Qf7** Qe4 **10.Qf4** Qc6 **11.Qf6** Qe4 **12.Qd4** Qxd4 13.Bb7 mate.

i) 1.Qh2? Qg7 2.Bd7 Qd4 3.Qxc7 Qa4+ 4.Kxb6 Qd4+ 5.Ka6 Qa4+ 6.Kb6 Qd4+ perpetual check.

ii) 2.Qd7? Qe4 3.Qd4 - main plan - e1Q and Black wins.

iii) **5.Qg6?** Qh1 **6.Qg1** Qc6 **7.Qg6** Qh1 **8.Qb1** Qc6 **9.Qg6** Qh1 draws.

iv) Try: **7.Qg3?** Qc6 8.Qxc3 Qe4 **9.Qc2** Qf3 **10.Qc3** Qe4 **11.Qd4** Qf3 **12.Qd3** Qc6 draws.

“This is a logical study with seven thematic sacrifices in the main line and several sacrifices in the try after 7.Qg3? as well as four no-thematic sacrifices in the actual play until the fifth move” (country). “The introductory play already shows an interesting duel between the ladies. In the thematic phase we see several sacrifices and good tries. Good economy!” (FIN).

No 19405 Ivan Bondar (Belarus). 8.50 points. 1.a7 Qd8/i 2.Qe4 c6 3.Qxc6 Bb8 **4.Qd7** Qf8 **5.Qf5** Qd8 **6.Qd3** Qc8 **7.Qc2** Qf8/ii **8.Qf2** wins.

i) Qe8 2.Qb3 Bf8 3.Qd5 c6 4.Qa5 Qa8 5.Qc7 Qe8 6.h3 wins.

ii) Qb7 8.a8Q Qxa8 9.Qc8 mate.

“This has a game-like position and a very tense, but relatively short solution. The black move 3...Bb8! is sharp. Five thematic moves are a good achievement” (FIN).

No 19406 Sergiy Didukh (Ukraine). 8.50 points. 1.Qc2 Qa6/i **2.Qc4** Qb7+ 3.Be4 Rxh4+/ii 4.Kg2 fxe4 5.Kg3 Rh3+ 6.Kxg4 Rh6 7.e7/iii Qd7+ 8.Kg5 Qe8/iv **9.Qf7**/v Qxf7 10.a8Q+ Kh7 11.Qxe4+ Rg6+ 12.Kh5 Qe8/vi 13.f7, and:

— Qxf7 14.e8B/vii wins, or:

— Qb5+ 14.Kh4 Qf1 15.f8S wins.

i) Rxh4+ 2.Kg2 Qxa7 3.Qc8+ Kh7 4.Bxf5+ Kh6 5.Qh8 mate.

ii) fxe4 4.Qa2 Rxh4+ 5.Kg1 Qb6+ 6.Kg2 Qe3 7.a8Q+ Kh7 8.Q8a3 Qe1 9.e7 Qh1+ 10.Kf2 Rh2+ 11.Ke3 Qg1+ 12.Kxe4 Qe1+ 13.Qe3 wins.

iii) 7.f7? Rg6+ 8.Kf5 Rf6+ 9.Kg5 Kh7 draws.

iv) Rh5+ 9.Kxh5 Qf5+ 10.Kh4 Qxf4+ 11.Kh3 Qf3+ 12.Kh2 Qf2+ 13.Kh1 Qf3+ 14.Kg1 Qg3+ 15.Kf1 Qf3+ 16.Ke1, or Kh7 9.Qf7 Qb5+ 10.f5 Rxf6 11.Qh5+ Rh6 12.e8Q win.

v) 9.a8Q? Rg6+ 10.Kh4 Rh6+ 11.Kg4 Rg6+ positional draw, or 9.fxg7+? Kxg7 10.Qd4+ Kh7 11.Qxe4+ Rg6+ 12.Kh5 Qb5+ 13.f5 Rg8 draws.

vi) Qxf6 13.e8B wins.

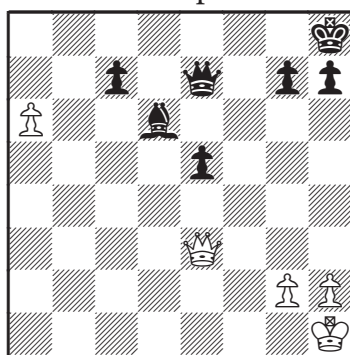
vii) 14.e8Q? Qf5+ 15.Qxf5 stalemate.

“This has three minor promotions of which two are anti-stalemates! On the way to the win, White has to avoid a positional draw by the move 9.Qf7!” (SVK).

No 19407 Yochanan Afek (Israel). 8.00 points. 1.Qa1+ Kg5 2.Qg7+/i Kxf5 **3.Qh8**/ii a1Q 4.Qxa1 a2/iii **5.Qh8** a1Q 6.Qxa1 Bxg3 **7.Qh8** Bh4 8.Qxh4 Qxh4 9.d8B+/iv Ke5 10.Bxh4 wins.

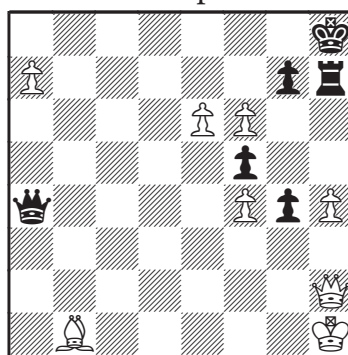
i) 2.Qxa2? Bxg3 3.Qxa3 Be5 4.Qd3 Qf6+ 5.Kb7 Qb6+ 6.Ka8 Qa5+ 7.Ba6 Bf6, or 2.Qe5?

No 19405 I. Bondar
6th/8th place



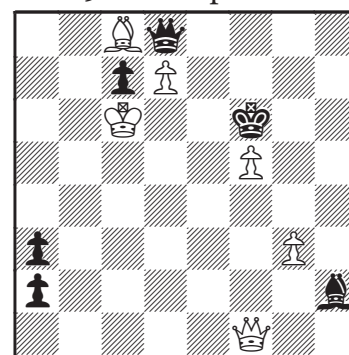
h1h8 4030.34 5/7 Win

No 19406 S. Didukh
6th/8th place



h1h8 4310.53 8/6 Win

No 19407 Y. Afek
9th/10th place



c6f6 4040.33 6/6 Win

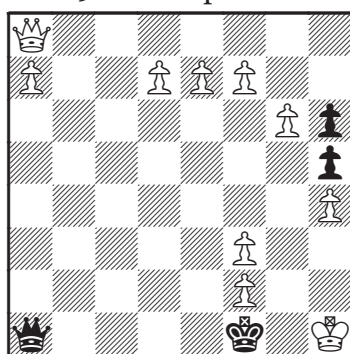
Kg4 3.Qf4+ Kh3 4.Qf1+ Kxg3 5.f6 Kh4 6.f7 Bd6 draws.

ii) 3.Qf8+? Qxf8 4.d8Q+ Kg6 5.Qxf8 a1Q, or 3.Qh7+? Ke5 4.Qh5+ Kd4 5.Qc5+ Ke4 draw.

iii) Kg6 5.Qe5 Kh6 6.Ba6 a2 7.Qe3+ Kg7 8.Qd4+ Kh6 9.Qd2+ Kg7 10.Qb2+, or Ke4 5.Qxa3 Qf6+ 6.Kxc7 Qe5+ 7.Kb7 Qd5+ 8.Kb8 Qe5+ 9.Ka8, or Bxg3 **5.Qh8** Bh4 6.Qxh4 win.

iv) 9.d8Q+? Ke5 10.Qxh4 stalemate.

No 19408 L. González
9th/10th place



h1f1 4000.82 10/4 Win

No 19408 Luis Miguel González (Spain). 8.00 points. **1.Qh8** Qd1 **2.Qa1/i** Qxa1 3.a8Q Qxa8 4.f8Q Qa1 **5.Qg7/ii** Qd1/iii 6.Kh2 Qd6+ 7.Kh3 Qxd7+ 8.Kg3 Qd6+ 9.f4 Qd1 **10.Qa1/iv** Qxa1 11.e8Q Qd1/v 12.Qe6 Kg1 13.f3/vi Qd2/vii 14.Qb6+ wins.

i) 2.Kh2? Qd6+ 3.Kh3 Qxd7+ 4.Kh2 Qd6+ 5.Kh1 Qd1 draws.

ii) Thematic try: 5.Qh8? Qd1 6.Kh2 Qd6+ 7.Kh3 Qxd7+ 8.Kg3 Qd6+ 9.Kh3 Qd7+ 10.Kh2 Qd6+ 11.Kh1 Qd1 draws.

iii) Qxg7 6.e8Q Kxf2 7.Qa8, and: Qxd7 8.Qa2+ Ke3 9.Qb3+ Kf2 10.Qb2+ Ke3 11.g7 Qd1+ 12.Kh2 Qd6+ 13.Kg2 Qg6+ 14.Kh1 Qg3 15.Qb3+ Kf2 16.Qa2+ Kf1 17.g8Q, or: Qxg6 8.Qa2+ Kf1 9.Qa1+ Kf2 10.Qd4+ Kxf3 11.Qd1+ Kf2 12.Qd2+ Kf1 13.Qf4+ win.

iv) 10.Kh2? Qg4 11.Qa1+ Kxf2 12.Qd4+ Kf1 13.Qc4+ Kf2 14.Qc2+ Kf1 positional draw, or 10.f3? Qe1+ 11.Kh3 Qd1 12.Qc3 Qe2 13.Qc1+ Kf2 14.Qc5+ Kf1 positional draw.

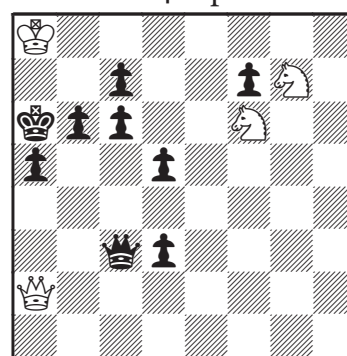
v) Qc3+ 12.Qe3 Qc2 13.Qb6 Qd1 14.Qe6 Kg1 15.f3 Qf1 16.f5 Qf2+ 17.Kf4 Qxh4+ 18.Ke5 wins.

vi) 13.g7? Qf1 14.Kf3 Qh3+ 15.Qxh3 stalemate, or 13.Qf5? Qf1 14.Kf3 Qxf2+ 15.Ke4 Qc2+ 16.Ke5 Qc5+ 17.Kf6 Qf8+ 18.Ke6 Qc8+ perpetual check.

vii) Qf1 14.Qb6+ Kh1 15.f5 Qh3+ 16.Kf4 (Kxh3? stalemate) Qxh4+ 17.Ke5 Qe7+ 18.Qe6 wins.

“Black’s mate threats are defended initially by Q sacrifices” (FIN). “White has to avoid a positional draw and stalemate and perpetual check, too. However the precise order of Q promotions is not new” (SVK).

No 19409 W. Bruch & M. Minski
11th/14th place



a8a6 4002.07 4/9 Win

No 19409 Wieland Bruch & Martin Minski (Germany). 7.50 points. 1.Sfe8/i Qe5/ii 2.Se6/iii fxe6 **3.Qa1/iv** Qh2/v **4.Qh1/vi** Qe5 **5.Qh5** Qf4 **6.Qf3/vii** Qe5 7.Qf6/viii Qg3 **8.Qg5/ix** Qh2 **9.Qh4** Qe5 **10.Qd4** Qg3 11.Qxd3+ Qxd3 12.Sxc7 model mate.

i) 1.Sge8? Kb5 2.Sxc7+ Kc5 3.Qa4 Qxf6 draws.

ii) Kb5 2.Sxc7+, and Kc5 3.Sf5 or here: Kb4 3.Sa6+ Kb5 4.Se8 win.

iii) Thematic try: **2.Qa1?** Qe7 3.Qf6 Qd7 4.Kb8 d2 5.Qf1+ b5 6.Sxc7+ Kb6 7.Qf2+ d4 8.Sa8+ Ka6 draws. If 2.Qa3? Kb5 3.Qxd3+ Kb4 4.Kb7 b5 5.Qb1+ Kc4, or 2.Kb8? b5 3.Qf2 d4 4.Sxc7+ Kb6 draw.

iv) Thematic try: **3.Qb2?** Qg3 **4.Qg2** Qe5 **5.Qg5** Qh8 6.Qd8 Qh7 7.Qxc7 Qh4 8.Qc8+ Kb5 draws.

v) Qg3 **4.Qg1** Qe5 **5.Qd4** = main line.

vi) Thematic try: **4.Qg1?** Qh8 and Black wins.

vii) Thematic try: **6.Qh6?** Qf7 7.Qxe6 Qh7 **8.Qf5** Qe7 draws.

viii) Thematic try: **7.Qe3?** Qh8 and Black wins.

ix) **8.Qh4?** Qg8, or **8.Qf2?** Qg8 draw.

“Seven thematic moves” (composers). “The smallest possible white material is used in presenting the theme seven times in the main line. There are additional thematic moves in the sublimes” (FIN). “After playing the right key and the nice S sacrifice 2.Se6! there is a nine-fold achievement of the theme” (SVK).

No 19410 Martin Minski (Germany). 7.50 points. 1.Kb1 Qb5/i **2.Qh5**/ii f5 3.Qxf5 Qxf5 4.fxg8Q Sxc2 **5.Qd5**/iii Qg6/iv **6.Qe6**/v Qd3/vi **7.Qc4**/vii Qxc4 8.Sxc2+ Kb3 9.Sc1 mate.

i) Sxa2 2.f8Q+ Sb4 3.Qxb4+ Kxb4 4.Qxg8, or Bxf7 2.Qxf7 Sxa2 3.Qxa2+ Kb4 4.Qf7 win.

ii) Thematic try: **2.Qf5?** Qf1+ 3.Sc1 Bxf7, or Sd5+ 3.Sb3 Bxf7.

iii) Thematic try: **5.Qe6?** Qb5+, or 5.Sxc2+? Qxc2+ 6.Kxc2 stalemate.

iv) Qxd5 6.Sxc2+ Kb3 7.Sc1+ Kc4 8.Se3+ wins.

v) Thematic tries: **6.Qc6?** bxc6, or **6.Qe4?** Qxb6+.

vi) Qxe6 7.Sxc2+ Kb3 8.Sd4+ wins.

vii) Thematic tries: **7.Qe2?** Qxe2 8.Sxc2+ Qxc2+ 9.Kxc2 Kxa2 10.h4 a3 11.h5 Ka1 12.h6 a2 13.Kc1 c2 14.h7, or **7.Qd5?** Sd4+. If 7.Sc1? Qb5+ 8.Kxc2 Qb2+ 9.Kd3 Qd2+ 10.Kc4 Qxc1 11.Qe1 Qd2 12.Qe7+ Ka2 13.Qxb7 Kxa1.

“This has dynamic play and adequate thematic content with four Q sacrifices. The mate ending is nice” (FIN). “This shows play against two stalemates, a Q-phoenix and a mating finale with an active block” (SVK).

No 19411 Emil Vlasák, Jaroslav Polášek & Miroslav Šindelář (Czech Republic). 7.50 points. 1.b7+ Ka7 2.Qd4+ Ka6 **3.Qe5**/i Ka7 4.Qc5+ Ka6 **5.Qc7**/ii Be3+ 6.Kh1 Ba7 7.b4/iii Ra4 **8.Qe5** Kb6 9.Qc5+ Ka6 **10.Qc7** h5 **11.Qe5** Kb6 12.Qc5+ Ka6 **13.Qc7** h4 **14.Qe5** Kb6 15.Qc5+ Ka6 **16.Qc7** h6 **17.Qe5** Kb6 18.Qc5+ Ka6 **19.Qc7** h5 **20.Qe5** Kb6 21.Qc5+ Ka6 **22.Qc7** h2 23.Kg2/iv h3+ 24.Kh1 h4 **25.Qe5** Kb6 26.Qc5+ Ka6 **27.Qc7** e5 28.Qxe5 Kb6 29.Qc5+/v Ka6 **30.Qc7** wins.

i) 3.Kh1? b4 frees the rook.

ii) 5.Kh1? Bf4 6.b4 Ra4 7.Qc6+ Ka7 8.Qxb5 Ra6 9.Qc5+ Rb6 10.Qa5+ Ra6 11.Qc5+ Rb6.

iii) **7.Qe5?** b4.

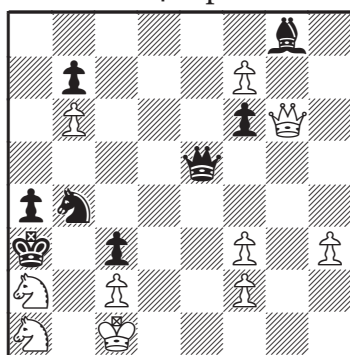
iv) **23.Qe5?** Kb6 24.Qc5+ Ka6 **25.Qc7** h3 **26.Qe5** Kb6 27.Qc5+ Ka6 **28.Qc7** h4 **29.Qe5** leads to the main line and is loss of time.

v) Probably (!) 29.Qxe7? is insufficient for a win, e.g. Kc6 30.Qd7+ Kb6 31.Qe6+ Kc7 32.Qf6 Ra6 33.Qxa6 Kd8 34.Qe6 Qc7 35.Qg8+ Ke7 36.Qg7+ Kd6 37.Qf6+ Kd5 38.Qf3+ Ke5 39.Qf5+ Kd4 40.Qf2+ Kd5 41.Qd2+ Ke4 42.Bxh3 Qg3 43.Bg2+ Kf5 44.Qd7+ Kf6 45.Qe8 Qd3.

“Record of the tourney – 15-fold fulfilment of the theme! Zugzwangs” (SVK).

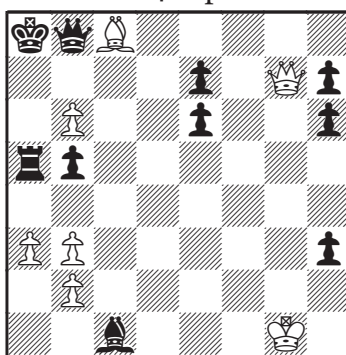
HH: similar Q-sac motivation as first place winner.

No 19410 M. Minski
11th/14th place



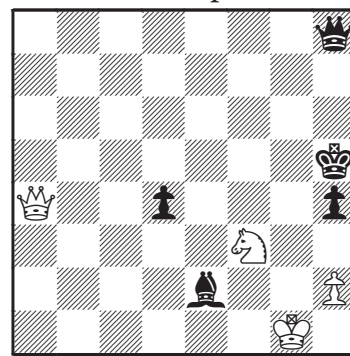
c1a3 4035.64 10/8 Win

No 19411 E. Vlasák,
J. Polášek & M. Šindelář
11th/14th place



g1a8 4340.46 7/10 Win

No 19412 M. Miljanić
11th/14th place



g1h5 4031.12 4/5 Win

No 19412 Mirko Miljanić (Serbia). 7.50 points. 1.Qa5+ Kg4/i 2.Se5+ Kh3 3.Qd5 Qg7+ 4.Kh1 Qg5/ii 5.Qc6 Bh5 6.Sd3 Qd2 7.Qe6+ Bg4 8.**Qe2** Qc1+/iii 9.Sxc1 Bxe2 10.Sxe2 wins.

i) Kg6 2.Qg5+ Kf7 3.Qd5+ Ke7 4.Qe4+ Kf8 5.Qxe2 wins.

ii) d3 5.Qe6+ Bg4 6.Qc6 Be2 7.Qc8+ Bg4 8.Qa8 Be2 9.Sxd3 wins.

iii) Bxe2 (Qxe2) 9.Sf2 (Sf4) mate.

“This is another example in which a positional advantage dominates over material” (SVK).

HH: a redundant non-thematic comment.

No 19413 Michal Hlinka & Ľubos Kekely (Slovakia). 7.25 points. 1.Sd7+ Ka7 2.Sb8, and:

— Qh1 3.**Qb1** Qg2 4.**Qc2** Qh1 5.**Qd1** Qg2 6.**Qe2** Qh1 7.**Qf1** Qe4 8.**Qf5** Qh1/i 9.Qxc5+ Ka8 10.Sxa6 Qa1+ 11.Kb5 wins, or:

— Be5 3.Qxg4/ii Qh1/iii Qh1 4.**Qd1** Qg2 5.**Qe2** (Qd2) Qh1 6.**Qe1**/iv Qg2 7.**Qf2** Qxf2 8.Sc6+ Ka8 9.Rh8+ Bb8 10.Rxb8 mate.

i) Qxf5 9.Sc6+ Ka8 10.Rh8+ Qc8 11.Rxc8 mate, or Qe8+ 9.Rd7 Kxb8 10.Qd5 wins.

ii) 3.Qf5? Kxb8, but not Qg2? 4.Qf2 see main line.

iii) Qg2 4.**Qe2** Qh1 5.**Qe1** gains two moves in comparison with the main line.

iv) 6.Qf1? Qe4, and White must return to the main line with 7.**Qd3** Qh1 8.**Qb1** Qg2 9.**Qc2** Qh1 10.**Qd1** Qg2 11.**Qe2** Qh1 12.**Qe1**, since 7.Re7 Kxb8 8.Qxf6 Bxf6 9.Rxe4 Kc7 10.Re6 Bg5 draws.

“This shows systematic thematic manoeuvres by the wQ and bQ switchbacks” (composers). “Both kings are in danger of being mated but with an extra rook and clever theme play White succeeds in removing the serious black threats” (FIN).

No 19414 Pauli Perkonjoja (Finland). 1.Se6 Sxf7 2.Sg7+ Kh4 3.**Qa8** Qd7/i 4.**Qb7** Qd3 5.**Qb3**, and:

— Qd7 6.**Qd1** Qc8 7.Qh1+ Kg3 8.Sh5 mate, or

— Qb1 6.**Qd1** Qxd1 7.Sxf5+ Kh5 8.g4 mate.

i) Qxa8 4.Sxf5+ Kh5 5.g4 mate.

No 19415 Richard Becker (USA). 1.**Qg5**, and:

— Qc7 2.Bxf1 e2 3.**Qc1** wins, or:

— Qd7 2.Bxf1 e2 3.Bxe2 Sxe2 4.**Qb5**/i Qf7/ii 5.Qxe2 hxg4 6.**Qf2** Qe7 7.**Qe3** Qd7 8.**Qd4** Qe7 9.**Qb4** Qf7 10.Qb3 Qe7 11.Ka8 Qe4 12.**Qc2**/iii wins.

i) 4.Qd2? Qa4+ 5.Kxb6 Rh6 6.b8Q+ Kh7 7.g5 Sd4 8.Kc5 Sf3 (Se6+) draws.

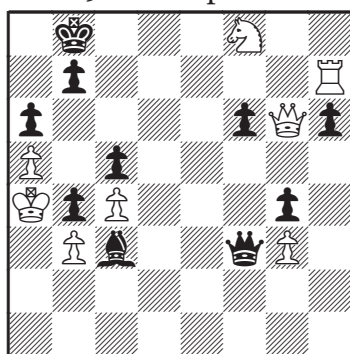
ii) Qe7 5.Qxe2 Qa3+ 6.Qa6 Qe7 7.Ka8 Qe4 8.Qa3 wins.

iii) 12.**Qb4**? Qf3 13.Ka7 Qf7 is loss of time.

“Eight thematic sacrifices on eight different squares” (composer). Seven thematic moves and also the wQ is initially (and thematically) *en prise*. In the introductory phase the tries and black diversions from the main line lead to complicated analysis labyrinths. The move 10.Qb3 is not thematic because of wPa2” (FIN).

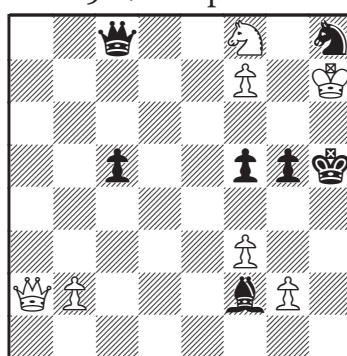
HH: The Finns apparently overlooked the fact that 1...Qc7 is a main line with the thematic

No 19413 M. Hlinka
& Ľ. Kekely
15th/16th place



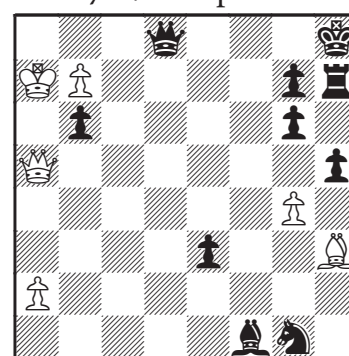
a4b8 4131.47 8/10 Win

No 19414 P. Perkonjoja
15th/16th place



h7h5 4034.43 7/7 Win

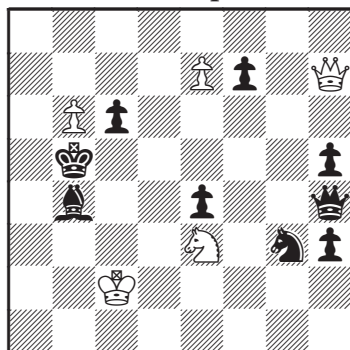
No 19415 R. Becker
17th/20th place



a7h8 4343.35 6/10 Win

move 3.Qc1. Of course, the fact that the wQ is *en prise* in the initial position is not thematic, since it is WTM!

No 19416 J. Mikitovics
17th/20th place



c2b5 4034.25 5/9 Win

No 19416 János Mikitovics (Hungary).
1.b7/i Qf4 2.Qh6 Qe5 3.Qg5/ii f5 4.Qg7 Qxg7
5.b8Q+ Ka4 6.Qa7+/iii Kb5 7.Sd5 Kc4 8.Sb6+/
iv Kb5 9.Qa4+ Kc5 10.Sd7+ Kd6 11.e8S+ Kxd7
12.Sxg7 h2 13.Qa7+ Kc8 14.Se8 Kd8 15.Sf6 h1Q
16.Qd7 mate.

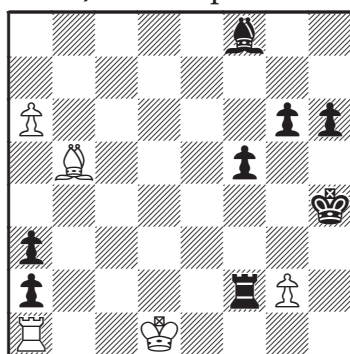
i) 1.e8Q? Qf6 2.Qhxf7 Qc3+ 3.Kb1 Qe1+ draws.

ii) 3.Qg7? f6 4.Qxf6 Qxf6, or 3.Qf6? Qxf6.

iii) 6.Sd5? Qd4 7.Qa8+ Kb5 8.Sc7+ Kb6
9.Qb8+ Ka5 10.Qa8+ Kb6 positional draw.

iv) 8.Qa2+? Kc5 9.e8Q Se2 10.Sxb4 Sd4+
11.Kb1 Qg1+ 12.Kb2 Qg2+ 13.Ka3 Sb5+ 14.Ka4
Sc3+ 15.Kb3 Sxa2 16.Qe5+ Kb6 17.Qb8+ Kc5
18.Qe5+ Kb6 positional draw.

No 19417 G. Amann
17th/20th place



d1h4 0440.25 5/8 Win

No 19417 Guenter Amann (Austria). 1.a7
Bg7 2.Rxa2 Rxa2 3.a8Q Ra1+ 4.Ke2 a2 5.Kf3 Rf1+
6.Bxf1 a1Q 7.g3+ Kh5/i 8.Be2 Qe5/ii 9.Qd5/iii
Qc7/iv 10.Qd8/v Qxd8 11.Kf4 mate.

i) Kg5 8.Qd8+ Qf6 9.Qd2+ f4 10.gxf4+
Kh5 11.Qe2, and g5 12.Kg3+ Kg6 13.Qe8+ Qf7
14.Bd3+ Kf6 15.Qe5 mate, or here: Qc3+ 12.Ke4+
Kh4 13.Qh2+ Kg4 14.Be2+ Qf3+ 15.Bxf3 mate.

ii) Qd4 9.Qd8, or Qxa8+ 9.Kf4+ Qf3+
10.Bxf3 mate.

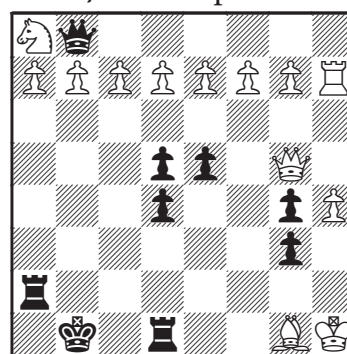
iii) 9.Qa1? Qxe2+ 10.Kxe2 Bxa1, or 9.Qa5?
g5.

iv) g5 10.Qf7+, or Kg5 10.Qd8+, or Bf6 10.Qc4
f4 11.gxf4 Qc3+ 12.Qxc3 Bxc3 13.Kg3 mate.

v) 10.Qb7 (Qc6, Qc5)? Be5.

“This has a stylish introduction with rook sacrifices by both sides. Where does the wK go on the 4th move? Towards the opposite one! Also important are the mates in the sublines 7... Kg5 and 7...Kf6” (SVK).

No 19418 R. Becker & C. Jones
17th/20th place



h1b1 4711.85 13/9 Wi

No 19418 Richard Becker & C. Bill Jones (USA). 1.Qg6+ Ka1/i 2.Qa6 Rxa6/ii 3.axb8Q
Ra2 4.Qa7 Rxa7 5.b8Q Ra2 6.Qa7 Rxa7 7.c8Q
Ra2 8.Qa6 Rxa6 9.d8Q Ra2 10.Qa5 Rxa5 11.e8Q
Ra2 12.Qa4 Rxa4 13.f8Q Ra2 14.Qa3 Rxa3/iv
15.g8Q Ra2 16.Ra7 Rxa7 17.Qxg4 wins.

i) Threatens Rh2 mate. d3 2.Qb6+ Ka1 3.Qa6
(Qa5) Qxb7 4.Qxa2+ Kxa2 5.c8Q Qxa7 6.Qa6+
Qxa6 7.d8Q Qb5 8.Qb6 Qa4 9.Qe3 Qc2 10.Qxg3
wins.

“Seven thematic Q sacrifices” (composers).
“Seven Q sacrifices presented in a very mechanical way. The aim is to open the 7th rank, after that to sacrifice the rook at a7, which will help in eliminating the black mating net” (FIN).

HH: sometimes more *is* better. It is surprising that nobody seems to have noticed that every thematic move was made by another queen! Nice task. Sure, one wonders if this is possible with 8 thematic moves...

Garcia 65 JT 2013

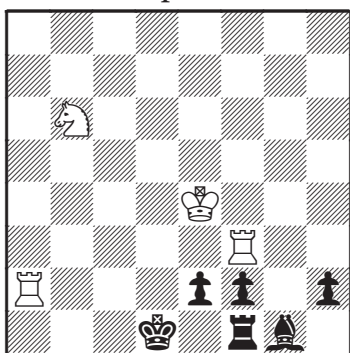
The Argentine composition association, Unión Argentina de Problemistas de Ajedrez (UAPA), organized jubilee tourneys for EG's tester Mario Guido Garcia: Problems (#2, #3, #n, #h, #s) and endgame studies (in two sections: draws and wins).

HH, acting as tourney director for the endgame study tourney, received 58 studies by 30 composers from 15 countries. He was responsible for anticipation vetting. Two studies by one composer were excluded because of re-publication (the composer responded that he was unaware of the previous publications). Obviously, Garcia took care of the soundness checking, and as a result 11 studies were found to be flawed (8 with important duals, and 3 unsound). In addition, a further study was reported as unsound in the provisional award (dated August 13, 2013) but was rehabilitated in the final award (dated November 17, 2013).

Of the 45 sound studies, no less than 28 were included in the award. Curiously, no commendations were awarded.

Draw section

No 19419 R. Becker
1st prize



e4d1 0531.03 4/6 Draw

No 19419 Richard Becker (USA). 1.Sa4/i e1Q+ 2.Kd3 Qe4+ 3.Kxe4 Re1+ 4.Kf4 f1Q 5.Rxf1 Rxf1+ 6.Kg3 Rf2/ii 7.Rxf2 h1Q 8.Sb2+ Ke1 9.Sd3+ Kd1 10.Sb2+ Kc1 11.Sd3+ Kb1 12.Rb2+ Ka1 13.Re2 Kb1 14.Rb2+ Ka1 15.Re2 Bh2+/iii 16.Rxh2 Qg1+ 17.Rg2 Qe3+ 18.Kh2 Qxd3 19.Rg1+ Kb2 20.Rg2+ draws.

i) Try: 1.Sc4? h1Q 2.Sb2+ Kc1 3.Sd3+ Kb1 4.Rb2+ Ka1 wins, or 1.Sd5? e.g. e1Q+ 2.Kd3 Kc1 3.Sc3 Qd1+ (Qe3)+ wins.

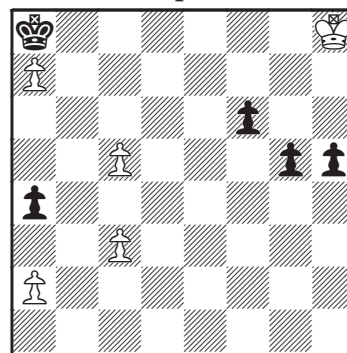
ii) h1Q 7.Sc3+ Kc1 8.Se2+ Kb1 9.Sc3+ perpetual check.

iii) Qh6 16.Re1+ Ka2 17.Sc1+ Kb2 18.Rxg1 draws.

“After a nice introduction with tries, we arrive at an original position where White draws

in three lines in different ways. This one will surely be added to the comprehensive study repertoire of Richard Becker”.

No 19420 E. Iriarte
2nd prize



h8a8 0000.44 5/5 Draw.

No 19420 Eduardo Iriarte (Argentina). 1.Kg7 h4/i 2.Kxf6/ii h3 3.c6 Kxa7 4.Ke7 h2 5.c7 h1Q 6.c8Q Qb7+ 7.Qxb7+ Kxb7 8.Kd7 Kb6/iii 9.Kd6 Kb5 10.Kd5 g4 11.c4+ Kb6/iv 12.Kd6 g3 13.c5+ Kb7 14.Kd7 g2 15.c6+ Kb6 16.c7 g1Q 17.c8Q Qg4+ 18.Kd8 Qxc8+ 19.Kxc8 Kc6/v 20.Kd8 Kd6/vi 21.Ke8 Ke6 22.Kf8 a3 23.Kg7 Ke5 24.Kg6 Kd4 25.Kf5 Kc3 26.Ke4 Kb2 27.Kd3 Kxa2 28.Kc2 draws.

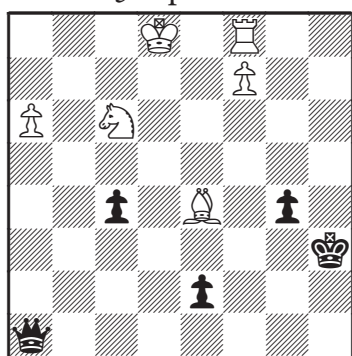
i) An important line is: g4 2.Kxf6 g3 3.c6 Kxa7 4.Ke7, and: Kb6 5.Kd6 g2 6.c7 g1Q 7.c8Q Qh2+ 8.Kd5! Qxa2+ 9.c4 Qg2+ 10.Kd6 Qg3+ 11.Kd5 Qg5+ 12.Kd6 Qf6+ 13.Kd5 Qf3+ 14.Kd6 Qf4+ 15.Kd5 positional draw, or 4...g2 5.c7 g1Q 6.c8Q Qg7+ 7.Kd6 Qf6+ 8.Kd5 draws.

ii) 2.Kf7? h3 3.c6 Kxa7 4.Ke7 h2 (Kb6) wins.

- iii) g4 9.c4 g3 10.c5 g2 11.c6+ Kb6 12.c7 draws.
 iv) Ka6 12.Ke4 Ka5 13.c5 (Kf4) draws.
 v) Kc5 20.Kd7 Kb4 21.Kc6 Kc3 22.Kd5 Kb2
 23.Kc4 a3 24.Kd3 Kxa2 25.Kc2 draws.
 vi) Kc5 21.Kd7 Kd4 22.Ke6 a3 23.Kf5 draws.

“An appropriate and original application of a known position by R. Réti (wKh8, c6; bKa6, h5). It’s worthwhile noticing that, in addition to the implementation of the ‘squares rule’, the study is complemented by two unique sequences, culminating in: a) an positional draw ending of queens and pawns and b) ‘locking’ the bK in front of a rook pawn. This surely is a useful study for teaching the theory of pawn endings”.

No 19421 A. Pallier
3rd prize



d8h3 3111.23 6/5 Draw

No 19421 Alain Pallier (France). 1.Re8 Qf6+ 2.Kc8 Qxf7/i 3.Bg2+ Kxg2 4.Rxe2+ Kf1 5.Ra2 Qg8+ 6.Kc7/ii Qh7+/iii 7.Kd6 Qb1 8.Ra3/iv, and:

- Qg6+ 9.Kd5 Qf7+ 10.Ke4 Qg6+ 11.Kd5 Qf7+ 12.Ke4 positional draw, or:
- Qc1 9.Ra2/v Qb1 10.Ra3/vi Qb2 11.Ra4/vii c3 12.a7 c2 13.Rf4+ draws/viii.

i) e1Q 3.a7 with: Qxe4 4.Rxe4 Qxc6+ 5.Kb8, or here: Qxf7 4.Bg2+ Kxg2 5.Rxe1 draws.

ii) Thematic try: 6.Kb7? Qh7+ 7.Kc8 Qb1 8.Ra5 Qb6 9.Kd7 g3 10.a7 Qb7+ 11.Kd6 Qa8 12.Ra1+ Kf2 13.Ra2+ Kg1 wins.

iii) c3 7.Ra1+ Ke2 8.a7 draws.

iv) Try: 8.Ra5? g3 9.a7 g2 10.a8Q g1Q 11.Qf8+ Qf2 12.Qxf2+ Kxf2 13.Kc5 c3 14.Sb4 Qf5+ 15.Kb6 Qe6+ 16.Kc5 c2 17.Ra2 Qe7+ 18.Kb5 Qe2+ wins.

v) 9.Ra5? c3 10.a7 c2 11.a8Q Qh6+ 12.Kd5 Qd2+ wins.

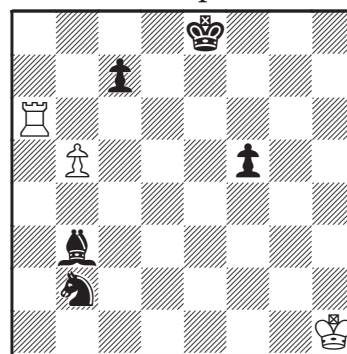
vi) 10.Ra5? g3 11.a7 g2 12.a8Q g1Q wins.

vii) 11.Ra5? c3 12.a7 c2 13.a8Q c1Q 14.Rf5+ Kg1 wins.

viii) e.g. Ke1 14.a8Q c1Q 15.Qe8+ Qe2 16.Qxe2+ Kxe2 17.Rxg4.

“An appropriate introduction leads to an interesting battle between R+N vs Q+P which almost looks as though it came from a practical game. While the strategy for achieving equality is visible, the solution is complex due to the different move alternatives for the rook and the black pawns threatening to advance. The sequences in the main lines are very nice”.

No 19422 I. Akobia & P. Arestov
4th/5th prize



h1e8 0133.12 3/5 Draw

No 19422 Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.b6 Bd5+/i 2.Kh2 cxb6 3.Rxb6, and:

- Sd3 4.Rf6/ii Be4 5.Kg3 Kd7/iii 6.Rh6/iv Ke7 7.Rb6 zz Kf7 8.Rd6/v Ke7 9.Rb6 zz Bd5/vi 10.Kh4 f4 11.Kg4 Be6+ 12.Kf3 Bd5+ 13.Kg4 Bc4 14.Kf3 Bd5+ 15.Kg4 positional draw, or:

- Sc4 4.Rh6/vii Ke7 5.Kg3 Be6 6.Kf4 Sd6 7.Rh5 positional draw, or Kf6 8.Rh6+ Ke7 9.Rh5 Bd7 10.Kg5 Se4+ 11.Kf4 Sd6 12.Kg5 positional draw, or Sf7+ 13.Kg6 Sd6 14.Kg5 positional draw.

i) cxb6 2.Rxb6 Bd5+ 3.Kh2, see main line.

ii) Thematic try: 4.Rd6? Be4 5.Kg3 Kf7/viii zz 6.Rh6 f4+ 7.Kg4 f3 8.Kg3 f2 wins.

iii) Ke7 6.Rb6 zz.

iv) 6.Rb6? Ke7 zz.

v) 8.Rh6? f4+ 9.Kg4 f3 10.Kg3 f2, or 8.Ra6? Sc5 9.Rh6 Se6 win.

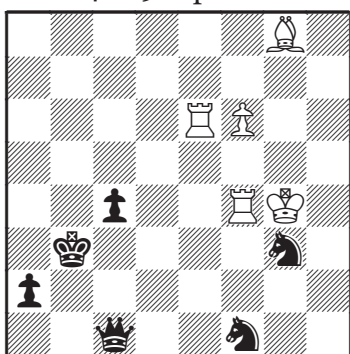
vi) f4+ 10.Kg4 f3 11.Kg3 f2 12.Rb1 draws.

vii) 4.Rf6? Se3 5.Ra6 Ke7 6.Kg3 Bc4 7.Rc6 Kd7 8.Rb6 Sd5 wins.

viii) Not Ke7? 6.Rb6 zz f4+ 7.Kg4 f3 8.Kg3 f2 9.Rb1 draws.

“A study with material likely to occur in tournament games. There are numerous zugzwang positions that White must find to achieve the draw. The thematic tries perfectly complement the study”.

No 19423 A. Skripnik & M. Hlinka
4th/5th prize



g4b3 3216.12 5/6 Draw

No 19423 Anatoly Skripnik (Russia) & Michal Hlinka (Slovakia). 1.Rb6+/i Ka3 2.Ra6+ Kb2 3.Rxa2+ Kxa2/ii 4.Bxc4+ Kb1/iii 5.Bd3+/iv Ka1 6.Bxf1 Sxf1 7.f7 Sh2+ 8.Kf5 Qc5+ 9.Kg6 Qf8 10.Kf6 zz Kb1 11.Kg6 Kc1 12.Kf6 Kd1 13.Kg6 positional draw, or Ke2/v 14.Re4+ Kf3 15.Re8 draws.

i) 1.Rf3+? Kb2 (Kc2) wins, 1.f7? Sh2+ (Qd1) wins.

ii) Kb1 4.Raf2 Qd1+ 5.R4f3 Qd7+ 6.Kh4 c3 7.Rxf1+ Sxf1 8.Rxf1+ draws, e.g. 8...Kb2 9.f7 Qd8+ 10.Kg4 Qf8 11.Rf2+ c2 12.Bh7 Qg7+ 13.Kf4 Qxf7+ 14.Bf5.

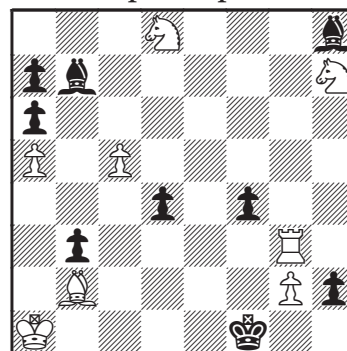
iii) Ka3 5.Bxf1 Sxf1 6.f7 draws.

iv) 5.Bxf1? Sxf1 6.f7 Sh2+ 7.Kf5 Qc8+ 8.Kg6 Qf8 zz, or 8.Kf6 Qh8+ 9.Kg6 Qf8 zz.

v) Kd2 14.Rf2+ Ke3 15.Rxh2 draws.

“The main line shows an original position, where a zugzwang resource in White’s favour is decisive in obtaining the positional draw. The secondary line after 3...Kb1 has a unique solution”.

