

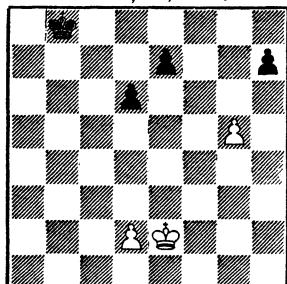
NEWCOMERS' CORNER No. 4

by J. D. Beasley

One effect of the policy of using recently composed material for this column has been the preponderance to date of minor-piece studies; in particular, neither a K+P ending nor a Q ending has yet been featured. To redress this balance, we shall use mainly old material this time.

There are several reasons for accurate play in K+P endings, for example to keep open two attacking objectives, or to get on the right side of a forthcoming zugzwang. Both of these are shown in No. NC4.1 (S. Zhisig, draw).

No. NC 4.1 S. Zhisig
Mention, 64, 1930/I



Draw 3+4

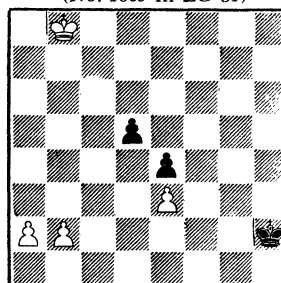
W must attack with wK to get anywhere, but the position with bKd7, wKf5 is (as we shall see) reciprocal zugzwang, hence 1. Kf3 - a diversionary attack on bPh7 to force bK to d7 before wK reaches f5. B1 cannot defend bPh7 directly, so he must comply: 1. . . Kc7 (c8) 2. Kg4 Kd7 and now 3. Kh5 will lose after 3. . . Ke6 4. Kh6 Kf5. Instead, however, W plays 3. . . Kf5 as planned, and bK must retreat, for B1 is in trouble after both 3. . . e6 4. Kf6 and 3. . . d5 4. Ke5 Kc6

5. Ke6 (or 4. . . e6 5. Kf6 again). Best is 3. . . Ke8, for 3. . . Kd8 4. Ke6 Ke8 5. d4 transposes back to the main line. Now, after 4. Ke6 Kf8, W must lose a tempo, for the position with bKf8, wKe6, wPd5 is also reciprocal zugzwang. Hence 5. d3!, and W wins the zugzwang: 5. . . Ke8 6. d4 Kf8 7. d5 Ke8 (nothing better) 8. g6 hg stalemate.

This second zugzwang also explains why the first position (bKd7, wKf5) was reciprocal zugzwang, for if W to play moves wK then . . . Ke6 gives B1 a routine win, and after both d4 Kd8 and d3 Ke8 wins the later zugzwang. Note for composers: the position after 7. d5 would still be reciprocal zugzwang with bBe7 instead of bP, but I can find no example of it in Kasparyan's '2500'. Anyone interested?

A third reason for a superficially curious move in a K+P ending is to guard or occupy a square crucial to a later Q ending. This is shown in No. NC 4.2 (M. Fabbri,

No. NC 4.2 M. Fabbri
3rd Hon. Men., L'Italia
Scacchistica, 1959
(No. 1669 in EG 31)



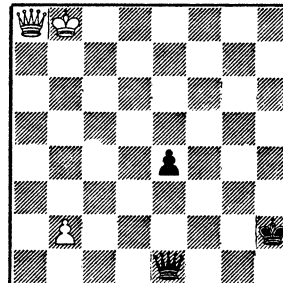
Draw 4+3

draw), which has already appeared in EG (No. 1669) but is worth a close analysis; he who would guess 1. a3! straight away is farsighted indeed. Let us instead look at the obvious: 1. a4 d4 (bringing up bK is too slow) 2. ed (neither the source nor a later analysis in 'Chess Digest' gives 2. a5, which we shall consider separately later) e3 3. a5 e2 4. a6 e1Q 5. a7 Qe8† 6. Kb7 Qb5† 7. Kc7 (alternatives no better) Qa6 8. Kb8 Qb6† 9. Ka8 Qc7 etc., or 1. b4 d4 2. ed e3 3. d5 e2 4. d6 e1Q 5. d7 Qxb4† with a standard win. The point is, however, that this standard win involves a repeated checking procedure to force wK in front of wPd7, and for this the availability of a check on c5 is crucial. Hence 1. a3! d4 2. ed e3 3. d5 e2 4. d6 e1Q 5. d7 Qe7 (a5) 6. Kc8 Qc5† 7. Kd8 Kg3 8. b4! (wPa3 and wPb4 will now stay firmly put, and B1 cannot afford time to capture them) Qc6 9. Ke7 Qc7 10. Ke8 Qe5† 11. Kd8 Kf4 12. Kc8 and B1 can never gain another tempo to bring bK closer. The guard by wPa3 is essential; with wK on c7 or c8, an unguarded wPb4 can safely be picked up by ... Qc3† or ... Qc4† since wK must either move to d8 or expose himself to a check from b4.

Diagram no. NC 4.2a is obtained in the unquoted 2. a5 line, after 1. a4 d4 2. a5 de 3. a6 e2 4. a7 e1Q 5. a8Q. The basic theory of Q+P7 vs Q, according to Averbakh and Chéron, is that there is normally a win with eP, fP or gP if the Q of the stronger side can get on to the file behind the P; there are some exceptions. It is unlikely that wPb2 will help W much (in fact it will probably get in his way), so that we might proceed by 5. ... Qb4† 6. Kc7 Qe7† 7. Kb6 (c6) Qe6† 8. Kb5 (c5, c7) Qe5† 9. Ka4 (b4, c4, a6, b6, c6, d7) e3 and 10. ... e2, and I think B1 can win in all variations. AJR, who gave me quite a bit of help with this, suggests 5. ... e3 instead of 5. ... Qb4†, and it might well be quicker.

(Given that Q+P7 vs Q is of some practical importance, how much should the average club player know about it? I suggest that he should know the basic winning positions, and should understand the principles for winning them though he need not remember all the details. Both Averbakh and Chéron give extensive and well-ordered analysis of this ending and as the variations arising from No. NC 4.2a are a little too complex to be instructive to the newcomer

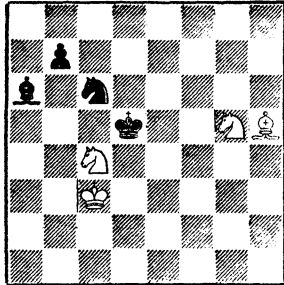
No. NC 4.2a



Black to move 3+3
Position after 1. a4 d4 2. a5 de 3. a6 e2 4. a7 e1Q 5. a8Q from No. NC 4.2.

we will leave it to them. He should also know the basic exceptions to the general rules; here, for example, there can be draws if the weaker K can get near enough to the P to block or threaten it, or if he can get an immediate perpetual check; and Averbakh gives wPg7, wKh7, wQg5, bKb1, bQe7 as a position where W to play wins but B1 to play can draw by 1. ... Ka2. If you know much more than this you are no longer an average club player). For a balancing lightweight, No. NC 4.3 (C. M. Bent, win) shows a charming introduction to an old composition. We have the standard situation wherein an advantage of one minor piece will not win, the stronger side having no pawns, but an advantage of two does win. There seems no chance of immediate material gain, however, so let us drive bK into the side on the chance of a mate: 1.

No. NC 4.3 C. M. Bent
(ix.71)
Commended, 'The
Problemist', 1970-71



Win 4+4
No. NC 4.3: C. M. Bent. 1.
Bf7† Kc5 2. Se6† Kb5 3. Be8
Ka4 4. Bxc6† bc 5. Sc5†Kb5
6. Kd4 wins.

Bf7† (better than 1. Bf3†) **Kc5** 2.
Se6† Kb5 3. **Be8!** (explaining 1.
Bf7†) and now 3. ... **Ka4** is forced
since 3. ... b6 would lose bS to 4.
Sd4†. Now there is a switchback

set up by 4. Sc5† Kb5 5. S - - Ka4,
but it leads nowhere, and the only
hope is 4. **Bxc6†!** This nominal ex-
change has the character of a sa-
crifice, and leads after 4. ... bc to
an 1862 study by Horwitz (No. 172
in "Test Tube Chess"): 5. Sc5† Kb5
6. Kd4, and after B1 has given up
bB we have a winning 2S vs P
ending which Horwitz analyses
through to the mate. (2S vs P is
a win if the P can be blocked by
wS no further forward than a4,
b6, c5 or d4, the theory being that
wK and one mobile wS can drive
bK into a suitable corner, the
other wS then releasing bP to give
B1 some moves while the coup de
grace is delivered; I imagine that
few of us would care to demon-
strate it over a board). When this
first appeared, I spent three even-
ings analysing 4. Sc5† and then
gave up; it has been a firm fa-
vourite ever since. I was told the
answer.

RETROANALYSIS AND CODEX AGAIN

by Walter Veitch

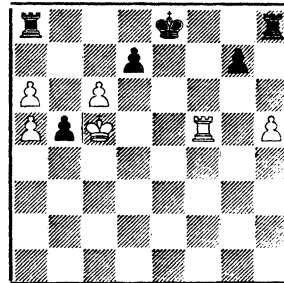
More senior readers may remem-
ber my vituperation or Veitch-tu-
peration in EG28-29 against the
misapplication of the non-game
frills of the Piran Problem Codex
to retroanalytical studies in the
1965-67 Friendship Match. The
Problem Codex for instance allow-
ed moves based on the right to
castle provided some time later
castling actually took place, with
surrealist consequences which no
player ever would or could recog-
nise as chess.

Amongst several who expressed
views similar to mine at the time
was J. van Reek (Holland). Some
months ago moreover he perfected
a study which he not only kindly
sent to me for presentation in EG
but which he dedicated to me. This
study, as will be seen, presents a
proposition which is also some-
what contentious, but one which
could be conventionally accepted

into a revised Codex without vio-
lating the principles of the game.

Mr. van Reek argues relative to
this position that becauseb7-
b5 was possible as the last move
leading to the diagram, Black is
assumed to retain the right to

J. van Reek
Original
(Dedicated to W. Veitch)



Win 6+6

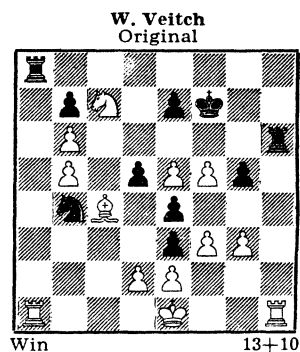
castle either side. Having this right, it follows thatb7-b5 must have been the last move, which allows 1. a5xb6 e.p. as key.

This to me is interesting but debatable. The normal conventions are that castling is admissible unless disproved, while en passant captures as key are admissible only if proved. Mr. van Reek in effect proposes that the first convention shall prevail over and condition the latter. To repeat, one could certainly accept this proposition (or the reverse) as a new convention, but many would oppose the idea.

However, accepting Mr. van Reek's proposal, the solution is: 1. a5xb6 e.p. Rxa6/i 2. c7 (2. Kb5? Rxb6†=) Ke7 3. Kb5/ii Rha8/iii 4. b7/iv Ra5† 5. Kc4 Ra4† 6. Kd3 Ra3† 7. Ke2 Ra2† 8. Kf1/v Ra1†/vi 9. Kg2/vii R8a2† 10. Rf2 and wins. i) If 1. ... Ke7 2. c7 transposes (or 2. a7). If 1. ... dc 2. b7 Kd7 3. Kb6 wins easily. ii) 3. b7? Rc6†=; or 3. Re5? Kf6 4. Rd5 Ke6 5. Rd6† 6. b7 Rxh5† draws. iii) The interesting alternative is 3. ... Ra1 when Wh must avoid both 4. b7? Rb1† 5. Ka6 Ra1† 6. Kb6 Rb1† 7. Rb5 Rh6† 8. Ka5 Ra1† 9. Kb4 Rb1† drawing and 4. Rc5? Rha8 5. Rc4 Rb1† 6. Kc5 Ra5† 7. Kd4 Ra8=. But 4. h6! wins, producing either 4. ... gh 5. b7 Rb1† 6. Ka6 Rxb7 7. Kxb7 Ke6 8. Rh5 winning, or 4. ... Rb1† 5. Ka6 Rxh6 6. c8Q R1xb6† 7. Ka5 Ra6† 8. Qxa6 (8. Kb4? Rhb6† 9. Rb5 Rxb5† 10. Kxb5 Re6=) Rxa6† 9. Kxa6 Ke6 10. Rg5 Kf6 11. Rg1 g5 12. Kb5 Kf5 13. Kc4 Kf4 14. Kd3 g4 15. Ke2 winning. iv) 4. Rc5? Ra5† 5. Kc4 Ra4† 6. Kd5 Rb4=. v) 7. Kf3? R8a3† 8. Kf4 Rf2† 9. Ke4 Ra4† 10. Kd3 Rxf5 11. b8Q Rd5† 12. Rc5† Kb3 13. Rac4=. Or if here 11. c8S† Ke6 draws, or if 11. c8Q Rb4 12. h6 gh 13. b8Q Rxb8 14. Qxb8 Rf6=. vi) But for wPh5 B1 could draw here by 8. ... Rh8 9. Kg1 R2a8, a spectacular switch-back. vii) bPg7 similarly prevents ... Rg8†.

A position of considerable interest, both as regards the play and because of the Codex point which it raises.

My own position which follows was found wanting in Codex terms for it was disqualified from the Friendship Match (see later). Yet the stipulation is clear: White to win, and proof involves only normal chess analysis which any player can understand.



Analysis:

The white pawns have captured five of the six missing black pieces. One of these pawn captures must have involved either the black a-Pawn or h-Pawn. But as no capture could have been made by either of these Pawns (the three captures of white pieces being accounted for) the particular Rook's Pawn before being captured must have promoted, and that either on a1 or on h1. 0-0-0 or 0-0 by White is ruled out accordingly, but in each case castling to the other side is possible and wins.

Finally, Black's last move may have been either ... d7-d5 or ... g7-g5, in which case the respective black bishop must have fallen at home, at c8 or f8. Now both black Rook's Pawns must have promoted, castling by White on either side is illegal, but the en passant capture, either e:d6† or f:g6†, is proved and wins.

So, according to previous play, there are four lines:

A. If Black promoted on a1: 1. e6†/i Kg7 2. Se8† Kf8/ii 3. 0-0 R: a1/iii 4. R: a1 d:c4/iv 5. d:e3 c3 6. Sc7 c2 7. Re1 e:f3/v 8. Sa6 wins. (Much inferior would be 8. e:f3 Rh3 9. Kg2 Rh8 when ... Sd3 is threatened).

i) 1. 0-0? Rah8 2. d:e3 d:c4 and Black at least draws, e.g.: 3. f:e4 g4 4. Ra1 Rh1† 5. Kf2 R8h2† 6. Ke1 R:f1† etc.

ii) 2. ... R:e8 3. R:h6 K:h6 4. Bb3 wins easily, e.g.: 4. ... e:f3 5. d:e3 f:e2 6. K:e2 Rc8 7. Kd2 Rc5 8. f6 9. e7 Rc8 10. Ra4 etc.

iii) 3. ... R:e8 (3. ... Rc8 4. Bb3 K:e8 5. Ra4 winning S) 4Bb3 again wins, e.g.: 4. ... e:d2 (4. ... e:f3 5. e:f3 etc.) 5. Ra4 e3 6. R:b4 Kg7 7. B:d5 Reh8 8. f4 etc. But not 4. Ra1 d:c4 5. R:b4 e:d2 6. R:c4 Rd8 7. Rd1 e3 8. Rc3 Kg7 9. R:e3 Rdh8 wins.

iv) 4. ... e:d2 5. Bb3 e3 6. Sc7 d4 7. Bd1 wins.

v) 7. ... Kg7 8. f:e4 Rh8 9. Sd5 wins.

