

July 1977 (3 months late)

Dear EG-Subscriber,

EG: THE END OF VOLUME III (EG 50): THE BEGINNING OF VOLUME IV (EG 51-54).

The tremendous response to the "Appeal for Money" in EG 40 helped produce the fine issues culminating in EG 47 and EG 48 without an increase in the subscription. Both issues have 48 pages, and EG is now as up-to-date as it can reasonably be. But the largesse has now been swallowed up and there has been no net increase in subscribers (about 170, world-wide). You may not know that Mr. van Spijk has always printed EG below its real cost, but even he has to increase his charges occasionally. His increase is long overdue, and is inevitably large. So must ours also be. The increase can nevertheless be phased: there will be two phases.

PHASE 1 (end of Vol. III).

EG 49 and EG 50: £ 2.00* (in US Dollars - \$ 5.00*, almost a reduction!!). It is my firm intention (but not a promise) to include in this 2-issue subscription a **complete index** to EG 1-50.

PHASE 2 (start of Vol. IV).

EG 51-54: £ 4.00 (in US Dollars - \$ 10.00). EG 51 will be scheduled for i. 78 or ii. 78, so that for the first time in EG-'year' will coincide with the calendar year. This will have two editorial advantages. First, less confusion over late subscriptions (that is, knowing which EG-'year' a payment relates to). Second, renewal time will no longer overlap with the peak of EG preparation, which occurs in the months vii to xi with the spate of informal magazine tourney awards of the previous year.

Need I assure you of my declared intention to continue to produce this still unique international magazine to a high standard? All I am asking of **you** is a subscription.

John Roycroft
Editor and Publisher
London, iv.77

**This amount is NOW DUE!
(Except for about 20 enthusiasts who have already paid in advance.)

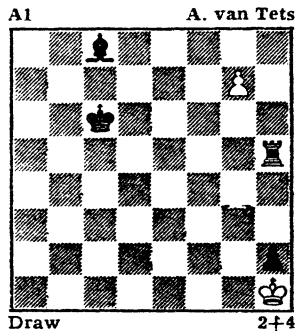
ERRATUM: EG 47, p. 401. Replace line 10 by 'was the first of 12 international composing tourneys, whose stature'.

ROOK PROMOTIONS IN THE DEFENCE

by A. van Tets (Pretoria, S.Africa)

The object of this article is to show that promotion of an advanced P to a R could be a last resource to avoid defeat in natural looking positions. The following or similar positions may occur in actual games.

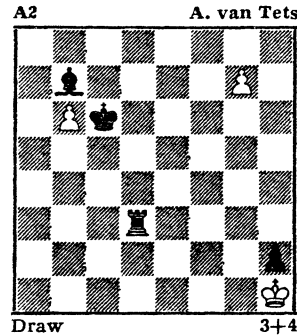
I was intrigued by a remark in the article „Promotion Tasks with Minimal Force” by J. D. Beasley in EG45, in which he wrote that the most economical P = R setting he knew with wK + wP only was against 7 Bl men and with a capturing start. Without a capturing start he needed at least 9 Bl men, but he felt that „...a setting with 8 ought to be possible”. By trying to check this statement, I have found eventually **A1**, a setting with only 4.



1. g8 R/i Bh3/ii 2. Rg3/iii Bf1/iv 3. Rc3† Kd5 4. Rc2 draws.
- i) 1. g8Q? Bb7 wins.
- ii) 1. ... Bb7 2. Rg2 draws.
- iii) threatening 3. Kxh2, but not 2. Kxh2? Be6† wins, nor 2. Rg6†? Kd5 3. Kxh2 Bf5† wins, nor 2. Rg7? Bf1 wins.
- iv) 2. ... Be6 (or Bf5) 3. Rg2 draws.

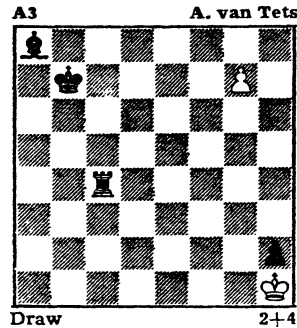
Many variations of this probably most economical setting can obviously be made with Ba6 or Ba8 instead of Ec8 and/or other positions of the R on the h-file. By adding a second wP I was able to show with **A2** an alternative, al-

though more common drawing theme in the same type of setting.



1. g8R/i Rd2/ii 2. Rg7/iii Ba8/iv 3. b7/v Exb7 4. Rh7/vi Kb6† 5. Rxb7† draws.
- i) 1. g8Q? Rh3 wins.
- ii) 1. ... Rh3 2. Rg2 draws.
- iii) 2. Rb8? Ra2 (waiting) 3. Rxb7 Ra1† wins.
- iv) Avoiding 3. Rc7† Kxb6 4. Rxb7† Kxb7 stalemate.
- v) 3. Ra7? Bb7 wins. 3. Rg8? Ra2 wins.
- vi) Threatening 5. Rxh2.

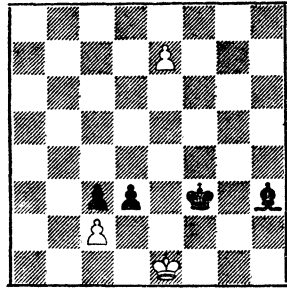
Admittedly it is not really necessary to add a wP in order to introduce the alternative stalemate theme, but a bB locked up in the corner by bK such as shown in **A3**, does look very artificial. Therefore in spite of the extra P **A2** is more likely to occur in a game than **A3**.



1. g8R/i Rc2/ii 2. Rh8 Ka7† 3. Rxa8† draws.
- i) 1. g8Q?? Rh4 wins.
- ii) 1. ... Rh4 2. Rg2 draws.

Investigating defensive possibilities of this kind have led me also to another type of setting, which is shown most economically in **B1**.

B1 A. van Tets



Draw 3+4

1. e8R d2†/i 2. Kd1 Kf4/ii 3. Re2/iii draws.

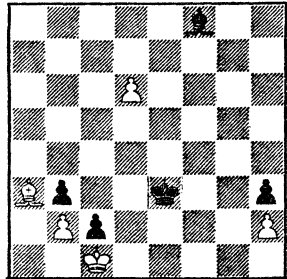
i) 1. ... dxc2 2. Re3† draws.

ii) 2. ... Bg4 3. Re2 draws.

iii) 3. Rf8†? Bf5 4. Ke2 Kg5 5. Rg8† Kh4 6. Rh8† Kg3 wins.

By adding a little bit of white material a lot of variations in play can be reached in this type of setting too. It is therefore hardly surprising that at least positions of the **B**-type are known for many years in the literature. Lazard has possibly set the first example of such a position with **B2**, in which a minor piece is first sacrificed to the bB.

B2 F. Lazard
2nd Prize, L'Opinion, 1935



Draw 5+5

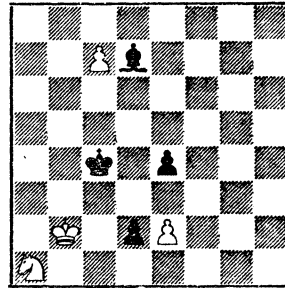
1. d7 Bh6 2. Bf8 Bf4 3. Bd6 Bxd6/i 4. d8R Bf4/ii 5. Rd2 Bg5 6. Rd5 Kf4 7. Rd2 Eh6 8. Rd6 Kg5 9. Rd2 draws.

i) 3. ... Bg5 4. Be7 Bxe7 5. d8Q (or 5. d8R) draws.

ii) 4. ... Bxh2 5. Rd3† Kf2 6. Rxb3 draws.

In **B3** and **B4** I have found some other variations of the same theme. Introductory play in these leading to the main theme shows that sometimes minor pieces have to be sacrificed to bK on a critical square.

B3 A. van Tets



Draw 4+4

1. Kc2/i e3 2. Kd1/ii Kc3/iii 3. Sb3/iv Kxb3/v 4. c8R Ba4 5. Rc2 draws.

i) 1. Sc2? d1S† wins.

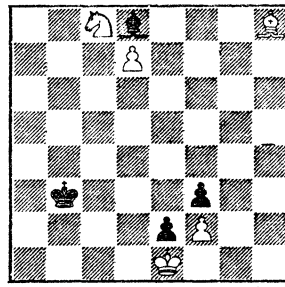
ii) 2. Sb3? d1Q† wins.

iii) 2. ... Be6 (or Bf5) 3. Sb3 Kc3 (Kxb3 4. c8Q draws) 4. c8Q† Bxc8 5. Sc5 Bf5 (Kd4 6. Sb3† draws) 6. Se4† K moves (Bxe4 stalemate) 7. Sxd2 draws.

iv) 3. Sc2? Be6 4. Sa1 (or 4. c8Q Bxc8 5. Sxe3 Be6 wins) Bf5 5. c8Q† Pxc8 6. Sb3 Bf5 7. Sd4 Bd7 8. Sb5† Kb4 9. S moves Ba4† wins.

3. c8†? Bxc8 wins in the same way.

B4 A. van Tets



Draw 5+4

v) 3. ... Ba4 4. c8R† Kxb3 5. Rc2 draws, or 3. ... Be6 (or Bf5) 4. c8Q† draws (see iii).

i) Ec3/i Kxc3 2. Se7/ii B4 Bxe7/iii 3. d8R Kc4 (or Bb4) 4. Rd2 draws.
ii) 1. Sb6? Bxb6 2. Bc3 Bd8 3. Bd2 Kc4 4. Bc3 Kd3 5. Bb4 Kd4 6. Bd2 Kc5 7. Bc3 Kc4 (or 5. Bd2 Kd4 6. Bb4 Kd5 7. Bc3 Kc4 with the same position) 8. Bd2 Kb5 9. Bc3 Bg5 10. Bd2 Bf6 wins.

iii) 2. Sb6? Kb3 wins.

iii) Forced. Any other move loses, because of the threat 3. Sc6.

Generalizing in conclusion, I want to make the following statements. Forced wR promotions usually have to be made in order to achieve a stalemate position with a voluntary pin against a strong bB. Exceptions may only be found in rather artificial positions, e.g. leading to capturing promotions or with such an abundance of material that they can hardly be called endgames. In some of these positions such as the above mentioned 2+7 setting of Beasley a Q may be used instead of a B.

STUDIES -- WHAT NEXT?

This title pulls together three thoughts.

Popularity

1. In an address to the participants at the FIDE Commission meeting at Ribe, Gia Nadareishvili considered the relative lack of popularity of studies and proposed as a remedy the wide publication of examples of "the popular study". This he defined as having four components:
 - an affinity to the practical game
 - a main line displaying an ingenious motif, attractive combinations or geometrical features
 - the solution must not have complex sidelines
 - the final move must crown the solution.

The speaker drew attention to the interest shown in studies by world class players, many of whom are assisting him in the preparation of a new book, to be titled "Studies Through the Eyes of Grandmasters", by means of which it is hoped to attract more players towards studies.

Codex

2. In EC43 (pp. 279-281) I set out a suggestion, indeed a rationale, for a Codex for studies. The advance that this suggestion might achieve is a better comprehension of the nature of studies by the specialists who are most concerned: editors, judges, writers, and, to a lesser degree, composers, solvers, and tourney organisers. A separate Codex for each major branch of composition would greatly facilitate debate, whereas the "One-Codex" path that the FIDE Commission seems bent on pursuing will inevitably prolong and confuse the current uneasy alliance among the specialists in the various genres. I put this point of view in an address at Ribe to the delegates, under the heading of "Any Other Business". My words were politely received, and they have been circulated. We shall have to wait to see if they will have any effect.

Endgame Theory

3. Composers cannot be expected to know more theory than is to be found in the textbooks. It is therefore unfortunate when studies are placed under an analytic cloud merely because theory is incomplete. This happens quite frequently. The time has come when it is possible to compile a complete list of all endgame classes, with and without promoted men, and to state whether the result is known or if it is not known. Where the result is not known, but may be provisionally

surmised, a statement of "provisional theory" should be promulgated (by FIDE, of course — who else?) so that studies can be composed on this basis. If "provisional theory" is confirmed, then the studies will be permanently sound, but if it is not confirmed, then it will be in order for all studies composed during the period of provisional theory, and in accordance with it, to be considered as correct studies, given the state of theory at the time of composition. In this way, not only shall we have entirely new masterpieces, but these masterpieces themselves will contribute towards the clarification of that theory whose present state denies the rightful existence of just these studies. So, we can have progress, not stagnation. An extensive article elaborating this idea, and incorporating many examples, is awaiting (i.77) for publication in PROFLEM. (Yugoslavia.)

