

EDITORIAL

If **EG** is to go forward into 1991 and beyond, good features must be preserved and shortcomings made good. Each of the dozen chapters of *TEST TUBE CHESS* was addressed to a different kind of enthusiast, but this pattern is far too elaborate and ambitious. Four, rather than *twelve*, running sections of **EG** are enough. The first section would be for the expert: composers and scholars around the globe are there with potential high-class studies and papers awaiting the right outlet. The second section - for the beginner: this is crucial for the long - term survival of the magazine with an appeal broader than to an elitist clique. It will be the most difficult section to write. There is no magic formula for the content, to produce which will test the combined talents of at least an *ASSIAC* and a Dr Benjamin Spock. A disciplined correspondence column will be an essential part of this second section. The third section is for the analyst, cook-hunter and endgame theorist: there is no shortage, there never has been, and there never will be, dearth of controversy about the soundness of studies (in contrast to problems, which can be computer-

tested), while we must expect computer-based research to continue to present important data that will confirm, contradict or clarify current verdicts of endgame theory. The fourth and final section will be the continuation of **EG's** principal achievement, namely the chronicle of tourney awards world-wide.

This section is most conveniently created and distributed on diskette for home computer usage, complete with software for display, maintenance, and efficient retrieval. Of course, the other sections could also be on diskette, but the point is to reduce the physical bulk of, and the tedium of handling, relatively poor quality material that will not stand the test of time.

Tourney announcements, news about personalities, humour, and book reviews could be spread without duplication among the four sections with little consequential suffering. Readers with this area of interest - that of the 'Friend' of chapter 3 of *TEST TUBE CHESS* - will scan all sections. A modicum of overlap will be no bad thing since neighbours ought to look in on one another now and then!

The contributor of the following article is a senior Israeli master, by profession a psychologist, composer of studies characterised by collision counter-play, and author of the book "Creative Chess" recently published (in Hebrew).

Check and Counter-Check

Amatzia Avni

An artistic study needs the element of surprise. A sudden tactical point can open the solver's eyes in disbelief. The counter-checking motif can supply just this dose. One side threatens check. His opponent, instead of taking defensive measures, reacts with an attacking move. We are accustomed to one side being the attacker at a given juncture, so the idea of both sides attacking simultaneously is uncommon and hence surprising.

To concentrate the spotlight on the theme of check and counter-check we have peeled the outer skin off our dozen examples, leaving BTM in many cases. *A1* shows the simplest case. *A2* demonstrates stalemate, a state that has to be avoided in *A3*. *A4*, *A5* and *A6* illustrate counter-checking sacrifices by pieces that were about to be lost anyway, to bring about a favourable position. *A7* shows a mechanism interwoven into perpetual motion, but it lacks real interest because the emphasis is more on the technique than the content. This contrasts with *A8*, where the motif is not a goal in itself but a logical part of the play. We should not be surprised to find enhanced and duplicated examples: *A9* incorporates a series of three consecutive checks, while a repetition of a series takes the stage in the course of the solution to *A10*. Our final pair is characterised by great boldness, the coming counter-check in *A11* being not simply foreseen but forced, while in *A12* the riposte is mate. To sum up, the counter-check is a useful motif for its element of surprise. It contributes to the study's difficulty,

but in a sudden way that is at the opposite extreme from the difficulty of complexity, and for this reason it contributes to the solver's instantaneous pleasure. In its most artistic form the counter-check is not a goal *for its own sake* but integrates harmoniously in the play.

A1: 1. Bc3 + 2. K- Bxf6 3. Ra6 + , so Kb7 2. Ra2!! Bc3 + 3. Rb2 + ! wins.

A2: Qf4 + 2. Bf6 + Qxf6 + 3. Sf7 + drawn.

A3: Qxf4 + 2. Qxf6 + /i Qxf6 + 3. Kg8 /ii, with Qd6 4. Rf7 + or Qd4 4. Re6 + .

i) 2. Ke8 Qa4 + 2. Kg8? Qf7 + .

ii) It is zugzwang.

A4: 1. Qh6 + ! /i Rh2 + 2. Qe3 Rh3 (Bxe3 + ; Sxe3 mate!) 3. Sg3 + Rxc3 4. Rxc1 + Rxc1 5. Qh3 mate.

i) 1. Kg3 + ? Sxc3 2. Qxf2 Sf1!!

A5: Bc4 + 2. Qd5 + !! Bxd5 + 3. Kf8 /i Kd6 4. b7 Se6 + 5. Ke8 Sc7 + 6. Kd8 Sa6 7. Sc7 Sb8 8. Kc8 Sd7 9. Se8 + Ke7 10. Sf6 wins.

i) Access to b7 is henceforth denied.

A6: 1. d8Q Ba5 + 2. Kb3 Re3 + (Bxd8? Bb5) 3. Qd3 + Rxd5 + 4. Ka4 drawn.

A7: 1. Rf5 + Kg4 + 2. Re5 + Kh5 3. Bf7 + Kg4 4. Be6 + Kf4 5. Rf5 + Kg4 6. Ke5 + drawn.

A8: 1. d8Q + Sd5 + /i 2. Re5!!

i) Bxd8 2. Rxd8 + Ke4 3. Re8 + .

A9: 1. Qf2 + Sg2 + 2. Qg1 + Sxg1 3. Sf2 drawn.

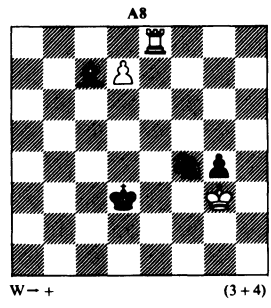
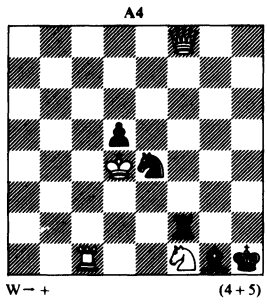
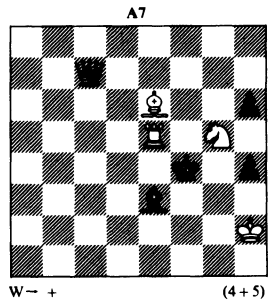
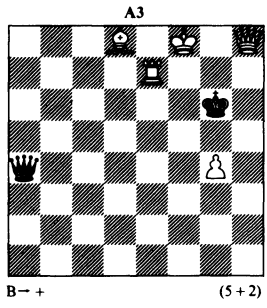
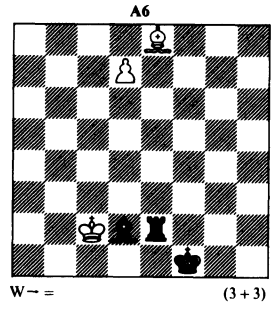
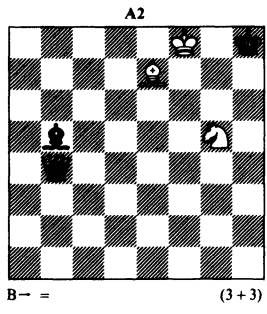
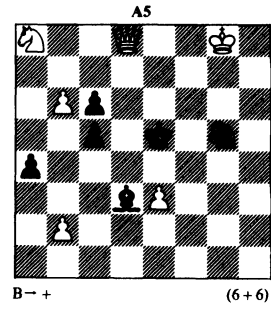
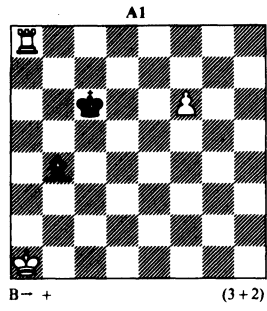
A10: Rf8 + 2. Qxf8 + Kg6 + 3. Kg8 Rh8 + 4. Kxh8 Qh1 + 5. Qh6!! (Kg8? Q8 + ;) Qxh6 + 6. Kg8 and B1 is helpless.

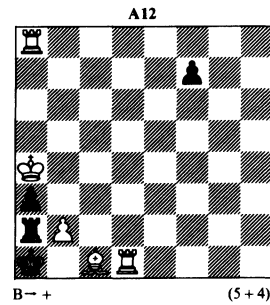
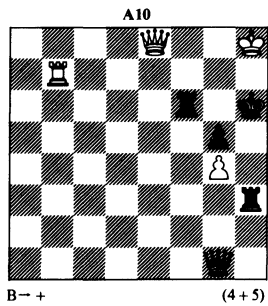
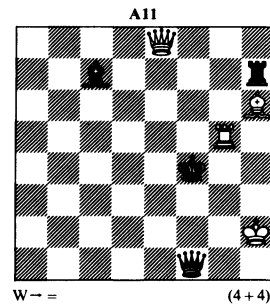
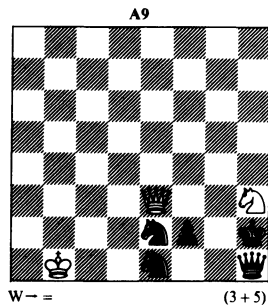
A11: 1. Qe3 + Kxe3 + 2. Rg3 + K-, stalemate, both W's attacking pieces being pinned.

A12: ab + 2. Kb3 b1Q + /i 3. Bb2 mate.

i) bcQ 3. Rxc1 mate. Rxa8 3. Bxb2 mate.

Givaat-Shmuel, Israel
xi.89





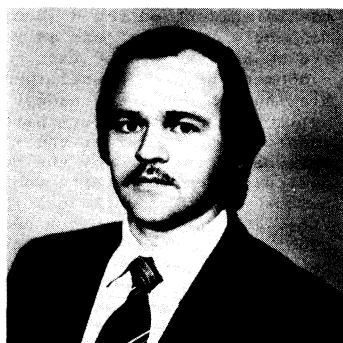
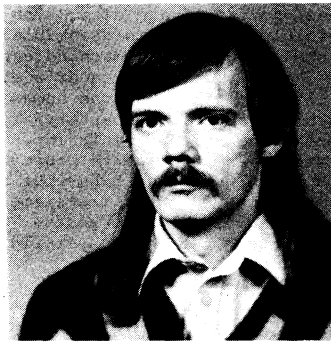
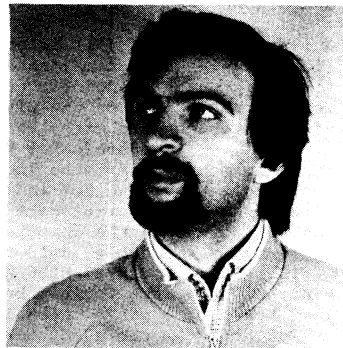
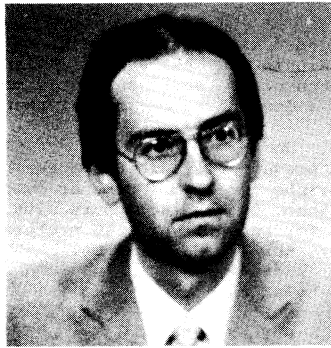
The composers of **A1-A12** were from Israel, Romania, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Publications came from Bulgaria, Holland, Israel, Norway, Poland, U.K. and the U.S.S.R.
A1 EG71.4806; **A2** EG77.5228; **A3** EG98.7636; **A4** BCM v.1978 d4h1

0434.21 c1 g2 g1 f1 e4. f2 f7 d5 5/5+.
A. Avni: 1. f8Q Rxf2; **A5** EG82.5833;
A6 EG93.5902; **A7** 409 in **TTC**; **A8**
 EG70.4714; **A9** EG97.7355; **A10**
 EG83.5986; **A11** EG88.6451; **A12** EG
 95.7059.
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Reviews

Miniatures, by Jan van Reek, 1989, the second in the ARVES series of 64-page publications. A personal selection of smallwares from all sources is primarily just that, to be enjoyed. But the talented author here and there also comments thought-provokingly on the techniques, themes and expressions of style that are feasible when one more chessman is progressively added to the brew, for the little anthology progresses excitingly, chapter by chapter, from the simple 3-man study to the complex full-blown modern miniature.

Encyclopaedia of Chess Endings, Vol. IV, Belgrade, 448 pages, 1989. Queen endings, Included among the 1800 examples are some 200 of the GBR class **4000.10** analysed by mortals, with here and there their shortcomings drily noted by Ken Thompson's *C* *BELLE*. One **1060** example is by BELLE, and a Pospisil of the same class is likewise 'annotated'. No other 5-man class has been computer-commented, though data bases for **1006**, **1033**, **4010** and **4010** have, as we know, been generated even before the reporting of Stiller's results in EG98.



Three contemporary composers from eastern Czechoslovakia, from top to bottom: Michal HLINKA (Košice, b. 25.x.53), Lúboš KEKELY (Žilina, b.25.iv.59) and Ladislav SALAI (Žilina, b.18.i.61).

Three contemporary composers from the U.S.S.R. Far East, from top to bottom: Vitaly Semyonovich KÓVALENKO (Bolshoi Kamen, Primorsky krai), Vladimir KOZHAKIN (Magadan) and Vadim LOVSTOV (Magadan region).

John Roycroft phase2eg.001

HOW TO PLAY THE GBR CLASS 0023 ENDGAMEPart 5 (final): Phase 2
[For the phases, see EG74. Parts 1-4: EG83, EG84 and EG93.]

In this article we follow a computer session with the data base. The reader will encounter computer output, which generally follows a repetitive pattern, and commentary inserted by the author during either a live session or subsequent editing. The data base was online at Queen Mary and Westfield College, London and was accessed via a SUN 3/50 terminal using UNIX and a user interface developed jointly by AJR and Dr Alen Shapiro at The Turing Institute, Glasgow in 1985.

Script started on Fri Jan 19 12:07:18 1990
Enter a WTM KBBKN position
WK WB WB BK BN
d8a6e7a5b8

Our starting point (R1) is one of the 32 positions that are at maximum depth (ie, 66, with no optimal antecedents within the data base). wK is about to be forced into the a8 corner. wBB will then play a short series of moves to release wK, whereupon the play enters a deep phase 2 - deeper than EG's pages have seen hitherto. Phase 1.

1. d8a6e7 a5b8 WTM (66) Bb7 ->

The only move to save the light B and prevent Sc6+. The computer has chosen the single best move Bb7 and waits for the human to accept or overrule. Here we have the normal case - acceptance. Overruling occurs with W's move 3. Note that the computer uses N for knight, while EG prefers S.

1.Bb7 d8b7e7 a5b8 BTM (65) Kb6 BK:a5 -> b6

1...Kb6 d8b7e7 b6b8 WTM (65) Kc8 ->

Precisely the same logic - but a move by wK this time.

2.Kc8 c8b7e7 b6b8 BTM (64) Nc6 BN:b8 -> c6

2...Nc6 c8b7e7 b6c6 WTM (64) Bd6 -> e7h4

The dark wB will be needed in the h2-g1 'double corner'. One asks why d6 should be a better square than h4 - see later. In this sequence we shall mostly comment on the W (human) choices, to facilitate discussion. The machine's 'reasons' are as yet inaccessible - or incomprehensible: what are we to make of the fact that only the unintelligent machine can pass judgement here on 'intelligent' human choice?! ... The reader's eye can distinguish (on these pages) between the computer's and the human choice by looking for the four-character algebraic notation departure/arrival squares inserted after the -> input-prompting 'arrow'. This input is optionally inserted by the human operator when the machine pauses, and overrules the computer's choice. The up/down/no-change behaviour of the number within parentheses, which is always the computer's statement of the true, ie 'optimal', depth before the next move, provides another useful clue. In this session with the data base human choice was restricted to moves by W, though an optimal move was almost invariably chosen.

3.Bh4 c8b7h4 b6c6 BTM (64) Na7+ BN:c6 -> a7+

The depth number stayed at 64 after W's last move, telling us that our choice was minimally sub-optimal. An optimal move would have resulted in depth 63 instead of 64.

3...Na7+ c8b7h4 b6a7 WTM+ (64) Kb8 ->

4.Kb8 b8b7h4 b6a7 BTM (63) Nc6+ BN:a7 -> c6+

4...Nc6+ b8b7h4 b6c6 WTM+ (63) Ka8 ->

5.Ka8 [R2] a8b7h4 b6c6 BTM (62) Kc5/Kc7 BK:b6 -> c5

5...Kc5 a8b7h4 c5c6 WTM (62) Ba6/Bc8 -> k

Yes, we can now see that the immediate wBd6 (on move 3) would have 'squeezed' B1 one move sooner, covering the c7 and c5 squares. At least, that seems a reasonable conjecture. By occupying c8 now wBB will be able to blast on adjacent diagonals, which is one of our techniques for driving BK out of the centre. As a friendly feature, when the computer lists (as

it always does where there are any) more than one optimal move for W the human can enter a serial number. By entering 1 in this case the choice would be Ba6, and by entering 2 (as here, see in a jiffy) the choice is Bc8. This feature effectively eliminates a source of fingerslip error. Two other incidental points here are that the letter k, used as above, is entered by the user during a live session (ie, not an editing session) to tell the computer that comment text follows, and # in that text marks the end of the comment. #2

6.Bc8 a8c8h4 c5c6 BTM (61) Nd4/Kd6 BK:c5 -> d6
6...Kd6 a8c8h4 d6c6 WTM (61) Bh3/Kb7 -> k

Since wK must advance let's adopt the human-friendly plan of moving wK whenever it looks good, independent of moves by wBB. B1 seems to be under no constraint but is in fact in a dilemma: maintaining the wK's prison involves voluntary abandonment of the centre, while if bK centralises then wK emerges. It is now Phase 2. #2

7.Kb7 [R3] b7c8h4 d6c6 BTM (60) Ne7 BN:c6 -> e7
7...Ne7 b7c8h4 d6e7 WTM (60) Bg4/Bh3 -> k

And here we move an attacked wB either as far as possible (other things being equal) or adjacent to bS. The latter rationale not being sensible here, we follow the former. #2

8.Bh3 b7h3h4 d6e7 BTM (59) Nd5 BN:e7 -> d5
8...Nd5 b7h3h4 d6d5 WTM (59) Bg2/Bf2 -> k

B1 has prevented wK from making further advances, so let's play the 'jiggle' technique of covering bK's stay-put oscillation ploy and giving him the move. This won't always work, but it's effective here. The bishops are ideally suited for carrying out this manoeuvre. #2

9.Bf2 [R4] b7h3f2 d6d5 BTM (58)
Nb4/Nc3/Ne7/Nf4/Nf6/Ke5 BN:d5 -> f6

9...Nf6 b7h3f2 d6f6 WTM (58) Bg2 -> k

We could try advancing wK again, but we observe that e4 is worth covering to stop bS checking later, and from g2 wB will exert control over bK's freedom in the centre. This makes us prefer the bishop move. #

10.Bg2 b7g2f2 d6f6 BTM (57) Nd5/Ng4/Ke5 BN:f6 -> g4

10...Ng4 [R5] b7g2f2 d6g4 WTM (57) Ba7/Bg1/Bg3+ -> k

wB is attacked, but it has a good retreat. A 'far-apart' principle works because it rules out bS harassing wBB on successive moves, one B being within the protective zone of wK. #1

11.Ba7 b7g2a7 d6g4 BTM (56) Nf6/Ke5 BN:g4 -> f6

11...Nf6 b7g2a7 d6f6 WTM (56) Ka6/Kb6 -> k

Now wK's moment has come - marching orders: wBB are far apart, they either control the centre or are ready (Bb8+) to do so, and do not obstruct the central squares. So wK has freedom of choice and can head for d4, for example. #2

12.Kb6 [R6] b6g2a7 d6f6 BTM (55) Ke5 BK:d6 -> e5

12...Ke5 b6g2a7 e5f6 WTM (55) Kb5/Kc5 -> k

We observe bS on f6 eyeing e8 and h5, with a g7 K&H in sight. But wBB are not yet placed to drive bK into that corner, so it is time to regroup. By the same token we must be prepared for bS to make a nuisance of himself. bK, though, has nowhere good to aim for. It seems that in phase 2 bS often occupies a square on one of the two longest diagonals. This hints at a defensive strength of symmetry, for if it's good (for B1) to play to one side of the diagonal it's likely to be good to play to the other. This means that W has somehow to be prepared for both possibilities. #2

13.Kc5 c5g2a7 e5f6 BTM (54) Ne4+ BN:f6 -> e4+

13...Ne4+ c5g2a7 e5e4 WTM+ (54) Kc4 -> k

wBB covering c5,f2 and c6,f3 is good news for wK, who might otherwise face an embarrassing checking sequence from bS. #

14.Kc4 c4g2a7 e5e4 BTM (53) Nd6+ BN:e4 -> d6+

14...Nd6+ c4g2a7 e5d6 WTM+ (53) Kd3 ->

15.Kd3 d3g2a7 e5d6 BTM (52)

Nb5/Ne8/Nf5/Nf7/Ke6/Kf4/Kf5/Kf6 BN:d6 -> f7

wK has evaded the checks by a brief outflanking march. The relationship of wK and bS at this moment is useful to remember. It is also worth noting that wK takes over from the light B the duty of covering e4, so that a

'hole' will not be left for bK to occupy. Such holes for bK towards the centre are especially important to cover.