B. If Black promoted on h1: 1. 0-0-0 R:h1 2. S:a8 wins; or 1. ... Ra1† 2. Kb2 R:h1 3. R:a1 wins (if 3. ... R:a1 the strongest is 4. S:d5 e:d2 5. Sc3† Kg7 6. K:a- etc. 1. e6† and 2. 0-0-0 wins similarly but is slightly less efficient.

C. If Black last played ... d7-d5: 1. e:d6 e.p. + Kg7 2. Se6† Kf7 3. Sd4† Kg7 4. f6† e:f6 5. Sf5† wins.

D. If Black last played ... g7-g5: 1. f:g6 e.p. + Kg7 2. Se6† wins.

In the Award the Judge remarked: "Also according to the Codex positions with partial solutions are not solvable (General Principles, Explanatory Note 7) and so I could not accept alternative solutions. This eliminated four positions, among which a very impressive one, though it was not quite correct. The initial position of this study enabled four alternative solutions to be proved, each completely excluding the other three,

which could be confirmed by the retro-play. Such a composition has an orthodox character, so the question arises whether the present rules of the Codex should be revised on this point."

Correctness was criticised on two points. Firstly, the fact, noted in the solution, that in (B) 1. e6† also wins. This admittedly is a blemish, but per the Codex itself the presence of a longer minor line is only a dual and does not disqualify a study. Secondly, it was held that Black could draw in (A iii) after 5. Ra4 by 5. ... Sd3 6. Bxd5 Sb2 7. Rd4 e3 8. Rb1 Rc8. However, 8. Rb1? is quite unnecessary and 8. Bxb7 instead wins easily. More difficult perhaps here would be 6. ... Rc8, but 7. Rc4 Rxc4 8. Bxc4 Se5 (8. ... Sb2 9. Bb3) 9. Bd5 is convincing enough. It is rather a pity, though that line (A) should be so much more difficult than the other three. A better balance would be of advantage.

One may, finally, well question whether the term 'partial solutions' can justifiably be applied to a study such as this. The stipulation is White to win, and the four lines A/B/C/D together prove this and constitute the solution. The proof furnished by the solution is complete although the retroanalysis is partial.

Happy Ending? We read that the FIDE Problem Congress at Imola (6-13.x.73) decided, inter alia, that "partial retrograde analysis" problems are again accepted as solvable. So far so good.

It is further stated that such compositions are to be marked with the letters "RV" (retro-variati- ons), while those in which the en passant capture on the first move is made legal during the further solution are to be marked "AP" (a posteriori proof).

This is prima facie evidence that again codex questions have been

viewed with an eye to problems and ignoring studies, for it seems not to have been recognised that RV positions are chess, whereas AP positions are fairy chess. RV positions are positions solvable by ordinary analysis of the initial setting and so there is no need for special letters but AP problems like help-mates and self-mates certainly do require an indication of their special nature.

I am pleased to say that Mr A. S. M. Dickins, an acknowledged authority in these matters, fully approves the opinions expressed in this article.

Obituary

Edgar Holden, of Blackburn, died at Christmas 1972. He was an EG-subscriber who also tried his hand at composing. His widow writes that Mr Holden had suffered for years from an inoperable brain tumour but that passing time with chess was a great blessing. He was playing chess up to 10 o'clock the night he died. He was never bored was happy with his life such as it was..... A couple of years ago he sent me a home-made magnetic chess set and board (which I still have), just right for the pocket, and as the idea is so brilliantly simple I passed it on to the British Chess Federation for them to give it wider circulation among school chess clubs.

The recipe is given below. Although Edgar Holden's letters were frequently hard to follow his kindness came through time and again. He persuaded the Blackburn Public Library to subscribe to EG (the only one to do so in Britain). And once, I remember, he sent me a charming, peaceful pen-and-ink sketch of himself "at the landscape." AJR.

How to make a pocket magnetic chess set, for about £ 0.05.

1. Obtain a discarded tin, with a hinged lid, measuring when

closed about 2 inches by 4 inches. It must open quite flat, as the outside will be the playing surface. The tins in which miniature cigars are often sold in fives are almost ideal.

2. Paint the outside of the tin white. When dry, mark out ranks and files lightly in pencil. The "Squares" need not be absolutely square. Paste small rectangles of brown paper on the 32 "black" squares.

3. Purchase a small sheet of pliable magnetic material, not more than one-sixteenth of an inch thick, such as is used for sealing refrigerator doors. A rectangular sheet 2 inches by four should cost less than 10p. This is the only cost. The material can easily be cut with a knife or with scissors.

4. Paste paper onto the magnetic material, ensuring that this is done on the side that is less magnetically attracted to the tin. Cut the material into 32 rectangles, each slightly smaller than the "squares" on the board.

5. Borrow somebody's chess stamping set and create the 32 men by stamping the 32 rectangles. You can make more pieces, of course, such as queens and knights and endgame enthusiasts are strongly recommended to do this. There will be enough magnetic material to spare for this.

6. You can play. The men are kept in the closed tin. Captured men will adhere to the underside of the opened tin. Lost men are easy to replace. It is much handier than shop-purchased so-called "pocket" sets, which cost up to £ 3.00.

AJR, after the late Edgar Holden.

Cozio. David Hooper rightly castigates me for not giving the title of Cozio's book in my EG33 article. Well, I can do better than that. Here's what is on the frontispiece page.

IL GIUOCO DEGLI SCACCHI
O SIA

Nuova idea d'attacchi, difese,
e partiti del Giuoco degli
Scacchi
OPERA

DIVISA IN QUATTRO LIBRI,
COMPOSTA

DA CONTE CARLO COZIO
Nobile Patrizio della Citta di
Casale Monferrato

Coll'aggiunta in fine d'altre
difese scritte dal medesimo
Autore dopo la composizione
del Libro,

DEDICATA A S.A.R.
IL SIG. DUCA DI SAVOJA
IN TORINO MDCCLXVI.

Review Pawn Ending Studies, by F.S. Bondarenko, 1973 (in Russian). This 160-page paperback will be referred to in EG in future as "636", since it contains that many studies. These days it is not enough just to put a collection together, one must think deeply about classification. The 1970's and 1980's will be the decades of discussion about how to classify studies according to their content, since it is not to be expected that any startlingly new themes remain to be discovered. Mr Bondarenko has certainly done his hard thinking here, based on the material he has painstakingly amassed, and it looks pretty definitive to me, at least as regards pawn studies. Almost certainly, generalising from this volume, one may assert that the most generally useful classification of all studies will be a gross division by material (one such division being pawn-only studies), with each division subdivided by the themes appropriate to that material. If there are too many divisions by material, then the usefulness will be less, since one will not readily find one's way around, so the debate is likely to be about exactly how many divisions there should be. It will then need a devoted enthusiast and expert to provide a volume for each division. Superimposed on this

will be work such as Kasparyan's on the super-theme of 'domination', with its special system. Perhaps after some of this work has been done we can expect some agreement on the vocabulary, to correspond with the natural history terminology of sub-species, species, genus, family, order, class and phylum. Studies should not need all these levels! Discovered check is clearly a different level from domination, to take a simple example. However, all this is yet to come. Bondarenko's book will be used, though not as easily as Kasparyan's **Domination**, for anticipation identification, so his system is worth reproducing here, for wider acceptance than his book is likely to receive (for reasons of language difficulty). The main composers represented are Grigoriev, Halberstadt, Mandler and Prokes. There is considerable text accompanying the material, and as my Russian is very weak, I cannot guarantee to have done this very welcome book justice. You had better get it yourself!

AJR

BONDARENKO'S classification system for pawn studies.

MATE (6-96/"636")
without black promotion
with black promotion
W and B1 promote
W promotes, B1 having a stalemate defence
W promotes and prevents B1 Ps advancing (eg by staircase wQ manoeuvre).

STALEMATE (97-159/"636")
by threat of W promotion
by defence against threat of B1 promotion
with B1 promotion
B1 promotes and prevents W promotion
B1 promotes and avoids being mated
W and B1 promote.

ENSURING PROMOTION (160-282/"636")

Ps on their own (ie, Ks do not intervene)
 W promotes, preventing B1 promotion
 with stalemate avoidance
 stalemate avoidance, B1 also about to promote
 with avoidance of both mate and stalemate
 W and B1 promote
 with avoidance of loss of material
 with avoidance of perpetual check
 with avoidance of continuous threat of B1 promotion
 multiple promotion
 Reti idea.

WIN OF PIECE (eg after both sides promote) (283-320/"636")

ADVANTAGEOUS EXCHANGE (eg after both sides promote) (321-332/"636")

PASSIVE KING (ie immobilisation) (333-360/"636")

PERPETUAL THREAT TO PROMOTE (362-374/"636")

ACTIVE PAWNS (ie mobilisation, or freeing) (375-609/"636")
 no other idea (generally, opposi-

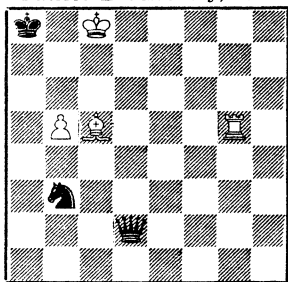
tion cases, and long K manoeuvres)
 with avoidance of stalemating of B1
 with passive (ie, immobilisation, etc.) B1 Ps
 with avoidance of passive (ie, immobilisation) wK
 Wand B1 activation of Ps
 B1 prevents a promotion, but another wP becomes active
 prevention of bP activation (eg, by opposition; related squares; driving bK back).

UNCOMMON IDEAS (610-636/"636")

perpetual check
 perpetual attack
 involuntary (forced) stalemate
 involuntary (forced) perpetual check
 fortress
 win of P (eg manoeuvre to force bP to advance and become vulnerable)
 active (ie, mobilisation) wK (eg the "Jap trick" by Kling and Horwitz)
 prevention of promotion (eg by mating threat to gain time)
 other ideas.

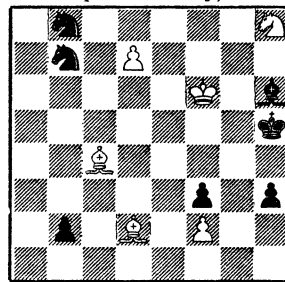
DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 2022 A. S. Kakovin
 Patriot Batkivchiny, 1972



Win 4+3

No. 2023 V. Moz-zhukin
 Dnieper Vecherny, 1972

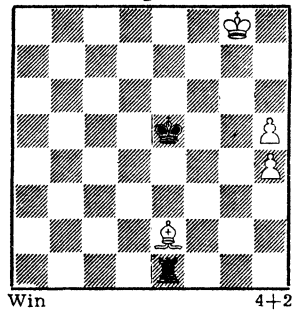


Draw 6+7

No. 2022: A. S. Kakovin. 1. b6 Sxc5
 2. Rxc5 Qd5 3. Ra5† Qxa5, W mates
 in 3. As taken from Shakhmaty
 vSSSR, wR was on f5, but 1. ...
 Qg2, avoided by wRg5. (AJR)

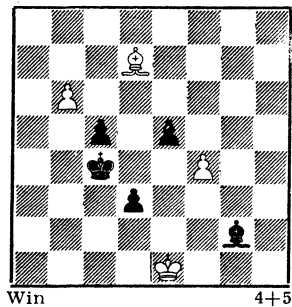
No. 2023: V. Moz-zhukin. 1. Bf7†
 Kg4 2. Be6† Kh4 3. Bxh6 Sd8 4.
 Bf5 b1Q 5. Bxb1 Sxd7† 6. Kf5 h2
 7. Sg6† Kh5 8. Be4. Whatever is
 this all about?! 8. ... h1Q 9. Bxf3†
 Qxf3† 10. Sf4† Kxh6 and it's stale-
 mate!

No. 2024 Original M. Dukic



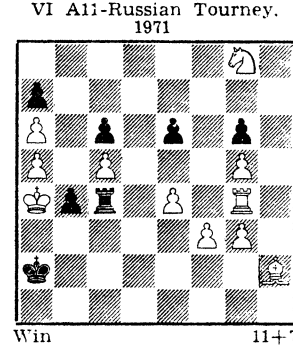
No. 2024: M. Dukic. 1. h6 Rc1 2. h7 Rc8† 3. Kg7 Rc7† 4. Kh6 Rc6† 5. Kh5 Rc8 6. Bc4 Kf6 7. Kh6 Rh8 8. Bg8 Kf5 9. h5/i Kg4 10. Kg6 and 11. h6, winning. One suspects that there are many duals here, and that really only a little care is needed (AJR).
i) 9. Kg7? Rxh7†.

No. 2025 D. Friedgood (S. Africa)
'Dedicated to the Organisers of the 1972 Zonal Tourney in Caorle, Italy' Sinfonie Scacchistiche, vii-ix.72



No. 2025: D. Friedgood. 1. f5/i e4/ii 2. b7/iii d2†/iv 3. Kxd2/v e3† 4. Ke2 Bxb7 5. Be6† Bd5 6. Kxe3 and wins by Zugzwang. i) 1. fe? Kd4 2. e6 Ke3. ii) 1. ... Kd4 2. f6 Ke3 3. Bg4. 1. ... Kc3 2. Ba4. iii) 2. Ba4? e3. iv) 2. ... e3 3. Bb 5† Kc3 4. b8Q d2† 5. Kd1 Bf3† 6. Be2. v) 3. Kd1? Bf3† 4. Kxd2 e3† 5. Kxe3 Bxb7 6. Be6† Bd5 7. Kf4 Kd4 draw.