A. J. Roycroft

Provisional award in the "PECKOVER JUBILEE" FORMAL INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY sponsored jointly by the Chess Endgame Study Circle of New York and by E G (the 4th Jubilee Tourney of E G).

Judge: A. J. Roycroft. (See Nos. 3019-3041 in this issue.)

Closing date (for anticipation purposes the effective date of publication): 15.xi.76.

There were 132 entries (84 composers; 17 countries)*, the heaviest workload I have so far faced as a judge, excepting FIDE Album tourney judging, where ranking is not required, only grouping. But what a pleasure it turned out to be! As many as 70 entries were of publishable standard. There can be no more than 22 in the award, so there will be disappointed composers, inevitably. After the initial chore of eliminating unsatisfactory studies, the general standard showed itself to be magnificent, whether an entry came from a famous name or from a newcomer to a tourney of this stature. We feel we must mention just one negative feature of the entries: at least two 'composers' entered thinly disguised studies that had already been published and were not their own work — it is sad to record that they were compatriots of the blameless and brilliant Jan Rusinek. Naturally, Richard Harman's system proved invaluable in these cases, and in providing the judge with a wealth of partial anticipations. As for transatlantic cooperation, it was smooth: Neil McKelvie received and 'anonymised' all the significant entries, assisted by Chris Becker, so that the judge, donning his editor's hat, was able to prepare the diagrams and solutions for E G. Testing (apart from the exceptional Special Prizes, both of which are untested) was also bravely undertaken on the American side: NMCK is Elo-rated at 2322.

My comments appear in bottom-up sequence. This is the way we usually present awards at the London CESC, in order to provide a climax. It also facilitates a 'positive' approach, with the question 'What is better here than in the previous study?'. Finally, my comments are deliberately worded to avoid betraying the composer's idea, in order not to spoil solver's fun.

A memorable tourney in honour of a fine composer. Vive Peckover!

AJR, London, v.77

Claims of second solution, serious duals, or 'no solution' to reach Prof. Neil McKelvie, 109-23 71st. Road, Forest Hills, NY 11375, U.S.A. by 12.ix.77. Serious anticipation claims to AJR, with full details. Final award: E G 50.

* USSR 64½ (40); Poland 13 (4); Czechoslovakia 12 (5); U.S.A. 9 (9);

Romania 5 (5); Finland 4½ (4); Great Britain 4 (2); Yugoslavia 4 (1); Hungary 3 (3); Netherlands 3 (3); Bulgaria 2 (2); E. Germany 2; Israel 2; Argentina; Belgium; Brazil; Eire.

Judge's Comments:

No. 3041.

B1's best reply to one promotion choice is different from his best reply to the alternative. This gives the solver moments of bewilderment.

No. 3040.

Yes, a capture key, and a dual on move 9, but colourful and ingenious.

No. 3039.

Instinctively one wants to check or centralise wK on move 1. Both lose.

No. 3038.

Variety, but somehow without the richness that would raise it higher.

No. 3037.

The sacrificial introduction and inventive finale are reminiscent of several Duras studies. Some force (wK, bP's) relatively passive.

No. 3036.

Undeniably artistic self-blocks by bQ's in two mating variations.

No. 3035.

A natural, simple-seeming ending that conceals fold upon fold, none of which is especially deep, but each contributing to a rich texture.

Honourable Mentions

No. 3034.

A composing achievement (doubling an idea) that was very hard to evaluate. I would expect opinions to differ widely on its merits.

No. 3033.

Curious and compellingly original manoeuvres are required of W to draw this endgame that looks rather ordinary at first glance.

No. 3032.

W disdains a capture with check on move 1, apparently allowing B1 an irresistible plan to ensure promotion on h1. For over half a century Gorgiev produced consistently studies of the same high quality. We shall miss him greatly.

No. 3031.

The composer plays a game of bluff with us (resembling poker!) over the choice of promotion piece.

No. 3030.

Suspension of disbelief is required, several times, in face of W's moves.

No. 3029.

At first sight all these checks are indigestible, and to the detriment of the composition. But at the end there is a transformation.

No. 3028.

Rarely can a R-ending have included so many surprises. It's even a surprise when it peters out into a humdrum P-ending.

No. 3027.

As B1's manoeuvres to preserve his cP develop, W's chances look slimmer and slimmer. wB has to thread his way through a minefield, but finally springs a mine of his own.

Tourney announcement

For 'baby' studies - - maximum 5 men. Closing date 1.ix.77. Judge: V. Dolgov. Address: 'Putj k Kommunizmu', Ul. Sovjetskaya 180, 641730 Dalmatovo Kurganskoi Cblast, U.S.S.R. (Write "Chess Composing Tourney" on envelope.)

Obituary

Vitold Vitoldovich YAKIMCHIK. 1911 - 28.v.77. The loss of another great talent.

Special Prizes.

No. 3026.

A meticulous exploration of the almost unchartable region of Q + P against Q + P (ie, GBR class 4000.11).

No. 3025.

A piece of profound, and very original, analysis on the fringes of end-game theory (GBR class 0107).

Prizes.

No. 3024.

Like the nitrogen cycle in nature we seem to witness here an ecological cycle on the chessboard. No piece can survive without the others.

No. 3023.

Flawless engineering skill.

No. 3022.

The capture key is atoned for with a B-sacrifice. Then there is a march by wK to be left on an unfavourable square. The finale is stunningly simple, and reminds one of a Peckover finish (see No. 152 in 'American Chess Art').

No. 3021.

The end position is known (F. Simkhovic, *Chess Amateur*, 1924), but the play is an example of masterly disguise employing an assortment of tactical points.

No. 3020.

An exquisite positional draw with W a R behind on material.

No. 3019.

There is a light touch about this little masterpiece that defies words. Very original. Very beautiful. It is hard to believe, but the same composer submitted another, quite different, but equally startling, study which, alas, proved unsound!

JOSEPH EDMUND PECKOVER was born in London (England) on 15. xi.96. After attending schools in England, France and Switzerland he served with the British army in Egypt and Palestine during World War I. In 1919 he emigrated to Canada and, while living in Regina (Saskatchewan) edited an endings column in the *Regina Daily Leader*. His permanent residence in the U.S. began in 1921. He served for a year (1942-3) in the U.S. army in World War II. Along with many incidental or temporary occupations he has worked principally as a free-lance portrait artist, concentrating more recently on coloured pencil portraits of children. He has an omnivorous mind and is an omnivorous reader. His lifelong interest in the noble British sport of cricket continues. Edmund Peckover is possibly the leading authority on cricket's history and manifestations in his adopted country.

Believe it or not, but there is an 18th Century link between the (far from common) names Peckover and Roycroft (but only, as far as I know, between the names). On 25.iii.1748 a serious fire destroyed 82 houses in the City of London, between Cornhill and Lombard Street. Among the destroyed premises were a tavern (the **Three Tuns**: proprietor, Roycroft) and a watchmaker's (Peckover). The fire started at 1 a.m. at a barber's (Eldridge's) situated between the tavern and the watchmaker's. (See the FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION JOUR-

NAL for vii.1955, pp. 100-101 reproducing a plan of the affected area.) I like to think of Phillip Stamma, the London edition of whose book appeared in 1745, having his watch mended at Peckover's and then imbibing at Roycroft's tavern — perhaps even talking about studies!

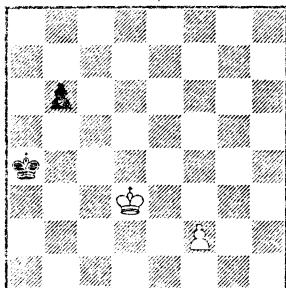
AJR

VARIATIONS ON A PAWN

ENDING THEME by T. G. Whitworth.

(a talk given to The Chess Endgame Study Circle on 1. iv. 77)

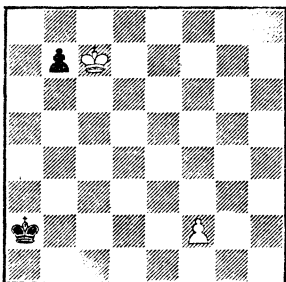
W1 N. D. Grigoriev
Izvestia, 1928



Win 2+2
1. Kd4 b5/(i) 2. f4 b4 3. f5 b3
4. Kc3 Ka3 5. f6 b2 6. f7 b1Q
7. f8Q+ Ka4 8. Qa8+ wins (i)
1. ... Kb5 2. Kd5 Ka6 3. f4
Kb7 4. f5 Kc7 5. Ke6 Kd8 6.
Kf7 b5 7. Kg7 b4 8. f6 wins.

In EG44 J. D. Beasley presented (in NC9) W1 by Grigoriev. He showed that in such a position B1 has two plausible defences, to run his own P or to march bK over to stop wP. After 1. Kd4, B1 can still try either defence: it is only after several moves that it becomes clear that neither is adequate.

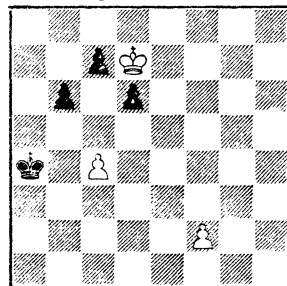
W2 A. Mandler
Národní Osvobození 1938



Win 2+2

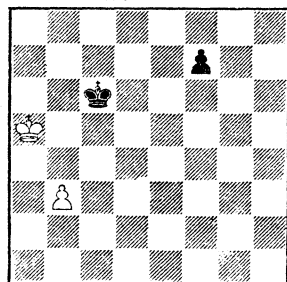
The next two studies, selected for me by J. R. Harman from his index, use the same winning idea. Eut in W2 the move 1. Kd6 puts an immediate stopper on one of B1's potential defences, and B1 has to concentrate on the problem of exploiting his own P. An immediate advance would not succeed: 1. ... b5 2. Kc5 Kb3 3. Kxb5 Kc3 4. Kc5 Kd3 5. Kd5. So B1 must prepare for the running of his P by bringing bK to meet it; but W, of course, still wins: 1. ... Ka3 2. Kc5 Ka4 3. f4 b5 4. f5 b4 5. Kc4 b3 6. Kc3 Ka3 7. f6 b2 8. f7 b1Q 9. f8Q+.

W3 A. Mandler
Národní Osvobození 1938



Win 3+4

W4 Ljubojevic vs. Browne
(Amsterdam 1972)
Position after white's 39th move

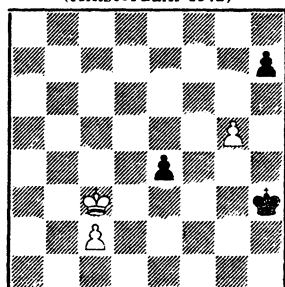


Black to play 2+2

In **W3** B1 seems at first glance to have only one line of defence, the pushing of his own Ps. But in fact, after the first two moves, the other possibility emerges of bK going across to stop fP, and it is this that obliges W to play his 3rd and 4th moves accurately. 1. **Kc6 b5** (1. ... d5 2. cd b5 3. Kxc7 b4 4. d6) 2. **cb d5** 3. **Kc5 d4** 4. **b6 cb†** 5. **Kxd4 b5** 6. **f4 b4** 7. **f5 b3** 8. **Kc3**.

In **W4** we have a position (the colours have been reversed) that is virtually **W1**. Just as in Grigoriev's study W wins by 1. **Kd4**, so in this game position B1 could have won by 39. ... **Kd5**, a move which would have enabled B1 to cope with either of B1's defences.

W5 T. G. Whitworth
Original, after a game
position
Ljubojevic vs. Browne
(Amsterdam 1972)



Win 3+3

A little elaboration of this game position (or of Grigoriev's study) yields **W5**. In this, only the first two moves are new. They lead to a familiar position in which B1, with two plausible defences, cannot exploit both of them simultaneously: to begin marching bK across the board would impede the running of bP. 1. **Kd4 Kh4** 2. **g6 hg** 3. **Kxe4 g5** 4. **c4**, or 3. ... **Kg5** 4. **Ke5**.

