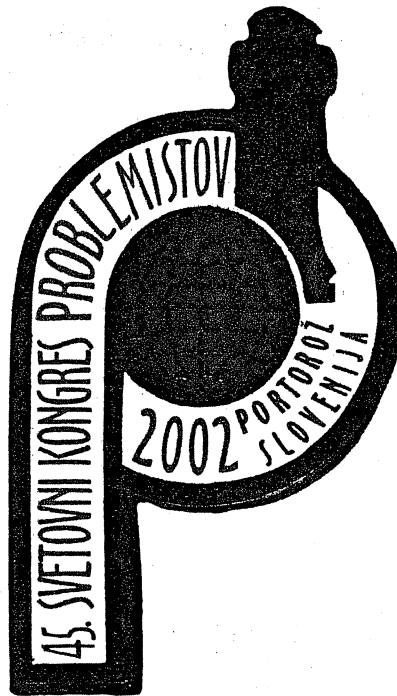




The official 1958 Piran emblem



The unofficial Portoroz 2002 emblem

Prepared by Vladimir Birek of Zagreb

You might have received this issue of EG a little later than usual. The reason for this is that a new treasurer was elected in the ARVES meeting of 5 October.

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45th WCCC and FIDE PCCC
Portoroz (Slovenia) 31viii-7ix2002

The reader will have to sort out which items in this report are PCCC (FIDE Permanent Commission for Chess Composition) and which are WCCC (World Congress of Chess Composition) matters. Not that the distinction mattered to the over 200 participants.

After eight eventful years as president (and many more as delegate and vice-president) Bedrich Formánek (Slovakia) was no longer eligible for re-election. During his term of office membership rose healthily from 31 to 38 countries, though recurrent absences were worrying. Developments in computers and on the studies front (ie the Guidelines for organisers of formal international tourneys, and the Study of the Year innovation) he counted among his strongest memories. The new president, elected for four years, is John Rice (GB) who has appointed Paul Valois as secretary. Both are linguists. The three elected vice-presidents: Hannu Harkola (Finland), Uri Avner (Israel), Kjell Widlert (Sweden).

The results of the (first) World Championship in Composing for Individuals -- WCCI 1998-2000 -- were not only announced, but were distributed in booklet form, just one among a number of achievements by Marko Klasinc (Slovenia) who acted as host and organiser (leading a great team of helpers) throughout the entire week. The WCCI was for published material, the competing composers (56 in the studies section) being allowed no more than six submissions, the best four of which would count. In the outcome Gurgenzidze pipped Kralin to the studies post by a single point, Visokosov by a bare further half-point, and Pervakov just another half-point behind *him*. Wow!

The Open Solving was won by Murdzia (Poland), the 26th WCSC by Germany, the Individual by Murdzia again ('Solvenia' suited him), and an exciting Solving Show by Dragoun (Czech Republic), Murdzia this time being eliminated (by the young outsider Šivic) in the first round.

No composing titles were awarded. Harold van der Heijden now has the title of International Judge (endgames).

Production of the 1995-7 FIDE Album is fairly well advanced, though with one section still in an uncertain state delay in publication cannot be ruled out. In the current Album, covering 1998-2000, studies section director Harold van der Heijden has offered to supply the judges with images (on CD) of all entries. Due to ill health Virgil Nestorescu has withdrawn from the judging and has been replaced by Gady Costeff (USA and Israel).

There were no quick composing tourneys for studies.

The offer to hold a meeting in Truskavets (Ukraine) in 2003 was withdrawn, so next year's will be held in Moscow from 26th July -- in the Ukraina Hotel. No invitations for 2004 were heard.

Nine of the PCCC's ten standing sub-committees functioned. Here is a hotch-potch. A timetable for WCCT.7 was established, and guidelines for judges awarding points from 0 to 4 were promulgated. Comments to WCCT.7 submissions awarded 2.5 points or more by any judge will be requested. Proposals for WCSC events included a fairy

round and re-scheduling to put studies into day 1, but no decision was taken. For the first time, solving norms were allowed for a non-FIDE, ie national, solving event, but with a cautionary note: adequate monitoring calls not only for the organisers to report the results to Klasinc's 'working party' but to copy the set compositions as well, so the task will never be straightforward. The computer sub-committee is still beavering away at an all-embracing (ie to include fairy types) set of standards for position and solution presentation.

Relations with 'big' FIDE were discussed, it being agreed that closer contacts would become more important. There was no detail.

There is more information posted on the internet.

Turning to more personal matters, AJR can report: giving a mini-lecture using classic material supplied by British problemist David Shire; being photographed with other survivors (Newman Guttman, Zvonimir Hertz and Zdravko Maslar) from the 1958 Congress at Piran (situated just a mile or so along the coast); receiving this year's 'Finlandia' prize (made during a WCCC to a significant contributor to the composing scene who is not primarily a composer); stumbling on the dark and slippery narrow roller-coaster ridge-path in the subterranean and vertiginous Wagnerian vistas out of 'Lord of the Rings' called the Škocjan caves; and discovering, after mishearing 'White Christmas series' as 'Rice Crispies cereal', that at least one of his ears could do with a syringe.

Informal report of studies sub-committee (2002)

Two meetings were held, to discuss one topic, proposed by Israel, namely the published award in the sixth WCCT. Critical attacks had appeared in *Suomen Tehtävienkat*, *The Problemist*, and the Ukrainian Year Book ('Letopis') for 2001. Neither the judge (Kalandadze of Georgia) nor the overall organiser (Hemmo Axt, Germany) was able to be present, so it was decided not to discuss specifics in detail but to concentrate on listing headings that would provide useful guidelines to organisers of similar events in the future.

However, some detail did emerge: an extenuating circumstance for a strong anticipation being overlooked in the WCCT.6 award was that no objection submitted through the team captains drew attention to it; in a second instance the clear self-anticipation was in an unsound version, and the Codex specifically states that an unsound composition is not to be considered an anticipation; in a third case the thematicity was in dispute because the set theme of 'loss or win of a tempo' was unclear with respect to interpreting 'win' of a tempo.

There was general agreement that the WCCT.6 award was unsatisfactory -- disagreement was confined to the *degree* of unsatisfactoriness. Even the judge was reported as stating that his award would have been different had he been in possession of all the facts. However, the main factor affecting the quality of his award was something else -- the severe shortage of time: all 73 studies were judged in the period of not more than two months preceding the Pula PCCC in 2000. The reasons for this haste were severe practical communication difficulties -- in particular, packages not arriving (Vazha Neidze was the Georgian team captain), failure to know or discover

the judge's postal address, and not knowing whether a package sent had been received. However, it seems that Pula 2000 was not an imposed ultimatum deadline but rather a practical way to guarantee safe handover. (E-mail seems not to have been attempted by either party. See EG142 pp401-403, noting that the words 'who had function' on p403 should read 'who had *no* function'.)

The sub-committee's list of potential risk factors:

- assured efficient inter-communication
 - access to past publications and sources (eg the van der Heijden 2000 CD)
 - suspicion of national bias
 - the status of unsound anticipations
 - the special case of an unsound study made sound by the stripping of one or more moves from the start of the solution (this device is not available to a problemist)
 - the special case of an unsound 'win' being sound as a 'draw'
 - the proper *evaluation* of an alleged partial anticipation
 - the availability of computer-assistance in analysing/testing
 - access to *C* oracle databases for 4-, 5- and 6-man endgames
 - differences of opinion in the interpretation of a set theme
 - the overriding requirement that the judge should explicitly justify each major placing.
-



**Svetovni
kongres
problemskega
šaha**

45th WCCC
31. 8. - 7. 9. 2002
Portorož
Slovenia





SPOTLIGHT
editor: Jürgen Fleck

This time Spotlight's contributors were Ilham Aliyev (Azerbaijan), John Beasley (England), Marco Campioli (Italy), Axel Ornstein (Sweden), Alain Pallier (France) and Michael Roxlau (Germany).

132.11249, D.Gurgenidze, V.Kalandadze. The finale is marred by duals in both lines: After 7... Kc2 White can draw by 8.Ka3, while 7... b5+ can simply be met by 8.Rxb5. This was discovered by Axel Ornstein, who then sat down and produced a sound setting with an additional stalemate (see 145.13216). For more details see the latest issue of the British Endgame Study News.

140.11827, D.Gurgenidze. According to Ilham Aliyev this was jointly composed with Araz Almammedov.

142.11951, An.Kuznetsov, E.Kolesnikov. Pauli Perkononja claimed a cook by 3... Rb8 (see EG 142 page 414), but Axel Ornstein gives 4.Sf6 Kg5 5.Se8 Bc6 6.Bd7 Bxd7 7.Kxd7 Rb7+ 8.Sc7 Rb8 9.Ke7 and wins.

142.12025, A.Visokosov. Axel Ornstein came up with the fascinating idea 2.Kxg7 c2 3.Rxc2 Kxc2 4.Sxd4+ Rxd4 5.f7 g1Q 6.Be7 Rf4 7.Bf6 which finally leads to a draw with f-pawn versus queen. However, 6... Re4 7.f8Q (7.Bf6 Qa7 8.Kg8 Qa8+) Qa7 could spoil the idea.

145.13147, H. van der Heijden. Some readers claimed a dual by 4.Kb1, but to me it just looks like a waste of time after 4... Kc5 5.Ka2, which leads back to the solution.

145.13148, V.Kalandadze. The solution should read 16.Ke8 (instead of 16.Re8).

145.13150, M.Roxlau. The try 4.a7? b1Q 5.Rxg7+ Qb7 6.Rxb7 Qh5+ 7.Kg3 Qg5+ 8.fxg5 stalemate (else perpetual check) is missing.

145.13151, V.Neidze. A reader wondered how White draws after 1... Kg2. If now 2.Rg1+? Kxg1 then after both 3.Rg6+ Rg2 and 3.Rd1+ Re1 the stalemate is relieved. Correct is 2.Rg6+ Kh3 3.Rd3+ Kh2 4.Rh3+ Kxh3 5.Rg3+ with a draw.

145.13165, A.Popov. Axel Ornstein points out that the final position is not without interest if Black continues the fight with 11... Kd4. Now the natural 12.Kd2? Ke4 13.Ke2 Kd4 14.Bg1+ Ke4 leads to a position of reciprocal zugzwang, where White has no way to proceed: 15.Kf2 (15.c3 Kf4 draw) Kd4 16.Ke1+ Ke5 (certainly not 16... Ke4? 17.Ke2) 17.c3 Kf4 18.Kf2 Ke4 19.Ke2 Kf4 with a draw. The right way is 12.Bg1+ Ke5 13.Ke1 (another reciprocal zugzwang) Kd5 (or 13... Kf5 14.Kf2 Ke4 15.Ke2, which leads to the main line) 14.Kd2 (still another reciprocal zugzwang) Ke4 15.Ke2 (the central reciprocal zugzwang) Kf4 16.Bh2+ Ke4 17.c3 and wins. An exceedingly difficult line. It is amazing, how much play the innocent looking initial position conceals.

145.13168, S.Tkachenko. No solution: Black draws by 1... e4, e.g. 2.Rxc5 Bd4; or 2.Kb6 c4; or 2.Rf7 Bd4; or 2.Rd5 e3 3.Rxc5 Bd4; or 2.Rf2 Be5+ 3.Kb6 e3. The black

king is already in the right coloured corner, and as soon as the bishop comes to his defence Black is completely safe.

145.13173, A.Roslyakov, L.Serebryakov. No solution: in the line 1... bSxc4 Black wins by 6... Kf2. This position is famous for its deceptiveness: legions of strong grandmasters (not to mention study composers) have considered it as dead drawn and consequently blundered heavily in tournament play. However, the win has been pointed out by Horwitz as early as 1885 and can be found in any decent book on the endgame.

145.13174, D.Gurgenidze. Not only is this heavily anticipated by Herbstman («64» 1934, not Gurvich, as quoted in the notes!) and Matous (EG 119.10112), there is also a cook by 4... Kd3 5.Rxe1 Sac3+ 6.Kb2 Rb8+ 7.Kc1 Sa2+ 8.Kd1 Sbc3+ 9.Bxc3 Rb1 mate.

145.13175, M.Gogberashvili. Unsound. How does Black win after 2.Sf5?

145.13180, O.Rabinovich. No solution: 1... Kb4 2.h4 d5 3.Kxd5 c5 draws. A sound and more economic expression of this idea is A.Wotawa, Deutsche Schachzeitung 1954, c6a4 0000.12 h2c7d5 3/2+, 1.Kc5 d4 2.Kc4 d3 3.Kc3 and wins.

145.13182, V.Kalyagin, B.Olympiev. White cannot hope to survive with his miserably placed knight. A particularly simple win for Black is 1... Bc7.

145.13183, B.Sidorov. Is the final position really won for White? Michael Roxlau continues with 8... Sf1 9.g8Q g3 10.Qh8+ Kg2 11.Ke2 Kg1, which looks like an unassailable fortress.

145.13188, Z.Libis. This just repeats the play of a very famous Mitrofanov (1st prize Rustaveli-MT, EG 9.383). See EG 23.1216 for another shameless paraphrase of this study by the two judges of the Rustaveli-MT.

145.13205, N.Mironenko. Some readers have claimed a draw by 2... Sc3.

145.13216, A.Ornstein. The first line should read 2... Rc5 (not Rc8). See also the remarks to 132.11249.

145.T53 p619, A. van Tets. A dual: 4.Sg4+ Kxh3 5.Sf2+ wins.

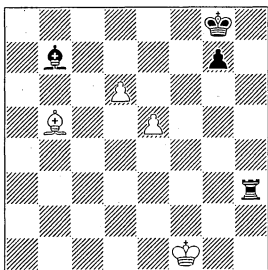
145.T62 p621, A. van Tets. The line 1... g6 is significantly shortened by 2.Sf3 g5 3.Sf2 mate.

On 13ix2002 Aleksandr P.Kazantsev died in Moscow, just days after his 96th birthday. A composer of spectacular studies in perfect harmony with his science fiction writings, he was in at the start of the FIDE PCCC and present at Piran in 1958, but never President. A revered legend has left us.

Zadachy i etyudy 1999

This informal international tourney was judged by Yochanan Afek (Israel). The award was published in Zadachy i etyudy no.26

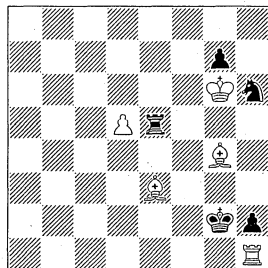
No 13219 Gh.Umnov
1st prize Zadachy i etyudy 1999



f1g8 0340.21 4/4 Win
No 13219 Gherman Umnov (Podolsk). 1.d7 Rf3+/i 2.Ke1 Rf8 3.e6/ii Bc8 4.d8Q Rxd8 5.e7 Rd1+ 6.Kf2/iii Rd2 7.Ke3 Re2+/iv 8.Kxe2 Bg4+ 9.Ke3 Bh5 10.Kf4 g5+ 11.Kxg5 Bf7 12.Kf6/v Bh5 13.Bc4+ Kh7 14.Bf7 wins.
i) Rh1+ 2.Ke2 Bf3+ 3.Ke3 Re1+ 4.Kd4 Rd1+ 5.Bd3 Be2 6.d8Q+ Kf7 7.e6+ wins.
ii) 3.Bc4+? Kh7 4.e6 Bc6 5.e7 Rf1+ draw.
iii) 6.Kxd1? Bg4+ 7.Kd2 Bh5 8.Ke3 g5 draw.
iv) Rd3+ 8.Kxd3 Bf5+ 9.Ke3 Bg6 10.Kf4 Kh8 11.Kg5 Bf7 12.Bc6 Kh7

13.Be4+ g6 14.Bc6 Kg7 15.Bb5 Kh7 16.Kf6 wins.
v) 12.Bc4? Kg7 13.Bd5 Bg6 draw.
“The tourney’s most original entry, with play that is both precise and dynamic, esp. the point 4.d8Q!! and the play by bR.”

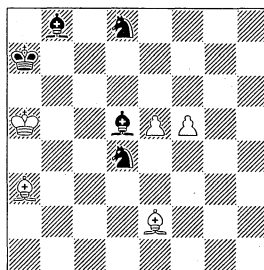
No 13220 Ya.Petrishin
2nd prize Zadachy i etyudy 1999



g6g2 0423.12 5/5 Win
No 13220 Ya.Petrishin (). 1.Rxh2+ Kg3/i 2.Be6 Sg4 3.Bxg4 Rd5+ (Kg4;Rd2) 4.Rh4/ii, with:
- Kxh4 5.Be6 Rd3 6.Bf2+ Rg3 7.Kf5 g5 8.Ke4(Ke5) g4 9.Kf4 wins, or
- Rd3 5.Bg5 Rd6+ 6.Kh5 g6+ 7.Kh6 Rd4 8.Rh3+ Kxg4 9.Rh4+ wins.
i) Kxh2 2.Bf4+ Kg2 3.Bxe5 Sg4 4.Bd4 wins.
ii) 4.Rh5? Rd3. 4.Be6? Rd6 5.Kf5 g6, but, in this, not 4...Re5? 5.Rh3 Kg2 6.Bc8 Re8 7.Bf5 Re5

8.Bf4 Rf5 9.Rg3 wins.
“The R-grab device is well known, but 4.Rh4!! is nevertheless a great idea, with striking play by both sides.”

No 13221 N.Kralin
1st honourable mention
Zadachy i etyudy 1999

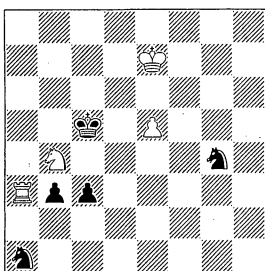


a5a7 0086.20 5/5 Draw
No 13221 Nikolai Kralin (Moscow). 1.Bc5+ Kb7/i 2.Ba6+/ii Kc7 3.Bb6+/iii Kd7 4.Bxd4 Sc6+ 5.Kb5 Sxd4+ 6.Kc5 Sc6 7.e6+ (Bb5? Bf3;) Kc7 8.Kxd5 Sb4+ 9.Kc4 Sxa6 10.e7 (Kb5? Kb7;) Kd7 11.e8Q+ Kxe8 12.Kb5 Sc7+ 13.Kc6, and since Black no longer has the move Se8, he loses a piece. Draw.
i) Ka8 2.Bxd4 Sc6+ 3.Kb5 Sxd4+ 4.Kc5 Sxe2 5.Kxd5 Kb7 6.f6 Sf4+ 7.Ke4 Sg6 8.e6 Kc8 9.Kf5 Sh4+ 10.Kg5 Sf3+ 11.Kg6 draw.
ii) 2.Bxd4? Sc6+ 3.Kb5 Sxd4+ 4.Kc5 Sxe2 wins.
iii) Again not 3.Bxd4?

Sc6+ 4.Kb5 Sxd4+ 5.Kc5
Sc6 6.Kxd5 Sb4+ 7.Ke6
Sxa6 8.Kf7 Kd8 9.e6 Sc7
wins.

“Subtle minor piece play
by means of which Black
wriggles to maintain his
material plus - but with no
winning chances.”

No 13222 G.Amiryan
2nd honourable mention
Zadachy i etyudy 1999



e7c5 0107.12 4/5 Draw

No 13222 Gamlet
Amiryan (Armenia).
1.Sc2/i Sxe5/ii 2.Sxa1/iii
b2 3.Rxc3+, with:

- Kd4 4.Rc1 bxc1Q
5.Sb3+ draw, or
- Kd5 4.Sb3 Sg6+
5.Kd7 Sf8+ 6.Ke7 Sg6+
7.Kd7 Se5+ 8.Ke7 b1Q
9.Rc5+ Ke4 10.Sd2+
draw.

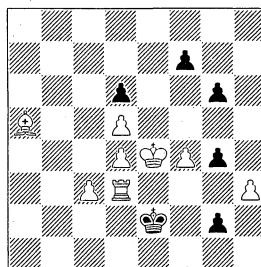
i) 1.Sa6+? Kc4 2.Ra4+
Kb5 3.Rxg4 c2 4.Sc7+
Ka5 wins.

ii) Kc4 2.Ra4+ Kb5
3.Rxa1 b2 4.Re1 draw.

iii) 2.Ra5+? Kb6 3.Rxa1
bxc2 4.Rc1 Sc6+ 5.Kd6
Sb4 wins.

“Pleasing and imaginative,
forestalling promotion.”

No 13223 P.Arestov
3rd honourable mention
Zadachy i etyudy 1999



e4e2 0110.55 8/6 Win

No 13223 Pavel Arestov
(Moscow region). 1.Re3+
Kf2/i 2.Bd8 g5/ii 3.Bxg5
g1Q 4.Bh4+ g3 5.Bxg3+
Kg2 6.Re1 f5+ 7.Kd3/iii
Kf3 8.c4 Qg2 9.Re3 mate.

