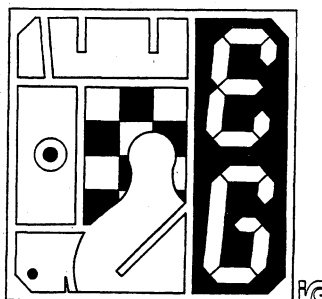

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QUEEN AND BISHOP AGAINST QUEEN

by Aleksandr Manyakhin

In the course of their involvement with studies composers often enough find themselves working with this material. This not by chance. Endings of this kind occur in practical play, for they can arise from the ending bishop and pawn against pawn. It follows that the search for, and discovery of, new original ideas and positions continually attract attention.

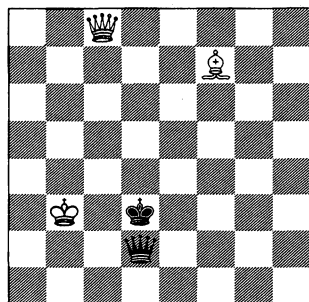
Judges' evaluation of such compositions in tourneys must be impartial. Judges must accept neither the banal nor the exaggerated claim of the quality of this or that study. Put simply, the award of honours to studies must be of maximum severity and objectivity. Otherwise the poetry of chess will inevitably suffer.

A number of studies in my collection fall under the present heading. Here are a few.

*****DIAGRAM No.1*****

A.Manyakhin

Special Commendation, Schach, 1984 [EG88.6438]

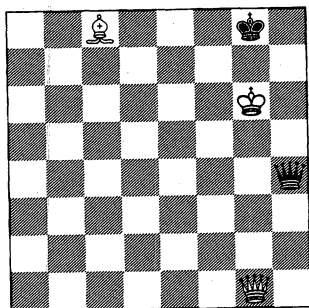


Win 3/2

The solution clearly begins with a check, but which check? Let's try: 1.Qa6†! Ke4 2.Qc6† Kf5 3.Qg6† Ke5 4.Qe6† Kd4 5.Qd6†! Ke3 6.Qh6† Ke2 7.Bc4†! Kd1 8.Qh1† Qe1 9.Qf3† Kc1 10.Be2! The white bishop takes up the ideal position, and despite Black having the move, he is squeezed, and loses. (David Blundell points out that it is not a true zugzwang, for WTM can win: 1.Qd3 Qd2 2.Qc4† Kb1 3.Bd3† Ka1 4.Qa/d4†. But according to Henk Muzerie in OVER ZETDWANG it is, as White wins sooner when Black holds the move).

*****DIAGRAM No.2*****

A.Manyakhin
Schach, 1986



Win 3/2

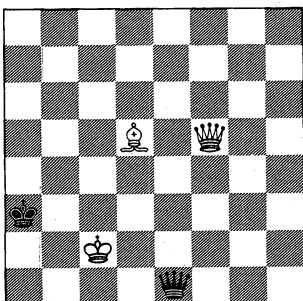
White takes instant advantage of the black king's poor situation: 1.Be6† Kf8 2.Qe3!/i Ke8/ii 3.Qe5!/iii Qb4!/iv 4.Qh8†! Qf8 (Ke7;Qf6†) 5.Bf7† Ke7 6.Qf6† Kd7 7.Be6†/v Ke8 8.Bd7† Kxd7 9.Qxf8 wins.

- i) A quiet move. Not 2.Qc5†? Qe7 3.Qf5† Ke8 4.Qe5, because of Qd6! and 5.Qxd6 is stalemate.
- ii) Into the B†Q firing line.
- iii) Yet another quiet move.
- iv) Black lives in hope that the artillery will boom, but it stays silent and instead there is something else.
- v) The hidden point.

I consider study No.2 with its canonical correlation of the material in question to be among my best achievements.

*****DIAGRAM No.3*****

A.Manyakhin
Schach, 1987



Win 3/2

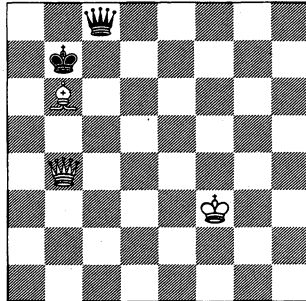
1.Bc4!/i Qb4 2.Qf3† Ka4 3.Qa8† Qa5 4.Qe8† Kb4 5.Qe1† Ka4 6.Qa1†/ii Kb4
7.Qc3†, and that's that.

i) 1.Qd3†? is too impulsive: Kb4 2.Qc4† Ka5 3.Qc5† Ka6, and Black comes to no harm.

ii) Now White shows his hand.

*****DIAGRAM No.4*****

A. and S.Manyakhin
entered for Chingiz Aitmatov -60 JT, 1990



Win 3/2

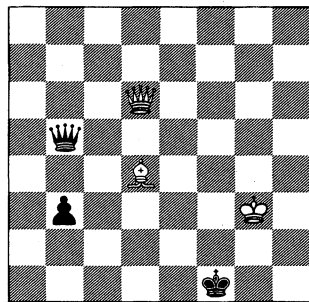
1.Bc5†! Kc6 2.Qb6† Kd5 3.Qd6† Kc4 4.Qd4† Kb5/i 5.Qb2†! Kc6 6.Qf6†! Kd5 7.Qd4†
Kc6 (Ke6;Qg4†) 8.Qd6†/ii Kb5 9.Qb6† Kc4 10.Qb4† Kd5 11.Qe4†! Kxc5 12.Qc2†
wins.

i) Kb3 5.Qb4† Kc2 6.Qc4† Kd1 7.Qd3†, with a clear win.

ii) Now there is a 'race against the clock', ie clockwise, then anti-clockwise!

*****DIAGRAM No.5*****

A.Manyakhin
entered for Mugnos MT (Argentina), 1989



Win 3/3

Much imagination is needed from White's play if he is to win this very natural position. 1.Be3!/i, and either

Qe2 2.Qf6†! Ke1 3.Qa1† Qd1 4.Qa5† Ke2 5.Qh5† Ke1 6.Qh1† Ke2 7.Qf3†, or
 Qh5 2.Qd3† Qe2 3.Qe4! Ke1/ii 4.Qh1†! Qf1 5.Bf2† Ke2 6.Qf3† Kd2 7.Be3† Ke1
 8.Bd2† Kxd2 9.Qxf1 wins.

i) What happens now depends on Black's response.

ii) Also possible here: Qe1† 4.Kh3 Qa5 5.Qc4† Ke1 6.Kg2! Qa8† 7.Kg1. And Qc2
 4.Qf3† Ke1 5.Bf2† Kd2 6.Qe3† Kd1 7.Qe1 mate.

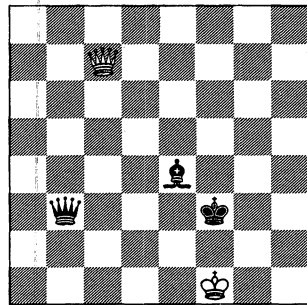
The simple addition of a pawn has resulted in a synthesis of the ideas of studies Nos.2 and 3.

As a dessert we can look at a pair of studies where the force is reversed.

*****DIAGRAM No.6*****

A.Manyakhin

3rd Hon.Mention, Schach, 1985



Draw 3/2

1.Ke1!/i Qe3† 2.Kd1 Qd3† 3.Kc1 Qb1† 4.Kd2 Qb2†/ii 5.Kd1 Qb1† 6.Kd2!/iii Qb2†
 7.Kd1, and

Bd5! 8.Qc3†! Qxc3 stalemate, or
 Kg2! 8.Ke1! Bf3 9.Qc2†! Qxc2 stalemate.

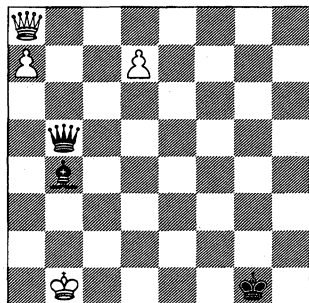
i) After 1.Qc1? Qd3† 2.Kg1 Qd4† 3.Kh2 Qh8† 4.Kg1 Qg7† 5.Kf1 Qg2† 6.Ke1 Qe2 it
 is checkmate.

ii) Qa2† 5.Kc3 Qc2† 6.Kd4 Qxc7 stalemate.

iii) 6.Qc1? Qb3† 7.Ke1 Bc2, and Black wins.

*****DIAGRAM No.7*****

A.Manyakhin
2nd Prize, Sovetskoe Zauralye, 1985 [EG85.6114]



Black to move, draw 4/3

1...Ba3† 2.Kc2! Qc4† 3.Kd2 Bc1† 4.Kd1 Bf4!/i 5.Qh1†!!/ii Kxh1 6.a8Q† Kg1 7.Qh1†!! (echo) Kxh1 8.d8Q Kg1 9.Qb6† Kf1 10.Qf2†! (echo?!) Kxf2 stalemate.

i) For Qc1†; to give checkmate. If 4...Bg5 5.Qh1†! Kxh1 6.a8Q† Kg1 7.Qa3! Kf2 8.Qf8† Bf4 9.Qxf4†! Qxf4 10.d8Q, with a draw.

ii) Not 5.Qg2†? Kxg2 6.a8Q† Kf2, and White has no defence.

All the foregoing examples show that Q+B vs. Q does not have to be a boring balance of force. We have seen some excellent examples of chess art. Go to it!

Lipetsk

27/v/1990

LEOPOLD ADAMOVICH MITROFANOV †

2-7-1932 to 26-11-1992

Ballet has lost Rudolf Nureyev, studies have lost Leopold Mitrofanov. Never has John Donne's truth that 'no man is an island' struck so hard and swift. The FIDE International Master, a married man, died of cancer of the stomach less than five months after the celebratory events marking his 60th birthday. At one of these, a disappointingly formal affair in the Chigorin Club, I presented the one copy of DECEPTIVE SIMPLICITY he was to hold. (Six copies mailed from Holland had not arrived.) He was delighted and stopped me with a 'no matter' gesture before I could properly apologize for the gross error 'Abramovich' instead of Adamovich for his patronymic. There will be no more studies to add to the 300 that speak, and will always speak, wordlessly for him, but with such eloquence and elegance. The departure of the gloriously talented inheritor of the St. Petersburg traditions of Troitzky, Kubbel, Simkhovich (in his final

years) and Korolkov leaves a formidable gap. We do not doubt that the younger generation will pick up the threads, and will scale new peaks, but they must do so without the quiet charisma of a self-effacing leader, with no life-line linking the present with the past.

As a boy Leopold Mitrofanov lived through the 900-day siege of Leningrad, but not unscathed. Starvation stunted his natural growth: he scarcely exceeded five feet in height.

During the period from 24vi92 to 4vii92 Leopold spent several days showing me special spots in and around his native city. Vivid memories, and a few photographs, remain of exploring Pavlovsk Park -where from boyhood he knew all the paths-, of long conversations in which he was uniquely quick and patient in divining the intended meaning from my halting Russian, of hospitality in his favourite cafés on Nevsky Prospekt, of unexpected and imaginative gifts such as a symbolic 'key' made by him out of blown glass, of the frequent humorous twinkle in the eye, of the fresh and smiling face under the long-peaked flat cap that protected his almost hairless scalp in all but the warmest weather, of his calm, low-volume voice with crystal clear diction, of his 'secret' about the poet Pushkin (like most unprivileged Russians he was fond and proud of being privy to all 'vital' information, often imagined, such as that I was a millionaire), and of a remarkable two-day excursion by metal motor-boat (there were eight of us in all, crew included) from Priozersk to a small uninhibited and unpolluted island on oxygen-rich Lake Ladoga.

The final confirmation of the sad news took almost two months to reach me. Also, the Mitrofanov 60 JT award, announced as complete in vii92, has yet (193) to be made public.

AJR 3ii93



DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

Leninskaya plemya, 1989

Judge: apparently the columnist Stanislav Kirilichenko

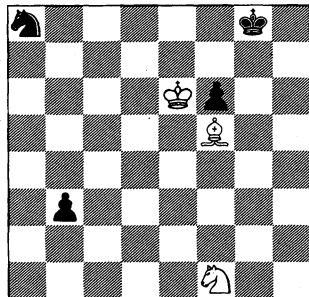
Apparently, though the award makes no mention of it, the tourney was for studies with 7 men or fewer.

EG105 published the 1st to 4th Prizes in EG105, v92: Nos.8443-8446. Also a Special Prize, No.8447. Also 1st and 2nd Hon.Men, as No.8448 and 8449. And a mention by Krikheli, No.8450. But there was no mention of where or when the award was published, nor how many studies figured in it. It was called (in EG) "H-200".

Provisional award published in Leninske plemya 6v90 and 13v90. Definitely there as "MIKOLAIV-200", so we must assume that 'Mikolaiv' is the Ukrainian for 'Nikolaev'.