W5 — full analysis.

1. **Kd4/i Kh4/ii** 2. **g6/iii hg** 3. **Kxe4/iv g5/v** 4. **c4 g4** 5. **c5 g3** 6. **Kf3 Kh3/vi** 7. **c6 g2** 8. **c7 g1Q** 9. **c8Q† Kh4** 10. **Qh8† Kg5** 11. **Qg7(g8)†** wins.

i) Not 1. **g6?** hg, for that gives B1

a clear run to promote gP. And not 1. **Kd2?** Kg4 2. **c4 Kxg5** 3. **c5 Kf6**, drawing.

ii) 1. ... **Kg4** 2. **g6 hg** 3. **Kxe4 Kg5** 4. **Ke5 Kh4** 5. **c4** and W wins in the same manner as in the main line. 1. ... **e3** 2. **Kxe3** 3. **g6 hg** 4. **Ke4**.

iii) This would not have been right on move 1, but now it is right. The point of delaying it until move 2 is to force B1 to 'waste' his first move by moving bK. The point of playing it now is as follows: B1 has two defensive resources, namely to take bK over to stop cP, and to promote his own K-side P; now, by forcing B1 hP onto the g-file, W can prevent B1 from exploiting both these resources at the same time; if bK moves over to g-file it will block his own P, once that P stands on the g-file. W must not play 2. **c4?** Kxg5, with a draw. Nor must W play 2. **Kxe4?** Kxg5 3. **Ke5** (c4, Kf6;) h5, drawing.

iv) After 3. **c4?** Kg5 B1 draws. The text move is essential, to meet 3. ... **Kg5** with 4. **Ke5** — see (v) for the continuation.

v) If 3. ... **Kg5** 4. **Ke5 Kh4** 5. **c4 g5** 6. **c5 g4** 7. **Kf4 g3** 8. **Kf3** and W wins as in the main line. If in this, 4. ... **Kh6** 5. **c4 Kg7** (g5; is no better) 6. **c5 Kf7** 7. **Kd6 Ke8** 8. **Kc7 g5** 9. **Kb7 g4** 10. **c6** and W wins.

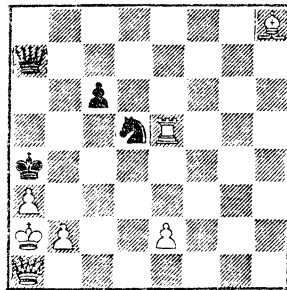
vi) Too late for bK to run back for wP.

LIBURKIN (1910-1953). Do you know unpublished or rare studies by this great composer? Please send positions, sources and solutions to W. D. Rubinstein, Dept. of Sociology, R.S.S.S., Australian National University, Canberra A.C.T., AUSTRALIA. WDR intends to publish a complete collection.

AJR

DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 2965 J. Hoch
 1 H.M.,
 Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1974
 Award: Haproblemat, v.76

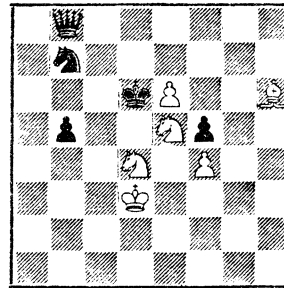


Black to Move, White Wins 7+4

No. 2965: J. Hoch. This study was published in *Shahmat*, the Israeli monthly. There have been 'Ring' tourneys in Israel for more than 30 years. They cover all compositions published in Israel in a given year, no newspaper or column having its own tourney. The 3 outlets for original studies are *SHAHMAT*, *AL-HAMISH-MAR* (daily newspaper), *THE JERUSALEM POST* (also daily). Judge of this tourney: Aveshalom Yoshe. No prize was awarded, just H. M. and Commended. 1. ... Sb4† /i 2. ab Kxb4† (Qf7†; Kb1) 3. Kb1 /ii Qg1†/iii 4. Kc2 Qxa1/iv 5. Ra5 Q-/v 6. Bc3† Kc4 7. b3 mate.
 i) 1. ... Sc3† 2. bc Qf7† 3. Kb2 Qb3† 4. Kc1.
 ii) 3. Ra5? Qf7† 4. Kb1 Qf1†.
 iii) 3. ... Qh7† 4. e4 Qh1† 5. Ka2.
 iv) 4. ... Qg6† 5. Kd2 Qh6† 6. Ke3 Qd6† 7. Kc1.
 v) Or 5. ... Kxa5 6. b4†.
 "The fall of the powerful bQ at the hands of a mere wB and wP is remarkable... but the idea is not new."
 In his general comments on the tourney the judge writes: "End-games differ from other compositions in their strong connection with actual play. I am personally much impressed by missions that seem impossible. In other words, when the inferior side (at least on

the face of it) succeeds in drawing, or when a win is extracted from a position considered to be devoid of chance, such accomplishments cause me pleasant surprises. It is the extent of such surprises that constituted for me the guidelines of my classification. A good key-move and clever traps make important additions to the above guidelines."
 JRH was consulted for anticipations by the tourney organisers.

No. 2966 O. Komai
 2 H.M.,
 Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1974



Draw 6+5

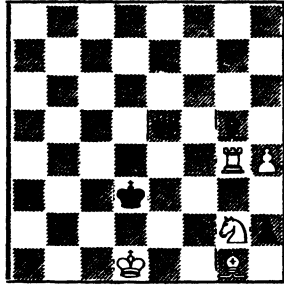
No. 2966: O. Komai. This study, like the other 3, also appeared in *Shahmat*. 1. Bf8†/i Kd5/ii 2. Sd7 Qd8/iii 3. Be7 Qxe7 4. Sb6† Kc5 5. Sd7† Kd5 6. Sb6† draw.
 i) 1. e7? Qe8 2. Bf8 Kd5 3. Sxf5 Sd6 4. Sg4 Qg6. 1. Sd7? Sc5† 2. Sxc5 Kxc5 3. e7 Qa8.
 ii) 1. ... Qxf8 2. Sxb5† Kxe6 3. Sc7† Kd6 4. Sb5†. 1...Kc7 2. Sxb5† Kc8 3. e7 Sd6 4. Sxd6† Qxd6† is not sufficient for B1 to win.
 iii) Or 2. ... Qxf4? 3. Sb6(f6)†.
 "The minor pieces impose a perpetual check on an adversary whose powerful Q seems to dominate the board."

No. 2967: O. Komai. 1. Se1† Qxe1† /i 2. Kxe1 Bxh4†/ii 3. Rg3† Bxg3† 4. Kf1 h1Q stalemate, or 4. ... h1R 5. Kg2.
 i) 1. ... Kc3 2. Bd4† Qxd4† 3. Rxd4 h1Q 4. Rd3† and 5. hg.
 ii) 2. ... Bd2† 3. Kd1 h1Q 4. Rg3†

Ke4 5. Kxd2. 2. ... h1Q 3. hg and Rd4†.

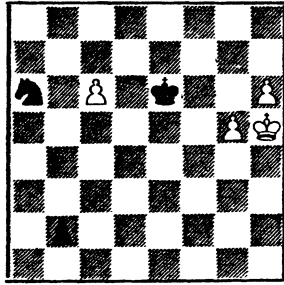
"...beautiful endgame meeting all requirements mentioned in my introduction. It should be emphasised that the final stalemate picture is not new."

No. 2967 O. Komai
1 Commend,
Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1974



Draw 5+4

No. 2968 J. Kopelovich
2 Commend,
Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1974



Draw 4+3

No. 2968: J. Kopelovich. 1. c7 Sxc7 /i 2. h7 b1R/ii 3. Kh6/iii Rb8/iv 4 g6 Kf6 5. g7 Rb1 6. g8S† Kf7 7. Sf6 Rb8 8. Sd7/v Re8 9. Se5† Kf6 10. Sg6 and h8Q, but not 10. Sg4†? Ke7 11. Kg6 Se6 for ...Rh8, and also not 10. Sd7†? Kf5 11. Sc5 Ra8.

i) 1. ... Kd7 2. h7 b1Q 3. c8Q† and h8Q†.

ii) 2. ... b1Q 3. h8Q Qh1† 4. Kg6 Qxh8 stalemate.

iii) 3. Kg6? Rb8 4. Kg7 Se8† 5. K-d6.

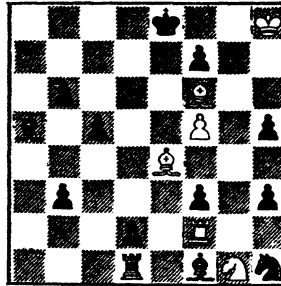
iv) 3. ... Se8 4. h8Q Rh1† 5. Kg6 Rxh8 stalemate.

v) 8. Sg8? Rb6† 9. Sf6 Rxf6† 10. Kg5 Se6† wins.

"... one more convincing proof that P's can be very powerful when conducted with precision and imagination."

No. 2969 J. Rusinek
(xii.75)

1st Prize,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975
Award: viii.76



Draw 6+13

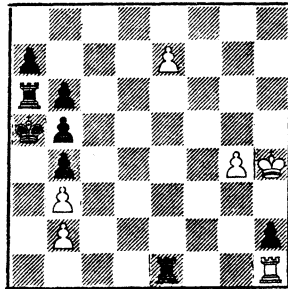
No. 2969: J. Rusinek. Judge: Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Bc6† Kf8 2. Rxf3 Re1 (else Re3) 3. Se2 Rxe2 (Bxe2; Re3) 4. Rd3 (bBf1 is obstructed) 4. ... d1Q 5. Rxd1 Rd2 6. Re1 Be2 7. Rg1 Bg4 (bRd2 is obstructed from ...Rg2;) 8. Re1 Re2 9. Rd1 (bBg4 is now obstructed) 9. ... Ed2 10. Ra1 Ba5 (bRe2 is obstructed from ...Ra2;) 11. Rd1 Rd2 12. Re1, positional draw. The move 3 Novotny sacrifice is almost routine, but the perpetual Grimshaw on d2 and e2 (interference without sacrifice) is new in a study, so the award states.

No. 2970: D. Gurgenidze and V. Kalandadze. 1. e8S Rg1 (Rxh1; Sd6) 2. Kh5 Rf1 3. g5 Rg1 4. Kh6 Rf1 5. g6 Rg1 6. Kh7 Rf1 7. g7 Rg1 8. Kh8 Rf1 9. g8Q(R) Rg1 10. Qg7 Rf1 11. Kh7 Rg1 12. Qg6 Rf1 13. Kh6 Rg1 14. Qg5 Rf1 15. Kh5 Rg1 16. Qg4 and wins, for example, 16. ... Rf1 17. Sd6 (Kh4 also suffices) 17. ... Rf5† 18. Kh4 Rh5† 19.

Kg3 Rh3† 20. Kf2 Rf3† 21. Ke1 Re3† 22. Kd1 Rd3† 23. Kc1.

No. 2970 D. Gurgenzidze and V. Kalandadze (vi.75)

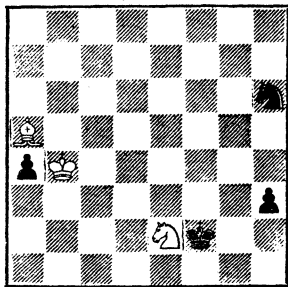
2nd Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Win 6+8

No. 2971 L. Katsnelson (ii.75)

3rd Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Draw 3+4

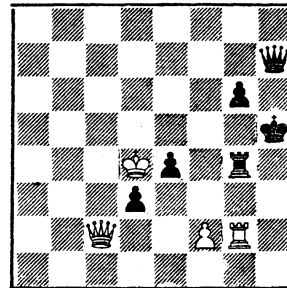
No. 2971: L. Katsnelson. 1. Sc3/i h2 2. Se4† Kg2 3. Sg3 Sf5 4. Sh1 a3/ii 5. Kxa3 Sd6 6. Be1 (Bc7? Sb5†) 6. ... Se4 7. Ba5 Sd6 8. Be1 drawn.
i) 1. Sg3? Kxg3 2. Bc7† Kg2 and bS plays to g3.
ii) 4. ... Sd6 5. Bc7 a3 6. Kb3.
JRH: Cf. Peronace (1967), EG13. 618.

