

SPOTLIGHT

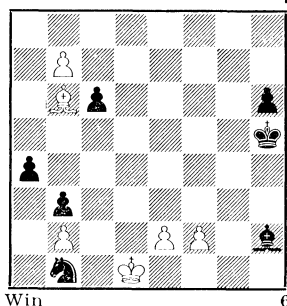
directed by Walter Veitch

EG 18, No. 928: P. Benkö. Black wins, in Position I by 1. ... Ra5 2. Bd6 (c7) Rb5, in Position II simply by 1. ... Rb5. The wB is dominated and unable to reach the saving diagonal a7-e3. This bust was found by Werner Keym (Bremen) who also pointed out (Journal de Genève 10.xi.70) that the first position is very satisfactorily saved by the simple omission of the first move of either side. The second position however is incurable.

We thank Mr. Chéron for advising this.

EG 20, p. 119, No. 2: A. Wotawa. A serious dual win pointed out by V. Stepanenko of Lyubertsy, (Moscow Region) is 1. Ee4† or 1 f4 first) Kxh6 2. f4 Kh5 (if 2. Kg7 g4 3. Bxg4 e5 wins, or 3. Kf6 Bf5) 3. Bf3† Kh4 (3. ... Kh6 4. g4 and 5. Be4) 4. g4 a5 5. g5 a4 6. g6 (or Bd5) wins. He adds that the same dual win was featured in the Yugoslav 'Sahovski Glasnik' No. 2 of 1970.

A. A. Wotawa
and W. Veitch

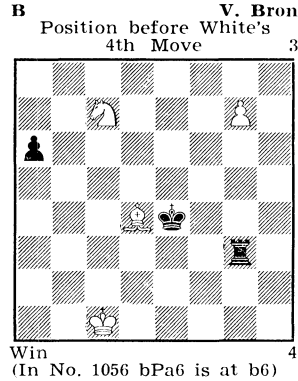


Trying to save Wotawa's neat idea led me after many tries to Position A. The solution: 1. Kc1 (threatening also 2. Ba7. If 1. Ba7? a3=) a3 (if 1. ... Bb8 2. f3 etc. transposes) 2. Kxb1 a2† 3. Ka1 Bb8. It is a question whether the introduction is worthwhile, but one dislikes starting off with wK bottled up at a1. 4. f3 Kg5 5. Bg1, preventing 5. ... Kf4 and if now 5. ... Kf5 6. e3 Ke6 7. Bh2 Bxh2 8. f4 wins, the Wotawa manoeuvre.

An interesting try here is 5. Be3†? Kf5! (now if 6. Bf1 Ke6 7. e3 Kd7=) 6. Bxh6 (threatening e3 and Bf4) Kg6 7. Bd2 Kf5 8. c4† Ke5 9. Be3 c5 (only move) 10. Bg1 (or Bxc5) Ke6 and ... Kd7 ... Kc6 draws.

On 5. Bg1 Black therefore plays 5. ... Kh4, and the solution now completely changes character, in view of which the posthumous co-author-

ship seems appropriate: 6. Bf2†/i Kh3 7. e4 h5/ii 8. Ba7/iii Bxa7 9. e5 h4 10. e6 Kg2 11. e7 h3 12. e8Q h2 13. Qh5/iv Bb8 14. f4/v Bxf4 15. Qg4† Bg3 16. Qxg3† Kxg3 17. b8Q† wins. wQ checking to g3 of course. i) 6. e4? h5 7. Bf2† Kg5 8. Be3† Kg(f)6 9. f4 h4= ii) Better than 7. ... Kg2, see next note. iii) If 8. f4? Kg4 (8. ... Bxf4? 9. Bd4 Bb8 10. e5 wins) 9. f5 Kg5 10. Bh4† Kh6 11. Bf6 c5 (waiting) 12. e5 h4 draws. Had Black played 7. ... Kg2 this defence would not exist. iv) Threatening Qxh2† and f4 winning. Not here 13. Qg6†(e1)? Kxf3=, but there is also the symmetrical win of 13. Qe2† Bf2 14. Qd1 Bg3 15. f4 Bxf4 16. Qg4†. v) Only move; if 14. Qg4†? Kf2 15. Qh3 Bf4! 16. Qh4† Kg2 17. Qg4† Kf2=. (Akin to the new main line there is in Mr. Stepanenko's bust the further win of 4. g3† Kxg3 5. Bb7 etc.)



No. 1056: V. Bron. A related study was quoted on p. 167, and Diagram B here recalls the critical position where the winning line given is 4. Bb2 but where Mr. Chéron proposed as a dual 4. Bf6 Kf5 5. Bb2 Rg6 6. Bd4, also winning because bR is deprived of a saving check at g1 later on. In a prompt reply Mr. Bron however disproved this by countering 5. Bb2 with 5. ... Rg1†!, when there are two lines. Either A: 6. Kc2 Rg6! 7. Sd5/i Rg2† 8. Kd3 (8. Kd1 Rg1† etc.) Rg3† 9. K-/ii Ke6 10. Se3 Rg5 and 11. ... Kf7=. i) 7. Bd4 Kg5 8. Sd5 Kh 6 9. Se7 Rg2† and 10. ... Kh7=. ii) Mr. Chéron who gladly agrees that the study is rehabilitated, completes the refutation with 9. Se3† Ke6 10. Ke4 Kf7 11. Sf5 Rg6 (Sh6† was threatened) 12. Be5 (if 12. Kf4 bP advances to a2, whereafter ... Ra6, Kg5 Ra5 draws) a5 13. Kd5 a4 14. Kc4 Ke6 15. Sh4 Rg5 (g4†) draws.

Alternatively B: 6. Kd2 Rk3! (Wrong now is 6. ... Rg6? 7. Sd5 Rg2† 8. Ke1 Rg1† 9. Kf2 winning. A fine point.) 7. Ke2/iii Rg4 8. Kf3/iv Rf4† 9. Ke3 (2) Rg4=; or 9. Kg3 Rg4† 10. Kh3 Rg5 11. Kh4 Rg4† 12. Kh5 Rg1 13. Kh4 Rg4† 14. Kh3 Rg5 15. Bd4 a5=. iii) 7. Bd4 Ke4 8. Bb2(al) Kf5=. iv) 8. Kd3 Rg6 9. Sd5 Rg3 and 10. ... Ke6=; or 8. Ke3 Rg3† 9. Ke2(f2) Rg4=.

Mr. Chéron considers this a master-piece by Bron and intends to include it in future editions of his work on the end-game.

EG 21, No. 1123: A. Herbstman & L. Katsnelson. The study is sound. The line given as a 'bust' on p. 170 of EG 22 is in fact an interesting secondary variation. On 3. ... d6 (instead of ... Rg3) 4. Ba3 Bd7 5. Kb7 Rb1† 6. Ka7 (6. Ka6? Sc7† wins) Ra1 7. g7 Rxa3† 8. Kb7 Rb3† 9. Ka7 Kd8 10. f8Q† Kc7 11. Qxd6† Kxd6 12. Bxd5=. I here mistakenly

had bR at b4 (when 12. ... Kb6 would win), having left it there after looking at the alternative line 6. ... Sb4 7. Bxb4 Rxb4 which is still only a draw because now after 8. g7 Kd8 9. f8Q† Kc7 10. Qxd6† Kxd6 11. g8Q there is no bS at d5. My thanks to AJR for spotting the error.

EG 22, No. 1151: G. Nadareishvili. The 'unspecified flaw' in the original setting is not far to find. It was 1. ... c5, whereafter ... Qa6 gives check. More puzzling is why EG goes out of its way to quote the faulty position. There are enough such anyway.

(To answer WV's query is as easy for me as it was for him to find the analytic flaw -- to each his own difficulty! Differing versions of the same study are not infrequently re-printed, causing genuine puzzlement. To have the full story and reasons for the versions clarifies the situation, becoming both authoritative and convincing. It will also interest some readers to have insight into the correction of a 1st Prize-winner. AJR.)

No. 1157: V. Dolgov & Al. P. Kuznetsov. The solution merely shows 1. ... Sb7 to be very bad. After 1. ... Kg7 instead, a relatively easy systematic win is in prospect.

No. 1159: Y. Zemlyanski. A good secondary line not noted is that if 4. ... Kc2 5. h6 a3 6. a7 a2 7. Bc3 wins.

No. 1160: E. Pogosjants. Black wins. 2. ... Bf5† (instead of 2. ... Re8†) 3. Kd8 (if 3. Rd7 Re7 wins) Rg6 4. Rc5(3) Rg8† 5. Kc7 Re7† 6. Kb6 Rb7† winning. But not 6. ... Rxf7? 7. Sc7† Kb8 8. Sa6†= . Naturally B1 wins also after 4. Rd7 Bxd7 5. Kxd7 Rg7 6. Sd6.

No. 1171: E. Pogosjants. Two misprints. In the solution read 4. Kh4 and 6. Kh5.

No. 1174: P. O'Brien. On the final move 5. Kb4 also draws, a minor dual perhaps. If then 5. ... Qb1† 6. Ka3 Qc2 7. c4† (7. Kb4? Qb2† wins Pc3) Qxc4 8. Sxc4 Kxc4 9. Be7=.

No. 1189: J. Lamoss. Who's blind? 2. ... Rxh1 3. g7 Rh4† 4. Ka(c)3 Rxb3† 5. Kxb3 Rg4 wins for Black.

No. 1192: L. Kopac. A win several times over. 1. Sb4 traps bR immediately, and in the main line another dual win is 3. Rd7†, and later on also 5. Bd7† (5. ... Kc7 6. Bb5 Ra5 7. Kb4).

No. 1193: G. A. Shmulenson. Note that if 1. Kb2? Bd5 wins.

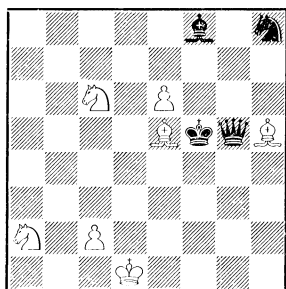
No. 1200: A. Rautanen. Danny Cohen contests Note (i), analysing as a dual win there 5. Kxb3 (instead of 5. Sc6) Kxa5 6. Kc3 g5 7. Kd4 g4 8. Kxd5 g3 9. Ke4 g2 10. Sf3 Kb5 11. Ke3 Kc6 12. Kf2 Kd6 13. S3g5 etc., which seems correct.

No. 1210: L. Kopac. White still has a clear alternative win by 1. Kd5 Kxa3 2. Kd6. Black's position is hopeless.