No 19424 E. Iriarte
1st special prize



a1f1 0172.36 8/9 Draw

No 19424 Eduardo Iriarte (Argentina). 1.Rh3/i f3 2.gxf3 Kg2 3.Rxh2+ Kxh2 4.c6/ii Bxc6 5.Sf6/iii Bxf6 6.Sxc6 d3 7.Se5 d2 8.Sg4+ Kg3 9.Se3, and:

— Kxf3 10.Bxf6 Kxe3 11.Bg5+ Kd3 12.Bxd2 Kc2 13.Bc1 Kxc1 stalemate, or:

— Kf2 10.Bxf6 Kxe3 11.Bg5+ Kd3 12.Bxd2 Kc2 13.Bc3 Kxc3 14.Kb1 draws.

i) 2.Rxh2? fxg2 3.Rxg2 Bxg2 4.Sf7 d3 wins.

ii) 4.Kb1? d3 5.Kc1 Bxb2+ wins.

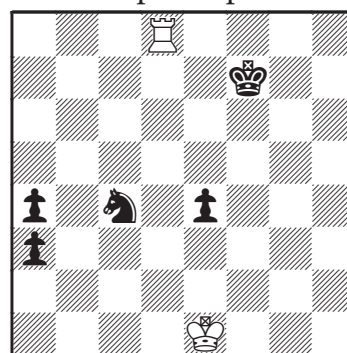
iii) Thematic try: 5.Sxc6? d3 6.Sf6/iv d2 7.Sg4+ Kg3 8.Se3 Kf2 9.Kb1/v Kxe3 10.Bc1 dx-c1Q+ 11.Kxc1 Kxf3 wins.

iv) 6.Se5 d2 7.Sg4+ Kg3 8.Se3 Kxf3 9.Sd1 Ke2 10.Bxh8 Kxd1 11.Bc3 Kc2 wins.

v) 9.Sd1+ Ke2 10.Bxh8 Kxd1 11.Sd4 Ke1 wins.

“Although the stalemate pattern has a forerunner (Gorgiev h1b2 HHdbIV#14176), this study improves with a second main line. In addition, it has an interesting thematic try ending in a black victory in an ending of bishop and pawns against knight”.

No 19425 V. Kalashnikov & J. Mikitovics
2nd special prize



e1f7 0103.03 2/5 Draw

No 19425 Valery Kalashnikov & János Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.Rd1/i Ke6 2.Kf2/ii Ke5 3.Ke2 Sb2 4.Ra1 Sc4/iii 5.Rd1, and:

— Ke6 6.Kf2 (Ke1? Se3;) Ke5 7.Ke2, 1st positional draw, or:

— Sd6 6.Rb1/iv a2/v 7.Ra1 Sb5 8.Kd2 Kd4 9.Rxa2 e3+/vi 10.Ke1/vii a3 11.Kf1 Kd3 12.Ra1 Kc4 13.Kg2 Kc3 14.Ra2 Kb3 15.Re2 Sc3 16.Rxe3 a2 17.Re1 Sb1 18.Re3+ Sc3 19.Re1 Sb1 20.Re3+ Kc2 21.Re2+ Sd2 22.Re1 Sb1 23.Re2+, 2nd positional draw.

i) 1.Rd7+? Ke6 2.Rd1 Se3 wins.

ii) Thematic try: 2.Ke2? Ke5 3.Kf2 Sb2 4.Ra1 Kd4 5.Rxa3 Sd1+ 6.Ke2 Sc3+ 7.Kd2 Sb1+ 8.Kc1 Sxa3 wins.

iii) Compare with thematic try: Kd4 5.Rxa3 draws.

iv) 6.Ra1? Sb5 7.Ke3 Kd5 wins.

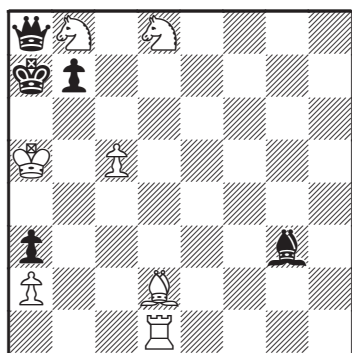
v) Kd4 7.Rb4+ Kc3 8.Rxa4 Kb3 9.Ra8 Sc4 10.Rb8+ Ka4 11.Rc8 Kb3 12.Rb8+ Kc3 13.Ra8 Kb2 14.Rb8+ positional draw.

vi) a3 10.Ke1 Kc3 11.Kf2 Kb3 12.Ra1 a2 13.Ke3 Sd6 14.Re1 Kc3 15.Kf4 Kb2 16.Re2+ Kb1 17.Re1+ Kb2 18.Re2+ positional draw.

vii) Try: 10.Kc2? a3 11.Ra1 Kc4 12.Re1 Sd4+ 13.Kb1 Kd3 14.Ka2 Sb5 wins.

“An interesting position where the rook shows its power in an open position. The thematic tries stand out but are known from Voja (HHdbIV#25255) and Hlinka (HHdbIV#75968) with some similar sequences to achieve a positional draw”.

No 19426 V. Kovalenko
1st honourable mention



a5a7 3142.22 7/5 Draw

No 19426 Vitaly Kovalenko (Russia). 1.Bf4 Bxf4 2.Sdc6+/i bxc6 3.Rd7+ Kxb8+ 4.Kb6, and:

— Bc7+ 5.Rxc7 Qa4 6.Rc8+ Kxc8 stalemate, or:
— Bg5/ii 5.Re7 Kc8/iii 6.Re8+ Bd8+ 7.Rxd8+ Kxd8 stalemate.

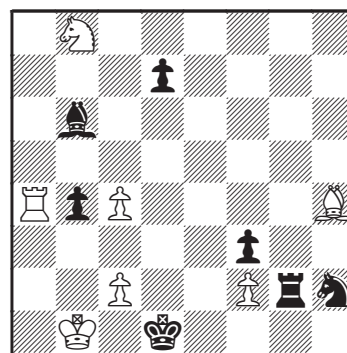
i) 2.Sbc6+? bxc6 3.Rd7+ Kb8+ 4.Kb6 Kc8 and 5.Rd8+ is not possible.

ii) Kc8 5.Rd8+ Kxd8 stalemate.

iii) Bxe7 stalemate, or Qa6+ 6.Kxa6 Bxe7 7.Kb6 Kc8 8.Kxc6 Bf8 9.Kd5 Kc7 10.Kc4 Kc6 11.Kb3 Bxc5 12.Kc2 draws.

“This has pleasant stalemate patterns; the study will surely be welcomed by solving fans. One of the stalemates is known from a study by Kralin g6f8 (HHdbIV#66260)”.

No 19427 P. Arestov
2nd honourable mention



d1b1 0444.33 7/7 Draw

No 19427 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.c5/i Bxc5 2.Sxd7 Bxf2 3.Bxf2 Rxf2 4.Se5 Rxc2 5.Sxf3 Sxf3 6.Rxb4/ii Sd2+ 7.Ka1 Kc1 8.Rb1+ Sxb1 stalemate.

i) Thematic try: 1.Sxd7? Bxf2 2.Bxf2 Rxf2 3.Se5 Rxc2 4.Sxf3 Sxf3 5.Rxb4 Sd2+ 6.Ka1 Kc1 7.Rb7 Rxc4 wins.

ii) no wPc4!

“White achieves a draw with a nice stalemate for which it is necessary to sacrifice the c4 pawn!”

No 19428 Siegfried Hornecker & Martin Minski (Germany). 1.Sh5/i Sxh5/ii 2.Rd7+ Ke6/iii 3.Rd5 Kxd5/iv 4.c7 Qe7/v 5.Ka8/vi, and:

— Qxc7 stalemate, or:

— Qd7 6.Kb8 Sf6 7.c8Q draws.

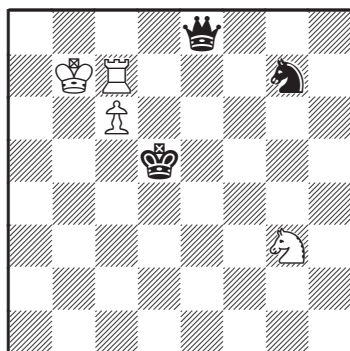
i) 1.Rd7+? Kc5, or 1.Rxg7? Qxc6+ win.

ii) Position X. If Qxh5 2.Rxg7 draws.

iii) Kc5 3.Rd5+ Kxd5 4.c7 draws.

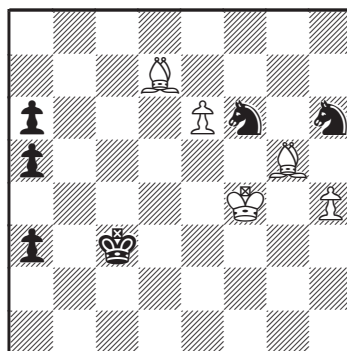
iv) Position X' without wRc7 (WCCT7 theme).

No 19428 S. Hornecker
& M. Minski
3rd honourable mention



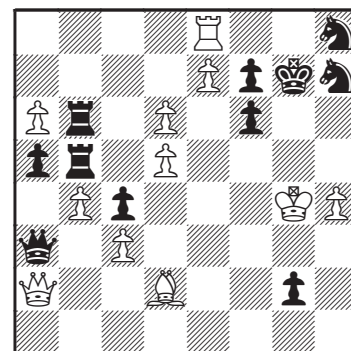
b7d5 3104.10 4/3 Draw

No 19429 A. Pallier
4th/5th honourable mention



f4c3 0026.23 5/6 BTM, Draw

No 19430 D. Hlebec
4th/5th honourable mention



g4g7 4716.75 11/11 Draw

v) Qc6+ 5.Kb8 Sf6 6.c8Q Sd7+ 7.Ka7 Qb6+ 8.Ka8 Qa5+ 9.Kb7 Sc5+ 10.Kb8 Qb6+ 11.Ka8 draws.

vi) 5.Kb8 Kc6 6.c8Q+ Kb6 wins.

“A miniature which contains interesting alternatives culminating in stalemate as well as positional draws”.

No 19429 Alain Pallier (France). 1...Sh5+ 2.Ke4/i a2 3.e7 Sf7/ii 4.e8Q/iv Sd6+ 5.Ke5 Sxe8 6.Be3 Kd3 7.Bd4 Sd6 8.Ba1/iii Sc4+ 9.Kf5/ix Kc2 10.Be6/x Kb1 11.Bc3 (Bd4)/iv Sb2 12.Bxa2+ draws.

i) Try: 2.Kf3? a2 3.e7 a1Q 4.e8Q Qf1+ 5.Ke3 Sf5+ 6.Bxf5 Qe1+ 7.Kf3 Qxe8 wins. Try: 2.Ke5? a2 3.e7 Sf7+ 4.Ke6 Sxg5+ 5.hxg5 a1Q 6.Kf7 Qa2+ wins.

ii) Sg8 4.e8Q Sgf6+ 5.Ke5 Sxe8 6.Be3 as in main line.

iii) 8.Be6? Sc4+ 9.Bxc4+ Kxc4 10.Ba1 Kb3 wins.

iv) 11.Bh8? Sb2 12.Bxa2+ Kxa2 wins.

“Despite the obvious advantage of bishops against knights in an open position, White must avoid two very interesting and timely tries, completing a nice original study”.

No 19430 Darko Hlebec (Serbia). 1.Bh6+/i Kxh6 2.Qd2+ Kg7 3.Kh5 Rxd5+ 4.Qxd5 Rb5/ii 5.Qxb5 Qa4 6.Qxa4 g1Q 7.Rg8+ Kxg8 8.Qe8+/iii Kg7 9.Qf8+ Sxf8 10.e8S+ Kg8 11.Sxf6+ Kg7 12.Se8+ Kh7 13.Sf6+ Kg7 14.Se8+ positional draw.

i) 1.Qb1? f5+ 2.Kh3 Rxd5, or 1.Rg8+? Kxg8 2.e8Q+ Sf8 win.

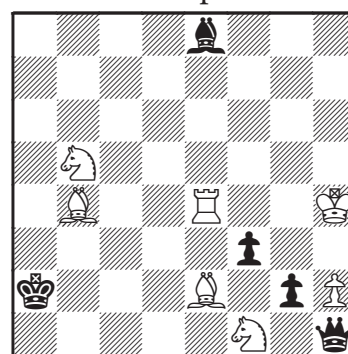
ii) g1Q 5.Rg8+ Kxg8 6.Qa8+ Kg7 7.e8S+ Kg8 8.Sxf6+ Kg7 9.Se8+ draws.

iii) Try: 8.e8Q+? Kg7 9.Qc2 Sg6 10.Qee4 f5 11.Qxf5 Sf6+ 12.Qxf6+ Kxf6 13.Qd2 Kg7 14.Qh6+ Kg8 15.Qg5 Qd1+ 16.Qg4 Qxd6 17.a7 Kh7 18.a8Q Sf4+ 19.Kg5 (Qxf4 Qg6 mate;) f6+ 20.Kf5 Qe5 mate.

“The try is refuted by several unique black moves. It is a major addition to the positional draw achieved by a timely knight promotion. The fact that some transpositions are possible is not very relevant”.

Win section

No 19431 V. Kalashnikov & S. Osintsev
1st/2nd prize



h4a2 3152.12 7/5 Win

No 19431 Valery Kalashnikov & Sergei Osintsev (Russia). 1.Bc4+/i Kb2 2.Ba3+ Kc2 3.Bd3+/ii Kxd3 4.Rd4+ Ke2/iii 5.Sc3+ Kf2/iv

6.Rd2+ Kg1 7.Bc5+ f2/v 8.Rxf2 gxf1Q 9.Ra2+/vi Qf2+ 10.Bxf2+/vii Kxh2 11.Bg1++ Kxg1+ 12.Kg3 Bb5 13.Ra1+ Bf1 14.Se2 mate.

i) Try: 1.Sc3+? Ka1 2.Bxf3 gxf1Q draws.

ii) Tries: 3.Se3+? Kd2 4.Bb4+ Kc1 5.Ba3+ Kd2 6.Rd4+ Kxe3 positional draw, or: 3.Bb3+? Kxb3 4.Rb4+ Kc2 5.Rc4+/x Kb1 6.Sc3+ Kc2/xi 7.Sb5+ Kb1 8.Sd2+ Ka1 9.Sb3+ Ka2 10.Sc1+ Ka1 positional draw.

iii) Kc2 5.Se3+ Kb3 6.Rb4+ Ka2 7.Rb2+ Ka1 8.Sc2 mate.

iv) Kxf1 6.Rd1+ Kf2 7.Bc5 mate.

v) Kxf1 8.Rd1 mate.

vi) Tries: 9.Rd2+? Qf2+ 10.Bxf2+ Kxh2 11.Bc5+ Qg2 draws, or: 9.Rc2+? Qf2+ 10.Bxf2+ Kxh2 11.Bg1++ Kxg1+ 12.Kg3 Qh6 draws.

“White starts the solution with successive checks with the aim of forcing Black into self-obstruction. However, during this process he must avoid some tries with unique refutations. The four lines ending in checkmate, and especially the move 9.Ra2!, are noteworthy. A nice study for solving”.

No 19432 Daniel Keith (France) & Martin Minski (Germany). 1.Rc4+ Kh5/i 2.e8Q+/ii Bxe8 3.Bd1 Re6+/iii 4.Kxe6 Bf7+ 5.Ke7 Qxd1 6.Kxf7, and:

— Qf3+ 7.Sf4+ Kh6 8.g8R/iv Qb7+ 9.Ke6 Qa6+ 10.Kd5 wins, or:

— Qxd3 7.Rxc5+ Kh6 8.g8S+ Kh7 9.Rh5 mate.

i) Kxh3 2.Sf4+ Kh2 3.Rc2+ Kh1 4.Bd5 echo-pin.

ii) 2.Sf4+? Kh6 3.g8Q Qe3+ 4.Kd5 Qf3+ 5.Ke5 Qe3+ 6.Re4 Qc3+ 7.Kd5 Qxb3+ draws.

iii) Qxd1 4.g8Q Qxd3 5.Rh4+ Kxh4 6.Qg4 mate.

iv) 8.g8Q? Qb7+ 9.Kf6 Qe7+ 10.Kxe7 stalemate, or 8.g8S+? Kg5 9.Se7 Sxf4+ 10.Rxf4 Kxf4 draws.

“A study with underpromotions to avoid stalemate, uniquely refuted tries and, to complete this beautiful artistic expression, in two lines White imposes checkmate. Surely, solving fans will be excitedly exclaim ‘Eureka’ when they chance upon the solution of this chess enigma”.

No 19433 Richard Becker (USA). 1.Ba4+/i Kc1 2.Qc6+ Kb1 3.Bc2+ Kc1 4.Bb3+ Kb1 5.Qg2 g4/ii 6.h3/iii h5 7.h4 zz g3 8.Qf3 Ka1 9.Qa8+ Kb1 10.Ba2+ (Qxf8 Qf2;) Ka1 11.Bd5+ Kb1 12.Qa2+ Kc1 13.Qc4+ Kb1 14.Qc2+ (Be4 g2;) Ka1 15.Qa4+ Kb1 16.Ba2+ Ka1 17.Bb3+ Kb1 18.Bc2+ Kc1 19.Qf4+ Qd2+ 20.Qxd2 mate.

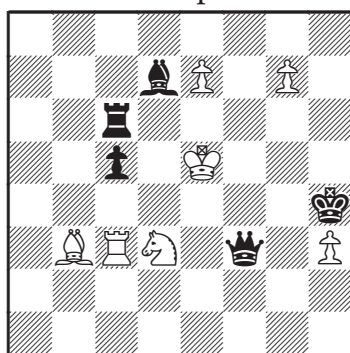
i) Try: 1.Qf3+? Kc1 2.Qc6+ Kb1 3.Qc2+ Ka1 4.Qa4+ Kb1 draws.

ii) Ka1 6.Qa8+ Kb1 7.Ba2+ Ka1 8.Bd5+ Kb1 9.Qa2+ Kc1 10.Qc4+ Kb1 11.Be4 wins.

iii) 6.h4? h5 zz.

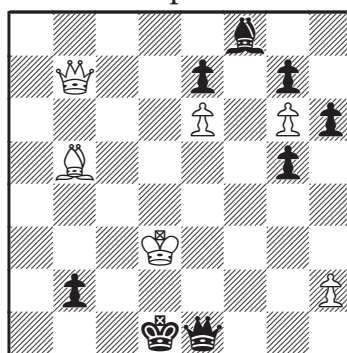
“The theme of the domination of QB vs Q. By experience, I can ensure that these configurations are highly appreciated by solvers. The move 6.h3! is the key to the zugzwang in favour for White”.

No 19432 D. Keith
& M. Minski
1st/2nd prize



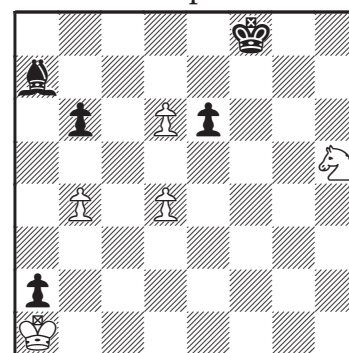
e5h4 3441.31 7/5 Win

No 19433 R. Becker
3rd prize



d3d1 4040.35 6/8 Win

No 19434 I. Akobia
& P. Arestov
4/5th prize



a1f8 0031.33 5/5 Win

No 19434 Iuri Akobia & Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Sf4 Bb8 2.Sxe6+ Ke8 3.Sc7+ Kd7 4.Kxa2 Kxd6 5.Sa6/i Ba7 6.b5 Kd5 7.Ka3/ii Kxd4 8.Kb3 zz, and:

— Kd5 9.Sb4+ Kc5 10.Ka4 Bb8 11.Sa6+ wins, or:

— Ke4 9.Kc4 Ke5 10.Sb4 Bb8 11.Sc6+ wins.

i) 5.Sb5+? Kc6 6.Sc3 b5 draws.

ii) Thematic try: 7.Kb3? Kxd4 8.Sb4 Bb8 zz 9.Sc6+ Kc5 10.Sxb8 Kxb5 draws.

“An interesting study with minor piece domination and with two echo lines capturing the bishop. Also, it has a thematic try with Black achieving a zugzwang”.

No 19435 Michal Hlinka & Ľubos Kekely (Slovakia). 1.Ke7+/i f4 2.Bxf4+ Kg1 3.Be3 c2 4.Bxf2+ (Rc6? b3;) Kxf2 5.Re2+ Kg3 6.Rxc2 b3 7.Rc3/ii a2 8.Bd5+ Kh2/iii 9.Rc1 b2 10.Rh1+ Kxh1 11.g4+ Kh2 12.Bxa2 Kxh3 13.g5 Kg3 14.g6 h3 15.g7 h2 16.g8Q+ wins.

i) 1.Kd7+? f4 2.Bxf4+ Kg1 3.Be3 a2 draws, e.g. 4.Ra6 b3 5.Be4 c2 6.Bxc2 bxc2 7.Bxf2+ Kxf2 8.Rxa2 Kxg2. 1.Kd5+? interferers with the wB: f4 2.Bxf4+ Kg1 3.Be3 c2 draws. 1.Kc5+? obstructs the a7-g1 diagonal: 1...Kg1. 1.Kc6+? interferes with the wR: f4 2.Bxf4+ Kg1 3.Be3 a2 4.Bxf2+ Kxf2 5.Re2+ Kg3 6.Rxa2 b3 7.Ra4 c2 8.Rg4+ Kh2 9.Rc4 b2 10.Rxc2 b1Q draws.

ii) 2nd battery.

iii) Completing a circle. Kf4 9.Rc1 b2 10.Rf1+ Ke3 11.Bxa2, or Kf2 9.Rc1 b2 10.Rc2+ Kg3 11.Bxa2 win.

“Some parts of this study can be found in previous studies by Michal Hlinka, (HHd-bIV#62633 and #56487) but the alternatives presented as tries make it original, engaging and motivating for solvers. The finish is different”.

No 19436 Yuri Bazlov (Russia). 1.Sd3/i Qh5+ 2.Kg7 Qg5+ 3.Kf7 Qf5+ 4.Ke7 Qe4+ 5.Kf6/ii Kh4 6.Bxd4/iii Qxh1/iv 7.Bf2+, and:

— Kg4 8.Se5+ Kh3 9.Sf4+ Kxh2 10.Sg4 mate, or:

— Kh3 8.Sdf4+ Kxh2 9.Bg3 mate.

i) 1.Rf1? Qe4+ 2.Kh6 Qc6+ 3.Kg5 Qg2+ 4.Sg3 Kxh2 draws.

ii) 5.Kd6? Kh4 6.Sg3 Qxd3 7.Kc5 Kg4 8.Bxd4 Qa3+ draws.

iii) Ty: 6.Sxd4? Qxd3 7.Rc1 Qh7 8.Sf5+ Kh3 9.Be5 Qh8+ draws.

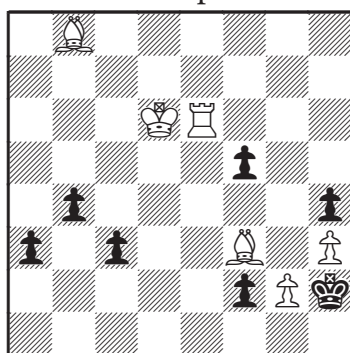
iv) Qf3+ 7.Sef4 Qxh1 8.Se5 Qf1 9.Sg6+ Kg4 10.h3+ wins, but not 7.Sdf4? Qc6+ 8.Kf5 Qc2+ 9.Ke5 Qf5+ 10.Kxf5 stalemate.

“In principle, White has sufficient material for a win. Certainly, the pleasure we derive from this study comes from the mate lines but the analysis in one of the secondary lines, with three minor pieces and a pawn against the queen, is tedious”.

No 19437 Mikhail Zinar (Ukraine). 1...e1S 2.Rxe1 dxe1S/i 3.Rxe1 fxe1S 4.Sf3 d2 5.Sxe1 dxe1S 6.Kb6 d3 7.Bxg3 d2 8.Bxe1 dxe1S 9.a5/ii e2 10.a6 Sf3 11.Bxg2 e1S 12.Bh3/iii Sd3 13.Bc8 Sc5 14.Bb7+ Sxb7 15.axb7 mate.

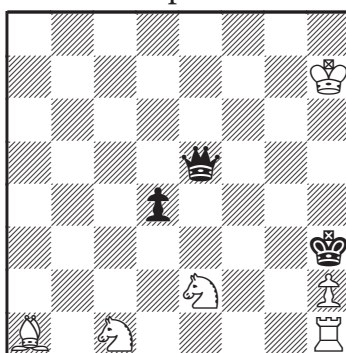
i) fxe1S? 3.Sh3 e2 4.Rxe1 dxe1S 5.Sf4 d2 6.Sd5 d1Q 7.Sb6 mate.

No 19435 M. Hlinka
& Ľ. Kekely
4th/5th prize



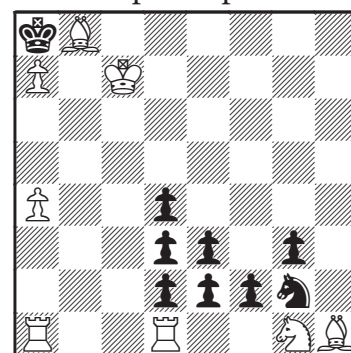
d6h2 0120.26 6/7 Win

No 19436 Y. Bazlov
6th prize



h7h3 3112.11 6/3 Win

No 19437 M. Zinar
1st special prize



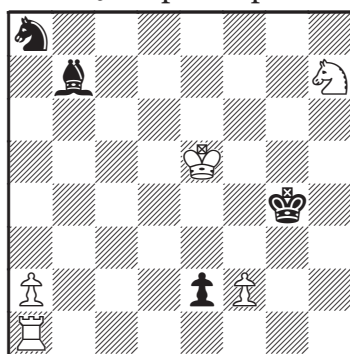
c7a8 0224.27 8/9 BTM, Win

ii) Thematic try: 9.Ka6? e2 10.Kb6 Sf3 11.Bxg2 e1S 12.Bh3 Sd3 13.Bc8 Sc5 draws.

iii) Thematic try: 12.Bh1? Sg2 13.Bxg2 stalemate.

“New black S-promotion record (one unsound study with 4 bS promotions exists: Boorer e4a8 (HHdbIV#18910). See also Stoichev (#63627), but especially Zinar & Didukh (#75582)”.

No 19438 I. Akobia
2nd/3rd special prize



e5g4 0134.21 5/4 Win

No 19438 Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.Kd4/i Kf3 2.Sg5+ Kxf2 3.Sh3+ Kg3 4.Sg1 Kf2 5.Sxe2 Kxe2 6.Rb1 Bf3 7.Rb2+ Kf1 8.a3/ii zz Sc7 9.a4 zz Sa6 10.Rb6/iii Sc7 11.Kc5/iv Be2 12.Rb2 Ke1 13.Kb6 Sd5+ 14.Kc6 Se7+ 15.Kd6 Sf5+ 16.Kc5/v Kd1 17.a5 wins.

i) 1.f4? Sb6 2.f5 Sc4+ 3.Kd4 Sa3 4.Kd3 Ba6+ 5.Kd2 Kxf5 draws.

ii) Thematic try: 8.a4? and a study-within-a-study: Sc7 zz 9.a5/vi Sa6 10.Ke3/vii Bd5 11.Kd4 Bf3 12.Rb6 Be2 13.Ke3 Bc4 14.Kd4 Be2 15.Ke3 Bc4, 3rd positional draw, 16.Rc6 Bb5 17.Rb6 Bc4 18.Rc6 Bb5 4th positional draw. Try: 8.Kc5? Sc7 9.a4 Ke1 10.a5 Be4 11.Rb6 Bd3 12.Rc6 Sa6+ 13.Kb6 (Kd4) Sb4 (Kd2) draws.

iii) 10.Ke3? Bc6 11.a5 Bd5 12.Rb6 Bc4 draws.

iv) 11.Rb2? Sa6 12.Rb6 Sc7, waste of time.

v) 16.Ke5? Se3 17.Kd4 Sf5+ 18.Kc5 waste of time.

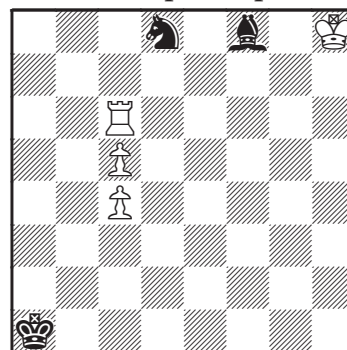
vi) 9.Ke3 Bc6 10.a5 Bb5 11.Kd4 Ke1 12.Kc5 Bd3 13.Kb6 Sd5+ 14.Kc5 Sc7 1st positional draw 15.Rb7 Sa6+.

vii) 10.Rb6 Be2 11.Ke3 Bc4 12.Kd4 Be2 13.Ke3 Bc4 14.Rc6 Bb5 15.Rb6 Bc4 2nd positional draw.

“Another study by Iuri Akobia with R vs B+N, including a uniquely refuted thematic try and

with notable moves by which Black manages to draw. The surprise is the move 8.a3!, achieving a zugzwang that wins for White”.

No 19439 J. Pospisil
2nd/3rd special prize



h8a1 0133.20 4/3 Win

No 19439 Jaroslav Pospisil (Czech Republic). 1.Rc8 Se6 2.Kg8/i Bxc5 3.Kf7 Sg5+ 4.Kf6 Be3 5.Re8 Bd2 6.Kf5/ii Sf3 7.Ke4 Se1 8.Rb8/iii Sc2 9.Kd3 Bf4 10.Rf8 Se1+/iv 11.Kc3 Be5+ 12.Kb3 Kb1 13.Rf1 Bg3 14.c5 Kc1 15.Rg1 Bf2 16.c6 Bxg1 17.c7 wins.

i) 2.Re8? Bxc5 3.Rxe6 Kb2 4.Rc6 Bb4 5.c5 Kc3 6.Rc8 Kc4 draws.

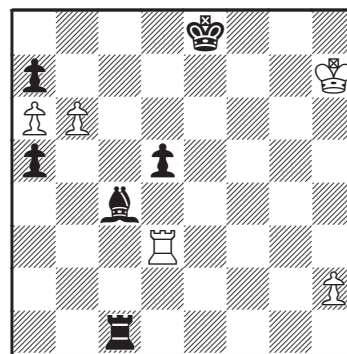
ii) 6.c5? Sf3 7.c6 Bf4 8.Kf5 Sd4+ draws.

iii) 8.c5? Kb2 9.c6 Ba5 10.Ra8 Bc7 draws.

iv) Sb4+ 11.Kc3 Bd6 12.Rd8 Be7 13.Ra8+ Kb1 14.Rb8 wins.

Another study with R vs. B+N. The rook dominates the minor pieces by a systematic manoeuvre. The disadvantageous position of the black king in the corner enables White to force an entirely favourable ending of Q vs. B+N.

No 19440 I. Akobia & P. Arestov
1st honourable mention



h7e8 0430.33 5/6 Win

No 19440 Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Re3+ Kd8 2.bxa7 Bd3+ 3.Rxd3 Rc7+ 4.Kh8/i Rxa7 5.Rxd5+ Ke7 6.Rxa5

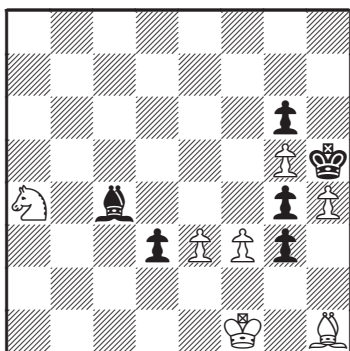
Ke6 7.h3/ii zz Kf6 8.h4 zz Ra8+ 9.Kh7 Ra7+ 10.Kh6 Ra8 11.Kh5 Rh8+ 12.Kg4 wins.

i) Thematic try: 4.Kg8? Rxa7 5.Rxd5+ Ke7 6.Rxa5 Kf6, and: 7.h4 Rg7+ 8.Kh8 Ra7 9.h5 Ra8+ 10.Kh7 Ra7+ 11.Kh6 Ra8 12.Kh7 Ra7+ positional draw, or here: 7.h3 Kg6 8.Kf8 Kf6 9.Ke8 Ke6 10.Kd8 Kd6 11.Kc8 Kc6 12.Kd8 Kd6 positional draw.

ii) 7.h4? Kf6 zz 8.Kg8 Rg7+ 9.Kh8 Ra7 draws.

“After a proper introduction, we arrive at a very interesting rook ending where each side tries to get the other into a zugzwang position. These notable situations are presented in various lines. Of course, this is very useful for the theoretical training of players”.

No 19441 M. Campioli
2nd honourable mention



fih5 0041.44 7/6 Win

No 19441 Marco Campioli (Italy). 1.Ke1/i d2+/ii 2.Kxd2 Bf1 3.Ke1 g2 4.Bxg2 Bxg2 5.Kf2 gxf3 6.Kg3 Bh1 7.Sc5/iii f2 8.Se6 f1S+ (f1Q; Sg7 mate) 9.Kh3 Bg2+ 10.Kxg2 Sxe3+ 11.Kh3 Sf5 12.Sf4 mate.

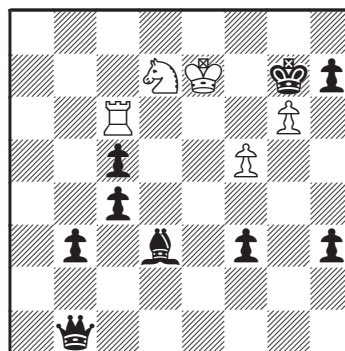
i) Try: 1.Kg2? Kxh4 2.f4 Bb3 3.Sb2 d2 4.Kg1 d1Q+ 5.Sxd1 e.g. Bxd1 6.Be4 Kh5 7.Kg2 Ba4 8.Kxg3 Bc6 9.Bxc6 stalemate.

ii) Kxh4 2.Bg2 gxf3 3.Bxf3 Kh3 4.Sb6 Bb5 5.Sd5 Kh2 6.Sf4 wins.

iii) 7.Sb6? f2 8.Sd7 f1Q 9.Sf6+ Qxf6 draws.

“An attractive game combination which must necessarily end in a mate so it surely will be welcome to solvers. The artistic structure is completed with a try that the author has enriched with a stalemate and Black’s frustrated attempt to promote to a knight”.

No 19442 D. Hlebec
3rd honourable mention



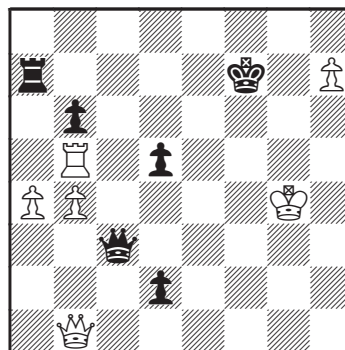
e7g7 3131.26 5/9 Win

No 19442 Darko Hlebec (Serbia). 1.f6+ Kh6 (Kg6; f7+) 2.g7/i Qe1+ 3.Re6 Qxe6+ 4.Kxe6 Bf5+ 5.Kxf5 b2 6.Kg4 b1Q 7.g8S+ Kg6 8.Se5 mate.

i) 2.f7? Qe1+ 3.Re6 Qh4+ 4.Sf6 hxg6 5.f8Q+ Kg5 draws.

“With a well-timed promotion to a knight, White finishes the unique solution with mate”.

No 19443 A. Skripnik & M. Hlinka
4th honourable mention



g4f7 4400.33 6/6 Win

No 19443 Anatoly Skripnik (Russia) & Michal Hlinka (Slovakia). 1.Qf5+ Kg7 2.Rxd5 Qxb4+/i 3.Kh5 d1Q+ 4.Rxd1 Qc5 5.Rd5 Qxd5 6.Qxd5 Ra5 7.Qg5+/ii Kxh7 8.Qb5 zz Kg7/iii 9.Kg5 zz Kf7 10.Kf5 zz Ke7 11.Ke5 zz Rxb5+ 12.axb5 zz Kd7 13.Kd5 zz, wins.

i) d1Q+ 3.Rxd1 Qxb4+ 4.Kh5 wins.

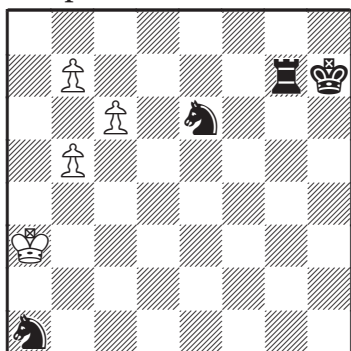
ii) 7.Qb5? Rxb5+ 8.axb5 Kxh7 zz, draws.

iii) Rxb5+ 9.axb5 zz.

vii) 4.Kg3? Qc3+ 5.Kg2 Qc6+ 6.Kf2 Qc5+ 7.Qxc5 bxc5 8.Rh1 Kh8 9.Rh4 c4 10.Rxc4 Kxh7

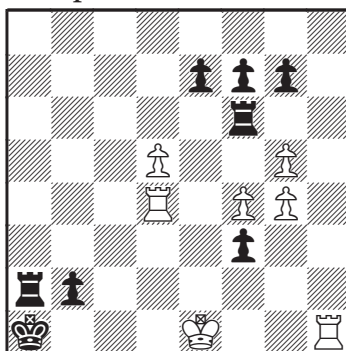
“This has nice play, zugzwang with major pieces achieving opposition in a pawn ending”.

No 19444 A. Pallier
1st special hon. mention



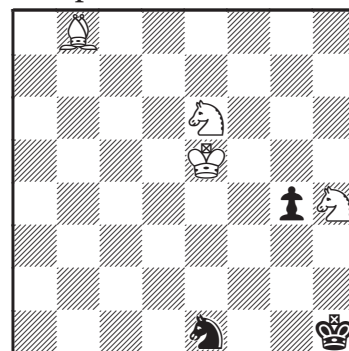
a3h7 o3o6.30 4/4 Win

No 19445 D. Perone
2nd special hon. mention



e1a1 o8o0.45 7/8 Win

No 19446 M. Campioli
3rd special hon. mention



e5h1 o015.01 4/3 BTM, Win

No 19444 Alain Pallier (France). 1.b8Q Sc2+ 2.Kb3 Scd4+ 3.Kc4 Rc7 4.Qe8/i Kg7 5.Kd3/ii Kf6 6.b6 Rxc6 7.b7 Rb6 8.b8Q Rxb8 9.Qxb8 Sc6 10.Qb6 Se5+ 11.Ke4 wins.

i) Thematic try: 4.Kd3? Kg6 5.Qe8+ Kf5 6.b6 Rxc6 7.b7 Rb6 8.b8Q Rxb8 9.Qxb8 Sc6 10.Qb5+ Se5+ 11.Ke3 Sg7 12.Qd5 Kf6 13.Qd6+ Kf5 14.Qf8+ Kg6 15.Ke4 Sf7 draws.

ii) 5.Kd5? Kf6 6.b6 Rxc6 7.Qh8+ Ke7 (Kf5) draws.

“With a proper introduction, the study shows how the queen can win against two knights, avoiding the draw, as shown in the thematic try”.

No 19445 Daniel Perone (Argentina). 1.Rd1+/i b1Q 2.Rxb1+ Kxb1 3.O-O Kc2 4.gxf6 (Rf2+? Kd3;) gxf6 5.Rf2+ Kb3 6.Rxa2 Kxa2 7.f5 Kb3 8.g5 f2+ 9.Kxf2 fxc5 10.f6 wins.

i) 1.O-O? b1Q 2.Rxb1+ Kxb1 draws.

“Castling is used to achieve a win. The composer has complied with the thematic objective”.

No 19446 Marco Campioli (Italy). 1...g3/i 2.Sf4 g2 3.Sfxg2/ii Sxg2 4.Sf3 Se3 5.Kf4 Sf1 6.Se1 Kh2 7.Kg4+ Kg1 8.Kf3 Sd2+ 9.Ke3 Sc4+/iii 10.Ke2 Sa5 11.Be5 Sc6 12.Bf6 Sa5 13.Bc3 Sc4 14.Sd3 Kg2 15.Be1 Sd6 16.Sf4+ Kh2 17.Kf3 Kg1 18.Bb4 Sf7 19.Se2+ Kf1 20.Sg3+ Kg1 21.Kf4 wins.

i) Sf3+ 2.Sxf3 gxf3 3.Ba7 Kg2 4.Sf4+ wins.

ii) 3.Shxg2? Sxg2 4.Sh3 Se1 draws.

iii) Sb3 10.Sd3 Sa5 11.Se5 Sb3 12.Sc4 Sc5 13.Kf3 Se6 14.Be5 Kf1 15.Se3+ wins.

“The author presents a domination study with minor pieces, with a remarkable number of unique moves to achieve an immurement of the b5”.

Moscow Ty 2013

The annual Moscow tourney attracted 29 studies by 19 composers from 12 countries. Oleg Pervakov (Russia) was judge. He was satisfied with the increasing quantity and quality of the studies submitted to this tourney in recent years but he warns again that quality does not mean excessive complexity or many lines.

No 19447 Mirko Miljanić (Serbia). 1.Se5+/i Kf5/ii 2.Sxf3 Qd5 3.Qe2/iii g4/iv 4.Qb5 Qxb5/v 5.Sd4+ Ke5 6.Sxb5 Kd5 7.Sd4 Kd6 8.Kg2 (Kh2) Kc7 9.Kg3 f5 10.Sxf5 wins.

i) Great key! 1.Sd4? Qe5 2.Qc2+ Kf7 3.Qa2+ Kg7 4.Sxf3 Qe4 5.Qg2 Qa8 draws.

ii) fxe5 2.Qb6, Kh5 2.Qh2 mate, Kh6 2.Sf7+, or Kg7 2.Qb7+ wins.

iii) 3.Qb5? Qxb5 4.Sd4+ Ke5 5.Sxb5 Kd5 6.Sd4 Kc5 (Kd6) draws.

iv) Qxa5 4.Sh4+ gxh4 5.Qh5+ wins, or here Kf4 5.Qf3+ Ke5 6.Qf5+.

v) Ke4 5.Qxd5+ Kxd5 6.Sd4 wins.

“The wS manages to eat the black pawn and will come to the rescue of his own pawn! A bright, combinational study. There seems to be a new talent on the horizon!”

No 19448 Anatoly Skripnik (Russia). 1.g8Q+ b3/i 2.Rxd2+/ii Ka3 3.Qf8+ Qb4/iii 4.Rd6 Qa4+/iv 5.Kf7 (Rd7+? Ka2;) Qc4+/v 6.Rd5+/vi Ka2 7.Qd6 b2 8.Qe6/vii Ka1/viii 9.Rd1+/ix Qc1 10.Qa6+ wins.

i) Ka1 2.Ra8+ Kb2 3.Qa2+ Kc3 4.Qa1+ Kc4 5.Rc8+ Kd3 6.Rd8+ Ke2 7.Qe5+ Kd1 8.Rd4 Qh3

9.Rxb4 Qc8+ 10.Ke7 wins, but not 10.Kf7? Qc4+ 11.Rxc4 stalemate.

ii) 2.Ra8+? Kb2 3.Qg7+ Kc2 4.Rc8+ Kb1 draws.

iii) Ka4 4.Qf3 Qe1+ 5.Re2 wins.

iv) The battery fires for the first time after: Qb8+ 5.Rd8+, or Qe4+ 5.Re6+ winning.

v) After Qf4+ 6.Rf6+ the battery fires again. Ka2 6.Qc8 b2 7.Qe6+ Kb1 (Ka1; Ra6) 8.Qg6+ Kc1 9.Qg1+ Kc2 10.Qd1+

vi) The battery fires. Not 6.Kg7? Ka2 7.Rd2+ b2 8.Qa8+ Kb1 9.Qh1+ Ka2 draws.

vii) Chameleon echo (see move 4).

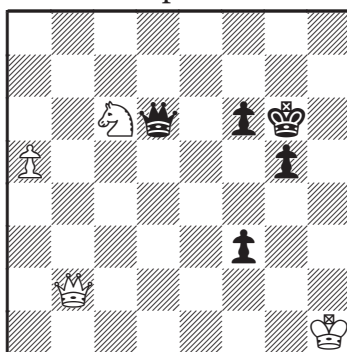
viii) b1Q 9.Ra5+ Kb3 10.Rb5+ Ka3 11.Rxb1, but not 11.Qxc4? Qg6+ (Qh7+) and stalemate.

ix) 9.Ra5+? Kb1 10.Qxc4 echo stalemate. See line i).

