



October 2001



Noam Elkies at the hotel lobby in Wageningen
Photo by Uri Avner (Israel)



Lewis Stiller again extends the application of computer technology to the endgame study. This time he has extracted from Harold van der Heijden's database all known studies meeting the WCCT-7 Studies theme, and posted the full list on the Web. Start at

<http://www.dnai.com/~lstillier/eg/matchtheme.htm>

to see all studies in which a WTM position recurs with one or more White men missing. Lewis warns that, despite his best efforts, this first such effort may be affected by some residual bugs in either the search program or the HTML generator. Even so, he has created a very useful new tool for composers who may seek inspiration in previous work or assurance of the novelty of our own studies.

At the Wageningen congress last summer, the WCCT-7 Studies theme was formulated in a way that seemed to require the diagram to be the initial thematic position, as is the case for both the example positions. It was soon noted that such a requirement would tend to eliminate introductory play and thus to disrupt the usual dramatic arc of an endgame study. AJR and Uri Avner thus propose the following amendment of the theme definition,

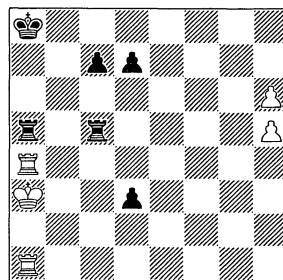
explicitly allowing introductory play and giving a third example where a (short) introduction precedes the theme:

In a certain position ("position X") of a win or draw study, a piece (or pieces) of his own side prevent White from carrying out his plan. In the course of the solution White sacrifices this piece (or pieces) either passively (example 1 and 3) or actively (example 2). Consequently, position X' arises, which is identical in every detail to position X, but without the eliminated piece(s). This enables White to carry out his original plan. In examples 1 and 2 position X is the diagram position, while in example 3 position X occurs after Black's 1st move. Pawn(s) may be used as the thematic piece(s).

"Example 3" is the following Gurgenedze study:

No 12026 David Gurgenedze

2nd Prize, Die Schwalbe 1995-96



a3a8 0800.23 5/6 Win

Black will draw if he can either

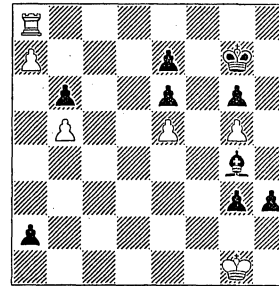
check perpetually or trade Rooks and control White's h6-pawn.
No 12026 David Gurgenzidze 1.Kb4 Rb5+(X) 2.Kc4!/i Rd5+ 3.Kd4 Rd5+ 4.Ke4 Re5+ 5.Kf4 Rf5+ 6.Kg4 Rg5+ 7.Kh4! Rxh5+ 8.Kg4 Rg5+ 9.Kf4 Rf5+ 10.Ke4 Re5+ 11.Kd4 Rd5+ 12.Kc4/ii Rc5+ 13.Kb4 Rb5+(X') 14.Kc3! Rc5+ 15.Kd2! Rxa4 16.Rxa4+ Kb7 17.Rh4, and now that wPh5 has been eliminated the remaining White pawn will cost Black a Rook.
 i) Not yet 2.Kc3? Rxa4 3.Rxa4+ Kb7 and if 4.Rh4 Rb6 5.h7 Rh6.
 ii) Still not 12.Kc3? Rxa4 13.Rxa4+ Kb7 and Black also threatens d2.

This study actually achieves the WCCT-7 theme six times: the positions after Black's first through sixth moves recur in reverse order, without the wPh5, after Black's moves 8 through 13.

On the train leaving the Wageningen congress, Ofer Comay and I noticed that White can also eliminate a pawn by promoting it to a missing piece. Is this thematic -- that is, does such an elimination count as either an active or a passive sacrifice of the pawn? The thematic(?) maneuver may even include an underpromotion, when the missing piece is not a Queen. For a specific example, consider the following study, which will count as this column's Original. I composed this based on an idea that Ofer and I tried to realize

on the train (with the Black h-pawn already on h2). Harold confirms its soundness, and (to my surprise) writes that it also passes his originality test; its basic motivation for R-promotion in a draw study is well known, as are all the stalemates, but their combination including 5 Rg2! may be new. The diagram position is "X":

No 12027 Noam D. Elkies



g1g7 0130.47 6/9 Draw

No 12027 Noam D. Elkies 1.Rg8+ Kh7/i 2.Rh8+/ii Kxh8/iii 3.a8R+!/iv Kg7/v (X': the diagram position without wPa7) and White draws with 4.Rxa2 Bf3/vi 5.Rg2!, since 5...Bxg2(hxg2) is stalemate, while after 5...h2+ 6.Kh1 Black must choose between this third stalemate and the positional draw after 6...Bxg2+ 7.Kxg2.

i) or Kxg8 2.a8R+! etc.; Kf7?? 2.a8Q wins, e.g. a1Q+ 3.Qxa1 Bf3 4.Rh8.

ii) 2.a8Q? a1Q+! 3.Qxa1 Bf3! and Black, a Queen down, wins with h2(+).

iii) Kg7?? 3.a8Q and wins as the

Rook holds the h-file.

iv) 3.a8Q+? Kg7(h7) 4.Qxa2 (Qa3 a1Q+ 5.Qxa1 Bf3) Bf3 5.Qg2! h2+! 6.Kh1 Bd5! -/+

v) Or Kh7 (or for that matter 1...Kxg8 2.a8R+ Kf7), but only Kg7 can be thematic (if the phoenix Ra8 is accepted).

vi) h2+ 5.Kh1 and 6.Rg2 transposes. Else White threatens 5.Ra3, when only White can win, and if 4...Bf5? then 5.Re2 and 6.Re3 comes to the same thing.

For a similar "sacrifice" in a Win study, see Gady Costeff's 11236, published in this column two years ago. This was the study that first showed 7 consecutive

R-promotions. Unlike my study above, Gady's is unimpeachably thematic: after eliminating one pawn with a phoenix R-promotion, White eliminates five by promoting each to a Rook and sacrificing that Rook, which surely counts as an active sacrifice of that man.

In all examples of the WCCT-7 theme seen so far, X and X' are WTM positions. But this is nowhere stated in the theme definition, and indeed Lewis's list contains several BTM cases. Start at

<http://www.dnai.com/~lstill/eg/matchtheme-btm.htm>

for all instances where the first (X,X') pair is BTM.

Some of these also show the theme WTM, such as the Gurgendize study quoted above (with X,X' arising

after White's first and 13th moves); some are non-thematic Draw studies where the eliminated man does not interfere with White's plan but is irrelevant to it.

Still, there is at least one good BTM-only example, found towards the end of the list: a 1993 study (Ka1/Kg6) by E. van de Gevel, also showing Novotny and S-promotion.

ARTICLES

editor: John Roycroft



One composer's art

Aleksandr Manyakhin

The passion of my life flamed from that moment, years ago, when I abandoned myself to the composition of chess endgame studies. Ever since then I have been under the spell of this elusive yet compelling creative urge that evokes an imprinted pleasurable experience: in the beauty, both of the idea, and of the combination. So, crossing my fingers, I should like to bestow on fanciers of this ancient and wise game a small selection of my lightly adorned output.

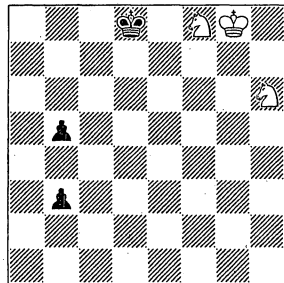
At present my piggy-bank holds 110 published compositions, whose performance in tournaments includes ten first or second prizes.

In composing I try to follow well known precepts: airiness and elegance of form, so as to appeal to the practical player; the utmost economy; introductory play in

harmony with both the central idea and the finale, so as to weave a unified whole; difficulty of basic idea yet with an absence of complex sidelines; clear and sharp interplay of the pieces with tries and tactics; and a surprise finish. My early days were spent, figuratively speaking, at the feet of the classic composers Troitzky, the Platov brothers, Kasparyan, Réti, Mattison.

A chronological selection may illustrate the art of *this* author's studies.

M1 A.Manyakhin
Shakhmaty, shashki v BSSR, 1983



g8d8 0002.02 3/3 Draw

White faces a single question: to be or not to be. It is indeed far from clear what handhold there is, for his survival. All he can do is take the plunge and make a start.

1.Sf7+ Kc7

Black rightly rejects: Ke7 2.Sg6+ Kf6 3.Sf4 b2 4.Sd5+ Ke6 5.Sc3 b4 6.Sb1.

2.Se6+ Kb8

3.Sd4! b2

4.Sxb5 b1Q

A rational optimism leads Black to

expect this to be enough.

5.fSd6

Ah, but the enemy king has been induced to hole up.

5... Qb3+

Or he could try the impasse: Qg6+ 6.Kf8! Qf6+ 7.Ke8 Qe6+ 8.Kd8, a situation that is decidedly peculiar - the white king is stalemated, but it's Black's move now and he's forced to lift the ban. A draw!?

6.Kf8!

Avoiding the zugzwang resulting from 6.Kg7? Qe6! 7.Kf8 Qd7 8.Kg8 Qd7 9.Kh8 Qe7, winning.

6... Qe6

7.Kg7Qe7+

8.Kg6! Qf8

9.Kg5Qf3

10.Kg6 Qf4

11.Kg7 Ka8

Black in desperation sets a trap, but White was not born yesterday. [AJR's dictionary oddly converts the Russian idiom Не всякое лыко в строку (literally *not every cord is used in the weave*) to a strange English proverb - *an inch breaks no square*.]

12.Kg6! Qf8

13.Kg5 Qf3

14.Kg6 Qf4

15.Kg7 Qg5+

16.Kf7!

Not a good idea is the alternative 16.Kf8? Qf6+ 17.Ke8 Qe6+ 18.Kd8 Kb8!, or 18.Kf8 Qd7!

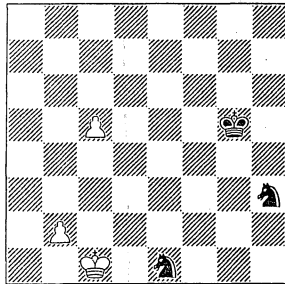
16... Qh6

17.Ke7 - draw.

I count this study among my best

composed with this material (two knights against the queen).
 In the self-same year another study (M2) with the same material appeared, but with reversed colours.

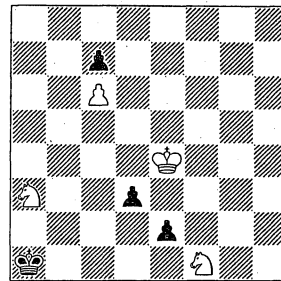
M2 G.Novikov
Vecherny Leningrad 1983



c1g5 0006.20 3/3 Win
 1.c6 Sd3+ 2.Kb1 hSf4 3.c7 Sd5
 4.c8Q S5b4 5.Qf8 Kg6 6.Qf3 Kg5
 7.Qf7 Kg4 8.Qf6 Kg3 9.Qf5 Kg2
 10.Qg4+ Kf2 11.Qh3 Ke2 12.Qg3
 Kd2 13.Qf3 Ke1 14.Qe3+ Kf1
 (Kd1;b3) 15.Qd2 Kg1 16.Qe2 Kh1
 17.Qg4 wins. This frustration of the
 idea presented in M1 certainly comes
 off.

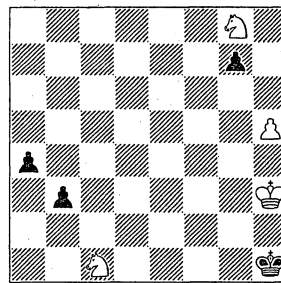
We can also compare M3.

M3 D.Gurgenidze
Narodnoe obrazovanie, 1988



e4a1 0002.13 4/4 Draw
 1.Sd2 e1Q+ 2.Kxd3 Qg3+ 3.Kc2
 Qg6+ 4.Kc1 Qxc6+ 5.aSc4 Qa4
 6.Sa5 Ka2 7.aSc4 c6 8.Sb6 Qb4
 9.bSc4 Qa4 10.Sb6 positional draw.
 In M4 we meet an ending that is
 already a razor-sharp duel where it's
 no easy task to spot a drawing idea.
 But it's there all the same.

M4 A.Manyakhin
 4th hon. mention, *Evreinov-75JT*, 1984



h3h1 0002.13 4/4 Draw
 1.Sd3 b2!
 After Kg1 2.h6! gxh6 3.Sxh6 Kf1
 4.Sf5 Ke2 5.Sb2 a3 6.Sd4+, with a
 draw.

2.Sxb2 a3

3.h6!!

This move is the point of the study.

3... gxb6

4.Sd1! a2

5.Sxb6 a1Q

6.Sg4!

Taking advantage of the fork lying in wait for the otherwise desirable capture on e1.

6... Kg1

7.dSe3 Qe1

White is not embarrassed by his king being stalemated - resistance is not at an end.

8.Sc2! Qc3+

9.cSe3 Qh8+

10.Kg3 Qh1

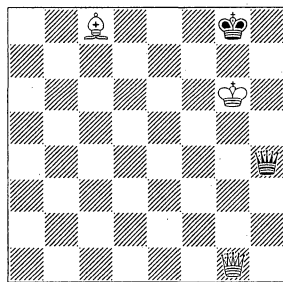
11.Kf4, draw.

With bK in a cul-de-sac the queen counts for nothing.

In M5 the combat is of queen and bishop against queen. But wherein lies the innovation? To answer this we must examine the moves.

M5 A.Manyakhin

1st prize, *Schach*, 1986



g6g8 4010.00 3/2 Win

1.Be6+ Kf8

2.Qe3!

Not to be tempted by 2.Qc5+? on account of: Qe7 3.Qf5+ Ke8 4.Qe5 Qd6! 5.Qxd6 stalemate.

2... Ke8!

The black king has a motto: there's no future in passive play. With a light heart he sets up a Q+B battery for his opponent!

3.Qe5!

The battery is muffled for the nonce.

3... Qb4

4.Qh8+ Qf8

4...Ke7 5.Qf6+, and Kd6 6.Qf8+, or Ke8 6.Qf7+ are blank prospects.

5.Bf7+! Ke7

6.Qf6+ Kd7

7.Be6+ Ke8

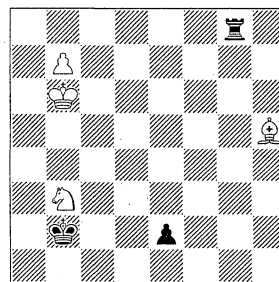
But *now* we have the discovered - attack.

8.Bd7+!

Win of bQ follows. 'A super piece of work' opined the late Georgian judge Iosif Krikheli.

M6 A.Manyakhin

=1st/2nd prize, *Molodoi leninets*, 1987



b6b2 0311.11

4/3 Win

1.Sc5!

There is not to be a black queen to add to the enemy armoury.

1... e1S

2.Kc7 Sc2
3.Bg4!

It is too soon for 3.Bf7? because of the loss of a tempo: Rh8! 4.Be6 Sb4 5.Bc8 Rh7+ 6.Sd7 Sa6+ 7.Kb6 Rh6+ 8.Ka7 Ka3! 9.Sb6 Sb8! 10.Sc4+ Kb4 11.Kxb8 Kxc4 12.Kc7 Rh7+ 13.Bd7 Rh8 14.Bc8 Rh7+ draw.

3... Sb4
4.Bc8 Rg7+
5.Sd7 Sa6+
6.Kb6 Rg6+
7.Ka7!

Black now finds himself in zugzwang. His rook is duty-bound to defend the knight, while the latter is responsible for covering the white pawn's promotion square.

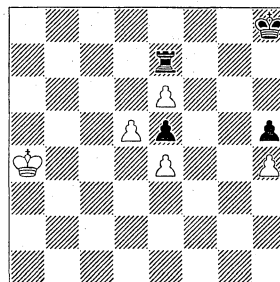
7... Ka1!

The most stubborn! If Ka3 8.Sb6! with Sb8! 9.Sc4+ Kb4 10.Kxb8 Kxc4 11.Kc7, or Sb4 9.Bd7 Rg8 10.Sc4+! Ka2. 11.Sd6 Rd8 12.Bb5 winning.

8.Se5! Rd6
9.Sc4 Rg6
10.Se3! Rd6
11.Sf5 Rf6
12.Sd4!

The equine agility reaps its reward: the d4 square exerts such strategic influence that all of Black's hopes are extinguished.

M7 A. and S. Manyakhin
 =1st/2nd prize, *Schach*, 1989



a4h8 0300.42 5/4 Win

1.Kb5! Kg7
2.d6!

And why not 2.Kc6, such a temptress of a move? Because of Kf6 3.d6 Rh7!

