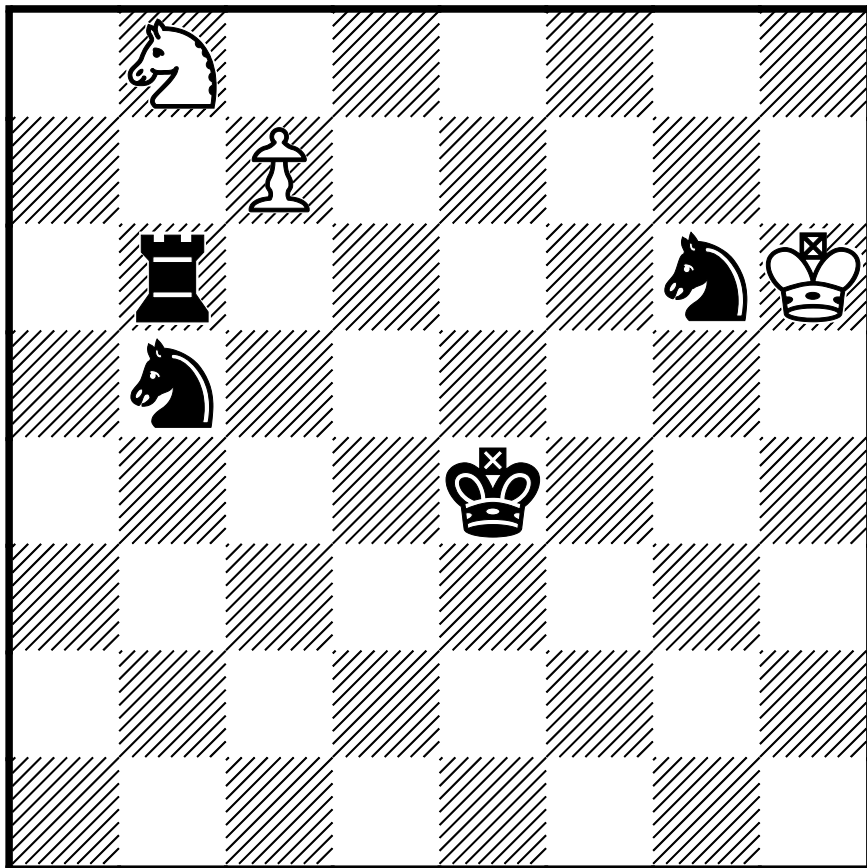


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**No. 190 – Vol. XVIII – October 2012**

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***White to play and draw***

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# Editorial

## HAROLD VAN DER HEIJDEN

At the time of writing, the WFCC conference in Kobe, Japan, is being held. Although I had planned to attend the conference, this time I was unable to do so, but as some other people contributing to **EG** are (e.g. our printer bern ellingshoven), this means that this issue is slightly delayed. For this, I apologize to our readers who are usually very keen to receive **EG** in time, judging from the number of e-mails from them asking why they haven't received **EG** yet which I usually get in my mailbox just before the normal publication date. Just to remind you: the deadlines are easy to remember: March 1<sup>st</sup>, June 1<sup>st</sup>, September 1<sup>st</sup> and December 1<sup>st</sup>, and you will receive **EG** early in the next month.

*Springaren* no. 124 (vi2012) drew attention to the 100th Anniversary of the Titanic tragedy. That reminded me of my booklet *Pawn promotion* (1996) where I wrote in the preface: "The availability of computer tools and modern infrastructures make it much easier to produce a book like this than in old days. In an appendix of his Theory of Pawn Promotion (25xii1912) in his famous Christmas series, Alain White wrote: 'nos. A-B were contributed for the present book and forwarded to me on the ill-fated *Titanic*. The delay required me to obtain new copies and this has prevented their inclusion in the body of the work'. The British luxury liner *RMS Titanic* of the White

Star Line, on its maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York city, struck an iceberg about 153 south of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland just before midnight on April 14, 1912".

Another of our exchange magazines, the Japanese *Problem Paradise*, is requesting new endgames studies for its 2010-2014 tourney. Please send your originals (as the judge of this informal tourney I recommend to send studies with surprising content – this goes for EGTB material as well as non-EGTB material – cumbersome analytical stuff will be quickly discarded during judging) to the endgame study editor Hiroshi Manabe, manabe0714@gmail.com.

In this issue we reproduce a picture of Marco Campioli (Italy) who received the 24<sup>th</sup> Paolo Bertellini prize (2012) for his 35 year dedication to chess as a teacher, organizer, tournament director, correspondence chess player, chess publisher and endgame study composer. Well deserved!

Stop press! In this issue I report about an attempted cook of the famous Behting study by GM John Nunn and its rescue by the relevant EGTB. Marc Bourzutschky informs me that Árpád Rusz had already found the refutation (including the wK triangulation) in 2010 – without the relevant EGTB: <http://talkchess.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=34887>.

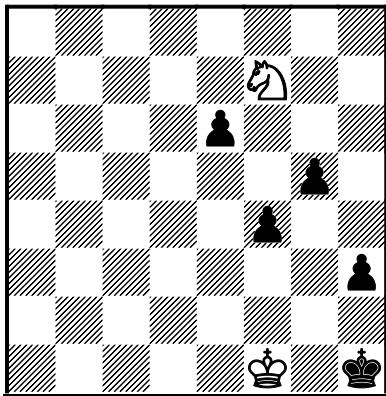
# Originals (38)

**EDITOR : ED VAN DE GEVEL**

email submissions are preferred  
Judge 2012-2013: Oleg Pervakov

In the first study in this column, EG's treasurer Marcel Van Herck improves a study from Mendheim that dates back to 1832 (HHd-bIV#01210).

**No 18597 M. Van Herck**



f1h1 0001.04f1h1 2/5 Win

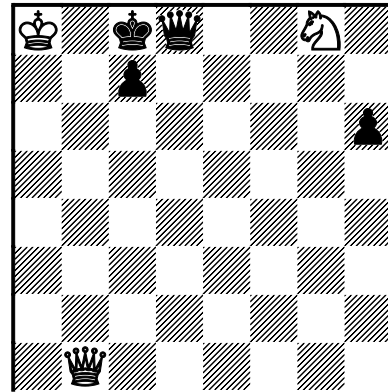
**No 18597** Marcel Van Herck (Belgium).  
1.Se5 (Sxg5? e5;) Kh2 2.Kf2 Kh1 3.Sg4 f3  
4.Se5 (Kf1? f2;) g4/i 5.Sxg4 e5 6.Sf6 (Sxe5?  
h2;) Kh2 7.Se4 Kh1 8.Sg5 (Sd2) Kh2 9.Sxf3+  
Kh1 10.Sd2 (Sg5? h2;) Kh2 11.Se4 Kh1  
12.Sf6 Kh2 13.Sg4+ Kh1 14.Kf1 e4 15.Sf2+  
Kh2 16.Sxe4 Kh1 17.Kf2 Kh2 18.Sd2 Kh1  
19.Sf1 h2 20.Sg3 mate.

i) Kh2 5.Sxf3+ Kh1 6.Se5 (Sxg5? e5;) Kh2  
7.Sg4+ Kh1 8.Kf1 e5 9.Sxe5 Kh2 10.Kf2 Kh1  
11.Sg4 wins.

In the second study, by Richard Becker, the first move decides the outcome. White has to force Black to play h6-h5 so White will have the move Qh5-h8 available later on.

**No 18598** Richard Becker (USA). 1.Qb5/i  
h5 2.Qf5+ Qd7 3.Se7+ Kd8 4.Qf8+ Qe8  
5.Sc6+ Kd7+ 6.Sb8+ Kd8 7.Qf6+ Kc8 8.Qf5+  
Kd8 9.Kb7 Ke7 10.Sc6+ Kd6 11.Qf6+(Qf4+)  
Kd5 12.Qd4+ Ke6 13.Qe5+ Kf7 14.Qxh5+  
Kf8 15.Qh8+ Kf7 16.Sd8+ Ke7 17.Qe5+ Kf8  
18.Se6+ Kf7 19.Sg5+ Kf8 20.Qh8+ Ke7

**No 18598 R. Becker**

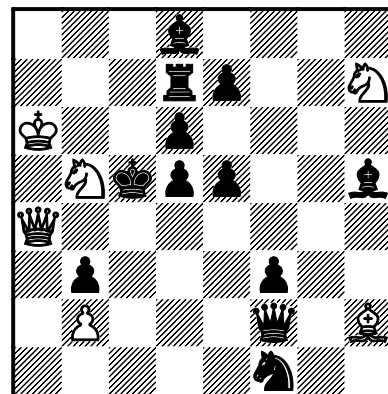


a8c8 4001.02a8c8 3/4 Win

21.Qg7+ Kd6 22.Qd4+ Ke7 23.Kxc7 Kf8  
24.Qh8+ Ke7 25.Qg7+ wins.

i) Thematic try 1.Qf5+? Qd7 2.Qf8+ Qd8  
3.Qf7 Qd7 4.Se7+ Kd8 5.Qf8+ Qe8 6.Sc6+  
Kd7+ 7.Sb8+ Kd8 8.Qf6+ Kc8 9.Qf5+ Kd8  
10.Kb7 Ke7 11.Sc6+ Kd6 12.Qf6+ Kd5  
13.Qd4+ Ke6 14.Qe5+ Kf7 15.Qh5+ Kf8  
16.Qxh6+ Kg8 draws.

**No 18599 W. Bruch & M. Minski**



a6c5 4375.16a6c5 6/12 Draw

The third study, by Wieland Bruch and Martin Minski, shows a stalemate Novotny with the Banny theme. So, yes, the order in which White gets rid of his knights does matter.

**No 18599** Wieland Bruch and Martin Minski (Germany). 1.Bg1/i Qxg1 2.Sg5/ii Bg4/iii 3.Sc7/iv and now:

– Bxc7 (a) 4.Se4+/v (B) dxe4 5.Qc6+ Kxc6 stalemate, or:

– Rxc7 (b) 4.Se6+/vi (A) Bxe6 5. Qb4+ Kxb4/vii stalemate.

i) 1.Sf8? d4 2.Sxd7+ Kd5 3.Qxb3+ Ke4 wins. 1.Sg5? Qe2 wins.

ii) 2.Sf8? Bg4 (Ra7+?; Kxa7) 3.Sc7 Bxc7 4.Se6+ Bxe6 5.Qc6+ Kd4 wins.

iii) Qxg5 3.Sd4 Ra7+ 4.Kxa7 exd4 5.Qa3+ Kc6 6.Qa4+ Kc5 7.Qa3+ Kc4 8.Qa6+ draws, or Qg4 3.Sd4 Ra7+ 4.Kxa7 Qd7+ 5.Qxd7 draws, or Bf7 3.Sc7 draws.

iv) Thematic try I: 3.Se6+? (A) Bxe6 4.Sc7 Bxc7! (a) (not Rxc7? (b) 5.Qb4+ Kxb4 stalemate) 5.Qc6+ Kd4 wins.

Thematic try II: 3.Se4+? (B) dxe4 4.Sc7 Rxc7! (b) (not Bxc7? (a) 5.Qc6+ Kxc6 stalemate) 5.Qb4+ Kd5 wins.

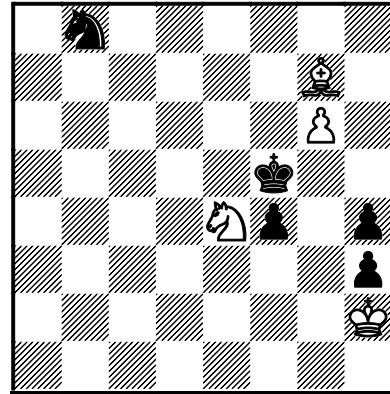
v) Not 4.Se6+? (A) Bxe6 5.Qc6+ Kd4 wins.

vi) Not 4.Ne4+? (B) dxe4 5.Qb4+ Kd5 wins.

vii) Or Kd4 6.Qc3+ Kd5 7.Qxb3+ Kd4 8.Qc3+ draws, but not Kc6? 6.Qb5 mate.

In our last study, Mario Guido Garcia and Iuri Akobia go for the domination of a black knight, but at the end it is not the knight that is trapped but the king.

**No 18600** M. Garcia & I. Akobia



h2f5 0014.13h2f5 4/5 Win

**No 18600** Mario Guido Garcia (Argentina) and Iuri Akobia (Georgia) 1.Be5 Sc6 2.g7 Se7 3.Bd6 Sg8 4.Sd2 Kg6 5.Bf8 Kf7/i 6.Sf3 Sf6 7.Se5+ Kg8 8.Sg6 Kf7/ii 9.Se7 f3/iii 10.Kxh3 Ke6 11.Sc8 Kf7 12.Sd6+ Kg6 13.Se4 f2 14.Sxf2 Kh7 15.Kxh4 Se8 16.Kg5 Sxg7 17.Kf6 Sh5+ 18. Kf7 wins.

i) Kh7 6.Se4 Sh6 7.Sf6+ Kg6 8.Sd5 Kf7 9.Se7 f3 10.Kxh3 Kf6 11.Sd5+ Kg6 12.Se3 Kf7 13.Kxh4 f2 14.Kg5 Sg8 15.Sf1 Sf6 16.Kh6 Sg4+ 17.Kh7 Sf6+ 18. Kh8 wins.

ii) Kh7 9.Se7 f3 10.Kxh3 f2 11.Kg2 wins.

iii) Sg8 10.Sf5 f3 11.Kxh3 wins.

# Spotlight (34)

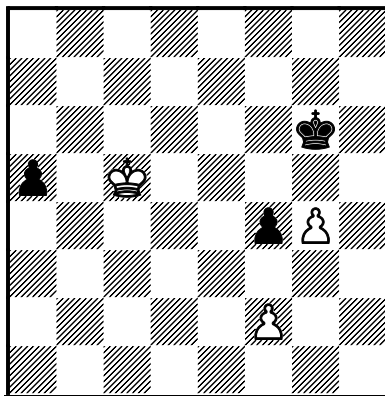
EDITOR : JARL ULRICHSEN

Contributors: Yochanan Afek (The Netherlands), Marco Campioli (Italy), Guy Haworth (England), Daniel Keith (France), Sven-Hendrik Loßin (Germany) and Ignace Vandecasteele (Belgium).

We begin this column with some corrections. We welcome a new contributor, Sven-Hendrik Loßin, who has corrected a faulty endgame study by the well-known Dutch composer T. Kok.

S.1. T. Kok

*Residentiebode 25v1935*



c5g6 0000.22 3/3 Win

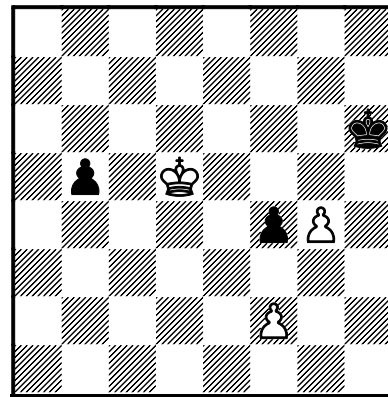
The intended solution runs **1.f3 Kg5 2.Kb5 Kh4 3.Ka4 Kg3 4.g5**, and White wins because of the non-capture of bPa5. If 3.Kxa5? then Black draws with his f-pawn versus wQ as wK is too far away to be of any help. This is HHdbIV no. 16556, and there are several cooks attributed to M. Zinar and I. Mihocic. Black draws comfortably by gaining the opposition if White takes the black a-pawn. There are also other ways to draw. This is Sven-Hendrik's correction:

(S.2.) **1.f3 Kg5 2.Kc5 Kh4 3.Kb4! Kg3 4.g5**, and White wins. If **3...Kg5** then **4.Kxb5 Kh4 5.Kc4 Kg3 6.g5** (or **6.Kd3**) wins as wK is too close. EG/89.18451 seems to be Sven-Hendrik's first composition and indeed a very promising debut.

S.2. T. Kok

*Residentiebode 25v1935*

Correction S.-H. Loßin, original



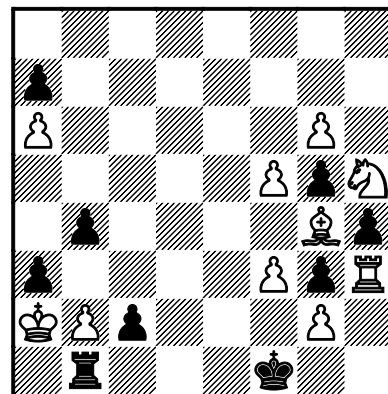
d5h6 0000.22 3/3 Win

EG/89 Supplement p. 276–279 brings the award of the Buzandyan, Varov & Grigoryan MT. On page 277 we read that the 1st honourable mention by Marco Campioli was cooked by Mario García. The composer agrees and would like to present his correction.

S.3. M. Campioli

1st hon. ment. Buzandyan, Varov & Grigoryan MT

Correction M. Campioli, original



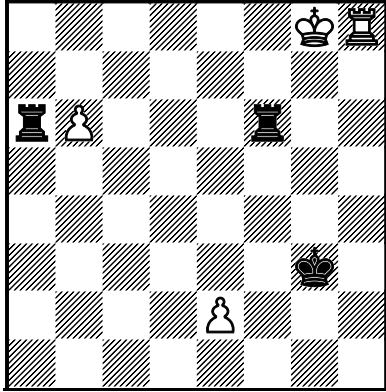
a2f1 0411.56 10/9 Win

Marco has added wPa6 and bPa7. They prevent 5...Qa8. Apart from this there are no changes and the solution remains the same.

Sometimes corrections can be very simple. Here is a nice example from our excellent endgame corrector Daniel Keith. Mario

García cooked the following endgame study by Vasily Dolgov and Alexander Maksimovskikh some years ago.

S.4. V. Dolgov & A. Maksimovskikh  
2nd hon. ment. Baturin MT 1984

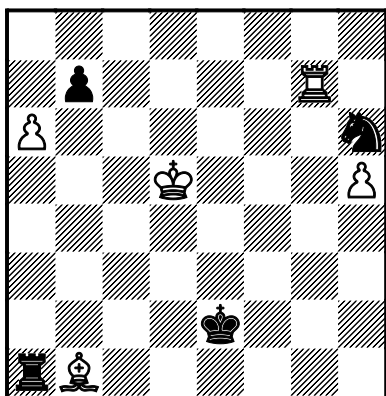


g8g3 0700.20 4/3 Draw

The composers give **1.b7 Rfb6 2.Rh6 Kg4 3.Rc6 Kf5 4.Kf8 Ke4 5.Ke8 Kd5 6.Rf6 Rxf6 7.e4+ Kc5 8.b8Q Rae6+ 9.Kd7**. Mario spotted the alternative **2...Kf4 3.Rc6 Ke5 4.e3 Ke4**; cf. *EG159–162*.14858 and *HHdbIV* no. 52226. Daniel points out that this cook disappears if we put wPe2 on e3 in the initial position. **2...Kf4** is no longer possible.

For once Daniel also corrects one of his own compositions.

S.5. D. Keith  
*Diagrammes* 2005



d5e2 0413.21 5/4 Win

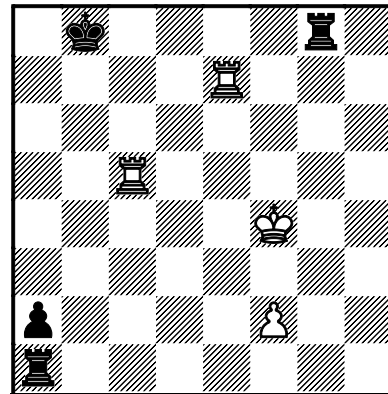
**1.Bd3+ Kxd3 2.axb7 Rb1 3.Kc6 Sf5 4.Rg6 Sd4+ 5.Kc7 Rc1+ 6.Kb6 Rb1+ 7.Ka7 Sb5+ 8.Kb8 Rf1 9.Kc8 Rf8+ 10.Kd7 Rb8 11.Rb6**; cf. *HHdbIV* no. 72034. In *Diagrammes* the minor dual 11.Kc6 was spotted. The solution could of course be shortened and stopped after 10.Kd7, and then the minor dual

is gone. There is however a second solution found by Daniel himself. White wins after **1.Rg2+**. The best defence seems to be **1...Ke3**, but then **2.Ra2 Rxa2 3.Bxa2 bxa6 4.Ke5** is a database win for White. **1...Kf3** is met by **2.Be4+**. **1...Kf1**, **1...Ke1** and **1...Kd1** can also be met by **2.Ra2** although other moves win as well.

Daniel solves the problem by moving wKd5 to c5. Now **1.Rg2+ Ke3 2.Ra2** is no longer dangerous for Black as after **2...Rxa2 3.Bxa2 bxa6** the wK cannot play to e5.

Yochanan Afek draws my attention to some cooks.

S.6. G. Nadareishvili & D. Gurgenzidze  
2nd prize *Thèmes-64* 1978, version



f4b8 0800.11 4/4 Draw

Intended solution: **1.Re2 Rf8+ 2.Ke4 Rxf2 3.Rxf2 Re1+ 4.Kd5 Rd1+ 5.Kc6 a1Q 6.Rf8+ Ka7 7.Ra5+ Qxa5 8.Ra8+ Kxa8 stalemate**; cf. *HHdbIV* no. 45656. Yochanan points out that White draws in a rather prosaic manner after **1.Rb5+ Kc8 2.Rc5+ Kc8 3.Ra7 Rf8+ 4.Rf5**. I would like to add that White also draws in the intended solution by playing **2.Rf5** instead of **2.Ke4**. For the original and correct setting cf. *EG102*.8180 and *HHdbIV* no. 45655.

Vasily Dolgov is represented in *HHdbIV* with more than 300 endgame studies. A quick glance at his output indicates that at least 150 of them are incorrect. It did not come as a great surprise to me when Yochanan made me aware of two cooks in addition to the one we met above.

(S.7.) **1.e8S Sxe8 2.fxe8S Bxe8 3.dxe8S Rxe7 4.Sc7+ Rxc7 5.dxc7 a1Q 6.Ka8 Rf8+**

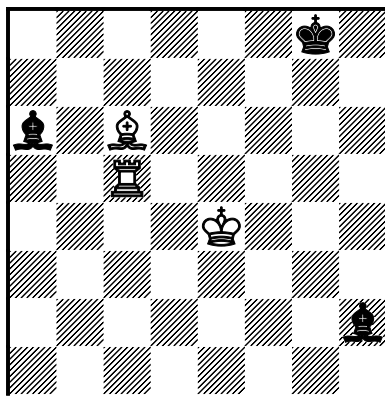




material. I did a very simple test to check this. I looked up the position in [www.k4it.de](http://www.k4it.de) and moved the position in different ways using the arrows. I could not find a single position in which the weaker part draws although I suppose that there must be exceptions. Composers had no reason to suspect this blow 50 years ago so no one should blame them for believing that they could create compositions with unique solutions with this material.

Browsing through Kovalenko's endgame studies in HHdbIV I chanced upon another cook.

**S.11.** V. Kovalenko & Y. Bazlov  
3rd hon. ment. Vserossiski Ty 1971

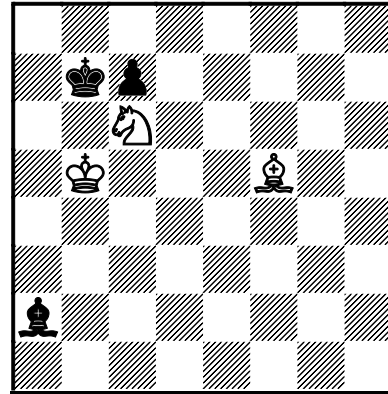


e4g8 0170.00 3/3 Win

**1.Rc2 Bb8 2.Rb2 Bc7 3.Ra2 Bc4 4.Ra8+ Kf7 5.Ra7 Ke6 6.Rxc7 Kd6 7.Rc8 Ba6 8.Ra8 Bf1 9.Bd5 Bg2+ 10.Kd4 Bxd5 11.Rd8+.** This is nice, but there is a second solution. White also wins after 2.Bd5+ (EGTB). This is rather typical with this material. If there is a win, then there is often more than one solution.

In EG/85 p. 208 I published an endgame study by Ignace Vandecasteele and challenged our readers to comment on it. I received critical evaluations from Timothy Whitworth and Marcel Van Herck. Marcel had sent a copy to Ignace who had the opportunity to defend his miniature. Ignace would like to add (and partly repeat) some arguments. He stresses the fact that his version is more economic than Kuryatnikov's work. There is no extra material and there are no exchanges. Ignace claims that his endgame study is correct and that Kuryatnikov's piece is incorrect.

The following position occurs in both endgame studies, in Kuryatnikov's work after Black's 7th move, in Vandecasteele's work after Black's 4th move.



I do not understand how Kuryatnikov's endgame study can be incorrect if he and Ignace reach the same position in respectively 7 and 4 moves. In Kuryatnikov's work the supposed cook appears later.

Ignace version is of course more economic because he has cut the introduction and put the white king on b5 and the black bishop on a2 in the initial position. In Ignace's version the white king does not need to find the right square b5 (instead of c5) for his king. In Kuryatnikov's setting Black defends in an ingenious way and reaches a position that should end in a draw, but turns out to be a win for White. All these introductory elements are lost in Ignace's work.

My remark in EG/89 last paragraph p. 203 on positions with six men or fewer needs correction. Guy Haworth explains to me that there is a misunderstanding on my part concerning the correctness. In HHdbIV we are first and foremost informed about all mainline positions whose value is not compatible with the stated aim of the endgame study. We are not informed about all possible cooks. I should have written more about this but my computer broke down and I had no time to do it in a satisfactory way before my deadline. It would however be preferable if one of our experts would write an article on this subject, as my knowledge is rather limited.

In **EG189** p. 219 there is an obituary, and unfortunately the name is misspelled. Guy informs me that it should be John McCarthy.

HH adds: Darko Hlebec wrote on his 1<sup>st</sup> prize winner in *MatPlus* 2009, which MG claimed to be unsound in the Spotlight of **EG186** (p. 307). Darko sends extensive analyses (Fritz 12, Ribka) proving that the study is sound. After 10...Qd6 White should not play

11.Kh7 but 11.Qf6+ (according to Darko also 11.Kh5 draws). A sample line is: 11.Qf6+ Kg3 12.Kh5 Qd5 13.Qc3+ Kf4 14.Qc1+ Kf3 15.Kh4 Sc6 16.Qc3+ Kf4 17.Qg3+ Ke4 18.Qe1+ Kd4 19.Qf2+ Kc4 20.Qc2+ Kb4 21.Qb2+ Kc5 22.g6 Qd8+ 23.Kh5 Se7 24.g7 Qd5+ 25.Kh6 Qd6 26.Qc2+ Kb6 27.Kh7 e5 28.g8Q Sxg8 29.Kxg8. HH (Fritz 12, Houdini 2.0 pro) and MG confirm.