15...Nf7 d3g2a7 e5f7 WTM (52) Bb8+ -> k

B1's wide choice of equi-optimals (on move 15) is tentatively explained by W having to reorganise to make progress, and B1 having no moves to improve his position. The check on b8 is in line with a hemming-in policy, indeed formula, with another check on h3 as a possibility (but bSg5 will stop this if W allows the time, which he may have to in order to cover the d5 square with his K). #

16.Bb8+ d3g2b8 e5f7 BTM+ (51) Nd6 BN:f7 -> d6

16...Nd6 [R7] d3g2b8 e5d6 WTM (51) Bc6 -> k

The voluntary interposition was a surprise, but it is useful for B1 in preventing wK from an immediate advance. On d6, too, bS is closer (in time, or 'S-space') to the K&H sanctuaries on b7 and g7 than it was on f7. Note that B1 has only two men, which works to his DISadvantage when he is forced by the Laws of Chess to move one of them. It's a positive Advantage, however, if he is heading for a specific set-up, since he has only two men to manoeuvre while W has three, and the Laws do not permit consecutive moves by the same side! Here we need a tempo move for W, and the rule-of-thumb (proposed earlier) to play a B adjacent to bS can be applied. It may also be useful to W to cover both e8 and e4. #

17.Bc6 d3c6b8 e5d6 BTM (50) Ke6 BK:e5 -> e6

17...Ke6 d3c6b8 e6d6 WTM (50) Ba4 -> k

W takes advantage of the fact that bK has just been forced to make an off-centre move (and is still tied to the defence of bS), to make an improving move creating a latent 'box' on de56 (Bb3+). The geometry of the board combined with the geometry of the bishop's move make it necessary for a B to spend two moves to travel from one side of the board to the other - so it is important for W to choose a time to do this when B1 is relatively passive. To play Kd3-d4 would revive bS's activity before the light wB was ready: the consequence would be a latent hole at d5 for bK, thus:

Kd4,Sf5+;Ke4,Sd6+;Kf4.

The checks would be at an end, but what would W do about d5? The point is that the B that gives the shove to bK (with a check) always leaves a square of its own colour unguarded and this guard duty can be undertaken only by wK.

18.Ba4 d3a4b8 e6d6 BTM (49) Kd5 BK:e6 -> d5

18...Kd5 [R8] d3a4b8 d5d6 WTM (49) Bb3+ ->

19.Bb3+ d3b3b8 d5d6 BTM+ (48) Kc6 BK:d5 -> c6

19...Kc6 [R9] d3b3b8 c6d6 WTM (48) Ba7 -> k

We have not exactly been outsmarted, but it's a b7 K&H we shall be faced with, not a g7 one! And the de56 box was only latent, ruling out bKe5. Note that bKc5;Ba7+,Kb4; was possible, but not optimal because bK will have been enticed off-centre, leaving space for wK to consolidate his occupation thereof. Another way of looking at it is to say that bK takes two moves away from the centre to attack wB, but the latter needs (in general) just one to take up a useful post, B1 thereby losing both time and space. Note how bS takes up - is somehow forced to take up - room that bK would like to have. Another important weapon in our mental armoury is that we do not need to drive B1 into a specific corner of our choice: simply driving him out of the centre will force him to make the choice himself. What price free will?! This choice will always be a K&H (phase 3) position with the computer playing the B1 side, which in a very real sense makes playing the computer easier (when one has experience of all phases) than playing against a human. With a human opponent there is always the 'danger' that we shall face a 'phase 4' position. It is this that makes phase 2 so tricky, because it so often closely resembles phase 4. To be able to distinguish phase 2 from phase 4 is the major remaining challenge to the full understanding of this whole endgame. In future it may be useful to program the selection of a sub-optimal move to make matters more difficult - but only for a human opponent, since the notion of difficulty relates solely to (human) psychology.

20.Ba7 d3b3a7 c6d6 BTM (47)

Nb7/Nc8/Nf5/Kb7 BN:d6 -> b7

20...Nb7 d3b3a7 c6b7 WTM (47) Kd4 -> k
 This position, R10, is poised between phases 2 and 3. #
 21.Kd4 d4b3a7 c6b7 BTM (46) Nd6 BN:b7 -> d6
 21...Nd6 d4b3a7 c6d6 WTM (46) Ba4+/Bd5+/Ke5 -> 1
 22.Ba4+ d4a4a7 c6d6 BTM+ (45) Kc7 BK:c6 -> c7
 22...Kc7 d4a4a7 c7d6 WTM (45) Kd3 -> k

A very nice pair of traps avoided! wKc5?? Sc8; drawn, because wBa7 has no moves, while wKd5?? Sc8; is just as drawn because of the fork on c6 after wBa7 moves away. wKe5 also looks bad because of Sc4; and Sb6; but I admit I can't be sure of the depth here. Well, maybe wKe5,Sc4+;Kd4! is the only..... Humm... THREE traps! wKe5?? Sc4+; and Sb6; and bKb7; drawing again! The position is well worth our last diagram (R11).#

23.Kd3 d3a4a7 c7d6 BTM (44) Nb7/Nf5 BN:d6 -> f5
 23...Nf5 d3a4a7 c7f5 WTM (44) Bc5 -> k

The B must emerge, but as this is, optimally speaking, unique we interpret the choice of c5 by the need to stop bSf5-e7-c6. On c5 wB covers e7. And bKd6 had to be stopped. #

24.Bc5 d3a4c5 c7f5 BTM (43) Nd6 BN:f5 -> d6
 24...Nd6 d3a4c5 c7d6 WTM (43) Bd4/Be3 -> k

Flavour of tempo again, as f2 is eschewed... I do not claim to understand it. We are now solidly in phase 3 and give the remaining play in an optimal line - to allay curiosity - observing only that wBa4, well placed as it is (covering c6, a 'phase 2 square' for bS) is poorly placed for making tempo moves since on e8 it would be vulnerable. Tempoing has to be the responsibility of the other wB. #1

25.Bd4 d3a4d4 c7d6 BTM (42) Nb7/Nf7 BN:d6 -> b7
 25...Nb7 d3a4d4 c7b7 WTM (42) Kc4 ->
 26.Kc4 c4a4d4 c7b7 BTM (41) Nd6+/Nd8 BN:b7 -> d8
 26...Nd8 c4a4d4 c7d8 WTM (41) Bf2 -> k

A couple of moves later than anticipated. #

27.Bf2 c4a4f2 c7d8 BTM (40) Nb7 BN:d8 -> b7
 27...Nb7 c4a4f2 c7b7 WTM (40) Bg3+/Kb4 -> k

wKb4 would yield the recommended exit christened '90-degree side-prise' (see EG83). #1

28.Bg3+ c4a4g3 c7b7 BTM+ (39) Kb6 BK:c7 -> b6
 28...Kb6 c4a4g3 b6b7 WTM (39) Kb4 ->
 29.Kb4 b4a4g3 b6b7 BTM (38) Nd8 BN:b7 -> d8
 29...Nd8 b4a4g3 b6d8 WTM (38) Bf2+ ->

Phase 4. #

30.Bf2+ b4a4f2 b6d8 BTM+ (37) Kc7 BK:b6 -> c7
 30...Kc7 b4a4f2 c7d8 WTM (37) Kb5 ->
 31.Kb5 b5a4f2 c7d8 BTM (36) Ne6 BN:d8 -> e6
 31...Ne6 b5a4f2 c7e6 WTM (36) Bd1/Bg3+ -> 1
 32.Bd1 b5d1f2 c7e6 BTM (35) Kd7 BK:c7 -> d7
 32...Kd7 b5d1f2 d7e6 WTM (35) Bg3 -> k

Besides this move there are three others that keep play in phase 4: wKb6, Bb3 and Be1.

All others drop back, snakes-and-ladders fashion, to an earlier phase, generally phase 2. If in a phase 4 position there is just a single W move that 'maintains the phase' then this shows how close to a draw the 0023 class ending is. There are such positions. #

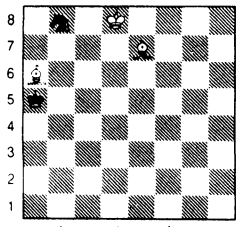
33.Bg3 b5d1g3 d7e6 BTM (34) Nd4+ BN:e6 -> d4+
 33...Nd4+ b5d1g3 d7d4 WTM+ (34) Kc5 ->
 34.Kc5 c5d1g3 d7d4 BTM (33) Nf5 BN:d4 -> f5
 34...Nf5 c5d1g3 d7f5 WTM (33) Be1/Be5 -> 1
 35.Be1 c5d1e1 d7f5 BTM (32) Ke6 BK:d7 -> e6
 35...Ke6 c5d1e1 e6f5 WTM (32) Bc3 ->
 36.Bc3 c5d1c3 e6f5 BTM (31) Ne3 BN:f5 -> e3
 36...Ne3 c5d1c3 e6e3 WTM (31) Bf3 ->
 37.Bf3 c5f3c3 e6e3 BTM (30) Kf5 BK:e6 -> f5
 37...Kf5 c5f3c3 f5e3 WTM (30) Bc6 ->
 38.Bc6 c5c6c3 f5e3 BTM (29) Nf1/Ke6 BN:e3 -> f1
 38...Nf1 c5c6c3 f5f1 WTM (29) Kd5 ->
 39.Kd5 d5c6c3 f5f1 BTM (28) Ng3 BN:f1 -> g3

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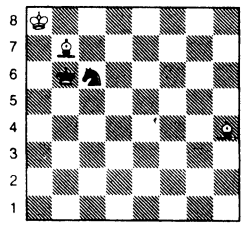
39...Ng3      d5c6c3 f5g3 WTM (28)   Ba4/Bd7+ -> 1
40..Ba4      d5a4c3 f5g3 BTM (27)   Ne2/Nf1 BN:g3 -> f1
40...Nf1     d5a4c3 f5f1 WTM (27)   Bd7+/Ba5 -> 2
41..Ba5      d5a4a5 f5f1 BTM (26)   Ne3+      BN:f1 -> e3+
41...Ne3+    d5a4a5 f5e3 WTM+ (26)  Kd4 ->
42..Kd4      d4a4a5 f5e3 BTM (25)   Ng4      BN:e3 -> g4
42...Ng4     d4a4a5 f5g4 WTM (25)   Bd7+ ->
43..Bd7+     d4d7a5 f5g4 BTM+ (24)  Kf4      BK:f5 -> f4
43...Kf4     d4d7a5 f4g4 WTM (24)   Bb4/Bd2+ -> 1
44..Bb4      d4d7b4 f4g4 BTM (23)   Nf6/Kf3 BN:g4 -> f6
44...Nf6     d4d7b4 f4f6 WTM (23)   Bd2+ ->
45..Bd2+     d4d7d2 f4f6 BTM+ (22)  Kf3      BK:f4 -> f3
45...Kf3     d4d7d2 f3f6 WTM (22)   Ba4 ->
46..Ba4      d4a4d2 f3f6 BTM (21)   Ke2      BK:f3 -> e2
46...Ke2     d4a4d2 e2f6 WTM (21)   Bb4/Bf4 -> 1
47..Bb4      d4a4b4 e2f6 BTM (20)   Ng4      BN:f6 -> g4
47...Ng4     d4a4b4 e2g4 WTM (20)   Bd6 ->
48..Bd6      d4a4d6 e2g4 BTM (19)   Nf2      BN:g4 -> f2
48...Nf2     d4a4d6 e2f2 WTM (19)   Be8 ->
Phase 5 begins round about here. #
49..Be8      d4e8d6 e2f2 BTM (18)   Nh1/Nh3 BN:f2 -> h3
49...Nh3     d4e8d6 e2h3 WTM (18)   Bh5+ ->
50..Bh5+     d4h5d6 e2h3 BTM+ (17)  Kf2      BK:e2 -> f2
50...Kf2     d4h5d6 f2h3 WTM (17)   Bd1 ->
51..Bd1      d4d1d6 f2h3 BTM (16)   Ng1/Ng5 BN:h3 -> g1
51...Ng1     d4d1d6 f2g1 WTM (16)   Ke4 ->
52..Ke4      e4d1d6 f2g1 BTM (15)   Ne2      BN:g1 -> e2
52...Ne2     e4d1d6 f2e2 WTM (15)   Bc5+ ->
53..Bc5+     e4d1c5 f2e2 BTM+ (14)  Ke1      BK:f2 -> e1
53...Ke1     e4d1c5 e1e2 WTM (14)   Bb3 ->
54..Bb3      e4b3c5 e1e2 BTM (13)   Kd2      BK:e1 -> d2
54...Kd2     e4b3c5 d2e2 WTM (13)   Bb4+ ->
55..Bb4+     e4b3b4 d2e2 BTM+ (12)  Kc1      BK:d2 -> c1
55...Kc1     e4b3b4 c1e2 WTM (12)   Bc4 ->
56..Bc4      e4c4b4 c1e2 BTM (11)   Kd1      BK:c1 -> d1
56...Kd1     e4c4b4 d1e2 WTM (11)   Bb5 ->
57..Bb5      e4b5b4 d1e2 BTM (10)   Nc1      BN:e2 -> c1
57...Nc1     e4b5b4 d1c1 WTM (10)   Ba4+ ->
58..Ba4+     e4a4b4 d1c1 BTM+ (9)   Ke2      BK:d1 -> e2
58...Ke2     e4a4b4 e2c1 WTM (9)    Be7 ->
59..Be7      e4a4e7 e2c1 BTM (8)    Kf2      BK:e2 -> f2
59...Kf2     e4a4e7 f2c1 WTM (8)    Bh4+ ->
60..Bh4+     e4a4h4 f2c1 BTM+ (7)   Ke2      BK:f2 -> e2
60...Ke2     e4a4h4 e2c1 WTM (7)    Kd4 ->
61..Kd4      d4a4h4 e2c1 BTM (6)    Na2/Kf1 BK:e2 -> f1
61...Kf1     d4a4h4 f1c1 WTM (6)    Bb5+/Ke3 -> 1
62..Bb5+     d4b5h4 f1c1 BTM+ (5)   Kg2      BK:f1 -> g2
62...Kg2     d4b5h4 g2c1 WTM (5)    Bg5 ->
63..Bg5      d4b5g5 g2c1 BTM (4)    Nb3+     BN:c1 -> b3+
63...Nb3+    d4b5g5 g2b3 WTM+ (4)   Kc4 ->
64..Kc4      c4b5g5 g2b3 BTM (3)    Na1/Na5+      BN:b3 -> a1
64...Na1     c4b5g5 g2a1 WTM (3)    Ba4 ->
65..Ba4      c4a4g5 g2a1 BTM (2)
           Kf1/Kf2/Kf3/Kg1/Kg3/Kh1/Kh2/Kh3 BK:g2 -> h3
65...Kh3     c4a4g5 h3a1 WTM (2)    Bf6 -> q
clock stopped at Fri Jan 19 13:53:29 1990

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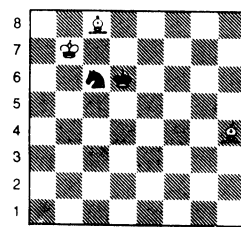
C WTM R1



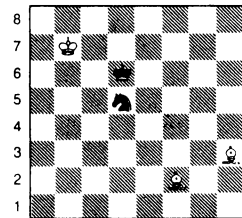
C BTM R2



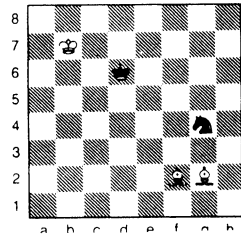
C BTM R3



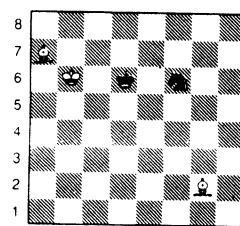
C BTM R4



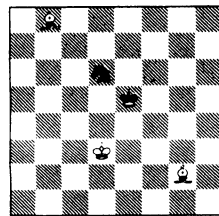
C WTM R5



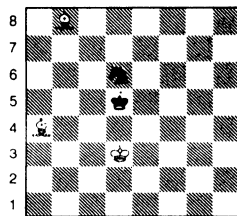
C BTM R6



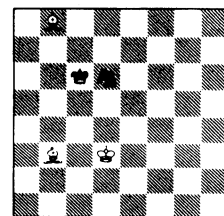
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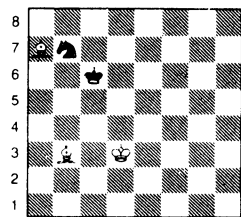
C WTM R8



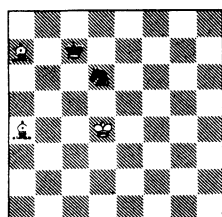
C WTM R9



C WTM R10

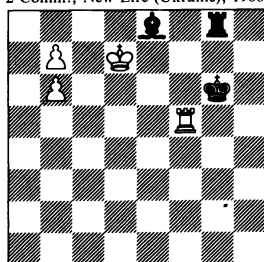


C WTM R11



DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

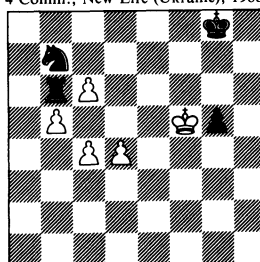
No. 7900 P. Gurgenidze
2 Comm., New Life (Ukraine), 1988



Win 4+3

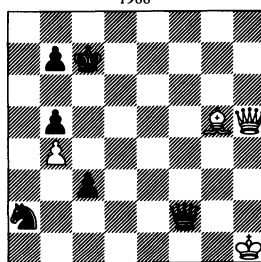
No.7900: D.Gurgenidze. 1.Kd6 Bc6 2.Rf8 Rxf8 3.Kxc6 Kf5 4.Kc7 Rf7 + 5.Kb8, since bK blocks bR's route to f1 and Ke6 6.Ka8 wins.

No. 7902 V. Shkriil
4 Comm., New Life (Ukraine), 1988



Win 5+4

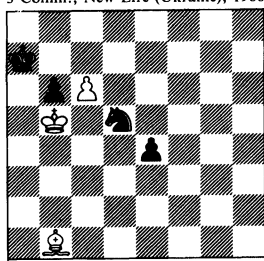
No. 7903 L. Togokhu
=5-8 Comm., New Life (Ukraine), 1988



Draw 4+6

No.7903: L.Togokhu (Mongolia). 1.Qh7+ Kb8 2.Qg8+ Ka7 3.Be3+ Qxe3 4.Qxa2+, with: Kb6 5.Qxf2 Qf2 stalemate, or Kb8 5.Qg8+ Kc7 6.Qg3+ Qxg3 stalemate.

No. 7901 N. Mansarliisky
3 Comm., New Life (Ukraine), 1988



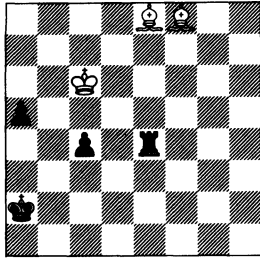
Draw 3+4

No.7901: N.Mansarliisky (Odessa region). 1.Kc4 e3 2.Kxd5 e2 3.c7 Kb7 4.Kd6 e1Q (e1R; Ba2) 5.Be4 + Qxe4 6.c8Q + Kxc8 stalemate.