P. 191: A. Chéron. In the Journal de Genève 24.xi.70 the composer improved this study by eliminating bPd7 and moving wPe6 to d6, the key being 1. d7. Previously this setting was thought to allow a dual win by 1. Rxa3, but Black can in fact draw by 1. ... Rh2† 2. Kg5 Rxh8 3. Bf6 Rg8† 4. Kf4 Bc8! 5. Ra8 Re8! = . Mr. Chéron adds that this study holds the world record for sacrifices of **any piece whatever** in an ending, a splendid note of challenge for us to end on. (Comparison with No. 713 by B. V. Badaj in EG 14 is interesting.)

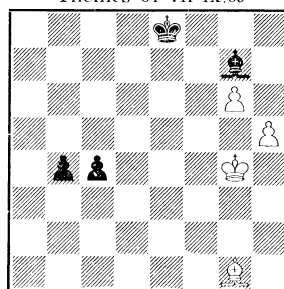
DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 1214 V. Nestorescu
Thèmes 64 vii-ix.69



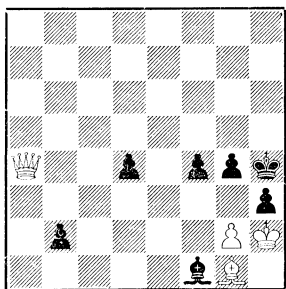
Draw 7

No. 1215 A. P. Kuznetsov
and A. J. Motor
Thèmes 64 vii-ix.69



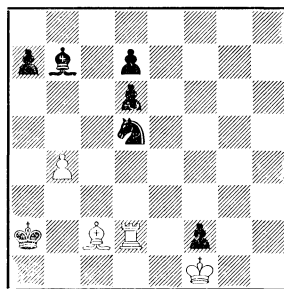
Draw 4

No. 1216 A. O. Herbstman
and G. Nadareishvili
1st Prize,
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1968



Draw 4

No. 1217 N. I. Kralin
2nd Prize,
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1968



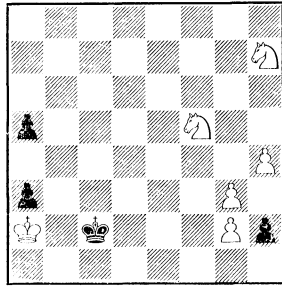
Win 4

No. 1214: V. Nestorescu. 1. Sd4† Ke4 2. Sc3† Ke3 3. Bf4† Kxf4 4. e7 Qg1†/i 5. Kd2/ii Qxd4† 6. Kc1 Qe3† 7. Kd1/iii Qg1† 8. Kd2 Qd4† 9. Kc1 Qe3(g1)† 10. Kd1(d2) =. i) 4. ... Qxh5† 5. Sce2† (5. Sde2† Ke3 6. efQ Qh1† B1 wins) 5. ... Ke3 6. Sf5† Qxf5 7. e8Q† Kf2 8. Sd4 =. ii) 5. Ke2? Bxe7 B1 wins. iii) Not 7. Kb1? Qe1†, not 7. Kb2? Qb6† 8. Kc1 Bh6 9. e8Q Kg3† 10. Kd1 Qd4† 11. Ke2 Qd2† 12. Kf1 Qf2 mate.
An amended version to eliminate 3. Sd5† Kf2 4. Sf6 with uncertain result, has appeared in Themes-64, iv.vi.70. The flaw was pointed out by the composer himself.

No. 1215: A. P. Kuznetsov and A. J. Motor. 1. h6/i Bc3/ii 2. Kf5 b3 3. Ke6 Kf8 4. Bc5† Kg8 5. h7† Kg7 6. h8Q† Kxh8 7. Kf7 b2 8. Bb4 Bd4 9. Bc5 Be5 10. Ed6 Bf6 11. Be7 Bg7 12. Bf8 =. i) 1. Kg5? b3 2. h6 Bxh6† 3. Kxh6 b2 4. g7 Kf7 5. Kh7 b1Q† B1 wins. ii) 1. ... Bxh6 2. Bd4 =.

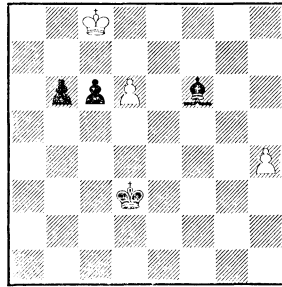
No. 1216: A. O. Herbstman and G. Nadareishvili. 1. Bxd4 g3† 2. Kg1 h2† 3. Kh1 Bxg2† 4. Kxg2 f3† 5. Kh1 b1Q† 6. Bg1† Qb4 7. Qxb4† Kh3 8. Bxh2 f2 9. Qh4† Kxh4 10. Bxg3† Kxg3 stalemate.

No. 1218 V. Muratov
3rd Prize,
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1968
4



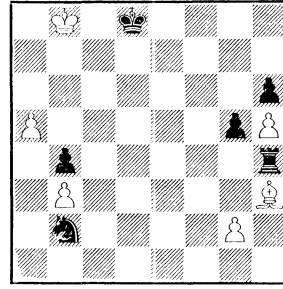
Win 6

No. 1220 I. V. Chuiko
5th Prize,
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1968
4



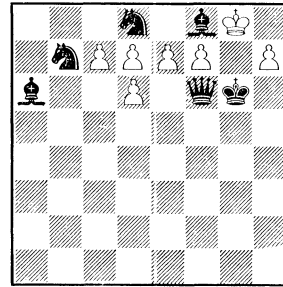
Draw 3

No. 1219 V. Vlasenko
4th Prize
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1968
6



Draw 6

No. 1221 E. L. Pogosjants
Special Prize,
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1968
6



Draw 7

Judge: An. G. Kuznetsov. JRH: 'Pogosjants (1967) has the same stalemate in No. 1024 in EG19.'

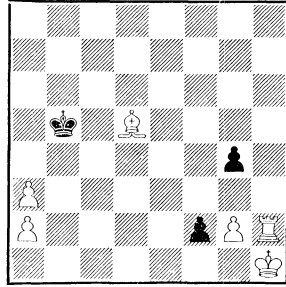
No. 1217: N. I. Kralin. 1. Be4† Kb3 2. Bxd5† Kc3 3. Rd1 Kc2 4. Rd4 Kc3 5. Rc4† Kb3 6. Rc6†/i Kxb4 7. Rc4† Kb3/ii 8. Rd4† Kc3 9. Rd1 Kc2 10. Eb3† Kxb3 11. Rb1† wins. i) The point of forcing B1 to capture wPb4 appears on move 11. ii) 7. .. Kb5 would obstruct the a6-f1 diagonal and allow the R+B material to be retained, by 8. Bg8, for example. But after 7. .. Kb3 8. Bg8? Ba6 would win for B1.

No. 1218: V. Muratov. 1. Se3† Kc1 2. Sg5 h1Q 3. Sf3 a4 4. Ka1 a2 5. Kxa2 a3 6. Ka1 a2 7. Kxa2 Qh3 8. Sd4 and wins, for the threat of Sb3 mate wins bQ. JRH: 'Similar idea in No. 2 of J. Sehwers' collection (1922).'

No. 1219: V. Vlasenko. 1. a6 Sa4 2. a7 Sb6 3. Kb7 Sa8 4. Kxa8 Kc7 5. g4 Kc8 6. Bg2 Rh2 7. Bb7† Kc7 8. Bg2 Rh4 9. Bh3 Kc7 10. Bg2 draw!

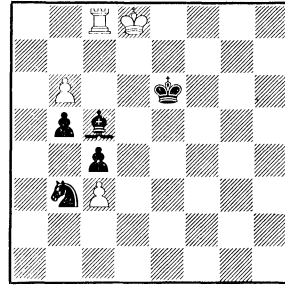
No. 1220: I. V. Chuiko. 1. h5/i Ke4 2. h6/ii Kf5 3. h7 Kg6 4. Kd7 Kxh7/iii 5. Kxc6 Bd8 6. Kd7 Bh4 7. Kc6 Bd8 8. Kd7 draw. i) Kd7? Kc4 2. Kxc6 b5 3. h5 b4 4. h6 b3 5. h7 b2 6. d7 b1Q 7. h8Q Qb5† 8. Kc7 Qa5† 9. Kc8 Qa8† wins. ii) 2. Kd7? Kd5 wins. iii) 4. .. c5 5. Kc6. JRH: 'Cf. Prokes (1946), No. 44 in his „623”.'

No. 1222 **Al. P. Kuznetsov**
 Hon. Men.,
 Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1968
 3



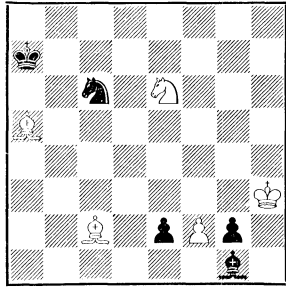
Win 6

No. 1223 **T. Amirov**
 and **V. Kovalenko**
 =1st Prize, Chervony Girnuk
 (Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70
 5



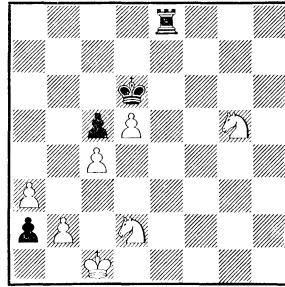
Win 4

No. 1224 **L. A. Mitrofanov**
 =1st Prize, Chervony Girnuk
 (Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70
 5



Win 5

No. 1225 **V. S. Kovalenko**
 3rd Prize, Chervony Girnuk
 (Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70
 4



Draw 7

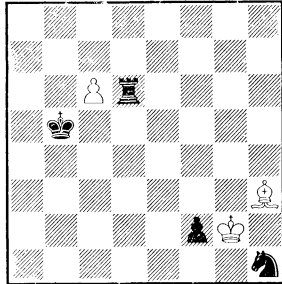
No. 1221: E. L. Pogosjants. 1. h8S† Qxh8† 2. Kxh8 Bg7† 3. Kg8 Bc4 4. cdS Sxd8 5. edS Bb3 6. Se6 Bxe6 7. d8S Bb3 8. d7 Bh6 9. Kh8 Bg7† 10. Kg8 Bc4 11. Se6 Bxe6 12. d8S Bb3 13. Se6 Bc3 14. f8S† draws. A new task record of 6 promotions to wS. Amazing economy, making one wonder why it was not done before. (AJR) JRH: 'But Chéron has 8 S-promotions (1964), No. 438 in Bondarenko's „Gallery”.' All right, I'd forgotten! (Thanks, JHR) But No. 1221 still seems a record in a study to **draw**. (AJR)

No. 1222: Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Bc6† Kb6 2. Bb5 Kxb5 3. Rh5† Ka4 4. Rf5 g3 5. Rf3 Ka5 6. Rf4 Kb5 7. a4† Ka5 8. a3 Ka6 9. Rf5 Kb6 10. a5† Ka6 11. Rf6 Kb7 13. a6† Ka7 14. a5 Ka8 15. Rf7 Kb8 16. a7† Ka8 17. a6 wins.