“This is an excellent miniature, with rich echo-play. Obviously, with such material, one cannot avoid analytical lines”.

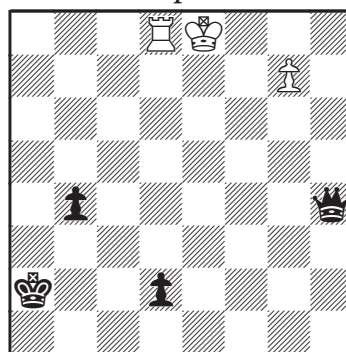
No 19449 Ilham Aliev (Azerbaijan) & Martin Minski (Germany). 1.Rh3+/i Kd2/ii 2.Rh5 Rxh5 3.c6 Rg5+/iii 4.Kf7 Rf5+ 5.Ke7 Re5+

No 19447 M. Miljanić
1st prize



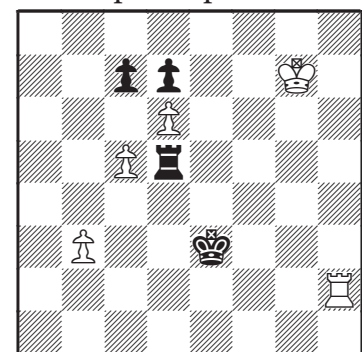
h1g6 4001.13 4/5 Win

No 19448 A. Skripnik
2nd prize



e8a2 3100.12 3/4 Win

No 19449 I. Aliev
& M. Minski
special prize



g7e3 0400.32 5/4 Win

6.Kxd7 cxd6 7.b4/iv Rh5 8.c7 Rh7+ 9.Kxd6 wins.

i) Logical try: 1.Rh5? Rxh5 2.c6 Rg5+ 3.Kf7 Rf5+ 4.Ke7 Re5+ 5.Kxd7 cxd6 6.b4 Rh5 7.c7 Rh7+ 8.Kxd6 Rh6+ 9.Kc5 Rh5+ 10.Kc4 Rh1 11.Kd5 Rh5+ 12.Kc6 Rh6+ 13.Kb7 Rh8 14.b5 Kd4 15.b6 Kc5 draws.

ii) Kf4 2.dxc7 Rxc5 3.Rh4+ Kg5 4.Rc4 wins.

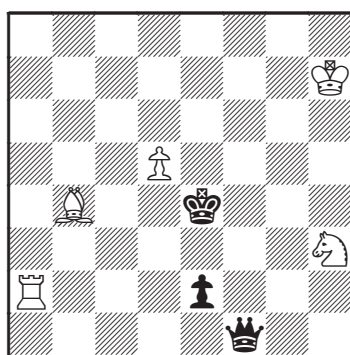
iii) dxc6 4.dxc7 Rg5+ 5.Kf7 Rf5+ 6.Ke7 Re5+ 7.Kd7, or cxd6 4.cxd7 Rg5+ 5.Kf7 Rf5+ 6.Ke7 Re5+ 7.Kf6 win.

iv) 7.c7? Rc5 8.b4 Rxc7+ 9.Kxc7 d5 10.b5 d4 11.b6 d3 12.b7 Kc2 (Kc1) 13.b8Q d2 draws.

“A logical try is added to an earlier study by I. Aliev (EG#17343). As Ostap Bender would have put it: ‘human thought clothed in the form of logical chess’, i.e. the try makes the study complete”.

HH: see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ostap_Bender.

No 19450 I. Akobia
1st honourable mention



h7e4 3111.11 5/3 Draw

No 19450 Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.Sg5+ Kxd5 2.Kg7 Kc4 3.Bd2, and:

— Qg2 4.Ra5/i Kd3 5.Be1 Qg1 6.Bg3/ii Kc4/iii 7.Bh4 Kb3/iv 8.Rb5+ Ka4 9.Rd5 Qd1 10.Se4 draws, or:

— Qg1 4.Kf7 Qf2+ 5.Kg8/v Kb3/vi 6.Ra5 Qd4 7.Be1 Qg1 8.Bh4 Qb6 9.Be1 Qg1 10.Bh4 Qd4 11.Be1 positional draw, or: Qd1 12.Rb5+/vii Ka4 13.Ra5+ Kb3 14.Rb5+ draws.

i) Thematic try: 4.Kf6? Qf2+ 5.Kg6 Qb6+ 6.Kh5 Qb3 7.Ra8 Qd1 8.Rc8+ Kb5 wins.

ii) 6.Bh4? Qd4+, or 6.Ra3+? Kc4 win.

iii) Qxg3 7.Ra3+, or Kc2 7.Ra2+.

iv) Qd4+ 8.Kf7 Qxh4 9.Ra4+.

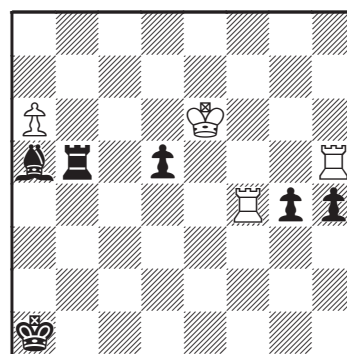
v) Thematic try: 5.Kg6? Qb6+ 6.Kh5 Qb3 7.Ra8 Qd1 8.Rc8+ Kb5 wins.

vi) e1Q 6.Ra4+ Kb5 7.Ra5+ Kb6 8.Bxe1, or Qb6 6.Sf7 Kb3 7.Ra5 Kc2 8.Rd5 Qe6 9.Rd8 draw.

vii) 12.Sf3? Qd8+ 13.Kg7 Qd7+ 14.Kf6 Qc6+.

“This is an interesting but complex study so therefore somewhat overloaded. The author started by working with the 7 piece Lomonosov tablebases. The judges tremble...”

No 19451 M. Minski & H. Waelzel
2nd honourable mention



e6a1 0530.13 4/6 BTM, Win

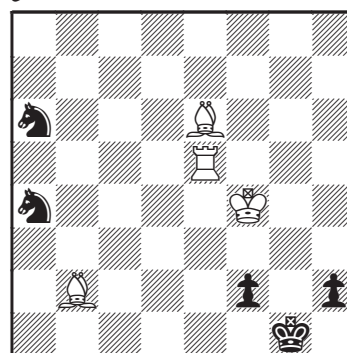
No 19451 Martin Minski & Helmut Waelzel (Germany). 1...Rb6+ 2.Kxd5 (Kf5? Rxa6;) Rxa6/i 3.Ra4+ Kb2 4.Ke4/ii Re6+ 5.Kf5 Ra6 6.Kxg4 Rg6+ 7.Kf5 Ra6 8.Ke4 Re6+ 9.Kd5 Ra6 10.Kc4 Rc6+ 11.Kb5 Rb6+ 12.Kxa5 wins.

i) Rb5+ 3.Kc4 Rxh5 4.a7 Rh8 5.Kb3 wins, or here: Rb4+ 4.Kd3 Rb3+ 5.Ke4 Rb4+ 6.Kf5.

ii) 4.Kc4? g3 (h3) draws.

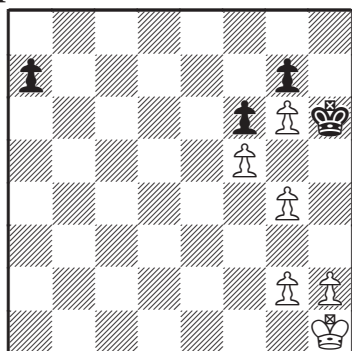
“This shows an original wK zig-zag ! It is a pity that the wR merely stands on h5 the whole solution, just flexing his biceps”.

No 19452 L. González
3rd honourable mention



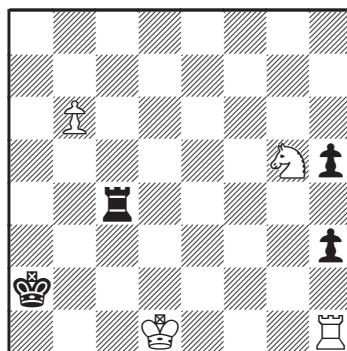
f4g1 0126.02 4/5 Win

No 19453 V. Kovalenko
special honourable mention



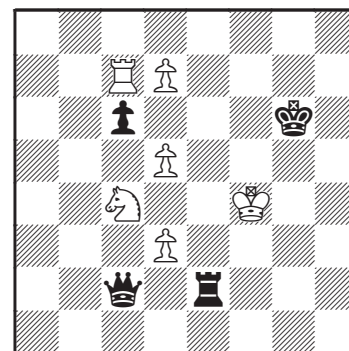
h1h6 0000.53 6/4 Win

No 19454 I. Akobia
& P. Arestov
commendation



d1a2 0401.12 4/4 Win

No 19455 P. Arestov
commendation



f4g6 3401.31 6/4 Win

No 19452 Luis Miguel González (Spain).
1.Bd4/i h1Q 2.Re1+ Kh2 3.Rxh1+ Kxh1 4.Kg3
(Bd5? Kh2;) f1S+ 5.Kh3 Sc3/ii 6.Bc4/iii Se4
7.Bxf1/iv Sg5+ 8.Kg4 Se6 9.Be3 Sac5 10.Kh3 Se4
11.Bg2 mate.

i) 1.Rg5+? Kf1 2.Bc4+ Ke1 3.Rh5 Sxb2 4.Bxa6
f1Q+ 5.Bxf1 Kxf1 6.Rxh2 Sd1 draws.

ii) Only chance. Sb4 6.Bg4 Sd2 7.Bc8 Sb6
8.Bxb6 Sf3 9.Bb7 Sd5 10.Bc5 Sg1+ 11.Kg4, or Sc7
6.Bd7 Sc3 7.Bc6+ S7d5 8.Bb7 Se3 9.Bxe3 Se4
10.Bd4 win.

iii) 6.Bxc3? Se3 7.Bd4 Sc7 8.Bc8 Scd5 9.Bb7
Sg2 10.Bxd5 stalemate.

iv) 7.Bxa6? Sg5+ 8.Kg4 Sd2 9.Bb7+ Sde4
10.Be3 Kh2 11.Bc6 Sh3 (but also Sh7) 12.Bxe4
Sf2+ 13.Bxf2 stalemate.

“This shows a unique domination of three
knights by two bishops!”

No 19453 Vitaly Kovalenko (Russia). 1.h4 a5
2.Kh2 a4 3.Kh3 a3 4.g5+, and:

— Kh5 5.g4/i mate, or:

— fxg5 5.Kg4 gxh4/ii 6.Kxh4 a2 7.g4 a1Q 8.g5
mate.

i) 5.gxf6? a2 6.fxg7 a1Q 7.g8Q Qh1+ 8.Kg3
Qxh4+ 9.Kf3 Qg4+ 10.Ke3 Qg5+ 11.Kd4 Qxf5
draws.

ii) a2 6.hxg5 mate.

“The distinction is awarded for the two echo
chameleon mates in a pawn ending”.

No 19454 Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & Pavel
Arestov (Russia). 1.Rh2+ Ka1/i 2.Rxh3 Rb4

3.Se4/ii Rxb6/iii 4.Sc3 Rb3 (Kb2; Sa4+) 5.Kc2/iv
Rb2+ 6.Kc1 h4 7.Sd1 Rg2 8.Ra3+ Ra2 9.Rb3 Rg2
10.Sc3 Rg1+ 11.Kc2 Rg2+ 12.Kd3 Rb2/v 13.Ra3+
wins.

i) Ka3 2.Rxh3+ Ka4 3.b7 Rb4 4.Se6 Rxb7
5.Sc5+, or Kb1 2.b7 Rc1+ 3.Kd2 Rc2+ 4.Kd3
wins.

ii) 3.Ra3+? Kb2 4.Ra6 Kc3 5.Se6 h4 6.Ke2 h3
7.Kf2 Kc4 8.Kg3 Kb5 9.Sc7+ Kc6 10.Sa8 Rb3+
11.Kh2 Kb7 draws.

iii) Rxe4 4.Rb3 Re8 5.b7 Rb8 6.Kc2.

iv) Thematic try: 5.Kc1? h4 6.Re3 h3 7.Rxh3
Rb2 8.Rh8 Rc2+ 9.Kxc2 stalemate, or here:
8.Sd1 Rh2 9.Ra3+ Ra2 10.Rb3 Rh2 11.Sc3 Rh1+
12.Kc2 Rh2+ 13.Kd3 Rh3+ 14.Kc4 Rh4+ 15.Kb5
Rb4+ 16.Kxb4 stalemate.

v) Rg3+ 13.Kc4 Rg4+ 14.Kb5 Rg5+ 15.Ka4
Rg4+ 16.Ka3 wins.

“This is a skilfully and tastefully crafted study
whose basic ideas, however, are all well known”.

No 19455 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Se5+/i
Rxe5/ii 2.Rxc6+ Kf7/iii 3.d8S+ Ke8/iv 4.Rxc2
Rxd5 5.Rc8 Kd7 6.Sc6 Rd6 7.Ke5/v Re6+ 8.Kd5
Rd6+ 9.Kc5/vi Rxd3 10.Rd8+ wins.

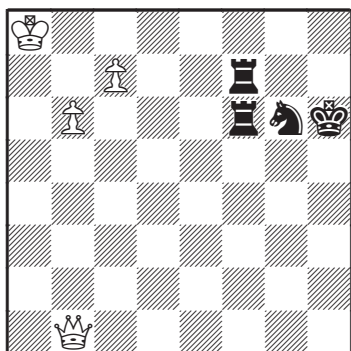
i) 1.d8Q? Qc1+ 2.Kf3 Qf1+.

ii) Kh5 2.d8Q, and: Rf2+ 3.Sf3 Qd2+ 4.Kg3
Rg2+ 5.Kh3 or here: Qc1+ 3.Kf5 Qf1+ 4.Ke6.

iii) Kg7 3.Rxc2 Rxd5 4.Rc7.

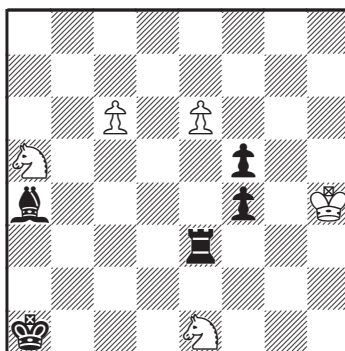
iv) Ke7 4.Rxc2 Rxd5 5.Sc6+, or Kg8 4.Rxc2
Rxd5 5.Rg2+ Kh7 6.Ke4 Rxd8 7.d4 win.

No 19456 I. Akobia
& J. Mikitovics
commendation



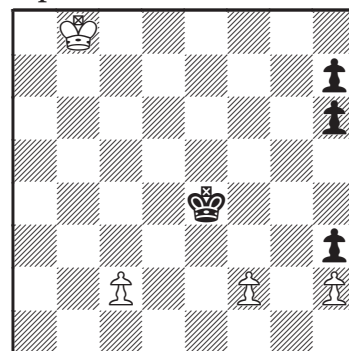
a8h7 1603.20 4/4 BTM, Win

No 19457 I. Aliev
& H. Guliyev
commendation



h4a1 0332.22 5/5 Win

No 19458 M. Zinar
special commendation



b8e4 0000.33 4/4 Win

v) 7.Rd8+? Kxc6 8.Rxd6+ Kxd6 9.Ke4 Ke6 and Black has the opposition.

vi) 9.Kc4? Rxc6+ 10.Rxc6 Kxc6 again with opposition.

“This shows an interesting combinational wrangle but at the cost of the immobile bQ being mere bait”

No 19456 Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & Janos Mikitovics (Hungary). 1...Rf8+ 2.Ka7 (Kb7? Se7;) Se7 3.Qh1+/i Kg7 4.b7/ii Sc6+ 5.Kb6 (Ka6) Sd8+ 6.Kb5/iii Rf5+ 7.Kc4 Rf4+ 8.Kd3 Rf3+ 9.Ke2 Sxb7 10.Qg1+ Kh8/iv 11.Qd4+ Kg8 12.Qg4+ Kh7 13.Qe4+ wins.

i) 3.b7? Sc6+ 4.Kb6 Sd8+ 5.Kb5 Rf5+ 6.Kc4 Rf4+ 7.Kd3 Rf3+ 8.Ke2 Rf2+ 9.Ke1 Rf1+ draws.

ii) 4.Qg2+? Rg6 5.Qxg6+ Kxg6/v 6.b7 Rc8 draws.

iii) Logical try: 6.Ka5? Rf5+ 7.Kb4 Rf4+ 8.Kc3 Rf3+ 9.Kd2 Sxb7 10.Qg1+ Kf7 11.Qb6 Sa5 12.Qxa5 Rf6 13.Qd5+ Ke7 14.Qe5+ Kd7 draw.

iv) Now, in comparison with the try, the wK is at e2 instead of d2, so 10...Kf7 is not possible. Kh7 11.Qb1+ Kg8 12.Qxb7 wins.

v) But not Sxg6? 6.b7 Se7 7.Ka6 wins.

“The logical try is so good but the move 6.Ka5? looks rather strange”.

No 19457 Ilham Aliev & Hasan Guliyev (Azerbaijan). 1.Sc2+ Bxc2 2.c7 Rc3 3.e7/i Ba4 4.Sc6 Rxc6 5.e8Q Rh6+ 6.Kg5 Bxe8 7.c8Q Rh5+ 8.Kf6/ii wins.

i) 3.Sc6? Rxc6 4.e7 Rh6+ 5.Kg5 Rh8.

ii) 8.Kxf4? Ba4 9.Qa6 Rh4+.

“This study with known ideas is solver-friendly”.

No 19458 Mikhail Zinar (Ukraine). 1.Ka7/i Kf3/ii 2.c4 Kg2 3.c5 Kxh2 4.c6 Kg1 5.c7 h2 6.c8Q h1Q 7.Qc1+ Kh2 8.Qxh1+/iii Kxh1 9.f4 h5 10.f5 h4 11.f6 h3 12.f7 h2 13.f8Q wins.

i) 1.Kb7? Kf3 2.c4 Kg2 3.c5 Kxh2 4.c6 Kg1 5.c7 h2 6.c8Q h1Q+ with check.

ii) h5 2.f4 Kxf4 3.c4 wins.

iii) 8.Qxh6+? Kg1 9.Qxh1+ Kxh1 10.f4 h5 11.f5 h4 12.f6 h3 13.f7 h2 14.f8Q Kg2 draws.

“This study has unique moves with two excelsiors and a capture refusal. The distinction is awarded for a pawn study”.

EG Subscription

Subscription to **EG** is not tied to membership of ARVES.

The annual subscription to **EG** (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31) is **25,00** euro for 4 issues.

Payable to ARVES (Brialmontlei 66, B-2018 Antwerpen, Belgium) :

- IBAN : NL19 INGB 0000 0540 95
- BIC : INGBNL2A
- ING Bank NV, POB 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam

If you pay via eurogiro from outside the European Union, please add **3,50** euro for bankcharges.

Payment is also possible

via Paypal on <http://www.paypal.com> to arves@skynet.be (please add 1 euro for transaction fees)

And from outside Europe :

postal money orders, USD or euro bank notes (but no cheques)

to the treasurer (please, not ARVES or **EG** !)

New! Subscribers in Great Britain can pay via Paul Valois. They can write him a cheque for **£22** (payable to Paul Valois, please) for one year's subscription to **EG**. His address is 14 Newton Park Drive, Leeds LS7 4HH.

It is of course possible with any kind of payment to save bank charges by paying for more years or for more persons at the same time, as some subscribers already do, or in cash at the annual World Congress of Chess Composition (WCCC) run in conjunction with meetings of the World Federation of Chess Composition (WFCC).

For all information, **especially change of address**, please contact the treasurer:

Marcel Van Herck
Brialmontlei 66, B-2018 Antwerpen, Belgium
e-mail : arves@skynet.be

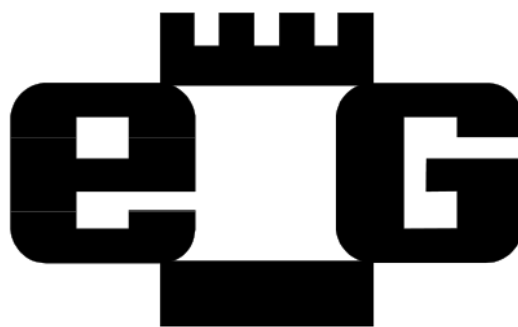
Table of contents

<i>Editorial</i> , by HAROLD VAN DER HEIJDEN	3
<i>Originals (43)</i> , by ED VAN DE GEVEL	4
<i>Spotlight (39)</i> , by JARL ULRICHSEN	7
<i>The Systematic manoeuvres of Gamlet Amiryan</i> , by YOCHANAN AFEK	11
<i>A tourney from the past: the 1916 Rice Memorial Tournament</i> , by ALAIN PALLIER	14
<i>Cannot open PGN?</i> , by EMIL VLASÁK	22
<i>Obituary Jan Ševčík</i> , by EMIL VLASÁK	26
<i>Obituary Lex Jongsma</i> , by HAROLD VAN DER HEIJDEN	28
<i>Awards</i>	
9 WCCT 2012-213.	29
Garcia 65 JT 2013	37
Moscow Ty 2013.	47

ISSN-0012-7671

Copyright ARVES

Reprinting of (parts of) this magazine is only permitted
for non-commercial purposes and with acknowledgement.



No. 195 — Vol. XX — JANUARY 2014
SUPPLEMENT

Awards

Gurgenidze 60 JT 2013	54
Olimpiya dünyası 2011	56
Olimpiya dünyası 2012	63
Uralski Problemist 20 AT 2013	69
Uralski Problemist 2012	80
Carlsson MT 2013.	84
Israel Ring Ty 2009-2010.	89
Magyar Sakkvilág 2012	91
Problem Paradise 2005-2009	94
ChessStar 2011.	95
Euxinus Pontus 2010-2011	98

Gurgenidze 60 JT 2013

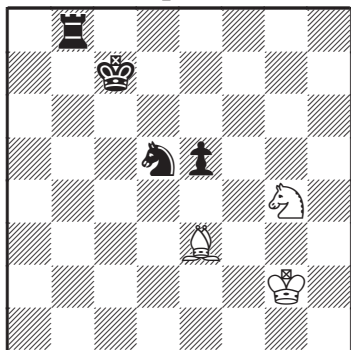
This was one of the Batumi-2013 theme tourneys and the required theme was: “White with a single piece (B, S) in the final makes a positional draw against a rook and a minor piece (B, S). Pawns should be absent in the final position”.

22 studies from 14 composers participated. The judge was David Gurgenidze himself.

- No 19459** Yuri Bazlov (Russia). 1.Bf2, and:
 — Kd6 2.Sxe5 Kxe5 3.Bg3+ Sf4+ 4.Kf3 Rb4 5.Kg4 1st positional draw, or:
 — Sf4+ 2.Kf3 Sg6 3.Sxe5 Sxe5+ 4.Ke4, with:
 – Kd6 5.Bg3 Rb5 6.Kf5 2nd positional draw, or here:
 – Sf7 5.Bg3+ Sd6+ 6.Kd5 Rb6 7.Ke6 3rd positional draw.

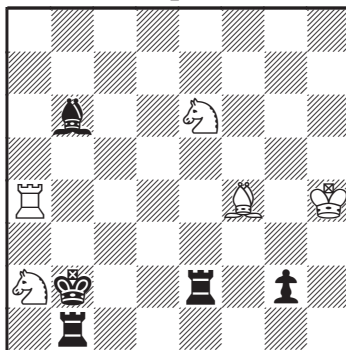
- No 19460** Yuri Bazlov (Russia). 1.Sc1 Rxc1 2.Bxc1+ Kc2 3.Rc4+ Kd1 4.Rg4, and:
 — g1Q 5.Rxg1+ Bxg1 6.Sf4 Rh2+ 7.Kg3 Kxc1 8.Sh3 Rh1 9.Kg2 Rh2+ 10.Kg3 positional draw, or:
 — Bf2+ 5.Kh3 g1Q 6.Rxg1+ Bxg1 7.Sf4 Re4/i 8.Kg4 Kxc1 9.Kf3 Re3+ 10.Kg2 Re4 11.Kf3 positional draw.
 i) Ra2 8.Sd3 Ke2 9.Se5 draws.

No 19459 Y. Bazlov
1st prize



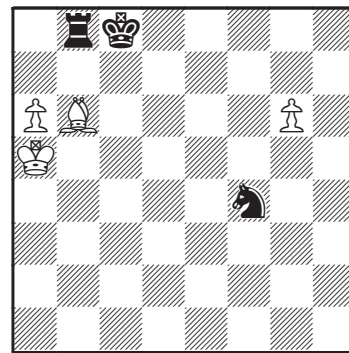
g2c7 0314.01 3/4 Draw

No 19460 Y. Bazlov
2nd prize



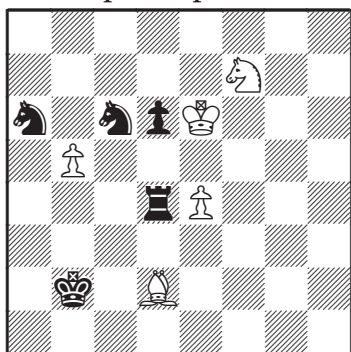
h4b2 0742.01 5/5 Draw

No 19461 Y. Bazlov,
V. Kovalenko & O. Pervakov
special prize



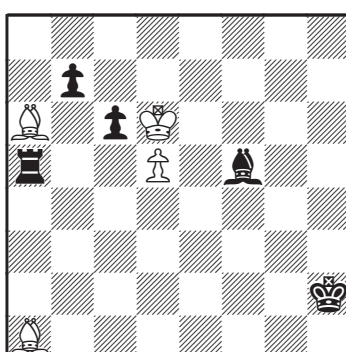
a5c8 0313.20 4/3 Draw

No 19462 O. Pervakov
special prize



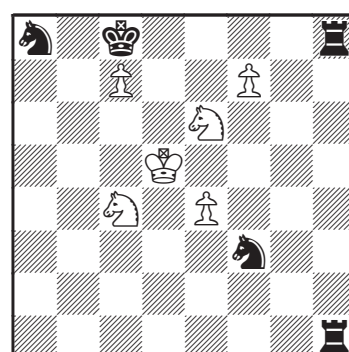
e6b2 0317.21 5/5 Draw

No 19463 P. Arestov
honourable mention



d6h2 0350.12 4/5 Draw

No 19464 P. Arestov
honourable mention



d5c8 0608.30 6/5 Draw

No 19461 Yuri Bazlov, Vitaly Kovalenko & Oleg Pervakov (Russia). 1.a7 Ra8 2.Ka6 Sxg6 3.Bd8, and:

- Sf8 4.Ba5 zz Se6 5.Kb6 Sc7 6.Be1 Sd5+ 7.Kc6 Se7+ 8.Kb6 Sd5+ 9.Kc6 draws, or:
- Se5 4.Bh4 Sc6 5.Bf2 Sxa7 6.Kb6 Kb8 7.Bg3+ Kc8 8.Bf2 Kb8 9.Bg3+ Kc8 10.Bf2 positional draw.

No 19462 Oleg Pervakov (Russia). 1.Bg5 Sc5+ 2.Kf5 Se5 3.Be3 Rxe4 4.Bxc5 Rc4 5.Ba3+ Kxa3 6.Sxd6 Rc5 7.Se4/i Rxb5 8.Sd6 Rc5 9.Sb7 Rc7 10.Sd6 Re7 11.Sc8 Re8 12.Sd6 Re7 13.Sc8 Rc7 14.Sd6 Rc5 15.Sb7 Rb5 16.Sd6 Ra5 17.Sb7 Ra7 18.Sd6 Ra5 19.Sb7 Rd5 20.Ke6/xi Rb5 21.Sd6 positional draw.

i) Logical try: 7.Sb7? Rc7 wins.

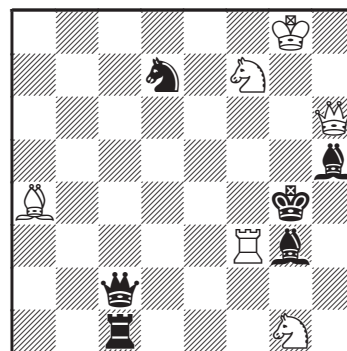
No 19463 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Be5+, and:

- Kg2 2.Bxb7 Rxd5+ 3.Kxc6 Be4 4.Kc7 Rxe5 5.Kd6 Re8 6.Kd7 Re5 7.Kd6 positional draw, or:
- Kg1 2.Bd4+ Kg2 3.Bxb7 Rxd5+ 4.Kxc6 Be4 5.Kb6 Rxd4 6.Kc5 Ra4 7.Kb5 Rd4 8.Kc5 echo positional draw.

No 19464 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Sd6+ Kd7 2.c8Q+ Rxc8 3.Sxc8 Rh5+4.e5 Sc7+ 5.Sxc7 Sxe5 6.f8S+ Kxc7 7.Se6+ Kxc8 8.Sf4, and:

- Rf5 9.Ke4 Rg5 10.Se6 Rh5 11.Sf4 Rg5 12.Se6 positional draw, or:
- Rg5 9.Se6 Rh5 10.Sf4 positional draw.

No 19465 A. Pallier
honourable mention



g8g4 4475.00 6/6 BTM, Draw

No 19465 Alain Pallier (France). 1...Qc8+ 2.Kh7 Sf8+ 3.Qxf8 Qxf8 4.Sh6+ Qxh6+ 5.Kxh6 Rxf8 6.Rxf8+ Rxf8 7.Bd1+ Kf5 8.Bc2+ Kg4 9.Bd1+ positional draw.

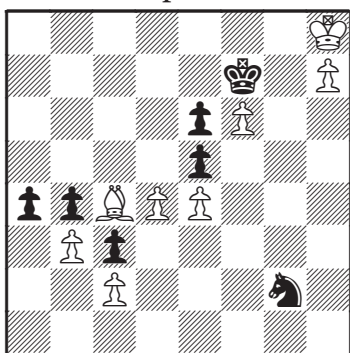


David Gurgenidze at the
WFCC-Congress at Crete, 2010
(Photo: LP)

Olimpiya dünyası 2011

Andrey Selivanov (Russia) judged the annual informal tourney of the Azerbaijan newspaper. The award appeared on 3ix2013. 20 studies by 24 composers from 13 countries participated. The judge observed that the level of entries was high and considered that a tradition for this newspaper's tourney. He also thanks chess editor Ilham Aliev for his active involving of young talented players in endgame studies and letting them publish their early works.

No 19466 K. Landa & I. Aliev
1st prize



h8f7 0013.65 8/7 Draw

No 19466 Konstantin Landa (Russia) & Ilham Aliev (Azerbaijan). 1.d5/i exd5 2.exd5 Sf4 3.d6+ Kf8 4.Bd3 Se6 5.Bc4 Sf4 6.Bd3, positional draw, or: e4 7.Bxe4 Se6 8.d7/ii Sd8 9.Bd5 a3 10.Bg8 a2 11.f7 Ke7/iii 12.Kg7 Se6+ 13.Kg6/iv a1Q 14.d8Q+/v Sxd8 15.h8Q Qg1+ 16.Kf5 draws.

i) White must do something against the mate threat on g6. But 1.Bxe6+? Kf8 2.d5 Sh4 3.Bf5 Sf3 4.Be6 Sg5 5.Bg8 Sxe4 6.d6 Sxd6 7.bxa4 Sf5 8.Bd5 b3 and Black wins.

ii) 8.bxa4? b3 9.cxb3 Sd8 10.Bg6 c2 11.Bxc2 Sf7 mate.

iii) a1Q stalemate, or Se6 12.d8Q+ Sxd8 stalemate.

iv) 13.Kh6? a1Q 14.h8Q Qc1+ 15.Kh7 Sf8+ 16.Kg7 Qg5 mate.

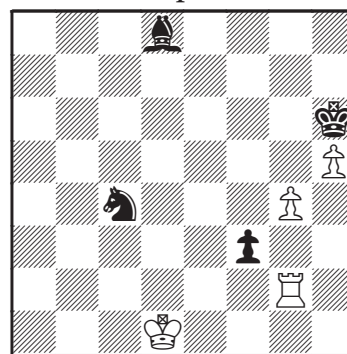
v) 14.h8Q? Qg1+ 15.Kf5 Qf2+ 16.Kg4 Qg2+ 17.Kf5 Qxc2+ 18.Ke5 Qe2+ 19.Kd5 Qd3+ 20.Kc6 Qxd7+ 21.Kb6 Qd6+ 22.Kb5 Qc5+ 23.Ka4 c2 wins.

“This position is based on an OTB game. It is wonderful that the tandem of the GM (rating 2640) and endgame study composer managed to create such a large-scale performance on the chess board. I always welcome such

co-operation because in the everyday life of practical chess players interesting positions arise but not all GMs understand that these could be turned into a good study”.

This is highly suspect. MG proposes 14.h8Q Qg1+ 15.Kf5 Qf2+ and now 16.Ke4 Qxc2+ 17.Ke3 Qd2+ 18.Kf3 and since moves like c2 19.f8Q Sxf8 20.Qg7+, Kxd7 19.f8Q Sxf8 20.Qg7+ Kc6 21.Qxf8, or Qxd7 19.Qh4+ Kf8 20.Qxb4+ draw, it seems that Black can only try something like Qf4+ 19.Ke2 Qe4+ 20.Kf2 Qf4+ 19.Ke2 Qe4+ 20.Kf2 Kxd7 21.f8S+ (or maybe 21.Qh7+) Sxf8 22.Qg7+ Qe7 23.Qxe7+ Kxe7 24.Ke2 which is a draw (7EGTB).

No 19467 I. Akobia & S. Didukh
2nd prize



d1h6 0133.21 4/4 Draw

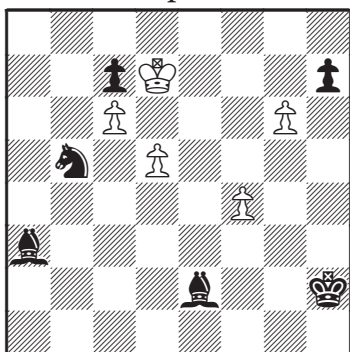
No 19467 Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & Sergiy Didukh (Ukraine). 1.g5+/i Bxg5 2.Rg3 Se3+/ ii 3.Ke1 Bh4 4.Kf2 Sf1 (Sf5) 5.Kxf3 Sxg3 6.Kg4 draws.

i) Thematic try: 1.Rg3? Se3+ 2.Ke1 Bh4 3.Kf2 Sf1 4.Kxf3 Sxg3 5.g5+ Kxh5. If 1.Rf2? Se5 2.Rf1 Kg5 3.Kd2 (Ke1 Kf4;) Kxg4 4.Ke3 Bb6+ 5.Ke4 Sf7 6.Rxf3 Sg5+ wins.

ii) Se5 3.Rh3 Bd8 4.Ke1 Bb6 5.Kf1 Bc5 6.Ke1 draws.

“The purpose of the pawn sacrifice on the first move only becomes clear at the end of the solution. This plan makes the study difficult and nice for solving”.

No 19468 P. Arestov
3rd prize

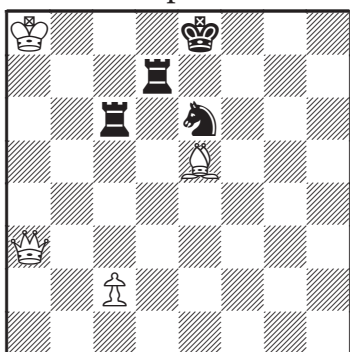


d7h2 o063.42 5/6 Draw

No 19468 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.g7 Bg4+ 2.f5/i Bxf5+ 3.Kd8 Bb2 4.g8Q Bf6+ 5.Ke8 Sd6+ 6.Kf8 h5 7.Qh7 Bxh7 stalemate.

i) Thematic try: 2.Kd8? Bb2 3.g8Q Bf6+ 4.Ke8 Sd6+ 5.Kf8 Bf5 6.Qxh7+ Bxh7 and no stalemate. 2.Ke8? Sd6+ 3.Kd8 (Kf8) Sf7+ (Sf5+) wins.

No 19469 M. Garcia & I. Akobia
4th prize



a8e8 1613.10 4/4 Draw

No 19469 Mario Garcia (Argentina) & Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.Qe3 Kd8 2.Qb3 Rc8+ 3.Bb8 Sc7+ 4.Kb7 (Ka7) Sd5+ 5.Ka6 Rc6+ 6.Ka5 Rc5+ 7.Ka6/i Rxc2 8.Qg3/ii Ra2+/iii 9.Kb5 Rb2+ 10.Kc4 (Kc5) Rc2+ 11.Kd4 Sc7+ 12.Ke4 Rc4+ 13.Kf5 Rd5+ 14.Kg6/iv Rc6+ 15.Kh7 Rd7+ 16.Kg8 Sd5 17.Be5/v Re6 18.Bg7 Re8+ 19.Kh7 draws.

i) 7.Ka4? Rc3 8.Qb5 Kc8 wins.

ii) Try: 8.Ka5? Rc3 9.Qa4 Kc8 10.Ka6 Se7 11.Ba7 Rc6+ 12.Bb6 Kb8 13.Qf4+ Rdd6 14.Qf8+ Sc8 wins.

iii) Kc8 9.Qh3 Ra2+ 10.Kb5 Rb2+ 11.Kc6 (Kc5) with an easy draw.

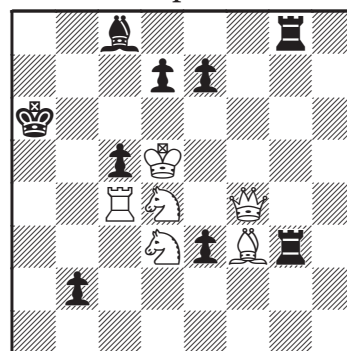
iv) Try: 14.Kf6? Rc6+ 15.Kf7vi Rf5+ 16.Kg8/vii Sd5 17.Kg7 Ke8 18.Bd6 Rf7+ 19.Kh8 Kd7 wins.

v) Try: 17.Qg5+? Sf6+ 18.Kf8 Rd5 19.Qg3 Kc8 20.Bf4 Rf5 21.Qg2 (Qh3) Se4+ (Sg4+).

vi) 15.Kg7 Se6+ 16.Kf7 Sg5+.

vii) 16.Kg7 Se8+ 17.Kh7 Sf6+ 18.Kg6 Rb5 19.Kf7 Rb7+.

No 19470 M. Hlinka & L. Kekely
5th prize



d5a6 1742.05 6/9 BTM, Draw

No 19470 Michal Hlinka & L'ubos Kekely (Slovakia). 1...Bb7+/i 2.Kxc5/ii d6+ 3.Kb4 b1Q+/iii 4.Kc3 (Sb3? Qxb3;) Qa1+/iv 5.Kb3/v Qb1+ 6.Kc3/vi Qa1+ 7.Kb3 Bxf3 8.Ra4+/vii Qxa4+ 9.Kxa4 R8g4/viii 10.Sb4+/ix Kb6/x 11.Qxe3/xi, and:

— Bd1+ 12.Sdc2+ Rxe3 stalemate, or:

— Bc6+ 12.Sb5+ Rxe3 stalemate.

i) R8g5+ 2.Sf5 Bb7+ 3.Kxc5 d6+ 4.Kd4 b1Q 5.Ra4+ Kb5 6.Kc3 Rxf3 7.Qc4+, or R3g5+ 2.Sf5 Bb7+ 3.Kxc5 Rc8+ 4.Kd4 Rxc4+ 5.Kxc4 b1Q 6.Bxb7+ Kxb7 7.Qxg5 Qa2+ 8.Kd4.

ii) 2.Ke5? d6+ 3.Ke6 b1Q 4.Be4 R3g4 wins.

iii) Rxf3 4.Sxf3 b1Q+ 5.Kc3 Qa1+ 6.Kb3 Qd1+ 7.Kc3 Qxf3 8.Ra4+ Kb6 9.Qd4+ Kc7 10.Rc4+, and Kd8 11.Qb6+ Ke8 12.Qb5+, or here: Kb8 11.Se5 Qf1 12.Sd7+ draws.

iv) Bxf3 5.Ra4+ Kb6 6.Qf5, and either R8g5 7.Qd7 Rc5+ 8.Sxc5 Qe1+ 9.Kb3 Bd5+ 10.Kb2

Rg2+ 11.Sc2, or R3g5 7.Qd7 Bb7 8.Rb4+ Qxb4+ 9.Kxb4 draw.

v) 5.Kc2? Bxf3, or 5.Sb2? e2, or 5.Kb4? Bxf3.

vi) 6.Sb2? Bd5 7.Bxd5 e2+ wins, e.g. 8.Sf3 Rb8+ 9.Rb4 Qd1+ 10.Sxd1 exd1Q+ 11.Ka3 Qa1+ 12.Ba2 Qc3+ 13.Rb3 Rxb3+ 14.Bxb3 Rxf3.

vii) 8.Sxf3? Qd1+ 9.Kc3 R8g4 10.Qf5 Rxc4+ 11.Kxc4 Qxf3 wins.

viii) Bd1+ 10.Ka3 R8g4 11.Qf8 Rxd4 12.Sb4+ Rxb4 13.Kxb4 e2 14.Qxe7, or e5 10.Sxe5 Bd1+ 11.Kb4 dxe5 12.Qf6+ Kb7 13.Qc6+ draw.

ix) 10.Qf8? Bc6+ 11.Kb3 Rxd4 12.Sb4+ Rxb4+ 13.Kxb4 Rg4+ 14.Kc3 Re4 wins.

x) Kb7 11.Qf7 Rxd4 12.Qxe7+ draws.

xi) 11.Qf5? Bd1+ 12.Sdc2 e2 wins, e.g. 13.Qb5+ Kc7 14.Qc6+ Kd8 15.Kb5 Rxb4+ 16.Kxb4 Rb3+ 17.Kxb3 Bxc2+ 18.Kxc2 e1Q.

“This shows original ideal stalemates with two pinned knights. It should be noted that all pieces, including the pawns, play”. HH: the black pawns on e7 (!), c5 and e3 didn't play!

No 19471 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.e7 d2 2.Se3 d1Q+ 3.Sxd1 Rxd1+ 4.Kc4/i Re1/ii 5.e8Q Rxe8 6.Sxe8 Ka4 7.Kc5 zz Ka5 8.Sc7 wins.

i) 4.Kc5? Re1 5.e8Q Rxe8 6.Sxe8 Ka4 7.Kb6 c5 8.Kxc5 Ka5 draws. 4.Ke5? Re1+ 5.Se4 c5.

ii) Rc1+ 5.Kd3 Re1 6.Se4 wins.

No 19472 Richard Becker (USA). 1.h4/i Rxh4 2.c4/ii Rxc4 3.h4 (Kxa7? Rxc5;) Rxc5/ iii 4.h5 Ke8 5.f6/iv Kd7 6.Ka7 Ra5+ 7.Kb8 Rb5 8.Ka7 Ra5+ 9.Kb8 Bxb7 10.Kxb7 Rxh5 11.Ka7/v

Kc6 12.f7/vi Rh7/vii 13.b7/viii Rxf7 14.d7 Rxd7 15.Ka8 Rxb7 stalemate.

i) 1.Ka7? Ra4+ 2.Kb8 Rc4 3.Ka7/ix Rxc5 4.b8S/x Ra5+ 5.Sa6 Bc4 6.b7 Rxa6+ 7.Kb8 Bd5 8.Kc7 Rc6+ 9.Kd7 Rb6 wins. 1.c4? (c3?) Ra4+ 2.Kb8 Rxc4 (Rc4) wins.

ii) 2.Ka7? Ra4+ 3.Kb8 Rc4 wins.

iii) Rxh4 4.Ka7 Ra4+ 5.Kb8 Rc4 6.Ka7 Rxc5 7.f6 Ra5+ 8.Kb8 Kxf6 9.d7 Ke7 10.d8Q+ Kxd8 stalemate.

iv) 5.h6? Kd7, and 6.Ka7 Bxb7 7.Kxb7 Rxf5 8.h7 Rf8 9.Ka7 Kxd6 10.b7 Kc7, or here: 6.h7 Rc8+ 7.Ka7 Bxb7 8.Kxb7 Rh8 9.Ka6 Kxd6 10.b7 Kc6 11.f6 Rb8 12.f7 Kc7

v) 11.f7? Rh8 12.Ka7 Kxd6 13.b7 Kc7 wins.

vi) 12.b7? Ra5+ 13.Kb8 Rb5 wins.

vii) Ra5+ 13.Kb8 Rf5 14.d7 draws.

viii) 13.d7? Rh8 14.b7 Kc7 wins.

ix) 3.h4 Rxc5 4.h5 Be4 5.h6 Bxf5 6.Ka7 Ra5+ 7.Kb8 Ke8 8.Kc7 Rc5+.

x) 4.Ka6 Bc4+ 5.Ka7 Ra5+ 6.Kb8 Ke8.