No.7902: V.Shkriil (Belgorod). 1.c5 Rxb5 2.Kg4 Rb4 3.c7 Rxd4 + 4.Kh5 Rd8 5.c6 wins.

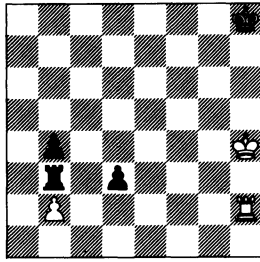
No.7904: D.Ustimovich (Novosibirsk). 1.Bf7 Rf4 2.Bxc4+ Rxc4+ 3.Kb5 Rf4 4.Bd6 Rd4 5.Bc5 Rd5 6.Ka4 and Rc5 stalemate, or Kb2 7.Bb6.

No. 7904 D. Ustimovich
= 5-8 Comm., New Life (Ukraine),
1988



Draw 3 + 4

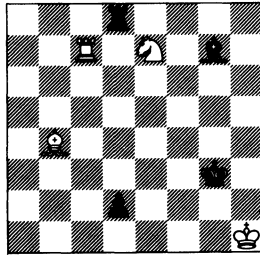
No. 7905 D. Gurgenzidze
= 5-8 Comm., New Life (Ukraine),
1988



Win 3 + 4

No.7905: D.Gurgenzidze. 1.Rd2 Kg8 2.Kg4 Kh7 3.Kh5 Kg7 4.Kg5 Kh7 5.Kf6 wins. Now wK reaches c4 before bK reach e3. DVH: a neat miniature.

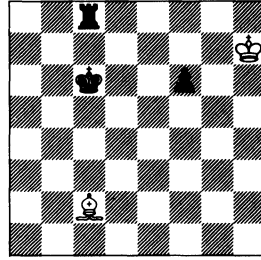
No. 7906 N. Ryabinin
= 5-8 Comm., New Life (Ukraine),
1988



Draw 4 + 4

No.7906: N.Ryabinin (Tambov region). 1.Sf5+ Kf2 2.Bxd2 Rh8+ 3.Bh6 Bxh6 4.Sh4 Bf4 5.Rc2+ Kf1 6.Rf2+ Kxf2 stalemate.

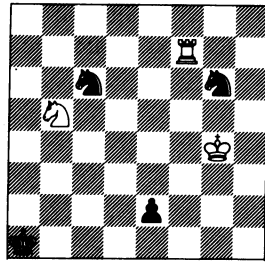
No. 7907 V. Kondratev and
A.G. Kopnin
1st Prize, IX Solidarity ty,
Yugoslavia
award booklet: ? .vi.89



Draw 2 + 3

No. 7907: V.Kondratev and A.G.Kopnin (USSR). There were 20 entries judged by Franjo Vrabec (Ivanich Grad, Yugoslavia). The award is in a multi-genre Makedonian award booklet that also announces the next Solidarity tourney. 1.Bf5 (Kg7? Kd5;) Rd8 2.Kg6 Rd6 3.Bc2/i Kd7 4.Kf7 Kc6 5.Kg6 Kd5 6.Kf5 Kc6 7.Kg6 Kc5 8.Bb3/ii Kc6 9.Bc2 Re6 10.Kf7 Rd6 11.Kg6, drawn.
i) 3.Bc8? Kd5 4.Kf5 Rb6 5.Bd7 Kd6 wins.
3.Bh3? Kd5 4.Kf5 Kd4 will win.
3.Be4+? Kc5. 3.Bb1? Kd5 4.Kf5 Ra6.
ii) 8.Ba4? Rd4 9.Bc2 Rd2 10.Bf5 Rd6 11.Bc2 Kd4 12.Kf5 Ra6 wins.

No. 7908 J. van Reek
2nd Prize, IX Solidarity ty
(Yugoslavia)



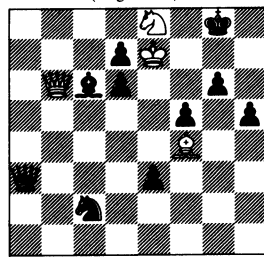
Draw 3+4

No. 7908: Jan van Reek (Holland). 1.Ra7+/i Sxa7 2.Sd4 e1S 3.Kf5 Sh4+ 4.Kg4 Sg6 5.Kf5 Sf8 6.Sb3+ Ka2 7.Sc5 Ka3/ii 8.Kf6 Kb4 9.Kg7 drawn.

i) 1.Sa3? cSe5+ 2.Kh3 Sxf7 3.Sc2+ Kb2 4.Se1 Kc1 wins easily. 1.Sd4? Sd4 2.Ra7 Kb2 3.Rb7 Sb3.

ii) Sg2 8.Kf6 Sh4 9.Kg5 Sf3 10.Kh6 Se5 11.Kg7.

No. 7909 P. Olin
1 Hon.Men., IX Solidarity ty
(Yugoslavia)



Win 4+10

No. 7909: Per Olin (Finland)
1.Qb8/i Qa8/ii 2.Qb2 Qa1 3.Sf6+ Kg7 4.Sxh5+ Kh7 5.Sf6+ Kg7 6.Se8+ Kg8/iii 7.Qb3+ d5 8.Qb8 Qa8/iv 9.Sf6+ Kg7 10.Bh6+ Kxh6 11.Qh2+/v Kg5 12.Qg3+ Kh6 13.Qh4+ Kg7 14.Qh7 mate.

i) 1.Sf6+? Kg7 2.Qb8 d5+ 3.Bd6 Qa8.

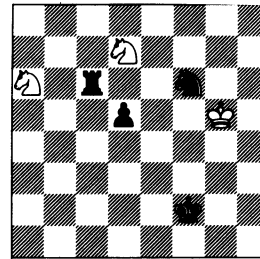
ii) d5+ 2.Sd6+ Kh7 3.Kf7.

iii) Kh7 7.Qxc2 Qh8 8.Qh2+ Kg8 9.Sf6+ Kg7 10.Qxh8+ Kxh8 11.Kf8 and wB mates.

iv) Qa3+ 9.Sd6+ Kh7 10.Kf7.

v) 11.Qf4+? Kg7 12.Sh5+ Kh7 draws.

No. 7910 A. Gillberg
2 Hon.Men., XI Solidarity ty
(Yugoslavia)



Draw 3+4

No. 7910: Anders Gillberg (Sweden). 1.Sb4/i Se4+/ii 2.Kf4 Rd6/iii 3.Sxd5 Rxd5 4.Sf6 Sxf6 stalemate.

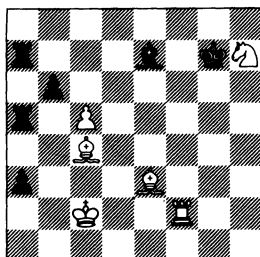
i) 1.Sxf6? Rxa6 2.Sxd5 Ra5.

ii) Sh7+ 2.Kf5 Rd6 3.Sc5 Ke3 4.Ke5.

iii) Rc4 3.Se5 Rd4 4.eSd3+ Ke2 5.Ke5.

No. 7911: Anders Gillberg, Axel Ornstein and Bo Lindgren (Sweden). Judge: Lars Falk (Sweden), who has advised by private communication that this is the final award. 1.Rg2+ Kh8 2.Sf8/i

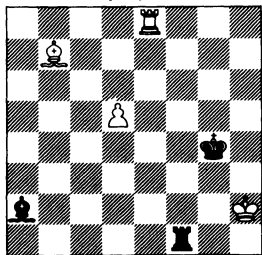
No. 7911 A. Gillberg
1st Prize, Springaren, 1986-87
award: ix.88



Win 6+6

Bxf8 3.Bd4+ Kh7 4.Bd3+ Kh6
5.Be3+ Kh5 6.Be2+ Kh4 7.Bf2+
Kh3 8.Bf1 Rxc5+ 9.Bxc5 Kh4/ii
10.Bf2+ Kh5 11.Be2+ Kh6
12.Be3+ Kh7 13.Bd3+ Kh8
14.Bd4+/iii Bg7 15.Rh2+ Kg8
16.Bc4+ Kf8 17.Rf2+ Ke8
(Ke7;Bxg7) 18.Re2+ Kd8
19.Bxb6, winning, but not
18.Bb5+? Kd8 19.Bxb6+Kc8
20.Bxa7 a2.
i) 2.Bd4+? Kxh7 3.Bd3+ Kh6
4.Be3+ Kh5 5.Be2+ Kh4 6.Bf2+
Kh3 7.Bf1 Rxc5+ 8.Bxc5 a2.
ii) a2 10.Rg7+ K- 11.Rxa7.
iii) 14.Rh2+? Kg8 15.Bc4+ Kg7
16.Bh6+ Kf6 17.Bxf8 a2.

No. 7912 A. Maksimovskikh and
I. Krikheli
2nd Prize, Springaren, 1986-87



Win 4+3

No. 7912: A. Maksimovskikh and
I.Krikheli (U.S.S.R.). 1.d6/i
Rf2+/ii 2.Kg1/iii Rd2 3.d7 Rd1+
(Rxd7;Bc8) 4.Re1/iv, and either:
Rxe1+ 5.Kf2 Rd1 6.Bf3+ Kf5
7.Bxd1, or Rd3 5.Bc6/v Kg3
6.Rf1 Be6 7.Rf3+ Rxf3 8.d8Q.

i) 1.Bc8+? Kh4 2.d6 Bd5 3.Rh8+
Kg5 4.Bh3 Rh1+ 5.Kg3 Be6
drawn.

ii) Rd1 2.Bc8+ Kf4 3.d7 Bd5
4.Rf8+ Kg4 5.d8Q+ wins.

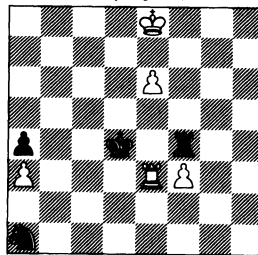
iii) 2.Kh1? Kg3 3.Kg1 Rd2 4.Kf1
Rxd6.

iv) 4.Kf2? Rxd7 5.Bc8 Be6 6.Rxe6
Rd5 7.Rd6+ Kh4 8.Rxd5 stalemate.

v) 5.Bc8? Kg3. 5.Ba6? Rg3+
6.Kf2 Rf3+ 7.Ke2 Rf8 8.Kd3
Rd8 9.Bc8 Bf7 10.Re7 Bg6+
11.Kc4 Bf5 12.Re8 Rxd7 drawn.

DVH: "My choice for 1st Prize.
No static men, a nice surprise
move, and counterplay."

No. 7913 A. Gillberg
3rd Prize, Springaren, 1986-87

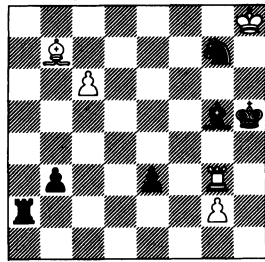


Win 5+4

No.7913: A. Gillberg. 1.Re1/i
Sc2 (Sb3:e7) 2.Re4+/ii Rxe4 3.fe
Se3 4.e7/iii, and Sg4 5.Kf7, or
Sc4 5.Kd7 wins.

- i) 1.Re4+? Rxe4 2.fe Sb3 3.e7 Sc5 4.e5 Se6, and 5.Kf7 Sc7, or 5.Kd7 Sg7, drawn. 1.Re2? Rxf3 drawn. 1.e7? Kxe3 2.Kd8 Kxf3 3.e8Q Sb3 drawn.
- ii) 2.e7? Sxe1 3.Kd8 Sxf3 4.e8Q Kd3 drawn. 2.Rd1+? Kc3 3.e7 Rxf3 4.Kd8 Re3 drawn. 2.Rc1? Sxa3 3.e7 Rxf3 4.Kd8 Re3 drawn.
- iii) 4.Kf8(f7)? Sc4. 4.Kd7(d8)? Sg4.

No. 7914 Em. Dobrescu
Springaren, 1986-87

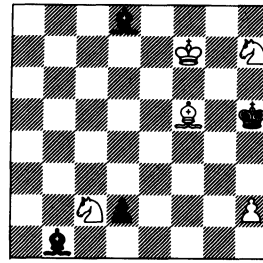


Win 5+6

No.7914: Em.Dobrescu (Romania). 1.c7 Rc2 2.Bf3+ Kh6 3.Rh3+ Sh5 4.Rxh5+ Kg6 5.Be4+ Kxh5 6.Bxc2 bc 7.c8Q e2 8.Kh7, with: e1Q 9.Qh3 + Bh4 (Qh4; g4 mate) 10. Qf5 + Bg5 11.Qf3 + Kh4 12.Qh3 mate, or c1Q 9.Qh3 Bh4 10.Qf5 + Qg5 11.g4 mate. Eliminated for unsoundness. Could the flaw be 8....., e1S, perhaps?

No.7915: A.Lewandowski (Poland). 1.h3/i d1Q/ii 2.Bg4+ Qxg4 3.hg+, with: Kh6 4.g5+/iii Kh7 5.g6 + Kh6 6.g7 Ba2 7.Kf8

No. 7915 A. Lewandowski
Commended, Springaren, 1986-87



Draw 5+4

Bb6 8.g8S+, drawn, Kg5 9.Se7 Bc5 10.Ke8 Bb3 11.Se1 Kf6 12.Sc6 Ba4 13.Kd7 Bb5 14.Sf3, or Kxg4 4.Se3+ (Sf6+? Kg5;) Kf3 5.Sc4 Bxh7/iv 6.Se5 Kf4 7.Sg6 Kf5(g5) + 8.Sf8, drawn.

i) 1.Se3? Bxf5 2.Sf6+ Kg5 3.fSd5 Bc2 4.Sc3 Bb3+ 5.Ke8 Ba5 6.Sd1 Bxd1 7.Sxd1 Kf4 wins. 1.Sf6+? Kg5 2.h4+ Kxf5 3.Se3+ Kf4 4.fSd5+ Kf3 5.h5 Ba2.

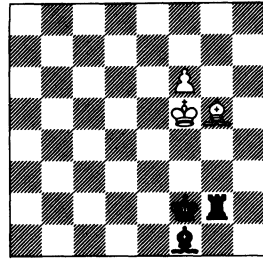
ii) Kh6 2.Se3 Bxf5 3.Sxf5 + Kxh7 4.Se3 drawn. Bb6 2.Bg4+ Kh6 3.Bd1 Kxh7 4.Kf6. Kh4 2.Se3 Bxf5 3.Sxf5+ Kxh3 4.Se3

iii) 4.Sf8? Bxc2 5.Se6 Ba5 6.g5+ Kh5, and 7.Kf6 Bc3+ 8.Kf7 Bb3 9.g6 Kh6, or 7.Sd4 Bg6 + 8.Kf6 Bc3.

iv) Ba2 + 6.Ke8 Bc7 7.Kd7 drawn.

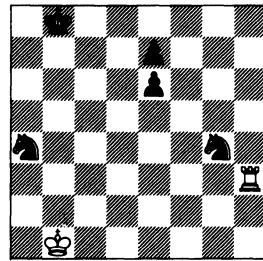
No. 7916: A.Gillberg. 1.Bh4+ Ke3 2.f7 Bd3+ 3.Ke5 Rg4 4.Bd8 Re4+ 5.Kd6 Rd4+ 6.Kc7 Rc4+ 7.Kb7, and Rb4 + 8.Bb6 +, or Rf4 7.Bg5, winning.

No. 7916 A. Gillberg
Commended, Springaren, 1986-87



Win 3 + 3

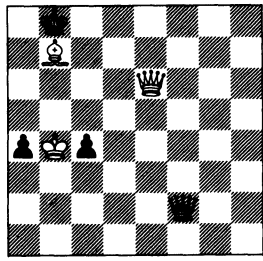
No. 7917 A. Akerblom
Commended, Springaren, 1986-87



Draw 2 + 5

No. 7917: the late Axel Akerblom.
1.Rb3+ Kc7 2.Rb4 Sc3+ 3.Ka1
Se3 4.Rc4+ Sxc4 stalemate. The
question has to be asked: does B1
really have no winning chances
with his doubled eP's?

No. 7918 J. Vandiest
Commended, Springaren, 1986-87

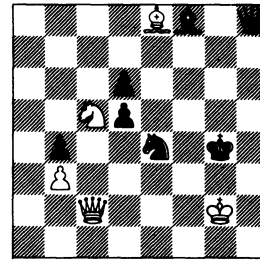


Win 3 + 4

No. 7918: Julien Vandiest (Belgium)

1.Bd5 Qf8 + 2.Kb5 Kc7
3.Qb6+ Kd7 4.Qa7+ Kd8 5.Qb8+
Ke7 6.Qe5+ Kd7 7.Bc6+ Kc8
8.Be8 Qg8 9.Kb6 Qg1+ 10.Ka6
Qd1 11.Bb5 Qd3 12.Qe8+ Kc7
13.Qe7+ Kc8 14.Bc6 Qd4
15.Bb7+ Kb8 16.Qe8+ Kc7
17.Qc8+ Kd6 18.Qd8+ Ke5
19.Qh8+ wins. The composer
supplies two sheets of supporting
analyses of, i.a., 1.Qc8+?
3.Qc6+? 7.Be6+? 8.Qe6+?
9.Qe7? 9.Kc6? 9.Ka6? 12.Qc5+?
and 14.Kb6?,

No. 7919 Em. Dobrescu and
V. Nestorescu (vi.88)
1st Prize, Schweizerische
Schachzeitung, 1987-88
award: vi.89



Win 5 + 7

No.7919: Emilian Dobrescu and
Virgil Nestorescu (Romania).
Judge: Beat Neuenschwander,
the Swiss columnist. 1.Qe2+/i
Kh4/ii 2.Qe1+ (Sxe4? Qg7+;) Kf4
Kg4 3.Bd7+ (Sxe4? Qh3+;) Kf4
4.Qf1+/iii Ke5/iv 5.Sd3+ Kd4
6.Qa1+ Sc3 7.Bf5 Qg8+ 8.Kf3
Qg7 9.Kf4/v Qh6+ 10.Kg4
Qg7+/vi 11.Kf3, and Be7 12.Qa7
mate, or Qe7 12.Qg1+, winning.

i) 1.Qd1+? Kf4 2.Qf1+ Ke3
3.Qd3+ Kf4 4.Se6+ Kf5 5.Qxd5+
Qe5 6.Qxe5+ Kxe5 7.Sxf8 Sd2
8.Ba4 Kd4 and bKc3 drawing.

ii) Kf5 2.Qf1+ Ke5 3.Sd3+ Kd4
4.Qa1+ Sc3 5.Bg6. Kf4 2.Sd3+
Kg5 3.Qe3+ Kf5 4.Qf4+. Kg5
2.Qe3+ Kf5 3.Bd7+ Kg6 4.Sxe4
de 5.Qxe4+ Kg5 6.Qg4+ Kh6
7.Qh4+ Kg7 8.Qd4+ Kh7 9.Bf5+
Kg8 10.Be6+ Kh7 11.Qe4+ Kg7
12.Qg4+ Kh6 13.Qh4+ Kg7
14.Qg5.

iii) 4.Qc1+? Ke5 5.Sd3+ Kf6.
4.Se6+?Ke5 5.Qa1+ Sc3 6.Qa7
Qg7+ 7.Kf1 Qf7+ 8.Ke1 Kf6
drawn.

iv) Ke3 5.Qc1+ Kd4 6 Se6+, and
Kd3 7.Ba6 mate, or Ke5 7.Qf4
mate. Kg5 5.Se6+ and Kg6
6.Sxf8+, or Kh6 6.Qh1+.

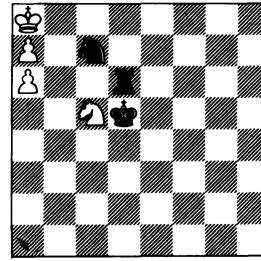
v) Claimed as "reciprocal
zugzwang", but DVH says: "Noth-
ing of the sort, for WTM wins
with wKf3". 9.Sf4? Qh6, and
10.Qe1+ Kc5, or 10.Qa7+ Ke5.

vi) Ke3 11.Qg1+ Kd2 12.Qc1+
Ke2 12.Qe1 mate.