There were 5 other Hon. Men.'s and Commendeds, but these positions are not readily available.

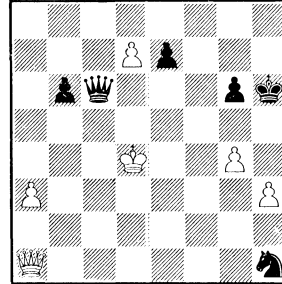
No. 1223: T. Amirov and V. Kovalenko. 1. b7 Bb6† 2. Ke8 Ba7 3. Ra8 Bb8 4. Rxb8 Sa5 5. Kf8 Kf6 6. Kg8 Kg6 7. Kh8 Kh6 8. Ra8 Sxb7 9. Rb8 Sc5 10. Rb6† Kg5 11. Rxb5 wins. Judge: F. Bondarenko. JRH: 'For the S-win manoeuvre, see Kaiev (1937), No. 317 in Porreca's 'Studi Scacchistici', but the K's tactic is new in this context.'

No. 1226 L. F. Topko
Special Prize (for a local
composer) Chervony Girnik
(Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70



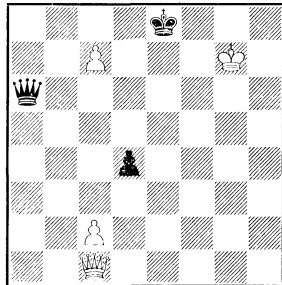
Draw 3

No. 1227 V. I. Neishtadt
1 Hon. Men.,
Chervony Girnik
(Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70



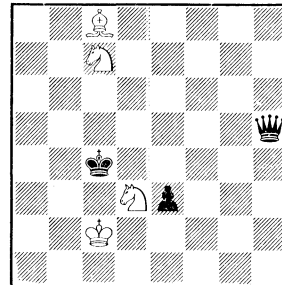
Win 6

No. 1228 L. A. Mitrofanov
2 Hon. Men.,
Chervony Girnik
(Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70



Win 4

No. 1229 A. S. Kakovin
3 Hon. Men.,
Chervony Girnik
(Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70



Win 4

No. 1224: L. A. Mitrofanov. 1. Be1 Bxf2 2. Bxf2+ Sd4 3. Sxd4 e1Q 4. Kxg2 Qe8 5. Sb5† Kb8 6. Bg3† wins.

No. 1225: V. S. Kovalenko. 1. Sb3 Re3 2. Sa1 Re1† 3. Kc2 Rxa1 4. Se4† Kc5 5. Sc3 Re1† 6. Kxc1 a1Q† 7. Sb1 Qa2 8. Sd2 Kd6 9. Kc2 Qa1 10. Sb1 Ke5 11. Kc1 draw.

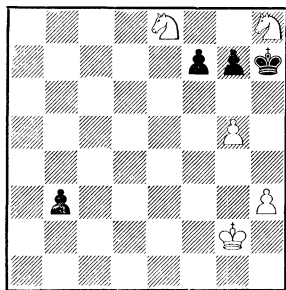
No. 1226: A. F. Topko. 1. c7 Rg6† 2. Kh2/i Rg8 3. c8Q Rxc8 4. Bxc8 f1R/ii 5. Bb7 Sf2 6. Kg2 draw. i) 2. Kf1? Rg1† 3. Ke2 Re1† 4. Kf3 Re1 wins. ii) 4. .. f1Q 5. Ba6† Kxa6 stalemate.

No. 1227: V. I. Neishtadt. 1. g5† Kxg5 2. Qg1† Kf6 3. Qf1† Sf2 4. Qxf2†/i Kg7 5. Qf7† Kxf7 6. d8S† wins. i) 4. d8Q? Qc5 mate. JRH: 'Apparently a new formation for this wS promotion fork.'

No. 1228: L. A. Mitrofanov. 1. Qa3 Qc8 2. Qa4† Qd7† 3. Kf6 Qxa4 4. c8Q mate. The placing of bPd4 is in some doubt, as it is on the impossible b4 as sent to me. (AJR)

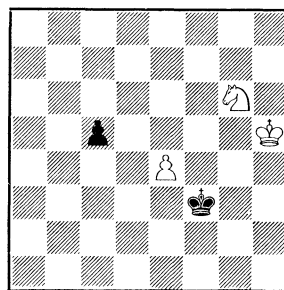
No. 1229: A. S. Kakovin. 1. Ba6† Kd4 2. Se6† Ke4 3. Bb7† Qd5 4. Sg5† Kc4 5. Sf3† Kc4 6. Ba6† Qb5 7. Sfe5† wins. JRH: 'See Rinck (1928), No. 438 in his „1414“.'

No. 1230 O. M. Mazin
1 Commend,
Chervony Girnik
(Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70



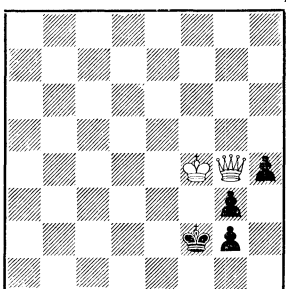
Draw 5

No. 1231 L. A. Mitrofanov
2 Commend,
Chervony Girnik
(Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70



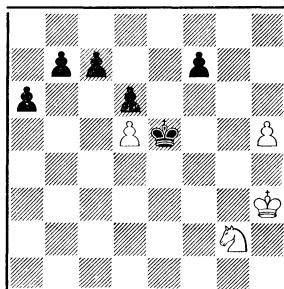
Win 3

No. 1232 V. S. Kovalenko
3 Commend,
Chervony Girnik
(Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70



Win 2

No. 1233 A. K. Kalinin
4 Commend,
Chervony Girnik
(Krivoi Rog) Award 3.vi.70



Win 4

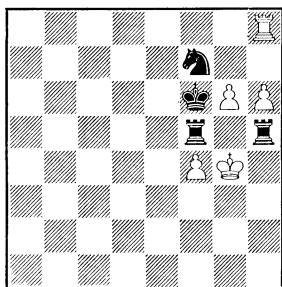
No. 1230: O. M. Mazin. 1. g6† fg 2. Sf7 b2 3. Sg5† Kg8 4. Sc7 Kf8 5. Sg6 Kf7 6. Sg5† Kg8 7. Sc6 draw.

No. 1231: L. A. Mitrofanov. 1. e5 c4 2. Sh4† Kf4 3. e6 c3 4. Sg2† Kf5 e7 c2 6. Se3† Kf6 7. e8Q c1Q 8. Sg4† Kg7 9. Qe7† wins.

No. 1232: V. S. Kovalenko. 1. Qf3† Kg1 2. Kg4 Kh2 3. Qe2 Kh1 4. Qe4/i Kh2 5. Qc2 Kh1 6. Kxh3 g1Q 7. Qe4† g2 8. Qe5(f4) wins. i) 4. Kh3? g1S†.

No. 1233: A. K. Kalinn. 1. h6 Kf6 2. Sh4 b5 3. Kg4 b4 4. Kh5 b3 5. Sf5 b2 6. h7 b1Q 7. h8Q† Kxf5 8. Qh7† wins.

No. 1234 H. M. Lommer
British Chess Magazine, v.46

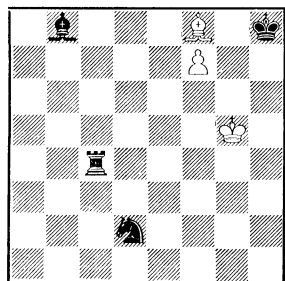


Draw 5

No. 1234: H. M. Lommer. A study with this number had to be by the compiler of the recently reprinted 1938 anthology. It is given on p. 323 Chéron, Vol 3, with 'Original?' as the caption. It shows a draw, probably the first, by a lone knight against two rooks. 1. g7 Sxh6† 2. Rxh6† Rxh6 3. g8S†/i Kg6/ii 4. Se7†/iii Kf6 5. Sg8†/iv Kg6 6. Se7† drawn. i) 3. g8Q? Rg6† wins. ii) 3. .. Kg6 4. Sxh6. iii) 4. Sxh6? Rf8 wins. iv) 5. Sxf5? Rg6† and 6. .. Kxf5 wins.

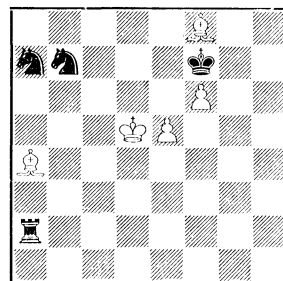
The Informal Tidskrift för Schack Tourney for studies published during 1967 was judged by Pauli Perkonoja, who wrote in his Award: 'There were 65 studies of 32 authors from 12 countries, but 28 were found to be faulty and 3 at least had clear anticipations. The average level of those remaining for consideration was barely mediocre. My greatest difficulty was what standpoint to take on W. Veitch's two positions (see EG 11, p. 303 for one; the other is given later) which in my opinion are of a quality worth a mention. But as these studies are in the first place corrections of faulty compositions by others, I was forced to leave these otherwise good versions without reward.' The quotations which follow in the solutions below are also from the Award.

No. 1235 P. Joita & V. Nestorescu
1st Pr. TFS Tny 1967
Award 4/68 & 8/68



Draw 3

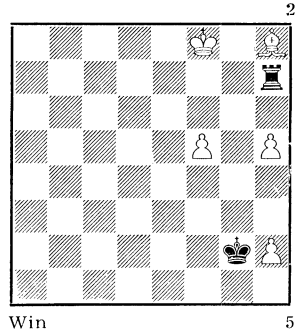
No. 1236 G. M. Kasparian
2nd Pr. TFS Tny 1967
Award 4/68 & 8/68



Draw 5

No. 1235: P. Joita & V. Nestorescu. 1. Be7/i Se4† 2. Kh5 Sg3† 3. Kg6 Rc6† 4. Kg5 Se4† 5. Kh4 Rh6† 6. Kg4 Sf6† 7. Kg5 Bf4† 8. Kxf4 Sh7 9. f8Q† Sxf8 10. Kg5 Rg6† 11. Kh5 Rg8 12. Kh6 Sd7 13. Bf6† Sxf6 stalemate. i) 1. Ea3? Se4† 2. Kh5 Sg3† 3. Kg6 Rg4† and B1 wins. 'At the beginning of the long solution the wK under a hail of checks executes a veritable Rumanian square-dance to stay alive. Nevertheless B1 tightens his grip on the wP. but just as all seems lost W

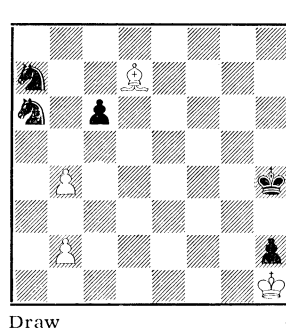
No. 1237 E. Onate
3rd Pr. TFS Tny 1967
Award 4/68 & 8/68



Win

5

No. 1238 B. Soukup-Bardon
4th Pr. TFS Tny 1967
Award 4/68 & 8/68



Draw

4

rescues himself by a fine stalemate possibility. There is also the positional draw by 12. . . Rg6† 13. Kh6 Rg8 14. Kh6 Rg6† etc. Having regard to the limited material a splendid production of the composers.'