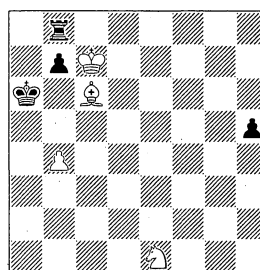
i) Kd1 2.c4. Kf1 2.c4
gxh3 3.Kf3.

ii) Black plays for
stalemate.

iii) 7.Kxf5? Kxh3 8.Rxg1
stalemate.

“Anti-stalemate play
climaxes in checkmate due
to the self-block as a
consequence of zugzwang.
OK, but Costeff has shown
this in a lighter setting (1st
prize, Israel 1986 ‘ring’
tourney).”

No 13224 V.Vlasenko
1st commendation Zadachy
i etyudy 1999

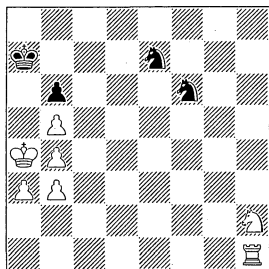


c7a6 0311.12 4/4 Win

No 13224 V.Vlasenko
(Kharkov). 1.b5+ Ka7
2.b6+ Ka8 3.Bd5/i h4
4.Sd3 h3 5.Sc5 h2 6.Sxb7
Rc8+ 7.Kd6 Kb8 8.Sc5
Rd8+ 9.Kc6 Rxd5 10.Sa6+
Kc8 11.b7+ wins.

i) 3.Be4? instead of 3.Bd5!
would lead, in the main
line, to 6...Rc8 7.Kd6 Rc4
8.Bd5 Rd4, after which a
bQ will make her presence
felt.

No 13225 B.Sidorov
2nd commendation Zadachy
i etyudy 1999



a4a7 0107.41 7/4 Draw

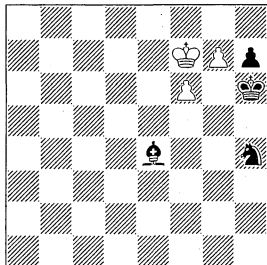
No 13225 Boris Sidorov
(Apsheeronsk). 1.Sg4 Se4
2.Rh3 Sd5 3.Rh7+ Kb8
4.Rh8+ Kb7 5.Rh7+ Sc7
6.Rh3 Sd5 7.Rh7+ Kc8
8.Rh8+ Kc7 9.Rh7+ Kd6
10.Rh6+ (Rd7? Ke6;) Kc7
(Ke7;Rxb6) 11.Rh7+
(Rc6+? Kb7;) Kd8
12.Rh8+ (Rd7+? Kc8;) Kc7
13.Rh7+ Kf8
14.Rh8+ Kg7 15.Rh7+
Kxh7 16.Sf6+ draws, Kh8
17.Sxd5, not 17.Sxe4?
Kg7zz.

Uralsky Problemist 2001

The award of this informal international tourney was published in Uralsky Problemist 31 (3/2002) It was judged by D.Gurgenidze (Georgia) Report: "The entries were chiefly of the same medium quality. Those awarded prizes do not stand out from the

honourable mentions. Tourneys where nothing is prominent are difficult to judge."

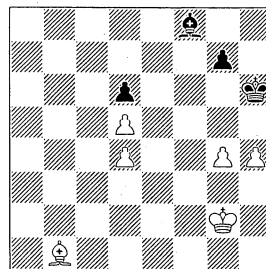
No 13226 H. van der
Heijden
1st prize Uralsky Problemist
2001



f7h6 0033.21 3/4 Draw

No 13226 Harold van der
Heijden (Netherlands).
1.g8Q? Bd5+ 2.Kf8 Sg6+.
So: 1.g8S+ Kg5 2.Kg7
Bg6 3.Sh6 Sg2 4.f7 Sf4
5.f8S Sh5+ 6.Kh8 Kxh6
7.Sxh7 Sf4 8.Sf6, with:
- Kg5 9.Sh7+ Kh6
10.Sf6, or
- Bf7 9.Sg8+ Kg6
10.Se7+ Kf6 11.Sg8+ Kg6
12.Se7+ Kh6 13.Sg8+
positional draw.
"A miniature with two S-
promotions - and excellent
technique."

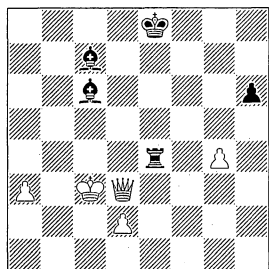
No 13227 V.Kovalenko
2nd prize Uralsky Problemist
2001



g2h6 0040.42 6/4 Win

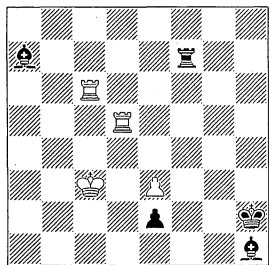
No 13227 Vitaly
Kovalenko (Maritime
Province,
Russian
Federation). 1.g5+ Kh5
2.Kh3 Be7 3.Bh7 Bd8
4.Bg8, with:
- Ba5 5.Bf7+ g6 6.Be6
Be1 7.Bg4 mate, or
- Kg6 5.Kg4 Bxg5
(Ba5;h5 mate) 6.Bh7+
(hxc5? stalemate) Kxh7
7.Kxg5 Kg8 8.Kg6 Kf8
9.Kh7 Kf7 10.h5 Kf8
11.h6 g5/i 12.Kg6 g4
13.h7 wins.
i) gxh6 12.Kxh6 Kf7
13.Kh7 Kf6 14.Kg8 wins.
"Opposite B's combining
mate and stalemate -
certainly impresses."

No 13228 S.Borodavkin
3rd prize Uralsky Problemist
2001



c3e8 1360.31 5/5 BTM Win
No 13228 Sergei
Borodavkin (Ukraine).
1...Be5+ 2.Kb3 Ba4+
3.Ka2 Re1 4.Qg6+ Ke7
5.Qh7+ Kd6 6.Qg6+ Kc5
7.d4+ Bxd4 8.Qf5+/i Kb6
9.Qg6+ Ka5 10.Qg5+
hxg5 stalemate.
i) 8.Qg5+? Kc4 9.Qg8+
Kc3 10.Qc8+ Kd2.
"An interesting subject
with precise choice of
checking squares."

No 13229 A.Stavrietsky
special prize Uralsky
Problemist 2001

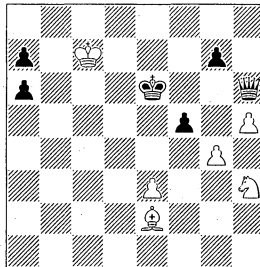


c3h2 0560.11 4/5 Draw

No13229 A.Stavrietsky
(Russia). 1.Rh5+? Kg1
2.Rxh1+ Kxh1 3.Kd2 Rf2
4.Ke1 Rg2 5.Rc2 Bxe3
6.Rxe2 Rg1 mate. So:
1.Rh6+ Kg1 2.Rxh1+
Kxh1 3.Kd2 Rf2 4.Ke1
Rg2 5.Rd2 Bxe3 6.Rc2zz
Kh2 7.Rxe2 with a
'drawing-pin'.

"A known tie-up
embellished with a subtle
thematic try."

No 13230 A.Golubev
1st honourable mention
Uralsky Problemist 2001

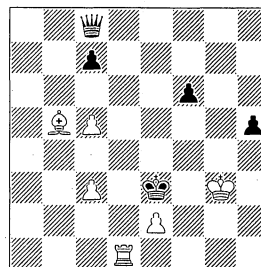


c7e6 3011.34 6/6 Win
No 13230 A.Golubev ().
1.g5, with:
- Qh8 2.Sf4+ Kf7 3.Sg6
Qa8 4.Bf3 Qxf3 5.Se5+, or
- Qh7 2.Sf4+ Ke7
3.Sg6+ Ke8 4.Bd1 a5
5.Ba4+ Kf7 6.Bb3+ Ke8
7.Bd1 a6 8.Ba4+ Kf7
9.Bb3+ Ke8 10.Bd1 a4
11.Bxa4+ Kf7 12.Bb3+
Ke8 13.Bd1 a5 14.Ba4+
Kf7 15.Bb3+ Ke8 16.Bd1
a4 17.Bxa4+ Kf7 18.Bb3+
Ke8 19.Bd1 f4 20.exf4
Qg8 21.Ba4+ Kf7 22.Bc6

wins bQ.

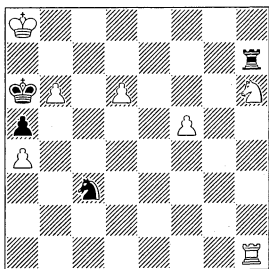
"Classic force. White does
nothing but manoeuvre
with his bishop to place
Black in zugzwang."

No 13231 A.Golubev
2nd honourable mention
Uralsky Problemist 2001



g3e3 3110.33 6/5 Win
No 13231 A.Golubev.
1.Rd3+ Ke4 2.Bc6+ Ke5
3.Re3+ Kf5 4.Re8, with:
- Qa6 5.Be4+ Kg5
6.Rg8+ Kh6 7.Rg6+ Kh7
8.Rxf6+ K- 9.Rxa6 wins,
or
- h4+ 5.Kxh4 Qa6
6.Be4+ Kf4 7.e3+ Kxe3
8.Bb7+ K- 9.Bxa6 wins.
"In the good old style."

No 13232 Yo.Afek
3rd honourable mention
Uralsky Problemist 2001



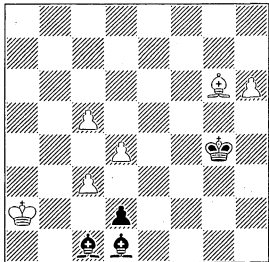
a8a6 0404.41 7/4 Win

No 13232 Yochanan Afek (Israel). 1.Sf7 Rxf7 2.b7 Rxb7 3.d7 Sd5 4.Rh6+/i Sb6+ 5.Rxb6+ Rxb6 6.d8R Rf6 7.Rg8 Kb6 8.Rg6 wins.

i) 4.d8Q? Sc7+ 5.Qxc7 Rb8+ 6.Qxb8 stalemate. Or 4.d8B? Sc7+ 5.Bxc7 Ra7+ 6.Kb8 Ra8+.

“Sharp play utilising stalemate and domination.”

No 13233 P.Rossi
4th honourable mention
Uralsky Problemist 2001

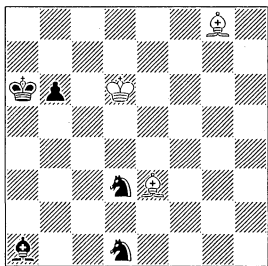


a2g4 0070.41 6/4 Draw

No 13233 Pietro Rossi (Italy). 1.Bh5+ Kxh5 2.h7 Bb3+ 3.Kxb3 d1Q+ 4.Kb4 Ba3+ 5.Ka5 Bb4+ 6.Kb6 Ba5+ 7.Ka7 Bb6+ 8.cxb6 Qa4+ 9.Kb8 Qe8+ 10.Ka7 Qe7+ 11.b7 Qxh7 12.c4 Kg5 13.c5 Kf6 14.Ka8 Qe4 15.Ka7 Qh7 16.Ka8 Qh1 17.Ka7 Qa1+ 18.Kb6 Qb2+ 19.Kc7 Qh2+ 20.Kc8 Qh8+ 21.Kc7 Qg7+ 22.Kc8 Qf8+ 23.Kc7 Qe7+ 24.Kc8 Ke6 25.d5+ draw.

“The pieces movement is original, but the extended second phase upsets the balance.”

No 13234 A.Visokosov
5th honourable mention
Uralsky Problemist 2001

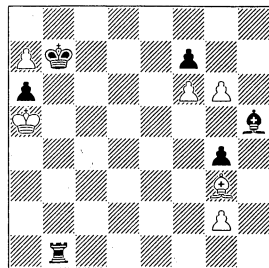


d6a6 0056.01 3/5 Draw

No 13234 Andrei Visokosov (Moscow). 1.Bc4+ Kb7 2.Bxb6 S3b2 3.Bd4 Sxc4+ 4.Kc5 S1b2 5.Kb4 Sd2 6.Ka3 bSc4+ 7.Ka2 Bxd4 stalemate.

“Tastefully done, but spoilt by the final sketch.”

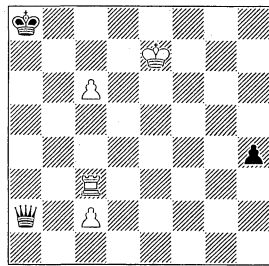
No 13235 †F.Bondarenko,
B.Sidorov
special honourable mention
Uralsky Problemist 2001



a5b7 0340.43 6/6 Win

No 13235 The late F.Bondarenko (Dnepropetrovsk), B.Sidorov (Apsheeronsk). 1.a8Q+ Kxa8 2.g7 Rb5+ 3.Kxa6 Rg5 4.Bh4 Rg6 5.g3 Kb8 6.Kb6 Kc8 7.Kc6 Kd8 8.Kd6 Ke8 9.Kc7 wins.

No 13236 S.Borodavkin
commendation Uralsky
Problemist 2001

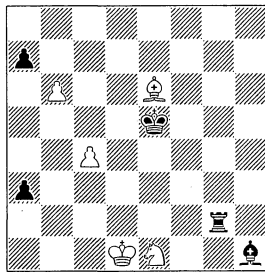


e7a8 3100.21 4/3 Win

No 13236 S.Borodavkin. 1.c7 Qa7 2.Kf8 Qf2+ 3.Kg8 Qg1+ 4.Kh7 Qa7

5.Rc4 h3 6.Kh8 Qa1+ 7.c3
wins.

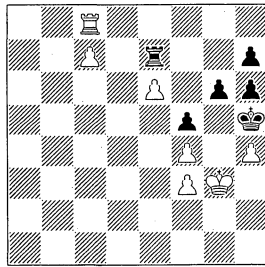
No 13237 V.Kondratev
commendation Uralsky
Problemist 2001



d1e5 0341.22 5/5 Draw

No 13237 V.Kondratev.
1.b7 Rb2 2.Sd3+ Kf6
3.Sxb2 Bxb7 4.c5 Kxe6
5.c6 a2 6.cxb7 a1Q+
7.Kc2 draw.

No 13238 A.Oleinik
commendation Uralsky
Problemist 2001

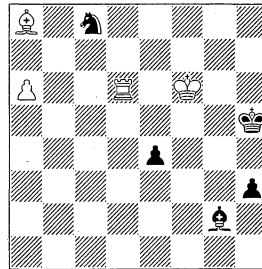


g3h5 0400.54 7/6 Win

No 13238 A.Oleinik
(Ukraine). 1.Rf8 Rxc7
2.Rf7 Rc6 3.e7 Re6
4.Rxh7 Re2 5.Kh3 Re3
6.Kg2 Re2+ 7.Kg3 Re3

8.Kf2 Re6 9.Rg7 Kxh4
10.Rxg6 Rxe7 11.Rxh6
mate.

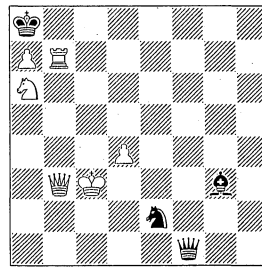
No 13239 A.Amiryan
commendation Uralsky
Problemist 2001



f6h5 0143.12 4/5 Win

No 13239 A.Amiryan
(Armenia). 1.Rc6 Sa7
2.Rc7 Kg4 3.Rxa7 h2
4.Rh7 h1Q 5.Rxh1 Bxh1
6.a7 e3 7.Bxh1 e2 8.Bf3+
wins.

No 13240 S.Osintsev
commendation Uralsky
Problemist 2001



c3a8 4134.20 6/4 Win

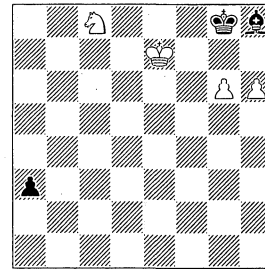
No 13240 S.Osintsev
(Ekaterinburg). 1.Kb4
Qe1+ 2.Kb5 Sxd4+ 3.Kb6

Qe8 4.Rb8+ Bxb8 5.Qd5+
Qc6 6.Qxc6+ Sxc6
7.axb8Q Sxb8 8.Sc7 mate.

Olimpiev-64JT

The award of this formal international tourney was published in Uralsky Problemist 31 (3/2002) vi2002. B.G.Olimpiev (Ekaterinburg) acted as judge.

No 13241 Yo.Afek
=1st-3rd prize Olimpiev-
64JT



e7g8 0031.21 4/3 Draw

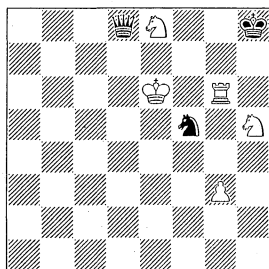
No 13241 Yochanan Afek
(Israel). 1.Ke8 Bf6/i 2.Sd6
a2 3.Sf7 Bh8 4.Sxh8 a1Q
5.Sf7 Qa4+ 6.Ke7/ii Qh4+
7.Ke6 Qe4+ 8.Kf6 and it's
a draw.

i) Be5 2.Se7+ Kh8 3.Kf8.
Bg7 2.h7+ Kh8 3.Sd6.

ii) 6.Kd8? Qh4+, after
which wPg6 is lost
wherever wK plays.

"Natural as an endgame,
and not that complex, but
the play holds the attention
and the finale is fresh."

No 13242 V.Kalyagin
=1st-3rd prize Olimpiev-64JT

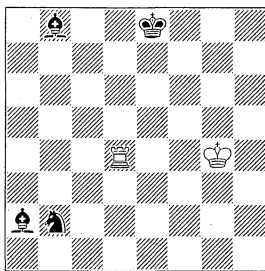


e6h8 3105.10 5/3 BTM
Draw

No 13242 Viktor Kalyagin (Ekaterinburg). If 1...Kh7 2.Sf4, or if 1...Qxe8+ 2.Kxf5, drawing, so: 1...Sd4+ 2.Kf7 (Ke5? Qxe8+;) Qd7+ 3.Kf8 (Kf6? Qf5+;) Qh7/i 4.Rf6/ii Qxh5 5.Sd6 Kh7/iii 6.Rf7+ Kh6 7.Rf6+ Kh7 8.Rf7+ Kh8 9.Rf6 Kh7 10.Rf7+, with:
- Kh6 11.Rf6+ Kg5/iv 12.Se4+ Kg4 13.Rf4+ Kh3 14.Rh4+ draw, or
- Kg6 11.Rg7+ Kf6 12.Se4+/v Ke6 (Ke5;Rg5+) 13.Re7+ Kf5 14.g4+/vi Qxg4 15.Sd6+ Kf4 (Kg5;Rg7+) 16.Re4+ draw.
i) Qf5+ 4.Rf6 Qxh5 5.Sd6. Or Se6+ 4.Rxe6 Qxe6 5.Sf6, blockading bK.
ii) 4.Rg7? Se6+. 4.Sf4? Sf5.
iii) Otherwise: 6.Sf7+ Kh7 7.Rh6+.
iv) Side-stepping the

original positional draw.
v) 12.Se8+? Ke5 13.Re7+ Se6+.
vi) 14.Sd6+? Kg4 (Kg5? Re5+) 15.Re4+ Kf3 16.Rxd4 Qh8+ wins.
“Originality in the chosen material, way-out instructive play and a filigree forking finish.”

No 13243 E.Melnichenko
=1st-3rd prize Olimpiev-64JT



g4e8 0163.00 2/4 Draw

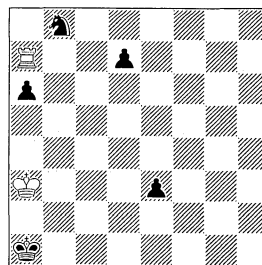
No 13243 Emil Melnichenko (New Zealand). Not 1.Rd2? Be6+ 2.Kg5 Sc4 3.Re2 Ke7. Nor 1.Re4+? Kd7 2.Rb4 Be6+ 3.Kf3 Bd5+ 4.Kg4 Be5 5.Kf5 Bc3. No better is 1.Kf5? Sc4 2.Rh4 Kd7. So: 1.Rb4 Be5/i 2.Re4/ii Sc4 3.Kf5/iii Bb1 4.Ke6 Bb8 5.Rh4/iv Kd8 6.Rd4+ Ke8 7.Rh4 positional draw.
i) Be6+ 2.Kg5 Be5 3.Re4 Sc4 4.Rxe5 Sxe5 5.Kf6 draws.
ii) 2.Kf5? Bc3 3.Rb7 Sc4 4.Ra7 Sd6+ 5.Kf4 Be6

6.Rh7 Sf7+. Or 2.Rb5? Sc4 3.Rb7 Se3+ 4.Kg5 Be6 5.Ra7 Sd5 6.Rh7 Se7 7.Rh4 Kd7, and Black will win.
iii) 3.Re2? Bb1 4.Re1 Bd3 5.Kf3 Ke7 6.Rd1 Bf5.
iv) 5.Rxc4? Ba2 6.Kd5 Ba7. 5.Rg4? Kf8 6.Rg1 Bh7 7.Rf1+ Ke8 8.Rg1 Se3 9.Rg7 Bf5+ 10.Kf6 Bd6 11.Ra7 Bc8 12.Ra8 Kd7. 5.Re2? Bd3 6.Ra2 Sb6 7.Ra1 Bc4+. 5.Rd4? Bg6 6.Rh4 Bf7+ 7.Kf6 Be5+ 8.Kf5 Bd6 9.Rh7 Ke7.