No. 8736 L.Kravtsov (Nikolaev/Mikolaiv)

Special Prize for a local composer



Win 3/4
 1.Kd6 Sb6 2.Kc5 Sa4† 3.Kb4, and
 Sb6 4.Kb5 Sa8 5.Kc6 wins or
 Sb2 4.Kxb3 Sd1 5.Kc2 Sf2 6.Kd2 Kg7

7.Ke2 Sh1 8.Be4 wins.

The bS is caught in diametrically opposite corners.

No. 8737 L.Mitrofanov (Leningrad)
 3rd Hon Mention

Kb2,Ra1,Sc8,Sh2 + Kb7,Rd4 4/2

1.Sf3, and

Rf4 2.Sd6† Kc7 3.Se8† Kd7 4.Se5†

Kxe8 5.Ra8† Ke7 6.Sg6† K- 7.Sxf4†

wins, or

Rd3 2.Se5 Rd2† 3.Kb3 Rd5 4.Sc6!!

Kxc6 5.Se7† wins.

No. 8738 B.Sidorov (Apsheeronsk)
 4th Hon Mention

Ka1,Sd1,Sd4 = Ka4,Qa7,Ba2,Bg5 3/4

1.Sb2† Kb4 2.Sc6† Kb3 3.Sd4† Kc3

4.Sb5† Kb3 5.Sd4† Kb4 6.Sc6† Kc5

7.Sxa7 Be6 8.Sa4† Kb4 9.Sb6 Kb3

10.Sc6, draw.

No. 8739 Yu.Kutukov (Kavalerove)

5th Hon Mention

Kg6,Sc6,f6 + Ka8,c2,h2 - 3/3

1.f7,and

c1Q 2.f8Q† Kb7 3.Qb8† Ka6 4.Qa7†

Kb5 5.Sd4† Kb4 6.Qb7† Ka4 (Ka3;

Qb3†) 7.Qb5† Ka3 8.Qb3 mate, or

h1Q 2.f8Q† Kb7 3.Qb8† Ka6 4.Qa8†

Kb6 5.Qa5† Kb7 6.Qa7† Kc8 7.Qb8†

Kd7 8.Qd8† Ke6 9.Sd4† Ke5 10.Qf6†,

and 11.Qc6† wins, or

Kb7 2.f8Q Kxc6 3.Qf1 Kd5 4.Kf5 Kd4

5.Kf4 Kc3 6.Ke3 wins.

No. 8740 S.Kasparyan

6th Hon Mention

Ke4,Bb1,Se8 = Kd7,Bb5,Sb2,Se3 3/4

1...eSd1 2.Sf6† Ke6 3.Sd5 Bc6 4.Kd4!

Bxd5 5.Bf5† Kd6 6.Be4 Bc4 7.Bd3 Bb3

8.Bc2 Ba2 9.Bb1 draw.

No. 8741 V.Kalandadze (Tbilisi)
7th Hon Mention
Kc8,Rb8,Rh4 + Kd1,Ra7,a2 - 3/3
1.Rb2! Ra8† 2.Kb7 Ra7† 3.Kb6 Ra6†
4.Kb5 Ra5† 5.Kb4 Ra4† 6.Kxa4! a1Q†
7.Kb3 Qa8 8.Rh1† Qxh1 9.Rb1† wins.

No. 8742 G.Amiryan (Erevan)
Comm.
Ka4,Sf8 = Kc4,e6,h4 2/3
1.Sg6 h3 2.Se5† Kc3 3.Sg4 e5 4.Kb5 e4
5.Kc5 e3 6.Sxe3 h2 7.Sd1† Kd2 8.Sf2
Ke2 9.Sh1 Kf3 10.Kd4 Kg2 11.Ke3
Kxh1 12.Kf2 stalemate.

No. 8743 M.Ryabinin (Zherdevka)
Comm.
Ke1,Rb3,Rc3 + Ke8,Rh2,g2,h3 - 3/4
1.Rb8† Kf7 2.Rb7† Kf6 3.Rb6† Kf5
4.Rb5† Kf4 5.Rb4† Kf5 6.Rc5† Ke6
7.Rb6† Kd7 8.Rg5 Rh1† 9.Kf2 h2
10.Rg7† Kc8 11.Rh6 Rf1† 12.Ke2 g1Q
13.Rh8† wins. [But what about 11...
g1Q+ ? HHG.]

No. 8744 L.Mitrofanov
Comm.
Kg1,Sb6,Se1,d6 + Ka3,Ba7,Sb2 - 4/3
1.Sc2† Kb3 2.Sd4† Ka2 3.Sd5 Bxd4†
4.Kf1 Bf2!! 5.Sb4† Kb3 6.Kxf2 wins.

No. 8745 L.Topko (Krivoi Rog)
Comm.
Kc6,Rg1,Sf6 = Ka8,Qh7,Bc4,Bc5 3/4
1.Ra1†! Qa7 2.Rxa7 Bxa7 3.Sd7 Ba6/i
4.Kc7 Bg1 5.Sb6† Ka7 6.Sc8† Ka8
7.Sb6† Ka7 8.Sc8† draw.
i) Bf1(e2, etc.) 4.Sb6† Kb8 5.Sd7† Kc8
6.Sb6† Kd8 7.Kb7 draw.

No. 8746 A.Dikusarov (Novosibirsk)
Comm.
Kf8,Bg5,a4,b2 + Kd1,a5,b6 - 4/3
1.Be7! Kc2 2.Ba3 Kb3 3.Ke7 Kxa4
4.Kd6 b5 5.Kc5 b4 6.Kc4/i ba 7.b3
mate. As David Blundell points out,
this finish is known from Hoch (1978),
EG57.3799.

i) 6.Bxb4? ab 7.Kc4 Ka5 8.b3 Ka6
draw.

No. 8747 L.Kuzminashvili (Tbilisi)
Comm.
Kc4,Rb6,Sb1 + Ke1,a2,a4,g6 - 3/4
1.Sa3 Kd1 2.Rf6 Kc1 3.Rf1† Kb2 4.Ra1
Kxa1 5.Kc3 g5 6.Kc2 g4 7.Kc1 g3 8.Sc2
mate.

No. 8748 A.Denisov (Tula)
Comm.
Kg7,Rh4,a4,a5 + Kb2,Rf3 - 4/2
1.a6/i Rc3 2.Rh2† Ka3 3.Rh3 Rxh3
4.a7 Rg3† 5.Kf7 Rf3† 6.Ke7 Re3†
7.Kd7 Rd3† 8.Kc7 Rc3† 9.Kb7 Rb3†
10.Ka6 Rb4 11.a5 wins.
i) 1.Rb4†? Ka3 2.a6 Rc3 draw.]

No. 8749 L.Mitrofanov
Comm.
Ke2,Rc8,Bg4,c3 + Kc1,Be8,h2 - 4/3
1.Ra8 Kb2 2.Rb8† Ka1 3.Bf3 Bh5
4.Rh8 h1Q 5.Rxh5 ... 6.Rh1 wins.

No. 8750 L.Mitrofanov
Comm.
Kd1,Rf5,g6 = Kh6,Re2,Be4,b6 3/4
1.Re5 Re3 2.Kc1!! Rc3† 3.Kb2 Rc4
4.Kb3 Bd3 5.g7 Kh7 6.g8Q† Kxg8 7.
Rg5† Kh7 8.Rh5† Kg7 9.Rg5† Kf7
10.Rd5! Be2 11.Re5 Bd3 12.Rd5
[Cf Sochniev and Mitrofanov in Tsere-
teli-150, still awaiting official
publication.]

No. 8751 S.Borodavkin (Dniepro-
petrovsk)
Comm.
Kb3,Sd8 = Kb1,Be8,a5,a7,f5 2/5
1.Ka3! f4 2.Se6 f3 3.Sg5 f2 4.Se4 f1S
5.Sd2† Sxd2 stalemate.

No. 8752 L.Mitrofanov
Comm.
Ka2,a3,b2,g2 + Kg4,Sh2,a5 - 4/3
1.b4! ab 2.a4! Sf1 3.a5 Sd2 4.a6 b3†
5.Ka1! b2† 6.Kxb2 Sc4† 7.Ka2 Sb6 8.a7

wins.

No. 8753 E.Ribak (Zelenograd)

Comm.

Kc5,Rb8,Sd7 + Ka7,Sa3,c3,e2 - 3/4
1.Kc6 c2 2.Rb7† Ka6 3.Sc5† Ka5 4.Sd3,
and

c1Q† 5.Sxc1 e1S 6.Sb3† wins, or
Ka4 5.Rb4† Ka5 6.Re4 Sb5 7.Kc5 Sc3
8.Re7 Sa4† 9.Kc6 Ka6 10.Sb4† Ka5
11.Sxc2 wins.

No. 8754 A.Tikhomirov (Kharkov)

Comm.

Kh6,Ra4,Bd3 = Kh8,Re3,Bd2,f7 3/4
1.Kh5 Rh3† 2.Rh4 Rxd3 3.Rd4 Rh3†
4.Kg4 Rh2 5.Kg3 Re2 6.Kf3 Re3†
7.Kf2 Bc1 8.Rc4 Bd2 9.Rd4 draw.

No. 8755 S.Migunov (Voronezh)

Comm.

Kg4,Rf5,Sb8 + Ka8,Sh3,a6,b2 - 3/4
1.Rf1 Sf2† 2.Kf3 Sd3 3.Sc6 Sc1 4.Ke3
b1Q 5.Rf8† Kb7 6.Rb8† Kxc6 7.Rxb1
Sa2 8.Rb2 Sc1(c3) 9.Rc2(†) wins.

No. 8756 Ya.Roiko (Stary Chartoriisk)

Comm.

Kd5,a3,c6 + Ke8,a4,b6,d6 3/4
1.Ke6 Kd8 2.Kxd6 Kc8 3.c7 b5 4.Kc6
b4 5.ab a3 6.b5 a2 7.b6 a1Q 8.b7 mate.

No. 8757 G.Petrushkin (Chervonoarmeisk)

Comm.

Kd3,Sg1,h7 + Kb3,b4,a2 - 3/3
1.h8B a1Q 2.Bxa1 Ka2 3.Bd4 b3 4.Se2
b2 5.Sc3† Ka1 6.Kc2 wins.

No. 8758 A.Oleinik (Buyanki)

Comm.

Kh5,Bh4,Sg5,Sg6 + Ka3,Sb3,d3 - 4/3
1.Se5 d2 2.Sc4† Kb4 3.Sxd2 Sxd2 4.Be1
Kc3 5.Sf3 Kd3 6.Bxd2 Ke2 7.Kg4 wins.

No. 8759 L.Mitrofanov

Comm.

Ke6,Rg7,Sh5 + Kf8,Rh6,f6 - 3/3

1.Rf7† Ke8 2.Sxf6† Kd8 3.Kd6 Kc8
4.Kc6 Kb8/i 5.Kb6 Rh8 6.Rb7† Kc8
7.Rc7† Kd8 8.Kb7 wins.

i) Kd8 5.Kb7 R- 6.Rd7 mate.

No. 8760 S.Grunkin (Glinyani)

Comm.

Kb1,Rd1 = Kb6,Rg1,Be1,b3 2/4
1.Rc1 Kb5 2.Kb2 Ka4 3.Rc4†, and
Bb4 4.Rxb4† Kxb4 stalemate, or
Kb5 4.Rc1 Kb4 5.Rxe1 Rxe1
stalemate.

No. 8761 A.Motor (Odessa)

Comm.

Kc6,a6,d6 = Kc8,Ra8,Ba7 3/3
1.d7† Kd8 2.Kb7 Rb8† 3.Kxa7 Kc7
4.d8Q† Rxd8 stalemate.

No. 8762 A.Filipov (Bezhetsk)

Comm.

Kd1,Bc8,c7 + Ka1,Rb4 - 3/2
1.Ba6!/i Rd4† 2.Bd3 Rxd3† 3.Kc2 Rd4
4.c8R Ra4 5.Kb3 wins.
i) 1.Be6? Rb1† 2.Kd2 Rc1 3.Kxc1
stalemate.

No. 8763 I.Krikheli

Comm.

Kb4,b5,d5 = Ke8,Bg7,b7 3/3
1.Kc5 Kd7 2.Kb6 Kc8 3.Ka7 Bd4† 4.b6
Bc5 5.d6 Bxd6 6.Ka8 Bc7 7.Ka7 Bd8
8.Ka8 Bxb6 stalemate.

No. 8764 V.Prinyov (Istra)

Comm.

Kc7,Bb1,h4 + Ka4,a3,b2 - 2/3
1.Ba2!, and
Kb4 2.Kd6 Kc3 3.Kc5 b1Q 4.Bxb1 Kb2
5.Kb4 wins, or
b1Q 2.Bxb1 Kb3 3.Be4 Kc3 4.Bd5 Kd4
5.Kd6 wins.

No. 8765 A.Tikhomirov

Comm.