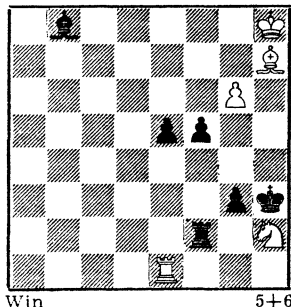
No. 2026 V. Khortov
1st Prize,
VI All-Russian Tourney,
1971



No. 2026: V. Khortov. 1. e5 Rxc4 2. f4/i b3 3. Sf6 b2 4. Se4 Kb1 5. Sc3† Kc1 6. Kb4 b1Q† 7. Sxb1 Kxb1 8. Kb3 Kc1 9. Kc3 Kd1 10. Kd3 Ke1 11. Ke3 Rxc5 12. fg/ii Kf1 13. Kf3 Ke1 14. Kg2 Ke2 15. Bg1 Ke1 16. Be3 Ke2 17. Bf2 Kd3 18. Kf1 Kd2 19. Bg1 Kd3 20. Ke1 Kc2 21. Ke2 Kc1 22. Be3† Kc2 23. Bd2 Kb2 24. Kd1 Kb1 25. Bc3 Ka2 26. Kc2 Ka3 27. Kb1 Kb3 28. Bb2 Kc4 29. Kc2 Kb4 30. g4/iii Kc4 31. Bc3 Kb5 32. Kb3 Kxa6 33. Ka4 Kb7 34. a6† wins. iv. i) 2. fg? only draws, see (iii). ii) 12. g4? Rxc4 13. Kf3 Rg5 draw. iii) This tempo is possible only because of W not capturing bR on move 2. This study took first place in the "All-Russian" Championship of 1972. iv) If B1 takes, W can tempo the way in for wK using wB. If bK declines, and oscillates between a8 and b8, wB plays to b6 and wK stays on 4th rank, when Bxa7, Kxa7; Ka5 wins.

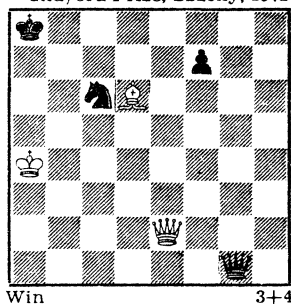
This issue, EG36, is over three months late. Our long-suffering printer apologises, and so do I. If we can possibly catch up, we shall - there is no shortage of already prepared material. In the meantime, please do not forget to renew for EG37-40! There is no increase in the subscription rate, which remains at £ 2.00 or \$ 6.00. AJR

No. 2027 E. Dobrescu
and V. Nestorescu
(vii.72)
1st Prize, Szachy, 1972
Award viii.73



No. 2027: E. Dobrescu and V. Nestorescu. 1. g7 e4 2. Sg4 fg 3. Bxe4 Be5 4. Bg2† Kh4/i 5. Rxe5 Rf8† 6. Kh7 Rh8† 7. Kg6 Rh6† 8. Kf7/ii Rf6† 9. Ke8 Rf8† 10. Kd7 Rd8† 11. Kc6 Rd6†/iii 12. Kb5 Rg6/iv 13. Re7 Kh5/v 14. Bd5 g2 15. Bf7 wins, 15. ... g1Q 16. Bxg6† Kh4 17. g8Q. i) 4. ... Kxg2 5. Rxe5 Kf1 6. g8Q g2 7. Qc4†. ii) 8. Kf5? Rf6† 9. Ke4 Rg6 10. Re7 Kg5 11. Ke5 Kh6 draw. iii) 11. ... Rg8 12. Re7 Kg5 13. Bd5 g2 14. Bxg8 g1Q 15. Bd5 Qcl† 16. Kd7 wins. iv) 12. .. Rb6† 13. Kc4. v) 13. .. Kg5 14. Be4 g2 15. Bxg6 g1Q 16. g8Q wins, or 13. ... Rg5† 14. Kc4 Kh5 15. Re5 wins. Judge: Dr. G. Grzeban.

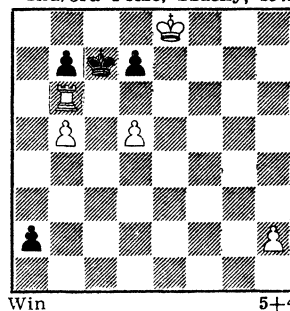
No. 2028 V. N. Dolgov
(vi.72)
=2nd/3rd Prize, Szachy, 1972



No. 2028: V. N. Dolgov. 1. Qe8† Kb7 2. Qd7† Kb6 3. Qc7† Ka6 4. Qxc6† Qb6 5. Qd5 f5 6. Be5 f4 7. Bd4 wins.

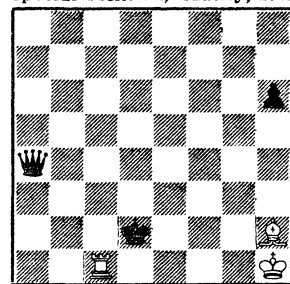
Surprising to see this so highly placed, especially as JRH indicates that after move 4 it is as a Rinck, 1934 (No. 22 of '1414') if fP is removed.

No. 2029 A. Grin
(ix.72)
=2nd/3rd Prize, Szachy, 1972



No. 2029: A. Grin. 1. Rf6/i a1Q 2. b6† Kc8/ii 3. Rf8 Qg7 4. d6 Qh7 5. h4 Qg7 6. h5 Qh7 7. h6 Kb8 8. Kd8 wins. i) 1. Rg6? a1Q 2. b6† Kc8 3. Rg8 Qf6. ii) 2. ... Kb8 3. Rf8 Qg7 4. d6 Qh7 5. h3 Qg7 6. h4 Qh7 7. h5 Qg7 8. h6 Qh7 9. Kd8 wins. "A little bit of Joseph!" (AJR). See 145 in TTC. JRH: cf Rinck, 1923 (Rueb S III, p. 60); Kasparyan, 1936 (No. 26 in his early collection); Kalandadze, 1967 (No. 389 in EG10); Bron, 1971 (No. 1835 in EG32).

No. 2030 E. Onate
(vii.72)
Special Mention, Szachy, 1972



Draw: 3+3
I diagram II bKd2 to g4

No. 2030: E. Onate. I: 1. Rf1 Ke2/i 2. Rf4 Qc6† 3. Kg1 Qg6† 4. Kh1 h5 5. Bg3 Qxg3 4. Re4†(Rf2†) draws.
 i) 1. ... Qe4† 2. Kg1 Qe2 3. Rf2.
 II: 1. Rg1†/ii Kh4 2. Rg3 Qe4†/iii 3. Kg1 Qe2 4. Kh1 Qf2 (Qf1†;Bg1) 5. Bg1 Qxg3 6. Bf2 Qxf2 stalemate.
 ii) 1. Rf1? Qe4† 2. Kg1 Kh3 3. Rf2 Qb1† 4. Rf1 Qg6† 5. Kf2 Kxh2. iii) 2. ... Qc6† 3. Kg1 Qe4 4. Kf2 Qh1 5. Bg1.
 JRH: I - - Henneberger, 1925 (No. 1161 in '1234'); Halberstadt, 1929 (EG12, p. 337); Prokes, 1949 (Rueb B V, p. 23). II - - Prokes, 1949 (Rueb B V, p. 23); Dobrescu, 1968 (Problem, 211).

No. 2032 M. Krosny (xii.72)
 Commended, Szachy, 1972

Win 6+8

No. 2032: M. Krosny. 1. Rxd6 Rxd6 2. Be4 Rc7 3. Rb7 a3/i 4. Rxc7 a2 5. Rc8† Ka7 6. Ra8† Kxa8 7. c7† Ka7 8. c8Q a1Q 8. Qb7 mate. i) 3. ... Rxb7 4. c7 wins. Or 3. ... Rxc6 4. Rb6. JRH: The promotion manoeuvre is well-known from Fritz, 1951 (No. 104 of his SS), which is the nearest.

No. 2031 A. S. Kakovin and Al. P. Kuznetsov (vi.72)
 Commended, Szachy, 1972

Draw 5+9

No. 2031: A. S. Kakovin and Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Qg3†/i Ke4 2. Re2† Kd4 3. Red2† Kc4 4. Rdc2† Kb5 5. Rcb2† Ka4 6. Qb3† Ka5 7. Qc3† Ka6 8. Qd3† Ka7 9. Qe3† with perpetual check from pinned wQ! i) 1. Bxe7? h1Q† 2. Rh2 R3xa2 3. Qg3† Ke4 4. Qh4† Kd5 and B1 wins.

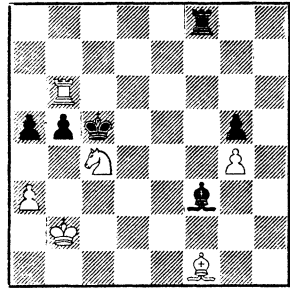
No. 2033 Al. P. Kuznetsov and F. S. Bondarenko (xii.72)
 1st Prize, Tidskrift för Schack, 1972
 Award in TFS, x.73

Win 4+5

No. 2033: Al. P. Kuznetsov and F. S. Bondarenko. Judge: P. Perkonoja. 1. Sb7/i g1Q†/ii 2. Kxg1 Kg3 3. d8S h2† 4. Kh1 Kh4 5. g6 Kh3 6. g7 h4 7. g8B wins. i) 1. Sc6? h2 2. Kxg2 Bxc6† wins for B1. ii) 1. ... Bxb7 2. d8Q h2 2. Qd4† Kf5 4. Qd3† followed by 5. Qh3† or 5. Qg3†.

No. 2034 J. Kopelovich
(xi.72)

2nd Prize,
Tidskrift för Schack, 1972

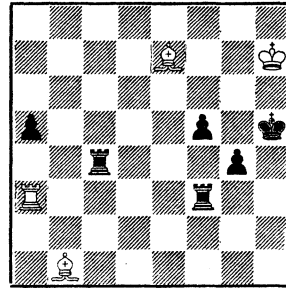


Win 6+6

No. 2034: J. Kopelovich. 1. Rxb5†/i Kxb5 2. Se5† Ka4 3. Sd7 Be2 4. Bxe2 Rb8† 5. Bb5† Rxb5† 6. Ka2 wins (6. ... Rb1 7. Kxb1 Kxa3 still loses). i) 1. Se5? Kxb6 2. Sd7† Kc6 3. Sxf8 Bxg4 4. Sh7 Bd1 5. Sxg5 b4 draw.

No. 2036 R. Brieger
(v.72)

4th Prize,
Tidskrift för Schack, 1972

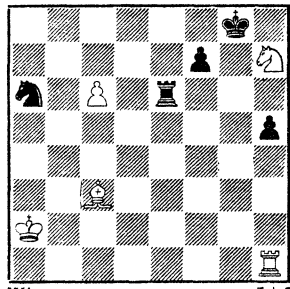


Win 4+5

No. 2036: R. Brieger. 1. Ba2 Rff4/i 2. Bxc4/ii Rxc4 3. Ra1 Rc3/iii 4. Rxa5 Rf3/iv 5. Ra6 g3 6. Rh6† Kg4 7. Rh4 mate! i) 1. ... Rxa3 2. Bxc4 g3 3. Be2†, ii) 2. Kg7? Rfe4 3. Bxc4 Rxe7†, iii) 3. ... g3 4. Rh1† Kg4 5. Rh4† wins bR. iv) 4. ... g3 5. Ra4 with mate.

No. 2035 J. Ulrichsen
(ix.72, ii.73)

3rd Prize,
Tidskrift för Schack, 1972

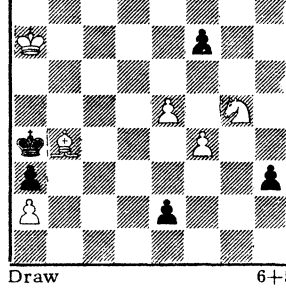


Win 5+5

No. 2035: J. Ulrichsen. 1. Sf6† Kf8 2. Sd7† Ke7 3. Sb8 Sxb8 4. c7 Ra6† 5. Ba5/i Rxa5† 6. Kb3 Rb5† 7. Ka4/ii Rb4† 8. Ka3 Kd7 9. Rcl Kc8 10. cbQ†. i) Necessary, else bR checks on b-file, followed by ... Kd7. ii) 7. Kc4? Kd7 (at once, or after 7. ... Rb2 8. Kc3), but not 7. ... Rb6? 8. c8S† wins.

No. 2037 A. Maksimovskikh
5th Prize,

Tidskrift för Schack, 1972

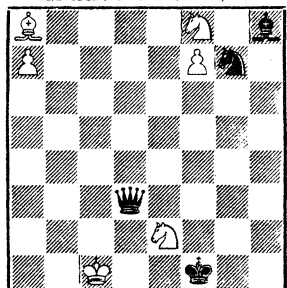


Draw 6+5

No. 2037: A. Maksimovskikh. 1. e6/i fe/ii 2. Be1 h2 3. Kb6 h1Q 4. Sxe6 Qh6/iii 5. f5 Qf6 6. Kc6 Qh6 7. Kb6 draws, but not 7. Bc3? e1Q 8. Bxe1 Qh1† 9. Kb6 Qxe1 wins. i) 1. Be1? h2 2. e6 h1Q 3. ef Qxe1 4. f8Q Qa5† 5. K - e1Q, or here 3. e7 Qc6. ii) 1. ... Kxb4 2. ef, or 1. ... h2 2. e7, for queening with check. iii) 4. ... Qxe1? 5. Sc5† Kb4 6. Sd3† Kc3 7. Sxe1 wins.

No. 2038 M. Bronshtein
(vi.72)

1 H.M.,
Tidskrift för Schack, 1972



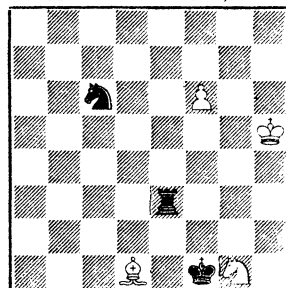
Draw 6+4

No. 2038: M. Bronshtein. The composer is from Israel. 1. Bg2† Ke1/i 2. a8Q Sf5/ii 3. Qa5† Kxe2 4. Bf3† Kxf3/iii 5. Qxf5† Qxf5 6. Se6/iv Bg7 7. f8Q Bxf8 8. Sd4†.

i) 1. ... Kxe2 2. Bf1† Kxf1 3. a8Q draws (Qh1† for instance). ii) 2. ... Qd1† not given, even though the following discovered check uncorks the B1 pieces. iii) 4. ... Qxf3 5. Qd2† Kf1 6. Qd1†. iv) Quite remarkable that bQ has no safe check (cf. 6. Sg6?).

No. 2040 J. Carvajal Aliaga
(xi.72)

Commended,
Tidskrift för Schack, 1972



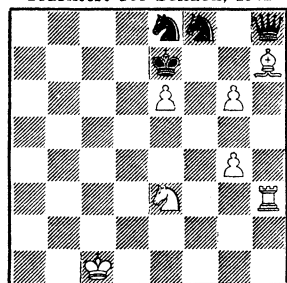
Win 4+3

No. 2040: J. Carvajal Aliaga. The composer is from Bolivia. 1. f7 Re5† 2. Kg4 Re4† 3. Kg3 Rf4 4. Kxf4 Sd8 5. f8Q/i Se6† 6. Kg3/ii Sxf8 7. Sf3, after which bS must move to a W square, whereupon wB attacks it and threatens mate, hence winning. i) No analysis of alternatives is given, which is a pity. ii) See (i).

JRH: For the final mate, cf. Daniel (1931) in BCM.

