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In this issue of EG we introduce Mr. Fleck from Germany (Elo around 2400). He gives his analytical remarks on several studies previously published in EG. He also had a look at the remarks of our readers and reports on his findings in the same "Spotlight" article. We hope that this will be the first of a long series.

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**Spotlight** by J. Fleck

When I read books on studies it is striking how many studies are reprinted, that are well known to be unsound. Surely one reason is, that a lot of discoveries of defects don't find their way into the pages of EG. I therefore compiled a list of cooks from o-t-b literature, cooks of my own and remarks on originality. The analysis is my own unless otherwise stated.

EG 7.219, V.Korolkov, L'Italia Scacchistica 1962, 1st Prize

No solution : 3... b5 with a draw after either 4.ab a4 5.b6+ Kxb6 6.Qxa4 Kc7 or 4.Qd3 b6 (after 5.Kxh2 Se3 white cannot take with check), pointed out by M.Rolnik, Shakhmaty v SSSR v 1986.

EG 17.903, L.Mitrofanov, Rubinstein Memorial Tourney 1967-68, 3rd Prize

No solution : 2... Rxh6 3.Bxa1 (3.Bb6+ Ke8 4.f7+ Ke7 5.f8Q+ Kxe6 6.Qc8+ Kf7 wins for black as does 3.f7 Qb1+ 4.Bb6+ Ke7) Rxf6 4.Bxf6+ Ke8 5.Kxc6 (5.Kc7 Rxc7+) d5 6.Kxd5 Rg5+ 7.Ke4 Rg4+ 8.Kf5 Rg5+ 9.Kxg5 stalemate, pointed out by A. Borsenkov in Shakhmaty v SSSR vii 1984.

EG 19.984, N.Kralin, Komsomolskaya Pravda 1968, 3rd Prize

This study was praised by W.Veitch as 'an excellent puzzle to baffle friends with'. This study still baffles me, because I cannot find a draw after 6... Ba3 7.c5 Sg4, when 8.Ba4 Se5 is as hopeless for white as 8.Kf7 Bxc5 9.Ba4 Bg1.

EG 23.1249, Y.Dorogov, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1969, 1st Prize

No solution : 5... Qe1+ 6.Kxe1 h1Q+ 7.Kd2 Qd5+ and now 8.Ke3 g2 9.Kf2 Bxg8 loses, but after other moves black has at least a perpetual check on the squares d5, e4 and h1. The study was eliminated from the award. Please compare this with EG 53.3370.

EG 23.1254, W.Dolgov/B.Sidorov, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1969, Special Prize

This is a complete disaster. In the course of the solution black can win three times by playing the most obvious and natural moves (1... Bd3, 5... Bb5+ and 8... Be2+). I cannot understand why black should opt for the cramped moves of the solution instead, which only leave his pieces in a tie. The analysis of 1... Bd3 and 8... Be2+ is lengthy and boring, so I concentrate on 5... Bb5+, which is a simple and straightforward win.

After 6.Ke4 (6.Kd2 Kg7 wins on material) d3 7.Sb3 (7.Ke3 Sg3 followed by 8... Sfl+ wins) Sg3+ 8.Kd4 Sfl 9.Kc3 Kg7 the white position is hopeless.

EG 25.1332, G.Kasparyan, Lenin Centenary Tourney 1970, 1st Prize

The study was eliminated from the award. But where is the flaw? First of all I must admit, that I cannot find a draw after 1.Qa7+ Kxe4 2.Qxf2, but I may overlook something simple. The real problem however seems to be (1.Bd3 a2) 2.Qe4+ Kd2 3.Qe2+ Kc1 4.Qxe6 a1Q 5.Qxh3. White threatens 6.Qf1+ with the exchange of queens or win of the pawn f2. After 5... Kd2+ 6.Qf1 Qxf1+ 7.Bxf1 Bc5 8.Bd3 f1Q+ 9.Bxf1 Kxc2 10.Bc4 white wins. The following correction won the 2nd Place in the 10th Composition Championship of the USSR: Kh1, Qd8, Bd3, a6, c2, g3, h2 - Kf3, Bd4, Bf7, a2, c3, f2, h3 +, 1.Qa5 (1.Qa8+ Ke3 2.Qe4+ Kd2 is a try) a1Q 2.Qxa1 Bd5 3.Qa5 Bc5 and we are back in the original version after the 7th move.

EG 28.1553, V.Dolgov/A1.Kusnetsov, Sachove Umenie 1969-70, 3rd Prize

This often quoted study is unsound. 5... Sg4 or 5... Sd1 win for black, but something else works instead: 1.Rf1 Sc8+ 2.Kd7 Sb6+ 3.Kc6 Rh6+ 4.Kb7 with the double threat 5.Rxf2 and 5.Rb1+.

EG 34.1908, Z.Rot, Themes-64 1970-71, 3rd Prize

In his book 'Secrets of Chess Training' the eminent Russian player and trainer Mark Dvoretzky devotes a chapter to studies, which he uses frequently in his training lessons. This chapter includes some demolitions of well known studies (more of this later). Although the overall standard of this book is excellent Dvoretzky's analysis in the studies section is sometimes sloppy. Here is an example : Dvoretzky claims a cook by 1.Re5 Sg3+ 2.Kf3 Sxg6 3.Rg5 but the simple 3... Sf5 (given in EG) wins.

EG 36.2071, Y.Bazlov, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1972, 1st Prize

In Shakhmaty v SSSR iv 1980 the author gave the following correction : Kb8, Sc8, Sf8, d4 - Kf3, Rf7, Ba8, Sa4 =, 1.Sg6 Rf6 (1... Rg7 2.Se5+ Ke4 3.Kxa8 Kxd4 4.Sc6+ Kc5 5.S6e7 Sb6+ 6.Kb8) 2.Se5+ Ke4 3.Sd7 (3.Kxa8 Kxd4 4.Sd7 Rf7 5.Sb8 Rc7 6.Sd6 Sb6 mate) Ra6 4.Scb6 and we are back in the original solution after 3.Scb6. The fact that there is a correction suggests that something is wrong with the original

version. My best guess is that black wins after 2.... Rb5+ 3.Kxa8 Kxd4 followed by an attack at the king. However, nowadays we know that 5.... Kxd4 leads to the winning GBR-class 0332.00.

EG 37.2129, A.Cheron, Journal de Geneve 1974  
This is almost identical with V.Korolkov/A.Troitzky, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1938, 2nd Hon. Mention (No 11 in Bondarenko's 'Triumph of the Soviet Chess Study').

EG 39.2257, J.Fritz, Szachy 1973, 1st Prize  
There is a dual win with 1.Rxa6+ Sf6 2.Rxf6+ Kg7 3.Rf7+ Kg8 (3.... Bxf7 4.Bf3, 3.... Kxf7 4.Rxf4+) 4.Rf8+ Kg7 5.Rg8+ Kh7 6.Bc2+ Kxg8 7.Bb3+ Kg7 8.Bd5 f3 9.Rh4, a tricky line. This explains the version given in EG 48.2987.

EG 39.2270, A.Sarychev, Chervony Gornik 1973, 1st Prize  
Sergey Dolmatov (in Dvoretzky's book) points out a subtle dual win : 5.Kc3 Bxh6 6.Rh3 Bf4 7.Rf3 (this drives the bishop to the 6th rank) Bh6 8.Rf5 (for Bc6 mate) d5 9.Bxd5 Kb5 10.Be4+ Kb6 11.Rf6+ followed by 12.Rxh6.

EG 45.2707, J.Fritz, Revista de Sah 1973, 1st Prize  
No solution, Mark Dvoretzky gives 3.... Kf2 4.d7 Rd8 5.Be6 Kg3 with an easy win for black.

EG 46.2773, N.Kralin, Rubinstein Memorial Tourney 1972, 1st Prize  
There are two alternative wins after 1.Rg8+ Kh1 : 2.Rg5 Sd5 (2.... f1Q+ 3.Kg8 wins) 3.Re6 f1Q+ 4.Kg7 Sf4 5.Rh6+ Sh3 6.Rg3 wins, or 2.Re3 f1Q+ (2.... Sd6+ 3.Kf8 Se6+ 4.Ke7 Sf5+ 5.Kxe6 Sxe3 6.Rf8 wins) 3.Rf3 Sd6+ 4.Kf8 Se6+ 5.Ke7 Sf5+ 6.Kf6 wins. Therefore the following study is probably a correction : N.Kralin, Szachy 1988, Kg6,Rc7,Rg8,Bh8,b3 - Kh1,Qf1,Nd6,c5, 1.Rh7+ Kg2 2.Kg5+ Kh3 3.Kg5+ and so on.

EG 47.2863, E.Janosi, Magyar Sakkelet 1975, 2nd Prize  
Mark Dvoretzky claims a cook with 1.... Se5 2.Kc3 Sxf3 without further analysis, but I don't see anything convincing after 3.Bd5 Se5 4.Kd4.

EG 52.3321, A.Maksimovskikh, Tidskrift för Schack 1976, 3rd Prize  
This is anticipated by P.Sobolevski, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1951 (Nunn, 'Tactical Chess Endings' and many others), but has less content.

EG 54.3481, N.Kralin/An.Kusnetzov, Shakhmaty

v SSSR 1976, 1st-2nd Prize

A sad story! EG published some analysis that casts doubt on this study (EG 66, Page 461), but the normally well informed study editor of the former Shakhmaty v SSSR and Shakhmatny Byulleten, Anatoly Kusnetzov, kept on publishing this study (e.g. Shakhmatny Byulleten xii 1987).

EG 54.3502, V.Dolgov/I.Filipchenko, Them. Ty. Shakhmaty v SSSR 1976, 1st Prize  
There is a dual win : 4.Rg3+ Kh4 5.Se3 Rf1 6.Rg4+ Kh3 7.Be6 Re1 8.Rd4+ Kg3 9.Sf5+ Kf3 10.Rxd2 Rxe6 11.Sd4+ Ke3 12.Re2+ (pointed out in Shakhmaty v SSSR iv 1979).

EG 54.3516, E.Janosi, Tourney of German Chess Federation 1977, 3rd Comm.  
No solution, Mark Dvoretzky gives the nice cook 7.... Bb7 8.Bxb7 Sd6 with a draw (9.Rc7 Se8+). This even adds something to this subtle domination study. We just have to reverse colours.

EG 68.4534, Y.Bazlov, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1979, 4th Prize  
There is a dual win : 5.Bxf5 ef 6.Sc4+ Kc3 7.Sb6 Bb7 (7.... Ba6/Be6 8.Sa4+ Kb3 9.Sc5+) 8.Sa4+ Kb4 9.Rh4+ Ka3 10.Sxb2 Kxb2 11.Rb4+ followed by 12.Rxb7 (pointed out by Y.Makletzov). The study was eliminated from the award.

EG 68.4560, G.Welling / R.Olthof  
This is almost identical with N.Kralin, EG 41.2360.

EG 71.4820, Y.Bazlov, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1980, 1. Prize  
There is a dual draw with 2.Kd1 Ra6 3.Sg3 Bd3 4.Se2 Ra1+ 5.Sc1 (pointed out by Y.Makletzov). The author gave the following correction : Ke2,Bg1,Bg6,Sf5 - Kh8,Re6,Be4,Bc3, the solution starts with 1.Bf7 and is one move shorter.

EG 73.4970, L.Mitrofanov/A.Popov, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1981, 4th Prize  
This study was eliminated from the award because it is identical with a study by A.Kopnin from 1966 (no source given).

EG 73.4972, E.Dragomaretzky/A.Grin, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1981, 6th Prize  
This study was eliminated from the award because the final position is anticipated by a study from Nestorescu (the study is not given).

EG 77.5257, P.Joitsa, Magyar Sakkelet 1982, 2nd Comm.

This is identical with V.Yakimtchik, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1960 (No 318 in Kasparyan's 'Positional Draw').

EG 77.5270, K.Sumbatyan, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1978, Commended

and EG 102.8067, A.Grin, Kasantzev Jubilee Tourney 1986, 1st-5th Prize

These studies are completely anticipated by S.Belokon, L'Italia Scacchistica 1972, EG 38.2226. See also Belokon's EG 65.4379.

EG 80.5629, M.Mas, Friendship-200 1983, 4th Special Hon. Mention

This is identical with J.Rusinek, Szachy 1975, 1st Prize, EG 48.2986.

EG 82.5832, M.Matous, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1984, 2nd Prize

There is a subtle dual win : 5.Sf7 Rf8 6.Bh6 Rb8 7.Be3 Kf6 (7.... Ke6 8.Ba7) 8.Sd8 e4 9.Bb6 (pointed out by J.Pospisil). The author himself reported this to Shakhmaty v SSSR and his correction (EG 89.6483) won a special prize for 'gentlemanly behaviour'.

EG 83.5902, D.Gurgenidze/L.Mitrofanov, Bulgaria-1300-Ty 1982, 2nd Hon. Men.

This attractive study has an obvious cook : 4.Kc1 and now 4.... Bxd8 5.Bb5 or 4.... Re1+ 5.Qd1. Incredible!

EG 83.5987, K.Sumbatyan, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1983, 2nd Prize

The author himself pointed out (in Shakhmaty v SSSR ix 1986) that this study is unsound. The difficult main line of his analysis runs as follows 4....Ra5+ 5.Kb8 Rd5 6.Kc8 (6.Bf6 Rb6) Rc5+ 7.Kb8 Rb4 8.Bf6 Rcb5 9.Ka8 Rb6 10.Bd8 (10.Be5 Ra6+, 10.Bg5 Ra4+) Rd6 11.Bc7 Ra6+ 12.Kb8 Rxc6 13.Kc8 Kxf7 14.b8Q Rg8+ and black wins.

EG 83.5988, M.Matous, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1983, 3rd Prize

There is a dual win : 5.Rf2 gh 6.Rf3 Qa2+ 7.Bf2 Qg8 8.Ra3+ Kb8 9.Bg3+ Kc8 10.Ra8+ (pointed out by V.Razumenko). The study was eliminated from the award. Later the author offered the following correction (in Shakhmaty v SSSR viii 1998) : Kh1,Rc2,Be3,b5,b6,h3 - Kb8,Qh8,b7,g5, 1.Bg1 Qg8 2.Bh2+ Ka8 3.Bg3 (3.Rd2 g4 4.hg Qd5+ 5.Rxd5 stalemate) g4 4.Rc1 (4.Kh2 gh 5.Rd2/e2/f2 Qd5/e6/f7) Qh8 5.Kg1 Qd4 (5.... gh

6.Kh1 h2 7.Re1 Qe5 8.Rxe5) 6.Bf2 Qh8 7.h4 g3 8.Be3 g2 9.Bf2 Qg8 10.Bg3 Qg8 11.Be5 and wins

EG 85.6170, I.Krikheli, Bimov Memorial Tourney 1984, Special Prize

There is a dual win : 2.Rh2 Ra6 3.Rh7 Ra5+ 4.Kd6 Ra6+ 5.Kc7 d5 6.Rd7 Ke2 7.Rxd5 Ke3 and now 8.Rd6 Ra7+ 9.Kd8 Ke4 10.e6 Ke5 11.Rb6 with an easy win. This explains why in Shakhmaty v SSSR ix 1989 a different version is quoted: Kc5,Rf2,e5 - Kd1,Re7,d7 +, 1.Kd6 Re6+ 2.Kd5 Re7 and we are back in the version given in EG.

EG 87.6396, I.Shepanov, Bondarenko Jubilee Tourney 1985, Hon. Mention

This is identical with G.Kasparyan, Szachy 1956, 2nd Prize.

EG 88.6464, M.Zinar, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1985, 1st Prize

No solution, black draws with 4... Kd2! (a la Reti) 5.Kxe4 Kc2 6.h6 Kxb2 7.h7 Kxa3 8.h8R b2 9.Rb8 Ka2 10.g5 a3 11.g6 Ka1 12.g7 a2 13.g8Q b1Q+ (with check) 14.Ke5 Qxb8+ 15.Qxb8 stalemate (pointed out in Shakhmaty v SSSR ix 1988). The study was eliminated from the award. See EG 104.8325 and EG 107.8683 for happier elaborations of the theme of triple rook promotion in a pawn ending.

EG 88.6467, A.Manvelyan, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1985, 4th Prize

There is a dual draw : 7.Rd2 (pointed out in Shakhmaty v SSSR ix 1988). The author corrected this study by shifting the knight a4 to d1.

EG 92.6916, V.Vlasenko, Molodoy Leninets 1986, 3rd Prize

Although not completely anticipated this is very similar to some studies by V.Tiavlovsky (EG 12.556, EG 14.760, EG 20.1062 and others), to which nothing substantial is added.

EG 96.7172, M.Matous, Ceskoslovensky Sach 1985-86, Special Hon. Mention

This is identical (mirrored) with V.Yakimtchik, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1955 (No 1138 in Cheron).

EG 96.7230, A.Maksimovskikh, Buletin Problemistic 1982-83, 1st Prize

This is identical (mirrored) with V.Kalandadze, Reti Memorial Tourney 1964, 1st Comm. (No 1628 in Akobia's English language anthology).

EG 98.7523, J.Rusinek, Lewandowski Jubilee Tourney 1987, 1st Prize

There is a dual draw : the author refutes 1.g8Q with 1.... Sxd7+ 2.Kg7 Sf6+ 3.Qf7 Rxf7+ 4.Kxf7 Bc4, but 5.Sf3 draws. Is there anything wrong with Rusinek's earlier version EG 90.6590?

EG 99.7726, A.Gorsky, 2nd Golden Fleece Tourney 1988, 3. Hon. Mention

This is identical (mirrored) with A.Maksimovskikh/V.Dolgov, Kozlov Memorial Tourney 1987, 1st Prize, EG 95.7138. The plagiarist has altered the position of the black rook a bit, thereby making the study unsound: 1.c7 Ra7 draws.

EG 99.7736, A.Sochniev, Chavchavadze Memorial Tourney 1987, 1st-2nd Prize

I cannot find a win for white after 6.... Ke6. There are the following lines : 7.h5 Ra4+ 8.Kg3 Rg5+ 9.Kh3 Rxh5+ 10.Kg2 Rg5+ and white must repeat moves with 11.Kh3, because 11.Kf1 Rxg1+ 12.Kxg1 Ra8 loses, 7.d7 Rf4+ 8.Kh5 Kxd7 9.g8Q Rxg8 10.Rxg8 Kxc7 with a draw, 7.Rc1 Rf7 8.c8Q+ Rxc8 9.Rxc8 Rxc7+ with a draw.

EG 101.7998, P.Benko, Sakkelet 1988, 2nd Prize

This is obviously a correction of a study by M.Matous, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1985, Comm. (EG 88.6478). Please note that in Matous's study the given dual makes no sense and should read as follows : 1.Sb5 b3 2.Sc3 b2 3.Sd1 b1S 4.Sc3 Sa3 and now there is 5.Sb1 Sc2 6.Sd2 followed by 7.Sf1+.

EG 102.8095, G.Polin, Match Bratislava vs. Saratov, 2nd Place

This is identical (mirrored) with J.Speelman, EG 54.3479.

EG 102.8214, G.Slepyan, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1987, Commended

This is completely anticipated by A.Maksimovskikh/V.Shanshin, Sovyetskaya Transuralye 1984, 2nd-3rd Prize, EG 84.6020.

EG 102.8228, R.Becker, CHESS LIFE 1988-89, 1st Hon. Mention

The composer has put a front end on a little study by H.Weenink (compare also C.Jonsson, EG 111.9227). Unfortunately there is a simple cook: 1.c4 Sf5 2.c5 Se7 3.c6 Sd5 4.Se6 (only the strange move 4.Sb7 is given) Sc3+ 5.Kb4 Sd5+ 6.Kc5 Se7 7.c7 Kxa5 (7.... Sc8 8.Kc6 Kxa5 9.Kd7 transposes, 7.... Kb7 8.Kd6 and now 8.... Sc8+ 9.Kd7 wins or 8.... Sg6 9.Sd8+ Kc8 10.Sc6

wins) 8.Kd6 Sc8+ 9.Kd7 Sb6+ 10.Kd8 and nothing can stop white from winning with Se6-f8-d7.

EG 103.8260, V.Dolgov, Kan Memorial Tourney 1991, 2nd Prize

No solution, 3.... Rh6+ 4.Kb5 Rh5+ 5.Ka4 (5.Ka6 Sxc3, 5.Kb6 Sc4+, 5.Kc6 Ra5 all win for black) Sb1 or 5.... Se4 wins for black.

EG 103.8312, D.Gurgenidze, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1988, 2nd Special Prize

This is obviously a correction of L.Kayev, 64 1932, K d 2, B f 7, b 6, c 3, e 3, e 4 - Ka3,a4,b3,b5,c5,c6,d3 +, 1.Bc4 bc: 2.b7 b2 and here Gurgenidze starts, but with h-pawns instead of e-pawns. Apparently Kayev overlooked black's defence by knight promotion.

EG 104.8327, D.Gurgenidze/V.Kalandadze, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1989, 3rd-4th Hon. Men.

This is an elaboration of V.Halberstadt, El Ajedrez Espanol 1962, Ke6,c5,d2 - Ka1,Rf3 +, 1.c6 Rf2 2.c7 and here Gurgenidze and Kalandadze start with reversed colours and an additional a-pawn. See also EG 109.8966 and EG 113.9447, variations on the theme.

EG 104.8351 (and EG 110.8977), M.Matous, Bron Memorial Tourney 1990, 1st Prize

This is obviously after S.Rumyantsev, 64 1972, 3rd Prize, EG 37.2172.

EG 105.8422, V.Popov, Ceskoslovensky Sach 1989-90, Commended

This is an extension of a well known study by Reti (899 in '1234'), which appears after the 6th move. Mark Dvoretsky claims the following cook of the Reti: 1.Sd5 Ka4 2.Rc1 Re5 3.Rd1 (please note 3.Rc4+ Kb5 4.Re4 Rxe4 5.Sc3+ Kc6 6.Sxe4 Kd7 with a draw) Re6 4.Rd4+ and here he gives 4.... Kb3 5.Rd3+ followed by 6.Re3 and 4.... Kb5 5.Sc7+, but he seems to overlook 4.... Ka5 with a draw.

EG 106.8489, K.Stoichev, Shahmatna Misal 1979, 1st-2nd Prize

This is almost identical with V.Yakhontov, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1950 (Kb8,g6,h5 - Ke7,Sa2,b5, 1.h6 Kf6 2.h7 Kg7 3.Kc7 b4 etc.).

EG 109.8552, V.Vinichenko, Vecherny Novosibirsk 1987, 1st Prize

There is a dual draw : 3.Kc6 Sd2 4.Rc3+ Kd1 5.Rg3 and now 5.... Se2 6.Sa4 b1Q 7.Rg1+ Sxg1 8.Sc3+ draw or 5.... Ke1 6.Rg1+ Sf1 7.Rxf1+

Kxf1 8.Sc4 b1Q 9.Sd2+ draw. There is another attempt to cook: 3.Rxf4 Sc3+ 4.Kc4 b1Q 5.Rf2+ Se2 6.Rxe2+ Kd1 7.Sd5 with a draw, but 4.... Sd1 wins.

EG 110.9056, V.Prigunov, 64 1990, Commended  
No solution : 7.... Kgl 8.Bxe1 Kf1 draws.

EG 100.7789, D.Kaseko, 4th Special Hon. Men. Chavchavadze MT 1987  
According to Willem Penninck (Belgium) white can even win with 5.Kb4 and mate next move.

EG 100.7793, A.Motor, Specially Commended Chavchavadze MT 1987  
And here Mister Penninck gives 1.... Sb2. A possible sequence is 2.Ra6+ Kb7 3.Sc2 Sc4+ 4.Kb4 Se3 and black wins.

EG 111.9120, V.Kalandadze, = Hon. Mention Tsereteli-150  
Paul Byway (England) points out, that white wins by 13.Qa3 (instead of the given 13.Qc6, which only draws) Kbl 14.Qb3+ Kal 15.Qc2 g2 16.Qc1 mate. So the study is sound, but the given solution faulty.

EG 111.9188, L.Tamkov, Tsereteli-150  
Julien Vandiest (Belgium) notes, that there is the dual 8.Bf7+ Kh7 9.Qg6+ Kh8 10.Qg8 mate.

EG 111.9225, F.Vrabec, Prize MAT 1988  
In the notes to this study David Blundell points out the important line 5.... Kxb2 6.Kf6 a4 7.Ke7 a3 8.Kd7 a2 9.Kxc7 a1Q 10.Kb8 followed by 11.c7 with a standard draw, but Harold van der Heijden (Holland) notes, that after 10.... Qa4 11.c7 Qb3+ 12.Ka7 Qxh3 13.Kb8 Qxh4 14.c8Q the draw isn't "standard" at all.  
But what draw? This ending with only one h-pawn has been solved by means of a database, but there are still no applicable standard criteria for humans to decide, whether a given position is drawn or not. The effect of an additional h-pawn is completely unknown and hard to assess. I cannot see, how the claim of a draw can be substantiated, and in my opinion the study should be considered unsound. If a reader could provide some information from a database (GBR class 4000.10) I would like to return to that subject!

EG 111.9257, V.Dolgov, Commendation Soplis Tskhovreba-77  
Harold van der Heijden (Holland) wonders what is wrong with 2.Qxc8+ Kxc8 3.Kxe7. Later 10.Qxc8+ is possible, too. By shifting the pawn

from f5 to f4 the first dual can be avoided.

EG 111.9260, H.Steniczka, 1st Prize SCHACH 1991-92

The study is unsound, but the given variations caused some confusion among readers. Unfortunately the main point of the demolition is missing: 2....Rf6 3.Bxf7 (3.Kxa5 Rf5 4.Ka4 Rxd5 5.Rc8 Rc5 loses clearly) Bb6, when white either loses his bishop or must allow 4.... c6 followed by 5.... Re4+.

EG 112.9293, D.Gurgenidze, 1st Prize Ceskoslovensky Sach 1991-92

In the final position of this study Mister J. Buijs (Holland) simply plays 14.... Kg2, when 15.Qxh4 Qc2+ leads to perpetual check. But white has missed a win some moves earlier: 12.Qh8+ Kg5 (12.... Qh6 13.Rh7) 13.Ra5+ Kg4 14.Ra4+ Kf3 15.Qc3+ Kg2 16.Rxh4 Qa6+ 17.Kb2.

EG 112.9332, E.Iriarte, 3rd Commendation Grzeban-MT

According to Wouter Mees (Holland) in a solving contest of the Dutch "Probleemblad" a dual was found: 2.Kf5 gxf6 3.Kf4 Bc1+ 4.Ke5.

EG 112.9333, W.Mees, 4th Commendation Grzeban-MT

During an ARVES meeting Nico Cortlever (Holland) found the cook 10.... Se4. A possible sequence is 11.a8Q+ Bxa8 12.Ba6+ Bb7 13.Bxb7+ Kxb7 14.fxe4 f4 15.e5 Kc8 16.e6 dxe6 17.e4 f3 18.e5 g2+ and wins.

EG 113.9393, M.Gogberashvili/G.Nadareishvili, 2nd Hon. Men. Akaki-150  
1.Kxh3 Rc7 2.Kg4 Rxd7 3.Sf5 is a simple alternative draw.

EG 113.9417, E.Kvezereli, 1st/2nd Prize Nadareishvili MT

After 1.... Se7 2.Rc7 Sg6+ 3.Kh5 Sxd2 4.Rc8+ black wins by 4... Kg7 5.Rg8+ Kf7 6.Rxg6 Rh1+ 7.Kg5 Sf3+ 8.Kf5 Sh4+.

EG 113.9433, D.Gurgenidze, 1st Prize GORI-88

The position after 4.Kxb8 was intended to be a reciprocal zugzwang, but unfortunately it isn't. White draws by 2.Kxb8 Rc2 (zugzwang?) 3.Kb7 Kf4 4.Kb6 Ke4 5.Kb5 Kd3 6.Ka4 (only 6.Kb4 was given) with the threat 7.Kb3. Now both 6.... Kc3 7.Ka3 Rxc2 8.Rc1+ Kd2 9.Rh1 and 6.... Rb2 7.g4 Kc3 8.Ka3 Rb8 9.Rc1+ Kd2 10.Rh1 lead to a draw.

EG 113.9438, D.Gurgenidze, 1st/2nd Prize KAIS-SA 86-87

Unfortunately white can do without the final knight promotion by playing 4.Bb8 Bb6 (4.... Bd8/Ba5 5.Ka7 Sb3 6.Bf4 Sd4 7.b8Q or 7.b8R or 7.b8S, what about 7.b8B?) 5.Ba7 Bc7 (5.... Bd8 6.Be3 Sb3 7.Ka7 Sa5 8.b8Q) 6.Bb8 and so on.

EG 113.9439, V.Neidze, 1st/2nd Prize KAISSA 86-87

Black draws by 1.... Bh3 2.f8Q Bd7+ followed by 3.... f1Q, when the mating net is destroyed. White easily finds a perpetual check, but the winning try 3.Kc7 f1Q 4.Qc5 is interesting. After 4.... d2 there is either 5.bxa6+ Qb5 6.Qa3+ Qa4 7.a7 Bc6 or 5.b6+ Ka4 (there is nothing wrong with 5....Qb5, but I cannot resist giving the following line) 6.b7 Qc1 7.b3+ Kxb3 8.b8Q+ Bb5 9.Qg8+ Qc4 when the innocent initial position has turned into a mess. Black is better in both lines.

EG 113.9446, D.Gurgenidze, V.Neidze, Prize KAISSA 88-89

Black wins after 1.... d3. The threat is to advance the a-pawn and 2.Rxa4 fails to 2.... Sb3. There only remains 2.Se5+ Ke3 3.Sxd3, but here black has the splendid 3.... Kd2, when he wins despite being a rook down:

- i) 4.Rxa4 g2 5.Ra1 (5.Rg4 Sc4+ is even worse) Sc4+ 6.Kb3 Kxd3 7.Rg1 Se3 8.Kb2 Kd2 and wins
- ii) 4.Rg4 Sc4+ 5.Rxc4 (after 5.Ka2 there is either 5.... Se5 or the simple 5.... Kxd3 6.Rxg3+ Se3 7.Rg1 Sd1 8.Rg3+ Ke4 9.Rg4+ Kf5) a3+ 6.Kb3 a2 7.Ra4 (7.Kxa2 Kxd3 8.Rd4+ Kxc3 9.Rg4 c1Q 10.Rc4+ Kd2) g2 and wins
- iii) 4.Rd4 Sc4+ 5.Ka2 (5.Rxc4 see above) Kxc3 6.Rg4 Kxd3 7.Rxg3+ Se3 8.Rg1 Sd1 9.Rg3+ Kd4 10.Rg4+ Ke3 11.Rc4 Kd2 and wins
- iv) 4.Sc1 a3+ 5.Ka2 Kxc1 6.Rd4 Sc4 (but not 6.... g2 7.Rg4 Kd1 8.Rxg2 or 6.... Sb3 7.Rd3 g2 8.Rg3 with a draw) 7.Rd3 Se3 8.Rxe3 Kd2 and wins

EG 113.9448, E.Kvezereli, R.Martvalashvili, Hon. Mention KAISSA 88-89

As mentioned in the notes 3.... Sg1 4.Rd2 h1R wins for black, but the lines 5.Kg3 Rh3+ 6.Kg2 Rh2+ and 5.Rd1 (intending 6.Re1 and 7.Kg3) Kg8 6.Re1 Rh7 should be added.