2... Rxe6

Superior to Re8 3.d7 Rb8+ 4.Kc6 Kf6 5.Kc7! Kxe6 6.Kxb8 Kxd7 7.Kb7 Kd6 8.Kb6, and the P-ending is lost for Black.

3.Kc6 Rf6!
4.Kc7 Rf7+
5.d7 Kf6
6.Kc8 Rf8+

Or Ke6 7.d8S+ - the move was lying in wait. But now Black hopes that White will drop his guard and choose 7.d8Q+? Ke6! 8.Qxf8 stalemate.

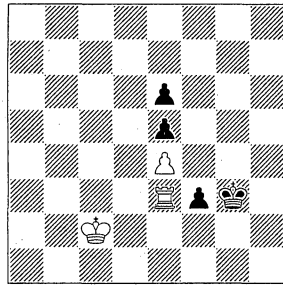
7.d8R!!

For the soul of this study you need look no further.

7... Rf7
8.Rd6+. Win.

The study deepens a familiar idea of the American composer Peckover's by coming up with a win when faced with Peckover's drawing defence.

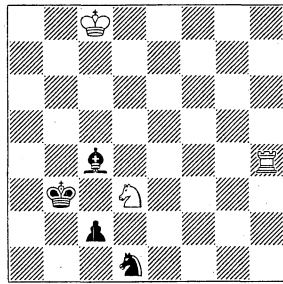
M8 J.E.Peckover
1st prize, Szachy 1957



c2g3 0100.13 3/4 Draw

1.Rd3! Kg2 2.Rd2+ f2 3.Kd3! Kg1
4.Rd1+ f1Q+ 5.Ke3! Kg2 6.Rxf1
Kxf1 7.Kf3 draw.

M9 A. and S.Manyakhin
Shakhmaty, 1990



c8b3 0134.01 3/4 Draw

1.Sc1+ Kc3
2.Kb8!!

Careless walk can cost you your life:
2.Kd8? Se3! 3.Rh2 Kb2 4.Se2 Sf1
5.Rf2 Sd2, or here 3.Rh3 Kd2 4.Rh1
Sd1 5.Rh4 Bg8! 6.Rg4 Kxc1 7.Rxg8
Kb1. A more subtle mistake is
2.Kc7? for after the reply Bf7! we
reach an echo-finale to one we shall
encounter later.

2... Se3
3.Rh3! Kd2
4.Rh1 Bd5!
5.Rg1 Sd1
6.Rg5 Bc4
7.Rg4 Se3
8.Rg1 Bd5!

Still trying to lead White astray. But
there's a way out.

9.Ka7!! Sd1
10.Rg5 Bc4
11.Rg4 Se3
12.Rg1 Bd5
13.Kb8!!

It's hopeless to try 13.Kb6? Sd1
14.Rg5 Kxc1! 15.Rxd5 Sc3 16.Rd3
Sa4+.

13... Sd1
14.Rg5 Bc4
15.Rg4 Se3
16.Rg1 Bd5
17.Ka7! Sd1
18.Rg5 Kxc1

Black resorts to his last chance of
swinging the balance in his favour.

19.Rxd5 Sc3
20.Rd3! Sb5+
21.Kb6

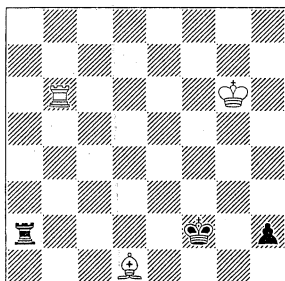
But in this position (cf. at move 13)
this move removes all doubt about
the outcome.

21... Kb1
22.Rb3+ Ka2
23.Rxb5,

- after which no amount of
super-subtlety on Black's part will
impress.

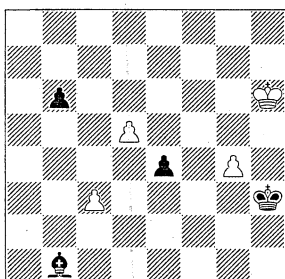
While on this topic, M10 is related.

M10 G.Umnov
5th hon mention, Kurgan tourney, 1992



g6f2 0410.01 3/3 Draw
1.Rf6+ Kg1 2.Bf3 Rg2+ 3.Kh7!!
h1Q+ 4.Rh6 Rg7+! 5.Kxg7 Qxf3
6.Rg6+ with an analogous drawing
finale. A remarkable find.

M11 A. and S.Manyakhin
1st prize, *Szachista*, 1993-94



h6h3 0030.32 4/4 Draw

1.d6	e3
2.d7	e2
3.d8Q	e1Q
4.Qxb6	Qh4+
5.Kg7	Qe7+
6.Kh6!	

The white king chooses his squares
with circumspection: 6.Kg8? Ba2+
7.Kh8 Qg5 8.Kh7 Bg8+ 9.Kh8 Bc4

10.Kh7 Bd3+ 11.Kh8 Qe5+ 12.Kg8
Qe8+ 13.Kg7 Qe7+ 14.Kh6 Qh7+
15.Kg5 Qh4+ 16.Kf4 Qg3+ 17.Kg5
Qxg4+ 18.Kh6 Qh4+ 19.Kg7 Qe7+
20.Kg8 (Kh6,Qh7+;) Bc4+ 21.Kh8
Qf8+ 22.Kh7 Bd3+. Whew!

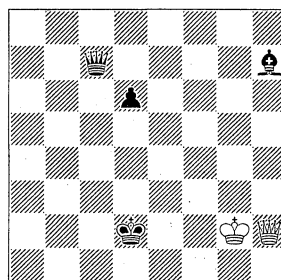
6...	Qh7+
7.Kg5	Qh4+
8.Kf4	Qg3+
9.Kg5	Qxg4+
10.Kh6	Qh4+
11.Kg7	Qe7+
12.Kg8!	Ba2+
13.Kh8	Qg5

Is it time for resignation? No, no and
no again. White has a handy
combination up his sleeve.

14.c4!	Bxc4
15.Qg6!	Qxg6 stalemate

The 'brilliant' comment comes from
tourney judge A.Lewandowski's
report.

M12 A. and S.Manyakhin
64 - *Shakhmatnoe obozrenie*, 1998



g2d2 4010.01 3/3 Win

There's a mighty good try to *M12*:
1.Kf3+? Kc1 2.Qf4+ Kb2 3.Qb4+,
because Black might well continue
with Ka2? 4.Bg8+ Ka1 5.Qa3+ Kb1
6.Ba2+ Kc2 7.Bb3+ Kd2 8.Qb2+

Kd3 9.Qe2+ Kd4 10.Qe3 mate, but he can draw by playing instead 3...Kc1! 4.Bf5 Qc6+! So, we'd better get things right...

- 1.Kf1+! Kd1
- 2.Qe2+ Kc1
- 3.Qe1+ Kb2
- 4.Qb4+ Ka2

It would be quite bad to play 4...Kc1 5.Qb1+ Kd2 6.Qe1 mate.

- 5.Bg8+ Ka1
- 6.Qd2! Kb1
- 7.Ba2+! Ka1

Again 'more haste, less speed' applies. If now 8.Bd5? Qc2! and since capture is stalemate, there is only 9.Qd4+ Qb2 10.Qa4+ Kb1 11.Be4+ Kc1 12.Qc4+ Kd1 13.Qd3+ Kc1 14.Bf5, but now d5!, when the pawn is suddenly strong: 15.Qe3+ Qd2 16.Qa3+ Qb2 17.Qd3 d4! and it's a draw. No, White must sit on his hands.

- 8.Be6! d5

Or Kb1 9.Bf5+ Ka1 10.Qd4+ Ka2 11.Qa4+ Kb2 12.Qb4+ Ka2 13.Be6+ Ka1 14.Qa3+ Kb1 15.Bf5+ and it's all over.

- 9.Bxd5 Qc2

Alas, without the pawn this offer is doomed.

- 10.Qd4+! Qb2
- 11.Qa4+ Kb1
- 12.Be4+ Kc1
- 13.Qc4+ Kd1
- 14.Qd3+ Kc1
- 15.Bf5! Win.

With this ultra-miniature we top off the *tour d'horizon* of the author's work. We leave to readers the quality control.

Lipetsk
13v1999

MONOCHROME TROIKAS

by Ivan Bondar, Belarus

Early in the 20th century Troitzky published (serially in *Deutsche Schachzeitung*) his work on two knights against pawn. He also examined the rare (in o-t-b terms) force of three knights against one. These contributions to theory have proved fundamental to the composing of studies, providing new ideas for battles with pieces. Let us look more closely at the 'Troitzky' struggle of three knights against assorted force. This can be done in tabular form:

	White	Black	outcomes
	thematic scope		
Group			
I:	SSS	vs K +/-	stalemate, positional draw
checkmate	SSS	vs S +/-	exchange,
draw-domination	SSS	vs B +/-	exchange,
domination, tactics	SSS	vs R +/-	mate,
combinative win of Q	SSS	vs Q +/-	mate,
II:	SSS	vs SS +/-	mate, S-win, domination
piece-win	SSS	vs BS	=/+ mate,
tactics, B-win	SSS	vs BB	=/+ mate,
mate, tactics, R-win	SSS	vs RB	=/+
tactics, R-win	SSS	vs RS	=/+ mate,
	SSS	vs RR	-/+ mate
	SSS	vs QQ	-/+ mate

SSS vs QR -/+ = mate
 SSS vs QB -/+ = mate,
 Q-win
 SSS vs QS -/+ = mate,
 Q-win

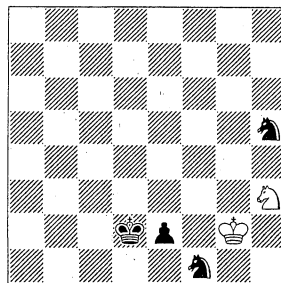
In some cases reversing the colours can also lead to study ideas.

The reader may reasonably ask what can be done with this three knights theory in the interests of furthering study evolution. Before presenting positive evidence I should like to remind the reader that in geometry, besides Euclidean for plane surfaces, there is also the Lobachevsky variant for curved, providing theory beyond practical application, and, more recently, 'Riemann' geometry. A modern application is the calculation of trajectories for launching man-made earth satellites. This article's author draws a parallel with three knights generally winning against a bishop, an idea surfacing a century after Troitzky's affirmation in 1895 that *three knights win against one*.

The writer assures the reader that studies do exist in Groups I and II, though the latter are less well explored, while he himself has tried, and continues to try, to add to their number. He has happily involved other composers in the search, for enrichment comes from cooperation, lending a fresh view of what is known - as each artist sees the picture from his own angle.

So as not to be accused of withholding evidence, here is an example of king against three knights.

B1 A.Herbstman and L.Kubbel,
 1937



g2d2 0007.01 2/4 Draw

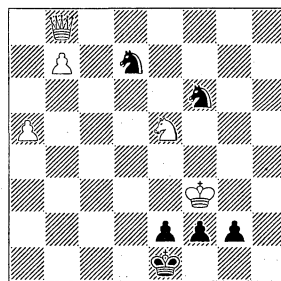
B1: 1.Sg1 Se3+/i 2.Kh3 Sf4+ (e1S;Sf3+) 3.Kh2 Sg4+ 4.Kh1 Sf2+ (e1Q stalemate) 5.Kh2 e1S 6.Sf3+ Sxf3+ 7.Kg3 Ke3 stalemate.

i) Sf4+ 2.Kh1 e1S 3.Sf3+ Sxf3 stalemate.

A superb multi-stalemate study.

B2 E.Kolesnikov and I.Bondar

Macek-90JT, 1999 (in progress)



f3e1 1007.23 5/6 Draw

B2: 1.Sd3+ Kf1 2.Qg3 e1S+ 3.Sxe1 g1S+ 4.Ke3 fxe1Q+ 5.Qxe1+ Kxe1 6.a6 Sd5+ 7.Ke4 Sc7 8.a7 Sc5+ 9.Ke5 Sxb7 10.a8Q Sxa8 11.Kd5 positional draw.

The play is dynamic and there are

subtle tries in which wQ moves towards bP, and bS moves away from wP, compared to the static Sa8 in an earlier study by Gorgiev.

B3, by E.Janosi, took 3rd prize in Magyar Sakkélet, 1979. [See EG63.4209. EG has no space to duplicate studies unnecessarily - for which we offer the author and readers without earlier issues our apologies. We have so much that awaits publication...]

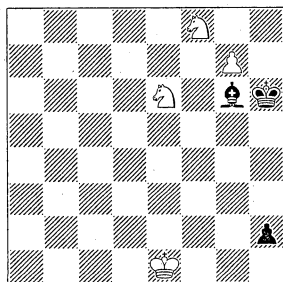
d4f7 0107.31 c6c1a6h6.e7h2h5d2 6/4=.

B3: 1.Rf6+ Kxf6 2.Sd3 d1S 3.e8S+ Ke7 4.Sg7 Kf7 5.Kd5 Sc3+ 6.Kc6 Sa2 7.Kb5 Sb8 8.Kc4 and 9.Kb3 draw.

What logic there is, when both sides promote to knight! And the prosaic knight capture...

B4 I.Bondar

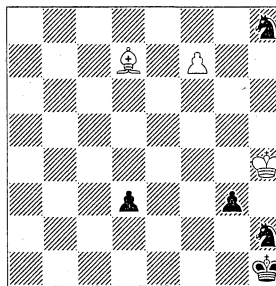
technical endgame *three knights against bishop and pawn*
first publication



e1h6 0032.11 4/3 Win

B4: 1.g8S+ Kh5 2.Sf6+ Kh6 3.Sg4 Kh5 4.Sxh2 Bf5 5.Sg7 Kg5 6.Se8 Bg6 7.Se6 Kf5 8.S8c7 wins, three knights against a bishop.

B5 I.Bondar
Zadachy i etyudy No.10, 1995



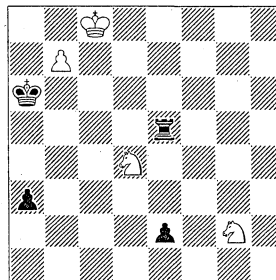
h4h1 0016.12 3/5 Draw

B5: Domination to draw. 1.f8Q/i Sg6+ 2.Kxg3 Sxf8 3.Bf5 d2 4.Kf2 d1S+ (d1Q;Be4+) 5.Ke2 Sc3+ 6.Kf2 draw.

i) 1.Kxg3? Sxf7 2.Bf5 d2. 1.Bf5? Sxf7 2.Bxd3 Kg2 wins.

B6 I.Bondar

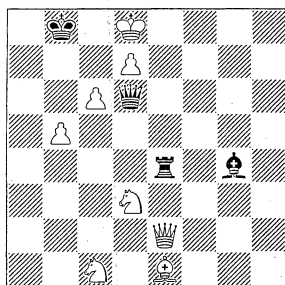
three knights against rook and pawn
first publication



c8a6 0302.12 4/4 Win

B6: 1.b8S+ Ka5 2.bSc6+ Ka4 3.Sxe5 a2 4.Sc2 Kb3 5.Se1 Kb2 6.S5d3+ Kb1 7.Sa3+ Ka1 8.eSc2 mate.

B7 I.Bondar
three knights against queen
 first publication



d8b8 4342.30 8/4 Win

B7: 1.Bg3 Qxg3 2.Qxe4 Qh4+ 3.Ke8 Bxd7+ 4.Kxd7 Qxe4 5.c7+ Ka7 6.b6+ Kxb6 7.c8S+ Ka5 8.Sb3+ Kb5 9.Sd6+ Ka4 10.bSc5(dSc5)+ wins.

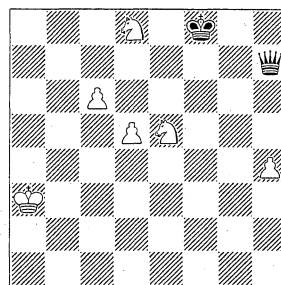
In *B6* (entered for Topko-60JT but not honoured) and *B7* (entered for Rostov-250AT but not honoured) the knight trio opposes the heavy pieces, with play of a more forcing character. The author hopes that these initial efforts will spur the production of better studies.

Yu.Dorogov's *B8* has been widely quoted.

B8: 1.c7 Qe7+ 2.Ka4 Qxh4+ 3.Kb5 Qe4 4.Se6+ Ke7 5.Sc6+ Kd6 6.c8S+ Kxd5 7.Sc7 mate.

Hyperactive play climaxes in a pure mate in the centre of the board in which queen and three knights participate.

B8 Yu.Dorogov
three knights against queen
 Szachy, 1982



a3f8 3002.30 6/2 Win

The addition of a pawn or pawns to the major piece side can give the study a positional flavour in the case of the knight trio against queen and pawn or rook and pawn, because exchanging a knight for the major piece brings about the two knights against pawn endgame, when we are back with Troitzky.