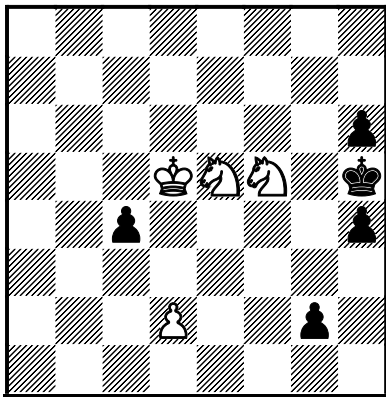
*Marco Campioli received the Bertellini prize on 13v2012 in Salsomaggiore Terme (Italy).*

# Famous Behting study cooked – and saved!

BY HAROLD VAN DER HEIJDEN

Early August several endgame study friends informed that that the famous Behting study had been cooked. Let's first have a look at the study and intended solution:

C. Behting  
2nd/5th Prize *Bohemia* 1906



d5h5 0002.14 4/5 Draw

**1.Kc6!! g1Q 2.Sxh4! Qh1+ 3.Shf3** draw.  
In the final position, the black king is imprisoned with all white pieces safely covered. A wK is equally strong as a bQ without assistant. If the wK avoids to get trapped in a corner, Black is unable to win.

The startling first move, perhaps the best key move ever, is easy to understand (other squares would allow nasty checks by the bQ). It seems to me that the solution of this study could also be found by a human solver. Of course, we will never know as this study is so famous that no organizer would dare to include it (well, I once heard that the famous Mitrofanov Qg5!! study had been presented to the solvers of a German championship. Can someone confirm this?). But, this study with its short solution has proven to be a chess computer cracker. Mr. ChessBase Frederic Friedel wrote as long ago as in 1983 in *Computerschach & Spiele* that computers will not be able to beat the world champion until they are able to solve this study.

It is not surprising that this study is often included in computer bench marks. The programmer of one of the engines (Patzner) admitted that his program contained “special Behting study code”, i.e. it recognized the study! All this, and more, can be found in an article on the ChessBase website: <http://chessbase.com/newsdetail.asp?newsid=8388> (where a wrong source is given for the study).

When I quickly glanced over the article I was relieved to see that 1.Sg7+ was given as a cook. I remembered to have analyzed and refuted that cook on earlier occasions (claims by others). But on closer inspection it turned out that it was GM John Nunn that claimed to have cooked the study using his brand-new super-fast computer (6 x 3.8 GHz cores). He gave the line 1.Sg7+ Kg5 2.Sf3+ Kg4 3.Ke4 h3 4.Sf5 g1Q 5.Sxg1 h2 6.Sxh6+ Kh5 7.Sf3 h1Q 8.Sf5 Kg4 9.Se3+ Kg3 10.Sf5+ Kf2 11.S5d4, and it looks that Black is unable to make progress without exchanging pawns, also since most endings of Q against 2S are draw. Nunn remarked that the relevant 7 man EGTB would be needed for a final answer.

Of course I immediately started up my (much slower) computer to examine Nunn's claim. It is virtually impossible to analyze everything, but I was not convinced, to say at least, since when I suggested (black) moves to the computer program, almost every time I ended up with a won position after many, many moves.

That evening I wrote to Marc Bouzutschky and Yakov Konoval (CC-ing John Nunn): “I am not convinced yet. e.g. 11...Qh7+ 12.Kd5 Qg8+ 13.Qc8+ Kb4 14.Kb4 Kg3 15.Kc3 Qa6 16.Kc2 Qa3 and Black is winning” and asked them whether they perhaps had already generated this 7 man EGTB. Of course, that was only a sample line, and John Nunn quickly re-

plied to suggest another move: 14.Kd5 and e.g. 14...Qc7 15.Se5 Qa5+ 16.Ke4 Qc5 17.Sef3 and Black still has to make progress. It indeed looks like White has a fortress.

About one week later, Marc Bourzutschky wrote to me that he had generated this 7 man EGTB (it took his computer a couple of days) and gave the final verdict: “Interestingly, a 7-man database shows Black can convert to a winning 6-man endgame in only 12 moves. This would indicate that a chess engine with access to the 6-man tables should find the win. There are of course many variations. If one has access to a 6-man database, one can readily verify that 11...Kg2 12.Kd5!? Kg3 13.Kxc4 is winning for Black. Maybe the first move is a stumbling block for chess engines, as other moves can only force a conversion after 18 moves or longer. 11...Qh7+ also wins, with a DTC of 22. At the end of John's line, Black

can actually win with 17...c3, as 18.dxc3 Qxc3 is a won Q/SS position”.

To the study is sound after all and this is one of the rarer cases where is study is saved by the database rather than it is cooked by it.

To summarize I provide the full line: 1.Sg7+? Kg5 2.Sf3+ Kg4 3.Ke4 h3 4.Sf5 g1Q 5.Sxg1 h2 6.Sxh6+ Kh5 7.Sf3 h1Q 8.Sf5 Kg4 9.Se3+ Kg3 10.Sf5+ Kf2 11.S5d4 Qh7+ (11...Kg2 12.Kd5 Kg3 13.Kxc4 and Black wins indeed by 13...Qf1+ or 13...Qf4) 12.Kd5 Qg8+ 13.Kc5 Qc8+ 14.Kd5 Qc7 15.Se5 Qa5+ 16.Ke4 Qc5 17.Sef3 c3 18.dxc3 Qxc3 wins.

The final word by John Nunn settles the case: “I am actually happy that this famous old study turns out to be correct. It also confirms, unsurprisingly, that computer analysis is usually more accurate than GM intuition!”

## Obituary

### **† Denis Blondel (11i1956 – 21vi2012)**

It came as a great shock to everyone that Denis Blondel passed away from cardiac arrest following a game of tennis.

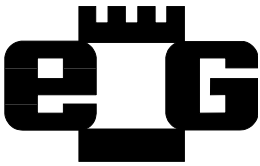
Denis' speciality was fairy chess. He founded *Rex Multiplex* (a French magazine dedicated to fairy chess and retros) which merged in 1986 with *Thèmes-64* to the new magazine *Phénix* of which he was editor-in-chief.

Although I had never met Denis personally we regularly corresponded by e-mail. He was co-ordinating editor of the *FIDE Album* from the 1986-1988 Album onwards, while I was director of the endgame study section from the 1998-2000 Album on. Because of the enormous amount of work and the inevitable difficulties encountered by the judges and the section directors, it was not always easy to

produce the Albums on time. However Denis always remained calm and friendly, and was very grateful when I offered to edit the endgame study section's solutions. Unlike other problem genres, many an endgame study composer submits a computer dump of analyses rather than an artistic presentation of his composition which is suitable for reproduction in the Album. We are happy to learn that WFCC president Harry Fougiaxis, with the help of French composers, managed to obtain the manuscripts for the 2007-2009 Album from Denis' widow.

These blue books, beautifully produced by Denis and bern ellinghoven, have a prominent place in my collection of books. Thank you Denis!

*HvdH*



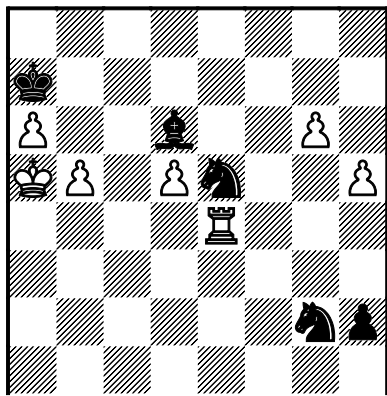
# The cherry: Qg5!!

## Prizewinners explained

YOCHANAN AFEK

Exactly 20 years ago, on 26xi1992 to be precise, the great Russian composer Leopold Mitrofanov passed away in St. Petersburg. He was just 60 but left us some 250 player-friendly studies and dozens of tourney victories. His most memorable one is no doubt the following diamond:

**A.1.** L. Mitrofanov  
1st prize Rustaveli MT 1967  
Correction: Mitrofanov,  
*Vecherni Leningrad* 1971.



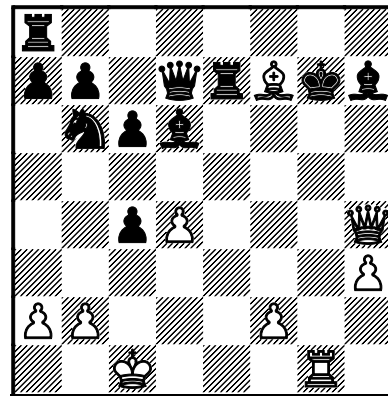
a5a7 0136.51 7/5 Win

**1.b6+ Ka8! 2.Re1! Sxe1 3.g7 h1Q 4.g8Q+ Bb8 5.a7! Sc6+! 6.dxc6 Qxh5+ 7.Qg5!!** (Ka6? Qe2+;) **Qxg5+ 8.Ka6 Bxa7 9.c7!**, and e.g. Qa5+ 10.Kxa5 Kb7 11.bxa7 Kxa7 12.c8Q wins.

The astounding **7.Qg5!!** has become known ever since as the *Mitrofanov Deflection*. In the 113<sup>th</sup> issue of the well-known Serbian chess periodical *Šahovski Informator*, Garry Kasparov praises this motive commenting the following game:

At the conclusion of some highly sacrificial play the Indian IM played what seemed the only move **24...Kf8??** and was duly mated by the Philippine GM. Had he been familiar with

**A.2.** Paragua – Debashish  
New Delhi 2012



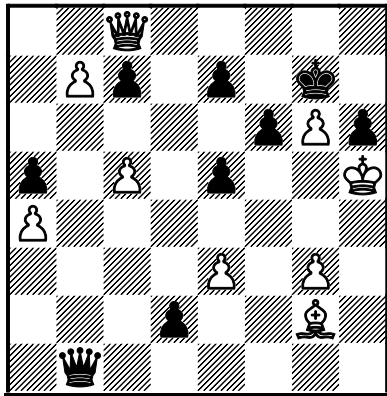
Position after 24.Rg1+

Mitrofanov's evergreen he would have possibly saved the day and established his name for eternity with 24...Qg4!!

Milu Milescu (1911-1981) was a highly respected Israeli chess author and editor who dedicated his long and successful writing career to explore the linkage between over the board chess and the art of chess composition. Publishing his pieces in the Romanian *Revista Româna de Sah*, the German *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, the French *Europe Echecs* and in his last twenty years, also in the Israeli monthly *Shahmat*, Milescu had become a great populariser of chess art to generations of chess enthusiasts. To commemorate his centenary an international composing tourney was organized last year. The judge Amatzia Avni was looking for especially combative studies and the top prize winners indeed provided plenty of action. Though not thematically related still they have one important detail in common: they are both highlighted by a stunningly neat queen sacrifice on g5 just out of the blue.

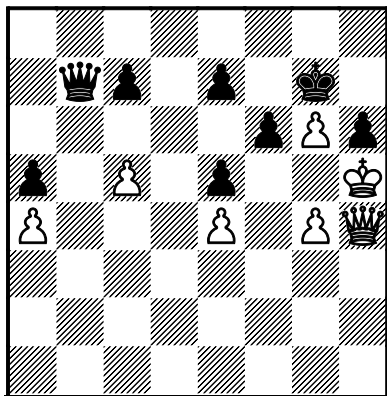
**A.3. Sergiy Didukh**

1st prize Milesco-100 MT 2012



h5g7 4010.67 9/8 Draw

**1.Bf3 Qf1 2.Qg4 d1Q 3.Bxd1 Qh1+ 4.Qh4 Qxd1+ 5.g4 (5.Qg4? Qh1+ 6.Qh4 Qxb7 wins) Qb1 6.e4! Qxb7**

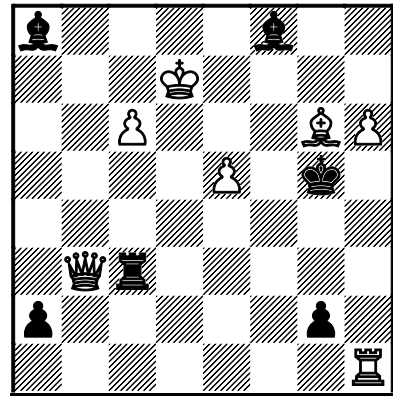


**7.Qg5!! hxg5 8.c6 Qb5 9.axb5 a4 10.b6 a3 11.b7 (11.bxc7? a2 12.c8Q a1Q mates) a2 12.b8Q a1Q 13.Qb1 Qa8 14.Qb8 Qa2 15.Qb2 Qg8 16.Qb8 Qh8+ A black queen appears in all four corners during the solution! 17.Qxh8+ Kxh8 18.g7+ Kh7 (18...Kxg7 stalemate) 19.g8Q+! Kxg8 20.Kg6 Kf8 21.Kf5 Kf7 stalemate!**

The judge: “Excellent sacrificial tussle, with high tension and surprising blows in abundance. White must constantly defend against mighty threats. 7.Qg5!! is a great move; a black queen (albeit not the same queen) visits all four corners during the solution, yet this proves insufficient to escape from white's stalemate nets”.

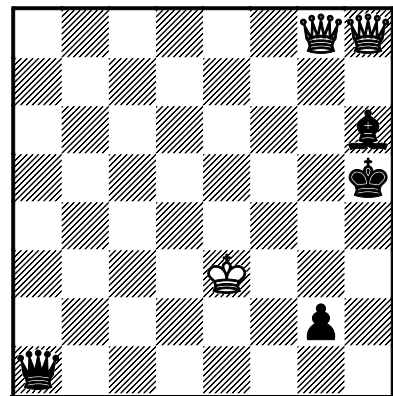
**A.4. Yochanan Afek**

2nd prize Milesco-100 MT 2012



d7g5 1470.32 7/6 Win

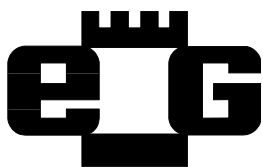
**1.Rh5+! Kxg6 2.Qg8+! Kxh5 3.h7 Bxc6+ 4.Ke6 Bd5+! 5.Kxd5 Rc5+ 6.Ke4! Rxe5+! 7.Kd3 Re3+! 8.Kxe3 a1Q 9.h8Q+ Bh6+**



**10.Qg5+!! Kxg5 11.Qxa1 wins.**

“Black forces the white king to the diagonal c1-h6, so that a promotion with check (9.h8Q+) will be met by a counter-check (9...Bh6+). At this very juncture, when we are led to believe that Black is saved, comes the astounding rejoinder 10.Qg5+!!, settling the issue in White's favour”.

Both prizewinners resemble their great predecessor in just one detail and don't pretend to belong to the same league. Nevertheless we dare to hope that the deceased composer would have still released a smile of approval ...



*History*

## A.O. Herbstman (10iv1900 - 22v1982) (part 2)

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**ALAIN PALLIER**

In 1925 Herbstman published his first chess study. He quickly became a prolific composer, especially in the period 1925-1930. He met the Platov brothers and quickly became a friend of Nikolai Grigoriev (Herbstman in EG65: ‘He and I spent the summer of 1925 in the Caucasus, at Nalchik, where my parents had a country place’).

He also soon developed great activity as a true ‘propagandist’ of chess studies by writing articles (many were published in the second half of the twenties, some of them were even translated and published in chess magazines abroad) and books about studies: no less than three were published in the thirties (1930, 1934, 1937).

For Herbstman composing was not only a solitary process. It seems that, from the beginning, his wish was to establish strong relationships with other composers. For instance, as related in EG65, he didn’t submit his first studies by mail but brought them himself to the editorial staff: this gave him the opportunity of meeting the Platov brothers.

Quite logically, he frequently composed jointly, with some of the greatest names (Kubbel, Korolkov, Gorgiev...) but also with lesser known composers like Boris Didrichson and Evgeny Umnov<sup>(1)</sup> (both from... Rostov!). In the last part of his career of composer, he composed jointly with, for instance, Leonard Katsnelson, Viktor Razumenko and sometimes with Alexander Hildebrand.

Herbstman’s name is closely linked with Leningrad, where he carried on a large part of his professional career. He probably sojourned in Leningrad for the first time just after completing his three-year course in Moscow, as he wrote: ‘It was in 1925 that I first met Leonid Kubbel. Soon afterwards (the actual date was 25vi1926) he became president of the Leningrad circle of chess composers. We met each other at the circle’s gatherings...’ These sentences, taken from his preface for the book *Leonid Kubbel’s Chess Endgame Studies*, by T. Whitworth, give the strong impression that Herbstman already lived at that time in Leningrad. But Gontmakher writes that he was back in Rostov-on-Don at the end of 1926 and the examination of columns of magazines in which Herbstman published his original studies confirms that, till 1930, Rostov was, at least officially, his town of residence. Despite the distance between Rostov and Leningrad (more than 1500 kilometers), did he divide his life between these two towns? Probably, otherwise it is not possible to understand how Kubbel could have presented him a study as related by Herbstman in the same preface, probably in the first months of 1929. He writes: ‘On one occasion Leonid Kubbel showed us this study [n° 215 in T. Whitworth 1984 collection]. Hard as we tried, we could not find the solution... This study delighted me, Leonid smiled and said: I shall dedicate it to you, and with this dedication I shall enter it for a big composing tourney.’ Timothy Whitworth has found the *Magyar Sakkvilag*

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(1) Later, Evgeny Ivanovich Umnov (1913-1989) became one of the main Russian authors of chess books devoted to problems.

page (November 1929, p 319) with the original study and its dedication.

It was only in 1934 that Herbstman took up an academic career, in order to earn his living as a professor. The rest of his life is a long list of academic positions and titles: in 1934, as he writes in EG65, he ‘embarked upon a course of post-graduate studies in Leningrad’. So far, according to Gontmakher, Herbstman had had a first experience in teaching at the Rostov teacher’s training college. Of course, he could aspire to higher positions. In Leningrad, he specialised in French literature, and chose Balzac as subject of study. Balzac, a popular author in Russia, is known as a major novelist for his monument work, *The Human Comedy*, but Herbstman chose to study his theater (later, in 1972, Herbstman published a second book about Balzac, a biography for students). He gained the degree of candidate of sciences with his dissertation about Balzac’s theater, that was published in 1938, and became associate professor. In 1957, he defended his thesis on Pushkin’s novel *Evgeny Onegin* and the question of realism, and became a full professor. He taught in numerous universities or colleges: in Rostov, just after the town’s liberation from German occupation (February 1943, less than two weeks after the end of the Battle of Stalingrad), in Leningrad from 1944 till 1948 (in a letter to his friend Abraham Model, dated 23vii1944, V.A Korolkov announces: ‘I’ve got a letter from master A. Herbstman... he returns to Leningrad with the Academy of Arts.’)<sup>(1)</sup>, at the Rostov University again in 1948-9 where he was assistant professor, then in Nalchik (in the Nakhichevan) in 1950-51 where he taught at the pedagogic institute of Kabardin Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan) from 1952 where he taught Russian and foreign literature at the university and ran its department of Russian literature, in Leningrad again, from 1960, then Taganrog (a town near Rostov) in 1965 at the pedagogic institute, and, at last, in

1966, at the Institute of Russian Literature of the USSR Academy of Sciences (in Moscow according to Gontmakher – this seems doubtful, since he is supposed to have been in Leningrad during his last years of professional activity – A.Hildebrand, in his article for *Zadachy y Etudy*, mentions that he met Herbstman and his family in June 1969 and that it was in Leningrad).

Gontmakher writes that Herbstman was a victim of political repression in 1938, and that he was briefly imprisoned. This is not confirmed in Herbstman’s biography found on the website [www.rostov50.ru](http://www.rostov50.ru) (a question mark is added to the assertion). The same for the beginning of the 1950’s: Gontmakher notes that Herbstman had to leave Rostov for Nalchik, in order to escape from the wave of anti-semitic arrestations. Herbstman told Hildebrand that he never took any interest in politics and that he only loved literature, chess and music. He expressed his regret at having been forced to write letters as in the Zalkind affair (see first part of this article).

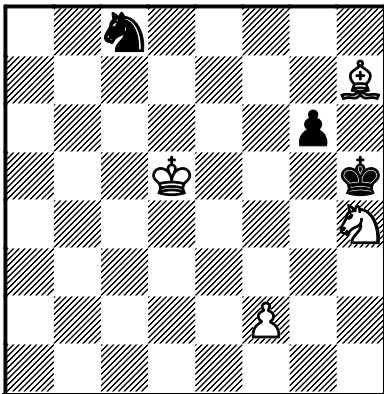
In the last years of his life, he decided to emigrate, with his wife, Taissa, and their daughter, Marina. John Roycroft, who visited the Herbstman family in the autumn of 1979, some months before their departure from USSR, points out that life was not easy for Jews. He also remembers that they were preparing their departure and that they were disappointed that John could not help them with emigrating. Fortunately for them, the years 1979 and 1980 were ‘good’ years for emigrating (around 21,500 Jews were authorized to leave USSR in 1980, less than 900 in 1984). Gontmakher, in his book published some years after the fall of USSR, gives another version: according to him, Herbstman felt ill during a stop in Stockholm, on the way to the USA. He was going there in order to attend the marriage of his daughter. Indeed, at 80, Herbstman had a young daughter, Marina, of marriageable age (Hildebrand, in his *Zadachy*

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(1) This letter, quoted in an article by A. Kentler about Chess during the Leningrad blockade, can be found here: <http://www.e3e5.com/article.php?id=475>.



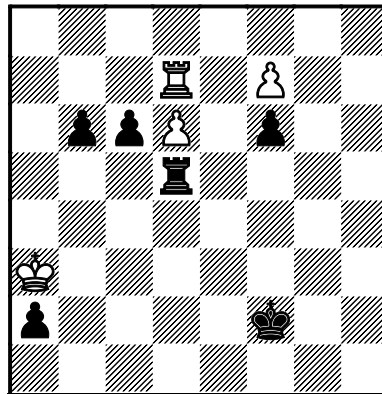
**P.1.** A.O.Herbstman  
1st prize  
*Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1945



d5h5 0014.11 4/3 win

**1.Sf3!** (1.Sxg6? Kh6 2.Sf8 Kg7 draws) **Kh6 2.Bg8 Se7+ 3.Ke6 Sxg8 4.Kf7 Kh7** (4...g5 5.Kxg8 g4 6.Sd4(g1) Kg6 7.Kh8 Kh6 8.Se2 Kg6 9.Sg3 wins) **5.Sg5+ Kh8** (5...Kh6 6.f4 Kh5 7.Kxg8 Kg4 8.Se6 wins) **6.f3!** (6.f4? Sh6 7.Kxg6 Sg4 draws) **Sh6+ 7.Kxg6 Sg8 8.Sf7 mate.**

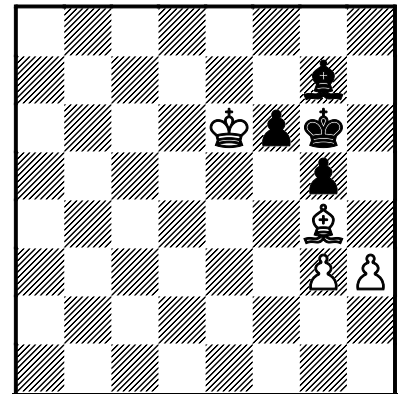
**P.2.** A.O.Herbstman  
1st prize *Achalgazdra*  
*Kommunisti* 1954



a3f2 0400.24 4/6 draw

**1.Kb2!** (1.Kxa2? f5! 2.f8Q Ra5+ 3.Kb2 Rb5+ 4.Kc3 Rc5+ 5.Kd4 Rd5+ 6.Kc3 Rc5+ draws, or 2.Ra7 Re5! 3.f8Q Re2+ 4.Ka3 Re3+ 5.Ka4 Re4+ 6.Kb3 Re3+ 7.Kc4 Re4+ draws) **a1Q+** (1...Rb5+ 2.Ka1! wins) **2.Kxa1 Ra5+** (2...f5 3.Ra7 Re5 4.Ra2+ wins) **3.Kb2 Rb5+** (3...f5 4.Ra7! Rxa7 5.f8Q Ra5 6.d7 Rb5+ 7.Kc3 wins) **4.Kc3 Rc5+ 5.Kd4 f5 6.Ra7! Rd5 7.Kc3 Rc5+ 8.Kb2 Rb5+ 9.Ka1 Re5 10.Ra2+** wins.

**P.3.** A.O.Herbstman  
1st prize *Shakhmaty v SSSR*  
1956 (1st half)



g6e6 0040.22 4/4 win

**1.Bf5+ Kh6** (1...Kh5 2.Kf7! Kh6 3.Kg8 g4 4.h4 wins) **2.Ke7!** (2.Kf7? g4! 3.hxg4 Kg5 4.Kxg7 stalemate, or 3.h4 Kh5 4.Kg8 Kh6 draws, or 3.Bxg4 f5 4.Bxf5 Be5 5.g4 Bf6(g3) draws) **g4 3.h4 Kh5 4.Kf7 Kh6 5.Kg8 Kh5 6.Kh7** wins.

*y Etyudy* article, writes that Marina was 19 in 1980). The Gontmakher biography tells us that Alexander had married, around 1960, one of his students (his second marriage). Maybe their decision to emigrate was taken for the sake of Marina's future, as Iosif Herbstman, 61 years before, had decided to leave Rostov for Georgia for the sake of his son. But for Alexander, it was a definitive departure, in difficult circumstances: he was an old man, with a failing health. Alexander Hildebrand, in his article that was reprinted in **EG71**, related how he welcomed Herbstman and his family in Sweden in September 1980. In his *Zadachy y Etyudy* article, he gave more information: in December 1979, after some years of epistolary

silence, Hildebrand received a letter from his old friend, from Vienna. He had been authorized to emigrate to Israel, but with his weak heart, this country was inadvisable. Herbstman spent some months in Rome. A country of Northern Europe was preferable. From Rome, he got in touch with Morton Narrowe, a rabbi from America who had settled in Stockholm. After some weeks, during which they all waited for their papers, they were able to reach Sweden.

This late 'defection' earned him the removal of any mention of his name in *Triumph Sovietkogo Shakhmatnogo Etyuda* (in English: *Triumph of the Soviet Chess Study*), the third volume of Bondarenko's series of books about

the study, covering the 1925-1944 years, that was published in 1984. This volume contains an interesting first part (pp 4-10), with a survey of the development of the Soviet study in the 20's and the 30's. Bondarenko quotes most of the books published during this period, excepted those written by Herbstman. He also mentions several articles written by Gorgiev, Simkhovich and Kasparyan and, again, none of those published by Herbstman. This was highly paradoxical: no other chess author was more active and prolific than Alexander Herbstman in those years. Kasparyan began his career of author only after WWII and before WWII, the other great composers (Troitzky, Platov, Kubbel) published collections only of their own studies. Herbstman was also the first to have his books translated in Western Europe (in Dutch). Three years later, Herbstman had apparently been forgiven and Bondarenko was authorized to quote his name in his fourth volume, *Sovremennyy Shakhmatny Etyud* (the Modern Chess Study), even if the presentation of the composer was particularly laconic: only two short lines, without any mention of his departure from the USSR.

Herbstman's activity as a chess writer lasted till his very last days: Timothy Whitworth commissioned John Roycroft to ask Alexander Herbstman for an introduction to the first edition of his collection of Leonid Kubbel's studies. Herbstman finished his text a few days before his death, in May 1982, and it was sent, after he had passed away, by his daughter Marina.