No. 2039 G. M. Kasparyan
(ix.72)

2 H.M.,
Tidskrift för Schack, 1972

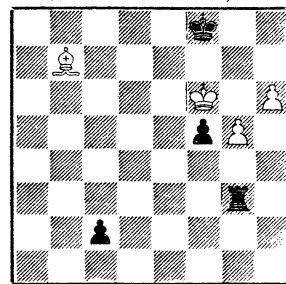


Draw 7+4

No. 2039: G. M. Kasparyan. 1. Sf5† Kxe6/i 2. g7 Sxg7 3. Bg8† Qxg8 4. Sh6 Qh7 5. Sf7/ii Qg8 6. Sh6, and it's drawn. i) 1. ... Kd8 2. g7 Sxg7 3. Sd6. Or 1. ... Kf6 2. g7 Sxg7 3. Rh6† and either 3. ... Ke5 4. Bg8 Qxg8 5. Se7 or 3. ... Kg5 4. Sd6. ii) Puts both wS and wR en prise, but still covers everything!

No. 2041 H. Källström
(ii.72)

Commended,
Tidskrift för Schack, 1972

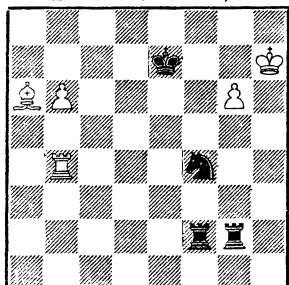


Draw 4+4

No. 2041: H. Källström. 1. h7 Rh3 2. g6 Rh6 3. h8Q† (Bc8? Ke8) 3. ... Rxh8 4. g7† Kg8 5. Bd5† (Bc8? Rh6†) 5. ... Kh7 6. Be6 c1Q 7. Bxf5† Kg8 8. Be6† Kh7 9. Bf5† perpetual check.

JRH: Similar perp. ch by wB v. bK g8-h7 shown in Lewis (1827), Rueb (BrI, p. 33) and Dobresu/Nestorescu (1966) in EG9 p. 236.

No. 2042 G. M. Kasparyan
(viii.72, ii.73)
Commended,
Tidskrift för Schack, 1972

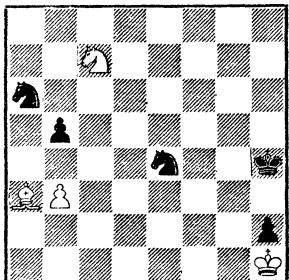


Draw 5+4

No. 2042. G. M. Kasparyan. 1. b7 Rh2† 2. Kg8 Rfg2 3. Re4† Se6 4. Rxe6† Kxe6 5. Kg7 Rb2 6. Bb5 Rxb5 7. b8Q Rxb8 stalemate.

... Kf4) 4. b4 Sd3 5. Se4† (Sh3, Sf2†) 5. ... Kh3 6. Sg5† Kg4 7. Se6 Kg3, or in this, 6. Sg3 Sf5 7. Se4 Sg3†. ii) 2. Sxa6? Kh3 3. Sc5 Sf5 4. Se4 Sxg3† 5. Sxg3 Kxg3 6. b4 Kf2. iii) 3. Kxh2? is a theoretical loss. iv) Now 4. bc? Kg3 5. c6 Sc3 6. c7 Se4. Or 4. Kxh2? Sd3 5. Kg2 Kg4 6. Kf1 Kf3 7. Kg1 Sf4 8. Kf1 Sg2 9. Kg1 Se3 10. Kh2 Kg4 11. Kg1 Kg3 12. Kh1 Sd4 13. b5 Sf3 14. b6 Sd1. v) In (iv) wK played to g2 and lost. vi) 4. ... Ke4? 5. Sc3† Kd3 6. Sxb5 Sxb5 7. b4. vii) 5. Sc3 b4 6. Sa2 Kd4 7. Kxh2 Kd3.

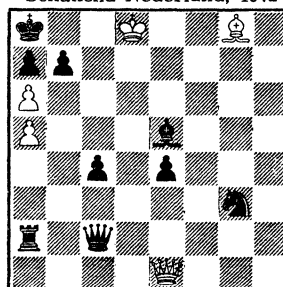
No. 2043 B. Soukup-Bardon
(i.73)
1st Prize,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972
Award: xi.73



Draw 4+5

No. 2043: B. Soukup-Bardon. Judges: David Hooper and F. A. Spinhoven. 1. Bd6/i Sxd6 2. Sxb5/ii Sxb5 3. b4/iii Sc5/iv 4. Kg2 h1Q† 5. Kxh1 Sd3 6. Kh2/v Kg4 7. Kg2 Kh4 8. Kh2 (reciprocal Zugzwang) Kg4 (f4) draw by repetition. i) 1. Sd5? Kg3 2. Bd6† Sxd6 3. Sf6 Kf4 4. Sd5† (b4, Sxb4) 4. ... Ke5/vi 5. Sb6/vii Kd4 6. Kxh2 b4 7. Kg2 Sc7 8. Kf3 Kc3 9. Ke4 Kxb3. Or 1. Se6? Kg3 2. Bd6† Sxd6 3. Sg5 Sc5 (quicker than the author's

No. 2044 V. S. Kovalenko
(xi.72)
2nd Prize,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972



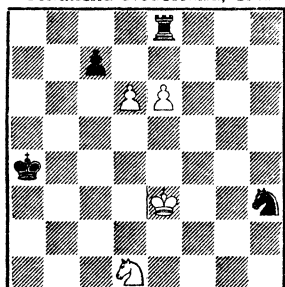
Win 5+9

No. 2044: V. S. Kovalenko. 1. Kc8/i Qb3 2. Qb1/ii Qxb1/iii 3. Bd5 Rb2 4. ab† Rxb7 5. a6 mates. i) 1. Bd5? Qd3. 1. Qb4? Qd1† 2. Kc8 Qg4†. 1. Kc8 meets 1. ... Rb2 with 2. Qb4 Rxb4 3. Bd5 Qb1 4. ab† Rxb7 5. a6. ii) 2. Bd5? Rb2 3. ab† Qxb7† 4. Bxb7† Rxb7, and if in this 3. Qa1 (for xb2 and mate on b7) 3. ... Sf5 4. ab† Qxb7† 5. Bxb7† Rxb7 6. Qxe5 Se7† followed by Sc6† and Sxe5. iii) 2. ... Rb2 3. Qxb2 and mate on b7. Q-offers on b-file in both variations.

No. 2045 A. S. Kakovin

(vi.72)

3rd Prize,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972



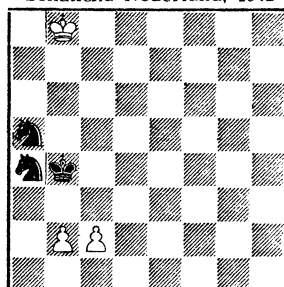
Draw 4+4

No. 2045: A. S. Kakovin. 1. Sc3† Ka5 2. d7 Rxe6† 3. Se4 Rxe4† 4. Kxe4/i Sg5† 5. Kd5 Kb5 6. d8S/ii. i) 4. Kd3? Sf2† 5. Kc3 Re3†. ii) But not to Q because of 6. ... c6† and bS fork, when cP wins. Remarkable economy!

No. 2047 B. Soukup-Bardon

(x.72)

1 H.M.,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972



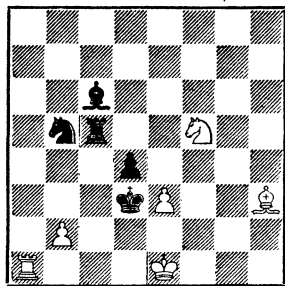
Draw 3+3

No. 2047: B. Soukup-Bardon. 1. Ka7/i Sc5 2. b3/ii Se4/iii 3. Ka6/iv Sc3 4. Kb6/v or 3. ... Sc6 4. c3† (Kxb3; c4 or Kb5). i) 1. Ka8? Sc5 2. b3 Se4 3. Ka7 Sc6† 4. Kb7 Se5 (for Sc3) 5. c3† Kxb3 6. c4 Sc5†. 1. Kc8? Sc5 2. b3 Sa6 3. Kd7 Kc3 4. Kd6 Sb4 5. Kc5 aSc6 and ... Kxc2. 1. Kc7? Sc5 2. c3† Kb3 3. Kb6 aSb7 and ... Kxb2, while if here 2. b3 (to hinder Sc4xb2) 2. ... Se4 (Zugzwang) 3. c4 Sc5, or 3. Kb6 Sc3 4. Ka6 Sc6 5. Kb6 Sd4, when B1 wins by playing as if wPd3 did not exist. 1. c4? Sb3. 1. c3†? Kb3 and ... Sc4. ii) For 3. Kb6 and 4. c3†. 2. Kb6? Sc4† 3. Kc6 Sxb2. 2. c3†? Kb3 3. Kb6 aSb7. iii) For ... Sc3. 2. ... Sc6† 3. Kb6 Se5 4. c3†. 2. ... Kc3 3. Kb6 aSb7 4. Kc6 Kb4 5. Kb6 Sd8(d6) 6. c3†. iv) For c3†. 3. Kb6? Sc3 4. Ka6 Sc6 5. Kb6 Sd4 and 6. ... dSb5, winning as (i). v) For instance 4. ... Sd5† 5. Ka6 Sc6 6. c3† Kxb3 7. c4 dSb4† 8. Kb7 Ka4 9. c5 and draw by wKa8, blockade of cP not winning here.

No. 2046 J. J. van den Ende

(xii.72)

4th Prize,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972



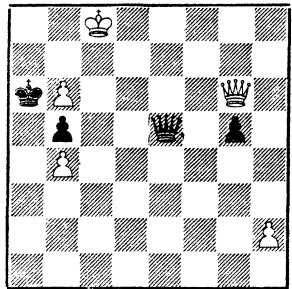
Win 6+5

No. 2046: J. J. van den Ende. 1. ed Rc2 (Sxd4; Rdl†) 2. Bfl† Ke4 3. Bxb5 Bxb5 4. Sd6† Kd5/i 5. Sxb5 Rxb2 6. Sa3/ii Kxd4 7. 0-0-0† Kc3 8. Sb1† Kb3 9. Rd3† Ka2 10. Ra3 mate. i) 4. ... Kxd4 5. Sxb5† Kc5 6. Sc3. ii) 6. Ra5? Kc4. With Sa3 W threatens to keep wPd4 by 0-0-0. 6. Sc7? Kxd4 7. 0-0-0† Kc3 8. Sd5† Kb3 9. Rd3† Ka2 10. Sc3† Ka1 11. Rd5 Rc2† 12. Kxc2 is stalemate. JRH: Cf. Aloni, 1963 (No. 42 in EG2).

Pawn Endings, an English translation (in descriptive notation) of the Maiselis classic volume of the 4 "Averbakh" theoretical tomes dating from 1956 (in Russian, but since updated) has just been published by Batsford. An extraordinarily bold gamble, in business terms, but how welcome it is!

AJR

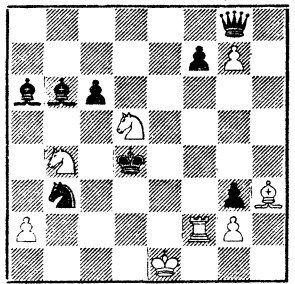
No. 2048 V. S. Kovalenko
(x.72)
2 H.M.,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972



Win 5+4
I: diagram II: wPh2 to h3

No. 2048: V. S. Kovalenko, I: 1. b7† Ka7 2. Qa6†/i Kxa6 3. b8S† Qxb8† 4. Kxb8 Kb6 (g4; Kc7) 5. h3 Kc6 6. Ka7 Kd5 7. Kb6 Kc4 8. Ka5 wins. i) 2. Qb6†? Kxb6 3. b8Q† Qxb8† 4. Kxb8 g4 5. Kc8 Kc6 wins.
II: 1. b7† Ka7 2. Qb6†/ii Kxb6 3. b8Q Qxb8† 4. Kxb8 wins./iii ii) 2. Qa6†? Kxa6 3. b8S† Qxb8† 4. Kxb8 Kb6 5. Kc8 Kc6 6. Kd8 Kd6. iii) 4. ... Kc6 5. Ka7 Kc7 6. Ka6 Kc6 7. Ka5.

No. 2049 J. J. van den Ende
(xi.72)
3 H.M.,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972

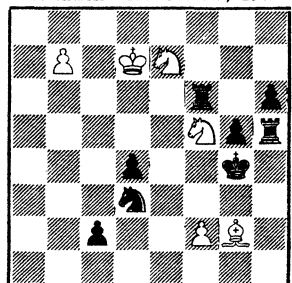


Draw 8+8

No. 2049: J. J. van den Ende. 1. Rf4†/i Kc5/ii 2. Se7 Qxg7/iii 3. Sxa6† Kb5 4. Rb4† Kxa6 5. Bc8† Ka7 6. Sxc6† Ka8 7. Rb3/iv Qal†/v 8. Kd2 Qxa2†/vi 9. Kc1/vii Qxb3/viii 10. Bb7† Kxb7 11. Sa5† Bxa5

stalemate. i) 1. Sxc6†? Kxd5 2. Se7† Kd6 and W cannot capture on g8 without allowing ... gft. 1. Rd2†? Kc5. ii) 1. ... Ke5 2. Sxc6† Kxd5 3. Se7† Ke5 4. Rf5† and Sxg8. iii) 2. ... Qd8 3. Sxa6† Kb5 4. Rb4† Kxa6 5. Bc8† Ka7 6. Sxc6† Ka8 7. Sxd8. Or 2. ... Qe8 3. Re4 and 4. g8Q. iv) But not 7. Rxb6? Qc3† wins. v) 7. ... Bf2† met by 8. Ke2. vi) 8. ... Ba5† 9. Sxa5 Qxa2† 10. Kc1 Qxa5 11. Bb7† reaches a position that is drawn. vii) 9. Kc3? Ba5† 10. Sxa5 Qxa5† 11. Kc2 Qc5† 12. Kb2 Qf2† wins. viii) Or 9. ... Be3† 10. Rxe3 Qc4† 11. Kd2 Qxc6 12. Bh3 or 12. Ra3†. Or 9. ... Qa4 10. Rxb6 Qf4† 11. Kb1 Qf1† 12. Qxg2† 13. Kb3.

No. 2050 C. M. Bent
(ii.72)
4 H.M.,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972

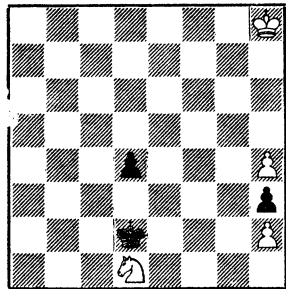


Win 6+8

No. 2050: C. M. Bent. 1. b8Q/i Sc5†/ii 2. Ke8/iii Rf8† 3. Kxf8 Sd7† 4. Kf7 Sxb8 5. f3† Kf4 6. Sg6† Kxf5 7. Bf1 (for Bd3 mate) 7. ... c1S 8. Bc4 g4 9. Be6† Kg5 10. f4 mate. i) For mate by f3 or Qg3. 1. f3†? Kf4 2. b8Q† Se5†, or here 2. Sd5† Kxf5 3. b8Q Se5†. ii) 1. ... Rh3 2. Bxh3† Kf3 3. Bg4† and 4. Qg3 mates. iii) Clearly not 2. Kc7? Sa6†.