Kf8,a3,c3 = Kh8,Bc7,a4,c4 3/4
1.Ke7, with
Bf4! 2.Kd7! Bc1 3.Kc6 Bxa3 4.Kb5

Bb2 5.Kxa4 Bxc3 6.Kb5 draw, or
Ba5 2.Kd6 Bb4† 3.Kc6 Bxa3 4.Kb5
Bb2 5.Kxa4 Bxc3 6.Kb5 draw.

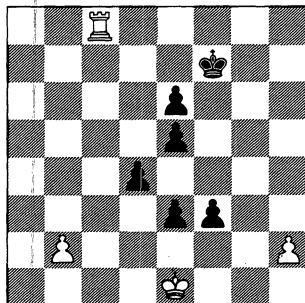
No. 8766 **A.Motor**
Comm.
Kb6,Sc6,a4,d5 = Kc8,Ra8,d7 4/3
1.Sa7† Kb8 2.d6 Rxa7 3.a5 Rb7† 4.Ka6
Ra7† 5.Kb6 Rb7† 6.Ka6 R/K-
stalemate.

This must be the record number of
commendations in a tourney award!

SCHACH 1989-90

Judge: A.Maksimovskikh
In his award the judge lists which
studies were eliminated for which
(general) reasons.

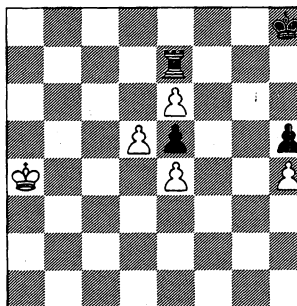
No. 8767 **Heinrich Bernleitner**
(Vienna, Austria)
=1st/2nd Prize Schach 1989-90



Win 4/6
1.Rc7†/i Ke8 2.Rc2/ii d3 3.Re2, with:
de 4.h4 Kf7 5.h5 Kf6 6.h6 Kg6 7.b4
wins, or
fe 4.b4/iii Kd7 5.b5 Kd6 6.b6 Kc6 7.h4
wins.
i) Bl threatened 1...d3. If 1.Rc3? dc
2.bc Kf6 3.c4 Kf5 4.c5 Ke4 5.c6 Kd3

6.c7 f2† 7.Kf1 Kd2 draws.
ii) 2.Rc1? d3 3.Ra1 Ke7 4.b4 Kd6 5.b5
Kc5 6.Rb1 Kd4 7.b6 e2 draws.
iii) 4.h4? Kf7 5.h5 Kf6 6.h6 Kg6 7.b4
Kxb6 8.b5 Kg5 9.b6 Kf4 10.b7 Kf3
11.b8Q d2 mate.
"A study with a deeply thought out
manoeuvre and wR sacrifice."

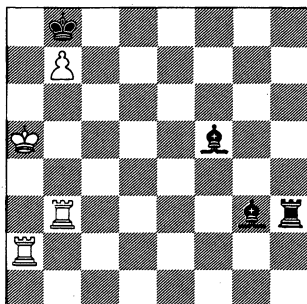
No. 8768 **A.P.Manyakhin and S.A.**
Manyakhin (Lipetsk,
Russia)
=1st/2nd Prize Schach 1989-90



Win 5/4
1.Kb5 Kg7 2.d6/i Rxe6/ii 3.Kc6 Rf6
4.Kc7 Rf7† 5.d7 Kf6 6.Kc8 Rf8† 7.d8R
(d8Q? Ke6;) Rf7 8.Rd6† wins.
i) 2.Kc6? Kf6 3.d6 Rh7 4.d7 Ke7.
ii) Re8 3.d7 Rb8† 4.Kc6 Kf6 5.Kc7
Kxe6 6.Kxb8 Kxd7 7.Kb7 Kd6 8.Kb6,
zugzwang.
"The stalemate is not new (eg
Nadareishvili) but with the Many-
akhins' we have an invigorating path to
the finale and a good motivation for
the underpromotion."

No. 8769. 1...Bc7† 2.Ka4 Bd7† 3.Ka3
Bd6† 4.Kb2 Rh2† 5.Ka1/i Be5† 6.
aRb2 Rh1† 7.Ka2 Be6 8.Ka3 Bd6†
9.Ka4 Bd7† 10.Ka5 Rh5† 11.Ka6 Bc7
12.Rb6 draw.
i) 5.Kb1? Bf5† 6.Ka1 Be5† 7.aRb2 Rh6
8.Ka2 Ra6† 9.Ra3 Be6† 10.Rb3 Rb6,
and wRb3 is lost.

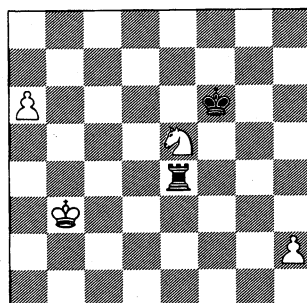
No. 8769 G.Kasparyan (Erevan, Armenia)
3rd Prize Schach 1989-90



Draw 4/4

"The great study-master continues to find new possibilities in the force of the rook-pair against rook plus bishop-pair."

No. 8770 Kari Valtonen (Tampere, Finland)
4th Prize Schach 1989-90



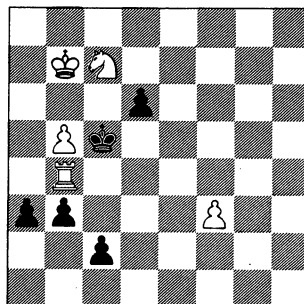
Win 4/2

1.Sd7† Kg5/i 2.a7 Re8 3.Sb8 Re3†
4.Kb4 Re4† 5.Kb5 Re5† 6.Kb6 Re6†
7.Kc7 Re7† 8.Sd7 Re8/ii 9.Kc6 Re6†
10.Kb7 Re8 11.a8Q Rxa8 12.Kxa8 Kh4
13.Se5 Kh3 14.Sf3 wins.

i) Bl's plan is to capture hP with bK and then to place bR behind aP.

ii) Nothing special so far, and with bKh5 there would be a simple S-fork

No. 8771 David Gurgendidze (Chailuri, Georgia)
5th Prize Schach 1989-90



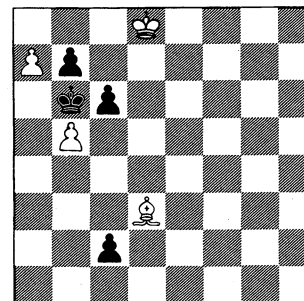
Win 5/5

1.Sa6† Kd5 2.Re4 c1Q/i 3.Sb4† Kc5
4.Sd3† Kxb5 5.Sxc1 b2 6.Sa2 (Se2? a2;)
b1Q 7.Sc3† Kc5† 8.Sxb1 a2 9.Sd2 a1Q
10.Sb3† and 11.Sxa1, when W wins.

i) b2 3.Kb6, and S-mate follows.

"A trio of S-forks against the new-born bQQ." The comment in the solution says that seeing how the queens are persecuted one might think that Gurgendidze was a woman-hater. However, AJR has seen his wedding photograph!

No. 8772 Sergei Radchenko (Rostov on Don, Russia)
Special Prize Schach 1989-90



Win 4/4

1.a8S† (a8Q? c1Q;) Ka7 2.b6† Kxa8

3.Kc8 c1Q 4.Ba6 ba 5.b7† Ka7 6.b8Q mate.

"The solution to this sprint starts with a surprise: S-promotion to avoid check from the incipient bQ." AJR: Has the mantle of Pogosyants fallen on Radchenko?

No. 8773 Julien Vandiest (Borghout, Belgium)

1st Hon Mention

Kc6,Qc3,Ba2 + Kd8,Qe7,f5 - 3/3
1.Qd4†/i Ke8 2.Qh8† Qf8 3.Qe5† Qe7 4.Be6, with a trifurcation:

Qg5 5.Qb8† Ke7 6.Qd6† Kf6 7.Qd8† Kg6 8.Bf7† Kh6 9.Qh8 mate, or Qb4 5.Bxf5† Kf7 6.Qe6† Kg7 7.Qg6† Kf8 8.Qh6† Kf7 9.Bg6† Ke6(f6) 10. Bh7† Ke5 11.Qg5† Kd4 12.Qh4† Kc3 13.Qe1† Kb3 14.Bg8†, wins, or Qa3, with as before up to 11...Kd4 12.Qg7† Kc4 13.Bg8† Kb4 14.Qd4†.

i) 1.Qh8†? Qe8†. Or 1.Qa5†? Ke8 2.Qa8† Qd8.

"Known ideas, but well formed."

No. 8774 Vyacheslav I.Prigunov (Kazan, Russia)

2nd Hon Mention

Kh1,Rd3,Rg1,g2 = Kh4,Rg3,Bc1,b2 4/4
The chairlift sets off: 1.Rd4† Rg4 2.g3† Kh5/i 3.Rd5† Rg5 4.g4† Kh6/ii 5.Rd6† Rg6 6.g5† Kh7/iii 7.Rd7† Rg7 8.g6† Kh8 (Kh6;Rd8) 9.Rd8† Rg8 10.g7† and W has his draw.

i) Kh3 3.Rd8 Rb4 4.Rh8† Kg4 5.Rh4† and 6.Rxb4. Or Kg5 3.Rd5† and 4. - Rb5.

ii) Kh4 5.Rd8, or Kg6 5.Rd6† and 6.- Rb6.

iii) Kh5 7.Rd8, or Kg7 7.Rd7† Rg7 8.Rb7.

"A systematic movement known from Kalandadze is shown here in superb miniature form."

No. 8775 Alberto Foguelman

(Buenos Aires, Argentina)

3rd Hon Mention

Kg3,Sh4,g2 = Kc3,b5,e5,g6 3/4
1.Sf3/i b4 2.Sg5/ii b3 3.Se4† Kc2 4.Sd6 Kd3 5.Sb5 e4 6.Sa3 e3 7.Kf3 e2 8.Kf2 Kd2 9.Sc4† Kd1 10.Sb2† Kc2 11.Sc4 Kd3 12.Sa3 draw.

i) 1.Kf3? b4 2.Ke2 e4 3.Kd1 b3 4.Kc1 g5.

ii) 2.Kf2? e4 3.Sg5 Kd3 4.Se6 Kd2 5.Sc5 e3† 6.Kf3 e2 7.Se4† Ke1 8.Sg3 b3 9.Sxe2 Kd2 wins.

"Precise play leads to an interesting finale."

No. 8776 Michal Hlinka (Kosice, Czechoslovakia)

4th Hon Mention

Kc8,f3,f7,g5,g7,h7 = Kb5,Re7,Ba2, Sc6,f4,g6 6/6

1.f8S Bb1 2.g8Q/i Bf5† 3.Se6/ii Kb6 4.Qd8† Sxd8 5.h8Q Sxe6 6.Qb2† Kc6 7.Qb7† Kd6 8.Qa6† Kd5 9.Qa2† Ke5 10.Qe2† Kd6 11.Qa6† Ke5 12.Qe2† Kd5 13.Qa2† Kd6 14.Qa6† draw.

i) 2.Sd7? Bf5 3.g8Q Bxd7† 4.Kc7 Bf5† 5.Kd6 Rd7 mate. Or 2.Se6? Kb6 3.g8Q Bd3 4.Qd8† Sxd8 5.h8Q Sxe6 6.Qb2† Bb5.

ii) 3.Qe6? Bxe6† 4.Sxe6 Rxh7.

"After a convoluted introduction a draw is reached due to perpetual check by an omnipotent queen."

No. 8777 Ladislav Salai jr (Zilina, Czechoslovakia)

5th Hon Mention

Kh5,Rc7,Rg8 + Kb6,b2,d3,g2,h7 - 3/5
1.cRc8/i d2 2.Rb8† Ka7 3.bRd8 Kb7 4.Kh4 Kc7 5.Rb8 Kd7 6.Kh3 Ke6 7. gRe8† Kf5 8.Rf8† Ke4/ii 9.Kxg2 d1Q 10.bRe8† Kd3 11.Rd8† Kc2 12.Rf2† Kc1 13.Rxd1† Kxd1 14.Rxb2 wins.

i) 1.gRg7? d2 2.Rb7† Kc6 3.Kh4 Kd6 4.Kh3 Ke5 5.gRe7† Kf4 6.Rf7† Ke3 7.Kxg2 d1Q 8.bRe7† Kd2 9.Rd7† Kc1 draw.

ii) Kg6 9.fRd8 K- 10.Kxg2 wins.
"An interesting contest of the rooks
against three passed pawns."

No. 8778 V.Kalyagin (Sverdlovsk,
Russia)

Comm.