"An introductory decoy by wB is
followed by a disarming trian-
gulation by wK." DVH: An ex-
ample of focal play - Qg7
ties bQ to guarding g1 and a7.

No. 7920: Jan van Reek (Nether-
lands). 1.Kb7/i Sa8/ii 2.Sd3/iii
Rd8 3.Sc5/iv Rh8/v 4.Sd7/vi Kd6
5.Sf6/vii Rd8/viii 6.Se4+/ix Kd5
7.Sc5/x Rh8 (Rd6;Sd3) 8.Sd7
Kd6 9.Sf6 Rd8 10.Se4+ Ke5

No. 7920 J. van Reek (ii.87)
2nd Prize, SSZ, 1987-88



11.Sd6/xi Kd5 12.Sc8 Kc5
13.Kxa8 Rxc8+ 14.Kb7 drawn.

i) 1.Kb8? Kc6, and 2.Sb7 Rd4
3.a8Q Sxa8 4.Kxa8 Kb6 5.Kb8
Kxa6 6.Sc5+ Kb6 7.Se6 Rd6, or
2.a8Q+ Sxa8 3.Sb7 Rd4 4.Ka7
Sc7 5.Sd8+ Kb5 wins..

ii) Kxc5 2.Kxc7 Rxa6 3.Kb7.

iii) 2.Kxa8? Kxc5 3.Kb8 Kb6
4.a8S+ Kc6 5.Sc7 Rd8+ 6.Ka7
Rd7 7.Kb8 Rxc7 8.a7 Rb7+.
2.Sb3(a4)? Rd7+ 3.Kxa8 Kc6
4.Sa5+ Kb6 5.Sb7 Kc7 wins.

iv) 3.Sb4+? Kd6 4.Sd3 Rd7+
5.Kb8 Rh7. 3.Sf4+? Kd6 4.Sd5
Rd7+ 5.Kxa8 Kc6 6.Sb4+ Kb6
wins.

v) Kd6 4.Se4+ Kd5 5.Sc5.

vi) 4.Sd3? Kd6 5.Sc5 Rh7+
6.Kxa8 Kc6 wins.

vii) 5.Sb6? Rh7+ 6.Kxa8 Kc6
7.Sc8 Kc7. 5.Sb8? Rh7+ 6.Kxa8
Kc7 7.Sd7 Rh8+ 8.Sb8 Rh1
9.Sd7 Rd1 10.Sb8 Kb6. 5.Sc5?
Rh7+ 6.Kxa8 Kc6. 5.Sf8? Rg8
6.Sd7 Rg7 7.Kxa8 Kc6 8.Sf6
Rf7. B1 wins in all cases.

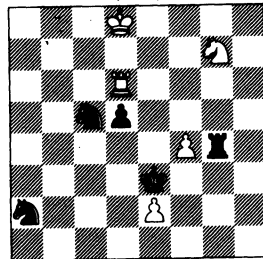
viii) Ke6 6.Sd7 Kd6 7.Sf6.

ix) 6.Sd5? Kc5 7.Se7 Rd7+
8.Kxa8 Rxe7 wins. 6.Se8+? Kc5
7.Sc7 Rd7 8.Kxa8 Kb6 wins.

x) 7.Sf6+? Kc5 8.Se4+ Kb5
 9.Sc3+ Ka5 10.Se4 Rd7+.
 xi) 11.Sc5? Kd5 12.Sd3 Kd6
 13.Sc5 Re8 14.Sd3 Re7+ 15.Kb8
 Rd7 16.Sb4 Kc5 17.Kxa8 Kb6
 wins.

"The road to draw is full of pitfalls, but wS displays incredible activity. wK starting in check is a minor flaw." The prolongation of the solution by exploring repetition has the disadvantage (if 'length of solution' is seen as a merit) of artificially extending the length, but the practical advantage of reducing the number of notes.

No. 7921 N. Micu (vi.88)
 3rd Prize, SSZ, 1987-88



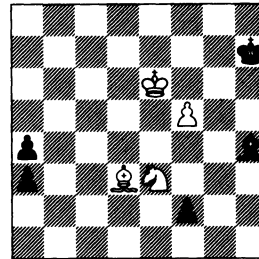
Draw 5+5

No. 7921: N. Micu (Romania).
 1.Sf5+/i Ke4/ii 2.Rxd5 Rg8+
 3.Kc7 Sb4 4.Rxc5/iii Sa6+
 5.Kc6/iv Rc8+ 6.Kb6 Rxc5
 7.Sg7/v Rc7/vi 8.Sh5 Rc8
 9.Sg7/vii Rc7 10.Sh5, drawn.
 i) 1.Rxd5? Sb7+ 2.Kc7 Rxc7+
 3.Rd7 Rxd7+ 4.Kxd7 Kxf4 5.e4
 Ke5 wins.
 ii) Kxf4 2.Rxd5 Rg8+ 3.Ke7
 draws.

iii) 4.Rd4+? Kxf5 5.Rxb4 Sa6+.
 iv) 5.Kb6? Sxc5 6.Sd6+ Kd4
 7.e3+.
 v) 7.Se7? Rc2 8.Kxa6 Rc7 9.Sg8
 Kxf4. 7.Sg3+? Kxf4 8.Sf1(h1)
 Rc2 9.Kxa6 Rxe2. 7.Sd6+? Kd5
 8.Sb7 Rc6+.
 vi) Rc8 8.Kxa6 Rg8 9.Sh5 Rg6+
 10.Kb5 Kf5 11.e3 Kg4 12.f5
 draw.
 vii) 9.f5? Kxf5 10.Kxa6 Kg5 11.Sg3
 Kf4.

"A very nice positional draw."

No. 7922 D. Probst (x.88)
 4th Prize, SSZ, 1987-88



Win 4+5

No. 7922: D. Probst (Sutz, Switzerland). 1.f6+ Kg8 2.f7+/i Kf8
 (Kg7;Sf5+) 3.Sd5/ii Bg3/iii
 4.Sf6/iv Bd6 5.Sh7+ Kg7 6.Kxd6
 Kxf7 7.Sg5+ Kg8/v 8.Bc4+ Kh8
 9.Ke7 a2 10.Kf8 f1Q+ 11.Bxf1
 a1Q 12.Sf7+ Kh7 13.Bd3 mate.
 i) 2.Sd5? Bxf6, whereupon
 3.Sxf6+ loses (bKh8), and 3.Kxf6
 too: a2 4.Se7+ Kf8, though 3.Sb4
 draws.
 ii) 3.Sf5? Bf6. 3.Sc4? Be7 4.Se5
 Bb4.
 iii) a2 4.Sb6 f1Q 5.Bxf1 a1Q
 6.Sd7+ Kg7 7.f8Q+ Kg6 8.Se5+
 Kh5 9.Be2+ Kg5 10.Qf5+ Kh6
 11.Qg6 mate. Kg7 4.Sf4/vi a2

(Bg3;Ke7) 5.Sg6 f1Q 6.Bxf1 a1Q
 7.f8Q+ Kxg6 8.Bd3+ Kh5 9.Qf3+
 Kh6 10.Qf4+ Kh5 11.Be2+ Kg6
 12.Qg4+ Bg5 13.Qh5+ Kg7
 14.Qxg5+ Kh8 15.Qh6+ Kg8
 16.Bc4 Qc3 17.Bd5 Qg7 18.Kd6+
 Kf8 19.Qf4+ Ke8 20.Qe3+ Kf8
 21.Qf2+ Ke8 22.Bc6+ Kd8
 23.Qb6+ Kc8 24.Qa6+ and
 25.Qa8 mate.

iv) 4.Se7? Bd6 5.Sg6+ Kg7
 6.Kxd6 Kxf7 7.Se5+ Kg7.

v) Kf8 8.Se6+ followed by 9.Sd4
 and 10.Sc2. Kf6 8.Se4+ Kg7
 9.Sc3. Kg7 8.Se6+ Kf6 9.Sd4 a2
 10.Sc2 Kg5 11.Ke5 Kg4 12.Ke4
 Kg3 13.Bf1. Ke8 8.Bb5+ Kf8
 9.Se6+ Kf7 10.Sd4, winning in
 all cases.

vi) 4.Sb6? Bg3 5.Sd7 (or Ke7)
 Bd6(+) 6.Kxd6 Kxf7.

"A mate at the last moment is the
 climax to this economical study
 that is full of incident."

b4/vi 8.Kd1 Se3+/vii 9.Kc1 Sf5
 10.Kb1 wins.

i) Sf6 2.Sc5 Bf7/viii 3.b4 Be8
 4.Bg7.

ii) 3.Ke2? Se5 4.Kd2 Sd7. 3.b4?
 Kc4 4.d7 Bxd7 5.Sxd7 Se3+ and
 bSd5.

iii) Se3+ 5.Ke2 Sf5 6.Kd2.

iv) 6.Ke1? Sf5, and 7.Kd1 b4
 (see next note), or 7.Ke2 Sd4+,
 or 7.Kf2? Kc2 and bSd4+.
 6.Kf2? Sc2 and wPc3 is lost.

v) This is a position of reciprocal
 zugzwang. 7.Kd1? b4 8.Kc1 Sd4
 9.Bg7 stalemate, and if here
 8.Ke1(e2) Kc2 and bSd4, drawn.

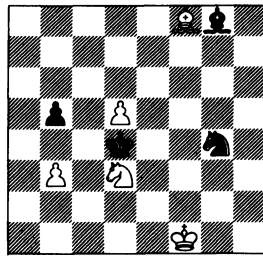
vi) Se3 8.Bh6 Sc2+ 9.Kd1 Sa3
 10.Bd2+ wins.

vii) B1 is in zugzwang: Sd4
 9.Bg7.

viii) Bd5 3.b4. Kd5 3.d7 Sxd7
 4.Sxd7 Kc6 5.Sc5.

"A hidden stalemate forces W to
 the glorious move 7.Ke1!!"

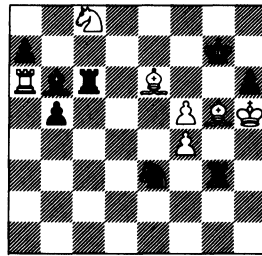
No. 7923 J. Rusinek (xi.86, iv.87)
 1 Hon.Mention, SSZ, 1987-88



Win 5+4

No. 7923: Jan Rusinek (Poland).
 1.d6 Be6/i 2.Sc5 Bf5 3.d7/ii
 Bxd7 4.Sxd7 Kc3/iii 5.Sc5 Se3+
 6.Ke2/iv Sf5 (Sc2;Kd1) 7.Ke1/v

No. 7924 D. Probst (iii.87)
 2 Hon.Mention, SSZ, 1987-88



Win 7+8

No. 7924: D.Probst. 1.f6 +/i Kh7/ii
 2.f7/iii Rxc5+ 3.fg Rc2/iv
 4.Bf5+/v Sxf5 5.f8Q Rh2+ 6.Kg4
 h5+/vi 7.Kf4 Rf2+ 8.Ke5 Bd4+

9.Ke6 Sg7+ 10.Kd7 Rxf8
 11.Rh6+ Kg8 12.Se7+ Kf7
 13.Rf6+ Bxf6 14.g6 mate.

i) 1.Bxh6+? Kh8 2.Sxb6 Rh3+
 3.Kg5 Sxf5. 1.Sxb6? Rh3+ 2.Bh4
 Rxb6 3.Kxh4 Rxb6 4.Rxa7+
 Kf8 5.Kh5 Sg2 6.Kg6 Sxf4+
 7.Kf6 Sh5+ 8.Ke5 b4 9.Bb3
 Rc5+ 10.Bd5 b3.

ii) Kf8 2.Bxh6+. Kh8 2.f7.

iii) 2.Sxb6? Rxe6 3.Rxa7+ Kg8
 4.Kg6 Rxf6+ 5.Kxf6 hg 6.fg b4
 7.Rd7 b3 8.Sc8 Sg4+ 9.Kf5 b2,
 drawn.

iv) Rc1 4.Bd5 Sxd5 5.f8Q Rh1+
 6.Kg4 Se3+ 7.Kg3 Rg1+ 8.Kh2
 Rg2+ 9.Kh1.

v) 4.f8S+? Kg7 5.gh+ Kf6
 6.Sd7+ Kxe6 7.dSxb6 ab
 8.Rxb6+ Kd7 9.Sa7 Rh2+
 10.Kg5 Rg2+ 11.Kf4 Sd5+
 12.Kf3 Sxb6 13.Kxg2 Sd5 14.h7
 Sf4 drawn. 4.g6+? Kg7 5.Kh4
 Rh2+ 6.Bh3 Bd8+ 7.Kg3 Bc7+
 drawn. 4.Kh4? hg+ 5.Kxg5 Bd8+
 6.Kf4 Sg2+ 7.Ke5 Kg7 drawn.

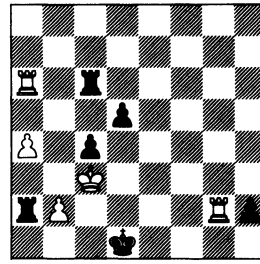
vi) Se3+ 7.Kg3 Rg2+ 8.Kh3
 wins.

"Double-edged play ends in a
 wonderful mate." DVH: A jolly
 finish with 3 self-blocks placed
 there during play.

No. 7925: David Gurgenzidze
 (Georgian SSR). 1.Rd2+ Kc1/i
 2.Rc2+ Kb1 3.Rxh2 d4+ 4.Kxd4
 Rxa6 5.Kc3 R2xa4/ii 6.Rh1+ Ka2
 7.Rh2 Kb1 8.Rh1+ Ka2 9.Rh2
 drawn.

i) Ke1 2.Rxc6 d4+ 3.Rxd4 h1Q
 4.Re6+ drawn.

No. 7925 D. Gurgenzidze (vii.88)
 3 Hon. Mention, SSZ, 1987-88

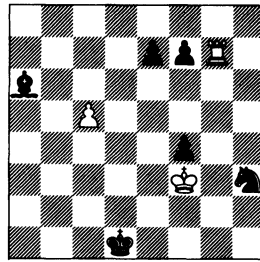


Draw 5+6

ii) Ra1 6.b3 cb 7.Rh1+ Ka2
 8.Rxa1+ Kxa1 9.Kxb3 drawn.

"W exploits the awkwardly
 placed bRR for a positional
 draw."

No. 7926 W. Naef (viii.88)
 4 Hon. Mention, SSZ, 1987-88



Draw 3+6

No. 7926: W.Naef (Switzerland).
 1.Kg2/i Bc8 2.Rxf7 f3+/ii 3.Rxf3
 Bb7 4.c6 Bxc6 5.Kf1 Sg5/iii
 6.Re3 e6 7.Re5 drawn.

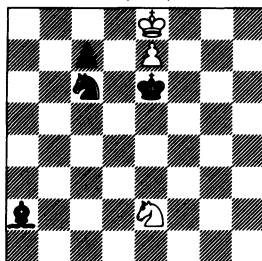
i) 1.c6? e5 2.Ke4 f6 wins.

ii) e5 3.Re7 Bg4 4.Rxe5 f3+
 5.Kg3 f2 6.Kg2 Bf3+.

iii) bBxf3 is stalemate, but Bb5+
 6.Kg2 Sg5 7.Re3 e6 8.Re5 Bc6+
 9.Kf1 is still drawn.

"A classic study where W makes
 all the running."

No. 7927 C.M. Bent (xi.88)
Commended, SSZ, 1987-88

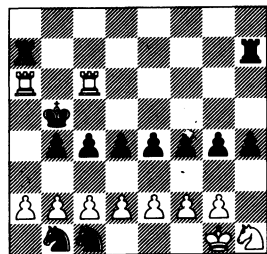


Draw 3 + 4

No.7927: C.M.Bent (England).
1.Sd4+/i Sxd4 2.Kf8 Kf6
3.e8S+/ii Ke6 4.Sxc7+ Kd7 5.Se8
(Sa6? Se6+;) Se6+ 6.Kf7 Sc7+
7.Kf8 Sxe8 stalemate.
i) 1.Sc3? Bc4. 1.Sf4+? Kd6 2.Sg6
Bb1.
ii) 3.e8Q? Se6+ 4.Kg8 Sg7+.

"An aesthetic combination of underpromotion with stalemate in a miniature." DVH: The stalemate is ideal.

No. 7928 E. Melnichenko (xii.87)
Commended, SSZ, 1987-88



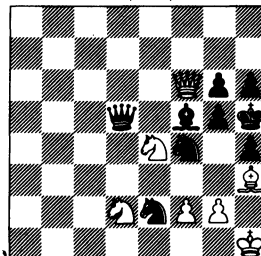
Draw 11 + 12

No.7928: Emil Melnichenko (New Zealand). 1.a4+ ba 2.cRb6+ Kc5 3.b4+ cb 4.Rc6+ Kd5 (Kb5;cRb6+) 5.c4+ dc 6.Rd6+ Ke5 7.d4+ ed 8.Re6+ Kf5 9.e4+ fe 10.Rf6+ Kg5 11.f4+ gf 12.Rg6+ Kh5 13.g4+ hg

14.Sxg3+ Kh4 15.Sf5+ Kh5
16.Sg3+ draws.

"7-fold en passant capture. Acknowledgement 'after Korolkov' (Shakhmaty v SSSR 1940) would have been gracious."

No. 7929 D. Probst (xii.87)
Commended, SSZ, 1987-88



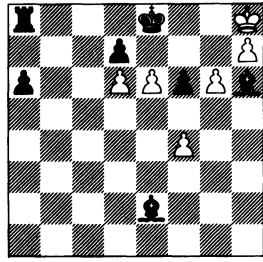
Win 7 + 9

No.7929: D.Probst. 1.Bg4+ Bxg4 (Kxg4;Qxg5+) 2.Qc3/i h3 (Qe6-Sf6+) 3.Sf6+ Kh4 4.Qg3+ Sxg3+ 5.fg+ Kxg3 6.dSe4+ Qxe4 7.Sxe4+ Kh4 8.g3+ Kh5 9.Sf6 mate.

i) We quote a note which tells us that 2.Qg7(h8) is interesting, for example: h3 3.Sf6+ Kh4 4.Qxh6+ Bh5 5.Sf3+ Qxf3 6.gf Sd4 7.Qh8 Sxf3 8.Se4/ii Sd3 9.Qd8 Sf4 10.Qf6 Sd3 11.Qd8 Sf4 12.Qd6 Bg4 13.Sd2 Sxd2 14.Qxd2 Bf3+ 15.Kh2 Kg4 16.Qd7+ Kh4 17.Qe7 Kg4 18.Qe3 Bd5 19.Qe5 Bf3 20.Qe3 Bd5 21.f3+ Kf5 22.Kg3 Be6, drawn. ii) 8.Qd8 (we are still quoting) Se5 9.Qd4 Bf3+ 10.Kg1 Sg4 11.Sxg4 Kxg4 12.Qe3 Bd5 13.f3+ Kf5 drawn.

"A brute force mating attack."

No. 7930 A. Sochniev (viii.88)
Commended, SSZ, 1987-88



Draw 6+7

No. 7930: A. Sochniev (Leningrad). 1.e7/i Bd3 2.Kg8/ii Bc4+ 3.Kh8 f5 4.g7 Kf7+ 5.g8B+/iii Kf6/iv 6.e8S+, and Rxe8 stalemate, or Kg6 7.Bf7+ Kxf7 stalemate.

i) 1.g7? Bxg7+ 2.Kxg7 0-0-0 3.e7 Re8 4.h8Q Rxh8 5.Kxh8 Bh5 6.Kg7 a5 wins.

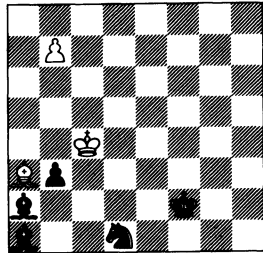
ii) 2.g7? Bxg7+ 3.Kxg7 Bxh7.

iii) 5.g8Q+? Kf6 6.Qxa8 Bg7 mate. 5.e8Q+? Rxe8+ 6.g8B+ Kf8.

iv) Ke8 6.Bxc4 and 7.Kg8. Kg6 6.e8Q+.