No. 2972: A. Popov (Moscow). 1. Rh2† Rh4 2. Qd1† Kg5 3. Qc1†/i d2/ii 4. Qxd2†/iii e3 5. Kxe3/iv Rxh2 6. Kf3† (battery!) 6. ... Kh5 7. Qe2†/v Kh6 8. Qd2† Kh5/vi 9. Qe2 (battery again!) 9. ... Qc7 10. Qe5† Qxe5 stalemate.

i) 3. Qd2†? e3 4. Kxe3 Rxh2 5. Kf3† Kh5 6. Qd1 Qc7.
ii) 3. ... e3 4. Kxe3 Rxh2 5. Qc5† Kh6 (else perpetual) 6. Qf8† Qg7 7. Qf4† and 8. Qxh2.
iii) Otherwise the R-ending wins for B1.
iv) 5. f4†? Rxf4† 6. Kxe3 Qe7† 7. Kd3 Kf5 wins.
v) 7. Kg3? or 7. Qd1? Qc7.
vi) If 8. ... g5 9. Qd6† secures a perpetual.
JRH: Same mate in Prokop (1925), No. 1984 in '2500'.

No. 2972 A. Popov (viii.75)

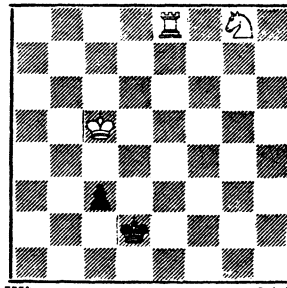
4th Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Draw 4+6

No. 2973 D. Gurgenzidze (i.75)

Special Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975

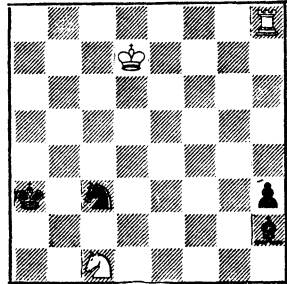


Win 3+2

No. 2973: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. Sf6 c2 2. Se4† Kd3 3. Sf2† Kc3 4. Re3† Kd2 5. Rd3† Ke2 6. Rc3 Kd2 7. Se4† Kd1 8. Rd3† Ke1 9. Re3† Kd1 10. Sc3† Kd2 11. Kd4 c1Q 12. Re2 mate.
JRH: Nearest is Kasparyan (1936), No. 582 in '2500', also No. 1733 in Chéron III.

No. 2974 L. Veretennikov
(x.75)

1 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Win 3+4

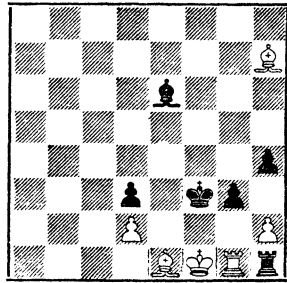
No. 2974: L. Veretennikov. 1. Rxh3, with 2 lines: 1. ... Kb2 2. Sd3† Kc2 3. Se1† Kd1 4. Sg2 Be5 5. Ke6 Bg7 6. Kf7 Be5 7. Re3 Bh8 8. Re8 Bd4 9. Rd8 Se2 10. Sf4 Sxf4 11. Rxd4 and 12. Rxf4.

1. ... Be5 2. Ke6 Bg7 3. Kf7/i Be5 4. Kg6. Zugzwang. Ka4 5. Kf5 Bg7 6. Rg3 Bh8 7. Rg8 Bd4 8. Rg4 Sb5 9. Se2 wins.

i) 3. Rg3? Bh8 4. Rg8 Bd4 draw. JRH: Similar are Kaiev (1932), No. 468 in '2545', and van Breukelen (1969), EG7.257.

No. 2975 E. Pogosjants
(xi.75)

2 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Draw 6+6

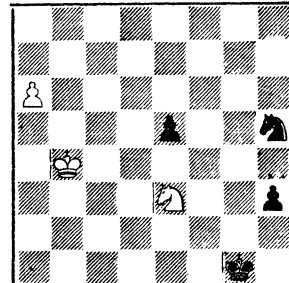
No. 2975: E. Pogosjants. 1. Be4†/i Kxe4 2. Rxh1 Bh3† 3. Kg1 g2 4. Kf2/ii ghS† (ghQ stalemate) 5. Kg1 Kf3 6. Bf2 Ke2 (Sxf2 stalemate) 7. Be3 Ke1 8. Bg5 Sf2 9. Bxh4 Kxd2 10. Kxf2 Kc2 11. Bg5 draw.

i) 1. Rxh1? g2† 2. Kg1 h3 and 3. ... Bd5.

ii) 4. Bxh4†? Kf3 5. Bg5 Ke2 6. BghQ† 7. Kxh1 Kf1 and 8. ... Bg2 mate.

No. 2976 V. Dolgov
(vii.75)

3 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



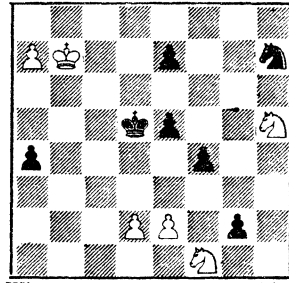
Win 3+4

No. 2976: V. Dolgov. 1. a7/i h2 2. a8Q h1Q 3. Qa1† Kh2 4. Sg4† Kg2 5. Qa8† Kg1 6. Qa7† ... 11. Qd5† Kg1 12. Qd1† Kg2 13. Se3† Kh2 14. Qxh5† Kg1 15. Qd1† Kh2 16. Sg4† Kg2 17. Qd5† Kg1 18. Qc5† ... 23. Qa8† Kg1 24. Qa1† Kg2 25. Se3† Kh2 26. Qxe5† Kg1 27. Qg3†. This study appeared in an article by Dolgov on the 'ladder' or 'staircase' theme. The article was itself the 14th in a series on the composer's 'laboratory'.

JRH: Clearly related to Dolgov (1975), EG45.2658. The last phase was shown by Reichhelm (1905), No. 39 in *American Chess Art*.

No. 2977 N. Kralln
(iv. and x.75)

4 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975

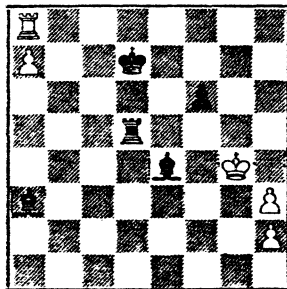


Win 6+7

No. 2977: N. Kralin. 1. Sh2/i g1Q 2. a8Q Qxh2 3. Kc7† Kc5 4. Qa5† Kc4 5. Qa4† Kd5 6. e4† fe 7. Qa2†, and there are 3 variations where dP will disclose an attack on bQh2 with check, on the next move.

i) 1. a8Q? g1Q 2. Kc7† Kc5? 3. Qa5† Kc4 4. Qa4† Kd5 5. Qb5† Kd4 6. e3† is a thematic try, embellished with the variation 5. ... Ke6 6. Qc4† Kf5 7. e4†. However, 2. ... Ke6 draws.

No. 2978 V. Yakimchik
(ii.75)
5 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975

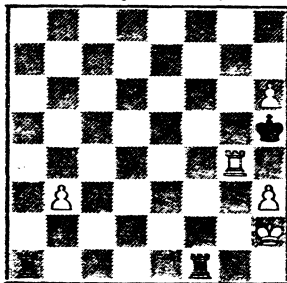


Draw 5+5

No. 2978: V. Yakimchik. 1. Rd8† Ke6 2. Re8†/i Be7 3. a8Q Rg5† 4. Kh4 Bxa8 5. Rxe7† Kf5 6. Re5† Kg6 7. Rxg5† fg† 8. Kg3 Kh5 9. h4 gh† 10. Kh3.

i) 2. a8Q? Rg5† 3. Kh4 Bxa8 4. Rd6† Kf7 5. Rxf6† Kg7.
JRH: Cf. N. Somov-Nasimovich (1928), No. 842 in '1234'.

No. 2979 A. Maksimovskikh
(iv.75)
6 H.M.,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975

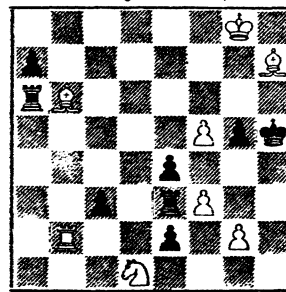


Win 5+3

No. 2979: A. Maksimovskikh. 1. h7 Rh1† 2. Kg2 (g3) aRg1† 3. Kf2 Rf1† 4. Ke2 Rel† 5. Kd2 Rd1† 6. Kc2 Rcl† 7. Kb2 Rb1† 8. Ka3 Rxb3† 9. Kxb3 Rxh3† 10. Rg3 wins.
JRH: Cf. Steniczka (1958), No. 117 in *Aus der Welt der Schachstudie* (1961).

No. 2980 Y. Dorogov
(ix.75)

Commended,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Win 8+8

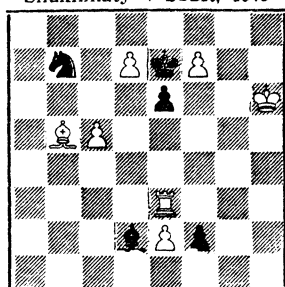
No. 2980: Y. Dorogov. 1. Bg6† Kh4 (Kh6? Sf2) 2. Bxe3 Rxg6†/i 3. Kh7 edS/ii 4. Rb1 c2 5. Rxd1 cdS 6. fg ef/iii 7. Bxa7/iv f2 8. Bxf2† Sxf2 9. g7 Sg4 (Se4; Kg6) 10. g3†/v Kh5 11. g8S and 12. Sf6 mate.

i) 2. ... edS 3. Bf2† Sxf2 4. Rxf2.
ii) The threat was 4. Bf2† and 5. g4 mate.
iii) 6. ... Sxe3 7. fe Sg4 8. g7 Sf6† 9. Kh8 and 10. e5.
iv) At this moment 7. Bf2†? is bad: 7. ... Sxf2 8. gf g4 9. g7 gf 10. g8Q Sg4 11. Qd8† Kh3 12. Qd3† Kg2 13. Qe4 Sh2 and 14. ... Kg1, draw.
v) 10. Kg6? Se5† Kf5 Sf7.
JRH: Cf. Pogosjants (1970), EG20. 1049. and Morse (1954), p. 19 of *Assiac's Delights of Chess*.

No. 2981: V. Khortov. 1. Kg7 f1Q 2. Rxe6† Kxe6 3. d8S† Sxd8/i 4. f8S† Ke7 5. Sg6† Ke6 6. Sf8† Ke5 7. Sd7† Ke4 8. Sf6† Ke3 9. Sg4† Ke4 10. Sf6†, perpetual.
i) 3. ... Ke7 4. Sc6† Kd7 5. Sd4 Ke7 6. Sc6†. 3. ... Ke5 4. Sc6† Ke4 5. Bd3† and 6. f8Q.

No. 2981 V. Khortov
(xi.75)

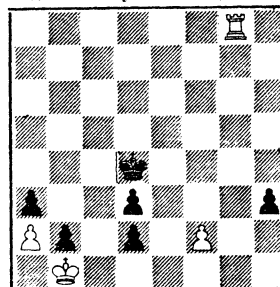
Commended,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Draw 7+5

No. 2983 V. Vlasenko
(i.75)

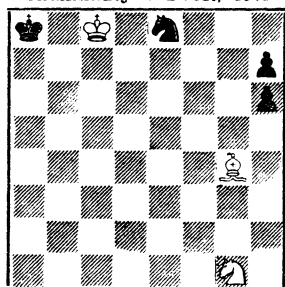
Commended,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Draw 4+6

No. 2982 A. Maksimovskikh
(ii.75)

Commended,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Win 3+4

No. 2982: A. Maksimovskikh. 1. Bf3† Ka7 2. Kd7 Sg7/i 3. Bg4 h5 4. Bh3 h4 5. Bg4 h3 6. Sf3/ii h2 7. Sxh2 h5 8. Bh3 h4 9. Bg4 and bS now has no escape.

i) 2. ... Sf6† 3. Ke7 Sg8† 4. Kf7.
ii) But not 6. Sxh3? h5 and bS has f5 available.

JRH. This mode of confining bS is shown in Tjajlovsky (1960), No. 236 in '2545'.