Kc5,Ra1,f7 = Ke5,Rg2,Bf5,Sb8 3/4
1.Re1†/i Be4 2.f8S Rg8 3.Se6 Rg6
(Kxe6;Rxe4) 4.Sd4 Sd7† 5.Kc4, drawn.

i) SCHACH (v89, p38) gives as the
author's solution: "1.Ra7/ii Rc2† 2.Kb6
Rc8/iii 3.Re7† Kd6/iv 4.Re8 Sd7†
5.Kb7 Sc5† 6.Kb6 Sd7† 7.Kb7 Rc7†
8.Ka8 Sb6† 9.Kb8 Rxf7 10.Re6† Kc5
11.Rc6† Kb5 12.Rc5† Ka4 13.Ra5†
Kb4 14.Rb5† and 15.Rxb6 draw." We
read further that solvers demolished
this with 9...Kc6!, when Bl wins.
However, other solvers found a cook,
which (with misgivings) we reproduce
as the main line! Having failed to trace
a published correction in the pages of
SCHACH we surmise that the judge
took into account only what the
composer supplied. Fie! Tut-tut! Tsk,
tsk! If the composer's intention is refuted
then the study must be eliminated:
the fact that something else works is no
credit to the composer, who, had he
seen the cook, would have taken action
to eliminate it! Full marks to the anonymous
solvers, of course, for doing the
composer's work for him.

ii) 1.Ra8? Rc2† 2.Kb6 (Kb5,Rc8;) Sd7†
3.Kb5 Bd3† 4.Kb4 Rf2. Or 1.Re1†?
Be4 2.Rf1 Sd7† 3.Kb4 Sf8. Or 1.Kb6?
Sd7† 2.Kc7 Rg7 3.Ra5† Kf6 4.Rxf5†
Kxf5 5.Kxd7 Rxf7†. Or 1.f8Q? Sd7†.
Or 1.f8S? Rg8.

iii) Rb2† 3.Kc7 Sd7 4.Ra5† Kf6 5.
Rxf5† Kxf5 6.Kxd7 Rb7† 7.Ke8 Ke6
8.f8S†.

iv) Kf6 4.Re8 Sd7† 5.Kb7 Sc5† 6.Kb6
Sd7† 7.Kb7, positional draw.

No. 8779 Aleksandr Manyakhin
Comm.

Kd2,Qb5,Bb8 + Kh3,Qg7,g4 - 3/3
1.Qh5† Kg2 2.Qh2†/i Kf1 3.Qf4† Kg2
4.Be5, and Qa7 5.Qxg4† Kf1 6.Qh3†
Kg1 7.Bh2† Kf2 8.Bg3† Kg1 (Kf3;
Bb8†); 9.Qh2† Kf1 10.Qh1† Qg1 11.
Qf3†, or Qg8 5.Qh2† Kf1 6.Qe2† Kg1
7.Bd4† Kh1 8.Qf1† Kh2 9.Bg1† Kg3
10.Qf2† Kh3 11.Qh2, and bK is mated
on the square he started out from.
i) 2.Be5? Qd7† 3.Ke3 Qa7†.

No. 8780 Sergei Tkachenko (Bol-
grad, Ukraine)

Comm.

Kd5,Sc6,d7 + Kg1,Bf1,b3,f5,f6,h4 - 3/6
1.d8Q/i h3/ii 2.Sd4/iii Bg2† 3.Kd6/iv
h2 4.Qb6 h1Q 5.Se2† Kh2 6.Qf2, with:
Qd1† 7.Ke7 Qd3 8.Qg1† Kh3 9.Sf4†
wins, or

Qf1 7.Qg3† Kh1 8.Qh4† Bh3 9.Sg3†
wins.

i) 1.Sd4? b2 2.Sf3† Kf2 3.Sd2 h3 4.d8Q
h2 5.Qb6† Kg2 6.Qe3 h1Q 7.Qf3† Kg1.

ii) b2 2.Qb6† and 3.Qxb2.

iii) 2.Qg8†? Bg2†. Nor 2.Qb6†? Kg2.

iv) 3.Ke6(c4)? h2 4.Qb6 Bd5†. Or
3.Kc5? h2 4.Qa5 h1Q 5.Qe1† Kh2
6.Qh4† Bh3 7.Qf2† Qg2 8.Sf3† Kh1
9.Qe1† Qf1 draw.

No. 8781 Gamlet Amiryan (Erevan,
Armenia)

Comm.

Ka1,Qb1,a7 + Kg2,Rg1,c4,f5,g3,h2 - 3/6
1.a8Q† Kf2 (Kh3;Qf3) 2.Qa7† Kg2
3.Qb7† Kf2 4.Qb6† Kg2 5.Qc6† Kf2
6.Qc5† Kg2 7.Qd5† Kf2 8.Qxf5†/i Kg2
9.Qe4(d5)† Kf2 10.Qh1 c3 11.Ka2
Rxb1 12.Kxb1 (Qxb1?) and wins.

i) 8.Qh1? f4 9.Kb2 Rxb1† 10.Kxb1 f3
11.Kc2 Ke2, with f2 to follow.

No. 8782 Alois Johandl (Mödling,
Austria)

Comm.

Kb5,Rd5,Bg2 = Kc8,Ba7,Sd1,c2,c3,
d2,e2,f3 3/8
1.Bh3† Kb7 2.Rd7† Ka8 3.Ka6 (for

Rxa7†) Bb8 4.Bg4/i e1S 5.Bf5 Sf2
6.Be6 d1Q 7.Bd5† Qxd5 8.Ra7† Bxa7
stalemate.

i) 4.Be6? Se3. 4.Bf5? e1Q.

A German solver called this a beautiful
'neudeutsche' study.

No. 8783 H.Bernleitner

Comm.

Kf8,Be3,Sg3,c5,f2,g4 = Kc3,Sc4,a2,g6
6/4

1.Bd4† Kxd4 2.Se2† Ke5 3.f4† Kf6
4.Sd4 g5

5.fg† Kxg5 6.Sb3 Kxg4 7.c6 Kf5 8.c7
Sb6 9.Kg7 Ke5 10.Kg6 Kd5 11.Kf5 Kc4
12.Sa1 Kc3 13.Ke4 Kb2 14.Kd3 Kxa1
15.Kc2 draw.

**No. 8784 A.Shuravlov and G. Yego-
rov (Tula, Russia)**

Comm.

Kh6,c3,d5,e5,g5 = Kg3,Bd1,Sd2,c7,e6,f7
5/6

1.de Bb3 (fe?;g6) 2.c4/i Bxc4 3.e7 Bb5
4.e6 fe 5.g6 Se4 6.g7 Sf6 7.Kg5 Sg8
8.e8Q Bxe8 stalemate,

i) 2.e7? Ba4 3.e6 fe 4.g6 Se4 5.g7 Sf6
6.Kg6 Sg8 7.Kf7 Sh6 8.Kg6 Sf5 9.g8S
Kf4 10.Kf7 e5 and B1 wins.

Chess Club 'Aiastan' of Armenia 1991

A formal tourney.

The final award is over the name of
IGM Vladimir Akopyan, with Sergei
Kasparyan as 'chairman'.

65 studies by 50 composers

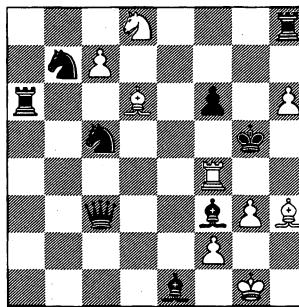
The award, received in looseleaf
duplicated form, carries the date 1xi91.

The final award, published after two
months in Shahmatain Aiastan, was
received in abstracted form from E.Fo-
michev (now of Chelyabinsk).

From: O.Pervakov (by hand in
Moscow, Salyut hotel)

No. 8785 S.Varov (Armenia)

1st Prize

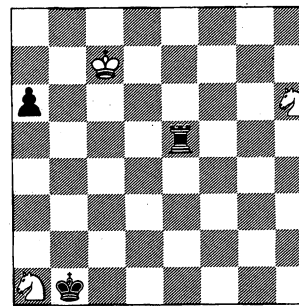


Draw 9/9

1.Sf7† Kg6 2.Sxh8† Kxh6 3.Bf8† Kh7
4.Bf5† Kxh8 5.c8Q Bxf2† 6.Kh2 Bxg3†
7.Kh3 Bg2† 8.Kg4 Bh3† 9.Kh5 Bxf5
10.Rxf5 Ra8 11.Qxa8 Bb8 12.Qxb8
Qh3† 13.Kg6 Qh7† 14.Kxf6 Sd7† 15.
Ke6 Sxb8 16.Bg7† Qxg7 17.Rh5† Kg8
18.Rg5 Qxg5 stalemate.

No. 8786 Yu.Bazlov (Vladivostok)

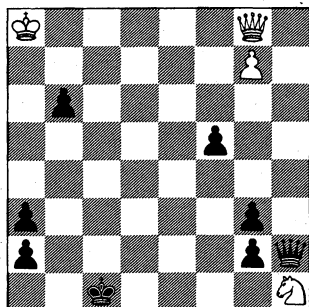
=2nd/3rd Prize



Draw 3/3

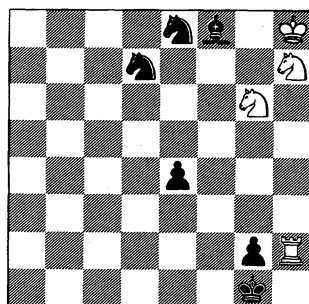
1.Sb3 Kb2 2.Sf7 Re7† 3.Kb6, with
Kxb3 4.Sd8 Rd7 5.Sc6 Rd6 6.Ka5
Rxc6 stalemate, or
Rxf7 4.Sc5 Rf6† 5.Ka5 Rf5 6.Kb4 a5†
7.Ka4 Rxc5 stalemate.

No. 8787 G.Amiryan (Erevan)
=2nd/3rd Prize



Win 4/8
1.Qc4† Kb1 2.Qb5† Kc1 3.Qc6† Kd2
4.Qd5† Kc1 5.g8Q ghQ 6.Qg5† Kb1
7.gQxf5† Kc1 8.Qg5† Kb1 9.Qg6† Ka1
10.Qf6† Kb1 11.Qxb6† Ka1 12.Qf6†
Kb1 13.Qg6† Kb2 14.Qg7† Kc2 15.
Qc7† Kb1 16.Qb7† Kc1 17.bQc6† Kb1
18.Qf5† Kb2 19.Qf6† Kb1 20.Qg6†
Kb2 21.Qg7† Kb1 22.Qb7† Ka1 23.Qc3
(f6)† and 24.Qxh1 mate.

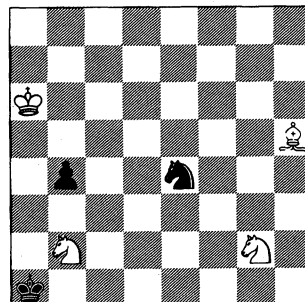
No. 8788 E.Kolesnikov and An.
Kuznetsov (Moscow)
4th Prize



Draw 4/6
1.Rh4 Kf1 2.Rf4† Ke1(e2) 3.Rxe4†
Kd1 4.Rd4† Kc2 5.Rc4† Kb1(b2) 6.
Rc1(†) Kxc1 7.Sf4 g1S 8.Sxf8 Sxf8
9.Kg8/i Sd7 10.Kf7 Sc7 11.Ke7 Sb6
12.Kd6 Sa6 13.Kc6 draw.

i) The first occurrence of this same-rank relationship of bK and bSS. The second and third occurrences are on moves 11 and 13. Whenever bSS protect one another and wK immobilises them wS will threaten one and a bS will be taken.

No. 8789 A.Zinchuk (Kiev)
5th Prize



Win 4/3
1.Sc4 b3 2.Se1 b2 3.Sa3 Ka2 4.Bg6,
and:
Sd2(c3) 5.Sb1 Sxb1 6.Bf7† Ka1 (Ka3;
Ka5) 7.Sc2 mate, or
Kxa3 5.Bxe4 Ka2 6.Bd5† Kb1 7.Kb5
Kc1 8.Sd3† Kc2 9.Sb4† Kc1 10.Sa2†
Kb1 11.Sc3† Kc2 12.Kc4 b1Q 13.Be4†
wins.

No. 8790 D.Gurgenidze (Chailuri,
Georgia)

1st Hon Mention
Kf5,Rh1,e7,f6 = Ka3,Ra6,Rf8,g5 4/4
1...fRxf6† 2.Kxg5 Rg6† 3.Kh5 Rh6†
4.Kg5 aRg6† 5.Kf5 Rf6† 6.Ke5 Re6†
7.Kd5 Rd6† 8.Kc5 Rc6† 9.Kb5 Rb6†
10.Ka5 Ra6† 11.Kb5 hRb6† 12.Kc5
Rc6† 13.Kd5 Rd6† 14.Ke5 Re6† 15.
Kf5 Rf6† 16.Kg5 Rg6† 17.Kh5 drawn,
or
1...aRxf6† 2.Kxg5 Rf5† 3.Kg4 Rf4†
4.Kg3 Rf3† 5.Kg2 Rf2† 6.Kg1 Rf1†
7.Kg2 R8f2† 8.Kg3 Rf3† 9.Kg4 Rf4†
10.Kg5 Rf5† 11.Kg6 Rf6† 12.Kg7 Rf7†

13.Kg8 drawn.