B9 by I.Bondar - *three knights against knight* - took a prize in the 1992 Minsk "DISO-92" festival. See EG130.11118.]

h5g7 0015.11 g8f7h8a1.e6h3 5/3+.

B9: 1.Bh7 Kxh7 2.Sg5+ Kg7 3.Sxh3 Kf6 4.Sg5+ Sc2 5.Sg6 Sd4 6.e7 Sf5 7.e8S mate.

B10 by I.Bondar and S.Osintsev took a prize in the same event. See EG130.11119.

e5h6 3105.21 h7a6e8h5b7.b6d7f4 6/4+.

B10: 1.d8Q Sxd8 2.b7+ Qg6 3.Rxg6+ Kxg6 4.Sxf4 Kf7 5.Sd6+ Ke7 6.Sd5+ Kd7 7.b8S mate.

Ideal midboard checkmates occur in both *B9* and *B10*, the latter joint

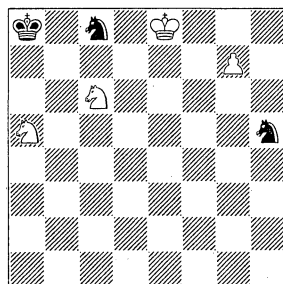
effort being manufactured only after seven years' hard labour!

You wait, you wait as much as half your days,

And when your moment comes it never stays!

Now what about three knights versus two? Well, an exceptional diversity of ideas lies in wait for the researcher in this arcane region. It is rare for a composer to penetrate such murky realms without the aid of a powerful computer.

B11 A.Khait [in letter to the writer]

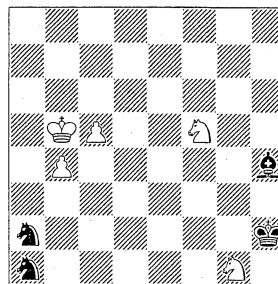


e8a8 0008.10 4/3 Win

B11: 1.g8S Sd6+ 2.Kd7 Sb5 3.gSe7 Sa7 4.Sb4 Sg7 5.eSd5 Sb5 6.Kc6 Sd4+ 7.Kb6 Kb8 8.Se7 gSe6 9.aSc6+ Sxc6/i 10.bSxc6+ Ka8 11.Sd5 S- 12.Sc7 mate.

i) Ka8 10.eSd5 Sf3 11.Sa6+ Sd4 12.aSc7+ Sxc7 13.Sc7 mate.

B12 I.Bondar and E.Kolesnikov



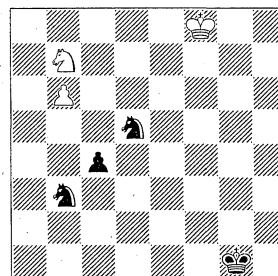
b5h2 0038.20 5/4 Win

B12: 1.Sf3+ Kh1 2.S5xh4 Sc2 3.c6 cSxb4 4.c7 Sc3+ 5.Kc4 bSd5 6.c8S Sb6+i 7.Sxb6 Sd5 8.Sa8 Sb6+ 9.Kd3(Kd4) Sxa8 10.Ke2(Ke3) Sc7 11.Kf2 Sd5 12.Sf5 and 13.Sg3 mate.

i) Sa4 7.Sd6 Sf6 - here Genius-2 failed to take this to a win despite the disarray of Black's king and knights, and the mating threats against bKh1. I feel that the win is there, but my brain won't stretch to analytical proof! One must say that Khait's study is convincing! We can also look at Yakimchik's **B13**.

B13 V.Yakimchik

1st hon mention, *Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1933



f8g1 0007.11

3/4 Draw

B13: 1.Sd6 c3 2.b7 Sc5 3.Sb5 c2
4.Sd4 c1S 5.b8S draw.

Today's studies start where earlier ones left off, with two knights against three!

Now for rook and bishop as the opposition.

B14 by V.Vlasenko took special prize in the XXVI *Chervony girnik* event of 1996. See EG122.10587.

h4h7 0116.01 g2e8e6g7.a2 3/4+.

B14: 1.Bg6+ Kh6 2.Be4 Sc5 3.Bc2 a1S 4.Bb1 aSb3 5.Rf2 Sd7 6.Rf7 bSc5 7.Bc2 gSe6 8.Rh7 mate.

The composer has unearthed the beauty of a semi-precious stone!

In 1979 the Belorussian Evgeny Dvizov took 7th prize with *B15* in a jubilee tourney (of EG's editor) with a unique three knights mate against two queens - a theme he subsequently developed. See EG57.3800

b1e6 0402.33 d3f1f5h5.d2d7e4c6e2h2 7/5+.

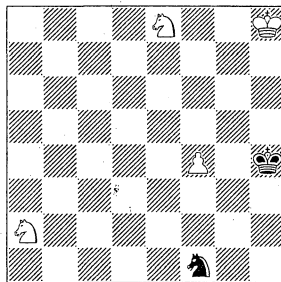
B15: 1.Kc2 Rc1+ 2.Kxc1 h1Q+ 3.Kc2 Qd1+ 4.Kb2 e1Q 5.d8S+ Ke5 6.Sxc6+ Kxe4 7.Sd6+ Kxd3 8.Sf4+ Kxd2 9.Sc4 mate. Beautiful!

Referring back to the initial Group I and Group II table the author observes many unexplored territories. Study composers should get cracking!

The three-knight struggle set in with Troitzky - who else?

B16 A.Troitzky

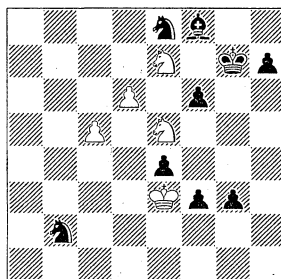
Shakhmatny zhurnal 1895



h8h4 0005.10 4/2 Win

B16: 1.f5 Kg5 2.f6 Kg6 3.Kg8 Se3 4.f7 Sg4 5.f8S+ wins, given that wSSS win against bS.

B17 A.Troitzky, 1896

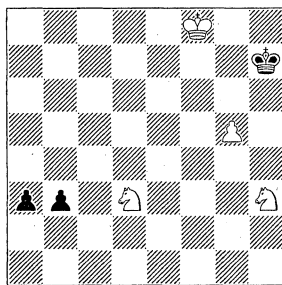


e3g7 0038.25 5/9 Win

"Wow! A Russian troika! And what Russian isn't thrilled by fast driving?"

B17: 1.d7 g2 2.dxe8S+ Kh6 3.Sf7+ Kh5 4.Sxf6+ Kh4 5.Sf5+ Kh3 6.Sg5+ Kh2 7.Sg4+ Kg1 8.Kxe4 Kf1 9.Sg3+ Ke1 10.Sxf3+ Kd1 11.Se3+ Kc1 12.Se2+ Kb1 13.Sd2+ Ka2 14.Sc3+ Ka3 15.Sc2 mate.

B18 Henri Rinck
British Chess Magazine 1919

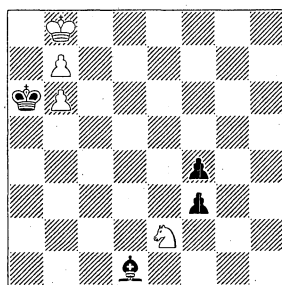


f8h7 0002.12 4/3 Win

B18: 1.dSf4 b2 2.g6+ Kh6 3.g7 b1Q
 4.g8S+ Kh7 5.Sg5+ Kh8 6.Sf7+ Kh7
 7.Sf6 mate.

Was Rinck a man to ignore the three knights theme? Of course not!
 Other composers also had their say...

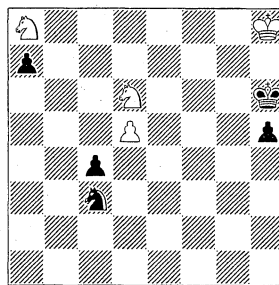
B19 Gleb Zakhodyakin
Shakhmatny listok 1930



b8a6 0031.22 4/4 Win

B19: 1.Sc3 f2 2.Kc7 f1Q 3.b8S+ Ka5
 4.Sc6+ Ka6 5.b7 and 6.b8S mate.

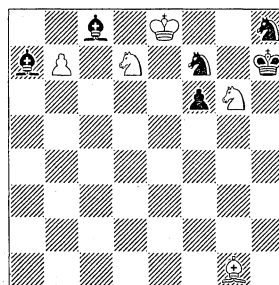
B20 Z.Birnov
 3rd prize, *Spartak*, Riga 1954



h8h6 0005.13 4/5 Win

B20: 1.Sf5+ Kg6 2.d6 Se4 3.d7 Sg5
 4.Sh4+ Kh6 5.d8S c3 6.Sc7 c2 7.Sd5
 c1Q 8.Sf5+ Kg6 9.fSe7+ Kh6
 10.Sg8+ Kg6 S5e7 mate.

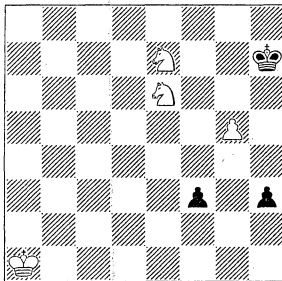
B21 T.Gorgiev
 1st prize, Ukrainian ty, 1959



e8h7 0078.11 5/6 Win

B21: 1.gSf8+ Kg7 2.bxc8S Bxg1
 3.Se6+ Kg6 4.Se7+ Kh5 5.Sxf6+
 Kh4 6.Sf5+ Kh3 7.Sf4+ Kh2 8.Sg4+
 Kh1 9.Sg3 mate.

B22 G.Afanasiev and E.Dvizov
Szachy 1971

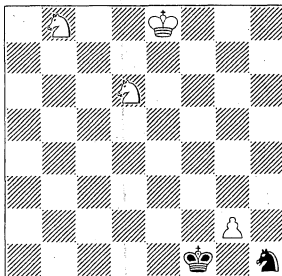


a1h7 0002.12 4/3 Win

B22: 1.g6+ Kh6 2.g7, with:
- h2 3.g8S+ Kh5 4.Sf6+ Kh4 5.Sf5+ Kh3 6.Sf4 mate, or
- f2 3.g8S+ Kh5 4.Sf6 Kh4 5.Sf5 mate.

We believe the Belarus co-authors were the first to achieve this synthesis of the two mates.

B23 A.Maksimovskikh
Sovetskoe zaurale 1972



e8f1 0005.10 4/2 Win

B23: 1.g4 Sf2 2.g5 Sh3 3.g6 Sf4 4.g7 Sh5 5.g8S wins.

With B24 V.Kovalenko took 15th place on the first studies board in the

IX team championship of USSR, 1975. See EG53.3434.

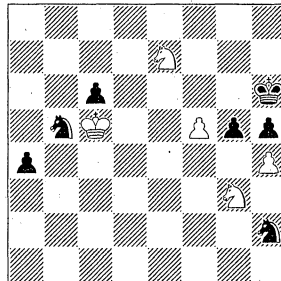
c8a8 0002.11 a3b2.b4g3 4/2+.

B24: 1.b5 Ka7 2.bSc4 g2 3.b6+ Ka6 4.b7 g1Q 5.b8S+ Ka7 6.Sb5 Ka8 7.Sc7+ and 8.Sc6 mate.

In 1975 the Finn Bruno Breider contributed an interesting example of a positional fight.

B25 B.Breider

Suomen Tehtäväniekat 1975



c5h6 0008.24 5/7 Win

B25: 1.f6 Sg4 2.gSf5+ Kh7 3.f7 Se5 4.hxg5 Sc7 5.f8S+ Kh8 6.g6 Se8 7.Kd4 a3 8.Kxe5 a2 9.g7+ Sxg7 10.eSg6+ Kg8 11.Sh6 mate.

It was about this time that the Georgians took over the research baton.

With B26 V.Kalandadze and D.Gurgenidze took third place on the first board theme in the 1975 USSR championship. See EG53.3422.

c8a4 3032.40 g6e5d1d4.a3a6b7e6 7/3+.

B26: 1.Sb2+ Ka5 2.Sc4+ Kxa6 3.Sxe5 Qe8+ 4.Kc7 Qe7+ 5.Sd7 Qxa3 6.b8S+ Ka5 7.bSc6+ Ka4 8.Sb6 mate. This shows mate with active self-block by bQ!

And then V.Kalandadze came up

with B27, 2nd commendation in the Visa Kivi JT, 1976. See EG50.3159.

h8d6 0075.12 e8a4h2a6f2e3.c6b6d7 5/6+.
 B27: 1.c7 Be5+ 2.Kh7 Bc2+ 3.Bg6 Bxg6 4.Kxg6 Sd5 5.Se4+ Ke6 6.Sg5+ Kd6 7.Sf7+ Ke6 8.Sd8+ Kd6 9.c8S mate. And this time there is active minor piece participation.

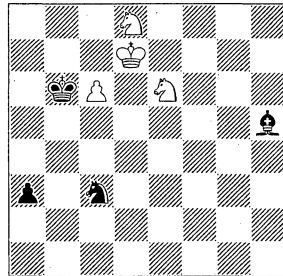
In 1972 the young Georgian Merab Gogberashvili astounds us (B28 or EG53.3420) with a veritable apotheosis of this theme with mutual S-promotions and a finale belonging to our third grouping. It took 1st place in the first studies theme of the USSR team championship, 1976

B28 M.Gogberashvili
 1st place, team championship of USSR, 1976

c2h8 0008.13 d8e6g6g8.e7a2a3e2 4/6+.
 B28: 1.Sf7+ Kh7 2.e8S e1S+ 3.Kb3 a1S+ 4.Ka2 Sf3 5.Kxa1 wins, a2 6.Kxa2(Kb2).

"Everything great is simple!" "The East is devious!" See how things have advanced in 80 years from the standpoint of composing technique!

B29 E.Pogosyants
 Udmurtskaya pravda 1977



d7b6 0035.11 4/4 Win

Soviet GM Pogosyants was extraordinarily fertile.

B29: 1.c7 Be8+ 2.Kxe8 Sb5 3.c8S+ Ka6 4.Sc5+ Ka5 5.Sc6 mate.

For E.Dvizov's effort in 1978, see above. The composer, now 60 years old, took 12th place (theme 1) in the 1979 Soviet championship with a unique mate with SSS. See EG62.4151.

b2e6 0002.75

b8f5.c2d3d6e4g3g4h5a2d4g2h2h6 10/6+.
 B30: 1.d7 a1Q+ 2.Kxa1 h1Q+ 3.Kb2 g1Q 4.d8S+ Kf6 5.Sd7+ Kg5 6.Se6+ Kxg4 7.Se5+ Kh3 8.Sf4+ Kh2 9.Sg4 mate.

We have already seen Yu.Dorogov's 1982 effort.

B31 (EG80.5634) is I.Garayazli's commendation in the *Druzhba-200* 1984 event.

f6h7 0035.10 f4e7g8g6.d6 4/3+.

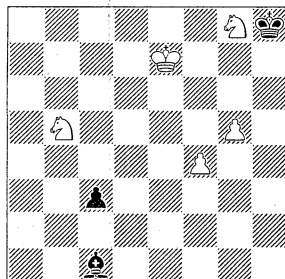
B31: 1.d7 Bg5+ 2.Kxg5 Sf8 3.Sf6+ Kg7 4.Sf5+ Kf7 5.d8S mate.

Both these last studies display mid-board checkmates.

In 1992 Bondar and Osintsev (see B9 and B10) concocted their own versions of a mid-board ideal mate with three knights against one.

Two years later Viktor Razumenko from St Petersburg won himself a first prize.

B32 V.Razumenko
1st prize, *Vecherny Peterburg* 1994



e7h8 0032.21 5/3 Win

B32: 1.Kf7 c2 2.Sd4 Bxf4 3.g6 c1Q
4.g7+ Kh7 5.Sf6+ Kh6 6.g8S+ Kg5
7.Sf3+ Kf5 8.Se7 mate.

In 1998 and beyond the present writer is publishing a series of studies illustrating three knights battling against assorted force. After a creative exchange of ideas with Grigori Slepian a study by the latter appeared [EG130.11049 as an original] with the finale force three knights against rook and knight.

Now we turn to the work done with the struggle against three black knights - summarised in a 'Third Grouping' table..

Group III		
composer(s)	year	material result
Herbstman/L.Kubbel	1937	S vs. SSS
theme		=
stalemate synthesis		=
Yakimchik	1933	K+P vs. SSS
underprom. W/Bl		=
Gogberashvili	1976	SSS vs. SSS
underprom. W/Bl, mate		+
Janosi	1979	SS vs. SSS
underprom., domin bS		=
E.Kolesnikov	1992	SS vs. SSS
stalemate		=
Vlasenko	1996	R+S vs. SSS

positional battle	+
Bondar	1995-96 Q vs. SSS+P
stalemate synthesis	
Bondar	1998 B vs. SSS
domination to draw	
Bondar	1999 B vs. SSS
domination to draw	
Kolesnikov/Bondar	1999 K vs. SSS
positional draw	
=	

Some have been shown already. B33 is Muscovite Kolesnikov's 1992 study which took second place in a Moscow 1991 tourney. See EG124.10609.

h4b1 0008.02 c5f6h1h8.c3d2 3/5=.