No. 2051 Al. P. Kuznetsov
and A. T. Motor
(vi.72)

1 Commend,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972

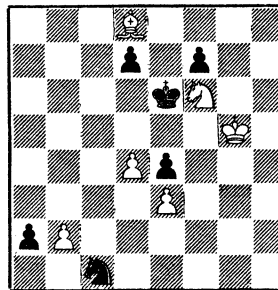


Win 4+3

No. 2051: Al. P. Kuznetsov and A. T. Motor. 1. Sb2 Kc3 2. Sa4† Kb4 3. Sb6 Kc5 4. Sd7† Kd6 5. Sf6 Ke5 6. Kg7 d3 7. h5 d2 8. Sg4† Kf4 9. Sf2 Kf3 10. Sd1 Kg2 11. h6 Kxh2 12. h7 Kg1 13. h8Q h2 14. Qh4 h1Q 15. Qf2 mate. "Interesting wS-manoeuvre..... pity that 14. Qf8 also wins".

No. 2053 I. Vandecasteele
(ix.72)

3 Commend,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972

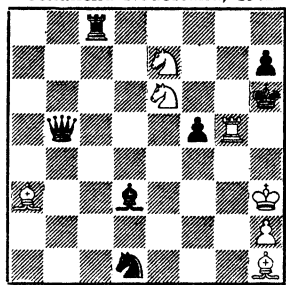


Draw 6+6

No. 2053: I. Vandecasteele. 1. d5† Ke5/i 2. Bc7† d6 3. Ba5 (for Bc3 mate) 3. ... Se2 4. Bc3† Sxc3 5. bc a1Q 6. c4 (for Sd7(g4) mate) 6. ... Qg1† 7. Sg4† Qxg4† 8. Kxg4 draw. i) 1. ... Kd6 2. Sxe4† Kxd5 3. Sc3† and 4. Sxa2 draws, though B1 would actually lose after 2 ... Ke5? 3. Sc3 a1Q 4. Bc7† d6 5. Bd8 and 6. Bf6 mate.

No. 2052 C. M. Bent
(ii.72)

2 Commend,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972

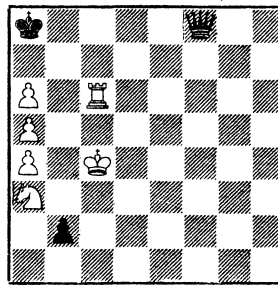


Win 7+7

No. 2052: C. M. Bent. 1. Rh5† Kxh5 2. Bf3† Kh6 3. Be1† Rxc1 4. Sg8† Kg6 5. Bh5† Kxh5 6. Sf4† Kg5 7. Kg3 and 8. h4 mate. "The quiet 7. Kg3 makes up for the previous violence."

No. 2054 V. S. Kovalenko
(x.72)

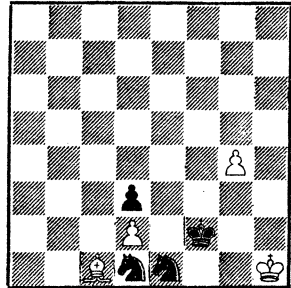
4 Commend,
Schakend-Nederland, 1972



Draw 6+3

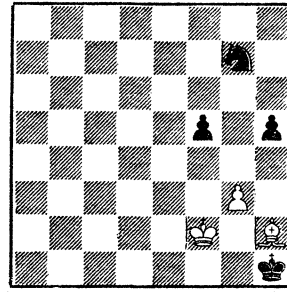
No. 2054: V. S. Kovalenko. 1. Kb3 Qxa3† 2. Kxa3 b1Q 3. Rc8† Ka7 4. Rc7† Kxa6 5. Rc6† Kxa5 6. Rc5† Ka6 7. Ra5† and either 7. ... Kxa5 stalemate, or 7. ... Kb6 8. Rb5† draw. The award (xii. 73) gave full credit to J. R. Harman for sterling anticipation identification.

No. 2055 E. Pogosjants
Prize,
Chervony Girn'ik, 1965
Award: 18.xii.65



Draw 4+4

No. 2057 O. Bor
2 H.M.,
Chervony Girn'ik, 1965

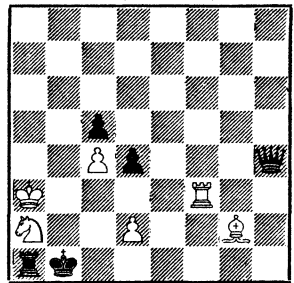


Draw 3+4

No. 2055: E. Pogosjants. Judge: T. B. Gorgiev. 1. Kh2 Kf3 2. g5 Kg4 3. g6 Sf3† 4. Kg2 Sh4† 5. Kf1 Sxg6 6. Ke1 Se5 7. Kxd1 Sc4 8. Ke1 Kg3 9. Kf1 Kf3 10. Ke1 Kg2 11. Bb2 Sxb2 stalemate. By courtesy of the Chervony Girn'ik columnist, D. Kanonik, who sent us this award recently, we learn that this was the 8th in a traditional composing event series.

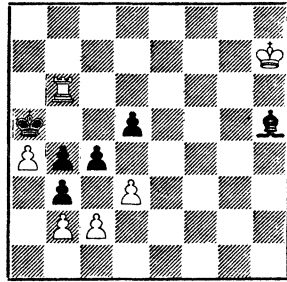
No. 2057: O. Bor. 1. Bg1 f4 2. gf Sf5 3. Kf1 Sg3† 4. Kf2 h4 5. f5 Sxf5 6. Kf1 Sg3† 7. Kf2 Se2 8. Kf3 Sxg1† 9. Kg4 h3 10. Kg3 h2 11. Kf2.

No. 2056 V. V. Yakimchik
1 H.M.,
Chervony Girn'ik, 1965



Draw 6+5

No. 2058 E. Pogosjants
3 H.M.,
Chervony Girn'ik, 1965

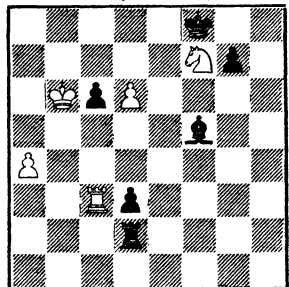


Draw 6+6

No. 2056: V. V. Yakimchik. 1. Kb3 Qe1 2. Rf1 Qxf1 3. Be4† d3 4. Bxd3† Qxd3† 5. Sc3† Qxc3† 6. dc Ra3† 7. Kxa3 Kc2 8. Ka2 Kxc3 9. Kbl draw.

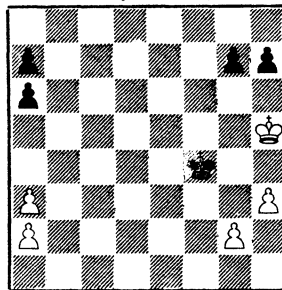
No. 2058: E. Pogosjants. 1. Rb5† Kxa4 2. Rxb4† Kxb4 3. c3† Kc5 4. d4† Kd6 5. Kh6 Ke6 6. Kg5 draws.

No. 2059 M. Sh. Gorbman
Special Mention
(Krivoi Rog composer)
Chervony Gornik, 1965



Win 5+6

No. 2061 M. Kralin
Commended,
Chervony Gornik, 1965

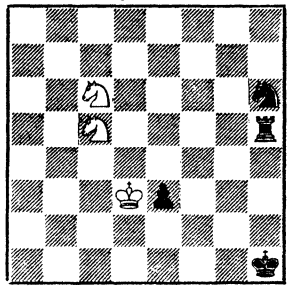


Draw 5+5

No. 2059: M. Sh. Gorbman. 1. Sg5 Rb2† 2. Kc7 d2 3. Rd3 Bxd3 4. d7 Rb7† 5. Kxb7 Ba6† 6. Kxa6 d1Q 7. d8Q† Qxd8 8. Se6† Ke8(e7) 9. Sxd8 Kxd8 10. Kb7 wins.

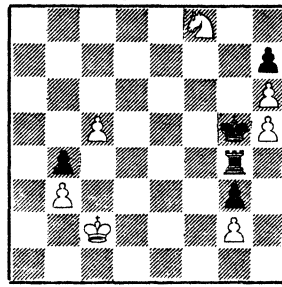
No. 2061: M. Kralin. 1. h4 a5 2. a4 Kf5 3. g3 h6 4. g4† Kf4 5. g5 Kf5 6. g6 a6 7. a3 Kf6 8. Kg4 Ke5 9. Kh5 draw. If 8. ... Kxg6 9. h5† draws.

No. 2060 L. Shilkov
Commended,
Chervony Gornik, 1965



Draw 3+4

No. 2062 M. Sh. Gorbman
Special Commend
(Krivoi Rog composer)
Chervony Gornik, 1965

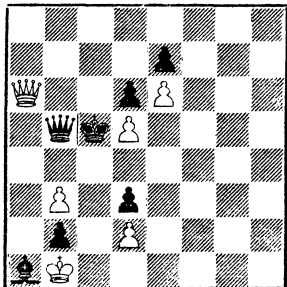


Win 7+5

No. 2060: L. Shilkov. 1. Se4 Rh3 2. Sg5 Rg3 3. Se4 Rg6 4. Se5 e2 5. Kxe2 Re6 6. Kf1 Rxe5 7. Sf2† Kh2 8. Sg4† Sxg4 stalemate. JRH: Final manoeuvre is known, eg Gribin (1925), No. 1044 in GMK's '2500', and Fritz (1951), p. 238 of his 1954 collection.

No. 2062: M. Sh. Gorbman. 1. c6 Re4 2. c7 Re8 3. Se6† Kf6 4. Sd8 Re5 5. Se6 wins, but not 5. c8Q? Rc5† 6. Qxc5 stalemate, though one would like to see analysis of 5. c8R. (AJR)

No. 2063 G. Nadareishvili
and V. Neidze
1st Prize,
Thèmes-64, 1968-69
Award x-xii.70



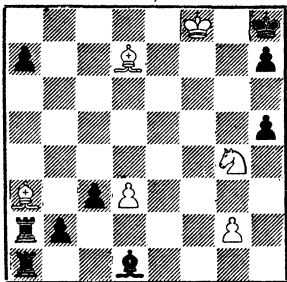
Draw 6+7

No. 2063: G. Nadareishvili and V. Neidze. Only 9 studies participated in the tourney, but the judge, V. A. Bron, found some good quality. ".....very interesting and original. Undefended wQ pins bQ in two variations."

1. b4†/i Kxb4/ii 2. Qa3† Kc4 3. Qa6/iii Kc5 4. Qa5 Kc4 5. Qa6 draw. i) 1. Qc8†? Kxd5 wins ii) 1. ... Qxb4 2. Qa3 Kb5/iv 3. Qb3 Ka5 4. Qa3† Qa4 5. Qc3† Qb4/v 6. Qa3† Kb5 7. Qb3 Kc5 8. Qa3 Kc4 9. Qa4 draw, or 1. ... Kc4 2. Qc6† Kxb4 3. Qc3† Ka4 4. Qa3† Kxa3 stalemate. iii) 3. Qa2†? Kd4 4. Qa4† Qc4 wins, or 3. Qa4†? Qb4 4. Qb3† Kb5. iv) 2. ... Kc4 3. Qa4 merely transposes. v) 5. ... K-- 6. Qa5† and stalemate.

EG-Readers will find the 2nd Prize as No. 1214 in EG23 (also EG24 p. 219).

No. 2064 F. S. Bondarenko
and Al. P. Kuznetsov
1 Hon. Men.,
Thèmes-64, 1968-69

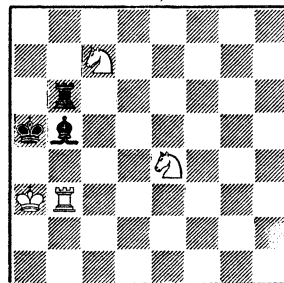


Win 6+9

No. 2064: F. S. Bondarenko and Al. P. Kuznetsov. "Attack by wS and wB leads to a Novotny accomplished by the other wB. Also interesting is the bS promotion, blocking bRa1, whose passivity is a blemish."

1. Bb4/i b1S/ii 2. Bc5/iii Ra4/iv 3. Bd6 Ra5 4. Sh6/v Bb3 5. Be7 Ra6 6. Be6 wins. i) 1. Be7? Ra6 2. Se5 Bb3 3. Be6 Rf1†. ii) 1. ... Ra3 2. Sh6 Bb3 3. Bxc3 mate, or 1. ... Rc1 2. Bc5 Ra4 3. Bxa4 h6 4. Bc6 Bf3 5. gf Re1 6. Se3. iii) 2. Be7? Rf2† 3. Sxf2 Ra6 4. Se4 h6 5. Sd6 Bg4. iv) 2. ... Rf2† 3. Sxf2 Ra4 4. Bxa4 h6 5. Bd7/vi Bg4 6. Sxg4 and mates in two. v) 4. Be7? h6 5. Bf6† Kh7. vi) But not 5. Bc6? Sd2.

No. 2065 A. Goset
2 Hon. Men.,
Thèmes-64, 1968-69

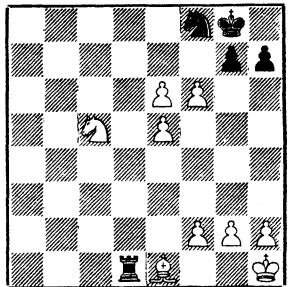


Win 4+3

No. 2065: A. Goset. "Slight, but elegant, likewise with a Novotny."

1. Sd2/i Ba6/ii 2. Rb5† B(R)xb5 3. Sb3(c4) mate. i) 1. Sd6? is met only by 1. ... Ba6; 1. ... Be2? 2. Sb7† Rxb7 3. Rxb7, or 1. ... Rb8? 2. Rxb5† Rxb5 3. Sc4 mate. ii) 1. ... Be2 2. Re3 Ba6/iii 3. Re5† Bb5/iv 4. Sc4(b3) mate. iii) 2. ... Rb7(c6) 3. Sb3† wins. iv) 3. ... Rb5 4. Sxb5 Bxb5 5. Sc4† Ka6 6. Kb4 wins.