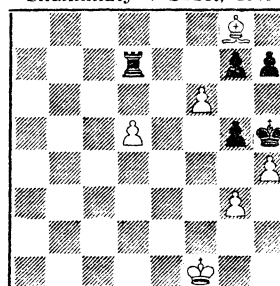
No. 2983: V. Vlasenko. 1. Rg1/i h2 2. Rd1/ii Ke4 3. f3† Ke3 4. Rh1. Zugzwang No. 1. 4. ... Kf4 5. Rf1. No. 2. 5. ... Kg3 6. Rd1.

i) 1. Rg4†? Ke5 2. Rg1 h2 3. Rd1 (h1) Kf4 4. f3 Kg3(e3), or, in this, 3. Rf1† Ke4 4. f3† Kf4.

ii) But not 2. Rf1? nor 2. Rh1?

No. 2984 V. Vlasenko
(viii.75)

Commended,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975



Win 6+5

No. 2984: V. Vlasenko. 1. Be6 Ra7/i 2. f7 Ra8 3. Bd7 Rf8 4. Ee8 g4/ii 5. d6 h6 6. d7 g6 7. d8S/iii Rxf7 8. Sxf7 wins.

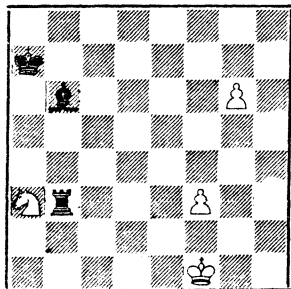
i) 1. ... Rxd5 2. fg Rd8 3. hg Kxg5 4. g8Q Rxg8 5. Bxg8 h5 6. Be6 h4 7. g4.

ii) Playing for stalemate. If 4. ... Kg6 5. h5† Kf6 6. d6 Ke6 7. d7 Ke7, then wK wins bPg5, crosses to c6, forcing bK to d8, after which wK occupies e6 and wins with the advance h5-h6.

iii) 7. d8Q?? Rxf7† draws. 7. Ke2? Rxf7 8. Ke3 Re7† 9. Kd3 Re6 10. Bxg6† Rxg6 11. d8Q Rd6† 12. Qxd6 is stalemate.

No. 2985 V. Yakimchik
(vii.75)

Commended,
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1975

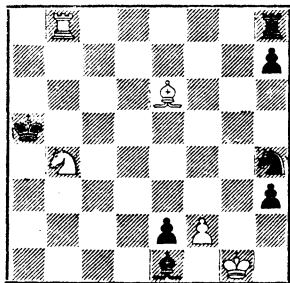


Draw 4+3

No. 2985: V. Yakimchik. 1. g7 Rxf3+ 2. Kg2 Rf2+ 3. Kh3/i Rf1 4. Sb5+ Ka6/ii 5. Sc7+ Kb7 6. Se6 Rg1 7. Kh4 Be3 8. Kh5 Kc6 9. Sg5 Rxc5+ 10. Kh6 drawn.
i) 3. Kg3? Rf1 4. Sb5+ Kb7 5. Sd6+ Ka6 6. Sf5 Rg1+ 7. Kh4 Bc7 8. Kh5 Bf4 9. Sd4 Rxc7 10. Se6 Rh7+.
ii) 4. ... Kb7 5. Sd6+ Ka6 6. Sf5.
JRH: Cf. Kopac (1971), EG37.2126.

No. 2986 J. Rusinek
(xii.75)

1st Prize, Szachy, 1975
Award: vii.76



Draw 5+7

No. 2986: J. Rusinek. The judge was the veteran A. Sarychev, who had 40 published studies to examine. 1. Sc6+ i Ka4 2. Bg4 Rg8/ii 3. Rxc8 Bxf2+ 4. Kxf2 e1Q+ 5. Kxe1 h2 6. Bd1+ Kb5 7. Ba4+ and two lines: 7. ... Kb6 8. Rb8+ Kc5 9. Rb5+ Kd6 10. Rd5+ Kc7/iii 11. Rd7+ Kb6 12. Rb7+ Kc5 13. Kb5+ draw. Or 7. ... Kc5 8. Rg5+ Kb6 9.

Rb5+ Kc7 10. Rb7+ Kd6 11. Rd7+ Kc5 12. Rd5+ draw.

i) 1. Rxc8? Bxb4 2. Ra8+ Kb6 3. Ra1 Sf3+ 4. Kh1 e1Q.

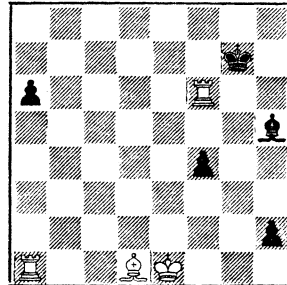
ii) 2. ... Rxb8 3. Sxb8 Bxf2+ 4. Kxf2 h2 5. Bd7+ and 6. Bc6.

iii) 10. ... Kxd5 11. Sb4+ and 12. Bc6 draw.

JRH. Babic (1959), PROBLEM 112/119, p. 103 is the most relevant of 4 studies I have showing wR forcing bK to circle wS with perpetual. The others: Hall (1967), EG1.20; Milanovic (1974) in PROBLEMIST; Korolkov and Kotov (1967), No. 1009 in '1357'.

No. 2987 J. Fritz
(v.75)

2nd Prize, Szachy, 1975

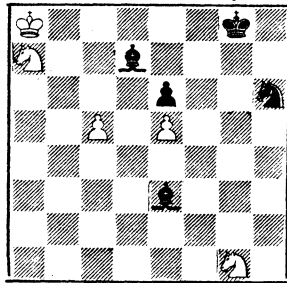


Win 4+5

No. 2987: J. Fritz. 1. Rg6+ Kf8 2. Rg8+ Ke7 3. Re8+ Kd6 4. Re6+ Kc7 5. Rc6+ Kd7(d8) 6. Bf3 Bxf3 7. Rh6 h1Q+ 8. Rxh1 Bxh1 9. 0-0-0+ wins.
JRH: Is this perhaps a correction of Fritz (1973), EG39.2257, which is practically identical?

No. 2988 V. Israelov
(xii.75)

= 3/4th Prize, Szachy, 1975

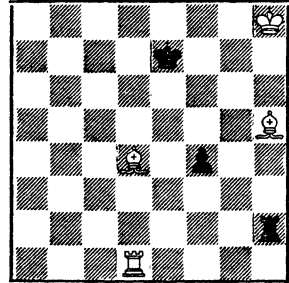


Draw 5+5

No. 2988: V. Israelov. 1. c6 Bxa7/i
 2. cd Bb6 3. Kb7 Ba5 4. Sf3 Sf7 5.
 d8Q† Bxd8/ii 6. Sd4 Sg5 7. Sc6 Sf7
 8. Sd4 positional draw.
 i) 1. ... Bxg1 2. cd Bb6 3. Sc6 Sf7
 4. Kb7 Bd8 5. Kc8 Bb6 6. d8Q†.
 ii) There is another positional
 draw after 5. ... Sxd8† 6. Kc8 Kf7
 7. Kd7 (for Sg5†) 7. ... Kg6 8. Sd4
 Kf7 9. Sf3 Kg6 10. Sd4.

No. 2990: M. Matous. 1. Qc8 (for
 2. Be7†) 1. ... Kg8 2. Bc7 Qxc8
 (Sxc7; g†) 3. g† Kh8 4. Be5 Qc5
 5. Bb2 Sc7 6. Ba1 a4 7. Bb2 a3
 8. Ba1 a2 9. Bb2 a1Q 10. Bxa1 Sd5†
 11. Ke6† Sc3 12. Exc3† Qxc3 13.
 f8Q mate.

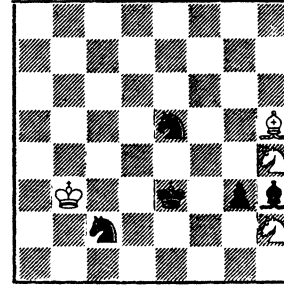
No. 2989 G. Nadareishvili
 (x.75)
 = 3/4th Prize, Szachy, 1975



Win 4+3

No. 2989: G. Nadareishvili. 1. Re1†
 /i Kd6 2. Re5 Rd2 3. Ba1/ii Ra2
 4. Rd5† Ke6/iii 5. Bg7 Kxd5 6.
 Bf7†, or 5. ... Ra8† 6. Kh7 Kxd5
 7. Bf3†.
 i) 1. Bc5†? Ke6 2. Rd6† Kf5 3. Rd5†
 Ke6 4. Rg5 Kf6 5. Rd5 Ke6.
 ii) 3. Bc3? Rd3 4. Bb2 Rb3 5. Rd5†
 Ke6 6. Rd2 Rh3 7. Re2† Kd6 8. Re5
 Rb3 9. Ba1 Ra3 10. Rd1 Rh3 11.
 Re5 Ra3 draw.
 iii) If 4. ... Kc6 5. Be8† wins.

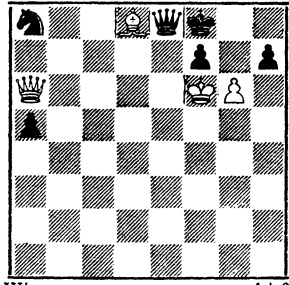
No. 2991 Y. Bazlov
 (1.75)
 2 H.M., Szachy, 1975



Draw 4+5

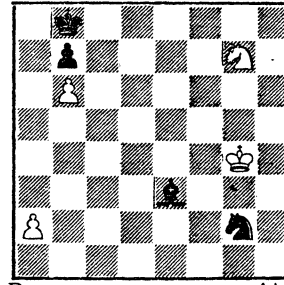
No. 2991: Y. Bazlov. 1. Sf1†/i Bxf1
 2. Sf5† Kf2 3. Sxg3 Sd4† 4. Kc3
 Sb5† 5. Kd2 Sc4†/ii 6. Kd1 Kxg3
 7. Be2 Sc3† 8. Ke1 Sd2 (Bxe2;
 stalemate) 9. Bd3/iii Bxd3 10.
 Kxd2 draw.
 i) 1. S2f3? Sxf3 2. Sxf3 Sd4† 3.
 Sxd4 Kxd4 4. Bf3 Ke3.
 ii) 5. ... Kxg3 6. Be2 Sf3† 7. Ke3.
 iii) 9. Bxf1? Sf3 mate. 9. Kxd2?
 Sxe2 10. Ke1 Kg2.

No. 2990 M. Matous
 (xii.75)
 1 H.M., Szachy, 1975



Win 4+6

No. 2992 A. Ivanov
 (iv.75)
 3 H.M., Szachy, 1975

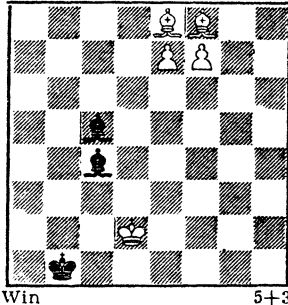


Draw 4+4

No. 2992: A. Ivanov. 1. Kf3 Bd4 2. Sf5 Se1† 3. Ke2 Bc3 4. a3 Sg2 5. Kf3 Se1† 6. Ke2 Kc8 7. Sd6† Kb8 8. Sf5 Ba5 9. Se3 Kc8 10. Sc4 Bc3 11. Sd6† Kb8 12. Sf5.

No. 2994: V. A. Bron. 1. h7 Bxh7 2. Rc8† Ka7 3. Rc7† Kb8 (Ka8; Rc8†) 4. a7† Ka8 5. Sxa4 Rxa4 6. Kf7 Rh4/i 7. Kg7 Rxxh3 8. Rf7 Rh1 9. Rc7 Rh2 10. Rf7, positional draw.
i) 6. ... Rf4† 7. Kg7 Sf6 8. Rc6.
6. ... Ra6 7. Kg7 Sf6 8. Rf7.