“The author has graced the jubilee with his surprise use of GBR 0163 material.”

Hew Dundas: Surely this is a product of the computer and as such does not deserve a prize.

No 13244 A.Sadykov
4th prize Olimpiev-64JT



a3a1 0103.03 2/5 Draw

No 13244 A.Sadykov ().
1.Rc7 Sc6/i 2.Rxd7 e2 3.Rd2 e1R/ii 4.Ra2+ Kb1 5.Rb2+ Kc1 6.Rb6 Re3+

7.Ka4/iii Re4+ 8.Ka3, and it's perpetual check by the promoted rook.

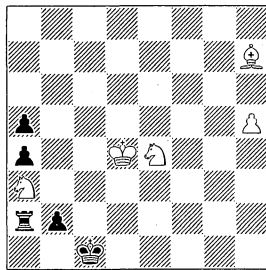
i) Kb1 2.Rc3 e2 3.Re3 draw.

ii) e1Q 4.Rd1+ Qxd1 stalemate

iii) 7.Ka2? Rc3 8.Rb1+ Kc2 9.Rb2+ Kd3 10.Rb1 a5 "with a surprise".

"This amalgam succeeds - an unqualified achievement by the Asbest composer."

No 13245 V.Kalashnikov,
A.Pankratev
5th prize Olimpiev-64JT

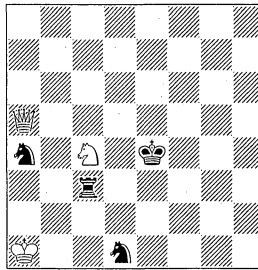


d4c1 0312.13 5/5 Win
No 13245 V.Kalashnikov,
A.Pankratev. 1.Sb1 Kxb1
2.Sc3+ Ka1 3.Sb1 a3
4.h6/i a4 5.Kd3 Kxb1
6.Kd2+ Ka1 7.Bb1 Kxb1
8.h7 Ra1 9.h8Q Ra2
10.Qh1 mate.

i) 4.Bg6? a4 5.Sd2 b1Q
6.Sxb1 Rh2 7.Sxa3 Rh3
8.Sc4 a3 9.Kc5 a2 10.Kb4
Rh4 draw.

"Three active sacrifices of white pieces on b1."

No 13246 V.Kalyagin
honourable mention
Olimpiev-64JT



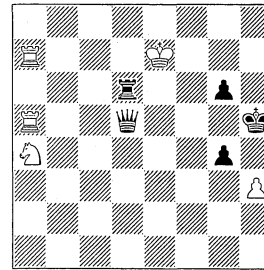
a1e4 1307.00 3/4 BTM Win
No 13246 V.Kalyagin.
1.Qe5+/i Kd3/ii 2.Qd5+
Kc2 3.Qe4+/iii Kb3
4.Sd2+ Ka3 5.Sb1+ Kb3
6.Qd5+ Kb4 7.Qxd1. and
check from a3 is not
available, so White wins.

i) 1.Sd2+? Kd3 2.Sb1 Sc5
3.Qb5+ Kc2 4.Qe2+ Kc1
5.Sxc3 Sb3+ 6.Ka2 Sxc3+
and 7...Sxe2.

ii) Kf3 2.Qh5+ Kf4
3.Qxd1 Rxc4 4.Qf1+ and
5.Qxc4+.

iii) 3.Qd2+? Kb3 4.Qxd1+
Kb4 5.Sb2 Ra3+ 6.Kb1
Sc3+ 7.Kc2 Sxd1 draw.

No 13247 E.Melnichenko
honourable mention
Olimpiev-64JT



e7h5 3501.12 5/5 Win
No 13247 E.Melnichenko.
1.Sb6 Re6+ 2.Kf7 Qe5
3.Sc4 Rf6+ 4.Kg7, with:

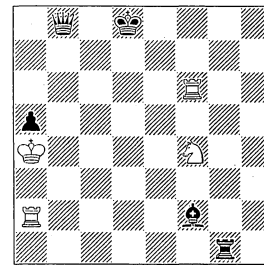
- Qxa5 5.Rxa5+ Rf5
6.hxg4+ Kxg4 7.Se3+ Kg5
8.Sxf5, or

- Qf5 5.hxg4+ Kxg4
6.Se3+ Kg5 7.Sxf5, or

- Qg5 5.Rxg5+ Kxg5
6.h4+ winning.

"A not entirely run-of-the-
mill intro to a popular
synthesis."

No 13248 N.Argunov
commendation Olimpiev-
64JT



a4d8 3531.01 4/5 Win

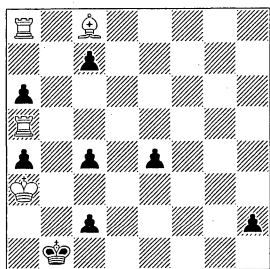
No 13248 N.Argunov (Russia). 1.Rf8+ Kc7 2.Sd5+/i Kb7/ii 3.Rb2+ Ka7/iii 4.R2xb8 Ra1+ 5.Kb5 Rb1+ 6.Kc6 Rxb8 7.Rf7+ K- 8.Sc7+ Ka7 9.Sb5+ K- 10.Ra7+ Bxa7 11.Sc7 mate.

i) 2.Se6+? Kb7 3.Rb2+ Bb6 draw

ii) Kd6 3.Rxb8 Kxd5 4.Rxf2 Ra1+ 5.Kb3 Rb1+ 6.Rb2 wins.

iii) Kc6 4.R2xb8 Ra1+ 5.Kb3 Rb1+ 6.Kc4 Rxb8 7.Rxb8 wins.

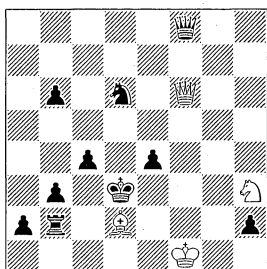
No 13249 V.Kalashnikov, A.Pankratev commendation Olimpiiev-64JT



a3b1 0210.07 4/8 Draw

No 13249 V.Kalashnikov, A.Pankratev (). 1.Rb8+ Ka1 2.Rxa4 c1Q+ 3.Kb4+ Kb2 4.Kc5+ Kc2 5.Rxc4+ Kd2 6.Rxc1 Kxc1 7.Bf5 h1Q 8.Rb1+ Kxb1 9.Bxe4+ Qxe4 draw.

No 13250 B.Sidorov commendation Olimpiiev-64JT



f1d3 4314.06 4/10 Draw

No 13250 B.Sidorov. 1.Sf4+/i Kxd2 2.Qd4+/ii Kc2 3.Qf2+ Kc1 4.Qe1+ Kc2 5.Qf2+ Kb1 6.Qe1+ Kc2 7.Qf2+ positional draw - Kc3 8.Sd5+ Kd3 9.Sb4+ Kc3 10.Sd5+ perpetual check.

i) 1.Sf2+? Kxd2 2.Qxb2+ Ke3 3.Qc3+ Kf4 wins. Alternative checks by wQ also allow bK to emerge unscathed.

ii) 2.Qxb2+? Kd1 3.Qe2+ Kc1 4.Qe1+ Kb2 5.Qf2+ Ka3.

No 13251 V.Kalyagin.

1...Ke3 2.Sd5+ Kd4 3.Sc7 Kc5/i 4.Ke7, with:
- Kb6 5.Sd5+ Kc5 6.Sf6 wins, or

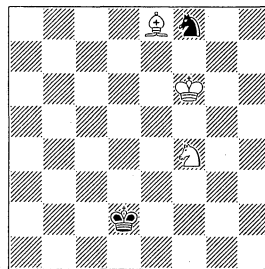
- Kh7 5.Se6+ Kd5 6.Bg6 wins.

i) Sh7+ 4.Kg6 Sf8+ 5.Kg7 wins.

“With reduced material something new: each of White’s pieces has his turn

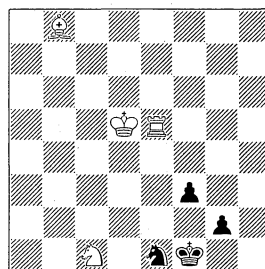
at lassoing the stray mustang. Special honour - for a malyutka.”

No 13251 V.Kalyagin special prize Olimpiiev-64JT



f6d2 0014.00 3/2 BTM Win

No 13252 A.Sadikov special prize Olimpiiev-64JT



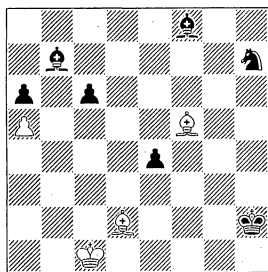
d5f1 0114.02 4/4 Win

No 13252 A.Sadikov (). 1.Ba7 f2 2.Se2 g1Q 3.Sxg1 fxg1S/i 4.Bxg1 Sd3 5.Re3 Sf4+ 6.Ke4 Sg2 7.Rg3 Kxg1 8.Kf3 Kh1 9.Kf2 Sf4 10.Rf3 wins.

i) fxg1Q 4.Rf5+ Kg2 5.Rg5+ K- 6.Bxg1 wins.

“Something to please the player.”

No 13253 A.Stavrietsky
special prize Olimpiev-64JT



c1h2 0083.13 4/7 Draw

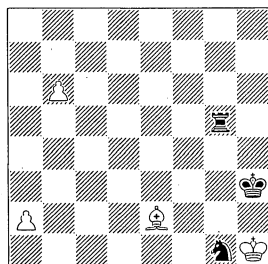
No 13253 A.Stavrietsky (Russia). 1.Bf4+ Kg1/i 2.Be3+ Kf1 3.Kd1/ii Sg5 4.Bxg5 c5 5.Bh6 Be7 6.Bg5 Bd6 7.Bf4 Bxf4 8.Bxe4 Be8 9.Bf5 Bb7 10.Be4 positional draw.

i) Kh1 2.Bxe4+ Bxh7 draw.

ii) "With two aims: threat 4.Bh3 mate; and entering the stalemate zone."

"A double-systematic to the judge's taste."

No 13254 Gh.Umnov
special prize Olimpiev-64JT



h1h3 0313.20 4/3 Draw

No 13254 Gherman Umnov (Moscow region). 1.Bf1+ Kh4 2.b7/i Sf3 3.Bg2, with:

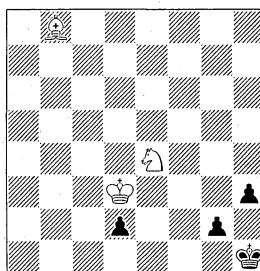
- Rb5 4.Bxf3 Kg3 5.Be4 Kf2 6.Bd5 Rb6 7.Bc6 Rb4 8.Be4 Rb5 9.Bd5, or

- Rg8 4.Bxf3 Kg3 5.Bd5 Re8 6.Be6 Rd8 7.Bd7 Kf2 8.Bh3, and Black has to take the draw by Kg3; and Kf2;.

i) 2.Bg2? Se2 3.b7 Rb5 4.a4 Rb2 5.Kh2 Sf4 6.a5 Rxc2+ 7.Kh1 Rb2 8.a6 Kg3.

"Interesting synthesis of familiar ideas."

No 13255 V.Kalyagin
special honourable mention
Olimpiev-64JT



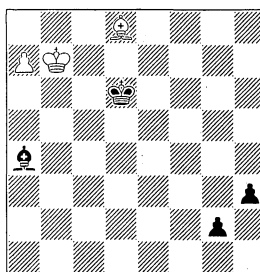
d3h1 0011.03 3/4 Win

No 13255 V.Kalyagin. 1.Sf2+ Kg1 2.Ke2 h2/i 3.Ba7 h1S 4.Sg4+ Sf2 5.Sxf2 Kh2 6.Bb8+ wins.

i) d1Q+ 3.Sxd1 h2 4.Ba7+ Kh1 5.Sf2+ Kg1 6.Se4+ Kh1 7.Sg3 mate.

"Pleasing, especially both sides' third move."

No 13256 D.Pikhurov
special honourable mention
Olimpiev-64JT

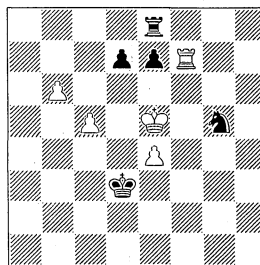


b7d6 0040.12 3/4 Draw

No 13256 D.Pikhurov (). 1.Bc7+ Kc5 2.Bb6+ Kd6 3.Bc7+ Kd5 4.Bh2 Bc6+ 5.Kc7 Ba8 6.Kb8 Bc6 7.Kc7 Ba8 8.Kb8 Bc6 9.Kc7 Kc5 10.Bg1+ Kd5 11.Bh2 Kc5 12.Bg1+ Kd5 13.Bh2 draw.

"Typical 'diff-bish' with a piquant positional draw." [Dear reader: 'diff-bish' is our own (translator's) neologism. AJR]

No 13257 A.Foguelman
special commendation
Olimpiev-64JT



e5d3 0403.32 5/5 Draw

No 13257 A.Foguelman (Argentina). 1.Rg7 Sxe4 2.b7 Sxc5 3.Kd5 Sxb7 4.Rxe7 Rd8 5.Re8 Rxe8 stalemate.

"All good wishes to our Argentinian colleague on his 75th birthday."

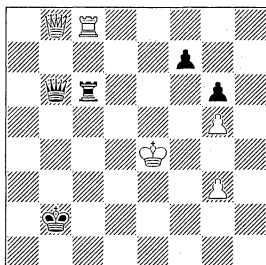
"Chess Clinic" 2000-2001
H

Atilla Schneider (Hungary) organized the first endgame study tourney on the internet. It was an informal tourney, and the studies were published with extensive comments of the composers, immediately after submission (usually within one day!). Judging was done by the participants themselves, who had to award all entries with 1-20 points. As to be expected, there were some participants giving maximum points to each other studies, and comparable childish behaviour. It does seem feasible, however, to implement rules based on several suggestions of participants for future tourneys.

The tourney was being held between Christmas 2000 and October 1st, 2001. After a slow start (well, the first prize winner was the first study that was published...) towards the

deadline some well-known composers entered some fine pieces. Altogether 19 studies were submitted. HvdH was consulted for anticipation checking.

No 13258 Pal Benko
1st Prize "Chess Clinic"
2000-2001



e4b2 4400.22 5/5 Win

No 13258 Pal Benko (Hungary) 1.Qe5+ Kc1/i 2.Rb8/ii Rc4+ 3.Kd3 Rd4+ 4.Kc3/iii Qd6/iv 5.Qe3+/v Rd2 6.Rb4 f5/vi 7.Ra4 Qc6+ 8.Rc4 Qd5 9.Rc8/vii Qd7 10.Rc5 Qd6/viii 11.Kb3+ Kd1 12.Rc1+ Kxc1 13.Qe1+ Rd1 14.Qc3+ Kb1 15.Qb2 mate.

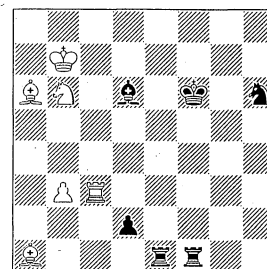
i) Kc2 2.Qd6 wins.
ii) 2.Qd6? Qb1+ 3.Ke3 Qb3+ Black wins.
iii) 4.Qxd4? Qxb8 5.Qa1+ Qb1+ 6.Qxb1+ Kxb1 7.Ke4 Kc2 8.Ke5 Kd3 9.Kf6 Ke4 ZZ 10.Kxf7 Kf5 draws.
iv) Re4 5.Qxe4 Qc7+ 6.Qc4 wins.
v) 5.Qxd4? Qxg3+ 6.Qd3

Qe5+ 7.Qd4 Qg3+ draw.
vi) Qd7 7.Qg1+ Rd1 8.Rb1+ Kxb1 9.Qb6+ wins, f6 7.Ra4 Qc6+ 8.Rc4 Qd5 9.Qe1+ Rd1 10.Qe2 Rd2 11.Kb3+ Kb1 12.Qe1+ Rd1 13.Qb4 Qd3+ 14.Rc3 Qd6 15.Rc1+, not 9.Rc8? f5 ZZ.

vii) 9.Rc5? Qxc5+ 10.Qxc5 Rc2+ draws.

viii) Qg7+ 11.Kb3+ Kd1 12.Qf3+ Re2 13.Qf1+ wins.

No 13259 Andrej Vysokosov
2nd Prize "Chess Clinic"
2000-2001



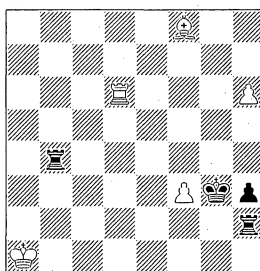
b7f6 0754.11 6/6 Draw

No 13259 Andrej Vysokosov (Russia) 1.Rd3+/i Kg5 2.Rxd2 Re7+/ii 3.Sd7/iii Rxd7+ 4.Kc6 Rff7/iv 5.Rd5+/v Sf5 6.Rxf5+ Kxf5 7.Bc8 Ke6 8.Bh8/vi Ba3/vii 9.Bd4 ZZ Rh7 10.Be3 (Bc3?; Ke7) Rg7 11.Bf4/ix ZZ Rf7 12.Bg5/x Bb4 (Bb2; b4) 13.Be3(c1)/xii positional draw.

i) 1.Bxf1? d1Q 2.Rc1+ Kg6 3.Rxd1 Rxd1, or 1.Rc6+? Kg5 2.Rxd6 Rf7+ 3.Kb8 Rxa1 4.Be2 Raa7 win.
 ii) Rf7+? 3.Kc6 Rxa1 4.Bc4 Bf4 5.Rg2+ wins.
 iii) 3.Kc6? Rxa1 4.Kxd6 Sf5+ =.
 iv) Rxa1 5.Kxd7 Bf4 6.Rg2+ and 7.Bc4 because of pawn b3.
 v) 5.Rxd6? Rxd6+ 6.Kxd6 Ra7; 5.Rg2+? Kf4 6.Bc4 Rc7+ 7.Kxd6 Sf5+ 8.Ke6 Rfe7+ 9.Kf6 Rc6+, or here 6.Rf2+ Ke3 7.Rxf7 Rxf7 8.Bc4 Ra7 win.
 vi) Thematic try: 8.Bd4? Ba3 ZZ 9.Bh8/xiii Rh7 10.Bd4/xiv Ke7 11.Bxd7 Rh6+ 12.Kc7 Rd6 wins, 8.b4? Bxb4 9.Bb2 Bd6 10.Bh8/xv Ba3 11.Bd4 Rh7 12.Be3 Rg7 13.Bf4 Rf7 14.Bg5 Bb2 15.Bd8 Bc1 16.Bh4 Rg7 17.Bd8 Rh7 wins, 8.Bb2(c3)? Rf2 9.Bxd7+ Ke7.
 vii) Bb4(f8) 9.Bb2 Rh7 10.Bd4 Ke7 11.Bxd7 Rh6+ 12.Kb5(c7) =; Rh7 9.Bd4 Ke7 10.Bxd7 Rh6 11.Bf5 Be5+ 12.Kd5 draws.
 ix) 11.Bd4? Rg6 12.Bxd7+ Ke7+ 13.Kc7 Bd6+ wins.
 x) Thematic try: 12.Bg3? Rh7 13.Bf4 Rg7 wins, or 12.Bh2 (b8)? Ke7 13.Bxd7 Rf2(6)+.
 xii) 13.Bh4? Bd2 14.Bd8 Be1; 13.Bd8 Bd2 14.Bh4 Rg7 15.Bd8 Rh7 win.
 xiii) 9.Be3 Ke7 10.Bxd7

Rf6+ 11.Kc7 Bd6+; 9.Bc3 Rf2; 9.Ba1 Rf1 win.
 xiv) 10.Bc3 Rh2 11.Bxd7+ Ke7 12.Bf5 Rh5 wins.
 xv) 10.Bc1 Rh7 11.Bb2 Ke7 12.Bxd7 Rh6 wins.
 published January 31st, 2001, 15.6 points.