B33: 1.fSe4 d1S 2.Sxc3+ Sxc3 3.Sd3
Se2 4.Kh3 Sg6 5.Kh2 hSg3 6.Sf4
gSxf4, a tricorne stalemate.

The stalemate might be called 'tricorne'.

As a concluding aside we note that at the 41st FIDE PCCC Congress in St Petersburg (1998) President Bedrich Formánek examined the orthodox 2-er problems of his countryman Gvozdiak that show the full complement of 4 knights in the diagram. Observational conclusions on the 'three knights' force:

1. Three knights win against a bishop - theory
2. The struggle with three knights is in the study realm
3. Three knights are relevant to problems
4. "Three knights against miscellaneous force" was taken up by composers at the FIDE Congress.

I.M.Bondar (Belarus) 1999

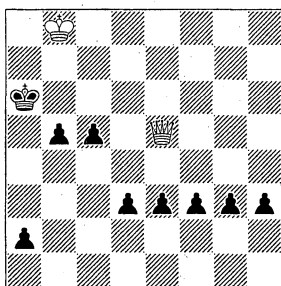
QUEEN AGAINST 8 PAWNS

by Arkady Khait, Saratov

Only two studies with this material - a white queen facing the full complement of eight black pawns - have I been able to find in chess literature. [AJR finds the same two on HvdH's database. Both are wins - what about an interesting DRAW?]

Kh1 A.Mouterde

1st prize, *La Stratégie* 1921

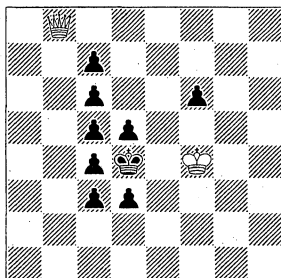


b8a6 1000.08 2/9 Win

1.Qc7 b4 2.Qc6+ Ka5 3.Kb7 b3
4.Qxc5+ Ka4 5.Kb6 b2 6.Qc4+ Ka3
7.Qc3+ Ka4 8.Qxb2 wins.

Kh2 B.N.Sidorov

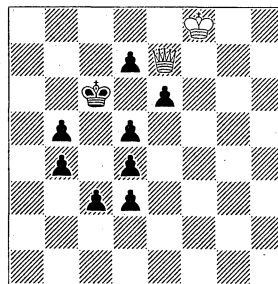
Shakhmaty, shashki v BSSR, 1983



f4d4 1000.08 2/9 Win

1.Qb1 c2 2.Qa1+ c3 3.Qa4+ c4
4.Qa7+ c5 5.Qa1 c1Q 6.Qxc1 c2
7.Qa1+ a3 8.Qa4+ c4 9.Qa7+ c5
10.Qa1 c1Q 11.Qxc1 c2 12.Qa1+ c3
13.Qa4+ c4 14.Qa7 mate.

Kh3 A.Khait,
first publication



f8c6 1000.08 2/9 Win

1.Ke8 (Qxb4? d2;) b3/i 2.Kd8 b4
3.Qxd7 Kb6 4.Qc7 Kb5 5.Qb7 Ka5
6.Kc7 b2 7.Qa7 Kb5 8.Kb7 Kc4
9.Qa2 Kc5 10.Qa6 b3 11.Qa5+ Kc4
12.Kc6, and d2 13.Qb5 mate, or c2
13.Qc5 mate.

i) d2 2.Kd8 d1Q 3.Qxd7+ Kb6
4.Qc7+ Ka6 5.Kc8 Qh5 (b3;Kb8)
6.Qb7+ Ka5 7.Qa7 mate. Or c2
2.Qxd7+ Kb6 3.Qd8+ Kc6 4.Qc8+
Kb6 5.Kd7 b3 6.Qc7+ Ka6 7.Kc8 b2
8.Kb8 b4 9.Qc6+ Ka5 10.Kb7 b3
11.Qc5+ Ka4 12.Kb6 b1Q 13.Qa5
mate.

DIAGRAMS AND
SOLUTIONS

editors: John Roycroft
Harold v.d. Heijden



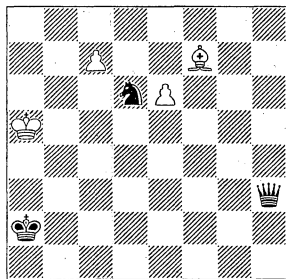
**A.Foguelman-Z.R.Caputto-
O.J.Carlsson-75 JT 1998-2000 H**

A tournament was organized on the occasion of the 75th birthday of the three well-known Argentinian composers Foguelman, Caputto and Carlsson. 55 studies of 44 composers from 23 countries were received. Eduardo Iriarte and Harold van der Heijden were consulted to check the studies for both correctness and anticipation.

The provisional award was published in Finales... y Temas no. 15 (June 2000). There was a 90-day confirmation period, after which two studies were eliminated from the award. The final award appeared in Finales... y Temas no. 17 (December 2000), and in a booklet (January 2001). The organizers sent an English summary of the comments with the studies (provided by John Beasley) for publication in EG.

No 12028 S.N. Tkachenko

1st pr Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75 JT



a5a2 3013.20 4/3 Draw

No 12028 Sergei Nikolaevich Tkachenko (Ukrain) 1.e7+/i Kb2/ii

2.e8Q Sxe8 3.Bxe8 Qe6 4.Ba4 (Bf7?; Qc6) Ka3 5.Bb5 Kb3 6.Ba6 (Bc4+?; Kxc4) Qd6 7.Bc4+/iii Kxc4 8.c8Q+ draws.

i) 1.c8Q? both Sxc8 2.e7+ Kb2 3.e8Q Qc3+ 4.Ka6 Qa3+ 5.Kb7(5) Sd6+, or 1...Qf5+ win.

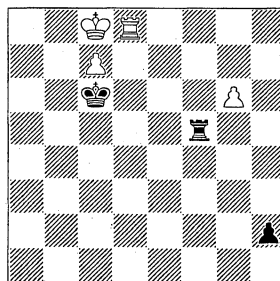
ii) Ka3 2.e8Q Sxe8 3.Bxe8 Qe6 4.Bb5 and Black is in zugzwang as in the main line. But not 4.Ba4? Qc8.

iii) 7.c8Q? Qb4 mate.

"An exquisite miniature. The composer has determined the play for both sides with great creativity, art and subtlety. He has used one intermediate position of reciprocal zugzwang discovered by computation by Lars Rasmussen, published in the Supplement to the magazine EG no. 131, page 489, position 5".

No 12029 M. Matous

2nd pr Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75 JT



c8a6 0400.21 4/3 Draw

No 12029 Mario Matous (Czech Republic) 1.g7/i Ra5 (h1Q; g8Q) 2.Kb8/ii Rb5+ 3.Ka7 Ra5+/iii 4.Kb8 Ra8+ 5.Kxa8 h1Q 6.Rd1/iv Qg2 7.Rd2/v Qf3 8.Rd3 Qe4 9.Rd4 Qe8+

10.Rd8 Qe4 11.Rd4 Qh1 12.Rd1 draws.

i) 1.Rh8? h1Q; 1.Rd1? h1Q; 1.Kb8? Rb5+ 2.Ka7 Kxc7 and Black wins.

ii) 2.Rd6+? Kxd6 3.Kd8 Ra8+.

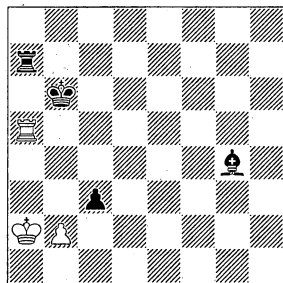
iii) Not Kxc7 4.Rc8+ and White wins.

vi) 6.c8Q+? Kb6+ 7.Kb8 Qh2+.

vii) 7.Rg1? Qa2+ 8.Kb8 Qb3+ 9.Kc8 Qg8 mate.

"A miniature whose solution has unquestionable artistic beauty, very well presented."

No 12030 I. Vandecasteele
3rd pr Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75 JT



a2b6 0430.11 3/4 Draw

No 12030 Ignace Vandecasteele (Belgium) 1.Rxa7/i c2 2.Rg7/ii, and - Bh5(e2,f3) 3.Rg1 Bd1 4.Rg6+ Kb5 5.Rg5+ Kb4 6.b3 c1Q 7.Rg4+ Ka5/iii 8.Ra4+ Kb5 9.Rb4+ Kc5/iv 10.Rc4+ Qxc4 11.bxc4 draws.

- Be6+ 3.b3 c1Q 4.Rb7+ Kc6 5.Rc7+ Kxc7 stalemate.

- c1Q 3.Rxg4 draws/v.

i) 1.b4? Be6+ 2.Kb1 Rxa5 3.bxa5+ Kxa5 4.Kc2 Kb4 wins, or here 2.Ka3 Rxa5+ 3.bxa5+ Kb5.

ii) 2.Ra4? Be2 3.Re4 (Rb4+; Ka5)

c1Q 4.Rxe2 Qc4+; 2.Ra3? Be6+ 3.b3 c1Q 4.Ra6+ Kb7 and Ken

Thompson's database confirms a black win after 5.Rxe6.

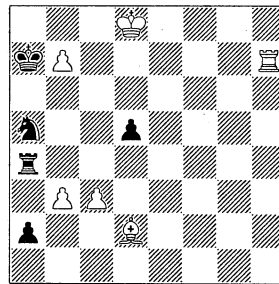
iii) Bxg4 stalemate.

iv) Kxb4 stalemate.

v) confirmed by 3100.10-database.

"A splendid miniature with accurate play by both sides, with several stalemates".

No 12031 A. Manveljan
4/5th pr Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75



d8a7 0413.32 6/5 Win

No 12031 A. Manveljan (Armenia)

1.Kc8/i Sxb7 2.Rxb7+ (Be3+?; d4)

Ka6/ii 3.b4/iii a1Q/iv 4.b5+ Ka5

5.c4+ Rb4 6.Ra7+ Kb6 7.Be3+/v d4

8.Bxd4+ Qxd4 9.Ra6+ Kc5 10.Rc6+

i) Not 1.bxa4? Sxb7+ 2.Kc8 a1Q, If

1.Be3+? d4 2.Kc8 Sxb7 3.bxa4/vi

a1Q/vii 4.Rxb7+ Ka6 5.Bxd4 Qxc3+

6.Bxc3 stalemate.

ii) Ka8 3.bxa4 a1Q 4.Rb8+ Ka7

5.Be3+ Ka6 6.Ra8 mate.

iii) 3.bxa4? a1Q 4.Rb4 (Be3?; Qxc3)

=; 3.Be3? d4 =.

iv) Rxb4 4.cxb4 a1Q 5.b5 mate, or

Ra3 4.c4 followed by 5.b5+ mating.

v) 7.Rxa1? Rxc4+ 8.Kb8 Kxb5 =.

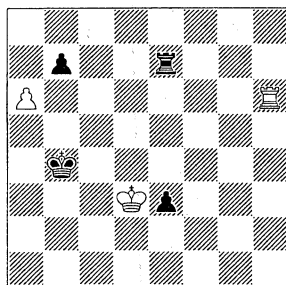
vi) 3.Rxb7+ Ka6 4.Kc7 a1Q 5.Rb6+ and perpetual check.

vii) But this line is spoiled by: dxe3 4.Rh1 e2 and Black wins.

"By moves which give Black no alternatives, White builds a model mate to which all the remaining pieces except the white king participate, with two black self-blocks and with only two white pawns and a rook used to give mate in the middle of the board. An excellent study".

No 12032 M. Matous

4/5th pr Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75



d3b4 0400.12 3/4 Win

No 12032 Mario Matous (Czech Republic) 1.Rb6+ Ka5 2.axb7 e2 3.Rb5+ (b8Q?; e1Q) Ka4/i 4.Rb4+ Ka3 5.Rb3+ Ka2 6.Rb2+ Ka1 7.Rb1+ Kxb1 8.b8Q+, and
 - Ka1 9.Kc2 e1S+ 10.Kd1 (Kc3?; Re2) Sd3 11.Qb5 wins/ii.
 - Ka2 9.Kc2 e1S+ 10.Kc3/iii Re3+ (Re2; Qb3+) 11.Kd2 wins/iv.
 i) Kxb5 4.b8Q+ Kc5 5.Qc8+ Kb5 6.Qc4+, or here Ka4 5.Qf4+ Kb3 6.Qc4+ wins.
 ii) e.g. Sb2+ 12.Kc2 Rc7+ 13.Kb3,

or Re3 12.Kd2 Rg3 13.Qb8 Rh3 14.Qc8.

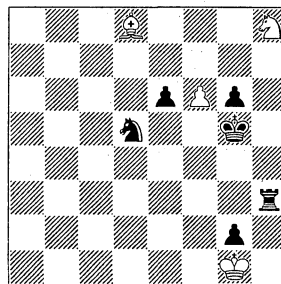
iii) 10.Kd1? Sd3 11.Qb5 Sb2+ 12.Kc2 Rc7+ 13.Kd2 Rc4 draw.

iv) e.g. Re7 12.Qg3 Re8 13.Qc3 Re4 14.Qa5+ Kb2 15.Qb6+.

"An artistic miniature with a very good initial position".

No 12033 S. N. Tkachenko

1st HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75 JT

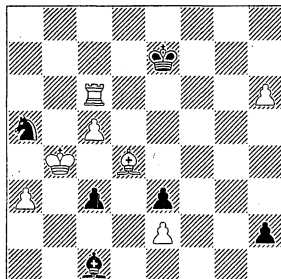


glg5 0314.13 4/6 Draw

No 12033 Sergei Nikolaevich Tkachenko (Ukrain) 1.f7+ Kg4 2.f8Q (Sxg6?; Se3) Sf4/i 3.Qxf4+ Kxf4 4.Sxg6+/ii Kg3 (Kf3; Sh4+) 5.Bc7+ e5 (Kf3; Se5+) 6.Bxe5+ Kf3 7.Bh2 Rxh2 8.Sh4+/iii Kg3/iv 9.Sf5+ Kh3 10.Sg3 Kxg3 stalemate.
 i) Se3 3.Qb4+ Kf3 4.Qb7+ Sd5 draws, but not Kg4 5.Qe4 and mate in two.
 ii) 4.Sf7? Rh7 5.Sg5 Rd7 6.Sxe6+ Kf5 wins.
 iii) 8.Kxh2? Kf2, 8.Se5+? Kg3 followed by mate.
 iv) Rxh4 stalemate.
 "A remarkable study, in which White sacrifices all his pieces to force the final position of stalemate and

reciprocal zugzwang discovered by computation by Lars Rasmussen, published in the Supplement to the magazine EG, no. 132, page 539, position 7".

No 12034 A. Visokosov
2nd HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75



b4e7 0143.43 7/6 Draw

No 12034 A. Visokosov (Russia)
1.Rc7+/i Kd8 2.h7 h1Q 3.h8Q+
Qxh8 4.Bxh8 Bd2 (Kxc7; Kxc3)
5.Bf6+/ii Kxc7 6.Bxc3/iii, and
- Kc6/iv 7.Ka4 Sb7/v 8.Kb3 Sxc5+
9.Kc4 (Kc2?; Se4) Se4 10.Bd4
Sf2/vi 11.a4 Sd1 12.Kd3 Kd5/vii
13.a5 Sf2+ 14.Kc2 Kc6 15.a6 (Bb6?;
Kb5) draws, or
- Kb7 7.Kxa5 Bxc3+ 8.Kb5 and:
- Bf6 9.c6+ Kc7/viii 10.Kc5
draw, or
- Bb2 9.a4/ix Kc7 10.Kc4 Kc6
11.Kd3 Bc1 12.Kd4 (Kc4?; Ba3)
Bd2 13.Kc4/x Bc1 14.Kd3 Bf2
15.Kd4/xi Bg1 16.Kc4/xii Bh2 17.a5
Bf4 18.a6 draws.

i) 1.h7? Sxc6+ 2.Kxc3 h1Q 3.h8Q
Bd2+ 4.Kd3 Qd5 5.Qg7+ Kd8;
1.Bf6+? Kf7 2.h7 h1Q 3.h8Q Sxc6+
4.Kxc3 Bd2+.

ii) Thematic try: 5.Bxc3? Kxc7
6.Kxa5 Bxc3+ 7.Kb5 Bf6 8.a4 Be7
9.a5 Bf8 10.a6 Be7 11.c6 Kb8
12.Kc4 Bd8 13.Kd5 Bb6 14.Kd6
Kc8 15.c7 Bxc7+ 16.Kc6 Bb8
17.Kb6 Be5 18.a7 Bd4+ 19.Ka6
Bxa7 20.Kxa7 Kc7 and Black wins
the pawn ending.

iii) Reciprocal zugzwang.

iv) Kd7 7.Kxa5 Bxc3+ 8.Kb6.

v) Bxc3 stalemate, or Sc4 8.Bb4 =.

vi) Sg3 11.Kd3 Sfl 12.a4 draw.

vii) Kb7 13.Ke4 positional draw.

viii) Ka7 10.Kc5 Bd8 11.a4 Bb6+
12.Kd6 Kb8 13.Ke6 Kc7 14.Kd5
draw (reciprocal zugzwang).

ix) 9.c6+? Kc7 10.a4 Bd4 11.Kc4
Ba7 12.Kb5 Bb6 13.a5 Ba7 14.Ka6
Bd4 15.Kb5 Bc3 and Black wins.