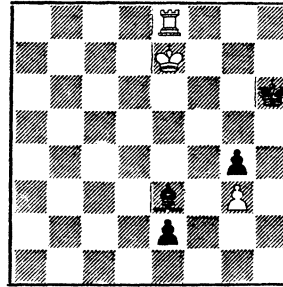
No. 2993 J. Koppelomäki
(xii.75)
4 H.M., Szachy, 1975



Win 5+3

No. 2993: J. Koppelomäki. 1. Kc3 Be6 2. Kd3 Bd5 3. Ke2 Ka2 4. Kd2 /i Kb1/ii 5. Kd3 Be6 6. Ke4 Bd6 7. Kf3 Ka2 8. Ke3 Kb1/iii 9. Kd4 Ka2 10. Bd7 Bxf7 11. Be6† Bxe6 12. e8Q wins.
i) 4. Bc6? Bc4† 5. Kf3 Bxe7 6. Bxe7 Bxf7 draw.
ii) 4. ... Ka3 5. Kc3 Be6 6. Kd3 Kb4 7. Ke4 Bd6 8. Bd7 Bxf7 9. e8Q Bxe8 10. Bxd6† and 11. Bxe8.
iii) 8. ... Bd5 9. Bc6 Bxf7 10. Bd5† Bxd5 11. e8Q wins.

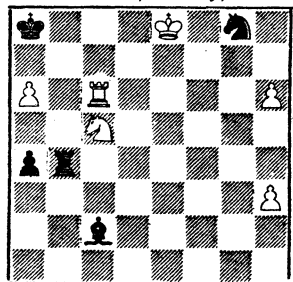
No. 2995 J. Hoch
(xii.75)
2 Commend, Szachy, 1975



Win I: diagram 3+4
II: bPg4 to b7

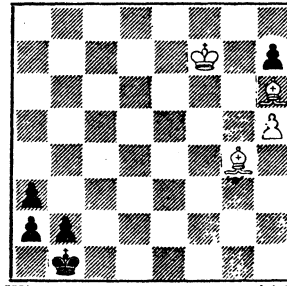
No. 2995: J. Hoch. I: 1. Kf6 Bd4† 2. Kf5 Bf2 3. Rxe2 Bxg3 4. Kxg4 Bb8 5. Re8 Ba7 6. Re6† Kg7 7. Re7† wins.
II: 1. Kf6 Bd4† 2. Kf5 Bf2 3. Re6† Kh7 4. Re7† Kh6 5. g4 e1Q 6. g5† Kh5 7. Rh7 mate.

No. 2994 V. A. Bron
(v.75)
1 Commend, Szachy, 1975



Draw 6+5

No. 2996 V. Kondratiev
(ix.75)
3 Commend, Szachy, 1975

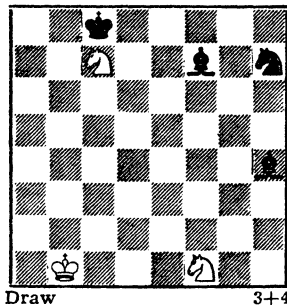


Win 4+5

No. 2996: V. Kondratiev. 1. Bf5† Ka1 2. Ke7 and two variations: 2. ... b1Q 3. Bg7† Qb2 4. h6 Qxg7†

5. hg Kb2 6. g8Q a1Q 7. Qg7† Ka2
 8. Qf7† Kb2 9. Qf6† Ka2 10. Qe6†
 Kb2 11. Qe5† Ka2 12. Qd5† Kb2
 13. Qd4† Ka2 14. Qc4† Kb2 15. Qc2
 mate. Or 2. ... b1R 3. Bg7† Rb2
 4. Be4 h6 5. Bxh6 Re2 6. Bg7† Rb2
 7. Kf6 Rb6† 8. Kf5† Rb2 9. Ke5
 Rb5† 10. Kd4 Rb4† 11. Kc3 and if
 11. ... Rxe4, then 12. Kc2†.
 JRH: Cf. Janosi (1969), EG27.1484.
 The 4th Commend, by Z. Boles-
 lawski, is a case of SNAP!, since
 it is identical with Platov (1925),
 No. 712 in '2500'. Judges really
 MUST consult JRH!

No. 2997 C. M. Bent
 (vii.75)
 1st Prize,
 L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975
 Award: vii.76

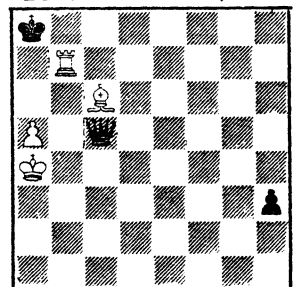


No. 2997: C. M. Bent. Judge was
 S. Belokon (USSR). 1. Sb5 Bg6†
 2. Ka2 Bd3 3. Se3 Bxb5 4. Sf5 Bc4†
 5. Ka3 Bd3 6. Sxh4 Be4 7. Kb3 Kd7
 8. Kc3 Ke6 9. Kd4 Sg5 10. Ke3 Ke5
 11. Kf2. "With excellent construc-
 tion the composer has elaborated
 the rather unusual theme of a
 mini-domination to draw. In the
 final phase the lone wS strategi-
 cally dominates the whole scene.
 A classic, aristocratic, composi-
 tion!"

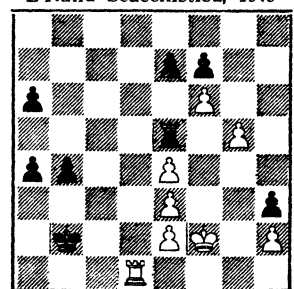
No. 2998: S. Chimedtzeren. 1. Be4
 Qe3 2. Eh1 Qe8† 3. Ka3 Qf8† 4. Ka2
 Qg8† 5. Ka1 Qh8† 6. Kb1 wins.
 "After a subtle 2-move introduc-
 tion there follows an elegant geo-

metric duel between bQ and wK.
 An excellent miniature!"
 JRH: Dobrescu and Nestorescu
 (1971), EG9.238/21. Troitzky
 (1907), No. 1712 in Chéron II.

No. 2998 S. Chimedtzeren
 (vi.75)
 2nd Prize,
 L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975



No. 2999 D. Gurgenzidze
 (viii.75)
 3rd Prize,
 L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975



No. 2999: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. g6 fg
 2. f7 Re6 3. e5 Rxe5 4. e4 Re6 5. e5
 Rxe5 6. e4 Re6 7. e5 Rxe5. Now
 what? 8. Rh1 a3 9. f8Q Rf5† 10.
 Kg1 a2 11. Qf6†. "An ultramodern
 treatment of a romantic theme (8.
 Rh1!). The Q-wing set-up weak-
 ens the effect."
 JRH: Cf. Zepler (1928), No. 2019
 in Chéron IV.

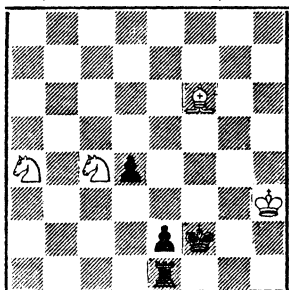
No. 3000: J. Fritz. 1. Bh4† Kg1
 (Kf1; Sd2†) 2. Bxe1 Kf1 3. aSb2
 Kxe1 4. Kg2 d3 5. Kg1 d2 6. Sd3†

Kd1 7. Se3 mate. "An original introduction leads to a sudden classic mating finale, without any middle phase."

JRH: Cf. Troitzky (1938), No. 393 in '1357' and No. 278 in '2500'.

No. 3000 J. Fritz (xii.75)

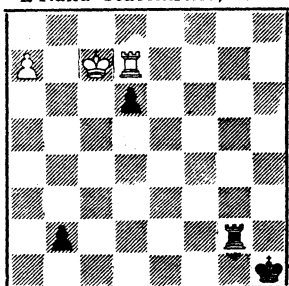
1 H.M.,
L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975



Win 4+4

No. 3001 B. G. Olympiev (vii.75)

2 H.M.,
L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975



Win 3+4

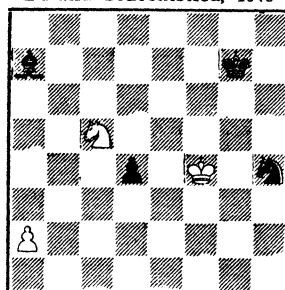
No. 3001: B. G. Olympiev. 1. Rh7+ /i Kg1 2. a8Q b1Q 3. Qa7+ Rf2 4. Rg7+ Kf1 5. Qa6+ Re2 6. Rf7+ Ke1 7. Qa5+ Rd2 8. Re7+ Kd1 9. Qh5+ (Qa4+ Qc2+) 9. ... Kc2 10. Qf5+ Kb2 11. Qb5+ Kc2 12. Qc6+ Kb2 13. Kd8 Ka1 14. Qc3+ Qb2 15. Re1+ Ka2 16. Qe4+ Qb3 17. Ra1+ wins.

i) 1. a8Q? b1Q draws, as h7 is now controlled. "A happy elaboration of a 1961 study (in *Shakhmaty v. SSSR*) by An. G. Kuznetsov and B. A. Sakharov."

JRH: Perhaps the 1961 study is No. 763 in FIDE.

No. 3002 A. T. Motor (xi.75)

3 H.M.,
L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975



Draw 3+4

No. 3002: A. T. Motor. 1. Sb3 Kf6 2. Ke4 Sf5 3. Kd5, and now either -- 3. ... Se7+ 4. Ke4 Sc6 5. Kd5 Sb4+ 6. Kc4 Sc2 7. Kd3 Se1+ 8. Ke2 Sg2 9. Kf3 Sh4+ 10. Ke4 Sf5 11. Kd5, or -- 3. ... Se3+ 4. Ke4 Sc2 5. Kd3 Sb4+ 6. Kc4 Sc6 7. Kd5 Se7+ 8. Ke4 Sf5 9. Kd5. Of course, the two "variations" are essentially the same.

JRH: Another closed S-tour by the same composer. For instance, EG35.1993.

No. 3003 I. Murarasu (Commended, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975)



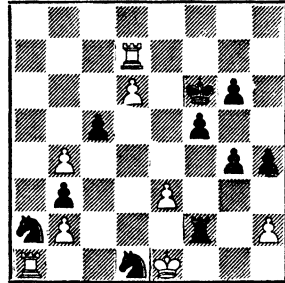
Win 3+6

No. 3003: I. Murarasu (Romania). Watch the e1 square. 1. Qe2+ Ka1 2. Qe1+ Ka2 3. Qf2+ Ka1 4. Qxf6+ Ka2 5. Qf2+ Ka1 6. Qe1+ Ka2 7. Qe2+ Ka1 8. Qe5+ Ka2 9. Qh2+ Ka1 10. Qh8+ d4 11. Qxd4+ Ka2 12. Qf2+ Ka1 13. Qe1+ Ka2 14. Qe2+ Ka1 15. Qe5+ Ka2 16. Qh2+ Ka1 17. Qh8+ f6 18. Qxf6+ Ka2 19. Qf2+ Ka1

20. Qe1† Ka2 21. Qe2† Ka1 22. Qe5† Ka2 23. Qh2† Ka1 24. Qh8† Ka2 25. Qa8† wins.

JRH: The root of this was shown by Horwitz and Kling (1851), No. 712 in **T1000**, but the fight against wQa8† seems new.

No. 3004 L. Mattei
(v.75)
Commended,
L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975



Win 8+10

No. 3004: L. Mattei. 1. Rb7/i Sxb4 /ii 2. Rxb4 Sxb2 3. Rxb3 g4 4. d7 Ke7 5. d8Q† Kxd8 6. Rxb2 Rxb2 7. 0-0-0† wins.

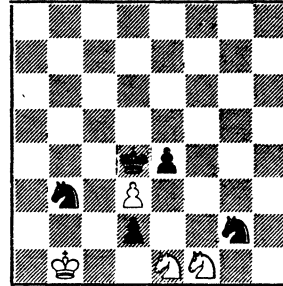
i) 1. Rh7? Sxb4 2. d7 Sd3† 3. Kxd1 Sxb2† 4. Ke1 Sd3†. 1 Rxd1? Rxh2 2. Rd5 Sxb4 3. Rh7 Sc2† 4. Kf1 Se3† 5. Kg1 g3 6. d7 Rg2†. 1. Rf7†? Kxf7 2. d7 Rf1† 3. Kxf1 Sxe3† 4. Ke2 Ke7 5. Kxe3 Sxb4.

ii) 1. ... Rxh2 2. d7 Rh1† 3. Kd2 Rh2† 4. Kxd1 Ke7 5. bc g3 6. Ke1 Rh1† 7. Ke2 Rxa1 8. c6 g2 9. Rb8 Rd1 10. c7.