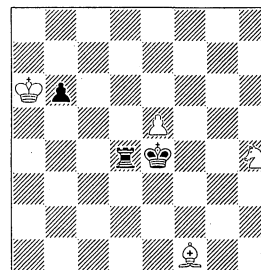
No 13260 Yochanan Afek
 3rd Prize "Chess Clinic"
 2000-2001



alg3 0710.21 5/4 Win
No 13260 Yochanan Afek (Israel) 1.h7/i Rh1+/ii 2.Ka2 Ra4+ 3.Kb2/iii Rb4+ 4.Kc2 Rc4+ 5.Kd2 Rh4 6.Rh6 Rxb6 7.Bxb6 h2 8.Bf4+ Kf2/iv 9.Be3+/v Kg3 10.Bf2+/vi Kg2 11.h8Q Rf1 12.Ke3 Rxf2 13.Qxb2+ wins.
 i) 1.Rg6+? Kxf3 2.Bxb4 Rh1+ 3.Kb2 h2 4.h7 Rb1+ =.
 ii) Rh4 2.Rh6 Rh1+ 3.Ka2 Rxb6 4.Bxb6 h2 5.h8Q wins.
 iii) 3.Kb3? Rh4 4.Rh6 Rxb6 5.Bxb6 Rb1+ wins.
 iv) Kxf4 9.h8Q Kg3 12.Qg5+ Kf2 13.Qh4+

Kg2 14.Qg4+ Kf2 15.Qh3 Kg1 16.Qg3+ wins.
 v) Ignoring the first stalemate trap: 9.h8Q? Rd1+ 10.Kxd1 h1Q+ 11.Qxb1 stalemate.
 vi) Avoiding the second stalemate trap: 10.h8Q? Rd1+ 11.Ke2 Re1+ 12.Kxe1 h1Q+ 13.Qxb1 stalemate.
 This study was dedicated to the dear memory of Gabor Cseh (1974-2000), published September 9th, 2001, 15.2 points.

No 13261 Oleg Pervakov & Boris Gusev
 1st Hon. Mention "Chess Clinic" 2000-2001



a6e4 0311.11 4/3 Win
No 13261 Oleg Pervakov & Boris Gusev (Russia) 1.e6 Kf4/i 2.Bg2/ii Rd3/iii 3.Be4 Rd6 4.Bd5/iv b5+ 5.Ka5 Rxd5 6.e7 b4+ 7.Ka4 Re5 8.Sg6+ wins.
 i) Rd6 2.e7 Re6 3.Sg6 Kf5 4.Bh3+, Kd5 2.e7 Re4 3.Bg2, Rd8 2.Bb5 Ra8+ 3.Kxb6 win.
 ii) 2.Bd3? Rd6 3.Bc4/v

Rd8, with: 4.e7 Ra8+ 5.Kxb6 Kg5, or here 5.Kb7 Re8 6.Sg6+ Kg5 7.Bf7 Rxe7+ 8.Sxe7 Kf6 =, or: 4.Bb5 Kg5 5.Sf3+ Kf6/vi 6.Bd7 Rg8 7.Kxb6 Rg3 8.Sd4 Re3 9.Kc5 Re5+ 10.Kd6 Re1 11.Sb5/vii Rd1+ 12.Kc5 Rc1+ 13.Kd5 Rd1+ 14.Sd4 Re1 15.Kd6 Rd1; 2.e7? Re4 3.Bb5 Kg5 4.Sf3+ Kf4 5.Sh4 Kg5.

iii) Rd2 3.Bf3 Rd8 4.e7 Re8 5.Bc6 Rxe7 6.Sg6+ wins.

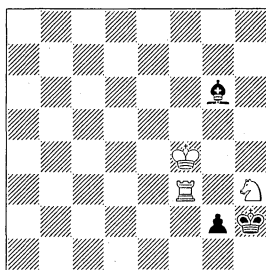
iv) 4.Bf5? b5+/viii 5.Kb7 Rd2 6.Kc6/ix Kg5 7.Sf3+ Kxf5 8.e7 Re2 9.Sd4+ Kf6, or here: 5.Kxb5 Rd2 6.Bd3 Rxd3 7.e7 Rb3+ 8.Kc6 Rb8 v) 3.e7 Re6 4.Bb5 Kg5 5.Sf3+ Kf4 6.Sh4 Kg5.

vi) Not: Kf4? 6.e7 Ra8+ 7.Kxb6 Kxf3 8.Bc6+ wins. vii) 11.Sc6 Rd1+ 12.Kc7 Re1 draws.

viii) Not Rd8? 5.e7 Ra8+ 6.Kb7 Re8 7.Bd7 Rxe7 8.Sg6+ wins.

ix) 6.Bd3 Rxd3 7.e7 Rd7+, published September 21st, 2001, 14.6 points.

No 13262 Péter Gyarmati
2nd Hon. Mention "Chess
Clinic" 2000-2001



f4h2 0131.01 3/3 Win

No 13262 Péter Gyarmati
(Hungary) 1.Ra3/i Bh5/ii 2.Rg3/iii ZZ Be2/iv 3.Rg6/v Bd3 4.Rf6 Bc2/vi 5.Sg5 g1Q 6.Sf3+ Kg2 7.Sxg1 Kxg1 8.Kg3 wins.

j) 1.Rc3? Be8; 1.Rb3? Bc2 2.Rc3 Ba4 3.Sg5 g1Q 4.Sf3+ Kg2 5.Sxg1 Kxg1; 1.Re3? Bc2 2.Ra3/vii Ba4 3.Sg5 Bd1 4.Ra2 Bh5 5.Rd2 Kh1 6.Se4 Kh2 7.Rf2 Kh3 8.Sg5+ Kh2 9.Ke3 Kg3; 1.Rg3? Be4 all draw.

ii) Be8 2.Ra6 g1Q/viii 3.Sxg1 Kxg1 4.Kg3 Kf1 5.Rf6+ Ke2 6.Re6+ wins, Bc2 2.Ra6/ix g1Q (Bd3; Rf6) 3.Sxg1 Kxg1 4.Ra1+ Kf2 5.Ra2; Bf7 2.Sg5 g1Q 3.Sf3+ Kg2 4.Sxg1 Kxg1 5.Kg3 Kf1 6.Rf3+ wins.

iii) 2.Ra5? Be2 3.Ra7 Bd3. iv) Be8 3.Sg5 Bc6 4.Rh3+ Kg1 5.Rc3, or g1S 4.Sf3+ Sxf3 5.Kxf3 wins.

v) 3.Rg8? Bc4, threatens Bd5 =; 3.Rg7? Bd1 4.Rf7?

Bb3 5.Rg7 Bd5.

vi) Be2 5.Rh6 g1Q 6.Sxg1+ Kxg1 7.Kg3 wins. vii) 2.Sg5 g1Q 3.Sf3+ Kg2 4.Sxg1 Kxg1; 2.Rc3 Ba4 3.Rc7 g1Q.

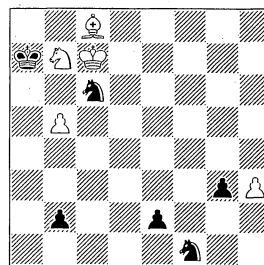
viii) Bb5 3.Rf6 see main line; Bd7 3.Sg5 g1Q 4.Sf3+ Kh1 5.Rh6+ Kg2 6.Rg6+ wins.

ix) Not 2.Sg5? Bd1, and now: 3.Sh3 Be2 4.Rg3 Bh5 5.Ra3 (Rg5; Be8) Be2 6.Rc3 Bb5, or: 3.Rh3+ Kg1 4.Rd3/x Be2 5.Rc3 Kh2 6.Sh3 Bb5 7.Sg5/xi g1Q 8.Sf3+ Kg2 9.Sxg1 Kxg1 draws.

x) 4.Rg3 Kh2 5.Sh3 Bh5. xi) 7.Rc7 g1Q 8.Sxg1 Kxg1.

published January 31st, 2001, 12.4 points.

No 13263 Michael Roxlau
3rd Hon. Mention "Chess
Clinic" 2000-2001



c7a7 0017.23 5/6 Win

No 13263 Michael Roxlau
(Germany) 1.Sa5/i Sxa5 2.b6+ Ka8 3.Bg4 e1S (Sd2; Be6) 4.Bf5 (Be6?; Se3) b1Q 5.Bxb1 Sc2/ii 6.Bxc2

Sd2 7.Bf5/iii Sb7 (g2; Be6)
8.h4/iv Sc4/v 9.Be4 Sd6
10.Bc6 g2 11.Bxg2 Se8+
12.Kd7 Sf6+ 13.Kc8 Se4
(Sd5; h5) 14.Kc7/vi wins.

i) 1.b6+? Ka6; 1.Sd8? Sxd8
2.b6+ Ka8 3.Bg4 Sd2.

ii) Sd2 6.Ba2 Sdc4 7.Bxc4;
Sd3 6.Bxd3 Sd2 7.Ba6 g2
8.b7+ Sxb7 9.Bxb7+ Ka7
10.Bxg2 wins.

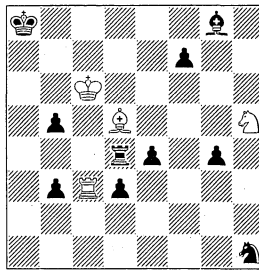
iii) 7.Bg6? Sb7 8.Be8 Sc4
9.Bc6 Sxb6 10.Kxb6 Kb8
11.Bxb7 g2 12.Bxg2 Kc8
draws.

iv) Bishop moves are not
fast enough: 8.Bc8? Sc5
9.h4 Sc4 10.b7+ Sxb7
11.Bxb7+ Ka7 12.h5 Sd6;
8.Be6? Se4 9.Bd5 Sd6
10.Bc6 g2 11.Bxg2 Sb5+
12.Kd7 Kb8 13.h4 Sd4
14.h5 Sf5 draws.

v) g2 9.Bc8 Sc5 10.b7+
Sxb7 11.Bxb7+ Ka7
12.Bxg2 wins.

vi) Precision is needed
until the end: 14.h5? Sbd6+
15.Kc7 Se8+ 16.Kd8 Kb8
17.Kxe8 Sf6+ 18.Ke7
Sxh5; 14.Bf3? Sed6+
15.Kd7 Kb8 16.Ke6 Se8
17.Ke7 Sbd6 18.h5 Sf5+
19.Kxe8 Sg7+ 20.K- Sxh5.
published January 30th,
2001, 12.2 points.

No 13264 Michael Roxlau
1st Commendation "Chess
Clinic" 2000-2001



c6a8 0444.06 4/10 Win

No 13264 Michael Roxlau
(Germany) 1.Kb6+/i Kb8
2.Sf6 Rxd5 3.Sxd5 f6/ii
4.Se7 Bc4 5.Rc1 Sg3
6.Ra1 Bd5 7.Ra7 (Sxd5?;
b2) Sf5 8.Sxf5 Kc8 (b2;
Rd7) 9.Se7+ Kd8 10.Sxd5
b2/iii 11.Sxf6/iv d2/v
12.Rd7+ Kc8 13.Rd5/vi
b1Q 14.Rc5+ Kd8 15.Re5
Qg1+ 16.Kb7 Qa7+
17.Kxa7 d1Q (Kc7; Rc5+)
18.Kb7 wins.

i) 1.Sf6? Ka7/vii 2.Rxb3
Bh7 3.Rxb5 Bf5 4.Rb7+
(Se8; Bc8) Ka6 5.Rb1 Ka7
6.Kc7 Ka6 7.Bc6? (7.Kc6
=) Ka5 8.Rb5+ Ka4
9.Rd5+ Kb3 10.Rxd4 e3
and Black wins.
ii) f5 4.Se7 Bc4 5.Rc1 Sg3
6.Ra1 Bd5 7.Ra7 b2 8.Rc7
wins.

iii) d2 11.Kc6 Ke8
12.Sxf6+ Kf8 13.Kd6
d1Q+ 14.Ke6 wins, or Ke8
11.Sxf6+ Kf8 12.Ra1 e3
13.Se4 wins.

iv) 11.Kc6? Ke8 12.Sxf6+

Kf8 13.Kd6 b1Q 14.Sh7+
Kg8 and White has to
deliver perpetual check.

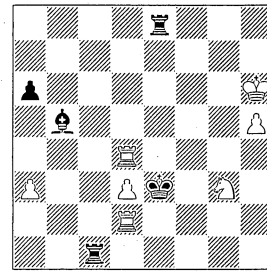
v) b1Q 12.Rd7+ Kc8
13.Rc7+ Kd8 14.Kb7 and
15.Rd7 mate.

vi) 13.Rd6? b1Q 14.Rc6+
Kd8 15.Re6 Qg1+ 16.Kb7
Qa7+ 17.Kxa7 Kc7
18.Se8+ Kd7 19.Rd6+
Kxe8 20.Rxd2 Kf7 draws.

vii) Not Rxd5? 2.Sxd5 Ka7
3.Rxb3 f5 4.Kc7 b4 5.Rxb4
Ka6 6.Sc3 wins.

published May 8th, 2001,
11.0 points.

No 13265 Emil Vlasák &
Michal Hlinka
2nd Commendation "Chess
Clinic" 2000-2001



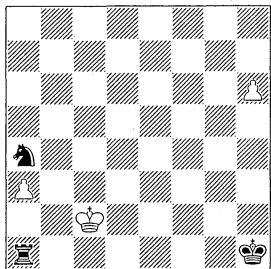
h6e3 0831.31 7/5 Draw

No 13265 Emil Vlasak
(Czech Republic) &
Michal Hlinka (Slovakia)
1.Re2+/i Kxd4 2.Rxe8
Rc6+ 3.Kg5/ii Rc5+ 4.Sf5+
Rxf5+ 5.Kxf5 Bxe8
6.Kg5/iii Bxh5/iv 7.a4 Be2
(a5; Kxh5) 8.a5 draws.

i) 1.a4? Kxd4 2.axb5 axb5
and this b-pawn is very
quick.

ii) 3.Kg7? Rc7+ 4.Kf8 Bxe8 5.Kxe8 Kxd3 draws.
 iii) 6.h6? Bb5 wins, e.g. 7.Kf4 Bxd3 8.Kf3 Kc3 9.Ke3 Bh7 10.a4 a5 11.Ke2 Kb3 12.Kd2 Kxa4 13.Kc1 Kb3.
 iv) Bb5 7.a4 Bxd3 8.a5.
 published September 19th, 2001, 10.9 points.

No 13266 Harold van der Heijden
 3rd Commendation "Chess Clinic" 2000-2001



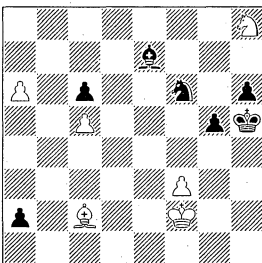
c2h1 0303.20 3/3 Draw
No 13266 Harold van der Heijden (Netherlands) 1.h7 (Kb3; Sc5+) Ra2+ 2.Kb3 Rh2/i 3.Kxa4 Kg2 4.Kb4/ii Kf3 5.a4 Ke4 6.a5 Kd5 7.Kb5 Rb2+/iii 8.Ka6 Rh2 9.Kb5 ZZ Rb2+ 10.Ka6 Rb8 11.Ka7 Rh8 12.Kb6! Kd6 13.a6 Rb8+ 14.Ka7 Kc7 15.h8Q Rxh8 stalemate.
 i) Rb2+ 3.Kxa4 Rb8 4.Ka5 draws, e.g. Kg2 5.a4 Kf3 6.Ka6 Ke4 7.a5 Kd5 8.Ka7 Rh8 9.Kb6 see main line.
 ii) Thematic try: 4.Kb5? Kf3 5.a4 Ke4 6.a5 Kd5 ZZ

7.a6 Rb2+ Now wK cannot play to a6, so 8.Ka5 Kc5 e.g. 9.Ka4 Rh2; 8.Ka4 Kc4 e.g. 9.Ka3 Rb8. Or 7.Kb6 Kc4 8.a6 Rh6+ 9.Kb7 Kb5 10.a7 Rxh7+ 11.Kb8 Kb6 12.a8S+ Kc6 wins.
 iii) Rh3 8.a6 Rb3+ 9.Ka4; Rxh7 8.a6; Rh1 8.a6 Rb1+ 9.Ka4 Kc4?? 10.h8Q and a1 is protected; Rh6 8.a6 Rxh7 9.Kb6 Kc4 10.a7.
 published January 4th, 2001, 10.7 points.

Vecherny Leningrad 1971-72

This informal tourney was judged by the columnist Yu.Fokin

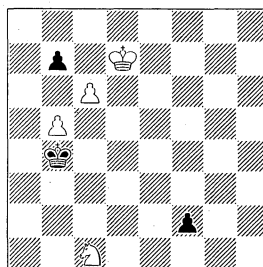
No 13267 Viktor Kichigin
 prize Vecherny Leningrad 1971-72



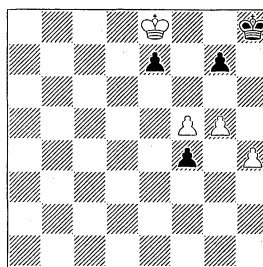
f2h5 0044.34 6/7 Win
No 13267 Viktor Kichigin (Perm) 1.Kg3 Se4+ (g4;Bg6+) 2.Bxe4 g4 3.f4 Bh4+ 4.Kg2/i Bf6 5.Bg6+ Kh4 6.Bf7 a1Q (Bxh8;Bxa2) 7.Sg6+ Kh5 8.Se7+ Kh4 9.Sf5 mate.
 i) 4.Kh2? Bf6 5.Bg6+ Kh4

6.Bf7 g3+, and Black wins.

No 13268 Leopold Mitrofanov (Leningrad) honourable mention Vecherny Leningrad 1971-72



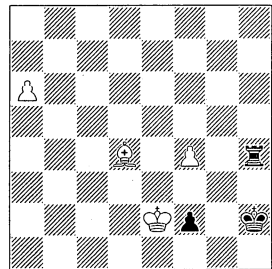
d7b4 0001.22 4/3 Win
No 13268 Leopold Mitrofanov (Leningrad) 1.Sd3+ Kxb5 2.cxb7 f1Q 3.b8Q+, with:
 - Kc4 4.Qb4+ Kd5 5.Sf4+ Ke5 6.Sg6+ Kd5 7.Se7+ Ke5 8.Sc6+ Kd5 (Kf6;Qf8+) 9.Qd4 mate, or
 - Ka6 4.Sb4+ Ka5 5.Sc6+ Ka6 6.Qa7+ Kb5 7.Qa5+ Kc4 8.Qa6+ wins.
No 13269 L.Mitrofanov commendation Vecherny Leningrad 1971-72



e8h8 0000.33 4/4 Win

No 13269 L.Mitrofanov
 1.Kf8 f3 2.f6 exf6 3.g6 f2
 4.h5 f1Q 5.h6, and wP is
 stronger than the bQ, for if
 gxh6 6.g7+ and mates! Had
 White played 1.Kf7? then
 Black would save himself
 by checking: 5...Qc4+.
 David Blundell draws
 attention to
 EG/20.10182/10183.

No 13270 Viktor Razumenko
 commendation Vecherny
 Leningrad 1971-72

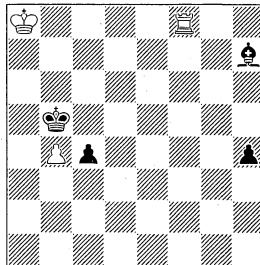


e2h2 0310.21 4/3 Win
No 13270 Viktor
 Razumenko (Leningrad)
 1.Kf1/i Rxf4 2.a7/ii Rf8
 3.Be5+ Kh1 4.Bb8 Rxb8
 (Rf3;Bd6) 5.axb8R Kh2
 6.Rb3 Kh1 7.Rh3 wins.
 i) 1.a7? f1Q+ 2.Kxf1
 Rxf4+ 3.Ke1(Ke2) Rf8
 4.Be5+ Kg1(Kg2) 5.Bb8
 Rf1(Rf2)+ 6.K- Ra1(Ra2)
 draws.
 ii) 2.Be5? Kh1 3.Bxf4
 stalemate.

**Vecherny Leningrad
 1973-74**

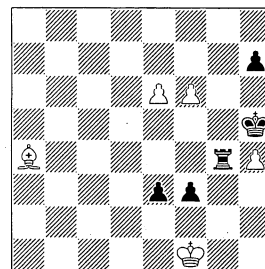
This informal tourney was
 judged by the columnist
 Yu.Fokin

No 13271 V. Razumenko
 prize Vecherny Leningrad
 1973-74



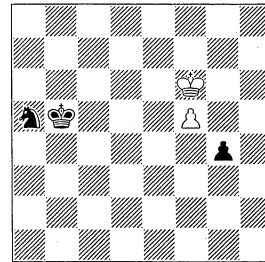
a8b5 0130.12 3/4 Draw
No 13271 Viktor
 Razumenko (Leningrad)
 1.Rh8/i Be4+ 2.Ka7 c3
 3.Rxh4 c2 4.Rh5+ Kxb4
 5.Kb6 c1Q 6.Rb5+ Ka4
 7.Ra5+ Kb4 8.Rb5+, and
 the position is drawn,
 seeing that 8...Kc3, is met
 by 9.Rc5+ and 10.Rxc1.
 i) The study is embellished
 by this beautiful and
 difficult try: 1.Rf4? c3
 2.Rxh4 c2 3.Rh5+ Kxb4
 4.Rh4+ Kb3 5.Rh3+ Bd3
 6.Rxd3+ Kb4 7.Rd4+ Kb5
 8.Rd5+ Kb6 9.Rd6+ Kc7
 10.Rd5 c1R (c1Q? Rxc5+;)
 11.Ra5 Kb6, when the
 threat of mate forces White
 to give up his rook - and
 resign.