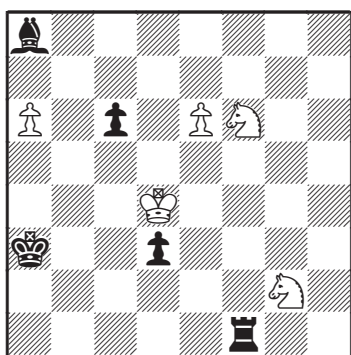
“This is an interesting confrontation of R+B against 8 pawns which ends in stalemate”.

No 19473 János Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.Kb5/i Sxh4 2.Kc5 Kb2 3.Rb4+ Kc3 4.Rc4+ Kd2 5.Rd4+ Kc1 6.Kd5 Sg2 7.Ke5 Se3 8.Rd8 Sc4+ 9.Kd4 Kd2 10.Rg8/ii Se3 11.Rg1 Sg4 12.Rg2+ Kd1 13.Rg1+ (Kd3? c1S+;) Kd2 14.Rg2+ draws.

i) 1.Rc5? Kb2 2.Rb5+ Kc3 3.Rc5+ Kd2 4.h5 c1Q 5.Rxc1 Kxc1 6.h6 Sh4 7.h7 Sg6 8.Kb4 Kd2 wins.

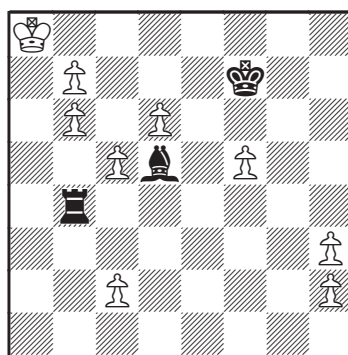
ii) 10.Rh8? Se3 11.Rh1 Sg4 wins.

No 19471 P. Arestov
1st honourable mention



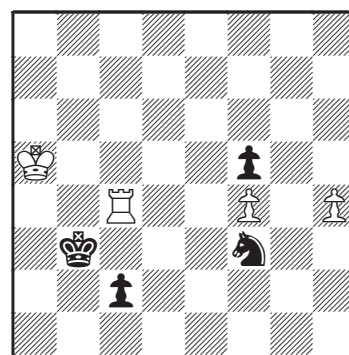
d4a3 0332.22 5/5 Win

No 19472 R. Becker
2nd honourable mention



a8f7 0330.80 9/3 Draw

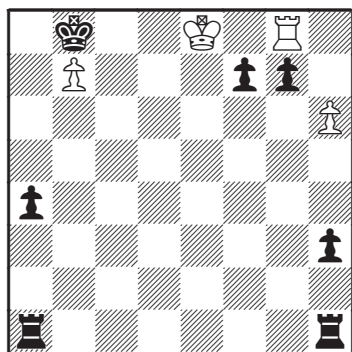
No 19473 J. Mikitovics
3rd honourable mention



a5b3 0103.22 4/4 Draw

HH: although many hardly relevant lines were supplied, the solution as printed in the award does not correctly explain why 8.Rd8! is correct and 8.Rd7 not. It is stated that the move 10.Rg8 was the reason to play 8.Rd8, but in the same position with wRd7 also 10.Rg7 draws. The point is that after 7.Rd7? Black wins by Sc4+ 8.Kd4 Kb2 (Kb1) 9.Rb7+ Ka2 10.Ra7+ Sa3 since now 11.Rc7? fails to an S-fork on d5. Obviously, with the wR at c8 there is no fork.

No 19474 L. González
4th honourable mention



e8b8 0700.24 4/7 Win

No 19474 Luis Miguel González (Spain).
1.h7 h2/i 2.h8Q Kxb7 3.Rxg7/ii Rhe1+ 4.Kxf7 h1Q 5.Kf6+/iii Kb6 6.Qd8+/iv Kc5/v 7.Qa5+ Kc4 8.Rc7+/vi Kd3 9.Rc3+ Ke2 10.Rc2+ Kf3 11.Qf5+ Kg3 12.Qf2+ Kg4 13.Rc4+ Re4 14.Qf5+ Kg3 15.Rc3+ Kh2 16.Rh3+ wins.

i) Rae1+ 2.Kxf7+ Kxb7 3.Rxg7 Rhg1 4.h8Q Rxg7+ 5.Qxg7, or Rac1 2.Kxf7+ Kxb7 3.h8Q Rc7+ 4.Kg6 Rg1+ 5.Kh7 Re1 6.Rb8+ Kc6 7.Rb2, or a3 2.h8Q Kxb7 3.Rxg7 Raf1 4.Rg3 Rb1 5.Rxa3 h2 6.Kf8 Rb5 7.Qd4 win.

ii) 3.Qxg7? Rhe1+ 4.Kxf7 h1Q 5.Kg6+ Ka6 6.Qf6+ Ka7 7.Rg7+ Qb7 8.Qd4+ Ka6 9.Qc4+ Qb5, or 3.Kf8? Rac1 4.Qh4 Rc8+ 5.Ke7 Rxg8 6.Qe4+ Kb6 7.Qxh1 Rh8.

iii) 5.Kg6+? Kb6 6.Qd8+ Kb5 7.Qg5+ Kb4 8.Qd2+ Kb3 9.Qd3+ Kb4 draws.

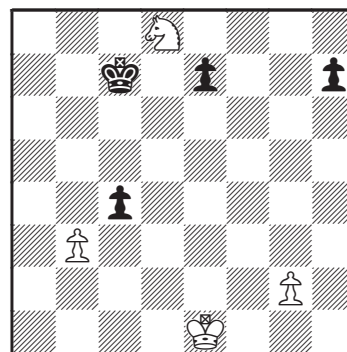
iv) 6.Qb8+? Kc5, e.g. 7.Qa7+ Kc4 8.Qc7+ Kd3 9.Rd7+ Ke2 10.Qe5+ Kf1 11.Qf5+ Kg1 12.Qc5+ Kf1 draws.

v) Kb5 7.Qd3+ Kb6 8.Qd4+ Kc6 9.Qc4+ Kd6 10.Qc7+ Kd5 11.Rg5+ Ke4 12.Re5+ Kf3 13.Qc3+ Kg4 14.Rg5+ Kf4 15.Qd4+ Qe4 16.Qf2+ Qf3 17.Rf5+ wins.

vi) 8.Qa6+? loses time: Kd4 9.Qb6+ Ke4 10.Qe6+ Kd4 11.Rd7+ Kc3 12.Rc7+ Kd2 13.Qd6+ Ke3 14.Qc5+ Ke2 15.Qb5+ Kf2 16.Rc2+ Kf3 17.Qf5+.

HH: An ending with a unique winning line, but is this an endgame study?

No 19475 I. Akobia & J. Mikitovics
5th honourable mention



e1c7 0001.23 4/4 Win

No 19475 Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & J. Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.b4/i Kxd8 2.Kd2, and:

— Kd7 3.Kc3 Kc6 4.Kxc4 Kb6 5.g4/ii zz Kc6 6.g5 Kb6 7.Kd5 Kb5 8.Ke6 Kxb4 9.Kxe7 wins, or:

— Kc7 3.Kc3 Kb6 4.Kxc4, and:

– Kc6 5.g3/iii h5/iv 6.b5+ Kb6 7.Kb4 e5/v 8.Kc4 e4 9.Kd4 Kxb5 10.Kxe4 wins, or:

– e5 5.g4/vi e4/vii 6.g5 e3 7.Kd3 Kb5 8.Kxe3 Kxb4 9.Kd4 Kb3 10.Ke5 Kc4 11.Kf6 Kd5 12.Kg7 wins.

i) Thematic try: 1.Kd2? cxb3/viii 2.Se6+ Kd6 3.Sd4 b2 draws.

ii) 5.g3? Kc6 zz 6.b5+ Kb6 draws.

iii) Thematic try: 5.g4? Kb6 zz 6.g5 Kc6 zz 7.b5+ Kb6 8.Kb4 e5 9.Kc4 e4 10.Kd4 Kxb5 11.Kxe4 Kc4 (Kc5?; Ke5) 12.Ke5 Kd3 draws.

iv) Kb6 6.g4 e6 7.g5 Kc6 8.Kd4 Kb5 9.Ke5 Kxb4 10.Kxe6 wins.

v) e6 8.Kc4 e5 9.Kd5 Kxb5 10.Kxe5 wins.

vi) 5.g3? e4 6.g4 e3 draws.

vii) Kc6 6.g5 e4 7.Kd4 wins.

viii) But not e5? 2.b4 Kxd8 3.Kc3 e4 4.Kxc4 Kd7 5.g4 Kc6 6.g5 e3 7.Kd3 Kb5 8.Kxe3 Kxb4 9.Kd4 Kb3 10.Ke5 Kc4 11.Kf6 Kd5 12.Kg7, or Kxd8 2.b4 Kc7 3.Kc3 Kc6 4.Kxc4 main line.

“This is a very interesting study, but a higher ranking is not possible since the wS doesn't make a single move”.

The 6th hon. mention was cooked by MG: P. Krug, e1c1 4475.23 h6b1g3b2b8c6e7c4g4g5. b3e2a5c7g6 8/9 Draw: 1.Sge3 Se4 2.Rxg6 Rxe2+ 3.Kxe2 Qa2+ 4.Sc2+ Bg5 5.Rxg5 Qxc2+ 6.Kf3 Qf2+ 7.Kg4 Sf6+ 8.Kh3 Bd7+ 9.Rg4+ Kb1 10.Qg6+ Bf5 11.Ba7 Qf4 12.Be3 Qf3+ 13.Kh4 Qh1+ 14.Kg5 draws.

But 5.Qh1+ Kxc2 6.Qe1 Kxb3+ 7.Kf1 Kxc4 8.Rxc6+ Kd3 9.Qd1+ Sd2+ 10.Kg1 Be3+ 11.Kh2 Bf4+ 12.Kh3 Bd6 13.Rc1 Qe6+ 14.Kh4.

Peter Krug supplied a correction for EG, but it belongs in the Azerbaijan newspaper.

No 19476 Peter Krug (Austria). 1.Re5/i Re6 2.Rxe6/ii fxe6 3.Sge3 d4 4.Kg3 e5 5.Kf3 g5 6.Ke2 g4 7.Ke1 g3 8.Ke2 e4 9.Ke1 d3 10.Sc3 d2+ 11.Ke2 d1Q+ 12.Scxd1 g2 13.Sc4 wins.

i) 1.Rxf7? Kf1 2.Ke5+ Ke2 3.Sb2 Kd2 4.Rf2+ Kc3 5.Kxd6 Rb1 draws.

ii) 2.Rxd5? f5 3.Sge3 g5+ 4.Kf3 g4+ 5.Kg3 Re4 6.Rxf5 Rxe3+ 7.Sxe3 stalemate.

No 19477 Vitaly Kovalenko (Russia). 1.Sb3+ Rxb3 2.Ke2+ Kc2 3.Bb1+ Kc3 4.Rg4 g5 5.Ke3 e4 6.Rxe4 g4 7.Rd4/i g3 8.Ke4 g2 9.Kd5 g1Q 10.Rd3 mate.

i) 7.Rxg4? stalemate.

No 19478 János Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.Qf7+ Rf4 2.Qh7/i Kf2/ii 3.Bc8/iii, and:

— Rc4 4.Bh3/iv Sg3+ 5.Kh2 Sgf1+ 6.Bxf1 Sxf1+ 7.Kh3 Rc3+ 8.Kg4 draws, or:

— Sg3+ 4.Kh2 Sef1+ 5.Kh3 Se2 6.Qa7+ Se3 7.Sf5/v Sg1+ 8.Kh2 Sf3+ 9.Kh1 Sd4 10.Qa2+ Se2 11.Ba6 wins.

i) 2.Qe7? Sg4 3.Bg2+ Kf2 4.Qa7+ Kg3 5.Qa3+ Kf2 6.Qa7+ Kg3 positional draw.

ii) Sg3+ 3.Kh2 Kf2 4.Bc8 Sef1+ 5.Kh3 Se2 6.Qa7+ main line, or Sg4 3.Bg2+ Kf2 4.Sf5 Ke1 5.Bh3 wins.

iii) Thematic try: 3.Ba6? Sg3+ 4.Kh2 Se4 5.Qe7 Sf6 6.Sg2 Sfg4+ 7.Kh1 Rf6 8.Bb5 Rh6+ draws.

iv) Thematic try: 4.Be6? Rf4 5.Sg6 Sfi 6.Qa7+ Rd4 7.Qf7+ Rf4 8.Qa7+ Rd4 positional draw.

v) Thematic try: or 7.Sg2? Sg1+ 8.Kh2 Sf3+ 9.Kh1 Rd4 draws. 7.Qa2? Ra4 8.Qb2 Rb4, and 9.Qxb4 Sg1+ 10.Kh2 Sfi+ 11.Kh1 Sg3+ 12.Kh2 Sfi+ positional draw, or here: 9.Qa2 Ra4 10.Qxa4 Sg1+ 11.Kh2 Sfi+ 12.Kh1 Sg3+ 13.Kh2 Sfi+ positional draw.

Dedicated to the memory of Samir Badalov.

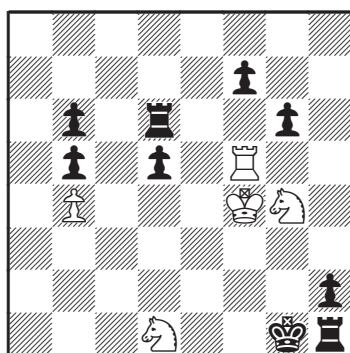
“This is an aristocratic study, very difficult to understand”.

HH wonders if the thematic tries are not just tries here. But so many lines had to be weeded out of the very poorly presented solution supplied that perhaps something important has gone astray.

No 19479 Alain Pallier (France). 1.Bd6+ Kxd6 2.Qb4+/i Qc5 3.Qxc5+ Kxc5 4.Bxa2/ii Ra1 5.b4+ Kxb5 6.Kb2 Rxa2+ 7.Kxc1 Kxb4 8.Sh5/iii Kc3 9.Kd1 Kd3 10.Sf4+ Ke3 11.Sd5+ draws.

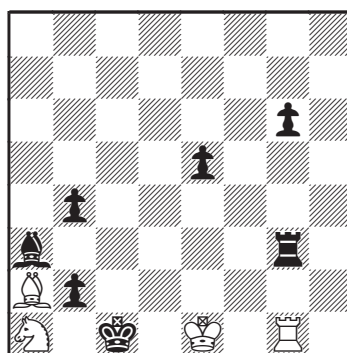
i) 2.Qd4+ (Qf4+) Ke7 3.Bxa2 Qa8+ wins.

No 19476 P. Krug
1st commendation



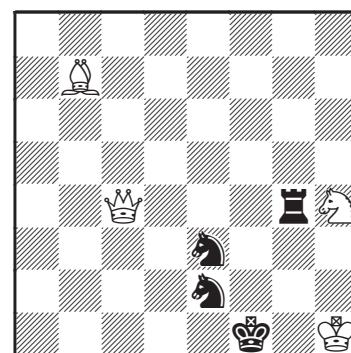
f4g1 0702.16 5/9 Win

No 19477 V. Kovalenko
2nd commendation



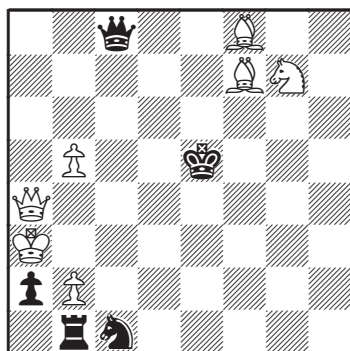
e1c1 0441.04 4/7 Win

No 19478 J. Mikitovics
3rd commendation



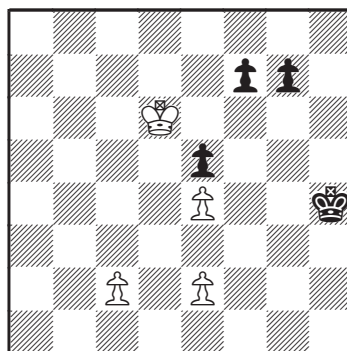
h1f1 1317.00 4/4 Win

No 19479 A. Pallier
4th commendation



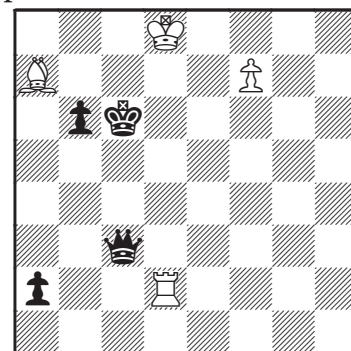
a3e5 4324.21 7/5 Draw

No 19480 K. Velikhanov
5th commendation



d6h4 0000.33 4/4 Win

No 19481 J. Mikitovics
special honourable mention



d8c6 3110.12 4/4 Draw

ii) 4.b4+? Rxb4 5.Bxa2 Sxa2 6.Sf5 Rxb5 7.Se3 Kd4 wins.

iii) 8.Kd1? Ra5, or 8.Se6? Kc3, or 8.Sf5 Kc4 win.

No 19480 Kenan Velikhanov (Azerbaijan).
1.c4 g5 2.c5 g4 3.c6 g3 4.c7 g2 5.c8Q g1Q 6.Qh8+ Kg5/i 7.Qg7+/ii Kf4 8.Qxg1 wins.

i) Kg3 7.Qxe5+ Kh4 8.Qh8+ Kg3 9.Qg7+ Kf2 10.Qxg1+ Kxg1 11.Ke7 wins. This line is dualistic.

ii) 7.Qg8+? Kf6 8.Qxg1 stalemate.

“This is a simple study with a nice twist”

No 19481 János Mikitovics (Hungary).
1.Rd6+/i Kb7 2.Rd7+/ii Ka6 3.f8Q a1Q 4.Bxb6, and:

— Qf6+ 5.Qxf6 Qxf6+ 6.Kc8 Kxb6 7.Rd6+ Qxd6 stalemate, or:

— Qh8 5.Qxh8 Qxh8+ 6.Kc7 Qc3+ 7.Kb8 Qc6 (Kxb6; Rb7+) 8.Ra7+ Kxb6 9.Ra6+ Kxa6 stalemate.

i) 1.Rxa2? Qf6+ 2.Ke8 Qe6+ wins.

ii) 2.f8Q? Qc7+ 3.Ke8 a1Q wins.

“Chameleon-echo stalemates. The composer corrected and improved the introduction of a study by Dobrescu (HHdbIV#34765)”

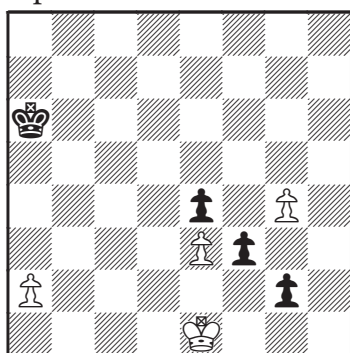
No 19482 Jeyhun Huseynzade (Azerbaijan).
1.Kf2 Kb5 2.g5 Kc4 3.g6 Kd3 4.g7 g1Q+ 5.Kxg1 Ke2 6.g8Q f2+ 7.Kh2 f1Q 8.Qc4+ Kf2 9.Qxf1+ Kxf1 10.a4 wins.

“A special commendation goes to the youngest composer, born 14iii2000, i.e. he was only 11 years when the study was published!”

No 19483 Aysel Bakhtiyarli (Azerbaijan).
1.Ke7 f3 2.f6 f2 3.f7 f1Q 4.f8Q+ Qxf8+ 5.Kxf8 Kg5 6.Ke7 (Kf7? Kf5;) Kf4 7.Kd6 (Ke6? Ke4;) Ke3 8.Kc5 (Kd5? Kd3;) Kd3 9.a4 a5/i 10.Kb5 Kc2/ii 11.Kxc4 Kxb2 12.Kb5 Kb3 13.Kxa5 Kc4 14.Kb6 wins.

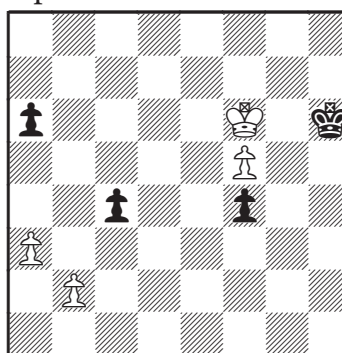
i) c3 10.bxc3 Kxc3 11.a5 wins.

No 19482 J. Huseynzade
special commendation



e1a6 0000.33 4/4 Win

No 19483 A. Bakhtiyarli
special commendation

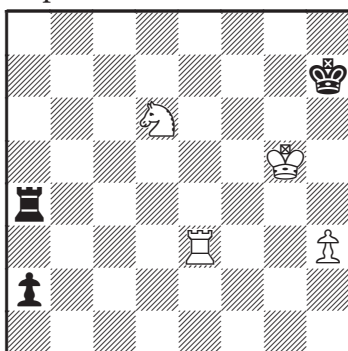


f6h6 0000.33 4/4 Win

ii) Kd4 11.Kxa5 Kc5 12.Ka6 Kb4 (Kc6; Ka5) 13.a5 Kb3 14.Kb5 wins.

“A special commendation is given for this pawn study; its composer is a pupil of Ilham Aliev. She was three times under 16 and twice under 18 champion of Azerbaijan. Aysel took the study idea from a practical game. It is a pity that there are so few female composers”.

No 19484 V. Durarbeyli
special commendation



g5h7 0401.11 4/3 Win

No 19484 Vasif Durarbeyli (Azerbaijan).
1.Re7+ Kg8 2.Kg6 Ra8/i 3.Rg7+ Kf8/ii 4.Kh7 a1Q 5.Rf7 mate.

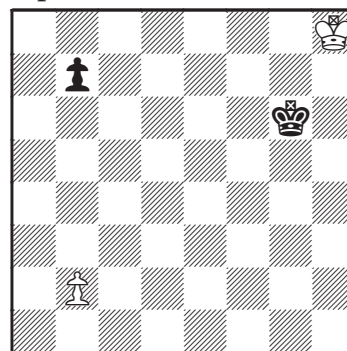
i) a1Q 3.Re8 mate, or Rf4 3.Ra7 wins.

ii) Kh8 4.Sf7 mate.

“This is a special commendation for a miniature and it is this composer’s third study, having

created his first when he was only 9 years old. It is noteworthy that he is an international GM and world cup participant (Tromsø, Norway, 2013) with a rating of 2567, and another pupil of Ilham Aliev”.

No 19485 E. Minerva
special commendation



h8g6 0000.11 2/2 Draw

No 19485 Enzo Minerva (Italy). 1.Kg8 Kf6 2.Kf8, and:

— Ke6 3.Ke8 Kd6 4.Kd8 Kc6 5.Kc8 b5 6.Kb8 Kb6/i 7.b4 Kc6 8.Ka7 draws, or:

— b5 3.Ke8 Ke6 4.Kd8 Kd6 5.Kc8 Kc6 6.Kb8 (Kb6; b4) 7.Ka7 b3 (Kb5; b3) 8.Ka6 draws.

i) b4 7.Ka7 and b3 8.Ka6 Kc5 9.Ka5, or here Kb5 8.b3 (Kb7? b3;) Kc5 9.Ka6 draw.

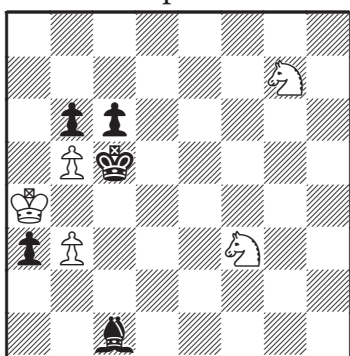
“This is a special commendation for a discovery in a 4-piece ending”.

Olimpiya dünyası 2012

The annual tourney of the Azerbaijan newspaper attracted 37 studies by 22 composers from 12 countries. The award appeared in May 2013.

Judge Oleg Pervakov (Russia) considered the level as generally satisfying. He remarks that some studies with some quite sympathetic ideas were obscured by their introductions which should have been better or even omitted. Regarding the use of EGTBs, he observes that some composers have not learned to understand the difference between endgame studies and mere analytical positions. HH concurs and adds that, in general, this also applies to positions with (many more) pieces.

No 19486 S. Didukh & S.I. Tkachenko
1st prize



a4c5 0032.23 5/5 Draw

No 19486 Sergey Didukh & Sergey I. Tkachenko (Ukraine). 1.Se6+/i Kd5 2.Sed4/ii a2 3.Sc2 c5 4.Sd2/iii Bxd2 5.Ka3/iv a1Q+ 6.Sxa1 Kd4 7.Sc2+/v Kd3/vi 8.Kb2 Bc3+ 9.Kb1/vii Bb4/viii 10.Kb2 Kd2/ix 11.Sa3 Bxa3+ 12.Kxa3 Kc3 13.Ka4 Kb2 14.b4 c4 stalemate

i) 1.b4+? Kc4 2.Se5+ Kc3 3.bxc6 a2 4.c7 a1Q+ 5.Kb5 Qa8 6.Sf5 Kb3 7.Sd6 Be3 8.c8Q Qa4 mate.

ii) 2.Sfd4? a2 3.Sc2 Kxe6 4.bxc6 Kd6 5.Kb5 Kc7 6.Kc4 Bb2 7.Kd5 Bc3 8.b4 Kd8 9.b5 Ke7, or 2.Sc7+? Kd6 3.Se8+ Ke7 4.Sd4 a2 5.Sc2 Kxe8 6.b4 Bb2, or 2.Sf4+? Ke4 3.Se2 Bb2 4.Sc3+ Kxf3 5.bxc6 Bxc3 6.Kxa3 Be5 7.Kb4 Ke4 8.Kb5 Bc7 9.Ka6 Kd5 10.Kb7 Kd6 win.

iii) Try: 4.Sfe1? Ke4 5.Sa1 Kd4 6.Sf3+ Kd5 7.Se1 Ke4 WTM! 8.Sac2 Bb2 9.b4 c4 wins. Thematic try: 4.Sg5? Bxg5 5.Ka3 a1Q+ 6.Sxa1 Kd4 7.Sc2+ Kd3 8.Se1+ Ke2 9.Sc2 (Sg2 Kf2;) Kd2 10.Kb2 Bf6+ 11.Kb1 Kc3 12.Se3 Kxb3 13.Sd5 Bd8 wins.

iv) 5.Sb4+? Kd4 6.Sxa2 Bf4 7.Ka3 Kd3 8.Kb2 Kd2 9.Sc1 Be5+ 10.Kb1 Kc3 11.Ka2 Kc2 12.Se2 Bh2 and 13.b4 c4, or 13.Ka3 Kd2 wins.

v) 7.Kb2? Bc3+ 8.Kb1 Bxa1 9.Kxa1 Kc3 10.Ka2 Kb4 11.Kb2 Kxb5 wins.

vi) Kc3 8.Sb4 cxb4+ 9.Ka4 “positional stalemate”.

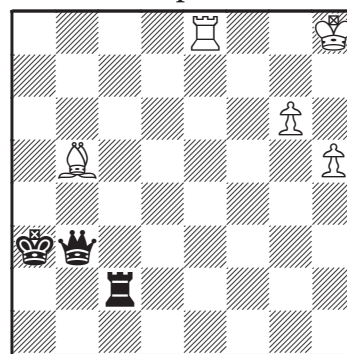
vii) 9.Kc1? Be5 10.Sa3 Kc3 11.Sc4 Bc7 12.Sd2 Bf4 wins.

viii) Square c3 is blocked by the Bishop. Bf6 10.Sa3 Kc3 11.Sc4 Bd8 12.Ka2 Kb4 13.Kb2 Kxb5 14.Kc3 draws.

ix) Bc3+ 11.Kb1 positional draw.

“A great study which has absorbed all the advantages of the modern approach to creativity. Here we have a beautiful and logical try, based on the sacrifice of a knight on the right square, and a double-edged struggle with a variety of ideas: tempo win, fortress, positional draw and stalemate. In general, all this is done at a high technical level, elegantly and with style!”

No 19487 R. Becker
2nd prize



h8a3 3410.20 5/3 Draw

No 19487 Richard Becker (USA). 1.Ra8+/i Kb2 2.g7/ii, and:

— Rc7 3.h6, with:

- Qxb5 4.Rb8/iii Qxb8+ 5.g8Q Rc8 6.Kh7 Rc7+ (Rxc8 stalemate) 7.Kh8 Rc8 8.Kh7 Kb1 9.Qg6+/iv Kb2 10.Qg8 Ka3 11.Qg3+ Qxc3 stalemate, or here:
- Qe3 4.Ra6/v draws, or here:
- Qe6 4.Ra2+/vi Kc1 (Kc3) 5.Ra6 Rc8+ 6.Kh7 Qg8+ (Qf5+; Rg6) 7.Kg6 Qd5 (Rc2; Rc6) 8.Rc6+ Rxc6+ 9.Bxc6 Qxc6+ 10.Kh7 draws, or:
- Qxb5 3.g8Q Qxh5+ 4.Qh7 Qe5+ 5.Qg7 Rh2+ 6.Kg8 draws, or:
- Rg2 3.h6/vii Qe6 4.Ra6 Qc8+ 5.Kh7 Qf5+ 6.Kh8 Qxb5 7.g8Q Rxc8+ 8.Kxc8 Qxa6 9.h7 draws.
 - i) Thematic try: 1.g7? Qxb5 2.Ra8+ Kb4 3.g8Q Qxh5+ 4.Qh7 Qe5+ 5.Qg7 Rh2+ 6.Kg8 Qd5+ (Qe6+) wins.
 - ii) Thematic try: 2.Be8? Rc7 3.g7 Qe3 4.Ra2+ Kc1 5.Ra1+ Kd2 6.Ra2+ Ke1/viii 7.Ra1+ Kf2 8.Ra2+ Kf3 wins.
 - iii) 4.g8Q? Qe5+ 5.Qg7 Rxc7 6.hxc7 Qh5+ 7.Kg8 Qd5+ 8.Kh7 Qh1+ wins.
 - iv) 9.Qg1+? Rc1 10.Qg6+ Kb2 11.Qg2+ (Qf6+ Rc3;) Rc2 12.Qg7+ Rc3 wins.
 - v) 4.Ra2+? Kxa2 5.g8Q+ Kb2 6.Qg2+ Ka3 7.Qa8+ Kb4 8.Qa4+ Kc5 9.Bd7 (Qc2+ Kb6;) Kd6 10.Qd1+ Ke7 wins.
 - vi) 4.Ra6? Rc8+ 5.Kh7 Qg8+ 6.Kg6 Rc1 (Qd6) wins.
 - vii) 3.g8Q? Qc3+ 4.Kh7 Qc7+ 5.Kh6 Qf4+ 6.Kh7 Rxc8 7.Rxc8 Qf7+ wins.
 - viii) But not Kd1? 7.Ba4+ Ke1 8.Ra1+ Kf2 9.Ra2+ Kf3 10.Bd1+ draws.

“A combinational study with a rather unusual material balance and with very surprising

rook sacrifices on the squares b8 and a2! Two stalemates crown a full-scale fight”.

No 19488 Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ukraine). 1.b7+ Ka7/i 2.b8Q+ Kxb8 3.Sa6+/ii Ka8 4.Qd6/iii Ra3+ 5.Kb6 Rxa6+ 6.Kxa6 Sc5+ 7.Qxc5 Rf6+ 8.Se6/iv Rxe6+ 9.b6 Rxb6+ 10.Qxb6 Sb4+ 11.Qxb4 b1Q 12.Qf8+/v Qb8 13.Qf3+ Qb7+ 14.Qxb7 mate.

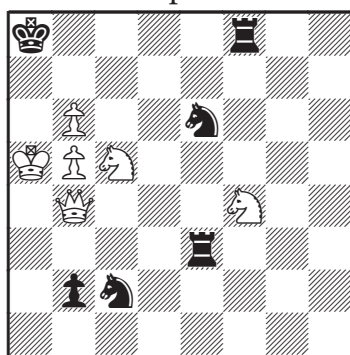
- i) Kb8 2.Sa6+ Kxb7 3.Qe7+.
- ii) 3.Qxb2? Sxc5 4.Qxc2 Sb7+ 5.Ka6 Rf6+.
- iii) 4.Qxb2? Sed4 5.Sd5 Rb3 6.Qxb3 Sxb3+.
- iv) 8.b6? Rxb6+ 9.Qxb6 Sb4+ 10.Qxb4 b1Q 11.Qf8+ Qb8 draws.
- v) 12.Qxb1? stalemate.

“And here we have the powerful sound of sacrificial melodies augmented by logical nuance and stalemate play. The composer managed to correct a study from *Uralski Problemist* 2005 (HHdbIV#72767)”.

No 19489 Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.Ke3/i d5/ii 2.Kd4/iii Kd7/iv 3.Kc5/v h4 4.b3/vi zz Kc7 5.b4 zz Kd7/vii 6.Kb6 zz Kd6 7.e3 zz Kd7 8.Kb7 zz Kd6 9.Kc8 zz c5/viii 10.b5 c4 11.b6 c3 12.b7 c2 13.b8Q+ wins.

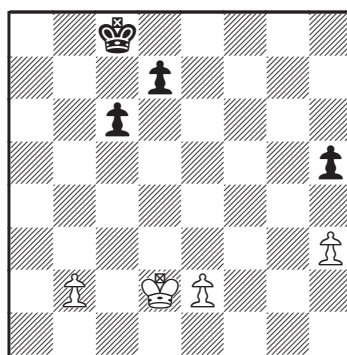
- i) A Réti manoeuvre. The wK must keep an eye on the kingside too!
- ii) Kc7 2.Kf4 Kd6 3.Kg5 Ke5 4.Kxh5 Kf5 5.Kh6 d5 6.Kg7 c5 7.h4 d4 8.b3 Ke4 9.h5 wins.
- iii) Try: 2.Kf4? Kd7 3.Kg5 Ke6 4.Kxh5 Kf5 5.h4 c5 (d4) draws.
- iv) Kc7 3.Kc5 h4 4.b4 leads to the main line, or Kb7 3.Kc5 h4 4.b3, *ibid*.
- v) Thematic try: 3.h4? Kd6 4.b4 Kd7 5.Ke5 Kc7 6.Kf5 Kb6 7.Kg5 Kb5 8.Kxh5 Kxb4 9.Kg5 c5 10.h5 c4 11.h6 c3 12.h7 c2 13.h8Q c1Q+ draws.

No 19488 V. Tarasiuk
3rd prize



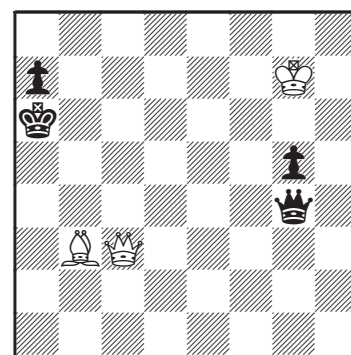
a5a8 1608.21 6/6 Win

No 19489 I. Akobia
1st honourable mention



d2c8 0000.33 4/4 Win

No 19490 R. Becker
2nd honourable mention



g7a6 4010.02 3/4 Win

v) Thematic try: 4.b4? Kc7 zz 5.e3 Kd7 6.b5 cxb5 draws. Try: 4.e3? Kc7 5.b3 Kb7 6.b4 Kc7 7.b5 cxb5 draws.

vii) Kb7 6.b5 cxb5 7.Kxb5 Kc7 8.Kc5 wins.

vii) Ke6 10.Kc7 c5 11.bxc5, or Ke7 10.Kc7 win.

“A good pawn study with Réti play, tempo loss, mutual zugzwang and thematic tries so, again we see a set of modern ideas, this time in a pawn study”.

No 19490 Richard Becker (USA). 1.Qc6+/i Ka5 2.Qc5+ Ka6 3.Bc4+ Kb7 4.Bd5+ Ka6/ii 5.Bc6 Qe2 6.Bd7 Qb2+ 7.Kg8 (Kf7 Qb7;) Qb3+ 8.Kf8 Qf3+ 9.Ke7 Qe4+ (Qe2+)/iii 10.Kd8 Qd3 11.Qc6+/iv Ka5 12.Qa4+ Kb6 13.Qb4+ Ka6 14.Qc5 g4 15.Qc6+ Ka5 16.Qa4+ Kb6 17.Qb4+ Ka6 18.Qc5 g3 19.Kc7 Qb3 20.Bc8+ wins.

i) 1.Bc4+? Kb6 (Kb7) 2.Qb4+ Kc7 draws.

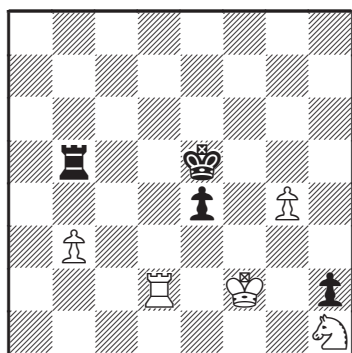
ii) Kb8 5.Qd6+ Kc8 6.Be6+ wins.

iii) Kb7 10.Bc8+ Kb8 11.Ba6 Qe4+ 12.Kd8 wins.

iv) 11.Kc7? Qg3+ 12.Kc8 Qb3 13.Qc6+ Ka5 14.Qc5+ Ka6 draws.

“A well-known idea in the ending QB vs Q: transferring the move to Black, forcing him to advance a pawn and thereby blocking a square necessary for the bQ. Quite skilfully executed”.

No 14491 J. Mikitovics & A. Skripnik
3rd honourable mention



f2e5 0401.22 5/4 Win.

I: Diagram, II: wKf2 to f1

No 19491 János Mikitovics (Hungary) & Anatoly Skripnik (Russia).

I: 1.Kg3/i Rxb3+ 2.Kh4 e3 3.Rxh2 Kf4 4.Sg3/ii Rb8 5.Rh3/iii Kf3/iv 6.Sf5+/v Kf4 7.Sg7/vi Ke4 8.Sh5 Rf8 9.g5/vii e2 10.Sg3+ Kf3 11.Sxe2+ wins.

II: 1.Rxh2 (Rb2? Kf4;) Rxb3 2.Kg2 Kf4/viii 3.Rh3 (Sf2? Rg3+;) e3/ix 4.Sf2 Ke5/x 5.Rh5+/xi Kf4/xii 6.Rf5 mate.

i) Thematic try: 1.b4? Rxb4 2.Kg3 Rb1 3.Rxh2 Rg1+ 4.Kh4 Kf4 5.Rf2+ Ke3 6.Rh2 Kf4 positional draw, or 7.Sf2 Kf3 8.g5 e3.

ii) 4.Sf2? Kf3 5.Sh3 Rb8 6.Sg5+ Kf4 7.Se6+ Kf3, and 8.Sg5+ Kf4 9.Sh3+ Kf3 10.Sg1+ Kf4 11.Se2+ Kf3 12.Sg1+ Kf4 positional draw, or here: 8.Ra2 Rh8+ 9.Kg5 Rg8+ 10.Kf5 Rxc4 draws.

iii) 5.g5? Kf3 6.Rh3 Kg2 draws.

iv) Rh8+ 6.Sh5+ Ke4 7.Kg3 e2 8.Kf2 wins.

v) 6.Sf1+? Kf4 7.Sg3 Kf3 8.Sf5+ loss of time.

vi) 7.Sg3? Kf3 8.Sf5+ Kf4 9.Sg7 loss of time.

vii) 9.Sg3+? Kf3, and: 10.Sf5+ Kf4 11.Sg7 Ke4 12.Sh5 Kd4 13.Rh2 Kd3 14.Kg3 e2 15.Sf4+ Rxf4 16.Rxe2 Rxc4+ draws, or: 10.g5 Rf4+ 11.Kh5 Rf8 12.Sf1+ Kf4 13.Rh4+ Kf3 14.Sh2+ Kf2 15.Sg4+ Kg3 16.Rh1 e2 17.Re1 Rh8+ 18.Kg6 Kf3 19.Se5+ Ke3 draws.

viii) e3 3.Sg3 Kf4 4.Kh3 e2 5.Rf2+ Rf3 6.Rxf3+ wins.

ix) Rb2+ 4.Sf2 e3 5.Rf3+ wins.

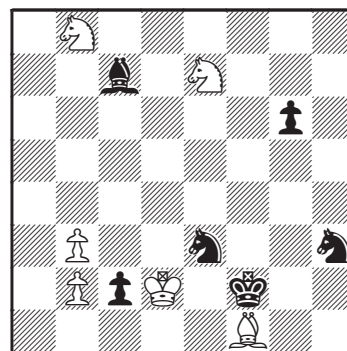
x) Ra3 5.Rf3+, and Ke5 6.g5 Ke6 7.g6 e2 8.g7 Ra8 9.Rf8 Rxf8 10.gxf8Q e1Q 11.Qe8+ Kd5 12.Qxe1 wins, or here: Kg5 6.Rf5+ Kh4 7.Rh5 mate.

xi) 5.Rf3? Kd4 6.Rf4+ Kd5 7.Rf5+ Kd4 8.Sh3 e2 draws.

xii) Kd4 6.Sh3 e2 7.Kf2 Re3 8.Ke1 wins.

“Fine play but the helpmate in two is hardly a memorable finish”.

No 14492 E. Vlasák & M. Hlinka
commendation



d2f2 0048.22 6/6 Draw

No 19492 Emil Vlasák (Czech Republic) & Michal Hlinka (Slovakia). 1.Bd3/i Sf4/ii 2.Bxc2 Sxc2 3.Sa6/iii Bd6 4.Sxg6/iv Sb4 (Sxg6; Kxc2)

5.Sc5/v Bxc5 6.Sxf4 Be3+ 7.Kd1 (Kc3? Sa2+); Bxf4 stalemate.

i) 1.Bxh3? Ba5+ 2.Kc1 Ke1 wins.

ii) g5 2.Sd7 g4 3.Sf5, and: Ba5+ 4.Kc1 Sf4 5.Bxc2 Sxf5 6.Bxf5 g3 7.Be4 Sd3+ 8.Kb1 Bd8 9.Bh1 Sb4 10.Sc5, or here: Sf4 (Sg5; Sf6) 4.Sxe3 c1Q+ 5.Kxc1 Kxe3 (Sxd3+; Kd2) 6.Ba6 g3 7.Bb7 draws.

iii) 3.Kxc2? Bxb8 4.b4 g5 wins.

iv) 4.Sc8? Bf8 5.Kxc2 g5 6.b4 g4 wins.

v) 5.Sxb4? Bxb4+ 6.Kc2 Sxg6, or 5.Sxf4? Bxf4+ 6.Kc3 Sxa6 win.

“A sharp struggle by the light pieces leads to a model stalemate”.