JRH: I have 4 studies with 0-0-0† termination, where wK attacks bRb2, but none has the intricate fore-play seen here. Selesniev (1923), No. 923 in '2545'.

No. 3005: C. M. Bent. 1. Bf4† Ka7 2. Be3† Ka6 3. Bd3† Ka5 4. Kd7 Rf6 5. Ke7 Rc6 6. Kd7 Rc3 7. Bd2 Kb4 8. Kd6 Kb3 9. Bxc3 Kxc3 10. Be4.

No. 3006 T. G. Whitworth
Original



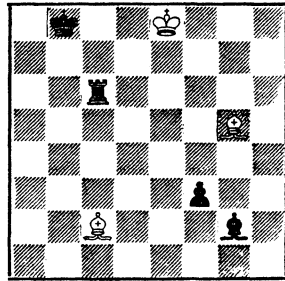
Draw 4+5

No. 3006: T. G. Whitworth. 1. Sxd2 (Sc2?) Sxd2† 2. Kc1 Sb3†/i 3. Kd1 Se3†/ii 4. Ke2 Sc1† 5. Kd2 Sxd3 6. Sf3† ef stalemate.

i) 2. ... Sxe1 3. de Sb3† 4. Kd1 Sg2 5. e5 Se3† 6. Ke2 Sf5 7. e6.

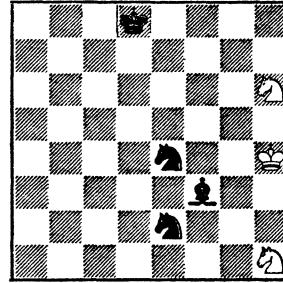
ii) 3. ... Sxe1 is again answered by 4. de.

No. 3005 C. M. Bent
(x.75)
Commended,
L'Italia Scacchistica, 1975



Draw 3+4

No. 3007 C. M. Bent
Original, dedicated to
H. Fraenkel (Assiac)

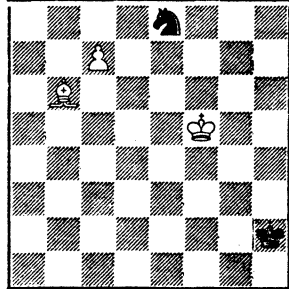


Draw 3+4

No. 3007: C. M. Bent. 1. Kh3 Bxh1 2. Kh2/i Bf3/ii 3. Sf7† K- 4. Sg5 (Se5? Bh5) 4. ... Sxg5 stalemate. "A small tribute to a great servant of the endgame study."
 i) 2. Sf7†? Ke7 3. Kh2 Sf2 wins.
 ii) 2. ... Sg3 3. Sf5. 2. ... Sf2 3. Sg4.

JRH finds: Bent (1968), No. 749 in EG16. Herbstman (1933) p. 337 of EG12. Kubbel (1939), No. 997 in '2500'.

No. 3008 R. Missiaen
Original

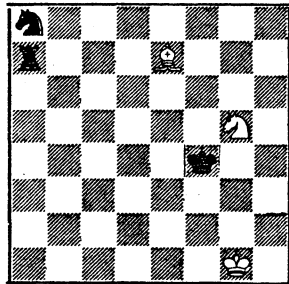


Win 3+2

No. 3008: R. Missiaen. 1. c8S Sg7† (Kh3; Kg6) 2. Kg6 Se6 3. Kf6 Sf8 (Sf4; Bc7) 4. Be3 (Kf7? Sd7) 4. ... Kg3/i 5. Sb6 Kg4 6. Bh6 wins, 6. ... Sh7† 7. Kg6, but not 6. Kf7 Sh7† 7. K₂6 Sf8†.
 i) 4. ... Sd7† 5. Ke7 Se5 (b8) 6. Bf4†.

JRH: There are several examples of S-promotion to reach this ending.

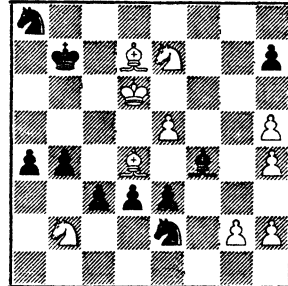
No. 3009 J. Roche
Original



Draw 3+3

No. 3009: J. Roche. 1. Se6†/i Kf5/ii 2. Sd4† Ke4 3. Bh4/iii and now 3. ... Ra1† 4. Kg2 Kxd4 5. Bf6† and 6. Bxa1, or 3. ... Rg7† 4. Kf1 Kxd4 5. Bf6† and 6. Bxg7.
 i) 1. Sd8? Rd7 2. Se6† Kf5.
 ii) 1. ... Ke5 2. Sd8 (f8) draws.
 iii) 3. Bf6? Rf7 4. Bh8 Rh7 5. Bf6 Rh6 6. Bg7 Rg6†. 3. Bc5? Rc7.

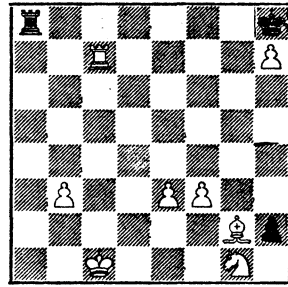
No. 3010 V. Bunka
Original



Win 10+10

No. 3010: V. Bunka. 1. Bc8† Kb8 2. Ba7† Kxa7 3. Sc6† Kb6 4. Sc4† Kb5 5. Sa7† Kxc4 6. Be6† Kd4 7. Sc6† Ke4 8. Bd5† Kf5 9. Se7† Kg4 10. Bf3† Kxh4 11. Sf5† Kg5 12. h4† Kxf5 13. g4 mate.

No. 3011 T. Krabbe
Schaakbulletin, xii.76



Win 8+3

No. 3011: T. Krabbe. 1. Se2/i h1Q† 2. Fxh1 Ra1†, 3. Kc2 Rc1† 4. Kd3 Rd1† 5. Ke4 Rd4† 6. Ke5 Rd5† 7. Ke6 Rd6† 8. Kf7 Rf6† 9. Ke8 Rf8† 10. Ke7 Re8† 11. Kd6 Re6† 12. Kc5 Re5† 13. Kc4 Re4† 14. Kc3 Rxe3†

15. Kd4/ii Rd3+/iii 16. Kc5 Rd5+ 17. Kb4 Rb5+ 18. Kc4 Rb4+ 19. Kd3 Rd4+ 20. Kc2 Rd2+ 21. Kb1 Rb2+ 22. Kc1 Rb1+ 23. Kd2 Rd1+ 24. Ke3 Rd3+ 25. Kf2 Rxf3+ 26. Ke1 Rf1+ 27. Kd2 Rd1+ 28. Kc3 Rd3+ 29. Kc4 Rc3+/iv 30. Kd5 Rd3+ 31. Kc6 Rd6+ 32. Kb5 Rb6+ 33. Kc5 Rb5+ 34. Kd6 Rd5+ 35. Ke7 Re5+ 36. Kd7 and wins.

i) 1. Sh3?, can't get rid of f3, and the "Henneberger-R" is rambling forever.

ii) If 15. Kb2?, Rxb3+ enables B1 to draw at two points during the solution: 27. ... Rxh1 or 36. ... Rxe2.

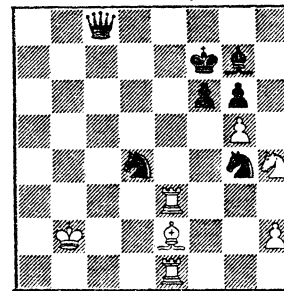
iii) If 15. ... Re4+ 16. Kc5 Re5+ (Rc4+? 17. Kd6 Rd4+ 18. Ke7) 17. Kb4 Rb5+ and we're back in the solution.

iv) 29. ... Rd4+ 30. Kb5 Rb4+ 31. Kc5 Rb5+ loses more quickly.

JRH: The basic idea of this study is that B1 vainly attempts to obtain stalemate by continuously checking with and offering bR; this stalemate try is defeated when bR can no longer check, or cannot check without destroying the stalemate net. The realiest such study appears to be Kling (1863), No. 2120 in '2500'. Arbitrarily eliminating those studies which require 4 or fewer consecutive checks from bR, I have over 50 compositions in my collection representing 34 composers, of whom Henneberger is the most prolific with 11. These 50 or so studies are fairly evenly distributed in time. The record number of B1 checks appears to be held by T. Petrovic (1857, in **Problem** 45/48), but I have found it impossible to establish the sequence between moves 36 and 42 (**Problem** gave the solution in truncated form with gaps which are to be filled with presumed obvious moves); if, in fact, Petrovic is unsound, then the present study appears to hold the record. I do not know of any composition in this field which utilises Krabbe's form of attempted stalemate.

No. 3012 A. Lewandowski
(23.iii.76)

Gazeta Czescojowska



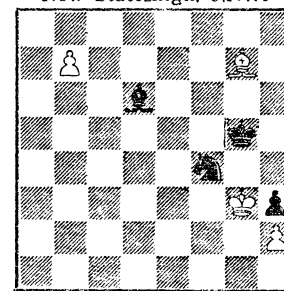
Draw 7+7

No. 3012: A. Lewandowski, 1. Re7+ Kf8 2. Sxg6+ Kg8 3. Re8+ Qxe8 4. Ec4+ Se6 5. Rxe6 Qxg6/i 6. Re8+/ii Kh7 7. Bg8+ Kh8 8. Bf7+ draw. The exchange-of-role theme for R+B battery.

i) 5. ... Qa4 6. Re4+ Kh7 7. Bg8+.

ii) 6. Rxf6+? is a self-pin.

No. 3013 T. Balemans
New Statesman, 9.iv.76

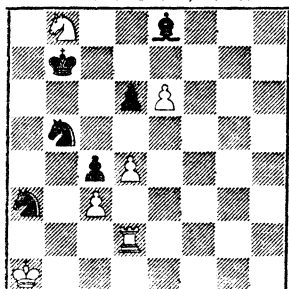


Draw 4+4

No. 3013: T. Balemans, 1. Bf8 Be5 2. Be7+ Kh5 3. Bf6 Ed6 4. Be7 Bb8 5. Bh4 Ed6 6. Be7 Be5 7. Bf6 Bb8 8. Bh4 Sg6+ 9. Kxh3 Sf4+ 10. Kg3 Sg6+ 11. Kh3 Sxh4 stalemate.

All the 'notes' are incorporated into the main line, a habit of composers which certainly has the advantage of avoiding distracting annotations, but the serious disadvantage of making the solution seem longer than it really is.

No. 3014 N. McKelvie
New Statesman, 9.iv.76



Draw 6+6

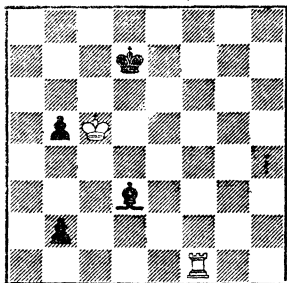
No. 3014: N. McKelvie. 1. Sd7 Bxd7 2. ed Kc7 3. Kb2/i Sxc3 4. Kxc3 Sb1† 5. Kxc4 Sxd2† 6. Kxd5 Kxd7 stalemate.

i) 3. Ra2? Kxd7 4. Kb2 Sb1 5. Ra4 d5.

JRF1: Cf. Kubbel (1925), No. 1305 in "2500". But there is earlier, A. R. Pulyan (1914, *Chess Amateur*): wKc5, wPd6; bKc3, bSg8; bPb7, c6, e7; 2+5 =. 1. dc Se7 2. c8Q Sxc8, but not 1. d7? Sf6 2. d8Q Se4 mate.

However, 1. dc Se7 2. c8S seems to draw also. (AJR)

No. 3015 P. Monsky
New Statesman, 9.iv.76

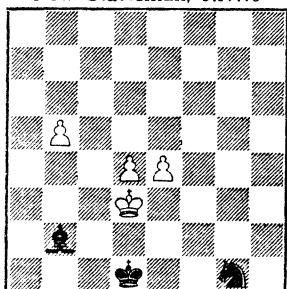


Draw 2+4

No. 3015: P. Monsky. 1. Re1 Kc7 2. Re7† Kd8 (Kc8; Kc6) 3. Re1 Kd7 4. Kb6/i and the solution ends "draws".

i) 4. Rg1? Kc7 5. Re1 Kb7 6. Kb4 Kc6 7. Re6† Kd5 8. Re1 Kd6 9. Rh1 Be4 10. Rf1 Kd5 (a Zugzwang) 11. Rg1 Kc6 12. Ka3 b1Q (or R) winning.