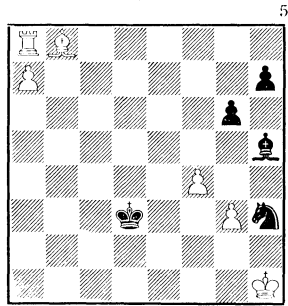
No. 1236: G. Kasparjan. 1. e6† Kxf6 2. e7 Rd2† 3. Kc4 Sd6† 4. Kc3 Re2 5. e8Q/i Sxe8 6. Bc5 Sc8 7. Kd3 Re1 8. Bf2 Rd6 9. Bd7 Rd6† 10. Bd4† =. i) 5. Kd3 Re5 wins. 'An interesting case where B cannot win though a rook ahead. Despite the mobility of the pieces and the open board W with his K and 2Bs manoeuvres cleverly to force B1 to yield the material plus.'

No. 1237: E. Onate. 1. f6 Rxh5 2. f7 Rf5 3. Be5/i Rxe5 4. Kg7/ii Rg5† 5. Kf6 Rg4 6. Ke5 Rg5† 7. Kf4 wins. i) Not 3. h4? Kh3 4. Bf6 Rxf6 5. h5 Kg4 6. h6 Rxh6 7. Kg7 Rh5 =. ii) Not 4. h4? Re3 5. h5 Rh3 6. h6 Rxh6 7. Kg7 Rh3 =. 'A duel between light troops, leading finally to a W win through a series of offers. But the kernel of the study is to be found behind the scenes in the two deep tries (i) and (ii), both ending in draws by perpetual check, which can be regarded as an elaboration on a study by V. Chekhover in Shakhmaty 1949: White - Kf7, Rg7; Black - Kf1, Pf2, Ph5. Draw. 1. Kg8 h4 2. Rh7 h3 3. Rxh3 Kg2 4. Rh7 f1Q 5. Rg7† etc. =.'

No. 1238: B. Soukup-Bardon. 1. b5/i cb/ii 2. Bxb5 Sxb5/iii 3. b4 Sc5 4. Kg2! (to gain the opposition) h1Q†/iv 5. Kxh1 Sd3 6. Kh2! Kg4 7. Kg2 =. i) 1. Bxc6? Sxc6 2. b5 Kg3 3. bxc6 Sc5 and 5. . . Sf2 mate. Or 1. Kxh2? Sxb4 wins. ii) 1. . . Kg3 2. bxa6 Sb5 3. Bxe6 yields no S mate. Here the second main variation is: 1. . . Sc5 2. Kxh2! (2. b6? Kg3 3. b7 Sxb7 wins) cb 3. Bbx5 Sxb5 4. b3! (4. b4? Sd3 wins) Sd3 5. b4 Kg4 6. Kg2 =. iii) 2. . . Kg3 3. Bxa6 Sc6 4. Bd3 Se5 5. Bf5 Sc4 6. Pd3 Se3 7. Be2 =. iv) 4. . . Sd3 5. Kxh2 Kg4 6. Kg2 =. 'A pleasant study of a kind which the composer has made his own. Generally K+2S v K+B offers little scope for genuine compositions, attempts are mostly dull theoretical exercises. Here however there are two interesting variations in which W must choose his moves most carefully. Naturally, theory is still of importance.'

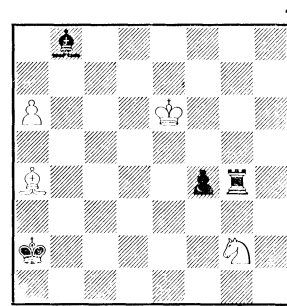
No. 1239: W. J. G. Mees. 1. Kg2 (1. Kh2? Bf3 =) Sg5/i 2. fxg5 Ke2 3. g4 Bxg4 4. Bh2 (Clearing the diagonal for wK) Bf3† 5. Kg3 Bxa8 6. Kf4 Kd3/ii 7. Ke5 etc. to b8 when bB is lost.

No. 1239 W. J. G. Mees
5th Pr. TFS Tny 1967
Award 4/68 & 8/68



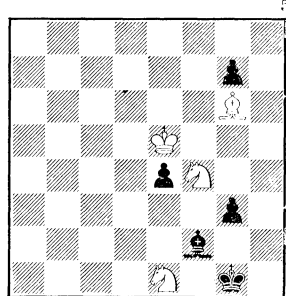
Win 6

No. 1240 H. Källström
1st Hon. Men. TFS Tny 1967
Award 4/38 & 8/68



Draw 4

No. 1241 W. Veitch
Tidskrift för Schack 8/67



Win 4

i) 1. ... Ke2 2. Kxh3 Bf3 3. g4 Bxa8 4. f5, a line which also wins against 1. ... Ke3 or 1. ... Sg1. ii) 6. ... Kf2 7. Ke5 Kg2 8. Bf4 Kf3 9. Ec1 wins. 'A light, irreproachably constructed clearance theme study. All turns on White's 4th move which in the starting position is cleverly hidden by two pawns.'

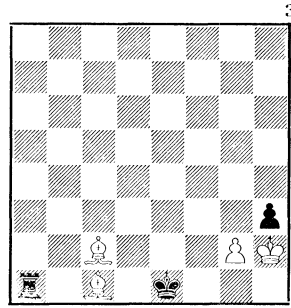
No. 1240: H. Källström. 1. Bc6/i Rg6† 2. Kd7 Rd6†/ii 3. Kc8 Rxc6† 4. Kxb8 f3 5. a7/iii Rb6† 6. Kc8 Ra4 7. Se1 f2 8. Sd3 f1Q 9. Sb4† Kb3 10. Sxa6 Qxa6† 11. Kb8=. i) 1. a7? Bxa7 2. Bc6 Rg6† 3. Kd7 Rxc6 wins. ii) 2. ... Rf6 3. Bd5† Kb2 4. Kc8 Ba7 5. Kb7=. iii) 5. Se1? f2 6. a7 Rb6† 7. Kc7 (7. Kc8 dxe1Q) Ra6 wins. 'A game-like work which has a light and lively solution. Nice how the slow S yet manages to bring help right from the other side of the board.'

F. S. Pondarenko & A. P. Kuznetsov received the 2nd Hon. Mention for a study based on a tempo-gaining manoeuvre which apparently was previously shown but disqualified because of incorrection in the 1966 Drosha Tourney. We are omitting this position as the TFS version is also bust at several points by the crude QxEf2. (WV)

No. 1241: W. Veitch. 1. Sg2/i e3 2. Be4 (2. Sh4? g2=) 3. Se2† Kf1 4. Bf3 g4/ii 5. Kf4/iii gxf3 6. Kxf3 Ee1(g1) 7. Sxe3(g3) mate.

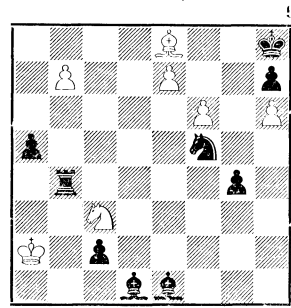
i) 1. Sc2? g2 2. Bxe4 Bg3 3. Se3 g5=. ii) 4. ... Be1 5. Ke4(f5) Kf2 6. Sxe1 wins. iii) 5. Ke4? Bg1 6. Sxg3† Kf2 7. Sh1† Kf1 =. ...

No. 1242 T. B. Gorgiev
1st Pr. TFS Tny 1968
Award 5/69 & 10/69



Win 4

No. 1243 Chr. Jonsson
2nd Pr. TFS Tny 1968
Award 5/69



Win 7

The final position after Kxf3 was shown by Mike Bent in a 1964 TFS study which proved unsound (see EG1, No. 19. and EG2, p. 20). His remark to me: 'It is a pity that to achieve the idea bK must start in the corner', provoked this piece. I was surprised that, although I mentioned the derivation to TFS, no reference was made in the printed solution to Mike Bent's study. (WV) Note by AJR: this is a case, which occurs far from infrequently, of editorial omission being a potential cause of bad feeling, whether between composer and composer, composer and judge, or judge and editor.

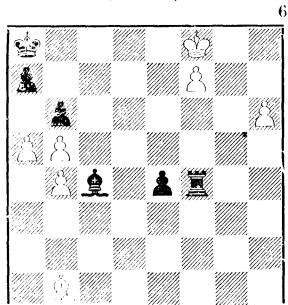
The Informal Tidskrift för Schack Tourney for studies published during 1968 was judged by Dr. G. Grzeban, who expressed thanks in his award to W. Proskurowski for his analytical assistance. Of 50 studies published from 24 composers about half were eliminated by various shortcomings. Quotes below are from the award.

P. Perkonoja won 1st Prize with No. 1109 in EG20, a fact not noted there. T. B. Gorgiev's study which follows was equally placed first. Perkonoja's work was lauded for its near classic simplicity of construction and its solution combining difficulty (4. Se2) and interesting aspects of reciprocal Zugzwang.

No. 1242: T. B. Gorgiev. 1. Bb2 Ra2/i 2. Ec3† Ke2/ii 3. Bb3/iii Ra3 4. Bc4† Ke3 5. Bb4/iv Ra4 6. Bc5† Ke4 7. Bb5/v Ra5 8. Bc6† Ke5 9. Bb6 Ra6 10. Bc7† Ke6 11. Bb7 Ra7 12. Ec8† Ke7 13. Bb6! Ra8 14. Bxh3 wins. i) The study, itself a correction of a 1967 TFS study by the composer, was initially not considered for a prize as it was thought that B1 could draw by 1. . . Ra6 2. Kxh3 Ra2 3. Bc3† Ke2 and 4. . . Ra3. Further analysis, due above all to Mr. Perkonoja, however showed that White wins by 4. Be4! Ra3 5. Bf3† Kf2 6. Bd4†. Thereupon the study was placed equal first. ii) If 2. . . Kf1 3. Bd3† Kf2 4. Eb1 Ra3 5. Bd4†. iii) 3. Eb1? Ra3 4. Bb4 Rb3=. iv) 5. Bb2? Ra4 6. Bb5 Rb4 7. Bc1† Kd4=. v) 7. Bb3? Ra5 8. Bb6 Rb5 9. Bc2† Kd5=. 'Fine systematic movement by both the white and black pieces'.