No. 8791 O.Pervakov and K. Sumbatyan (Moscow)

2nd Hon Mention

Kh4,Qf1,Rf4,Rf6,Be3,Sc8,Sg4,a5,c3,d2,
d3,f7,g2,g3,h6 + Kd5,Qg6,Re5,Bf5,
Se1,a6,a7,f2 - 15/8

1...Sf3† 2.gf Qh5† 3.Kxh5 Bg6† 4.Kxg6
Rg5† 5.Kh7 Rg7† 6.Kh8 Rh7† 7.Kg8
Rh8† 8.Kg7 Rh7† 9.Kf8 Rh8† 10.Ke7
Re8† 11.Kd7 Rd8† 12.Kc7 Rd7† 13.
Kb8 Rb7† 14.Ka8 Rb8† 15.Kxa7 Rb7†
16.Kxa6 Ra7† 17.Kb5 Rxa5† 18.Kb4
Rb5† 19.Ka3 Rb3† 20.Ka2 Rb2† 21.
Ka1 Ra2† 22.Kb1 Rb2† 23.Kc1 Rb1†
24.Kc2 Rb2† 25.Kd1 Rb1† 26.Ke2
Re1† 27.Kxf2 Re2† 28.Kg1 Rg2† 29.
Kh1 Rg1† 30.Kh2 Rh1† 31.Kg2 Rg1†
32.Kh3/i Rxc3†/ii 33.Kh4 Rh3† 34.Kg5
Rh5† 35.Kg6 Rg5† 36.Kh7 Rg7† 37.
Kh8 Rh7† 38.Kg8 Rh8† 39.Kg7 Rh7†
40.Kg6 Rg7† 41.Kh5 Rg5† 42.Kh4
Rh5† 43.Kg3 Rh3† 44.Kf2 and wins.

i) 32.Kf2? Rg2† 33.Ke1 Re2† 34.Kd1
Re1† 35.Kc2 Rc1† 36.Kb3 Rb1†
drawn.

ii) The culmination. bR is forced to
annihilate wPg3, and wK will have his
hidey-hole.

No. 8792 A.Gasparyan (Erevan)

3rd Hon Mention

Ke6,Rg5,Bd5,Sc5,a6,g2 + Kf4,Qc1,
Be1,a3,g3,h2,h4 - 6/7

1.Rf5† Ke3 2.Re5† Kd2 3.Sb3† Kc2
4.Sxc1 Bf2 5.a7 Bxa7 6.Re1 Bg1 7.Se2
h1Q 8.Rxc1 Qh2 9.Sd4† Kb2 10.Sf3 a2
11.Bxa2 h3 12.Sxh2 gh 13.Rb1† Kxa2
14.Rh1 hg 15.Rxh2 and 16.Rxc2 wins.

**No. 8793 V.Kovalenko (Maritime
province, Far East)**

4th Hon Mention

Kg1,Bf3,Bh2,Sh4,c6,d6 = Kc8,Qf8,
Ba6,Sb7,g7 6/5

1.Sg6 Qxf3 2.Se7† Kb8 3.c7† Ka7 4.
Sc8† Ka8 5.Sb6† Ka7 6.c8S† Kb8 7.d7†

Sd6 8.Bxd6† Kb7 9.d8S mate, and not
9.d8Q? Qf1† 10.Kh2 Qf2† 11.Kh3 Bf1†
12.Kg4 Be2† 13.Kg5 Qg2† 14.Kf5 Bg4†
15.Ke5 Qe2† 16.Kf4 Qf2† 17.Kg5 Qf5†
drawn.

No. 8794 I.Davletshin (Kazan)

5th Hon Mention

Kf1,Ba5,Sg1,d6 = Kg3,Ba3,Bh5,a2 4/4
1.d7 a1Q† 2.Be1† Qxe1† 3.Kxe1 Be7
4.Se2† Kh2 5.Sd4 Bh4† 6.Kd2 Bg4
7.Sc6 Bxd7 8.Se5 Bg5† 9.Ke1 Bh4†
10.Kd2 draw.

No. 8795 D.Godes (Ryazan)

Comm.

Kf4,b3,d5,d6,g4 + Ke2,Sg8,d7,g6 - 5/4
1.Kg5 Kf3 2.Kxc6 Kxc4 3.b4 Kf4 4.b5
Ke5 5.b6 Kxd6 6.Kg5 (reci-zug) Se7
7.b7 Kc7 8.d6† Kxb7 9.de wins.

**No. 8796 A.Eliazaryan (Abovyan,
Armenia)**

Comm.

Ka6,Ba4,Bh8,Sg7,Sh4, + Kf1,Sd4,b3,
f2,h6 - 5/5

1.gSf5/i b2 2.Sxd4 b1Q 3.Bb5† and
Kg1 4.Se2† Kh1 5.Bc6† Kh2 6.Be5†
Kh3 7.Bd7† Kxh4 8.Bf6† Kh5 9.Sf4
mate, or

Ke1 4.hSf3† Kd1 5.Ba4† Kc1 6.Se2
mate.

i) 1.Se6? Ke1 2.Bxd4 f1Q† 3.Bb5 Qf7
draw.

No. 8797 F.Maksimov (Minsk)

Comm.

Kc7,Rc6,Bd7,Sg6 = Ka7,Ra6,Sf3,Sg4,
f2 4/5

1.Se7 Rxc6† 2.Sxc6† Ka6 3.Bf5 Se1
4.Bc8† Kb5 5.Bxc4 f1Q 6.Be2† Qxe2
7.Sd4† K- 8.Sxe2 draw.

No. 8798 A.Manvelyan (Erevan)

Comm.

Ke2,Ba5,Sh4 + Kb2,a2,a3,d6 - 3/4
1.Kd3 a1Q 2.Bc3† Ka2(c1) 3.Bxa1 Kb1
4.Kc3/i Ka2 5.Kd2 Kxa1 6.Kc2/ii d5

7.Sf3 Ka2 8.Sd4 Ka1 9.Sc6 Ka2 10.Sb4†
Ka1 11.Kc1 d4 12.Sc2† Ka2 13.Sxd4
wins, for example Ka1 14.Kc2 Ka2
15.Se2 Ka1 16.Sc1 a2 17.Sb3 mate.
i) 4.Sf3? Kxa1 5.Kc2 d5, and W is on
the wrong end of the reci-zug.
ii) Reciprocal zugzwang. 6.Kc1 Ka2
7.Kc2 Ka1 8.Sf3 d5 9.Sd4 Ka2, drawn.

No. 8799 L.Palguyev (Orsha)

Comm.

Kg8,Bg7,Se6,f6 + Kh2,Qa1,a7 - 4/3
1.f7 Qa2 2.Be5† Kg1 3.Bd4† Kh1 4.Sf4
Qb3 5.Kg7 Qa4/i 6.Be5 Qd7 7.Kf6
Qd8† 8.Ke6 Qc8† 9.Ke7 Qb7† 10.Kf6
Qc6† 11.Kg5 Qa8 12.Sg6 Qg2† 13.Kh6
(Kf6,Qc6†;) Qh3† 14.Kg7 Qd7 15.Bf6
Qb7 16.Be7 Qb2† 17.Kh6 Qd2† 18.Bg5
Qh2† 19.Bh4 Qd2† 20.Kg7 Qc3† 21.
Bf6 Qc7 22.Se5 Qb7 23.Kh6 wins.

i) Qb7 6.Se6 a5 7.Be5 a4 8.Bd6 Kg1
9.Kf6 a3 10.f8Q a2 11.Bc5† Kg2 12.
Sf4† Kf3 13.Kg5 a1Q 14.Sd5† Ke2
15.Qf2† Kd3 16.Qf5† Kc4 17.Se3† Kb3
18.Qc2 mate.

Birnov MT 1991

Apparently an annual series

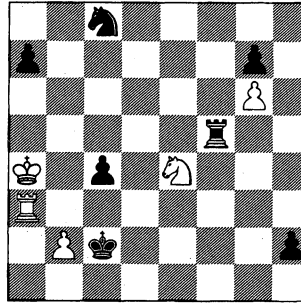
Judge: O.Pervakov

27 studies by 23 composers from ex-
USSR countries and from Bulgaria
Confirmation time of three months

No. 8800: 1.Rh3 Sb6†/i 2.Kb4 a5†
3.Ka3 Rf3† 4.Rxf3 h1Q 5.Rc3† Kb1
6.Sd2† Ka1 7.Sf1 (Rf3? c3;), and:
Qxf1 8.Rc1† Qxc1 stalemate, or
Qh6 8.Sd2 (Se3? Kb1;) Qh1 9.Sf1
draws.

**No. 8800 D.Gurgenidze (Tbilisi)
and N.Kralin (Moscow)**

1st Prize



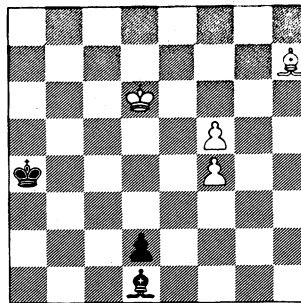
Draw 5/7

i) Without further explanation the
award draws attention to the tough
analytical lines required to show that
neither 1...Kxb2, nor 1...Re5, is
winning.

"A harmonious piece, well executed.
The culminating positional draw based
on mate and stalemate, is fresh."

**No. 8801 V.Kondratev (Gavrilov-
Posad, Ivanov district)**

2nd Prize



Draw 4/3

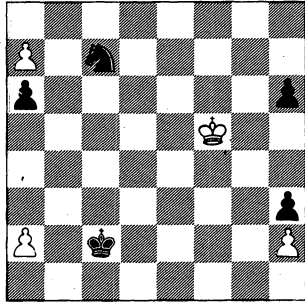
1.f6 Bb3 2.Bc2 Bxc2 3.f7 d1Q† 4.Kc7
Bf5 5.f8Q Qd7† 6.Kb6 (Kb8? Kb5);
Qb5† 7.Kc7 (Ka7? Qa5†;) Qa5† 8.Kc6
Qa6† 9.Kc7/i Qa7† 10.Kc6 Qd7† 11.
Kb6 Be4 12.Qb8 Qc6† 13.Ka7 Bd5

14.f5 Be4 15.f6 Qd5 16.Qc8 Qd4†
17.Ka6 Qxf6† 18.Ka7 Qd4† 19.Ka6
draw.

i) 9.Kd5? Qb7† 10.Kd4 Qe4†. Or 9.
Kc5? Qb5† 10.Kd4 Qd3† wins.

"A light miniature with good intro,
untouchable P, and refined play. But
the finale has an 'eroded' air, leaving a
sensation of being unfinished."

No. 8802 A.Manvelyan (Erevan)
3rd Prize



Win 4/5
1.Ke5/i Kc3 2.a4 Sa8 3.Kd5/ii Kb4
4.Kc6 Ka5 5.Kb7 Sb6 6.Kc7 Sa8† 7.Kc6
(Kb8? Kb6;) Sb6 8.Kb7 h5 9.Kc7 Sa8†
10.Kc6 Sb6 11.Kb7 h4 12.Kc7 Sa8†
13.Kc6 Sb6 14.Kb7 wins.

i) 1.Kf6? Kc3 2.Ke7 Kd4 3.Kd7 Sa8
4.Kc6 Ke5. Or 1.a4? Kb3 2.Ke5 Kxa4
3.Kd6 Sb5†.

ii) 3.Kd6? Kd4 4.Kc6 Ke5.

"A pleasing study of the endgame plan
type with classical K-triangulation up to
the zugzwang."

No. 8803 S.Varov and S.Kasparyan
(Erevan)

= 1st/2nd Hon Mention
Kd8,Rf5,Rh3,Sd1,Sd3 + Kc4,Ra7,
Re1,Bc6,c2,d2,e2,f2,f7 - 5/9
1.Se5† Kd5 2.Sd7† Kd4 3.Rf4† Be4
4.Rxe4† Kxe4 5.Rh4†, and now bK
may be mated ('his choice!') in any
corner:

Kf3 6.Se5† Kg3 7.Rg4† Kh2 8.Sf3†
Kh1 9.Sxf2 mate, or

Kf5 6.Se3† Kg6 7.Rg4† Kh7 8.Sf6†
Kh8 9.Rg8 mate, or

Kd5 6.Se3† Kc6 7.Rh6†, and either
Kb7 8.Rb6† Ka8 9.Rb8 mate, or

Kb5 8.Rb6† Ka4 9.Sc5† Ka3 10.Sc4†
Ka2 11.Rb2† Ka1 12.Sb3 mate.

"... something of a record, reminiscent
of a trick on the billiards table..."

No. 8804 A.Manvelyan
= 1st/2nd Hon Mention

Kc5,Ba6,Bf8,a7,b6 + Ka5,Rd8,Sc8,b4,
c6,c7 - 5/6

1.a8Q cb† 2.Kc4 Sd6† 3.Bxd6 Rxa8
4.Bb7, with:

Rh8 5.Bxb4† Ka4 6.Bxc6† b5† 7.Bxb5
mate, or

b5† 5.Kb3 Ra6 6.Bc5 Rb6 7.Bxb4
mate.