As a composer, Herbstman was able to compose every kind of study. We find in his work a wide range of styles, from miniatures and domination studies 'à la Rinck' to romantic studies or compositions with systematic movements. The latter aspect earned him attacks from Gurvich in his essay *Chess Poetry*, published in *The Soviet Chess Study* (1955). Herbstman wrote about this topic in his 1964 collection of studies (two years after Gurvich's death). In this debate about aesthetics in studies, Herbstman's (and Korolkov's) position was, in P.S. Valois' reformulation in his

editorial to EG4 (April 1966) that 'originality of conception is perhaps the most important element in composition and that allowances must be made in other respects'. Paul Valois also quotes an article by Herbstman (*Shakhmaty v SSSR*, October 1965) in which the composer shows 'how the study art progresses and how better and more economical renderings of themes are being composed; at the same time, new ideas are constantly being introduced, and so the cycle goes on'. A dynamic conceiving, expressed with a lot of clarity!

### Bibliography

Herbstman wrote 7 books about studies:

– *Shakhmatnaya Partia i Kompozitsya* (Chess Game and Composition), Moscow-Leningrad 1930 (with a preface by N. Grigoriev).

– *Shakhmatny Etyud v SSSR* (The Chess Study in the USSR), Moscow-Leningrad 1934.

– *Sovremenniy Shakhmatny Etyud* (The Modern Chess Study), Moscow-Leningrad 1937.

These three books were translated in Dutch by Gerhard Oskam (1880-1952). About these translations, see: *Endgame Study Composing in the Netherlands and Flanders*, by Jan van Reek and Henk van Donk, ARVES, 1992, pp 133-134.

– *Padenye Chernogo Korolia* (The Fall of the Black King), Alma Ata 1958.

– *Rasskazy o Bielom Slone* (Tales of the White Bishop), Moscow 1959.

– *Shakhmaty iz Berezovoi Kori (Rasskazy o Lenine)* (Birch Bark Chess - Tales on Lenin) Alma Ata 1960.

– *Izbrannyye Shakhmatnyye Etyudy* (Selected studies), Moscow 1964.

Another of his books deals with chess:

*Psychoanalyz Shakhmatnoï Igri* (Psychoanalysis of Chess), Moscow, Contemporary Problems Press, 1925.

## Sources

M.Gontmakher, *Еерен на Доской Земле* (The Jews on the Don Land – History, Facts, Biographies). 1999, Rostov-on-Don, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2007.

EG4, April 1966, editorial by P.S.Valois.

EG65, July 1981, “Memories of famous composers”, by A. Herbstman.

EG71, April 1983, “Professor Alexander Herbstman”, (obituary – condensed from 2 short articles by Alexander Hildebrand in *Tidskrift för Schack*).

EG118, October 1995 (pp. 677-691): Preface to Volume 1 of Troitzky’s Russian collection (1934): “Troitzky – Founder of the Modern Chess Study”.

*Zadachy y Etyudy*, No.20, 2000: *K-100-Letiyu A.I.Gerbstmana*, by A. Hildebrand (pp. 3-9) and *Vospominaniya o A.I.Gerbstmane*

(Memories of A.I. Herbstman), by V. Razumenko (pp. 10-17).

T.Wwhitworth, *Leonid Kubbel’s Chess Endgame Studies* (1984) with an introduction by A.O.Herbstman.

H. Grondijs, *Neverending* 1995. Several articles written by Herbstman are reprinted in this book: “The pendulum in the artistic studies” (*L’Echiquier* 1929), “The pin in artistic studies” (*L’Echiquier* 1930), “Problem ideas in the endgame study” (translated from the German version of the article in *Magyar Sakkvilag* 1929).

Special thanks to Timothy Whitworth, Vladimir Katsnelson, Yaakov Rossomakho and John Roycroft. I also thank Nadia Fonareva for her help in translating Russian texts. Many thanks to Wolf Rubin (Minsk) for spotting some mistakes.

## Review

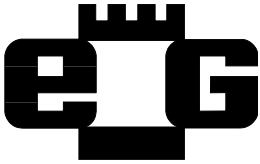
*Israeli Chess Problem Art 1932-2010*, 2nd edition, May 2012.

Edited by Ofer Comay, Gady Costeff and Paz Einat. No ISBN. 416 pages. Hard cover. 154 diagrammed studies from pp151 to 206, presented in order of publication date. In English. Monochrome figurines, parenthesised annotations (ie, not EG 'paragraph' style).

Typos in the first edition, dated xii2011, have been corrected, as have some compositions, studies included. There is no introductory material but there are themes attached to

each study and there is a theme index as well as six pages of 'tables' covering Israel in the international composing, solving and judging arenas. As far as concerns studies the volume is a significant update to *Endgame Virtuosity* published by Friedrich Chlubna in 1996, despite that presenting 222 Israeli studies. The layout of three diagrams to a page, each with solution alongside, is sometimes restrictive, but this is occasionally relieved by giving a study more than one diagram. The book is easy on the eye and a feast for the mind.

AJR

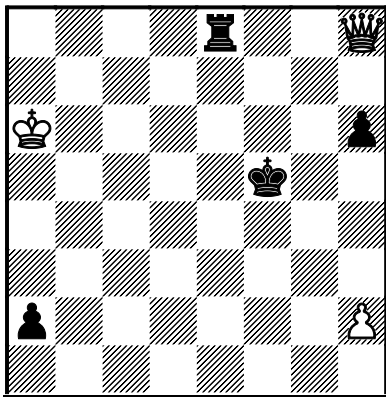


In this 4th part we will discuss the 7-man endgames *KQP-KRPP*, *KRP-KBPP* and *KRP-KSPP* and also a rare record in the endgame *KRSP-KRB*.

## KQP-KRPP (only Queen Promotions)

Let us start with records. For the KQP-KRPP endgame the longest win is 78 moves and there is only one record position.

### BK.1. Bourzutschky & Konoval the record position



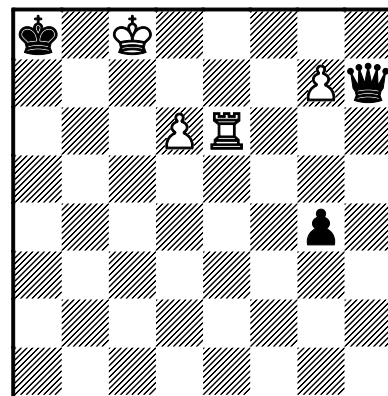
a6f5 3300.12 White wins in 78 moves

1. Qh7+!! Kg5 2. Qg7+!! Kf5 3. Qf7+! Kg5 4. Qd5+! Kf6 5. Qf3+! Ke5 6. Qc3+! Kf5 7. Qc2+! Kf6 8. Qf2+ Ke5 9. Qb2+! Kf5 10. Qb5+! Kg4 11. Qc4+! Kg5 12. Qc1+! Kf5 13. Qf1+! Kg6 14. Qg1+! Kh7 15. Qa7+!! Kh8 16. Qd4+ Kg8 17. Kb5! Re2 (A very interesting moment! White had to make a quiet move allowing the opponent's rook to improve its placing. Back pieces are now indirectly guarded, but surprisingly it is not enough to hold.) 18. h3! Rc2 19. Qe5 Kh7 20. Qf6! Rf2 21.

Qc3! Kg8 22. Qc8+! Kh7 23. Qb7+! Kh8 24. Qa8+ Kg7 25. Kc6 Rd2 26. Kc5! Kf7 27. Qh8! Kg6 28. Qg8+ Kf6 29. Qf8+! Ke5 30. Qh8+ Ke4 31. Qe8+! Kf4 32. Qa8! Ke3 33. Qa4! Kf3 34. Kc4! Kg3 35. Qb3+ Kf4 36. Qa3! Ke4 37. Qe7+ Kf5 38. Qg7! Ke4 39. Qg6+! Ke5 40. Qa6! h5 41. Qa5+! Ke4 42. Qc3! Re2 43. Qd4+! Kf5 44. Qg1! Ke4 45. Qg6+! Kf4 46. Qf6+! Kg3 47. Qc3+!! Kf4 48. Kd5! Kf5 49. Qf3+! Kg5 50. Qh1! Kf4 51. Qg1! Rd2+ 52. Ke6!! Ke4 53. Qc1!! Rf2 54. Qc4+! Kf3 55. Qa4 Kg2 56. h4!! Kh3 57. Qd4 Rd2 58. Qg1! Rg2 59. Qf1! Kg3 60. Qe1+! Rf2 61. Ke5! Kg2 62. Ke4! Rf1 63. Qd2+! Rf2 64. Qc3 Rf7 65. Qa5 Rf2 66. Qa3! Kh2 67. Ke3! Kg1 68. Qa4 Rg2 69. Qd4! Kh2 70. Qe5+! Kh3 71. Kf3! Rg6 72. Qa1! Rg3+ 73. Kf4! Rg4+ 74. Kf5! Rg2 75. Qh1+! Kg3 76. Kg5! Rh2 77. Qa8 Rg2 78. Kxh5! wins.

For the reverse situation KRPP-KQP the longest win is 61 moves and again there is only one record position.

### BK.2. Bourzutschky & Konoval the record position



c8a8 3100.21 White wins in 61 moves

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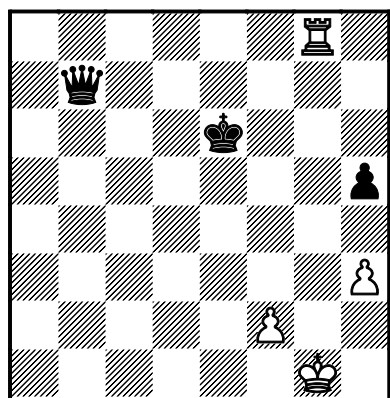
(1) Translated from Russian and edited by Emil Vlasák.

1.d7!! Qc2+ 2.Kd8!! Qh7 3.Kc7! Qc2+ 4.Rc6! Qh2+ 5.Rd6!! Qc2+ 6.Kb6! Qf2+ 7.Kc6 Qc2+ 8.Kd5! Qf5+ 9.Kc4! Qe4+ 10.Kc5! Qf5+ 11.Rd5! Qf2+ 12.Kb4! Qe1+ 13.Kb3! Qb1+ 14.Kc3! Qa1+ 15.Kd3! Qa6+ 16.Kd4! Qf6+ 17.Re5! Qf4+ 18.Kd5! Qf7+ 19.Kc5! Qf2+ 20.Kb5! Qf1+ 21.Ka5! Qa1+ 22.Kb6!! Qa7+ 23.Kc6!! Qa6+ 24.Kc7! Qb7+ 25.Kd6!! Qb8+ 26.Ke6! Qd8 27.Rd5!! Qg8+ 28.Kd6!! Qd8 29.Kc5! Qc7+ 30.Kb5! Qb7+ 31.Kc4! Qc6+ 32.Rc5! Qe4+ 33.Kb5! Qb7+ 34.Ka5! Qa7+ 35.Kb4!! Qb7+ 36.Kc3! Qf3+ 37.Kd4! Qf4+ 38.Kd5! Qg5+ 39.Kd6! Qh6+ 40.Kc7! Qf4+ 41.Kd8! Qf6+ 42.Kc8! Qa6+ 43.Kc7!! Qb7+ 44.Kd6!! Qb6+ 45.Kd5!! Qb3+ 46.Ke5! Qe3+ 47.Kf6! Qd4+ 48.Ke6!! Qe4+ 49.Kf7! Qf3+ 50.Kg6! Qd3+ 51.Rf5!! Qd6+ 52.Rf6! Qd3+ 53.Kh6! Qh3+ 54.Kg5! Qe3+ 55.Rf4! Qc5+ 56.Kh6 Qd6+ 57.Kh7! Qd3+ 58.Kh8! Qh3+ 59.Kg8 Qb3+ 60.Rf7! Kb8 61.d8Q mate.

Although it looks impossible, White was able to escape from perpetual check. We also observe that this is another exception to the 50 move rule.

The next three interesting examples are from o.t.b. games.

**BK.3.** N. Karaklajic – S. Witkowski  
Dresden 1959



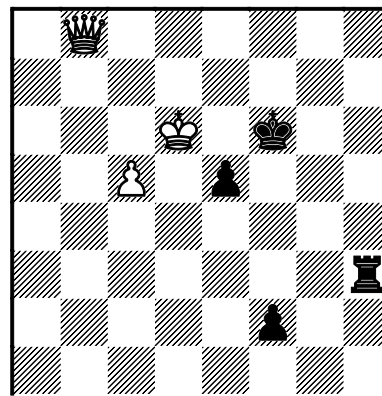
g1e6 3100.21 White to move, draw

**58.Rg3?** According to N. Grigoriev's analysis, the only correct move was **58.h4!!** getting rid of the h-pawn. **58...Kf5?** Grigoriev analysed positions with Black pawn at h4 and evaluated the line **58...h4?** 59.Rg4 (g5, g6+, g8) properly as a draw. But Black could win in 32 moves after **58...Qb1+!!** 59.Kg2 Qe4+!

60.Kg1 Qh4! 61.Rd3 Ke5 62.Ra3 Kd5 63.Ra5+ Kc6 64.Ra3 Kb5 65.Rc3 Kb4 66.Rd3 Kc4 67.Re3 Qg5+ 68.Rg3 Qc1+ 69.Kg2 h4 70.Rg8 (70.Rg4+ Kd3!! 71.Rxh4 Qc6+!! 72.Kh2 Qf3!! 73.Rg4 Ke2 74.Rg3 Qf4! 75.Kh1 Qd4! 76.Rg4 Qd5+! 77.Kg1 Qf3!! 78.Rg2 Ke1) Qb2! 71.Rc8+ Kd4! 72.Rd8+ Ke5! 73.Rd3 Qb7+! 74.Kh2 Qb1! 75.Re3+ Kd6! 76.Kg2 Kd7! 77.Ra3 Qg6+! 78.Kf1 Qc6! 79.Rd3+ Kc7! 80.Re3 (Kg1 Qg6+;) Qh1+! 81.Ke2 Qc1! 82.Rf3 Qc2+ 83.Ke1 Kd6! 84.Re3 Qc4! 85.Rf3 Ke5!. **59.Re3? Kf4? 60.Rg3? Qc6? 61.Re3? h4 62.Rb3 Qg6+ 63.Kf1 Ke4 64.Ra3 Qg8 65.Rc3 Kd4 66.Re3 Kc4 67.Re4+ Kd3 68.Re3+ Kd4 69.Re1 Qc4+ 70.Kg1 Kd3 71.Re3+ Kd2 72.Kg2 Qg8+ 73.Kf1** draw agreed.

Draw? And what was Black's last mistake? Surprisingly the agreement, because the position is still won: **73...Qc4+ 74.Kg2 Qa2 75.Kf1 Qa1+ 76.Kg2 Qb1** White is in zugzwang. **77.Re6** 77.Ra3 Qg6+ 78.Kf1 Qc6 79.Ra2+ Kd1 80.Ra1+ Kc2 81.Ra3 Qh1+ 82.Ke2 Qd1+ 83.Ke3 Qc1+. **Qb7+ 78.Kg1 Qg7+ 79.Kh1** 79.Kh2 Qf7. **79...Qa1+** Qf7 80.Re3 Qxf2?? 81.Rd3+!! **80.Kh2** 80.Kg2 Qa8+ 81.Kh2 Qf3. **Qf1 81.Rd6+ Kc1 82.Rc6+ Kb1 83.Rb6+ Ka1 84.Rf6 Qd3 85.Rc6 85.Kg2 Qd5+. Qf3 86.Rc1+ Kb2 87.Rf1 Kc2 88.Rg1 Kd3 89.Rf1 Kd4.**

**BK.4.** Ma. Tseitlin – A. Suetin  
USSR 1971

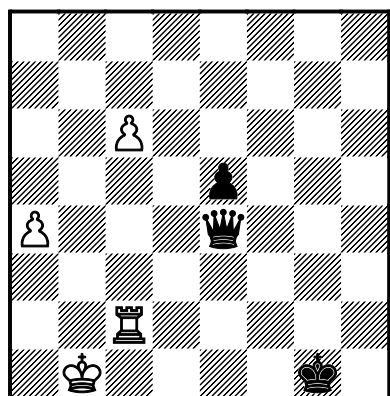


d6f6 3300.12 Black to move loses

Commented by Suetin in *Chess Informant*: **53...Rd3+!** 53...f1Q? 54.Qf8+. **54.Kc7 Kf7!! 55.Qb1 Rf3 56.Qf1 e4 57.c6 e3** draw.

B&K: There is a win in 14 moves after **54. Kc6!!** Kf7 55.Qb7+ Kg6 (Kf6; Qc8) 56.Qb1!! e4 57.Kb6 Re3 58.Qf1!! Rb3+ 59.Ka5 e3 60.c6 Rc3 61.Qg2+ Kf6 62.Qf3+ Kg6 63.Qe4+ Kh6 64.Qe6+ Kh7 65.Qf7+ Kh6 66.Qf6+ Kh5 67.Qxc3 f1Q 68.Qxe3.

**BK.5.** N. Short – A. Naiditsch  
2nd President's Cup, Baku 2007

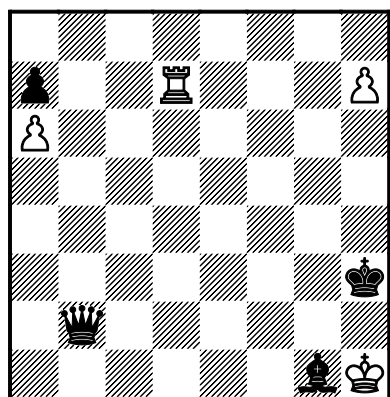


b1g1 3100.21 White to move, draw

**76.c7??** This loses in 22 moves. After **76.a5!!** Black cannot win. **76...Qb7+ 77.Kc1 Qc8 78.Rc4?!** Hastens the end. The main line is 78.Kd1 Kf1!! 79.Kd2 Kf2 80.Kd1+ Ke3 81.a5 e4!! 82.a6 Qh8!! 83.Re2+ Kf3 84.a7 Qa1+!! 85.Kc2 Qa6 86.Rh2 e3 87.Rh3+ Kf2 88.Rh6 Qc4+ 89.Kb1 Qg8 90.Rf6+ Kg1 91.Kc1 Qc4+ 92.Kb2 Qb4+ 93.Kc2 Qe4+ 94.Kd1 (94.Kb2 Qb7+!) 94...Qd3+ 95.Kc1 e2. **78...Kf2 79.Kd2 e4 80.Rxe4 Qxc7 81.Kd3 Kf3 82.Rc4 Qd6+ 83.Kc2 Qb6 84.Kc3 Ke3 85.Rb4 Qa5 86.Kc4 Kd2 87.Kb3 Kd3 88.Rh4 Qb6+ 0-1.**

And here are three cooked endgame studies and analyses:

**BK.6.** G. Enderlein  
*Deutsches Wochenschach* 1909

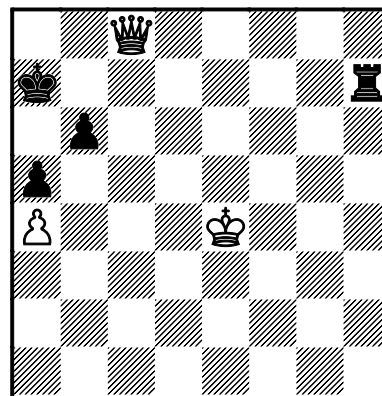


h1h3 3130.21 Draw?

**1.Rd3+ 1.h8Q+?** Qxh8 2.Rg7 Qa8+ 3.Rb7 Qxb7+ 4.axb7 Bh2. **1...Be3** (Kg4; Kxg1) **2.Rxe3+ Kg4 3.Rd3 Qg7! 4.Rd7!** draw.

B&K: But Black wins after **3...Qe5! 4.Rd7 Kf3 5.Rd3+ Ke2 6.Rd7 Qh5+ 7.Kg2 Qg6+! 8.Kh1 Kf3 9.Rf7+ Kg3.**

**BK.7.** V. Khenkin 1962



e4a7 1300.12 White wins

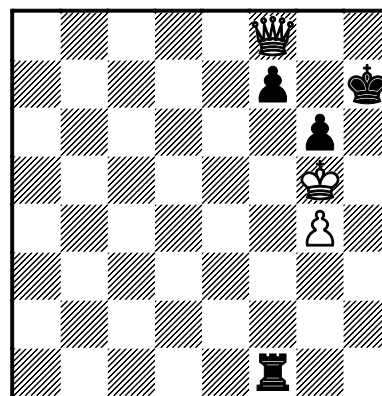
**1.Kf4 Rg7 2.Kf5 Rh7 3.Kg6 Rb7 4.Qd8** Now the rook has no good move. **4...Rb8 5.Qc7+ Rb7 6.Qd6 Rb8 7.Kf6 Rb7 8.Ke6 Rh7 9.Qe5 Rh1 10.Qc7+ Ka6 11.Qb8 Rh6+ 12.Kf5 Rh7 13.Qa8+ Ra7 14.Qc8+ Rb7 15.Ke6 Ka7 16.Kd6 Rb8 17.Qg4 Rb7 18.Kc6 Rh7 19.Qg8 Re7 20.Qd8 Rb7 21.Qd4 Ka6 22.Qd3+ Ka7 23.Qd8 Rb8 24.Qd7+ Ka8 25.Qc7** wins.

B&K: Two fatal mistakes are hidden in Khenkin's analysis.

**7...Rc8!** 8.Qd7+ Kb8 9.Ke5 Rc7 10.Qd6 Kb7 is a draw.

But White could still win after **7.Qc6+!** Rb7 8.Kf6.

**BK.8.** V. Khenkin 1982



g5h7 1300.12 Draw?

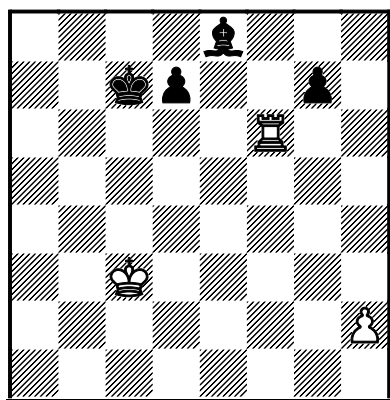
According to Khenkin the position is drawn after **1.Qh6+ Kg8 2.Qh3 Re1!! 3. Kh6 g5!!.**

B&K: But **2.Qh2!** wins in 44 moves (2.Qh4 wins in 46 moves). There are also long wins **1.Qe7!** (in 41 moves) and **1.Kh4** (in 43 moves).

### KRP-KBPP (only Queen Promotions)

The record win in the KRP-KBPP endgame has 86 moves. There are 2 similar record positions; one is demonstrated below.

#### BK.9. Bourzutschky & Konoval the record position



c3c7 0130.12 Win in 86

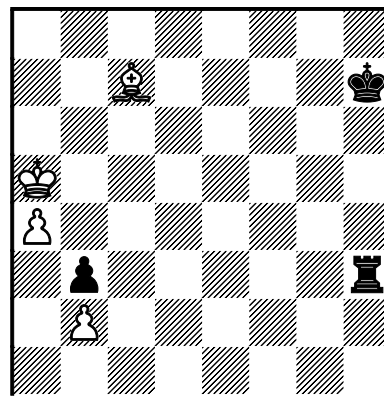
1.Rf8!! Kd8 2.Rg8!! g6 3.Rg7!! Kc7  
4.Re7! Kd8 5.Rh7! Kc7 6.Kc4 Kd6 7.Kb5!!  
Ke6 8.Kb6!! g5 9.Kc5!! Bf7 10.Kd4!! Kf6  
11.Rh3!! Bg6 12.Rf3+! Ke6 13.Rf1!! zz  
13...Bc2 14.Rc1 Bb3 15.Rc3!! Ba4 16.Rc5!!  
Kf6 17.Kd5!! Bb3+ 18.Kd6!! Be6 19.Rb5!  
Bf5 20.Rb3 Bg4 21.Rc3 Bf5 22.Rf3! g4  
23.Rf2 Kg5 24.Ke5!! Be6 25.Rc2! Bf7  
26.Rc1! Kh4 27.Rc3!! Kg5 28.Ke4! Bg6+  
29.Ke3! Bf7 30.Rc7 Be6 31.Rc5+! Bf5  
32.Rd5 Kg6 33.Kf4! Be6 34.Re5 Kf6 35.Rg5!  
Ke7 36.Rh5 Kf6 37.Rh6+! Kg7 38.Kg5! Bf7  
39.Rb6! Be6 40.Rb8! Kf7 41.Rh8! Ke7  
42.Rh5! Kd6 43.Kf6! Bg8 44.Rg5 Be6 45.Re5  
Bg8 46.Re4! Be6 47.Rd4+! Kc6 48.Rd2 Bg8  
49.Rg2 Be6 50.Ke5! Kc7 51.Rc2+! Kb6  
52.Rc3 Kb5 53.Kd6! Kb4 54.Rc5! Bf7  
55.Rf5! Be6 56.Rf4+! Kc3 57.Ke5! Kd3  
58.Re4!! Kc3 59.Rd4 Bf5 60.Ra4! Be6  
61.Ke4! Bc4 62.Ra7 Be6 63.Ra5! Kb4 64.Re5  
Kc4 65.Rg5! Kc3 66.Rc5+! Kb3 67.Kd4 Kb4  
68.Rg5! Kb3 69.Rb5+! Kc2 70.Rb8! Bf5  
71.Rf8! Be6 72.Rf4! Kb3 73.Kd3! Kb2

74.Rf8 Bd5 75.Rf2+! Kb3 76.Rf4! Be6  
77.Kd2! Ka3 78.Kc3 Ka2 79.Rb4 Ka3  
80.Rb5! Ka2 81.Rb6! Bf7 82.Kd4 Bg8  
83.Ke5 Bf7 84.Rd6 Be8 85.Rd4 Kb1  
86.Rxg4! wins.

Again we can observe a hard positional battle exceeding 50 moves.

For the situation KBPP-KRP the record is 49 moves. There are 23 record positions, but they are very similar to each other. And again the play is complicated with interesting manoeuvres.