EG 113.9459, P.Shulzenko, Hon. Mention Krik-heli MT

After simply 1.... f3 the pawn cannot be stopped.

Later 4.... Rxg5+ 5.Kxf3 Rg8 6.Sf7 Rf8 also wins for black.

EG 113.9473, D.Gurgenidze, 1st Prize Mitrofanov JT

The position after the 3rd move is wonderful! The main line can even be extended by 8.... Kg4 9.Qd1+ Kg5 10.Qc1+ with 7 consecutive queen sacrifices. There are no duals!

EG 113.9505, Sh.Tsurtsumia, R.Tsurtsumia, 2nd Comm. Metsniereba da tekhnika

Black wins after 1.... Kb1 2.Se2 f3.

EG 113.9517, V.Dolgov, Special Prize Nona-50

1.Ba6 (threatening 2.bRb2 with a decisive attack) also wins. Black cannot do much against the forthcoming attack, because his queen must watch b1. The only way to stir up some trouble is 1.... Qe1 2.Re2 Qg3+ 3.Kf7 Qf4+ (3.... Qf3+ 4.Ke7 is similar) 4.Ke8 Qf5, but now white has 5.Re1+ Kg2 6.Rb2+ Kh3 7.Rh1+ Kg4 8.Rg1+ Kh3 9.Bf1+ Kh4 10.Rh2+ and mate.

EG 113.9519, Sh.Tsurtsumia, R.Tsurtsumia, Special Prize Nona-50

A black pawn on h5 seems to be missing.

EG 113.9533, N.Ryabinin, L.Mitrofanov, 3rd-6th Prize Nona-50

The difference between 1.Ra4+ and 1.Ra8+ lies in the variation 1.Ra8+ Qxa8 2.Ra4+ Kb7 3.Rxa8 Kxa8 4.Kf3 Kb8 5.g5 Kc8 6.Kg4 Rh7 7.g6 Ra7 8.Kf5 Kd8 9.Kf6 Ke8 10.g7 Ra6+ and black wins. With the king starting from a4 the black pieces get in each others way when crossing the square d7.

EG 113.9571, V.Neistadt, Special Commendation Shakhmaty Vestnik 1992

A black pawn on b3 seems to be missing.

EG 114.9585, I.Akobia, 3rd/4th Prize Tavariani-70

1.Be8 also draws. Now white is ready to play 2.Bc6, 2.Rc6+ or 2.Rc7 with a save position, so black must act immediately. After 1.... Bb7+ 2.Kxb7 Qb2+ 3.Kxa7 Qxc1 4.Re6+ K- 5.Kb7 there follows 6.Bd7 or 6.Kc7 with a draw.

EG 114.9586, M.Gogberashvili, 3rd/4th Prize Tavariani-70

2.Rc3 is a simple dual win. Black is a piece down with no counterplay at all, e.g. 2.... Rb6 (2.... Ka4 3.Sc6 with the terrible threat 4.Rc5) 3.Sc6+ Kb5 (3.... Ka4 4.Rc5) 4.Sd4+ Ka4 5.Kg2 Rb4 6.Rd3

Rc4 7.Kf3 and so on. But certainly 1.... b3 is not black's best defence. Black should try to activate his pieces as much as possible, therefore Ka5-a4-b3 suggests itself. After 1.... Ka4 2.Sc6 Rd6 3.Se5 Kb3 4.Rf2 Rd4 I cannot see a win for white. Black will continue with ... Ka2 and ... b3, and 5.Sc6 Rh4+ 6.Kg2 Ka2 7.Se5 (7.Kf1 Re4) Rd4 achieves nothing.

EG 114.9587, J.Makhatadze, 5th Prize Tavariani-70

This study's soundness is questionable. It seems that the important resource 8.... b5 has been overlooked. The point is that the straightforward 9.Rxb5 is met with 9.... Rg4+ 10.hxg4 axb5 11.gxh5+ Kh7 and the black b-pawn queens. Critical is the position after (8.... b5) 9.Ra3 Rxe5 (not 9.... Rd1 10.Rd3) 10.Rxa6+ Kf5 11.Rf6+ (the alternatives 11.Rb6 Kf4 12.Rxb5 Rf5 or 11.Ra5 Kf4 12.Ra4+ Ke5 13.Ra5 Rf5 14.Rxb5+ Kf4 amount to the same) Ke5 (but not 11.... Ke4 12.Rf4+ draw) 12.Rb6 Kf4 13.Rxb5 Rf5. Black is a pawn up, his pieces are active and his e-pawn may become dangerous. It is not easy to come to a final verdict, but after 14.Rb4+ Ke5 (14.... Ke3 15.Rb3+ Kd4 16.Rb4+ Kd3 17.Rb3+ Kc2 18.Re3 e5 19.Kg3 Kd2 20.Re4 Kd3 21.Ra4 leads to nothing) 15.Rb5+ Kf6 16.Rb6+ e6 17.Ra6 Re5 18.Rb6 Kg6 19.Rb4 Rd5 there are still some problems for white. Any offers from readers?

EG 114.9588, V.Neidze, 1st Special Prize Tavariani-70

4.Rxc6 also wins: 4.... Rxb3 (4.... Rxe7 5.Kxb4, 4.... R4b5+ 5.Ka6, or 4.... R7b5+ 5.Ka6 all lose quickly) 5.Re8+ Ka7 6.Ra6 mate.

EG 114.9590, G.Nadareishvili/E.Kvezereli, Hon. Mention Tavariani-70

Black wins with 2.... Rc5+ after either 3.Kd6 Rd5+ 4.Kc6 dRxf5 or 3.Kd4 fRxf5 4.Rh8+ Kc7 5.g8Q Rc4+ 6.Ke3 Rf3+ 7.K- Bxg8 or 3.Kxe4 Bxa2 4.Rh8+ Kc7 5.Bh7 Rh5 6.Bg6 (6.Bg6 Rg5 7.g8Q Bxg8 8.Rxg8 fRg1) Bb1+ 7.Ke3 Re5+ 8.Kd2 Rf2+ 9.Kc3 Rg5 with a decisive material advantage in each case.

EG 114.9591, M.Mgebrishvili, Comm. Tavariani-70

The study is sound, but the given solution does not work. After 9.... Rh3 the only way to a draw is 10.f3 g6 11.f4 Rh8 12.h4. The given 10.Bf4 is very careless, as white is in zugzwang after 10.... Rh5. Now 11.g6 loses the g-pawn (after 11.... Rh4 12.f3 Rh3 13.Bg3 Rh6) and 11.f3 g6 makes matters only worse. So white must play

11.Kb7, but now black has the plan ... Kf8, ... g6, ... Kg7 and ... hRh8. The best move order to execute this idea seems to be 11.... Kf8 12.Kc7 Rd5 13.Kc6 Ra5 14.Kb6 (14.d5 Ke8) Ra8 15.Kb7 Re8 and now after 16.g6 Rd8 black returns to the previous formation and then savely picks up the g-pawn, while after 16.d5 g6 17.Kc7 (17.d6 exd6 18.exd6 Rxe6 19.d7 Ke7 is hopeless) Rh8 black brings his rooks back into play and wins easily.

EG 114.9595, M.Bantish, 2nd Prize Afanasiev-80

White seems to have alternatives to his 4th move, especially 4.Kb8 (threatening 5.Bxe6) looks like a save way to a draw. After 4.... Sf8 5.Sc3 or 4.... Rh8 5.Sf6 the black king will be driven away from b6. Once the white king is released from the corner there is a simple draw on material. Please note V.Brøn/A.Herbstmann, Shakhmaty v SSSR 1952, h6h8 0313.01 b6d6d8.c6 3/3=, 1.Bf8+ Kg6 2.c7 Sf7+ 3.Kg8 Rc6 4.c8Q Sh6+ 5.Kh8 Sf7+ 6.Kg8.

EG 114.9620, H.Aloni, 2nd Hon. Mention Israel 'Ring' 1990

White has a big positional and material advantage, so there must be other ways to win this. After 3.Sc5+ Kxa7 4.Sf3 Rf6 5.Sd4 white has a decisive mating attack. Due to the presence of black pawns white can count on Troitzky wins in the GBR class 0002.01. Here is a short survey of my analysis:

5.... Rb6+ (5.... Rxh6 6.Sc6+ Ka8 7.Bf3 Rf6 8.Bd5 wins, please note the Troitzky win after 8.... Rd6 9.Se7+ Rxd5 10.Sxd5) 6.Ka5 Rxh6 7.Bf3 (threatening 8.Sc6+ Ka8 9.Sd8+ K- 10.Bb7 followed by 11.Sc6+) Rh2 (7.... Rf6 8.Bd5 may be interpolated, but is not very helpful) 8.Sc6+ Ka8 9.Ka6 Rh6 (9....Ra2+ 10.Sa5+ and now 10.... c6 11.Sd7 or 10.... Kb8 11.Bb7 c6 12.Kb6 Rb2+ 13.aSb3) 10.Bd5 (threatening 11.Se6) Rh3 11.Sd7 and wins.

EG 114.9626, D.Gurgenidze, 2nd Prize Kuryatnikov JT

Black draws by the difficult 3.... Qe2 4.Sh6 (4.g8Q Qh2+ 5.Qh7 Qb8+ 6.Qg8 Qh2+ draw, 4.Kh7 Qxg4 draw, 4.g5+ Kxf5 draw, 4.Bxf7 Qxg4 draw) Qd2. Now 5.Kh7 Qd3+ 6.Sf5 Qh3+ 7.Sh6 Qd3+ 8.Kh8 Qd2 repeats moves and 5.g8S+ Kg5 6.Bxf7 Qc3+ 7.Kh7 Qc2+ leads to perpetual check. So white must play 5.g5+ Kxg5 (5.... Qxg5 leads to the intended solution) and now neither 6.Sxf7+ Kh4 7.g8Q Qc3+ nor 6.g8Q+ Kxh6 win for white. The last line determines the choice of the square in black's 4th



move. Had he played the more obvious 4... Qe3 then white could mate here by 7.Qg7+ Kh5 8.Bd1+.

EG 114.9629, E.Markov, 5th Prize Kuryatnikov JT  
After 2.... Qg4+ 3.Kh6 (3.Kf6 Rc6+ with mate) Qh3+ 4.Kg5 Rg4+ white is either mated (5.Kf6 Qh6+ 6.Kf5 Qg6 mate) or loses his queen (5.Kf5 Rg1+).

EG 114.9631, L.Mitrofanov/V.Samilo, 2nd Hon. Men. Kuryatnikov JT  
1.... Rxd4 draws immediately. After 2.a7 there is 2.... Rd8+ 3.K- Rd7+ 4.K- Rxa7 draw.

EG 114.9651, A.Bezgodkov/V.Samilo, 1st Prize Topko-55  
There are some duals: 6.Kc5 Sxf4 7.Sd5 Sxe6+ 8.Kb6 S- 9.Sc7 mate. Or 8.e7 Sc7+ 9.Ka5 Kb7 10.S8a7 with an easy win.

EG 114.9661, V.Prigunov, 1st-4th Comm. Topko-55  
White has a material and positional advantage, so it is not surprising that he can win prosaically. After 1.Bg7 Rxe4 (1.... f3 2.b7 and 1.... Rd8 2.Bc3 lose immediately) 2.Bc3 the b-pawn wins for white, e.g. 2.... f3 3.b7 f2+ 4.Kf1 Re8 5.b8Q+ Rxb8 6.Be5 mate or 2.... Re3 3.Bd2 Re7 (3.... Re8 4.b7 f3 5.Be3) 4.b7 Rxb7 5.Be1 mate.

John Nunn adds to this:  
EG 112.9353, J.Vandiest, Sp.HM Mihoc MT  
No solution as Black wins by 2...Bh6+ 3.Kg3 Be3 as proved in *Secrets of Pawnless Endings* pages 142-143. (Database-checked)

EG 112.9368, S.Clausén, 3rd HM Stella Polaris 1968  
Cooked. This position is really not too hard to win, for example 1.Kc2 wins, as does 1.Sd2+ Kg2, 2.Ke2. (Database-checked)

EG 113.9451, V.Kondratiev and A.Kopnin, 2/4th Prize Krikheli MT  
No solution as Black wins by 1.Bh5 Rg5! 2.Be8 Ka6!! (not 2....Kb6? 3.Kd4! reaching a reciprocal zugzwang with Black to play) 3.Kd4 Kb6! and Black's king reaches d6. This beautiful manoeuvre is considerably more interesting than the intended solution. (Database-checked)

EG 113.9544, R.Martsvilashvili and Sh.Tsurtsumia, =Com Nona-50  
No solution. After 1.Rh6 Kg3 2.Rh1 Black need

only to transfer the move to White by 2...Kg4 3.Rg1+ Kh3 4.Rh1+ (4.Rg5 Kh4) ...Kg3. Now he wins easily, for example 5.Rg1+ (5.Rh6 Kg4 forces through ...h5) ...Kh2 6.Rg5 (6.Rg4 Kh3 and ...h5 will come) ...Kg4 7.Rd4+ Kg5 8.Rd5+ Kg6 9.Rd6+ Kg7 10.Rd5 h6 with ...Rc6 and ...Kg6 to come.

We also received some alteration on previous published awards:

Advised by V.Gorbunov (Ukraine):  
EG112 Grzeban MT. Definitive award, signed xi93 by Rusinek:-  
9324 (Rumyantsev) 8...Qb8 ... 12.Re3+. Dual. Retained.

9325 (Mitrofanov and Kalyagin) 1...Ke6! 2.Sxd5 Ra3 3.Bh2 Ra5+ 4.Kc4 Ra4+ 5.Kb3 Kd7. No solution. Eliminated.

9326 (Dobrescu), 3rd Prize. 9327 (Lewandowski), 1HM. 9328 (V.Gorbunov - initial 'A.' is erroneous), 2HM. 9329 (Pallasz), 3HM.

9332 (Iriarte) 2.Kf5! gxh6 3.Kf4. Second solution. Eliminated.

9333 (Mees) 8...Bb4!, No solution. Eliminated.

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EG114 Topko-55. Award in Chervony Girmik ("The Red Miner") - definitive - 11xi94

9651 (Bezgodkov and Samilo) eliminated.

9652 (V.Kovalenko) 1st prize.

9653 (V.Kondratiev) 2nd prize.

9656 (Gorbman and Pidlivailo) retains its place, but the chessmen don't: all men moved two files to the left: instead of 1.Kg4, the solution starts 1.Ke4! Sc5+ etc.

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9178 - a version [omit bPh4, add bPd7] by the same composer was published on the back cover of *Shakhmaty v SSSR in xi89* - "Positions for analysis".

9190 = 9530

9240 composer Maly is Ukrainian

9243 Bolinsk should be Volinsk

9249 won =1/2Prize in Sverdlovsk's "Na Smenu" (which Gorbunov paraphrases as 'To the new generation') in the same year (1978) - see 1460 in *Mat v Etyudakh* (1990)

9394 has many fore-runners: Moravec (1924) leads in almost at once. (This was also mentioned by Van der Heijden and by Pallier)

9429 piece count 4/3

9494 bPd7 should be bPe7

9498 piece count: 4/3

9519 piece count: 10/5

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EG112.9289 According to Van der Heijden this

has to be seen as an correction. In "Schakend Nederland" 1978 this study occurred with wPa5 and bPc2 when 1.Sc5+ was a dual.  
 EG112.9298 Van der Heijden and Pallier draw attention to EG8959.  
 EG112.9312 Van der Heijden and Pallier draw attention to EG1129.  
 EG112.9317 Van der Heijden and Pallier draw attention to EG6711.  
 EG112.9321 According to Van der Heijden anticipated by Voja, IHM Rev.de Romana Sah 1950.  
 EG112.9356 Van der Heijden and Pallier draw attention to EG8809 by Ryabinin.  
 EG112.9376 According to Van der Heijden and Pallier Sg7 is black and bPg2 is missing.  
 EG112.9386 According to Van der Heijden anticipated by #1992, #1993 and #1996 in "2545".  
 EG113.9391 Pallier draws attention to #79 of the "Schwers collection".  
 EG113.9397 Pallier draws attention to EG9051.  
 EG113.9432 According to Van der Heijden the diagram is erroneous, the king have to be changed.  
 EG113.9467 According to Van der Heijden this study had in "Voenni Vestnil" Sa2 instead of Sa1.  
 EG113.9476 According to Pallier this study was also published in "The Problemist" Jan/March 1992.  
 EG113.9495 According to Pallier the name of the componist is Pandhzakidze and not Pahjikidze.  
 EG113.9533 Van der Heijden draws attention to EG9413.  
 EG113.9565 Van der Heijden draws attention to EG8889 by Supletsov.  
 EG113.9570 Pallier draws attention to EG9546.  
 EG114.9605 According to Van der Heijden the version is: g4h6.e6h2h5g7.  
 EG114.9612 According to Van der Heijden the diagram should be:  
 a1g1 0720.11 g7a5h2f8g2.e2a2  
 EG114.9653 Van der Heijden draws attention to EG2207.  
 EG114.9654 According to Van der Heijden this is a correction of EG3388.

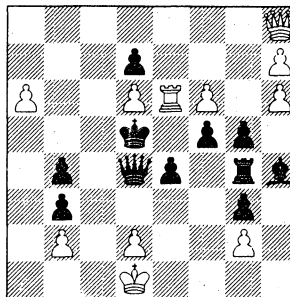
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*Published Corrections*

EG109.8853, which sported an obtrusive wB, was awarded the 1st Prize (Vechny Novosibirsk, 1987) in this reconstruction:

- 1.Re5+ Kxe5 2.f7+ Kf4 3.Qe5+ Qxe5 (Kxe5;h8B+) 4.f8S Qxd6 5.h8Q Qxa6/i 6.Sg6+ Qxg6 7.Qb8+ d6 8.h7 Qf6 9.h8B (h8Q? Qd4;) Qe7 10.Qb6 wins.  
 i) Qb6 6.Qd4 Qxd4 7.Sg6 mate.

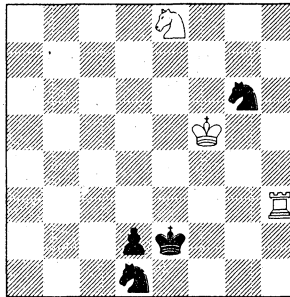
V.Neishtadt (Barnaul)



d1d5 4430.87  
 h8d4e6g4h4.a6b2d2d6f6g2h6h7b3b4d7e4f5g3g5  
 11/11+.

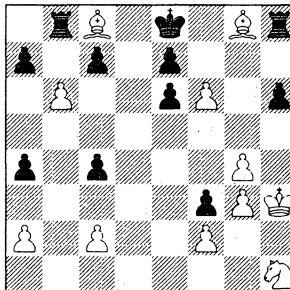
The following version of EG109.8852 (flaw untraced) was awarded Special Prize in the same tourney.

V.Vinichenko (Novosibirsk)  
 after Herbstman and Korolkov



f5e2 0107.01 h3e8d1g6.d2 3/4=  
 1.Sd6 Sh4+ 2.Kg5 Sf2 3.Re3+ Kf1 (Kxe3;Se4+)  
 4.Rd3 Sf3+ 5.Kf5 Sxd3 6.Sc4 d1S (d1Q;Se3+)  
 7.Se3+ Sxe3 8.Ke4 Ke2 stalemate.

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 Correction of study by Mgebrishvili:



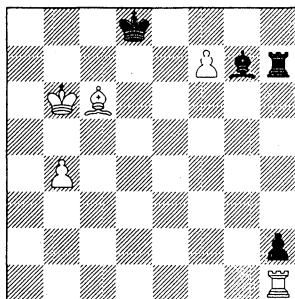
h3e8 0621.78  
 b8h8c8g8h1.a2b6c2f2f6g3g4a4a7c4c7e6e7f3h6

11/11+.  
 Win in 220 moves: 1.f7+ Kf8 2.b7 c3 3.a3 Kg7  
 4.Kh4 Kf8 5.Kh5 Kg7... (but (a) we have 2 wBB  
 on light squares, and (b) why 4.Kh4, 5.Kh5, since  
 wK's got to retreat to a1 anyway?!)  
 (the above received 10ii95 by e-mail from  
 Akobia)

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from Alexander Hildebrand (iii95):  
 1. EG has a policy not to give demolitions of  
 studies that have not already appeared in its  
 pages. So let's make an exception:

A.Havasi, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1921:



b6d8 0440.21 h1h7c6g7.b4f7h2 5/4"+.

Composer's solution (771/'1234'): 1.f8Q+ Bxf8  
 2.Re1 Be7 3.Ra1, but Örjan Andersson in Schack-  
 nytt (7/1994) plays a different black second move:  
 2...Rd7! 3.Bxd7 (b5,Bb4;) Bxb4 4.Rd1 h1Q  
 5.Rxh1 Kxd7 draw.

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2. Prima facie plagiarism: A 'Carvajal Aliaga  
 (Bolivia)' study honoured in TfS was not only in  
 Chess Life earlier, but is really by Kalandadze  
 (see: 853/'3567', 3HM in "64", 1967).

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3. EG114.9766: Tidskrift för Schack 1993  
 definitive award:  
 Dobrescu 2ndPr is anticipated by Koppelomäki  
 (2nd Pr TfS 1957), only the intro differs. And  
 Tkachenko/Mansarliisky is anticipated by themsel-  
 ves (as notified by AJR), though the anticipation  
 was not honoured, presumably because of a defect  
 which the TfS version cures. ... So, Randviir is  
 awarded 2ndPr, Pervakov (with the "PHILIDOR"  
 one) gets 1st HM, Lewandowski and Gurgenzidze  
 move up, so there is no change to the 4 Commenda-  
 tions.

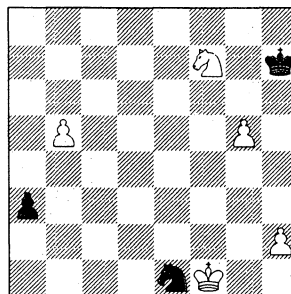
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The chequered career of the Boris-10 TT  
 (EG112.9281) has come to a satisfactory close. Or  
 has it? The sequence of events was the following.  
 By declaring his intention to publish only correct  
 entries Jan van Reek took a risk, all the greater

when the initial award (leaflet dated July 1993)  
 included no mention either of confirmation time  
 or of the award being provisional. Complaints  
 were lodged that the top three honoured studies  
 were unsound. These complaints seem to have  
 been unacknowledged. A 'final' award (March  
 1994) was then promulgated, with two straightfor-  
 ward corrections and no alterations in placings -  
 but the third unsound study was retained unal-  
 tered. We now have a 'definitive' award (Novem-  
 ber 1994), with the third study corrected by  
 'Boris'. This correction is drastic (for which the  
 feline Boris - whose photo adorns this third ver-  
 sion of the award - deserves high praise) but the  
 question has to be put: was composer Gurgenzidze  
 consulted? The correction seems to hold water,  
 despite the absence of analysis of the critical  
 1...a2. So the definitive award, 16 months after  
 the first, has the first three placings taken up by  
 corrections. These studies are indeed worthy  
 studies, but is the price of a good award (ie, three  
 versions of it before all honoured studies are in  
 correct settings) too high? Are composers of  
 studies who initially submitted in a correct form  
 justified in feeling harshly treated when studies  
 placed ahead of them, every one initially incor-  
 rect, retain their places, and one was not corrected  
 by the composer? What will posterity make of a  
 final award superseded by a definitive award?  
 EG116 repeats the question posed in EG115, who  
 now maintains that guidelines for judges are not  
 needed? We hope that judge Boris will contribute  
 to the debate.

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D.Gurgenzidze (Georgia)  
 correction by Boris (xi94)  
 1st Hon.Mention Boris-10 TT (Holland)



f1h7 0400.31 f7e1.b5g5h2a3 5/3+.

\*\*\*\*\*

1.b6 Sf3/i 2.b7 Sxh2+ 3.Ke2/ii a2 4.b8Q a1Q  
 5.Qxh2+ Kg6 6.Se5+ Kxg5 7.Qg3+, with:  
 Kf5 8.Qg6+ Kf4 9.Sd3 mate, or

Kf6 8.Qf6+ Ke7 9.Qf7+ Kd6 10.Qd7+ Kc5 11.Qc6+ Kd4/iii 12.Sf3 mate.

i) a2 2.b7 a1Q 3.b8Q, is not mentioned. Showing that wK can escape perpetual check without inflicting stalemate, is hairy: most wins here depend ultimately on W retaining wPg5 and wPh2 (sometimes on h4) in a raw Q-ending. Even in this it remains a possibility that by playing a quiet move with bK to h5 at the right moment B1 could still draw.

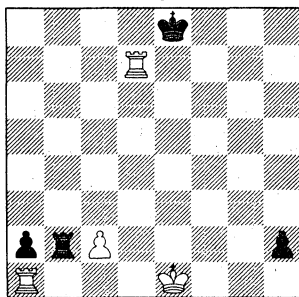
ii) 3.Kf2? Sg4+ 4.Kg3 a2 5.b8Q a1Q 6.Kxg4 Qd1+ 7.Kf5 Qd7+ 8.Kf6 Qxf7+ 9.Kxf7 stalemate.

iii) Kb4 12.Sd3+ Kb3 13.Qb5+ Kc2 14.Qc4+ Qc3 15.Qa2+.

**V.N.Dolgov JT, 1993 (popular: Dolgov-70)**

This formal tourney was judged by V.N.Dolgov. The award was published in a special issue of "Kudesnik", x94. Defects were found in 17 out of the 39 studies submitted by 21 composers. 16 studies were in the provisional award.

**No 9799 Velimir Kalandadze (Georgia)**  
=1st-3rd Prizes Dolgov-70



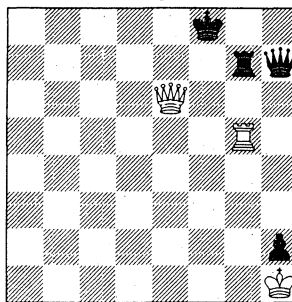
e1e8 0500.12 a1d7b2.c2a2h2 4/4=.

**No 9799 V.Kalandadze** 1.Rd8+ Ke7 2.Rd7+ Ke6 3.Rd6+ Ke5 4.Rd5+ Ke4 5.Rd4+ Kxd4 6.0-0-0+ Kc3 7.Rd3+ Kc4 8.Kxb2 h1Q 9.Kxa2 Qc1 10.Rc3 Kd4 11.Rd3+ Ke4 12.Rc3 drawn.

**No 9800 V.Kolpakov** 1.Rf5+ Rf7 2.Qd6+ Ke8/i 3.Re5+ Re7 4.Qc6+ Kd8 5.Rd5+ Rd7 6.Qa8+ Kc7 7.Re5+ Kd6 8.Qc6+ Ke7 9.Re5+ Kd8 10.Qa8+ Kc7 11.Qa5+ Kc6 12.Re6+ Rd6 13.Qa6+ wins.

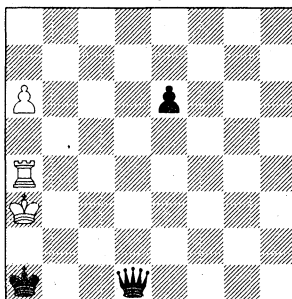
i) Kg8 3.Rg5+ Rg7 4.Qd8+ Kf7 5.Qc7+ Kg8 6.Qc8+ wins.

**No 9800 V.Kolpakov**  
=1st-3rd Prizes Dolgov-70



h1f8 4400.01 e6h7g5g7.h2 3/4+.

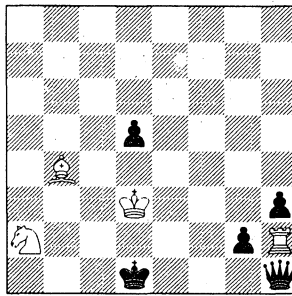
**No 9801 B.N.Sidorov**  
=1st-3rd Prizes Dolgov-70



a3a1 3100.11 d1a4.a6e6 3/3=.

**No 9801 B.N.Sidorov** 1.a7 Qb1 2.Ra5 Qb2+ 3.Ka4 Ka2 4.Ra6 Qb3+ 5.Ka5 Ka3 6.Rxe6 Qb7 7.Re7 draws, but not 7.Re3+? Kb2 8.Re7 Qxe7 9.Kb6 Qe4 wins.

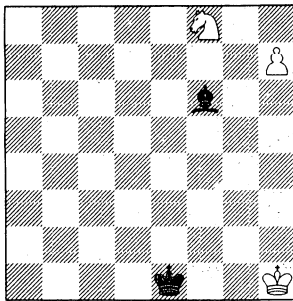
**No 9802 V.Kalyagin and Andrei Selivanov**  
4th Prize Dolgov-70



d3d1 3111.03 h1h2b4a2.d5g2h3 4/5+.

**No 9802 V.Kalyagin and A.Selivanov** 1.Sc3+ Ke1 2.Se4+ Kf1 3.Sg3+ Kg1 4.Bd6 d4 5.Be5 Kf2 6.Sxh1 Kg1 7.Sf2 Kxf2 8.Bxd4 Kg3 9.Bg1 wins, but not 9.Be5+? Kg4 10.Bd4 Kg3, with a draw.

No 9803 V.Pankov  
Special Prize (for malyutka) Dolgov-70

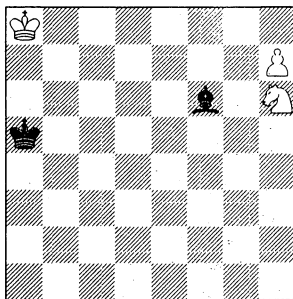


h1e1 0031.10 f6f8.h7 3/2+.

Twinned with the next.

No 9803 V.Pankov 1.Kg1 Ke2 2.Kg2 Ke3 3.Kg3 Ke4 4.Kg4 Bg7 5.Kg5 Ke5 6.Kg6 Bh8 7.Kf7 Kf5 8.Se6 Ke5 9.Sg7 Kd6 10.Sh5 Kd7 11.Kf8 Kd8 12.Sf4 Kd7 13.Kg8 Ke8 14.Sh5(Se6) Ke7 15.Sg7 Kf6 16.Kxh8 Kf7 17.Se6 wins. The last .... moves are known theory.

No 9804 V.Pankov  
Special Prize (for malyutka) Dolgov-70



a8a5 0031.10 f6h6.h7 3/2+.