Pure mates in both cases.

No. 8805 A.Stavrietsky (Makeevka,
Donets district)

3rd Hon Mention

Kb4,Rg7,Bh8 + Kb6,Bg5,b2,b3,b7,c7,f5
- 3/7

1.Rg6† Bf6 2.Bxf6 (Rxf6†? Ka7;) c5†
3.Ka4 b1Q 4.Bd8† Ka7 5.Bb6† Ka6
6.Bxc5† b6 7.Rxb6† Ka7 8.Rxb3†, with
a fourth battery effect, and winning.

No. 8806 A.Grin

Comm.

Kb8,Rc8,a4,d6 = Kb6,Rf3,Bh1,d7 4/4
1.a5† Kxa5 2.Kc7 Rf7 3.Rd8(e8) Bc6
4.Rf8 Rg7 5.Rg8 Rh7 6.Rh8 Rxh8
stalemate.

No. 8807 V.Vlasenko (Kharkov
district)

Comm.

Kh8,Rb3,Rb4 = Kh1,Qa1,a4 3/3
1.Rb2 a3 2.Rh4† Kg1 3.Rg4† Kf1 4.
Rf4† Ke1 5.Re4† Kd1 6.Rd4† Kc1
7.bRb4/i a2/ii 8.Rc4† Kb2 9.Rb4† Ka3
10.Ra4†, perpetual check.

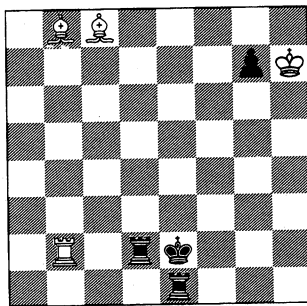
- i) 7.bRd2? Qc3 8.Rd3 Qe1.
 ii) Kc2 8.Rc4† Kb2 9.Rb4† Ka2 10.Kh7
 draw.

**Three Chelyabinsk 1990
 Festival awards**

I. 'Home-made, bring to festival'

Judge: An.Kuznetsov
 Published in *Intellektualnye Iгры* 1/19-
 91, Jan-Mar 1991 pp20-23

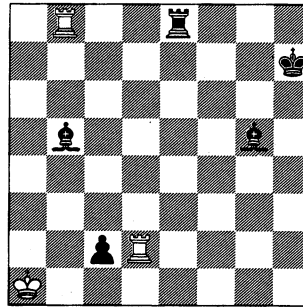
No. 8808 N.Mansarliisky and N.
 Ryabinin
 1st Prize



Win 4/4
 1.Ba6† Ke3 2.Ba7† Rd4 3.Rb3† Ke4
 4.Bb7† Rd5 5.Rb4† Ke5 6.Bb8† Rd6
 7.Rb6 Rd1 8.Bc8 Rh1† 9.Kg8 Rh6
 10.Bb7 Re6 11.Bc7 g5 12.Rxd6 Rxd6
 13.Kf7 wins.

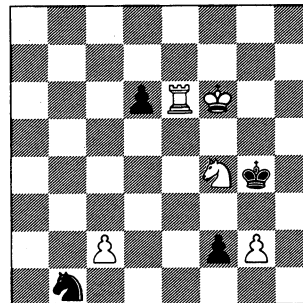
No. 8809: 1.Rb7† Kh8 2.Kb2 Bc6i)
 3.Rb6 c1Q† 4.Kxc1 Rc8 5.Kd1 Bf3†
 6.Ke1 Bh4† 7.Rf2 Rd8 8.Rb1 Bg2
 9.Rb5 Bf3 10. Rb1 Bg2 11.Rb5 draw.
 i) 2... Bxd2 3.Kxc2 =.

No. 8809 N.Ryabinin
 2nd Prize



Draw 3/5

No. 8810 A.Selivanov
 3rd Prize



Draw 5/4
 1.Ke7 f1Q 2.Rg6† Kf5 3.Rf6† Ke4
 4.Se2, and
 Qxg2 5.Re6† Kf3 6.Sd4† Kf4 7.Se2†
 Kf5 8.Rf6† Ke4 9.Re6† Kf3 10.Sd4†
 Kf4 11.Se2† Kf5 12.Rf6† draws, or
 Qd1 5.Rxd6 Qxc2 6.Re6† Kd3 7.Sf4†
 Kd4 8.Se2† Kd5 9.Rd6† Ke4 10.Re6†
 Kd3 11.Sf4† Kd4 12.Se2† Kd5 13.Rd6†
 draws.

No. 8811 S.Osintsev
 1st Hon Mention
 Kb2,Ra3,Bd7,Sc7,Sd1,e5,g6 + Kh5,
 Rg1,Sb4,c2 - 7/4
 1.g7 cdS† 2.Kb3 Rxc7 3.e6 Sd3 4.Kc2

Sf4 5.Kxd1 Sxe6 6.Rh3† Kg6 7.Be8† and
Kf5 8.Rf3† Ke5 9.Re3† Kd6 10. Sxe6
Re7 11.Sd4 Rxe3 12.Sf5† wins, or
Kf6 8.Rh6† Ke5 9.Rh5† Kf6 10. Sd5
mate.

No. 8812 V.Vinichenko
2nd Hon Mention
Kh5,Qa3,Sc8,e2,f5 = Kg7,Qf8,Be8,
Sg2,d2,f7 5/6
1.f6† Kg8 2.Se7† Kh8 3.Qd6 d1Q 4.
Qxd1 Qxe7 5.fe f6† 6.Kh6 Se3 7.Qd7
Bxd7 8.e8Q† Bxe8 stalemate.

No. 8813 B.Sidorov
3rd Hon Mention
Kg7,Qd7,Ra5,c7 + Kb7,Qa8,Rb8,Rc8,
Bh7;a6,c4,e6,e7,f3,f4,f5 4/12
1.Ra1 Rg8† 2.Kh6 Rg6† 3.Kh5 Rg5†
4.Kh4 Rg4† 5.Kh3 Rg3† 6.Kh2 Rg2†
7.Kh1 Rg1† 8.Rxg1 f2 9.c8S mate.

No. 8814 V.Kirillov and A.Selivanov

1st Comm.
Kf7,Bg2,Sa1,c4 = Kc3,Bb2,Ba8,Sb7 -
4/4
1.Ke7 Ba3† 2.c5 Kb2 3.Ke8/i Bxc5/ii
4.Kd7/iii Bb6 5.Sb3 Kxb3/iv 6.Bd5†/v
Kb4 7.Kc8 Sd6† 8.Kb8 Bxd5 stalemate.
i) If 3.Kd7, then Sxc5†; wins, so W waits until c5 is blocked.
ii) Sd6† 4.cd Bxg2 5.d7 Bc6 6.Kd8 drawn.
iii) 4.Sb3? and a waiting m by bB (except Bb6?allowing transposition) wins, eg Ba7 5.Kd7 Sc5† and Bxg2.
iv) Sc5† 6.Sxc5 Bxg2 7.Sa4†.
v) 6.Kc8? Sd6† 7.Kb8 Be4! Hence 6. Bd5† first.

No. 8815 L.Togohu
2nd Comm.
Kg4,Ba4,Sb4,a2,f2 = Ka3,Rf3,Be2 5/3
1.Bb5 Bd1 2.Sc2† Kxa2 3.Sd4 Rd3†
4.Se2 Bxe2† 5.Kf4 Rf3† 6.Ke4 Bd1
7.Ba4 Be2 8.Bb5 draw.

No. 8816 V.Chernous and N.Rezvov

3rd Comm.
Kd3,Sb5,a5,c6 + Kc5,Sf5,b6,f6,h5 -4/5
1.c7 Se7 2.a6 Kc6 3.Sd6 Sc8 4.Sxc8
Kxc7 5.Sd6 Kb8 6.Kc4 h4 7.Kb5 Ka7
8.Sc8† Ka8 9.Kxb6 h3 10.a7 h2 11.Ka6
h1Q 12.Sb6 mate.

II. 'Thematic' Chelyabinsk Festival
Tourney

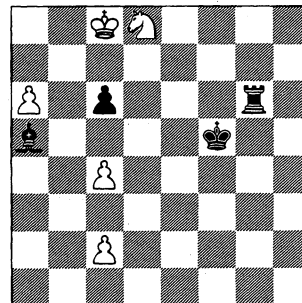
Judge: A.G.Kopnin

Theme: in the final stage of a study to win or to draw, S+P oppose R+B (with at most one P).

Intellectualnye Igry 1/1991, Jan-Mar 1991 pp20-23

No. 8817 N.Mansarliisky and N. Ryabinin

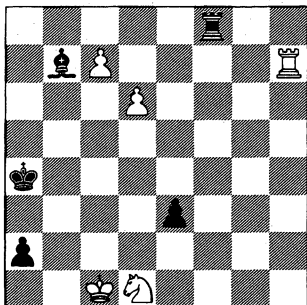
= 1st/2nd Prize



Draw 5/4
1.a7 Rg8 2.Kb7 Rg7† 3.Kb8 Rg8 4.Kb7
Rg7† 5.Kb8 Rxa7 6.Sxc6 Ra6 7.Kb7
Rb6† 8.Kc7 Ra6† 9.Kb7 Rb6† 10.Kc7
Rb5† 11.Kd6 Bb4† 12.Kc7 Ba5† 13.
Kd6 Bb4† 14.Kc7 Rc5 15.Kb6 Rxc4
16.Kb5 Rc5† 17.Kb6 Rc4 18.Kb5 Rc5†
19.Kb6 Ba3 20.Sd4† Ke4 21.Sb5 Bb4
22.c3 draw.

1.Kb2 a1Q† 2.Kxa1 e2 3.Sc3† Kb3
4.Re7 Rf1† 5.Sb1 e1Q 6.Rxe1 Rxe1 7.
c8Q Bxc8 8.d7 Re2 9.Sc3 Re1† 10. Sb1

No. 8818 N.Mansarliisky and N. Ryabinin
= 1st/2nd Prize



Draw 5/5
Re2 11.Sc3 draw.

No. 8819 S.Osintsev and M.Ehrenburg

1st Hon Mention
Ka6,Sc7,a4,a7,d6,f7 + Kd7,Ra3,Bf3,Bf4 - 6/4
1.f8S† Kc8 2.a8Q† Bxa8 3.Sxa8 Rxa4†
4.Kb5 Rxa8 5.d7† Kb7 6.Se6 Bc7 7.
Sc5† Kb8 8.Sa6† Kb7 9.Sc5† Ka7 10.
Se6 Kb7 11.Sc5†.

No. 8820 D.Kaseko

=2nd/3rd Hon Mention
Kc8,Sd6,b4 = Ka6,Ra3,Bc2 3/3
1.b5† Ka7 2.b6† Ka6 3.b7 Rc3† 4.Kd8
Rb3 5.Kc7 Ka7 6.Sc8† Ka6 7.Sd6 Rc3†
8.Kd8 Rb3 9.Kc7 draw.

No. 8821 V.Kondratev

=2nd/3rd Hon Mention
Kd1,Rc8,Sd8,d7 + Kh5,Rd4,Bc1,d3 - 4/4
1.Rc5† Kh4 2.Rc4 Rxc4 3.Se6, and
Bg5 4.Sxg5 Rd4 5.Sf3† wins, or
Rd4 4.Sxd4 Bg5 5.Sf3† wins.

No. 8822 V.Kirillov and A.Selivanov

1st Comm.
Kh4,Sg8,f4,g7 + Kc3,Rc1,Bd2 - 4/3

1.Sf6 Bxf4 2.Kh3, and
Rg1 3.Sg4 Rg3† 4.Kh4 Rg1 5.Kh5
Rh1† 6.Kg6 Rh4 7.Kf5 wins, or
Be3 3.Sg4 Rh1† 4.Kg2(g3) Rg1† 5.Kf3
Rf1† 6.Ke2 wins.

No. 8823 V.Vinichenko

2nd Comm.
Ke1,Sb7,b6 = Kf5,Rh5,Bb5 3/3
1.Sd6† Kf4 2.b7 Ke3 3.Kd1, and
Bd3 4.Sc4† Bxc4 5.b8Q Rh1† 6.Kc2
Bd3† 7.Kb2(b3) Rb1† 8.Kc3 Rxb8
draw, or
Rh1† 4.Kc2 Bd3† 5.Kc3 Rb1 6.Sb5
Rxb5 7.b8Q Rxb8 draw.

No. 8824 S.Osintsev

3rd Comm
Ka8,Rf5,Rh6,Se5,c6 = Ka6,Rg3,Bd6,
Bh1 5/4
1.Rf8 Bxf8 2.Rxh1 Rg8 3.Rh8 Rxh8
4.Sf7 Rg8 5.c7 Bd6† 6.Sd8 Bxc7 draw.