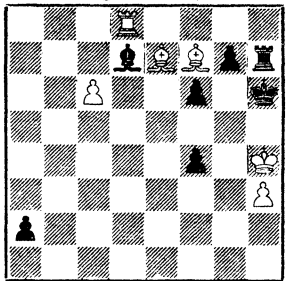
No. 2066 J. Hoch
 Shahmat xi-xii.71
 1 Hon. Men.,
 Israel Ring Tourney, 1971-72
 Award: Shahmat ix.73



Win 9+5

No. 2066: J. Hoch. Judge: Hillel Aloni. There were 27 participating endgames. No prizes were awarded. 1. f7+ Kh8 2. g4/i Rxe1+ 3. Kg2 Rxe5 4. f4/v Rxe6/vi 5. Sxe6 Sxe6 6. f5 Sf8 7. g5/viii h6 8. h4/viii g6 9. f6 hg 10. hg wins. i) 2. h4? Rxe1+ 3. Kh2 Rxe5 4. f4/ii Rxe6 5. Sxe6 Sxe6 6. f5 Sf8 7. h5/iii g6 8. h6/iv gf and W cannot win, or 2. Sd3? Sxe6 etc. ii) 4. Sd7 Rxe6 5. Sxf8 Rf6. iii) 7. g4 g5. iv) 8. f6 gh with ... h6 and ... Kh7. v) B1 threatened ... Rxe6; for example 4. h4? Rxe6 5. Sxe6 Sxe6 6. h5 h6 with ... g6. vi) 4. ... Re2+ 5. Kf3 Re1 6. Kf2 etc. vii) B1 threatened ... g5. viii) 8. g6? h5 9. Kf3 h4 10. Ke4 h3 11. Kd5 Sxg6 12. Ke6 Sf8+ 13. Ke7 Sh7/ix 14. Ke8 g5 15. f8Q+/x Sxf8 16. Kxf8 g4 17. f6 g3 18. f7 gh 19. Ke7 h1Q 20. f8Q+ Kh7 draw. ix) But not 13. ... Sg6+? 14. Ke8 wins. x) 15. fg6 e.p. Sf8.

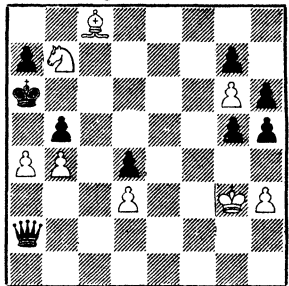
No. 2067 O. Komai
 2 Hon. Men.,
 Israel Ring Tourney, 1971-72



Draw 6+7

No. 2067: O. Komai. 1. Bxf6 g5+ i 2. Bxg5+ Kg7+ 3. Bh5 Rxxh5+/iv 4. Kxh5 Bxc6/v 5. Rd1/vi Bf3+ 6. Kh4 Bxd1 7. Bxf4/viii Kf6/ix 8. Bd2 a1Q 9. Bc3+ Qxc3 stalemate. i) 1. ... gf 2. Rg8 Rxf7/ii 3. cd Rxd7/iii 4. Ra8 Rd2 5. Kg4 Rf2 and either 6. Kf5 Kg7 7. Ra7+ or 6. Ra7 etc. ii) 2. ... Bf5 3. Bxa2. iii) 3. ... a1Q 4. d8Q Qe1+ 5. Kg4 f5+ 6. Kxf4 Qf2+ 7. Ke5 and B1 cannot win. iv) 3. a1Q 4. Rxd7+, or 3. ... Bxc6 4. Rd1 Rxxh5+ 5. Kg4. v) 4. ... a1Q 5. Rxd7+ and 6. c7. vi) 5. Rd6? a1Q 7. 6. Bf6+/vii Qxf6, or 5. Bh6+? Kh7 6. Rf8 Bd5 7. Rf5 a1Q 8. Rxd5 Qf6 9. Rd7+ Kg8 10. Rg7+ Kh8, or 5. Bf6+? Kxf6 6. Rd1 Kf5 7. Ra1 Bd5. vii) 6. Rxc6 f3. viii) 7. Bf6+? Kg6 with ... Kf5 and ... Ke4. ix) 7. ... a1Q 8. Be5+. JRH: Nearest is Olmutzky, 1960, No. 134 in 'Studies of the Ukraine'.

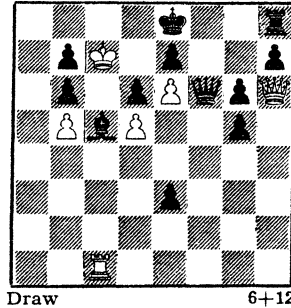
No. 2068 Mention. A. Avni
 Israel Ring Tourney, 1971-72



Draw 8+9

No. 2068: A. Avni. i. a5 h4+ 2. Kf3/i Qd5+ 3. Kg4 Qg2+/ii 4. Kh5/iv Qf3+/v 5. Bg4 Qxg4+/vii 6. hg Kxb7 7. a6+ K - - stalemate. i) 2. Kg4? Qe2+ 3. Kf5 Qf3+ 4. Ke5 Qxb7. ii) 3. ... Qxb7 4. Kh5 g4/iii 5. Bxb7+ and 6. Kxg4. iii) 4. ... Qxc8 stalemate. iv) 4. Kf5? Qxh3+. v) 4. ... Qxb7 5. Bg4/vi Q - - 6. Bc8+. vi) 5. Bf5? g4. vii) 5. ... Qxb7 6. Bc8, or 5. ... Qf8 6. Sc5+.

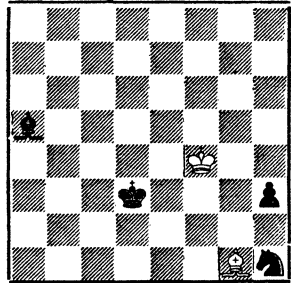
No. 2069 Zvi Rot
Mention,
Israel Ring Tourney, 1971-72



Draw 6+12

No. 2069: Zvi Rot. "... a thematic try, an element of retrograde analysis, an unusual stalemate - what more can one demand from an end-game of only 4 moves?" (B1 cannot castle; wK must have played to d7 or d8 en route to e7, so bK must have moved). 1. Rc4/i Qa1/iv 2. Qg7/v Qxg7 3. Ra4 Qa1 4. Ra8† Qxa8 stalemate. i) 1. Rc2? Qd4 2. Qg7/ii Qxg7 3. Ra2 Ba3 4. Rxa3 Qc3†/iii 5. Rxc3 e2 6. Re3 h5, or 1. Qh1? h5 2. Ra1 Kf8 3. Rf1 Qf2 4. Rxf2† ef 5. Qf3† Kg7. ii) 2. Qxg5 Rf8. iii) But not 4. ... Qa1? 5. Rxa1 Kf8 6. Kd7. iv) 1. ... Bb4 2. Kxb7 Qc3 3. Qg7, or 1. ... Qd4 2. Qg7 as in main line. v) 2. Kxb7? e2 3. Qg7 Qxg7 4. Ra4 Qa1 5. Rxa1 Kf8, or 2. Qxg5? e2 3. Qf4 Rf8 4. Ra4 e1Q, or 2. Qh2? h5 3. Qc2 Qf6 4. Ra4 Kf8.

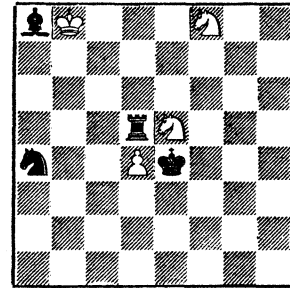
No. 2070 J. Kopelovitch
1 Comm.,
Israel Ring Tourney, 1971-72



Draw 2+4

No. 2070: J. Kopelovitch. 1. Kg4/i Sf2† 2. Kg3/ii Bc7† 3. Kxf2 Ke4 4. Ke2 Bg3 5. Kf1 Kf3 6. Bf2 (e3, etc.) h2 7. Bg1 h1Q(R) stalemate. i) 1. Kf3? Bc7 2. Ba7 Kd2. ii) 2. Kf3? Se4 3. Kg4/iii Bb6 4. Bh2 Sf2† 5. Kf3 Kd2 6. Bc7 Ke1 7. Bxb6 h2 8. Bxf2† Kf1. iii) 3. Bh2 Bb6 4. Be5 Bg1 5. Bf4 Sc3 6. Bg5 Se2 7. Bh4 Kd2.

No. 2071 Y. Bazlov
(ix.72)
1st Prize.
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972
Award xi.73

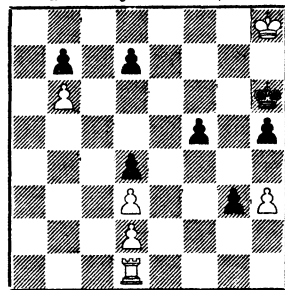


Draw 4+4

No. 2071: Y. Bazlov. Judge was the veteran A. Sarychev (Baku), who commented in the award on the poor support given this tourney by the leading USSR composers. 1. Sfd7/i Ra5/ii 2. Sc4 Ra6 3. cSb6 Bc6/iii 4. Sxa4 Ra8† 5. Kc7 Bxa4 6. Kb7 Ra5 7. Kb6. Now bR returning to a8 will allow a draw by repetition. What else can B1 try? The solution continues 7. ... Rb5† 8. Ka6 Kxd4 9. Sb6 Rb4 10. Ka5 Rb5† (Kc3; Sd5†) 11. Ka6 Kc5 (avoiding repetition) 12. Sxa4† Kc6 13. Sc3 is a draw, 13. ... Rb3 14. Sa4 Ra3 15. Ka5 Rb3 16. Ka6. i) 1. Se6? Kf5 2. Sg7† Kf6 3. Se8† Ke7 wins. ii) 1. ... Bc6 2. Sf6†. iii) 3. ... Sxb6 4. Sc5† and 5. Sxa6. The study incorporates three positional draws: after 7. ... Ra8; after 11. ... Rb5†; and the main line conclusion. JRH: Cf. Koranyi (1965) No. 360 (II) in EG9, and Lommer (1946), No. 1742 in FIDE Album 1945/55. For the final position, cf. Lolli (1763), 202 in TEST TUBE CHESS.

No. 2072 N. Kralin (v.72)

2nd Prize,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



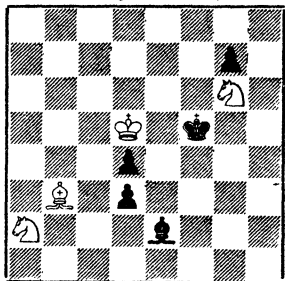
Draw 6+7

No. 2072: N. Kralin. 1. h4. Against 1. ... Kg5. 1. ... f4 2. Rf1 g2 3. Rxf4 g1Q 4. Rf6† Qg6 5. Re6 d6 6. Rxc6† Kxc6 7. Kg8 Kf5 8. Kf7 Kg4 9. Ke7 (also Ke6(e8), but the dual is not important) 9. ... Kxh4 10. Kd7. Not the capture. 10. ... Kg4 11. Kc7 h4 12. Kxb7 h3 13. Kc7 h2 14. b7 h1Q 15. b8Q and now it can be seen that B1 cannot exchange Q's with a winning P-ending - the reason for not capturing bPd6. If B1 had played 5. ... d5 then wK also is able to avoid the losing Q-exchange, this time by playing 13. Kc6.

JRH: Avoiding wKxP (else bQ spear ch) is shown in Grigoriev (1932), No. 1631 in Cheron III, and (1965), p. 292 of G's collection, although in both these the refusal occurs after B1's promotion.

No. 2073 K. da Silva (iii.72)

3rd Prize,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972

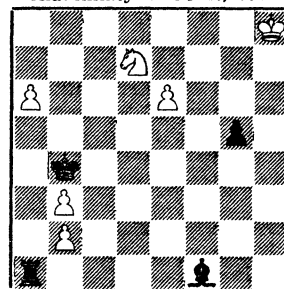


Win 4+5

No. 2073: K. da Silva. 1. Se7† Kf6 2. Sg8† Kf7 3. Kd6†/i Kf8 4. Sc1 Bf1/ii 5. Se7 d2 6. Sg6† Ke8 7. Sd3/iii Bxd3 8. Ba4† Kd8 (Kf7; Se5†) 9. Se5 d1Q/iv 10. Bd7 ... taking bQd1 would only draw, but now W mates. i) 3. Kxd4†? Kf8 followed by bBe2-h5-f7 and B1 wins a piece, drawing. ii) Here W would win by Troitzky if B1 tried the (i) line: 4. ... Bh5 5. Sxd3 Bf7 6. Bxf7 Kxf7 7. Se7, as there is a blocked bPd4! iii) But not 7. Ba4†? Kd8 8. Sa2 Be2 9. Bd7 Bb5 10. Bg4 Ba4 with a draw. iv) 9. ... Bf5 is met by 10. Sc6†, 11. Se7† and wins bB.

No. 2074 S. Sakharov (xii.72)

4th Prize,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



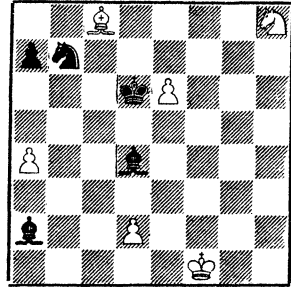
Draw 6+4

No. 2074: S. Sakharov. 1. e7 Re1 2. a7 Bg2 3. Sf6. Threatening the standard Novotny play to e4. 3. ... Rxe7 4. a8Q Bxa8 5. Sd5†. Stalemate if accepted, but B1 can try to win the bB v. wS ending, with bPg5, by playing bB to the commanding square e4, carefully avoiding (if he can) tempo-gaining checks from wS. 5. ... Ka5 6. b4† Ka6 7. b5† Ka5 8. b4† Kxb5 9. Sxe7 Be4 10. Sg8 g4 11. Sf6 g3 12. Sxe4 g2 13. Sc3† Kxb4 14. Se2 draws.

JRH: wS offer forking bK + bR to give stalemate is well known, eg Gorgiev (1929), No. 867 in '1234'. The play following refusal to take wS does not seem to be known.

No. 2075 V. Israelov
(ix.72)

1 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



Draw 6+5

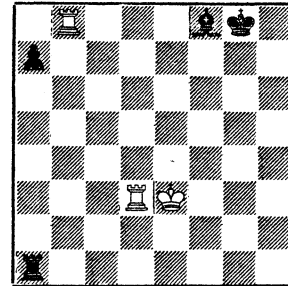
No. 2075: V. Israelov. 1. Sf7† Kc7
2. Bxb7 Bxe6 3. Sg5 Bc4† 4. d3
Bxd3† 5. Kg2 Kxb7 6. Se6, with
two lines: - 6. ... Bb6 7. a5 Be3 8.
Kf3 Bg1 9. Kg2 draws. 6. ... Be4†
7. Kf1 Bb6 8. a5 Be3 9. Ke2 Bg1
10. Kf1 Be3 11. Ke2 and an echo
positional draw. From a composing
viewpoint, this is an example of
what I really call technique, how
to engineer two variations out of
an idea..... 6. ... Be4† is the key
to the twinning. (AJR)

JRH: Nearest to this positional
draw is Perelman (1954), No. 123
in Kasparian's 'Positional Draw'.

No. 2076: V. Kovalenko. 1. Rd3†
Se3. This very effectively prevents
wBg1-d4. 2. Rxe3† Kg4 3. Re1 Rb1
4. Re4† Kf5 5. Ra4 a1Q 6. Bd4 and
draws. The composer can consider
himself very lucky to get in the
Award, seeing that the same idea
secured him a 1971 Magyar Sak-
kélet honour (No. 1793). (AJR).