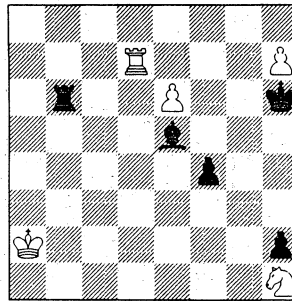
No 9804 V.Pankov 1.Ka7/i Kb5 2.Kb7 Kc5 3.Kc7 Kd5 4.Kd7 Ke4 5.Ke6 Bh8 6.Kf7 Ke5 7.Kg6 Ke6 8.Sf5 Ke5 9.Sg7 Kd5 10.Kf7 Kd6 11.Sh5 wins.

i) 1.Kb7? Kb5 2.Kc7 Kc5 3.Kd7 Kd5 4.Sf7 Ke4 5.Ke6 Ba1 draw.

"Pankov's twinned positions conceal 12 reci-zugs."

No 9805 V.Kolpakov and Yu.Seryozhkin 1.e7 Rb2+ 2.Ka3 Re2 3.Rd2 (Sf2? Bh8;) Re3+ 4.Rd3 Re2 5.Rh3+ Kg5 6.Rh5+ wins.

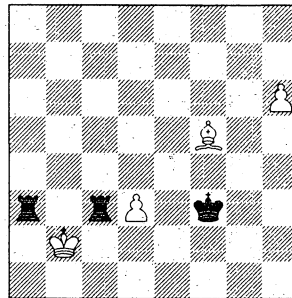
No 9805 V.Kolpakov and Yu.Seryozhkin  
=1st-4th HM Dolgov-70



a2h6 0431.22 d7b6e5h1.e6h7f4h2 5/5+.

No 9806 S.Migunov

=1st-4th HM Dolgov-70

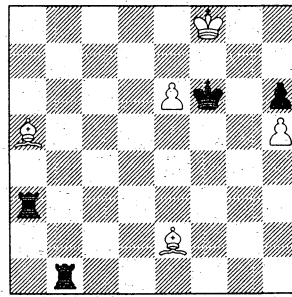


b2f3 0610.20 a3c3f5.d3h6 4/3=.

No 9806 S.Migunov 1.Be6 Rxd3 2.h7 Ra8 3.Bg8 Rd2+ 4.Kc3 Rd7 5.h8Q Rc8+ 6.Kb2 Rb7+ 7.Ka1 Ra8+ 8.Ba2 Rxb8 9.Bd5+ drawn.

No 9807 V.Prigunov

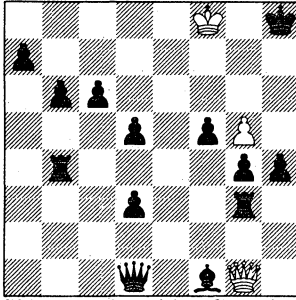
=1st-4th HM Dolgov-70



f8f6 0620.21 a3b1a5e2.e6h5h6 5/4=.

No 9807 V.Prigunov 1.e7 Rb8+ 2.Bd8 aRa8 3.e8S+ Kf5 4.Bd3+ Kg4 5.Be2+ Kh3 6.Bf1+ Kg4 7.Be2 Kf5 8.Bd3+ Ke6 9.Sc7 Ke5 10.Sxa8 Rxd8 11.Kg7 Rxd3 12.Kxb6 Kf5 13.Sc7 Rd6+ 14.Kg7 Rd7+ 15.Kh6 Rxc7 stalemate.

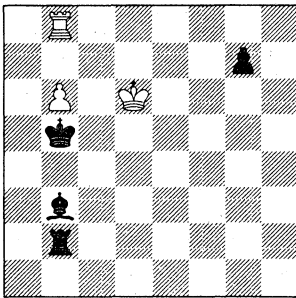
**No 9808** N.Rezvov and V.Chernous  
=1st-4th HM Dolgov-70



f8h8 4630.18 g1d1b4g3f1.g5a7b6c6d3d5f5g4h4  
3/13+.

**No 9808** N.Rezvov and V.Chernous 1.Qh2 Bh3  
2.Qb2+ Rxb2 3.g6 Re3 4.g7+ Kh7 5.g8Q+ Kh6  
6.Kf7 Re7+ 7.Kxe7 Re2+ 8.Kf7 Re7+ 9.Kxe7 g3  
10.Kf6 Qa1+ 11.Kf7 Kh5 12.Qg6 mate.

**No 9809** V.Kalyagin and S.Osintsev  
Special Hon.Mention Dolgov-70



d6b5 0430.11 b8b2b3.b6g7 3/4=.

**No 9809** V.Kalyagin and S.Osintsev

I: diagram, II: wKe7

I: 1.Rc8 Rd2+ 2.Ke5 Re2+ 3.Kd4/i Re7 4.Rc7  
Rxc7 5.bc Be6 6.Ke5 Bd7 7.Kf4 Kc6 8.Kg5 Kxc7  
9.Kg6 draw.

i) 3.Kf4? Rf2+ 4.Kg5 Bd5 wins.

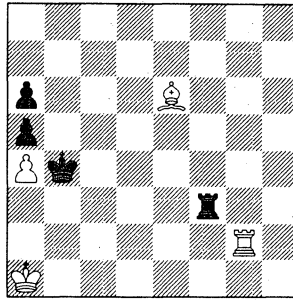
II: 1.b7 Kc6 2.Rd8 Kxb7 3.Rd7+ Kc8 4.Rd8+  
Kc7 5.Rd7+ Kc6 6.Rd6+ Kc5 7.Rg6, draw.

**No 9810** V.Kazantsev 1.Bd5/i Rf6 2.Rg4+ Ka3  
3.Bg2, with:

Rf2 4.Kb1 Rb2+ 5.Kc1 Rb4 6.Rg3+ Kxa4  
7.Bc6+, or  
Rb6 4.Rd4 Rb3 5.Be4 Rc3 6.Kb1 Kb3 7.Bd5+  
Ka3 8.Bc4 Kxa4 9.Kb2 wins.

i) 1.Bd7? Kb3 2.Rb2+ Ka3 3.Bc6 Rd3 4.Kb1  
Rd1+ 5.Kc2 Rcl+ 6.Kxc1 stalemate.

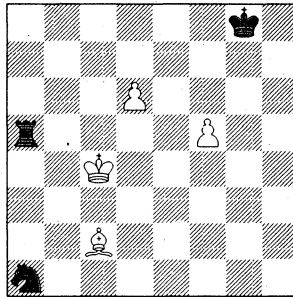
**No 9810** V.Kazantsev  
Commended Dolgov-70



a1b4 0410.12 g2f3e6.a4a5a6 4/4+.

**No 9811** V.Kalyagin

Commended Dolgov-70



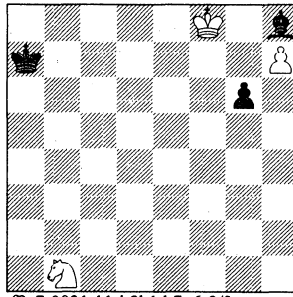
c4g8 0313.20 a5c2a1.d6f5 4/3=.

**No 9811** V.Kalyagin 1.d7 Ra8 2.Ba4 Kf7  
3.Kc5(Kd5) Ke7 4.f6+ Kd8 5.f7 Ke7 6.Kc6 Rf8  
7.Kc7 Rd8 8.Kc6 Kxf7 9.Kd6 Kf6 10.Bd1 Ra8  
11.Ba4 Rh8 12.Bd1 draw.

"The double-pendulum (wK and wB) positional  
draws correct the composer's study published in  
Shakhmaty in 1979."

**No 9812** V.Pankov

Commended Dolgov-70



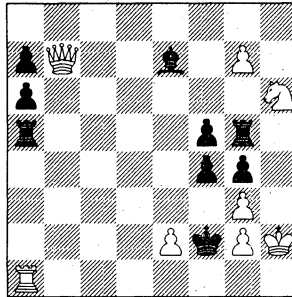
f8a7 0031.11 h8b1.h7g6 3/3+.

**No 9812** V.Pankov 1.Kg8 Ba1 2.Sa3 Kb6/i 3.Sc2

Bc3 4.Sb4 Kc5 5.Sd3+ Kd6 6.Sf4 Kd7 7.Kf7 g5  
8.Se6 Bh8 9.Sxg5 Kd6 10.Se6 Kd7 11.Sg7 Kd6  
12.Sh5 Kd7 13.Kf8 Kd8 14.Sf4 Kd7 15.Kg8 Ke8  
16.Sh5(Se6) Ke7 17.Sg7 Kf6 18.Kxh8 Kf7  
19.Se6 wins.

i) Kb8 3.Sc2 Bb2 4.Se3 Kc7 5.Kf7 Kd8(Kd7)  
6.Sd5 Bh8 7.Sf4(Se7) g5 8.Sg6 B- 9.Sf8  
Bh8(Kd6) 10.Se6+ wins.

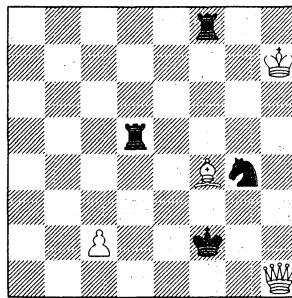
No 9813 V.Prinev  
Commended Dolgov-70



h2f2 1731.45 b7a1a5g5e7h6.e2g2g3g7a6a7f4f5g4  
8/9=.

No 9813 V.Prinev 1.Sxg4+ fg 2.Rxa5 fg+ 3.Kh1  
Rxa5 4.Qxa7+ Kf1 5.Qg1+ Ke2 6.Qh2. Ral+  
7.Qg1 Ra5 8.Qh2 Bc5 9.Qxg3 (Qg1? Bf2;) Ral+  
10.Kh2 Bg1+ 11.Kh1 Bf2+ 12.Kh2 Bg1+ 13.Kh1  
draw.

No 9814 N.Rezvov and V.Chernous  
Commended Dolgov-70



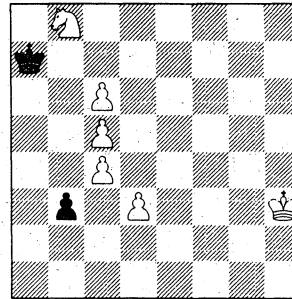
h7f2 1613.10 h1d5f8f4g4.c2 4/4+.

No 9814 N.Rezvov and V.Chernous 1.Qh4+ Kf3  
2.Qg3+ Ke4 3.Qg4 Rxf4 4.Qe6+ Re5 5.Qc6+ Ke3  
6.Qc3+ Ke4 7.Qd3 mate.

**En Passant (Maastricht) 1989-90**

This informal tourney was judged by Harrie  
Grondijs. All 22 studies by 14 composers were  
published in the provisional award leaflet dated  
ix94.

No 9815 V.Novikov (Minsk)  
1stPr En Passant 1989-90



h3a7 0001.41 b8.c4c5c6d3b3 6/2=.

No 9815 V.Novikov 1.c7 Kb7 2.Sa6/i b2 3.c6+  
Kc8 4.Sb4 b1Q 5.Sd5 Qg1 6.Kh4 Qg2 7.Kh5  
Qg3 8.Kh6 Qg4 9.Kh7 Qg5 10.Kh8 Qh6+ 11.Kg8  
Qg6+ 12.Kf8/ii Qh7 13.d4 Qh6+ 14.Kf7/iii Qd6  
15.Kg7 Qe6 16.Kf8/iv Qh6+ 17.Kf7 Qd6 18.Kg7  
Qe6 19.Kf8, positional draw.

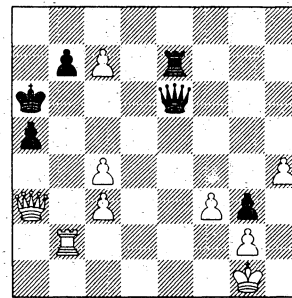
i) 2.c6+? Kxc7 3.Sa6+ Kc8 wins.

ii) 12.Kh8? Qf7 13.d4 Qe6, and 14.Kh7 Qg4  
15.Kh8 Qg1 16.Kh7 Qg5 17.Kh8 Qh6+ 18.Kg8  
Qg6+ 19.Kf8 Qh7 20.Ke8 Qg7 wins, or 14.Kg7  
Qd6 15.Kg8 (Kf7,Qh6;) Qg6+ 16.Kf8 Qh7  
17.Ke8 Qg7 wins.

iii) 14.Ke7? Qxc6 wins. Or 14.Ke8? Qg7, while  
14.Kg8? Qg6+ (see above).

iv) 16.Kh7? Qg4, or 16.Kh8? Qf7.

No 9816 Jan van Reek (Holland)  
2ndPr En Passant 1989-90



g1a6 4400.63 a3e6b2e7.c3c4c7f3g2h4a5b7g3  
9/6+.

No 9816 J.van Reek 1.Qxe7 Qxe7 2.Rb6+ Kxb6  
3.c8S+ Kc5 4.Sxe7 Kxc4 (a4;Sd5) 5.Sf5 a4  
(Kxc3;h5) 6.Sd4/i a3 (Kxc3;h5) 7.Sc2/ii a2 8.Sa1  
(h5? Kb3;) Kxc3 9.h5 Kb2 10.h6 Kxa1 11.h7  
Kb1 12.h8Q a1Q 13.Qxh1+ Kxa1 14.f4 b5 15.f5  
b4 16.f6 b3 17.f7 b2 18.f8Q b1Q+ 19.Qf1 Kb2  
20.Qxb1+ Kxb1 21.Kf1 Kc2 22.Ke2 wins.

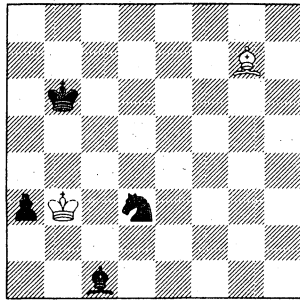
i) 6.Sd6+? Kc5 7.Se4+ Kc4 8.Sd2+ Kxc3 9.Sb1+

Kb2 10.Sa3 Kxa3 11.h5 b5 12.h6 b4 13.h7 b3 14.h8Q b2 15.Qc3+ Ka2 16.Qc4+ Ka3 (Ka1;Qxa4+) 17.Qb5 (Qc2,Ka2;) b1Q+ 18.Qxb1 stalemate.

ii) 7.h5? a2 8.Sc2 Kb3 9.Sa1 Kb2, and B1 wins. The threat after 7.Sc2 is 8.Sxa3, and in consequence the b3 square is taboo for bK.

No 9817 A.D.Krochek (Israel)

3rdPr En Passant 1989-90



b3b6 0043.01 g7c1d3.a3 2/4=.

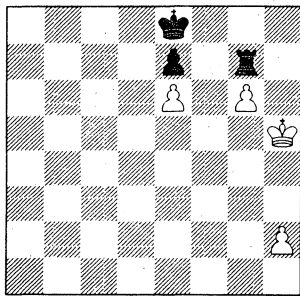
No 9817 A.D.Krochek 1.Bf8 Sc5+ 2.Ka2 Kb5 3.Be7, and

Kc4 4.Bf8 Se4 5.Bxa3 Sc3+ 6.Ka1 Bxa3 stalemate, or

Kb4 4.Bf8 Be3 5.Be7 Bd4 6.Bf8 Ka4 7.Be7 Se4 8.Bxa3 Sc3+ 9.Ka1 Kxa3 stalemate.

No 9818 A.T.Motor (Odessa)

1stHonMen En Passant 1989-90



h5e8 0300.31 g7.e6g6h2e7 3/4=.

No 9818 A.T.Motor 1.Kh6 Kf8 2.h3/i Rg8 3.Kh7 Rg7+ 4.Kh6 Kg8 5.h4 Kh8 6.h5 Kg8 7.Kg5 Kh8 8.Kh6 Rg8 9.g7+ Rxc7 stalemate.

i) 2.h4? Kg8 3.h5 Kh8, zugzwang.

No 9819 H.Enserink 1.Sg2+/i Rxc2/ii 2.b8Q (Kxc2? Bd5+;) Rb2 3.Qe5+ Re2 4.Qc3+/iii Kf2 5.Qg3+ (Qxb3? Re3+;) Kf1 6.Qf3+ (Qxb3? Re3+;) Ke1 7.Qxb3 wins.

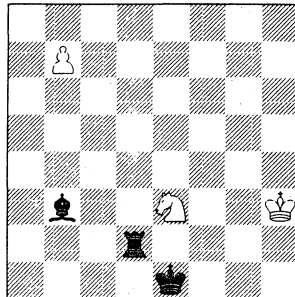
i) 1.b8Q? Rd3 2.Qf4 Ke2 wins.

ii) Kf1 2.b8Q Be6+ 3.Kh4 Rxc2 (Rd4+;Sf4) 4.Qb1+ Kf2 5.Qb6+.

iii) 4.Qg3+? Kd2 5.Qxb3 Re3+.

No 9819 H.Enserink (Amsterdam)

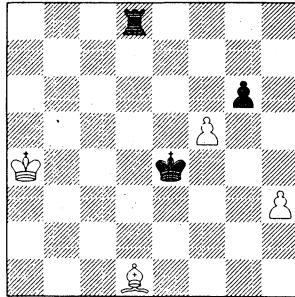
2ndHonMen En Passant 1989-90



h3e1 0331.10 d2b3e3.b7 3/3+.

No 9820 H.Enserink

3rdHonMen En Passant 1989-90



a4e4 0310.21 d8d1.f5h3g6 4/3=.

No 9820 H.Enserink 1.Bc2+ Kd4 2.fxg6 (f6? g5;) Kc3 3.Bb1/i Kb2/ii 4.Bf5/iii Rd4+ 5.Kb5 Rd5+ 6.Kc4 Rxf5 7.h4/iv Rh5 8.Kd4 draws.

i) 3.Bf5? Rd4+, and 4.Kb5 Rd5+ 5.Kc6 Rxf5 6.h4 Rf6+ and B1 wins, or 4.Ka3 Rd5 5.Bc2 Kxc2 6.h4 Rd4 7.h5 Rg4 wins.

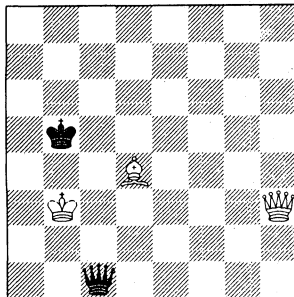
ii) Ra8+ 4.Kb5 Rb8+ 5.Kc5 Rxb1 6.h4 Rg1 (Kd3;Kd5) 7.h5 Rg5+ 8.Kd6 draws.

iii) 4.h4? Rd4+ 5.Kb5 Kxb1 6.h5 Rd5+ wins.

iv) 7.Kd4? Rg5 8.Ke4 Rxc6 9.Kf5 Rh6 10.Kg4 Kc3 11.h4 Kd4 12.Kg5 Rh8 13.h5 Ke5 14.Kg6 Rg8+ 15.Kf7 Ra8 16.h6 Kf5 17.h7 Kg5 18.Kg7 Ra7+ 19.Kg8 Kg6 (Kh6? h8Q+) 20.h8S+ Kf6 wins.



No 9821 Julien Vandiest (Belgium)  
=4/5th HonMen En Passant 1989-90

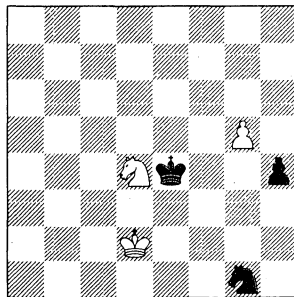


b3b5 4010.00 h3c1d4 3/2+.

No 9821 J.Vandiest 1.Qd7+ Qc6 (Ka5;Qa7+)  
2.Qf7, with:

Ka6 3.Qa7+ Kb5 4.Qa4 mate, or  
Ka5 3.Qa7+ Qa6 4.Qc7+ Kb5 5.Qc5 mate, or  
Qc1 3.Qb7+ Ka5 4.Qb6 mate, or  
Qa6 3.Qd5 mate, or  
Qh6 3.Qb7+ Ka5 4.Bc3 mate, or  
Qe4(Qg2/Qh1) 3.Qc4+ Ka5 4.Qa4 mate, or  
Qa8 3.Qc4+ Ka5 4.Qa4 mate, or  
Qc8 3.Qd5+ Ka6 4.Qd6+ Kb7 5.Qb6+ Ka8  
6.Qa7 mate.

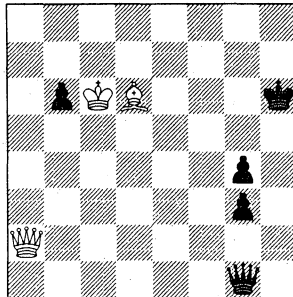
No 9822 V.V.Kuzmichev (name unclear) (Russia)  
=4/5th HonMen En Passant 1989-90



d2e4 0004.11 d4g1.g5h4 3/3+.

No 9822 V.V.Kuzmichev 1.g6 h3 2.g7 h2 3.g8Q  
Sf3+ 4.Sxf3 h1Q 5.Qe6+ Kf4 6.Qe5+ Kg4  
7.Qg5+ Kh3 8.Qh4+ Kg2 9.Se1+ Kgl 10.Qg4+  
Kh2 (Kf2;Sd3+) 11.Qe2+ (or Sf3+) Kgl 12.Sf3+  
wins.

No 9823 A.Styopochkin (Tula, Russia)  
1stSpecMention En Passant 1989-90



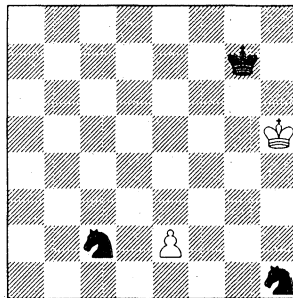
c6h6 4010.03 a2g1d6.b6g3g4 3/5+.

No 9823 A.Styopochkin 1.Qf7 Qg2+/i 2.Kc7  
Qc2+ 3.Kb8 Qg6/ii 4.Bf4+ Kh5 5.Qd5+ Kh4  
6.Qh1 mate.

i) Qc1+ 2.Kb7 Kg5 3.Be7+ Kh6 4.Qf6+ Kh5  
5.Qf5+ wins.

ii) Kg5 4.Qg7+ (Be7+? Kh6;) Kh4 (Kf5;Qf7+)  
5.Qh6 mate.

No 9824 V.V.Kuzmichev (Archangelsk)  
2ndSpecMention En Passant 1989-90



h5g7 0006.10 c2h1.e2 2/3=.

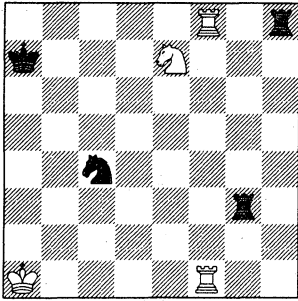
No 9824 V.V.Kuzmichev 1.e4 Sd4 2.e5 Se6  
3.Kg4 Sf2+ 4.Kf5 Kf7 stalemate. The endgame  
after 4.Kf3? is won for bSS.

#### Gori-93

This formal tourney was judged by  
S.Sukhitashvili. The provisional award was  
published in Etyudnaya Mozaika-4, 1994.

We have been assured that the award is complete,  
despite the absence of both honourable mentions  
and commendations. Only 5 studies in this award.

No 9825 David Gurgenzidze  
1st Prize Gori-93

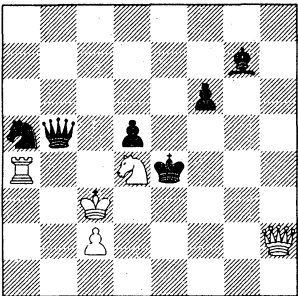


a1a7 0804.00 f1f8g3h8e7c4 4/4+.

No 9825 D.Gurgenzidze 1.Sc8+/i Kb8 2.Rxh8 Ra3+ 3.Kb1 Sd2+ 4.Kb2 Sc4 5.Kc2 Se3+ 6.Kb1 Sxf1 7.Sd6+ Kc7 8.Sb5+ wins.

i) 1.Rxh8? Ra3+ 2.Kb1 Sd2+ 3.Kb2 Sc4+ 4.Kc2 Se3+ 5.Kb2 Sc4+ 6.Kb1 Sd2+ drawn.

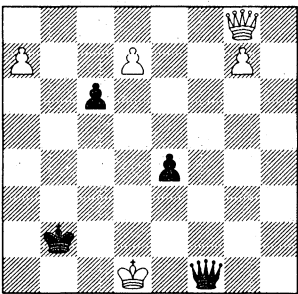
No 9826 Vazha Neidze  
2nd Prize Gori-93



c3e4 4134.12 h2b5a4g7d4a5.c2d5f6 5/6+.

No 9826 V.Neidze 1...Qc5+ 2.Kd2 Sc4+ 3.Rxc4 dc 4.Qh4+ Kd5 5.Qh5+ f5 6.Qxf5+ Be5 7.Qf3+ Kd6 8.Qf8+ Kd5 9.Qa8+, and Kd6 10.Qd8+ wins, or Kxd4 10.c3 mate.

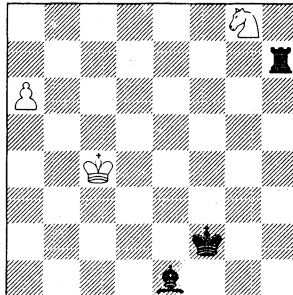
No 9827 Velimir Kalandadze  
3rd Prize Gori-93



d1b2 4000.32 g8f1.a7d7g7c6e4 5/4=.

No 9827 V.Kalandadze 1.Kd2 Qf2+ 2.Kd1 Qc2+ 3.Ke1 e3 4.Qa2+ Kxa2 5.a8Q+ Kb2 6.Qb7+ Kc1 7.Qxc6 Qxc6 8.d8Q Qc2 9.Qc7 Qxc7 10.g8Q Qc2 11.Qc4 Qxc4 stalemate.

No 9828 Revaz Tavariani  
1st Special Prize Gori-93

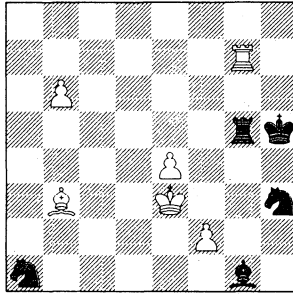


c4f2 0331.10 h7e1g8.a6 3/3=.

No 9828 R.Tavariani 1.Sf6 Re7 2.Kb5 Re5+ 3.Sd5/i Rxd5+ 4.Kc6 Rd8 5.a7 Bc3 6.Kb7 Rd7+ 7.Ka6 Rd6+ 8.Kb7 drawn.

i) David Blundell's note: 3.Kc6? Re6+ 4.Kb7 Re7+ 5.Kb8 K- 6.Sd5 Bg3+ wins, but not Rh7? 7.a7 Bg3+ 8.Sc7, with a draw.

No 9829 Iuri Akobia  
2nd Special Prize Gori-93



e3h5 0446.30 g7g5b3glalh3.b6e4f2 6/5=.

No 9829 I.Akobia 1.Bd1+ Kh6 2.Ra7 Sxf2 3.Rxa1 Sxd1+ 4.Kd2 Sb2 5.b7 Bh2 6.Rh1 Rh5 7.Rb1 Rb5 8.Rh1 drawn.

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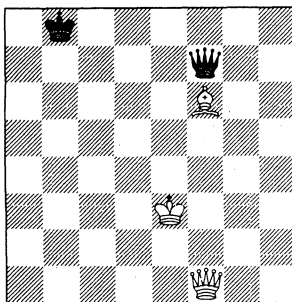
**PROBLEM (Yugoslavia) 1967-68**

judge: G.Nadareishvili (Tbilisi)

37 studies published, from 31 composers in 9 countries. The provisional award appeared in PROBLEM "148-151" xi72 ,signed: 16iii72

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No 9830 V.Halberstadt (Paris)  
1stPr PROBLEM 1967-68

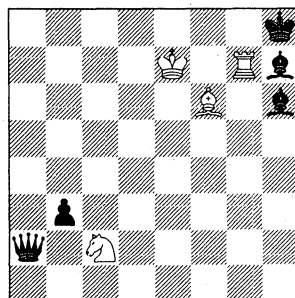


e3b8 4010.00 f1f7f6 3/2+.

No 9830 V.Halberstadt 1.Be5+ Ka8 2.Qb5 Qa7+/i  
3.Ke2 Qb6 (Qa2+;Ke1) 4.Qd5+ Qb7 5.Qa5+ Qa7  
6.Qb4 Qa6+/ii 7.Kd2 Qb6/iii 8.Qe4+ Qb7 9.Qa4+  
Qa7 10.Qc6+ Qb7 11.Qe8+ Ka7 12.Bd4+ Ka6  
13.Qa4 mate.

i) Ka7 3.Bd4+. Or Qb7 3.Qe8+ Ka7 4.Bd4+.  
ii) Qb6 7.Qe4+ Qb7 8.Qa4+, is shorter.  
iii) Qh6+ 8.Bf4 Qh8 9.Qa5+ Kb7 10.Qb5+ wins.  
Or Qc8 8.Qa5+ Kb7 9.Qb5+ Ka8 10.Bd6 wins.  
The composer died in 1967.

No 9831 F.Bondarenko and A.Kakovin  
(Dnepropetrovsk)  
2ndPr PROBLEM 1967-68



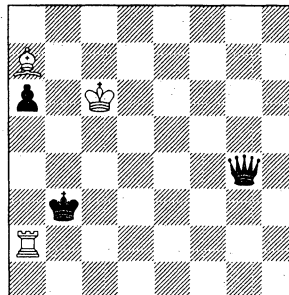
e7h8 3171.01 a2g7f6h6h7c2.b3 4/5+.

No 9831 F.Bondarenko and A.Kakovin 1.Rg2+  
Bg7 2.Bcg7+ Kg8 3.Bb2+ Bg6 4.Sa3/i Kh7  
5.Rh2+ Bh5 6.Rxh5+ Kg6 7.Rh2 wins.

i) 4.Rxg6+? Kh7 5.Rg7+ Kh6, and Black wins.  
No 9832 E.Dobrescu 1.Ra5/i Qc8+/ii 2.Kb6 Kc4  
3.Ra4+/iii Kd5 4.Ra5+/iv Kc4 (Kd6;Rxa6) 5.Ra4+  
Kb3 6.Ra5/v Kb4 7.Rxa6 Qe6+ 8.Kb7 Qd7+  
9.Kb8 (Kb6? Qc8;) Kb5 10.Rb6+ Ka5 11.Ka8  
Qc7 12.Bb8 Qxb6 13.Bc7 Qxc7 stalemate.  
i) 1.Rxa6? Qc8+ 2.Kb5 (Kb6,Kb4;) Qb7+ 3.Bb6  
Qd7+ 4.Kc5 Qc8+ 5.Kb5 Qc4+ 6.Ka5 Qa4(Qb4)  
mate.  
ii) Qc4+ 2.Bc5 draws. Or Qe6+ 2.Kb7 Kb4

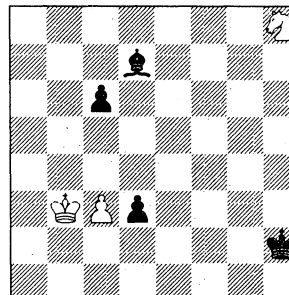
3.Rxa6, transposes to main line.  
iii) 3.Rxa6? Kb4 wins. Or 3.Ra2? Qc5+ 4.Kb7  
Qd5+ 5.Kb6 Qb5+ 6.Kc7 a5 wins.  
iv) 4.Rxa6? Qc6+ 5.Ka5 Qc7+ 6.Kb5  
(Kb4;Qb7+;) Qb7+ 7.Sb6 Qc6+ 8.Ka5 Qc3+  
9.Kb5 Qb3+ 10.Ka5 Kc4 wins.  
v) 6.Rd4? Qe6+ 7.Ka5 Qc6 8.Rb4+ Ka3 9.Rb8  
Qa4+ 10.Kb6 Kb3, and one is left to assume that  
aP will be able to advance and win.