No 13272 Nikolai Kralin
 honourable mention
 Vecherny Leningrad 1973-74



f1h5 0310.33 5/5 Win
No 13272 Nikolai Kralin
 (Moscow) 1.e7/i e2+/ii
 2.Kf2 Rg2+ 3.Kxf3 e1Q
 4.e8Q+ Qxe8 5.Bxe8+ Kh6
 6.f7, and now Rg7 7.f8R,
 or Rg8 7.f8S+, when
 White wins.
 i) 1.Be8+? Kxh4 2.f7 e2+
 3.Kf2 Rg2+ wins.
 ii) Re4 2.e8Q+ Rxe8
 3.Bxe8+ Kh6 4.h5 wins.
 "Theme: white
 underpromotion of a pawn
 in two variations."

No 13273 L. Mitrofanov
 honourable mention
 Vecherny Leningrad 1973-74



f6b5 0003.11 2/3 Draw

No 13273 Leopold Mitrofanov (Leningrad) 1.Kg5/i g3 2.f6 g2 3.f7 g1Q+ 4.Kh6/ii Qc5 5.Kg7 Qg5+ 6.Kh7 Qf6 7.Kg8 Qg6+ 8.Kh8, and if the pawn is captured the consequence is stalemate.

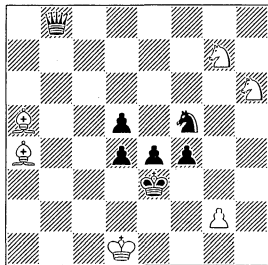
i) Paradoxical! But if 1.Ke5? g3 2.f6 Sc4+ 3.Ke6 Sd6 4.Kxd6 g2 5.f7 g1Q 6.f8Q Qc5+, and Black wins.

ii) 4.Kf6? Qd4+ 5.Ke7 Sc6+ wins.

"A sympathetic malyutka with an effective introduction."

No 13274

A.Gerkhen-Gubanov
commendation Vecherny
Leningrad 1973-74



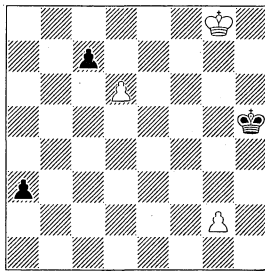
d1e3 3025.14 6/7 Win

No 13274

A.Gerkhen-Gubanov
(Leningrad) 1.Sg4+ Kd3 2.Se5+ Ke3 3.Ke1, with:
- Qxe5 4.Bb5 d3 5.Sxf5+ Qxf5 6.Bb6+ d4 7.Ba5 Qxb5 8.Bd2 mate, or
- Qb1+ 4.Bd1 Qxd1+ 5.Kxd1 Sh4 6.Bd2+ Kf2

7.Be1+ Kxg2 8.Bxh4 wins.
"One of the author's first productions."

No 13275 L.Mitrofanov
commendation Vecherny
Leningrad 1973-74



g8h5 0000.22 3/3 Win

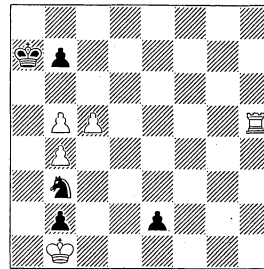
No 13275 L.Mitrofanov
1.g4+ Kh6 2.d7 a2 3.d8Q a1Q 4.Qh4+ Kg6 5.Qh5+ Kf6 6.Qh8+, winning the black queen.

"A pleasing pawn study winding up unexpectedly."

Vecherny Leningrad 1975-76

This informal tourney was judged by the columnist Yu.Fokin

No 13276 M.Gorbman
1st prize Vecherny Leningrad 1975-76

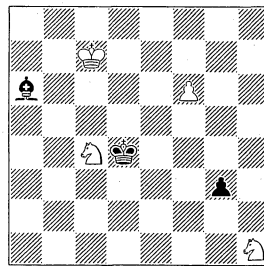


b1a7 0103.33 5/5 Win

No 13276 M.Gorbman
(Ukraine) 1.b6+/i Ka6 2.Re5 Sd2+ 3.Kxb2 Sc4+ 4.Kb3 Sxe5 5.Ka4 and 6.b5 mate.

i) 1.Re5? Sd2+ 2.Kxb2 Sc4+ 3.Kb3 Sxe5 4.b6+, and now not Ka6? 5.Ka4 e1Q 6.b5 mate, but 4...Ka8. "A little treasure - and the intro is subtle!"

No 13277 O.Mazur and Viktor Razumenko
2nd prize Vecherny Leningrad 1975-76



c7d4 0032.11 4/3 Win

No 13277 O.Mazur (Krasnoyarsk) and Viktor Razumenko (Leningrad)

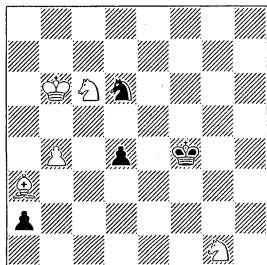
1.f7 g2 2.Sg3 Bxc4 (g1Q;Se2+) 3.f8Q g1Q 4.Qf6+/i Kd3/ii 5.Qg6+ Kd2 6.Se4+ and 7.Qxg1, winning.

i) 4.Qg7+? Ke3, and the check from a7 is not possible, while if 5.Sf5+ Kf2 draws.

ii) Kd5 5.Qd6 mate. Or Ke3 5.Qb6+ and 6.Qxg1.

"The white queen in ambush behind his knight is appealing, leading as it does to the win of the opposing queen."

No 13278 Sergei Zakharov
3rd prize Vecherny
Leningrad 1975-76



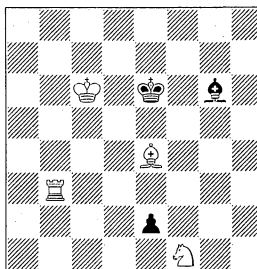
b6f4 0015.12 5/4 Draw

No 13278 Sergei Zakharov (Leningrad) 1.Se2+ Ke4/i 2.Bb2 Sc4+ 3.Kb7 Sxb2 4.S6xd4 a1Q 5.Sc2, and in this surprising position the black queen finds no shade.

i) Kg5 2.Bc1+ Kf6 3.S2xd4 a1Q 4.Bf4 draw. Or Ke3(Kf3/Kf5) 2.Sxd4

draw. Or Kg4 2.Se5+ for 3.Bb2.

No 13279 L.Katsnelson
honourable mention
Vecherny Leningrad 1975-76



c6e6 0141.01 4/3 Win

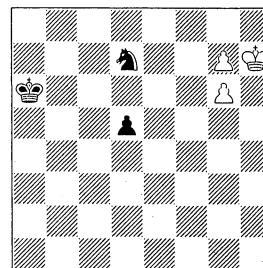
No 13279 Leonard Katsnelson (Leningrad) 1.Re3 exf1Q/i 2.Bd3+/ii Be4+ 3.Rxe4 Kf5 4.Rd4+ Ke5 5.Rd5+ and 6.Bxf1 wins.

i) exf1S 2.Bd5+ Kf6 3.Rf3+ wins.

ii) 2.Bg2+? Be4+ 3.Rxe4 Kf5 draw.

"It looks as if White can win the black queen either way by discovered check with a bishop move, but in reality only one of them will work."

No 13280 L. Mitrofanov
honourable mention
Vecherny Leningrad 1975-76

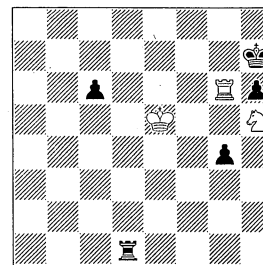


h7a6 0003.21 3/3 Win

No 13280 Leopold Mitrofanov (Leningrad) 1.Kg8 Sf6+ 2.Kf7 Sg4 3.Ke6 Sh6 4.Kxd5 Kb5 5.Ke6 Kc6 6.Ke7 Kd5 7.Kf8 Ke6 8.g8Q Sxg8 9.Kxg8 wins.

"The confrontation between the white king and Black's king and knight yields a full point for the first player."

No 13281 Aleksandr Bor
commendation Vecherny
Leningrad 1975-76



e5h7 0401.03 3/5 Win

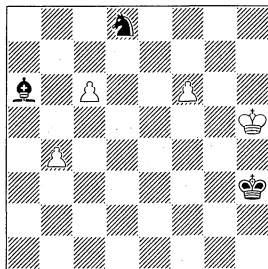
No 13281 Aleksandr Bor (Leningrad)

1.Rg7+ Kh8 2.Ra7/i Rd5+ 3.Kf6 Rxh5 4.Kg6 Rg5+ 5.Kxh6 Rg8 6.Rh7 mate.

i) 2.Rb7? Rd5+ 3.Kf6 Rxh5 4.Kg6 Rb5, and Black saves himself, or 2.Rc7? Rd5+ 3.Kf6 Rxh5 4.Kg6 Rg5+ 5.Kxh6 g3 6.Kxg5 g2 7.Kh6 g1Q draws.

"The study's point lies in the precise choice on White's move 2."

No 13282 Revaz Tavariani commendation Vecherny Leningrad 1975-76



h5h3 0033.30 4/3 Win

No 13282 Revaz Tavariani (Georgia) 1.b5 Bxb5 2.c7 Be8+ 3.f7 Bxf7+ 4.Kh6, and White wins.

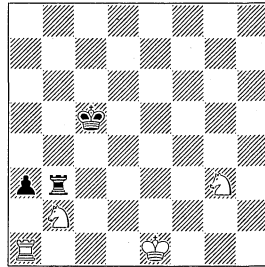
"To sacrifice two pawns out of the three that are on the board is not something that would occur to most of us."

Vecherny Leningrad 1977-78

This informal tourney was judged by K.Pochtarev (Leningrad)

No 13283 Nikolai Kralin and An.Kuznetsov

1st prize Vecherny Leningrad 1977-78



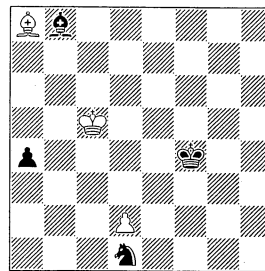
e1c5 0402.01 4/3 Win

No 13283 Nikolai Kralin and An.Kuznetsov

(Moscow) 1.Se4+ Kd5 2.Sc4 Kxc4 3.Sd2+ Kc3 4.Sxb3 Kxb3/i 5.0-0-0 a2 6.Rd3+ Kc4 7.Ra3 wins i) 4...Kb2 5.Kd2 a2 6.Kd1 Kxb3 7.Kc1 wins.

"This study wins us over by its far from obvious logic wrapped up in a genuinely difficult solution."

No 13284 Aleksandr Bor 2nd prize Vecherny Leningrad 1977-78

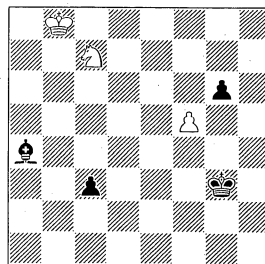


c5f4 0043.11 3/4 Draw

No 13284 Aleksandr Bor (Leningrad) 1.Kb4 Sb2 2.Ka3 Sc4+ 3.Kxa4 Sb6+ 4.Kb5 Sxa8 5.Kc6 Be5 6.Kb7 Sc7 7.d4 Bd6 8.Kc6 Se8 9.Kd7 draw.

"A good and lively study with hyperactive white king."

No 13285 L. Katsnelson 3rd prize Vecherny Leningrad 1977-78

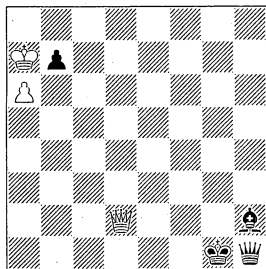


b8g3 0031.12 3/4 Draw

No 13285 Leonard Katsnelson (Leningrad) 1.f6 Bb3 2.Sb5 c2 3.Sd4 c1S 4.Sxb3 Sxb3 5.f7 Sc5

6.f8S draws.
 "A miniature showing
 [echoed] underpromotion
 [to knight]."

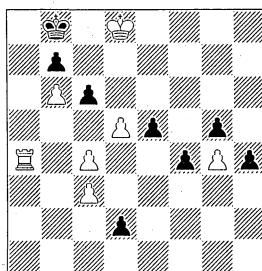
No 13286 Sergei Zakharov
 honourable mention
 Vecherny Leningrad 1977-78



a7g1 4030.11 3/4 Win
No 13286 Sergei Zakharov
 (Leningrad) 1.Qe1+ Kg2
 2.Qe4+ Kg1 3.Qb1+ Kg2
 4.Qxb7+ Kg1 5.Qb1+ Kg2
 6.Qe4+ Kg1 7.Qd4+ Kf1
 8.Qd1+ Kg2 9.Qd5+ Kg1
 10.Qc5+ Kf1 11.Qc1+ Kg2
 12.Qc6+ Kg1 13.Kb7
 Qxc6+ 14.Kxc6 Bb8
 15.Kb7 wins.

"The white queen's
 manoeuvres are designed
 to eliminate the interfering
 black pawn."

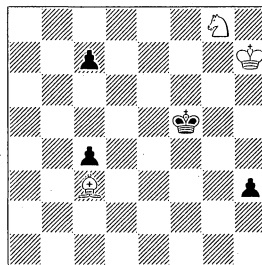
No 13287 Vitaly Kovalenko
 honourable mention
 Vecherny Leningrad 1977-78



d8b8 0100.57 7/8 Win
No 13287 Vitaly
 Kovalenko (Maritime
 Province) 1.Ra1 e4 2.Ra8+
 Kxa8 3.dxc6 d1Q+ 4.Kc8
 Qxg4+ 5.Kc7 wins.

"The point is White's
 sacrifice of a rook to create
 a mating position."

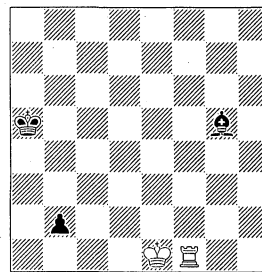
No 13288 Aleksei Sochnev
 commendation Vecherny
 Leningrad 1977-78



h7f5 0011.03 3/4 Draw
No 13288 Aleksei Sochnev
 (Leningrad) 1.Sh6+ Kg5
 2.Be5 c3 3.Bxc3 h2 4.Bf6+
 Kh5 5.Sf5 Kg4 6.Sg3
 Kxg3 7.Be5+ Kg2 8.Bxh2

Kxh2 9.Kg6 draw.

No 13289 I.Shulman
 commendation Vecherny
 Leningrad 1977-78



e1a5 0130.01 2/3 Draw
No 13289 I.Shulman
 (Leningrad) 1.Ke2 Bc1
 2.Rf8 Bf4 3.Rf5+ Kb6
 4.Rf6+ Kc7 5.Rf7+ Kc8
 6.Rf8+ Kd7 7.Rf7+ Kc6
 8.Rf6+ Kc5 9.Rf5+ Kc6
 10.Rf6+, positional draw.

"The black king has
 nowhere to hide against the
 barrage of checks from the
 white rook: he cannot
 approach the source of the
 nuisance because that
 would mean abandoning the
 b-file, and scampering to
 the fourth rank entails
 loss of the bishop when the
 rook can be sacrificed for
 the pawn."

Reviews

Ukrainian 'Shorichnik 2000'; Ukrainian 'Letopis 2001'. Published in Mikolaiv in 2001 and 2002 respectively, these two year books have 476 and 424 pages (and edition sizes 150 and 100). Overall editor is Stanislav Kirilichenko, of the 'Problemist pribuzhya' club. There is no ISBN. They are crammed with composition information (awards, articles, biographical data, photos) in a mixture of Ukrainian and Russian. Finding one's way is confusing until one notices: first, a clue -- 'chapter headings' are indicated in the bottom corner of the page; second, a distraction -- tourney announcements are interspersed *ad hoc* to take up incidental space.

WCCI 1998-2000. August 2002, Ljubljana, 44 pages (plus a loose correction sheet for p28.). In English. See PCCC/WCCC report.

Encyclopedia Etyudov-Malyutok, part IV. Dniepropetrovsk 2001. 188 pages. In Russian except for Western composers' names. This fourth volume, probably Nikolai Griva's last in his comprehensive anthology of the study malyutka sub-genre, takes the serial diagram numbering forward from 3534 to 4820. Diagrams, figurine notation, sources and index (separate for non-Cyrillic) are of admirable quality. [Index entry Roycroft 3981 should be 3971.]

Študia - Král'ovná koncoviek, by Michal Hlinka. Bratislava 2002. 112 pages, in Slovak. No ISBN. The bulk of this attractive volume consists of 111 richly commented studies by the leading, indeed, world class, Slovak study composer. There appears to be a loose narrative link, which one would dearly like to be able to follow, but the language defeats us.

'The study and endgame theory', by David Gurgénidze. Tbilisi 2002. 96 pages. In Russian. 169 diagrams. No ISBN. The intimate relationship between corners of endgame theory and studies is discussed with numerous examples, many of them by the author.

'Tournaments dedicated to G.Nadareishvili', by David Gurgénidze. Tbilisi 2002. In Russian. 24 pages. No ISBN. Four tourney awards are reproduced, dating from 1983 to 2001.

'Study Mosaic' series by David Gurgénidze and Iuri Akobia. Nos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Tbilisi 2000 to 2002. Figurines. No.14 -- the only one with any problems, all the others being restricted to studies -- doesn't have an ISBN, the others do. All are in Russian. Generally 22 pages each. Some content (consisting of awards, articles, excerpts and illustrations) is original, some not. [The source 'Amelung-Erler 1987' in No.11 should presumably be 1897.]

45th World Congress of Chess Composition. Five quick composing awards and one internet award (none for studies) are included in the looseleaf clipped binder distributed at the Portoroz concluding banquet.

YU-2001 Championship of Yugoslavia 2000-2001. Edited by Milan Velimirović. Belgrade 2002. 24 pages in a stiff cover. There are five studies, selected from 19 entered by 12 composers. The unpublished 14 were eliminated by the judge Andrei Selivanov (Russia).

'Kompozitsia - maya privilegia' by Vladimir Chernous. 'Problemist pribuzhya'

Odessa/Nikolaev 2000. 96 small pages. In Russian. No studies, but interesting biographical detail.

'Albom Moldovy' 1899-1999. 'Problemist pribzhya' Kishinyov/Nikolaev 2000. 96 small pages. In Russian. 45 of the 360 compositions are studies. [The solution to 048 is a nonsense.]

'Konkurs shakmatnykh etyudov Rostovu-na-Donu-250 let - 1749-1999'. In Russian. This 8-page award (11 studies) celebrating 250 years of Rostov-on-Don is dated 1999. Judge: V.Kozirev.

My Miniatures, by A.Selivanov. Moscow 2002. 112 pages. Hard cover. In Russian. ISBN 5-94693-013-3. Edition size: 2050. Diagrams 24-65 (out of 108) are studies. One diagram per page. The enviably energetic, talented and ambitious chess politician has brought together the favourites among his not-more-than-seven-men compositions, from which one can easily see his fascination with a pawn struggle against bishop and knight. If this fascination is not already also the reader's it soon will be! But there is much else besides.

SNIPPETS

1. No entries were received - not even from Tim Krabbé - for the 'game concoction' challenge arising out of the Porterfield Rynd Affair. See EG/43 p527.

2. The Azerbaijan site ZERKALO (see EG/45 p633) in fact only occasionally contains chess matter.

3. Boris Stilman, programmer who in the 1970s and 1980s assisted Botvinnik on the incomplete PIONEER project, is now well ensconced in the University of Colorado at Denver (USA), where he is developing 'Linguistic Geometry', which might be nicknamed 'son of Pioneer', flourishes with DARPA and other funding. Try a search (on the internet): *cudenver stilman*

5. Continuing the Chapais Canada Conjecture (see EG/45 p591). In 1930 Thomas Chapais, while representing Canada at the League of Nations, took time off to visit the township of Brécey in Normandy (near St Malo). Brécey was the reputed ancestral seat of (a branch of) the emigrated Chapais clan, to which 'our' Chapais may or may not have belonged. Watch this space research.

6. *C* <http://chess.jaet.org/cgi-bin/mzugs> is a wonderful site put together by Guy Haworth from a number of expert sources, all listed. It allows 3-man, 4-man, 5-man and 6-man reci-zugs to be displayed, and many of them to be played out with optimal moves. It includes positions (but not in every possible class) with more than one pawn and, for example, all distinct 8997 reci-zugs for GBR class 0107. Full-point zugzwangs are identified, there is much additional data besides, and where there are still gaps in our knowledge these are marked. The list for GBR class 1601, which has 905 positions, was not included on the floppy disk distributed with EG/38 but we hope print them in EG later.