"A pair of serial underpromotions in a futuristic setting."

No. 7931 A. Gillberg (iii.88)
= 1/2 Places, En Passant
(Maastricht), 1988
award: vi.89 ("year 21, No. 8")



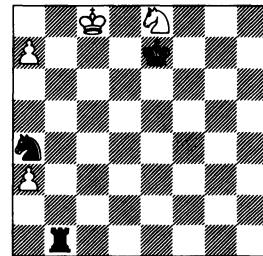
Draw 3+5

No. 7931: Anders Gillberg (Västerås, Sweden). Judge: the late Freek Spinhoven (Haarlem), who evaluated 24 published entries. It was his very last contribution to our art. The award consists of ranking by place only - no prizes were awarded. 1.b8Q/i b2+ 2.Kd3 b1Q+ 3.Qxb1 Bxb1+ 4.Kd2 Sc3/ii 5.Bb2 Se4+ 6.Kd1 Bxb2 stalemate.

i) 1.Bb2? Bxb2 2.b8Q Bc3 3.Qa8 fails because bK can reach c1 to win. 1.b8R is also playable (with the same continuation as in the main line), but it would be a severe judge indeed that would mark this study down therefor.

ii) Se3 5.Bc5. Sb2 5.Kc1.

No. 7932 J. van Reek (iii.88)
= 1/2 Places, En Passant
(Maastricht), 1988

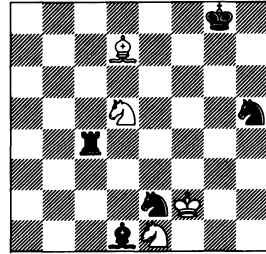


Draw 4+3

No. 7932: Jan van Reek (Margraten, Netherlands). 1.Sc7/i Sb6+ 2.Kb7 Kd7/ii 3.a4/iii Sxa4+ 4.Sb5 Rxb5+ 5.Ka6 Rb3 6.a8Q Sc5+ 7.Ka7 Kc7 8.Qb8+ Rxb8 stalemate. Our analysis is taken from No.38 in the composer's privately circulated compilation "Eindspelstudies" (1989, but undated).

- i) 1.Sg7? Sb6+ 2.Kb7 Kd7 3.a8Q Sxa8+ 4.Kxa8 Rb5 5.a4 Rg5 wins.
- ii) Sa8+ 3.Kxa8 Kd6 4.Sa6 Kd7 5.a5 Kc6 6.a5 Rd1 7.Sb8+ Kc7 8.Sa6+ Kc8 9.Sc5 Rd8 10.Se6 Rh8 11.a6 drawn.
- iii) 3.Sa6? Sa8+ 4.Sb4 Rb3 5.Kxa8/iv Kc8 6.Sa6/v Rd3 7.a4 Rd8 8.a5 Rh8 9.Sb8 Kc7 10.a6 Rh1 11.Sd7 Rd1 12.Sb8 Kb6 wins.
- iv) 5.Kb8 Sc7 6.a8Q Sxa8 7.Kxa8 Rxa3+ wins.
- v) 6.a4 Rxb4 7.a5 Kc7 8.a6 Kb6 wins.

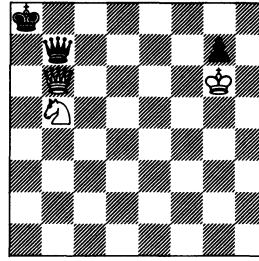
No. 7933 C.M. Bent (iv.88)
3rd Place, En Passant (Maastricht),
1988



Draw 4+5

- No. 7933: C.M.Bent (Inkpen Common, Newbury, Berkshire).
1.Sf6+/i Sxf6/ii 2.Be6+ Kg7
3.Bxc4 Sg4+ 4.Kf3 Se5+
5.Ke4(e3) Sxc4 6.Kd3 Sb2+
7.Kd2 Sf4 8.Kc1 fSd3 9.Sxd3 drawn.
- i) 1.Se3? Rf4+ 2.Sf3 Sc3(d4) wins. 1.Bb5? Rc5 wins.
- ii) Kf7 2.Sxh5 Rh4 3.Sg3.

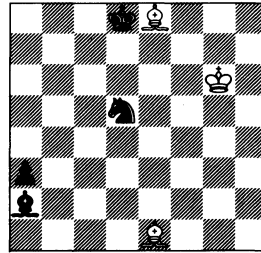
No. 7934 A. van de Woestijne (iii.88)
4th Place, En Passant (Maastricht),
1988



Win 3+3

- No. 7934: Aldo van de Woestijne (Amsterdam). 1.Qa5+? fails: Kb8 2.Qd8+ Qc8 3.Qb6+ Qb7 4.Qd6+ Kc8 5.Qc5+ Kd8, and, for instance, 6.Qd4+ Qd7 7.Qb6+ Ke8 8.Sd6+ Qxd6+. 'Therefore':
1.Qd8+ Qb8 2.Qd5+ Qb7 3.Qa2+ Kb8 4.Qh2+ Ka8 5.Qh8+ Qb8 6.Qh1+ Qb7 7.Qa1+ Kb8 8.Qe5+ Ka8 9.Qe8+ Qb8 10.Qe4+ Qb7 11.Qa4+ Kb8 12.Qf4+ Ka8 13.Qf8+ Qb8 14.Qf3+ Qb7 15.Qa3+ Kb8 16.Qf8+ Qc8 17.Qf4+ Ka8 18.Qa4+ Kb8 19.Qa7 mate.

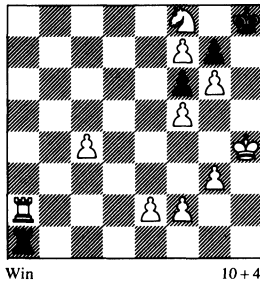
No. 7935 A. Gillberg (iii.88)
5th Place, En Passant (Maastricht),
1988



Draw 3+4

- No. 7935: Anders Gillberg (Västerås, Sweden). 1.Bf7 Bb1+ 2.Kg7 a2 3.Bh4+ Kd7 4.Bf6 Sxf6 5.Bxa2 Se8+ 6.Kf8 Bxa2 stalemate.

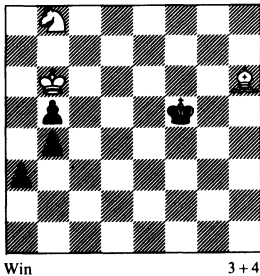
No. 7936 A.H. Balemans (iv.88)
6th Place, En Passant (Maastricht),
1988



Win 10+4

No. 7936: A. (Anton, shortened to Teun) H.Balemans (Eindhoven).
1.Ra8 Rh1+ 2.Kg4 Rh4+ 3.Kf3 Rf4+ 4.Kg2 Rxf2+ 5.Kh3 Rh2+ 6.Kg4 Rh4+ Kf3 Rf4+ 8.Ke3 Re4+ 9.Kd2 Rd4+ 10.Ke1 Rd1+ 11.Kf2 Rf1+ 12.Ke3 Rf3+ 13.Ke4, winning, as wK reaches the e7 square. [This is a variation of a study by Rob Nio Bertholéé: a3a8 4000.81 h3f7. b2b6c2c7d2e2f2g3b7 10/3-+. Published in SCHAANKNIEUWS, the solution is not to hand.]

No. 7937 H. Enserink (ii.88)
7th Place, En Passant (Maastricht),
1988



Win 3+4

No. 7937: Henk Enserink (Amsterdam). 1.Bf8/i Ke4/ii 2.Ka5/iii b3 3.Bxa3 Kd3 4.Kb4 (Sc6? Kc3;)

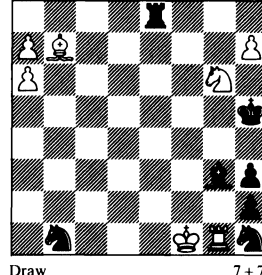
Kc2 5.Sc6 b2 6.Sd4+ Kc1 7.Sxb5 wins (Kb1;Kb3).

i) 1.Bc1? Ke4, and 2.Kxb5 Kd3 3.Kxb4 a2 4.Bb2 Kc2 5.Ka3 Kb1, or 2.Sc6 b3 3.Bxa3 Kd3 4.Sb4+ Kc3 5.Sd5+ Kc2 6.Se3+ Kd2.

ii) a2 2.Bg7 Ke4 3.Sc6 b3 4.Sxb4.

iii) 2.Bb4? a2 3.Bc3 Kd3 4.Bg7 Kc2 5.Sc6 Kb1. 2.Kxb5? a2 draws.

No. 7938 D. Godes (iv.87)
1st Prize, Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Ceskoslovensky Sach,
award: Sachova Skladba, "xii.88"
No. 22



Draw 7+7

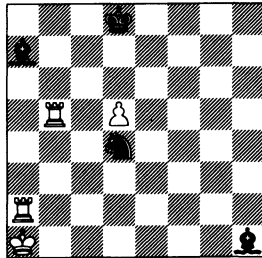
No. 7938: D.Godes (USSR).
Judge: Vladislav Bunka, who had 23 studies to pronounce upon. It appears that Ceskoslovensky Sach had no informal tourney for 1987. 1.h8Q+ Rxh8 2.Sf4+/i Kg4 3.Sxh3 Kxh3 4.a8Q Rxa8 5.Bg2+ (Bxa8;Sd2+) Kh4 6.Bxa8 Sd2+ 7.Kg2 Sf2 8.a7 hgQ+ 9.Kxg1 Sg4 10.Bh1 Bf2+ 11.Kg2 Bxa7 stalemate!! Or Sh3+ 10.Kh1 Bf2 11.Bg2 Bxa7 12.Bxh3 Kxh3 stalemate (declining the final capture gives B1 only illusory mating chances, despite wK being confined to the corner).

i) 2.Rxh1? Re8, renewing B1's initial mating threat, 3.Sf4+ Kg4 4.Se6 Rxe6 5.Bc8 Sd2 mate. 2.Sxh8? Sd2+ 3.Ke2 hgQ 4.a8Q Qe1+ 5.Kd3 Sf2+.

2.Rb8+ Bxb8 3.Re8+ Bg8 4.Rxb8.

ii) 4.Re1? Rf5+ 5.Ke6 Bc2 6.Re2 Rc5 7.Kf7 Bd6 wins.

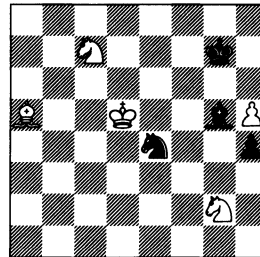
No. 7939 E. Vlasak
2nd Prize, Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Pruboj



Win 4+4

No. 7939: Emil Vlasak (Czechoslovakia). 1.Rb1 Sb3+ 2.Rxb3 Bd4+ 3.Kb1 (Rb2? Kd7;) Bxd5 4.Rd3 Be4 5.Rd2, and Kc7 6.Rc2+ wins, or Ke7 6.Re2 wins.

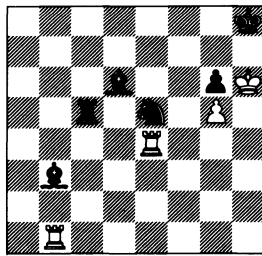
No. 7941 A. Maksimovskikh and
V. Shupletsov (viii.87)
1 Hon.Men., Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Ceskoslovensky Sach



Win 5+4

No. 7941: Alexandr Maksimovskikh and Vladimir Shupletsov (USSR). 1.Se6+ Kh6 2.Kxe4 h3 3.Sh4 Bxh4 4.Bd2+ Kxh5 5.Kf5, and Bd8(e7) 6.Sg7+ Kh4 7.Be1 mate, or Bf2 6.Bg5 Bg3 7.Sg7 mate, or Bg3 6.Sg7+ Kh4 7.Bg5 mate.

No. 7940 M. Matous (v.87)
3rd Prize, Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Ceskoslovensky Sach

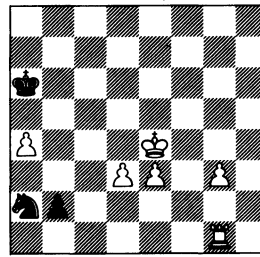


Draw 4+6

No. 7940: Mario Matous (Czechoslovakia). 1.Rxe5 Bf8+/i 2.Kxg6 Bc2+ 3.Kf7 Bxb1 4.g6/ii Rxe5 5.g7+ Sxg7 stalemate.

i) R(B)xe5 2.Rxb3 Re6(c6) 3.Rb8+ Bxb8 stalemate. Bf7

No. 7942 M. Hlinka (viii.87)
2 Hon.Men., Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Ceskoslovensky Sach



Draw 6+3

No. 7942: Michal Hlinka (Czechoslovakia). 1.Rh1/i Sc1 2.Rh6+ Ka5 (Kb7;Rh5) 3.Rh8/ii Sb3 4.Rh1 Kb4/iii 5.a5 Sc1/iv 6.Rh8 Ka3 7.Rb8 Sb3 8.a6 b1Q 9.a7 Qh1+ 10.Kf4 Qh6+ 11.Kf3 Qh5+ 12.Kg2 drawn.

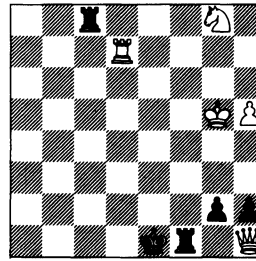
i) 1.Rf1? Sc1 2.Rf6+ Ka5 3.Rf8 Sb3 4.Rf1 Sd2+ wins.

ii) 3.Rh5+? Kxa4 4.Rh8 Sb3 5.Rh1 Ka3 6.Rb1 Sd2+ 7.Kd5 Sxb1.

iii) Kxa4 5.Kd5 Sc1 6.Rh8 Sa2 7.Ra8+ Kb3 8.Rb8+ drawn.

iv) Kxa5 6.Kd5 Sc1 7.Rh8 Sb3 8.Rh1 drawn.

No. 7944 D. Gurgenidze (x.87)
1 Comm., Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Ceskoslovensky Sach



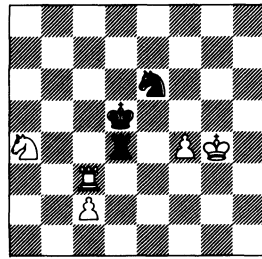
Draw 5+5

No. 7944: David Gurgenidze (USSR). 1.Re7+ Kd1 2.Rd7+ Kc1 3.Qxh2 g1Q + 4.Qxg1 Rxc8 + /i 5.Kh6 R8xg1 (fRxcg1; Rg7) 6.Rf7 Rd1 7.Rc7 + Kb2 8.Rd7 Tc1 9.Rb7 + Ka3 10.Rc7 Rb1 11.Rb7 bRf1 12.Rf7, drawn.

i) Rxc8 5.Kh6 Rxc8 6.Rc7+ Kd2 7.Rxc8 Rxc8 8.Kg7 drawn.

DVH: Neat finesse in final moves.

No. 7943 G.M. Kasparyan (iii.87)
3 Hon.Men., Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Ceskoslovensky Sach



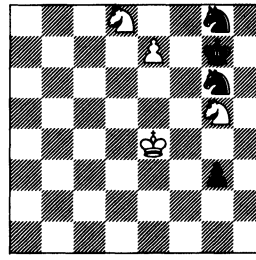
Win 5+3

No. 7943: G.M.Kasparyan (USSR). 1.Sb6+/i Ke4 2.Rc8 Rb4 3.Sc4 (Sd7? Ke3;) Sxf4/ii 4.c3 Ra4 5.Re8+ Se6 6.Sb6 Ra3 7.Rxe6+ wins.

i) 1.Rd3? Rxd3 2.cd Kd4 3.f5 Sf8 4.f6 Sd7 5.f7 Se5+ drawn.

ii) Kd4 4.f5 Sc5 5.c3+ Kxe3 6.Rxc5 wins.

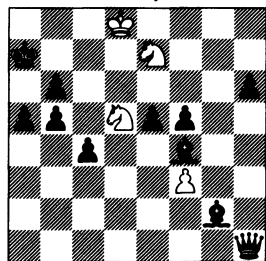
No. 7945 V. Kuzmichev (ix.87)
2 Comm., Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Ceskoslovensky Sach



Win 4+4

No. 7945: V.Kuzmichev (USSR). 1.S8e6+ Kh6 2.Sf7+ Kh5 (Kh7;e8S) 3.e8Q Sf6+ 4.Kf3, with mating continuations: Sxe8 5.Kxc3, Se5+ 5.Kxc3, Sh4+ 5.Kxc3 Sf5+ 6.Kh3.

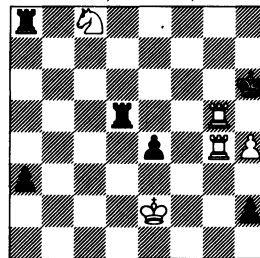
No. 7946 C.M. Bent
3 Comm., Czech 'ring' ty, 1987
Pruboj



Draw 4 + 11

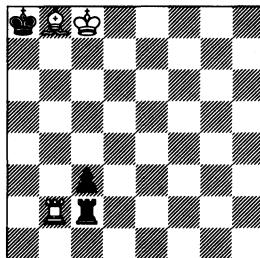
No. 7946: C.M.Bent (England).
1.Kc8 e4 2.Sc6+ Ka6 3.Sb8+
Bxb8 4.Kxb8 Qh2+ 5.f4 Qxf4+
6.Ka8 a4 7.Sb4+ Ka5 8.Sc6+,
drawing by perpetual check.

No. 7948 V. Pachman
3rd Prize, Havel MT, 1960



Draw 5 + 6

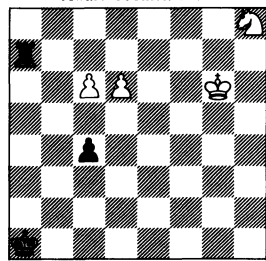
No. 7949 S.M. Gurvich
4th Prize, Havel MT, 1960



Win 3 + 3

No.7949: S.M.Gurvich (USSR).
1.Rb7 Ra2 2.Ba7, with: Ra6/i 3.Bb6
Ra4 (c2; Bc5) 4.Bc5 wins.
i) Rd2 3.Bb6 Rh2 3.Bd4 Rg2 3.Bd4
Rg8 + 4.Kc7 Ra4 3.Bc5 Rxa7 3.Rb8
mate.

No. 7947 G.A. Nadareishvili
2nd Prize, Havel MT, 1960
Award booklet: 1961

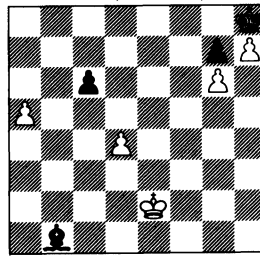


Win 4 + 3

No.7947: G.A.Nadareishvili
(USSR). Judge: Artur Mandler. The
award was published in booklet
form. There were 53 entries. For
V.Pachman's 1st Prize, see
EG32.1817. 1.c7 Ra8 2.d7 c3 3.c8Q
Rxc8 4.d7R Kb2 5.Sf7 b2 6.Se5 wins.

No.7948: V.Pachman. 1.Rg8 Rd7
2.Rh8 + Rh7 3.Se7 Kh5 4.Rg5 +
Kxh4 5.Rg2, with:
aRxb8 6.Sg6 + Kh5 7.Sf4 + draw, or
hRxb8 6.Sf5 + Kh5 7.Sg7 + drawn.