No 19493 Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & Mario Garcia (Argentina). 1.Rde8/i Rxd7 2.Re3+, and: — Kd2 3.Rxh3 Rbb7/ii 4.Ra3 Rxh7 5.Rg8/iii Rbf7 6.Rg2+ wins, or:

— Kd4 3.Re1 (Rxh3? Rbb7) Ra5+/iv 4.Kb8 Rb5+ 5.Kc8 Rdb7 (Rbb7; Rd1+) 6.Rd8 wins.

i) 1.Rdg8? Rxd7 2.Rg3+ Kd4 3.Rg4+ Kd3 4.Rg3+ Kd4, or 1.Rc8? Rxd7, or 1.Rhg8? Ra5+ 2.Kb8 Rcc5 3.Rg3+ Kc4 4.Rc3+ Kxc3 5.h8Q Rab5+ draw.

ii) Ra5+ 4.Kb8 Rb5+ 5.Kc8 Rbb7 6.Rb3.

iii) 5.Rd8+? Kc2/v 6.Rc8+ Kb2 draws.

iv) Kc3 (Rbb7; Rd1+) 4.Rc8+ Kd2 5.Re2+ (Rc2+).

v) But not Kc1? 6.Rg8 Rbc7 7.Ra2 Kb1 8.Rf2 Ra7+ 9.Kb8 Rab7+ 10.Kc8 Rbc7+ 11.Kd8 Rcd7+

12.Ke8, or Ke2? 6.Re8+, and now: Kd2 7.Rg8 Kc2 8.Rg2+ Kb1 9.Rf3 Ra7+ 10.Kb8 Rab7+ 11.Kc8 Rbc7+ 12.Kd8 Rcd7+ 13.Ke8, or here: Kf1 7.Rb8 Rbd7 8.Rb1+ Ke2 9.Rb2+ Rd2 10.Ra7 Rh8+ 11.Rb8 Rdd8 12.Rxd8 Rxd8+ 13.Kb7.

“A subtle 4-rook ending with funny twin moves 1.Rd8-e8! and 5.Rg8-g8!”

No 19494 David Gurgendidze (Georgia). 1.Rh1+/i Kxh1 2.bxa7/ii a1Q+ 3.Kf2 Qg1+/iii 4.Kxf3 Qxa7 (Qf1+; Sf2+) 5.Sc8 Qa8 6.Sb6 Qa7 7.Sc8 Qg1 8.Sf2+ Kh2 9.Sg4+ Kh3 10.Sf2+ perpetual check.

i) 1.bxa7? a1Q+ 2.Kf2 Qxg1+ 3.Kxf3 Qxa7 wins.

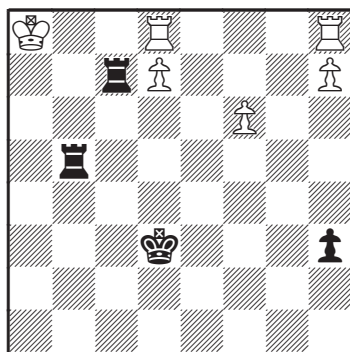
ii) 2.Sf2+? Kh2 3.Sg4+ Kxg3 4.Sf5+ Kxg4 5.bxa7 Sc6 6.Se3+ Kg3 7.Sc2 Sxa7 8.exf3 Kxf3 wins.

iii) Qd1 4.Kxf3 Qf1+ 5.Sf2+ Kg1 6.axb8Q Qxf2+ 7.Ke4 Qxe2+ 8.Kd4 Qxe7 9.Qf4, or fxe2 4.Kxe2 Qb2+ 5.Kf3 Qg2+ 6.Ke3 draw.

“A funny story: the bQ is caged-in at the left top corner, and then it is transferred to a cage in the lower right corner, which is partly formed by the bK. That explains the logical introduction 1.Rh1+! Unfortunately, there are technical difficulties which even David was unable to overcome”.

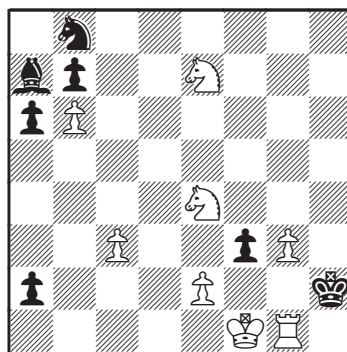
No 19495 Iham Aliev (Azerbaijan). 1.Ba2/i g5 2.fxg6ep fxg6 3.Kg7 g5 (Kb5; Kxg6) 4.Kf6 g4 5.Ke5 g3 (Kb5; Kf4) 6.Kd4 g2 (Kb5; Ke3) 7.Kc4 g1Q 8.Bb3 mate.

No 19493 I. Akobia
& M. Garcia
commendation



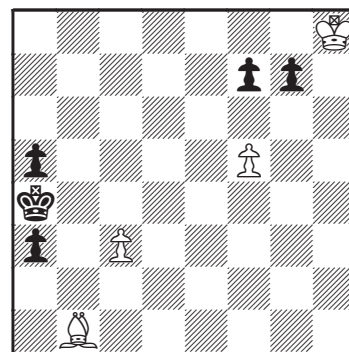
a8d3 o800.31 6/4 Win

No 19494 D. Gurgendidze
commendation



fh2 o135.44 8/7 Draw

No 19495 I. Aliev
commendation



h8a4 o010.24 4/5 Win

i) 1.Bc2+? Kb5 2.Bb3 g5 draws.

“A pleasant study for solving with a Réti manoeuvre and a mate”.

No 19496 János Mikitovics (Hungary).
1.h8Q+/i Kxf7 2.Qh7+ Ke8 3.Qf5 Bd1+ 4.Kb5 Rd6 5.Kc5 Rd7 6.Qe6+ Kd8 7.Kb6 zz Bc2 8.Qh6/ii Ke8 9.Qh5+ Kd8 10.Qf3 Rd6+ 11.Kb7, and:

— Bg6 12.Qf8+ Kd7 13.Qg7+ Ke8 14.Kc7/iii, with:

– Re6 15.Qd7 mate, chameleon echo no. 2, or:

– Ra6 15.Qd7+ Kf8 16.Qc8 mate chameleon echo no. 1, or:

— Bd3 12.Qf8+ Kd7 13.Qf7+ Kd8 14.Qc7 mate, chameleon echo no. 1.

i) 1.f8Q+? Kxf8 2.h8Q+ Kf7 3.Qh7+ loss of time.

ii) Threatens 8.Qf8 mate. 8.Qe5? Bb3 (Bd1?; Qe6) 9.Qg5+ Re7/iv 10.Kc6 Ke8 11.Qh5+ Kf8/v 12.Qf3+ Bf7, or 8.Qc6? Bd1 9.Qe6, or 8.Qf6+? Ke8 9.Qe6+ Kd8 10.Qh6 loss of time, or 8.Qg8+? Ke7 9.Qg5+ Kf7 10.Qf4+ Ke8 11.Qe3+ Re7 draws.

iii) 14.Qe5+? Kd7 15.Qg7+ loss of time.

iv) Kc8? 10.Qc5+ Kd8 11.Qf8 mate, chameleon echo no. 2.

v) Bf7? 12.Qh8+ Bg8 13.Qxg8 mate, chameleon echo no. 2.

“A good example of working with the EGTB but in my opinion it would have been better to have omitted the first move”.

No 19497 Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ukraine) & Michal Hlinka (Slovakia). 1.Bb4+/i c6 2.Rh5 Rf4/ii 3.Ba5+ Ka6 4.Bxe1 Ra4 5.Sb5/iii cxb5/iv 6.Rh6+ b6 7.Bb4 Rxb4/v 8.Rh7 Ka5 9.Ra7 mate.

i) 1.Bxc7+? Kc5 2.Kxb7 Kb4 draws.

ii) Ka6 3.Ra5+ Kb6 4.Sc4 mate, or c5 3.Rh6+ Rf6 4.Rxf6 mate, or Sc2? 3.Sc4+ Ka6 4.Ra5 mate.

iii) 5.Sb1? Ra1 6.Kc7 b6 7.Kxc6 Rxb1 draws.

iv) Kb6 6.Sc7 Ra2 7.Sa8+ wins.

v) d2 8.Rh7 d1Q 9.Ra7 mate.

“Two beautiful piece sacrifices lead to a known final position”.

No 19498 Yochanan Afek (Israel/the Netherlands). 1.h8S+/i Kg7/ii 2.Kf2 Kxh8 3.Kxg2 Kg7 4.Kg3 Kf6 5.Kxg4 Ke5 6.Kf3 Kd4 7.Kf4 Kd5 8.Ke3 Kc4 9.Ke4 Kb4 10.Kxd3 Kxa4 11.Kc4 Ka3 12.d4 Kb2 13.d5/iii a4 14.d6 a3 15.d7 a2 16.d8Q a1Q 17.Qd2+/iv Ka3 18.Qb4+ Ka2 19.Qb3 mate.

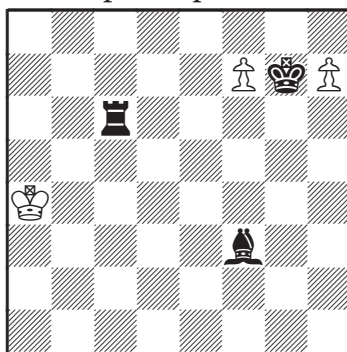
i) 1.Kf2? Kxh7 2.Kxg2 Kg6 3.Kg3 Kf5 wins.

ii) Kf5 2.Kf2 Ke5 3.Kxg2 Kd5 4.Kg3 Kc4 5.Sf7 Kb3 6.Se5 Kc2 7.Sc4 Kb3 8.Sxa5+ Kxa4 9.Sc4 Kb3 10.Se3 wins.

iii) 13.Kb5? Kb3 Réti, with 14.d5 a4, or 14.Kxa5 Kc4 draw.

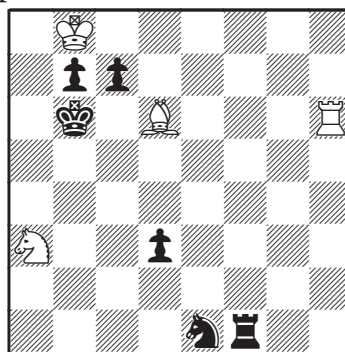
iv) 17.Qb6+? Kc2 18.Qf2+ Kc1 19.Qe1+ Kb2 20.Qd2+ waste of time.

No 19496 J. Mikitovics
special prize



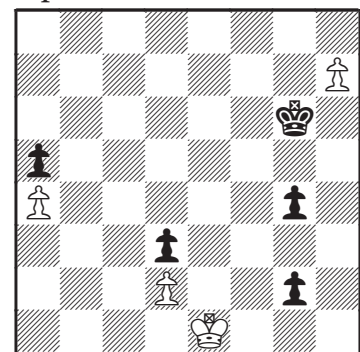
a4g7 0330.20 3/3 Win

No 19497 V. Tarasiuk
& M. Hlinka
special honourable mention



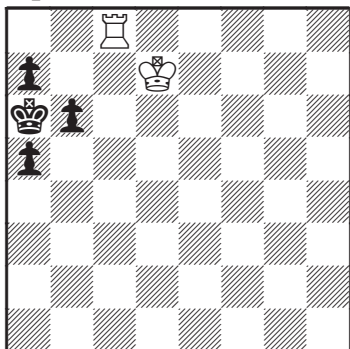
b8b6 0414.03 4/6 Win

No 19498 Y. Afek
special commendation



e1g6 0000.34 4/5 Win

No 19499 M. Doré
special commendation



d7a6 0100.03 2/4 Win

No 19499 Marcel Doré (France). 1.Kc6/i a4 2.Kd5/ii Kb5 3.Kd4 (Rc1) Kb4 4.Rc1 Kb3 5.Rb1+ Kc2 6.Rh1/iii a3 7.Kc4 a2 8.Kb4 Kb2 9.Rh2+ Kb1 10.Ka3/iv a1Q+ 11.Kb3 wins.

i) Thematic try: 1.Kd6? Kb5 2.Kd5 Kb4 3.Kd4 Kb3 4.Rc1 Kb2 5.Rh1 b5 6.Rh5 a6 draws.

ii) 2.Rh8? Ka5 3.Rh5+ Kb4 4.Rb5+ Kc3 (Kc4) draws.

iii) 6.Re1? a3 7.Kc4 a2 8.Kb4 Kb2 9.Re2+ Kb1 10.Ka3?! a1Q+ 11.Kb3 Qa5, or 6.Rf1? 11...Qa6, or 6.Rg1? 11...Qd4.

iv) 10.Kb3? (Kc3?) a1S(+).

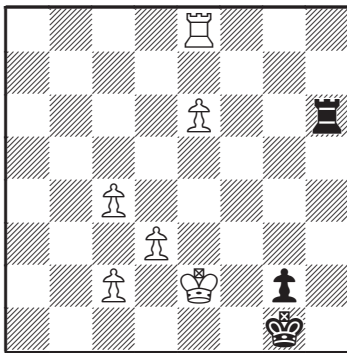
“New colours added to an old idea, Moravec 1912 (HHdbIV#06091)”.

Uralski Problemist 20 AT 2013

Sergey Osintsev (Russia) judged the anniversary tourney of *Uralski Problemist*. He received 58 studies by 36 composers from 20 countries. Far too many studies (no less than 36!) were included in the award.

Win section

No 19500 I. Akobia
1st prize



e2g1 o400.41 6/3 Win

No 19500 Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.e7/i Rh7 2.c5 Kh2 3.Rg8 Rxe7+ 4.Kf3 g1S+ 5.Rxg1 Kxg1 6.d4, and:

— Rc7 7.c3/ii zz Rc8/iii 8.Ke4 Kf2 9.Kd5 Ke3 10.c6 Kd3 11.Kc5 Ke4 12.Kd6/iv Kd3 13.Kd7 Ra8 14.c7 Kxc3 15.d5 Kc4 16.Kc6 Rc8 17.d6 wins, or:

— Rd7 7.Ke4 Rc7 8.c4/v Kf2 9.d5 Rxc5 10.Kd4 Ra5 11.d6/vi Ra1 12.c5 Rd1+ 13.Ke5 Ke3 14.c6 wins.

i) Logical try: 1.c5? Kh2 2.Rg8 Rxe6+ 3.Kf3 g1S+ 4.Rxg1 Kxg1 5.d4 Rc6 6.c3/vii Rc7 zz 7.c4 Kh2 8.Ke4 Kg3 9.d5 Rxc5 10.Kd4 Ra5, or 1.Kd2? Kh2 2.Rg8 Rxe6 3.c5 Rf6 4.Ke2 Re6+ 5.Kf3 g1S+ draws.

ii) Not 7.c4? Kh2 8.Ke4 Kg3 9.d5 Rxc5 10.Kd4 Ra5 (Rc8) draws. See second main line.

iii) Kh2 8.Kf4 Kh3 9.Ke5 Kg4 10.Kd6 Ra7 11.c6, or Kf1 8.c4 Ke1 9.Ke3 Re7+ 10.Kd3 Rc7 11.d5 Rxc5 12.Kd4 win.

iv) Logical try: 12.d5? and now not Ke5? 13.c4 zz Kf6 14.Kb6 wins, but Kf5 13.c4 Ke5 zz 14.d6 Ke6 15.c7 Kd7 draws.

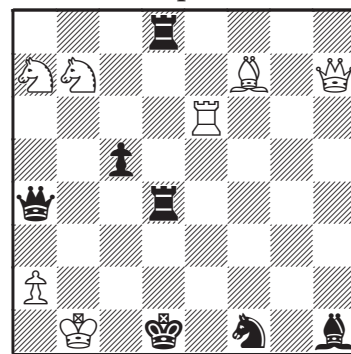
v) Thematic try: 8.c3? Kf2 9.Kd5 Ke3 (Ra7) 10.c6 Ra7 (Ke3) 11.Kd6 Ra3 12.c7 Rxc3 draws.

vi) 11.c5? Ra4+ 12.Kc3 Ra1 13.c6 Rc1+ 14.Kb4 Ke3 draws.

vii) 6.Ke4 Kf2 7.c4 Kg3 8.Kd5 Rc8 9.c6 Kf4 10.Kd6 Rd8+ 11.Kc5 Rc8 12.Kb6 Rb8+ 13.Kc5 Rc8 14.Kb6 Rb8+ 15.Kc7 Ra8 16.d5 Ke5 17.Kb7 Ra4 draws.

“A logical study based on the choice of the square (e6 or e7) where the pawn is captured. What is remarkable is the fact that the road to the mutual zugzwangs starts with the choice of the right first move. The tries and solutions in the main lines are inverted (change theme). When one understands both sides’ goals, the analytical lines are superfluous”.

No 19501 L. González
2nd prize



b1d1 4745.11 7/7 Win

No 19501 Luis Miguel González (Spain). 1.Bh5+ Kd2 2.Re2+/i Kc3 3.Rc2+ Kb4 4.Rb2+/ii Ka3 5.Sb5+/iii Qxb5 6.Rxb5 Be4+/iv 7.Qxe4 Sd2+/v 8.Kc2 Sxe4 9.Ra5+/vi Kb4 10.a3+ Kc4 11.Bf7+/vii R8d5 12.Rxc5+ Sxc5 13.Sd6 mate.

i) 2.Sxc5? Rb8+ 3.Ka1 Qc4 4.Re2+ Qxe2 5.Bxe2 Kxe2 6.Qh5+ Bf3 7.Qe5+ Se3 8.Qxb8 Sc2+ 9.Kb2 Rb4+ 10.Qxb4 Sxb4 draws.

ii) 4.Sxd8? Sd2+ 5.Kc1 Sb3+ 6.Kb2 Qa3+ 7.Kb1 Sd2+ 8.Ka1 Sb3+ 9.Kb1 Sd2+, or 4.a3+?

Qxa3 5.Rb2+ Qxb2+ 6.Kxb2 Rd2+ 7.Kc1 R8d3
8.Qg6 Rc3+ 9.Kb1 Rb3+ draw.

iii) 5.Rb3+? Qxb3+ 6.axb3 Be4+ 7.Qxe4 Sd2+
8.Kc2 Sxe4 9.Sxd8 Rd2+ 10.Kc1 Rxd8 and Black
wins.

iv) Rd1+ 7.Bxd1 Rxd1+ 8.Kc2 Se3+ 9.Kc3
Sd5+ 10.Kc4 Rc1+ 11.Kd3 Rd1+ 12.Ke2 Sc3+
13.Ke3 Sxb5 14.Qc2 wins.

v) Rxe4 8.Rb3+ Ka4 9.Sxc5+ Ka5 10.Sxe4
wins.

vi) 9.Sxd8? Rd2+ 10.Kc1 Rxd8 draws.

vii) 11.Be2+? Kd5 12.Sxd8 Rd2+ draws.

“The composer has succeeded in finding
lively sacrificial-combinational play leading to
a beautiful mating finish”.

No 19502 Michal Hlinka, & L'ubos Kekely
(Slovakia). 1.Sf3+ Kxd5/i 2.Rd3+ Ke6 3.d8S+/
ii Qxd8 4.Sg5+ Ke7 5.Sf5+ Ke8 6.Rxd8+ Kxd8
7.Kg7 Sd5 8.Kxg8 Sf4 9.Se6+ Sxe6 10.Kh8 Kd7
11.Sd4 Sxd4 12.g7 wins.

i) Kc5 2.d8Q Qxd8 3.Sb7+ Kb4 4.Sxd8 Kxa3
5.d6 wins.

ii) 3.d8Q? Sg4+ 4.Kh5 Sf6+ 5.Kh4 Qxd8
6.Sg5+ Ke7 7.Sf5+ Ke8 8.Rxd8+ Kxd8 draws.

“This study shows lively play by both sides,
decorated with an underpromotion”.

No 19503 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Bc1+
Kf6 2.Qc4 Sb5+ 3.Qxb5 Rxe6+ 4.Kc7/i Se3

5.Bxe3 Re7+ 6.Kc8/ii Rxe3 7.Kb8/iii zz b3 8.Ka8
zz, and:

— Kg6 9.Qc6+ Kf5 10.Qg2 Re2 11.Qf3+ wins,
or:

— Ke6 9.Qe8+ Kd5 (Kd6) 10.Qf7+ (Qf8+) Ke4
11.Qxf2 wins.

i) 4.Kd7? Se3 5.Bxe3 Rxe3 6.Qxb4 Rd3+ 7.Kc7
Rd2 8.Qf4+ Kg6 9.Kc6 Rb2 draws.

ii) Logical try: 6.Kb8? Rxe3 zz, and 7.Qc6+
Ke5 8.Qg2 Re2 9.Qf3 Ra2 or 7.Ka7 (Ka8) Ra3+
8.Kb7 Ra2 draws.

iii) 7.Kd8? b3, or 7.Kb7? Re7+.

“This is a logical study with a sacrificial in-
troduction , including a paradoxical route by
the wK into the corner.”

No 19504 Richard Becker (USA). 1.Sd2/i
Qg5 2.h6 Qxh6 3.Qd3 Kb2 4.Sc4+ Kc1 5.Sxa3
Kb2 6.Sc4+ Kc1 7.Qg3 Kc2/ii 8.Se3+ Kd2 9.Qf2+
Kc3 10.Qc2+ Kb4 11.Qb2+ Kc5/iii 12.Qc1+ Kb5
13.Qc4+ Ka5 14.Qb3 Ka6 15.Sc4 g5 16.Qa3+ Kb7
17.Sd6+ Kc6 18.Qa6+, and:

— Kd5 19.Qc4+ Ke5 20.Sf7+ wins, or:

— Kd7 19.Qc8+ Ke7 20.Sf5+ wins.

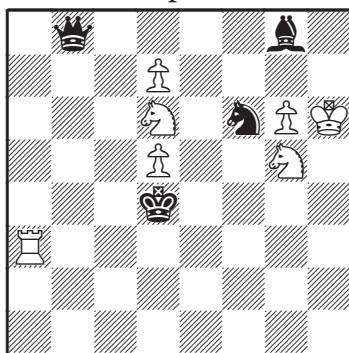
i) 1.Qd5+? Kb2 2.Qe5+ Kc2 3.hxg6 a2 draws.

ii) Kb1 8.Qc3, or Kd1 8.Qf2 Kc1 9.Se3 win.

iii) Ka4 12.Sd5, or Ka5 12.Qb3 win.

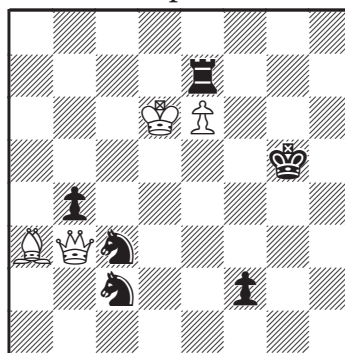
“This is a technical study with a classical ma-
terial balance”.

No 19502 M. Hlinka
& L. Kekely
3rd prize



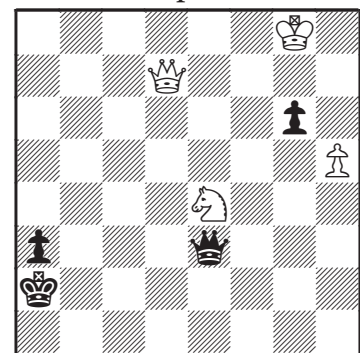
h6d4 3135.30 7/4 Win

No 19503 P. Arestov
4th prize



d6g5 1316.12 4/6 Win

No 19504 R. Becker
5th prize



g8a2 4001.12 4/4 Win

No 19505 Victor Aberman (USA). 1.Sg3 Kf2 2.Se4+ Kg1 3.Sc3 Kf2 4.Sd1+ Ke2 5.Sb2 Kf1/i 6.Bc6/ii e2 7.Bb5 Ke1/iii 8.Kg3 Kd2 9.Sc4+ Kd1 10.Ba4+ Kc1 11.Kf2 wins.

i) Kf2 6.Sd3+ Kf1 7.Kg3/iv e2 8.Bg2+, or Kd2 6.Sc4+ Kd3 7.Se5+ Kd4 8.Sf3+

ii) 6.Kg3? e2 7.Bg2+ Kg1 8.Sd3 e1Q+ 9.Sxe1 stalemate. Other moves of the wB are wrong: 6.Bd5? e2 7.Bc4 Ke1 8.Kg3 Kd2 9.Kf2 Kc3 draws, or 6.Bb7? e2 7.Ba6 Ke1 8.Kg3 Kd2 9.Sc4+ Kd1 and there is no check on the a4-d1 diagonal.

iii) Kf2 8.Sd3+ Ke3 9.Kg3 Kd2 10.Kf2 wins.

iv) But not 7.Kh3? e2 8.Bg2+ Kg1 zz 9.Be4 Kf1 10.Bg2+ Kg1 positional draw, or 11.Kg3 e1Q+ 12.Sxe1 stalemate.

“This is an adorable malyutka with subtle and natural play”.

No 19506 Valery Vlasenko (Russia). 1.c3+/i Kf4 2.Sd3+ Kg3 3.Sf2 Kxf2 4.Be4 Kg3 5.Kxa8 Kxh3 6.Kb7 Kg3 7.Kc6 Kf4 8.Kd5 Ke3 9.c4 zz, wins.

i) Thematic try: 1.c4+? Kf4 2.Sd3+ Kg3 3.Sf2 Kxf2 4.Be4 Kg3 5.Kxa8/ii Kxh3 6.Kb7 Kg3 7.Kc6 Kf4 8.Kd5 Ke3 zz, draws.

ii) 5.Kc6 Kxh3 6.Kxd6 Sb6 draws.

“This shows the modern approach towards the development of reciprocal zugzwang positions”.

No 19507 Mikhail Zinar (Ukraine). 1.fxg3 b3/i 2.g4 Ka7 3.g3 Kxa6 4.h4, and:

— Kb7 5.h5, and:

– gxh5 6.gxh5 Kc8 7.h6/ii Kd7 8.h7 g4 9.h8S wins, or:

– Kc8 6.hxg6/iii Kd8 7.g7 Kd7 8.g8B/iv wins.

— gxh4 5.gxh4 Kb7 6.g5/v Kc8 7.h5 Kd8 8.h6 Ke8 9.h7, and:

– Kf7 10.h8R wins, or

– Kd7 10.h8S wins.

i) g4 2.Kxa2 Ka7 3.Kb3 Kxa6 4.Kxb4 Ka7 5.h4 Ka6 6.Kc4 Ka5 7.Kd4 Kb5 8.Ke3 Kxc5 9.Kf4 Kb4 10.Kg5 Kb3 11.Kxg6 Kxb2 12.h5 c5 13.h6 c4 14.h7 c3 15.h8Q c2 16.Qb8+ wins.

ii) Thematic try: 7.g4? Kd8 8.h6 Ke8 9.h7 Kd7 10.h8Q (h8R) stalemate, and 10.h8B (h8S) do not win.

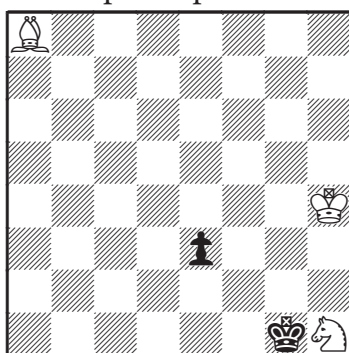
iii) Thematic try: 6.h6? Kd8 7.h7 Kd7 8.h8Q (h8R) stalemate, and 10.h8B (h8S) do not win.

iv) 8.g8Q? (g8R?) stalemate, or 8.g8S? Ke8 9.Sh6 Kf8 draws.

v) Thematic try: 6.h5? g5 7.h6 Kc8 8.h7 Kd7 9.h8Q (h8R) stalemate, and 10.h8B (h8S) do not win.

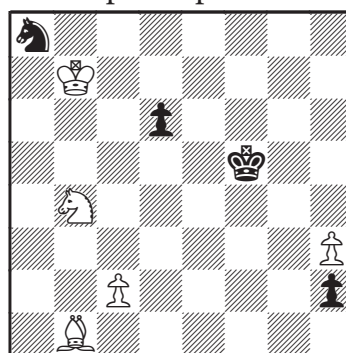
“This features an excelsior of the Ph2 which promotes to Bishop. In studies with multiple underpromotions, the pawn often stands close to the last file. Here we have a remarkable record: three times an excelsior is completed by an underpromotion, with accompanying thematic tries”.

No 19505 V. Aberman
special prize



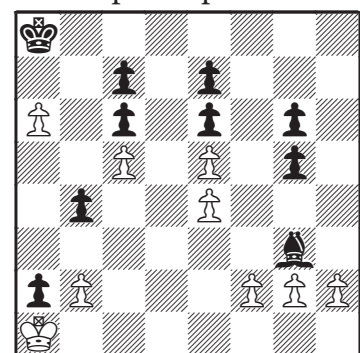
h4g1 0011.02 3/2 Win

No 19506 V. Vlasenko
special prize



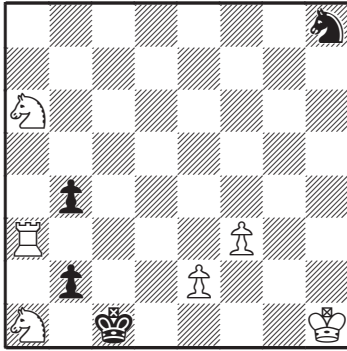
b7f5 0014.22 5/4 Win

No 19507 M. Zinar
special prize



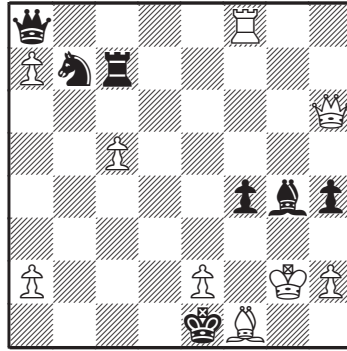
a1a8 0030.88 9/10 Win

No 19508 A. Pallier
honourable mention



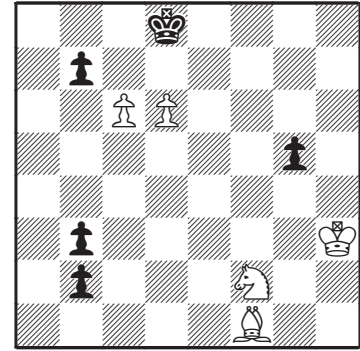
h1c1 0105.22 6/4 Win

No 19509 P. Panaiotov
honourable mention



g2e1 4443.52 9/7 BTM, Win

No 19510 J. Polášek
& M. Hlinka
honourable mention



h3d8 0011.24 5/5 BTM, Win

No 19508 Alain Pallier (France). 1.Sb3+/i Kd1 2.Sxb4 b1Q 3.Ra1 Qxa1 4.Sxa1 Kxe2 5.Kg2 Kd2 6.Sc6/ii Sf7/iii 7.f4 Kc3 8.Kf3 Sd6 (Sh6) 9.Sa5 Sf5/iv 10.Ke4/v Se7 11.S1b3 (S5b3? Kb2;) Kb4 12.Kd3/vi Sg8 13.f5 Sh6 14.f6 Sg4 15.Sc6+ Kxb3 16.f7 wins.

i) 1.Sc2? bxa3 2.Sxa3 Kd2 3.Kg2 Kxe2 4.Kg3 Sg6 draws.

ii) 6.Sd5? Sf7 7.f4 Kd3 8.Kf3 Kd4 9.Se7 Se5+ draws.

iii) Sg6 7.Kg3 (Kh3) Kc3 8.Kg4 Kb2 9.Kg5 Sf8 10.Kf6 Sd7+ 11.Ke7 Sc5 12.Sb4 Kxa1 13.Kd6 Sb7+ 14.Kd5 wins.

iv) Kb2 10.S1b3, Kb4 10.S5b3 win.

v) 10.Kg4? Sg7 11.S1b3 Kb4 draws.

vi) 12.Kd4? Sf5+ 13.Ke4 Sg3+ 14.Kf3 Sf5 15.Ke4 Sg3+ 16.Kd5 Ka4 17.Ke5 Kb4 positional draw.

“This shows new and interesting nuances in the ending of 2S+P vs. S”.

No 19509 Petromir Panaiotov (Bulgaria). 1...h3+ 2.Kh1/i Rc8 3.Qh4+ Kd1/ii 4.Rxf4 Sxc5+ 5.e4 Bf3+ 6.Rxf3 Sxe4 7.Bxh3 Sd2/iv 8.Qg3/v Rg8/vi 9.Bg2/vii Rxg3 10.Rf1+ Sxf1/viii 11.Bxa8 Sxh2 12.a4/ix Rg8 13.Bd5 Rh8 14.a8Q Rxa8 15.Bxa8 Sfi 16.Bd5 Sg3+ 17.Kg2 Sf5 18.Kf3 Sd4+ 19.Ke4 wins.

i) 2.Kg1? Qxa7 3.Qxf4 Qxc5+ 4.e3 Qc3 5.Kh1 Rg7 draws.

ii) Kd2 4.Rxc8 Bxc8 5.Qxf4+ wins.

iv) Rh8 8.Qf4 Rxh3 9.Qb8 Sf2+ 10.Kg1 Qxf3 11.a8Q wins.

v) 8.Qf2? Sxf3 9.Bg4 Rf8 10.Kg2 Rg8 11.Qxf3+ Qxf3+ 12.Kxf3 Ra8 draws.

vi) Sxf3 9.Bxc8 Se1+ 10.Kg1 Qxa7+ 11.Qf2 Qg7+ 12.Kf1 Sc2 13.Be6, or Rc1 9.Qf2 Qxf3+ 10.Qxf3+ Sxf3 11.a8Q Ke2+ 12.Bf1+ Rxf1+ 13.Kg2 wins.

vii) 9.Bg4? Rxg4 10.Qxg4 Sxf3 11.Kg2 Ke2 12.Qc4+ Ke3 13.Qc3+ Ke2 draws.

viii) Ke2 11.Bxa8 Rg7 12.Rf7, but not 12.Bf3+? Kxf1 13.Be2+ Kf2 14.a8Q Rg1 mate.

ix) 12.Kxh2? Ra3 13.Bf3+ Kc1 14.a8Q Rxa2+ 15.Qxa2 stalemate, or 12.Bd5? Ra3 13.a8Q Rxa8 14.Bxa8 Sfi draws, or 12.Bf3+? Sxf3 13.a8Q Rg1 mate.

“This has a chaotic introduction with battle all over the board in eventful play including the sublines”.

No 19510 Jaroslav Polášek (Czech Republic) & Michal Hlinka (Slovakia). 1...b1Q 2.c7+ Kd7 (Kc8; Bd3) 3.Bb5+/i Kxd6 4.c8Q Qh7+ 5.Kg2 b2 6.Qf8+/ii Kd5 7.Qf3+/iii Kc5 8.Bd3 b1Q 9.Qe4, and:

— Qxe4+ 10.Sxe4+ Kd4 11.Bxb1 wins, or:

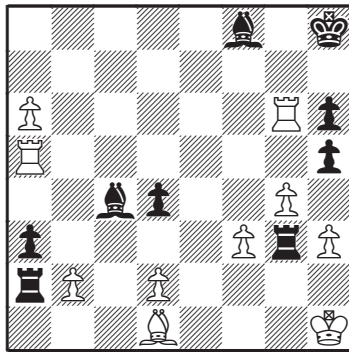
— Qxd3 10.Sxd3+ Kb5 11.Qxh7 wins.

i) 3.Bd3? Qg1 4.Bf5+ Kxd6 5.c8Q Qxf2 draws.

ii) 6.Bd3? b1Q, or 6.Qd8+? Kc5 7.Bd3 b1Q draw.

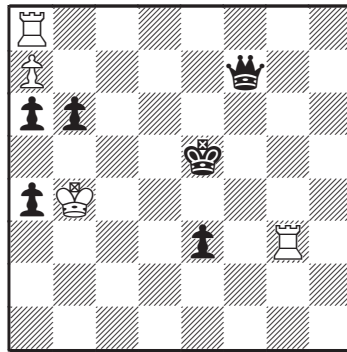
iii) 7.Bd3? b1Q 8.Qf3+ Ke6 draws.

No 19511 A. Stavrietsky
honourable mention



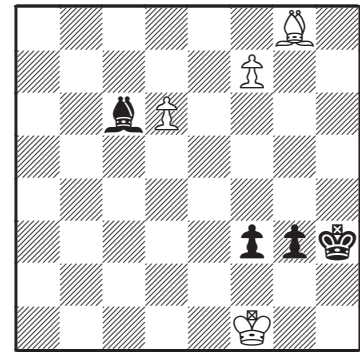
h1h8 0870.64 10/9 Win

No 19512 V. Tarasiuk
honourable mention



b4e5 3200.14 4/6 Win

No 19513 V. Kovalenko
special honourable mention



f1h3 0040.22 4/4 Win

“This features an unusual finish with three promoted queens”.

No 19511 Aleksandr Stavrietsky (Russia).
1.a7 Bd5 2.Rxd5 axb2 3.Rg8+ Kxg8 4.Rg5+ Kh8
5.Rg8+ Kh7 6.Bc2+ d3 7.Bxd3+ Kxg8 8.Bc4+
Kg7 9.Bxa2 Rg1+ 10.Kh2 Bd6+ 11.f4 Bxf4+
12.Kxg1 wins.

“The ‘monkey’ theme (HH: ?). Each side’s threats of are so strong and the answers adequate so that the study hardly needs any sublines”.

No 19512 Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ukraine).
1.Re8+ Kd6/i 2.Rgxe3 a5+/ii 3.Ka3 (Kb5? Qd5+;)
Qxa7 4.R3e6+ Kc5 5.Re5+ Kc4/iii 6.R5e7 Qa6
7.Rd8 Kb5 8.Rc7 Qa8 9.Rc5+/iv bxc5 10.Rxa8
wins.

i) Kf4 2.Rgxe3 a5+ 3.Ka3 Qxa7 4.R3e7 Qa6
5.Rf8+ Kg5 6.Rg7+ Kh6 7.Rg3 wins.

ii) Qxa7 3.Rd8+ Kc6 4.Re6+ Kc7 5.Re7+
Kxd8 6.Rxa7 wins.

iii) Kd4 6.R5e7 Qa6 7.Rd8+ Kc5 8.Rc7+ Kb5
9.Rd5 mate.

iv) 9.Rxa8? stalemate.

No 19513 Vitaly Kovalenko (Russia). 1.f8Q
Bb5+ 2.Ke1 f2+ 3.Kd2/i f1Q 4.Qxf1+/ii Bxf1
5.Be6+/iii Kh2 6.d7 g2 7.d8Q g1Q 8.Qh4+, and:
— Kg2 9.Bd5 mate, or:

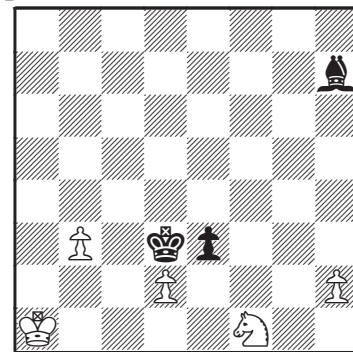
— Bh3 9.Qxh3 mate.

i) Thematic try 3.Kd1? f1Q+ 4.Qxf1+ Bxf1
5.Be6+ Kh2 6.d7 g2 7.d8Q g1Q 8.Qh4+ Bh3+
check.

ii) 4.Be6+? Kg2 5.Bd5+ Kg1 6.Qxf1+ Kxf1
draws.

iii) 5.d7? g2 6.Be6+ Kg3 draws.

No 19514 J. Mikitovics
Special honourable mention



a1d3 0031.22 5/3 Win

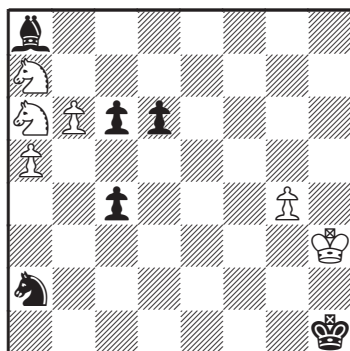
No 19514 János Mikitovics (Hungary).
1.Sxe3 (dxe3? Kc3) Kxd2 2.Sc4+ Kc3 3.Ka2 Bd3
4.Sb6 Kd4 5.Kb2/i Bf1 6.b4 Ke5 7.Kc3 Ba6 8.Sa8
Bf1 9.Sc7 Kd6 10.Se8+ Ke7 11.Sg7 Kf6 12.Sh5+
Kg5 13.Sg3 Ba6 14.Kd2/ii Kg4 15.Ke1 Kf3 16.Sf5
Kg4 17.Se3+ Kh3 18.Sf1 Kg2 19.h4 wins.

i) Thematic try: 5.b4? Ke5 6.Kb3 Ba6 7.Sa8
Bf1 8.Sc7 Kd6 9.Se8+ Ke7 10.Sg7 Kf6 11.Sh5+
Kg5 12.Sg3 Bb5 (Kg4?; Sxf1) 13.Se4+ Kg4 draws.

ii) 14.Se4+? Kg4 15.Sf2+ Kf3 16.Sd3 Kg4
17.Sf2+ Kf3 positional draw 18.h4 Kf4 19.Kd4
Bb5.

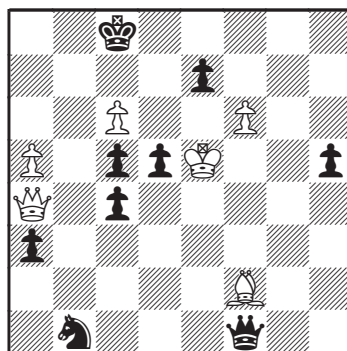
“In this analytical study, it is amazing that there are no duals! Unfortunately, humans will often not understand the motives behind the unique moves”.

No 19515 D. Hlebec
commendation



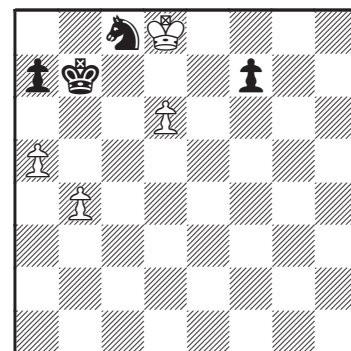
h3h1 0035.33 6/6 Win

No 19516 B. Ilincič
& M. Miljanič
commendation



e5c8 4013.36 6/9 Win

No 19517 Z. Mihajloski
commendation



d8b7 0003.32 4/4 Win

No 19515 Darko Hlebec (Bulgaria). 1.Sc5 dxc5 2.a6 Sb4/i 3.b7 Bxb7 4.axb7 Sa6 5.Sc8/ii c3 6.Sd6 c2 7.Se4 Kg1/iii 8.Sc3 c1S 9.g5 Sd3 10.Se2+ Kf2 11.g6 Kxe2 12.g7 Sf4+ 13.Kh2/iv wins.

i) c3 3.b7 Bxb7 4.axb7 c2 5.b8Q c1Q 6.Qh2 mate.

ii) 5.Sxc6? c3 6.Se5 c4 7.Sxc4 c2 and Black wins.

iii) c1Q 8.Sg3+ Kg1 9.Se2+ wins.

iv) 13.Kg4? Sd5 14.Kf5 Se7+ draws.

No 19516 Borislav Ilincič & Mirko Miljanič (Serbia). 1.fxe7 Qe2+ 2.Kd6 Sc3 (Sd2; Qd1) 3.Qc2 Se4+ 4.Ke5 Sd2+ 5.Kxd5 Qf3+ 6.Kxc5 Qxf2+ 7.Kb5 Qf7 8.Qh7 Qxh7 9.e8Q+ Kc7 10.Qe5+ Kc8 11.Kb6 Qb1+ 12.Ka7 Qh7+ (Qg1+; Ka8) 13.Ka8 Qc7 14.Qf5+ Kd8 15.Qf8 mate.

No 19517 Zlatko Mihajloski (Macedonia). 1.d7 Sd6 2.a6+, and:

— Kb8 3.b5/i Sf5 4.Ke8 Sd6+ 5.Kf8 (Ke7? Sc8+;) Kc7 6.b6+ axb6 7.a7 wins, or:

— Kxa6 3.Kc7 (Ke7? Sb7;) Sb5+ 4.Kc8 Sd6+ 5.Kb8 Sb7 6.Kc7 f5 7.b5+ Kxb5 8.Kxb7 wins.

i) 3.Ke7? Sf5+ 4.Ke8 Sg7+ 5.Kxf7 Kc7 6.Kxg7 Kxd7 draws.

“After subtle play by the wK, a wP makes the decisive blow in two congruent lines”.