No 9832 E.Dobrescu (Bucharest)  
3rdPr PROBLEM 1967-68



c6b3 3110.01 g4a2a7.a6 3/3=.

No 9833 Branko Kuzmanovic (Belgrade)  
4thPr PROBLEM 1967-68



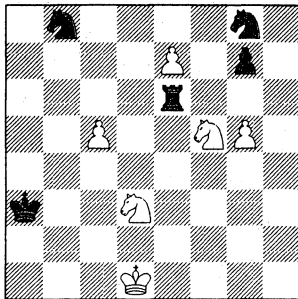
b3h2 0031.12 d7h8.c3c6d3 3/4=.

No 9833 B.Kuzmanovic 1.c4 Be8 2.Kc3 Kg3  
3.Kxd3 Kf4 4.Kd4 Kf5 5.Kc5 Kf6 6.Kd6 Kg7  
7.Sg6/i Kxg6 8.Ke7 Bf7 9.Kd6 draw.

i) 7.Ke7? Bh5 8.Sf7 Bxf7 9.Kd6 (Kd7,Bd5;) Be8  
10.Ke7 Bh5 11.Kd6 Bf3, and Black wins.  
"The perpetual chase theme in a light setting."

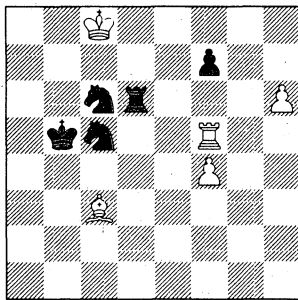
No 9834 G.Kasparyan 1.Sf4 Re4 2.Sd6 Rxe7  
3.Sg6 Rd7 4.Sf8 Rd8 5.Se6 Rd7 6.Sf8 Re7 7.Sg6  
Re6 8.Sf8(Sf4) Re7 9.Sg6, positional draw.

No 9834 G.Kasparyan (Erevan)  
1stHonMen. PROBLEM 1967-68



d1a3 0308.31 e6d3f5b8g8.c5e7g5g7 6/5=.

No 9835 Alois Wotawa (Vienna)  
2ndHonMen. PROBLEM 1967-68



c8b5 0416.21 f5d6c3e5c6.f4h6f7 5/5=.

No 9835 A.Wotawa 1.Rxc5+/i Kb6/ii 2.Bf6 Rxf6  
3.h7 Rh6 4.Rf5 Se7+/iii 5.Kd7 Sxf5 6.h8Q Rxh8  
stalemate.

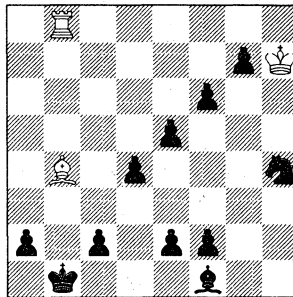
- i) Not 1.h7? Se7+ 2.Kc7 Rd7+ 3.Kb8 Rd8+  
4.Kc7 (Ka7,Sc6 mate) Rc8+ 5.Kd6 Sxf5+ 6.Kd5  
Rd8+ 7.Ke5 Rh8 wins. Nor 1.Bf6? Sa7+  
2.Kb8/iv Rxf6 3.Rh5/v Ra6 4.h7 Sc6+ 5.Kc7  
Ra7+ 6.Kc8 Kb6 wins. Nor 1.Rxf7? Rd8+ 2.Kc7  
Sa6+ 3.Kb7 Rb8 mate. Nor 1.Rh5? f5 wins.
- ii) Kxc5 2.h7 Se7+ 3.Kc7 Rc6+ 4.Kd8 Sg6+ 5.f5  
Sh8 6.Bxh8 Rh6 7.Bb2 Rxh7 8.Ke7 Kd5 9.Kf8  
Ke4 10.Bg7 draw.
- iii) Rxh7 5.Kd7 Sd4 6.Rf6+ Kc5 7.Ke7 Sc6+  
8.Kd7 Sb4 9.Ke8 draw.
- iv) 2.Kc7 Rd7+ 3.Kb8 Sc6+ 4.Kc8 Kb6 wins.
- v) 3.h7 Rxh5 4.h8Q Sc6+ 5.K- Rxf4 wins.

No 9836 L.Ugren 1.Ba3+ Ka1 2.Bb2+ Kb1  
3.Bxd4+ Kc1 4.Be3+ Kd1 5.Rd8+ Kel 6.Bd2+  
Kd1 7.Bb4+ Kc1 8.Ba3+ Kb1 9.Rb8+ Ka1  
10.Bb2+ Kb1 11.Bxe5+ Kc1 12.Bf4+ Kd1  
13.Rd8+ Kel ... 19.Bxf6+ Kc1 20.Bg5+ Kd1 ...  
27.Bxg7+ Kc1 28.Bh6+ Kd1 29.Rd8+ Kel  
30.Bd2+ Kd1 31.Bb4+ Kc1 32.Ba3+ Kb1

33.Rb8+ Ka1 34.Be7 c1Q 35.Bf6+ Qb2 36.Rxb2  
wins.

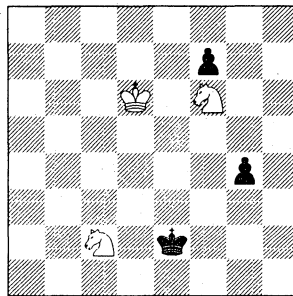
A study from "Le Temps" (1931), composer not  
identified, is quoted as an anticipation: a7a1  
0111.04 c6h2c3.a2c2d3g2 4/5+. 1.Se2 dxe2  
2.Be5+ 3.Rb6+ 4.Bf4+ 5.Rd6+ 6.Bg3+ 7.Rf6+  
8.Bf2+ Kf1 9.Bc5+ 10.Bb4+ 11.Rd6+ 12.Ba3+  
13.Rb6+ and 14.Be7(Bc5) wins.

No 9836 L.Ugren (Ljubljana)  
3rdHonMen. PROBLEM 1967-68



h7b1 0143.08 b8b4f1h4.a2c2d4e2e5f2f6g7 3/11+.

No 9837 Bretislav Soukup-Bardon (Prague)  
4thHonMen. PROBLEM 1967-68

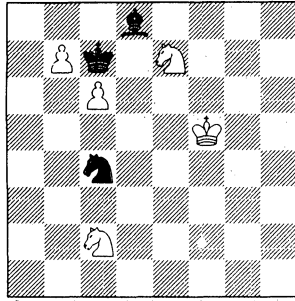


d6e2 0002.02 c2f6.f7g4 3/3+.

No 9837 B.Soukop-Bardon 1.Sd4+/i Ke3/ii  
2.Ke5/iii g3 3.Sf5+ Kf3/iv 4.Sh4+ Kf2/v 5.Se4+  
Kg1 6.Sxg3 f5 7.Se2+ K- 8.Se4, and White wins.

- i) 1.Sxg4? f5 2.Sd4+ Kd3 draws (Rosankiewicz) -  
simpler than Kf1 3.Sh2+ Kg2(Kg1) 4.dS(hS)f3 f4  
5.K- Kh1 with a draw. If 1.Ke5? g3 2.Sd4+ Kf1  
draw.
- ii) Kf2 2.Sxg4+. If Kd3 2.Sf5 g3 (else Sxg4,) 3.Sxg3.
- iii) 2.Sf5+? Kf4 3.S5- g3 draw.
- iv) Kf2 4.Se4+ and 5.eSxg3.
- v) Ke3 5.Sh5 (or Sd5+) f5 6.Sf4 and 7.hSg2  
wins.

No 9838 E.Pogosyants (Moscow)  
1st Commendation PROBLEM 1967-68

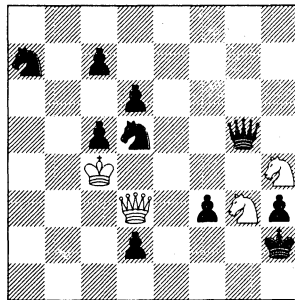


f5c7 0035.20 d8c2e7c4.b7c6 5/3+.

No 9838 E.Pogosyants 1.Sb4/i Sd6+ 2.Ke6 Sxb7 3.bSd5+ Kb8 4.c7+ Bxc7 5.Sc6+, and Kc8 6.dSe7, or Ka8 6.Sxc7 mate.

i) 1.Sd5+? Kb8 2.cSb4 Sd6+ 3.Ke6 Sxb7 4.c7+ Kc8 5.Sc6 Sc5+ drawn.

No 9839 V.Bron (Sverdlovsk)  
2nd Commendation PROBLEM 1967-68



c4h2 4008.06 d3g5g3h4a7d5.c5c7d2d6f3h3 4/10=.

No 9839 V.Bron 1.Sf1+/i Kh1 2.Sg3+ (Qxf3+? Kg1;) Qxg3 (Kh2;Sf1+) 3.Qf1+ Kh2 (Qg1;Qxh3+) 4.Sxf3+ Qxf3 5.Qxf3/ii, with:

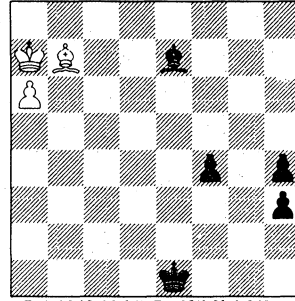
d1Q 6.Qg2+ Kxg2 stalemate, or d1R 6.Qf2+ Kh1 7.Qf3+ Kh2 8.Qf2+ draw, or Se3+ 6.Qxe3, and d1Q 7.Qf2+ Kh1 8.Qf3+ Qxf3 stalemate, or d5+ 7.Kxc5 d1Q 8.Qd2+ Qxd2 stalemate.

i) 1.Sxf3+? Kg2 2.Sxg5 d1Q.

ii) Was everyone blind?! Qg1+ 6.Kxg1 is instant stalemate.

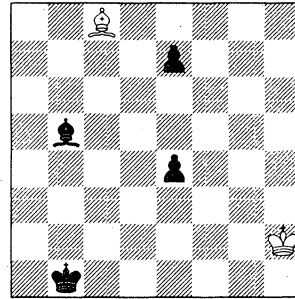
No 9840 L.Katsnelson 1.Kb6 f3 2.a7 (Bxf3? Bg5;) Bd8+ 3.Kc5 Be7+ 4.Kd4 Bf6+ 5.Ke3 f2 6.Ba6 (a8Q? Bg5+;) h2/i 7.a8Q Bg5+ 8.Kd4 Bf6+ 9.Kc5 Be7+ 10.Kb6 Bd8+ 11.Ka7 wins, not 11.Qxd8? h1Q 12.Qd3 f1Q.  
i) Bg5+ 7.Kf3 h2 8.Kg2 wins.

No 9840 L.Katsnelson (Leningrad)  
3rd Commendation PROBLEM 1967-68



a7e1 0040.13 b7e7.a6f4h3h4 3/5+.

No 9841 Branko Kuzmanovic  
4th Commendation PROBLEM 1967-68



h2b1 0040.02 c8b5.e4e7 2/4=.

No 9841 B.Kuzmanovic 1.Kg3/i Kc2 2.Kf4 Kd3 3.Bf5 Kd4 4.Bxe4 e5+ 5.Kf3 Be2+ 6.Kf2 draw.

i) 1.Bf5? Bd3 2.Kg3 Kc2 3.Kf4 e3, and Black wins.

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**PROBLEM (Yugoslavia) 1969-71**

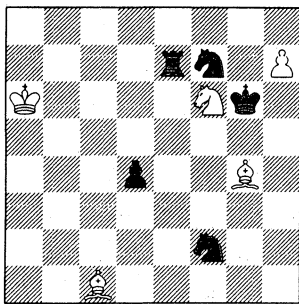
judge: G.Nadareishvili (Tbilisi)

27 studies published. The provisional award appeared in PROBLEM "157-160" xi73 (signed: 12vi73)

There are serious questions about several studies in this award, if not actually demonstrable anomalies.

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**No 9842 G.Kasparyan ('Tbilisi')**  
1stPr PROBLEM 1969-71



a6g6 0327.11 e7c1g4f6f2f7.h7d4 5/5=.

**No 9842 G.Kasparyan** 1.Bh5+ Kg7/i 2.Bb2 Re6+ 3.Kb5/ii Sd6+ 4.Kc5 Sd3+ 5.Kd5 Sf4+ 6.Kxd4/iii Rxf6 7.h8Q+ (Kc5?/Ke3?) Kxh8 8.Ke5 Kg7 9.Ba1, and draws, Black being in zugzwang: bR-; Kxd6+/Kxf4+, or if bS moves, then Ke4/Kd5.

i) Kxf6 2.Bg5+ Kxg5 3.Bxf7 Rxf7 4.h8Q d3 5.Qd4 draw.

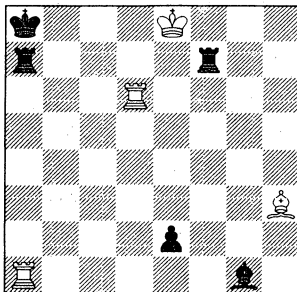
ii) 3.Ka5? Se5 wins. Or 3.Ka7? Sd6 4.Se8+ Kxh7, and again Black wins. Or 3.Kb7? Sd6+ 4.Kb8 Sb5 wins.

iii) 6.Kc5? Rxf6 7.Bxd4 Se6+ wins.

In the given source (article in PROBLEM) the diagram is headed "New Statesman, 1967"! If this is correct the study was published elsewhere two years before the years of the PROBLEM tourney!!

**No 9843 T.Gorgiev and Valentin Rudenko**  
(Dnepropetrovsk)

=2nd/3rdPr PROBLEM '969-71



e8a8 0840.01 a1d6a7f7h3g1.e2 4/5=.

**No 9843 T.Gorgiev and V.Rudenko** 1.Bg2+ Kb8 2.Rb1+ fRb7/i 3.Bxb7 e1Q+ 4.Rxe1 Bh2 5.Rh6/ii Bg3/iii 6.Rg1 (Re3? Bf4;) Bf4 7.Rf6/iv Be3 8.Re1/v Bd4 9.Rd6/vi Bc3 10.Rc1 wins, for example Bb4 11.Rb6 Rxb7 12.Rxb7+ Kxb7 13.Rb1.

i) aRb7 3.Bxb7 Rf1 4.Rd8+ Kc7 5.Rd7+ Kb8 6.Rb5 Rf8+ 7.Kxf8 e1Q 8.Bf3+ wins.

ii) With an extra R White should have no trouble - except that one wR, and wB, are en prise. 5.Rd2? Bf4 6.Rd4 Bg3 7.Rg1 Bf2. To win wR must manoeuvre so as to avoid a double attack.

iii) Bf4 6.Rf6 Bg3 7.Rg1 Bh4 8.Rh6 wins.

iv) 7.Rh4? Be3 8.Re1(Rg3) Bf2 draw.

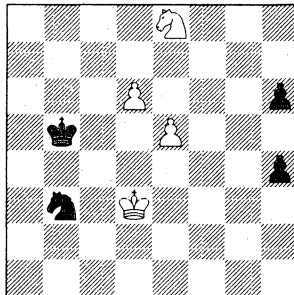
v) 8.Rg3? Bd4 9.Rd6(Rf4) Be5 draws.

vi) 9.Rf4? Bc3 10.Rc1(Re3) Bd2 draws.

In the article the diagram carries (with no further detail) the year 1959.

**No 9844 Henning Källström (Göteborg)**

=2nd/3rdPr PROBLEM 1969-71



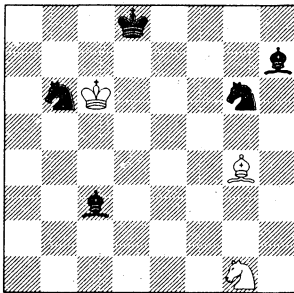
d3b5 0004.22 e8b3.d6e5h4h6 4/4+.

**No 9844 H.Källström** 1.d7 Sc5+ 2.Ke2 Sxd7 3.e6 Kc6 4.e7 h3 5.Kf1 (Kf2? Sc5/Se5) h5 6.Kg1 h2+ 7.Kh1 h4 8.Kg2 h3+ 9.Kh1 Kc5 (for Kd4/Kd5;) 10.Sd6 Sf6 11.Se4+ Sxe4 12.e8Q wins.

The printed solution refers to two anticipations: one by Liburkin; the other by Halberstadt.

**No 9845 A.Kakovin (Bryanka)**

4thPr PROBLEM 1969-71



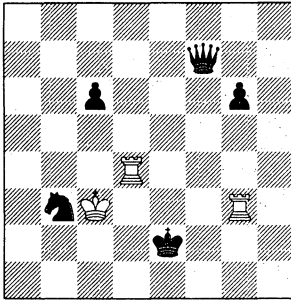
c6d8 0077.00 g4c3h7g1b6g6 3/5=.

**No 9845 A.Kakovin** 1.Se2 Ba5 2.Kb5 Se5 3.Kxa5 Kc7 4.Bh5 Sc6+ 5.Kb5 Bd3+ 6.Kc5 Sd7+ 7.Kd5 Sf6+ 8.Kc5 Sxh5 9.Sf4 Sxf4 stalemate.

J.Rosankiewicz points out that No.647 in

Kasparyan's anthology of "Remarkable studies" gives the initial position as after Black's 1...Ba5, and awards the piece "3rd prize".

No 9846 Em.Dobrescu (Bucharest)  
5thPr PROBLEM 1969-71

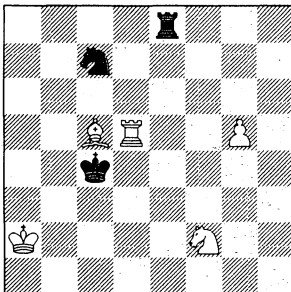


c3e2 3203.02 f7d4g3b3.c6g6 3/5=.

No 9846 E.Dobrescu 1.Re4+/i Kf2 2.eRg4/ii Qd5 3.Rg5 Qd1 4.Rg2+ Ke3 5.R5g3+/iii Kf4 6.Rg1 Qd5 7.Rg4+ Ke3 8.R1g3+/iv Kf2 9.Rg5 draw.

- i) 1.dRg4? Sd2 2.Rg2+ Ke1 3.Rxd2 Qf3+ wins. And not 1.dRd3? Sc5 2.Rd2+ Kf1 3.Kb2 Se4 4.Rd1+ Ke2 5.gRg1 Qf6+ 6.Kb3 Qc3+ 7.Ka2 Qc2+ 8.Ka3 Qxd1 wins.
- ii) 2.gRe3? Qa7 3.Re2+ Kf3 4.Kxb3 Qb6+ 5.Kc3 Qc5+ 6.Kd3 Qd5+ 7.K- Qxe4 wins. Not 2.eRe3? Qf4 wins. Nor 2.gRg4? Kf3 3.R- Sc1 4.Kd2 Qd7+ wins. Nor yet 2.gRd3? Sc5 3.Rd2+ Kf3 4.R- Se4+ wins. And finally, 2.Rh3? Sc1 3.Rh2+ Kf3 4.Re5 Qb3+ 5.Kd4 Qb4 mate.
- iii) 5.R2g3+? Kf4 6.Rg1 Qf3+. 5.Re5+? Kf3.
- iv) 8.R4g3+? Kf2 9.Rg5 Qf3+ wins.

No 9847 G.Kasparyan (Erevan)  
1stHonMen. PROBLEM 1969-71



a2c4 0414.10 d5e8c5f2c7.g5 5/3+.

No 9847 G.Kasparyan 1.Rf5/i Sd5 2.Sd1/ii Kxc5 3.Sc3 Kd4 4.Sb5+ (Sxd5? Ke4;) Kc5 5.Sc7 Re2+ 6.Kb3/iii Kd6 7.Sb5+ Kc5 8.Sc3 wins.  
i) 1.Rd7? Re2+ 2.Ka1 Sd5 3.Sd3 Rd2 4.Sf4 Kxc5

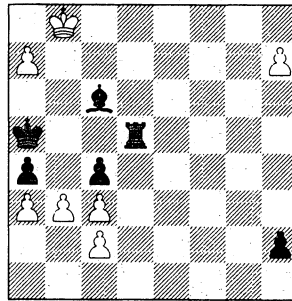
5.g6 Sxf4 draw.

ii) 2.Sg4? Sc3+ 3.Bb8 Re2+ 4.Ka3 Re3+ 5.Ka4 Re2 6.Bd6 Ra2+ 7.Ba3 Sc3+ 8.Ka5 Rxa3+ 9.Kb6 Sd5+ draw.

iii) 6.Kb1? Re1+ 7.Kc2 Kd6 8.Sxd5 Ke6 draw. Or if 6.Ka3? Kd6 7.Sb5+ Kc5 8.Sc3 Re3 9.Rxd5+ Kc4 draw.

No 9848 An.Kuznetsov (Reutov) and N.Kralin (Moscow)

2ndHonMen. PROBLEM 1969-71



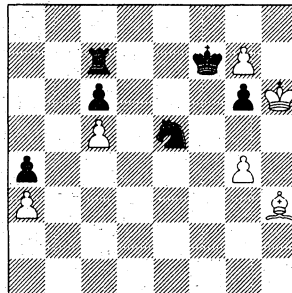
b8a5 0330.63 d5c6.a3a7b3c2c3h7a4c4h2 7/6=.

No 9848 An.Kuznetsov and N.Kralin 1.a8Q+/i Bxa8 2.h8Q/ii h1Q 3.Qxh1 Rd8+ 4.Ka7 Bd5 5.Qh8 Rg8 6.bxa4 draw.

- i) 1.h8Q? Rb5+ and ...h1Q.
- ii) 2.b4+? Kb5 3.h8Q h1Q 4.Qxh1 Rd8+ 5.Ka7 Bd5 6.Qh8 Rg8, and, as the comment says, White is 'u iznudichi'.

No 9849 V.Neidze (Tbilisi)

3rdHonMen. PROBLEM 1969-71



h6f7 0313.43 c7h3e5.a3c5g4g7a4c6g6 6/6=.

No 9849 V.Neidze 1.g5/i, with:

Re7 2.Be6+ Kxe6 (Rxe6;g8Q+) 3.g8Q+ Kf5 (Kd7;Qc8+) 4.Qf8+ Rf7 (Sf7+;Qxf7+) 5.Qc8+, and it's a draw, or

Kg8 2.Be6+ and again a bifurcation:

Sf7+ 3.Kxg6 Rb7 4.Bc4 (Ba2? Rb3;) Rd7 5.Ba2(Be6), drawn by perpetual pin dues to Amelung, or

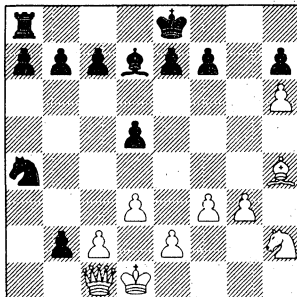
Rf7 3.Ba2/ii Sg4+ 4.Kxg6 Se5+ 5.Kh6

Sg4+/iii 6.Kg6, drawn, since if Black avoids the perpetual pin he falls into perpetual check.

- i) Threat: 2.Be6+. Not 1.Kh7? Kf6 2.g5+ Kxg5 3.Kh8 Kh6 4.g8Q Sf7+ 5.Qxf7 Rxf7 wins.
- ii) 3.Bxf7+? Sxf7+ 4.Kxg6 Se5+ 5.K- Sc4 wins.
- iii) Sf3? 6.Bxf7+ Kxf7 7.Kh7 wins.

Both the honoured Neidze studies come from an article by the composer on working with stalemates. This one shows multiple stalemates in combination with other drawing ideas...

No 9850 F.Bondarenko (Dnepropetrovsk) 4thHonMen. PROBLEM 1969-71



d1e8 1344.68

c1a8h4d7h2a4.c2d3e2f3g3h6a7b2b7c7d5e7f7h7 10/12+.

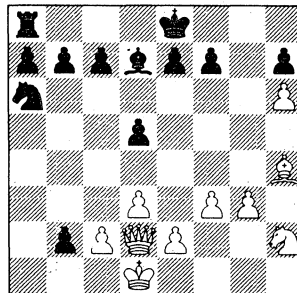
No 9850 F.Bondarenko 1.Qg5 b1Q+/i 2.Kd2 Qb4+ 3.c3 Qb2+/i 4.Ke1 Qxc3+ 5.Kf2 Qc5+ 6.d4 Qxd4+ 7.e3 Qxd2+ 8.Kg1 Qe1+ 9.Sf1 Kd8 10.Qxe7+ Kc8 11.Qd8 mate.

i) No solution (PROBLEM "144-147" xii71 p94) if Qxc3+ 4.Ke3 Qc1+ 5.Kf2 Qxg5, and Black wins. The subsequent version (for which no solution was published) is apparently a correction: d1e8 1344.68

d2a8h4d7h2a6.c2d3e2f3g3h6a7b2b7c7d5e7f7h7 10/12+.

No 9851 A.Herbstman and L.Katsnelson (Leningrad)

1stCommendation PROBLEM 1969-71



d7d4 0400.55 h1a3.d2e2f5h2h4a5b6f7g7h3 7/7+.

No 9851 A.Herbstman and L.Katsnelson 1.f6/i gxf6 2.h5 Ra4 3.Ra1/ii Ra4/iii 4.h6/iv Kc5/v 5.Rc1+ Kd5 (Kb5;Rb1) 6.d4 Rxd4 7.Rd1 Rxd1 8.h7 wins. "Sacrifices by wR - 5 of them!"

i) 1.Rg1? Ke5. 1.Ke7? Ke5 2.Rf1 f6 3.Kf7 Ra4.

ii) 3.h6? Kc5 4.Rc1+ Kb5 draw.

iii) Rc4 4.h6 Kc5 5.Rc1 wins.

iv) 4.Ra3? Kc5 5.Rxh3 Rg4 6.h6 Rg8 7.h7 Rh8

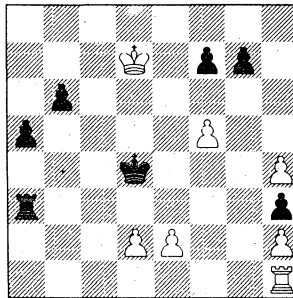
8.Ke7 a4 draw.

v) Ke5 5.e4 Rxe4 6.Re1 wins.

In PROBLEM "157-160" Korolkov draws attention to the 1st Prize in Lelo 1956, by Herbstman and Korolkov: c8d4 0400.44 b2a4.d2e2h4h5a5b7c6f6 6/6+. 1.Ra2.

No 9852 A.Hildebrand (Uppsala)

2ndCommendation PROBLEM 1969-71



h1f1 0163.52 e6b7e7d8.a7b6c5d7h2f3h3 7/6=.

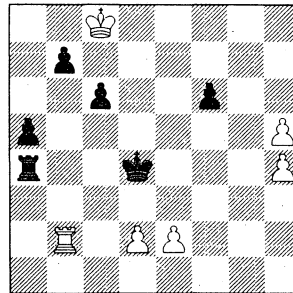
No 9852 A.Hildebrand 1.c6 Sxc6 2.Rxe7/i f2 (Sxe7;a8Q) 3.a8Q Bxa8 4.d8Q Sxd8+ 5.b7 Sxb7 6.Re4/ii S- stalemate.

i) 2.a8Q? Bxa8 3.d8Q Bxd8 4.b7 Bxb7 5.Rxc6 Ke1 6.Re6+ Kd2 wins.

ii) Dual: 6.Re1+, with stalemate. This (in the main line) would normally justify elimination.

No 9853 Georgi Hadzi-Vaskov

3rdCommendation PROBLEM 1969-71



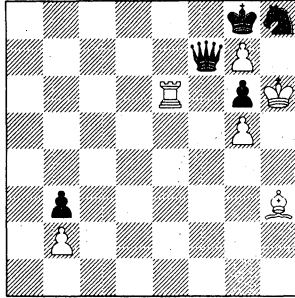
I: d7f8 0011.13 c1e8.g2f7g6h2 4/4=.

II: d7f8 0011.13 c1e8.g2f7g3h2 4/4=.



No 9853 G.Hadzi-Vaskov.  
 I: 1.Bh6+ Kg8 2.Sf6+ Kh8 3.g4 h1Q (g5;Bg7+)  
 4.g5 draws.  
 II: 1.Bh6+ Kg8 2.Sf6+ Kh8 3.Bg7+ Kxg7 4.Sh5+  
 Kg6 5.Sxg3 Kg5 6.Kd6 'draws' - but won't  
 White win?

No 9854 V.Neidze  
 4th Commendation PROBLEM 1969-71

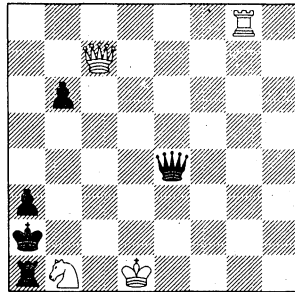


h6g8 3113.32 f7e6h3h8.b2g5g7b3g6 6/5=  
 No 9854 V.Neidze 1.Re8+ Qxe8 2.Be6+ Qxe6/i  
 3.gxh8Q+ Kxh8 stalemate.

i) Sf7+ 3.Bxf7+, and Qxf7 stalemate, or Kxf7  
 4.g8Q+, and Kxg8 gives stalemate No.3, while  
 Qxg8 is stalemate No.4.  
 If Qf7 3.gxh8Q+/ii Kxh8 4.Bxf7, and it is  
 Black's turn to be stalemated.  
 ii) 3.Bxf7+? Sxf7+ 4.Kxg6 Se5+ 5.K- Sd3, and  
 Black wins.  
 ...and this shows a task in multiple white  
 stalemates.

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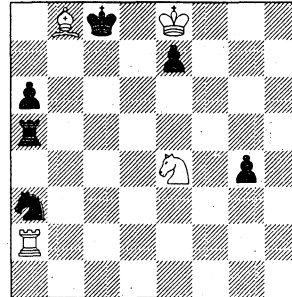
**PROBLEM (Yugoslavia) 1971-73**  
 judge: G.Nadareishvili (Tbilisi)  
 The award was published in PROBLEM  
 "171-174" v76. In total 27 studies by 20 com-  
 posers from 5 countries were published.  
 No 9855 D.Gurgenidze (Tbilisi)  
 1stPr PROBLEM 1971-73



d1a2 4401.02 c7e4g8a1b1.a3b6 3/5=.