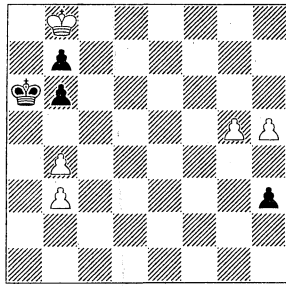
x) The first triangulation by wK: c4-
d2-d4-c4.

xi) The second position of reciprocal
zugzwang.

xii) The second triangulation by wK:
c4-d3-d4-c4.

"A very difficult and subtle study,
which, after the initial simplification,
comes down to two positions of
reciprocal zugzwang that require
great precision".

No 12035 A. Manveljan
3rd HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75

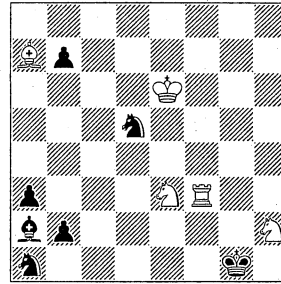


b8a6 0000.43 5/4 Win

- No 12035 A. Manveljan (Armenia)**
1.g6/i h2/ii 2.g7 h1Q 3.g8Q Qh2+/iii
4.Ka8/iv Qxh5/v 5.Qc4+/vi Qb5/vii
6.Qe4/viii Qh5/ix 7.Qd3+ Qb5/x
8.Qc4 Qxc4 9.bxc4 b5 10.c5 b6
11.Kb8 bxc5 12.bxc5 b4 13.c6 b3
14.c7 b2 15.c8Q+ wins.
- i) 1.b5+? Ka5 2.g6 h2 3.g7 h1Q
4.g8Q Qxh5 5.Qc4 Qxb5 =.
- ii) b5 2.g7 h2 3.g8Q h1Q 4.Qe6+
Qc6 5.Qxc6+ bxc6 6.h6 wins.
- iii) Qxh5 4.Qc4+ Qb5 5.Ka8, see
main line; Qh3 4.Qc4+ b5 5.Qc8
Qh1 6.Qe6+, or Qe1 4.h6 wins.
- iv) Not 4.Kc8? Qxh5 5.Qc4+ b5
6.Qe6+ b6.
- v) If Qh3 5.Qc4+ b5 6.Qc7 Qf3
7.Qa5 mate, or Qd6 5.Qc4+ b5 6.Qc8
Qd5 7.h6 Qe4 8.h7 Qxh7 9.Qe6+ b6
10.Qc8+, followed by mate.
- vi) 5.Qb8? Kb5; 5.Qc8? Qf3 6.Qc4+
b5 7.Qc8/xi only draws.
- vii) b5 6.Qe6+ b6 7.Qc8 mate.
- viii) 6.Kb8? Qxc4 7.bxc4 b5 8.c5 b6
9.Kc7/xii bxc5 10.bxc5 b4 11.c6 b3
draws.
- ix) Qd7 7.Qe2+ Qb5 8.Qa2+, or Qf1

- 7.Qc4+ see main line.
x) b5 8.Qd8 b6 9.Qc8 mate.
xi) Avoiding 7.Qe6+? b6+ and Black
mates.
xii) After 9.Ka8? White even loses:
bxc5 10.bxc5 b4 11.c6 Kb6.
"A very well realized study, full of
subtleties".

No 12036 M. Roxlau
4th HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75



e6g1 0148.03 5/7 Win

- No 12036 Michael Roxlau**
(Germany) 1.Rf1+/i Kxh2 2.Bb8+
Sc7++/ii 3.Kf6 b1Q 4.Bxc7+ Kh3
5.Rf3+ Kh4 6.Sf5+ Qxf5+/iii
7.Rxf5/iv Sc2/v 8.Rf4+ (Rf2?; Bb1)
Kh5/vi 9.Bd8/viii Se1 10.Kg7/ix Sg2
11.Rf2 Bd5 12.Rf5+ Kg4 13.Rxd5
wins.
- i) 1.Sxd5+? Kxh2; 1.Rg3+? Kh1.
- ii) Sf4++ 3.Kf6 b1Q 4.Bxf4+ Kh3
5.Rf3+ Kh4 6.Bg5+ Kh5 7.Rh3
mate.
- iii) Necessary: Kh5 7.Rh3+ Kg4
8.Rg3+ Kh5 9.Rg5 mate.
- iv) 7.Kxf5? Bb1+ 8.Kf4 a2 =.
- v) Bb1 8.Rf4+ Kh3 9.Rf3+ Kh4
10.Rxa3 Sc2 11.Ra4+ Kh3 12.Bb6
with domination. e.g. Kg2 13.Ra5

Kf1 14.Rb5 Sa3 15.Rb3 winning, or Bb3 8.Rf4+ Kh5 9.Bd8 Bd1 10.Kg7 Bg4 11.Rb4 wins.

vi) 8...Kh3 9.Rf2 Bb1 10.Kg5 followed by Rh2 mate.

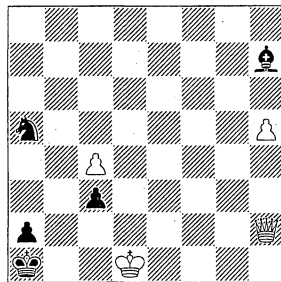
viii) Not 9.Bb6? Be6 10.Kxe6/x a2, or here 10.Bf2 Bg4 11.Ra4 b5 12.Ra5 Kh6 =, 9.Re4? Bd5 10.Re5+ Kg4 11.Rxd5 a2 12.Be5 a1Q 13.Bxa1 Sxa1 =.

ix) 10.Re4? Sf3 11.Ra4 b5 12.Rxa3 Bd5 and White cannot win.

"A study of real originality with a difficult solution in its first part, which attracts the black king towards a possible mate and so achieves the necessary gain of material".

No 12037 I. Bondar

5th HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75



d1a1 1033.22 4/5 Win

No 12037 Ivan Bondar (White Russia) 1.Qb8 Sb3/i 2.Qxb3 Bc2+ 3.Kc1/ii Bxb3 4.c5 Bc2 5.c6/iii Bb1 6.c7 c2 7.Kd2/iv Kb2 8.c8Q a1Q 9.Qc3+ Ka2 10.Qa5+ Kb2 11.Qb4+ Ka2 12.Kc1 Qc3 13.Qa4+/v Qa3+ 14.Qxa3+ Kxa3 15.h6 wins.

i) Sxc4 2.Kc1 Sb2 3.Qh8 Sd3+ 4.Kc2 Sb4++ 5.Kxc3 wins.

ii) Avoiding two stalemates: 3.K(Q)xc2? stalemate.

iii) 5.Kxc2? is the 3rd stalemate.

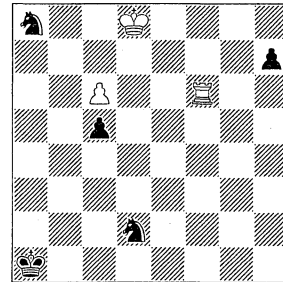
iv) Otherwise 4th stalemate.

v) 13.Qxc3? 5th stalemate.

"A good study where White avoids five stalemates and leaves himself with just the h5 pawn, which he promotes for victory".

No 12038 A. Gusev, A. P. Kuznetsov and K. Sumbatyan

6th HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75



d8a1 0106.12 3/5 Win

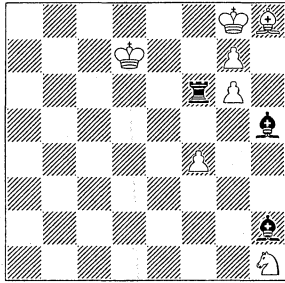
No 12038 A. Gusev, Aleksandr Petrovich Kuznetsov and Karen Sumbatyan (Russia) 1.Rf7/i Sb6/ii 2.Ra7+ Kb1 3.Rb7/iii Sc4 4.Kc7 Kb2 5.Rb8 h5/iv 6.Rxb6+ Sxb6 7.Kxb6 c4 8.c7 c3 9.c8Q c2 10.Qh8+ Kb1 11.Qh7 wins.

i) 1.Rf5? Sb3 2.Kc8 Sa5 3.Rxc5 Sb6+ 4.Kc7 Sbc4, or here 4.Kd8 Sxc6+ 5.Rxc6 Sd5; 1.Kc8? c4 2.Kb7 c3 3.Rh6 c2 4.Rh1+ Kb2 5.Kxa8 Sc4.

ii) c4 2.Ra7+ Kb2 3.Rxa8 c3 4.c7 c2 5.Rb8+ Sb3 6.c8Q c1Q 7.Rxb3+ wins, or Sb3 2.Ra7+ Kb2 3.Rxa8 Sd4 4.Ra6 wins, or finally Kb1

2.Rb7+, followed by Rb8 winning.
 iii) Not 3.Rxh7? Sdc4 4.c7 Kb2
 5.Rh5 Kb3 6.Rxc5 Kb4 =, or 3.Ra5?
 Sdc4 4.Rxc5 Kb2 5.Kc7 Kc3 6.Rb5
 Sc8 etc.
 iv) If Kc3 6.Rxb6 Sa5 7.Rb5 wins.
 "An interesting and well adjusted
 study with a natural setting, where
 White can only win by refuting
 Black's subtle play".

No 12039 A. Gasparyan
 7th HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75

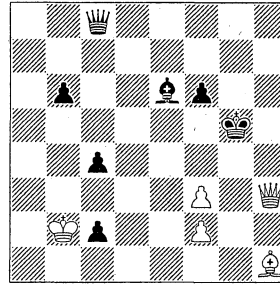


g8d7 0371.30 6/4 Draw

No 12039 Alexey Gasparyan
 (Armenia) 1.f5/i Bxg6/ii 2.fxg6
 Rf1/iii 3.Sf2/iv Rxf2 4.Kh7 Be5
 5.g8S Rh2+ 6.Sh6 Bf4 (Bxh8; g7)
 7.Bg7 Ke7 8.Bf8+ Kf6 (Kxf8; g7)
 9.Bg7+ Ke7/vii 10.Bf8+ draws.
 i) 1.Kh7? Bxg6+; 1.Sf2? Bxf4 2.Se4
 Rxg6.
 ii) Rxf5 2.Kh7 Bf3 3.g8Q Rh5+
 4.Kg7 Be5+ 5.Kf8 Rxh8 6.Qxh8
 Bxh8 7.g7 =.
 iii) Rf3 3.Sf2 Rxf2 4.Kh7 Be5 5.g8S
 Rh2+ 6.Sh6 Bxh8 7.g7 Bxg7 8.Kxg7
 draw.
 iv) 3.Kh7? Rxh1 4.g8S Bf4+ 5.Kg7
 Ke6 6.Sf6 Be5 7.Kg8 Bxf6 8.g7

Rb(c,d)1 9.Kh7 Bxg7 10.Bxg7 Kf7
 wins.
 vii) Kg5 10.Kg8 Kxg6 11.Sf7 draws.
 "A complex study with some
 difficult moves".

No 12040 E. Dvizov
 8th HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75

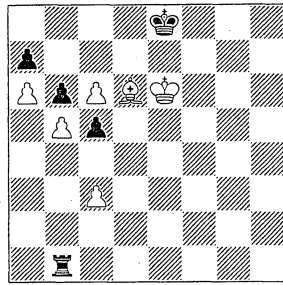


b2g5 4040.24 5/7 Draw

No 12040 Evgeny Dvizov (White-
 Russia) 1.f4+ Kg6/i 2.f5+ Bxf5
 3.Be4 c3+ 4.Kc1 Qd7 5.Qxf5+/ii
 Qxf5 6.f4 b5/iii 7.Bd3 b4/iv 8.Be4
 b3 9.Bxf5+ Kxf5/v, stalemate/vi.
 i) Kxf4 2.Qe3+ Kf5 3.Be4+ Ke5
 4.Bb7+ wins, or here Kg4 4.Qg3+
 Kh5 5.Qg6+ Kh4 6.Qxf6+ Kg4
 7.Bf3+ Kh3 8.Qh6 mate.
 ii) An important line, not given by
 the author, is: 5.Bxf5+? Qxf5
 6.Qg2+ Kh6/vii 7.Qh2+ Qh5 8.Qf4+
 Qg5 and Black wins.
 iii) Qxe4 7.f5+ K-, 1st stalemate.
 iv) Qxd3 8.f5+ K-, 2nd stalemate.
 v) Kh5 10.Be6 Kh4 11.Bxb3.
 vi) 3rd stalemate.
 vii) Not Qg5+? 7.f4 Qxg2 8.f5+ K-
 stalemate.
 "A very good study with three
 stalemates, although all on the same

square".

No 12041 I. Bondar
9th HM Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75



e6e8 0310.43 6/5 Win

No 12041 Ivan Bondar (White-Russia) 1.c7 Re1+ 2.Be5 Rxe5+ 3.Kd6 Rd5+ 4.Kc6 Rd8 5.Kb7/i Rd7/ii 6.Kxa7/iii and wins.

i) 5.cxd8Q+? Kxd8 6.Kb7 c4 7.Kxa7 Kc7; 5.c4? Rc8 6.Kd6 Ra8 7.Kc6 Rc8.

ii) c4 6.Kxa7, or Kd7 6.cxd8Q+ Kxd8 7.Kxa7 Kc7 8.c4 win.

iii) Not 6.Kb8? Rxc7 7.Kxc7 c4 8.Kd6 Kd8 9.Kd5 Kd7 10.Kxc4 Kd6 11.Kd4 Ke6 12.c4 Kd6 13.Ke4 Kc5 14.Kd3 Kd6 15.Kd4 Kc7 16.Kd5 Kc8 draw.

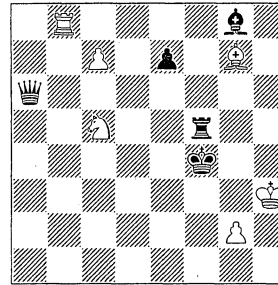
"An interesting reciprocal zugzwang study".

A study by Gamlet Amiryan (Armenia):

h3b6 3104.21 e1e7g1h2.a6c6e4 5/4, Draw, solution: 1.c7 Sf1 2.Se2 Qxe2 3.c8Q Qf3+ 4.Kh4 Qf6+ 5.Kh3 Qxe7 6.Qb8+ Kxa6 7.Qa8+ Kb6 8.Qxe4 Qxe4 stalemate, originally awarded 10th hm was eliminated from the award due to an incorrectness

discovered by Michael Roxlau (Germany): 5...Qh6+ 6.Kg2 Se3+ 7.Kg1 Qg5+ 8.Kf2 Qf4+ 9.Ke2 Qf3+ 10.Kd2 Qf2+ 11.Kc1 Qf1+ 12.Kd2 Sc4+ 13.Kc3 Qc1+ 14.Kb4 Qb2+ 15.Kxc4 Qc2+ and Black wins.

No 12042 A. van Tets
comm Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson- 75 JT



h3f4 3441.21 6/5 Draw

No 12042 Albert van Tets (South-Africa) 1.Be5+/i Rxe5 2.Rf8+/ii Qf6/iii 3.Sd3+/iv Ke3/v 4.Rxf6 exf6 5.Sxe5 (c8Q?; Be6+) Be6+ 6.Sg4+ Kf4 7.c8Q/vi Bxc8 8.Kh4 Bxg4 9.g3+ Kf3(5) stalemate.

i) 1.g3+? Kf3; 1.g4? Qf1+; 1.Rf8? Qa3+ 2.Kh2 Rxf8; 1.Rb4+? Bc4 2.g3+ Kf3 3.g4 Qg6 -+.

ii) 2.g3+? Kf3 3.Rf8+ Qf6 4.Rxf6+ exf6; 2.Rb4+? Bc4 3.Sd3+ Ke3 4.Sxe5 Qh6+ 5.Kg3 Qf4+ 6.Kh3 Be6+.

iii) Rf5 3.Rxf5+ Kxf5 4.Sxa6 draws.