No 19518 Andrzej Jasik (Poland). 1.a8Q Bf3 2.Qxf3 Be1+ 3.Ka4/i Rxf3 4.Sf5 Rxf5/ii 5.e7 Rf8 6.Re5/iii Se6 7.Rxe6 Ra8+ 8.Kb5 Re3 9.Rxe3 fxe3 10.Rd4 Bh4 11.Rxh4 wins.

i) 3.Kb5? Rxf3 4.Sf5 Re8 draws.

ii) Re8 5.e7 Sc6 6.Rxc6 Ra8+ 7.Kb5 Rb3+ 8.Kc5 wins.

iii) Thematic try: 6.Re4? Se6 7.Rxe6 Ra8+ 8.Kb5 Re3 9.Rxe3 fxe3 10.Rd5 Bh4 and Black wins.

MG cooks: 10.Kc6 Bg3 (e2; Kb7) 11.Re4 Ra6+ 12.Kb7. He proposes to shorten the solution, but overlooks that then the thematic try does not make sense.

No 19519 Alain Pallier (France). 1.b6/i Rh7+ 2.Kc8/ii Rh8+ 3.Kc7/iii Rh7+ 4.Kb8 h2 5.Qg2+ Ke3 6.Qh1 Kf2 7.b7/iv Re7 8.f6/v Re1 9.Qxh2+ Sxh2 10.f7 wins.

i) 1.f6? h2 2.Qg2+ Ke3 3.Qh1 Rh7+ 4.Ke8 Rb7 5.f7 Rxb5 6.f8Q Rb8+ 7.Ke7 Rxf8 8.Kxf8 Kf2 draws.

ii) 2.Kc6? h2 3.Qg2+ Ke3 4.Qh1 Sd4+ 5.Kc5 Sxf5 6.b7 Rxb7 7.Qxb7 Sg3 draws.

iii) 3.Kb7? h2 4.Qg2+ Ke3 5.Qh1 Kf2 6.f6 Rf8 draws.

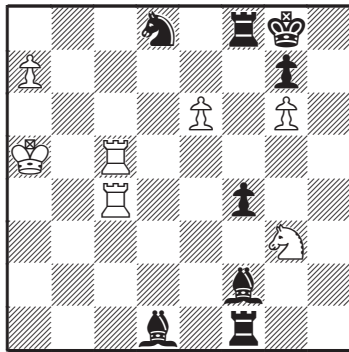
iv) 7.f6? Rf7 8.b7 Rxf6 draws.

v) 8.Ka8? Re1, or 8.Kc8? Re1, or 8.Qc1? Re1 9.Qc2+ Re2 draws.

No 19520 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Ke2 Kd5 2.Kf3 Kd4 3.Sg6 d5 4.h3/i c3 5.h4/ii zz c2/iii 6.Sf4 c1S 7.Kg4 Ke5 8.Kg5 d4 9.h5 d3 10.h6/iv d2 11.h7 d1Q 12.h8Q+ Ke4 13.Qe8+ Kf3 14.Qh5+ wins.

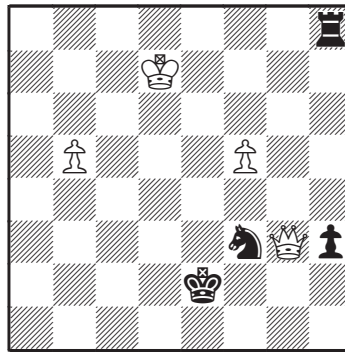
i) 4.h4? c3 zz 5.h5 c2 6.Sf4 Ke5 7.Sd3+ Kf5 draws.

No 19518 A. Jasik
commendation



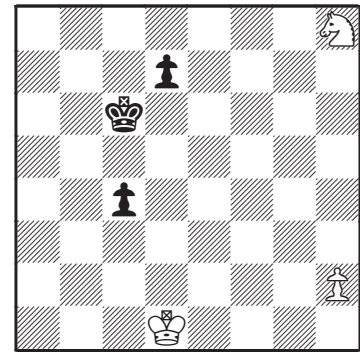
a5g8 o864.32 7/8 Win

No 19519 A. Pallier
commendation



d7e2 1303.21 4/4 Win

No 19520 P. Arestov
special commendation



d1c6 0001.12 3/3 Win

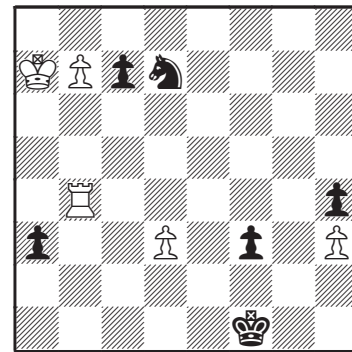
ii) 5.Sf4? Ke5 6.Se2 d4 7.h4 Kd5 8.Sc1 Ke5
9.Sd3+ Kf5 10.Sb4 Ke5 11.Sd3+ Kf5 12.Sc1 Ke5
13.Se2 Kd5 positional draw.

iii) Kd3 6.Sf4+ Kd2 7.Se2 c2 8.h5 d4 9.Sxd4
c1Q 10.Sb3+ wins.

iv) 10.Sxd3+? Sxd3 11.h6 Ke6 12.h7 Se5
13.h8Q Sf7+ draws.

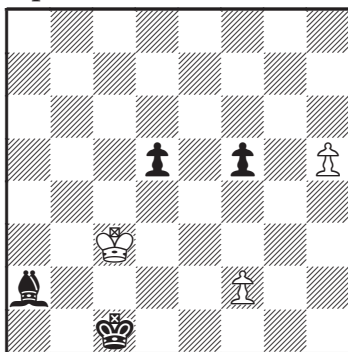
Draw section

No 19522 M. Garcia & P. Krug
1st prize



a7f1 0103.34 5/6 Draw

No 19521 L. Gomez
special commendation



c3c1 0030.22 3/4 Win

No 19521 Luis Gomez (Spain). 1.f4/i d4+
2.Kxd4 Bg8 3.Ke5 Bh7/ii 4.Kf6 Kd2 5.Kg7 Ke3
6.Kxh7 Kxf4 7.Kg6 wins.

i) Thematic try: 1.h6? d4+ 2.Kxd4 Bg8 3.Ke5
Bh7 4.f4 Kd2 5.Kf6 Ke3 6.Kg7 Kxf4 7.Kxh7 Ke3/
iii 8.Kg6 f4 9.h7 f3 10.h8Q f2 draws.

ii) Kd2 4.Kxf5 Ke3 5.Kg5 Ke4 6.f5 Ke5 7.Kg6
wins.

iii) But not: Kg3? 8.Kg6 f4 9.h7 f3 10.h8Q,
and f2 11.Qh1 or Kg2 11.Qa8.

No 19522 Mario Garcia (Argentina) & Peter
Krug (Austria). 1.Rd4/i a2 2.Ra4 f2 3.Rxa2 Kg1
4.Ra1+ f1Q 5.Rxf1+ Kxf1 6.d4 c6 7.Ka6 Kg2 8.d5
Sc5+/ii 9.Kb6 Sxb7 10.Kxc6 Sd8+ 11.Kd7 Sf7
12.Ke6 Sd8+ 13.Kd7 Sb7 14.Kc6 Sa5+ 15.Kb5 Sb3
16.Kc4 Sd2+ 17.Kd3 Sf3 18.Ke4 Kg3 19.d6 Sg5+
20.Ke3 Kxh3 21.d7 Sf7 22.Kf2 Kh2 23.Kf1 and:

— Kg3 24.Kg1 h3 25.Kh1 draws, or:

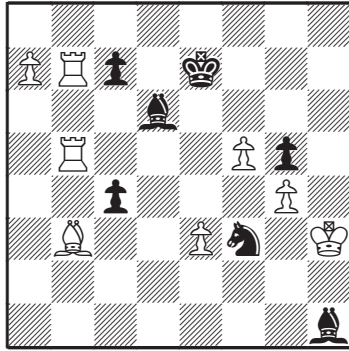
— h3 24.Kf2 Sd8 25.Kf1 Kg3 26.Kg1 draws.

i) Thematic try: 1.Ra4? f2 2.Rxa3 Kg2 3.Ra2
Kg3 4.Rxf2 Kxf2 5.d4 c6 wins.

ii) cxd5 9.Kb5 Kxh3 10.Kc6 Sb8+ 11.Kc7 Sa6+
12.Kb6 Sb8 13.Kc7 d4 14.Kxb8 d3 15.Kc7 d2
16.b8Q wins.

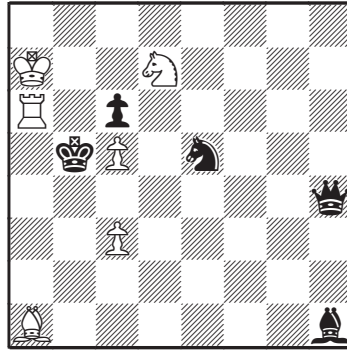
“There is a logical connection between the
different phases of the solution, which is not
always the case in contemporary studies. The
undisputed winner of this tourney’s section”.

No 19523 Z. Mihajloski
2nd prize



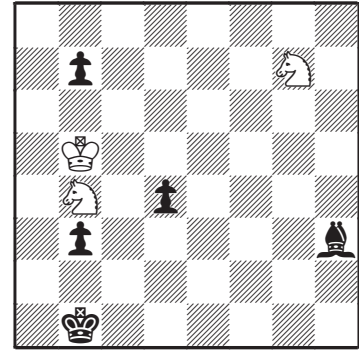
h3e7 0273.43 8/7 Draw

No 19524 V. Kalashnikov
3rd prize



a7b5 3144.21 6/5 Draw

No 19525 Y. Bazlov
special prize



b5b1 0032.03 3/5 Draw

No 19523 Zlatko Mihajloski (Macedonia). 1.Rxc7+/i Bxc7 2.f6+ Kxf6 3.Rf5+ Kg7 4.Rxf3 Bxf3 5.Bd1/ii Ba8 6.Bf3 c3/iii 7.Bxa8 c2 8.Bh1 c1Q 9.a8Q Qe1 10.Qf3/iv Qd2 11.Qg2/v Qxe3+ 12.Qf3 Qd2 13.Bg2 Qe1 14.Bh1/vi Qd2 15.Bg2 positional draw.

i) 1.f6+? Kd7 2.Rxg5 Sxg5+ 3.Kh4 Bxb7 4.Ba4+ Ke6 5.Kxg5 Bc5 6.Bc2 Bxa7 7.Kg6 Bxe3 8.g5 Bd5 draws.

ii) Thematic try: 5.e4? Bxe4 6.Bc2 Ba8 7.B4 c3 8.Bxa8 c2 9.Bh1 c1Q 10.a8Q Qb2 11.Qg2 Qc3+ 12.Qf3 Qc2 13.Qg2 Qh7 mate.

iii) Bxf3 7.e4 Bxe4 8.a8Q Bxa8 stalemate.

iv) 10.Kg2? Qe2+ 11.Kg1 Bh2 mate.

v) 11.Bg2? Qd6 12.Bh1 Qh2 mate.

vi) 14.Bf1? Qh4+ 15.Kg2 Qh2 mate.

“This is a good geometrical study but perhaps it should start after move 2”.

No 19524 Valery Kalashnikov (Russia). 1.Rb6+ Ka5 2.Ra6+ Kb5 3.Rb6+ Ka4 4.Rb4+ Qxb4 5.Sb6+ Qxb6+ 6.cxb6 c5 7.b7 c4 8.Bb2/i Bxb7 9.Kxb7 Sd3 10.Ba1 Se5 11.Bb2/ii Sd3 12.Ba1 Kb3 13.Kc6 Se1 14.Kb5/iii Sd3 15.Kc6 Se5+/iv 16.Kd5 Sf3 17.Bb2 Sd2 18.Bc1 draws.

i) 8.b8Q? Sc6+ 9.Kb7 Sxb8+ 10.Kxb8 Kb3 11.Kc7 Ka2 12.Kd6 Bg2 13.Kc5 Bf1, or 8.b8S? Kb3 9.Kb6 Bd5 10.Kc5 Bf7 11.Kd4 Sf3+ 12.Ke3 Se1 win.

ii) 11.Kb6? Kb3 12.Kc5 Ka2 13.Kd4 Kxa1 14.Kxe5 Kb2 15.Kd4 Kb3 wins.

iii) 14.Kd5? Sc2 15.Bb2 Se3+, or 14.Kc5? Sf3 15.Bb2 Se5 16.Bc1 Sd3+ win.

iv) Se1 16.Kb5 positional draw.

“This is a multi-phase study decorated with positional draws involving three different white pieces”.

No 19525 Yuri Bazlov (Russia). 1.Kc4 b2 2.Kb3 Bf1 3.Se6 d3 4.Kc3 Kc1 5.Sa2+ Kb1 6.Sb4 d2/i 7.Kxd2 Ka1 8.Sc5 b1Q 9.Sc2+ Kb2 10.Sa4+ Kb3 11.Sc5+ Ka2 12.Sa4 Kb3 13.Sc5+ Ka2 14.Sa4 Qb3 15.Sc3+ Kb2 16.Sd1+ Kb1 17.Sc3+ draws.

i) Ka1 7.Sc5, but not 7.Sd4? b1S+/ii 8.Kb3 Sd2+ 9.Kc3 Se4+ wins.

ii) But not b1Q? 8.Sb3+ Qxb3+ 9.Kxb3 Kb1 10.Kc3 draws.

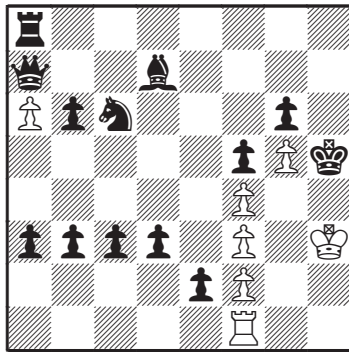
“This features the active obstruction of the bQ, taking away an important square on b3, resulting in perpetual check. This is a modification of the author’s unsound study entered for the Chavchavadze-200 AT. In the new version we have the same material, but the introduction and promotion of a black pawn to queen is different, and in addition we have a try with a black promotion to a S”.

No 19526 Mikhail Zinar (Ukraine). 1.Rh1 e1R/i 2.Rxe1 d2 3.Rh1 d1R 4.Rxd1 c2 5.Rh1 c1R 6.Rxc1 b2 7.Rh1 b1R 8.Rxb1 a2 9.Rh1/ii a1R 10.Rxa1 Qxa6 11.Rh1 Qa1 12.Kg3+ Qxh1 stalemate.

i) e1Q 2.Kg3+ Qxh1 stalemate.

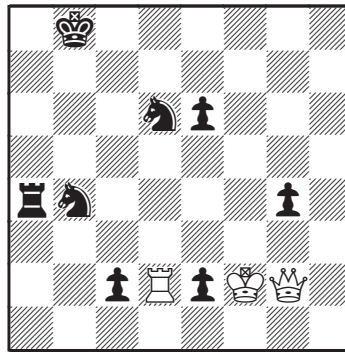
ii) Thematic try: 9.Ra1? Qxa6 10.Kg3 Qf1 11.Rxf1 a1R wins.

No 19526 M. Zinar
special prize



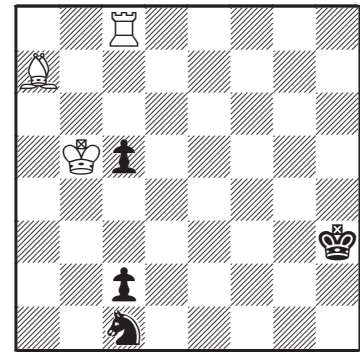
h3h5 3433.58 7/13 Draw

No 19527 I. Akobia
& P. Arestov
honourable mention



f2b8 1406.04 3/8 Draw

No 19528 M. Hlinka
honourable mention



b5h2 0113.02 3/4 BTM, Draw

“Task: 5 black rook promotions. The composer was inspired by Popov and filled a gap in the black promotions”.

No 19527 Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Qh1/i Se4+/ii 2.Qxe4 Sd3+ 3.Qxd3 Rf4+/iii 4.Kxe2/iv c1S+ 5.Kd1/v Sxd3 6.Rxd3 Kc8 7.Ke1 (Ke2 Kc7;) Kc7 8.Ke2 Kc6 9.Rd8 Kc7 10.Rd3/vi e5 11.Rd1 Kc6 12.Rd8 Kc7 13.Rd1 g3 14.Rg1 Rf2+ 15.Ke3/vii draws.

i) 1.Qg1? Ra2 2.Kxe2 Sc4.

ii) Ra2 2.Qh8+ Kc7 3.Qg7+ Kc6 4.Qc3+ draws.

iii) e1Q+ 4.Kxe1 c1Q+ 5.Rd1 wins.

iv) 4.Kg2? e1S+ wins.

v) 5.Ke1? Sxd3+ 6.Rxd3 Kc8 zz 7.Ke2 Kc7 8.Rd1 g3 9.Rg1 Rf2+ 10.Ke3 Ra2 11.Kf3 g2 wins.

vi) 10.Rd1? g3 11.Rg1 Rf2+ 12.Ke1 Rf3 13.Rg2 Kd6 wins.

vii) 15.Ke1? Rf3 16.Ke2 e4 wins.

No 19528 Michal Hlinka (Slovakia). Two lines:
— Sd3 2.Rd8/i Sb2/ii 3.Rh8+ Kg4 4.Rg8+ (Rh1? Sd1;) Kf3 5.Rf8+ Ke4 6.Re8+ Kd5/iii 7.Rd8+ Ke6 8.Rd6+/iv Kf7 9.Rd7+ Ke6 10.Rd6+ Kf7 11.Rd7+ Ke8 12.Re7+ Kxe7 13.Bxc5+ Ke6 14.Be3 draws, or:

— Sb3 2.Rh8+ Kg2 3.Rg8+ Kf2 4.Rf8+ Ke2 5.Re8+ Kd1 6.Rf8/v Sd2 7.Rh8 draws.

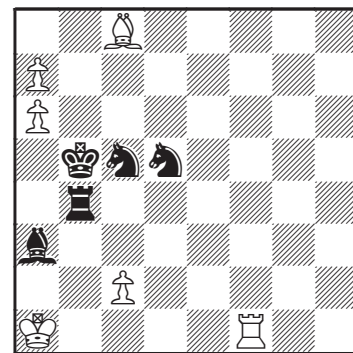
i) 2.Rh8+? Kg2 3.Rg8+ Kf2 4.Rf8+ Ke2 5.Re8+ Kd2 (Kd1) wins.

ii) Sf2 3.Rd2 c1Q 4.Rxf2 c4 5.Bd4 Kg4 6.Kb4 draws.

iii) Kd3 7.Rd8+ Kc3 8.Rc8 Sd3 9.Bxc5 draws.
iv) 8.Re8+? Kf7 9.Rf8+ Kg7 10.Rf1 Sd1 wins.
v) 6.Rh8? Sd4+ 7.Ka6 Sf3 8.Rd8+ Ke2 9.Re8+ Kf1, or 6.Rd8+? Sd4+ 7.Kxc5 c1Q+ 8.Kxd4 Qd2+ win.

“This has two main lines with tries”.

No 19529 M. Minski
honourable mention



a1b5 0446.30 6/5 Draw

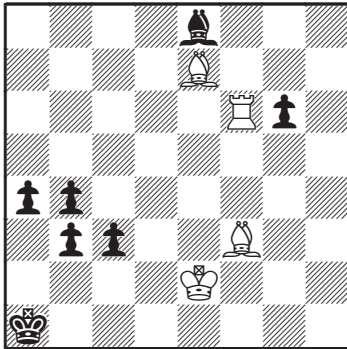
No 19529 Martin Minski (Germany). 1.Rb1/i Rxb1+ 2.Kxb1 Sc3+ 3.Ka1 S5a4 4.Bd7+ Kb6 5.a8S+/ii Kxa6 6.Bxa4 Kb7 7.Bc6+ Kxc6 8.Sb6/iii Bb4/iv 9.Sc4 draws.

i) 1.a8Q? Bb2+ 2.Ka2 Sc3 mate, or 1.c4+? Kxc4 2.Rf4+ Sxf4 3.a8Q Bb2+ 4.Ka2 Sd5, or 1.Rf3? Bb2+ 2.Ka2 Bc3 3.a8Q Ra4+ 4.Kb1 Ra1 mate, or 1.Bd7+? Kb6 2.a8Q Bb2+ 3.Kb1 Sc3 mate.

ii) 5.Bxa4? Kxa7 6.Bc6 Kxa6 wins.

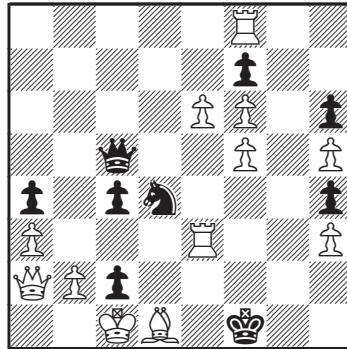
iii) 8.Sc7? Be7 (Kxc7? stalemate) 9.Se6 Bf6 10.Kb2 Kd6 wins.

No 19530 V. Tarasiuk
honourable mention



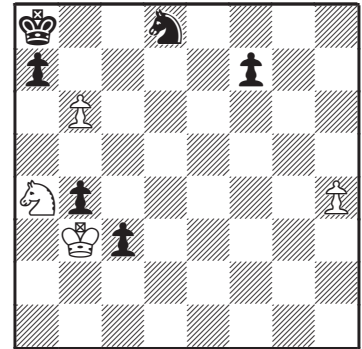
e2a1 0150.05 4/7 Draw

No 19531 M. Campioli
special honourable mention



c1f1 4213.76 12/9 BTM, Draw

No 19532 J. Mikitovics
special honourable mention



b3a8 0004.24 4/6 Draw

iv) Kxb6 stalemate.

“This shows many study ideas: mate, stalemate, domination and sacrifices”.

No 19530 Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ukraine).
1.Be4 Bb5+ 2.Kd1 c2+ 3.Bxc2 bxc2+ 4.Kxc2 b3+
5.Kd2 b2 6.Rf2/i b1Q 7.Bf6+ Ka2 8.Kc3+ Ka1
9.Kd2+ Ka2 10.Kc3+ draws.

i) 6.Re6? b1Q 7.Re1 Qxe1+ 8.Kxe1 Kb2 wins.

“This has an interesting mechanism of a royal battery for perpetual check”.

No 19531 Marco Campioli (Italy). 1...Sb3+
2.Qxb3 (Rxb3 cxb3;) cxb3 3.Be2+ Kf2 4.Rc3 Qxf8
5.e7 Qa8/i 6.Rf3+ Kxe2 7.Re3+ Kxe3 8.e8Q+
Qe4/ii 9.Qe5 Kf3/iii 10.Qd5 Kf4/iv 11.Qd4 Kx-
f5/v 12.Qd3/vi Ke5/vii 13.Qe2 Kf4/viii 14.Qg4+/
ix Ke3 15.Qe2+/x Kxe2 stalemate.

i) Qg8 6.Rf3+ Kxe2 7.Re3+ Kxe3 8.e8Q+
Qxe8 stalemate.

ii) Qxe8 stalemate.

iii) Qxe5 stalemate.

iv) Qxd5 stalemate.

v) Qxd4 stalemate.

vi) 12.Qd5+? Qe5, and 13.Qd3+ Kg5 14.Qd5
Qf5 15.Qa5 Kxf6 16.Qc3+ Kg5 17.Qa5 f6 18.Qd5
Kf4 19.Qd6+ Qe5, or here: xii) 13.Qd7+ Qe6
14.Qe7 Qe4 15.Qc5+ Kxf6 16.Qd4+ Kf5 17.Qd5+
Kf4 18.Qxf7+ Kg3 19.Qg6+ Kf3 wins.

vii) Qxd3 stalemate.

viii) Qxe2 stalemate.

ix) 14.Qf2+? Kg5 15.Qg2+ Kf5 16.Qf2+ Qf4+
wins.

x) 15.Qg1+? Kf3 16.Qh1+ Kf4 17.Qf1+ Kg3
18.Qd3+ Qf3 wins.

“Stalemate. The perseverance of the wQ on
her path to stalemate deserves respect”.

No 19532 János Mikitovics (Hungary).
1.bxa7/i Se6 2.Ka2/ii Kxa7 3.h5, and:

— Ka6 4.h6 Sf8 5.Sc5+ Kb5 6.Sd3 Kc4 7.Se5+
Kd4 8.Sc6+/iii Kc5/iv 9.Se5 f6 10.Sd7+ Kc4
11.Sxf8 b3+ 12.Kb1 c2+ 13.Kb2 Kd3 14.h7
draws, or:

— Sd4 4.Sc5/v Kb6 5.Sb3 Sf5 6.Sc1 Kb5 7.Kb3 f6
8.Se2 Kc5 9.Sc1 Sd4+ 10.Ka2 Kc4 11.h6 b3+
12.Sxb3 Sxb3 13.h7 c2 14.h8Q c1Q 15.Qxf6
Qd2+ 16.Qb2 draws.

i) 1.h5? a5 2.h6 f5 3.h7 Sf7 4.Sc5 Sh8 5.Kc2 f4
wins.

ii) 2.h5? Sd4+ 3.Ka2 b3+ wins.

iii) Thematic try: 8.Sxf7? c2 9.Kb2 b3 10.Sg5
Ke3/vi 11.Se6 Kd2 wins.

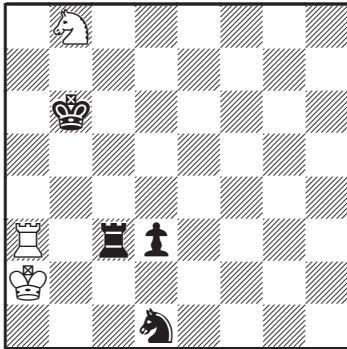
iv) Kc4 9.Se5+ positional draw.

v) 4.Sxc3? bxc3 5.h6 c2 6.Kb2 Se2 7.Kxc2 Sf4
wins.

vi) But not Kd3? 11.Sf3 Sh7 12.Se5+ Kd2
13.Sc4+ Kd1 14.Se3+ Kd2 15.Sc4+ positional
draw.

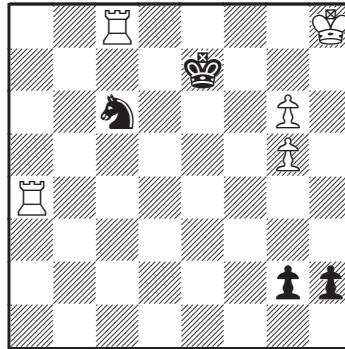
“The wK safely hides behind the black pawns.
Two completely different pawns: in one the wS
acts outside of the fortress, while in the other it

No 19533 S. Slumstrup Nielsen
commendation



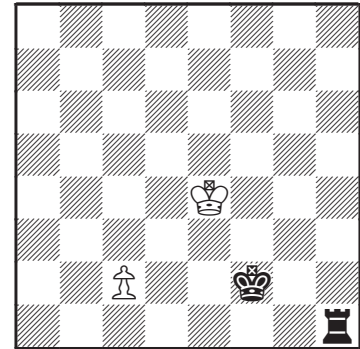
a2b6 0404.01 3/4 Draw

No 19534 M. Campioli
special commendation



h8e7 0203.22 5/4 Draw

No 19535 E. Melnichenko
special commendation



e4f2 0300.10 2/2 Draw

defends the wK from within the fortress. Analysis here prevails over artistry”.

No 19533 Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen (Denmark). 1.Sd7+/i Kb5 2.Rb3+ Ka5 3.Sc5 d2 4.Rb1/ii Rc2+ 5.Ka3 Sc3 6.Sb3+ Kb5 7.Sxd2+ Sxb1+ 8.Kb3/iii Rxd2 stalemate, or Sa3 9.Sb1/iv draws.

i) 1.Rb3+? Kc5 2.Rxc3+ Sxc3+ 3.Kb3 d2 wins.

ii) 4.Se4? Rc2+ 5.Ka1 Sc3 6.Sxd2 Ra2 mate.

iii) 8.Sxb1? Kc4 9.Ka4 Ra2+ 10.Sa3+ Kc3 wins.

iv) 9.Se4? Rc6 10.Kxa3 Kc4 11.Kb2 Kd3 12.Sf2+ Ke3 13.Sd1+ Kd2 wins.

“This is a pleasant study with uncomplicated lines”.

No 19534 Marco Campioli (Italy). 1.Rh4/i h1Q 2.Rh7+ Qxh7+ 3.gxh7/ii g1Q 4.Rc7+/iii Ke8 5.Rxc6 Qd4+ 6.Rf6/iv Qe5 7.Kg7 Qxg5+ 8.Rg6 Qe7+ 9.Kh6/v Qf8+ 10.Kg5 Qc5+ 11.Kh6 Qe3+ 12.Kg7 Qe5+ 13.Kg8 Qd5+ 14.Kg7 Qf7+ 15.Kh8/vi Qxg6/vii stalemate.

i) 1.Rc7+? Kd6 2.Rh7 h1Q 3.g7 Se7 4.Rh6+ Kc5 5.Ra7 g1Q 6.Rxe7 Qa8+ 7.Kh7 Qb1+ 8.g6 Qbb8 wins.

ii) 3.Kxh7? g1Q 4.Rxc6 Qh1+ wins.

iii) 4.Rxc6? Qd4+ 5.Rf6 Qe5 6.Kg7 Qxg5+ 7.Rg6 Qe5+ 8.Kh6 Kf7 wins.

iv) 6.Kg8? Qd5+ 7.Kg7 Qd7+ 8.Kg8 Qf7+ wins.

v) 9.Kh8? Qc5 10.Rg8+ Kf7 11.Rg7+ Kf6 12.Rf7+ Kg6 13.Rg7+ Kh6 wins.

vi) 15.Kh6? Qf4+ wins.

vii) Qf5 16.Rg8+ Ke7 17.Rg7+ Kf6 18.Rf7+ Kxf7 stalemate.

“Stalemate – the maximum the bQ could do to in an attempt to conquer White’s fortress”.

No 19535 Emil Melnichenko (New Zealand). 1.c4 Rh4+ 2.Kd5 Ke3 3.c5 Rh5+ 4.Kd6 Kd4 5.c6 Rh6+ 6.Kd7 Kd5 7.c7 Rh7+ 8.Kd8 Kd6 9.c8S+

“This shows an excelsior with S-promotion in a four piece ending. Mini-maxi!”.

Uralski Problemist 2012

The annual tourney of the Russian magazine was judged by Valery Kalashnikov.

No 19536 Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ukraine).
1.Qb8+ Kxb8 2.Be5+ Ka8/i 3.h8Q Qh1 4.Bh2 Qxh2 5.Qxh2 g1Q 6.Qxg1 Bxc5+ 7.Ke8 Bxg1 8.c7 Kb7 9.Kd7 Sc5+ 10.Kd8 Se6+ 11.Bxe6 Bb6 12.Bd5 mate.

i) Kc8 3.h8Q Qxc5+ 4.Kf7+ Qf8+ 5.Qxf8+ Bxf8 6.Bxb3 g1Q 7.Be6+ Kd8 8.c7 mate.

No 19537 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Bb5 (Re3? Rd3;) Rxb5 2.Ra1+ e1Q 3.Rg1+/i Kxg1 4.Rxe1+ Kf2 5.Rxe4 zz Rd5 6.b5/ii Sf3 7.Kg4 Rg5+ 8.Kf4 draws.

i) Thematic try: 3.Rxe1+? Kxe1 4.Re3+ Kf1 5.Rxe4 Kf2 zz 6.Rd4 Sf3 7.Rc4 Rh5+ 8.Kg4 Rh4+ 9.Kf5 Rxc4 wins.

ii) 6.Rf4+? Sf3 7.Kg4 Rg5+ 8.Kh3 Rg3+, or 6.Kh4? Kf3 7.Re1 Sg6+ 8.Kh3 Rh5+ wins.

No 19538 János Mikitovics (Hungary).
1.a8Q Kc2+ 2.Ka2 Be6 3.Bd3+ Kxd2 4.Bc4 Sb4+ 5.Kb3 Rb1+ 6.Ka4 Bd7+ 7.Bb5 Ra1+ 8.Kxb4 Rxa8 9.Bh6+ Kd1 10.Bxd7 c2 11.Bc6 Rb8+ 12.Kc5, and:

— c1Q+ 13.Bxc1 Kxc1 14.g5 Rd8 15.Be4 draws, or:

— Rh8 13.Bf3+/i Ke1 14.Bg5 Rh2 15.Be4/i draws.

i) 13.Bg5? c1Q+ 14.Bxc1 Kxc1 15.Kd6 g5 16.Ke6 Rf8 17.Be4 Kd2 18.Bf5 Ke3 wins.

No 19539 Peter Gyarmati (Hungary).
1.Be5/i Se6 2.f7 Sg1 3.Bf4/ii Sf3 4.Ke7 Sfd4 5.Bg5/iii Sf8 6.Kxf8 Kd7 7.Kg7 Se6+ 8.Kg6/iv Sf8+ 9.Kf6 Sh7+ 10.Ke5/v wins.

i) 1.f7? Kxc7 2.f8Q Kc6 3.Qb4 Kd5 draws.

ii) 3.Ke7? Sh3 4.Kxe6 Sg5+ fork no. 1.

iii) 5.Be5? Sc6+ 6.Kxe6 Sd8+ fork no. 2.

iv) 8.Kf6? Sxg5 9.f8Q Sh7+ fork no. 3.

v) 10.Kf5? Kd6 11.Kg6 Sf8+ 12.Kg7 Sd7 draws.

No 19540 Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.e7 Re6 2.c7 Rc1 3.c8Q/i Rxc8+ 4.Kxc8 e4 5.Kd7 Rxe7+ 6.Rxe7 b3 7.Re8 zz, and:

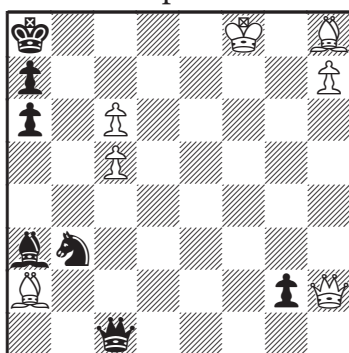
— h4 8.Rh8 e3 9.Rh5+ Kd4 10.Rxh4+ Kd3 11.Rb4 Kc3 12.Re4 Kd2 13.Rd4+ Kc2 14.Rc4+ Kd3 15.Rb4 positional draw no. 1, or:

— Kd4 8.Ke6 e3 9.Kf5 b2 10.Rd8+ Kc4 11.Rc8+ Kd3 12.Rd8+ Kc2 13.Rc8+ Kb3 14.Rb8+ Ka2 15.Ra8+ Kb3 16.Rb8+ Kc2 17.Rc8 positional draw no. 2.

i) 3.c8R? Rb6+, or 3.c8B? Rxe7 win.

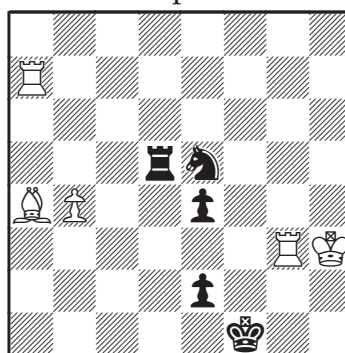
No 19541 Sergey Zakharov (Russia). 1...h2 2.Qxh2/i b3 3.c4 d2 4.Bxd2 exd2 5.Qxd2 Bxc4+

No 19536 V. Tarasiuk
1st prize



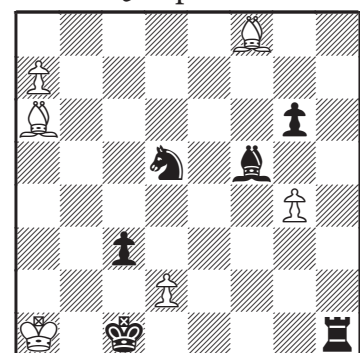
f8a8 4053.33 7/7 Win

No 19537 P. Arestov
2nd prize



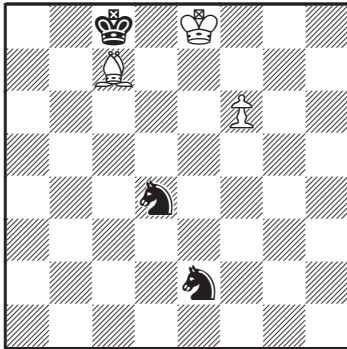
h3f1 0513.12 5/5 Draw

No 19538 J. Mikitovics
3rd prize



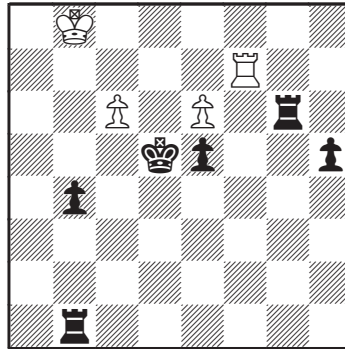
a1c1 0353.32 6/6 Draw

No 19539 P. Gyarmati
special prize



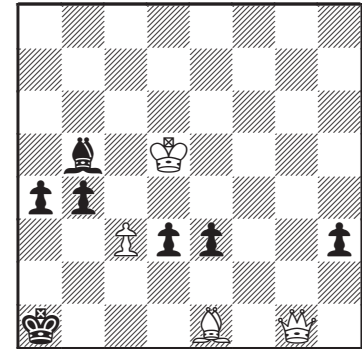
e8c8 0016.10 3/3 Win

No 19540 I. Akobia
1st honourable mention



b8d5 0700.23 4/6 Draw

No 19541 S. Zakharov
2nd/4th honourable mention



d5a1 1040.15 4/7 BTM, Win

6.Kc5 (Kc4 b2;) b2 7.Qd4/i Bb3 8.Kb4 Ka2 9.Qf2 a3 10.Qa7, and:

- b1Q 11.Qa3 mate, or:
- Ba4 11.Qf7+ wins.

i) 7.Qc3? Bb3 8.Kb4 Ka2 9.Qd2 a3 10.Qe2 Bd5

No 19542 Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ukraine).
1.Ra8/i Bc1+ 2.Kg7/ii Bb2+ 3.Kf8 Bxa3+ 4.Kg7 Bb2+ 5.Kh6 Bc1+ 6.Kh5 Be2+ 7.Kxh4 f1Q 8.Bd4 mate.

i) 1.Rg8? Bc1+ 2.Rg5 g1Q 3.Sxg1 f1Q 4.Bxg1 h3 5.Bf5 Kb2 6.a4 Kb3 7.Bd7 Bxg5+ 8.Kxg5 Kb4 9.Kf4 Bg2 10.Ke5 Bc6, or 1.Rf8? Bc1+ 2.Kg7 Bb2+ 3.Rf6 g1Q+ 4.Sxg1 f1Q+ 5.Bxg1 h3 6.Bf5 Ka2 7.a4 Kb3 8.Bd7 Kb4 9.Bh2 b5 10.axb5 Bxb5 draw.

ii) 2.Kh5? Be2+ 3.Kxh4 f1Q 4.Bd4+ Ka2 and there is no mate.

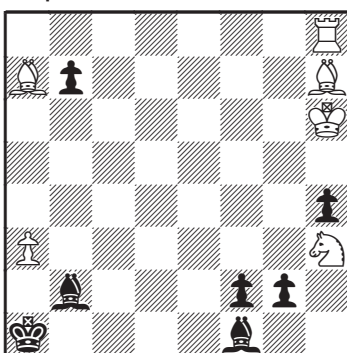
No 19543 Vazha Neishtadt (Russia). 1.Kd7 Bxe4 2.Sa4+ Ka6 3.c8Q+ Rb7+ 4.Ke6 Bf5+ 5.Kxf5 Sd6+ 6.Kxe5 Sxc8 7.Bxc4+ Rb5+ 8.Ke6 Sb6 9.Sc5 mate.

No 19544 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Sd3/i b1Q 2.Qxb4+ Qxb4 3.Sxb4 Kxb4 4.c5 Sxc5 5.dxc5 Kxc5 6.fxe7 f4 7.Bxf4 Sf5 8.Bxe3+ Kd6 9.e8Q (e8R) Sg7+ 10.Kg6 Sxe8 11.Kf7 Kd7 12.Sb6+ Kd8 13.Bc5 Sc7/ii 14.Be7 mate.

i) Thematic try: 1.Sxc6? b1Q 2.Qxb4+ Qxb4 3.Sxb4 Kxb4 4.c5 Sxc5 5.dxc5 Kxc5 6.fxe7 f4 7.Bxf4 Sf5 8.Bxe3+ Kd6 9.e8Q Sg7+ 10.Kg6 Sxe8 11.Kf7 Kd7 12.Sb6+ Kd8 13.Bc5 Sd6+ 14.Bxd6 stalemate.

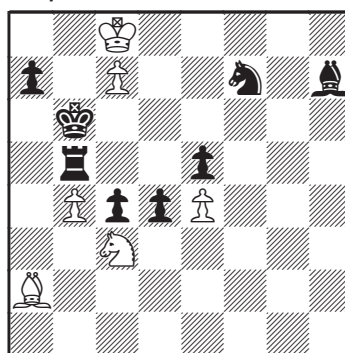
ii) Now, in comparison with the main line, there is a bPc6, so 13...Sd6+ 14.Bxd6 is not stalemate.

No 19542 V. Tarasiuk
2nd/4th honourable mention



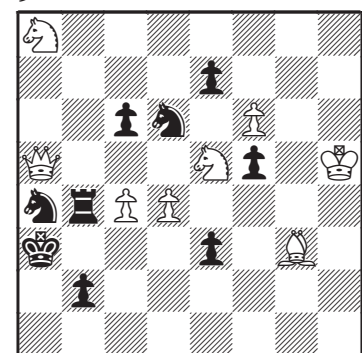
h6a1 0181.14 6/7 Win

No 19543 V. Neishtadt
2nd/4th honourable mention



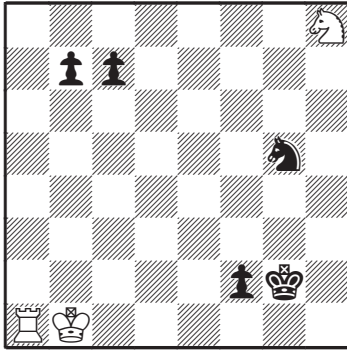
c8b6 0344.34 6/8 Win

No 19544 P. Arestov
5th honourable mention



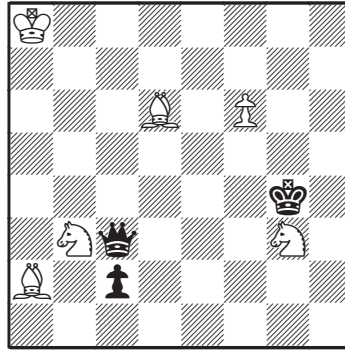
h5a3 1318.35 8/9 Win

No 19545 A. Pallier
special honourable mention



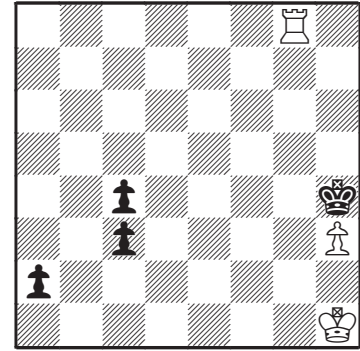
b1g2 0104.03 3/5 Draw

No 19546 A. Skripnik
& J. Mikitovics
special honourable mention



a8g4 3022.11 6/3 Win

No 19547 P. Arestov
commendation



h1h4 0100.13 3/4 Win

No 19545 Alain Pallier (France). 1.Kc2 f1Q 2.Rxf1 Kxf1 3.Kd3 Kf2 4.Sg6/i Kf3 5.Kd4 Se6+ 6.Ke5 Sc5 7.Kd4 Sa6/ii 8.Sf8 Kf4 9.Se6+ Kf5 10.Sd8 b6 11.Kd5 Sb4+ 12.Kc4 Sa6 13.Kd5 Sb4+ 14.Kc4 Sa6/iii 15.Kd5 Sb8 16.Se6 c6+ 17.Kd6 Ke4 18.Sc7 Kd4 19.Sa6 draws.

i) 4.Kd4? Se6+ 5.Kd5 Sd8 6.Sg6 Ke3 7.Se5 Kd2 8.Kd4 Se6+ 9.Kd5 Sg7 10.Kc4 Ke3 wins.

ii) Se6+ 8.Ke5 Sc5 9.Kd4 positional draw no. 1.

iii) Sc2 15.Kd5 positional draw no. 2.