#### BK.10. Bourzutschky & Konoval the record position



a5h7 0310.21 Win in 49

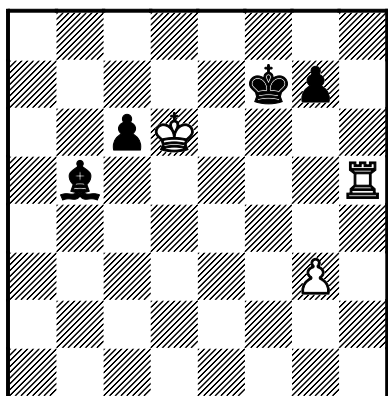
1.Kb5!! Rh5+ 2.Kc6!! Rh6+ 3.Bd6!! Rh5  
4.Bc5! Rh2 5.Bd4! Rh5 6.Kb6! Rh6+ 7.Kb5!!  
Rh5+ 8.Kb4! Rh4 9.Kc4! Rh6 10.a5! Kg8  
11.Bc5 Rh4+ 12.Kb5! Rh2 13.Ba3! Rh5+  
14.Ka4! Rh4+ 15.Bb4! Rh6 16.Kb5! Rh5+  
17.Kc6! Rh2 18.Bc3! Rh6+ 19.Kb5! Rh3  
20.Be1! Rh5+ 21.Ka4! Rh2 22.Bc3!! Rh6  
23.Bb4! Rg6 24.Kb5! Rg5+ 25.Kc6! Rg6+  
26.Bd6! Rg2 27.Be5! Rg6+ 28.Kb7! Re6  
29.Bd4! Re7+ 30.Kc6 Re6+ 31.Kb5! Re4  
32.Bc5! Re2 33.Ba3! Re5+ 34.Kb6! Re6+  
35.Ka7! Re5 36.a6! Ra5 37.Bb4 Rb5 38.Bd6!  
Rd5 39.Bf4! Rf5 40.Bg3! Rg5 41.Kb6! Rg6+  
42.Kb5! Rg5+ 43.Kc6! Rg6+ 44.Bd6! Rg7  
45.Bc7 Rg6+ 46.Kb7! Rg5 47.a7! Rb5+  
48.Bb6 Ra5 49.Bxa5 wins.

Next three interesting examples from o.t.b. games:

White played **58.Rf5+??** and the game ended in a draw.

There is a complicated win in 55 moves:  
58.Ke5!! Bd3 59.Kf4!! Ke6 60.Re5+!! Kd6

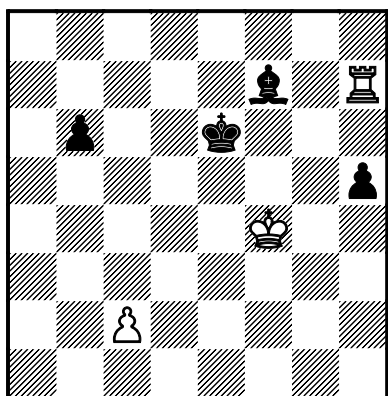
**BK.11.** Zhukhovitsky – Zhidkov  
URS-Ch 1967



d6f7 0130.12 White to move wins

61.Re8!! Bc2 62.Rd8+! Ke6 63.Rd4! Bb3  
64.Rb4!! Bd5 65.g4!! g6 66.Rb7! Bc4  
67.Rb8!! Ba2 68.Rg8! Bb1 69.Re8+ Kd6  
70.Rd8+!! Ke6 71.Rd2! zz c5 72.Rb2!! Bd3  
73.Ke3!! c4 74.Rb5! Kd6 75.g5 Kc7 76.Re5  
Kd7 77.Kd4! Kd6 78.Re1! Kc6 79.Re6+! Kd7  
80.Rb6 Ke7 81.Rf6! Kd7 82.Ke5! Kc8 83.Rf3  
Kc7 84.Kd5! Kb6 85.Rg3 Be2 86.Re3! Bd3  
87.Re6+! Kb7 88.Kd4! Ka7 89.Rd6! Kb7  
90.Kc5! Kc8 91.Rd5! Kc7 92.Re5 Kd7  
93.Re1! Kc8 94.Re7 Kd8 95.Rf7 Bf5 96.Kd6!  
Ke8 97.Re7+ Kd8 98.Rc7! Bd3 99.Rg7 Ke8  
100.Rg8+! Kf7 101.Rc8!! Be2 102.Rc7+! Kf8  
103.Ke5 Ke8 104.Ke6! Kd8 105.Rd7+! Ke8  
106.Rg7! Kf8 107.Re7 Bd3 108.Kf6! Kg8  
109.Re8+! Kh7 110.Rc8! Be2 111.Rc7+! Kg8  
112.Kxg6! wins.

**BK.12.** B. Gurgenidze – L. Psakhis  
URS-ch Kharkov 1985



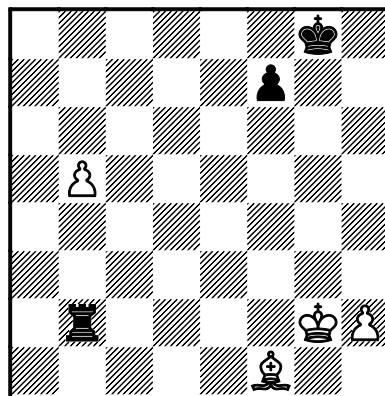
f4e6 0130.12 Back to move could draw

64...b5?? B&K: this loses in 11 moves.  
65.c3 Bg6 66.Rh6 Kf6 67.Rh8 Bf7 68.Rb8  
Bc4 69.Rb6+ Kf7 70.Kg5 Be2 71.Rd6 Ke7  
72.Rd2 Bf3 73.Rd3 Bg4 74.Rd5 Bd7

75.Kxh5 Bc6 76.Rd4 Ke6 77.Kg4 Ke5  
78.Kg3 Bd5 79.Kf2 Kd6 80.Ke3 Kc5 81.Rh4  
Ba2 82.Kd2 Be6 83.Kc1 Bd7 84.Kb2 Be6  
85.Ka3 Bg8 86.Rh8 Be6 87.Re8 Bd7 88.Re7  
1-0.

B&K: But after a pawn sacrifice 64...h4!!  
the position is drawn.

**BK.13.** S. Dvoirys – Y. Yakovich  
Leeuwarden 1993



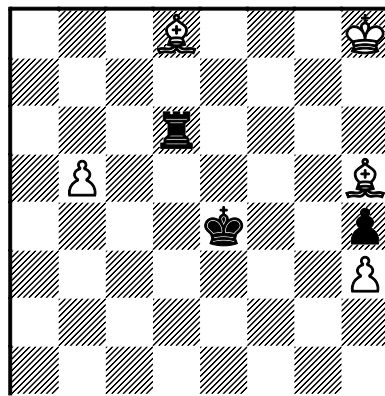
g2g8 0310.21 White to move, draw

45.Kg3?? B&K: this loses in 22 moves.  
Yakovich in *Chess Informant* 58: 45.Kf3 Rb4!  
wins. Kg7 46.h4 f5 47.Kf3 Kf6 48.Be2 Ke5  
49.h5 Rb3+ 50.Kg2 Kf4! 51.Kf2 51.h6 Rg3+  
52.Kh2 Rg6. Ra3! 52.Bf1 Ra1! 53.Bc4  
53.Be2 Ra2! 54.h6 Ra7. Rh1 54.Bf7 Rh2+  
55.Kf1 Kf3! 56.Ke1 Ke3 57.Kd1 f4 58.Kc1  
f3 59.b6 Rxb5 wins.

B&K: And again the pawn sacrifice would  
lead to a draw. 45.Kf3!! Rb4 46.Bd3 (Ke3)  
draw, or 45...Rxb2 46.Ke4(Ke3) draws.

And three cooked endgame studies:

**BK.14.** J. De Villeneuve-Esclapon  
*L'Echiquier* 1929



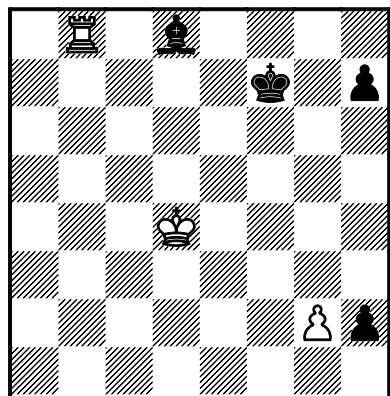
h8e4 0320.21 White wins?



**1.Bg5 Rd5 2.b6 Rxb6 3.Be8 Rg3 4.Ba4** wins.

B&K: But **4...Rg6!! 5.Bc2+ Kd5 6.Bxb6 Kc6 7.Kg7 Kxb6** is draw.

**BK.15.** V. Sadovsky  
2nd Prize *Socialist* (Donbase) 1973

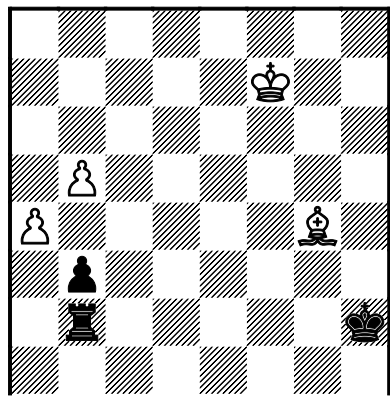


d4f7 0130.12 Draw?

1.Rb1? Bb6+! 2.Ke4 Bg1! is an easy win for Black, so White finds a strong intermediate check **1.Rb7+! Kg8** The first point is 1...Kg6 2.Rb1 Bb6+ 3.Rxb6+. **2.Rb1 Bb6+ 3.Ke5 Bg1 4.Kf6!** The second point. **4...h5 5.Kg6 Kf8 6.Kf6 Ke8 7.Ke6 Kd8 8.Kd6 Kc8 9.Rc1+ Kb7 10.Rb1+ Ka6 11.Kc6 Ka7** (Ka5; Rb5+) **12.Kc7! draw**, but not 12.Ra1+? Kb8 13.Rb1+ Kc8 14.Ra1 Kd8 15.Kd6 Ke8 16.Ke6 Kf8 17.Kf6 Bd4+.

B&K: Black wins after **1...Kg6 2.Rb1 Kf5!! 3.Ke3 Kg4 4.Kf2 Ba5! 5.g3 Kh3 6.g4 Bc3! 7.Kf3 h6 8.Kf4 Bd2+ 9.Kf3 Bb4 10.Kf4 Bd6+ 11.Kf3 Bc5 12.Kf4 Bf2 13.Rh1 Kg2 14.Ra1 Bg3+ 15.Kf5 Bh4! 16.Ra2+ Bf2 17.Ra1 Be3 18.Ra2+ Kg3 19.Ra1 Bd2 20.Rd1 Kf3 21.Kg6 Kxg4.**

**BK.16.** E. Asaba and N. Kralin  
64 1976



f7h2 0310.21 Draw?

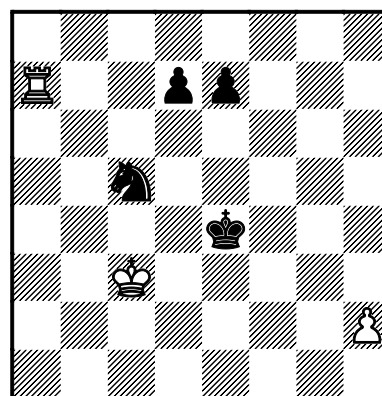
**1.Ke8!** But not **1.Ke6?** Rf2 2.Bh5 Rg2 3.Bf3 b2 4.Be4 Re2! or **1.Ke7?** Rf2 2.Bh5 Rg2 3.Bf7 Rg7!. **1...Rf2 2.Bh5 Rg2 3.Bf7 b2 4.Ba2 Rg1! 5.b6! Ra1 6.b7! b1Q 7.Bxb1 Rxb1 8.Kd7! Rxb7+ 9.Kc6 Ra7 10.Kb5 Kg3 11.a5** draws.

B&K: Black wins after **2...Kg3 3.Bg6 Kg4 4.a5 Kg5 5.Bd3 Rd2 6.Bh7 Kh6 7.Bg8 b2.**

### KRP-KSPP (only Queen Promotions)

In the KRP-KSPP endgame the record win has 82 moves. There are 6 record positions differing only slightly – we show one of them:

**BK.17.** Bourzutschky & Konoval  
the record position



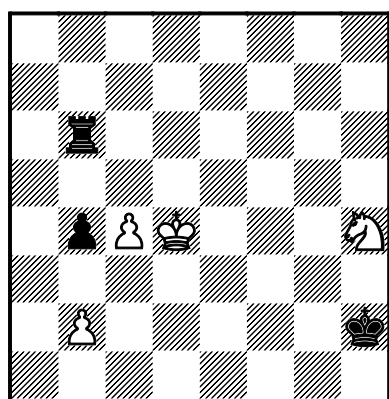
c3e4 0103.12 Win in 82

**1.Rc7!! Kd5 2.Kd2!! Kd6 3.Rc8!! Se4+ 4.Ke3!! Ke5 5.Rc1!! Sd6 6.Rc5+!! Kf6 7.Rd5!! Ke6 8.Rd1! Kf5 9.Ke2! Kg4 10.Kf1!! Kh3 11.Kg1!! Kg4 12.Kg2! Kh5 13.Kh3! Kg5 14.Rd2! Kf4 15.Rd5! Ke4 16.Rd1! Kf5 17.Kh4! Kg6 18.Rg1+! Kh6 19.Kg4 Se8 20.Kf5 Sg7+ 21.Ke5 Se8 22.Rg2! Sf6 23.Kf5! Se8 24.Rd2! Sf6 25.Rd3! Sd5 26.Rh3+! Kg7 27.Kg5! Sc7 28.Re3! Se6+ 29.Kg4! Kh7 30.h4! Kh6 31.Re4 Kh7 32.h5! Kh6 33.Rb4!! Sc7 34.Rb6+!! Kh7 35.Kg5! Se6+ 36.Kh4! Sf4 37.Rb5! Kh6 38.Kg4! Se6 39.Rb6! Kh7 40.Rb7! Sf8 41.Kh4! Kh6 42.Rc7 Kh7 43.Rc5 Kh6 44.Rd5! Kg7 45.Rf5! Se6 46.Kg4! Sd8 47.Re5! e6 48.Re1! Sf7 49.Rf1! Sh6+ 50.Kh4 Sf7 51.Rd1! Se5 52.Kg5! Sf7+ 53.Kf4! d5 54.Re1! e5+ 55.Kg4 d4 56.Kh4!! Kf6 57.Rf1+ Kg7 58.Rd1! Kf6 59.Rd3! Kf5 60.Rf3+! Ke6 61.Kg3!! Sh6 62.Rf8 Ke7 63.Rf1! Ke6 64.Kf3**

Kf6 65.Rg1!! Sf7 66.Rg3 Kf5 67.Ke2! e4  
68.Rg6! Se5 69.Rg1! Sf3 70.Rg8!! Kf4 71.h6  
d3+ 72.Kf1!! e3 73.Re8!! Sg5 74.Rf8+!! Ke5  
75.Rd8! Ke4 76.Rg8 Sh3 77.h7! d2 78.Ke2!  
Sf4+ 79.Kd1!! Sh3 80.Re8+ Kf3 81.Rf8+ Kg2  
82.h8Q wins.

In the situation KSPP-KRP the record win  
has 38 moves – three almost identical posi-  
tions.

**BK.18.** Bourzutschky & Konoval  
the record position



d4h2 0301.21 Win in 38 moves

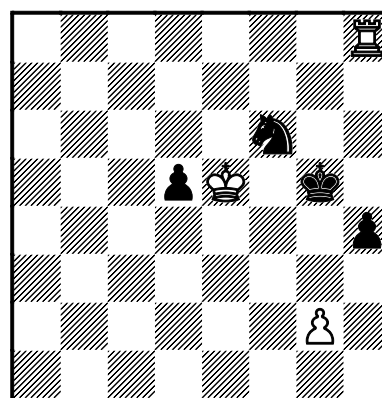
1.Sf5!! Rf6 2.Ke5!! Rf7 3.c5!! Kg2 4.Ke6!!  
Ra7 5.b3 Kf3 6.Kd5!! Ke2 7.Kc4!! Rc7  
8.Sd4+!! Ke3 9.c6!! Ke4 10.Kc5!! Rc8  
11.Se6! Ke5 12.Sg5! Kf6 13.Se4+!! Ke6  
14.Sd6!! Rc7 15.Sb7! Rc8 16.Sa5 Ke7  
17.Kb6! zz Kd6 18.Sc4+! Ke7 19.Se3! Rb8+  
20.Kc7!! Rb5 21.Sc4!! Ke6 22.Kc8! Ke7  
23.c7! zz Ke6 24.Se3! Ke7 25.Sg4! zz Ke6  
26.Sf2! zz Ke7 27.Se4! zz Rb6 28.Sd2! zz  
Rb5 29.Sf3! zz Ke8 30.Sd4! Rc5 31.Se6! Rb5  
32.Sd8! Rc5 33.Sb7! Rc6 34.Sa5!! Rc5  
35.Sc4! Rd5 36.Sb6 Re5 37.Kb8! Rd5  
38.Sxd5 wins.

There are many o.t.b. games with interest-  
ing mistakes. We have chosen three examples:

**(BK.19.) 60.Rd8?? Sg4+ 61.Kxd5 Kf4  
62.Kd4 Kg3 63.Rg8 h3 64.gxh3 Kxh3  
65.Rg7 Kh4 66.Ke4 Kh5 67.Kf4 Sh6** draw.

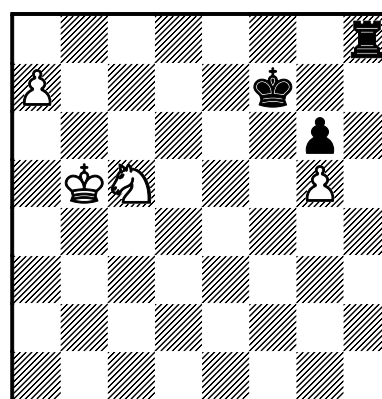
B&K: White missed a complicated win in  
23 moves after **60.Ra8(c8)! Sd7+ 61.Kd4!  
Kg4 62.Rg8+! Kf4 63.Rg6 Kf5 64.Rh6! Kg5  
65.Rh8! Sf6 66.Rf8!! Kf5 67.Ke3! Kg5  
68.Kf3! Se4 69.Rd8! Sf6 70.Ra8 Se4 71.Ra5!  
Sf6 72.Ra1 Sg4 73.Rd1! Sh2+ 74.Ke2! Kf4  
75.Rd3!! Sg4 76.Rd4+!! Kg3 77.Kf1!! Sf2**

**BK.19.** O. Panno – L. Evans  
Lugano olympiade 1968



e5g5 0103.12 White to move could win  
78.Rd2!! Sg4 79.Kg1! Sf6 80.Rd4! and Black  
is in zugzwang.

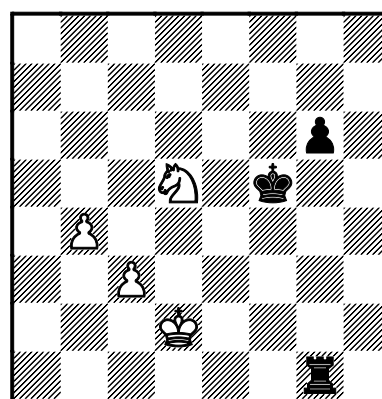
**BK.20.** W. Uhlmann – H. Lehmann  
Solingen 1974



b5f7 0301.21 Black to move could draw

The game continued **60...Ke7 61.Kc6  
Rg8?? 62.Kb7 Kd6 63.Se4+ Ke5 64.Sf6  
Rg7+ 65.Kb6 Rxa7 66.Kxa7** wins. B&K:  
But by playing **61...Rd8!!** Black could have  
saved the day.

**BK.21.** D. Stellwagen – P. Nikolic  
NH Hotels Amsterdam 2007



d2f5 0301.21 White to move, draw

Comments by I. Stohl: **53.b5 Ke5 54.c4 Kd6 55.b6 Kc6** Or **55...Rb1 56.Kc2 Rf1 57.b7 Rf8 58.Sf4 g5 59.c5+ Kd7 60.c6+ Kxc6 61.Se6. 56.Ke3** White's pawns are under control, but the same goes for the Pg6. **56...g5 57.Kf3 Kb7 58.c5 Rc1 59.Kg4 Rc4+ 60.Kh5!** The only move, but it suffices – Black cannot save his last pawn. **60...Rxc5 61.Sf6 Re5 62.Kg4 Kc6 63.Sh7 Kxb6 64.Sxg5** draw.

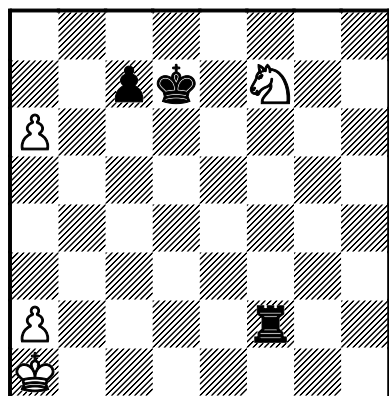
B&K: **54...g5!** had won in 18, for example **55.b6 Rb1!! 56.Kc2 Rf1!! 57.Se3 Rf2+ 58.Kd3 Kd6!! 59.Sg4 Rf5!! 60.Se3 Rf4! 54...Rg2+** was another more complicated win (in 27 moves).

But White could have hold the position by playing **54.Sb4!**

And three cooked endgame studies:

**BK.22.** T. Kok

*De Schaakwereld* 1941



a1d7 0301.21 White wins?

**1.a7 Rf1+ 2.Kb2 Rf2+ 3.Kb3 Rf3+ 4.Ka4 Rf4+ 5.Ka5 Rf5+ 6.Ka6 Rf6+ 7.Sd6! Rxd6+ 7...Rf8 8.Sc4 Rg8 9.Kb7 Rf8 10.Sa5 Rg8 11.Sc6 Rf8 12.Sb8+. 8.Ka5 Rd5+ 9.Ka4 Rd4+ 10.Kb3 Rd3+ 11.Kb2 Rd2+ 12.Kb1 Rd1+ 13.Kc2** wins.

B&K: Black can hold by playing **7...Rf8! 8.Sc4 Kc6!!**.

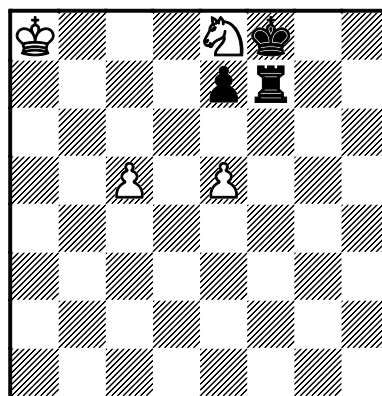
(BK.23.) **1.c6 Kxe8** Or **1...Rf1 2.c7 Rc1 3.Kb7 Rb1+ 4.Kc6 Rc1+ 5.Kd7 Rd1+ 6.Sd6. 2.c7 Kd7 3.e6+** wins.

B&K: But after **1...Rf1 2.c7 Rc1 3.Kb7 Kf7!** Black doesn't lose.

(BK.24.) **1.Ra8 Sd1+ 2.Ke1 Sc3 3.Sd7+! Kb5 4.Sc5!** A second solution was found by J.

**BK.23.** E. Pogosyants

*Shakhmaty v SSSR* 1977

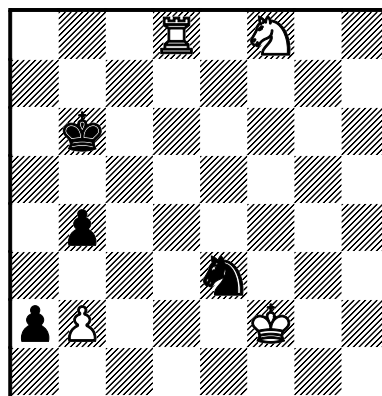


a8f8 0301.21 White wins?

**BK.24.** M. Liburkin

*Izbrannye Etyudy*

*Kaminera i Liburkina* 1981



f2b6 0104.12 White wins?

Ricci: **4.b3! 4...Kc6 5.Se5+ Kb7 6.Ra5 Kb6 7.Sc4+! Kb7 8.Kd2. 4...Kxc5 5.Kd2 Sb1+ 6.Kc2 Sa3+ 7.bxa3 a1Q 8.axb4+** wins.

B&K: Black can hold after **5...Se4+ 6.Kc2 Kc4 7.b3+ Kb5 8.Rxa2 Sc5**. Also **5...Sd5** and **5...Sb5** keep the draw.

**KRSP-KRB:**

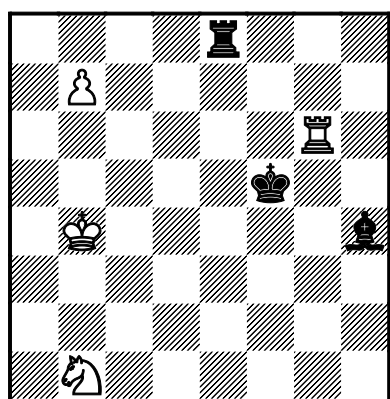
**New Record in Endgame with Pawns**

In September 2011 we created the base KR-SP-KRB. It contains a position which requires 265 moves to win in DTC (Distance-to-Conversion) metric.

In this situation we have also found a 260-moves-win position with the white pawn on the 7th rank. That means the DTZ (Distance-to-Zero) metric is also 260 moves. In other words, to win this position in an o. t. b game

the 50-move-rule should have to be changed to a 260-move-one. So the old Lewis Stiller 243-moves DTZ record (for 6-man KRS-KSS) from the year 1991 is now broken even for an ending with pawns (the longest DTZ for a 6-man ending with pawns is 192 in KRRP-KQ.) Previously we have discovered and published several pawnless 7-man endings with DTZ longer than 243, the longest being 517 moves in KQS-KRBS. The new record position for endings with pawns is given below; exclamation marks are for only moves.