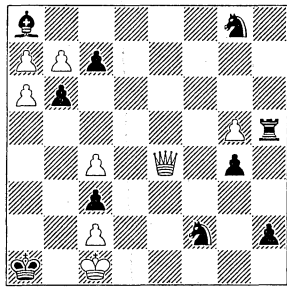
iv) 3.Rxf6+? exf6 4.Sd3+ Kg5 5.Sxe5 Be6+ wins.

v) Kg5 4.Rxg8+ Kh5 5.g4+ Kh6 6.Sxe5 Qf1+ 7.Kg3 Qe1+ 8.Kf4 Qc1+ 9.Kf5 Qxc7 10.g5+ Kh7 11.Rg6 Qc2+ 12.Ke6 Qe4 13.Rh6+

=.
vi) 7.g3+? Kg5, 7.Kh4? Bxg4 8.g3+ Kf3 and Black wins.

"A very complicated initial position, where White is threatened with mate, which leads after precise play to a simplified position of stalemate".

No 12043 S. I. Tkachenko
comm Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75 JT



c1a1 1336.65 8/10 Win

No 12043 Sergei I. Tkachenko (Ukraine) 1.Qh1/i Sxh1 2.bxa8Q Sf2 3.Qh1 Sxh1/ii 4.a8Q Sg3 5.Qh1/iii Sxh1/iv 6.a7 Rxc5 7.c5/v Rxc5 8.a8Q+ Ra5 9.Qc6 Ra3 10.Qb5 Ka2 11.Qb1 mate.

i) 1.bxa8Q? Sxe4 and White will be mate.

ii) Rxc5 4.a8Q Sxh1 5.Qf8 Ra5 6.Qb4 wins.

iii) The third sacrifice of a wQ on the same square.

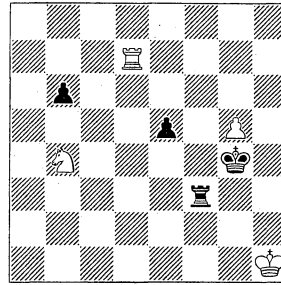
iv) Rxc5 6.Qxh2 Rf5 7.Qg2, or here Se4 7.a7 Ra5 8.Qxc7 g3 9.Qxb6 followed by mate.

v) 7.a8Q+? Ra5 8.Qxh1 g3 and Black wins.

"A curious and interesting reciprocal zugzwang study in which three

queens in succession must be sacrificed on h1 in order to set up a win by the fourth queen after the subtle pawn move to c5".

No 12044 L. M. Gonzalez
comm Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75 JT



h1g4 0401.12 4/4 Win

No 12044 Luis Miguel Gonzalez (Spain) 1.g6/i Rf6/ii 2.g7 Rh6+/iii 3.Kg2/iv Rg6 4.Sd5 Kf5+/v 5.Kf3/vi Ke6/vii 6.Sxb6 Kf6/viii 7.Sd5+ Ke6 8.Ra7/ix Kxd5 9.Ra5+ Kd4 10.Ra4+ Kd3 11.Rg4/x wins.

i) 1.Kg2? Rf5 2.g6 Rg5 3.g7 Kh5+ 4.Kf3 Kh6 =.

ii) If Rf8 2.Rf7 Rh8+ 3.Rh7 Rg8 4.Sc6 Kg5 5.Se7, or if Rf5 2.Rd2 Rf8 3.Rg2+ Kh5 4.g7 Rg8 5.Sd5 Kh6 6.Se7 Rxc7 7.Sf5+, or Kh3 2.Rd3.

iii) Rg6 3.Sc6 Kh5 4.Sxe5 Rg5 5.Kh2 b5 6.Kh3 b4 7.Sg4 Rxc4 8.Rd5+ wins.

iv) Not 3.Kg1? Rg6 4.Sd5 Kf5+ 5.Kf2 Ke6 6.Sxb6 Kf6 7.Sd5+ Ke6 with positional draw.

v) Kh5+ 5.Kf3 Kh6 6.Se3 Kh7 (Rxc7? Sf5+) 7.Sf5 Rg1 8.Rd8 wins.

vi) Not 5.Kh3? because following

the main line this would allow
9.Ra5+ Ke4 10.Ra4+ Kf5 =.

vii) e4+ 6.Kf2 Ke5 7.Sxb6 Kf6
8.Sd5+ Ke5 9.Sc7 Rg4 10.Rf7 Rg6
11.Se8 followed by 12.Rf8 winning.

viii) Rg1 7.Ra7 Kf6 8.Sd5+ Ke6
9.Se3 Rg5 10.Sg4.

ix) Not 8.Rb7? Kxd5 9.Rb5+ Kc6
and bK is too close.

x) But not 11.Ra3+? Kd2 12.Ra2+
Kd3 13.Rg2, because e4+ 14.Kf2
e3+ 15.Kf3 Rf6+ 16.Kg4 Rg6+
17.Kh3 Rh6+ draws.

"A good study where White
laboriously imposes his initial
material superiority by sacrificing it".

No 12045 Emil Melnichenko (New
Zealand) 1.Sh6+/i Kg7 2.Bf8+/ii
Kh8/iii 3.Sf7+ Kg8 4.Ke7 Sh5/iv
5.Se8 g5 6.Sh6+ Kh8 7.Bg7+ Sxg7
8.Sf7+ Kg8 9.Sf6 mate.

i) 1.Se5+? Kg7 2.Se6+ Kh6 3.Bc1+
Kh5; 1.Bd6? Se4 2.Bh2 g5 =.

ii) 2.Bc1? g5 3.Bxg5 h2 4.Bxf6+
Kxh6 and Black wins.

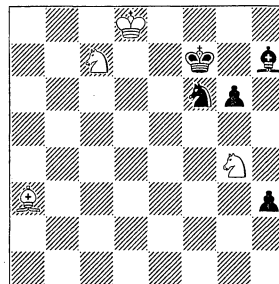
iii) Kxf8 3.Se6 mate.

iv) h2 5.Sh6+ Kh8 6.Kxf6 Bg8
7.Kxg6 Bh7+ 8.Kf6 Bc2 9.Se6 Bb3
10.Kg6 Bc2+ 11.Kf6 h1Q 12.Bg7+
Kh7 13.Sf8 mate, or Sg4 5.Sd5 h2
6.Ke8 h1Q 7.Se7 mate.

"One more version of the mate with
two knights, made interesting by the
possible promotion of the pawn on
h3. The author provides an
exhaustive analysis that we cannot
reproduce in this award".

No 12045 E. Melnichenko

comm Foguelman-Caputto-Carlsson-75 JT



d8f7 0045.02

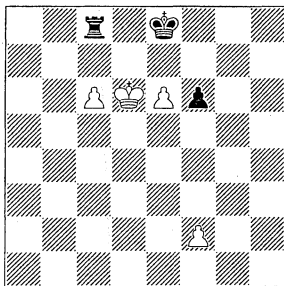
4/5 Win

A further study by Alexey Gasparyan
(Armenia): a5h6 0102.37 7/8 Win,
solution: 1.Rh8 h1Q 2.f4 Qxd5+
3.Sb5 Qg8 4.Rxg8 Kxh7 5.Re8 h3
6.Sd6 e2 7.Sf7 e1Q+ 8.Kb5 g5 9.f5
g6 10.f6 exf6 11.Rxe1 wins,
originally also commented, was
eliminated from the award due to a
dual discovered by Mario G. Garcia
(Argentina): 6.Sd4 followed by
7.Sf3.

V.Dolgov-75JT

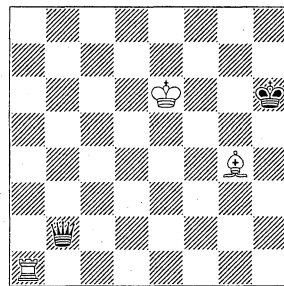
The award of this international
tournament for miniatures (max. 7 men)
was published in Kubanskije novosti
1vii2000. The tournament was judged by
V.Dolgov, 57 studies by 37
composers of 6 countries were
entered of which 21 defective and
five anticipated entries. The judge
acknowledged assistance from
I.Antipin and V.Kolpakov, like
himself also from the Kuban district.
The prizes were not separated.

No 12046 G.Amiryan
prize Dolgov 75 JT



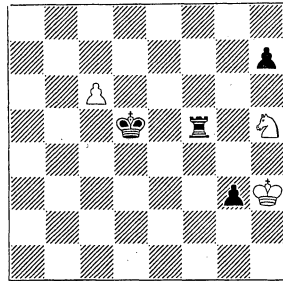
d6e8 0300.31 4/3 Draw
No 12046 Gamlet Amiryman
 (Armenia). 1.c7/i f5 2.f3/ii f4/iii
 3.e7z Ra8 4.Ke6z Ra6+ 5.Kd5 Ra8
 6.Ke6zz Rc8 7.Kd6z Kf7 8.Kd7 Re8
 9.c8Q Rxc8 10.Kxc8 Kxe7 11.Kc7
 Ke6 12.Kc6 Ke5 13.Kc5 draw.
 i) 1.e7? Kf7 2.Kd7 Re8 wins. Or
 1.f4? Rd8+ 2.Kc5 Ke7 wins.
 ii) Zugzwang. 2.f4? Ra8. Or 2.e7?
 Kf7 3.Kd7 Re8 wins.
 iii) Ra8 3.f4 Rc8 4.e7 draw -
 reciprocal zugzwang.
 "A subtle piece of work!"

No 12047 V.Kalyagin, B.Olympiev
prize Dolgov 75 JT



e6h6 3110.00 3/2 Draw
No 12047 Viktor Kalyagin,
 Bronislav Olympiev (Russia).
 1.Ra8/i Qb3+/ii 2.Kf6 Qc3+ 3.Kf5
 Qc5+ 4.Kf4 Qd6+ 5.Ke3 Qe5+ 6.Kf2
 Qh2+ 7.Ke3, with:
 - Qg1+ 8.Kf4 Qc1+ 9.Kg3 Qg1+
 10.Kf4 positional draw, or
 - Qe5+ 8.Kf2 Qh2+ (Qf4+;Bf3)
 9.Ke3 Qg3+ 10.Bf3 draw.
 i) 1.Re1? Qa2+ 2.Ke7 Qa7+ 3.Ke8
 Qb8+ 4.Kd7 Qb5+ 5.Ke6 Qb6+. 1.
 Rf1? Qb6+. 1.Rh1+? or 1.Ra7? or
 1.Ra5? or 1.Ra4? or 1.Rg1? or
 1.Rd1? - 1...Kg5.
 ii) The obvious Qb6+; is not
 mentioned, but is met only by 2.Kf5
 (Ke5? Qe3+;) Qg6+ (Qf2+;Ke4)
 3.Kf4 Qd6+, into the main line. Qc2
 2.Bf3 Qg6+ 3.Ke5 draws, not 3.Ke7?
 Qg5+..

No 12048 N.Rezvov, S.Tkachenko
prize Dolgov 75 JT



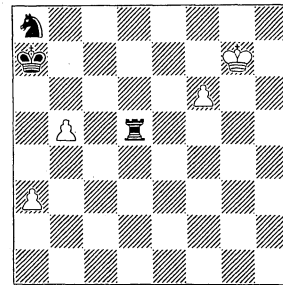
h3d5 0301.12 3/4 Draw

No 12048 Nikolai Rezvov, Sergei N.Tkachenko (Ukraine). 1.c7 Rf8 2.Sf6+ Ke6 (Ke5;Sd7+) 3.Sxh7 Rh8/i 4.Kg2/ii Kf5 5.Kxg3zz, with:
- Rc8 6.Kh4 Rxc7 7.Sg5 draw, or
- Kg6 6.Kf4 Rc8 7.Sg5, 8.Ke5 Rc8 9.Kd6 draw.
i) Rg8 4.Sg5+ Kf5 5.Sf3 Kf4 6.Kg2 Rc8 7.Sd4 Kg4 8.Se6 Ra8 9.Sd4 Ra2+ 10.Kg1 Ra8 11.Kg2 positional draw.
ii) 4.Kxg3? Kf5 5.Kf3 Rc8 6.Kg3 Rxc7 7.Sf8 Rf7 wins.

No 12049 Eduard Eilazyan (Uzbekistan). 1.f7 Sc7 2.b6+/i Kxb6 3.Kf6 Rd6+ 4.Ke7 Re6+ 5.Kd7 Rf6 6.Ke7 Sd5+ 7.Ke8 Re6+ 8.Kd8 Rd6+ 9.Ke8 Sc7+ 10.Ke7 Re6+ 11.Kd7 positional draw.
i) 2.Kf6? Rd6+ 3.Ke7 Re6+ 4.Kd7 Rf6 5.b6+ Kb7/ii 6.Ke7 Sd5+ 7.Ke8 Re6+ 8.Kd8 Rc6 9.f8Q Rc8+ wins.
ii) Ka6 6.bxc7/iii Rxf7+ 7.Kc6 Rf8 8.a4 Rg8 9.a5 Ka7 10.Kd7 Kb7 11.a6+ draw.
iii) 6.Ke7? Sd5+ 7.Ke8 Re6+ 8.Kd8

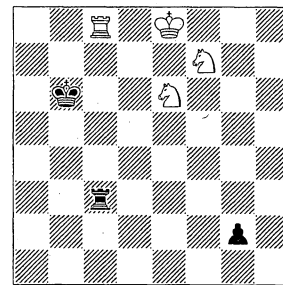
Rxb6+.

No 12049 E.Eilazyan
prize Dolgov 75 JT



g7a7 0303.30 4/3 Draw

No 12050 Gh.Umnov
prize Dolgov 75 JT

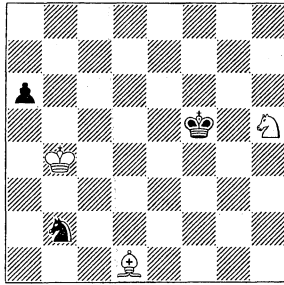


e8b6 0402.01 4/3 Win.

No 12050 Gherman Umnov (Russia). 1.Rb8+ Kc6 2.Rb1/i Rg3/ii 3.Rg1 Kd5 4.Sf4+ Ke4 5.Sxg2 Kf3 6.Sh4+ Kg4 7.Sh6+ Kh3 8.Rh1 mate.
i) 2.Sd4+? Kd5 3.Rd8+ Ke4 4.Se2 Kf3 5.Sg1+ Kf2 6.Rd1 Re3+ draw.
ii) Re3 3.Sg5 Rg3 4.Rg1 Kd5 5.Kf7 Kc4 6.Kf6 Kd3 7.Sf4+ Ke3 8.gSh3 Kf3 9.Kf5 Rg4 10.Ra1 Rg3 11.Sg1+ Kf2 12.fSh3+ wins.

"Just right for a jubilee celebration, with a checkmate not catered for in the Nadareishvili/Akobias anthology."

No 12051 I.Antipin, V.Medintsev
honourable mention Dolgov 75 JT



b4f5 0014.01 3/3 Win

No 12051 I.Antipin, V.Medintsev (Russia). 1.Bc2+ (Be2? Ke4;) Kg5 2.Sg7/i Kf6 3.Se8+ Ke7 4.Sc7 Kd6 5.Sa8/ii Kc6/iii 6.Kb3/iv Kb7 7.Be4+ K- 8.Kxb2 wins.

i) 2.Sg3? Kf4, and 3.Sf1 Kf3 4.Kc3 Kf2 5.Sd2 Ke2 draw, or 3.Sh1 Kf3 4.Kc3 Sd1+ 5.Bxd1+ Kg2 draw.

ii) 5.Sxa6? Kc6 6.Kc3 Kb6 7.Sb4 Kb5 draw.

iii) Kd5 6.Kc3 Sc4 7.Bb3 wins.

iv) 6.Kc3? Sa4+ 7.Bxa4+ Kb7 draw.

No 12052 Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1...c5+ 2.Kxc5/i b1Q 3.Bc6+, with:

- Kb3 4.Rh3+ Kb2 5.Rh2+ Ka3/ii 6.Sb5+ Ka4 7.Rh4+/iii Ka5 8.Ra4+ Kxa4 9.Sc3+ wins, or

- Ka5 4.Kd6+ Kb6 5.Rb5+ Ka7 6.Ra5+ Kb6 7.Ra6 mate.

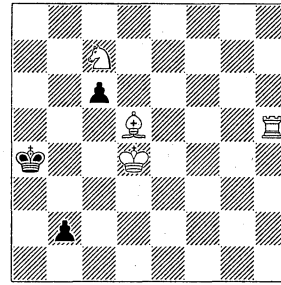
i) 2.Kc4? b1Q 3.Bc6+ Ka5 draw.

ii) Kc3 6.Sb5+ Kd3 7.Be4+ Kxe4 8.Sd2+ wins. Or Kb3 6.Bd5+ Ka3

7.Rh3+ (Sb5+? Qxb5+;) Ka4 8.Bc6+ Ka5 9.Ra3 mate.