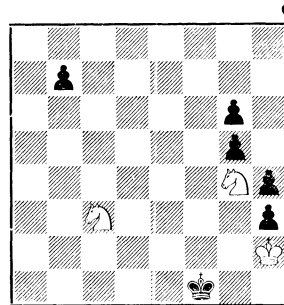
No. 1243: Chr. Jonsson. 1. Ba4 c1S† 2. Ka3 Sxe7 3. fxe7 Bxa4 4. Sb5 Rb3† 5. Kxa4 Rb4† 6. Kxa5 Re4† 7. Sc3! leaving B1 to choose between either 7. . . Bxc3† 8. Kb5 Be5 9. e8Q mate or 7. . . Sb3† 8. Kb5 Re5† 9. Kb4 Bg3 10. b8Q mate. 'A Novotny on b5 and a Grimshaw on e5! An original combination and a fine example of use of problem ideas in studies. The content in ideas renders the heavy construction acceptable; there is not one superfluous piece.'

No. 1244 V. Neidze
3rd Pr. TFS Tny 1968
Award 5/69



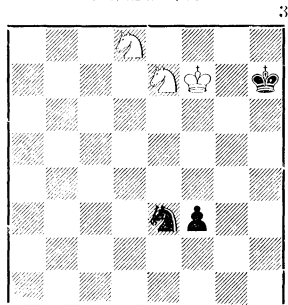
Draw 7

No. 1245 B. Soukup-Bardon
Special Pr. TFS Tny 1968
Award 5/69



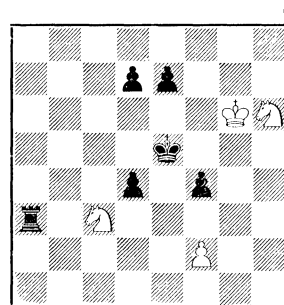
Win 3

No. 1246 A. Ericsson
1st Hon. Men. TFS Tny 1963
Award 5/69



Draw 3

No. 1247 C. M. Bent
2nd Hon. Men. TFS Tny 1968
Award 5/69



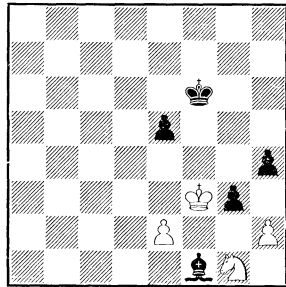
Win 4

No. 1244: V. Neidze. 1. h7/i Rxf7†/ij 2. Ke8/iii Rxxh7 3. Bxe4† Rb7 4. a6 Exb5† 5. Kd8 Exa6 6. Kc8 b5 7. Bd5 stalemate. i) 1. Kg7? Rxf7† 2. Kg6 e3. Or 1. Bxc4†? Rxe4 2. h7 Rh4 3. Kg7 Bxf7. ii) 1. . . Rh4 2. Bxe4† Kb8 3. Kg7=. iii) 2. Kg8? Rxxh7† 3. Kxxh7 Bd3 wins. 'The composer finely leads up to a end position where Black is stalemate with a shut-in B and a pinned R. That the final move is not the only possible one does not matter in this context'. (I wonder how many agree with this. Also the whole logic of the play seems to me suspect. E.g.: move wPb4 to b2. Now 5. . . Bxa6 is a losing blunder as White mates in 4; and to my mind the mere fact that wP is at b4, enabling Black to scramble a draw, does not change 5. . . Bxa6 from being a bad move. In other words, the end position is arrived at by inferior defence, and at the end W does not so much draw as fail to win. -WV) C. M. Bent won 4th Prize with the study already shown in EG 18, p. 50, Position A4. The Judge liked the anti-critical B moves but remarked that play was rather static.

No. 1245: B. Soukup-Bardon. To win W must capture Pg5 with Sc3 and there with block Pg6. But Pb7 must be eliminated first. 1. Sb5 b6 2. Sc6 with three lines; A - 2. . . Ke1 3. Sc4 b5 4. Sa3 b4 5. Sc2† Kd2 6. Sxb4 Kc3 7. Sc5† Kd4 8. ♠f6 Kd3 9. Kxxh3 Kd4 10. Sh7 Ke4 11. Sxxg5 Kf5 12. Kxxh4 with a book win; B - 2. . . Ke2 3. Sc4 b5 4. Sa3 b4 5. Sc2

b3 6. Sd4† Kd3 7. Sxb3 Kc4 8. Sd2 Kd3 9. Sf1 Ke2 10. Sfe3 Kf3 11. Kxh3 Ke4 12. Sd1 Kf4 13. Sfd2 Kf3 14. Kh2 Kf4 15. Kg2 Kf5 16. Kf3 Ke6 17. Ke4 Kf7 18. Sh3 K— 19. Sxg5 wins; C - 2. ... Ke2 3. Sc4 Kf3 4. Kxh3 b5 5. Sa3 b4 6. Sc2 b3 7. Sd4† Ke4 8. Sxb3 Kd5 9. Sd2 Ke6 10. Se4 Kf5 11. Sef2 Kf4 12. Kg2 Kf5 13. Kf3 Ke6 14. Ke4 K— 15. Sh3 winning. This earned the Special Prize for analytical studies.

No. 1248 Chr. Jonsson
3rd Hon. Men. TFS Tny 1968
Award 5/69



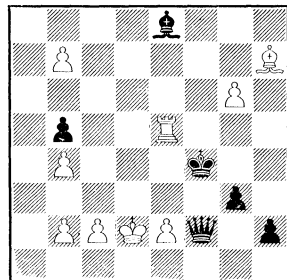
Draw 4

No. 1246: A. Ericsson. 1. Se6 f2 2. Sg5† Kh6 3. Sf3 f1Q 4. Sg8† Kh5 5. Sf6† Kh6 6. Sg8† Kh7 7. Sf6† Kh8 8. Se5= . 'With only six pieces a neat S end-play is created with bQ neutralised.'

No. 1247: C. M. Bent. 1. Sf7† Ke6 2. Sg5† Ke5 3. Sf3† Ke6 4. Sxd4† Ke5 5. Sf3† Ke6 6. Sg5† Ke5 7. Sf7† Ke6/i 8. Sb5 Rc3 9. Sxc3 wins. i) The study is cooked here by 7. ... Kd4 8. Sb5† Kd3 9. Sxa3 Ke2 and B1 draws. (WV)

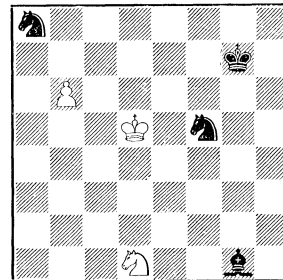
No. 1248: Chr. Jonsson. 1. hxg3 h3 2. Sxh3 Bxh3 3. g4 Kg5 4. Ke4 Kf6 5. Kf3 Ef1 6. Kf2 Bh3 7. Kh3= . 'A small but instructive study with an interesting try in 1. h3?'

No. 1249 Y. Dorogov
1ste Prize, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969
(v. 69, correction iii.70) 6



Win 9

No. 1250 Y. Bazlov
2nd Prize, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 4



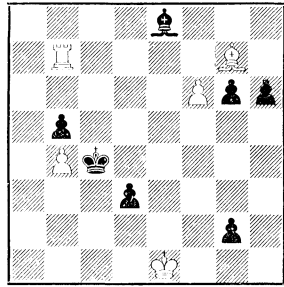
Draw 3

No. 1249: Y. Dorogov. 1. Re4† Kxe4 2. g7† Kd4 3. c3† Kc4 4. Bg8† Bf7 5. b8Q h1Q 6. Bxf7† Qxf7 7. Qc7† Qxc7 8. g8Q† Qd5† 9. Kc2 Qxg8 10. e4 and 11. b3 mate.

Judge: V. Tjavlovsky. bBe8 was originally bSd8, allowing, as P. Perkonjoja pointed out (x.69), 4. g8Q† Sf7 5. Bg6 Kb3 6. Bxf7† Kxb2 7. Bd5. The Award was published in Shakhmaty v SSSR viii.70.

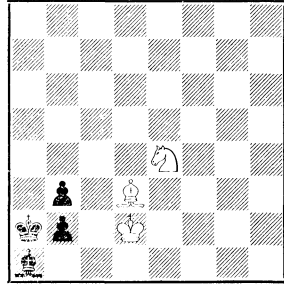
No. 1250: Y. Bazlov. 1. B7 Sb6† 2. Ke6/i Sd4† 3. Kd6 Sb5† 4. Kc6 Sa7† 5. Kc7 Sd5† 6. Kd6 Sf6 7. b8S/ii Bh2† 8. Kc5 Bxb8 9. Kb6 Sd7- 10. Kb7 Kf6 11. Sc3/iii Be5 12. Se2 Bb8/iv 13. Sc3 Ke5 14. Sa4 Kd6 15. Sc3/v Sc6 16. Se4† Kd5 17. Sc3† Kc5 18. Se4† Kb5 19. Sc3† draws. i) 2. Kc6? Se7† 3. Kc7 Sbd5† and 4. ... Bh2. ii) 7. b8Q? Bh2† 8. Kc5 Sd7†. iii) 11. Se3? Bd6(g3). iv) 12. ... Sb5 13. Kc6 Sd4† 14. Sxd4 Sb8† 15. Kb7. No analysis is given of 12. ... Kf5 13. Kxa7 Bb2. v) 15. Sb6? Sc6 wins.