**BK.25.** Bourzutschky & Konoval  
the new DTZ record



b4f5 0431.10 Win in 260 moves

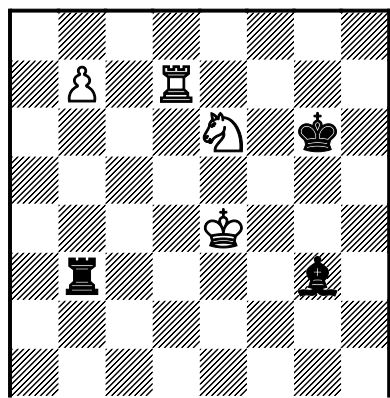
1.Rh6! Re2 2.Rh5+! Bg5 3.Kc3 Re8  
4.Kc4! Kg6 5.Rh3! Bf4 6.Rb3! Re4+ 7.Kc5  
Re5+ 8.Kb6 Re6+ 9.Ka7 Bh2 10.Rh3! Bg1+  
11.Kb8! Be3 12.Rf3! Bd4 13.Rd3! Be5+  
14.Ka7! Bh2 15.Rd1 Bf4 16.Rg1+ Kh6  
17.Rf1 Be3+ 18.Kb8! Kg5 19.Kc8! Rc6+  
20.Kd8 Rb6 21.Kc7! Rb3 22.Re1 Bf4+  
23.Kc6! Kg6 24.Rg1+ Kh6 25.Rd1 Re3  
26.Rc1 Re7 27.Rc3 Kg6 28.Kb6 Be3+ 29.Ka6  
Re6+ 30.Ka5! Re5+ 31.Ka4 Ba7 32.Rc7! Rf5  
33.Rc6+! Kg7 34.Sc3! Rf7 35.Rb6! Rf6  
36.Rb5! Kf7 37.Ka5! Ke8 38.Rd5! Bb8  
39.Sa4! Rf1 40.Rd3 Rh1 41.Sc5 Ba7 42.Rc3  
Ke7 43.Sb3 Bb8 44.Kb6 Rh6+ 45.Kb5! Rh1  
46.Rc8 Be5 47.Kc6 Rh6+ 48.Kc5 Rh3 49.Sa5  
Bd6+ 50.Kc6! Bf4 51.Rg8! Rh6+ 52.Kc5  
Rh5+ 53.Kb6! Be3+ 54.Ka6! Rh6+ 55.Kb5!  
Rb6+ 56.Kc4! Bf4 57.Kc5! Be3+ 58.Kd5 Bf4  
59.Rg4 Bb8 60.Rg7+ Kf6 61.Rg8! Bc7  
62.Rf8+ Kg7 63.Rf3 Bb8 64.Kc5 Ba7  
65.Kc4! Bb8 66.Rh3 Kg6 67.Rh8 Be5 68.Re8  
Kf6 69.Kc5 Rb1 70.Kc6 Rc1+ 71.Kb5 Rb1+

72.Ka6 Bc7 73.Sc4! Kf7 74.Re4 Rb3 75.Re2  
Kf6 76.Re8 Kf7 77.Rc8 Bf4 78.Sa5! Rb1  
79.Rc3 Ke6 80.Sb3 Bb8 81.Rd3 Ke7 82.Sc5!  
Bd6 83.Rd5 Rb2 84.Sa4 Rb1 85.Ka7 Ke6  
86.Rd3 Ke7 87.Rc3 Rb5 88.Rc4 Rb3 89.Sc5  
Rb1 90.Rc3 Rb4 91.Sa6 Rb1 92.Rh3 Kd7  
93.Rh6 Ke7 94.Rh7+ Kd8 95.Rg7 Rb2  
96.Rg4 Rb5 97.Rh4 Rb1 98.Sb4 Bg3 99.Rg4  
Bh2 100.Rg8+ Ke7 101.Rg7+ Kf6 102.Rg2  
Bd6 103.Sd5+ Kf7 104.Sc3 Rb4 105.Ka6 Ke6  
106.Rg1 Bb8 107.Rd1 Rc4 108.Rd8! Bh2  
109.Rh8 Bc7 110.Rh6+! Ke5 111.Rh5+! Ke6  
112.Sd5 Bg3 113.Rh3 Bb8 114.Rh8 Bg3  
115.Sb6 Rc1 116.Re8+! Kf7 117.Re4! Ra1+  
118.Sa4 Bb8 119.Rh4 Rb1 120.Rh8 Be5  
121.Rh3 Bb8 122.Re3 Bc7 123.Re4 Rc1  
124.Kb5 Rb1+ 125.Kc6 Rc1+ 126.Sc5 Bb8  
127.Ra4 Ke7 128.Ra2 Kf7 129.Ra8 Bf4  
130.Rh8 Bg3 131.Rh3 Bb8 132.Kd5 Rd1+  
133.Sd3 Ke7 134.Kc6 Rb1 135.Rh7+ Kf6  
136.Rh8 Bg3 137.Rg8 Bd6 138.Sf2 Ke7  
139.Rg7+ Ke6 140.Sd3 Kf6 141.Rg8 Bh2  
142.Sc5 Rc1 143.Kb6 Rb1+ 144.Ka7 Ke7  
145.Rg7+ Kd6 146.Rg2 Be5 147.Sa6 Kd7  
148.Rd2+ Ke7 149.Re2 Kf6 150.Sc5 Bc7  
151.Rc2 Ke7 152.Rc3 Bd6 153.Sb3 Rb2  
154.Re3+ Kf8 155.Ka6 Bb8 156.Sd4 Rb1  
157.Re4 Kf7 158.Sc6 Bd6 159.Sb4 Bh2  
160.Re2 Bg3 161.Re3 Bd6 162.Sd5 Rb2  
163.Re4 Rb3 164.Re2 Rd3 165.Rf2+ Ke8  
166.Sf6+ Ke7 167.Se4! Bb8 168.Rg2 Kf7  
169.Rg1 Rd4 170.Sc5 Rd2 171.Rb1 Ke7  
172.Kb6 Rd6+ 173.Kb5! Rd2 174.Re1+ Kf7  
175.Rc1 Rd5 176.Rf1+ Kg7 177.Rf2 Rd6  
178.Rf5 Ba7 179.Sa4 Rd3 180.Ka5 Rd7  
181.Ka6 Bb8 182.Sb6 Rd3 183.Sd5 Rb3  
184.Rf1 Rd3 185.Sb4 Rb3 186.Kb5 Bd6  
187.Rg1+! Kf7 188.Rg4! Bb8 189.Rc4 Rb1  
190.Kc6 Rd1 191.Sd5 Ke8 192.Sc7+ Kd8  
193.Sa6 Rd6+ 194.Kb5! Rd5+ 195.Ka4 Bd6  
196.Rg4 Bh2 197.Rh4 Bg3 198.Rh8+ Ke7  
199.Rh7+ Kd8 200.Kb4 Rd7 201.Rh8+! Ke7  
202.Kc4 Rd1 203.Rh7+ Kf6 204.Kc5 Rb1  
205.Kc6 Ra1 206.Kb6 Rb1+ 207.Ka7 Rc1  
208.Rh3 Be5 209.Kb6 Rb1+ 210.Kc6 Rc1+  
211.Kd7 Rd1+ 212.Ke8 Rb1 213.Rh7! Bf4  
214.Rd7 Rb6 215.Sc5! Kg6 216.Kd8 Be5  
217.Rd5 Bh2 218.Kd7 Rb2 219.Rd4 Kf7

220.Rd3 Kg6 221.Rh3 Rd2+ 222.Sd3 Bf4  
 223.Ke6 Re2+ 224.Kd5 Rd2 225.Kc5 Bc7  
 226.Kc6 Rc2+ 227.Kd5 Rd2 228.Ke6 Rd1  
 229.Kd7 Bb8 230.Rf3 Kg7 231.Kc8 Bd6  
 232.Sc5 Rc1 233.Kd7! Bb8 234.Se6+ Kg6  
 235.Rb3 Kf6 236.Rb6 Ke5 237.Ra6 Ke4  
 238.Ra4+ Ke3 239.Rh4 Rg1 240.Rh7 Ke4  
 241.Sg7 Rf1 242.Se8 Rf8 243.Rh1 Kd4  
 244.Rc1 Rf7+ 245.Kc6! Rf2 246.Rd1+ Ke3  
 247.Kd7 Ke2 248.Rc1 Rf7+ 249.Kc8! Bf4  
 250.Rc6 Rf8 251.Re6+ Kd3 252.Kd7 Bb8  
 253.Rc6 Ke3 254.Rc8 Rf7+ 255.Kc6! Bg3  
 256.Sc7 Rf6+ 257.Kd7 Rd6+ 258.Ke8 Rb6  
 259.Sd5+! Ke4 260.Sxb6 wins.

A similar position with Pb7 occurred in the game Carlsen – Shirov. Clearly, neither the players nor the annotator M. Marin were able to grasp the complicated situation.

**BK.26.** M. Carlsen – A. Shirov  
 Morelia/Linares 2008



e4g6 0431.10 White to move

**64.Kd5** This self-evident and strongest move wins in 79 moves. There are other ways, for example 64.Sd4 wins in 113 or 64.Kd4 in 136. **64...Rb1 65.Kc6?!** Surprisingly not the best move. It wins only in 133 while 65.Sc5! is 55 (!) moves shorter. **65...Rc1+ 66.Sc5 Bb8?!** Remarkably reduces the number of moves to win from 131 (66...Kf6!) to 41. **67.Rd5 Ba7?!** This loses in 32. The toughest defence 67...Bh2! needs 40 moves. **68.Kd7 Bb8 69.Se6 Kf6 70.Rc5 Rb1 71.Sd8 Bh2 72.Rc6+** On move 78 White will find the correct plan Kc8!. **72...Ke5 73.Rc1 Rb3?!** loses in 22 while 73...Rb6 would hold 31 moves. **74.Rc2 Bf4 75.Kc6?!** needs 41 moves while 75.Rc5+! wins in 23. **75...Kf5?!** 75...Rb1

would be 8 moves longer. **76.Rc5+ Kf6 77.Kd7?!** (57), 77.Rc4! (31). **77...Rb1?!** (28), 77...Rh3! (56). **78.Kc8 Bh2 79.Rc6+ Ke5??** Marin: A terrible blunder in a probably defensible position. The king had crossed this diagonal before, but the b8-square was not controlled by the enemy king at that moment. **80.b8Q+ 1-0.**

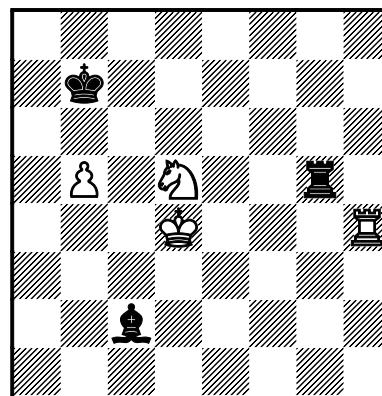
Marin: **79...Kf5 80.Se6!? Rg1!** Only this rook transfer keeps the game going. **81.Sc7 Rg8+ 82.Kd7 Rg7+ 83.Kd8 Rg8+ B&K: 83...Rh7!=. 84.Se8 Rh8.**

B&K: White is winning in Marin's line: **81.Rc2 Bd6 82.Sc7 Rg8+ 83.Kd7 Rb8 84.Rb2 Be5 85.Rb5 Ke4 86.Se8 Kf5 87.Sd6+ Kf6 88.Rb1 Bh2 89.Rd1 Rg8 90.Se8+ Kf7 91.Rf1+ Kg6 92.Rg1+.**

Best play from both sides would be: **79...Ke7 80.Re6+ Kf8 81.Rh6 Rc1+ 82.Rc6 Rd1 82...Rxc6+ 83.Sxc6** leads to a well-known win by Centurini. **83.Rc2 Be5 84.Sc6 Bd6 85.Rc4 Re1 86.Rd4 Bg3 87.Rd3 Bh2 88.Rd2 Bg3 89.Sb4 Rc1+ 90.Rc2 Rh1 91.Sd5 Kf7 92.Sc7 Rh8+ 93.Kd7 Be5 94.Re2 Rb8 95.Kc6 Bg3 96.Ra2 Rh8 97.Ra8.**

After this article had been completed, surprisingly another super important game appeared. Yes, the situation KRSP-KRB decided the latest World Champ title. This time human annotators found the critical moments correctly.

**BK.27.** V. Anand – B. Gelfand  
 WCC-Tiebreak-Game 2 Moscow 2012



d4b7 0431.10 Black to move, draw

Commented by GM Lubomir Kavalek in *The Huffington Post*: Anand had just played **58.b5** and Gelfand had a chance to steer the

game into a draw but missed it with **58...Bf5?!** The b-pawn helps Anand to push Gelfand's defence back. Snatching the pesky pawn leads to a theoretical draw. Black has two ways to do it: 58...Bd3 59.Rh6 Rxd5+ (After 59...Bxb5 60.Rb6+ Kc8 61.Rxb5 Rg1 black draws, but has to play precisely.) 60.Kxd5 Bxb5 draw. **59.Rh6 Bg4 60.Rf6 Rf5 61.Rb6+ Ka7 62.Rg6 Bf3 63.Rg7+ Kb8 64.Sc3 Bb7 65.Kc4 Bf3 66.Kb4 Bd5 67.Sa4 Rf7 68.Rg5 Bf3 69.Sc5 Kc7 70.Rg6 Kd8 71.Ka5 Rf5?** Helping white to go straight into a winning rook endgame. Going to the corner with 71...Bh1 preserved drawing chances. **72.Se6+**

**Kc8 B&K:** Since the pawn here was not very advanced, the game was always drawn until Black's 71...Rf5? After that, Black could still have made it a little tougher for White after 72.Se6+ with **72...Kd7!?** (instead of 72...Kc8?!) because then White cannot immediately trade into a won rook ending: 72...Kd7 73.Sd4! Bh5 74.Rg7!+ Rf7 75.Rg5! Bd1 76.b6 and White wins in a few more moves. **73.Sd4 Rf8 74.Sxf3 Rxf3 75.Kb6 Rb3 76.Rg8+ Kd7 77.Rb8** The pawn moves quickly to b7 and White eventually wins by building the famous Lucena bridge...

*To be continued...*



*Gurgenidze, Vlasák, Polášek, and Salai  
at a meeting on 22viii2012 in Prague, Czech Republic.*

# Tata Steel Chess and Studies Day

The fourth international Tata Steel Chess and Studies Day will be held on Saturday, January 26th, 2013 in De Moriaan in Wijk aan Zee (Netherlands) as part of the 75th edition of Tata Steel chess tournament and in collaboration with ARVES.

Chief Arbiter: Luc Palmans.

Time-table:

10:00 – 10.30: Registration

10.45: Official opening

11.00 – 14.00: International Open Solving Competition of studies with a prize fund of 750 Euros and book prizes. Special prizes will be awarded to the best newcomers and youth solvers.

14.00 – 17.00: Watching live the penultimate round of the world's most famous chess tournaments with GM commentary.

17.30: Prize giving and presentation of the solutions.

Entry fee: 15 €; juniors (under 20) 10 €; GMs and IMs – free.

Winners of 2009 edition: 1. IM Twan Burg  
2. GM John Nunn 3. GM Eddy van Beers

Winners of 2011 edition: 1. GM John Nunn  
2. GM Eddy van Beers 3. WGM Alina L'ami

Winners of 2012 edition: 1. FM David Klein  
2. IM Joost Michielsen 3. GM John Nunn

For further details and registration (in advance as the number of participants is limited!) Please write to the organizer Yochanan Afek ([afek26@gmail.com](mailto:afek26@gmail.com)) before January 20th 2013. Join an enjoyable chess and chess composition weekend with the special atmosphere of the great Wijk aan Zee festival and help us to create a successful event again!

## Tata Steel 75 AT

The organizing committee of the Tata Steel Chess Tournament announces an international composition tourney for endgames studies. No set theme.

Five money prizes are available:

1st prize – 750 EUR; 2nd prize – 500 EUR; 3rd prize – 250 EUR:

4th prize – 150 EUR; 5th prize – 100 EUR

Book prizes are available for other awarded entries.

The award will be published in January 2013 during the 75th edition of the Tata Steel Chess tournament and will be sent to all participants.

Judge: Yochanan Afek

Entries – not more than three per composer – should be send to the tourney director, preferably by e-mail. However, one should provide a postal address (entries without it will be neglected).

Harold van der Heijden

Michel de Klerkstraat 28, 7425 DG Deventer, the Netherlands

[heijdenh@concepts.nl](mailto:heijdenh@concepts.nl)

Closing date: 1xi2012



“Der Belgische Altmeister Vandecasteele hat uns beinahe halbes Jahrhundert mit seinen Kompositionen erfreut.” (*Jarl Ulrichsen*)

“La obra, de impecable presentación, esta dividida en la varios capitulos y contiene, en su mayoría, bellos Estudios miniaturas muchos de ellos ineditos. Fantastico!!“ (*José Copié*)

“Fortunately the studied benevolence of the talented and productive Belgian composer beams to us from the frontispice. A fistfull of originals is included”. (*John Roycroft*)

“Dit fraai uitgegeven boek omvat al zijn eerder gepubliceerde eindspelstudies en verscheidene originele composities. Een boeiend boek voor liefhebbers van dit genre” (*Evert-Jan Straat*)

“Ignace Vandecasteele wiens SchaakStudieSpinsels zopas een monument hebben neergezet in het Vlaamse schaaklandschap.” (*Julien Vandiest*)

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# Provisional Award Milescu 100 MT

## AMATZIA AVNI

**Milu Milescu** (1911–1981) was a highly respected chess author and editor. For several decades he had written interesting and instructive columns in which he demonstrated the close relation between games and compositions. A chess theme, like a fortress, breakthrough, pin or loss of a move – argued Milu – could arise in either a composed study, a problem, or a practical battle. By learning a theme from the artistic form of chess, one could implement it in one's games, or vice versa.

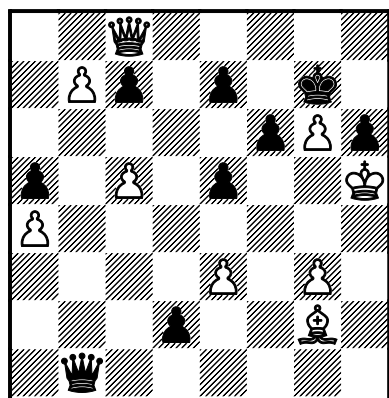
Milescu published his pieces in the Romanian *Revista Româna de Șah*, The German *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, the French *Europe Echecs*. In his last twenty years, also in the Israeli monthly *Shahmat*, he had become a great populariser of chess art to generations of chess enthusiasts. His book, *Das 1x1 des Endspiels* (written jointly with Hans-Hilmar Staudte; published by De Gruyter, 1965) is occasionally cited by leading authors even today.

In the passing years, there have been several attempts in Israel to renew the trend of his columns, for instance by the present author, by Yochanan Afek, Alon Greenfeld and Yaacov Peleg. This attests to the loss we all felt when he departed.

The study tourney in Milescu's honour has attracted 33 submissions. In Milu's spirit, I gave preference to artistic works, and game-like positions. Nine studies were chosen as candidates for my award and fortunately they all survived the scrutiny of soundness and anticipation checks by **Harold van der Heijden**. His help and the dedicated assistance of tournament director **René Olthof** were applaudable, as was **Yochanan Afek's** initiative in holding this competition.

The results will be finalized within 3 months following publication.

No 18601 S. Didukh  
1st prize



h5g7 4010.67 9/9 Draw

No 18600 1st prize: no. 26, Sergiy Didukh (Ukraine).

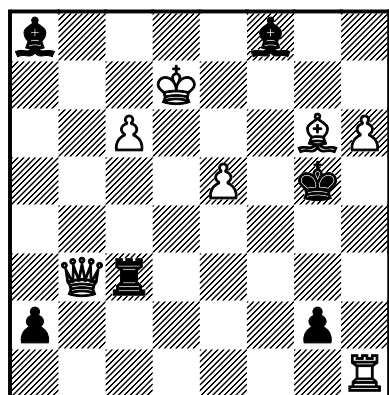
**1.Bf3!** (1.Kh4? d1Q 2.b8Q Qh5+! 3.Kxh5 Qxg6+ 4.Kh4 Qg5+ 5.Kh3 Qh5 mate) **1...Qf1** (1...Qh1+!? 2.Bxh1 d1Q+ 3.Kh4! Qxh1+ 4.Kg4 e6 5.Qd7+ Kxg6 6.Qe8+ draws) **2.Qg4 d1Q!** **3.Bxd1 Qh1+** **4.Qh4 Qxd1+** **5.g4**

(5.Qg4? Qh1+ 6.Qh4 Qxb7 wins) **5...Qb1** **6.e4!** (6.Qh2? Qxb7 7.Kh4 e6 wins, 6.c6?? Qxg6 mate) **6...Qxb7** (6...Qxe4 7.g5 Qxg6+ 8.Kg4 Qe4+ (8...fxg5 9.Qh1! Qe6+ 10.Kg3; 8...hxg5 9.Qe1! f5+ 10.Kg3) 9.Kg3 Qd3+ 10.Kh2 Qc2+ 11.Kg3 Qb3+ 12.Kh2 hxg5 13.Qe4 draws) **7.Qg5!! hxg5** **8.c6 Qb5!** **9.axb5 a4** **10.b6 a3** **11.b7** (11.bxc7? a2 12.c8Q a1Q mates) **11...a2** **12.b8Q a1Q** **13.Qb1! Qa8** (Qa3; Qb3!) **14.Qb8 Qa2** **15.Qb2 Qg8** **16.Qb8 Qh8+** The black queen appears in all four corners during the solution! **17.Qxh8+ Kxh8** **18.g7+!** (Kh6? f5!;) **18...Kh7** (18...Kxg7 stalemate) **19.g8Q+!** **Kxg8** **20.Kg6 Kf8** **21.Kf5 Kf7** stalemate.

An excellent sacrificial tussle, with high tension and surprising blows in abundance. White must constantly defend against mighty threats. **7.Qg5!!** is a great move and a black queen (albeit not the same queen) visits all four corners during the solution, yet this

proves insufficient to allow Black to escape from White's stalemate nets.

**No 18602** Y. Afek  
2nd prize



d7g5 1470.32 7/6 Win

**No 18601** 2nd prize: no. 27, Yochanan Afek (the Netherlands/Israel).

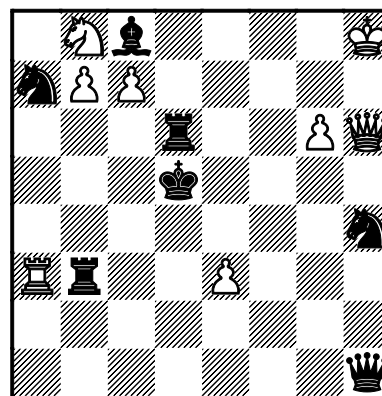
**1.Rh5+! Kxg6 2.Qg8+! Kxh5 3.h7 Bxc6+ 4.Ke6** (4.Kd8? a1Q 5.h8Q+ Bh6 6.Qf7+ Kg4 7.Qe6+ Kg3 wins) **4...Bd5+!** (4...a1Q 5.h8Q+ Bh6 6.Qf7+ Kg4 7.Qhg8+ Bg5 8.Qf5+ wins) **5.Kxd5 Rc5+** (5...a1Q 6.h8Q+ Bh6 7.Qf7+ Kg4 8.Qg6+ Kf3 9.Qhf6+ Bf4 10.Qe4+ wins) **6.Ke4** (6.Ke6? Rxe5+ 7.Kf6 Be7+! 8.Kf7 Rf5+ 9.Kxe7 a1Q 10.h8Q+ Qxh8 11.Qxh8+ Kg4 12.Qh2 Rf2 draws) **6...Rxe5+!** (6...a1Q 7.h8Q+ Bh6 8.Qf7+ Kg4 9.Qf3+ wins) **7.Kd3** (7.Kf3? Rf5+ 8.Kxg2 a1Q 9.h8Q+ Qxh8 10.Qxh8+ Kg5 draws) **7...Re3+!** (7...a1Q 8.h8Q+ Bh6 9.Qf7+ Kg4 10.Qg6+ Rg5 11.Qc8+ Kg3 12.Qc7+ Kf3 13.Qe4+ Kf2 14.Qe3+ wins) **8.Kxe3** (8.Kc4? a1Q 9.h8Q+ Qxh8 10.Qxh8+ Bh6 draw) **8...a1Q 9.h8Q+ Bh6+ 10.Qg5+!! Kxg5 11.Qxa1** wins.

Clever play by Black forces the white king to the diagonal c1-h6, so that a promotion with check (9.h8Q+) will be met by a counter-check (9...Bh6+). At this very juncture, when we are led to believe that Black is saved, comes the astounding rejoinder 10.Qg5+!!, settling the issue in White's favour.

**No 18602** 3rd prize: no. 6, Alexey Gasparyan & Gamlet Amiryan (Armenia).

**1.Ra5+** (1.bxc8Q? Sxc8 2.Ra5+ Kc4 3.Ra4+ Rb4 wins) **1...Rb5** (1...Sb5 2.bxc8S Sxg6+ 3.Kg7 Qxh6+ 4.Kxh6 Re6 5.Kg5 Ke4

**No 18603** A. Gasparyan & G. Amiryan  
3rd prize

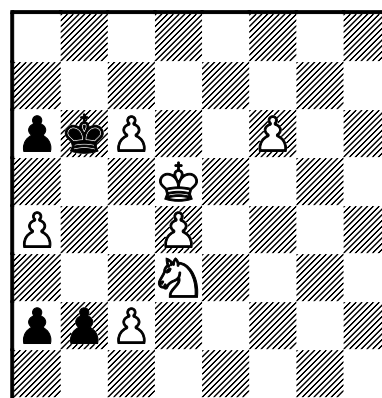


h8d5 4737.40 8/7 Draw

6.Sd7 Rc6 7.Sf6+ Kxe3 8.Kxg6 draws) **2.Rxb5+ Sxb5 3.bxc8S!** (3.bxc8Q? Sxg6+ 4.Kg8 Se7+ 5.Kf7 Qxh6 6.Qb7+ Kc5 wins) **3...Sxg6+ 4.Kg7 Qxh6+** (4...Qa1+ 5.Kg8 Re6 6.Sb6+ Rxb6 7.e4+ draws) **5.Kxh6 Re6 6.Sb6+ Rxb6 7.e4+! Kxe4** (7...Kd4 8.c8Q Se7+ 9.Sc6+ Rxc6+ 10.Qxc6 Sxc6 11.e5 Kd5 12.e6 draws) **8.c8Q Se7+ 9.Qc6+! Sxc6 10.Sd7! Ra6(Rb7) 11.Sc5+** and **12.Sxa6(Sxb7)** draws.

Composed in the same explosive style as the two preceding studies but the final elements are known. The introductory play, though, including a quiet knight promotion and interference changes (7...Kd4 – 9.Sc6+!; 7...Kxe4 – 9.Qc6+!) is impressive.

**No 18604** G. Costeff  
1st hon. mention



d5b6 0001.53 7/4 Win

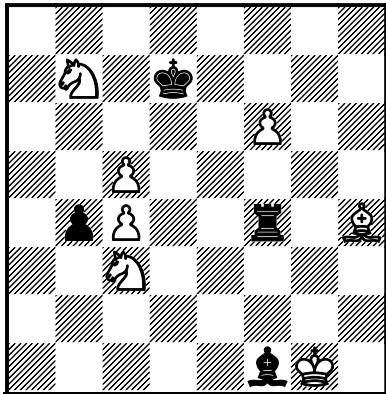
**No 18603** 1st hon. ment.: n° 33, Gady Costeff (Israel).

**1.f7 a1Q** (1...b1Q 2.f8Q Qh1+ 3.Kc4 Qxc6+ 4.Sc5 wins) **2.f8Q Qh1+ 3.Kc4**

**Qxc6+ 4.Qc5+!** (4.Sc5? b1Q 5.Qb8+ Ka5 6.Qxb1 Qd5+! with stalemate) **4...Qxc5+ 5.dxc5+ Ka5 6.Kb3** (6.Sxb2 stalemate) **6...b1Q+ 7.Sb2!** zz wins.

Two stalemate avoidances and one pretty mutual zugzwang in which a black queen surrounds to a knight. All this in a pleasant, game-like setting. 6.Kb3!, walking voluntarily into check, is a clever use of the configuration found by Nevanlinna c1a5 1970.