No. 8825 B.Sidorov

4th Comm.
Ke8,Bg6,Sg8,c5,c6 + Kc4,Rg2,Bb4,b5 - 5/4
1.Bf7† Kxc5 2.c7 Re2† 3.Kd7 Rd2†
4.Bd5 Rxd5† 5.Ke8 Re5† 6.Kf7 Rf5†
7.Sf6 wins.

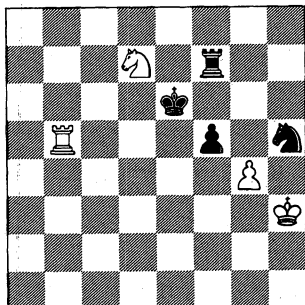
III. 'Thematic blitz' Chelyabinsk Festival

Theme: mate by double check
Judge(s): An.Kuznetsov
Remarks: 5 hours were allowed

[1st Prize N.Kondratiuk
EG102(1).8175]

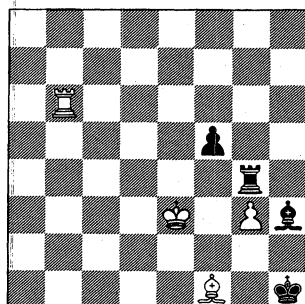
No. 8826: 1.Sc5† Kf6 2.Rb6† Kg5 3.
Se6† Kh6 4.g5† Kh7 5.Kh4 Sg7 6.g6†
Kxg6 7.Sf8 mate.

No. 8826 N.Kondratiuk and B. Sidorov
2nd Prize



Win 4/4

No. 8827 S.Rumyantsev
3rd Prize



Win 4/4
1.Kf2 f4 2.Bxh3 fg† 3.Kf3 g2 4.Rh6
Rf4† 5.Kg3 Rf3† 6.Kxf3 g1Q 7.Bg2
mate.

No. 8828 V.Vinichenko
Hon Mention
Ka3,Rh1,Bf2 + Kh8,Rh7,Bg8,a2,d5,
h2,h4 - 3/7
1. Bd4† Rg7 2. Rxh2 a1Q†/i 3.Bxa1 d4

4.Rxh4†/ii Bh7 (Rh7;Bxd4 mate) 5.
Rxd4 Rg6/iii 6.Rd8 mate.
i) Kh7 3.Rxh4† Kg6 4.Rg4†. Or Bh7
3.Rg2 wins.
ii) 4.Bxd4? Bd5, covering g2 and
vacating g8.
iii) Rg1 6.Rd1†. Or Rg2 6.Rd2(g4)†
wins.

No. 8829 E.Kotenko
Comm.
Ke3,Bg5,Bg8,Se4,c5,c6 + Kh3,Be1,g2 -
4/3
1.Be6† Kh2 2.Bf4† Kh1 3.Bd5 g1Q†
4.Sf2 mate.

Kopnin-70 JT, 1989

Formal tourney in the Kopnin's 70th
birthday

Judge: A.G.Kopnin

Number of entries: 82

Intellektualnye Igry, vi1990

EG D/S Nos.: EG99.7695-7713

The final award consists of the
following only:

1stPr No.7695 A.Dzhalilov - no change

2ndPr No.7697 P.Arestov

3rdPr No.7698 D.Gurgenidze

=SpecialPr No.7699 A.Grin

=SpecialPr No.7700 R.Ganien

HM No.7702 G.Amiryan

HM No.7703 E.Kotenko

HM No.7704 S.Osintsev

HM No.7705 N.Ryabinin

HM No.7707 A.Kubryak

Comm. No.7711 N.Ryabinin

Comm. No.7712 M.Schlosser

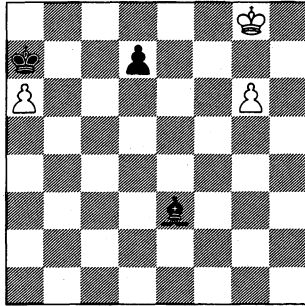
PAWN'S TASK

Some constructive remarks concerning a study by Henk Mesman
by Harrie Grondijs

The strategic function of a threat is to impede the opponent's freedom of choice. Either **directly**: threatening to gain material or to mate, or **derivative**: the threat to gain time by threatening material gain or mate. It would not be difficult to find concrete examples in politics or warfare.

In endgame studies this fact can be put to use as a constructive element for shaping choice type combinations.

S01. H.Mesman, 1959



Draw

3/3

Diagram S01 shows a well-known logical study by the Dutch composer Henk Mesman. You find it on page 149 in EG 106 Part 2, and on page 84 of HISTORY OF COMPOSING IN THE NETHERLANDS AND FLANDERS. (Cf. Timothy Whitworth review elsewhere in this issue) It is as if 2.Kg8 gives up two tempi and that indeed is the case, but White can afford this loss of time. First of all, Black requires three moves to guard the d-pawn (Kxa6/b7/c8), and secondly, Black's alternative, to advance the d-pawn, loses two tempi in turn. Via the cascaded attack against the bishop, a tempo is gained because an extra move is needed by the black

bishop to occupy the long diagonal, and the black d-pawn can't advance further as it would block the bishop's line of action. The net effect is that the king can now launch a successful attack on the d-pawn without it being able to escape. After 2.Kg8 Black might try 2... Kxa6 because White has lost two moves, but now 3.Kh7/4.Kg8/5.Kf7 wins a move back, because Black must stop the g-pawn from the diagonal.

The beauty of this study lies in the balancing act of the white king's first move, forcing Black to be the first to commit to a plan.

What is the a-pawn doing? Is it really necessary or can it be made redundant? Well, it keeps the black king away from guarding the d-pawn. Without it, after 1.Kf7 Bh6 2.Kg8 Kb7 3.Kh7 Bf8 4.Kg8 Bb4 5.Kf7 Bc3 6.Ke7 Kc6/7 Black wins. What is more, the black king must not be too remote from the scene of the battle as it must reach c8 or c5 in time after 2.Kf6?. Note that the king cannot be placed on a3 either: although it prevents the dual, Black would win, because after 1.Kf7 Bh6 2.Kg8 Kb4 3.Kh7 Bf8 4.Kg8 Ba3 5.Kf7 Bb2 6.Ke7 d5 7.Ke6 Kc4 covers the d-pawn just in time.

But although it is there for good reasons, the pawn's presence is disturbing. It is a 'Night watchman', put onto the

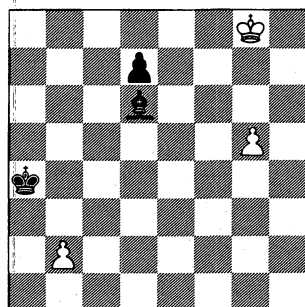
board to prevent a dual and incorrectness, without taking part in the complex of lines that form the solution.

Also, I was struck by the placement of the black bishop in the diagram. It might just as well be placed on f4, adding a variation. If: 1.Kf7, Be5 2.Ke7, d5 3.Ke6 the double attack performs the task that in the main line is taken up by the interference on the long diagonal.

After some experimenting I arrived at a version that preserves all the blossoming beauty of Mesman's invention, and brings the pawn alive (S02).

The solution to S01: 1.Kf7 Bh6 2.Kg8 d5 3.Kh7 Bf8 4.Kg8 Ba3 5.Kf7 Bb2 6.Ke6 =; if 1... Bd4 2.Ke7 d5 3.Ke6

S02. H.Grondijs, 1992



Draw

3/3

The solution to S02: 1.Kf7 I] Bf4 2.g6 Bh6 3.Kg8 a] d5 4.Kh7 Bf8 5.Kg8 Bc5

6.Kf7 Bd4 7.Ke6 =; if b] 3... Kb4 4.Kh7 Bf8 5.Kg8 Bc5 6.Kf7 Bd4 7.Ke7 d5 8.Ke6 Kc4 9.b3† Kc5 10.b4† Kc4 11.b5 =; if c] 3... Kb5 4.Kh7 Bf8 5.Kg8 Bc5 6.Kf7 Bd4 7.Ke7 Kc6 8.b4 Bh8 9.b5† Kc7 10.b6† Kc8 11.b7† Kc7 12. b8Q† (Excelsior) =; if 1...II] Be5 2.Ke7 d5 3.Ke6 d4 4.Kxe5 d3 5.g6 d2 6.g7 d1Q g8Q =.

In the main variation it would be wrong for White to play 3.Kf6? Kb6 4.Ke5 Kc6 5.b4 Bg7† 6.Ke4 d5† and 6.d4 -+.

If White plays 1.g6? Black wins: 1... Be5 2.Kf7 Bh8 wins: White has failed to force d5 in time, with the threat play starting with 1.Kf7.

If 1.b3†? then 1... Kb5 2.Kf7 Bf4 3.g6 Bh6 4.Kg8 Kc6 5.Kh7 Bf8 6.Kg8 Bb4 7.Kf7 Bc3 8.Ke7 Bh8 -+.

Lastly, 1.b4? Be5 2.Kf7 Bh8 -+.

A final remark about logic's occasional long-windedness. We saw that after 1... Be5 White has 2.Ke7 preparing a double attack with 3.Ke6. In the main line (I), we may let Black play 5... Bd6 and let White respond 6.Kf7 and 7.Ke6 reaching the same position by different means (a king's detour). Thus we achieve reversed logic effects: in I] the pawn moves voluntarily to d5 and the bishop is forced to its spot on e5, in II] the bishop moves voluntarily to e5 in which case it's the pawn that is chased forward.

REVIEWS

SECRETS OF ROOK ENDINGS, by John Nunn (Batsford, 1992, 320 pages, 534 diagrams).

As experienced readers of EG know, the 'database' capability of the computer with respect to a significant endgame (one with five chessmen) dates from the year 1983, with Ken Thompson and the GBR class 0023. What is new in 1992, and highly productive, is the combination of these six elements:

- a professional IGM possessing...
- suitable computer facilities (CD-ROM) that has...
- a powerful 'man-machine interface', for use by the IGM who is
- deeply interested in endgames, and is

- an author with relevant experience and reputation;
- the specific GBR class 0400.10 database re-generated with promotion 'conversion'.

As a pedantic technical aside we should say that the choice of the single point of conversion, namely at promotion, is superior to the previous pawn-advance criterion, but is not necessarily the last word on 'optimality'. IGM Nunn, probably wisely, does not discuss optimality.

Simplifying, there are: the database; the interface; and the paraphrase. The American ace C-programmer Kenneth Lane Thompson generated the technological marvel of the oracular database, which he generously

distributed (with other endgame databases) on compact disk read-only memory (CD-ROM), though it is now available commercially from Chess-Base. The equally industrious Dane Lars Rasmussen contrived the chess-friendly man-machine interface software. And the British IGM John Nunn laboured mightily for six months to add great value by interpreting ('paraphrase' was intended in a very broad sense indeed) the computer oracle in an assortment of applications. The result is the book and the present review. The reader unfamiliar with these databases can think of them like this: each one is literally the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth - about one specific domain.

A sub-title for the book, and a more accurate description of the contents, would be 'rook and pawn against rook: guaranteed best play'. In the book the lone pawn's 24 possible distinct positions are handled in turn, and their essence distilled, rank by rank within file by file, left to right from White's viewpoint. As a titillating bonus the 209 positions of reciprocal zugzwang are included, distributed as they occur. Not only game positions (many recent) but a significant number of endgame studies are included and their play or soundness commented on, while Chéron and others get their impartial deserts. Chéron emerges with honour.

Could anyone so armed have written the book? No, they could not. Interpretation, selection and organisation are, while not striving for originality, all the work of the IGM author. Interpretation, ie judgement, is relevant whenever generalisations are made, wherever reasons are given, and whenever a ! is applied (meaning unique winning move) in the presence

of time-losing (but still winning) alternatives. Selection is relevant all the time, in the nature of any useful work with 'total information' databases. And the organisation betrays the practised master. As there is no such thing as 'a typical position' in the endgame rook and pawn against rook, IGM Nunn groups his material in an assortment of ways depending on how he views the main winning lines of play in the specific sub-game (d-pawn on the 5th, for example) under consideration. This might be by black king position (eg in front of the pawn), by white king position (ditto), by white rook position (eg protecting the pawn from the side), or by black rook position. Chéron adopted a similar principle, but IGM Nunn has improved it, adding a 'miscellaneous' category intended to cover the rarer case. In this way simplicity of presentation is maintained.

The a-pawn receives 100 pages of text, the b-pawn 84, the c-pawn 66, and the d-pawn 62. The proportions seem to reflect both the idiosyncrasies of the rook's pawn in all endings and the sensible desire not to repeat for one pawn what has already been dealt with earlier in the book. The proportions would have been different if the centre file had been handled first instead of last. Is this the 'best' approach? Taking the 'practical' standpoint, if this ending occurs most frequently in its rook's pawn manifestation in tournament practice, then it must be 'correct'. In such new writing territory, nobody knows: rendering endgame databases digestible is a bright new industry. At least, let us hope so.