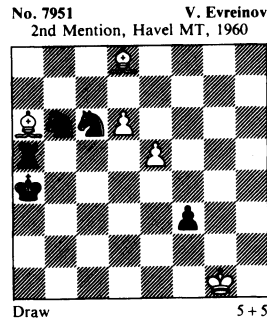
No. 7950 Fr. Richter
1st Mention, Havel MT, 1960



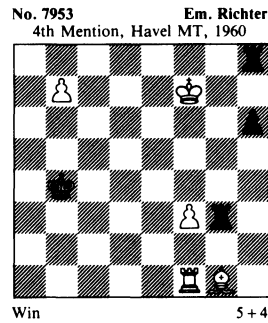
Win 5 + 4

No.7950: Frantisek Richter (Czechoslovakia). 1.Ke3/i Bf5/ii 2.a6 Bc8 3.a7 Bb7 4.Ke4 Ba8 (c5 + ; d5) 5.Ke5 Bb7 6.Ke6/iii Ba8 7.Kd6 Bb7 8.Kc7 Ba8 9.Kb8 wins
 i) 1.d5? cd 2.a6 Be4 3.Ke3 Bg2 4.Kd4 Bh3 5.a7 Bc8. 1.Kf3? Bd3 2.Kf4 Bf1 3.Ke5 Be2 4.Kd6 Bf1 5.Kc5 Be2 6.Kb6 Bf3 7.a6 c5. 1.a6? Be4 2.Ke3 Bh1 3.Kf4 c5.
 ii) Ba2 2.a6 Bd5 3.Kf4 c5 4.Ke5 Ba8 5.d5.
 iii) 6.Kd6? Ba8 7.Kc7 c5.

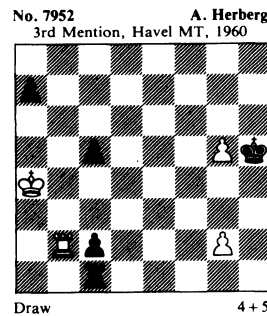
7.Ka4 Kg7 8.Kxa5 Kg6 9.Ka4 Kxg5 10.Ka3 Kf4 11.Kb2/v Rg1 12.Kxc2 Rg2+ 13.Kb1 Rxa2 14.Kxa2 Ke3 15.g5 drawn.
 i) Threat: Kb3. 1.g4 + ? Kxg5.
 ii) Kxg5 3.Kb2 Rg1 4.Ra5 + .
 iii) a4 4.Kxa4 Kxg5 5.Ka3 Kg4 6.Kb2.
 iv) 6.Kxa5? Kxg5 7.Ka4 Kxg4.
 v) 11.g5? Ke3 12.g6 Kd2 13.g7 Rg1.



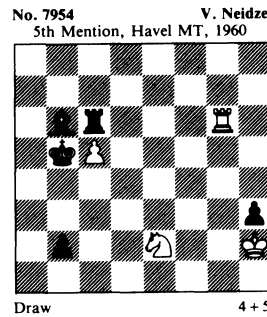
No.7951: V.Evreinov (USSR). 1.e6 Sxd8 2.e7 Rg5 + 3.Kf1 Rg8 4.Bc8 Sxc8 5.e8Q + Rxe8 6.d7 draw.



No.7953: Emil Richter (Czechoslovakia). 1.Bh2 Rxf3 + /i 2.Kg7 Rxf1 3.Kxh8 Rf8 + 4.Kg7 Re8 5.Kf7 Rd8 6.Bc7 Rh8 7.Bd6 + K- 8.Bf8 Rh7 + 9.Bg7 wins.
 i) Rh7 + 2.Ke6 Rg6 + 3.Kf5 Rg5 + 4.Kf6.



No.7952: A.Herberg (West Germany). 1.Ra2/i c4 2.Ka3 a5/ii 3.g3 (g4 + ? Kg6;) Kg6/iii 4.g4 (Ka4? Kxg5;) Kf7 5.Ka4 Kg6 6.Ka3/iv Kh7

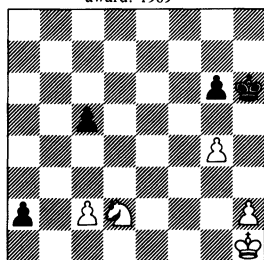


No.7954: Vazha Neidze (USSR).
 1.Sc3 + Kxc5 2.Sa4+ Kb5 3.Rxc6
 Bg1+ 4.Kh1 Kxa4 5.Ra6+/i Kb5
 6.Ral draws.
 i) 5.Rc1? bcS 6.Kxg1 Sd3 7.Kh2 Sf4
 wins.

5.Kh4 Qf2+ 6.Kg5 Qf5+ 7.Kh6
 Qf8+ 8.Kg5 Ke3 9.Qh6/i Qf5+
 10.Kh4+ Ke4 11.Kg3 Qf3+ 12.Kh2
 Qf2+ 13.Kh1 Bd5 14.c4 drawn. i)
 9.Qd1? Qg7+ 10.Kh5 Bf7+ 11.Kh4
 Qh6+ 12.Kg3 Qf4+ 13.Kg2 Qf2+
 14.Kh1 Bg6 15.Qcl+ Ke2 wins.

No. 7955 E. Kolesnikov

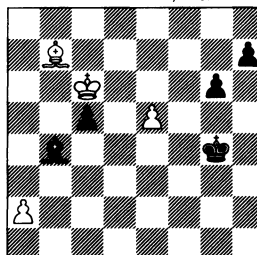
1st Prize
 II Belokon MT, 1989
 award: 1989



Win 5+4

No. 7957 G. Nekhaev

3rd Prize,
 II Belokon MT, 1989



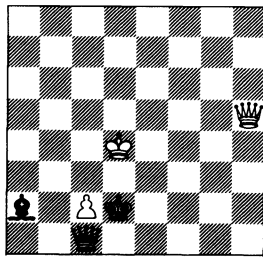
Win 4+5

No.7955: E.Kolesnikov (Moscow).
 Judge: V.Vlasenko (Kharkov
 region). 103 entries were received for
 this international tourney. 1.Sb3 c4
 2.Sa1 g5 3.h3 Kh4 4.Kg2 g5 5.Kh2 c3
 6.Sb3 a1Q 7.Sd4 wins.

No.7957: G.Nekhaev (Kursk). 1.a4
 Kf5 2.Kd5 g5 3.Ba6 g4 4.Bc8 + Kg6
 5.Bxg4 h5 6.Be6 Kg7 7.Kc6 Kf8
 8.Kb5 Ke7 9.Bf5 Bc3 10.a5 Bxe5
 11.a6 Bb8 12.Kb6(c6) Kd8 13.Kb7
 Ba7 14.Kxa7 Kc7 15.Bd3 h4 16.Bf1
 wins.

No. 7956 S. Vodolaga
 and A. Khandurin

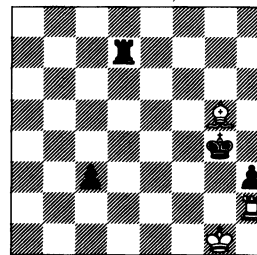
2nd Prize,
 II Belokon MT, 1989



Black to Move
 White Draws 3+3

No. 7958 V. Prinev

4th Prize,
 II Belokon MT, 1989

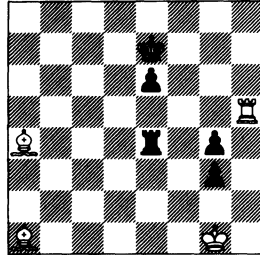


Draw 3+4

No.7956: S.Vodolaga (Kharkov
 region) and A.Khandurin (Khar-
 kov). 1...Qg1+ 2.Ke4 Qe3+ 3.Kf5
 Qc5+ 4.Kg4 (Kg6? Bf7+;) Be6+

No.7958: V.Prinev (Moscow region).
 1.Rc2 Rd3 2.Bh6 Kg3 3.Rc1 h2+
 4.Kh1 c2 5.Bf4+ Kh3 6.Bxh2 Rd1+
 7.Bg1 Rxc1 stalemate.

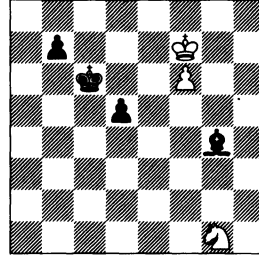
No. 7959 N. Ryabinin
1 Hon. Men.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 4 + 5

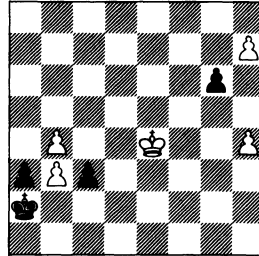
No.7959: N.Ryabinin (Tambov region). 1.Rh7+ Kf8 2.Rh8+ Ke7 3.Re8+ Kd6 4.Rd8+ Kc7 5.Rd7+ Kc8 6.Ra7 Kb8 7.Ra8+ Kb7 8.Ra5 Kb6 9.Bc3 Rc4 10.Bel Re4 11.Rb5+ Ka6 12.Bb4 Rc4 13.Kg2 e5 14.Rb8 Ka7 15.Bb3 Rd4 16.Rb5 Ka6 17.Ra5 Kb6 18.Bel Re4 19.Ral wins.

No. 7961 I. and L. Melnichenko
3 Hon. Men.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 3 + 4

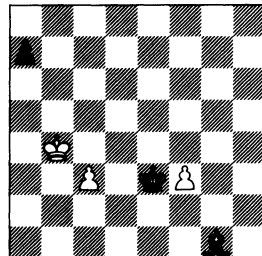
No. 7962 A. Davranyan
4 Hon. Men.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 5 + 4

No.7962: A.Davranyan (Donets region). 1.Kd3 Kb1 2.h8Q c2 3.Qa1+ Kxa1 4.Kxc2, with: Ka2 5.b5 g5 6.b6 g4 7.b7 g3 8.b8B wins, or g5 5.h5 g4 6.h6 g3 7.h7 h2 8.h8B+ wins.

No. 7960 V. Katsnelson
2 Hon. Men.,
II Belokon MT, 1989

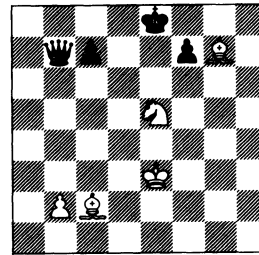


Draw 3 + 3

No.7960: V. (brother of Leonard) Katsnelson (Leningrad). 1.c4, with: Kxf3 2.c5 Ke4 3.c6 Bb6 4.Kb5 Kd5 5.Ka6 draw, or Bh2 2.Kb5 Bc7 3.Ka6 Bb6 4.Kb5 Kd4 5.f4 Bc5 6.f5 draws, or Kd4 2.Kb5 Be3 3.c5 Kd5 4.c6 Kd6 5.f4 Kc7 6.f5 Bd4 7.Kc4 Bf6 8.Kb5 Bd4 9.Kc4 drawn.

No.7961: I. and L.Melnichenko (Chernigov region). 1.Kg6 Be6 2.Se2 Kd6 3.Sf4 Bg8 4.Kg7 Ke5 5.Sg6+ Ke6 6.Se7 Bf7 7.Sxd5 wins.

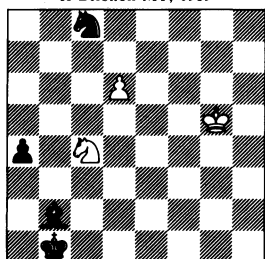
No. 7963 B.N. Sidorov
5 Hon. Men.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Draw 5 + 5

No.7963: B.N.Sidorov (Krasnodarsk province). 1.Ba4+ Ke7 2.Sc6+ Kd6 3.Be5+ Kd5 4.Kf2 Ke4 5.Bc2+ Kd5 6.Ba4 Kc5 7.Bd4+ Kd5 8.Be5 Qb6 9.Bd4 Qb7 10.Be5 Kc5 11.Bd4+ Kd6 12.Be5+ Kd5 13.Ke3 Kc5 14.Bd4+ Kd5 15.Be5, draw, though whether it is 'positional' or by repetition seems to be a matter of taste. 'Same thing' says DVH.

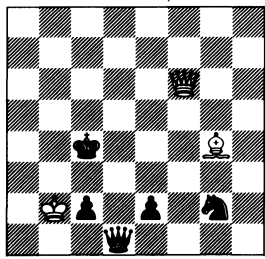
No. 7964 S. Tkachenko
1 Comm.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 3+4

No.7964: S.Tkachenko (Odessa region). 1.d7 Sd6 2.Sxd6 a3 3.d8Q a2 4.Sc4 a1Q 5.Qd1+ Be1+ 6.Sd2+ Kb2 7.Qb3 mate.

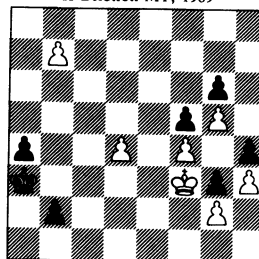
No. 7965 I. Bondar
2 Comm.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 3+5

No.7965: I.Bondar (Brest region). 1.Bxe2+ Kc5 2.Qc3+ Kd6 3.Qg3+ Ke7 4.Qg5+ Kf8 5.Qc5+ Kg8 6.Qc4+ Kf8 7.Qb4+ Ke8 8.Qa4+ Qd7 9.Bb5 wins.

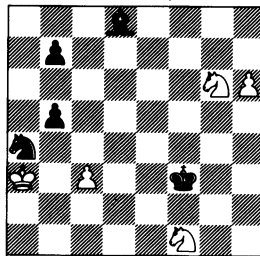
No. 7966 M. Zinar
3 Comm.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 7+7

No.7966: M.Zinar (Odessa region). 1.b8R Ka2 2.d5 b1Q 3.Rxb1 Kxb1 4.d6 a3 5.d7 a2 6.d8Q a1Q 7.Qd1+ Ka2 8.Qxa1+ Kxa1 9.Ke3 Kb2 10.Kd4 Kc2 11.Ke5 Kd2 12.Kf6 Ke3 13.Kxg6 Kf2 14.Kh5 Kxg2 15.g6 Kxh3 16.g7 g2 17.g8R wins.

No. 7967 K. Efimenko
4 Comm.,
II Belokon MT, 1989

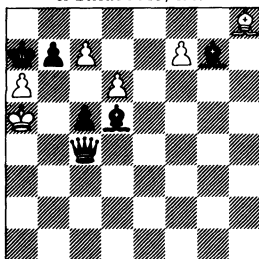


Win 5+5

No.7967: K.Efimenko (Odessa region). 1.Se5+ Kf4 2.Sd7 Ba5 3.Sg3 Bxc3 4.Se2+ Kg5 5.Sxc3 Kxh6 6.Sxb5 wins.

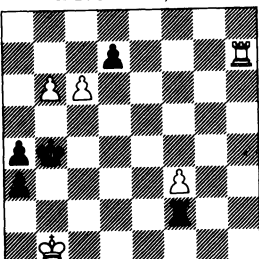
No.7968: V.Romyasko (Kharkov region). 1.c8S+ Kb8 2.a7+ Kxc8 3.a8Q+ Kd7 4.Qe8+ Kxd6 5.f8Q+ Bxf8 6.Be5 mate.

No. 7968 V. Romyasko
5 Comm.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 6 + 6

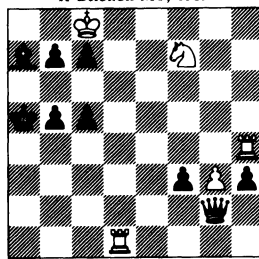
No. 7969 M. Krestyaninov
Special Prize,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 5 + 5

No.7969: M.Krestyaninov (Tobolsk). 1.b7 a2+ 2.Ka1 Ka3 3.Rh1 Rxf3 4.Rg1 Re3 5.Rf1 Rd3 6.Re1 Rc3 7.Rd1 Rb3 8.Rc1 Rb6 9.Rc3+ Kb4 10.Rc2 a3 11.Kxa2, drawn.

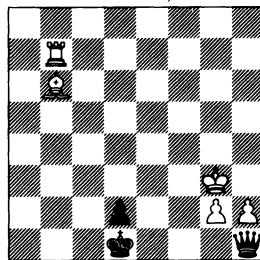
No. 7970 V. Tarasyuk
Special Hon. Men.,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 5 + 9

No.7970: V.Tarasyuk (Kharkov region). 1.Ra1+ Kb6 2.Rh6+ c6 3.Se5 b4 4.Sc4+ Kb5 5.Sd6+ Kb6 6.Rh7 c4 7.Se4 c5 8.Rh6+ Kb5 9.Kxb7 b3 10.Sc3+ Kb4 11.Sd5+ Kb5 12.Kxa7 c3 13.Se3 c4 14.Rh5 Kb4 15.Kb6 Qa2 16.Rb5+ Ka3 17.Sxc4+ Ka4 18.Kc5 wins.

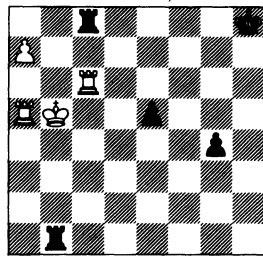
No. 7971 L. Topko
Specially Commended,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Draw 5 + 3

No.7971: L.Topko (Krivoi Rog). 1.Bg1 Kc1 2.Rc7+ Kb1 3.Rb7+ Ka1 4.Ra7+ Kb1 5.Rb7+ Kc2 6.Rc7+ Kb3 7.Rb7+ Kc2 8.Rc7+ Kd3 9.Rd7+ Ke2 10.Rxd2+ Kxd2 11.Kf2 drawn.

No. 7972 A. Shmit
Specially Commended,
II Belokon MT, 1989

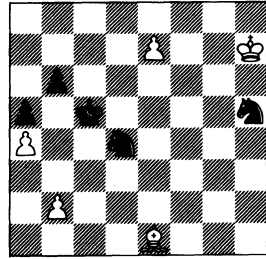


Win 4 + 5

No.7972: A.Shmit (Ulyanovsk). wK is in check. 1.Kc5 Rc1+ 2.Kd5 Rd8+ 3.Rd6 Rd1+ 4.Kxe5 Re8+ 5.Re6 Re1+ 6.Kd5 Rd8+ 7.Rd6 Rd1+ 8.Kc5 Rc8+ 9.Rc6 Rc1+

10.Kb5 Rb1+ 11.Ka4 Ra8 12.Rc7 g3
13.Rh5+ Kg8 14.Rg5+ Kh8
15.Rxg3 Rxa7 16.Rxa7 Rb4+ 17.Ka3
wins.

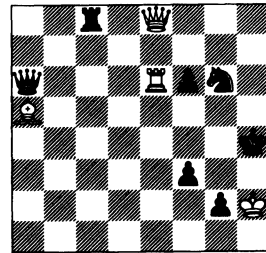
No. 7973 I. Yarmonov
Specially Commended,
II Belokon MT, 1989



Win 5+5

No.7973: I. Yarmonov (Mariupol).
1.Bh4 Sg7 2.Kxg7 Sf5+ 3.Kf8 Sxe7
4.Bxe7+ Kc4 5.Ba3 Kb3 6.Ke7 Kxa4
7.Kd6 b5 8.Kc5 b4 9.Kc4 ba 10.b3
mate.

No. 7974 P. Perkonoja
1st Prize,
Dunder MT, 1989
award: Suomen Tehtäväniekat
No.4, x89



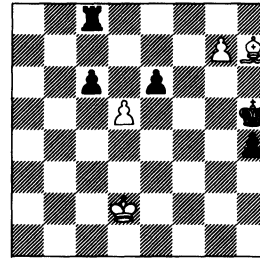
Draw 4+7

No.7974: Pauli Perkonoja (Turku, Finland). This was a national tourney for Finnish composers. Judge: Aleksandr Maksimovskikh (Zagainovo, USSR). For practical reasons of quantity (14 entries) and quality (50% unsound) the award is in two parts, the extra part, which we shall

here call 'special', being for new composers. 1.Qf7 Rh8 2.Qxf6+ Kg4+ 3.Qxh8 g1Q+ 4.Kxgl f2+ 5.Kxf2 Qa7+ /i 6.Bb6 Qa2+ 7.Re2 Qf7+ 8.Kg1/ii Sxh8 9.Rg2+ Kh5 10.Rh2+ Kg6 11.Bd4/iii Qe6 12.Bxh8 drawn.

i) This explains the P-sacrifices by Bl.
ii) With bQ on a safe spot wQ can be captured.
iii) In the course of play bSh8 has been deprived of the squares g6 and f7. An original cornering idea.