**No 18605** D. Keith & I. Akobia  
2nd hon. ment.



g1d7 0342.31 7/4 Win

**No 18604** 2nd hon. mention: no. 5, Daniel Keith (France) & Iuri Akobia (Georgia)

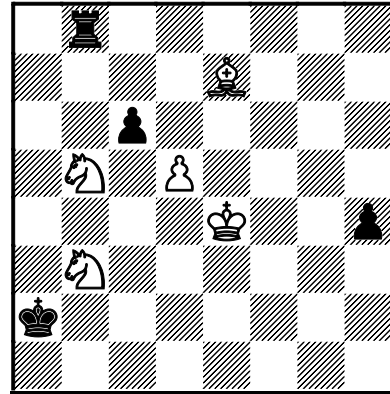
**1.Bg5** (1.Sd5? Rxh4 2.f7 Rh8 3.Kxf1 b3 4.Sa5 b2 draws, 1.Bg3? Rxf6 (not 1...Rf3? 2.Se4 Bd3 3.Sbd6 Bxe4 4.Sxe4 b3 5.Be5 wins) 2.Sd5 Rf3(Rg6) draws) **1...Rf5** (If 1...Rg4+ White wins sooner: 2.Kxf1 Rxe5 3.Sd5(Sa4) wins) **2.Sd5!** (2.Sa4? Bxc4!, 2.Se4? b3 3.Sbd6 b2 4.Sd2 Rxe5+, 2.Sd6? Rxe5+ 3.Kxf1 bxc3 draw) **2...Rxe5+ 3.Kxf1 b3 4.c6+! Kxc6 5.Sa5+ Kc5 6.Sxb3+ Kxc4 7.Se3+ (7.Se7? Rg4(Rb5) draws) 7...Kd3 (Kxb3; f7) 8.f7 Kxe3 9.Sd4!** (9.f8Q? Rf5+ 10.Qxf5 stalemate) wins.

Faced with many reasonable choices, White is required to demonstrate a considerable precision in order to find the only correct path.

**No 18605** 3rd hon. ment.: no. 29, Richard Becker (USA).

**1.Sc1+!** (1.dxc6? Re8! 2.Sc1+ Kb1 3.Sc3+ Kxc1 4.Sd5 h3 5.Kf3 Rh8! draws; 1.d6? cxb5(h3) 2.Sc1+ Kb1 3.Sd3 h3(cxb5) 4.d7 h2

**No 18606** R. Becker  
3rd hon. ment.

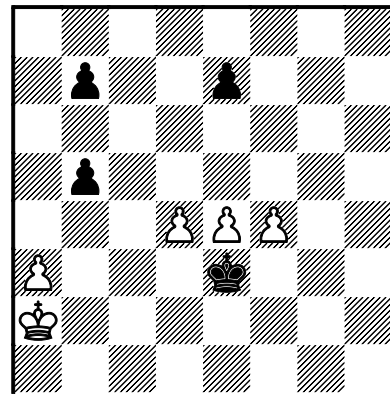


e4a2 0312.12 5/4 Win

5.Sf2 b4(Kc2) draws) **1...Kb1** (1...Ka1 2.Bf6+! Kb1 3.dxc6(Sc3+ ) win) **2.Sc3+! Kxc1 3.Kd3! Rb3** (3...cxd5 4.Ba3+ Rb2 5.Sa4, 3...Kb2 4.d6! h3 5.d7 h2 6.Sd1+ Kb3 7.Sf2 win) **4.d6** (4.dxc6? h3 5.Bd6 Kb2 6.Be5 h2 draws) **4...h3** (Kb2; d7) **5.d7** (5.Bg5+? Kb2 6.d7 Rxc3+ draws) **5...h2 6.Bg5+** (d8Q? h1Q;) **6...Kb2 7.Bc1+! Kxc1 8.d8Q h1Q** (8...Rxc3+ 9.Kxc3 h1Q 10.Qd2+ Kb1 11.Qb2 mate) **9.Qg5+ Kb2 10.Qd2+ Ka3 11.Qa2+ Kb4 12.Qa4+ Kc5 13.Qd4** mate.

A correction of a defective previous work. Remarkably, the white bishop is more of a hindrance than an advantage and getting rid of it enables victory.

**No 18607** D. Blundell  
1st comm.



a2e3 0000.43 5/4 Draw

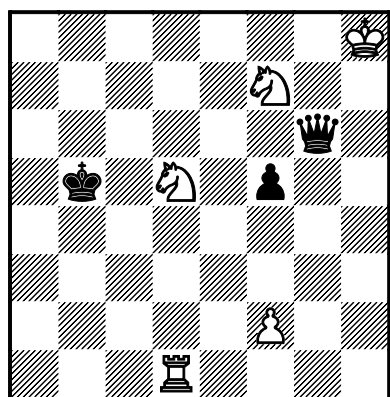
**No 18606** 1st comm.: no. 8, David Blundell (Great Britain).

**1.Kb3!** (1.e5? Kxd4 2.Kb3 Ke4 3.Kb4 Kxf4 4.Kxb5 Kxe5 5.Kb6 (Kc5 Ke6!;) Kd6 6.a4 e5 7.Kxb7 e4 8.a5 e3 9.a6 e2 10.a7 e1Q

11.a8Q Qb4+ 12.Kc8 Qc5+ 13.Kb7 Qb5+ 14.Ka7 Kc7 wins) **1...Kxf4** (1...Kxd4 2.Kb4 Kxe4 3.Kxb5 Kxf4 4.Kb6 e5 5.Kxb7 e4 6.a4 e3 7.a5 e2 8.a6 e1Q 9.a7 draws) **2.e5** (2.Kb4? Kxe4 3.Kc5 e6 4.Kxb5 Kxd4 5.Kb6 e5 6.a4 e4 7.a5 e3 8.Kxb7 e2 9.a6 e1Q 10.a7 Qe7+ 11.Kb8 Kc5 12.a8Q Kb6 wins) **2...Ke4 3.Kc3** (3.Kb4? Kxd4 4.Kxb5 Kxe5 see 1.e5?) **3...e6 4.Kb4 Kxd4 5.Kxb5 Kxe5 6.Kc5!** (Kb6? Kd6;) **6...Kf5 7.Kb6** (or 7.a4) **7...e5 8.Kxb7 e4 9.a4 e3 10.a5 e2 11.a6 e1Q 12.a7** draws.

A good solid pawn endgame in which White twice abandons straightforward means (3.Kb4?; 6.Kb6?), displaying instead stronger, subtler moves (3.Kc3!; 6.Kc5!).

**No 18608** F. Hölzke  
2nd comm.



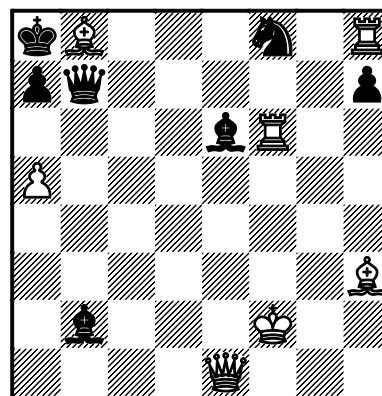
h8b5 3102.11 5/3 Win

**No 18607** 2nd comm.: no. 11, Frank Hölzke (Germany).

**1.Se5!!** (1.Sd6+? Kc5 2.Sb7+ Kc4 3.Sa5+ Kc5 4.Sb3+ Kc4 5.Sc1 f4 6.Rd3 Qh6+ 7.Kg8 Qh1 8.Sb6+ Kb5 9.Rb3+ Kc6 10.Sd3 Qe4 draws; 1.Sd8? f4 2.Sb7 (Rd2 Kc4;) Qh6+ 3.Kg8 Qg6+ 4.Kf8 Kc4 draws) **1...Qe8+** (1...Qh6+ 2.Kg8, 1...Qh5+ 2.Kg7, 1...Qg2 2.f4 win) **2.Kh7 Qxe5** (2...Qh5+ 3.Kg7, 2...Kc5 3.Sf6 win) **3.f4! Qb2 4.Rb1 Qxb1 5.Sc3+ Kc4 6.Sxb1** wins.

White's forces are not well-coordinated and the secret of winning lies in a lovely sacrifice of a knight to achieve domination of the queen on a half-empty board. Short and sweet, surely a solvers' delight.

**No 18609** I. Akobia  
3rd commendation



a2a8 4283.12 7/7 BTM, win

**No 18608** 3rd comm.: no. 31, Iuri Akobia (Georgia)

**1...Bd4+** (1...Bxf6 2.Bg2 Bd5 (Bd4+; Kg3) 3.Bxd5 Qxd5 4.Rxf8 Bd4+ (4...Qc5+ 5.Qe3! Bd4 6.Bd6+ wins) 5.Kg3! (5.Ke2? Qe4+ 6.Kf1 Qh1+ 7.Ke2 Qe4+ positional draw) 5...Qg5+ 6.Kf3 (6.Kh2? Qh6+ 7.Kg2 Qxf8 draws) wins) **2.Kg3 Bxf6** (2...Qxb8+ 3.Rf4 Qb3+ 4.Rf3 Qb8+ 5.Kg2! Bd5 6.Bf5! Bxh8 7.Be4 Qe5 8.Rxf8+ Kb7 9.Qb1+ (9.Rf7+? Ka8 10.Re7 Bxe4+ 11.Qxe4+ Qxe4+ 12.Rxe4 Kb7 draws) 9...Kc6 10.Qc2+ Kb5 11.Rb8+ Qxb8 12.Qb1+ wins) **3.Rxf8** (3.Bg2? Bh4+ 4.Kh2 Qxg2+! 5.Kxg2 Bd5+ 6.Kf1 Bc4+! (6...Bxe1? 7.Rxf8 Bxa5 8.Bc7+ Kb7 9.Bxa5) 7.Kg1 Bxe1 8.Rxf8 Kb7 draws; 3.Bxe6? Bxh8 4.Bd6 Sxe6 5.Qxe6 Qg7+ 6.Kh3 Qc3+ 7.Bg3 Be5 8.Qxe5 Qxe5 9.Bxe5 Kb7 draws) **3...Qg7+** (3...Qb3+ 4.Kf4 Qc4+ 5.Qe4+ Qxe4+ 6.Kxe4 wins) **4.Kh2! Qxf8 5.Bf4** (Thematic try 5.Bg3? Bd5 6.Qe6 (6.Qd2 Qf7 7.Qf4 Qf8 8.Bg2 Bxg2 9.Kxg2 Qc8 10.Qxf6 a6 11.Kh2 Qc2+ 12.Kh3 Qc8+ 13.Kh4 Qc4+ 14.Bf4 Kb7 15.Qd6 Kc8 draws) 6...Qd8 7.Bg2 Bxg2 8.Kxg2 Qd2+ 9.Kh3 Qh6+ 10.Kg2 Qd2+ positional draw) **5...Bd5 6.Qe6 Qc5** (6...Qd8 7.Bg2, 6...Bxe6 7.Bg2+ wins) **7.Qe8+ Kb7 8.Bc8+ Ka8 9.Ba6+** wins.

The aesthetically pleasing 6.Qe6! forces victory. The value lies in the difference between the erroneous 5.Bg3? and the correct 5.Bf4.

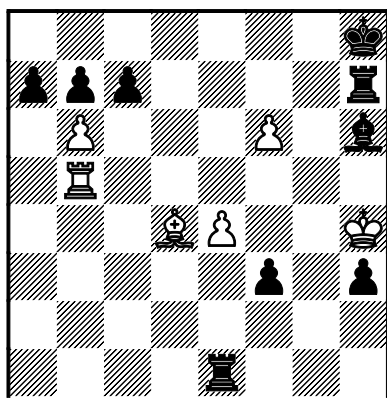
Amatzia Avni  
Ramat-Ilan, Israel. June 2012

# 1st Azerbaijan Quick composition ty 2011

One of the quick composition tourneys during the 2011 WFCC meeting in Jesi was organized by Ilham Aliev (Azerbaijan). The prize fund was 100\$ (and Azerbaijani wine).

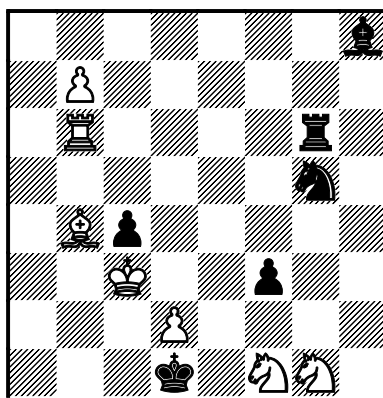
The theme was: Sacrifice of a white piece or pawn on a square attacked by two black pieces. The thematic move may be realized with or without check”.

**No 18610** E. Kopilov  
& O. Pervakov  
1st prize



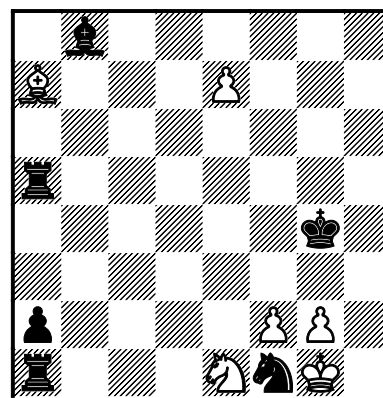
h4h8 0740.35 6/9 Win

**No 18611**  
O. Pervakov  
2nd prize



c3d1 0445.22 7/6 Draw

**No 18612**  
D. Gurgenidze  
Special prize



g1g4 0644.31 6/6 Draw

**No 18610** Evgeny Kopilov & Oleg Pervakov (Russia). 1.f7+/i Bg7+ 2.Kg5 Rg1+ 3.Bxg1 h2 4.Bxh2 Rxh2 5.bxa7/ii Ra2 6.Rb2, and:

– Bh6+ 7.Kxh6 Ra6+ 8.Rb6 *theme*, wins, or:  
– Ra5+ 7.e5 *theme* Bf8 8.Kf6 Ra6+ 9.e6 wins.

i) 1.bxa7? Be3+ 2.Kg3 Rg1+ 3.Kxf3 Bxd4 4.a8Q+ Rg8

ii) Thematic try: 5.bxc7? Rc2 6.Rb2 and now not: Rc5+? 7.e5 *theme* Bf8 8.Kf6 Rc6+ 9.e6, or Rxc7? 7.Rh2+ Bh6+ *theme* 8.Rxh6+ Kg7 9.Rh7+ Kf8 10.Rh8+ Kxf7 11.Rh7+ Ke6 12.Rxc7 f2 13.Rc1 Ke5 14.Rf1 Kxe4 15.Rxf2, but: Bh6+ 7.Kxh6 Rc6+ 8.Kg5 Kg7 9.e5 Kxf7 10.Rxb7 Ke6 draws.

**No 18611** Oleg Pervakov (Russia). 1.Rf6/i *theme* Rxf6/ii 2.Se3+ Ke1 3.Sxf3+/iii Sxf3 4.b8Q Rf8+ 5.Qe5 *theme* Bxe5+/iv 6.d4 *theme* Bxd4+/v 7.Kxc4+ Ke2 8.Bxf8 draw.

i) 1.Kxc4? Rxb6 2.Bc5 Rxb7 3.Be3 Rh7 4.Bxg5 f2 5.Se3+ Ke1 6.Sf3+ Ke2 7.Sh4 Rg7 8.Bd8 Rg4+ wins.

ii) Bxf6+ 2.d4 cxd3ep+ 3.Kxd3 Be5 4.Se3+ Kc1 5.Sc4 f2 6.Se2+ Kb1 7.Sd2+ Ka2 8.Sc1+ Kb2 9.Bc3+ Kxc1 10.Bxe5 draws.

iii) 3.b8Q? Rf8+ 4.Qe5 Bxe5+ 5.d4 Bd6 6.Sxf3+ Rxf3 wins.

iv) Sxe5 6.Bxf8.

v) Rc8 7.dxe5 Sxe5 8.Bd6 Ke2 9.Sd5 Sf3 10.Se7 Rd8 11.Sf5 Rc8 12.Se7 Rd8 13.Sf5 positional draw.

**No 18612** David Gurgenidze (Georgia). 1.e8Q Bh2+ 2.Kh1/i Sg3+/ii 3.fxg3 Rxe1+ 4.Qxe1 a1Q 5.Qxa1 Rxa1+ 6.Bg1 Rxg1+/iii 7.Kxh2 R- stalemate.

i) 2.Kxf1? Rxe1+ 3.Qxe1 a1Q wins.

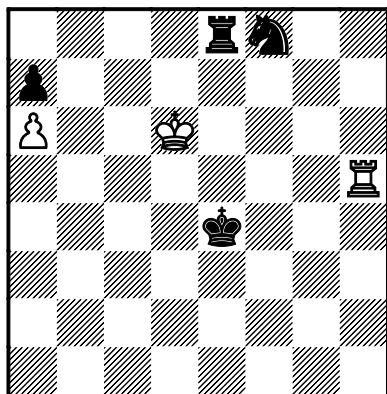
ii) Rxe1 3.Qg6+ Rg5/v 4.f3+ Kh4 5.Qh6+ Rh5 6.Qf6+ perpetual check.

iii) Kxg3, or Bxg1, or Bxg3 stalemate.

Thematic move known from Telbis 1970 (HHdbIV#38581).

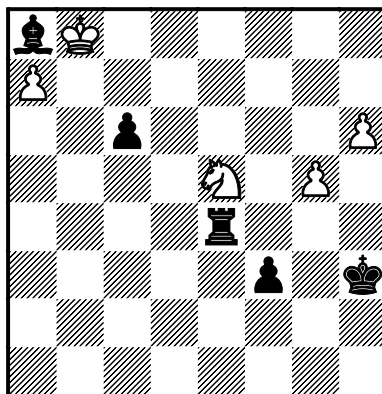
# 19th Birnov MT 2008

**No 18613**  
R. Becker  
1st/2nd prize



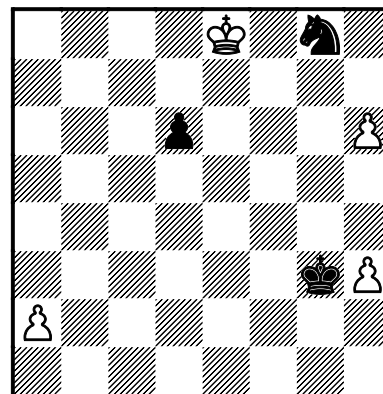
d6e4 0403.11 3/4 Draw

**No 18614** A. Sochnev  
& L. Katsnelson  
1st/2nd prize



b8h3 0331.32 5/5 Win

**No 18615**  
Y. Afek  
1st special prize



e8g3 0003.31 4/3 Win

**No 18613** Richard Becker (USA). 1.Rh4+/i Ke3 2.Kc7 Re6 3.Kb7 Re7+ 4.Kb8 Se6 5.Rb4 Sd8 6.Rc4 Se6 7.Rb4 Sc5 8.Rc4 Sd7+ 9.Kb7 Sc5++ 10.Kb8 Sxa6+ 11.Ka8 zz Rf7 12.Re4+ Kd3 13.Rd4+ Kc3 14.Rc4+ Kb3 15.Rc3+ Kb4 16.Rb3+ Kxb3 stalemate.

i) 1.Kc7? Re7+ 2.Kb8 Se6 3.Rb5 Kd4 wins.

**No 18614** Aleksey Sochnev & Leonard Katsnelson (Russia). 1.h7 Rh4 2.g6 f2 3.g7 Rxh7 4.g8Q Rb7+ 5.Kxa8 Rxa7+ 6.Kb8/i f1Q 7.Qg4+ Kh2 8.Sf3+ Kh1 9.Kxa7 zz Qa1+ 10.Kb7 Qb1+ 11.Kc8 Qf1 12.Kc7 c5 13.Qg3 wins.

i) Thematic try: 6.Kxa7? f1Q zz 7.Qg4+ Kh2 8.Sf3+ Kh1 zz 9.Qg3 Qa1+ 10.Kb7 Qb1+ 11.Kc7 Qh7+ 12.Kb8 Qb1+ 13.Kc7 Qh7+ draws.

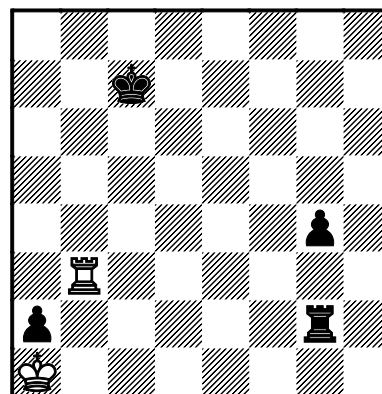
**No 18615** Yochanan Afek (Israel/the Netherlands). 1.h7 Sf6+ 2.Ke7 Sxh7 3.Kxd6 Sg5 4.h4/i Kxh4 5.a4 Se4+ 6.Kc6 Sf2 7.a5 Sd3 8.Kb5 wins.

i) 4.a4? Sf3 5.Kd5 Sh4 6.a5 Sf5 7.Kc6 Sd4+ 8.Kb6 Sf5 9.a6 Sd6 draws.

**No 18616** David Gurgendize (Georgia) & Rainer Staudte (Germany). 1.Rb5/i Rg1+ 2.Kxa2 Kc6 3.Ra5/ii Kd6 4.Kb2 (Kb3) Ke6 5.Kc2 (Kc3) Kf6 6.Kd2 Rf1 7.Ke2 draws.

i) 1.Rc3+? Kd6 2.Rd3+ Ke5 3.Re3+ Kf4 4.Rf3+ Kg5 5.Rf5+ Kh4 6.Rh5+ Kg3 7.Rh1

**No 18616** D. Gurgendize  
& R. Staudte  
2nd special prize



a1c7 0400.02 2/4 Draw

Kf2 8.Rf1+ Ke2 9.Re1+ Kd2 10.Rd1+ Kc3 11.Rc1+ Rc2 12.Rg1 Kb3 wins.

ii) 3.Rg5? Kd6 4.Kb2 Ke6 5.Kc2 Kf6 6.Rg8 Ke5 7.Kd3 Kf4 wins.

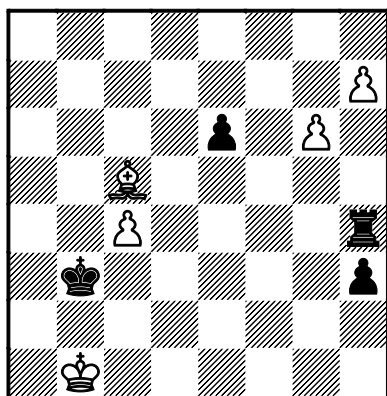
**No 18617** Sergey Abramenko (Russia). 1.Bg1/i h2 2.Bxh2 Rxh2 3.Kc1 Kc3 4.Kd1 Kd3 5.Ke1 Ke3 6.Kf1 Kf3 7.Kg1 Rh6/ii 8.g7 Rg6+ 9.Kf1 wins.

i) 1.Bd6? e5 2.Bxe5 h2 3.Bxh2 Rxh2 4.Kc1 Kc3 5.Kd1 Kd3 6.Ke1 Ke3 7.Kf1 Kf3 8.Kg1 Rh6 9.g7 Rg6+ 10.Kf1 Ra6 11.Ke1 Ke3 12.Kd1 Kd3 13.Kc1 Kc3 14.Kb1 Rb6+ draws.

ii) Rh5 8.g7 Rg5+ 9.Kf1 Ra5 10.Ke1 Ke3 11.Kd1 Kd3 12.Kc1 Kc3 13.Kb1 wins.

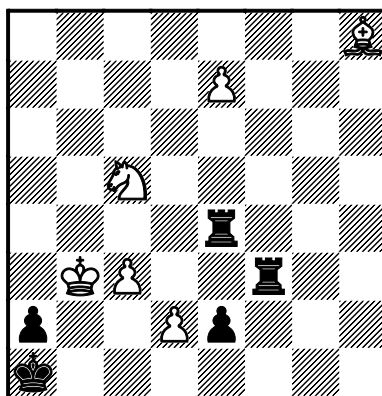
Special prize for a local composer.

**No 18617** S. Abramenko  
3rd special prize



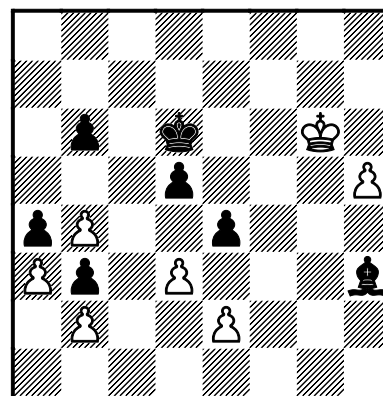
b1b3 0310.32 5/4 Win

**No 18618** S. Didukh  
1st honourable mention



b3a1 0611.32 6/5 Win

**No 18619** A. Botokanov  
2nd honourable mention



g6d6 0030.65 7/7 Draw

**No 18618** Sergiy Didukh (Ukraine). 1.Kc2/i e1S+ 2.Kc1 Sd3+ 3.Sxd3 Rxd3 4.c4+ Rdd4 5.e8R/ii Re5 6.Rxe5 Rxc4+ 7.Kd1 Rc1+ 8.Ke2 wins.

i) 1.Sxe4? e1Q 2.e8Q Kb1 3.Qg6 Qd1+ 4.Kb4 a1Q 5.Sc5+ Qc2 6.Qg1+ Kb2 7.c4+ Rc3 8.Qxa1+ Kxa1 9.Bxc3+ Ka2.

ii) 5.e8Q? Re5 6.d3 Rxc4+ 7.Kd1 Rc1+ 8.Kd2 Rc2+ 9.Kxc2 stalemate.

**No 18619** Alimkul Botokanov (Kyrgyzstan). 1.d4 Ke6/i 2.e3 Bg4 3.h6 Bf5+ 4.Kg7 b5 5.h7 Bxh7 6.Kh6 draws.

i) e3 2.Kf6 Bg2 3.h6 Be4 4.b5 Kd7 5.Kf7 Bc2 6.Kf6 Ke8 7.Kg7 Ke7 8.h7 Bxh7 9.Kxh7 Kf6 10.Kh6 draws.

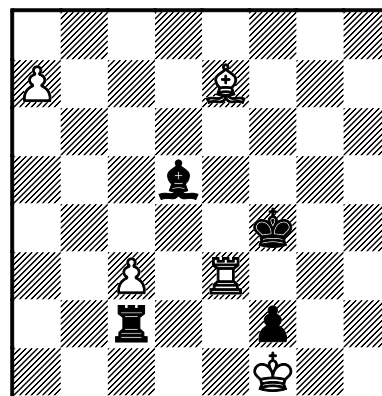
**No 18620** Pietro Rossi (Italy). 1.Bg5+ Kg4 2.Re2 Bc4 3.Bd2 Rxd2 4.a8Q Bxe2+ 5.Kxf2 Bf3+ 6.Ke3 Re2+ 7.Kd3 draws.

**No 18621** Pietro Rossi (Italy). 1.Sc2+ Bxc2 2.Ra3 Be4+ 3.Kh3/i Bf5+ 4.Kg3 Bh2+/ii 5.Kh4 Bg3+ 6.Kg5 Bh4+ 7.Kh5 Bg6+ 8.Kh6 Bg5+ 9.Kxg6 Be7 10.Sb4 mate.

i) 3.Kg3? Bf2+ 4.Kf4 Bg3+ 5.Kg4 Bf3+ 6.Kf5 Be4+ draws.