The word 'original' is frequently applied to a diagram in the book, signifying that the author has selected the position from the database. But

since the author has not invented the position the word 'original' is used here in a new sense, though it is difficult to suggest an alternative. We should have liked to see a name index.

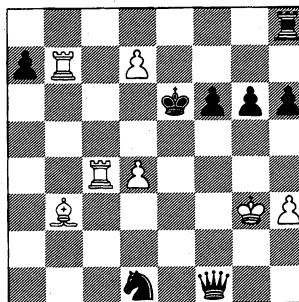
AJR

END-GAME STUDIES, by C.Sansom (privately produced and distributed in 1992 by the composer-author, with a turquoise semi-stiff cover, 82 pages, 156 diagrams, without introductory matter, price or date).

This collection of studies composed by the quiet Orpington player who published most of his material in the magazine *Correspondence Chess* between 1952 and 1970 is a cheerful reminder of the days of Horwitz, even of Stamma. Not only is the style often reminiscent but the notation is the good old English descriptive, and the solution layout is Tattersall's.

C.Sansom

Correspondence Chess, 1966(?)

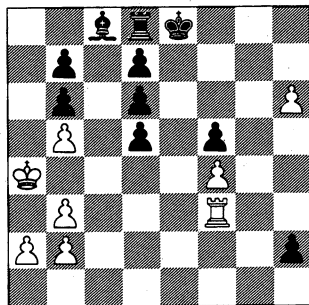


Win 7/8
 1.d8S† Rxd8 2.Rc6† Kf5 3.Rxf6† Kxf6
 4.Rf7† Kg5 5.h4† Kh5 6.Rf5†, and gf
 7.Bf7 mate, or Qxf5 7.Bxd1† mates.

IN CAISSA'S LABYRINTHS (V labyrinthakh kaissy), by A.N.Dashkovsky and V.I.Pipa (188 pages, 335 diagrams. Published in Cherkassy, 1990, in Russian, edition size 2500). The subject is the compositions (since 1929) by composers from, and tourneys organised in, the area centred on Cherkassy, a 700-year-old Ukrainian town on the broadest part of the Dnieper south-east of Kiev. Most are problems. In all, 11 native studies are included, by V.Bratsev, V.Pipa, B.Taranets, I.Maly, A.Dashkovsky and V.Krizhanovsky.

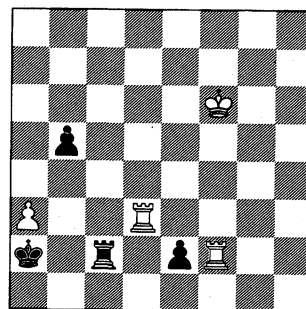
V.Pipa

1st Commendation, Ukrainian Sports Committee, 1979



Draw 8/10
 1.Rh3 Kf7/i 2.h7/ii Kg7 3.b4 Re8/iii
 4.h8Q†/ivi Rxh8 5.Ra3 Rh5 6.b3 Rg5
 7.fg h1Q 8.g6 Kf6 9.g7 drawn.
 i) Ke7 2.h7 Rh8 3.b4 d4 4.b3 d3 5.a3
 d2 6.Re3. Or h1Q? 2.Rxh1 Kf7 3.h7
 Kg7 4.h8Q.
 ii) 2.Rxh2? d4 3.b4 d5 4.h7 Kg7 5.a3 d6
 6.b3 Bd7 7.h8Q† Rxh8 8.Rxh8 Bxb5†
 9.Kxb5 Kxh8 10.Kxb6 d3.
 iii) d4 4.a3 (Ra3? h1Q;b3,Qc6;) d3 5.b3
 d2.
 iv) A deflection of bR. 4.Ra3? Re2
 (also Re4;) 5.b3 Rxa2. Also here 4...
 Re4 (for Rxb4†;) but not Re3? 5.Rxe3
 h1Q 6.Ra3 Qc1 7.b3 Qxa3† 8.Kxa3 d4
 9.Ka4 Rh5 10.a3 draw.

D.Gurgenidze
 Prize, Cherkassk Pravda, 1990



Win 4/4
 1.Re3 e1S 2.fRe2/i Rxe2 3.Rxe2† Sc2
 (Kxa3;Rxe1) 4.Rxc2† Kxa3, and W
 wins, for example 5.Ke5 b4 6.Kd4 b3
 7.Rc8 b2 8.Kc3, despite a 'phoenix' bS
 on b1.
 i) 2.eRe2? Kb2 3.Ke5 Rxe2 4.Rxe2†
 Sc2 5.Ke4 Kb3 draws. Or 2.Rf1? Rc6†,
 and bSc2.

HISTORY OF ENDGAME STUDY COMPOSING IN THE NETHERLANDS AND FLANDERS, by Jan van Reek and Henk van Donk (vi + 177 pages, limp cover 270x213mm, ARVES, Margraten, 1992, ISBN 90-72939-12-3).

This book, written in English, is a handsome monument to a century of work by Dutch and Flemish study composers. The story actually starts at the end of the eighteenth century with Elias Stein and Philip van Zuylen van Nijevelt, but Carel Mann (1871-1928) and Henri Weenink (1892-1931) emerge as the first major figures, the Founding Fathers of study composition in the Netherlands. Subsequent chapters examine the ups and downs of composing activity from the 1920s to the present day.

The text combines analysis of broad trends with biographical sketches of individual composers and examples of their work. Most of the leading composers are represented by about a dozen of their best studies; Jan Marwitz, 'the most successful Dutch composer ever', and Theodorus Kok have rather more. However, it is not only the well-known that we meet in this book; we are also introduced to many less prominent composers who have contributed something of value to the art of the endgame study. Furthermore, the contribution made by authors and editors, who are not always composers themselves, is given its due weight. An entire chapter is devoted to Dutch books on endgame studies and endgame theory, including Dutch translations of works by Herbstman and Grigoryev. The lists of publications that conclude this and other chapters make up a handy bibliographical record.

The authors explain that they have chosen to cover the entire Dutch linguistic area, because the work of composers in both the Netherlands and Flanders has been strongly influenced by the international tourneys of the journal of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Schaakbond (TIJDSCHRIFT until the summer of 1960, Schakend Nederland thereafter). The first prize-winners in all these tourneys can be found in the final chapter of the book, although of course the winning studies have not always been by Dutch or Flemish composers.

Of the 314 diagrams in the book, three call for a brief comment. Although 5.46 (Korteling) is not announced as a version of the original setting, it shows a slightly different position from the one that actually appeared in TIJDSCHRIFT in 1942. Originally, the rook was placed on b4, not d4. 9.2 (Herbstman and Troitzky) is quoted as one of the many brilliant studies in DE SCHAAKSTUDIE IN ONZE DAGEN (1943, 'The Chess Study in our Time', by A.O. Herbstman translated from the Russian). However, Korn found this study to have a second solution; it is given in Chéron's LEHR-UND HANDBUCH DER ENDSPIELE (Volume IV, page 101). 9.7 (Kazantsev, Liburkin and Starovyerov) is quoted as an illustrative example from Rueb's great work, but without any warning to the reader that the study, as printed is unsound. The flaw, which Chéron pointed out, is described in Kofman's collection of Kaminer's and Liburkin's studies (page 93).

Physically, the book creates an excellent impression. The numerous photographs come up well on the fine paper, and the sewn binding makes for easy handling. As a history, as an anthology, as a biographical and bibliographical reference book, the work admirably fulfils its purposes. Strongly recommended.

Timothy Whitworth, Cambridge.

ANALYTICAL NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS

Unless expressly stated differently all entries have been contributed by Alain Pallier from exotic Mamoudzou, Mayotte (France) in the Pacific Ocean.

EG 85

EG#6172 (A.Maksimovskikh and V. Shupletsov, 2nd Prize, Victory Ty of RSFSR, 1985): the final combination starting from the black minor promotion is anticipated by EG#5624 in EG 80 (L. Topko, 7th Hon. Ment., "Friendship-200", 1983), who applied the final mate again for EG#6057 in EG 84 (L. Topko, Comm., Sarychev Jubilee, 1984). All these in turn are long anticipated by the Finnish composer J. Koppelomaki (Suomen Shakki, 1959)!

EG 92

EG#6923 (V. Balanovsky, 2nd Hon. Ment., Molodoy Leninets 1986): After 2... Ke1 the position is that of EG#3480 in EG 54 (Y. Bazlov, 1st/2nd Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1976) after move six, mirrored along a vertical axis.

EG 95

EG#7051 (R. Missiaen, 1st Comm., KNSB Ty, 1985): The same mating combination may be found in Kasparian's 1969 study in *Tidskrift för Schack*, 2nd Hon. Mention (no. 263 in Kasparian's STUDIES, ARTICLES, ANALYSES) as well as in EG#2546 in EG 44 (D. Gurgidze, 2nd Prize, Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1973).

EG 96

EG#7184 (R. Brieger, Comm., Chess Life (USA), 1986/7): Almost completely anticipated by Peronace, *el Ajedrez Argentino* 1954, no. 684 in Zollo Ca-

putto's *EL ARTE DEL ESTUDIO DE AJEDREZ*, Vol. 2. [Interestingly, Brieger shows that the position is won with one tempo less (after Black's 4th move the g-pawn is still only at g6. So, let's call it a version. HHG)]

EG 98

EG#7554 (V.S. Kovalenko, 1st Prize, Magadan Pravda, 1988): is a correction of EG#5118 in EG 76 (V.S. Kovalenko, Molodoy Leninets, 1982).

EG 102.1

EG#8044 (D. Gurgidze, 3rd Prize, Buletin Problemistic, 1986/87): It is interesting to compare the play to the mate with EG#4197 in EG 63 (V.S. Kovalenko, Comm., Szachy 1978).

EG 105

EG#8428 (J. Randviir, 2nd Hon. Mention, SSZ 1989/90): It is interesting to compare the positional similarities with EG#5878 in EG 82 (L. Mozes, 2nd Comm., Revista de Sah, 1982) and V. Tacu, 1951, Revista de Sah, no. 201 in Zinar and Archakov's HARMONY IN THE PAWN STUDY. However, as Timothy Whitworth wrote to inform Alain Pallier: EG#8428 should not be considered as anticipated: *'The point of Randviir's study lies in White's ninth move'*.

EG 106.1

EG#8563 (V. Bron/S. Abramenko, 3rd Prize, Krivoi Rog Ty, 1990): Cf. EG#7140 in EG 95 (V. Peretyatko, A. Elenov, S. Kraev and I. Ionov, 3rd Prize, Kozlov Mt, 1989). [After the second move the positions are identical, albeit horizontally mirrored. HHG]
EG#8480 (M. Gorbman, Comm., Shakhmatna Misal, 1976): Anticipated by G. Grzeban, Trybuna Robotnicza, 1958 (to be found in G. Grzeban/J. Rusinek's book about the chess study in Poland).

EG#8572 (M. Hlinka, 3rd Prize, 'Studies from Games', national Csechoslovak Ty, 1990): The secretary to the Dutch endgame cycle ARVES Mr. A. van Oosterhout gives 8... Kf5 and a draw results, because the pawn on h3 is in trouble: 9.Sd4†, Kf4 and the rook may not be captured, because of 10.. Kg4. Mr. van Oosterhout suggests the simplest of corrections: advance the white h-pawn from h3 to h4.

EG 106.2

Page 153: In the Gia Nadereishvili obituary AJR remarks that '*he seems to have composed no problems*'. There is at least one, based on a study by himself: G. A. Nadereishvili, 64, 1974, no. 30: Ka4, Qc3 14# Kb1, Bh1, c2, e2, g2.

1.Kb3 c1S† 2.Ka3 Sd3 3.Qxd3† Kc1 4.Kb3 e1S 5.Qe3† Kd1 6.Kc3 Sf3 7.Qxf3† Ke1 8.Kd3 g1S 9.Qxh1 Kf2 10.Ke4 Sh3 11.Qh2† Ke1 12.Ke3 Kf1 13.Qg3! and #; if 10... Sf3 11.Qxf3† Kg1 12.Q-e2!

Page 157: Further to the note re. K11 in Khait's article for EG 89. It appears that the final position of the study diagrammed as K11 is anticipated by G. Teodoru, 6th Ment., IV FIDE Ty 1964/1965. It would be interesting to see such positions played by over-the-board Grandmasters.

EG#8613 (V. Kirillov, 1st Hon. Ment., Uralskie Skazie Festival, 1991): The task was to compose within 4 days a study showing at least two under-promotions. Mr. Kirillov must have brought EG, a poor-man's data base, along. His entry, with two minor alterations, is completely anticipated by EG#7930 in EG 100 (A. Sochniev, Comm., SSZ, 1987/8). (Contributed by Harold van der Heijden.)



Th.C.L. Kok
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 Bauernendspiele
 Schwarze Damen in Zugzwang
 Herausgegeben von Jan van Reek

Aus dem Inhalt:

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Teil 2:

Schwarze Damen in Zugzwang

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