***C* GBR class 0107 - rook and knight against two knights**

The 6-man pawnless ending GBR class 0107 is obdurately obscure. The publication (in EG121 in 1996) of a forced DTC win in 243 moves ensured its notoriety, even to the extent of prompting a rumour that this endgame is a general win. This mistaken opinion has even taken root in Moscow, as the *Shakhmatnaya kompozitsia* award for 2001 by Oleg Pervakov and the long and outspoken article by Andrei Visokosov categorising tries (thematic and non-thematic) in the same issue (*Shakhmatnaya kompozitsia* no.46, iv2002) show. To scotch the rumour and to set the record straight we have prepared and now publish a lengthy 0107 solution with every unique winning move asterisked. This means, very simply stated, that whenever a white move carries an asterisk [ie *, appended to a solution text line ending in a full stop – see below], every alternative move fails to win. While we may not understand what is going on - no one does - if we believe the database generated by Ken Thompson and donated by him to the web-enabled chess world, we have to conclude that, unlike 0116 the ending 0107 is *not* a general win.

The layout of the following 207 moves of optimal play is experimental. With odb ('oracle' database) data *solution depth* is more informative than conventional move numbering, which we have therefore abandoned; and by retaining the computer search argument source format we give the reader the option to set up a position *at any point*.

1. The *position after every ply* is set out consistently and in full.
2. A move is identified by highlighting in **bold** (and underlining) both departure and arrival (men and) squares of the position (see 1 above), so that the relevant data will align one above the other on two consecutive lines of the 'solution'. In other words, this 'mini-block' four alphanumeric characters underlined in **bold** stand directly above four similar characters of which the first two (identifying the chessman) repeat and the second two identify the departure and arrival squares respectively. We have added + for check, absent in the computer source. There will be instances of black knight moves where the **bS** is separated from the relevant square (always in **bold**) by the square of the knight that is *not* moved.
3. Helpful hint. Except for the very first and very last position, every line of text highlights both a white piece and a black. One of these is the departure, the other is an arrival. A concluding full stop alternates with no punctuation and signifies a white arrival and a black departure on that line, the 'no punctuation' signifying the converse.
4. 16 diagrams, always with associated DTC (solution *depth to conversion*, not to checkmate) is supplied. The appendage '+2' to a move designated DTC means that this moves adds 2 to the DTC depth, and is generally the 'only' such (presumably minimal 'waste-of-time') move in the position. An asterisk signifies uniqueness, either to win or to draw, according to the context. A few alternative lines, always brief, are

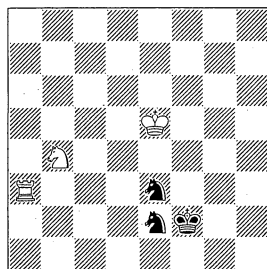
given in more standard EG algebraic notation. Every move was extracted from the website set up by Ken Thompson, starting from the White to move (WTM) position:

<http://plan9.bell-labs.com/magic/eg/wke5wra3wnb4bkf2bne3e2>

C 0107 with selected annotations

wke5 wra3 **w**sb**4** b**kf**2 b**se**3 e2

WTM - DTC 207



Ke5e4? Se2g3+*;

Ke4d3 Se3g4/Se3g2/Sg3f5/Kf2f3.

wke5 wra3 **w**sd**3+**b**kf**2**** b**se**3 e2 . *

wke5 wra3 **w**sd**3** **b**kf**3** b**se**3 e2

wke5 wra3 **w**sc**5** b**kf**3 b**se**3 e2 .

wke5 wra3 **w**sc**5** b**kf**3 b**se**3 g3

wke5 wra3 **w**se**6** **b**kf**3** b**se**3 g3 . *

wke5 wra3 **w**se**6** **b**ke**2** b**se**3 g3

wke5 wra3 **w**sf**4+**b**ke**2**** b**se**3 g3 . *

wke5 wra3 **w**sf**4** **b**kf**2** b**se**3 g3

wke5 wra3 **w**sh**3+**b**kf**2**** b**se**3 g3 . *

wke5 **w**ra**3** w**sh**3 **b**kf**3** b**se**3 g3

Ra3c3? Sg2f1*.

wke5 **w**rb**3** w**sh**3 b**kf**3 b**se**3 g3 . *

wke5 w**rb**3 w**sh**3 b**kf**3 b**se**3 f1

wkd4 w**rb**3 w**sh**3 **b**kf**3** b**se**3 f1 . *

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sh**3** **b**kg**4** b**se**3 f1

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sf**2+**b**kg**4**** b**se**3 f1 .

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sf**2** **b**kf**4** b**se**3 f1

Sf2h3+ DTC+2 (only). When a "DTC+2"

move (especially when no other move retains the win - denoted by our use of 'only' between parentheses) occurs in, and apparently disrupts, an otherwise unbroken sequence of (asterisked) unique white moves, it should be interpreted as no more

than an insignificant 'dual'. In other words, the already long sequence is even longer and, taken as a whole, is, we confidently think, a critical forcing combination *linking two phases*. Of course, no one is yet able to describe either the combinations or the phases, but this will be done, just as it was done with the 5-man GBR class 0023 and its five phases. We note that in such sequences sub-optimal black moves tend significantly to lessen the depth, ie shorten White's task by advancing one phase (or more than one), while after such a sequence sub-optimal white moves will increase it significantly, ie retard a phase. As an article of faith we believe that 'phases' will eventually unlock all these endgames. The clues are all there, and the odb is Sherlock Holmes' magnifying glass! What prevents *you* being Sherlock Holmes?

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sd**3+**b**kf**4**** b**se**3 f1 .

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sd**3** **b**kf**3** b**se**3 f1

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sc**5** **b**kf**3** b**se**3 f1 .

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sc**5** **b**kf**4** b**se**3 f1

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**se**6+**b**kf**4**** b**se**3 f1 .

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**se**6** **b**kf**5** b**se**3 f1

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sg**7+**b**kf**5**** b**se**3 f1 .

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**sg**7** **b**kg**6** b**se**3 f1

Sg7e6? Kg6f6*.

wkd4 w**rb**3 **w**se**8** b**kg**6 **b**se**3** f1 . *

wkd4 w**rb**3 w**se**8 b**kg**6 **b**sf**5+f1**

wke5 w**rb**3 w**se**8 b**kg**6 **b**sf**5** **f1** . *

wke5 **w**rb**3** w**se**8 b**kg**6 **b**sf**5** **d2**

wke5 **w**rb**5** w**se**8 b**kg**6 **b**sf**5** **d2** . *

wke5 w**rb**5 w**se**8 b**kg**6 **b**sf**5** **c4+**

Ke5f4? Sf5e7/Sf5d4.

wkd5 w**rb**5 w**se**8 b**kg**6 **b**sf**5** **c4** . *

wkd5 **w**rb**5** w**se**8 b**kg**6 **b**sf**5** **d2**

wkd5 **w**rb**2** w**se**8 **b**kg**6** b**sf**5 d2 .

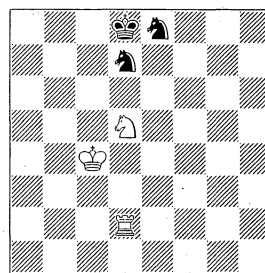
wkd5 w**rb**2 **w**se**8** **b**kf**7** b**sf**5 d2

wkd5 w**rb**2 **w**sc**7** b**kf**7 **b**sf**5** d2 . *

wkd5 w**rb**2 w**sc**7 b**kf**7 **b**se**7+d2**

wkd4 w**rb**2 w**sc**7 b**kf**7 **b**se**7** d2 . *

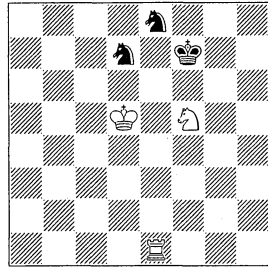
wkd4 wrb2 wsc7 bkf7 bsf5+d2
wkd3 wrb2 wsc7 bkf7 bsf5 d2.
wkd3 wrb2 wsc7 bkf7 bsf5 f1
 Rb2f2? Sflg3*
 Kd3c4 Kf7e7/Kf7f6/kf7g6.
wkd3 wrb6 wsc7 bkf7 bsf5 f1.*
wkd3 wrb6 wsc7 bkf7 bse7 f1
wkd3 wra6 wsc7 bkf7 bse7 f1.*
wkd3 wra6 wsc7 bkf7 bse7 g3
 Kd3d4? Sg3e2+*
wkd3 wra6 wsb5 bkf7 bse7 g3.*
wkd3 wra6 wsb5 bkf7 bsg6 g3
wkd3 wra6 wsd6+bkf7 bsg6 g3.*
wkd3 wra6 wsd6 bke7 bsg6 g3
wkd4 wra6 wsd6 bke7 bsg6 g3.
wkd4 wra6 wsd6 bke7 bsg6 e2+
wke3 wra6 wsd6 bke7 bsg6 e2.
wke3 wra6 wsd6 bke7 bsg6 f4
wke3 wra6 wsf5+bke7 bsg6 f4.
wke3 wra6 wsf5 bkf7 bsg6 f4.
wke3 wra6 wsh6+bkf7 bsg6 f4.
wke3 wra6 wsh6 bke7 bsg6 f4
wke4 wra6 wsh6 bke7 bsg6 f4.
wke4 wra6 wsh6 bke7 bse6 g6
wke4 wra2 wsh6 bke7 bse6 g6.
wke4 wra2 wsh6 bke7 bsc7 g6
wke4 wrg2 wsh6 bke7 bsc7 g6.*
wke4 wrg2 wsh6 bke7 bsf8 c7
wke4 wrg7+wsh6 bke7 bsf8 c7.*
wke4 wrg7 wsh6 bkd6 bsf8 c7
wke4 wrg7 wsf5+bkd6 bsf8 c7.*
wke4 wrg7 wsf5 bkc6 bsf8 c7
wke4 wrg2 wsf5 bkc6 bsf8 c7.
wke4 wrd2 wsf5 bkc6 bse8 f8.
wke4 wrd2 wsf5 bkc6 bse8 f8.*
wke4 wrd2 wsf5 bkc6 bsf8 f6+
wkd4 wrd2 wsf5 bkc6 bsf8 f6.*
 Sf8d7;Rd2c2+*
wkd4 wrd2 wsf5 bkc6 bsf8 e8
wkc4 wrd2 wsf5 bkc6 bse8 f8.
wkc4 wrd2 wsf5 bkc6 bse8 d7
wkc4 wrd2 wse7+bkc6 bse8 d7.*
wkc4 wrd2 wse7 bkc7 bse8 d7
wkc4 wrd2 wsd5+bkc7 bse8 d7.*
wkc4 wrd2 wsd5 bkd8 bse8 d7



wkc4 wrd1 wsd5 bkd8 bse8 d7.*
wkc4 wrd1 wsd5 bkd8 bsd7 d6+
wkd4 wrd1 wsd5 bkd8 bsd7 d6.*
wkd4 wrd1 wsd5 bkd8 bsd7 b5+
wke4 wrd1 wsd5 bkd8 bsd7 b5.
wke4 wrd1 wsd5 bkd8 bsd7 d6
wkf4 wrd1 wsd5 bkd8 bsd7 d6.
wkf4 wrd1 wsd5 bkd8 bsc8 d7
wkf4 wrh1 wsd5 bkd8 bsc8 d7.
wkf4 wrh1 wsd5 bkd8 bsc8 b6
wkf4 wrh1 wse3 bkd8 bsc8 b6.*
wkf4 wrh1 wse3 bke7 bsc8 b6
wke5 wrh1 wse3 bke7 bsc8 b6.*
wke5 wrh1 wse3 bke7 bsc8 d7+
wkd4 wrh1 wse3 bke7 bsc8 d7.*
wkd4 wrh1 wse3 bke7 bsd7 d6
wkd4 wrh1 wsd5+bke7 bsd7 d6.*
wkd4 wrh1 wsd5 bkf7 bsd7 d6
 Rh1h7+? Kf7e8*;Sd5c7+,Ke8d8*;
 Sc7e6+, Kd8e8*;
wkd4 wrf1+wsd5 bkf7 bsd7 d6.*
wkd4 wrf1 wsd5 bke6 bsd7 d6
wkd4 wre1+wsd5 bke6 bsd7 d6.
wkd4 wre1 wsd5 bkf5 bsd7 d6
wkd4 wre1 wse3+bkf5 bsd7 d6.*
wkd4 wre1 wse3 bkg5 bsd7 d6
wkd4 wrg1+wse3 bkg5 bsd7 d6.*
wkd4 wrg1 wse3 bkf6 bsd7 d6
wkd5 wrg1 wse3 bkf6 bsd7 d6.*
wkd5 wrg1 wse3 bke7 bsd7 d6
 Rglg7+? Sd6f7*;Se3g4,Sd7b6+/Sd7g6+.
wkd5 wre1 wse3 bke7 bsd7 d6.*
wkd5 wre1 wse3 bke7 bse8 d7

wkd5 wre1 wsf5+bke7 bse8 d7.*
wkd5 wre1 wsf5 bkf7 bse8 d7

WTM - DTC 152



wkd5 wre2 wsf5 bkf7 bse8 d7.*
wkd5 wre2 wsf5 bkg6 bse8 d7
wkd5 wre2 wse3 bkg6 bse8 d7.*
wkd5 wre2 wse3 bkg5 bse8 d7
wkd5 wrb2 wse3 bkg5 bse8 d7.*
wkd5 wrb2 wse3 bkf4 bse8 d7
wkd5 wrb2 wsg2+bkf4 bse8 d7.*
wkd5 wrb2 wsg2 bkg5 bse8 d7

Sg2e3 DTC+2 (only).

wkd5 wrb1 wsg2 bkg5 bse8 d7.
wkd5 wrb1 wsg2 bkg5 bsd7 g7
wkd5 wrb5 wsg2 bkg5 bsd7 g7.*
wkd5 wrb5 wsg2 bkg4 bsd7 g7
wkd5 wrb7 wsg2 bkg4 bsd7 g7.*
wkd5 wrb7 wsg2 bkg4 bsd7 h5.*
wkd6 wrb7 wsg2 bkg4 bsd7 h5.*
wkd6 wrb7 wsg2 bkg4 bsf6 h5
wke5 wrb7 wsg2 bkg4 bsf6 h5.*
wke5 wrb7 wsg2 bkg5 bsf6 h5
wke5 wrb5 wsg2 bkg5 bsf6 h5.*
wke5 wrb5 wsg2 bkg4 bsf6 h5

Rb5b7 DTC+2 (only).

wke5 wrb5 wse1 bkg4 bsf6 h5.
wke5 wrb5 wse1 bkg4 bsd7+h5
wke6 wrb5 wse1 bkg4 bsd7 h5.*
wke6 wrb5 wse1 bkg4 bsf8+h5
wke7 wrb5 wse1 bkg4 bsf8 h5.*
wke7 wrb5 wse1 bkg4 bsh7 h5

Alternative DTC+2 moves: Kf7g6 and Rb5b4, showing that DTC+2 moves are not

confined to the main line pieces. No other moves retains the win.

wke7 wrb5 wsd3 bkg4 bsh7 h5.
wke7 wrb5 wsd3 bkg4 bsh7 g3
wke6 wrb5 wsd3 bkg4 bsh7 g3.*
wke6 wrb5 wsd3 bkg4 bsf8+g3

Kg7f7 DTC+2 (only). Kg6g7? Sf8e6+*.

wke6 wrb5 wsd3 bkg4 bsf8 g3.
wke6 wrb5 wsd3 bkg4 bsh7+g3

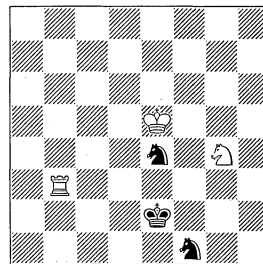
Kf6g6 DTC+2 (only).

wke5 wrb5 wsd3 bkg4 bsh7 g3.
wke5 wrb5 wsd3 bkg4 bsg5 g3
wke5 wrb4+wsd3 bkg4 bsg5 g3.*
wke5 wrb4 wsd3 bkf3 bsg5 g3
wke5 wrb3 wsd3 bkf3 bsg5 g3.*
wke5 wrb3 wsd3 bkf3 bsf7+g3

Ke5e6 DTC+2 (only).

wke6 wrb3 wsd3 bkf3 bsf7 g3.
wke6 wrb3 wsd3 bkf3 bsd6 g3
wke6 wrb3 wse5+bkf3 bsd6 g3.*
wke6 wrb3 wse5 bke2 bsd6 g3
wke6 wrb3 wsg4 bke2 bsd6 g3.*
wke6 wrb3 wsg4 bke2 bse4+g3
wke5 wrb3 wsg4 bke2 bse4 g3.*
wke5 wrb3 wsg4 bke2 bse4 f1

WTM - DTC 129



wke5 wra3 wsg4 bke2 bse4 f1.*

Ke5f4 DTC+2 (only).

wke5 wra3 wsg4 bke2 bsg5 f1
wke5 wra2+wsg4 bke2 bsg5 f1.
wke5 wra2 wsg4 bkd3 bsg5 f1

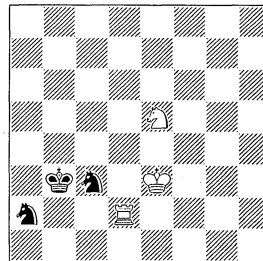
Ra2a3+ DTC+2 (only).

wke5 wra2 wsf2+bkd3 bsg5 f1.

wke5 wra2 wsf2 bke3 bsg5 f1
 Sf2g4+Sf2d1+DTC+2 (only).
wkf5 wra2 wsf2 bke3 bsg5 f1.
 wkf5 wra2 wsf2 bke3 bsf3 f1
 wkf5 wra2 wsd1+bke3 bsf3 f1.*
 wkf5 wra2 wsd1 bkd4 bsf3 f1
 wkf5 wra4+wsd1 bkd4 bsf3 f1.*
wkf5 wra4 wsd1 bkc5 bsf3 f1
wke4 wra4 wsd1 bkc5 bsf3 f1.*
wke4 wra4 wsd1 bkc5 bsg5+f1
 Ke4d3 DTC+9 (only).
wkf4 wra4 wsd1 bkc5 bsg5 f1.
wkf4 wra4 wsd1 bkc5 bse6+f1
wke5 wra4 wsd1 bkc5 bse6 f1.*
 wke5 wra4 wsd1 bkc5 bsg5 f1
 Ra4a5 same depth, Ke5f4 DTC+2,
 Ra4a2 DTC+25 (only).
 wke5 wra7 wsd1 bkc5 bsg5 f1.
 wke5 wra7 wsd1 bkc4 bsg5 f1
 Ra7a4 DTC+30 (only).
 wke5 wra3 wsd1 bkc4 bsg5 f1.
wke5 wra3 wsd1 bkc4 bsf7+f1
wkf4 wra3 wsd1 bkc4 bsf7 f1.*
 wkf4 wra3 wsd1 bkc4 bsd6 f1
 wkf4 wra3 wsb2+bkc4 bsd6 f1.*
 wkf4 wra3 wsb2 bkb4 bsd6 f1
 wkf4 wrd3 wsb2 bkb4 bsd6 f1.*
 wkf4 wrd3 wsb2 bkb4 bsb7 f1
 wkf4 wrd7 wsb2 bkb4 bsb7 f1.*
wkf4 wrd7 wsb2 bkb4 bsa5 f1
wke4 wrd7 wsb2 bkb4 bsa5 f1.*
 wke4 wrd7 wsb2 bkb4 bsb3 f1
 wke4 wrd7 wsd3+bkb4 bsb3 f1.+
 wke4 wrd7 wsd3 bkc3 bsb3 f1
 wke4 wrc7+wsd3 bkc3 bsb3 f1.*
 wke4 wrc7 wsd3 bkd2 bsb3 f1
 Rc7g7 DTC+2 (only).
 wke4 wrc7 wse5 bkd2 bsb3 f1.
wke4 wrc7 wse5 bkd2 bsb3 g3+
 Ke4f3 Sg3e2*.
wkd5 wrc7 wse5 bkd2 bsb3 g3.*
 wkd5 wrc7 wse5 bkd2 bsb3 f1
 Kd5e4 DTC+2, Kd5e4 DTC+4 (only).
 wkd5 wrc7 wsg4 bkd2 bsb3 f1.
 wkd5 wrc7 wsg4 bkd3 bsb3 f1
 Sg4e5+ DTC+2 (only).