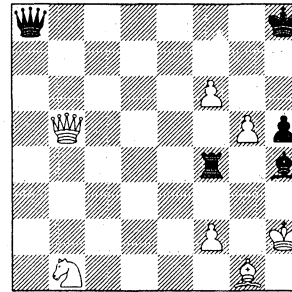
No 9855 D.Gurgenidze 1.Qf7+ Kb2 2.Rg2+  
 (Qf6+? Kxb1;) Qxg2 3.Qf2+ Kb3 4.Qxb6+i Ka2  
 (Kc4;Qa6+) 5.Qe6+ Kxb1 6.Qb3+ Qb2 7.Qc4  
 Ra2 8.Qb4 Ka1 9.Qc3 Kb1 10.Qb4 Ra1 11.Qc4  
 draw.  
 i) 4.Qf7+? Kb4 5.Qf4+ Ka5 6.Qe5+ Ka6 7.Qxa1  
 a2 8.Kc1 Qf1+ 9.Kb2 Qxb1+ 10.Qxb1 axb1Q+  
 11.Kxb1 Kb5 and wins. Or 4.Qe3+? Ka2  
 5.Qe6+ Kxb1 wins

No 9856 P.Perkonoja (Turku)  
 2ndPr PROBLEM 1971-73



e8c8 0414.03 a2a5b8e4a3.a6e7g4 4/6+.  
 No 9856 P.Perkonoja 1.Bg3 (Bf4? Rf5;) Ra4/i  
 2.Sc3 Ra5 3.Sb1 Sc4 4.Rc2 Rc5 5.Kxe7 (Sa3?  
 Sd6+;) Rc6 6.Sa3 Sa5 7.Rb2 Sb7 8.Sb1 (Rb3?  
 Re6+;) a5/ii 9.Sd2 a4 10.Rb4 a3 11.Sc4 a2  
 12.Sb6+ Rxb6 13.Rxb6 a1Q 14.Rc6 mate.  
 i) Sc4 2.Rc2 and 3.Sd2. Or Kb7 2.Kxe7 Sc4  
 3.Rc2 Sb6 4.Sd6+ Ka8 5.Bf2 Re5+ 6.Kf7 Sd7  
 7.Rc7 Sb8 9.Ra7 mate.

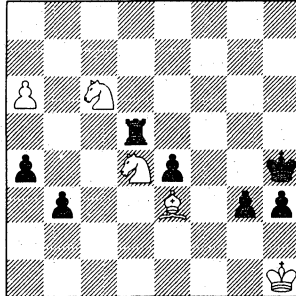
No 9857 A.Bor (Leningrad)  
 3rdPr PROBLEM 1971-73



h2h8 4341.31 b5a8f4g1h4b1.f2f6g5h5 7/5+.  
 No 9857 A.Bor 1.g6/i Bg3+ 2.fxg3 Rh4+ 3.gxh4  
 Qa2+ 4.Kg3/ii Qb3+ 5.Sc3 Qxc3+ 6.Kf4/iii Qc4+  
 7.Bd4 Qxd4+ 8.Kg5 Qd2+ 9.Kxh5 Qd5+ 10.Kh6  
 Qxb5 11.f7 wins.  
 i) 1.Qd7? Qg8. 1.Qe5? Qe4 2.Qb8+ Kh7 3.Qc7+

Kg6 4.Qg7+ Kf5 5.f7 Rxf2+ 6.Bxf2 Qf4+ draw.  
 ii) 4.Bf2? Qxf2+ 5.Kh1 Qf3+ 6.Kg1 Qg4+ 7.Kf2 Qf4+ 8.Ke1 Qc1+ 9.Kc2 Qc4+ 10.Qxc4 draw.  
 Or 4.Sd2? Qxd2+ 5.Kh3 Qc3+ 6.Kg2 Qd2+ 7.Kg3 Qd6+ 8.Kf2 (Kh3, Qe6+;) Qf4+ 9.Ke1 Qc1+ draw.  
 iii) 6.Kf2? Qd4+ 7.Ke1 Qc3+ 8.Kd1 Qb3+ and 9.Qxb3 draw.

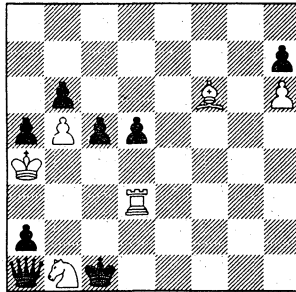
No 9858 A.Kuindzhi and L.Mitrofanov (Leningrad)  
 1stHonMen. PROBLEM 1971-73



h1h4 0312.15 d5e3c6d4.a6a4b3e4g3h3 5/7=  
 No 9858 A.Kuindzhi and L.Mitrofanov 1.a7/i Rd8 2.Sf5+/ii Kg4 3.Sxg3 Kxg3 4.Sxd8 b2 5.a8Q b1Q+ 6.Bg1 Qb2 7.Qb8+ Qxb8 8.Bh2+ Kg4 9.Bxb8 e3 10.Sc6 e2 11.Se5+ Kf4 12.Sd3+ Ke4 13.Se1 a3 14.Bg3 a2 15.Sc2 draw.  
 i) 1.Se5? h2. 1.Bc1? e3 2.a7 e2 3.Sxe2 Rd1+ 4.Sg1 h2 5.Be3 hxg1Q+ 6.Bxg1 Kh3 wins.  
 ii) 2.Sxd8? b2 3.a8Q b1Q+ 4.Bg1 h2 5.Sf3+ exf3 6.Qxa4+ Qb4 7.Qxb4+ Kh3 8.Bxh2 f2 wins.

The published solution is accompanied by a commentary in Croatian on this adaptation of the famous earlier win study (winner of first prize in the Georgian 'Rustaveli' tourney of 1967) by Mitrofanov alone.

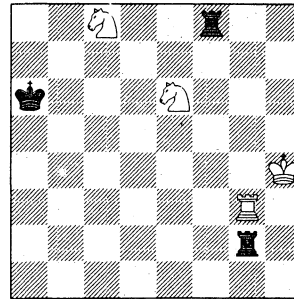
No 9859 V.Korolkov (Leningrad)  
 2ndHonMen. PROBLEM 1971-73



a4c1 3111.26 a1d3f6b1.b5h6a2a5b6c5d5h7 6/8=.

No 9859 V.Korolkov 1.Bg5+/i Kc2 2.Rd2+ Kxb1 3.Rd1+ (Kb3? Qd4); Kb2 4.Bf6+ d4 5.Rxd4 cxd4 6.Bxd4+ Kb1 7.Bb2/ii Kc2 8.Bxa1 Kb1 9.Kb3 (Bd4? a1Q+;) a4+ 10.Kc3 Kxa1 11.Kc2 a3 12.Kc1 stalemate.  
 i) 1.Bxa1? axb1Q. 1.Rc3+? Qxc3. 1.Sc3? Qb2.  
 ii) 7.Bc3? Qb2 8.Bxb2 a1Q+ wins.

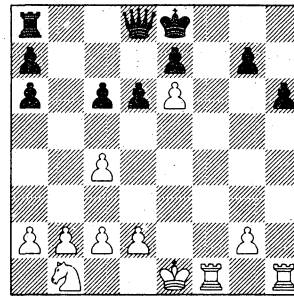
No 9860 V.Kovalenko (Vladivostok)  
 3rdHonMen. PROBLEM 1971-73



h4a6 0702.00 g3f8g2c8e6 4/3+.

No 9860 V.Kovalenko 1.Ra3+ Kb7 2.Sd6+ Kc6 3.Ra6+ Kd7 4.Sxf8+ Ke7 5.Sh7/i Rh2+ 6.Kg5 Rxh7 7.Sf5+/ii Ke8 8.Ra8+ Kf7 9.Ra7+ Kg8 10.Sh6+ Kh8 11.Ra8+ Kg7 12.Rg8 mate.  
 i) 5.Kh3? Rg1 6.Kh2 Rg4 7.Kh3 Rg1 draw.  
 ii) 7.Ra7+? Kd8 8.Rxh7 stalemate.

No 9861 N.Petrovic (Zagreb)  
 1stCommendation PROBLEM 1971-73

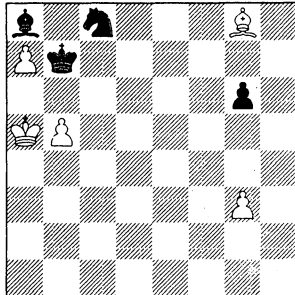


e1e8 3501.77  
 d8f1h1a8b1.a2b2c2c4d2e6g2a6a7c6d6e7g7h6 11/10+.

No 9861 N.Petrovic 1.Rf5/i Qb6 2.c5/ii Qb5 3.Sc3 Qxb2 4.0-0 Kd8/iii 5.Rf8+ Kc7 6.cxd6+ wins.  
 i) 1.Rf7? Qb6 2.hRf1 0-0-0 3.Rxe7 Qd4 4.eRf7 Re8 5.e7 Qe5+ 6.Kd1 Rxe7 wins. 1.Rf2? Qb6 2.0-0 Kd8 3.Kh1 Kc7.  
 ii) 2.hRf1? 0-0-0, and Black wins.

iii) It can be demonstrated that 0-0-0 is illegal in conjunction with 4.0-0, and vice versa. So it's 'unfair' that White gets in first with his 'proof'! The EG editorial view is that such compositions and debates are properly the realm of fairy chess, not studies, and for this reason are in general not for EG's pages. Of course, logic is common to both domains!

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**No 9862 N.Kralin (Moscow)**  
 2ndCommendation PROBLEM 1971-73

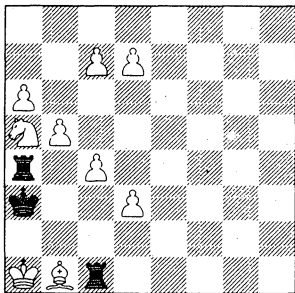


a5b7 0043.31 g8a8c8.a7b5g3g6 5/4=.

**No 9862 N.Kralin** 1.Bf7/i g5 2.Bd5+ Kxa7 3.b6+ (Bxa8?) Sxb6/ii 4.Bxa8 Sxa8 5.Kb5 Kb7 6.Kc5 Kc7 7.Kd5 Kd7 8.Ke5 Sc7 9.Kf6 (Kf5? Se6;) Se6 10.Kf5(Kf7) Ke7 11.Kg6 Ke8 12.Kf6 Kd7 13.Kf5 Kd6 14.Kf6 Kd5 15.Kf5 drawn.

i) 1.Bd5+? Kxa7 2.b6+ Sxb6 3.Bxa8 Sxa8 wins.  
 ii) Kb8 4.Bxa8 Kxa8 5.Kb4 Sd6 6.Kc5 Sf5 7.g4 Se3 8.Kd6 Kb7 9.Ke5 draw.

**No 9863 A.Kakovin (Dnepropetrovsk)**  
 3rdCommendation PROBLEM 1971-73



a1a3 0611.60 a4c1b1a5.a6b5c4c7d3d7 9/3+.

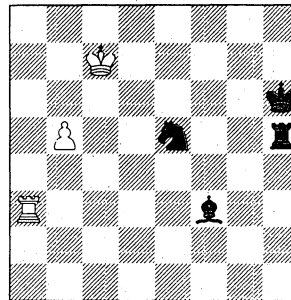
**No 9863 A.Kakovin** 1.a7/i Rxa5 (Rb4;Sb3) 2.a8R (a8Q? Kb3+;) Rxa8 3.c8Q Ra5 4.d8B Ra4 5.Qa6 Rxa6 6.bxa6 wins.

i) 1.c8Q? Rxa5 2.Qc7 Kb3+ 3.Qxa5 Rxb1+ 4.Kxb1 stalemate. This is fine, but would not Black do better by 2...Ra4 3.Qa5 Rxa5 4.d8Q Ra4 5.Qa5 Rxa5 - winning?

**PROBLEM (Yugoslavia) 1973-76**

judge: G.Nadareishvili (Tbilisi)  
 29 studies by 30 composers published. The provisional award appeared in PROBLEM "188-193" v79 (signed: 8xi77)

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**No 9864 J.Rusinek (Warsaw)**  
 1stPr PROBLEM 1973-76

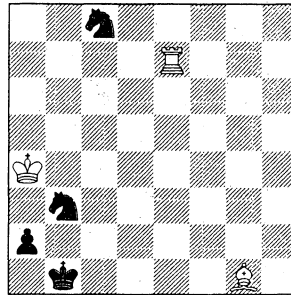


c7h6 0433.10 a3h5f3e5.b5 3/4+.

**No 9864 J.Rusinek** 1.b6 Rf5 2.b7 Rf7+ 3.Kd6 Sc4+ 4.Ke6/i Bxb7 5.Rh3+ Kg7 6.Rg3+ Kf8 7.Rg8+ draw.

i) 4.Kc5? Rc7+ 5.K- Bxb7 wins.

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**No 9865 D.Gurgenidze (Tbilisi)**  
 2ndPr PROBLEM 1973-76

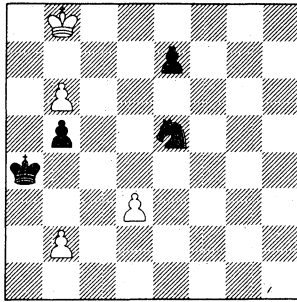


a4b1 0116.01 e7g1b3c8.a2 3/4=.

**No 9865 D.Gurgenidze** 1.Re1+ Sc1/i 2.Bd4 Sb6+ 3.Kb4 (Ka5(Ka3),Sc4+;) c5+ 4.Kxc5 Sa4+ 5.Kb4 Sb2 6.Re7 a1Q 7.Ra7 Sa2+ 8.Kb3 Sc1+ 9.Kb4 bSd3+ 10.Kc4 Sb2+, positional draw.

i) Kc2 2.Re2+ Sd2 3.Bd4 draw.

No 9866 V.Kovalenko (Bolskoi Kamen) and  
A.Kubryak (Dalnegorsk)  
3rdPr PROBLEM 1973-76



b8a4 0003.32 e5.b2b6d3b5e7 4/4+.

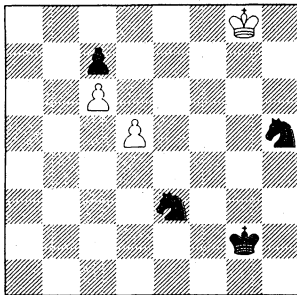
No 9866 V.Kovalenko and A.Kubryak 1.b7/i  
Sc6+/ii 2.Kc7 Sb4 3.Kb6 (b3+? Ka5;) Sd5+  
4.Ka7 Sb4 5.b3+ Ka5/iii 6.b8S e5 7.Kb7 Sxd3  
8.Sc6 mate.

i) 1.Kc7? Sxd3 2.b7 Sc5 wins.

ii) Sd7+ 2.Kc8 Sb6+ 3.Kd8 wins.

iii) Kxb3 6.Kb6 Sd5+ 7.Ka5 Sb4 8.Kxb5 wins.

No 9867 T.Gorgiev (Dnepropetrovsk)  
SpecialPr PROBLEM 1973-76



g8g2 0006.21 e3h5.c6d5c7 3/4=.

The article from which this study is taken was  
devoted drawing on endgame play sources for  
ideas.

No 9867 T.Gorgiev 1.d6 cxd6 2.c7 Sd5 3.c8S  
dSf6+ 4.Kh8 d5 5.Se7 d4 6.Sc6 d3 7.Se5 d2  
8.Sc4 d1S 9.Se3+ Sxe3 stalemate.

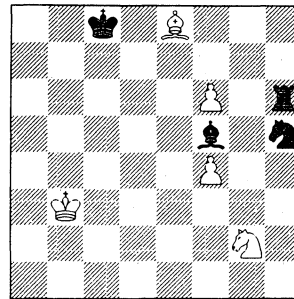
No 9868 N.Kralin 1.f7 Rf6 2.f8Q Rxf8 3.Bxh5  
Rg8 4.Se1/i Rg1 5.Sc2/ii Rb1+ 6.Kc3 Rc1 7.Kb3  
Rxc2/iii 8.Bg4 Rc5 9.Kb4 Rd5 10.Kc4 Ra5  
11.Kb4 Rd5 12.Kc4, positional draw.

i) 4.Se3? Rg3. 4.Sh4? Be6+ 5.K- Rh8. 4.Bf3?  
Rg3.

ii) 5.Sf3? Rg3 6.K- Rh3.

iii) Rb1+ 8.Kc3 Rc1 9.Kb3, positional draw.

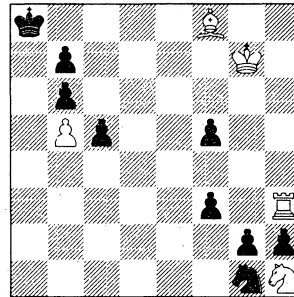
No 9868 N.Kralin (Moscow)  
1stHonMen. PROBLEM 1973-76



b3c8 0344.20 h6e8f5g2h5.f4f6 5/4=.

No 9869 A.Kotov (Priozersk) and V.Korolkov  
(Leningrad)

2ndHonMen. PROBLEM 1973-76



g7a8 0114.17 h3f8h1g1.b5b6b7c5f3f5g2h2 5/9+.

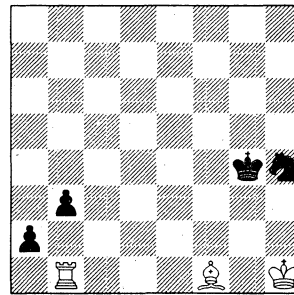
No 9869 A.Kotov and V.Korolkov 1.Rh8/i gxlQ  
2.Bd6+ Ka7 3.Bb8+ Ka8 4.Bg3+/ii Ka7 5.Rh4 f4  
6.Rxf4 Kb8 7.Rf8+ Ka7 8.Bb8+ Ka8 9.Bxh2+  
Ka7 10.Bb8+ Ka8 11.Bg3+ Ka7 12.Rf4 Kb8  
13.Rh4+ Kc8 14.Rxh1 wins.

i) 1.Rxh2? gxlQ 2.Rxh1 f2 3.Rh8 flQ draw.

ii) 4.Bxh2+? Ka7 5.Bb8+ Ka8 6.Rxh1 f2 drawn.

No 9870 E.Pogosyants (Moscow)

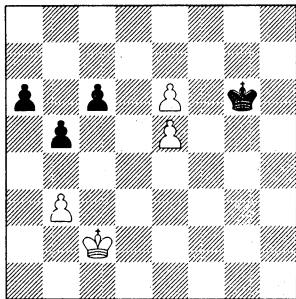
3rdHonMen. PROBLEM 1973-76



h1g4 0113.02 b1f1h4.a2b3 3/4=.

No 9870 E.Pogosyants 1.Be2+ (Bh3+? Kg5;) Sf3/i 2.Bxf3+ Kh4/ii 3.Be4 b2 4.Rxb2 a1Q+ 5.Rb1 draw.  
 i) Kg5? 2.Rg1+ Sg2 3.Bc4 wins. Or Kf4? 2.Rf1+ Sf3 3.Bc4 wins.  
 ii) Kg3 3.Rxb3/iii a1Q+ 4.Bd1+ Kf2 5.Rf3+ Ke1 6.Bb3 Ke2+ 7.Kg2, and Qa8 8.Bc4+, or Qg7+ 8.Rg3 drawn. Or Kf4 3.Rf1 Ke5 (b2;Bd5+) 4.Re1+ Kd4 5.Rd1+ Kc5 6.Bd5 draws.  
 iii) 3.Be4? b2 4.Rxb2 a1Q+ 5.Rb1 Qh8+ 6.Kg1 Qh2+ wins.

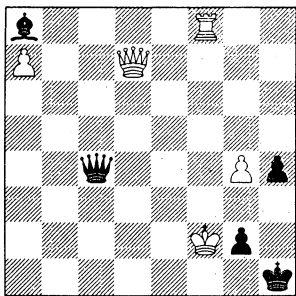
No 9871 F.Vrabec (Ljubija)  
 4thHonMen. PROBLEM 1973-76



c2g6 0000.33 .b3e5e6a6b5c6 4/4+.

No 9871 F.Vrabec 1.b4 Kg7 2.Kd3 Kf8 3.Ke4 Ke8 4.Kf4 Kf8 5.Kg5 Ke7 6.Kf5 c5 7.bxc5 b4 8.c6 b3 9.c7 b2 10.c8S+ Kf8 11.e7+ Kf7 12.e6+ Kg7 13.e8Q wins.

No 9872 A.Bor (Leningrad)  
 1stCommendation PROBLEM 1973-76

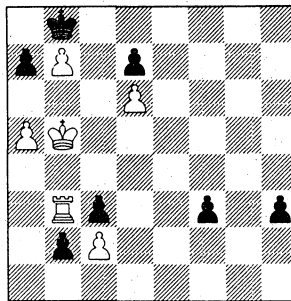


f2h1 4130.22 d7c4f8a8.a7g+g2h4 5/5=.

No 9872 A.Bor 1.Qd1+ Kh2 2.Qd6+ Kh3 3.Qa3+ Kxg4 4.Rg8+ Qxg8 5.Qg3+ hxg3+ 6.Kg1 Bc6/i 7.a8Q Qe8 8.Qc8+ Bd7 (Qd7;Qg8+) 9.Qc3+ Kf5 10.Kxg2 draw.

i) Bd5 7.a8Q Bc4 8.Qf3+ K- 9.Qxg3+ draw.

No 9873 Božidar Jamnicki (Zagreb)  
 2ndCommendation PROBLEM 1973-76



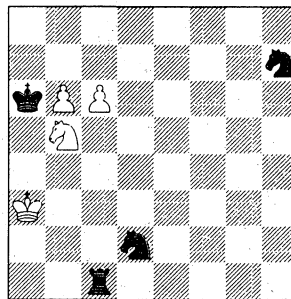
b5b8 0100.46 b3.a5b7c2d6a7b2c3d7f3h3 6/7=.

No 9873 B.Jamnicki 1.Ka6/i f2 2.Rb5 f1R 3.Rf5/ii b1Q 4.Rf8+ Rxf8 stalemate.

i) 1.Rb4? f2 1.a6? f2.

ii) 3.Re5? Rf8 4.Re1 h2 5.Rb1 Rh8 6.Rh1 b1Q.

No 9874 A.Kakovin (Dnepropetrovsk)  
 3rdCommendation PROBLEM 1973-76



a3a6 0307.20 c1b5d2h7.b6c6 4/4=.

No 9874 A.Kakovin 1.b7 Ra1+ 2.Kb4 (Kb2? Rb1+;) Rb1+ 3.Ka4 Rxb5/i 4.c7 Sf6 (for Ra5+;) 5.b8S+/ii Kb6 6.c8S+ Kc5 7.Sa6+ Kc4 8.Sd6+ draws.

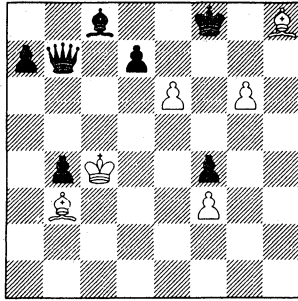
i) "3...Se4 wins", we read in the solution published in v76: 4.b8Q Sc3+ 5.Ka3 Sxb5+ 6.K-Sc3+... So why in award?

ii) 5.b8Q(c8Q)? Ra5+ wins.

No 9875 I.Krikheli 1.g7+/i Kg8 2.exd7 Qxd7 3.Kxb4+ Qe6 4.Ka5 Bd7 5.Bc4 Bc8 6.Bb3 drawn, a6 7.Bxe6+ and 8.Kxa6.

i) 1.exd7? Qxd7 2.g7+ Qxg7 wins.

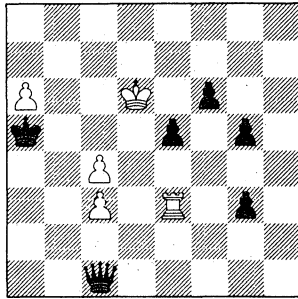
No 9875 I.Krikheli (Gori, Georgia)  
4th Commendation PROBLEM 1973-76



c4f8 3050.34 b7b3h8c8.e6f3g6a7b4d7f4 6/7=.

No 9876 Z.Mihajlovski and B.Milošeski  
(Vratnice)

5th Commendation PROBLEM 1973-76



d6a5 3100.34 c1e3.a6c3c4e5f6g3g5 5/6=.

No 9876 Z.Mihajlovski and B.Miloseski 1.a7 Qh1  
2.Re1 Qa8 3.Ra1+ Kb6 4.Rb1+ Ka6 5.Kc7 Qxa7+  
6.Kc6 Qa8+ 7.Kc7, drawn by perpetual check.

**PROBLEM (Yugoslavia), 1976-78**

judge: G.Nadareishvili (Tbilisi)

Award in PROBLEM "202-205" xii80

42 studies by 26 composers from 6 countries  
published. 8 were found to be incorrect,  
and 3 anticipated. The reader is referred to  
EG80.5580, where there is also an account of  
why EG has not reported PROBLEM awards.

No 9877 J.Rusinek 1.Sc7+ Kd8/i 2.g6 a1Q 3.g7  
Qa2 4.c4 (Sd5? Bxd5;) Qxc4 5.Sd5 Qc1+ 6.Sf4  
Qg1 7.Sg2 Qc1 8.Sf4 Qc4 9.Sd5 draw.

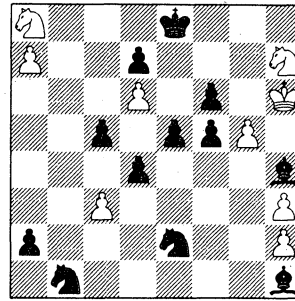
i) Kf7 2.g6+ Kg8 3.Se8.

The diagrammed setting comes from the  
PROBLEM award. Presumably the 1977 setting  
was unsatisfactory:

h6e8 0068.76

h1h4a8h7b1e2.a7b2c3d6g5h2h3a2c5d4d7f5f6  
10/11=.

No 9877 J.Rusinek (Warsaw)  
1st Pr PROBLEM 1976-78

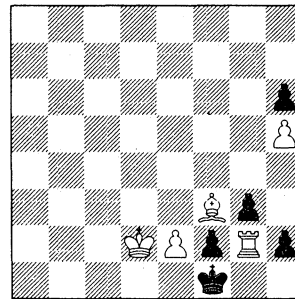


h6e8 0068.67

h1h4a8h7b1e2.a7c3d6g5h2h3a2c5d4d7e5f5f6  
9/12=.

No 9878 E.Pogosyants (Moscow)

2nd Pr PROBLEM 1976-78



d2f1 0110.24 g2f3.e2h5f2g3h2h6 4/5+.

I: diagram

II: wKd1

No 9878 E.Pogosyants

I: 1.Rxg3 (e3? h1S;) h1Q 2.e3/i Qxh5 3.Sd1zz  
Qb5/ii 4.Bg2+ Kg1 5.Bc6+ Kh2 6.Bxb5 Kg3  
7.Bf1 h5 8.Ke2 h4 9.e4 Kf4/iii 10.Kd3/iv Kg3  
11.Ke3 h3 12.Bxh. Kxh3 13.Kf2 Kg4 14.Ke3  
Kg5 15.Kd4 Kf6 16.Kd5 Ke7 17.Ke5 wins

i) 2.e4? Qxh5 3.Kd1 Qb5 draw.

ii) Qxf3 4.Rf3 h5 5.Rf4 wins.

iii) h3 10.Bxh3 Kxh3 11.Kxf2 Kg4 12.Ke3 wins.

iv) 10.Bg2? h3 11.Bh1 Kg3 12.Kf1 13.Bf3 Kg3

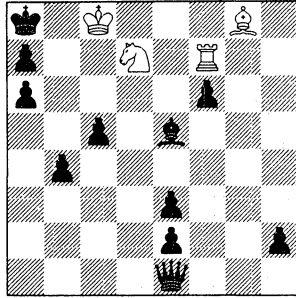
14.Bh1 Kh2, positional draw.

II: 1.Rxg3 (e4? h1S;) h1Q 2.e4 (e3? Qxh5;zz)

Qxh5 3.Bg4 wins.

No 9879 Veikko Hynönen and Reine Heiskanen (Helsinki)

1stHonMen. PROBLEM 1976-78



c8a8 3141.08 e1f7g8e5d7.a6a7b4c5e2e3f6h2 4/11=.

No 9879 V.Hynönen and Heiskanen 1.Rh7 h1B/i 2.Rxh1 Qd2 3.Rd1 e1Q 4.Rxd2 Qh1 5.Bd5+/ii Qxd5 6.Rxd5 Bg3/iii 7.Rd1 a5 8.Ra1 a6 9.Sb6+ Ka7 10.Sc4 a4 11.Rd1 a5 12.Rd7+ Ka6 13.Rb7 b3 14.Rb6+ Ka7 15.Rb7+ drawn.

i) h1Q 2.Bd5+ Qxd5 3.Sb6+ and 4.Ra7+, is the ready-made stalemate.

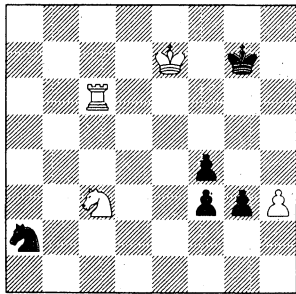
ii) 5.Rg2? Qh8 6.Sf8 Qh3+ 7.Sd7 Qf3, and Black wins.

iii) e2? 7.Rxe5 fxe5 8.Sb8 e1Q 9.Sxa6 and 10.Sc7 mate.

The study developed out of one of Hynönen's in Lelo (1962).

No 9880 Ivan Kovalenko (Dnepropetrovsk)

2ndHonMen. PROBLEM 1976-78



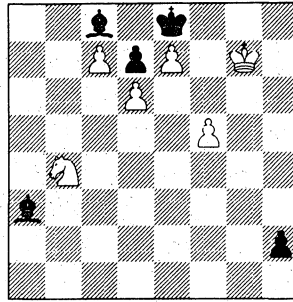
e7g7 0104.13 c6c3a2.h3f3f4g3 4/5=.

No 9880 I.Kovalenko 1.Se4 g2/i 2.Rf6 g1Q 3.Rf7+ Kg6 4.Rf6+ Kh5 5.Rf5+ Kh4 6.Rxf4+ Kxh3 7.Rxf3+ Kh2 8.Rf2+ Kh1 9.Rf1 Qxf1 10.Sg3+ draw.

i) f2 2.Rf6 f1Q 3.Rf7+ Kg6 4.Rf6+, and Kg7 5.Rf7+, or Kh5 5.Sxg3+ draw.

No 9881 Viktor Lukyanov (Baku)

Commendation PROBLEM 1976-78

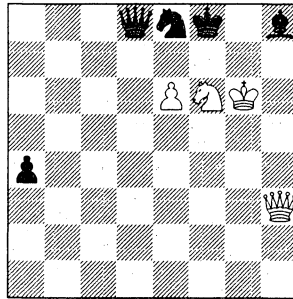


g7e8 0061.42 a3c8b4.c7d6e7f5d7h2 6/5=.

No 9881 V.Lukyanov 1.Sd5 Bb2+ 2.Kg8 h1B 3.Se3 Be5 4.f6 Bxf6 5.Sf5 Bd5+ 6.Kh7 Be4 7.Kg8 Bd5+ 8.Kh7 Be4 9.Kg8 Be5 10.Sg7+ Bxg7 11.Kxg7, 12.Kf6, and 13.Kg7 drawn.