No. 1251 V. Yakovenko
3rd Prize, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 7



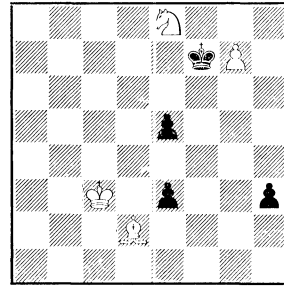
Draw 5

No. 1253 G. Sonntag
5th Prize, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 4



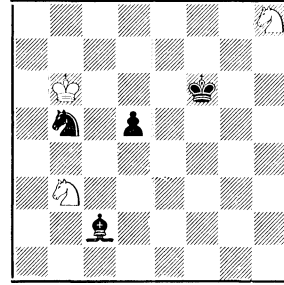
Win 3

No. 1252 B. Brekhov
4th Prize, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 4



Win 4

No. 1254 V. Dolgov
and B. Sidorov
Special Prize, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 4



Draw 3

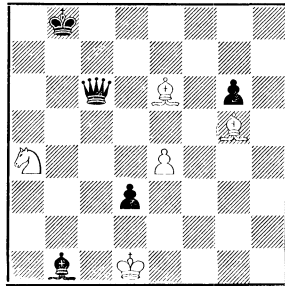
No. 1251: V. Yakovenko. 1. Rc7† Kd5 2. Kf2/i d2 3. f7 g1Q† 4. Kxg1 d1Q† 5. Kf2 Qd2† 6. Kf3 Qd3† 7. Kf2 Qf5† 8. Kg3 Qg5† 9. Kf3 Qh5† 10. Kg3 draws, bQ always being vulnerable after ... Bxf7. i) 2. Rc5†? Kd6 3. Bf8† Ke6 4. Rg5 hg 5. Be5 Kd5 wins easily, 6. Kd2 Kc4 and W is already short of moves.

No. 1252: B. Brekhov. 1. Be1 h2 2. Sf6 h1Q 3. g8Q† Kxf6 4. Bh4† Kf5 5. Qf7† Kg4 6. Qg6† Kf4 7. Qf6† Kg4 8. Qg5† Kf3 9. Qf5† Ke2 10. Qg4† Kf1 11. Kd1† Kg2 12. Qe2† Kh3 13. Qxe3† Kg4 14. Qg5† Kf3 15. Qf5† Ke3 16. Qxe5† Qe4 17. Qc5† Kf3 18. Qf2† Kg4 19. Qg3† Kf5 20. Qg5† Ke6 21. Qe7† Kf5/i 22. Qf6† Kg4 23. Qg5† and mates. i) 21. ... Kd5 22. Qb7† Ke5 23. Bg3† Kf5 24. Qh7†.

No. 1253: G. Sonntag. 1. Bb1† Ka3 2. Kc3 Ka4 3. Kc4 Ka5 4. Kc5 Ka6 5. Sd6 Ka5 6. Sc4† Ka6 7. Kc6 Ka7 8. Sd6 Ka6 9. Sb7 Ka7 10. Sc5 Kb8 11. Kd7 Ka8 12. Kc8 Ka7 13. Kc7 Ka8 14. Sa6 (d3, d7) Ka7 15. Sb8 (b4) Ka8 16. Be4† Ka7 17. Bb7 b1Q 18. Se6 mate. The cornering of bK will be familiar to 2S v P. Troitzky addicts, and JRH indeed finds (1900) an anticipation by the great Russian: p. 15 in Vol. 3 of Rueb's Schaakstudie.

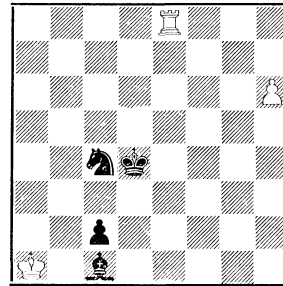
No. 1254: V. Dolgov and B. Sidorov. 1. Sa1 Ba4 2. Ka5 Sc3 3. Kb4 d4 4. Kc4 Se2 5. Kd3 Bd1 6. Kd2 Sc3 7. Kd3 Sb5 8. Kc4 Ba4 9. Kb4 draws. The Judge remarks that a famous 1947 Korolkov First Prize in Shakhmaty is here improved on, at least as regards the drawing manoeuvre, if not the lead-in play.

No. 1255 **B. Dolgov**
 1 Hon. Men., Shachmaty
 v. SSSR, 1969 5



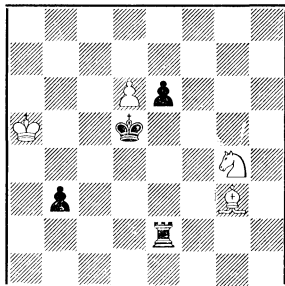
Draw 5

No. 1256 **A. Sadykov**
 2 Hon. Men., Shakhmaty
 v. SSSR, 1969
 Correction (x 69 iv. 70) 4



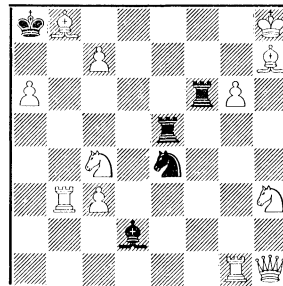
Draw 3

No. 1257 **V. A. Bron**
 3 Hon. Men., Shakhmaty
 v. SSSR, 1969
 (vii. 69) 4



Win 4

No. 1258 **I. Chuiko**
 4 Hon. Men., Shakhmaty
 v. SSSR, 1969
 (viii. 69, Correction iii. 70) 5



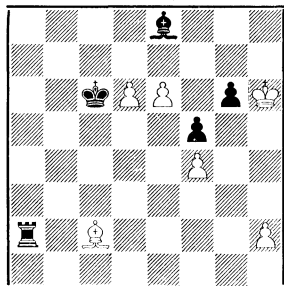
12
 Black to Move, White wins

No. 1255: V. Dolgov. 1. Bf4† Ka7 2. Be3† Ka6 3. Sc5† Ka5 4. Sb3† Ka6 5. Sc5† Kb6 6. Sb7† Kb5 7. Bc4† Kb4 8. Bd2† Ka4 9. Bb3† Ka3 10. Bc1† Kb4 11. Bd2† Kb5 12. Bc4† Kb6 13. Be3† Kc7 14. Bf4† Kc8 15. Sd6† Kd8 16. Sf7† Kc8 17. Sd6† Kc7 18. Sb7† Kd7 19. Be6† Ke7 20. Bg5† Ke8 21. Bf7† Kf8 22. Bh6†.

No. 1256: A. Sadykov. 1. h7/i Bb2† 2. Ka2 Kd3 3. Rd8† Ke2 4. Re8† Kf2 5. Rf8† Kg2 6. Rg8† Kh2 7. h8Q† Bxh8 8. Rxh8† Kg2 9. Rg8† Kf2 10. Rf8† Ke2 11. Re8† Kd2 12. Rd8† Kc3 13. Rc8 c1Q 14. Rxc4† Kxc4 stalemate, 13. ... c1R is not given. If in reply to any check bK moves to the edge, then Rb8 for Rb1 draws. i) As first published, wPh5 (not h6) and bSe3 (not c4) allowed, instead of the intended 1. h6 Sc4 (and solution continuing as above), a win for B1 by 1. ... Ba3. Clearly in the USSR corrections are allowed in informal tourneys since there is no 'closing date'.

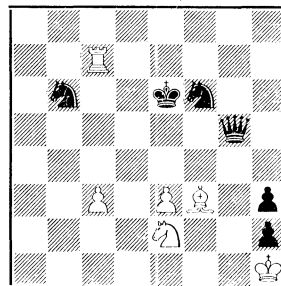
No. 1257: V. A. Bron. 1. d7 Ra2† 2. Kb6 Ra8 3. Be5/i b2 4. Bxb2 Kd6 5. Kb7/ii Rd8 6. Ba3† Kxd7 7. Sf6 mate. i) 3. Sf6†? Kd4 4. Kb7 Rd8 5. Kc7 Rxd7† 6. Sxd7 Kc3 draws. ii) 5. Sf6? Rb8† 6. Ka7 Rd8 7. Kb6 Rb8† draw.

No. 1259 K. Georgala
5 Hon. Men., Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969
(v. 69) 5



Draw 6

No. 1260 V. Yakimchik
6 Hon. Men., Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969
(ix. 69) 6



Draw 6

No. 1258: I. Chuiko. 1. ... Rf8†/i 2. Kg7 Bh6† 3. Kxh6 Rh5† 4. Kxh5 Rf5† 5. Sg5 Rxc5† 6. Kh6 Rxc6† 7. Kh5 Rg5† 8. Kh4 Rg4† 9. Kh3 Rg3† 10. Kh2 Rh3† 11. Kg2 Rg3† 12. Kf1 Rf3† 13. Ke2 Re3† 14. Kd1 Rd3† 15. Kc1 Rd1† 16. Kb2 Rd2† 17. Ka3 Ra2† 18. Kb4 Ra4† 19. Kb5 Ra5† 20. Kc6 Rc5† 21. Kd7 Rd5† 22. Ke7 Re5† 23. Kf7 Rf5† 24. Kg7 Rg5† 25. Bg6 Rxc6† 26. Kh7 Rg7† 27. Kh6 Rg6† 28. Kh5 Rg5† 29. Kh4 Rg4† 30. Kh3 Rg3† 31. Kh2 Rh3† 32. Kg2 Rg3† 33. Kf1 Rf3† 34. Kc1 Re3† 35. Kd1 Rd3† 36. Kc1 Rd1† 37. Kb2 Rd2† 38. Ka3 Ra2† 39. Kb4 Ra4† 40. Kb5 Ra5† 41. Kc6 Rc5† 42. Kd7 Rd5† 43. Sd6 Rxd6† 44. Ke7 Re6† 45. Kf7 Rf6† 46. Kg7 Rg6† 47. Kh7 Rg7† 48. Kh6 Rg6† 49. Kh5 Rg5† 50. Kh4 Rg4† 51. Kh3 Rg3† 52. Kh2 Rh3† 53. Kg2 Rg3† 54. Kf1 Rf3† 55. Ke1 Re3† 56. Kd1 Rd3† 57. Kc1 Rd1† 58. Kb2 Rd2† 59. Ka3 Ra2† 60. Kb4 Ra4† 61. Kb5 Ra5† 62. Kc4 and wins, for instance 62. ... Rc5† 63. Kd4 (Kd3 also wins, explaining why the author cut his solution short -- he thereby avoids a dual!) 63. ... Rc4† 64. Ke3 (Ke5 also) 64. ... Rxc3† 65. Kf5 Rf3† 66. Kxf3 and bSd4 is no longer pinned and the stalemate that has been in the air for an aeon or two has dissolved. i) As first published bRf6 was on f5, allowing Black a genuine perpetual by 1. ... Re8† 2. Bg8 Bxc3† 3. Rxc3 Rxc8† 4. Kh7 Rg7† 5. Kh6 Rxc6†.