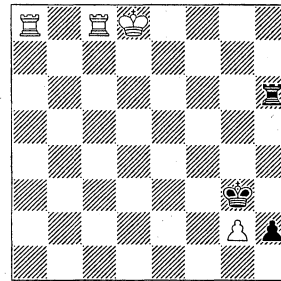
iii) 7.Sc3+? Kb3 8.Sxb1 stalemate.

No 12052 P.Arestov
honourable mention Dolgov 75 JT



d4a4 0111.02 4/3 BTM Win

No 12053 V.Kalandadze
honourable mention Dolgov 75 JT

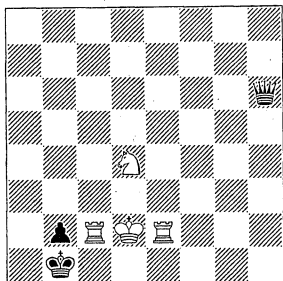


d8g3 0500.11 4/3 Win

No 12053 Velimir Kalandadze (Georgia). 1.Rc3+/i Kf4 2.Ra4+ Ke5 3.Rc5+ Kd6 4.Rh5 Rxh5 5.Ra6+ Ke5 6.Ra5+ Kf4 7.Rxh5 Kg3 8.Rxh2 Kxh2 9.g4 wins.

i) 1.Ra3+? Kf4 2.Rc4+ Ke5 3.Ra5+ Kd6 draw.

No 12054 E.Markov
honourable mention Dolgov 75 JT



d2b1 3201.01 4/3 Win

No 12054 Evgeny Markov (Russia).
wK is in check. 1.Kc3 Qh3+ 2.Kb4
Ka1 3.Sb3+ Qxb3+ 4.Kxb3 b1Q+
5.Kc3/i Qb2+ 6.Kc4 Qb1 7.Rf2zz
Qh1 8.Ra2+ Kb1 9.fRb2+ Kc1
10.Ra1+ wins.

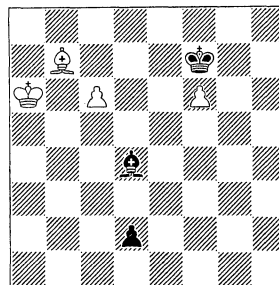
i) 5.Ka4? Qd1. 5.Kc4? Qf1. 5.Ka3?
Qb2+.

No 12055 Aleksandr Manyakhin
(Russia). 1.c7 d1Q 2.Bd5+ Kxf6
3.c8Q Qa4+ 4.Kb7 Qb5+ 5.Kc7/i
Be5+ 6.Kd8 Qxd5+ 7.Qd7 Bd6
8.Qc6/ii Qxc6 stalemate.

i) 5.Ka8? Qa5+ 6.Kb7 Qb6+ 7.Ka8
Qa7 mate.

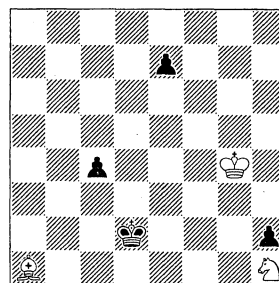
ii) 8.Qa4? Qg8+ 9.Qe8 Be7+ 10.Kd7
Qe6+ 11.Kc7 Bd6+ 12.Kd8 Bc7+
wins.

No 12055 A.Manyakhin
honourable mention Dolgov 75 JT



a6f7 0040.21 4/3 Draw

No 12056 M.Roxlau
honourable mention Dolgov 75 JT



g4d2 0011.03 3/4 Win

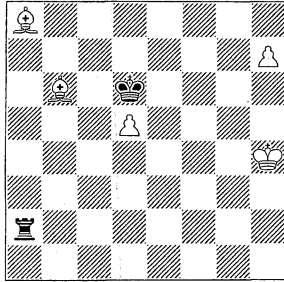
No 12056 Michael Roxlau
(Germany). 1.Bg7/i c3 2.Kf3/ii c2
3.Bh6+ Ke1 (Kc3;Bc1) 4.Kg2 (else:
Kf1) Ke2 5.Sf2 e5 6.Se4 Kd3 7.Sc5+
Kc4 8.Sd7/iii e4 9.Kxh2 Kb3 10.Bc1
Ka2 11.Sc5 Kb1 12.Kb3 Ka2 13.Sd4
Kb1 14.Se2 wins.

i) 1.Be5? c3 2.Kf3 c2 3.Bf4+ Ke1
4.Kg2 e5 5.Bg5 Ke2 6.Sf2 h1Q+
7.Sxh1 e4 draw.

ii) 2.Kg3? c2 3.Bh6+ Ke2 4.Sf2 Kf1
draw.

iii) 8.Se6? Kb3 9.Bc1 Ka2 10.Sc5
Kb1 11.Sb3 Ka2 12.Sd2 e4 13.Kxh2
e3 14.Se4 Kb1 draw.

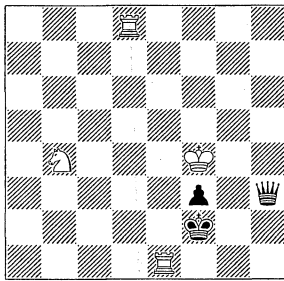
No 12057 B.Sidorov
honourable mention Dolgov 75 JT



h4d6 0320.20 5/2 Win

No 12057 Boris Sidorov (Russia).
1.Bc7+ Kxc7 2.d6+ Kxd6 3.Bg2
Rxc2 4.Kh3 Rg1 5.Kh2 wins.

No 12058 P.Arestov
commendation Dolgov 75 JT

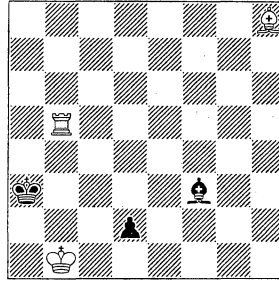


f4f2 3201.01 4/3 Win

No 12058 P.Arestov. 1.Sd3+ Kg2
2.Rg8+ Kh2 3.Rh1+i Kxh1 4.Sf2+
Kh2 5.Sxh3 f2 6.Sg5 f1Q+ 7.Sf3+
Kh1 8.Rh8+ Kg2 9.Rh2 mate.
i) 3.Sf2? Qg3+. 3.eRg1? Qh6+

4.Kxf3 Qf6+ 5.Sf4 Qc3+ 6.Ke4
Qe3+ 7.Kxe3 stalemate.

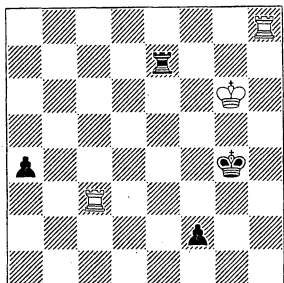
No 12059 L.Katsnelson
commendation Dolgov 75 JT



b1a3 0140.01 3/3 Draw

No 12059 Leonard Katsnelson
(Russia). 1.Bb2+ (Rd5? Be4+;) Ka4
2.Ra5+ Kb4 (Kb3;Ra3+) 3.Bc3+
Kxc3 4.Ra3+i Kc4 5.Ra4+ Kc5/ii
6.Ra5+ Kc6 (Kb6;Rd5) 7.Ra6+ Kc7
8.Ra7+ Kc8 9.Ra8+ Kd7 10.Ra7+
Kd6 11.Ra6+ Ke5 12.Ra5+ Kf4
13.Ra4+/iii Be4+ 14.Rxe4 Kxe4
15.Kc2 Ke3 16.Kd1 Kd3 stalemate.
i) 4.Rc5+? Kb3 5.Rc1 Be4+ wins.
ii) Kd3 6.Ra3+ Ke2 7.Ra2 draw.
iii) 13.Rd5? Bxd5 14.Kc2 Ke3 wins.

No 12060 V.Kondratev
commendation Dolgov 75 JT



g6g4 0500.02 3/4 Win

No 12060 Viktor Kondratev
(Russia). 1.Rf8/i Re6+ 2.Kg7 Re7+
3.Kg8 Re8 4.Rc4+ Kg3 5.Rxe8 f1Q
6.Re3+ Kg2 7.Rc2+ Kh1 8.eRe2
Kg1 9.Kg7 a3 10.cRd2/ii, with:

- a2 11.Rxa2 Kh1 12.Rf2 Qg2
13.Kf8, or

- Qa1+ 11.Kf7 Qf1+ 12.Ke7 a2
13.Rxa2 Kh1 14.Rf2 Qe1+ 15.Kf7
Kg1 16.Rg2+ Kf1 17.Rh2 Kg1
18.aRg2+ Kf1 19.Rh1+ wins.

i) 1.Rc4+? Kg3 2.Rf8 Re3 3.cRf4
Re2 4.R4f5 Kg2 5.Rg5+ Kf1 6.Ra8
Re4 7.Rc8 a3 8.Rc2 Re2 draw.

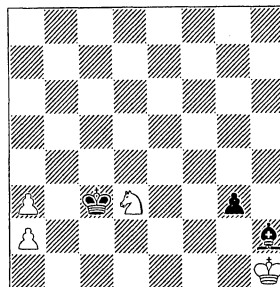
ii) 10.cRa2? Kh1 11.Rf2 Qg2
12.Rxg2 stalemate.

No 12061 V.Kondratev. 1.a4 Kc4
2.Kg2/i Kd5 3.a5 Kc6 4.a6 Kb6/ii
5.Sb4 Ka7 6.a3 Kb6 7.a4 Ka7 8.a5
Kb8 9.Sc6+ Ka8 10.a7 Kb7 11.a8Q+
Kxa8 12.a6 Bg1 13.Kxg1 g2 14.Sb4
wins.

i) 2.a3? Kd5 3.a5 Kc6 4.a6 Kc7
5.Sb4 Kb6 6.a4 Ka7 7.a5 Ka8, and
White is in zugzwang.

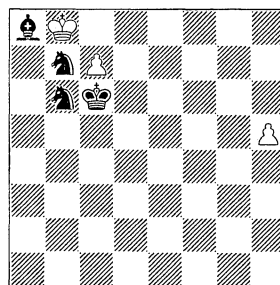
ii) Kc7 5.Sb4 Kb6 6.a4 wins.

No 12061 V.Kondratev
commendation Dolgov 75 JT



h1c3 0031.21 4/3 Win

No 12062 V.Kalashnikov
commendation Dolgov 75 JT



b8c6 0036.20 3/4 Draw

No 12062 Valery Kalashnikov
(Russia). 1.c8Q+/i Sxc8 2.h6/ii Sc5
3.Kxc8 (h7? Bb7;) Bb7+ 4.Kd8
(Kb8? Kb6;) Kd6/iii 5.h7/iv Se6+
6.Ke8 Be4 7.h8S draw, not 7.h8Q?
Bg6 mate.

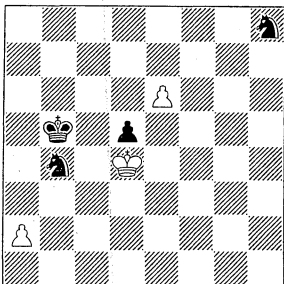
i) 1.h6? Sd6 2.c8Q+ dSxc8 3.h7 Bb7
4.h8Q Sd7 mate.

ii) 2.Kxa8? Kc7 3.h6 Sd8 4.h7 Sc6
5.h8Q Sb6 mate.

iii) Se6+ 5.Ke7 Sg5 6.Kf6 draw.

iv) 5.Ke8? Be4 6.Kf7 Se6 7.Kg8 Sg5
wins.

No 12063 E.Markov
 commendation Dolgov 75 JT

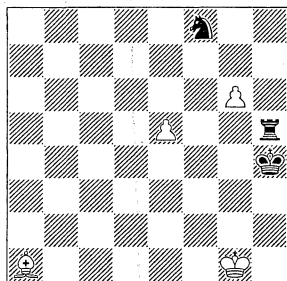


d4b5 0006.21 3/4 Draw

No 12063 E.Markov. 1.e7/i Sc6+
 2.Kxd5 Sxe7+ 3.Ke5zz Sg8 4.a4+
 Ka5 5.Ke6 Sg6 6.Kf7 S8e7 7.Kf6
 draw.

i) 1.a4+? Kc6 2.e7 Kd7 3.a5 Kxe7
 4.a6 Kd6 5.a7 Sc6+ and Sxa7.

No 12064 L.Topko
 commendation Dolgov 75 JT



g1h4 0313.20 4/3 Draw

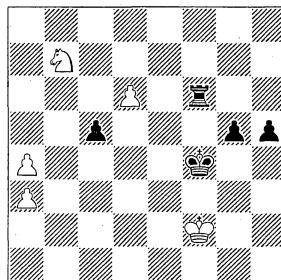
No 12064 Leonid Topko (Ukraine).
 1.e6/i, with:
 - Sxe6 2.Bf6+ Kh3 3.g7 Sxg7
 4.Bxg7 Rg5+ 5.Kh1 Rd5 6.Kg1
 Rg5+ 7.Kh1 Rd5 8.Kg1 Kg3 9.Kf1

Kf3 10.Ke1, or
 - Sxg6 2.e7 Sxe7 3.Bf6+ Kg3
 4.Bxe7 Rd5 5.Kf1 Kf3 6.Kg1 Kg3
 7.Kf1 Kf3 8.Kg1 draw.
 i) 1.g7? Rg5+ 2.Kf2 Se6 wins.

Dvizov-60JT

This international formal tourney of
 the Belarus magazine "Zvyazda" was
 judged by E.Dvizov (Zhlobin,
 Belarus). There was no set theme.
 The provisional award was published
 in Zvyazda 2xii97 and signed by
 Dvizov. 25 entries by 14 composers
 from 2 countries of which 9 are
 published.

No 12065 A.Foguelman and
 Z.Caputto
 1st-3rd prize Dvizov-60JT



f2f4 0301.33 5/5 Win

No 12065 A.Foguelman and
 Z.Caputto (Buenos Aires,
 Argentina) 1.d7 Ke5+ 2.Ke3 Rf4
 3.Sd6/i Rf8 4.Se8 Rf4 5.d8Q Re4+
 6.Kd3 Rd4+ 7.Qxd4+ cxd4 8.a5 g4/ii
 9.a6 g3 10.a7 g2 11.a8Q g1Q 12.Qe4
 mate.
 i) 3.d8Q? Re4+ 4.Kd3 Rd4+

5.Qxd4+ cxd4 6.a5 Kd5 7.a6 Kc6
 8.Sc5 Kb6 9.Kxd4 h4 10.Ke4 h3
 11.Kf3 g4+ 12.Kg3 Ka7 13.a4 Kb6
 14.a5+ Ka7 15.Kh2 Ka8 16.Sd3 Ka7
 17.Sb4 Ka8 18.Sc6 g3+ 19.Kxg3 h2
 20.Kxh2 stalemate.

ii) Kd5 9.Sf6+ Kc5 10.Sxh5 Kb5
 11.Kxd4 Kxa5 12.Kc3 g4 13.Kb3,
 after which the following position
 must be attained:

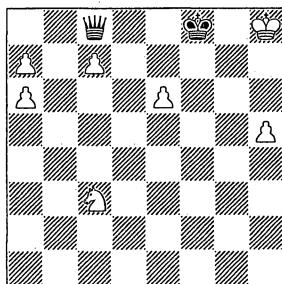
b6a8 0001.11 e4.a6g4 3/2+.

From this position the win: 1.Sd6 g3
 2.Sb5 g2 3.Sc7+ and White wins.

"A beautiful mid-board checkmate, a
 deep try, and to wind up with, a
 stalemate of Black - the practical
 master's technique shows."

No 12066 I.Bondar

1st-3rd prize Dvizov-60JT



h8f8 3001.50 7/2 Win

No 12066 I.Bondar (Gantsevichi,
 Belarus) 1.Sd5 Qxa6 2.e7+ Kf7
 3.e8Q+ Kxe8 4.c8Q+ Qxc8 5.a8R
 (a8Q? Kf7+;) Qxa8 6.Sc7+ Kf7+
 7.Sxa8 Kf6 8.Kh7/i Kg5 9.h6 wins.

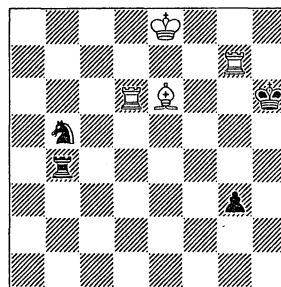
i) 8.h6? Kg6 9.h7 Kf7 draw.

"A synthesis of ideas under a
 light-weight cloak: a cascade of
 sacrifices of passed pawns brings bQ

where she can be forked, and an
 underpromotion to subvert Black's
 stalemate pretensions - all this subtly
 leads up to a theory ending."