No 9882 Miloš Tomašević (Belgrade)

Commendation PROBLEM 1976-78

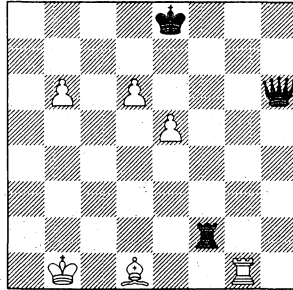


g6f8 4034.11 h3d8h8f6e8.e6a4 4/5+.

No 9882 M.Tomasevic 1.e7+ Kxe7 2.Qe3+ Kd6 3.Qd2+ Kc7 4.Qa5+ Kc8 5.Qa8+ Kc7 6.Sxe8+ Kd7 7.Qd5+ Kc8 8.Sd6+ Kc7 9.Sb5+ Kc8 10.Qa8+ Kd7 11.Qb7+ Ke6 12.Qf7+ Ke5 13.Qf5 mate.

No 9883 Boris Gelpernas (Vilnius)

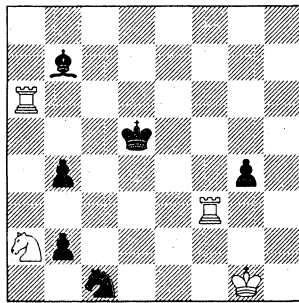
Commendation PROBLEM 1976-78



b1e8 3410.30 h6g1f2d1.b6d6e5 6/3=  
 No 9883 B.Gelpernas 1.b7 Qh7+ 2.Ka1 Qxb7  
 3.d7+ Qxd7 4.Rg8+ Ke7 5.Rg7+ Rf7 6.Rxf7+  
 Kxf7 7.e6+ Qxe6 8.Bb3 Qxb3 draw.

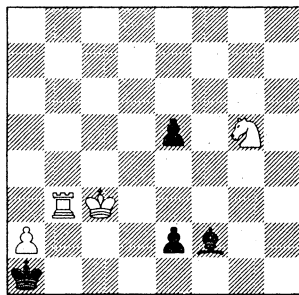
**Sereterin Denzen Jubilee**

This formal international tourney also known as Denzen-60 TT was judged by Sonomin Chimedtsereen (Mongolia). The provisional award was published in Mongolian Sport No.18 of 1990. 18 entries from 14 composers were recieved, only 4 in the award. The theme appears to have been stalemate involving a WR. The award was received from the same source that had earlier informed us that the event had no studies section!  
 No 9884 Merab Gogberashvili (Georgia)  
 Prize Denzen-60



g1d5 0234.03 a6f3b7a2c1.b2b4g4 4/6=  
 No 9884 M.Gogberashvili 1.Rf5+ Ke4 2.Rb6  
 Se2+ (Sxa2;Rf1) 3.Kf2 g3+ 4.Kxe2 Ba6+ 5.bRb5  
 b1Q 6.Sc3+ bc 7.Rf4+ Kxf4 stalemate.

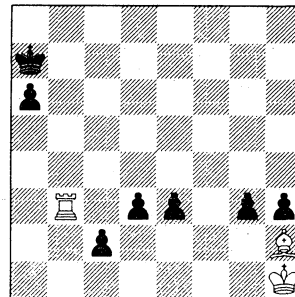
No 9885 B.Buyannemekh (Mongolia)  
 1stHonMen Denzen-60



c3a1 0131.12 b3f2g5.a2e2e5 4/4=  
 No 9885 B.Buyannemekh 1.Sf3 e4 2.Se1 Bxe1+  
 3.Kc2 Ba5 4.Rb1+ Kxa2 5.Rb2+ Ka3 6.Rb1  
 e1R(e1Q) 7.Ra1+ Rxa1(Qxa1) stalemate.

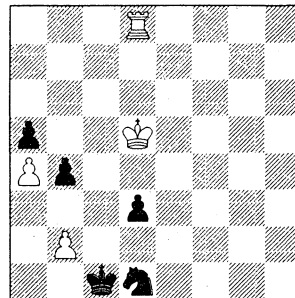
No 9886 A.Grin 1.Bg1 g2+ 2.Kh2 c1Q 3.Bxe3+  
 Qxe3 4.Rb7+ Ka8 5.Rb8+ Kxb8 stalemate.

No 9886 A.Grin (Moscow)  
 2ndHonMen Denzen-60



h1a7 0110.06 b3h2.a6e2d3e3g3h3 3/7=.

No 9887 Iuri Akobia (Georgia)  
 Commendation Denzen-60



d5c1 0103.23 d8d1.a4b2a5b4d3 4/5=  
 No 9887 I.Akobia 1.Kc4 Sxb2+ (d2;Kb5) 2.Kb3  
 d2 3.Rc8+ Kb1 4.Rc2 d1Q stalemate.

The foregoing is an example of a tourney that did take place when EG reported that it did not. There is also a converse case: the Paoli-80JT announced in EG102 (on p945) never existed - it was the tourney celebrating 80 years of L'Italia Scacchistica (1911-1981), the full award being reported in EG112.9334.

**Wouter Mees JT**

This informal theme tourney on occasion of the 70th birthday of the Dutch composer Wouter Mees was published in the Dutch (ARVES) magazine EBUR. Wouter Mees acted as judge. The set theme was "Van uitstel komt afstel". (Delaying something leads to not doing it at all). In a study (win or draw) White, to his advantage, makes use of the rule that the en passant capture has to be made immediately and cannot be delayed for one or several moves. In the try pushing the pawn two up is refuted by an en passant capture by Black. In the real solution



White accomplishes that the same move cannot (advantageously) be answered by a Black en passant capture. Rendering the en passant capture impossible by means of a gain of tempo (check for instance) is considered unthematical.

As examples where given:

A. d2c4 0000.21 e2f2f4 (Taken from a study by Keres after the fifth move of black) In the "try" 1.f3? Kd4, 2.e4 black can play 2...fxe3ep in the "solution" 1.e4 Kd4, 2.f3 black can not capture en passant, (1...fxe3ep, 2.Kxe3).

B. . h 1 h 8 0 0 1 1 . 6 8  
h4g1.b4c3d4f4g3h2b3b5c4d5e7f6f5g4 (Simkhovich) In this famous study White has to play 1.Bxf6+ exf6 2.h4 when Black cannot capture en passant because White then could stop the b-pawn. After this White has a fortress (2.. b2 3.Kg2 b1Q 4.Kf2 Qb2+ 5.Se2 Qa1 6.Ke3 Qe1 7.h5 Kh7 8.h6 Kxh6 stalemate. If White had not played 2. Kg2 b2 3.Kf2 b1Q 4.Se2 Qh1 5.Ke3 Qe1 then after 6.h4 gxh3 ep would be winning for Black.

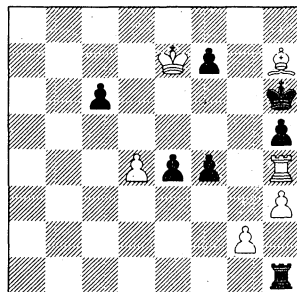
C. a1a8 0010.31 g1.a5a6f2e4 (1.a7 Kxa7 2.f4+ was given an example of what would be considered unthematical.)

The provisional award was published in EBUR 5-3 (November 1993) but after finding several unsoundnesses the final award was delayed (!) to give the composers the possibility to make corrections. The final award appeared in EBUR 6-3 (August 1994).

"Although I have much appreciation for the submitted studies, there is none of the level of the example by Simkhovich. Therefore I could not decide to give a prize. The theme itself might be to modest to be the main part of a study"

No 9888 Harrie Grondijs

HonMen Mees-70



e7h6 0410.35 h4h1h7.d4g2h3c6e4f4f7h5 6/7+

No 9888 H.Grondijs 1.Bxe4/i Re1/ii 2.Kf6!/iii Rxe4 3.g4 Re6+/iv 4.Kxf7

i) 1.g4? fxg3 2.Bxe4 Re1 3.Kf6 Rf1+ 4.Ke5 f6+ 5.Ke5 Kg5 black wins

ii) 1..Kg5 2.Rxh5+ Kxh5 3.g4+ hxg3 4.Bxh1

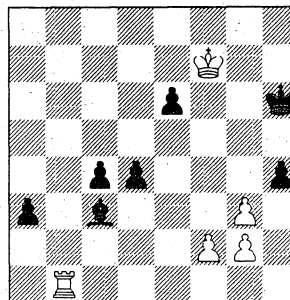
iii) 2.g4? fxg3

iv) 3... fxg3 4.Rxe4

"A nice study with typical "en passant" effects, but rather short."

No 9889 Jasper van Atten

HonMen Mees-70



f7h6 0130.36 b1c3.f2g2g3a3a4c4d4e6h4 5/8+

(Correction, the original e8h8 0130.26 b5c3.f4g2a7a3b2e7e6h4 4/8+ had a dual on move 5)

No 9889 J.van Atten 1.f4/i Bd2/ii 2.g4/iii Bxf4 3.Rb5 e5 4.Rb6+ Kh7 5.Rf6 Bg5/iv 6.Rf5/v Kh6 7.Rxe5 a2 8.f4 Bxf4 9.Rh5 mate

i) 1.g4? Kg5 2.Rb5+ Kf4 or 1.Rb5? Be1 2.f4 Bxf2 3.Rb8 Kh5 or 1.Rb6? d3 2.Rc6 Kg5 3.g3 hxg3 4.fxg3 a2

ii) 1..Bb2 2.Rh1 Kh5 3.f3! e5 4.g4+ Kh6 5.Rxh4 mate or 1...Kh5 2.f3 Bd2/vi 3.g4+ Kh6 4.Rb5 or 1..a2 2.Rh1 Kh5 3.f3 a1Q/vii 4.g4+ Kh6 5.Rxh4 mate

iii) 2.Rb5? Bxf4 3.g4 hxg3 ep is the thematic try  
iv) 5.. a2 6.Rf5 a1Q 7.Rh5+ Bh6 8.g5 Qg1 9.Rxh6 mate

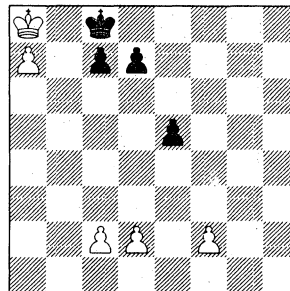
v) 6.Rg6? Bf4 7.g5 Bxg5 8.Rxg5 Kh6 9.Kf6 c3

vi) 2.. a2 3.g4+ Kh6 4.Rb5

vii) 3...Be1 4.g4+ Kh6 5.Rxe1

No 9890 Harold van der Heijden

HonMen Mees-70



a8c8 0000.43 .a7c2d2f2c7d7e5 5/4=

(Correction, the original had a black pawn on g5 instead of e5 and allowed 1.f3 c5 2.d3)

No 9890 H.van der Heijden 1.d4/i e4/ii 2.d5/iii d6/iv 3.c4/v c5/vi 4.f4/vii exf3ep/viii stalemate because the move dxc6ep is not allowed because of the "delay".

i) 1.c3(4) e4! or 1.f4? exf4 or 1.f3? d5, 2.c3 c6! 3.d4 e4! 4.fxe4 dxe4 5.d5 e3 6.d6 e2 7.d7+ Kxd7 8.Kb7 e1Q 9.a8Q Qb1+ or 1.d3? c6! 2.d4/ix e4 3.c4 d5 4.cxd5 e3! 5.fxe3 cxd5 6.e4 dxe4 7.d5 e3 8.d6 e2 9.d7+ Kxd7 10.Kb8 e1Q 11.a8Q Qe5+ 12.Ka7 Qa5+ 13.Kb7 Qb5+ 14.Ka7 Kc7

ii) 1..d6 2.dxe5 dxe5 3.f3! c5 4.c3 Kc7 5.c4 Kc8 6.f4 exf4 stalemate

iii) 2.f4? exf3ep or 2.c4? c6 or 2.c3? d5

iv) There is no alternative: 2...e3? fxe3 or 2...c5? 3.d6 c4 4.c3 or 2...c6? 3.d6 c5 4.c4 or 2..Kd8 3.Kb7

v) 3.f4 exf3ep or 3.c3? c5 and now 4.dxc6ep d5 or 4.c4 Kc7 or 4.f3 e3

vi) 3...c6? 4.c5 or 3...e3? fxe3

vii) 4.dxc6ep? Kc7 or 4.f3? e3

viii) 4...e3 5.f5 e2 6.f6 e1Q 7.f7 Qe7 8.f8Q+ Qxf8 stalemate

ix) 2.f3 c5 3.c3 d5 4.f4 exf4 5 or 2.c4 c5 3.f4 exf4 4.d4 d5 5.cxd5 f3 6.d6 f2 7.d7+ Kxd7 8.Kb8 f1Q 9.a8Q Qf8+ or 2.c3 c5 3.c4 Kc7 4.f3 Kc8 5.f4 exf4 6.d4 d5 and now we are back in the line 2.c4

"The principal is clear: When the white c- and d-pawn are blocked or captured the white f-pawn has to be pushed. When black takes it is stalemate, but when the black e-pawn goes for queen (and the white f-pawn too) then white can only draw when the black king is on c8 and the diagonal h1-a8 is closed. In this study it is not black suffering from "delaying" a black en passant capture but white taking advantage of "delaying" a white en passant capture. That is not quite as given in the description of the set theme but it does fit the Dutch proverb that was used as the motto of this informal tourney."

No 9891 H.Enserink 1.Kh3/i Rxc5 2.c4/ii dxc3/iii 3.Rc4+ Kd5/iv 4.Rg4 c2 5.Rxc5

i) 1.Kh4? Rxc5 2.c4 dxc3 3.Rc4+ Kd5 4.Rg4 c2 5.Rxc5 hxc5+! 6.Kh5 c1Q 7.g8Q Ke4

or 1.c4 dxc3 2.Kh3 hxc5 3.Kg4 c2 4.Kh5 Rxc7

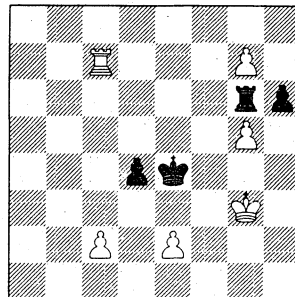
ii) 2.c3? Rh5+ 3.Kg3 Rg5+ 4.Kh4 dxc3 Is supposed to be the thematic try: the delay of the capture on c3 didn't harm black in this variation

iii) 2...Rh5+ 3.Kg3 Rg5+ 4.Kh4 and the delay of the en passant capture proves fatal

iv) 3...Ke3 4.Rc3+ Kf2 5.Rf3+ Ke2 6.Rg3

"A good study but the main issue, tough pure, is based on another motif."

No 9891 Henk Enserink  
Comm Mees-70



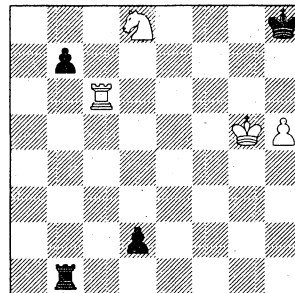
g3e4 0400.42 c7g6.c2e2g5g7d4h6 6/4+

Match Pongracz Club vs. Eastern Slovakia, also known as Pongrácz-Východ (studies) TT match.

Set theme: Win or draw in either of the GBR classes 0410 or 0401 with at most two pawns of each colour (maximum: 9 men). The closing date was 31xii93. Vladislav Bunka acted as judge.

The provisional award was published in Mat-Pat 45 (31xii94) and signed by Vladislav Bunka (Kutná Hora), 26iv94. There were only 4 valid entries, all published. Text of award: "...each of the four had its own point of interest, so that placing them in order was a pleasant task." The entries were neutralised.

No 9892 Luboš Kekely (Žilina - Pongrácz)  
1st Place Pongrácz-Východ



g5h8 0401.12 c6b1d8.h5b7d2 4/4=.

No 9892 L.Kekely 1.Rc8/i Kh7/ii 2.Rc7+ Kg8 3.Rc8 d1Q 4.Sxb7+ Kf7 5.Rc7+ Ke8 6.Rc8+ Ke7 7.Rc7+ Ke6 8.Sc5+ Ke5 9.Re7+ Kd6 10.Rd7+ Kxc5 11.Rxd1 Rxd1 12.h6 draw.

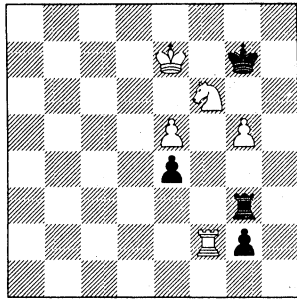
i) 1.Rd6? d1Q 2.Rxd1 Rxd1 3.Sxb7 Rd7 wins.

ii) Rcl 2.Sc6+ Kh7 3.Rc7+ Kg8 4.Rc8+ Kf7 5.Rc7+ Ke6 6.Sd4+ Kd6 7.Sb5+ Ke6 8.Sd4+ Kd5 9.Rd7+ draw.

"Extensive W play with inconspicuous wPh5, initially innocuous but triumphing on move 12. 1.Rd6? is a valuable try, defeated by enforced loss of wS."

No 9893 Emil Klemanic (Spisska Nova Ves - Východ)

2nd Place Pongrácz-Východ



e7g7 0401.22 f2g3f6.e5g5e4g2 5/4+.

No 9893 E.Klemanic 1.Sh5+ Kh8 2.Rf8+ Kh7 3.Rf7+ Kg6 4.Sf4+ Kxg5 5.Se2 Re3/i 6.Rg7+ Kf5 7.Rxg2 Rxe2/ii 8.Rxe2 Kxe5 9.Re1 wins.

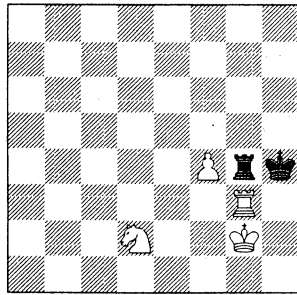
i) g1Q 6.Sxg1 Rxg1 7.Rg7+ Kf5 8.Rxg1 Kxe5 9.Re1 wins.

ii) Ra3 8.e6 Ra7+ 9.Kd6 Ra6+ 10.Kc5(Kc7).

"A complicated mechanism involving transposition to theoretical endings. 5.Sxg2 is an interesting try." David Blundell elucidates: 5.Sxg2? Rxg2 6.Rg7+ Kf5 7.Rxg2 Kxe5 8.Re2, reaching the main line final position but with wRe2 instead of wRe1. So, 8...Kd4 9.Ke6 Kd3, and W loses an important tempo because wR is en prise.

No 9894 Michal Hlinka (Kosice - Východ)

3rd Place Pongrácz-Východ



g2h4 0501.10 g3g4d2.f4 4/2+.

No 9894 M.Hlinka 1.Sf3+ Kh5 2.f5 (Rxg4? Kxg4;) Rf4 3.Rg5+ Kh6 4.Rg6+/i Kh5/ii 5.Rg3 Rxf5 6.Rh3+, and Kg4 7.Rh4 mate, or Kg6 7.Sh4+ wins.

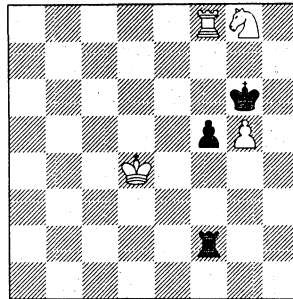
i) 4.Kg3? Rxf3+ 5.Kg4 Rg3+ draw.

ii) Kh7 5.Sg5+ Kh8 6.f6 wins, Rf2+ 7.Kg3 Rg2+ 8.Kf4 Rg4+ 9.Ke5.

"A very economical miniature, with a lovely mechanism topped off with a pure mate. The obvious key does no harm at all."

No 9895 Ladislav Salai jr. (Žilina - Pongrácz)

4th Place Pongrácz-Východ



d4g6 0401.11 f8f2g8.g5f5 4/3+.

No 9895 L.Salai jr. 1.Sf6 Rf4+ (Kxg5;Se4+) 2.Ke5 Kxg5 3.Rg8+ Kh6 4.Rh8+ Kg7 5.Rh7+ Kf8 6.Ke6 and 7.Rf7 mate.

Note 4.Kxf4? and 6.Kxf4?

"A miniature with a nice, if familiar, stalemate defence. The W play is to the point."

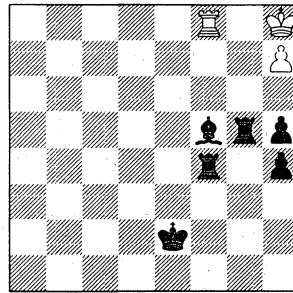
Match Ulan-Baatar/Novosibirsk/Sverdlovsk, 1991, also known as the 3-City Match  
Set Themes:

1. Sacrifice(s) of Q or R to win or to draw.
2. Systematic movement of R and S.
3. Draw by imprisonment of a black piece.

Judges were K.Sukharev (also organiser) and An.Kuznetsov (Moscow). 6 studies in the provisional award.

No 9896 V.Vinichenko (Novosibirsk)

1st Place, Theme 1, 3-City Match, 1991



h8e2 0730.12 f8f4g5f5.h7h4h5 3/6=.

No 9896 V.Vinichenko 1.Re8+ Be6 2.Rxe6+ Kf3 3.Re3+ Kg4 4.Rg3+ Kf5 5.Rg4/i Kg6 6.Rxf4 Ra5

7.Rf8 Ra7 8.Rg8+ Kh6 9.Rg7 Ra8+ 10.Rg8 Ra7/ii 11.Rg7 draw.

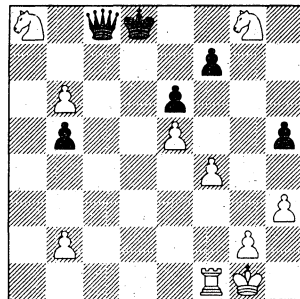
i) 5.Rxg5+? Kxg5 6.Kg7 Ra4 wins.

5.Rf3? R5g4 6.Rxf4 Rxf4 7.Kg7 Rg4+ 8.Kh6 Rg6+ 9.Kxh5 Rg5+ 10.Kh6 Kg4 wins.

ii) Ra6 11.Rg7 h3 12.Kg8 Ra8+ 13.Kf7 h2 14.h8Q+ Rxh8 15.Rg6+ Kh7 16.Rg7+ Kh6 17.Rg6+ draw.

No 9897 P.Babich and R.Khatyamov (Urals)

2nd Place, Theme 1, 3-City Match, 1991



g1d8 3102.64 c8f1a8g8.b2b6e5f4g2h3b5e6f7h5 10/6+.

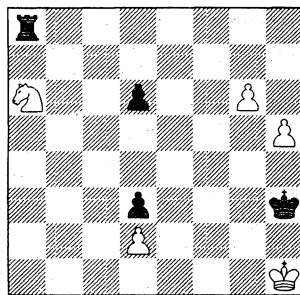
No 9897 P.Babich and R.Khatyamov 1.Rd1+ Ke8 2.Sf6+ Ke7/i 3.Rd7+ Kf8 4.b7 Qb8/ii 5.Rd8+ Qxd8 6.b8Q Qxb8 7.Sd7+ and 8.Sxb8 wins.

i) Kf8 3.b7 Qxb7 4.Rd8+ Kg7 5.Rg8+ Kh6 6.g4 Qa7+ 7.Kg2 Qb7+ 8.Kg3 hg 9.hg, and 10.g5 mate.

ii) Qc1+ 5.Rd1, and Qxd1+ 6.Kh2 Qd8 7.b8Q Qxb8 8.Sd7+ wins.

No 9898 V.Vinichenko (Novosibirsk)

1st Place, Theme 2, 3-City Match, 1991



h1h3 0301.32 a8a6.d2g6h5d3d6 5/4+.

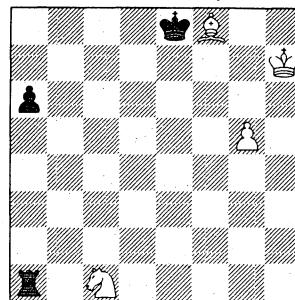
No 9898 V.Vinichenko 1.g7 Kg3 (for Re8;) 2.Kg1 Rc8/i 3.Sc7/ii d5 4.h6 Rb8 5.Sb5 Ra8 6.Sa3 Re8 7.Kf1 Rc8 8.Sc4 Ra8 (Kf3;Kg1) 9.Sa5 Rb8 10.Sb3 Rxb3 11.g8Q+ wins.

i) Re8 3.Kf1 Rc8 4.Sc7 Rb8 5.Sb5 Ra8 6.Sa3 Rc8 7.Sc4 Ra8 8.Sa5 Rb8 9.Sb3 Rxb3 10.g8Q+ wins.

ii) 3.Sc5? dc 4.h6 Ra8 wins.

No 9899 S.Chimedtsere and B.Buyannemekh (Ulaan-Baatar)

2nd Place, Theme 2, 3-City Match, 1991



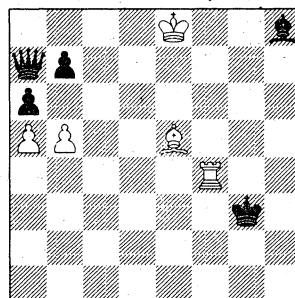
h7e8 0311.11 a1f8c1.g5a6 4/3+.

No 9899 S.Chimedtsere and B.Buyannemekh 1.Sb3 Rb1 2.Sd2 Rb2 3.Sc4 Rc2 4.Se3 Rc3 5.Sd5 Rd3 6.Sf4 Rd4 7.Se6 Re4 8.g6 Rxe6 9.g7 wins.

"The idea can be seen in Korolkov and Mitrofanov (Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1959) and in Chekhover (Moscow Championship, 1955)."

No 9900 V.Vinichenko (Novosibirsk)

1st Place, Theme 3, 3-City Match, 1991



e8g3 3140.22 a7f4e5h8.a5b5a6b7 5/5=.

No 9900 V.Vinichenko 1.Rd4+/i Bxe5 2.Rd3+/ii Kf4 3.b6 Qa8+ (Qb8+;Rd8) 4.Rd8 Bb8 5.Rc8 Ke4 6.Kd8 Kd4 7.Ke8 Kd5 8.Kd7/iii Ke5 9.Ke7 Kd5/iv 10.Kd7 Ke5 11.Ke7 draw.

i) 1.b6? Qa8+ 2.Ke7 Bxe5 3.Rf8 Bd6+ wins.

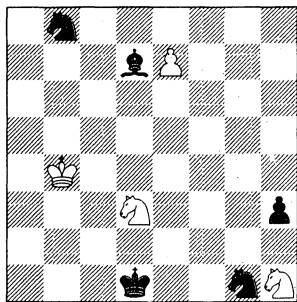
ii) 2.b6? Bxd4 3.ba Bxa7 4.Kd7 b6 wins.

iii) 8.Ke7? Bd6+ 9.Kd7 Qxc8+ 10.Kxc8 Kc6 wins.

iv) Bd6+ 10.Kd7 Qxc8+ 11.Kxc8 draw. Or Kf5 10.Kd7 Kf6 11.Rxb8 Qxb8 stalemate.

No 9901 S.Osintsev 1.dSf2+ Ke2 2.Sxh3 Sxh3 3.Sg3+ Kf3 4.Sh5 Sc6+ 5.Kc5 Sxe7 6.Kd6 Bg4 (Be8;Sg7) 7.Sf6 Sc8+ 8.Ke5 draw.

No 9901 S.Osintsev (Sverdlovsk)  
2nd Place, Theme 3, 3-City Match, 1991



b4d1 0038.11 d7d3h1b8g1.e7h3 4/5=

**1st Mitrofanov MT**

This formal international tourney was judged by V.Razumenko (St Petersburg). The provisional award was published in Vecherny Peterburg iv94 and signed by V.Razumenko, 12iv94. 17 studies by 13 composers from Russia, Ukraine and Norway, 10 in the provisional award. Text of award:

Leopold Mitrofanov's "plans were straightforward: to earn the title of GM, and to see the publication of 'Deceptive simplicity', the collection of 52 of his best studies written in collaboration with chess master V.Fyodorov." "In July 1992 he completed his 60th year, and in November he was no more. The tasks of bringing his jubilee tourney to completion and publishing his book were left in the hands of his

St Petersburg friends." "Leopold also had friends in Ukraine. It was they who announced in The Bug Region Problemist (Nikolaev) the First Mitrofanov memorial tourney. .... Despite the modest quantity of entries the quality was above average." "The St Petersburg committee for chess composition expresses its thanks to the organisers and to all competitors..."

For the 1992 Mitrofanov JT award see EG113.9473-9490. So far, the present award completes the only Mitrofanov MT so far.

**No 9902 A.Sochniev** How can bPP be halted?

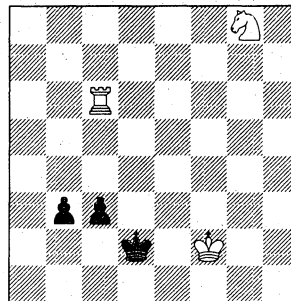
1.Sf6 c2/i 2.Se4+ Kc1 3.Sc5/ii b2 4.Sb3+ Kb1 5.Sd2+ (Ke2? Ka2;) Kc1 6.Sc4, with:  
'b1Q 7.Rg6 and 8.Rg1 'horizontal mate', or  
Kb1 7.Ke2 c1Q 8.Sd2+ Ka2 9.Ra6 'vertical mate'.

i) Kd3 2.Se4 c2 3.Sc5+ wins.  
ii) 3.Sc3? b2 4.Ke2 b1Q 5.Sxb1 Kb2 6.Rb6+ Kc1 7.Rc6 Kb2, an original positional draw.

"Both the checkmates are linked organically. Mitrofanov famously used united passed white

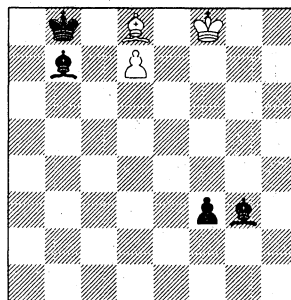
pawns more than once, but here the young FIDE Master does the converse, the white pieces reining in the strong black pawns - a memorable product of chess art."

**No 9902 A.Sochniev (St Petersburg)**  
1st Prize Mitrofanov MT



f2d2 0101.02 c6g8.b3c3 3/3+

**No 9903 S.Zakharov (St Petersburg)**  
=2nd-4th Prizes Mitrofanov MT



f8b8 0070.11 d8b7g3.d7f3 3/4+

No 9903 S.Zakharov With an extra bB a win for W seems out of the question. For example 1.Bf6? Bd6+, and 2.Kg7 Bc7 3.Be5 Bxe5+, or 2.Kf7 Bd5+ 3.Kg6 Bc7 4.Be5 Kb7, and it's a draw.

1.Bg5 Bd6+/i 2.Kg7 Be5+ 3.Kf7 Bc7 4.Bf4 Bd5+ 5.Ke7 Kb7 6.Bxc7 f2 7.d8Q f1Q 8.Qb8+ K- 9.Qb6 mate.

i) Bc7 2.Bf4 Ka7 3.Bxc7 f2 4.Bb6+, a curious variation.

"After a striking intro B1 is elegantly mated among active self-blocks in mid-board."