No. 2077 V. Dolgov
(v.72)

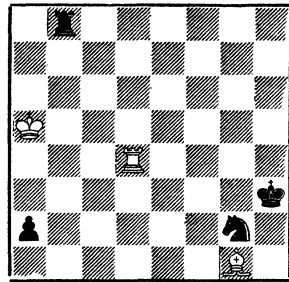
3 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



Win 3+4

No. 2077: V. Dolgov. 1. Kf2 (for
Rf3) 1. ... Ra2† 2. Kg3 Kg7 3. Rd7†
Kg8 4. Rd4 (to repeat the threat,
one rank higher) 4. ... Ra3† 5.
Kg4 Kg7 6. Rd7† Kg8 7. Rd5 Ra4†
8. Kg5 Kg7 9. Rd7† Kg8 10. Rd6
Ra5† 11. Kf6 Rb5 12. Rxf8† Kxf8
13. Rd8 mate. But the solution in
Shakhmaty (xi. 72) gives 8. ... Rb4
as a bust, gives 11. Kg6 Rb5 12.
Rdd8 as a cook, and 'corrects' by
placing wRb8 on a8, c8 or d8. It is
incomprehensible how this study
is included in the award. (AJR).

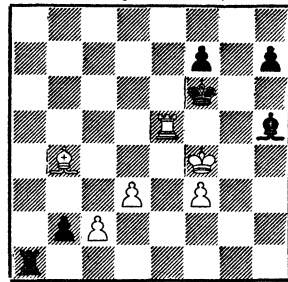
No. 2076 V. Kovalenko
2 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



Draw 3+4

No. 2078 A. Ivanov
(viii.72)

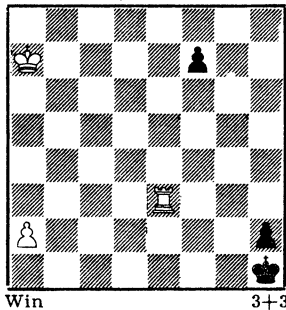
4-5 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



Win 6+6

No. 2078: A. Ivanov. 1. Bc3 b1Q
 2. Re8† Kg6 3. Rg8† Kh6 4. Bg7†
 Kg6 5. Bxa1† Kh6 6. Bg7† Kg6 7.
 Bd4† Kh6 8. Be3 Bxf3 9. Kg3† Kh5
 10. Rg5† Kh6 11. Rb5† wins. Original
 diagram was without wPc2,
 allowing 8. ... Qxd3.
 The study that shared 4/5 Hon.
 Men. was by Pogosjants, and has
 already appeared, see EG31, p.
 418.

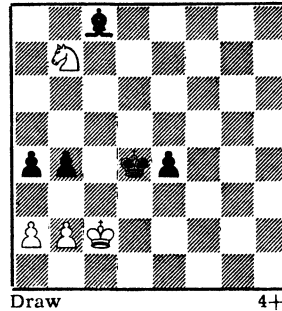
No. 2079 A. Kuryatnikov
 (xi.72)
 1 Comm.,
 Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



No. 2079: A. Kuryatnikov. 1. Re5
 Kg2 2. Rg5† Kf2 3. Rh5 Kg2 4.
 Kb6 h1Q (f5; Rg5†) 5. Rxh1 Kxh1
 6. Kc5 Kg2 7. Kd4 Kg3 8. Re4/i
 Kg4 9. a4 f5† 10. Kd3. This ma-
 noeuvre is known. 10. ... f4 11. a5
 f3 12. a6 Kg3 13. a7 f2 14. Ke2 Kg2
 15. a8Q† wins. i) 8. Ke5? Kg4 9.
 Kf6 Kf4 and bK has managed a
 kind of Réti manoeuvre to get
 within the square of aP.
 JRH: After move 6 all is known.
 A dozen studies show bK drawn
 into check from promoted P. Ear-
 liest seems to be Duras (1905), No.
 1 in '1234', and Grigoriev, No. 701
 in Chéron II. Up to move 6, seems
 new.

No. 2080 A. Tulyev
 (iii.72)

2 Comm.,
 Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972

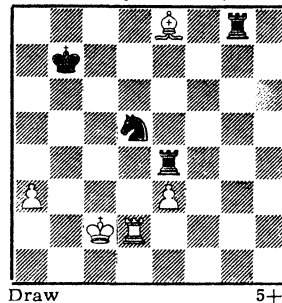


No. 2080: A. Tulyev. 1. Sd6/i Be6/
 ii 2. Sxe4 Kxe4 3. a3/iii Ba2 4. b3,
 leading very neatly to two very
 well-known drawn positions,
 either 4. ... ab† 5. Kb2 ba† 6. Kxa3
 Kd3 7. Kb2, or 4. ... ba 5. ba Kd4
 6. a5 Kc5 7. a6 Kb6 8. Kc3. i) 1.
 Sa5? Be6 2. Sc6† Kc5 and 3. ...
 Bxa2. ii) 1. ... Ba6 2. Sf5† Ke5 3.
 Se3 Kf4 4. Sd5† Kf3 5. Sxb4 draw.
 iii) 3. Kb1? Bxa2† 4. Kxa2 Kd3 5.
 Kb1 Kd2 6. Ka2 Kc1 7. Ka1 a3 8.
 ba b3.

JRH: Nearest is Koranyi, (1954),
 No. 1695 in FIDE Album 1945-55.

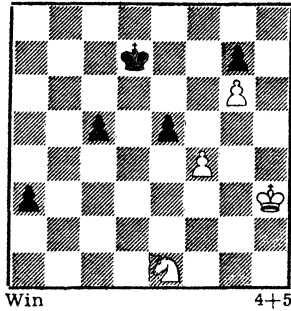
No. 2081 V. Moz-zhukin
 (vi.72)

3 Comm.,
 Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



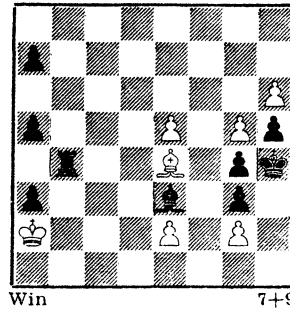
No. 2081: V. Moz-zhukin. 1. Bf7
 Rc8†/i 2. Kd3 Re5/ii 3. Kd4 Rg5
 4. Rg2/iii Rc4† 5. Kd3 Rc3† 6. Kd4
 with a repetition draw. i) 1. ...
 Sxe3† 2. Kd3 gRg4 3. Bh5 and 4.
 Bf3. ii) 2. ... Sc3 3. Bd5†. iii) 4.
 Bxd5†? Rxd5† 5. Kxd5 Rd8†.

No. 2082 A. Kalinin
(iv.72)
4 Comm.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



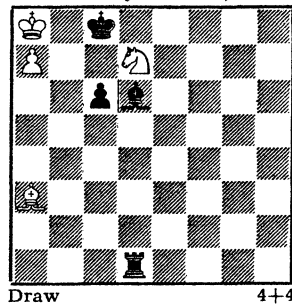
No. 2082: A. Kalinin. 1. f5 Ke7 2. Kg3/i Kf6 3. Kg4 e4/ii 4. Sc2/iii a2 5. Kf4 e3 6. Sxe3 a1Q 7. Sd5 mate. i) 2. Kh4? e4. Or 2. Kg4? Kf6. ii) 3. ... c4 4. Sc2 a2 5. Sb4 a1Q 5. Sd5 mate. iii) But not 4. Kf4? e3 with a draw.

No. 2084 N. Kralin
1st Prize,
Revista de Sah, 1972
Award ix.73



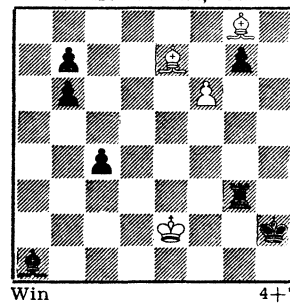
No. 2084: N. Kralin. 1. h7 Rb2† 2. Kxa3 Bc1 3. Ka4 Rb4† 4. Kxa5 Bd2 5. Ka6 Rb6† 6. Kxa7 Be3 7. Ka8 Rb8†/i 8. Kxb8 Bf4 9. h8B wins. i) 7. ... Ra6† 8. Kb8 Bf4 9. h8Q Bxe5† 10. Qxe5 wins, for 10. ... Ra8† 11. Kb7 Ra7† 12. Kc6 Ra6† 13. Kd7 Ra7† 14. Bb7 Rxb7† 15. Kc8 finishes it. The judge, I. Grosu, did not comment on the obtrusive wB.

No. 2083 L. Gordeev
(i.72)
5th Comm.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1972



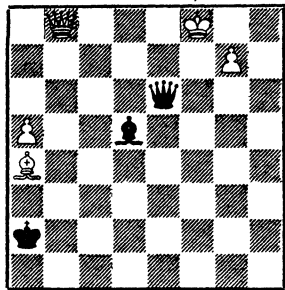
No. 2083: L. Gordeev. 1. Sb6†/i Kc7 2. Bxd6† Kxb6/ii 3. Bc7† Ka6 4. Kb8 Rb1† 5. Bb6 (Ka8? c5) 5. ... Rxb6† 6. Ka8, with stalemate. i) 1. Bxd6? Kxd7 2. Bc5 Kc8 3. Bd6 Re1 4. Be7 Re6 5. Bc5 Re8 6. Bd6 c5. ii) 2. ... Rxd6 3. Sd5† and a little playing around soon shows that B1 should take the stalemate. JRH: Nearest is Yakimchik (1954), No. 1686 in FIDE Album 1945-55.

No. 2085 Em. Dobrescu
2nd Prize,
Revista de Sah, 1972



No. 2085: Em. Dobrescu. 1. f7 Rg2† 2. Ke3 Rg3† 3. Ke4 Rg4† 4. Kd5 Rd4† 5. Ke6 Re4† 6. Kf5 Re5† 7. Kg4 Re4† 8. Kf3 Re1 9. Kf2 Rg1 10. Bd6† Kh1 11. f8Q Bd4† 12. Ke2 Rg2† 13. Ke1 Rg1† 14. Qf1, and Bd5 will mate.

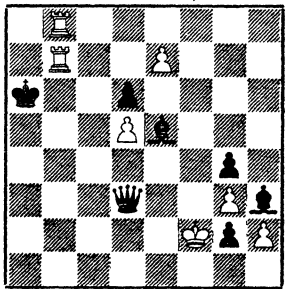
No. 2086 P. Joita
3rd Prize,
Revista de Sah, 1972



Win 5+3

No. 2086: P. Joita. 1. Qb3† Ka1 2. Qc3† Ka2 3. Bb3† Bxb3 4. Qxb3† Qxb3 5. g8B wins. The reply to 5. g8Q is 5. ... Ka1, but is this really drawn? 6. Qg1† Ka2 7. Qb6 Qf3† 8. Ke7 Qa3† certainly looks strong, but the composer/editor should have supplied the analysis. (AJR).

No. 2087 G. M. Kasparyan
1 Hon. Men.,
Revista de Sah, 1972

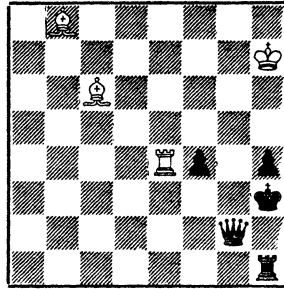


Draw 7+7

No. 2087: G. M. Kasparyan. 1. Rb6† Ka5 2. Rb5† Ka4 3. Ra8†/i Kxb5 4. e8Q† Kc4 5. Qc6† Kb3 6. Rb8† Ka2 7. Ca4† Qa3 8. Qe2† Bb2 9. Rxb2† Qxb2 10. Kgl Ka1 11. Qa4† Kb1 12. Qe4† Qc2 13. Qb4† Kc1 14. Qf4† Kb2 15. Qd2 Kb1 16. Qb4† Kc1 17. Qf4† Qd2 18. Qc4† Qc2 19. Qf4† Kb2 20. Qd2 Kb1 21. Qb4† Qb2 22. Qe4† Ka2 23. Qc2. i) 3. Rb4†? Ka3 4. Rb3† Qxb3 5. Rxb3 Kxb3 6. e8Q Bd4† 7. Ke2 g1Q 8. Qb5† Kc3 9. Qa5† Kc4 10. Qc3† Kxd5 wins, but not here 9. ... Kb3? 10.

Qb5† Kc2 11. Qc4† Bc3 12. Qxc3†, or in this 11. ... Kb2 12. Qb4† Kc1 13. Qd2† Kb1 14. Qc2† Ka1 15. Qa4† draws.

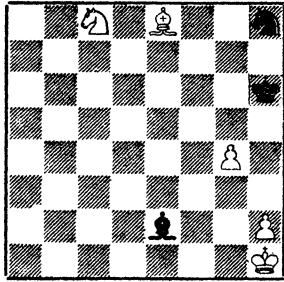
No. 2088 V. Nestorescu
2 Hon. Men.,
Revista de Sah, 1972



Draw 4+5

No. 2088: V. Nestorescu. 1. Bd7† Kg3 2. Rxf4 Qa8 3. Rf8† Kg2 4. Rg8† Kf1 5. Rf8† Ke2 6. Re8† Kf3 7. Rf8† Ke4 8. Bf5† Kd5 9. Rd8† Kc4 10. Rc8† Kb5 11. Bd3† Ka4 12. Bc2† draw.

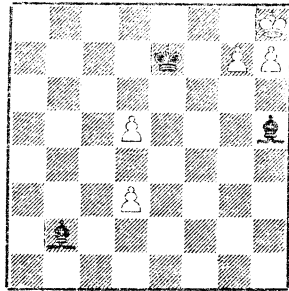
No. 2089 A. Sarychev
3 Hon. Men.,
Revista de Sah, 1972



Win 5+3

No. 2089: A. Sarychev. 1. h3 Kg5 2. Bh5 Bf1 3. Kh2 Sg6 4. Bxg6 Kh4 5. Sd6 Bxh3 6. Sf5† Kxg4 7. Bh7 wins.

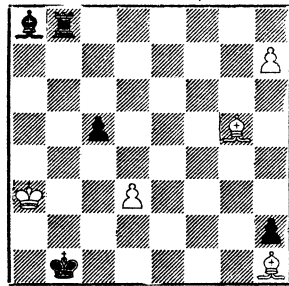
No. 2090 D. Gurgenzidze
1 Commend,
Revista de Sah, 1972



Draw 5+3

No. 2090: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. d4 Bxd4 2. Kg8 Bf7† 3. Kh8 Ke8 4. d6 Ba2 5. d7† Kf7 6. d8S† Kg6 7. Se6 Be5 8. Sf4† Kh6 9. Sh5 Bd5 10. Sf6 Bxf6 stalemate.
JRH: Cf. Voit (1966), No. 1603 in EG29.

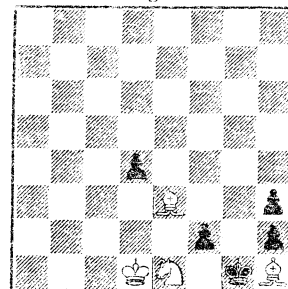
No. 2091 P. Joita
2 Commend,
Revista de Sah, 1972



Draw 5+5

No. 2091: P. Joita. 1. Bf4 Rh8 2. Be5 Bxh1 3. Bxh8 Ba8 4. Ba1 h1Q 5. h8Q Qb7 6. Qb2† and draws. The doubling of the long-distance clearance (ie by B1 with 3. ... Ba8, and by W with 4. Ba1) is of course the theme, the Q of each side playing to the last cleared square, b7 for B1 and b2 for W: the 'Bristol' problem theme (Healy).