No 19546 Anatoly Skripnik (Russia) & János Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.Se4 Qb2 2.Sc1 Qxc1 3.f7 Qh6 4.f8Q Qxf8+ 5.Bxf8 c1Q 6.Be6+ Kf3 7.Sc5 (Sd6? Qc7;) Qf4 8.Bd5+ Kg4 9.Be6+ Kh5 10.Be7 Qe5 11.Bf8/i Qf4 12.Be7 Qc7 13.Bd7 zz Kh6 14.Bg5+ Kh5 15.Be7 Qe5 16.Bf8 Qc7 17.Be7 zz draws.

i) Thematic try: 11.Bf7+? Kg4 12.Be6+ Kf3 13.Bf8 Qc7 14.Bd5+ Ke2 15.Se6 Qd7 16.Kb8 Kd1 wins.

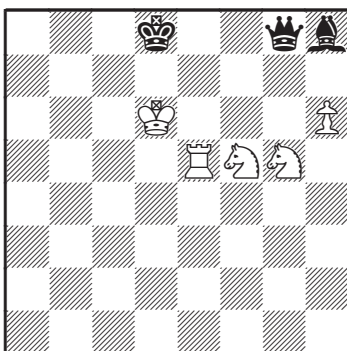
No 19547 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Rg4+/i Kxh3 2.Rg1 zz c2 3.Rf1 Kg3 4.Kg1 c3 5.Re1 Kf3 6.Kf1 zz a1Q 7.Rxa1 Ke3 8.Ke1 Kd3 9.Rc1 zz, wins.

i) Thematic try: 1.Rg1? Kxh3 zz 2.Ra1 Kg3 3.Kg1 Kf3 4.Rxa2 Ke3 5.Kf1 Kd3 6.Ke1 c2 7.Ra1 and now not 7...c3? 8.Rc1 zz, but 7...Kc3 draws.

No 19548 Leonid Topko (Ukraine). 1.Se6+ Ke8 2.Sfg7+ Kf7/i 3.Rf5+ Kg6 4.Sf8+ Kxh6 5.Rf6+ Kxg7/ii 6.Ke7 Qxf8+ 7.Rxf8 Kh7 8.Kf7 Ba1 (Bb2, Bc3, Bd4, Be5) 9.Ra8 (Rb8, Rc8, Rd8, Re8) wins.

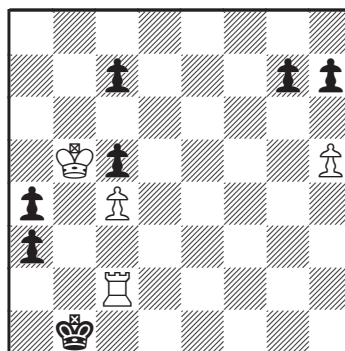
No 19549 Aleksey Oganessian (Russia). 1.Rf2/i a2 2.h6/ii c6+ 3.Ka5 gxh6 4.Kxa4 a1Q+ 5.Kb3 wins.

No 19548 L. Topko
commendation



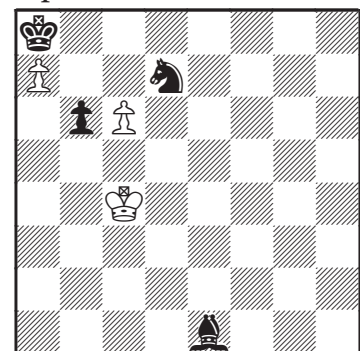
d6d8 3132.10 5/3 Win

No 19549 A. Oganessian
commendation



b5b1 0100.26 4/7 Win

No 19550 V. Tarasiuk
special commendation



c4a8 0033.21 3/4 Win

i) Thematic tries: 1.Re2 (Rg2, Rh2) a2 2.Kxa4 a1Q+ 3.Kb3 Qa5 (Qd4, Qa8).

ii) Thematic try: 2.Kxa4? a1Q+ 3.Kb3 Qf6. See Troitzky 1923 (HHdbIV#08907).

No 19550 Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ukraine). 1.c7 b5+ 2.Kxb5 Sb6 3.Kxb6 Ba5+ 4.Kxa5 Kxa7 5.c8R wins.

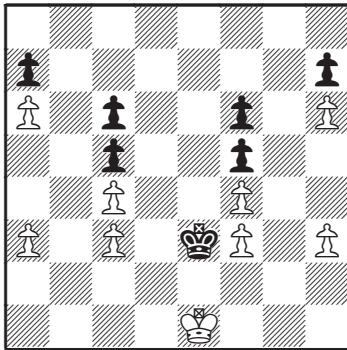
No 19551 Mikhail Zinar (Ukraine). 1.Kd1 Kd3/i 2.Ke1 Ke3/ii 3.Kd1 positional draw.

i) Kxf3 2.Kc2 Kxf4 3.h4 Ke3 4.h5 f4 5.Kb3 f3 6.Ka4 f2 7.Ka5 f1Q 8.a4 and stalemate.

ii) Kxc3 3.Kf2 Kxc4 4.a4 Kd3 5.a5 c4 6.Kg3 c3 7.Kh4 c2 8.Kh5 c1Q 9.h4 and stalemate.

“A positional draw against echo chameleon incarceration stalemates”.

No 19551 M. Zinar
special commendation

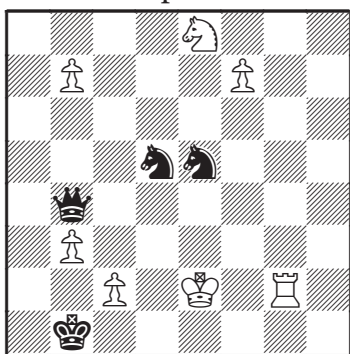


e1e3 0000.86 9/7 Draw

Carlsson MT 2013

The Club Argentino de Ajedrez and the magazine *Finales... y Temas* organized an international tourney to honour the memory of Oscar Carlsson. The tourney director was Jorge Kapros, who sent 23 studies to the judge Iuri Akobia (Georgia). He considered the overall level as good and honoured no fewer than 14 studies.

No 19552 M. Garcia & J. Mikitovics
1st prize



e2b1 3107.40 7/4 Draw

No 19552 Mario Guido Garcia (Argentina) & János Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.b8Q/i Qe4+/ ii 2.Kf2 Qf3+ 3.Ke1 Qe3+ 4.Kf1 Qf3+ 5.Ke1 Qe3+ 6.Kf1 Qc1+ 7.Kf2 Qd2+ 8.Kg3 Qf4+ 9.Kh3 Qh6+ 10.Kg3 Qg5+ 11.Kf2 Qf4+ 12.Ke1/iii Qc1+ 13.Kf2/ iv Qxc2+ 14.Kg3 Qg6+ 15.Kf2 Qxf7+ 16.Kg1, and:

— Qf4 17.Qa7/v Sf3+ 18.Kf2 Sh4+ 19.Kg1 Sxg2 20.Qf2 draws, or:

— Sf3+ 17.Kf2/vi Sd4+ 18.Kg1 Se3 19.Kh1 Sf3 20.Sg7 Se1 21.Qb5 S1xg2 22.Qd3+ draws, or:

— Se3 17.Rb2+/vii Ka1 18.Sf6/viii Qg6+ 19.Kh1/ ix Qg3 20.Qg8 Sg6 21.Rf2/x, and:

– Qxf2 22.Qxg6 Qh4+ 23.Kg1 Qe1+ 24.Kh2 Qh4+ 25.Kg1 2nd positional draw, or:

– Qh4+ 22.Kg1 Qg3+ 23.Kh1 Qh3+ 24.Kg1 Qg3+ 25.Kh1 3rd positional draw.

i) 1st sacrifice.

ii) Sf4+ 2.Kf1 Qe4 3.Qxe5, 2nd sacrifice, Qxg2+ 4.Ke1 Qg1+ 5.Kd2 Qc1+ 6.Kc3 Qxc2+ 7.Kd4, draws, but not 7.Kb4? Sd3+ (fork 1) 8.Ka5 Qa2+ 9.Kb5 Qxb3+ 10.Ka6 Sxe5 11.f8Q Qa4+ 12.Kb6 Sd7+ (fork 2) wins.

iii) 12.Kg1? Qd4+ 13.Kf1 Se3+ 14.Ke2 Qd1+ 15.Kxe3 Qf3+ 16.Kd4 Sc6+ (fork 3) wins.

iv) 1st positional draw.

v) 17.Qd6? Qd4+ 18.Kf1 Qd1+ 19.Kf2 Qd2+ 20.Kg3 Qg5+ 21.Kf2 Qe3+ 22.Kf1 Sd3 23.Qg3 Qc1+ 24.Ke2 S5f4+ (fork 4) wins.

vi) 17.Kf1? Se3+ (fork 5) 18.Kf2 Se5+ 19.Kxe3 Qf3+ 20.Kd2 Qxg2+ wins.

vii) 3rd sacrifice. 17.Qb5? Sf3+ 18.Kf2 Sd4+ (fork 5) wins.

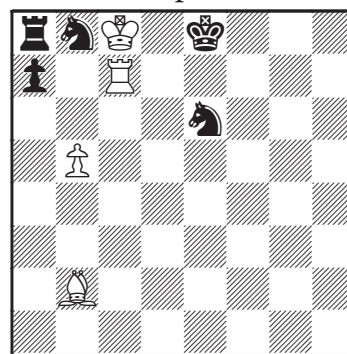
viii) 4th sacrifice. 18.Qxe5? Qf1+ 19.Kh2 Sg4+ (fork 6) wins.

ix) 19.Kf2? Sd1+ (fork 7) wins.

x) 5th sacrifice.

“A study with an abundance of tactical ideas: 5 sacrifices, 7 forks and 3 positional draws. By far the best large-scale work!”

No 19553 M. Minski
2nd prize



c8e8 0416.11 4/5 Draw

No 19553 Martin Minski (Germany).

1.Re7+/i Kxe7 2.Ba3+ Ke8 3.Kb7 Sc7 4.Bd6 Sxb5 5.Kxa8, and:

— Kd7 6.Bxb8 Kc8 7.Bc7/ii Kxc7 model stalemate, or:

— Sc6 6.Bc5 a5 7.Kb7 Kd7 8.Kb6 Sd6 9.Bg1/iii Se4/iv 10.Kb5 Sc3+ 11.Kc4 Se2 12.Bc5/v Kc7 13.Kb3/vi Sed4+ 14.Ka4 draws.

i) Thematic try: 1.Kb7? Sxc7 2.Be5 Sxb5 3.Kxa8 Sc6 (Sd7), or 1.Rh7? Sd7+ 2.Kb7 Rb8+ 3.Kxa7 Rxb5 4.Rh8+ Sdf8 5.Bc3 Kd7 6.Bg7 Kc7 7.Ka6 Rb6+ 8.Ka5 Sd7 9.Bh6 Rb3 wins.

ii) 7.Bxa7? Sc7 ideal mate.

iii) Tries: 9.Be3? (Ba3?) Sc4+, or 9.Bf2? Se4 10.Be1 a4 wins.

iv) a4 10.Bc5 Se4 11.Ba3 draws.

v) 12.Be3? a4 13.Bd2 Kc7 (a3; Kb3).

vi) 13.Kb5? Sc3+ 14.Kc4 Se4, but not Sa4? 15.Be3 Sb6+ 16.Kb5 a4 17.Bxb6+ draws.

“It is a mistake if anyone thinks that this is very simple but simplicity is often ingenious”.

No 1954 Alain Pallier (France). 1.Bf5+ Kxf5 2.Rxd5+ Qxd5 3.Rh5+ Ke4 4.Rxd5/i Kxd5 5.c7 Rh1 6.c8Q Rh8+ 7.Kd7 Rxc8 8.Kxc8 Sxb3 9.Kd7/ii Kd4 10.Se1 Ke5 11.Sf3+ Ke4 12.Kc6/iii Sc1 13.Se1 Se2 14.Kd6 zz Sd4 15.Ke7 Ke5 16.Sd3+/iv Ke4 17.Sb2 Kf5 18.Kd6 Ke4 19.Sa4 Sc2 20.Sc5+ Kf4 21.Sd3+ Ke4 22.Se5 Sd4 23.Sg6 Sf3 24.Ke6 Se1 25.f4/v Sxg2 26.f5 Se1 27.Se5 Sg2 28.f6 Sf4+ 29.Kd6 Kf5 30.f7 Se6 31.Sd7 Sf8 32.Ke7 wins.

i) Thematic try: 4.f3+? Kd4 5.Rxd5+ Kxd5 6.c7 Rh1 7.c8Q Rh8+ 8.Kd7 Rxc8 9.Kxc8 Sxb3 10.Kd7 Sd2 11.Ke7 Kd4 12.Se1 Ke5 13.Kf7 Kf5 draws.

ii) Compare with the thematic try: the only difference is the position of the f-pawn.

iii) Thematic try: 12.Kd6? Sc1 13.Se1 Se2 zz 14.Ke6 Sf4+ draws.

iv) 16.Kf7? Kf5 17.Kg7 Kg5 18.Kf7 Kf5 positional draw.

v) 25.g4? Sd3 26.g5 Sxf2 draws.

“This is a modern logical study with the interesting features of two thematic tries and mutual zugzwangs. The ‘database play’ at the end of the solution slightly reduces the overall impression”.

No 1955 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Rc1 Sf4+ 2.Kh1/i Sxe6 3.Sxc5+ Sxc5 4.Rxc5 Rb2 5.Re5/ii Kd4 6.Rf5 Ke4 7.g4 zz, with:

— Kd4 8.g5 Ke4 9.Rc5 Kd4 10.g6 Kxc5 11.g7 wins, or:

— Ke3 8.b6 Ke4 9.Rf6 Ke5 10.g5 Rb4 11.Kh2 Rh4+ 12.Kg3 wins.

i) Thematic try: 2.Kg1? Sxe6 3.Sxc5+ Sxc5 4.Rxc5 Rb2 5.Re5 Kd4 6.Rf5 Ke4 7.g4 Kd4 (Kd3) 8.g5 Ke4 9.Rc5 Kf3 draws.

ii) Thematic try: 5.Rf5? Kd4 6.g4 Ke4 zz 7.Kg1 Kd4 (Ke3) 8.g5 Ke4 9.Rc5 Kf3 draws.

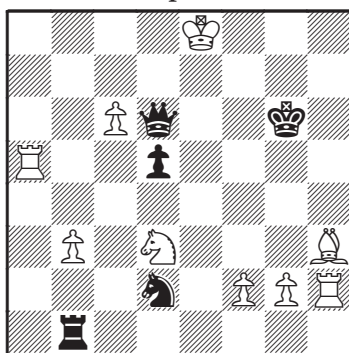
“Many may say that after 4.Rxe5 it is all EGTB territory; yes, that is true but this is trivial here and the composer did a perfect job. In addition to all the advantages, we see the unexpected move 2.Kh1!! in the introduction before the EGTB material occurs; this ‘looking ahead’ is very important!”

No 1956 Valery Kalashnikov (Russia). 1.Qa4+ Qd7 2.Qe4+ Kf8/i 3.Sg6+ Kg8 4.Se7+ Kf8 5.Sg6+ Kg8 6.Se7+ Qxe7+ 7.Kxe7, and:

— Rd7+ 8.Kxd7 d1Q+ 9.Ke8/i Re1/ii 10.Rf8+ Kg7 11.Rf7+ Kh8 12.Rf8+ Kg7 13.Rf7+ Kh6 14.Rh7+ Kg5 15.Rg7+ Kh5 16.Rh7+ draws by perpetual check, or:

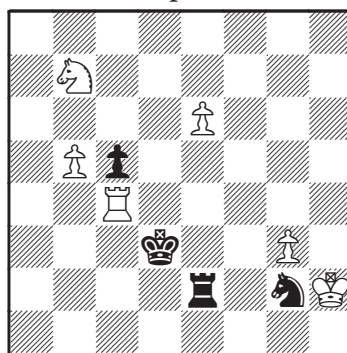
— Rg7+ 8.Ke8 Rd8+ 9.Kxd8 d1Q+ 10.Rd5/iii a1Q 11.Qe6+ Rf7 12.Qg6+ Kh8 13.Qh6+ Kg8 14.Qg6+ Kf8 15.Qh6+ Rg7 16.Qd6+ Kg8

No 1954 A. Pallier
3rd prize



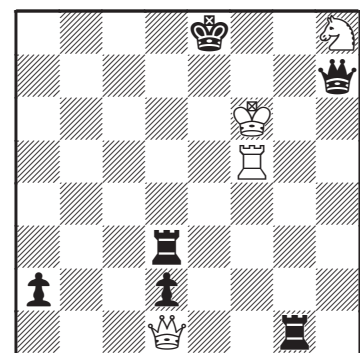
e8g6 3514.41 9/5 Win

No 1955 P. Arestov
4th prize



h2d3 0404.31 6/4 Win

No 1956 V. Kalashnikov
1st honourable mention



f6e8 4701.02 4/6 Draw

17.Qe6+ Kh7 18.Qh3+ Kg8 19.Qe6 draws by perpetual check.

- i) 9.Rd5? Qf1 10.Rf5 Qxf5+ 11.Qxf5 a1Q wins.
- ii) 1st pin.
- iii) 2nd pin.

“A sharp struggle of the heavy pieces with interesting black counterplay”.

No 19557 Luis Miguel González (Spain).

1.Bc3 Rf1+ 2.Ke5 Rxc7 3.Kd6, and:

- Rd1+ 4.Kc6/i Ra1 5.a3 Ra2 6.Kd6 Kg8 7.Bxc7 Kxc7 8.b4 Kf7 9.b5 Ke8 10.b6 Kd8 11.b7 Rb2 12.Kc6 Rxc2+ 13.Kb6 (Kd6) Rb2+ 14.Kc6 Rc2+ 15.Kb6 (Kd6) draws, or:
- Kg8 4.Bxc7 Kxc7 5.b4 Kf7 6.a4 Ke8 7.Kc7 Rf7+ 8.Kc8 Rf4 9.c3 Rc4+ 10.Kb7/ii Kd7 11.a5 Rc7+ 12.Kb8 Rxc3 13.a6 Rc8+ 14.Kb7 Rc7+ 15.Kb6/iii Rc6+ 16.Kb7 Rc7+ 17.Kb6 draws.

i) 4.Kc5? Ra1 5.a3 Kg8 (Kh7) 6.Bxc7 Kxc7 wins.

ii) 10.Kb8? Kd7 11.a5 Kc6 12.a6 Rh4 wins.

iii) 15.Kb8? Kc6 16.a7 Rb7+ wins.

“After a short introduction we have a rook ending with two main lines ending in a positional draw. This looks almost like a practical game. The move 6.Kd6!! in the first main line is memorable”.

No 19558 Mario Guido Garcia (Argentina). 1.b7, and:

— Rc7+ 2.Kb5 Ra2 3.Kb6 Rg7 4.f4/i Kf2 5.f5/ii Ke3 6.Bd5 Rxc2 7.f6 Rb2+ 8.Ka7 Rd7 9.f7 draws, or:

— Rb6 2.Kc5 Rb2 3.Bc6 Rxc2+ 4.Kb6 Rb2+ 5.Kc5 Rh7 6.e4 Kxf2 7.e5 Kg3 8.e6 Kf4 9.Kd6 Rd2+ 10.Kc5 Rd8 11.Bd7 Ke5 12.Kc6 draws.

i) Try: 4.f3? Kf2 5.c4 Rb2+ 6.Kc5 Kxe2 7.Kd4 Kd2 (Rg5) 8.Bd5 Rg5 wins.

ii) Try: 5.Bd5? Rxc2 6.f5 Rb2+ 7.Kc5 Rd7 8.Bc6 Rh7 9.f6 Kxe2 wins.

“This demonstrates fairly good chess, but unfortunately the salt and pepper are missing”.

No 19559 Martin Minski (Germany).

1.Sb6/i Kxb6 2.bxa5+ Kc7 3.a6 Kc8 4.Bf7 Sxf7 5.a7 Bxa7 6.f6, and:

— Bd4 stalemate, or:

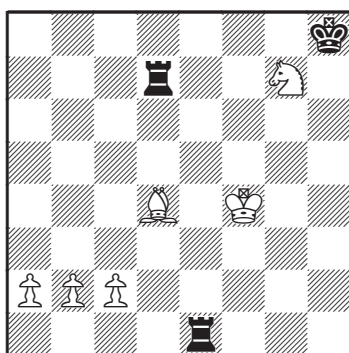
— Kd7 7.Kxa7 Kc6 8.Ka6 Sgh6 9.Ka5 draws.

i) 1.bxa5? Kxc8, compare with the main line after 3...Kc8.

No 19560 Richard Becker (USA). 1.Bc4+ Ka1 2.Qb4/i Qg8+ 3.Kd7 Qa8/ii 4.Kc7/iii Qa7+/iv 5.Kc6 Qa8+ 6.Kd7 f5/v 7.Kc7/vi Qa7+ 8.Kc6 Qa8+ 9.Kd7 f4 10.Kc7 Qa7+ 11.Kc6 Qa8+ 12.Kd7 f3 13.Bb3 Qa7+ 14.Ke8 Qa8+ 15.Kf7 Qc6 16.Qa3+ (Qa5+) Kb1 17.Qa2+ Kc1 18.Qa1+ Kd2 19.Qd1+ wins.

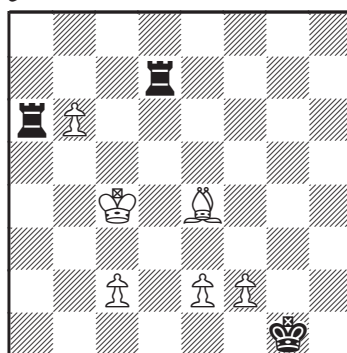
i) Thematic try: 2.Qb3? Qg8+ 3.Kd7 Qg4+ 4.Kd8 Qd4+ 5.Ke8 Qb2 6.Qd1+ Qb1 7.Qd4+

No 19557 L. González
2nd honourable mention



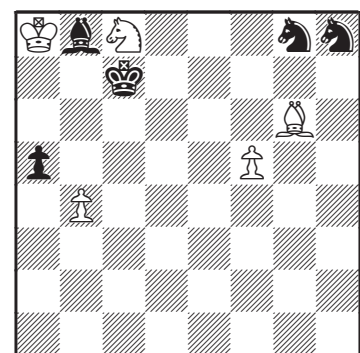
f4h8 o611.30 6/3 Draw

No 19558 M. Garcia
3rd honourable mention



c4g1 o610.40 6/3 Draw

No 19559 M. Minski
commendation



a8c7 oo47.21 5/5 Draw

Qb2 8.Qd1+ Qb1 9.Qa4+ Kb2 10.Qb3+ Kc1 11.Qxe3+ Kb2 draws, or 2.Qd4+? Kb1 3.Qd1+ Kb2 4.Qb3+ Kc1 5.Qxe3+ Kb1 (Kd1) 6.Bd3+ Kb2 draws.

ii) Qg4+ 4.Kd8 Qd4+ 5.Ke8 Qb2 6.Qa5+ wins.

iii) 4.Kxe7? Qe4+ 5.Kf8 Qa8+ 6.Kf7 f5 7.Ke7 Qe4+ 8.Kf8 Qa8+ 9.Kf7 f4 10.Ke7 Qe4+, or 4.Qc3+? Kb1 5.Bd3+ Ka2 6.Qc2+ Ka3 7.Qc1+ Kb4 8.Qb2+ Kc5 9.Qb5+ Kd4 10.Qc4+ Ke5 draw.

iv) e2 5.Qe1+ Kb2 6.Qd2+, or e5 5.Qc3+ Kb1 6.Bd3+ Ka2 7.Qc2+ Ka3 8.Qc1+ win.

v) Qa7+ 7.Ke6 Qa8 8.Qc3+ Kb1 9.Bd3+ Ka2 10.Qc2+ wins.

vi) 7.Qc3+? Kb1 8.Bd3+ Ka2 9.Qc2+ Ka3 10.Qc1+ Kb4 draws.

“An interesting modern implementation of the struggle between the old rivals Q + B vs. Q + pawns. This study is decorated with many important univocal tries!”

No 19561 Michal Hlinka & L'ubos Kekely (Slovakia). 1...bxc3+ 2.Kc6/i cxd2+ 3.Kd7 Rxd3+/ii 4.Ke8 Rd8+ 5.Kxd8 Sxf7+/iii 6.exf7 d1Q+ 7.Ke8/iv Qa4+ 8.Kf8 Qd8+ 9.Se8 Qad4 10.Qh8+/v Qxh8+ 11.Sg8+ Kg5 stalemate.

i) The wK must quickly occupy square e8: 2.Kc5? cxd2+ 3.Kd6 Qxd3+ 4.Sd5 Sxf7+ 5.exf7

Qa6+ 6.Ke7 Rb7+ 7.Kf8 d1Q 8.Kg8 Qa8+ 9.Se8 Rxf7 wins.

ii) Qxd3+ 4.Ke8 Qb5+ 5.Qxb5 Rxb5 6.Sc6 Kh7 7.f8Q d1Q 8.Qe7 Kh6 9.Qf8, or Rb7+ 4.Ke8 Qa4+ 5.Kf8 Sxf7 6.exf7 Rxe7 7.Kxe7 Qb4+ 8.Ke8 d1Q 9.f8Q draw.

iii) d1Q+ 6.Ke8 Qa4+ 7.Kf8 Sxf7 8.Kxf7 Qf3+ 9.Sgf5+ gxf5 10.Qf6+ draws.

iv) 7.Sd5? Qc5 8.Sf5+ gxf5 9.Qf6+ Kh5 10.Qxf5+ Kh4 wins.

v) 10.Sg8+? Kh7 11.Qxd4 Qxd4 wins.

No 19562 Ivan Tomeo Amigo (Argentina). 1.Ke3 cxd5 2.Kf2 d4/i 3.e7 d3 4.e8B/ii Sf3 5.Ba4/iii d2 6.Bd1 Se1 7.e5/iv Sd3+ 8.Kf1 Sxe5/v 9.Be2 (Bh5 Sg4;) d1Q+ 10.Bxd1 and 11.Bf3 mate.

i) dxe4 3.e7 e3+ 4.Kxe3 Kg2 5.e8Q h1Q (h1S; Qg6+) 6.Qe4+ Sf3 7.Qxf3+ Kh2 8.Qf4+ Kg2 9.Qf2 mate.

ii) 4.e8Q? d2 5.Qd7 d1Q 6.Qxd1 stalemate.

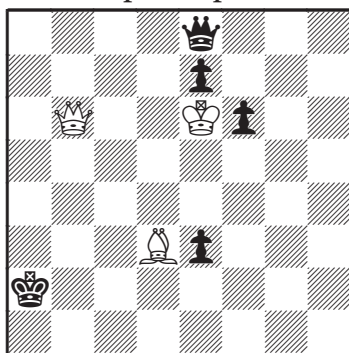
iii) 5.Bh5? Sd2 6.Bg6 Sb1 7.Bh5 Sd2 8.Bg6 Sb1 positional draw, or: 9.e5 Sc3 10.Bxd3 Sd1+ 11.Kf1 Se3+ 12.Kf2 Sd1+ (Sg4+) positional draw.

iv) 7.Kf1? Sg2 8.Kf2 Se3 9.Bf3+ Sg2 draws.

v) Sf4 9.e6/x Sg2 10.Kf2 Se3 11.Bf3+ Sg2 12.e7 wins, but not 9.Bf3+? Sg2 10.Kf2 d1Q 11.Bxd1 Se3 12.Bf3+ Sg2 13.Bh5 Se3 draws.

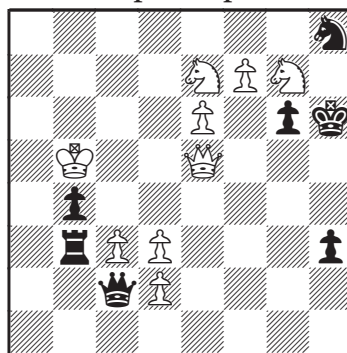
“A rare motivation for a bishop promotion! An unusual situation occurs after 9.Be2! And finally, 5.Bh5? is an interesting try”

No 19560 R. Becker
1st special prize



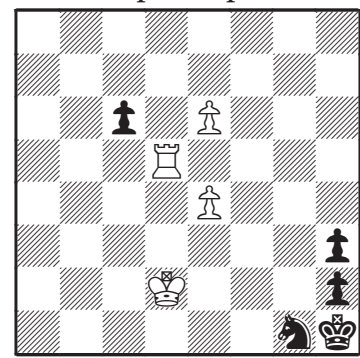
e6a2 4010.03 3/5 Win

No 19561 M. Hlinka
& L' Kekely
2nd special prize



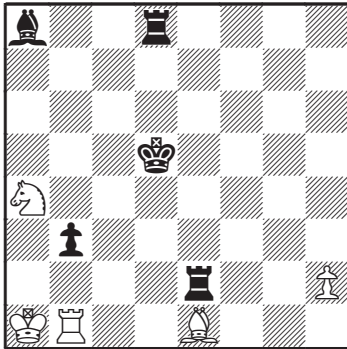
b5h6 4305.53 9/7 BTM, Draw

No 19562 I. Tomeo Amigo
3rd special prize



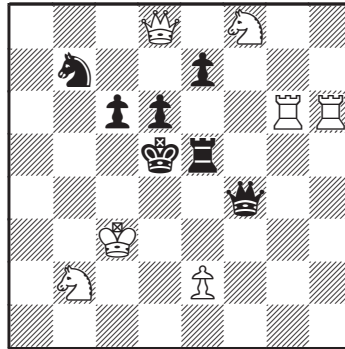
d2h1 0103.23 4/5 Win

No 19563 G. Costeff
4th special prize



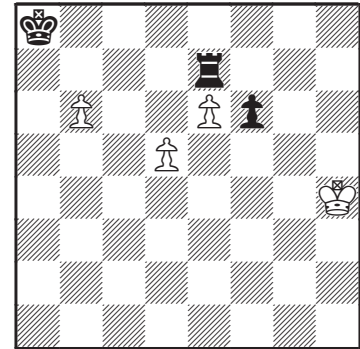
a1d5 0741.11 5/5 Win

No 19564 V. Kalashnikov
special honourable mention



c3d5 4505.13 7/7 Win

No 19565 P. Arestov
special commendation



h4a8 0300.31 4/3 Draw

No 19563 Gady Costeff (Israel/USA). 1.Sc3+ Ke6 2.Sxe2 Be4 3.Rxb3 Rd1+ 4.Kb2 Rb1+ 5.Ka3/i Rxe1 6.Re3 Ke5 7.Ka2 zz, and:

— Rf1 (Rh1) 8.Rxe4+ Kxe4 9.Sg3+ wins, or:

— Rd1 8.Rxe4+ Kxe4 9.Sc3+ wins.

i) 5.Ka2? Rxe1 6.Re3 Ke5 zz, draws.

No 19564 Valery Kalashnikov (Russia). 1.Qb6/i Re3+ 2.Sd3 Rxd3+ 3.Kxd3 Sc5+ 4.Qxc5+ dxc5 5.Rd6+ exd6 6.Rh5+ Qe5 7.e4 mate.

i) Thematic try: 1.Qc8? Re3+ 2.Sd3 Rxd3+ 3.Kxd3 Sc5+ 4.Kc2 Qa4+ 5.Kd2 Se4+ 6.Ke3 Qd4+ 7.Kf3 Qf2+ draws.

“An original model mate”.

No 19565 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Kg4 Kb7 2.Kf5 Kc8 3.Kg6/i f5 4.Kxf5 Kd8 5.d6 Rg7 6.Ke5/ii Rb7 7.Kf6 Rxb6 8.Kf7 Rb8 9.Kf8 Ra8 10.Kf7 Rc8 11.Kf8 draws.

i) 3.Kxf6? Kd8 (Rb8) 4.d6 Rb7 5.Kg6 Ke8 6.Kf6 Rxb6 wins.

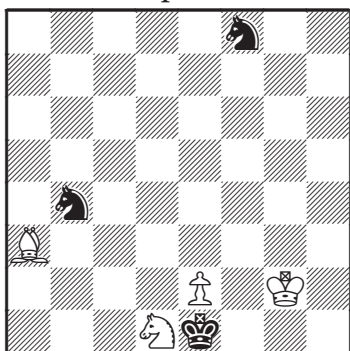
ii) 6.Kf6? Rb7 7.d7 Rxb6 8.Kf7 Rb8.

Israel Ring Ty 2009-2010

Although this was an informal tourney, the judge, Gady Costeff (USA, Israel) received the 23 entries in anonymous form. 6 were cooked and a couple were completely anticipated. “Perhaps there were no masterpieces but there is always something interesting about chess, at least for this judge, and as always I enjoyed exploring the ideas of the composers”.

The award appeared in *Variantim* no. 59 iv2013. The tourney director, Ofer Comay, apologized for the delay in the award, which was not caused by the judge.

No 19566 E. Iriarte
1st prize



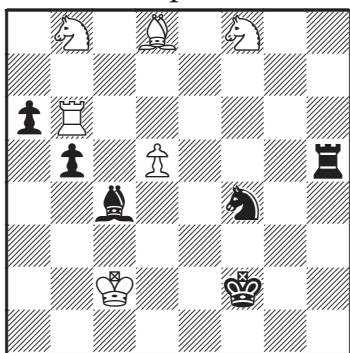
g2e1 0017.10 4/3 Win

No 19566 Eduardo Iriarte (Argentina).
1.Sc3 Sd3 2.Bxf8/i Sf4+ 3.Kf3 Se6 4.Ba3 Sd4+
5.Ke3 Sc2+ 6.Kd3 (Ke4) Sxa3 7.e4 (e3) wins.

i) 2.exd3? Se6 3.Bc1 Sf4+ 4.Bxf4 stalemate.

“Black dominates the wB which is then sacrificed so that White dominates the bS. A pretty miniature with lively play including a stalemate avoidance. The minor duals at the end are unimportant”.

No 19567 J. Rusinek
2nd prize



c2f2 0445.12 6/6 Win

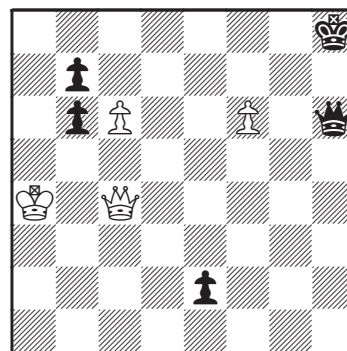
No 19567 Jan Rusinek (Poland). 1.Rf6 Ke3
2.Bb6+ Ke4 3.Rxf4+ Kxf4 4.d6 Bd3+ 5.Kxd3
Rd5+ 6.Kc2/i Rxd6 7.Bc7 Ke5 8.Sxa6 Kd5 9.Sb4+
Kc5 10.Kc3 zz R- 11.Sd7 (Se6) mate.

i) Thematic try: 6.Kc3? Rxd6 7.Bc7 Ke5
8.Sxa6 Kd5 9.Sb4+ Kc5 zz, draws.

“The focal theme makes an appearance with the clever reciprocal zugzwang shown with a good thematic try”.

Highly suspect. MG proposes 1...Bd3+ and e.g. 2.Kb2 Ke3 3.d6 Rh2+ 4.Ka3 b4+ 5.Kxb4 Bd5+ 6.Kc5 Sxf6 7.Bxf6 Rc2+. The wPd6 will cost Black a piece, but the remaining material is a draw.

No 19568 M. Matouš †
honourable mention



a4h8 4000.23 4/5 Win

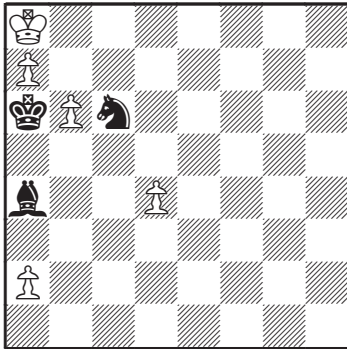
No 19568 Mario Matouš (Czech Republic).
1.cxb7/i b5+ 2.Kxb5 Qh5+ 3.Ka6/ii e1Q 4.b8Q+
Qee8 5.Qh4 Qxh4 6.Qxe8+ Kh7 7.Qf7+ Kh6
8.Qg7+ Kh5 9.Qh7+ Kg5 10.Qxh4+ wins.

i) 1.c7? b5+ 2.Kxb5 Qg5+, and 3.Qc5 Qxc5+
4.Kxc5 e1Q 5.c8Q+ Kh7 or here: 3.Ka4 b5+
4.Qxb5 Qf4+ draws.

ii) 3.Kb6? e1Q 4.b8Q+ Qee8 5.Qbc8 Qg6
6.Qh4+ Kg8 draws.

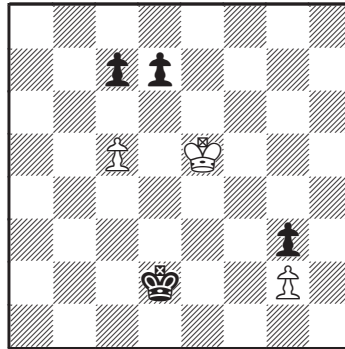
“The QQ vs. QQ force is interesting and the highlight 5.Qh4! is nice. Compare with Salai 1999 (EG#13627) which has attractive play by the wK”.

No 19569 R. Becker
1st commendation



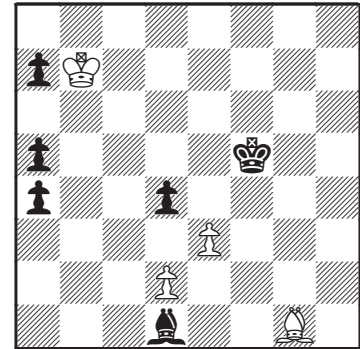
a8a6 0033.40 5/3 Draw

No 19570 A. Pallier
2nd commendation



e5d2 0000.23 3/4 Draw

No 19571 E. Iriarte
3rd commendation



b7f5 0040.24 4/6 Draw

No 19569 Richard Becker (USA). 1.b7/i Sxd4 2.a3 Bb5 3.a4 Bxa4 4.b8S+ Kb6 5.Sc6 Bxc6+/ii 6.Kb8 Bb7 7.a8S+ draws.

- i) 1.d5? Kxb6 2.dxc6 Kc7 and mate.
- ii) Sxc6 stalemate.

“The final under-promotion is known but here another preceding one is added”.

No 19570 Alain Pallier (France). 1.Kf4 Kd3/i 2.Kxg3 Kd4 3.c6/ii d5 4.Kf3/iii Kc5 (Kc3; Ke2) 5.Kf4 d4 6.Kf3 (g4? Kb4;) Kc4 7.Ke2 Kc3 8.Kd1 draw.

- i) d5 2.cxd6ep cxd6 3.Kxg3 Ke3 4.Kh2 d5 5.g4 is a known Moravec draw.
- ii) 3.Kf4? Kxc5 4.Ke5 d6+ 5.Kf5 d5 6.g4 Kd6 wins.
- iii) 4.Kf4? Kc3 5.g4 d4 6.g5 d3 7.g6 d2 8.g7 d1Q 9.g8Q Qd6+ wins.

“Pawn endgames are in some ways more difficult than other studies since much is about counting accurately. The charm of the material is harmed by the reliance on a long Q vs QP database win”.

No 19571 Eduardo Iriarte (Argentina). 1.d3/i Bf3+ 2.e4+/ii Bxe4+ 3.Ka6 Bxd3+ (Ke5; Kb5) 4.Kxa5 Ke4 5.Kb4/iii Bc4/iv 6.Bf2 (Kxc4? d3;) draws.

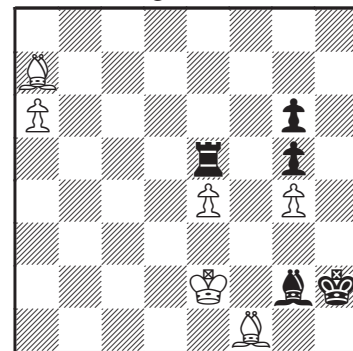
- i) 1.exd4? a3 2.d5 Ke4, or 1.e4+? Kxe4 2.Kc6 d3, or 1.Kc6? d3 2.Kd5 a3 3.e4+ Kf4 4.e5 Bb3+ win.
- ii) 2.Ka6? Be4 3.exd4 a3, or 2.Kc7? a3 3.e4+ Ke5 4.Bh2+ Ke6 5.Bg1 Bxe4 6.Bxd4 Kd5 7.Bf6 Bxd3 8.Kb7 Bb5 9.Kxa7 Kc4 10.Kb6 a4 11.Ka4 a2 wins.

iii) 5.Kxa4? Bc2+ 6.Kb4 a5+ 7.Kc4 Bb3+ 8.Kxb3 a4+, or 5.Bxd4? Kxd4 6.Kxa4 Kc3 win.

iv) Bc2 (Bb5) 6.Bxd4 draws.

“An interesting opposite coloured bishop battle with many well-known motifs woven together”.

No 19572 H. Grondijs
“Judge’s note”



e2h2 0350.32 6/5 Win

No 19572 Harrie Grondijs (the Netherlands). 1.Bb8 Bxf1+/i 2.Kxf1 Kh1 3.a7 Rxe4 4.a8R/ii Ra4/iii 5.Ra7/iv Rxc4 6.Bg3 wins.

- i) Kg1 2.Bxc2 Rxe4+ 3.Kd3 wins, avoiding 4.Bxe4? stalemate.
- ii) 4.a8Q? stalemate.
- iii) Rxc4 5.Bg3 wins.
- iv) 5.Rxa4? stalemate.

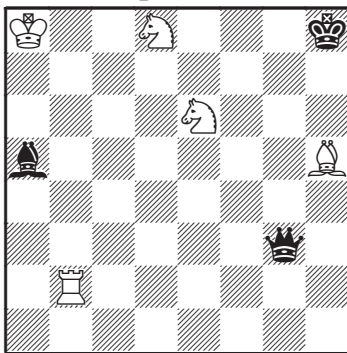
“I cannot award a distinction to a correction of a study that appeared elsewhere. However, I do wish to acknowledge the author for correcting a study that appeared almost 20 years ago and which itself seems to have been a correction of a study that appeared in 1964(!), almost 50 years ago”.

Magyar Sakkvilág 2012

The annual informal tourney of the Hungarian Chess Federations MSV was judged by Pauli Perkonja. 31 original studies participated. HH was consulted for anticipation vetting. The award appeared in *Magyar Sakkvilág* no. 6, 2013 with the usual three month confirmation time (no changes, and finalized in no. 10, 2013).

The judge considered the overall level not very high; the interesting part of the work is hidden after complicated introductory play.

No 19573 E. Eilazyan
prize



a8h8 3142.00 5/3 Win

No 19573 E. Eilazyan (Ukraine). 1.Sf7+ Kh7 2.Rb7 Qg8+/i 3.Ka7 Qg1+ 4.Ka6 Qa1/ii 5.Sfg5++ Kg8 6.Rb8+/iii Bd8+ 7.Kb7 Qb1+/iv 8.Kc8 Qd3 9.Bg6 Qa6+ 10.Kxd8 Qd6+ 11.Kc8 Qc6+ 12.Sc7 Qxg6 13.Kd7+ Kg7 14.Sce6+ Kf6 15.Rf8+ Ke5 16.Sf3+ Ke4 17.Sd2+ Ke3 18.Sc4+ Ke4 19.Rf4+ Kd3 20.Se5+ wins.

i) Qg2 3.Se5+ Kh8 4.Bf3 Qc2 5.Sd4 Qa2 6.Sg6+ Kg8 7.Bd5+ Qxd5 8.Se7+ wins.

ii) Qf1+ 5.Kxa5 Qa1+ 6.Kb6 Qb2+ 7.Kc7 Qh2+ 8.Sd6 Qxh5 9.Kb6+ Kh6 10.Sf7+ Kh7 11.Sfg5++ Kg6 12.Sf4+ wins.

iii) 6.Rg7+? Qxg7 7.Sxg7 Kxg7 8.Kxa5 Kh6 draws.

iv) Qb2+ 8.Kc8 Qh2 9.Bf7+ Kh8 10.Sf3 Qd6 11.Rb2 Bh4 12.Sxh4 Qa6+ 13.Kc7 Qc4+ 14.Kb8 Qxh4 15.Rb5 Qg3+ 16.Kc8 Qc3+ 17.Rc5 Qf3 18.Rh5+ Qxh5 19.Bxh5 wins, or Qh1+ 8.Bf3 Qb1+ 9.Kc8 Qd3 10.Be4 Qg3 11.Ra8 Bxg5 12.Kd7+ Kf7 13.Rf8 mate.