No 9904 V.Sizonenko 1.a8Q e1Q 2.Qg2 Qb1+/i 3.Kf6 Qa1+ 4.Kg6 Qb1+ 5.Kg7 (Kxh6? Qg6+;) Qa1+ 6.Kg8 Qa4/ii 7.Kh7/iii h5 (for Qd7+;) 8.Qh2+ Kg5 9.Qe5+ Kh4 10.Kh6, and there is no defence to the three-fold threat of checkmate.

i) Qg3 3.Qe4+ Kh3 4.Qh1+ Qh2 5.Ke4+ Kg3 6.Qf3+ Kh4 and 7.Qg4 mate.

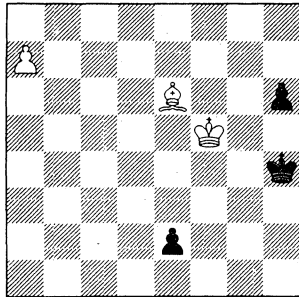
ii) After Qd4;, or Qd1;, follows 7.Qh2+, with

diagonal win of bQ or checkmate.

iii) 7.Qh2+? Kg5 8.Qe5+ Kh4 9.Kh7 Qa7+ 10.Kxh6 Qe3+ 11.Qxe3, a second stalemate.

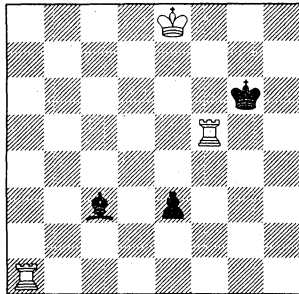
"With endgame material that one would have thought done to death by now, especially as Mitrofanov worked with it, the composer has succeeded in finding interesting double-edged play."

No 9904 V.Sizonenko (Krivoi Rog, Ukraine)  
=2nd-4th Prizes Mitrofanov MT



f5h4 0010.12 e6.a7e2h6 3/3+.

No 9905 L.Katsnelson (St Petersburg)  
=2nd-4th Prizes Mitrofanov MT



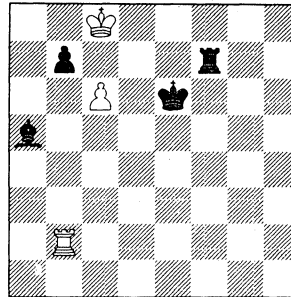
e8g6 0230.01 a1f5c3.e3 3/3+.

No 9905 L.Katsnelson Both wRR are en prise.  
1.aRa5 (aRf1? e2;) e2/i 2.Rg5+, with:  
Kh6 3.Rh5+ Kg6 4.aRg5+ Kf6 5.Rf5+ Ke6  
6.Rc5 Kd6/ii 7.Kf7 e1Q 8.hRd5 mate, or  
Kf6 3.aRf5+ Ke6 4.Rc5 Kf6 (Kd6;Kf7) 5.Kd7  
e1Q 6.cRf5 mate.

i) Bxa5 2.Rxa5 Kf6 3.Ra3 wins.  
ii) Kf6 7.Rc6+ Kg7 8.Rg5+ Kh7 9.Kf7 e1Q  
10.Rh5 mate.

"The well known St Petersburg man who often composed jointly with Mitrofanov here shows two symmetrical variations with pure mates."

No 9906 V.Kalyagin (Ekaterinburg)  
Hon.Mention Mitrofanov MT



c8e6 0430.11 b2f7a5.c6b7 3/4=.

No 9906 V.Kalyagin Bl has hopes of winning here, given his extra bB and the poor position of wK.  
1.c7 Bxc7/i 2.Rxb7/ii Kd6 3.Rb5/iii Kc6 (for mate) 4.Rf5 Rg7 5.Rg5 (Rf8? Bd6); Rh7 6.Rh5/iv Re7 7.Rh6+ Bd6 8.Kd8/v Rf7 9.Re6 Rf1 10.Re2(Re3) Ra1 11.Ke8 Rf1 12.Kd8 Rf8+ 13.Re8 Bc7+ 14.Ke7 Bd6+ 15.Kd8, positional draw.

i) Rxc7+ 2.Kb8 and 3.Rxb7.

ii) Preventing 2...b6.

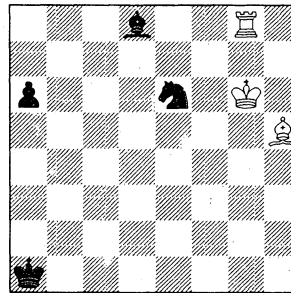
iii) Other removals by wR lose quickly.

iv) 6.Rg8? Rf7 7.Re8 Bd6 8.Rg8 Ra7 wins.

v) Luigi Centurini is credited with this position in the 19th century, if one reverses the colours and lowers everything by one rank.

"A successful synthesis of known ideas."

No 9907 V.Dolgov and V.Kolpakov (Krasnodarsk province)  
Hon.Mention Mitrofanov MT



g6a1 0143.01 g8h5d8e6.a6 3/4+.

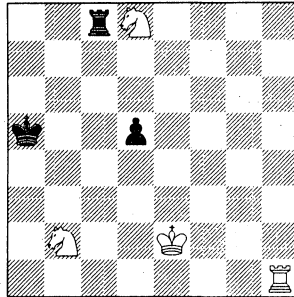
No 9907 V.Dolgov and V.Kolpakov I: diagram, II: wBh7 (remove wBh5)

I: 1.Bg4 Sf4+ 2.Kf5 Bc7 3.Rg7/i Sd5 4.Bf3 Se3+ 5.Ke4 Bb6 6.Rg6 Sc4 7.Be2 Sd2+ 8.Kd3 Ba5 9.Rxa6/ii Sb3 10.Kc2 Sd4+ 11.Kd1 Sb3 12.Be4 wins - a systematic movement of 5 pieces!

i) 3.Rc8? Sd5 4.Bf3 Se7+ wins.

ii) 9.Rg5? Bb4 10.Rg4 a5 draw.  
 II: 1.Re8 Sf4+ 2.Kf5 Bc7 3.Re7 Sd5/i 4.Rd7 Se3+ 5.Ke4 Bb6 6.Rd6 Sc4 7.Rc6 Sd2+ 8.Kd3 Ba5 9.Rxa6 Sb3 10.Kc2 Sd4+ 11.Kd1 Sb3 12.Bc2 wins - a systematic movement of 4 pieces!  
 i) Bb8 4.Rb7 Bd6 5.Rb6 Bc7 6.Rc6 Sd5 7.Rc5 Se3+ 8.Ke4 Bb6 9.Rc6 Ba7 10.Rxa6+ wins.  
 "The author duo express here in twin form an original systematic movement by a whole clutch of pieces."

No 9908 J.Ulrichsen (Norway)  
 Hon.Mention Mitrofanov MT

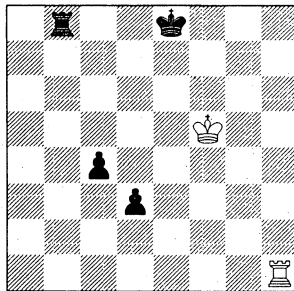


e2a5 0402.01 h1c8b2d8.d5 4/3+.

No 9908 J.Ulrichsen With both wSS en prise, how should W proceed? 1.Rh8 Rc2+ 2.Kd3 Rxb2 3.Sc6+ Ka4 4.Ra8+ Kb3 5.Sd4+ Kb4 6.Rb8+ Ka3 7.Sc2+ Ka2 8.Ra8+, and Kb1 9.Ra1 mate, or Kb3 9.Ra3 mate.

"The solution to the Norwegian composer's study proceeds with no intake of breath and despite the use of the technical pawn leaves an excellent impression."

No 9909 A. and L.Katsnelson (St Petersburg)  
 Hon.Mention Mitrofanov MT



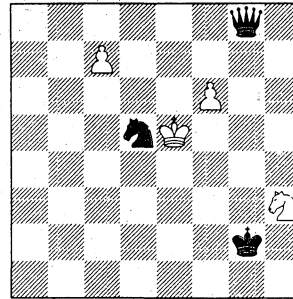
f5e8 0400.02 h1b8.c4d3 2/4=.

No 9909 A. and L.Katsnelson 1.Ke6 Kf8 2.Kd5, with:  
 d2 3.Kxc4 Rc8+ 4.Kd3 Rcl 5.Rh8+ Kg7 6.Kxd2

draw, or  
 c3 3.Kc4(Kd4) c2 4.Kxd3 Rbl 5.Rh8+ Kg7 6.Kxc2 draw.

"A pair of uncomplicated chameleon variations with exact play by wK."

No 9910 N.Rezvov and V.Chernous (Odessa, Ukraine)  
 Hon.Mention Mitrofanov MT



e5g2 3004.20 g8h3d5.c7f6 4/3=.

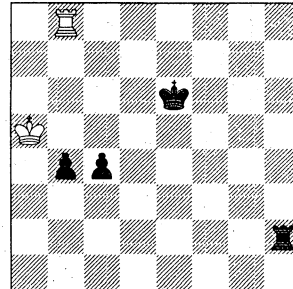
No 9910 N.Rezvov and V.Chernous Surely W cannot save himself here? 1.f7 Qa8 2.Sf4+ Sxf4 3.Kxf4 Qf8 4.Ke5 Qe7+ 5.Kd5/i, with:

Qxf7+ 6.Kc6 Qf3+ 7.Kd7 Qf5+ 8.Kd8 draw, or Qd7+ 6.Ke5 Qxc7+ 7.Kf6 Qc3+ 8.Ke7 Qc5+ 9.Ke8 draw.

i) 5.Kd4? Qd6+ 6.Ke4 Qc5 wins.

"A witty introduction is slotted onto a known theoretical endgame."

No 9911 S.Radchenko (Rostov-on-Don)  
 Commendation Mitrofanov MT



a5e6 0400.02 b8h2.b4c4 2/4=.

No 9911 S.Radchenko 1.Re8+/i Kd7 2.Re4 b3 3.Rxc4 b2 4.Rb4 Kc7 5.Rb3, and the dangerous pawn is overhauled.

i) Not 1.Rxb4? Kd5 wins. Nor 1.Rc8? b3 2.Rxc4 b2 3.Rb4 Kd5 4.Rb3 (Ka4,Rh4;) Kc4 5.Ka4 b1Q 6.Rxb1 Ra2 mate.

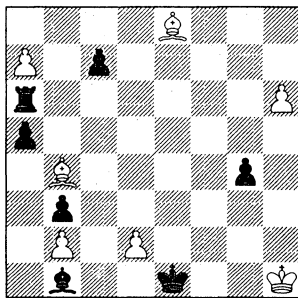
"Effective, and not too complicated!"

### Philidor 200 MT

This thematic memorial tourney - entries by special invitation, closing date 31v94 had as theme: "The pawn as soul of the endgame study" 19 entries from 13 composers from 11 countries, apparently 15 in the provisional award which was sent to the participants only. The confirmation period was one month. The final award was published in "Pour Philidor" 240-page book in 3 languages. According to p202 the final award is dated 1viii94. Judge was Harrie Grondijs (Netherlands). Text of award (by judge, organiser):

..... computer testing... (We'd like details! Making the best use of computers for testing studies is a subject we must cover in EG before long). As one would expect from such a nebulous theme there is no thematic unity. Was any entry composed expressly in response to the theme? Nevertheless a points system of judging was adopted, with four headings: thematic significance; originality; constructive depth; setting.

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No 9912 O.Pervakov (Moscow)  
1stPr Philidor-200



h1e1 0350.44 a6b4e8b1.a7b2d2h6a5b3c7g4 7/7+.  
No 9912 O.Pervakov 1.d3+/i Kf1 (axb4:h7)  
2.Kh2 (Bf8? g3;) Rxh6+/ii 3.Kg3 Ra6 4.Bb5/iii  
Rxa7 5.d4+ Kg1 6.Bc5 (d5? axb4;) Ra8 7.d5+  
Kh1 8.Bc6/iv Ra6 9.d6+ (Bb7? Rd6;) Rxc6 10.d7  
Rxc5 11.d8Q with a win.  
i) 1.Bc5? Rxh6+ and Be4.  
ii) Bxd3 3.h7 Rh6+ (Bxh7:Bb5+) 4.Kg3 Be4  
5.Bb5+ Kg1 6.Bc5+ Kh1 7.Bd3 Bg2 8.Be3 Rh3+  
9.Kxg4 Kh2 10.Bf1 wins.  
iii) 4.d4? Bd3 5.Bc5 a4 6.Bc6 a3 draw. 4.Bc5?  
Bxd3 5.Bc6 Ke1 6.a8Q Rxa8 7.Bxa8 Kd2 8.Bc6/v  
Kc1 9.Bd4(Ba3) Be2 10.Ba4 Bd1 draw.  
iv) 8.d6? Be4, and 9.dxc7 Bb7, or 9.d7 c6.  
v) 8.Kxg4 Kc2, and 9.Bd4 a4, or 9.Ba3 c5.  
It is astonishing how convoluted (and space-consuming) the story of a study composing tourney can become. Readers simply won't

believe what follows.

For a study with an obtrusive bishop (wBb4 cannot be the original wQB) to win a first prize is certainly original... judging! At a CESC meeting in x94 'Ros' Rosankiewicz observed that far from being a weakness, the obtrusive wB made the study doubly thematic: not only was there a (deferred) excelsior in the solution but there must have been a similar excelsior in the previous play! This delightfully compelling argument was not in the award report.

More serious is the fact that Pervakov had many months before (exactly when is not known) sent:

[ h1e1 4350.44 a4c2a6b4e8g6.a7b2d2h6a5b3c7g4 8/8+. 1.Qa1+ Qb1 2.Qxb1+ Bxb1 etc.]

- to Tidskrift för Schack (published as No.2661 in x93) - incidentally demonstrating that Rosankiewicz' contention is, alas, no more than retrospective wit, in that the composition cannot have been composed in response to the invitation to participate in the thematic tourney (any more than Falk's 2nd prize winner was, composed as it was over a six year period, which we can well believe). Stripped of its unnecessary Q-swap introduction the precise position heading the Philidor-200 award was awarded 2nd honourable mention in the informal tourney (1993 TfS award - "Oslo ix94" - published: x94) judged by Norway's Jarl Ulrichsen, from which we learn that the composer requested, or agreed to, the suppression of the first two moves (with no suggestion of unsoundness).

The Philidor-200 final award, after considering objections received during the very proper confirmation time (provisional award date: 1vii94), during which period three leading studies (by Gurgendize, Timman and Vandiest) were eliminated, states, in discussion of the present study, that "The entry for the Philidor tourney was considered as (implicitly) withdrawn from participation in the other tourney". This contention is in the first place disingenuous (there is no evidence of an attempt having been made to confirm the presumption or to identify an analytical flaw - and we know for a fact that the study was not withdrawn from the Swedish informal tourney), and in the second place runs counter to the common-sense practice of sending a correction wherever possible to the same outlet that published the faulty version. However, both tourneys were being judged more or less simultaneously and we must somehow take into account the demands of inclusion in an illustrated book with printing and publishing deadlines - the Philidor judge must have been under great pressure: we read on p202 that 'the final award fol-



lowed on 1viii94'.

But when AJR phoned Lars Falk on 31xii94, Lars was astonished to learn the details of the final award for the first time. In other words the final award was not distributed to the participants in advance of the publication of the Philidor book.

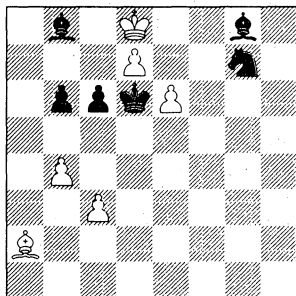
Asked at Belfort (end vii94) why he had sent the same study to two different tourneys Pervakov said that he did not recall having already sent it to Sweden (but see the above reference to the Swedish award)!

As regards motivation we can understand the behaviour of all the dramatis personae: no judge or tourney organiser likes to exclude imaginative studies; composers have enormous difficulties with devising good settings, become impatient with publication delays, and, when they are not composing, can easily be as confused as the rest of us. But if we are to have high standards and to be fair to those composers who are meticulous, we must have an accepted code of conduct.

No doubt further details will be forthcoming, but we think one conclusion is clear. Here is yet more evidence of the need for guidelines for both judges and composers.

**No 9913** Lars Falk (Sweden)

2ndPr Philidor-200



d8d6 0073.42 a2b8g8g7.b4c3d7e6b6c6 6/6+.

**No 9913** L.Falk 1.e7 Be6/i 2.e8S+/ii Sxe8 3.dxe8S+/iii Ke5 4.Bxe6 Kxe6 5.Sc7+ Kd6/iv 6.Kc8/v Bxc7/vi 7.c4, and B1 is in zugzwang, facing the sad choice among c5 8.b5, or b5 8.c5+, or Ke5 8.Kxc7 Kd4 9.Kxc6 Kxc4 10.b5, W winning every time.

i) Bc7+ 2.Kc8 Be6 3.Bxe6 Kxe7 4.Bg4 Kd6 5.c4 c5 6.b5z wins. Or Bxa2 2.e8Q Se6+ 3.Kc8 Bc7 4.Qh8 Ke7 5.Qh4+ Kf7 6.Qf2+ wins.

ii) 2.e8Q? Bc7+ 3.Kc8 Sxe8 4.Bxe6 Sg7 (also Sf6:) 5.Bg4 b5 draw.

iii) Not 3.Bxe6? Sg7(Sf6) 4.Bg4 b5. Nor 3.dxe8Q? Bc7 mate.

iv) Ke5 6.Kc8, wins a piece or reaches a winning P-ending: Ke4 7.Kxb8 Kd3 8.Sa6 Kxc3 9.Kb7 c5

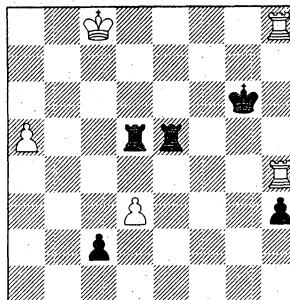
10.b5 wins.

v) 6.Sa6? Ba7 7.c4 c5 (b5? c5+) 8.b5 Ke5 9.Kc7 Kd4 10.Kb7 Kxc4 11.Sc7 Kb4 12.Kxa7 Ka5 13.Kb7 c4 14.Kc6 c3 15.Se6 c2 16.Sd4 c1Q+. And not at this moment 6.c4? Ke5 7.Kc8 Kd4 8.Kxb8 Kxc4 9.Sa6 c5, with a draw.

vi) Ba7 7.Kb7 b5 8.cxb5 cxb5 9.Sxb5+ wins.

**No 9914** M.Gogberashvili (Georgia)

3rdPr Philidor-200



c8g6 0800.22 h4h8d5e5.a5d3c2h3 5/5=.

**No 9914** M.Gogberashvili 1.R8h6+ Kf5/i 2.R4h5+/ii Kf4 3.Rh4+ Ke3 4.Rxh3+ Kd2/iii 5.Rh2+ Kc3 6.Rc6+/iv Rc5 7.Rxc2+ Kxc2 8.d4/v Rxc6+ 9.Kb7 eRe6 (Rxa5;Kxc6) 10.d5 draws.

i) Kf7 2.Rh7+ Ke6 3.R4h6+ Kf5 4.Rh5+ Kf4 5.Rh4+ Ke3 6.Rxh3+ Kd2 7.Rh2+ Kc3 8.Rc7+ Rc5 9.Rxc2+ Kxc2 10.a6 draw.

ii) 2.R6h5+? Ke6 3.Rh6+ Ke7 4.Rh7+ Kd6 5.R4h6(R7h6)+ Re6 and B1 wins.

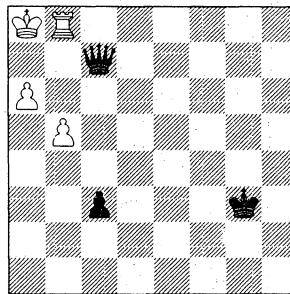
iii) Kd4 5.R6h4+ Kc3 6.Rc4+ Kb3 7.Rc7 Re1 8.d4+ Kb2 9.Rh2 draw.

iv) 6.Rxc2+? Kxc2 7.a6 Ra5 wins.

v) 8.Kb7? Re7+ 9.Kb6 Rxc6+ 10.Kxc6 Kxd3 11.a6 Kc4 12.Kb6 Re6+ 13.Kb7 Kb5 14.a7 Re7+ 15.Kb8 Ka6 16.a8Q Kb6 wins.

**No 9915** Mario Matouš (Prague)

=1st-3rd HonMen. Philidor-200



a8g3 3100.21 c7b8.a6b5c3 4/3=.

**No 9915** M.Matous 1.a7/i c2 2.b6 Qd7/ii 3.b7 c1Q 4.Rd8/iii Qc7/iv 5.Rc8 Qxc8+ 6.b8B+/v

Q8c7/vi 7.Bxc7+ Kf3 8.Kb7(Kb8) draw.

i) 1.b6? Qc6+ 1.Rb7? Qc4.

ii) c1Q 3.bxc7 Qxc7 4.Rb3+ is a book draw.

iii) 4.Rc8? Qh1. 4.Rg8+? would spoil the W counterplay on move 6.

iv) Qc6 5.Rc8. Qe6 5.b8Q+ Kf3 6.Rf8+ Ke4 7.Rf4+ Ke3/vii 8.Rf3+ Ke2 (Kxf3;Qb3+) 9.Rf2+ Ke1 10.Qb4+ Kxf2 11.Qb2+ draw.

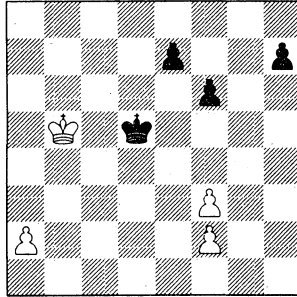
v) 6.b8Q+? K- leaves W in zugzwang.

vi) Moves such as K-; or Q1c7; or Qf4; all leave stalemate.

vii) Kd5 8.Rd4+ Kxd4 9.Qb2+.

No 9916 Paul V.Byway (England) after A.Kupczewski (1931)

=1st-3rd HonMen. Philidor-200



b5d5 0000.33 a2f2f3e7f6h7 4/4+.

No 9916 P.Byway 1.a4, with:

Kd6 2.Kb6 (a5? Kc7;) Kd7/i 3.Kb7 h5 4.a5 h4 5.a6 h3 6.a7 h2 7.a8Q h1Q 8.Qc8+ii Kd6 9.Qc6+ Ke5 10.f4+ wins, or

Ke6 2.Kc6/iii h5 3.a5 h4 4.a6 h3 5.a7 h2 6.a8Q h1Q 7.Qg8+iv Ke5/v 8.Qd5+ Kf4 9.Qe4+ Kg5 10.f4+ wins.

i) h5 3.a5 Kd7 4.a6 Kc8 5.a7 wins.

ii) 8.Qa4+? Kd8 9.Qa8+ loses time.

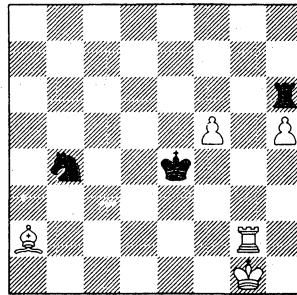
iii) 2.Kb6? h5, and there will be no wQ check from c6. 2.a5? Kd7.

iv) 7.Qc8+? Kf7 draw. 7.Qa2+? Kf5 8.Qc2+ (Qd5+,e5;) Kg5 9.Qe4 Qc1+ 10.Kd7 Qf4 draw.

v) Kf5 8.Qg4+ Ke5 9.Qe4 mate.

No 9917 Virgil Nestorescu (Romania)

=1st-3rd HonMen. Philidor-200



g1e4 0413.20 g2h6a2b4.f5h5 5/3+.

No 9917 V.Nestorescu 1.f6/i Rxf6/ii 2.Rg4+ Kf5 3.Rxb4 Kg5 (Rh6;Bf7) 4.Rb5+ Rf5/iii 5.h6 Rxb5 6.h7 Rb8 7.Bg8 Rb1+ 8.Kg2 (Kh2? Rb4(Rb6); Rb2+ 9.Kg3 wins.

i) 1.Rg4+? Kxf5 2.Rxb4 Rxb5 3.Rb5+ Kg4 draw. 1.Be6? Sc6. 1.Rf2? Ke5 2.Bb1 Sd5 3.Kg2 Rxb5 4.Kg3 Kf6 5.Kg4 Rg5+ 6.Kh4 Se3(Se7) draw. 1.Bb1+? Kf4, and 2.Rf2+ Kg5 3.Rb2 Sd5 draw, or 2.Rg6 Rxb5 3.f6 Rh8 4.f7 Rf8 5.Rf6+ Ke5 6.Rf2 Ke6 7.Bg6 Sd5 draw.

ii) Sxa2 2.f7 Rf6 3.Rf2 wins.

iii) Kh6 5.Kg2. Kf4 5.Bc4 Rf5 6.h6 wins.

No 9918 G.Kasparyan (Erevan)

1stCommendation Philidor-200

g1h8 3132.44 a8b3a4b8c8.a6e2g2g6a7g3g7h3 8/7+.

No 9918 G.Kasparyan 1.Rf3/i Bb3 2.Rf8+ Bg8 3.Rxg8+ii Kxg8 4.Se7+ Kf8 5.eSc6 h2+ 6.Kh1 Ke8 7.e3 (e4?) Kf8 8.e4 Ke8 9.e5 Kf8 10.e6 Ke8 11.e7 wins (zugzwang).

i) 1.Rxg3? h2+ 2.Kh1 Qe4. 1.Rb7? Be8, and 2.Se7 h2+ 3.Kh1 Qxb8 4.Rxb8 stalemate, or 2.Sxa7 Bxg6 3.aSc6 Be4 4.Ra7 Qxa7+ 5.Sxa7 Bxg2.

ii) 3.Sc6? h2+ 4.Kh1 Qxc8 (Qxc6? Rxg8+) 5.Rxc8 stalemate.

No 9919 M.Matouš (Prague)

2ndCommendation Philidor-200

g1h8 3132.44 a8b3a4b8c8.a6e2g2g6a7g3g7h3 8/7+.

No 9918 G.Kasparyan 1.Rf3/i Bb3 2.Rf8+ Bg8 3.Rxg8+ii Kxg8 4.Se7+ Kf8 5.eSc6 h2+ 6.Kh1 Ke8 7.e3 (e4?) Kf8 8.e4 Ke8 9.e5 Kf8 10.e6 Ke8 11.e7 wins (zugzwang).

i) 1.Rxg3? h2+ 2.Kh1 Qe4. 1.Rb7? Be8, and 2.Se7 h2+ 3.Kh1 Qxb8 4.Rxb8 stalemate, or 2.Sxa7 Bxg6 3.aSc6 Be4 4.Ra7 Qxa7+ 5.Sxa7 Bxg2.

ii) 3.Sc6? h2+ 4.Kh1 Qxc8 (Qxc6? Rxg8+) 5.Rxc8 stalemate.

No 9919 M.Matouš (Prague)

2ndCommendation Philidor-200

g1h8 3132.44 a8b3a4b8c8.a6e2g2g6a7g3g7h3 8/7+.

No 9918 G.Kasparyan 1.Rf3/i Bb3 2.Rf8+ Bg8 3.Rxg8+ii Kxg8 4.Se7+ Kf8 5.eSc6 h2+ 6.Kh1 Ke8 7.e3 (e4?) Kf8 8.e4 Ke8 9.e5 Kf8 10.e6 Ke8 11.e7 wins (zugzwang).

i) 1.Rxg3? h2+ 2.Kh1 Qe4. 1.Rb7? Be8, and 2.Se7 h2+ 3.Kh1 Qxb8 4.Rxb8 stalemate, or 2.Sxa7 Bxg6 3.aSc6 Be4 4.Ra7 Qxa7+ 5.Sxa7 Bxg2.

ii) 3.Sc6? h2+ 4.Kh1 Qxc8 (Qxc6? Rxg8+) 5.Rxc8 stalemate.

No 9919 M.Matouš (Prague)

2ndCommendation Philidor-200

g1h8 3132.44 a8b3a4b8c8.a6e2g2g6a7g3g7h3 8/7+.

No 9918 G.Kasparyan 1.Rf3/i Bb3 2.Rf8+ Bg8 3.Rxg8+ii Kxg8 4.Se7+ Kf8 5.eSc6 h2+ 6.Kh1 Ke8 7.e3 (e4?) Kf8 8.e4 Ke8 9.e5 Kf8 10.e6 Ke8 11.e7 wins (zugzwang).

i) 1.Rxg3? h2+ 2.Kh1 Qe4. 1.Rb7? Be8, and 2.Se7 h2+ 3.Kh1 Qxb8 4.Rxb8 stalemate, or 2.Sxa7 Bxg6 3.aSc6 Be4 4.Ra7 Qxa7+ 5.Sxa7 Bxg2.

ii) 3.Sc6? h2+ 4.Kh1 Qxc8 (Qxc6? Rxg8+) 5.Rxc8 stalemate.

No 9919 M.Matouš (Prague)

2ndCommendation Philidor-200

g1h8 3132.44 a8b3a4b8c8.a6e2g2g6a7g3g7h3 8/7+.

No 9918 G.Kasparyan 1.Rf3/i Bb3 2.Rf8+ Bg8 3.Rxg8+ii Kxg8 4.Se7+ Kf8 5.eSc6 h2+ 6.Kh1 Ke8 7.e3 (e4?) Kf8 8.e4 Ke8 9.e5 Kf8 10.e6 Ke8 11.e7 wins (zugzwang).

i) 1.Rxg3? h2+ 2.Kh1 Qe4. 1.Rb7? Be8, and 2.Se7 h2+ 3.Kh1 Qxb8 4.Rxb8 stalemate, or 2.Sxa7 Bxg6 3.aSc6 Be4 4.Ra7 Qxa7+ 5.Sxa7 Bxg2.

ii) 3.Sc6? h2+ 4.Kh1 Qxc8 (Qxc6? Rxg8+) 5.Rxc8 stalemate.

No 9919 M.Matouš (Prague)

2ndCommendation Philidor-200

g1h8 3132.44 a8b3a4b8c8.a6e2g2g6a7g3g7h3 8/7+.

No 9918 G.Kasparyan 1.Rf3/i Bb3 2.Rf8+ Bg8 3.Rxg8+ii Kxg8 4.Se7+ Kf8 5.eSc6 h2+ 6.Kh1 Ke8 7.e3 (e4?) Kf8 8.e4 Ke8 9.e5 Kf8 10.e6 Ke8 11.e7 wins (zugzwang).

i) 1.Rxg3? h2+ 2.Kh1 Qe4. 1.Rb7? Be8, and 2.Se7 h2+ 3.Kh1 Qxb8 4.Rxb8 stalemate, or 2.Sxa7 Bxg6 3.aSc6 Be4 4.Ra7 Qxa7+ 5.Sxa7 Bxg2.

ii) 3.Sc6? h2+ 4.Kh1 Qxc8 (Qxc6? Rxg8+) 5.Rxc8 stalemate.

No 9919 M.Matouš (Prague)

2ndCommendation Philidor-200

g1h8 3132.44 a8b3a4b8c8.a6e2g2g6a7g3g7h3 8/7+.