No 12067 L.Tamkov

1st-3rd prize Dvizov-60JT



e8h6 0513.01 4/4 Win

No 12067 L.Tamkov (Gomel,
 Belarus) 1.dRd7 Sd6+ 2.Kd8 Rb8+
 3.Kc7 Rb7+ 4.Kxd6/i Rxd7+ 5.Rxd7
 g2 6.Bf5/ii g1Q 7.Rh7+ Kg5 8.Rg7+
 Kxf5 9.Rxg1 wins.

i) 4.Kc6? Rxd7 5.Rxd7 g2 6.Rd8
 Sf5/iii 7.Rh8+ Kg6/iv 8.Bxf5 Kg7
 9.Rh4 g1Q draw.

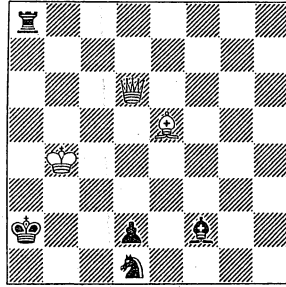
ii) 6.Rd8? g1Q 7.Rh8+ K- 8.Rg8+
 Kf6 9.Rxg1 stalemate.

iii) g1Q? 7.Rh8+ K- 8.Rg8+ Kf6
 9.Rxg1 Kxe6 10.Rg6+ winning.

iv) Kg7? 8.Rg8+ Kf6 9.Bxf5, with a
 white win.

"Note (ii) is a study within a study."
 Hardly!

No 12068 Z.Caputto and O.Carlsson
1st HM Dvizov-60JT



b4a2 1343.01 3/5 BTM, Win
No 12068 Z.Caputto and O.Carlsson
(Buenos Aires, Argentina) 1...Bd4
2.Qd5+/i Kb1 3.Qe4+/ii Kc1
4.Qxd4/iii Rd8/iv 5.Qc4+/v Kb1
6.Kb3 Se3 (Sc3;Kxc3) 7.Qe4+ Kc1
8.Bb2+/vi Kd1 9.Qf3+/vii Ke1
10.Qxe3+ wins, Kf1 11.Qf3+ Kg1
12.Bd4+.
Or 1...Sb2 2.Qd5+ (Qxd2? Be1;)
Kb1 3.Qxd2 Ra4+ 4.Kb5 wins.
Or 1...Rb8+ 2.Qxb8 Sb2 3.Qa8+
Kb1 4.Qe4+ Kc1 5.Bf4 wins.
Or 1...Be1 2.Qd3 Rb8+ 3.Bxb8 Sb2
4.Qb3+ Kb1 5.Ka3 d1S 6.Be5 wins.
Or 1...Be3 2.Qd5+ Kb1 3.Qb3+
Kc1 4.Qc4+ Kb1 5.Kb3 wins.
Or 1...Bc5+ 2.Kxc5/viii Ra5+
3.Kb4 Rxe5 4.Qxe5 Se3 5.Qe6+ Ka1
6.Qa6+ Kb2 7.Qa3+ Kb1 8.Qd3+
Sc2+ 9.Kb3 wins.
i) 2.Qxd4? Ra4+ 3.Kxa4 Sc3+ and
4.Kb4 d1Q 5.Qxc3 Qe1 6.Qxe1
draw, or 4.Qxc3 d1Q+ 5.Kb4 Qe1
6.Qxe1 stalemate.
If 2.Bxd4? Ra4+ 3.Kc5/ix Kb1
4.Qg6+/x Kc1 5.Bg7 Ra3 6.Bh6 Se3
7.Kb4 d1Q 8.Kxa3 Qd3+ 9.Qxd3

stalemate.

ii) 3.Qxd4? Ra4 4.Kxa4 Sc3+
5.Qxc3 d1Q+ 6.Kb5/xi Qd5+ 7.Kb6
Qe6+ 8.Kb7 Qd5+ 9.Kc8 Qc4+
10.Qxc4 stalemate.

Or if 3.Bxd4? Rc8 4.Qh1/xii Rcl
5.Qh2/xiii Rc2 6.Qe2 Kc1 7.Kb3/xiv
Sc3 8.Bxc3 d1Q draw.

Or 3.Qh1? Kc2 4.Qe4+ Kc1 5.Qxd4
Rc8 6.Qg1 Kc2 7.Qg6+ Kc1 8.Bf4
Rc2 9.Qa6 Sc3 10.Qa1+ Sb1 draws,
if now 11.Kb3 Rc3+.

iii) 4.Bxd4? Rb8+ 5.Ka3 Sc3 6.Qe3
Sd5 7.Qg5 Ra8+ 8.Kb3 Rb8+ 9.Kc4
Rg8 10.Qh6 Rg6 draw.

Or 4.Qxa8? Bxe5 5.Kb3 Se3 6.Qa3+
Kb1 7.Qa2+ Kc1 draw.

iv) Ra2 5.Bf4 Rb2+ 6.Ka3 wins. If
Rc8 5.Bf4 Rc2 6.Qa1 wins.

v) 5.Qa1+? Kc2 6.Qa4+ Kc1. Or
5.Qxd8? Se3 6.Bb2+/xv Kc2 7.Qc8+
Kb1 draws.

vi) 8.Qxe3? Rd3+ 9.Qxd3 d1Q+
draw.

vii) 9.Qxe3? Rb8+ 10.Kc1
(Kc3,Rb3+;) Rxb2 11.Kc3 Ra2
12.Kb3 Rb2+ 13.Ka3 Kc2 14.Qe4+
Kc1 15.Qd4 Rb3+ drawn.

viii) 2.Qxc5? Se3 3.Qxe3 Rb8+
draws.

ix) 3.Kxa4 Sc3+ 4.Bxc3 d1Q+
5.Qxd1 stalemate.

x) 4.Bg7 Sf2 5.Qb6+ Kc2 6.Qb2+
Kd3 7.Qc3+ Ke2 8.Qc2 Kf1 draws.
Or 4.Qh2 Ra2 5.Qh1 Kc2 draw.

xi) 6.Kb4(Ka5) Qd2 7.Qxd2
stalemate.

xii) 4.Qb7 Sb2 5.Ka3 Ra8+ 6.Qxa8
d1Q 7.Bxb2 Qb3+ 8.Kxb3 stalemate.

Or 4.Qf5(Qe4)+ Rc2 5.Kb3 Se3
6.Qa5(Qa8) Rb2+. xiii) 5.Qf1 Sb2

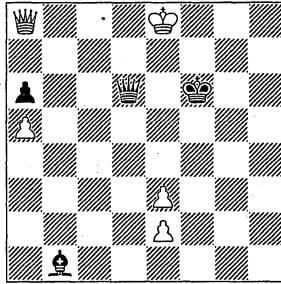
6.Qf5+ Rc2 7.Bxb2 d1Q draw. Or
5.Qg2 Rc4+ 6.Kxe4 Se3+ 7.Bxc3
d1Q draw.

xiv) 7.Be3 Sc3 8.Bxd2 Rxd2+
9.Qe1+ Kc2 draw.

xv) 6.Bf4 d1Q 7.Bxe3+ Kc2 draw.

"Black starts. The many variations
and tries accompanied by stalemate
possibilities make it hard work to
find the main line."

No 12069 E.Iriarte
2nd HM Dvizov-60JT

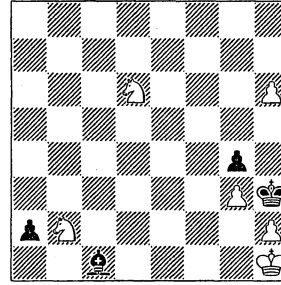


e8f6 4030.31 5/4 Draw

No 12069 E.Iriarte (Mendoza,
Argentina) 1.Qe4 Qb8+ 2.Kd7 Qa7+
3.Kd6 Qb8+ 4.Kd7 Qb5+ 5.Qc6+
drawn.

"The first move is brilliant. The basic
play is constructed on stalemate
defences - cf. Black's moves 1,2,3.
The theory of the 0030.10 ending is
associated with the names J.Kling,
B.Horwitz, R.Teichmann and
V.Rauzer."

No 12070 N.Ageiko and I.Bondar
3rd HM Dvizov-60JT



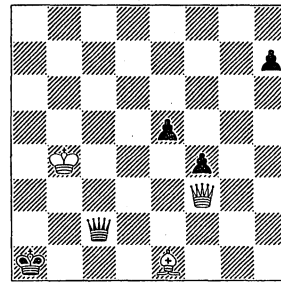
h1h3 0032.32 6/4 Win

No 12070 N.Ageiko and I.Bondar
(Gantsevichi) 1.Sd1 Be3 2.h7 a1Q
3.h8Q+ Qxh8 4.Se4! Qa1/i 5.eSf2+
Bxf2 stalemate.

i) Qa8 5.dSf2+ Bxf2 stalemate.

"A synthesis of two stalemates, one
with knight pinned on the rank, the
other on the diagonal."

No 12071 V.Sichov
commendation Dvizov-60JT



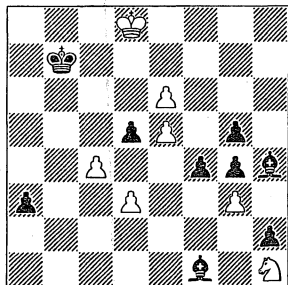
b4a1 4010.03 3/5 Win

No 12071 V.Sichov (Minsk) 1.Bc3+
Kb1 2.Qf1+ Qc1 3.Qa6 (for Qa4) f3/i
4.Qa1+ Kc2 5.Qa2+ Kd1 6.Qd5+
Ke2 7.Qc4+ Ke3 8.Bd4+ Kd2

9.Be3+ Kxe3 10.Qxc1 wins.
 i) "Both unblocking f4 and blocking f3!" If Qd1 4.Qa1+ Kc2 5.Qa4+ Kc1 6.Qa3+ Kc2 7.Qb3+ Kc1 8.Qb2 mate. Or Kc2 4.Qe2+ Kb1 5.Kb3 wins.

"A study of the practical endgame type."

No 12072 V.Frigin
 commendation Dvizov-60JT

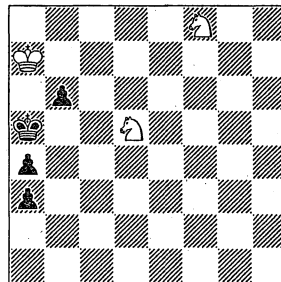


d8b7 0061.56 7/9 Win

No 12072 V.Frigin (Mogilyov, Belarus) 1.e7 a2 2.e8Q a1Q 3.Qb5+ Ka7 4.Kc8 Qa6+ 5.Kc7 Qxb5 6.cxb5 fxg3 7.b6+ Ka6 8.b7 g2 9.b8Q g1Q 10.Kc6 Bxd3 11.Qb2 Be1 12.Qa3+ Ba5 13.Qxd3+ Ka7 14.Qh7+ wins.

"White's second queen manages to penetrate Black's serried defensive ranks."

No 12073 E.Borisevich
 special prize Dvizov-60JT



a7a5 0002.03 3/4 Draw

No 12073 E.Borisevich (Zhlobin)
 The prize was for a miniature. 1.Se6 a2 2.Sd4 a1Q 3.Se7/i, with:

- Qxd4 4.Sc6+ Kb5 5.Sxd4+ Kc4 6.Sc2 Kb3 7.Sd4+ Kc4 8.Sc2, positional draw, or

- Qh1(Qc1/Qc3) 4.eSc6+ Qxc6 5.Sxc6+ Kb5 6.Sd4+ Kc4 7.Sc2 Kb3 8.Sd4+, also positional draw, or

- Kb4 4.Sc2+ K- 5.Sxa1 draw, or
 - a3 4.Sb3+ K- 5.Sxa1 draw.

i) "Paradoxical! It sets up a position where Black with the move is unable to realise his material advantage. Mate is threatened. Black pins his faith on forks."

"A great find by this young composer, only 15 years old."

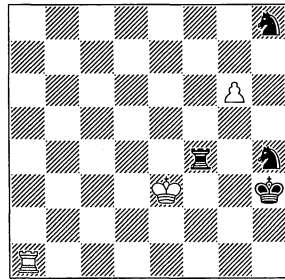
Jenever quick composing tourney

During the 44th World Congress of Chess Composition in Wageningen (July 28 - August 4, 2001) ARVES organized a quick composing tourney for endgame studies. Some weeks before the conference, Harold van der Heijden asked several composers what they would think of a theme position where a critical position should occur in the main line of a study (inversion of colours, mirroring etc. allowed). The response was positive and it was decided to use such a theme definition for this quick composing tourney.

The theme position was the reciprocal zugzwang position: f4g2 0106.00 h6g7h8.

Harold van der Heijden, also acting as judge, provided the following example:

No 12074 H. van der Heijden
example, Jenever ty 2001



e3h3 0406.10 3/4 Win

No 12074 Harold van der Heijden (Netherlands) 1.g7 Sf5+/i 2.Kxf4 Sxg7 3.Rh1+ Kg2 4.Rh6/ii Sf7/iii 5.Rg6+ Kf2 6.Rxg7 Sd6 7.Rc7 Sb5 8.Rc2+ Ke1 9.Rc5 Sd4/iv 10.Ke3 Sb3 11.Rc3 Sa1/v 12.Rc1/vi mate.

i) Sg2+ 2.Ke2 Re4+ 3.Kd3 Re8 4.Rh1+ Kg4 5.Rxh8 wins.

ii) Instead of capturing a piece for free, White goes for the other Knight! If 4.Rxh8? Se6+ 5.Ke3 Kg3 6.Rg8+ Kh4 7.Rg6 Sg5 8.Kf4 Sh3+ with a draw, or 5.Ke5 Sc5 6.Rh5 Sd3+.

iii) Se8 5.Rxh8 Sf6 6.Rd8 Sh5+ 7.Kg4 Sg3 8.Rd2+ wins.

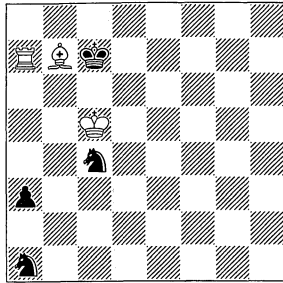
iv) Sa3 10.Rc3 Sb5 11.Rd3 Ke2 12.Ke4 wins.

v) Completing the corner-to-corner journey!

vi) 12.Kd3? Kd1 draws.

Five studies were entered: four win studies and one draw study. All composers succeeded to show the reciprocal zugzwang position both in the main solution and in a try. "It is a pity that the beautiful move 4.Rh6!! of the example was not retained". Three studies proved to be incorrect.

No 12075 Y. Afek
prize Jenever ty 2001



c5c7 0116.01 3/4 BTM, Win

No 12075 Yochanan Afek (Israel)

1...Kb8/i 2.Ra4 Sb2/ii 3.Ra8+/iii
Kxb7 4.Rxa3/iv wins/v.

i) Sb3+ 2.Kxc4 Kb6 3.Ra6+ (Rxa3?;
Sa5+) Kxb7 4.Rxa3 Sd2+ 5.Kd4
wins.

ii) Kxb7 3.Kxc4 Sc2 4.Kd3 Se1+
5.Ke2 Sg2 6.Kf2 wins.

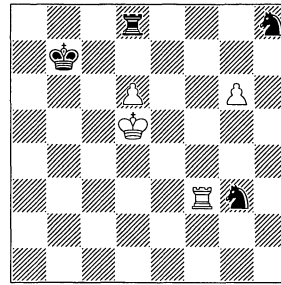
iii) Thematic try 3.Rxa3? Kxb7
reciprocal zugzwang, WTM.

iv) reciprocal zugzwang, BTM.

v) see example.

"A small blemish is the fact that
Black moves first. Otherwise this
miniature has a fine quiet move
(2.Ra4), forcing the black Knight
into the reciprocal zugzwang
position. The try is very surprising".

No 12076 N. Elkies, G. Costeff &
O. Comay
prize Jenever ty 2001



d5b7 0406.20 4/4 Win

No 12076 Noam Elkies, Gady

Costeff & Ofer Comay (Israel) 1.g7/i
Sh5 2.Rf8 Rxd6+ 3.Ke5/ii Re6+/iii
4.Kxe6 Sxg7+ 5.Kd6/iv wins/v.

i) 1.Rb3+? Kc8 2.Rxg3 Rg8 3.g7 Sf7
4.Ke6 Sd8+ 5.Ke7 Sc6+ 6.Kf7
Rxg7+ 7.R(K)xg7 Kd7 draw.

ii) Thematic try: 3.Kxd6? Sxg7
reciprocal zugzwang, WTM.

iii) The composers gave Sxg7
4.Kxd6 as the main line, but now we
have an extra move.

iv) reciprocal zugzwang, BTM.

v) see example.

"A straightforward study with a
perfectly natural key. A good
illustration of the 'refusal of capture'-
theme."