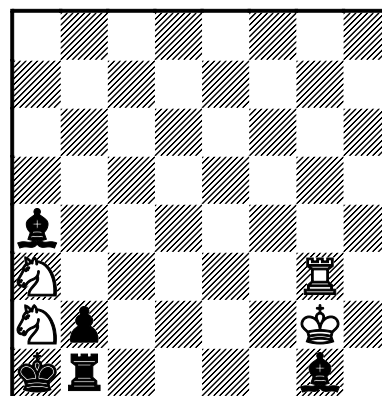
ii) Bf2+ 5.Kf4 Be3+ 6.Ke5 Bd4+ 7.Kd6 Be5+ 8.Kc6 Rc1+ 9.Sc3 mate.

**No 18620** P. Rossi  
1st commendation



f1f4 0440.21 5/4 Draw

**No 18621** P. Rossi  
2nd commendation



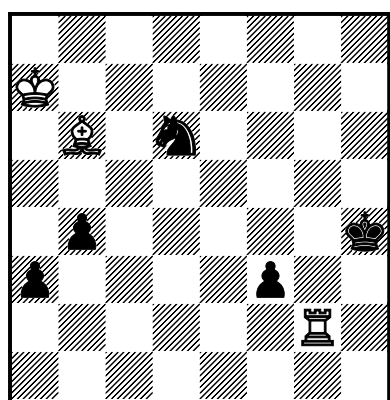
g2a1 0462.01 4/5 Win

# Zadachy i Etyudi 2007

Judge Sergey Osintsev (Russia) considered 20 studies by 21 composers from 7 countries. The award appeared in *Zadachy I Etyudy* no. 47, 21iv2009.

In his award the judge elaborated (two full pages) on the use of databases and came to some conclusions: “Not every single-chain computer-generated position and moves is a study. ... One must remember that the endgame study is an art. ... It does not matter whether a position came from analysing a study from a colleague, found in a reciprocal zugzwang list or was just dreamed of by the author”.

**No 18622** L. Katsnelson & A. Sochnev  
1st prize



a7h4 0113.03 3/5 Draw

**No 18622** Leonard Katsnelson & Aleksey Sochnev (Russia). 1.Bf2+ Kh5 2.Rh2+ Kg5 3.Bc5 Sb5+ 4.Kb8/i b3 5.Bxa3 Sxa3 6.Rb2 Kg4 7.Ka8 zz Sc2 8.Rxb3 f2 9.Rb1 Se1 10.Rb4+ Kg5 11.Rb5+ Kg6 12.Rb6+ Kg7 13.Rb7+ Kg8 14.Rb8+ Kf7 15.Rb7+ Ke6 16.Rb6+ Ke5 17.Rb5+ Ke4 18.Rb4+ Ke3 19.Rb3+ Kd2 20.Rb2+ Sc2 21.Rb1 Se1 22.Rb2+ draws.

i) Thematic try: 4.Ka8? b3 5.Bxa3 Sxa3 6.Rb2 Kg4 zz 7.Kb8 Sc2 8.Rxb3 f2 9.Rb1 Se1 10.Rb4+ Kg5 11.Rb5+ Kg6 12.Rb6+ Kg7 13.Rb7+ Kg8 wins.

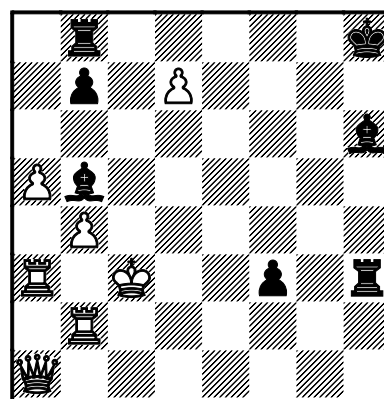
“On the one hand the whole endgame is known in various forms, but on the other hand there is the computer reciprocal zugzwang. In connection with the foregoing, the judge is not interested in the question as to where this position came from, and it has nothing to do with a crime. Plus there could be a feeling that the co-authors had an easy job. But this “study-kill” was not done by raising a hand, but by the human mind. He could block a square

whose importance only becomes clear at the end! That incredible explanation of the mutual zugzwang forces the judge to acquit and admire the deed along the wK’s path”.

The 2nd prize is unsound: Y. Bazlov, a8g5 3021.23 h8b8g2e8.d6h3g3g4h5 6/5 Win: 1.h4+ Kxh4 2.d7 Qd4 3.Be5 Qxe5 4.d8B+ Qg5 5.Sf6 Qd2 6.Sd5+ Qg5 7.Se7 Qf6 8.Sf5+ Kg5 9.Bxf6+ Kxf6 10.Sxg3 h4 11.Se2 wins.

However (MG): 3...Qa4+ 4.Kb8 Qb5+ 5.Kc8 Qxe5 6.d8Q+ Qg5 7.Sf6 Qf5+ 8.Sd7+ Qg5 9.Qb6 and now: (e.g.) Qh6 and 10.Qb7 Qh8+ 11.Kc7 Qc3+ 12.Kd8 Qh8+ 13.Ke7 Qh7+ 14.Ke6 Qf5+, or 10.Sf6 Qf8+ 11.Kd7 Qf7+ 12.Kd8 Qf8+ 13.Se8 Qc5, or 10.Bc6 Kh3 draws.

**No 18623** A. Stavrietsky  
3rd prize



c3h8 1860.32 7/7 Win

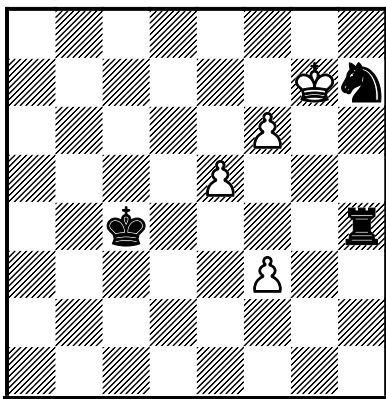
**No 18623** Aleksandr Stavrietsky (Russia). 1.Rg2/i fxg2+ 2.Kc2+ Kg8 3.Rxh3 Ba4+ 4.Kd3 Bb5+ 5.Ke4 Bc6+ 6.Kf5 Bxd7+ 7.Kg6 Bxh3 8.Qa2+ Kh8 9.Qb2+ Kg8 10.Qb3+ Kh8 11.Qc3+ Kg8 12.Qc4+ Kh8 13.Qd4+ Kg8 14.Qd5+ Kh8 15.Qe5+ Kg8 16.Qxb8+ wins.



i) 1.Kc2? Bg7 2.Qe1 Bxd7 3.Kb1 Re8 4.Re3 Rxe3 5.Qxe3 Rh1+ 6.Ka2 Bxb2 7.Kxb2 Rh2+ 8.Kc3 f2 draws.

“This is no dull study with an unusual first move and traditional study ideas. The most difficult moment of the award. Perhaps the judge lost his temper with the 3rd prize, not noticing for example that the black rooks are captured without moving. But he very much wanted to encourage the composer for the beautiful initial move”.

**No 18624** A. Sochnev  
special prize



g7c4 0303.30 4/3 Draw

**No 18624** Aleksey Sochnev (Russia). 1.e6 Rf4 2.f7 Sg5 3.f8S Rxf3 4.e7 Re3 5.Kg6/i, and:

– Re5 6.Kf6 Kd4 7.Sg6 Se4+ 8.Kg7 Re6 9.Kf7 Rf6+ 10.Kg7 Re6 11.Kf7 1st positional draw, or Ra6 12.Sf8/ii Sd6+ 13.Ke6 Kc5 14.Sd7+ Kb5 15.Sb8 Rb6 16.Sd7 Ra6 17.Sb8 2nd positional draw, or:

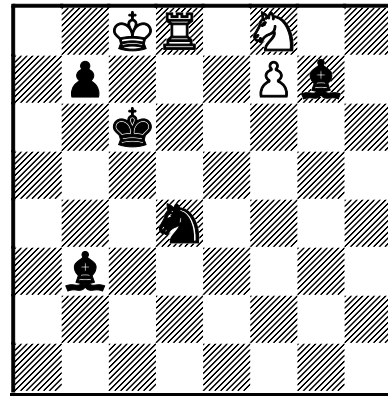
– Sf3 6.Se6 Rxe6+ 7.Kf7 Sg5+ 8.Kf8 Rf6+ 9.Kg8 Rg6+ 10.Kf8 Sh7+ 11.Kf7 Rf6+ 12.Kg7 Re6 13.Kf7 Sg5+ 14.Kf8 3<sup>rd</sup> positional draw.

i) 5.Kf6? Se4+ 6.Ke6 Sc5++ 7.Kf7 Sb7 8.Ke8 Kd5 9.Kd7 Sc5+ 10.Kd8 Kd6 11.e8S+ Kc6 12.Sf6 Sb7+ 13.Kc8 Sd6+ 14.Kd8 Re5 wins.

ii) 12.e8S? Sg5+ 13.Kg7 Ke4 wins.

“Playing technical material without any emotion. Comment on such studies are almost impossible. The synthesis for different positional draws gives the study a right to exist and makes the difference. Another example of working with a database”.

**No 18625** I. Akobia & R. Becker  
honourable mention



c8c6 0164.11 4/5 Draw

**No 18625** Iuri Akobia (Georgia) & Richard Becker (USA). 1.Kb8 Be5+ 2.Ka8 Bxf7 3.Sd7 Bd6 4.Sb8+ Bxb8 5.Kxb8, and:

– Se6 6.Rc8+ Kb6 7.Rc2 (Rc1) Sd4 8.Rc7 Sc6+/i 9.Ka8 Kxc7 stalemate, or:

– Sb5 6.Rc8+ Kb6 7.Rd8 Be6/ii 8.Rd1 zz Kc6 9.Rc1+ Kb6 10.Rd1 Ka6 11.Ra1+ Kb6 12.Rd1 Bh3 13.Rd3/iii Bg4 14.Rd2 Bh3 15.Rd3 (Rh2) Bg4 16.Rd2 positional draw Bf5 17.Rd5 Be4 18.Rd7 Ka6 19.Rxb7 Bxb7 stalemate.

i) Bd5 9.Rxb7+ Bxb7 stalemate.

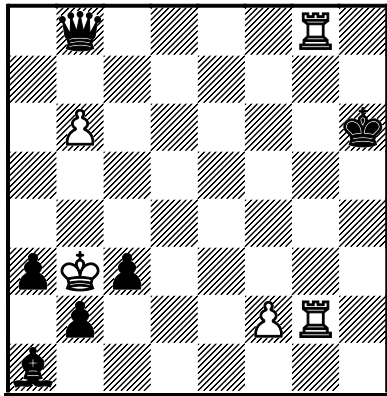
ii) Bg6 8.Rd7 Be4 9.Rxb7+ Bxb7 stalemate.

iii) Thematic try: 13.Rd2? Bg4 zz 14.Rf2 Be6 15.Rd2 Ka6 wins.

“The accurate white moves do not give Black enough advantage to realize the win. There is a struggle for material, during which Black has to avoid several consecutive stalemates. The play is devoid of emotion, which often happens in computer studies, and the stalemates are trivial. In addition, White does not even make any effort to get a mutual zugzwang position in his favour. Perhaps the zugzwang position is worthy of development, but the introduction has no meaning here. As this is the case, this gives the database opponents a chance. Yes, but the supporters, accustomed to the productive activities of this composer tandem, are not disappointed”.

**No 18626** Vladimir Kondratev (Russia). 1.R2g6+ Kh5 2.Rg5+ Kh4 3.Rg4+ Kh3 4.Rg3+ Qxg3 5.Rxg3+ Kh2 6.Ka2 c2 7.Rb3

**No 18626** V. Kondratev  
honourable mention



b3h6 3230.23 5/6 Draw

c1S+/i 8.Kxa3 Sxb3 9.b7 b1S+ 10.Kxb3 Be5  
11.Kc2 Sa3+ 12.Kb3 Sb5 13.Kc4 Sa7/ii  
14.Kc5 Bb8/iii 15.f4 Bxf4 16.b8Q Bxb8  
17.Kb6 Sc8+ 18.Kb7 draws.

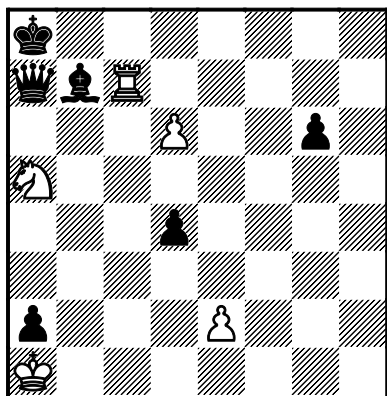
i) c1Q 8.b7 b1Q+ 9.Rxb1 Qd2+ 10.Kxa1  
Qd4+ 11.Ka2 Qxf2+ 12.Ka1 Qd4+ 13.Ka2  
Qc4+ 14.Rb3 draws.

ii) Sd6+ 14.Kd5 Sf7 15.Ke6 draws.

iii) Kg2 15.b8Q Bxb8 16.Kb6 draws.

“A nice study with repeatedly changing scenery with two black knight promotions. By playing 1...Kh7 the composer could have extended the solution by two moves”.

**No 18627** A. Kotov † & V. Razumenko  
honourable mention



a1a8 3131.23 5/6 Win

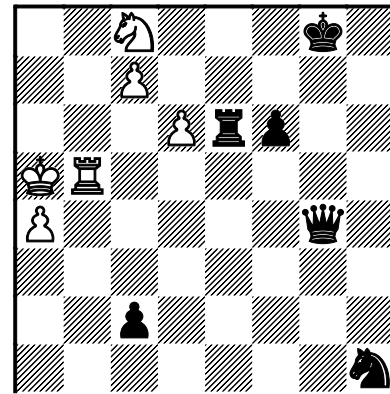
**No 18627** Aleksey Kotov & Viktor Razumenko (Russia). 1.d7 Qb8 2.Rxb7 Qd6  
3.d8Q+ Qxd8 4.Sc6/i Kxb7 5.Sxd8+ Kc7  
6.Se6+ Kd6 7.Sxd4 Kd5 8.Sc2/ii Ke4 9.Kxa2  
g5 10.Kb2 (Kb1) g4 11.Kc1 g3 12.Se1 Ke3  
13.Kd1 wins.

i) 4.Ra7+? Kxa7 5.Sc6+ Kb6 6.Sxd8 Kb5  
7.Kxa2 Kc4 8.Kb2 d3 draws.

ii) 8.Sf3? Ke4 9.Kxa2 Ke3 10.Sg1 g5  
11.Kb3 g4 draws.

“Maybe it was worth looking for an interesting ending? And it is close to a logical two-phase study”.

**No 18628** V. Prigunov  
honourable mention



a5g8 3404.32 6/6 Draw

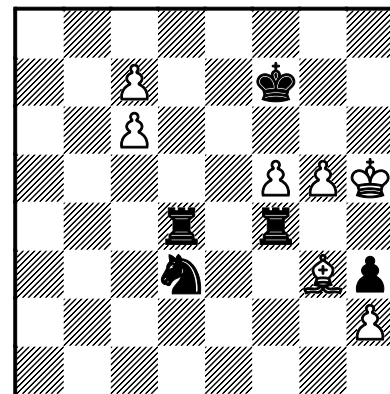
**No 18628** Vyacheslav Prigunov (Russia). 1.Se7+ Rxe7 2.dxe7 Kf7 3.e8Q+ Kxe8  
4.Rb8+ Qc8/i 5.Rxc8+ Kd7 6.Rd8+ Kxc7  
7.Rd4 c1R/ii 8.Rf4 Rc6 9.Rf3 draws.

i) Kf7 5.c8Q Qg5+ 6.Ka6 c1Q 7.Qe8+ Kg7  
8.Rb7+ Kh6 9.Qh8+ Kg6 10.Qh7 mate.

ii) c1Q 8.Rc4+ Qxc4 stalemate.

“In the end we get ‘the full programme’ with the harmless knight with which nobody interfered earlier. Those studies not winning a prize here typically have long play with the initiative moving from one side to the other, like a flag”.

**No 18629** G. Amiryan  
commendation



h5f7 0613.51 7/5 BTM, Win

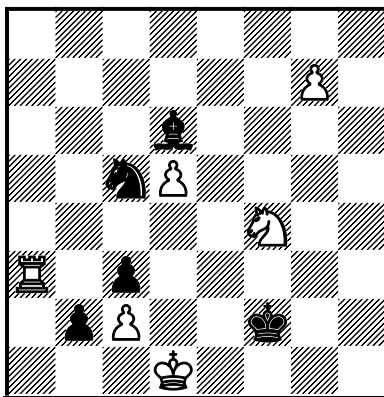
**No 18629** Gamlet Amiryman (Armenia).  
1...Rh4+ 2.Bxh4 Sf4+ 3.Kh6 Rd6+ 4.Kh7/i  
Rxc6 5.g6+ Sxg6 6.fxg6+ Rxg6 7.c8R/ii Rg2  
8.Bg3 wins.

i) 4.g6+? Sxg6 5.c8Q Se7+ 6.Qe6+ Rxe6+  
7.fxe6+ Kxe6 8.c7 Sc8 draws.

ii) 7.c8Q? Rh6+ 8.Kxh6 stalemate.

“This is a correction with reversed colours.  
But even the underpromotion is not very satisf-  
ying. The black stalemate counterplay is rather  
accidental, as well as its refutation”.

**No 18630** V. Kondratev  
commendation



d1f2 0134.32 6/5 Draw

**No 18630** Vladimir Kondratev (Russia).  
1.Sd3+ Sxd3 2.Rb3 b1Q+ 3.Rxb1 Sb2+  
4.Rxb2 cxb2 5.Kd2/i b1Q 6.g8Q Qe1+ 7.Kd3  
Qe3+ 8.Kc4 Qc5+ 9.Kd3/ii Qe3+ 10.Kc4  
draws.

i) 5.g8Q? Bf4 wins.

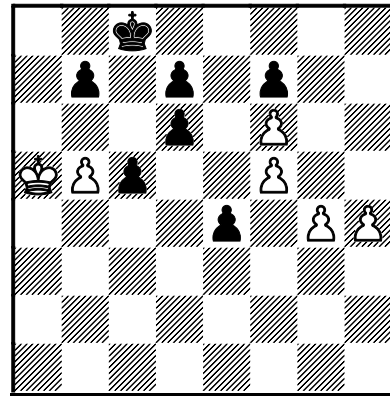
ii) 9.Kb3? Qb4+ 10.Ka2 Be5 wins.

**No 18631** Sergey Matveev (Russia). 1.Kb6/i  
e3 2.g5 Kd8 3.g6 fxg6 4.fxg6 Ke8 5.h5 e2  
6.h6 e1Q 7.g7 Qg1 8.h7 c4+ 9.Kc7 Qc5+  
10.Kb8 wins.

i) 1.g5? Kc7 2.b6+ Kd8 3.g6 fxg6 4.fxg6  
Ke8 5.h5 e3 and Black wins.

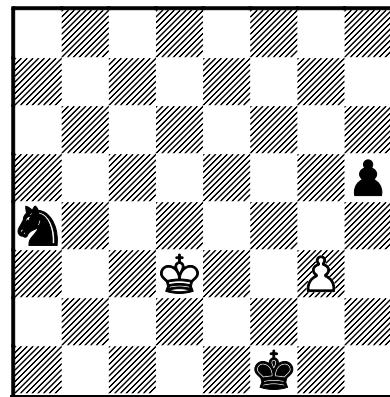
“A pawn study in which the queen promo-  
tion in the end does not help Black”.

**No 18631** S. Matveev  
commendation



a5c8 0000.56 6/7 Win

**No 18632** G. Nekhaev  
commendation



d3f1 0003.11 2/3 Draw

**No 18632** G. Nekhaev (Russia). 1.Ke4/i  
Sc3+ 2.Kf5 Se2 3.g4 h4 4.g5 h3 5.g6 Sg3+  
6.Kg4 h2 7.g7 Sh5 8.g8Q Sf6+ 9.Kg3 Sxg8  
10.Kxh2 draw.

i) 1.Ke3? Sc5 2.Kf4 Se6+ 3.Kf5 Kg2 4.Kg6  
Sg7 wins.

“It is difficult to ‘suspect’ the author because  
he searched the 5 man database for an article  
about sacrifices in malyutkas. The judge hesi-  
tated strongly to promote this study to the  
honourable mentions”.

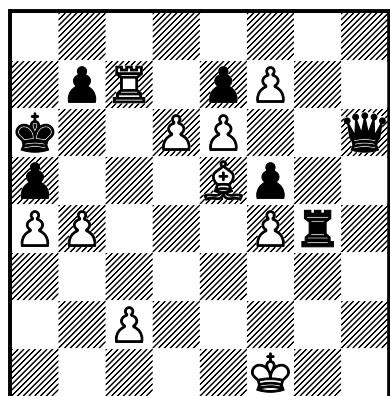
A further commendation was won by P. Ros-  
si with a study that already appeared in  
*Schach* vii2005.

# Kalashnikov 50 JT 2011

Valery Kalashnikov judged his JT. In the award there is no information about the number of entries. In the final award, both 2nd prize winners in both sections were corrected.

## Section: win studies

**No 18633** L'. Kekely & M. Mlinka  
1st prize



f1a6 3410.74 10/7 Win

**No 18633** L'uboš Kekely & Michal Hlinka (Slovakia). 1.b5+ Ka7 2.Bd4+ Kb8/i 3.Rc8+ Kxc8 4.d7+ Kc7/ii 5.Be5+ Kd8 6.f8Q+ Qxf8 7.b6/iii Rg1+ 8.Ke2 Rg2+ 9.Kd3 Rg3+ 10.Kc4 Rc3+ 11.Kxc3 Qh8 12.Kb2/iv Qg7 13.Ka2/v Qxe5 14.fxe5 f4 15.c4 f3 16.c5 f2 17.c6 f1Q 18.c7 the fifth mate, now by a pawn.

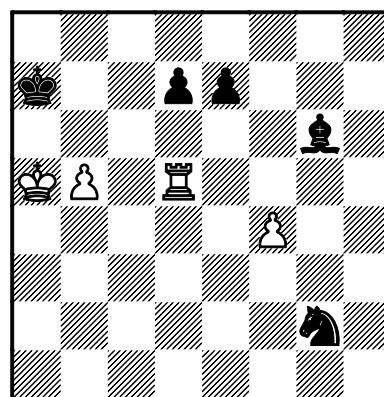
- i) Ka8 3.Rc8 mate by the wR.
- ii) Kb8 5.d8Q mate by wQ, or Kd8 5.Bb6 mate by wB.
- iii) Threatens Bc7 mate by wSB.
- iv) 12.Bxh8? stalemate.
- v) 13.Bxg7? stalemate.

**No 18634** Luis Miguel Gonzalez (Spain). 1.f5/i Be8 2.Re5 e6 3.fxe6 dxe6 4.Rxe6 Bh5 5.Re4 Bf3 6.b6+ Kb8 7.Re8+ Kb7 8.Re7+ Kc8 9.Ka6 Sh4 10.Re3 Bd5 11.Rd3 Bg2 12.Rg3 Bd5 13.Rg5 Bf3 14.Ka7 Kd7 15.Rg4 Sg2 16.b7 Bxb7 17.Kxb7 Se3 18.Rd4+ Ke6 19.Re4+ wins.

- i) 1.Rxd7+? Kb8 2.Rxe7 Sxf4 draws.

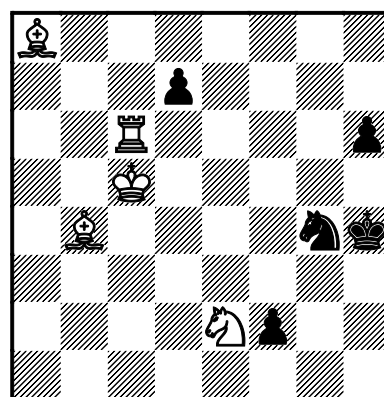
**No 18635** Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Rf6/i Sxf6 2.Bg2 Sg4 3.Kd4 Sh2 4.Ke3 f1Q 5.Bxf1

**No 18634** L. Gonzalez  
2nd prize, correction



a5a7 0133.22 4/5 Win

**No 18635** P. Arestov  
3rd prize



c5h4 0124.03 5/5 Win

Sxf1+ 6.Kf2 Sh2 7.Kg2 Sg4 8.Be7+ Kh5 9.Sf4/ii mate.

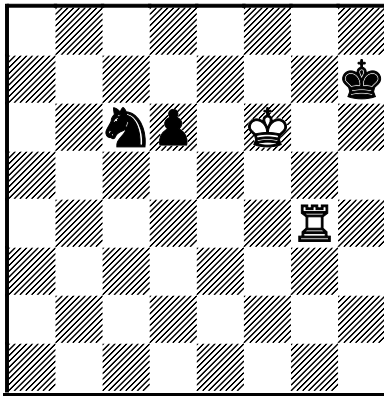
i) Thematic try: 1.Rxh6+? Sxh6 2.Bg2 Sg4 3.Kd4 Sh2 4.Ke3 f1Q 5.Bxf1 Sxf1+ 6.Kf2 Sh2 7.Kg2 Sg4 8.Be7+ Kh5 and 9.Sf4+ is not a mate.

- ii) 9.Kg3 is a dual.

“A model mate, with bPh6 left alive at the first move, now blocking a square for his master”.

**No 18636** János Mikitovics (Hungary). 1.Rg7+ Kh6 2.Rg1 Kh5 3.Rd1 Kg4 4.Rxd6 Sa5/i 5.Ra6 Sb7/ii 6.Ke5 Sc5 7.Rd6 Kf3

**No 18636** J. Mikitovics  
4th prize

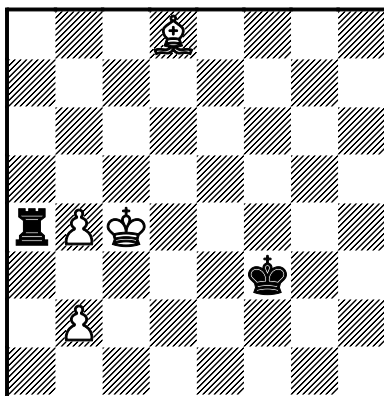


f6h7 0103.01 2/3 Win

8.Rd5 Sa4/iii 9.Ra5 Sb2/iv 10.Ra3+ Ke2  
11.Ra2/v wins.

- i) Sb4 5.Rd4+ 1<sup>st</sup> double attack.
- ii) Sc4 6.Ra4 1<sup>st</sup> pin, or Sb3 6.Ra4+ Kf3  
7.Ra3 2<sup>nd</sup> pin.
- iii) Sb3 9.Rd3+ 2<sup>nd</sup> double attack.
- iv) Sc3 10.Ra3 3<sup>rd</sup> pin.
- v) 4<sup>th</sup> pin.