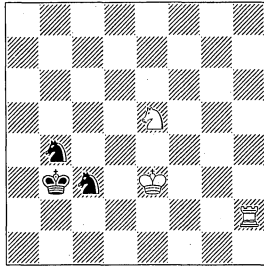
wkd5 wre7 wsg4 bkd3 bsb3 f1.
 wkd5 wre7 wsg4 bkd2 bsb3 f1
 Re7c7 DTC+2 (only).
 wkd5 wrb7 wsg4 bkd2 bsb3 f1.
wkd5 wrb7 wsg4 bkd2 bsc1 f1
 Rb7d2 DTC+57 (only).
wke4 wrb7 wsg4 bkd2 bsc1 f1.
wke4 wrb7 wsg4 bkd2 bsg3+c1
wkf3 wrb7 wsg4 bkd2 bsg3 c1.*
 wkf3 wrb7 wsg4 bkd2 bse2 c1
 Hereon in we drop logging DTC+ instances. These long (near-)unique sequences seem (this is our tentative surmise) to denote a tense mid-solution phase during which some kind of bind on Black is established by White. In the phase that follows this unique moves are no longer prominent - though making progress is another matter.
 wkf3 wrd7+wsg4 bkd2 bse2 c1.
wkf3 wrd7 wsg4 bkc2 bse2 c1.
wke3 wrd7 wsg4 bkc2 bse2 c1.
 wke3 wrd7 wsg4 bkc2 bsc3 c1
 wke3 wrd2+wsg4 bkc2 bsc3 c1.
 wke3 wrd2 wsg4 bkb3 bsc3 c1
 wke3 wrd2 wse5 bkb3 bsc3 c1.*
 wke3 wrd2 wse5 bkb3 bsc3 a2

WTM - DTC 100



wke3 wrh2 wse5 bkb3 bsc3 a2.*
 wke3 wrh2 wse5 bkb3 bsb4 c3

WTM - DTC 99



wke3 wrh3 wse5 bkb3 bsb4 c3. *
wke3 wrh3 wse5 bkb3 bsb5 b4
wke4+wrh3 wse5 bkb3 bsb5 b4. *
wke4 wrh3 wse5 bka4 bsb5 b4

Among many comparisons that may be made is with the 5-man endgame 1006 where the knight pair build assorted barriers to hinder wK's approach. Does the queen's fluid power find it easier to dislocate the barrier than the cumulative pressure associated with having to move two pieces instead of one?

wke4 wrh3 wsf7 bka4 bsb5 b4.
wke4 wrh3 wsf7 bka5 bsb5 b4
wke4 wrh6 wsf7 bka5 bsb5 b4.
wke4 wrh6 wsf7 bka4 bsb5 b4
wke4 wrh5 wsf7 bka4 bsb5 b4.
wke4 wrh5 wsf7 bka4 bsb5 a2.
wkd5 wrh5 wsf7 bka4 bsb5 a2.
wkd5 wrh5 wsf7 bkb4 bsb5 a2

Sf7e5? Sb5c3+/Sa2c3+;
wkd5 wrh4+wsf7 bkb4 bsb5 a2. *
wkd5 wrh4 wsf7 bkb3 bsb5 a2
wkd5 wrh4 wse5 bkb3 bsb5 a2.
wkd5 wrh4 wse5 bkb3 bsb5 c1.
wkd5 wrh3+wsf7 bkb3 bsb5 c1.
wkd5 wrh3 wse5 bkc2 bsb5 c1
wkc5 wrh3 wse5 bkc2 bsb5 c1.
wkc5 wrh3 wse5 bkc2 bsc3 c1
wkc4 wrh3 wse5 bkc2 bsc3 c1. *

A weak conjecture might be that such a bKbSS 'sandwich' is a sign of positional

weakness.

wkc4 wrh3 wse5 bkc2 bse4 c1
wkc4 wrh2+wsf7 wse5 bkc2 bse4 c1.
wkc4 wrh2 wse5 bkc2 bsd2+c1
wkd4 wrh2 wse5 bkc2 bsd2 c1.
wkd4 wrh2 wse5 bkc2 bsb3+d2

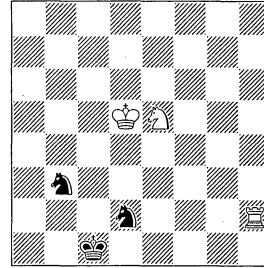
Kd4e3? Kc2c3*;

wkd5 wrh2 wse5 bkc2 bsb3 d2. *

A barrier again: c5c4d4e4 are all controlled by the knights. What will be White's counter? Kc2c3 DTC 10.

wkd5 wrh2 wse5 bkc1 bsb3d2

WTM - DTC 85



wkd5 wrh8 wse5 bkc1 bsb3 d2.

This is the first of a series of visits to h8 by wR. One thinks of the Monopoly board and throwing dice.

wkd5 wrh8 wse5 bkd1 bsb3 d2
wkd5 wrc8 wse5 bkd1 bsb3 d2.
wkd5 wrc8 wse5 bke2 bsb3 d2
wkd5 wrc3 wse5 bke2 bsb3 d2.

Separating the knights.

wkd5 wrc3 wse5 bke2 bsa5 d2

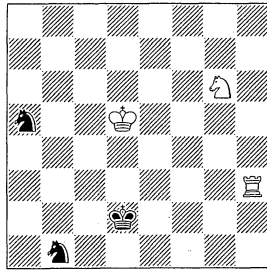
Against moves by bK many moves win - a fact which by itself hardly helps our understanding. Think 'two-steps' for S-manoeuvres. Se5-g6 with Sg6f4 in mind.

wkd5 wrc3 wsg6 bke2 bsa5 d2.
wkd5 wrc3 wsg6 bke2 bsa5 b1
wkd5 wrh3 wsg6 bke2 bsa5 b1.

A sort of 'full circle' for wR, but when you think about it switching the attack between vertical and horizontal is bound to figure prominently.

wkd5 wrh3 wsg6 bkd2 bsa5 b1

WTM - DTC 80



Miraculously the 'barrier' of six moves earlier is no more.

wkd4 wrh3 wsg6 bkd2 bsa5 b1.

wkd4 wrh3 wsg6 bkc2 bsa5 b1

wkd4 wrh8 wsg6 bkc2 bsa5 b1.

wR to h8 again. Would White benefit from a larger, 8x8 board? Or would Black?

wke4 wrh8 wsg6 bkc2 bsb3+b1

wke3 wrh8 wsg6 bkc2 bsb3 b1.

wke3 wrh8 wsg6 bkc2 bsa3 b3

wke3 wrc8+wsg6 bkc2 bsa3 b3.

Is it sensible to speak of a 'hole' at d3c3? In any event there is no defensive fortress. Perhaps it *never* makes sense to speak of a fortress when the aggressor possesses a knight?!

wke3 wrc8 wsg6 bkb2 bsa3 b3

wke3 wrc8 wse5 bkb2 bsa3 b3.

wke3 wrc8 wse5 bkb2 bsa3 c1

wke4 wrc8 wse5 bkb2 bsa3 c1.

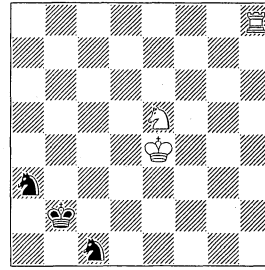
wke4 wrc8 wse5 bkb2 bsa3 a2

bK in front of the wire, facing wK, is a strong, generally drawing, defence in 1006. Is it as effective here?

wke4 wrh8 wse5 bkb2 bsa3 a2.

wke4 wrh8 wse5 bkb2 bsa3 c1

WTM - DTC 73



wke4 wrh8 wsf3 bkb2 bsa3 c1.

This manoeuvre succeeds in undermining the defence, if only we could follow what is going on!

wke4 wrh8 wsf3 bkb2 bsc2 c1

wke4 wrh3 wsf3 bkb2 bsc2 c1.

wke4 wrh3 wsf3 bkb2 bsb4 c1

wke4 wrh3 wse5 bkb2 bsb4 c1.

wke4 wrh3 wse5 bkc2 bsb4 c1

wke4 wrh8 wse5 bkc2 bsb4 c1.

wR leaves another calling card on h8.

wke4 wrh8 wse5 bkb2 bsb4c1

wke4 wrb8 wse5 bkb2 bsb4c1.

wke4 wrb8 wse5 bkc3 bsb4c1

wke4 wrc8+wse5 bkc3 bsb4c1.

wke4 wrc8 wse5 bkb2 bsb4c1

wke4 wrc8 wsc4+bkb2 bsb4c1.

wke4 wrc8 wsc4 bkb3 bsb4c1

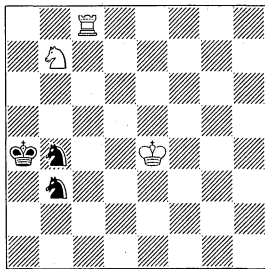
wke4 wrc8 wsa5+bkb3 bsb4c1.

wke4 wrc8 wsa5 bka4 bsb4c1

wke4 wrc8 wsb7 bka4 bsb4c1.

wke4 wrc8 wsb7 bka4 bsb4b3

WTM - DTC 64



But now bK is *behind* the knights! How has this deterioration in Black's defence been brought about?

wke4 wrd4 wsd6 bka4 bsb4 b3.

We shall see wS checking on b5.

wke4 wrd4 wsd6 bka4 bsa6 b3

wkd5 wrd4 wsd6 bka4 bsa6 b3.

wkd5 wrc8 wsd6 bka4 bsa6 a5

wkd5 wrh8 wsd6 bka4 bsa6 a5.

On the way to h4.

wkd5 wrh8 wsd6 bkb4 bsa6 a5

wkd5 wrh4+wsd6 bkb4 bsa6 a5.

wkd5 wrh4 wsd6 bkb3 bsa6 a5

wkd5 wre4 wsd6 bkb3 bsa6 a5.

wkd5 wre4 wsd6 bka3 bsa6 a5

wkd5 wre4 wsb5+bka3 bsa6 a5.

wkd5 wre4 wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 a5

wkd5 wrd4 wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 a5.

wkd5 wrd4 wsb5 bkb3 bsb7 a6

wkc6 wrd4 wsb5 bkb3 bsb7 a6.*

wkc6 wrd4 wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 c5

wkb6 wrd4 wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 c5.

wK astride the opposing S-pair would win quickly in 1006.

wkb6 wrd4 wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 e6

wkb6 wrd3+wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 e6.

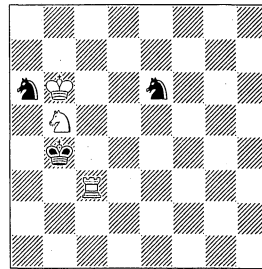
wkb6 wrd3 wsb5 bkc4 bsa6 e6

wkb6 wrc3+wsb5 bkc4 bsa6 e6.*

This asterisk is far from mysterious!

wkb6 wrc3 wsb5 bkb4 bsa6 e6

WTM - DTC 53



Kb6xa6? Sc5+;

wkb6 wrg3 wsb5 bkb4 bsa6 e6.

wkb6 wrg3 wsb5 bkb4 bse6 c5

bSS have emerged from the bind in a way that would fail in 1006.

wkb6 wrg4+wsb5 bkb4 bse6 c5.*

wkb6 wrd4 wsb5 bkb3 bse6 c5

Kb6a5? is satisfactorily met by any of Se6d8/Sc5b7/Sc5d7/Sc5d3/Kb3b2/Kb3c2;

wkc6 wrd4 wsb5 bkb3 bse6 c5.*

wkc6 wrg4 wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 e6

wkc6 wrh4 wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 e6.

wkc6 wrh4 wsb5 bkb3 bsa6 g5

wkc6 wrh4 wsd4+bkb3 bsa6 g5.

wkc6 wrh4 wsd4 bkc3 bsa6 g5

wkd6 wrh4 wsd4 bkc3 bsa6 g5.

wkd6 wrh4 wsd4 bkd3 bsa6 g5

wkd6 wrh4 wsb5 bkd3 bsa6 g5.*

wkd6 wrh4 wsb5 bkd3 bsa6 e4+

wke5 wrh4 wsb5 bkd3 bsa6 e4.*

wK 'uniques' seem more predictable than uniques by wS, or wR.

wke5 wrh4 wsb5 bkd3 bsa6 f2

wkd5 wrh4 wsb5 bkd3 bsa6 f2.

wkd5 wrh4 wsb5 bkd2 bsa6 f2

wkd5 wrd4+wsb5 bkd2 bsa6 f2.

A Zwischenschach is at least as useful in the endgame as in the middlegame.

wkd5 wrd4 wsb5 bke3 bsa6 f2

wkd5 wra4 wsb5 bke3 bsa6 f2.

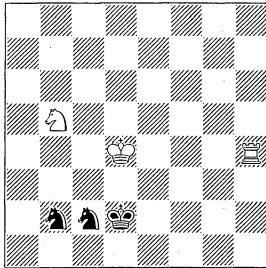
wkd5 wra4 wsb5 bke3 bsa6 d3

Nimble knights!

wkd5 wre4+wsb5 bke3 bsa6 d3.

wkd5 wre4 wsb5 bkd2 bsa6 d3
wkc4 wre4 wsb5 bkd2 bsa6 d3.
wkd4 wre4 wsb5 bkd2 bsa6 b2+.
wkd4 wre4 wsb5 bkd2 bsa6 b2.
wkd4 wre4 wsb5 bkd2 bsb4 b2
wkd4 wrh4 wsb5 bkd2 bsb4 b2.
wkd4 wrh4 wsb5 bkd2 bsb2 c2+

WTM - DTC 38



wke4 wrh4 wsb5 bkd2 bsb2 c2.*
 bSS have no check, and the white pieces
 now visibly dominate.
wke4 wrh4 wsb5 bkd2 bsa4 c2
 The black knights also think in double-
 jumps.
wke4 wrh2+wsb5 bkd2 bsa4 c2.*
wke4 wrh2 wsb5 bkc1 bsa4 c2

There are no further 'asterisk' moves
 (white uniques), so the inference has to be
 that White has a strong bind. How might
 this bind be characterised? We wish we had
 a medal to confer on the author of the most
 illuminating answer!

wke4 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsa4 c2.
wke4 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsc5+c2
wkd5 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsc5 c2.
wkd5 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsb3 c2
wkc4 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsb3 c2.
wkc4 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsc2 d2+
wkc3 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsc2 d2.

The end seems nigh.
wkc3 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsc2 b1+
wkd3 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsc2 b1.
wkd3 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsb4+b1

wkc4 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsb4 b1.
wkc4 wrh2 wsc7 bkc1 bsc2 b1.
wkc4 wrh2 wsd5 bkc1 bsc2 b1.

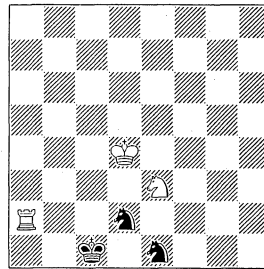
The only other moves to offer resistance
 are: Sc2e1 (DTC26) and Sb1d2+ (DTC13).

wkc4 wrh2 wsd5 bkd1 bsc2 b1
wkc4 wrh1+wsd5 bkd1 bsc2 b1.

Kd1d2 (DTC7) or Kd1e2 (DTC27).

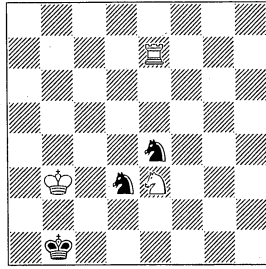
wkc4 wrh1 wsd5 bkd1 bsb1 e1
wkd4 wrh1 wsd5 bkd1 bsb1 e1.
wkd4 wrh1 wsd5 bkd2 bsb1 e1
wkd4 wrh2+wsd5 bkd2 bsb1 e1.
wkd4 wrh2 wsd5 bkd1 bsb1 e1
wkd4 wrh2 wse3+bkd1 bsb1 e1.
wkd4 wrh2 wse3 bkc1 bsb1 e1
wkd4 wra2 wse3 bkc1 bsb1 e1.
wkd4 wra2 wse3 bkc1 bsd2 e1

WTM - DTC 24



wkc5 wra2 wse3 bkc1 bsd2 e1.
wkc5 wra2 wse3 bkc1 bse4+e1
wkb4 wra2 wse3 bkc1 bse4 e1.
wkb4 wra2 wse3 bkc1 bse4 d3+
wkb3 wra2 wse3 bkc1 bse4 d3.
wkb3 wra2 wse3 bkc1 bse4 e1
wkb3 wre2 wse3 bkc1 bse4 e1.
wkb3 wre2 wse3 bkc1 bse4 f3
wkb3 wrc2+wsb3 bkc1 bse4 f3.
wkb3 wrc2 wse3 bkb1 bse4 f3
wkb3 wrc7 wse3 bkb1 bse4 f3.
wkb3 wrc7 wse3 bkb1 bse4 e1
wkb3 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bse4 e1.
wkb3 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bse4 d3

WTM - DTC 17



wkc4 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bse4 d3.

When wRxbS is met by a fork, perhaps the right man to move is wK.

wkc4 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bse4 b2+

wkd4 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bse4 b2.

wkd4 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bsg3 b2

wkc3 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bsg3 b2.

wkc3 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bsa4+g3.

wkb3 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bsa4 g3.

wkb3 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bsc5+g3

wkc4 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bsc5 g3.

wkc4 wre7 wse3 bkb1 bsa4 g3

wkc4 wrc7 wse3 bkb1 bsa4 g3.

wkc4 wrc7 wse3 bkb1 bsa4 e4.

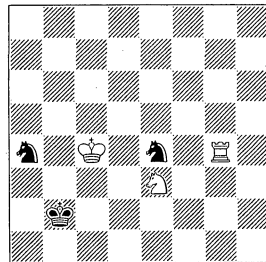
wkc4 wrg7 wse3 bkb1 bsa4 e4.

Not a tempo-move but switching the pressure-direction again.

wkc4 wrg7 wse3 bkb2 bsa4 e4

wkc4 wrg4 wse3 bkb2 bsa4 e4.

BTM DTC 9



Se4c3; Kc4b4 (DTC4).

wkc4 wrg4 wse3 bkb2 bse4 c3

wkc4 wrg2+wse3 bkb2 bse4 c3.

wkc4 wrg2 wse3 bka3 bse4 c3.

wkc4 wrg2 wsc2+bka3 bse4 c3.

wkc4 wrg2 wsc2 bka2 bse4 c3

wkc4 wrg2 wsb4+bka2 bse4 c3.

wkc4 wrg2 wsb4 bka3 bse4 c3

wkc4 wrh2 wsb4 bka3 bse4 c3.

wkc4 wrh2 wsb4 bka4 bse4 c3

Rh2c2? Se4d6+/Sc3b1;

wkc4 wrh6 wsb4 bka4 bse4 c3.

wkc4 wrh6 wsb4 bka3 bse4 c3

wkc4 wrh6 wsd3 bka3 bse4 c3.

wkc4 wrh6 wsd3 bka2 bse4 c3

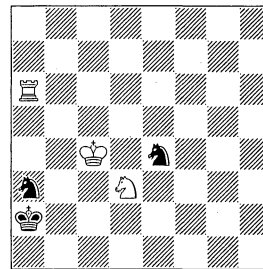
wkc4 wre6 wsd3 bka2 bse4 c3.

wkc4 wre6 wsd3 bka2 bse4 b1

wkc4 wra6+wsd3 bka2 bse4 b1.

wkc4 wra6 wsd3 bka2 bse4 a3+

WTM - DTC1



Kc4d5 (DTC119!): Se4c3+;

Kd5c5*,Ka2b3; Ra6b6+*,Kb3c2;

Sd3b4+*,Kc2c1; Rb6h6*,Sa3c2;

Kc5c4*,Sc3e2; Sb4d5*,Kc1d2;

Rh6h3*,Se2c1; Rh3f3/Rh3h2 (DTC111).

wkb4 wra6 wsd3 bka2 bse4 a3.

Finis. [AJR, August 2002]

TWINS
by Ilham Aliyev

Maybe it was in 1995 while working on a particular schema that I came up with the **A1** pair of twins. The notion of twins tickled my fancy. Riffing through the 50-odd titles on my bookshelves I found little on twins. The entries in encyclopedias and dictionaries were skimpy. (A Moscow 1996 book by Ivunin - *Bliznetsy* (Twins) - may have something, but I haven't seen it.)

From that time on I started to examine studies really closely, especially studies where the same idea was expressed by different pieces. What follows is the result.

A1: I. Aliev 2nd honourable mention, *StrateGems* 1998-99

I: 1.Be3+ Qxe3 (Kxg6;Bd3) 2.g7 Qe5 3.e8S Qxe8+ 4.g8S+ (g8Q? Qe5+;) Kg6
5.Bd3+ Kf7 6.Bg6+ Kxg6 stalemate.

II: 1.Se6 Qxe6 (Qa8+;Bd8) 2.g7 Qe5/i 3.Be3+ Qxe3/ii 4.g8S+/iii Kg6 5.e8Q+ Qxe8
stalemate.

i) Qc8+ 3.Bd8 Qc6 draw, not Qe6? 4.Bc7.

ii) Kg6 4.e8Q+ Qxe8+ 5.g8Q+.

iii) 4.e8Q? Qxe8+ 5.g8S+ Qxg8+ 6.Kxg8 Kg6 7.Kf8 Kf5, and Black wins..