No. 7975 H. Sokka
2nd Prize,
Dunder MT, 1989



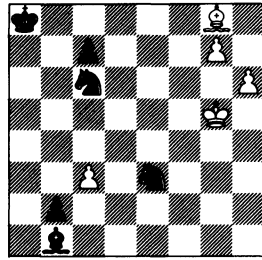
Win 4+5

No.7975: Hannu Sokka (Turku).
1.d6 h3 2.d7 Rd8 3.g8Q Rxcg8 4.Bxcg8 h2/i 5.Bf7+ Kg4/ii 6.Bh5+ Kf4 7.d8Q h1Q 8.Qf6+ Ke4 9.Qxe6+ Kf4 10.Qf6+ Kg3 (Ke4; Qkc6+;) 11.Qg5+ Kh2 12.Qf4+ Kg1 13.Qe3+ Kh2 14.Bf3 Qg1 15.Qh6+ Kg3 16.Qg5+ Kh2, and the familiar face of 17.Qh4 mate.

i) A quiet introduction is followed by a fine wB manoeuvre.
ii) Kh6 6.d8Q h1Q 7.Qh8+.

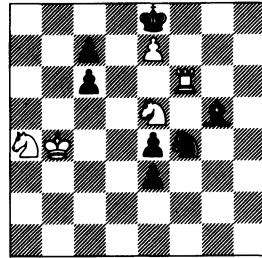
No.7976: Pekka Massinen (Helsinki). 1.Bd5 Bh7 2.Be4 Bg8 (Bxe4; G8Q) 3.Bxc6+ Ka7 4.Be4 Sd5 5.c4 Se7 6.Kf6 Sc8 7.c5, with h7 unstoppable.

No. 7976 P. Massinen
Hon. Mention,
Dunder MT, 1989



Win 5 + 6

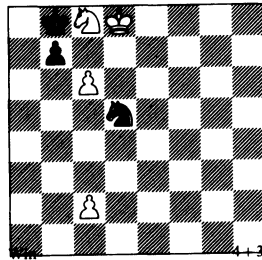
No. 7977 B. Breider
Commend,
Dunder MT, 1989



Win 5 + 7

No.7977: Bruno Breider (Helsinki).
1.Rf8+ Kxe7 2.Rxf4 e2/i 3.Sg6+ Kd6 4.Rxe4 Bd2+ 5.Kc4 e1Q 6.Rxe1 Bxe1 7.Sc5, winning bB by a fork, and then 'ask Troitzky'.
i) Bxf4 3.Sg6+ and 4.Sxf4 eventually leaves W with 2S play against bPc6.

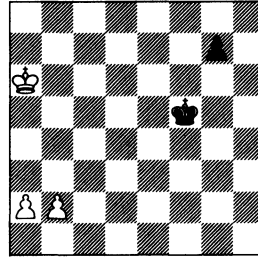
No. 7978 J. Pitkänen
Special Prize,
Dunder MT, 1989



Win 4 + 3

No.7978: Jorma Pitknen (Lahti).
1.Sb6 Sxb6 2.c7+ Ka8 3.c3/i Ka7 4.c4 Ka8 5.c5 Ka7 6.cb+ and bS is captured with check, thereby avoiding stalemate.
i) 3.c4? Ka7 4.c5 Ka8 5.cb stalemate.

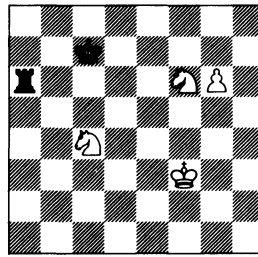
No. 7979 K. Solja
Special Commendation,
Dunder MT, 1989



Win 3 + 2

No.7979: Kenneth Solja (Helsinki).
1.Kb5 g5 2.Kc4 Ke4/i 3.a4 g5 4.a5 g3 5.a6 g2 6.a7 g1Q 7.a8Q+ Kf4 8.Qf8+ Ke4 9.Qe7+ Kf3 10.Qf6+ Ke4 11.Qc6+ Kf4 12.Qd6+ Kf3 13.Qd5+ Ke2 14.Qe4+ winning.
i) The decoy to this square allows promotion with check.

No. 7980 T. Palin
Special Commendation,
Dunder MT, 1989

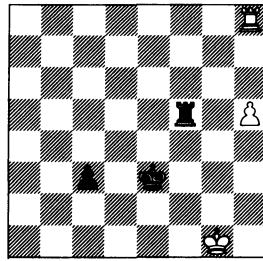


Win 4 + 2

No.7980: Tarmo Palin (Tampere).
1.Sb6 Rxb6/i 2.Sd5+ Kd6 3.Sxb6 Ke6 4.Sd5 wins.
i) Kxb6 2.g7 Ra8 3.Sd7+ K- 4.Sf8 wins.

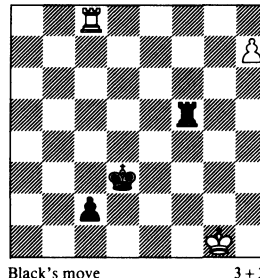
No. 7981 P. Benko(iii.86)

1st Prize,
Sakkélet, 1986
award: v.87



Draw 3+3

No. 7981a
Position after 3. h7
in No. 7981



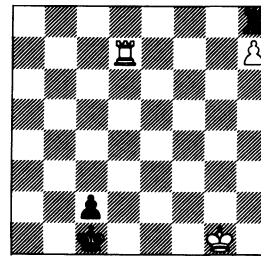
Black's move 3+3

No.7981: Pal Benko (USA and Hungary). Judge: Ervin Janosi (Budapest, iii.87). For Benko's study we draw on the Sakkélet (iii.86) notes and those in a 2-page article by IM Rudolf Maric in Europe-Echecs (xi.89). In 1985 Maric, who had been Benko's second in the 1959 Candidates, met Benko who, so the story goes, challenged him 'for old analytical times' sake' to solve this formidable study. The IM succeeded, but only at the expense of his performance in the Bad Whrishofen tournament. ... W is 2-3 tempi behind, and B1 threatens to promote with check. **1.Rc8**. The only move to force B1 onto the defensive. 1.h6? Rg5+ 2.Kf1/i Rc5 3.Re8+ Kf3 4.Rf8+ Kg4 5.Rg8+ Kf5 6.h7 c2 7.Rf8+ Kg6 and W will be mated. **Kd3**. Or Kd2 2.h6 c2/ii 3.h7 Rf8 4.Rxf8 c1Q+ 5.Rf1 Qc3 6.Rf7, with a position that is a draw, reasonably enough. **2.h6 c2 3.h7**. See Diagram

No.7981a. 3.Kg2? to avoid later checks fails: Rf8 4.Rc7 (Rc6? Rf6;) Rh8 5.Rd7+ Kc3 6.Rc7+ Kd2 7.Rd7+ Kc1 8.Rd6/iii Rc8/iv 9.h7 Kbl and wins. **Rf8 4.Rc7**. Clearly the best. 4.Rxf8? c1Q+ 5.Kg2 Qd2+ 6.Rf2 Qg5+ 7.Kh1 (Kf1,Qh5;) Qd5+ 8.Rg2/v Qa8 9.Kh2 Qb8+ 10.Kh1/vi Ke3 11.Rh2 (else Qb1+;)

Kf3 12.Rh3+ Kf2 13.Rh2+ Kf1 wins. **Rh8**. Or Rd8 5.Kf2 Kd2 (Rh8; Kf3) 6.Rd7+, when B1 does best to accept perpetual check by Rxd7 7.h8Q c1Q 8.Qh6+ Kd1 9.Qh1+. The other logical looking move is Rb8 5.Kf2 Kd2 6.Rd7+ Kc1 7.Rb7 Rxb7 8.h8Q Kbl 9.Qh1+ with a draw. Now B1 threatens to take on h7. **5.Rd7+ Kc3 6.Rc7+ Kd2 7.Rd7+ Kc1**. See Diagram

No. 7981b
Position after 7., Kc1
in No. 7981



White's move 3+3

No.7981b. W seems to have spent his last cartridge and faces the threat bRb8;, while Rb7,Rd8; is a similar denouement. Specifically, 8.Kf2? Kb2 9.Rb7+ Kc3 10.Rc7+ Kb3/vii 11.Rb7+ Ka4 12.Ra7+ Kb5 13.Rc7 Rxh7 14.Rc8 Rh1 wins. 8.Kh2? is bad because wPh7 will be lost with a check. 8.Kg2? Rb8 9.Rg7 Kbl 10.Rg8 Rb2 and W will be mated. 8.Rb7? Rd8 9.Kf2 Kd1 10.Rd7+

Rxd7 11.h8Q Rd2+ 12.Kg3 c1Q is more than enough. Maric observes at this point that the foregoing lines show that W is forced to liberate bK but in return wR can take up a position of maximum effectiveness. **8.Rg7**. There are now two variations, in each of which the wK moves that have just been shown to fail, succeed! Either:

Rb8 9.Kh2. Here 9.Kf2? Kb1 10.Rg8 Rb2 wins. 9.Rg8? Kd2 10.h8Q/viii c1Q+ 11.Kh2 Qc7+ 12.Kg2 Qc6+ 13.Kh2 Qd6+ leaves W defenceless.

Kb1. Nothing else is better: Kd2 10.Rg2+, whereafter bK can neither quit the c-file nor step onto the b-file, because of wRg8. **10.Rg8 Rb2**. Clearly the strongest, but we shall see that the discovered check is for once not fatal. 11.h8Q c1Q+ 12.Rg2 Qf4+ 13.Kh1, and the only checks left to Bl (Qc1+; or Qf1+;) would be fatal. This really is the end! Or: **Rd8 9.Kf2**. Not 9.Kh2? Kb1 10.Rg8 c1Q. **Kb1 10.Rb7+ Ka2 11.Ra7+ Kb3 12.Rb7+ Kc3 13.Rc7+ Kd2 14.Rd7+ Rxd7 15.h8Q c1Q 16.Qh6+ Kd1 17.Qh1+ Kc2 18.Qc6+**, with capture of bR.

i) 2.Kh2 c2 3.Rc8 Kd2 4.Rd8+ Kc1 5.Rd6 Rc5 6.Kg3 Kb1 7.Rb6+ Ka2 8.Ra6+ Kb3.

ii) Rh5 3.Rd8+ Kc1 4.Rd6 c2 5.Kg2, 'drawing because bR has no way to gain a tempo'.

iii) 8.h7 Rb8 9.Rb7 Rxb7 10.h8Q Kb1 11.Qc8 Rg7+ and c1Q, while if, in this, 9.Rg7 Kb1 10.Rg8 Rb2 with a mating attack.

iv) Here, Rb8; fails to 9.Rc6 Kd2 10.Kg3, supporting whP to draw.

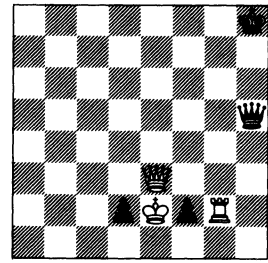
v) 8.Kg1 Qd4 9.Kf1 Qa1+ 10.Kg2 Qg7+.

vi) 10.Rg3+ Ke2 11.Kh3 Qh8.

vii) Kd3? 11.Kf3 Rxh7 12.Rxh7 c1Q 13.Rd7+.

viii) 10.Rxb8 c1Q+ capturing either wR or wP. 10.Rg2+ Kd1 11.Rg8 c1Q wins.

No. 7982 D. Gurgenidze (v.84 and ix-x.86) 2nd Prize, Sakkélet, 1986



Draw I: diagram 3+4 II: all men 2 files to left

No.7982: David Gurgenidze (Georgian SSR).

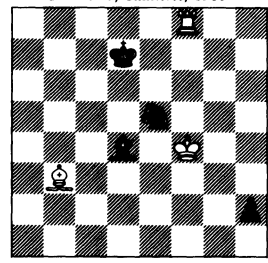
I: 1.Kxf2/i Qh4+/ii 2.Rg3 Qh2+ 3.Rg2 Qh4+ 4.Rg3 d1S+ 5.Kg1 Sxe3 6.Rg8+ Kxg8 stalemate, i) 1.Kxd2? f1S+ 2.Kel Sxe3 3.Rh2, and if now Sc2+? 4.Kf1 Qxh2 stalemate, but Sg2+; instead wins. ii) d1S+ 2.Kg1 Sxe3 3.Rh2 drawn.

II: 1.Kxb2/i d1S+ 2.Kal/ii Sxc3 3.Rf2 Qxf2 stalemate.

i) 1.Kxd2? b1S+? 2.Kel Sxc3 3.Rf2 is drawn, but 1.Kxd2? Qg5+ 2.Re3 b1S+ wins.

ii) 2.Kc1? Sxc3 3.Rf2 Se2+ wins, but not Sa2+? 4.Kd1 with a stalemate combination.

No. 7983 O. Carlsson and C.A. Peronace(xii.86) 3rd Prize, Sakkélet, 1986

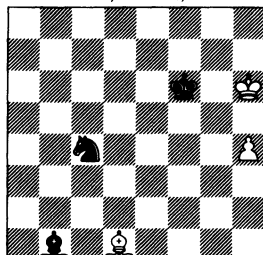


Draw 3+4

No.7983: Oscar Carlsson and Carlos A.Peronace (Argentina). 1.Ba4 + Ke7 2.Re8 + Kf7 3.Rh8 Sg6 + 4.Kg3 Be5 + 5.Kg2 Sxh8 6.Bd1 Kg6 7.Ba4 Kf6 8.Be8 Ke7 9.Bh5 draw.

DVH: Charming and original.

No. 7984 F. Bogdassarian(v.86)
4th Prize, Sakkélet, 1986

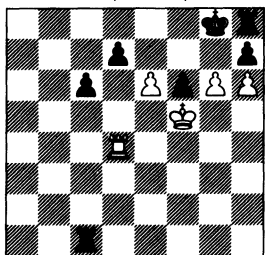


Draw 3+3

No.7984: E.Bogdassarian (USSR). 1.Ba4/i Se3 2.Bd7 Sc4 3.Ba4/ii, with: Se5 4.Be8 Sg4 + 5.Kh5 Se3 6.Bd7 Bc2 7.Be8 Bf5 8.Kh6 Bc2 9.Kh5 Bd3 10.Bd7 Bg6 + 11.Kh6 Sc4 12.h5 Bf7 13.Ba4 Se5 14.Kh7 Sf3 15.Bc2 Sg5 + 16.Kh6 Bg8 17.Bb3 drawn, or Se3 4.Bd7 Bg6 5.Be6 Bc2 6.Bc8(h3) Sc4 7.Bd7 Sd6 8.Kh5 Sf7 9.Bf5 Bd1 + 10.Bg4 Ba4 11.Bd7 Bb3 12.Bf5 Bc4 13.Bd7 drawn.

i) 1.Bb3? Se5. 1.Bg4? Sd6. 1.Be2? Se3 2.Bb5 Bc2 3.Bd7 Sc4 4.Be8 Sd6 5.h5 Bb3 6.Bg6 Bg8 wins.

No. 7985 N. Elkies(ix-x.86)
5th Prize, Sakkélet, 1986

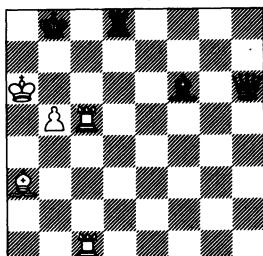


Win 5+7

DVH: Pedestrian.

No.7985: Noam Elkies (Israel). 1.g7 Rf1 + 2.Kg4 Rg1 + 3.Kf4 Rf1 + 4.Ke3 Re1 + 5.Kf3 Rxe6 6.Re4, with: Rxe4 7.Kxe4 d6/i 8.Kd3 c5 9.Kc4(d4) wins, or c5 7.Rxe6 de 8.Ke4 f5 + (e5; D5) 9.Ke5 wins, or f5 7.Rxe6 de 8.Kf4 c5 9.Ke5 wins.
i) d5 + 8.Kd4. c5 8.Kd5 d6 9.Kc4 f5 10.Kd5 wins.

No. 7986 Yu. Makletsov(ix-x.86)
6th Prize, Sakkélet, 1986



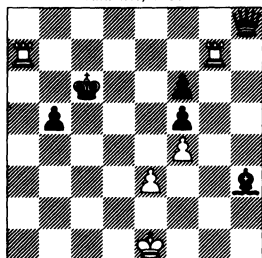
Win 5+4

No.7986: Yuri Makletsov (USSR). 1.Rc8 +/i Rxc8 2.Bd6 + Rc7 3.Bxc7 + Ka8 4.b6, with: Be5 5.Bd6 Qxd6 (Bxd6; b7 +) 6.Rc8 + Qb8 7.b7 + mates, or Bc3 5.Rg1 Bg7 6.Rxg7 Qg6 7.Rg8 + Qxg8 8.b7 + mates.

i) The original diagram (and solution) showed wRc3, with c5 empty, allowing mate in 3 by 1.Bd6 + . The simple correction is ours.

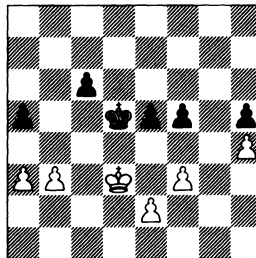
No.7987: Emilian Dobrescu (Romania). 1.Rh7 Qg8 2.aRg7 Qf8 3.Rc7 + Kb6 4.Rb7 + Ka6 5.Ra7 + Kb6 6.aRb7 + Kc6 7.bRc7 + Kd6 8.cRf7 Qa8 9.Rd7 + Kc6 10.Ra7 Qg8 11.aRg7, positional draw.

No. 7987 Em. Dobrescu(vii.86)
1 Hon. Mention,
Sakkélet, 1986



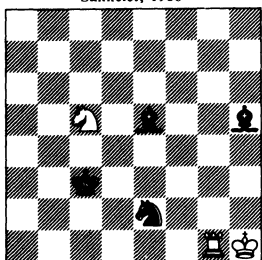
Draw 5 + 6

No. 7989 Csaba Meleghegy(vii.86)
3 Hon. Men.,
Sakkélet, 1986



Win 6 + 6

No. 7988 J. Rusinek(xii.86)
2 Hon. Mention,
Sakkélet, 1986

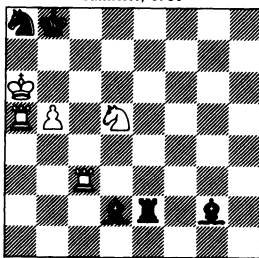


Draw 3 + 4

No.7988: Jan Rusinek (Poland).
1.Rg2 Bf3 2.Se4 + Kd3/i 3.Sf2 + ,
with: Kd2 4.Sh3 Ke1 5.Sg5/ii Sg3 +
(Bb7; Sf3 +) 6.Kg1 Bd5 7.Sf3 + /iii
Bxf3 8.Rxg3 Bxg3 stalemate, or Kd4
4.Sh3 Bb7 5.Sg1 (Sg5? Sf4;) Sg3 +
6.Kh2 Sh5 + 7.Kh1 Sf4 8.Se2 + Sxe2
stalemate, or Kc4 4.Sg4/iv Bc7
5.Se5 + Bxe5 stalemate.
i) Kd4 3.Sd2 Bb7 4.Sf3 + Bxf3 stale-
mate.
ii) 5.Sg1? Sg3 + 6.Kh2 Sh5 + 7.Kh1
Bb7 8.Sh3 Kf1 wins.
iii) 7.Sh3? Se2 + 8.Kh1 Bc7 wins.
iv) 4.Sh3? Bb7 5.Sg1 Sf4 wins.
4.Se4? Bf4 5.Sf2 Bb7 6.Sh3 Bc7
wins.

No.7989: Csaba Meleghegy (Hun-
gary). 1.e4 + /i fe + 2.fe + Kc5 3.Kc3
Kb5 4.a4 + Kc5 5.b4 + ab + 6.Kb3
Kd4 7.a5 Kc5 8.a6 Kb6 9.Kxb4 Kxa6
10.Kc5 Kb7 11.Kd6 Kb6 12.Kxe5 c5
13.Kd5 Kb5 14.e5 c4 15.e6 wins.
i) 1.b4? ab 2.ab c5 3.b5 c4 + 4.Kc3
Kc5 5.b6 Kxb6 6.Kxc4 Kc6 7.e3 Kd6.
1.e3? e4 + 2.fe + fe + 3.Kc3 c5
drawn.