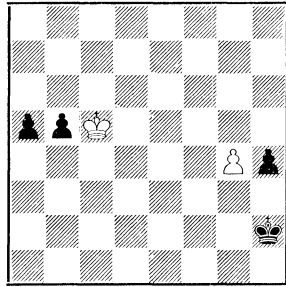
No. 1259: K. Georgala. 1. d7 Bxd7 2. Bb3 Rxh2† 3. Kg5 Bc8 4. e7 Bd7 5. Ba4†/i Kd6 6. e8Q Bxe8 7. Bxe8 Ke6 8. Bf7† Kxf7 stalemate. i) 5. e8 Q? Bxe8 6. Ba4† Kd5 and wins.

No. 1260: V. Yakimchik. 1. Sd4† Ke5 2. Re7† Kd6 3. Rg7 Qa5 4. Ra7 Qc5 5. Rc7 Qe5 6. Re7 Qg5 7. Rg7 and so on.

No. 1261: L. Katsnelson. 1. g5 b4/i 2. Kc4 b3 3. Kc3/ii a4 4. g6 a3 5. g7 b2 6. Kc2 wins. i) 1. ... a4 2. Kb4 a3 3. Kb3 b4 4. g6 h3 5. g7. ii) 3. Kxb3? a4† 4. Ka3 h3 5. g6 Kh1 6. g7 h2 7. g8Q stalemate.

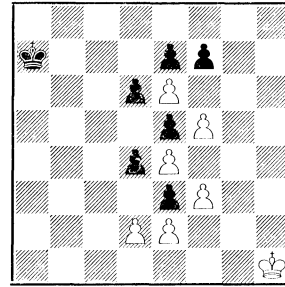
No. 1262: J. van Reek. 1. de fe 2. ed/i ef 3. de fe/ii 4. ed ef 5. de fe 6. e8Q wins. For 5 W and B1 moves, nothing but P-captures! The P that promotes begins on d2: an extraordinary example of the excelsior theme. i) 2. fe? de 3. Kg2 Kb6 4. f4 ef 5. Kf3 Kc5 6. Kxf4 Kd4 7. Kf5 Kc3 draws. ii) 3. ... de 4. ef Kb6 5. Kg2 wins.

No. 1261 L. Katsnelson
Commended, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 (i. 69) 4



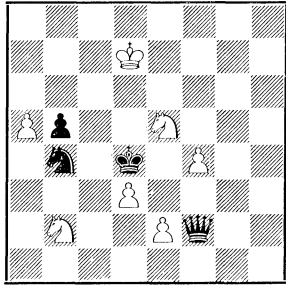
Win 2

No. 262 J. van Reek
Commended, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 (i. 69) 7



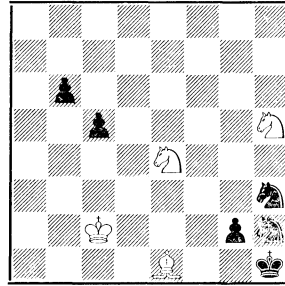
Win 7

No. 1263 A. Ivanov
Commended, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 (iii. 69) 4



Win 7

No. 1264 V. Neishtadt
Commended, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 (vi 69) 6



Win 4

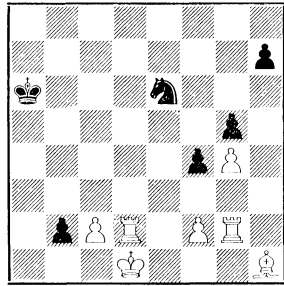
No. 1263: A. Ivanov. 1. Sf3† Kc5 2. d4† Kd5 3. Sd1 Qg3 4. Sc3† Kc4 5. Sd2† Kxd4 6. Sxb5† Kd5 7. Sc7† Kd4 8. Se6† Kd5 c4 mate.

No. 1264: V. Neishtadt. 1. Shg3† Kg1 2. Bf2† Sxf2 3. Sg5 c4 4. Kb1 b5 5. Ka1 b4 6. Ka2 b3†7. Ka3 b2 8. Ka2 wins, or 3. ... b5 4. Kb3 c4† 5. Ka3 b4† 6. Ka2 (a4) b3† 7. Ka3. JRH points out that the basic Zugzwang is Loyd (1858), No. 256 in Kasparyan's '2,500', but here with additional play.

No. 1265: M. Bordenyuk. 1. Rd6† Ka5 2. Rd5† Ka6 3. Rb5 Kxb5 4. c4† Kxc4 5. Kc2 Sd4† 6. Kxb2 Sf3 7. Ka3/i Kc3 8. Ka4 Kc4 9. Ka5 Kc5 10. Ka6 Kc6 11. Rh2(g1) wins. i) 7. Kc2? h6 and the draw is unavoidable.

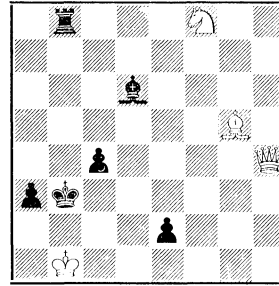
No. 1266: Y. Dorogov. 1. Kc1 Rxf8 2. Qh3† Bg3 3. Qxg3† c3 4. Bd2 Rf1† 5. Be1 Rxe1† 6. Qxe1 a2 7. Qxc3† Kxc3 stalemate. The original position was rather different: WKc1, Qh8, Bg5; BKa4, Rf8, Bd6, P-a3, c4, e2. The intention 1. Qh4 Kb3 failed because of 1. ... Rf1† 2. Kc2 Bf4.

No. 1265 M. Bordenyuk
Commended, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969 (viii. 69) 6



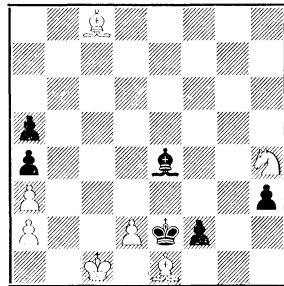
Win 7

No. 1266 Y. Dorogov
Commended, Shakhmaty
v. SSSR, 1969
(ix. 69, Correction iii. 70) 6



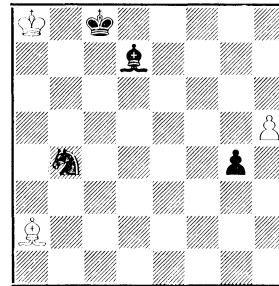
Draw 4

No. 1267 V. A. Yakovenko
1st Prize 64, 1969
Award ix. 70 7



Draw 7

No. 1268 V. Dolgov
2nd Prize, 64, 1969 4



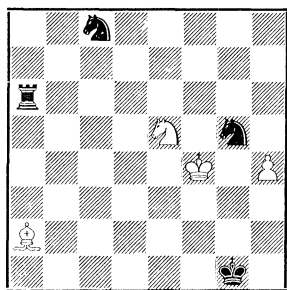
Draw 3

No. 1267: V. A. Yakovenko. 1. Bg4† Kd3/i 2. Bxf2 h2 3. Sf3 h1Q† 4. Sg1/ii Kc4 5. Be6† Bd5 6. Bg4/iii Kb5 7. Bd7† Bc6 8. Bg4/iv Ka6 9. Bc8† Bb7 10. Bg4/v and so on, 10. ... Kb5 11. Bd7†, or 10. ... Qc6† 11. Kd1, W still threatening mate or Q-win via Be2. i) 1. ... Kxe1 2. Bxh3. ii) 4. Se1†? Kc4 5. Be6† Bd5 6. Bf5 Bf7, or 6. Bg4 Qf1. iii) 6. Bc8? Qh6. iv) 8. Bf5? Qd5. v) 10. Bf5? Qc6† 11. Kd1 Bc8 12. Bd3† Kb7. Judge: G. M. Kasparian. The award was published in issue. No. 37 (in 1970) of the weekly 64.

No. 1268: V. Dolgov. 1. h6 Bc6† 2. Ka7 Be4 3. h7/i Bxh7 4. Be6† Kc7 5. Bxg4 Sc6† 6. Ka8 Se5 7. Be2/ii Kb6 8. Kb8 Sc6† 9. Ka8 Sd4 10. Bg4 Kc7 11. Ka7 with repetition. i) 3. Be6†? Kc7 4. Bxg4 Sc6† 5. Ka8 Se5† and 6. ... Sxg4. ii) 7. Be6? Be4† 8. Ka7 Sc6†. Or 7. Bh3? Be4† 8. Ka7 Sc6† 9. Ka8 Sd8† 10. Ka7 Bb7 wins. Or 7. Bd1? Be4† 8. Ka7 Sc6† 9. Ka8 Se7† 10. Ka7 Bb7. If only there had been some entries like this for the Lommer Jubilee 'Repetition Theme' tourney! (AJR).

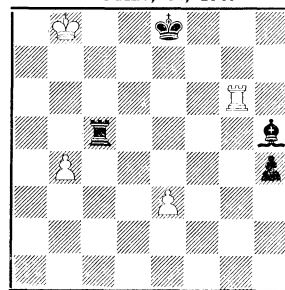
No. 1269: A. G. Kopnin. 1. Bc4 Se6† 2. Kg3 Rb6 3. Sf3† Kh1 4. Bf1 Rb2 5. Bh3/i Re2 6. Bf1 Ra2 7. Bh3/ii Re2 8. Bf1 Rc2 9. Se1/iii Rc3† 10. Sf3 Rc2 11. Se1 draw. i) 5. Se1? Sd4 wins. ii) 7. Bc4? Rg2† 8. Kh3 Sf4 mate. iii) 9. Bh3? Sg7 10. Se1 Rc3† 11. Sf3 Sh5† wins.

No. 1269 A. G. Kopnin
3rd Prize, 64, 1969 4



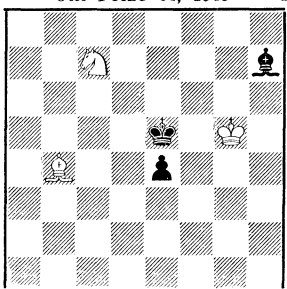
Draw 4

No. 1270 A. M. Belenky,
An. G. Kuznetsov
and V. V. Yakimchik
4th Prize, 64, 1969 4



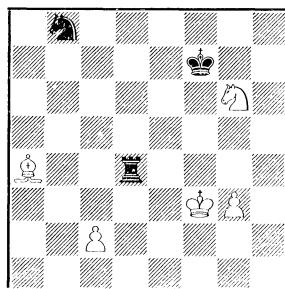
Draw 4

No. 1271 Y. V. Bazlov
and V. S. Kovalenko
5th Prize 64, 1969 3



Win 3

No. 1272 V. I. Neishtadt
6th Prize, 64, 1969 3



Draw 5

No. 1270: Belenky, A. G. Kuznetsov and Yakimchik. 1. Re6† Kd7 2. Re4 Rb5† 3. Ka7 Rb7† 4. Ka8 Bf3 5. Rxh4 Rxb4† 6. e4 Bxe4† 7. Ka7 Kc7/i 8. Ka6 Bb7† 9. Ka7 Be4/ii 10. Ka6 Ra4†/iii 11. Kb5 Be6† 12. Kc5 Rxh4 stalemate, or 12. ... Ra5† 13. K any, draws. i) 7. ... Kc6 8. Rh6† Kc7 9. Rb6 Rxb6 stalemate, but not 9. Ka6? Bc6 with a win. ii) 9. ... Rxh4 is stalemate. iii) 10. ... Bd3† 11. Ka5 Rxh4 is again stalemate. JRH confirms that the stalemate is known, but the remainder of the play is new. AJR: The point of the study is, of course, combining all the stalemates in one position.