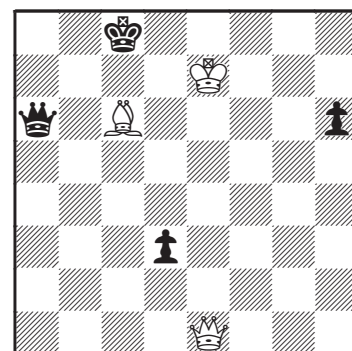
v) Try: 9.Bf7+? Kh8 10.Sxd8 Qc3+ 11.Kd7 Qd4+ 12.Ke8 Qe5+ 13.Sge6 Qxb8, but not Qc2+? 11.Kd7 Qd2+ 12.Ke8 Qxg5 13.Se6 Qh4

14.Rd8 Qa4+ 15.Ke7+ Kh7 16.Kf6 Qh4+ 17.Sg5+ Kh6 18.Rh8 mate.

“This has an unusual material distribution with 8 pieces and no pawns but no clear theme is visible in this study (unless it is the king-rook battery), but the play is vivid and every piece is in play in the solution”.

MG probably cooks: 2.Sgf5+ Kh6 3.Bf3 with very complicated lines that are not even understandable when using a computer, so HH refrains from reproducing them. The authors seem to have agreed and supplied an original correction for publication in EG. However, for recent informal tourneys the correction should be published in the original magazine.

No 19574 R. Becker
1st honourable mention



e7c8 4010.02 3/4 Win

No 19574 Richard Becker (USA). 1.Qe6+ Kc7 2.Qd7+/i Kb6 3.Qd6 zz h5/ii 4.Kd7 Qa7+ 5.Kc8 Ka5 6.Qe5+ Kb4 7.Qb2+ Kc4 8.Bb5+ Kd5 9.Qg2+ Ke6 10.Qg6+ Ke5 11.Qg5+ Kd6 12.Qf4+ Ke7 13.Qe5+ Kf7 14.Bc4+ Kg6 15.Bxd3+ Kf7 16.Qf5+ Kg8 17.Bc4+ Kg7 18.Qg5+ Kh7 19.Bd3+ Kh8 20.Qh6+ Kg8 21.Bc4+ wins.

i) 2.Qd6+? Kb6 3.Kd7 Qa7+ 4.Kc8 Ka5 5.Qa3+ Kb6 6.Qd6 Ka5 7.Qe5+ Kb4 8.Qb2+ Kc4 9.Bb5+ Kd5 10.Qg2+ Ke5 draws.

ii) d2 4.Bf3+ Ka5 5.Qxd2+ Kb6 6.Qd4+ Ka5 7.Qc3+ Kb6 8.Kd6 Qb5 9.Bd5 wins.

“A study with a long solution: after the introduction, the position after 3.Qd6! is a reciprocal zugzwang. The bK walks from one side of the board to the other but is mated there”.

No 19575 Andrzej Jasik (Poland). 1.Be4+/i Rc2 2.Kd1 a1Q/ii 3.Bxc2+ Ka2+ 4.Bc1 f2 5.Rf3 Bg4 6.Se2 Bxf3 7.Bb3+ Kb1 8.Bc2+ Ka2 9.Bb3+ Kxb3 stalemate.

i) 1.Bxb2? Kxb2 2.Sd3+ Ka3 wins.

ii) Ba4 3.Rxf3 a1Q 4.Bc1 Qa2 5.Rxc3 Qf7 6.Bd2 Qd7 7.Bxc2+ Bxc2+ 8.Ke1 Qd4 9.Rg3 draws.

“A nice study with perpetual check or stalemate finish with two pinned pieces”.

No 19576 Andrzej Jasik (Poland). 1.Qb2+ Rxb2/i 2.Be5+, and:

— Qg7 3.c8Q+ Sxc8 4.gxf7 Ra2+/ii 5.Kb1/iii Ra1+ 6.Kc2 f4+ 7.Kd2 Ra2+ 8.Kc1 Rc2+ 9.Kd1 Qxe5 10.f8Q+ Bg8 11.Qxh6+ Bh7 12.Qf8+ draws, or:

— f6 3.Bxf6+ Qg7 4.Bxb2/iv Bg8 5.Sd4 f4 6.Sf5 Qxb2+ 7.Kxb2 draws.

i) Qg7 2.Qxg7+ Kxg7 3.Sd4 fxc6 4.hxc6 Re4 5.Sxf5+ draws.

ii) Qxe5 5.f8Q+ Bg8 6.Qxh6+ Bh7 7.Qf8+ perpetual check.

iii) 5.Kxa2? Qxe5 6.f8Q+ Bg8+ with check.

iv) 4.Bxg7+? Kxg7 5.Kxb2 Bg8 6.Kc3 f4 7.Kd2 Be6 8.Sd4 Bh3 9.Ke1 Bg4 10.Kf1 Sc8 11.Kf2 Sb6 12.Kg2 Kf6 13.Kf2 Bxh5 wins.

“This has tense play in two lines: in one the wK has a narrow path out of the checks, also avoiding a counter check later, and in the other White has to play the strong knight move 5.Sdf4!”.

No 19577 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Rf7+ Kxe6 2.Rf8 g5+ 3.Kxg5 Qa5+ 4.Kh6 Bf7 5.Sd4+ Kf6/i 6.e5+ Qxe5/ii 7.g8S+/iii mate.

i) Ke7 (Ke5) 6.Sc6+ wins.

ii) Kxe5 7.Sc6+ Ke6 8.Sxa5 e2 9.Re8+ wins.

iii) 7.g8Q? Qh5 mate.

“A nice forking study with natural play; after the knight promotion there is a model mate”.

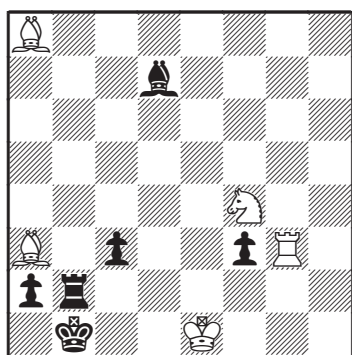
The 3rd commendation was cooked by MG: V. Tarasiuk, d5h8 0046.44 6/8 f8d1b8g7.b7 e3f7g4b6c5f6g5 6/8 Win. Intended: 1.Bd6 Bb3+ 2.Ke4 Bxf7 3.Bxb8 Bg6+ 4.Kd5 Bf7+ 5.Kd6 Se8+ 6.Kc6 Bg6 7.Kd5 Bf7+ 8.Ke4 Bg6+ 9.Kf3 Bf7 10.e4 wins. But 2...Bc2+ 3.Kf3 Se6 4.Bxb8 Ba4 5.Ke4 Kg7 6.Kd5 Bb3+ 7.Ke2 (Kc6 Sd8+;) Bc2+.

No 19578 Martin Minski (Germany). 1.a5/i Ra7 (bxa5; Kc2) 2.a6 c5 3.Rf4 Rf7 4.Rg4/ii Rg7/iii 5.Rh4/iv Rg4 6.Rh1 Rh4 7.Rd1 Rh1 8.a7 wins.

i) 1.Rf4? Ra7 2.Rh4 Rxa4 3.Rh1 Rb4 4.Kc2+ Rb1, or 1.Kc2? Ra7 2.Rf4 Rxa4 3.Rh4 Rb4 4.Rh1+ Rb1 draw.

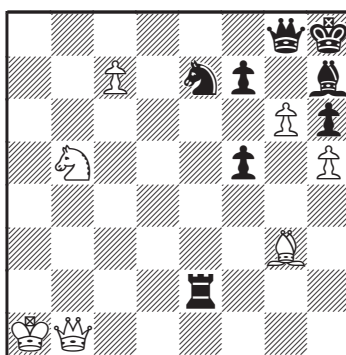
ii) 4.Rh4? Rxf3, and 5.gxf3 g2 6.Rg4 g1Q+ 7.Rxg1 stalemate, or here: 5.exf3 e2 6.Re4 e1Q+

No 19575 A. Jasik
2nd honourable mention



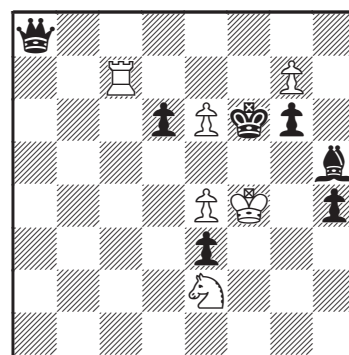
e1b1 0451.03 5/6 Draw

No 19576 A. Jasik
1st commendation



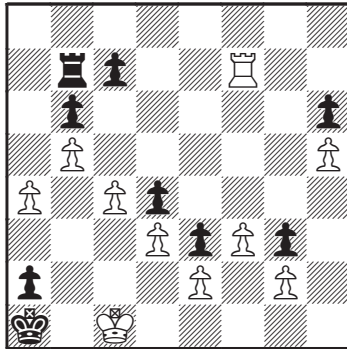
a1h8 4344.33 7/8 Draw

No 19577 P. Arestov
2nd commendation



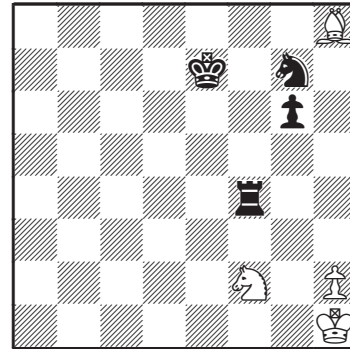
f4f6 3131.34 6/7 Win

No 19578 M. Minski
4th commendation



c1a1 0400.87 10/9 Win

No 19579 D. Keith & J. Ulrichsen
5th commendation



h1e7 0314.11 4/4 Draw

7.Rxe1 stalemate, or 4.Re4? Rf4/v 5.a7 Rh4 6.a8Q Rh1+ 7.Kc2 Rc1+ 8.Kxc1 stalemate.

iii) Rxf3 5.gxf3/vi g2 6.Kc2 g1Q 7.Rxg1 mate, or Rf4 5.a7 Rxg4 6.a8Q Rh4 7.Qa3 Rh1+ 8.Kc2 Rb1 9.f4 wins.

iv) 5.Rg6? Rg8 6.Kc2 Rg7 7.Rf6 Rf7 8.Re6 Re7 9.Rd6 Rd7 draws.

v) But not Rxf3? 5.exf3 e2 6.Kc2 e1Q 7.Rxe1 mate.

vi) But not 5.exf3? e2 6.Re4 e1Q+ 7.Rxe1 stalemate.

“The white a-pawn is the hero: first it prevents the bR from breaking in via the a-file, then it plays a decisive role when Black tries to force a stalemate and it finishes off by promoting”.

No 19579 Daniel Keith (France) & Jarl Ulrichsen (Norway). 1.Sh3 Rf7 2.Sg5 Rf5 3.Bxg7 Rxg5 4.Bh6 Rg4 5.h3, and:

— Rb4 6.Bg5+ Ke6 7.Kg2 Kf5 8.Bd8 Rb2+ 9.Kf3/i Rb7 10.Ba5 Kg5 11.Be1 Rb2 12.Bg3 draws, or:

— Rc4 6.Kg2 Kf6 7.Bf8 Ke6 8.Kf3/ii Kf5 9.Bd6 Kg5 10.Bg3 draws.

i) 9.Kg3? Rb5 10.Bc7 Kg5 11.Bd8+ Kh5 12.Bf6 Rd5 wins.

ii) 8.Kg3? Kf5 9.Bd6 Kg5 10.Be7+ Kh5 11.Bd8 Rb4 12.Be7 Rb5 13.Kg2 g5 14.Bd6 Rb2+ 15.Kg3 Rb3+ 16.Kg2 Kh4 wins.

“A study with practical value showing two similar lines but the initial position with wBh8 and bSg7 is ugly”.

Problem Paradise 2005-2009

Yochanan Afek (Israel/the Netherlands) judged the 2nd informal tourney of the Japanese magazine. In the award dated xi2012, published in *Problem Paradise* no. 59 vii2012 (which appeared only during 2013) he says that it was the first tourney, but that is not the case as HH judged the first 1996-2004 tourney (see EG169.16284-16290). 25 studies were published. The judge considered the general level as rather modest. Only seven candidates were selected for publication in the award, of which only three survived anticipation checking by HH.

No 19580 Aleksey Sochnev (Russia).
 1.Rd5+/i Kg4/ii 2.Rd4+ Kh5 3.Rb5+ Kh6 4.Rd6
 Rf1+/iii 5.Ke5+ Kg5 6.Ke4+/iv Kg4 7.Rg6+ Kh3
 8.Rb3+ Kh2 9.Rb2+ Kh3 10.Rxa2 Rf4+ 11.Kd5
 Rf5+ 12.Kc6 Rc5+ 13.Kb6/v Rb5+ 14.Ka6 wins.

i) 1.Rb5+? Kg4 2.Rd4+ Kf3 3.Rb3+ Ke2 draws.

ii) Kh6 2.Rb6 Rb1 3.Rc6 Rf1+ 4.Ke5+ Kg5
 5.Ke4+ Kg4 6.Rg6+ Kh3 7.Rd3+ Kh2 8.Rd2+
 Kh3 9.Rxa2 wins.

iii) a1Q+ 5.Kf7+ Kh7 6.Rh5 mate.

iv) 6.Kd4+? Rf5 7.Rxf5+ Kxf5 8.Ra6 Kf4
 9.Rxa2 h3 draws.

v) 13.Kb7? Rc7+ 14.Kb6 Rb7+ 15.Kc5 Rb5+
 16.Kd4 Rd5+ 17.Ke4 Re5+ 18.Kf4 Rf5+ 19.Ke3
 Re5+ 20.Kf2 Rf5+ 21.Ke2 Re5+ 22.Kd1 Re1+
 23.Kd2 Rd1+ 24.Kc3 Rd3+ 25.Kc4 Rd4+ 26.Kc5
 Rd5+ 27.Kb6 Rb5+ 28.Ka6 (considerable!) loss
 of time.

“The anti-crazy rook play naturally is not new and a similar, but not identical, rooks scenario has already been shown by Katsnelson (HHdbIV#71695). Nevertheless, this charming miniature displays a clearly better introduction

with additional king battery play and, without doubt, it shines out from the rest of the field”.

No 19581 Marcel Doré & Alain Pallier (France). 1.d8Q+/i Bxd8 2.Qf7+ Kxf7 3.Sxd8+ Ke7 4.Sxc6+ Kd6 5.Sd4/ii Kc5 6.Se2 Kc4 7.Kf2 Kd3 8.Ke1 Kc2 9.Sd4+ draws.

i) 1.Qf7+? Kxf7 2.d8S+ Ke7 3.Sxc6+ Kxe6 wins.

ii) 5.Sxa5? Kc5 6.Kf3 Kb4 7.Ke3 a3 wins.

“Following a cute little combination the knight meets its older bitter rival, the doubled a-pawns, but still manages to save the day”.

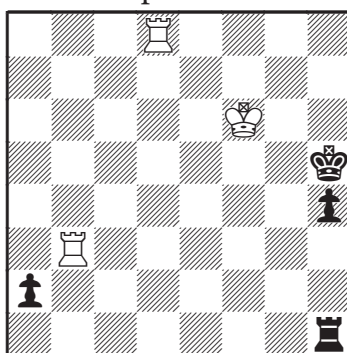
No 19582 Christian Poisson (France). 1... Bg2 2.Rd4+ Kc5 3.Rfd3 Sf2 4.Rd2 Se4 5.Rd5+ Kc6 6.R2d3 Bf1 7.R3d4 Sc3 8.Rd6+ Kc7/i 9.Rd7+ wins/ii.

i) Kc5 9.Kb8 Sb5 10.R6d5+ Kc6 11.Rd2 wins.

ii) e.g. Kc6 10.Kb8 Sb5 11.Rd2 Bc4 12.Rg7 Kb6 13.Rg5 Bb3 14.Rf2 Bc4 15.Rf6+ Ka5 16.Kb7, or Kc8 10.Kb6 Sa4+ 11.Kc6.

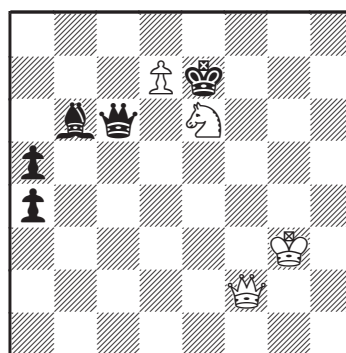
“The composer has already shown a more sophisticated systematic manoeuvre with the same aristocratic material (HHdbIV#75234)”.

No 19580 A. Sochnev
prize



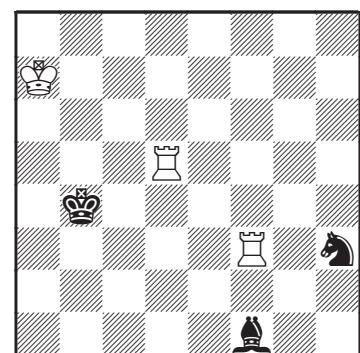
f6h5 0500.02 3/4 Win

No 19581 M. Doré & A. Pallier
honourable mention



g3e7 4031.12 4/5 Draw

No 19582 C. Poisson
commendation

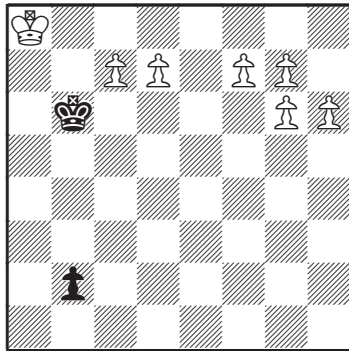


a7b4 0233.00 3/3 BTM, Win

ChessStar 2011

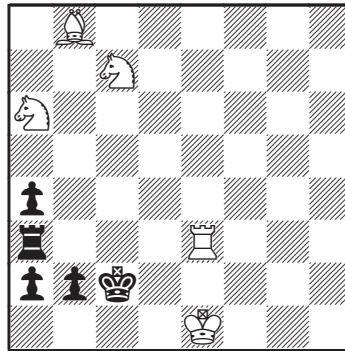
Judge Jaroslav Polášek (Czech Republic) considered 37 studies by 12 composers from 9 countries that were published on this composition website.

No 19583 R. Becker
special prize



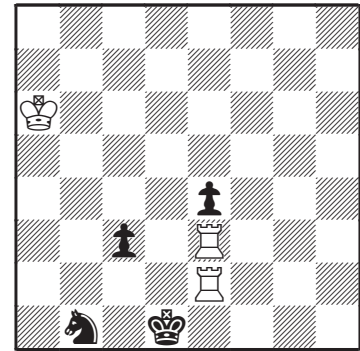
a8b6 0000.16 7/2 BTM, Draw

No 19584 A. Skripnik
1st honourable mention



e1c2 0412.03 5/5 Win

No 19585 I. Akobia
2nd honourable mention



a6d1 0203.02 3/4 BTM, Win

No 19583 Richard Becker (USA). 1...b1Q
2.c8S+/i Ka6 3.d8S Qe4+ 4.Kb8 Qe5+ 5.Sd6
(Ka8? Qc7;) Qxd6+ 6.Kc8 Kb6 7.Se6 Qxe6+
8.Kd8 Kc6 9.f8S Qf6+ 10.Ke8 Kd6 11.g8S draws.

i) 2.Kb8? Kc6+ 3.Kc8 Qb7+ 4.Kd8 Qxc7+
5.Ke7 Qd6+ 6.Ke8 Qxd7+ 7.Kf8 Qd8+

“The best study of the tourney. Four knight promotions in a simple and elegant position. I award a special prize because the theme is a bit “outplayed”. Becker had already won here a prize for three promotions”

No 19584 Anatoly Skripnik (Russia). 1.Sb4+
Kc1 2.Sxa2+ Rxa2 3.Rc3+ Kb1 4.Sd5 Ka1 5.Be5
b1Q+ 6.Rc1+ Rb2 7.Kd1 a3 8.Sb4 a2 9.Sc2 mate.

“An interesting mate with two pins. The whole final position occurs during play”.

No 19585 Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1...c2
2.Re1+/i Kd2 3.R3e2+/ii Kd3 4.Rxe4 (Rh2? Sc3;)
Sc3 (Sd2; R1e3+) 5.R4e3+ (Re7? Kd2;) Kd2
6.Kb7/iii zz Sa2 7.R1e2+ Kd1 8.Rg2/iv c1Q 9.Rh3
Qb1+ 10.Ka7 (Kc7? Qc2+;) wins.

i) 2.Rxe4? Sc3/v 3.Re1+ Kd2 4.R4e3 Sa2 (c1Q;
Rxc1) 5.R1e2+ Kd1 6.Re1+ Kd2 7.R3e2+ Kd3
draws.

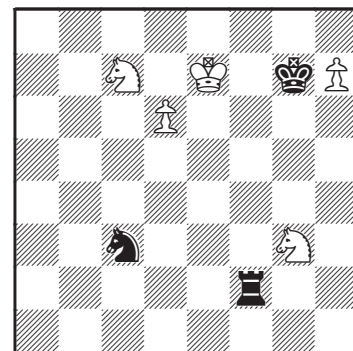
ii) 3.Rxe4? Sc3 4.R4e3 Sa2 draws like in
line i).

iii) 6.Ka5? Sa2 7.Ka4 c1Q draws.

iv) 8.Rh2? c1Q 9.Rg3 Qc5 draws.

v) Not c1Q? 3.Re1+, and Kd2 4.R4e2+, or
Kc2 4.Rc4+ wins.

No 19586 A. Skripnik & V. Kalashnikov
3rd honourable mention



e7g7 0305.20 5/3 Win

No 19586 Anatoly Skripnik & Valery
Kalashnikov (Russia). 1.Sf5+/i Rxf5/ii 2.h8Q+
Kxh8 3.d7 Sd5+ 4.Kd6/iii Rf8 5.Se8 Sf6 6.d8Q
Sxe8+ 7.Ke7 wins/iv.

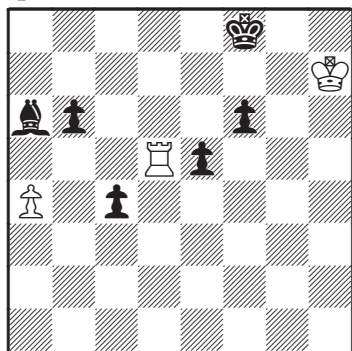
i) 1.h8Q+? Kxh8 2.d7 Rd2.

ii) Kxh7 2.d7 Rd2 3.Sd6 wins.

iii) 4.Ke6? Rf8 5.Se8 Sc7+ (Sf6) draws.

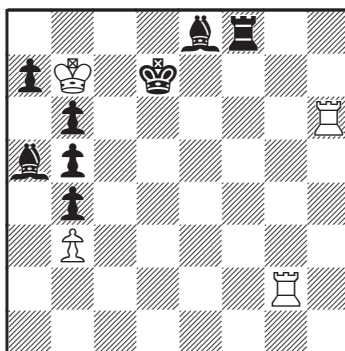
iv) e.g. Rg8 8.Qd4+ Kh7 9.Qf4 Kg7 10.Qf7+
Kh8 11.Qf5 Kg7 12.Qh5 Rh8 13.Qe5+ Kh7 14.Kf7.

No 19587 R. Becker
& I. Akobia
1st special honourable mention



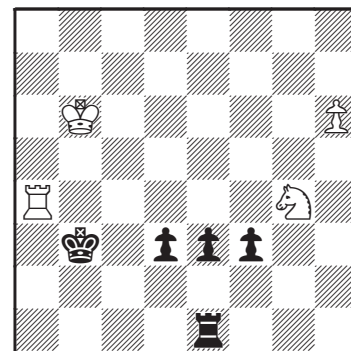
h7f8 0130.14 3/6 Draw

No 19588 R. Becker
2nd special
honourable mention



b7d7 0560.14 4/8 Win

No 19589 I. Akobia
commendation



b6b3 0401.13 4/5 Draw

No 19587 Richard Becker (USA) & Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.a5/i Bb7 2.Rb5 Be4+ 3.Kh8 bxa5/ii 4.Rxe5 Bb1 (fxe5 stalemate) 5.Rb5/iii Bc2 6.Rc5 Bd3 7.Rxa5 zz Kf7/iv 8.Re5 zz Kg6/v 9.Rc5 Kf7 10.Re5 Kg6 11.Rc5 f5 12.Rxc4 Bxc4 stalemate.

i) 1.Rd6? (Rd7? Ke8;) c3 2.Rxb6 Bd3+ 3.Kh6 c2 4.Rc6 e4 5.a5 e3 6.a6 Be4 7.Rxf6+ Ke7 8.Rf1 e2 wins.

ii) c3 4.axb6 c2 5.Rc5 draws.

iii) 5.Rxa5? Bd3 zz, and 6.Re5 Kf7 zz, or 6.Ra7 f5 7.Rd7 Ke8, or 6.Rb5 Ke7 7.Kg7 f5 8.Kg6 f4+ 9.Kg5 f3 10.Rb2 c3, or 6.Rh5 Ke7 7.Kg7 f5 8.Kg6 Ke6 9.Kg5 Ke5 10.Rh8 c3.

iv) c3 8.Rc5 c2 9.Rxc2 Bxc2 stalemate. Ke7 8.Kg7 f5 9.Kg6 f4+ (Ke6; Kg5) 10.Kg5 f3 11.Ra2 c3 12.Kg4 draws.

v) fxe5 stalemate, or f5 9.Rxf5+ Bxf5 stalemate.

“Interesting mutual zugzwang play, better than the unsound study by the same authors (HHdbIV#71626)”.

No 19588 Richard Becker (USA). 1.Rc2/i Rf7/ii 2.Kb8 Ke7/iii 3.Re2+ Kd7 4.Rh1 (Rh3, Rh4) Kd8 5.Rh8 Re7 6.Rd2+ Rd7 7.Rc2 Re7 8.Rc8+ Kd7 9.Rh6 zz a6/iv 10.Rcc6 Kd8/v 11.Rhd6+ Rd7 12.Re6 Re7 13.Rc8+ Kd7 14.Rh6 zz Rf7 15.Rh3/vi Rf8/vii 16.Re3 Rh8 17.Kb7/viii Rg8 18.Rc2 Kd8 19.Rc7 Bd7 20.Rd3 Rg7 21.Rc8+ Ke7 22.Rxd7+ Kxd7 23.Rc7+ wins.

i) 1.Rd2+? Ke7 2.Re2+ Kd8 3.Rd2+ Ke7 draws.

ii) Kd8 2.Rc8+ Ke7 3.Rc7+ Bd7 4.Rh7+, or Bf7 2.Rc7+ Ke8 3.Rh7 Bd5+ 4.Kxa7 Rf7 5.Rh8+ Rf8 6.Rc8+ win.

iii) Kd8 3.Rh8 Re7 4.Rc8+ wins.

iv) Bf7 10.Rc7+ Ke8 11.Rh8+ wins.

v) Rf7 11.Rhe6 Kd8 12.Rc8+

vi) Defends the 3rd rank. 15.Rh1? Rf3 16.Rd1+ Ke7 17.Re1+ Kf7 (Kf6) draws.

vii) Re7 16.Rc7+ Kd8 17.Rd3+ Rd7 18.Rc8+ Ke7 19.Re3+ wins.

viii) 17.Re2? Rf8 18.Re1 Rh8 loss of time.

No 19589 Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.h7 Rh1 2.Ra1 Rxh7 3.Sxe3 d2 4.Kc6/i Re7 5.Sf1/ii Re2 6.Kc5/iii, and:

— f2 7.Kd4 Kb2 8.Rd1 Kc2 9.Rxd2+ Rxd2+ 10.Ke3 draws, or

— Kc2 7.Ra2+ Kc1/iv 8.Ra1+ Kb2 9.Sxd2 Rxd2 10.Rf1 f2 11.Kc4 Kc2 12.Ra1 Re2 13.Kd4 (Rf1? Re4+;) Re1 14.Ra2+ draws.

i) 4.Kb5? Re7 5.Sf1 Rd7 6.Se3 Rd3, or 4.Kc5? Rc7+ 5.Kd4 Rc1, or 4.Rf1? Rf7 5.Ra1 Kc3 6.Sd1+ Kb4 7.Rb1+ Kc4 8.Se3+ Kd3 win.

ii) 5.Rb1+? Kc3 6.Sd5+ Kc2 wins.

iii) 6.Kd5? Kb2 7.Rd1 Kc2 wins.

iv) Kd3 8.Ra3+ Ke4 9.Ra4+ Kd3 10.Ra3+ Ke4 11.Ra4+ Ke5 12.Rd4 draws.

No 19590 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Rb4+ Kh3 2.g8Q Qxf5+ 3.Kb7/i zz Qxf3+ 4.Kb8 zz Sd5/ii 5.Qh7+ (Qh8+) Kg2 6.Rb2+/iii Kg3 7.Qh2+ Kg4 8.Rg2+ Kf5 9.Rf2 wins.

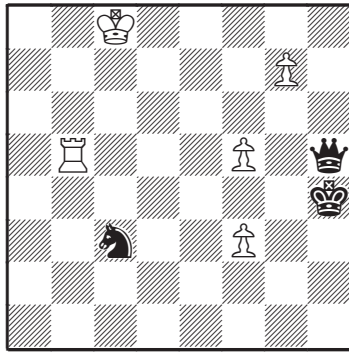
i) 3.Kb8? Qxf3 zz 4.Ka7 Qf2+ 5.Kb8 Qf3 draws.

ii) Sd1 5.Rb3 Se3 6.Qe6+ wins.

iii) 6.Qc2+ Kg3 7.Qg6+ Kh3 loss of time.

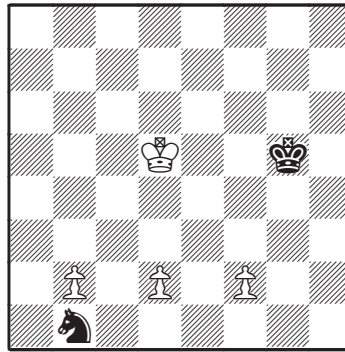
No 19591 János Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.d3 Kf5 2.Kd6 Kf6 3.f3 zz Kf7/i 4.f4 Kf6 5.d4/ii Sd2

No 19590 P. Arestov
commendation



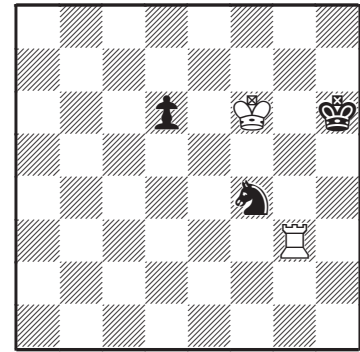
c8h4 3103.30 5/3 Win

No 19591 J. Mikitovics
commendation



d5g5 0003.30 4/2 Win

No 19592 Mikitovics
commendation



f6h6 0103.01 2/3 Win

6.b4/iii Sc4+ 7.Kc7 Sa3/iv 8.d5 Sb5+ 9.Kc6/v Sd4+ 10.Kd7 Sb5 11.d6 Kf7 12.f5 Kf6 13.Kc6 Sd4+ 14.Kd5, and:

— Sxf5 15.b5 Se3+ 16.Kc6 Ke6 17.d7 Ke7 18.b6 Sc4 19.Kc7 Sxb6 20.d8Q+ wins, or:

— Sf3 15.d7/vi Ke7 16.f6+ Kxd7 17.f7 Ke7 18.b5 Se1 19.b6 Sd3 20.Kc6 Se5+ 21.Kc7 Sxf7 22.b7 Sd6 23.b8Q wins.

i) Kg6 4.d4 Sd2 5.b4 Sxf3 6.b5 draws.

ii) 5.Kc7? Ke6 zz 6.Kc6 Sd2 draws.

iii) 6.d5? Sc4+ 7.Kc6 Ke7 8.b4 Kd8 9.b5 Sa5+ 10.Kb6 Sc4+ 11.Kc5 Sa5 12.f5 Kd7 13.f6 Sb7+ 14.Kb6 Sd6 draws.

iv) Ke7 8.b5 Sd6 9.b6 Sb5+ 10.Kc8 Sd6+ 11.Kb8 Kd7 12.d5 Sc8 13.b7 Sd6 14.f5 wins.

v) 9.Kb6? Sd4 10.Kc7 Sb5+ loss of time.

vi) 15.Kc6? Sd4+ 16.Kd5 loss of time, or 15.b5? Se5 16.b6 Kxf5 17.b7 Sd7 18.Kc6 Ke6 19.Kc7 Sc5 20.b8Q Sa6+ draws.

“The interesting *festina lente* theme is shown twice, and there are also two excelsior main lines. Unfortunately, the study is too confusing”.

No 19592 János Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.Kf5 Se2/i 2.Rh3+/ii Kg7 3.Rd3 Kf7 4.Ke4 d5+/iii 5.Ke5 d4/iv 6.Rd2 Sg3 7.Rf2+ Ke7 8.Rg2 Sh5 9.Rg5 Sf6 10.Rg7+ wins.

i) Sd5 2.Rd3/v Se7+ 3.Kf6 Sg8+ 4.Kf7 Kh7 5.Rh3+ Sh6+ 6.Kf6 wins.

ii) 2.Rd3? d5 3.Kg4 d4 4.Rd2 Sc3 5.Kf5 Sb5 6.Ke5 Sc7 7.Rc2 Se8 8.Rc8 Sg7 draws.

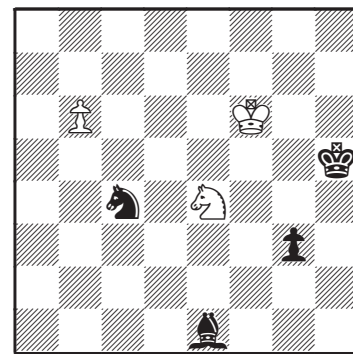
iii) Kf6 5.Kf3 Sc1 6.Ra3 Ke5 7.Ke3 d5 8.Kd2 wins.

iv) Ke7 6.Re3/vi wins.

v) Not 2.Rf3? Sc7 3.Re3 d5 4.Kf6 Kh5 5.Re7 Sa6 6.Kf5 Kh4 7.Kf4 Kh3 8.Re3+ Kg2 9.Re2+ Kf1 10.Kf3 Sc5 11.Rb2 Ke1 12.Ke3 Kd1 13.Rb5 Sa4 14.Kd3 Kc1 15.Ra5 Sb2+ draws.

vi) Not 6.Rb3? d4 7.Rb7+ Ke8 8.Rb2 d3 9.Rd2 Sc1 10.Kd6 Kf7 11.Rd1 Se2 12.Ke5 Sg3 13.Rxd3 Sh5 draws.

No 19593 I. Aliev
commendation



f6h5 0034.11 3/4 Win

No 19593 Ilham Aliev (Azerbaijan). 1.b7 Se5/i 2.Kxe5 g2 3.b8R/ii Bc3+/iii 4.Sxc3 g1Q 5.Rh8+ Kg4 6.Rg8+ Kf3 7.Rxg1 wins.

i) g2 2.b8Q g1Q 3.Qh8+ Kg4 4.Qg7+.

ii) Thematic try: 3.b8Q? Bc3+ 4.Sxc3 g1Q 5.Qh8+ Kg4 6.Qg7+ Kf3 7.Qxg1 stalemate.

iii) Kg4 4.Rg8+ Kf3 5.Sg5+ Ke2 6.Sh3 Kf1 7.Rf8+ Ke2 8.Ke4 wins.

Euxinus Pontus 2010-2011

Judge Rainer Staudte (Germany) wrote: "I had to judge 11 studies from 6 countries, published during the last two years in this little chess magazine from the shore of the Black Sea. These entries covered a large variety of content and style; circumstances that made my job no easier".

No 19594 Ľubos Kekely & Michal Hlinka (Slovakia). 1...Sa6+ 2.Kd5 Bxf5 3.c8Q+ Kxc8 4.Rc3+ Sc7+ 5.Rxc7+ Kxc7 6.Bxf5 e6+ 7.Bxe6 dxe6+ 8.Kc5 Rxb4 9.Rd7+ Kxd7 stalemate.

No 19595 Borislav Ilincić (Serbia). 1.a7 d2 2.a8Q d1Q 3.Qe8+ Kf6 4.Qe5+ Kg6 5.Qg5+ Kf7 6.Qg7+ Ke8 7.Qe5+ Kf8 8.Qxc3 Qd6+ 9.Se5 b2 10.Qf3+ Ke7 11.Qb7+ Ke6 12.Qxb2 wins.

No 19596 Peter Krug (Austria). 1.Kh6 Bxd3 2.Sf2 Sf5+ 3.exf5 Be3+ 4.Kg7/i Bxf2 5.f6 Bd4 6.Kf8, and:

— Kg5/ii 7.g7 Bc5+ 8.Kg8 Kh6 9.b3 Bc2 10.h4 Bxb3+ 11.Kh8 Bd4 12.h5 Bc2 13.g8S+ draws, or:

— Bxg6 7.f7 Bc2 8.b4 Kg5 9.Ke7 Bf6+ 10.Kd6 Bc3 11.b5 Kg6 12.f8S+ draws.

i) 4.Kh7? Bxf5 5.Sg4 Bd4 6.Kh6 Bxb2 7.g7 Bc1+ 8.Se3 Bxe3 mate.

No 19597 Milomir Babić (Serbia). 1.Bg2 (a7? Bf3;) Bxg2 2.Qh1/i Bxh1 3.a7 Bf3 4.a8Q+ Bxa8 5.Rh1 Bxh1 6.Sac1 Bf3 7.Ra8+ Bxa8 8.Se2 Bf3 9.Sf4 wins.

i) 2.a7? Bf3 3.a8Q+ Bxa8 4.Qh1 Bxh1 5.Rxh1 stalemate.

HH: This is a curious case. Hans Libelle won a commendation with this study in 2004 (EG#15148). So the present study is a full anticipation? No! It turns out that Babić entered this as a study for the WCCT (2001-2004), and it was anonymously published as D81 in the WCCT brochure. As it was not included in the award, the study was not officially published until recently. It could even be difficult to prove that one is the composer of a WCCT entry, especially a decade later.

MG cooked the 2nd hon. mention: G. Teodoru, a2h4 0010.58 b8.b3d2f2f4h2a3b4 e4f5f6g7h3h5 7/9 Win: 1.d4 exd3ep 2.f3 g5 3.Ba7 gxf4 4.Bf2+ Kg5 5.Be1 Kg6 6.Bxb4 wins.

But: 4.Bd4 Kg5 (d2; Bxf6 mate) 5.Kb1 and the wB covers a1, and the wK can pickup bPd3.

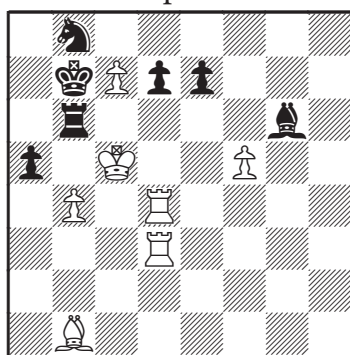
No 19598 Borislav Ilincić (Serbia). 1.b5 Sxc3 2.b6 Sb5 3.b7/i Sd4+ 4.Ke4 Sc6 5.Kd5 Sb8/ii 6.Kd6/iii Kf6 7.e7 Kf7 8.Kc7 Sa6+ 9.Kd8 wins.

i) 3.Ke4? Kf6 4.Kd5 Ke7 5.b7 Sc7+ 6.Kc6 Sa6 draws.

ii) Sb4+ 6.Kd6 Sa6 7.Ke7 (e7? Kf7;) wins.

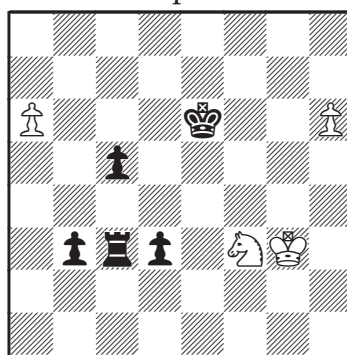
iii) 6.e7? Kf7 7.Kd6 Ke8 draws.

No 19594 Ľ. Kekely
& M. Hlinka
1st prize



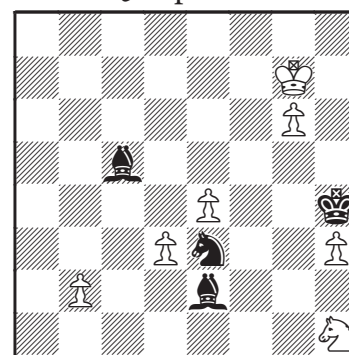
c5b7 0543.23 7/7 BTM, Draw

No 19595 B. Ilincić
2nd prize



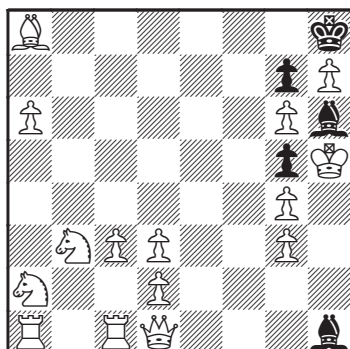
g3e6 0301.12 4/5 Win

No 19596 P. Krug
3rd prize



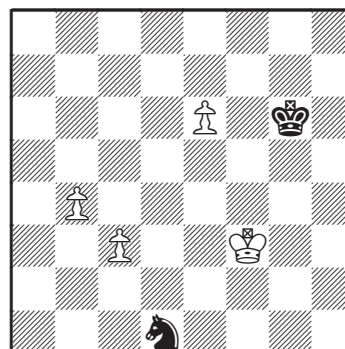
g7h4 0064.50 7/4 Draw

No 19597 M. Babić
1st honourable mention



h5h8 1272.82 15/5 Win

No 19598 B. Ilincić
commendation



f3g6 0003.30 4/2 Win

ARVES Solving in Wijk aan Zee

The fifth international **ARVES Study solving Day** will be held on Saturday, January 25th 2014 in Wijk aan Zee.
New location: **de Rel**, Relweg 4, 1949 EC Wijk aan Zee (Netherlands).
Chief Arbiter: Luc Palmans

10:00- 10.30: Registration

10.45: Official opening

11.00 -14.00: International Open Solving Competition of original studies with a prize fund of 500 Euros (250/150/100) and book prizes. Special prizes will be awarded to the best newcomers and youth solvers.

14.00-17.00: Watching the penultimate round of the world's most famous chess tournaments with live expert commentary.

17.00: Announcing the preliminary results.

17.30: Prize giving.

Entry fee: 15 Euros; juniors (u-20) 10 Euros; GMs and IMs – free.

For further details and registration please write to **Yochanan Afek** afekchess@gmail.com before January 15th 2014 as the number of participants is limited.

Past winners: 2009: IM Twan Burg; 2010: GM John Nunn 2012: IM David Klein 2013: GM John Nunn

The Dutch section of the **International Solving Championship** (for problems & studies) will be held in the same venue on Sunday, January 26th (last round of Tata Steel tournament) from 10.30 and is open to all. Organizer is Hans Uitenbroek e-mail address: jc.uitenbroek@kpnplanet.nl Chief arbiter: Peter Bakker. The ISC is held in various countries simultaneously.

ARVES 25 ANNIVERSARY TOURNEY

The Dutch-Flemish Association for Endgame Study
(Alexander Rueb Vereniging voor schaakEindspelStudies) ARVES
organizes an international composition tourney for endgame studies
to celebrate its 25th Anniversary. No set theme.

Judge: Yochanan Afek

Three money prizes will be awarded:

1st prize: 300 euro

2nd prize: 200 euro

3rd prize: 100 euro

as well as honourable mentions and commendations

Entries

(not more than 3 per composer and only by e-mail)
should be sent to the tourney director

Luc Palmans

palmans.luc@skynet.be

before 30 June 2014

The award will be published in *EG* 199 (January 2015)