It was later that I learned from the tourney award that the first part leads to Bron (1970, EG29.1593). So - a partial anticipation.

Next, a classic K&H (A2a), which reinvigorated their productivity.

A2a: J.Kling, B.Horwitz 1851

1.Ra4+ Ke5 2.Ra5 c5 3.Rxc5 Qxc5 4.d4+, and Kxd4 5.Se6+, or Qxd4 5.c6+. with
6.SxQ winning.

The same combination is familiar with a bishop, as A2b shows.

A2b: J.Sehwers *Rigaer Tageblatt*, 1900

1.Ra5+ Ke4 2.Rf5 wins, or 1...b5 2.Rxb5+ Qxb5 3.c4+ wins.

I set myself the task of combining A2a and A2b, which was achieved by working a P-ending.

A2:

I: 1.Rf4+ Kb5 2.Rf5 d5 (Qxf5;c4+) 3.Rxd5 Qxd5 4.c4+ Qxc4 (Kxc4;Ba2+) 5.Bd3
Kc5 6.Bxc4 Kxc4 7.Kc2 Kd4 8.Kd2 Kc4 9.e3 Kb3 10.e4 Kxa3 (Kc4;Ke3) 11.e5/i Kb2
12.e6 a3 13.e7 a2 14.e8Q a1Q 15.Qb5+ Ka3 16.Qa5+ Kb2 17.Qb4+ Ka2 18.Kc2 wins.
i) 11.Kc3? Ka2 12.e5 a3 13.e6 Kb1 14.e7 a2.

II: 1.Rf4+ Kb5 2.Rf5 d5 (Qxf5;Sd6+) 3.Rxd5 Qxd5 4.c4+ Qxc4 (Kxc4;Sb6+) 5.Sd6+
Kc5 6.Sxc4 Kxc4, and so on as in I.

A3a is over 500 years old.

A3a:

1.Rh5 Rxh5 2.Ra6+ Ke5 3.Ra5+ and 4.Rxh5.

By wQ replacing wR J.Kling arrived at *A3b*.

A3b: J.Kling *Chess Weekly*, 1849

1.Ra4 Qc8 (Qxa4;Rh3+) 2.Rh3+ Qxh3 3.Ra3+ wins.

With due application it is possible to combine *A3a* and *A3b*.

A3: I.Aliev first publication

I: as *A3a*.

II: 1.Rh5 Qe2 (Qxh5;Ra6+) 2.Ra6+ Qxa6 3.Rh6+ and 4.Rxa6 wins.

Bianchetti's *A4a* is a classic.

A4a: R.Bianchetti, 1925

1.Bb2, with:

- Rf8/i 2.Rc7+ Kg8 3.Rg7+ Kh8 4.Ka2 Ra8+ 5.Ra7+, or, symmetrically

- Rh6 2.Rg3+ Kh7 3.Rg7+ Kh8 4.Kb1 Rh1+ 5.Rg1+ wins.

i) Rf7 2.Rh3+ Kg8 3.Rh8 mate, or, symmetrically, Rg6 2.Rc8+ Kh7 3.Rh8 mate.

By shifting wK L.Topko created a new study (*A4b*).

A4b: L.Topko special prize, *Buletin Problemistic* 1973

1.Bb2 Rg6/i 2.Rh3+ Kg8 3.Ke7 Rh6 4.Rg3+ Kh7 5.Rg7+ Kh8 6.Rf7+ Kg8 7.Rf8+ Kh7 8.Kf7 wins.

i) Rf7 2.Rh3+ Kg8 3.Rh8+ mate. Rf8+ 2.Ke7 Rg8 3.Rh3 mate.

Almost trivially, it is possible to combine *A4a* and *A4b* in twin form (**A4**), for whose originality I of course stake no claim!

A4 (I.Aliev - first publication)

after Bianchetti, Topko

Then I stumbled on *A5a*.

A5a: F.Simkhovich *Pravda*, 1927

1.Bg4+ Kd6 2.Bf5 Ra2 3.Sxa2 bxa2 4.Kc1 a1Q+ 5.Bb1 draw.

It didn't take long to call up *A5b*.

A5b: A.Herbstman *Magyar Sakkvilág*, 1936

1.Bf5+ Kxe3 2.Kc1 a1Q+ 3.Bb1 Kf4 4.g6 Kg5 5.g7 Kh6 6.g8S+ wins.

A5 linking these two studies not only enriches them but improves the intro to *A5b*.

A5: I.Aliev (after Simkhovich and Herbstman) first publication

I: 1.Kd1 Ra2 2.Sxa2 bxa2 3.Kc1 a1Q+ 4.Bb1 Kf4 5.Kc2 Kxg4 6.Kc1 draw.

II: 1.Kd1 Ra2 2.Sxa2 bxa2 3.Kc1 Kf4 4.Bb1 a1Q 5.g6 Kg5 6.g7 Kh6 7.g8S+ wins.

Next there are the studies where the simple adding of a man creates the twin.

A6a F.S.Bondarenko *Put' k kommunizmu*, 1977

By the addition of bPe7 we have a change in the solution - and a twin.

A6: I.Aliev first publication (after Bondarenko)

1.Be4 Kb7 2.h4 Kc7 3.Bxc6 Kd6 4.h5/i Ke6 5.Be8 Kf6 6.h6 wins.

i) 4.Be8? e5 5.h5 Ke7 6.h6 Kf8 draw.

A7a: E.Pogosyants *Shakhmaty v SSSR*, 1983

1.Sf4+ Kd2 2.Sd3 Kxd3 3.Be4+ Kxe4 4.Kb2 Kd3 5.Kc1 Kc3 stalemate.

If we add bPa4 there is a second stalemate.

A7: I.Aliev first publication (after Pogosyants) as *A7a*, with 5...a3 stalemate also.

A8a: J.Ulrichsen 1st commendation, *Springaren* 1996

1.a7 Sd5 2.a8Q Sc7+ 3.Kd7+ Sxa8 4.e7 Sc7 5.Kxc7 Sb5+ 6.Kd7 Sd6 7.Kxd6 Bc5+

8.Kxc5 Kf7 9.Kd6 Ke8 10.Ke5 Kxe7 11.g6 wins.

A similar study, **A8**, shifts all men one file to the right.

A8: I.Aliev first publication (after Ulrichsen)

A win? No, after 1.b7 Se5, and so on it leads to the final, but shifted, position of *A8a* - **A7** with colours reversed.

In exactly the same way one can treat a much earlier anticipation of *A8a*.

A9a: C.J.de Feijter *Deventer Dagblad*, 1960

1.g7+ Kxg7 2.e7 Sc4 3.Kd7 Sd6, and now as *A8a*.

A9: I.Aliev first publication (after de Feijter) - is this a win?!

A10a: V.Kalandadze, R.Tavariani 1st prize, Prokeš MT 1968

1.h8Q+ Qxh8 2.Kf5+ Kh7 3.Rh6+ Kxh6 4.g5+ Kh7 5.g6+ Kg8 6.Bc5 Qh6 7.Be3 Qh8
8.Ke6 Kf8 9.Kd7 Qg8 (Kg8;Ke7) 10.Bc5 mate.

With tweaking a twin emerges.

A10: I.Aliev first publication (after Kalandadze, Tavariani)

I: 1.Kf5+ Kh7 2.Rh6+ Kxh6 3.g5+ Kh7 4.g6+ Kg8 5.Bc5 Qh6 6.Be3 Qxe3 stalemate.

II: 1.Kf5+ Kh7 2.Rh6+ Kxh6 3.g5+ Kh7 4.g6+ Kg8 5.Bc5 Qh6 6.Be3 Qh8 7.Ke6 Kf8
8.Kd7 Qg8 9.Bc5 mate.

Before we come to the concluding offering, *Alla*, *Allb* and **A11** provide another 'observation'.

A11a: A.Mouterde 4th prize, *La Stratégie* 1916 1.Ra3+ Kg2 2.Rd2+ Kf1 3.Ra1 Ke1 4.Rh2 Qf6 5.Kc2+ Qxa1 6.Rh1+ wins.

A11b: A.Kuryatnikov 3rd prize, *Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1979 1.0-0-0+ Kg2 2.Rd2+ Kf1 3.Ra1 Ke1 4.Rg2 Kf1 5.Rc2 Qg7 6.Kb1 Qd4 7.Ka2+ wins.

A11: I.Aliev after Mouterde, Kuryatnikov (first publication)

I: 1.0-0-0+ Kg2 2.Rd2+ as Mouterde.

II: As Kuryatnikov. bQ must not be on g6 because of 1.Kf2+ Kh2 2.Rh1+.

The final offering is a malyutka - **A12**.

A12: I.Aliev first publication

I: 1.Kg7/i Bc4 2.Kf6 a5 3.Ke5 a4 4.Kd4 a3 5.Kc3/ii a2 6.Kb2 draw.

II: 1.Kg7/i Bb3 2.f7 Bxf7 3.Kf6/ii a5 4.Ke5 a4 5.Kd4 a3 6.Kc3 Kg2 (a2;Kb2) 7.Kc2 Ba2 8.Kc3 draw.

i) Réti.

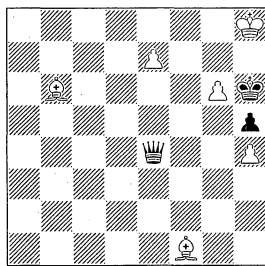
ii) Declining to capture a piece.

The tale of the twins has a sequel. On 17ii1999 there was a double addition to the Aliev clan: Orhan is a baby boy and Tyurkan is a baby girl!

 Sumgait, Azerbaidzhan
 vii2002

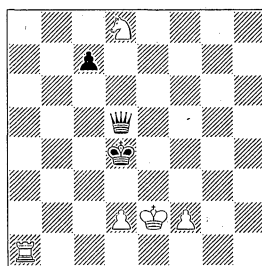
A1 I.Aliev

2nd honourable mention,
StrateGems 1998-99



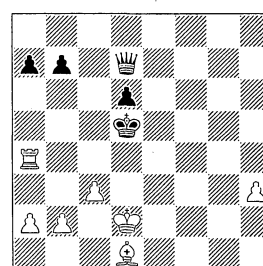
h8h6 3020.31 6/3 Draw
I: diagram **II**: remove wBf1;
 add wSd4 6/3 Draw

A2a J.Kling, B.Horwitz
 1851



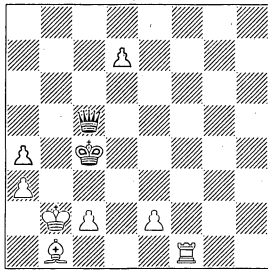
e2d4 3101.21 5/3 Win

A2b J.Sehwers
Rigaer Tageblatt, 1900



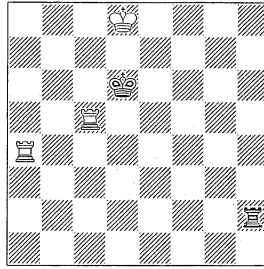
d2d5 3110.43 7/5 Win

A2 I. Aliev



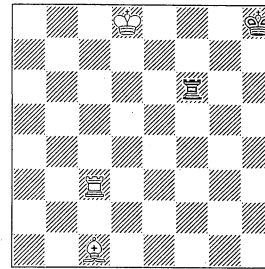
b2c4 3110.32 6/4 Win
I: diagram
II: remove wBb1; add wSc8
6/4 Win
A3a

A3 I. Aliev
first publication



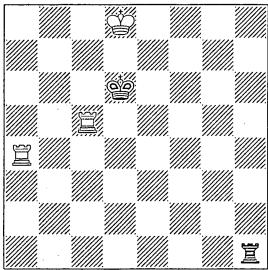
d8d6 0500.00 3/2 Win
I: diagram
II: remove bRh2; add bQh2
3/2+.

A4b L. Topko
special prize, *Buletin
Problemistic* 1973

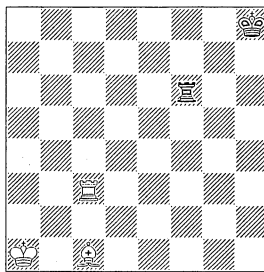


d8h8 0410.00 3/2 Win

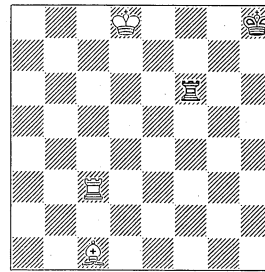
A4a R. Bianchetti, 1925



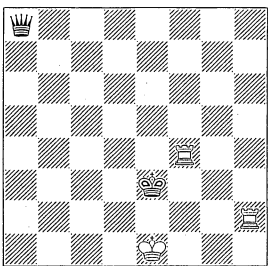
d8d6 0500.00 3/2 Win
A3b J. Kling
Chess Weekly, 1849



a1h8 0410.00 3/2 Win

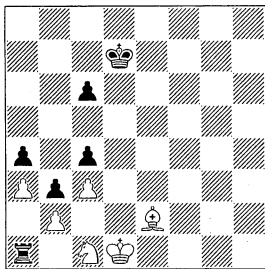


d8h8 0410.00 3/2 Win
I: diagram as A4a
II: diagram as above.

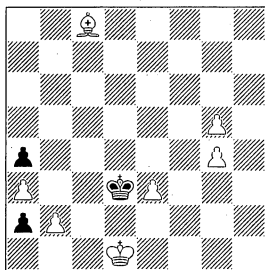


e1e3 3200.00 3/2 Win

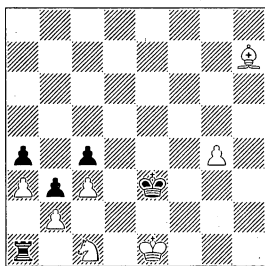
A5a F.Simkhovich
Pravda, 1927



d1d7 0311.34 6/6 Draw
A5b A.Herbstman
Magyar Sakkvilág, 1936



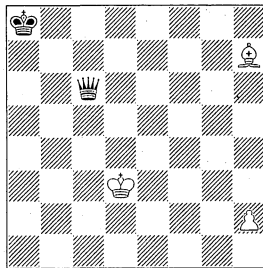
d1d3 0010.52 7/3 Win
A5 I.Aliev (after
Simkhovich and Herbstman)
first publication



e1e3 0311.43 7/5 Draw

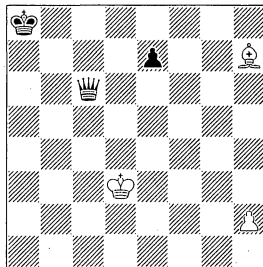
I: diagram
II: add wPg5 7/4 Win

A6a F.S.Bondarenko
Put' k kommunizmu, 1977



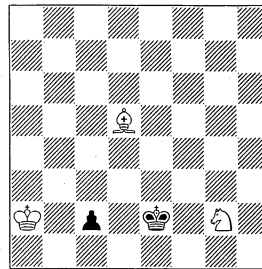
d3a8 3010.10 3/2 Win

A6 I.Aliev
first publication
(after Bondarenko)



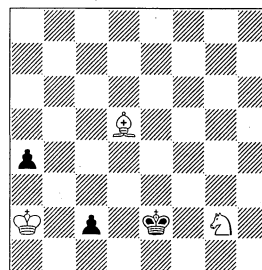
d3a8 3010.11 c6h7.h2e7 3/3
Win

A7a E.Pogosyants
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1983



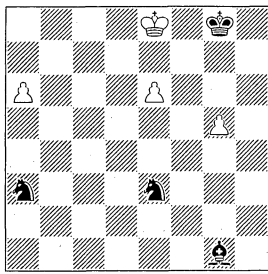
a2e2 0011.01 3/2 Draw

A7 I.Aliev
first publication (after
Pogosyants)



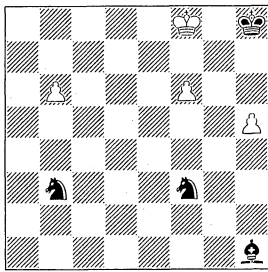
a2e2 0011.02 3/3 Draw

A8a J.Ulrichsen
1st commendation,
Springaren 1996



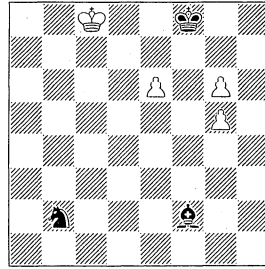
e8g8 0036.30 4/4 Win

A8 I.Aliev
first publication (after
Ulrichsen)



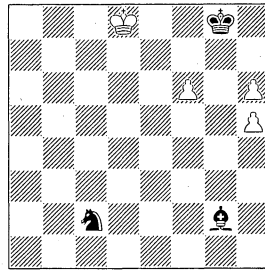
f8h8 0036.30 4/4 Draw

A9a C.J.de Feijter
Deventer Dagblad, 1960



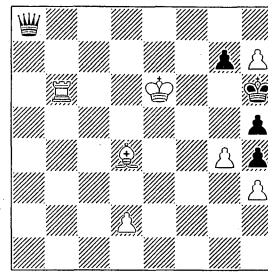
e8f8 0033.30 4/3 Win

A9 I.Aliev
first publication (after de
Feijter)



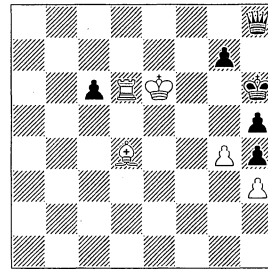
d8g8 0033.30 4/3 Draw

A10a
V.Kalandadze, R.Tavariani
1st prize, Prokeš MT 1968



e6h6 3110.43 7/5 Win

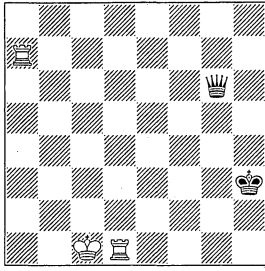
A10 I.Aliev
first publication (after
Kalandadze, Tavariani)



e6h6 3110.24 5/6 Draw

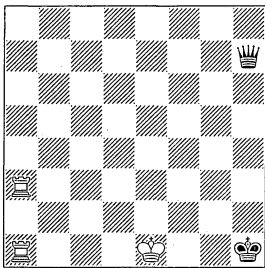
I: diagram
II: add wPd2 6/6 Win

Alla A. Mouterde
4th prize, *La Stratégie* 1916



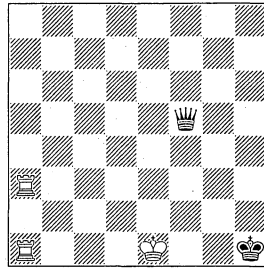
c1h3 3200.00 3/2 Win

A11b A. Kuryatnikov
3rd prize, *Shakhmaty v SSSR*
1979



e1h1 3200.00 3/2 Win

A11 I. Aliev
after Mouterde, Kuryatnikov
(first publication)

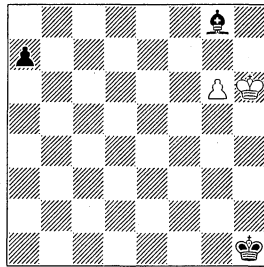


e1h1 3200.00 3/2 Win

I: diagram

II: remove bQf5, add bQh7

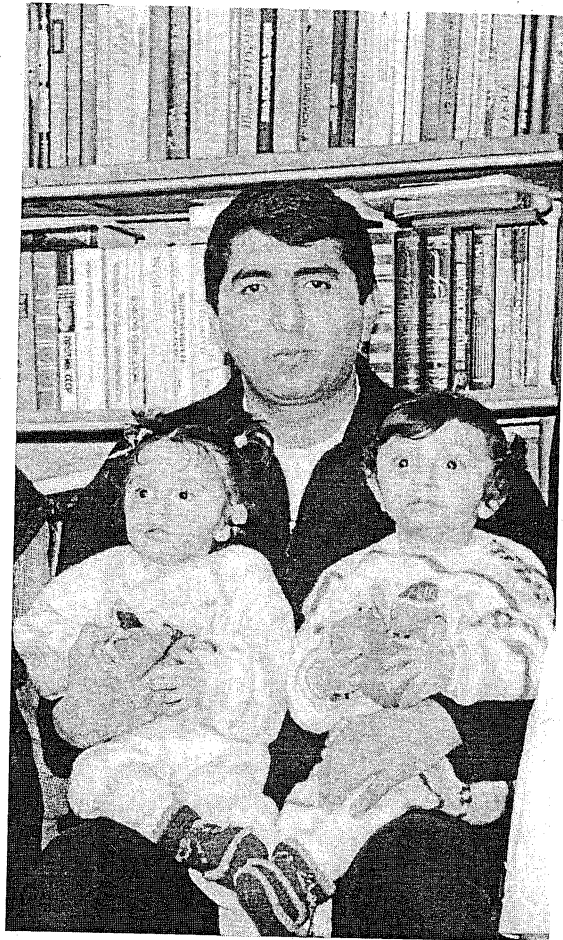
A12 I. Aliev
first publication



h6h1 0030.11 2/3 Draw

I: diagram

II: remove wPg6; add wPf6



The Aliev Twins