No. 7990 G.M. Kasparyan(vii.86)
4 Hon. Men.,
Sakkélet, 1986

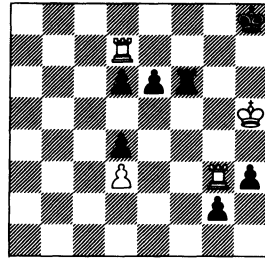


Draw 5 + 5

No.7990: Genrikh M.Kasparyan
(Erevan , USSR). 1.b6 Bf1 2.Rc8 +
Kxc8 3.b7 + Kb8 4.baQ + Kxa8
5.Rb5 Re6 + /i 6.Sb6 + Kb8 stale-
mate.
i) Bf4 6.Sb6 + Kb8 7.Sd5 + Kc8
8.Rc5 + Kd7 9.Sxf4 draw.

DVH: Economical pin-mate.

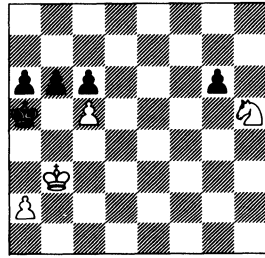
No. 7991 P. Gyarmati(xii.86)
Commended,
Sakkélet, 1986



Win 4+7

No.7991: Peter Gyarmati (Zalaegerszeg, Hungary). 1.Kg5 Rf3 2.Rg4 h2 3.Kg6 Kg8 4.Rd8 + Rf8 5.Kh6 + Kf7 6.Rg7 + Kf6 7.Rxf8 + Ke5 8.Rg5 + and mates.

No. 7992 L.A. Mitrofanov(iii.86)
Commended,
Sakkélet, 1986

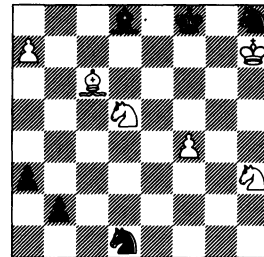


Win 4+5

No.7992: L.A.Mitrofanov (Leningrad). 1.Sf4 g5 2.Sh3 g4 3.Sf2 g3 4.Se4 g2 5.Sd6 g1Q/i 6.Sb7 + Kb5 7.a4 + mate.
i) bc 6.Sc4 + Kb5 7.a4 + mate.

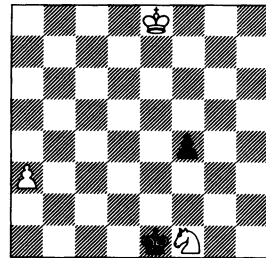
No.7993: M.Gogberashvili and K.Sumbatyan (USSR). 1.Sc3 Sxc3 2.a8Q b1Q + 3.Kxh8 Qb6 4.Qxa3 + Kf7 5.Sg5 + Bxg5 6.Be8 + Kxe8 7.fg Kf7 8.Qb3 + Qxb3 9.g6 + Ke7 10.g7 drawn.

No. 7993 M. Gogberashvili
and K. Subatyan(v.86)
Commended,
Sakkélet, 1986



Draw 6+6

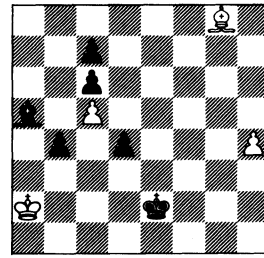
No. 7994 A. Sochniev(xii.86)
Commend,
Sakkélet, 1986



Win 3+2

No.7994: Alexey Sochniev (Leningrad). 1.Sh2 Kf2 2.a4 Kg3 3.Sf1 + Kf2 4.Sd2 Ke3 5.Sc4 + Kd4 6.a5 Kc5 7.a6 Kc6 8.Kd8 f3 9.Kc8 f2 10.a7 f1Q 11.a8Q + Kc5 12.Qa7 + Kc6 13.Qb6 + Kd5 14.Se3 + wins.

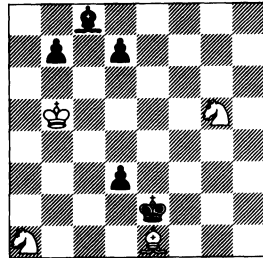
No. 7995 L.I. Katsnelson(ix-x.86)
Commend,
Sakkélet, 1986



Win 4+6

No.7995: Leonard Katsnelson (Leningrad). 1.Bb3 d3 2.h5 d2 3.h6 Kd3 4.Bd1 b3 + 5.Kxb3 Bc3 6.Bc2 + Kd4 7.h7 d1Q 8.h8Q + wins.

No. 7996 S. Kasparyan(vii.86)
Commended,
Sakkélet, 1986

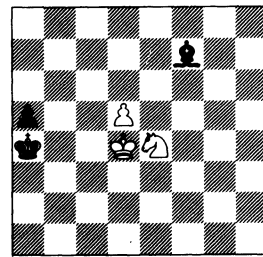


Win 4+5

No.7996: Sergei Kasparyan (Erevan, USSR). 1.Bb4 d2 2.Se4 d1Q 3.Sc3 + Ke1 4.Sxd1 + Kxd1 5.Bd6 b6 6.Kxb6 Kd2 7.Sb3 + Kc3 8.Sc5 Kc4 9.Kc7 Kd5 10.Sd3 wins.

DVH: neat.

No. 7997 Jan Lerch(xii.88)
1st Prize,
Sakkélet, 1988
award: x.89

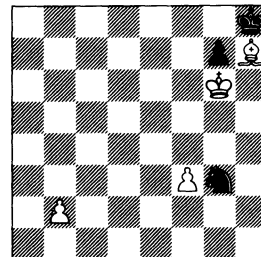


Win 3+3

No.7997: Jan Lerch (Czechoslovakia). Judge: László Zoltán (Budapest). 1.d6 Be8 2.Sf6 Bc6 (Bb5; Kc5) 3.Kc5 Bb5 4.Kb6 Kb4 5.Sd5 + Kc4 6.Se3 + Kb4 7.Sc2 + Ka4 8.Kc7 Be8 9.Kd8 Bh5 10.Se3 Be2 11.Ke7 Bb5 12.Sc2 Bc6 13.Sd4 Bb5 14.Sxb5 wins. Wonderfully aesthetic gyrations of

both K's and both pieces in this unique solution to an utterly natural position which looks as if it is straight out of Basic Chess Endings - but it isn't! The composer demonstrated the solution at the October 1989 CESC meeting and confirmed that without bPa5 the position would be drawn.

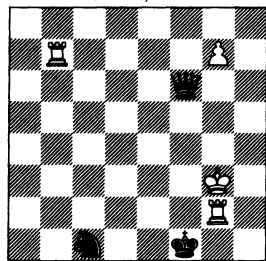
No. 7998 P. Benko(viii.88)
2nd Prize,
Sakkélet, 1988



Win 4+3

No.7998: P I Benk (USA and Hungary). 1.b4 Se2/i 2.b5 Sd4/ii 3.b6 Sc6/iii 4.b7 Sd8/iv 5.b8B, with: Sc6 6.Bg3/v Se7+ 7.Kf7 Sg6 8.Bg8 Se5 + 9.Ke8/vi wins, or Se6 6.Bd6/vii Sf8 + 7.Kf7 Sxh7 8.Be7 wins.
i) Se4 2.Kf5 Sd2 3.Bg6 Sxf3 4.Ke4 wins.
ii) Sf4 + 3.Kf5 Se2 4.Ke5 wins.
iii) Sxf3 4.b7 Se5 + 5.Kf5 Sd7 6.Bg6 Kg8 7.Be8 Sb8 8.Ke6 g5 9.Bh5 wins.
iv) If Sb8;, then f3-f4-f5-f6, gf; Kh6 wins.
v) 6.Bc7? Se7 + 7.Kf7 Sd5. 6.Bh2? Se5 + 7.Kf5 Sxf3 drawn.
vi) 9.Ke7(f8)? Sg6+. 9.Ke6? Sxf3.
vii) 6.Be5? Sf8 + 7.Kf7 Sg6 (Sxh7? Bxg7 mate) draws. 6.Bg3? Sf4 + /viii 7.Kg5 Se6 + /ix 8.Kf5 Sd4 + 9.Ke4 Se2 10.Bg6 Sxg3 + 11.Ke3 Sf1 + drawn. 6.Kf5? Sd4 + 7.Ke5 (Ke4,Sc6;) Sxf3 + draws, but not Sc6 + ? 8.Kd6 Sxb8 9.Bd3 and W wins.
viii) Sf8 + ? 7.Kf7 Sxh7 8.Bh4 wins.
ix) Se2? 8.Bd3 Sxg3 9.Kg4 Sh1 10.Be2 wins.

No. 7999 **Em. Dobrescu**(iii.88)
3rd Prize,
Sakkélet, 1988

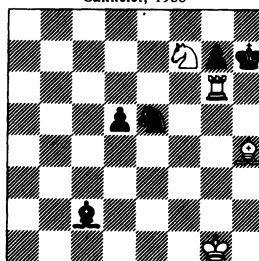


Win 4 + 3

No.7999: Emilian Dobrescu (Romania). 1.Rg1+ Kxg1 2.g8Q Qf1/i 3.Rb2 Se2+ 4.Kh4+ Kh1 5.Qd5+ Kgl 6.Qg5+ Kh1 7.Qh6 Kgl 8.Qg6+ Kh2 9.Qg3+ Kh1 10.Qh3+ Kgl 11.Qg4+ wins.

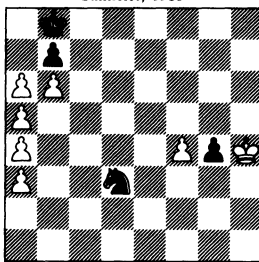
i) W wins after Qd6+ 3.Kf3+, or Qd4 3.Kf3+, or Qf5 3.Rf7, or Qc6 3.Rb2, or Qc3+ 3.Kh4+.

No. 8001 **E. Janosi**(ix.88)
2nd Hon. Men.,
Sakkélet, 1988



Win 4 + 5

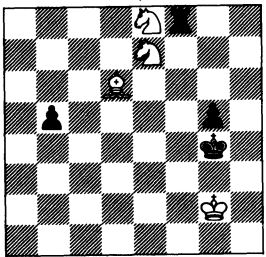
No. 8002 **J. van Reek**(ix.88)
3rd Hon. Men.,
Sakkélet, 1988



Win 7 + 4

No.8002: Jan van Reek (Netherlands). 1.a7+ Ka8 2.f5 g3 3.f6 Sf4 4.f7 Se6 5.Kxg3 Sd8 6.f8S Se6 7.Sg6 Sf4 8.Se5 Sd3 9.Sg4 Sc5 10.Se3 Sxa4 11.Sd5 wins.

No. 8000 **O. Pervakov**(xii.88)
1st Hon. Men.,
Sakkélet, 1988

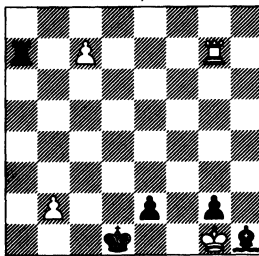


Win 4 + 4

No.8000: O.Pervakov (Moscow). 1.Sg8 Rf4 2.Sg7 Kh4 3.Sh6 b4 4.hSf5+ Kg4 5.Se3+ Kh4 6.Sd5 Rg4+ 7.Kh2 b3 9.Sf6 Rf4 9.Sf5+ Rxf5 10.Bg3 mate.

No.8001: Ervin J nosi (Hungary). 1.Rg2 Sf3+ 2.Kf1 Bd3+ 3.Kf2 Sxh4 4.Rh2 g5 5.Sxg5+ Kg6 6.Se6 Bf5 7.Sf8+ Kg5 (Kf7; Rxh4) 8.Kg3 Sg6 9.Sh7 mate.

No. 8003 **A. Sochniev**(ix.88)
Commended,
Sakkélet, 1988

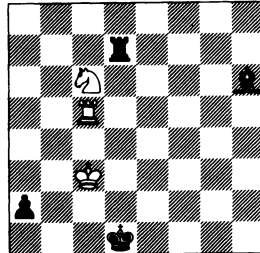


Win : diagram 4 + 5
II: remove wPb2

No.8003: A.Sochniev (Leningrad).
 I: Rd7+ Kel 2.b4 Ra8 3.Rd8 Rxd8
 4.cdB Kd2 5.Bh4 Kc3 6.b5 Kb4 7.b6
 Kb5 8.b7 Ka6 9.b8R wins, but not
 9.b8Q? e1Q+.
 II: 1.Rd7+ Kel 2.c8Q Rxd7 3.Qc1+
 Rd1 4.Qc3+ Rd2 5.Qb4 Kd1
 6.Qb1+ mates.

3.Kxg6 Qxe2 4.Se4+ Kg8 5.S8f6+
 Kh8 6.Sg4+ Kg8 7.Sh6+ Kf8
 8.Bd6+ Ke8 9.Sf6+ Kd8 10.Sf7+
 mate. 'Echoed mates' (DVH).

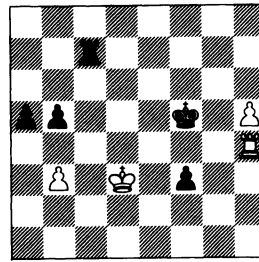
No. 8004 M. Hlinka(xii.88)
 Commended,
 Sakkélet, 1988



Draw 3+4

No.8004: Michal Hlinka (Kosice,
 Czechoslovakia). 1.Kb2 Rd2+ 2.Ka1
 Bg7+ 3.Se5 Re2 4.Rc3, with: Kel
 5.Sf3+ Kf2 6.Sd4 Bxd4 stalemate,
 or Rxe5 5.Kxa2 Re2+ 6.Kb1 Bxc3
 stalemate.

No. 8006 Cs. Meleghegyi(xii.88)
 Commended,
 Sakkélet, 1988



Draw 4+5

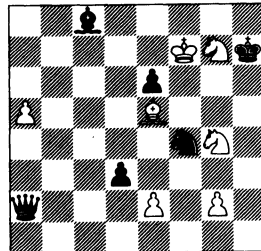
No.8006: Csaba Meleghegyi (Hun-
 gary). 1.h6/i Kg6 2.Rh3/ii Rf7/iii
 3.h7 f2 4.Rh6+ Kg5 5.Rh5+ Kg4
 6.Rh4+ Kg3 7.Rh3+ Kg2 8.Rh2+
 draw.

i) 1.Ke3? Kg5 2.Rh1 Kh6 3.b4 a4
 4.Kxf3 Rb3+ 5.Ke2 Rb3 6.Rh4 a3
 and B1 wins.

ii) 2.Rf4? b4 (Rf7? h7) 3.Rxf3 Rc3+
 4.Ke2 Rxf3 5.Kxf3 a4. 2.Ke3? Kh7
 3.b4 Rc4 4.Rxc4 bc 5.ba c3 6.a6 c2
 7.Kd2 f2.

iii) f2 3.Ke2 Rc2+ 4.Kf1 Kh7 5.Rh5
 draw.

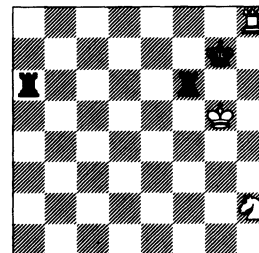
No. 8005 G. Amiryan(ii.88)
 Commended,
 Sakkélet, 1988



Win 7+6

No.8005: G.Amiryan (USSR).
 1.Sf6+ Kh8 2.gSe8, with: Qxa5
 3.Sd5+ Kh7 4.eSf6+ Kh8 5.Sd7+
 Kh7 6.Sf8+ Kh6 7.Bxf4+ Kh5
 8.Sf6+ Kh4 9.Sg6 mate, or Sg6

No. 8007 M. Matous
 1st Prize,
 Molodoy Leninets (Kurgan)
 C.31.iii.89
 award: 16.xii.89



Draw 3+3

No.8007: Mario Matous (Prague). The event was the second international tourney for miniatures organised by the Kurgan newspaper. The tourney may also be referred to as 'Komsomol-70'. Judge: Aleksandr Petrovich Maksimovskikh (Kurgan, USSR), who confesses in an interview in Shakhmatisty Rossii (9/89) to a weakness for miniatures. Over 100 entries were received, from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Sweden as well as from the USSR.

The diagram shows a draw on material but wR is en prise, and wS could also be lost. 1.Rh3/i Ra5 + 2.Kg4/ii Ra4 + 3.Kg5/iii Rb6 4.Rf3/iv Rh6 5.Sg4/v Rg6 + 6.Kh5 gRxg4/vi 7.Rg3 and stalemate comes to W's rescue. i) 1.Rb8? Rg6 + 2.Kf4/vii aRf6 + 3.Ke4 Rg2 4.Sf3 Rg4 + 5.Ke3 Rg3 and wS is lost.

1.Rh5? Ra5 + 2.Kg4 Rxh5 3.Kxh5 Rh6 + .

ii) 2.Kh4? Rh6 + 3.Kg3 Ra3 + .

iii) 3.Kg3? Ra3 + 4.Kg2 Rg6 + 5.Kh1 Ra1 + (Rxh3?).

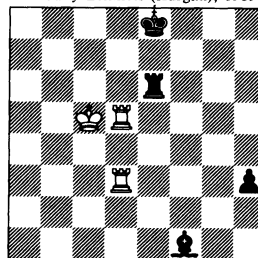
iv) 4.Kf5? Rb5 + 5.Ke6 Ra6 + 6.Kd7 Rb7 + 7.Kc8 Rf7 8.Rg3 + Kf8 9.Kb8 Re6 10.Rc3 Re8 + 11.Rc8 Rxc8 + 12.Kxc8 Rf4 and wS is lost.

v) 5.Rf2? or 5.Sf1? are met by Rg6 + 6.Kh5 Ra8 and Rh8 mate.

vi) aRxg4 7.Rf7 + Kh8 8.Rh7 + Kg8 9.Rh8 + Kf7 10.Rf8 + and draws by perpetual check, for example, Ke6 11.Re8 + Kf5 12.Re5 + Kf4 13.Rf5 + Kg3 14.Rf3 + Kh2 15.Rh3 + Kg1 16.Rh1 + Kf2 17.Rf1 + .

No.8008: Leonard Katsnelson and Leopold Mitrofanov (Leningrad). 1.Rd8 + Kf7/i 2.Rf3 + Ke7/ii 3.R8f8 Rc6 + 4.Kxc6 Bg2 5.R8f4 h2 6.Re4 + Kd8 7.Rf8 mate. i) Ke7 2.R3d7 + Kf6 3.Rf8 + and 4.Rxf1. ii) Rf6 3.Rxf8 + Kxf8 4.Rxf6 + Kg7 5.Rxf1 wins.

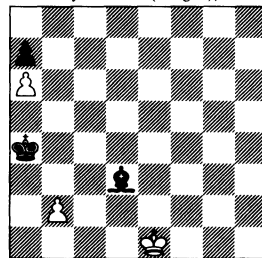
No. 8008 L. Katsnelson and L. Mitrofanov 2nd Prize, Molodoy Leninet (Kurgan), 1989



Win

3 + 4

No. 8009 V. Vlasenko 3rd Prize, Molodoy Leninet (Kurgan), 1989



Draw

3 + 3

No.8009: Valery Vlasenko (Komsomolsky, Kharkov region). 1.Kd2 Bh7 2.Kc3 Bf5 3.Kc4 Be6 + 4.Kc3 Bb3 5.Kd2 Kb4 6.Kc1 Bd5 7.Kb1 Kb3 8.Ka1 Bg8 9.Kb1 Bc4 10.Ka1 Kc2 11.b3 Bd3 (Bxb3 stalemate) 12.Ka2 Kc1 13.Ka3 Kb1 14.Ka4/i Kb2/ii 15.Ka5 Kc3 (Kxb3 stalemate) 16.Ka4 Kb2 17.Ka5, positional draw. The award draws attention to an article by the composer (64-Sh.Ob. 3/1989) where the failure of 3.b4? is demonstrated.

i) 14.Kb4? Bxa6 15.Ka5 Bf1 16.b4 a6 and B1 wins.

ii) Bxa6 15.b4 Bf1 16.b5 draws.

DVH: a new contribution to theory.