No 9918 G.Kasparyan 1.Rf3/i Bb3 2.Rf8+ Bg8 3.Rxg8+ii Kxg8 4.Se7+ Kf8 5.eSc6 h2+ 6.Kh1 Ke8 7.e3 (e4?) Kf8 8.e4 Ke8 9.e5 Kf8 10.e6 Ke8 11.e7 wins (zugzwang).

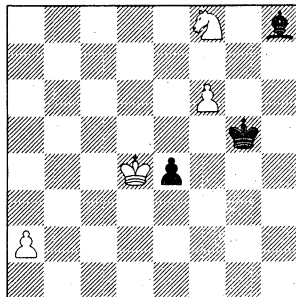
i) 1.Rxg3? h2+ 2.Kh1 Qe4. 1.Rb7? Be8, and 2.Se7 h2+ 3.Kh1 Qxb8 4.Rxb8 stalemate, or 2.Sxa7 Bxg6 3.aSc6 Be4 4.Ra7 Qxa7+ 5.Sxa7 Bxg2.

ii) 3.Sc6? h2+ 4.Kh1 Qxc8 (Qxc6? Rxg8+) 5.Rxc8 stalemate.

h5h8 0032.22 b3c8d6.a6g6e2h7 5/4=  
 No 9919 M.Matous 1.a7 Bd5/i 2.Kh6 (Sf7+? Kg7) e1Q/ii 3.Sf7+ Bxf7 4.g7+ Kg8 5.Se7+ Qxe7 6.a8Q+, with:

- Qe8 7.Qd8/iii Qxd8 stalemate, or
- Be8 7.Qa2+iv Qf7 8.Qd5 Qxd5 stalemate.
- i) e1Q 2.a8Q Qe5+ Kh4 draw.
- ii) hxg6 3.Se7 e1Q 4.a8Q+.
- iii) Bl is in zugzwang. Bh5 8.Qd5+ Qf7 9.Qd8+ Qe8 10.Qd5+ Bf7 11.Qd8 is repetition.
- iv) 7.Qd5+? Qf7 wins, though not Bf7? 8.Qa8+ (Qd8+?).

No 9920 A.Hildebrand (Uppsala) and J.Ulrichsen (Oslo), after Axel Ericsson  
 =3rd/5thCommendation Philidor-200

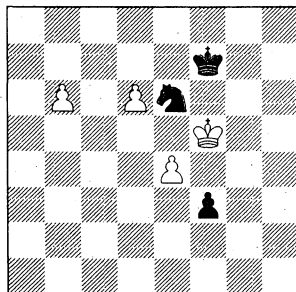


d4g5 0031.21 h8f8.a2f6e4 4/3+.

No 9920 A.Hildebrand and J.Ulrichsen 1.Sh7+i Kg6/ii 2.Kxe4 Kxh7 3.f7/iii Kg7/iv 4.a4 Kxf7 5.a5 wins.

- i) 1.Kxe4? Kxf6 2.a4 Ke7 3.Sg6+ Kd6 4.Sxh8 Kc5 draw.
- ii) If Kf4; then 2.a4 e3 3.Kd3 e2 4.Kxe2 Ke4 5.a5 Kd5 6.a6 Kc6 7.f7 Bg7 8.Kd3, and the K-march to g6 decides., but so does 2.a3 e3 3.Kd3 Ke5 4.f7 Bg7 5.f8Q (Kxe3 too) Bxf8 6.Sxf8 Kd5 7.Sg6 Kc5 8.Sf4 Kb5 9.Kc3.
- iii) 3.Kf5? Kg8 4.Ke6 Kf8 5.a4 Bxf6 draw.
- iv) Bg7 4.a4 Kg6 5.a5 Kxf7 6.a6 wins.

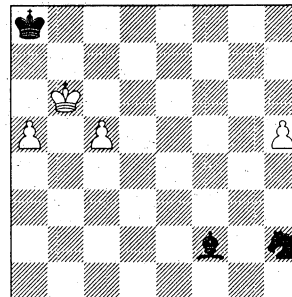
No 9921 Julien Vandiest (Belgium)  
 =3rd/5thCommendation Philidor-200



f5f7 0003.31 e6.b6d6e4f3 4/3.=  
 No 9921 J.Vandiest 1.b7 f2/i 2.b8Q f1Q+ 3.Ke5/ii Qf6+/iii 4.Kd5 Qd4+ 5.Kc6 Qc4+/iv 6.Kb6 (Kd7? Qa4+); Qb4+ 7.Ka7 Qa5+ 8.Kb7 Sd8+ 9.Kc8 Ke8 10.d7+/v Ke7 11.Qe5+/vi Qxe5 stalemate.

- i) Sd4+ 2.Kf4 f2 3.b8Q f1Q+ 4.Ke3 draw.
- ii) 3.Kg4? Qg2+ 4.Kh4 Qg5+ 5.Kh3 Sf4+ 6.Kh2 Qg2 mate.
- iii) Qa1+ 4.Kf5 Qf6+ (Qa5+;e5) 5.Kg4 Qf4+ 6.Kh3 Sg5+ 7.Kg2 draw.
- iv) Qxe4+ 6.Kb6. Or Qc5+ 6.Kb7.
- v) 10.Qc7? Qa6+ 11.Kb8 Sc6+. 10.Qb3(Qb2/Qb1)? Qa8+, and 11.Qb8 Qa6+ 12.Kc7 Qc6 mate, or 11.Kc7 Qa7+ 12.Kc8 Qd7+ 13.Kb8 Sc6+ 14.Ka8 Qa7 mate.
- vi) 11.Qf4(Qg3/Qh2)? Qa8+ 12.Kc7 Qb7 mate.

Note that in the absence of wPe4 11.Qa7, would be available to force a draw too.  
 No 9922 Em.Dobrescu (Romania) after J.Koppelomäki  
 =3rd/5thCommendation Philidor-200



b6a8 0033.30 f2h2.a5c5h5 4/3=.

No 9922 E.Dobrescu 1.h6 Sf3/i 2.h7(a6? Se5;) Bd4 3.Kc7/ii Sg5 4.c6/iii Sxh7 5.Kd8 Bf6+ 6.Kd7 Sf8+ 7.Ke8/iv Bg7 8.a6/v Kb8 9.Ke7 Sh7 10.Kd8 draws: Bf6+ 11.Kd7 Sf8+ 12.Ke8 Bg7 13.Ke7 Sh7 (Bh6;Kf7) 14.Kd8 Bf6+ 15.Kd7 Sf8+ 16.Ke8 Bg7 17.Ke7 (Koppelomäki).

- i) Kb8 2.h7 Bd4 3.a6 Sf3 4.a7+ Ka8 5.Kc7 Sg5 6.c6 Sxh7 7.Kd8 Bf6+ 8.Kd7 Sf8+ 9.Ke8 Bg7 10.c7 draw.
- ii) 3.Kc6? Sg5 4.Kd7 Sxh7 5.c6 Sf6+ 6.Kd8 Bc3 and Bl wins.
- iii) 4.a6? Ka7 5.c6 Sxh7, and 6.Kd7 Sf8+ 7.Ke8 Se6 wins, or 6.Kd8 Bb6+ 7.c7 Sf6.
- iv) 7.Kd6? Kb8 8.a6 Bd4 9.Ke7 Bc5+ 10.Kd8 Se6+ wins.
- v) The position is now one that occurs in a study by Koppelomäki (Schach-Echo, 1962). 8.Ke7? Ka7, and 9.Kf7 Bh6 10.Ke7 Kb8 11.a6 (Kf7,Kc7;) Sg6+ 12.Kd7 Se5+ 13.Kd6 Sc4+ 14.Kc5 Sa3, or 9.Ke8 Bh6 10.Kf7 Kxa6 11.Ke7 Sh7 12.Kd7 Sf6+ 13.Ke6 Se4 14.c7 Kb7 15.Kd7

Sc5+.

"Dobrescu has applied his grandmasterly technique to create a brilliant introduction to the Koppelomäki manoeuvre."

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#### Reviews

##### *POUR PHILIDOR - Eine Gedenkschrift*

This a handsome hard cover book of 240 pages, written partly in German, partly in French (eg the 'pour' of the title), partly in English, and two pages in Dutch. It is an illustrated memorial to André Danican Philidor on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of his death in London in 1795. Almost 20 sources or contributors, from the subject's contemporary Denis Diderot to today's Charles Michael Carroll, supply a variety of complementary material. This ranges from an interview with a descendant, to all the known moves in the games played by the 18th century master. A tour de force on music and chess from the pen of Brian Harley will be new to many. The definitive award in the Philidor-200 'by invitation only' tourney (theme: the pawn as soul of the study) jointly announced by Verlag Fink and STES occupies nine pages (11 studies - see elsewhere in EG). The report is full and the analyses are extensive. The edition is a small one from the Verlag Hans-Wilhelm Fink, Koblenz. The publisher: Jean François Dupont-Danican. Herr Fink, who co-ordinated the project, produces one quality chess book per year. It is his hobby. This 1994 volume is something to treasure.

*OBMANCHIVAYA PROSTOTA*, St Petersburg, soft cover, 112 pages, on sale in 1994 in an edition size of 2,000. This is the Russian 'original' of "Deceptive Simplicity", the English translation published by ARVES in 1992. It is still a delightful selection of the late Mitrofanov's best studies with accompanying text by chess journalist Fyodorov. The visual presentation is uncramped and attractive. Fyodorov's subsequent farewell piece in the newspaper (25vi93) caught the eye of 10x10 draughts champion Vladimir Langin - who promptly offered to help with publication.

*Dame gegen zwei Türme*, by Federau, Bachmann and Seidel, Berlin 1993. Hard cover, 136 pages. Although containing only one study this book ought to interest study enthusiasts, because nowhere else is there such a broad treatment of the endgame queen against two rooks (with pawns). The literature references at the back of this book fail to mention Chéron (Vol.III), whose fistful of quoted studies are at least an improvement, in terms of coverage, over other authorities.

*The Published Work and Notebooks of Hugh Blandford*, edited by John Roycroft, 56 pages, the third book of STES, Margraten 1993. ISBN 90-74827-03-9

Hugh Francis Blandford (1917-1981) is Britain's neglected master composer of studies. Harold Lommer always addressed and referred to him as 'Master B', and, I now realise, this was not just familiarity, though they were close friends, but out of genuine respect and appreciation for Hugh's talent. An obituary is in EG66. With the willing cooperation of his widow Marjorie and daughter Sally all of Hugh's studies, both published and previously unpublished, will be found here, albeit many only in descriptive notation. The two notebooks that Hugh left behind contained 'work in progress', presented here 'as-is'. I still have (but for how long?) one copy of the book for sale. Offers of a reprint, with a few necessary corrections and all positions diagrammed, would be welcome from any source - please write to AJR with a concrete proposal.

*Ajedrez: Arte y Ciencia*, by IM René Letelier. April 1993, Santiago (Chile), under 100 pages, in Spanish. There appears to be no ISBN.

Very surprisingly, the title conceals an assembly of 124 studies by Troitzky: 74 wins and 50 draws. The labour was performed in Buenos Aires in 1975 (there is a 'prologue' by GM Panno) but the Chilean master has had to wait until 1993 to secure publication in Chile. To have an otb master so passionately enthused by a composer as to produce this Sisyphean labour (his own words) is rare and remarkable. Instead of proof-probing analysis it is enthusiastic text that accompanies the solutions.

*Perpetual Motion - 111 Chess Studies*, by Velimir Kalandadze, Tbilisi 1994, 124 pages, in the Georgian language. ISBN 5-520-01528-7. A paperback with the one-diagram-per-page look familiar from the late Gia Nadareishvili's collections. Themes other than systematic movements make up the number. If one merely flips through the pages glancing at the diagrams, the even sprinkling of the chessmen over the boards leaves an instant impression of fluent composing skill that is fully confirmed by closer inspection of the artistic content. Figurines would have been preferred instead of the Georgian letters representing KQRBS, but at least the Russian and German equivalents are supplied, and the squares invariably carry their western algebraic designations. There are three impenetrable introductory texts.

*De Dame contra Toren- of Raadsheer-pion op de sevende Rij*, A.Rueb (undated).

Jan van Reek found the manuscript of this article (unpublished, or so it appears) among the papers of the late John Selman. It now appears as a 10-page leaflet in the Dutch language. The content is a historically commented selection of basic positions and studies which have in common the struggle against fP or hP on the seventh rank.

*The Chess Study - a supplement*, A.Rueb, ca. 280 A4 pages, with large diagrams. 1995, edited by Jan van Reek, in English.

Rueb translated some of the salient parts of his 10-part oeuvre (*De Schaakstudie* and *Bronnen van de Schaakstudie*, 1949-55) into English and left the manuscript translation among his effects. Thanks to the editor's remarkable energy the text is now available to us. In the editor's introduction we read that the original carries the date 27i59, one week before Rueb died. More from the same: "It is difficult to understand the supplement without the other volumes. Rueb's intention was to make his Dutch books understandable to English readers. .... Krabbé describes *De Schaakstudie* as 'a colossal work, written in a highly personal telegram style, sometimes poetic, often mysterious'. This special flavour can be found in the supplement too."

This is indeed the case. What Rueb was getting at was obscure to his Dutch readers, and now it can be obscure to his English ones! Rueb remains an enigma. The very first words on the page on 'Systematics' read: "...grouping based on material ... is useful in theory but unworkable in the domain of the chess-study." Taken literally, what nonsense this is! If only Rueb somewhere had used plain words to tell us his purpose. From the same page "A better system is based on ideas... Em.Lasker's view seems practical and exact: a solution may consist of a series of episodes ... strategic result of an episode becomes a tactical item in the following manoeuvre: in this way strategy and tactics are ... of the same nature... A combination of ideas in the same study does not disturb the system as dominating features may indicate the right group." But whether a feature 'dominates' is likely to be a matter of opinion. Rueb's heading 'check' includes as an example the Lasker-Loman saving manoeuvre g7-g5+; followed by bKg7 to control h8 (there is wPh7). But a vote for 'dominating feature' of the play would more likely go to the preliminary, non-checking sacrificial move of bR to h4.

Krabbé calls *De Schaakstudie* "one of the best documented and most systematic works on the endgame study". This is not disputed. What a shame therefore, that (a) still no one claims to understand the 'system' half a century after its

appearance, and (b) the 'documentation' is not just that little bit better. What is the source of the interesting Em.Lasker statement above? Why does the 'Literature' list omit Cozio and Lolli and Ponziani and del Rio (from all of whose works examples are taken)? Was there really nothing worth quoting from the *Chess Amateur*? Why are only one Rinck, one Platov, one Kubbel, and one Voellmy *Schachtaktik* (without date) literature source listed? And perhaps we may be permitted to point out that the exclamation mark appended to 2.h5! in the Cozio position (on p19 of '4.-Matter') is superfluous in that the win can be achieved by moving the wK only.

Apart from a very few non-'spellcheckable' errors (eg the Introduction, p23) the book is a pleasure to view and to handle, while the large number of examples brings it in its own right well into the anthology class.

*Ausgewählte Endspielstudien*, by Jan Timman, Verlag Fink, 1995. ISBN 3-929291-03-7. With diagrams and embellishments. Hard cover, 80 pages, in German.

There is no doubt what an interested IGM brings to studies: analytical depth and analytical accuracy. Lesser mortals should not be deterred: it is my contention that most of the analytical achievements of IGMs can be equalled by the rest of us, but much, much slower, and hence in much smaller quantities. Since studies are, or should be, in small quantities anyway, in an important sense we are all on the same terms. The 40 examples by IGM Timman are well laid out and well commented. There is a strong flavour of Jan van Reek discernible to the initiated. Owners of Timman's earlier books that include his studies will be delighted that corrections are included in the present work, a work that contrives to be both handy and handsome.

*Chess Problems: Tasks and Records*, by Jeremy Morse, Faber & Faber, 1995, 381 pages, 837 diagrams. The majority of this scholarly and methodical book is devoted to the two-move problem. The concluding chapter on length records (the Blathy type), and the discussion of tasks and records in the 15-page introduction, are of indirect relevance to studies.

*Secrets of Spectacular Chess*, by Jonathan Levitt and David Friedgood, Batsford, 1995. 222 pages, 9 chapters. 'Secrets' are in vogue as the century closes! Addressed to players, this very readable product of enthusiasm and enquiry deals with the game, the problem and the study. The novelty is the message that the authors believe they have answered the question 'what is chess beauty?'. Many glorious examples of beauty are cited and

dissected, in which process enthusiasm from time to time distracts them, and us, from the message itself. Which is nevertheless there. And it is there to be shot at. The four components of beauty adduced are given the names: paradox, depth, geometry and flow. Two words from the Greek, two from Anglo-Saxon. Even after pondering the careful discussion ('difficulty' is treated under 'depth') of each of these terms, the typical reader will, if my feeling can be trusted, find this or that term unsatisfactory, will detect in himself something that is not covered. For example, naturalness of position, which contributes to beauty in a study, is irrelevant in a game, and tends to irrelevance in problems: the thesis would be more convincing had the authors disagreed more!

Leaping smartly over Friedrich 'von' Schiller and the false origin of 'cook', we leave the thinking reader (who will greatly enjoy this book) with an alternative four aesthetic criteria in art: harmony, contrast, rhythm and plasticity. There is more on this in the work of Pasternak - no, not Boris or the painters, but the unrelated, recently deceased, Yacob Panteleimonovich Pasternak of St Petersburg. We too can name-drop!

*64 studies op 64 velden*, by Ignace Vandecasteele, 1994, ISBN 90-9007687-5

As Julien Vandiest may say (in Flemish) in his foreword, it's 'elegance, elegance, all the way' with the studies of his fellow-Fleming Vandecasteele. There is no position among these 64 that any player will shy away from, and no solution that will not assuage the scorn (of anything composed) from the lips of the most cynical blinkered player-only die-hard.

This modest selection by a modest man is presented with an originality to match the studies themselves. The composer is by profession an interior designer. On each page, as on a wall, a single large, unbordered diagram has pride of place, confronting us with a compact set of square tiles, alternately dark and pale. Plain white and black silhouettes discreetly adorn a few of the tiles. The unusual square pages effortlessly lie flat thanks to the comb binding. Text is arranged in two comfortable columns. The challenge of presenting relevant publication data in an unfussy way has been met and conquered, at least partly by the device of the aforesaid large diagrams, whose size reduces the impact of accompanying unenlarged text. It is 'open plan'.

The overall striking impression is marred only a little by the absence of a GBR code index, the code accompanying each diagram in our opinion serving little purpose, and by such minor in-

dicators as at least one study having the wrong stipulation, and a 1.Bxe4, being in error for 1.Bxe5, in a study that is a worthy companion-piece to a famous one by Heuäcker.

*Endspielstudie zwischen Theorie und Artistik*, by Jan van Reek, Fink (Koblenz), 1993. ISBN 3-929291-01-0. 570 studies, 240 pages. This handsome and handy hard-cover volume assembles, in German translation, five of van Reek's earlier English language commented assemblies which appeared between 1989 and 1993. The book provides the ideal opportunity to assess Jan's message and mission - since all is captured in a single volume.

*Chess Personalia - A Biobibliography*, by Jeremy Gaige, McFarland, 1987. ISBN 0-89950-293-8. 506 pages. Full names and dates and nationalities of thousands of men and women associated with chess across the centuries. It would be a bad mistake to be sceptical about this major work's value for studies. AJR encountered the name 'O.J.Vinje, Baltimore' above a BCM diagram, and wondered if anything more was known of this composer - surely Gaige would be no help? Wrong: p446 tells us that the 'O' is for Oskar. We award one (ie, an Oscar) to Gaige.

*Test Your Endgame Ability*, by Livshits and Speelman, Batsford (London), new edition 1992. ISBN 0 7134 5567 5. 522 examples in 202 pages. Some errors in the 1988 edition have been cured with the help of Brian Gosling. The book is intended to be hard work: there are 87 tests, with suggested target solving times, and marks to award oneself. Each test comprises six studies to solve. We should like to meet the British player who has conscientiously worked through all the tests and demonstrably improved his o-t-b rating as a result.

*Svenska Miniaturer II*, by Hildebrand and Uddgren, Svenska Problemschaakklubben, Uppsala, 1994. 350 attractive Swedish compositions, 150 of which are studies. Volume I, the 1973 collection, apparently contained no studies.

*25 Kompozycji Szachowych Krakowskich*. The modest 12 pages with 25 diagrams celebrate the centenary (1893-1993) of the Krakow Chess Club. Only 3 examples are studies, but Jan Rusinek, who writes the introduction, was born in the Polish town in 1950.

*Elf studies gecomponeerd door Roger Missiaen*, STES, 1994. Jan van Reek selected these 11 studies of the polished and careful Belgian composer. One is an original and two are corrections. *My Twenty Favourites* (second edition), by Jan van Reek, STES, 1994. 24 pages. ISBN 90-74827-02-0. It is interesting that among his 20

van Reek includes 4 corrections of the work of others.

*40 Godina Problemskog Stvaralaštva*, by Stevan Đulinac, Zrenjanin, 1993. 16 page brochure. 12 studies (earliest - 1957; latest - 1990) are among the 113 compositions of this little known Serbian composer.

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**Announcement**

EG Constructional TT: TRÉBUCHET WITH PIECES

Place wPd4 bPd5. The trébuchet is a 4-man position. It occurs when each king is defending his own pawn and attacking his opponent's: whoever moves must lose his own pawn and the game.

This aim of this thematic tourney ("TT") of EG is to find the 'simplest' legal and orthodox (no promoted men) positions *without pawns*, in which whoever has the move loses.

Both WTM and BTM analysis must be supplied.

There is no closing date, so priority is determined by postmark.

Send to AJR, who will do any necessary judging.

There are no prizes, only honour and fame. Computers may not only be used, but their use (please give details) is encouraged!

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**!CALL FOR SPONSORSHIP!**

Over a number of future issues we intend to fill the gaps in the complete lists of reciprocal zugzwangs that have so far appeared sporadically in EG's pages. The maximum is 5 chessmen, and the only omissions will be endings with more than one pawn.

However, work is involved, namely computer programming work, and programmers have to live. Therefore we are appealing for sponsorship - at £50 a time - to publish a 5-man ending list of your choice with a single pawn. Notify your choice to AJR, with accompanying remittance. Duplicated requests will be returned to the requester. (Exception: no sponsorship is needed for GBR class 0400.10 since IGM Dr John Nunn has already published the 209 reci-zugs, distributed in his book *Secrets of Rook Endings*.)

**\*C\***

*Reciprocal Zugzwangs in 3- and 4-man endings with a single pawn*

The following complete lists, published here in EG for the first time anywhere, have been developed with the irreplaceable, and very willing, expertise and cooperation of ace programmer Lars Rasmussen of Denmark. They are presented 'as-is', to avoid transcription errors. The most

excellent and new feature of these lists is that each heading is a genuine GBR class. That is, the converse force is implied. This is relevant here in two cases only, the teasing bishop versus pawn case, and the fascinating knight versus pawn case. In other words, where it applies, a list includes wins by both sides (but without changing the colours).

**GBR class 0000.10**

- 1: (wKa6, Pb7; bKb8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 2)
- 2: (wKc6, Pb7; bKb8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 2)
- 3: (wKb6, Pc7; bKc8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 2)
- 4: (wKd6, Pc7; bKc8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 2)
- 5: (wKc6, Pd7; bKd8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 2)
- 6: (wKe6, Pd7; bKd8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 2)
- 7: (wKa6, Pb6; bKa8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 3)
- 8: (wKc6, Pb6; bKa8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 3)
- 9: (wKc6, Pb6; bKc8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 3)
- 10: (wKb6, Pc6; bKb8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 4)
- 11: (wKd6, Pc6; bKd8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 3)
- 12: (wKc6, Pd6; bKc8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 3)
- 13: (wKe6, Pd6; bKc8) Wtm (=) Btm ( 3)
- 14: (wKa5, Pb4; bKa7) Wtm (=) Btm (10)
- 15: (wKb5, Pb4; bKb7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 9)
- 16: (wKc5, Pb4; bKc7) Wtm (=) Btm (10)
- 17: (wKd5, Pb4; bKd7) Wtm (=) Btm (11)
- 18: (wKe5, Pb4; bKe7) Wtm (=) Btm (12)
- 19: (wKf5, Pb4; bKf7) Wtm (=) Btm (13)
- 20: (wKa5, Pc4; bKa7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 9)
- 21: (wKb5, Pc4; bKb7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 8)
- 22: (wKc5, Pc4; bKc7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 7)
- 23: (wKd5, Pc4; bKd7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 8)
- 24: (wKe5, Pc4; bKe7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 9)
- 25: (wKf5, Pc4; bKf7) Wtm (=) Btm (10)
- 26: (wKg5, Pc4; bKg7) Wtm (=) Btm (11)
- 27: (wKa5, Pd4; bKa7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 9)
- 28: (wKb5, Pd4; bKb7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 8)
- 29: (wKc5, Pd4; bKc7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 7)
- 30: (wKd5, Pd4; bKd7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 6)
- 31: (wKe5, Pd4; bKe7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 7)
- 32: (wKf5, Pd4; bKf7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 8)
- 33: (wKg5, Pd4; bKg7) Wtm (=) Btm ( 9)
- 34: (wKh5, Pd4; bKh7) Wtm (=) Btm (10)
- 35: (wKa4, Pb3; bKa6) Wtm (=) Btm (12)
- 36: (wKb4, Pb3; bKb6) Wtm (=) Btm (11)
- 37: (wKc4, Pb3; bKc6) Wtm (=) Btm (12)
- 38: (wKd4, Pb3; bKd6) Wtm (=) Btm (13)
- 39: (wKe4, Pb3; bKe6) Wtm (=) Btm (14)
- 40: (wKf4, Pb3; bKf6) Wtm (=) Btm (15)
- 41: (wKg4, Pb3; bKg6) Wtm (=) Btm (16)
- 42: (wKa4, Pc3; bKa6) Wtm (=) Btm (12)
- 43: (wKb4, Pc3; bKb6) Wtm (=) Btm (11)
- 44: (wKc4, Pc3; bKc6) Wtm (=) Btm (10)
- 45: (wKd4, Pc3; bKd6) Wtm (=) Btm (11)
- 46: (wKe4, Pc3; bKe6) Wtm (=) Btm (12)
- 47: (wKf4, Pc3; bKf6) Wtm (=) Btm (13)

48: (wKg4, Pc3; bKg6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 14 )  
 49: (wKh4, Pc3; bKh6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 15 )  
 50: (wKa4, Pd3; bKa6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 13 )  
 51: (wKb4, Pd3; bKb6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 12 )  
 52: (wKc4, Pd3; bKc6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 11 )  
 53: (wKd4, Pd3; bKd6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 10 )  
 54: (wKe4, Pd3; bKe6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 11 )  
 55: (wKf4, Pd3; bKf6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 12 )  
 56: (wKg4, Pd3; bKg6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 13 )  
 57: (wKh4, Pd3; bKh6) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 14 )  
 58: (wKa3, Pb2; bKa5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 14 )  
 59: (wKb3, Pb2; bKb5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 13 )  
 60: (wKc3, Pb2; bKc5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 14 )  
 61: (wKd3, Pb2; bKd5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 15 )  
 62: (wKe3, Pb2; bKe5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 16 )  
 63: (wKf3, Pb2; bKf5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 17 )  
 64: (wKg3, Pb2; bKg5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 18 )  
 65: (wKa3, Pc2; bKa5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 14 )  
 66: (wKb3, Pc2; bKb5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 13 )  
 67: (wKc3, Pc2; bKc5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 12 )  
 68: (wKd3, Pc2; bKd5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 13 )  
 69: (wKe3, Pc2; bKe5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 14 )  
 70: (wKf3, Pc2; bKf5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 15 )  
 71: (wKg3, Pc2; bKg5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 16 )  
 72: (wKh3, Pc2; bKh5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 17 )  
 73: (wKa3, Pd2; bKa5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 15 )  
 74: (wKb3, Pd2; bKb5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 14 )  
 75: (wKc3, Pd2; bKc5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 13 )  
 76: (wKd3, Pd2; bKd5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 12 )  
 77: (wKe3, Pd2; bKe5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 13 )  
 78: (wKf3, Pd2; bKf5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 14 )  
 79: (wKg3, Pd2; bKg5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 15 )  
 80: (wKh3, Pd2; bKh5) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 16 )  
**GBR class 1000.01**  
 (none)  
**GBR class 0100.01**  
 1: (wKc1, Ra1; bKb3, Pa2) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 2 )  
 2: (wKd1, Rb1; bKc3, Pb2) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 3 )  
 3: (wKa7, Rb1; bKa5, Pb4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 4: (wKb7, Rb1; bKb5, Pb4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 5 )  
 5: (wKc7, Rb1; bKc5, Pb4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 6: (wKe1, Rc1; bKd3, Pc2) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 3 )  
 7: (wKb7, Rc1; bKb5, Pc4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 8: (wKc7, Rc1; bKc5, Pc4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 5 )  
 9: (wKd7, Rc1; bKd5, Pc4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 10: (wKc7, Rd1; bKc5, Pd4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 11: (wKd7, Rd1; bKd5, Pd4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 5 )  
 12: (wKe7, Rd1; bKe5, Pd4) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
**GBR class 0010.01**  
 1: (wKc2, Bb1; bKa1, Pb2) Wtm ( 1 ) Btm ( = )  
**GBR class 0001.01**  
 1: (wKc2, Sa5; bKa1, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 5 )  
 2: (wKc2, Sc1; bKa1, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 1 )  
 3: (wKc2, Sc5; bKa1, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 3 )  
 4: (wKc2, Sd2; bKa1, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 5 )

5: (wKc2, Sd4; bKa1, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 3 )  
 6: (wKc1, Sa5; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 7: (wKc1, Sc5; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 8: (wKc1, Sd2; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 9: (wKc1, Sd4; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 10: (wKc2, Sa4; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 11: (wKc2, Sb1; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 12: (wKc2, Sb5; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 13: (wKc2, Sb7; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 14: (wKc2, Sc4; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 15: (wKc2, Sd7; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 16: (wKc2, Se2; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 2 )  
 17: (wKc2, Se4; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 18: (wKc2, Se6; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 19: (wKc2, Sf1; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 20: (wKc2, Sf3; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 21: (wKc2, Sf5; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 4 )  
 22: (wKc3, Sd2; bKa2, Pa3) Wtm ( = ) Btm ( 6 )  
 23: (wKa6, Sa5; bKc5, Pa4) Wtm ( 7 ) Btm ( = )  
 24: (wKa7, Sa6; bKc6, Pa5) Wtm ( 9 ) Btm ( = )  
 25: (wKa8, Sa7; bKc7, Pa6) Wtm ( 1 ) Btm ( = )  
 26: (wKf1, Se1; bKe3, Pb3) Wtm ( 4 ) Btm ( = )  
 27: (wKgl, Sf1; bKf3, Pc3) Wtm ( 4 ) Btm ( = )  
 28: (wKa1, Sa2; bKc2, Pc5) Wtm ( 1 ) Btm ( = )  
 29: (wKh1, Sg1; bKg3, Pd3) Wtm ( 1 ) Btm ( = )

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