No. 1271: Y. V. Bazlov and V. S. Kovalenko. 1. Bc3† Kd6 2. Se8† Ke6 3. Sf6 Bf5 4. Sh5 Bh7 5. Kh6 Bg8 6. Kg7 Bf7 7. Sf6 e3/i 8. Be1 Ke7 9. Bb4† Ke6 10. Bc5 e2 11. Bb4 wins. i) 7. ... Ke7 8. Bb4† Ke6 9. Bc5 wins more quickly. JRH: For the idea see, for example, Fritz (1951), p. 62 of Rueb's 'Bronnen', Vol 5; and Vandecasteele (1965), No. 796 in EG 16.

No. 1272: V. I. Neishtadt. 1. Se5† Kf6 2. Sg4†/i Kg5 3. Bb5 Rxc4 4. c3 Kh5 5. Be8† Kg5 6. Bb5 Kf5 7. Bd3† Kg5 8. Bb5 drawn position. i) 2. Sc6† Rxa4 3. Sxb8 Ke6 4. Sc6 Kd6 5. Sd8 Ra7 6. c4 Rc7 7. c5† Ke7 wins.

Judges' Award in 'New Statesman' Tourney (Formal, closing date 31. xii.1969). (Names, nationalities and the distribution of entries among composers and countries, are supplied by the Tourney Director.) With 62 entries from 13 countries (13 from 3 composers in the United Kingdom, 9 from 8 composers in the U.S.S.R. and 5 from 3 composers in the U.S.) the quantity was adequate. The quality, even after removing the obviously inferior, was not exciting. The 4 Prizewinners do, on the other hand, exhibit a wide variety in both style and content. A Special Prize is awarded to No. 38 which shows, for the first time, the task achievement of a white pawn forced to all four promotions in a study to draw.

1st Prize: (No. 54) No. 1301: **P. Perkoroja (Finland)**. A study without drama or central point, but of consistently high standard throughout. There are few captures, the wK must walk with precision, there is a black excelsior in variation (vi), and there is a fascinatingly natural position after 13. Sxe5 in the main line.

2nd Prize: (No. 19) No. 1302: **V. Kalandadze (U.S.S.R.)**. The feeling, which a Judge may have, that he 'has seen this before', must be sternly repressed unless he can identify an actual anticipation. The wK drives first to c6 by the shortest route, then changes gear and direction to steer carefully and avoid obstacles, finally to laugh in the lay-by on g3.

3rd Prize: (No. 43) No. 1303: **W. Issler (Switzerland)**. Here the first move is all. Deliberately to block one's only pawn in a simple bishop ending in order to win, is outstanding.

4th Prize: (No. 50) No. 1304: **A. H. Branton (U.S.A.)**. In complete contrast here is sheer difficulty and depth. These alone do not, of course, entitle an entry to be honoured, but the point of the study, the move 3.g3, impresses by its quietness.

Special Prize: (No. 38) No. 1305: **J. Rusinek (Poland)**. History is made with the four-fold promotion (of wPc7) in a study to draw. The entry builds on a matrix used by A. J. Roycroft to show promotion to R and B (see Vol III of A. Chéron's 'Lehr- und Handbuch der Endspiele', 1958), and the variations are necessarily complex.

1 Hon. Men.: (No. 24) No. 1306: **C. M. Bent (England)**. The conversion of an open position into a tight and taut one holds many a lesson for the less experienced composer.

2 Hon. Men.: (No. 18) No. 1307: † **A. Wotawa (Austria)**. Even though White can afford to sacrifice, the actual move that does so is startling.

3 Hon. Men.: (No. 16) No. 1308: **J. Rusinek (Poland)**. The two under-promotions on a8 are a considerable constructional achievement. Despite the advanced wP's the black force is almost overwhelming.

4 Hon. Men.: (No. 22) No. 1309: **J. J. van den Ende (Netherlands)**. A partial anticipation, No. 632 in EG13, prevented this from being placed higher in the award.

5 Hon. Men.: (No. 26) No. 1310: **C. M. Bent (England)**. The introduction is scarcely pretty, but there is attractiveness in the domination.

6 Hon. Men.: (No. 17) No. 1311: **C. M. Bent (England)**. It is good that there are no captures; bad that so much material is immobile. White has a judo hold on Black — the latter may wriggle, but there is always a counter.

The judges and director (Mr H. Fraenkel or 'Assiac') wish to thank Mr A. J. Sobey for rendering the entries anonymous for judging purposes, Mr J. R. Harman for checking for anticipations, and Mr W. Veitch for some checking of analysis. All of this labour behind the scenes is of incalculable value in rendering the award both fair and fit for world-wide scrutiny. The award is provisional for 3 months from first publication of the solutions.

FIDE Judges: Grandmaster
David Bronstein
Dr. H. H. Staudte
A. J. Roycroft
October 1970

Annual Informal Tourneys

The following chess magazines are known to have informal tourneys for the year 1971: Shakhmaty v SSSR (USSR), Schakend Nederland (Netherlands), Tidskrift för Schack (Sweden), Magyar Sakkelet (Hungary), Sachov Umenie (supplement of Ceskoslovensky Sach, Czechoslovakia), L'Italia Scacchistica (Italy), Szachy (Poland).

Obituary

Paul Farago died on 1.xii.70, aged 84. He lived in the Hungarian speaking part of Rumania, in the town known either as Koloszvar or Cluj. In 1956 his book 'Idei Noi in Sahul Artistic' appeared, containing 148 of his compositions, mingled with essays and anecdotes. His style ranged from the relatively simple to the really complex. We hope to publish an appreciation of Farago in a future issue.

EG in 1971

The Editor wishes all readers in all countries a happy and successful 1971. Not all personal greetings have been answered personally (due to shortage of time), but they are warmly appreciated.

In 1971 EG is due to appear in the following months: ii, iv, vii and x. The number of pages in each issue is not predictable and depends more on completion of successful re-negotiation of terms with our excellent printer than on the supply of material (which is nearly always sufficient for a 32-page issue).

The 'EG-year' still begins in month vii (July) with the issue dated that month, and it would assist the Editor if readers would remember to renew their subscriptions in or before that month.

The Editor has had a particularly busy, not to say exhausting, 1970, having to do much 'Diagram and Solution' preparation from original sources, much tourney judging, and the completion of a book to be published late in 1971 (the book's **sub**-title: 'A Comprehensive Introduction to the Chess Endgame Study'). Readers with young families will appreciate why the book is dedicated to 'My wife and children'! In short, the peak of activity maintained in 1970 has to drop in 1971 — will anyone in the U.K. offer to take on the chore of study-abstraction co-ordination? This would enable the **selection** of studies to be done by the Editor, who at present does both jobs necessarily badly.

AJR

Tourney Announcement

'T.B. Gorgiev Jubilee': a tourney in honour of the famous Soviet composer's 60th birthday is announced. Entries in 2 copies to: Oblsociety DSO 'Sportak', Ul. Komsomolskaya 52a, Dnepropetrovsk 70, USSR. Mark entries 'Chess Studies Tourney'. Closing date: 1.vi.71. There will be 3 prizes, with honourable mentions and commendeds.

Formal tourney of 'New Statesman'; closing date 31.xii.71; entries to Assiac, New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London WC1V 7HJ. Judges: D. Hooper and A. J. Roycroft.

Obituaries

Josef Moravec, Czechoslovakia. 20.iii.1882 - 29.viii.1969. Bondarenko's 'Gallery' gives his output as 275, the first in 1907. There are 5 of his studies in '1234'.

George S. Fisher, England. Founder member of The Chess Endgame Study Circle. His date of birth is not known and he died 'about 2 years ago'. Even his close friends could hardly claim to have known him well. He had a remarkable memory for hundreds of chess positions, usually endgame studies, and their continuations or solutions. He composed some studies under the pseudonym 'Rook's Pawn'. He lived his later years in Ealing (London).

Aleksis Rautanen, Finland. 7.iii.1881 - 7.ii.1970. Composed about 500 studies. He was the 'Grand Old Man' of Finnish composers.

Review: 'Selected Studies', by G. Nadareishvili, Tbilisi, 1970 (In Russian)

In a sense this is a Russian language edition, brought up to date, of the 1965 selection by the same author, published in the Georgian language. This makes the studies accessible to a wider readership, but as the edition size is no larger, namely 20,000, it is to be expected that the new edition will soon become a rarity also. The price in the U.S.S.R. is a single rouble!

Here we have 100 examples of the author's own fine compositions, followed by a selection from awards in Georgian tourneys, beginning with the 'First All-Union Tourney' organised in 1950 by the periodical 'Lelo'. There was even, we learn, a successful tourney in 1951 for compositions (studies and problems) by schoolchildren. This second section keeps up the standard and the quantity with 90 examples (a number of which will have appeared in EG).

Section 3 is a 40-page monograph on Q v. minor pieces, with examples from the 18th Century Ercole del Rio up to the present day. Some positions are, for convenience of the reader, repeated from the book's first part, but including these we have a total of 40. The book concludes with a six page article by V. Vasiliev, devoted to biography of the author and illustrated one of Nadareishvili's favourite themes, which might appropriately be called 'hobby-horse'.

The book is very competently produced, the diagrams are large, and there is an appearance of spaciousness that will be appreciated by readers suffering from overdose of alphanumerices (a fault to which EG pleads 'guilty').

At the time of writing this review I have no spare copy for disposal, but I hope to have some soon. (Provisional price, postage included, £1 or \$3.00).

AJR

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Spotlight - all analytical comments.

W. Veitch, 7 Parkfield Avenue, East Sheen, London S W 14, England.

"Anticipations", and anticipations service to tourney judges: J. R. Harman, 20 Cakfield Road, Stroud Green, London N. 4, England.

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Next meeting of The Chess Endgame Study Circle: Friday 2nd. April 1971, at 101 Wigmore Street, London W1 (behind SeSlfridge's, in IBM building), 6.15 p.m.

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