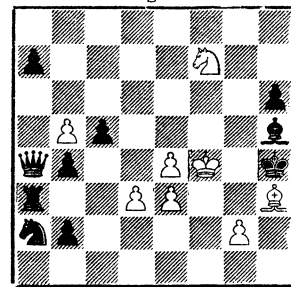
No. 2092 N. Sikdar
Original



Win 4+5

No. 2092: N. Sikdar. 1. Bxf2†/i Kxh1/ii 2. Ke2 d3† 3. Sxd3 Kg2 4. Se1† Kh1 5. Sc2 Kg2 6. Se3† Kh1 7. Fg3 Kg1 8. Exh2† Kxh2 9. Kf2 and mates, 9. ... Kh1 10. Sf1 h2 11. Sg3 mate. i) 1. Bxd4? Kxh1 2. Bxf2 stalemate. 1. Be4? de 2. Sf3† Kg2 3. Sg5† (Sh4†, Kg1;) 3. ... Kf1 4. Bd3† Kg2 5. Be4† Kf1 draw. ii) 1. ... Kxf2 2. Sf3 wins.
JRH finds, of course, the bishop sacrifice, for example Daniel (1913) in The Chess Amateur.

No. 2093 N. Sikdar
Original

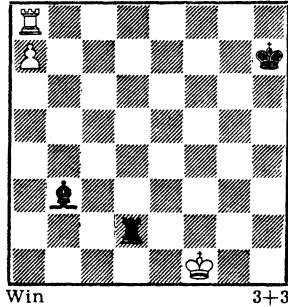


Win 8+10

No. 2093: N. Sikdar. 1. Bd7/i Bd1/ii 2. g3† Kh5 3. Se5/iii Qxb5/iv 4. Bxb5 Ba4 5. Bc4/v Bb3/vi 6. Bxb3/vii Rxb3 7. Kf5 b1Q/viii 8. Sf3/ix Qg1 9. Sxg1 Rb2/x 10. Sh3/xi Rf2† 11. Sxf2 Sc3 12. Sg4/xii and mates on f6.
i) The only square, as note (iv) proves, ii) 1. ... Bxf7 2. Bg4. See B1's 4th. iii) For mate with wB. iv) Had W played 1. Bf5? there would now be 3. ... Qa6 4. ba Rxa6 winning, or 1. Be6?, 3. ... Qb3 4.

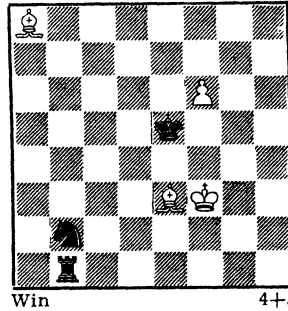
Bxb3 Bxb3 winning. v) 5. Bxa4? Rxa4 6. Kf5 Ra6 7. Sf3 Rf6† 8. Kxf6 Kg4 and B1 wins. vi) 5. ... Be8 6. Be6 and mates. vii) Shutting out bR. viii) 7. ... Rxd3 8. Sxd3 and 9. Sf4 mate, but not 8. Rd5†. ix) For 9. g4 mate. x) 9. ... Rxd3 no good now. 9. ... Rb1 10. Sf3 Rg1 11. Sxg1 S - 12. Sf3. xi) 10. Sf3? Rg2 wins. xii) 12. Sh3? Se2. We are delighted to have had these 2 originals from India, AJR.

No. 2094 Original J. Roche



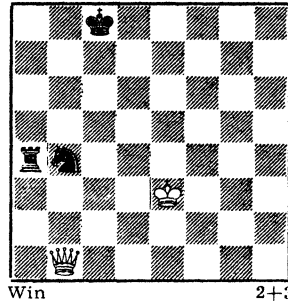
No. 2094: J. Roche. We are 'enchanted' to have a pair of originals from this energetic young French composer. 1. Rh8† Kxh8 2. a8Q† Bg8/i 3. Qc6 Rd1†/ii 4. Kf2/iii Rd5 /iv 5. Qh6† Bh7 6. Qf6† Kg8 7. Qe6† and 8. Qxd5. i) 2. ... Kh7 3. Qb7†. 2. ... Kg7 3. Qa5 Bc4† 4. Ke1 wins, as wQ checks on c3 or g5 are too much. ii) 3. ... Kh7 4. Qe4† Kg7 5. Qg4† Kh8 6. Qh5† Bh7 7. Qe5† and 8. Qg5†. iii) 4. Ke2? Rg1. 4. Kg2?? Bd5†. iv) 4. ... Bf7 5. Qc8†/v Kh7 6. Qh3† and 7. Qg4†. 4. ... Kg7 5. Qg2† Kh8 6. Qh3† Bh7 7. Qc3† and 8. Qb3†. 4. ... Ba2 5. Qc8† Bg8 6. Qc3† and 7. Qc2†. 4. ... Bd5 5. Qf6† Kg8 6. Ke2 Rh1 7. Qg5† and 8. Qxd5. v) 5. Qf3? Rb1 6. Qf5 Rh1 7. Qxf7 Rf1†.

No. 2095 Original J. Roche



No. 2095: J. Roche. 1. f7 Sd3/i 2. Bf4† Sxf4 3. f8Q Rf1† 4. Kg4 Rg1† 5. Bg2 (Kf3? Rf1†) 5. ... Rxc2† (Sxc2; Qc5†) 6. Kf3 Se6 7. Qb8† (Qh8†? Rg7) 7. ... Kf6 8. Kxc2. i) Presumably, though the composer does not give the line, 1. ... Rf1† 2. Bf2 Sd1(d3) 3. Kg3 Rxc2 4. Bf3 wins. AJR.

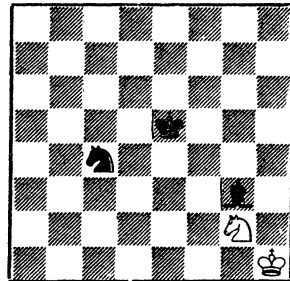
No. 2096 V. Nestorescu
-1st Prize,
Anniversary Tourney of
Romanian Socialist Republic
Award: Revista de Sah, xii.73



No. 2096: V. Nestorescu. Dr Grzeban judged this formal tourney, for which there were 17 entries in the "5-men-only" section. The unrestricted section appears to have no award. 1. Qc1†/i Kb7/ii 2. Qc5 Ka6/iii 3. Ke2/iv Ra2† 4. Kf3/v

Ra3† 5. Ke4 Ra4 6. Ke3/vi Sa2/vii
7. Kd3 Ra5 8. Qc6† Ka7 9. Kc4/viii
Ra6 10. Qc7† Ka8 11. Kb5(b3)
wins, 11. ... Ra7 12. Qc8 mate, or
11. ... Sb4 12. Qc8† and 13. Kxb4.
i) 1. Qb3? Ra3 2. Qxa3 Sc2†. 1.
Qd1? Ra3† 2. Ke4 Sc6 3. Qc1 Ra6.
1. Qf5†? Kc7 2. Qb5 (Qc5†, Sc6; or
Qf7†, Kb6;) 2. ... Ra3† 3. Ke4 Sc6.
ii) 1. ... Kd8 2. Qd1†. 1. ... Kb8 2.
Qc5 Ra3† 3. Ke4 Rb3 4. Qf8†, but
not 2. Qc4? Ra3† 3. Ke4 Sa6 4.
Qb5† Kc7 5. Qe5† Kd7 6. Qb5† Kc7
7. Kd5 Rd3† 8. Qxd3 Sb4†, or here,
7. Ke5 Sb8 (... Re3† also? AJR) 8.
Qc5† Sc6. iii) 2. ... Ra3† 3. Ke4
Rb3 4. Qe7†, iv) 3. Kf3? Sa2 4.
Ke3 Sb4. 3. Kd2? Ra2† 4. Kd1
Ra4. 3. Kd4? Sc6† 4. Kc3 Sa7. v)
4. Ke3? Ra4. vi) Triangulation to
win tempo. vii) 6. ... Ra3† 7. Kd4
Ra4 8. Kc3 Sa2† 9. Kb3. viii) 9.
Kd4? Sb4 10. Qc7† Ka6 11. Qd6†
(Kc4, Sd5;) 11. ... Kb5 12. Qb8†
Ka4 13. Kc4 Rc5† 14. Kxc5 Sa6†.

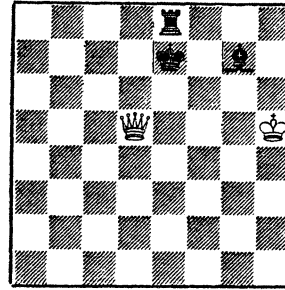
No. 2097 V. A. Bron
1 H.M.,
Romania S.R. Anniv. Tny,
1973



Draw 2+3

No. 2097: V. A. Bron. 1. Kg1 Ke4
2. Kf1/i Sd2† 3. Ke2 Sf3 4. Kd1
(Kf1? Kd3;) 4. ... Kd3 5. Sf4†
Bxf4 stalemate. i) 2. Kh1? Kf3 3.
Kg1 Ke2 4. Kh1 Se5 5. Kg1 Sf3†
6. Kh1 Kd2 wins, this line being
known territory (AJR).

No. 2098 E. Dobrescu
=1st Prize,
Romania S.R. Anniv. Tny,
1973



Win 2+3

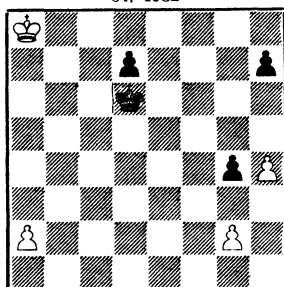
No. 2098: E. Dobrescu. 1. Kg6/i
Bf8/ii 2. Kf5/iii Bg7/iv 3. Qc5†/v
Kd8/vi 4. Qd6† Kc8 5. Kg6 Bh8/vii
6. Kf7 Rd8 7. Qc6† Kb8 8. Ke7 Rc8
9. Qb6† Ka8 10. Kd7 wins. (10. ...
Rb8 11. Qa6 mate, or 10. ... Rg8
11. Qa5† 12. Qb4† 13. Qa3†. i) 1.
Qb7†? Kf6 2. Qf3† Ke6 3. Qc6†/viii
Kf7 4. Qg6† Kf8 ii) 1. ... Bh8 2.
Qb7† Kd8(d6) 3. Kf7. 1. ... Ba1
2. Qb7† Kd8 3. Qa8†. iii) 2. Qf7†?
Kd8. 2. Qg5†? Ke6 3. Qf6† Kd7 4.
Qf7 (Kf7, Rd8:) 4. ... Kd8 5.
Qd5† Ke7 2. Qe5†? Kd7 3.
Qb5† Ke7. 2. Qb7†? Kd6 3. Qb6†
Kd7 4. Kf7 Rd8. iv) 2. ... Rd8 3.
Qe6 mate. 2. ... Rc8 3. Qb7† Kd8
4. Ke6 Rc7 5. Qd5† Kc8 6. Qa8
mate v) 3. Qb7†? Kf8 4. Qd7 Re7
5. Qc8† Kf7 6. Qc4† Ke8 7. Kg6
Kd8. vi) 3. ... Kd7 4. Qa7†. 3. ...
Kf7 4. Qc4† Ke7/ix 5. Kg6 Be5/x
6. Qf7† Kd8 7. Qd5† Kc8 8. Kf7.
vii) 5. ... Bf8 6. Qc6† Kd8 7. Kf7.
viii) 3. Kg6 Re7, or 3. Qe4† Be5,
or 3. Qg4† Kf7. ix) 4. ... Kf8 5.
Kg6 Re7 6. Qc8† Re8 7. Qf5†. x)
5. ... Bf8 6. Qc7† Ke6 7. Qf7†.

Tourney announcement

Revista de Sah, Cas. Postala 34,
Bucuresti 1, Romania. Closing date
1.x.74. Judge: P. Joitsa. On the
occasion of the 30th anniversary
of liberation. Mark envelopes:
"Pentru concursul jubiliar".

FROM ONE EDGE TO ANOTHER

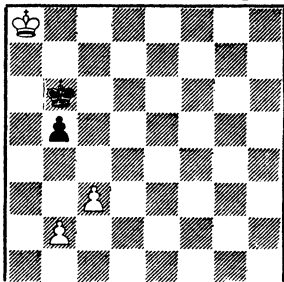
I. T. B. Gorgiev
64, 1932



Draw 4+4
 1. Kb7 Kc5 2. a4 Kb4 3. Kb6
 Kxa4 4. Kc5 Kb3 5. Kd6 Kc4
 6. Kxd7 Kd4 7. Ke6 Ke3 8.
 Kf5 g3 9. Kg4 Kf2 10. Kh3
 h5 stalemate. wK travels
 from a8 to h3.

Mr Gorgiev has written to clarify his article published on pp. 6-7 of EG 33, which JRH has queried. He had originally intended the above as the title of the article, but changed it at the last moment. The article was meant to illustrate Kingmarches from **one side of the board to another**, not Kingmarches in general. Mr Gorgiev quotes the two other studies that he knows which show the theme. P.S. JRH reports that the stalemate in the Gurvich study quoted in the EG33 article is anticipated by L. Kubbel, No. 246 in "1234".

II. N. D. Grigoriev
1930
Dedicated to T. B. Gorgiev



Win 3+2
 1. b3 Ka5 2. Kb8 b4 3. c4 Kb6
 4. Kc8 Kc6 5. Kd8 Kd6 6.
 Ke8 Ke6 7. Kf8 Kf6 8. Kg8
 Kg6 9. Kh8 Kf6 10. Kh7 Kf7
 11. Kh6 Kf6 12. Kh5 Kf5 13.
 Kh4 Kf4 14. Kh3 Kf5 15. Kg3
 Kg5 16. Kf3 Kf5 17. Ke3 Ke5
 18. Kd3 Kd6 19. Kd4 wins. A
 brilliant idea. The K-march
 is from a8 to h8 to h3 to d3.

News about our 78-year-olds!

On 10.vi.74 I had the great pleasure of having tea in London with David Joseph, full of reminiscences of Akiba Rubinstein and other fine players he has known. Joseph is, of course, the composer of a world-famous miniature (145 in **Test Tube Chess**) thought up on a train journey from Warrington to Manchester in 1922. It is curious that Joseph is still often attributed to the Polish town of Lodz, but he has lived in Manchester all his life. (Latest example is in an article by E. Asaba in 64 in v.74).

The very next day I had indirect news of our six-foot-four wonderman Edmund Peckover of New York. Apparently during a power cut our one-and-only JEP climbed a dozen flights of stairs (since the lifts were not working) in order to arrive to give a chess lesson not more than 30 seconds late. He was not even out of breath.

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Next meeting: Friday 11th October, 1974, at 6.15 p.m. At: 101 Wigmore Street (IEM building, behind Selfridge's in Oxford Street).

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