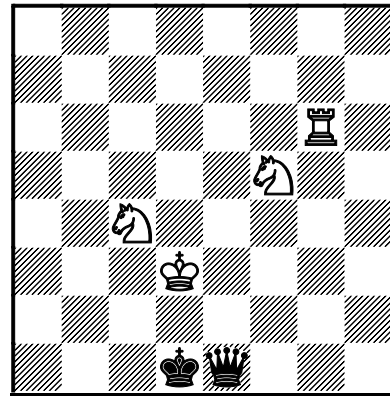
**No 18637** Y. Afek  
honourable mention



c4f3 0310.20 4/2 Win

- No 18637** Yochanan Afek (the Netherlands).  
1.b3/i Ra8 2.Bb6 Ke4 3.b5, with:
- Ra2 4.Bd4 Rd2 5.Ba1/i Rd8 6.b6 Rc8+  
7.Kb5 Kd5 8.b7 Rb8 9.Kb6 Rxb7+ 10.Kxb7  
Kc5 11.Bc3 and the pawn coming originat-  
ing from b2 wins, or:
  - Ke5 4.Bc7+ Ke6 5.b6 Kd7 6.b7 Ra4+  
7.Kb5 Ra3 8.Bb6 Rxb3+ 9.Ka5 Ra3+  
10.Kb4 wins, but now with the pawn from  
b4!
  - i) 5.Bf6? Rd7 6.b6 Rd6 draws.

**No 18638** P. Arestov  
honourable mention

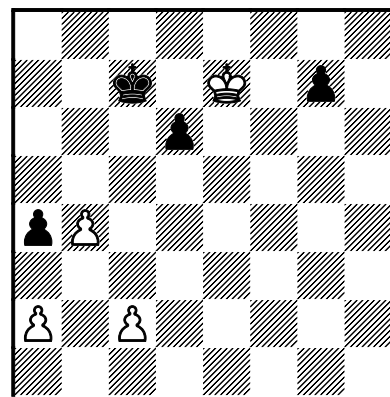


d3d1 3102.00 4/2 Win

**No 18638** Pavel Arestov (Russia). 1.Sfe3+  
Kc1 2.Rh6/i Qg1 3.Ke2 Kb1 4.Sd2+ Kc1  
5.Rc6+ Kb2 6.Rb6+ Ka3 7.Sb1+, and:

- Ka4 8.Sc3+ Ka5 9.Sc4 mate, or:
- Ka2 8.Sc3+ Ka1 9.Sc2 mate.
- i) 2.Ra6? Qb4.

**No 18639** I. Akobia  
honourable mention

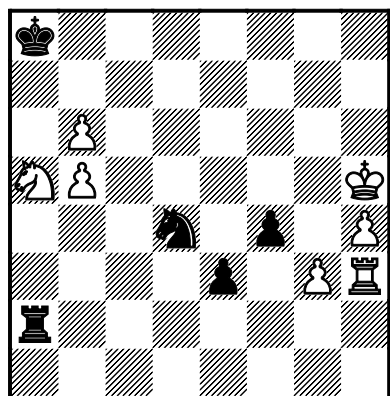


e7c7 0000.33 4/4 Win

- No 18639** Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1.Ke6 a3  
2.c3/i zz Kc6 3.c4 zz, and:
- g6 4.b5+ Kc5 5.Kd7 g5 6.Kc7 g4 7.b6 g3  
8.b7 g2 9.b8Q wins, or:
  - g5 4.Kf5 d5 5.c5 d4 6.Ke4 g4 7.Kxd4 g3  
8.Ke3 g2 9.Kf2 wins.
  - i) Thematic try: 2.c4? Kc6 zz 3.b5+ Kc7 zz  
4.Kf5 Kb6 5.Kg6 Kc5 6.Kxg7 d5 7.b6 Kxb6  
8.cxd5 Kc5 draws.

**No 18640** Leonard Katsnelson & Vladimir  
Katsnelson (Russia). 1.b7+ Kb8 2.Sc6+ Sxc6  
3.bxc6 f3 4.Rh1/i Rc2 5.Kg4 f2 6.Kf3 e2

**No 18640** L. Katsnelson & V. Katsnelson  
honourable mention



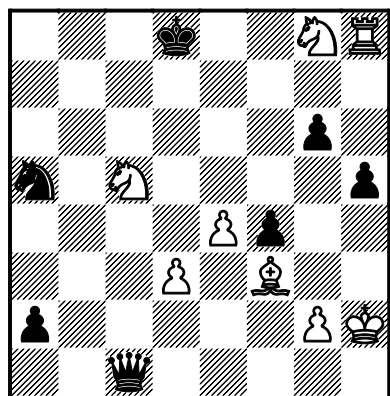
h5a8 0404.42 7/5 Win

7.c7+/ii Kxc7 8.b8Q+ Kxb8 9.Rb1+ Kc7  
10.Kxf2 wins.

i) There are two curious thematic tries associated with square g4: 4.g4? Rf2 5.Rh1 Rc2, or 4.Kg4? f2 5.Rh1 e2 6.Rc1 Ra4+ 7.Kg5 Ra5+ 8.Kg4 Ra4+ perpetual check.

ii) The decisive moment. White avoids the trap: 7.Kxf2? e1Q++ 8.Kxe1 Rc1+ 9.Kf2 Rxh1 10.Kf3 Kc7 draws.

**No 18641** A. Pallier  
commendation

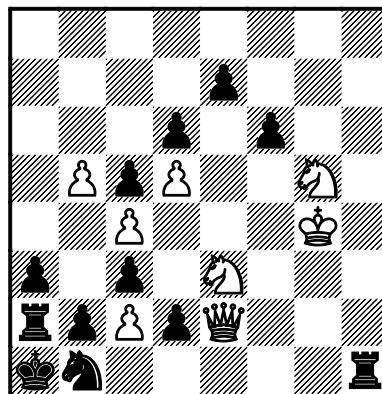


h2d8 3115.34 8/7 Win

**No 18641** Alain Pallier (France). 1.Sf6+ Kc7 2.Sd5+ Kc6 3.Rc8+ Kb5 4.d4 Qe1 5.Rb8+ Kc4 6.Rb4+ Qxb4 7.Be2+ Kxd4 8.Sxb4, and:

– a1Q 9.Sc2+ Kxc5 10.Sxa1 Kd4 11.Bf3 wins, or  
– Kxc5 9.Sxa2 Kd4 10.Bf3 Sc6 11.Kh3 wins.

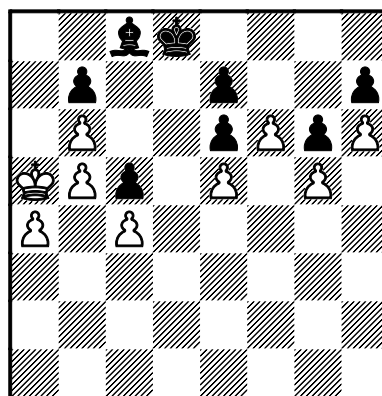
**No 18642** M. Campioli  
commendation



g4a1 1605.48 8/12 Win

**No 18642** Marco Campioli (Italy). 1.Qd1 Rxd1 2.Sxd1 fxg5 3.b6 e5 4.b7 e4 5.b8S e3 6.Kf3 g4+ 7.Ke2 g3 8.Sc6 g2 9.Sa5 g1Q 10.Sb3 mate.

**No 18643** M. Zinar  
special commendation



a5d8 0030.86 9/8 Win

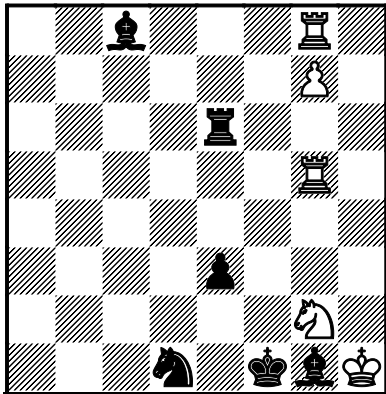
**No 18643** Mikhail Zinar (Ukraine). 1.f7 Kd7 2.f8S+/i Ke8 3.Sxg6 hxg6 4.h7 Kd7 5.h8S/ii wins.

i) 2.f8Q? stalemate.

ii) 5.h8Q? stalemate.

**Section: draw studies**

**No 18644** J. Mikitovics  
1st prize

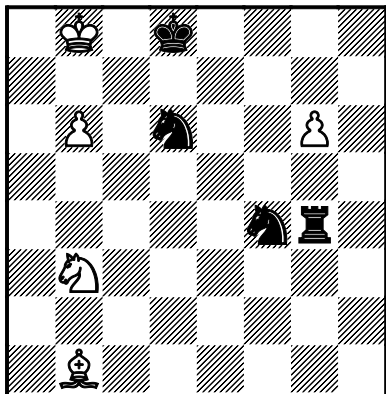


h1f1 0564.11 5/6 Draw

**No 18644** János Mikitovics (Hungary).  
1.Rf5+/i Sf2+ 2.Rxf2+ exf2 3.Rh8 Ke2 4.g8Q  
f1Q 5.Qg4+ Kd3 6.Sf4+ Kc4 7.Rxc8+ Kb5  
8.Rc1 Rh6+ 9.Sh5 Qxc1 10.Qg5+ Qxg5 pin  
stalemate.

i) 1.Rf8+? Sf2+ 2.Rxf2+ Bxf2 3.Rh5 Rg6  
wins.

**No 18645** Y. Bazlov  
2nd prize, correction



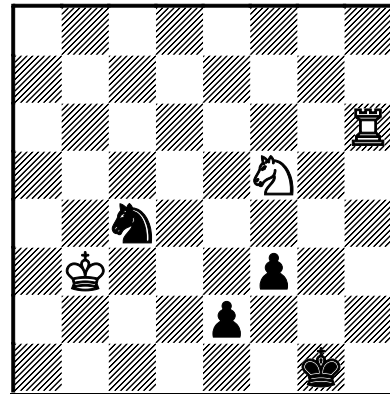
b8d8 0317.20 5/4 Draw

**No 18645** Yuri Bazlov (Russia). 1.b7 Se6  
2.Bf5 Sxf5 3.Ka7 Ra4+ 4.Sa5 Se7 5.b8Q+  
Sc8+ 6.Ka6 Sc7+ 7.Kb7 Rb4+ 8.Kc6 Rxb8  
9.Sb7+ Ke7 10.Kxc7 Ra8 11.g7 Sa7 12.Kb6  
Sc8+ 13.Kc7 Sa7 14.Kb6 Kf7/i 15.Sd6+ Kxg7  
16.Kb7 Rd8 17.Kc7 Rf8 18.Kb7 Rd8 19.Kc7  
Ra8 20.Kb7 2nd positional draw.

i) Sc8+ 15.Kc7 1st positional draw.

**No 18646** Sergey Osintsev (Russia). 1.Rg6+  
Kf2 2.Re6 Sa5+ 3.Kc3/i e1Q+ 4.Rxe1 Kxe1  
5.Se3/ii Sc6 6.Sg4 Ke2 7.Sf6 Se7 8.Se4/iii

**No 18646** S. Osintsev  
3rd prize



b3g1 0104.02 3/4 Draw

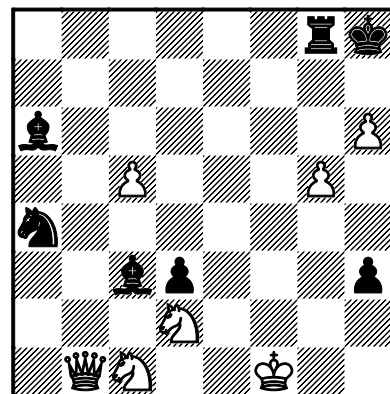
Ke3 9.Sf6 Ke2 10.Se4 Sf5 11.Kc2 Ke3 12.Sf6  
Ke2 13.Se4 Sd4+ 14.Kc3 Ke3 15.Sf6 Sb5+  
16.Kc2 Ke2 17.Se4 Ke3 18.Sf6 Ke2 19.Se4  
Sd4+ 20.Kc3 Ke3 21.Sf6 Se2+ 22.Kc2 Sg3  
23.Kd1 f2 24.Sg4+ draws.

i) Only correct wK move: 3.Kc2? e1Q  
4.Rxe1 Kxe1 5.Se3 Ke2 6.Sg4 Sc4 7.Kc3 Se3  
8.Sf6 Sd5+ 9.Sxd5 f2, or 3.Kb4? Sc6+ 4.Kc5  
Sd8 5.Re4 e1Q 6.Rxe1 Kxe1 7.Se3 f2

ii) 5.Sg3? f2 6.Kd3 Sb3 7.Ke4 Sc1 8.Ke3  
Se2, or 5.Kd3? Sc6 6.Sh4 Sb4+ 7.Ke3 f2  
8.Sg2+ Kf1 9.Sf4 Sd5+ win.

iii) 8.Sg4? Sf5 9.Kc4 Se3+, or 8.Kd4? f2  
9.Se4 Sf5+ win.

**No 18647** P. Krug  
4th prize



f1h8 1365.32 7/7 Draw

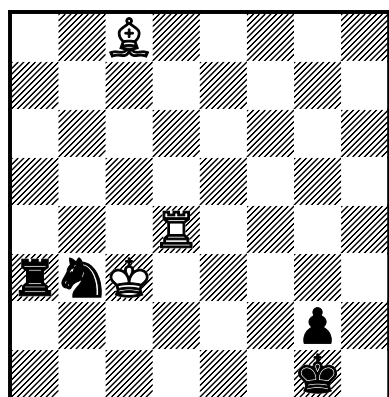
**No 18647** Peter Krug (Austria). 1.Kg1  
Rxc6 2.Kh1 Sb2 3.c6 Bb5 4.Kh2 Be5+  
5.Kxh3, and:

– Bxc6 6.Sxd3 Bd7+ 7.Kh4 Bf6 8.Se4 Rg4++  
9.Kh5 Rxe4 10.Kg6 Bd4 11.Sxb2 Re5

12.Qd3 Be8+ 13.Kf6 Bxb2 14.Qh7+ Kxh7  
1st stalemate, or:

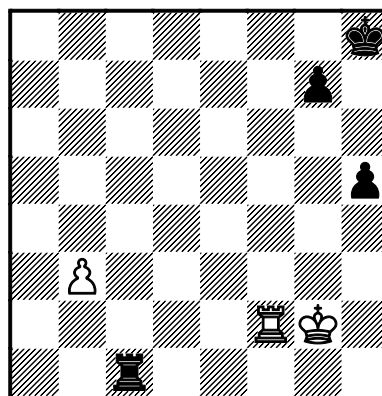
– Rg6 6.Sxd3 Bxd3 7.c7 Bxc7 8.Qxb2+ Kh7  
9.Se4 Bxe4 10.Qf2 Bd5 11.Qa7 Be6+  
12.Kh4 Rxh6+ 13.Kg5 Rg6+ 14.Kh5 Rg7  
15.Qa8 Bg4+ 16.Kh4 Bf5 17.Kh5 Bg3  
18.Qf3 Bg6+ 19.Kg4 Be4+ 20.Kh3 Bxf3  
2nd stalemate.

**No 18648** J. Mikitovics  
honourable mention



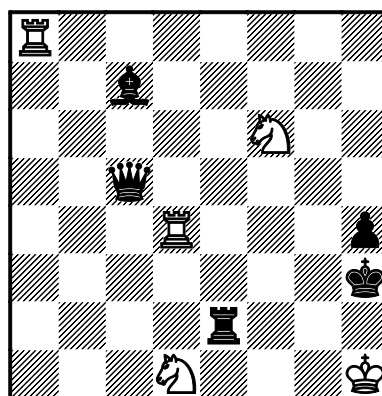
c3g1 0413.01 3/4 Draw

**No 18649** R. Becker  
honourable mention



g2h8 0400.12 3/4 Draw

**No 18650** L. Topko  
honourable mention



h1h3 3532.01 5/5 Draw

**No 18648** János Mikitovics (Hungary).  
1.Rd5 Sc5+ 2.Kb2/i, and:

– Rb3+ 3.Kc2 Kf1 4.Rf5+ Ke2 5.Rg5 Rc3+  
6.Kb2 Sa4+ 7.Ka2/ii Kf2 8.Rf5+ Kg3  
9.Rg5+ Kh2 10.Rh5+ Kg3 11.Rg5+ Kf2  
12.Rf5+ and White delivers perpetual  
check, or:

– Ra5 3.Kb1 Rb5+ 4.Ka2/iii Kf2 5.Rf5+ Ke2  
6.Rg5/iv Ra5+ 7.Kb1 Rb5+ 8.Ka2 and  
Black delivers perpetual check.

i) 2.Kb4? Ra4+ 3.Kb5 Se4 4.Kxa4 Kf2  
5.Rd1 Sc3+ wins.

ii) 7.Kb1? Kf2 8.Rf5+ Kg1 9.Bd7 Sb6 wins.

iii) 4.Kc2? Kf2 5.Rf5+ Ke3 6.Rg5 Sa4 wins.

iv) 6.Re5+? Kd2 7.Rg5 Kc1 8.Ka3 Rb3+  
9.Ka2 Rb2+ 10.Ka3 Kb1 11.Bf5+ Ka1 12.Rg3  
Rb3+ wins.

**No 18649** Richard Becker (USA). 1.Rf5 g6  
2.Rf7 Rc2+ 3.Kg3 Rc3+ 4.Kh4 Rxb3 5.Rf6  
Rb4+/i 6.Kg5 Rg4+/ii 7.Kh6 Kg8 8.Rf3 h4  
9.Rg3 Rxc3 3rd stalemate.

i) Kh7 6.Rxc3 Kxc3 1st stalemate.

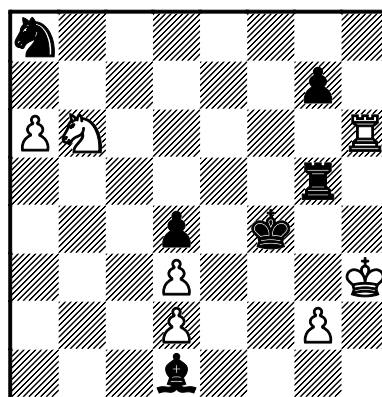
ii) Kh7 7.Rf7+ Kg8 8.Rg7+ Kxc7 2nd stalemate.

**No 18650** Leonid Topko (Ukraine). 1.Sf2+  
Rxf2 2.Rd3+ Bg3 3.Rxc3+ Kxc3 4.Se4+ Kh3  
5.Sxf2+ Qxf2 6.Ra3+ Qg3/i 7.Re3 Kg4/ii  
8.Rxc3+ Kxc3 9.Kg1 h3 10.Kh1 h2 3rd stalemate.

i) Kg4 7.Rg3+ Qxc3 1st stalemate.

ii) Qxe3 2nd stalemate.

**No 18651** A. Skripnik  
honourable mention



h3f4 0434.42 7/6 Draw

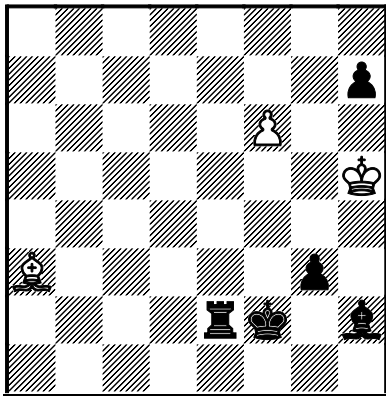


**No 18651** Anatoly Skripnik (Russia).  
1.Rh4+ Bg4+ 2.Rxg4+ Rxg4 3.Sd5+ Kf5 4.g3  
Rg5 5.Kh4 Rg4+ 6.Kh3 1st positional draw,  
or:

– Rg5 7.Kh4 Kg6 8.Se7+ Kh6 9.Sg8+ Kg6  
10.Se7+ Kf6 11.Sg8+ Kf5 12.Se7+ 2nd po-  
sitional draw, or:

– Kg5 7.a7 zz Kf5 8.Se7+ Kg5 9.Sd5 Kh5  
10.Sf4+ Kg5 11.Sd5 3rd positional draw, or:  
g6 12.Se7 Kh5 13.Sg8 draws.

**No 18652** A. Skripnik  
commendation



h5f2 0340.12 3/5 Draw

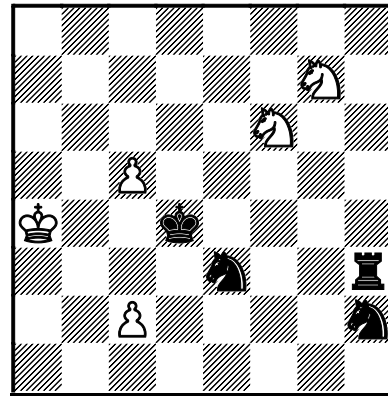
**No 18652** Anatoly Skripnik (Russia). 1.f7  
Re5+ 2.Kg4 h5+ 3.Kh3 Rf5 4.f8Q Rxf8  
5.Bxf8 Kg1 6.Bd6/i h4 7.Bc5+ Kh1 8.Bd6  
Kg1 9.Bc5+ Kh1 10.Bd6 g2 11.Bxh2 zz  
draws.

i) Thematic try: 6.Bc5+? Kh1 7.Bd6 g2  
8.Bxh2 h4 zz, wins.

**No 18653** Mario Garcia (Argentina). 1.c6  
Kc5 2.c7 Rh4+ 3.c4/i Rxc4+ 4.Ka5 Kd6  
5.Sge8+ Ke6 6.Kb6 Sf5 7.Sg7+ Kxf6 8.Sxf5  
Ke6 9.Se3 draws.

The study position originated from a study  
by Kasparian (HHdbIV#36218), which was

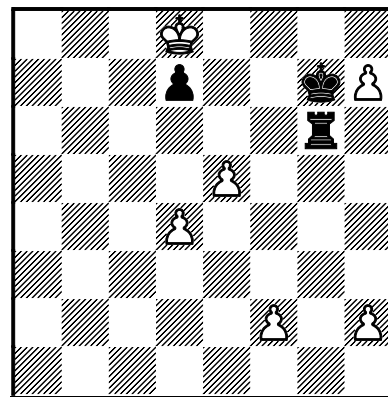
**No 18653** M. Garcia  
commendation



a4d4 0308.20 5/4 Draw

cooked by MG in EG174. However, it is not a  
correction, since the solution is different. So  
“after Kasparian”.

**No 18654** I. Akobia  
commendation



d8g7 0300.51 6/3 BTM, Draw

**No 18654** Iuri Akobia (Georgia). 1...d6 2.f4  
Rh6 3.d5 dxe5 4.fxe5 Rxh7 5.d6 Kf7 6.Kd7  
Rh6 7.h3/i zz Rg6 8.h4 zz Rh6 9.h5 zz Re6  
10.Kc7 Rxe5 11.d7 draws.

i) Thematic try: 7.h4? Rg6 zz 8.h5 Rh6 zz  
9.Kc8 Rh8+ 10.Kd7 Re8 11.h6 Rxe5 12.h7  
Re8 wins.

# Afanasyev 100 MT 2010

*Albino* no. 91-92 (2010) reproduces the award for the MT of the Belarus endgame study composer G.V. Afanasyev that originally appeared in the Minsk newspaper *Zvyazda* (2xi2010). The judge was Evgeny Dvizov (Belarus). Apparently only Belarus composers took part.

Neither 1st prize studies are correct.

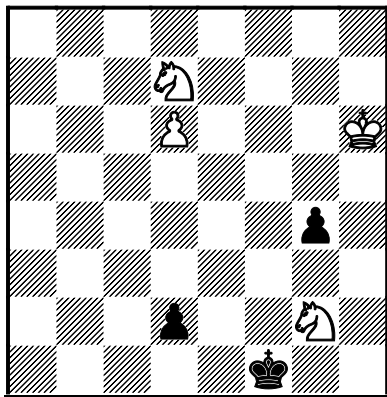
V. Zhuk & V. Tupik, a2b5 0413.22 e5f1f5c5. c3d5c7e7 5/5 Win: 1.Bd3+ Sxd3 2.d6+ Sxe5 3.dxe7 Rf2+ 4.Kb1 Rf1+ 5.Kc2 Rf2+ 6.Kd1 Rd2+ 7.Kc1 Re2 8.e8Q+ wins.

However (MG): 6...Rf1+ 7.Ke2 Rf2+ 8.Kd1 Rf1+ 9.Ke2 Rf2+ draws, or e.g. also 2...Kc4 3.dxe7 Sc1+ 4.Ka3 Rf2 5.Re4+ Kxc3 6.Ka4 Rf6 7.e8Q Ra6+ 8.Kb5 Rb6+ 9.Ka5 Sb3+.

V. Zhuk & V. Tupik, c2h4 0015.15 d3d6g5 g2.c4c5c7e5e6h3 5/7 Win: 1.Sde4 Se1+ 2.Kd2 h2 3.Kxe1 h1Q+ 4.Bf1 c6 5.Sf2 wins.

Also 1.Sdf7 h2 2.Sf3+ Kg3 3.Sxh2 Kxh2 4.Kd2 wins (MG).

**No 18655** V. Sychov  
3rd prize



h6f1 0002.12 4/3 Win

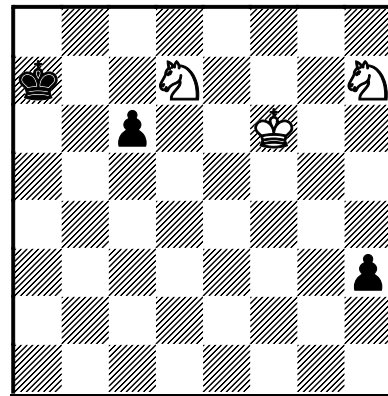
**No 18655** Vladimir Sychov (Minsk, Belarus). 1.Se5, and:

– Kxg2 2.Sc4 d1Q 3.Se3+ Kf3 4.Sxd1 g3 5.Se3 Kxe3 6.d7 g2 7.d8Q g1Q 8.Qb6+ wins, or:

– Ke2 2.Sf4+ Ke3 3.Sc4+ Kxf4 4.Sxd2 g3 5.d7 g2 6.d8Q g1Q 7.Qc7+ Kf5 8.Qf7+ wins.

“Two main lines with a win of the bQ through an X-ray check”.

**No 18656** D. Sechka  
honourable mention



f6a7 0002.02 3/3 Draw

**No 18656** D. Sechka (Lelchitsi region). 1.Sg5/i h2 2.Se4 h1Q 3.Sec5 Qe1 4.Kf7 Qe3 5.Kf8 Qe1 6.Kf7 Qe3 7.Kf8 draws.

i) 1.Shf8? h2 2.Sc5 Kb6 3.Scd7+ Kb5 4.Ke5 h1Q wins.

“The bK is blocked, and the bQ is unable to bring the wK into zz”.

And also the third placed study of Zhuk and Tupik incorrect:

V. Zhuk & V. Tupik, h6f4 0011.23 h5d6. e4f3e6f5h4 5/4 Win: 1.Sxf5 exf5 2.e5 Kxe5 3.Kg5 h3 4.f4+ Ke4 5.Be2 h2 6.Ba6 h1Q 7.Bb7+ wins.

However (MG) also 1.Sb5, and fxe4 2.fxe4 h3 3.Sd4 h2 4.Se2+ Kxe4 5.Sg3+ Kf4 6.Sh1 e5 7.Kg6, or h3 2.exf5 exf5 3.Sd4 h2 4.Se2+Ke3 5.Sg3 Kf2 6.Sh1+ Kg2 7.f4 Kxh1 8.Kg5 Kg2 9.Be8 wins. Another possibility is 1.exf5.

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