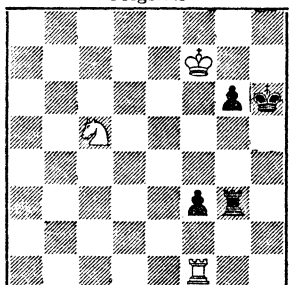
No. 3016 A. J. Sobey
New Statesman, 9.iv.76



Win 4+3

No. 3016: A. J. Sobey. 1. b6 Sf3 2. b7 Bxd4 3. b8Q Se5† 4. Kxd4 Sc6† 5. Kd5 (c5) Sxb8 6. Kd6 and eP promotes.

No. 3017 W. H. M. Lemmey
and T. G. Whitworth
Original



Win 3+4

No. 3017: W. H. M. Lemmey and T. G. Whitworth. 1. Se4/i Rh3 2. Rg1/ii Rh2/iii 3. Rxc6†/iv Kh5 4. Sg3† Kh4 5. Sf5† Kh5 6. Kf6/v Rg2 7. Rh6†/vi Kg4 8. Rh4 mate.

i) 1. Rh1†? Kg5 2. Se4† Kf4 3. Sxc3 Kxc3.

ii) 2. Kf6? Kh5 3. Rg1 f2.

iii) 2. ... f2 3. Rxc6† mates.

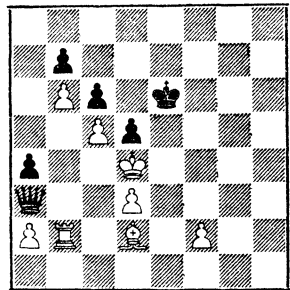
2. ... g5 3. Rxc5 Rh2 4. Sf6 (also 4. Rg6†).

iv) 3. Kf6? Kh5 4. Rg5† (Rxc6, Ra2); 4. ... Kh4 5. Rxc6 f2.

v) 6. Rh6†? Kg5 7. Rxc2 Kxf5.

vi) 7. Sg3†? Kh4 and 8. Kf5 f2, or 8. Sf5† Kh5.

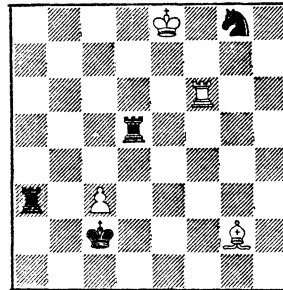
No. 3018 G. Paros, 1934



Win 8+6

No. 3018: G. Paros. The late Hungarian composer's name was 'Schlegl' before he changed it to Paros. Presumably the study was published in *Magyar Sakkvilag*. 1. e1 Kf6 2. f3 Kf5 3. f4 Kf6 4. f5 Kf7 5. f6 Kf8 6. f7 wins. An exercise in reciprocal Zugzwang. (See EG43, p. 303).

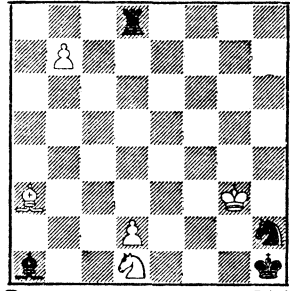
No. 3020 V. A. Bron
2nd Prize, Peckover Jubilee
Tourney, 1976



Draw 4+4

No. 3020: V. A. Bron. 1. Be4† Kc1/i 2. Rf1† Rd1 3. Rxd1† Kxd1 4. Kf7 Sh6† 5. Kg7 Ra6 6. Bd3 Rc6 7. Be4 Ra6 8. Bd3 draw, for if 6. ... Rb6 (d6) 7. Bg6 Sg4 8. Bh5 and wPc3 declares its interest; or 6. ... Re6 7. Bg6 Sg4 8. Bf5 (Bh5? Re4; Kg6, K-) 8. ... Re7† 9. Kf8 draws.
i) 1. ... Kxc3 2. Rf3† Kd4 3. Bxd5, 1. ... Kd2 2. Rf2† Ke3 3. Bxd5 Kxf2 4. Bxg8 draw.

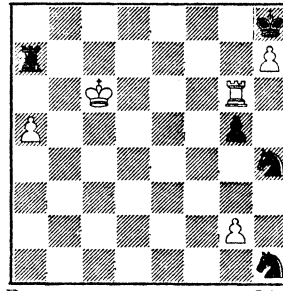
No. 3019 J. Rusinek
1st Prize, Peckover Jubilee
Tourney, 1976
Award in EG48, vii.77



Draw 5+4

No. 3019: J. Rusinek. 1. Sf2† Kg1 2. Sh3† Kf1 3. d4 Bxd4 4. Bd6 Rxd6 5. b8Q Be5† 6. Sf4 Rg6†/i 7. Kh3/ii Rh6† 8. Kg3 Bxb8 with the most wonderful stalemate I think I have ever seen.
i) 6. ... Rd3† 7. Kh4 Rd4 8. Qb1† draws, though not 8. Qxe5? Sf3† and 9. ... Sxe5.
ii) 7. Kh4? Rg4†. But after 7. Kh3 bR is attacked, so it is entirely natural to give another check with bR.

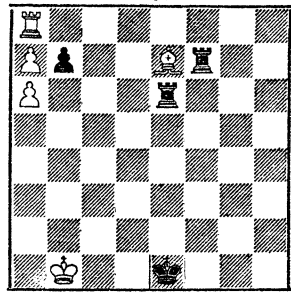
No. 3021 V. Khortov
3rd Prize, Peckover Jubilee
Tourney, 1976



Draw 5+5

No. 3021: V. Khortov. 1. Rg8† Kxh7 2. Rxc5 Rxa6†/i 3. Kb7 Rh6 4. g4/ii Sg3 5. Rc5/iii Sg6 6. Rh5 Sxh5 7. g5 and draws.
i) 2. ... Kh6 3. Ra5 suffices.
ii) Threatening to exchange R's.
iii) Threatening a perpetual check (on c7 and c8) or R-swap, which explains the choice of square for wK on move 3.

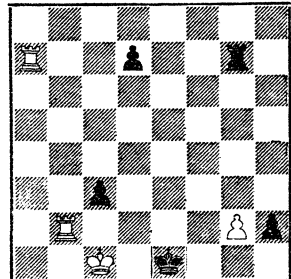
No. 3022 D. Gurgenzidze
4th Prize, Peckover Jubilee
Tourney, 1976



Win 5+4

No. 3022: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. ab/i Rb6† 2. Bb4† Rxb4† 3. Kc2 Rc7† 4. Kd3 Rb3† 5. Kd4 Rb4† 6. Kd5 bRxb7 7. Re8† Kd2 8. a8Q Ra7 9. Qb8 aRb7 10. Qd8 Rd7† 11. Kc6 and, after the solver has blinked several times he sees that W wins! i) 1. Bb4†? Ke2 2. Rh8 Rxa6.

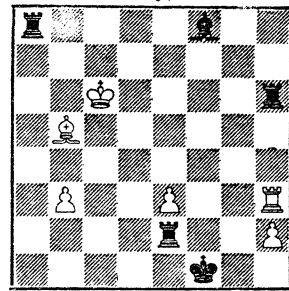
No. 3023 V. Kalandadze
5th Prize, Peckover Jubilee
Tourney, 1976



Draw 4+5

No. 3023: V. Kalandadze. 1. Rb1 Rxc2 2. Rxd7 c2 3. Re7†/i Kf1 4. Rf7† Kg1 5. Rb8 h1Q 6. Rh8 Rh2/ii 7. Rg8† Rg2 8. Rh8 draw. i) 3. Ra1? h1Q 4. Kb2† c1Q†. ii) 6. ... Qxh8 7. Rf1† Kh2 8. Rh1† Kxh1 stalemate.

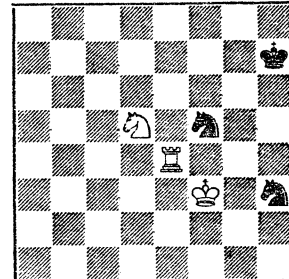
No. 3024 Em. Dobrescu
6th Prize, Peckover Jubilee
Tourney, 1976



Draw 6+5

No. 3024: Em. Dobrescu. 1. Kb7/i Rd8/ii 2. Kc7/iii Sf7/iv 3. Rf3† Ke1 4. Rxf7/v Ra8/vi 5. Kb7 eRa2 6. Rf1†/vii Kd2 7. Ba4 Ke2 8. Rf7/viii Rd8 9. Kc7 aRd2 10. Bd7 Ra8 11. Kb7 dRa2/ix 12. Ba4 Rd8 13. Kc7 draws. i) 1. Rf3†? Ke1 2. Kb7 eRa2 3. Rf1† Kd2 4. Ba4 Ke2. ii) 1. ... Ra5 2. Rf3† Ke1 3. Bxe2 Kxe2 4. Rxf8. iii) 2. Rf3†? Ke1 3. Kc7 Be7. iv) 2. ... Rd5 3. Rf3† Ke1 4. Bxe2 Pd6 5. Kc6. 2. ... Kg2 3. Bxe2 Rd2 4. Bg4 Sxg4 5. Rg3† and 6. Rxc4. v) 4. Bxe2? Bd6† and 5. ... Se5. vi) But not 4. ... eRd2? 5. Rf1 mate. vii) 6. Ba4? Rd8 7. Kc7 aRd2 8. Ed7 Ra8 9. Kb7 Ra1 wins. viii) 8. Rg1? Kf2 wins. On f7 W prepares his move 10. ix) 11. ... Ra1 12. B† and 13. Rxf8.

No. 3025 A. G. Kopnin
1st Special Prize, Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Win 3+3

No. 3025: A. G. Kopnin. 1. Rg4 Kh6/i 2. Rg8/ii Sd4†/iii 3. Ke4 Se6 4. Ke5 hSg5/iv 5. Kf6 Sf8/v 6. Sf4/vi Sd7†/vii 7. Kf5 Sf3/viii 8. Rd8 dSe5/ix 9. Rd1/x Kg7 10. Ke4 Kf6 11. Rd6† Kg5 12. Ra6 Kg4 13. Ra2 Kg5/xi 14. Sd5 Kg6/xii 15. Kf4 Kf7 16. Ra6 Kg7 (Ke8; Ra7) 17. Se3 (e7) Kf7 18. Sf5/xiii Ke8 19. Ra7 Kd8 20. Rg7 (Sd6? Se6;) 20. ... Ke8/xiv 21. Sd6† Kf8 22. Rb7 Kg8 23. Se8 Kf8 24. Sf6 and wins, for whichever bS moves, one is lost.

i) 1. ... Sh6 2. Sf6† Kh8 3. Rg6 wins.

ii) 2. Sf6? Se7 3. Kg3 Sg5 4. Kf4 Sg6† draw.

iii) 2. ... Kh7 3. Sf6† Kh6 4. Kg4 Se7 5. Re8 Sf2† 6. Kf3 Kg7 (Kg6; Sg8, Sxg8; Rxg8†, Kf7; Rd8, Sh3; Kg4, Sf2†; Kf5 wins) 7. Se4 Kf7 (Sxe4; Rxe7†) 8. Sd6† Ke6 9. Sc8 wins.

2. ... Kh5 3. Rh8† Sh6 4. Kg3 Sg1 (Sg5; Sf4 mate) 5. Sc3 threatening 6. Kg2.

2. ... Sg5† 3. Kg4 Sg7 4. Rh8† Kg6 5. Sf4† Kf6 6. Rh6† wins, and note the line 4. ... Sh7 5. Sf6† Se6 6. Sxh7 Kg7 7. Re8 wins, with the trap 5. Sf4? Se8 6. Sh5 Sd6 when the game is still alive (this line not supplied by the composer).

iv) 4. ... eSg5 5. Kf5 Sh7 6. Rg3 S3g5 (S7g5; Sf6, Kg7; Se4) 7. Sf4 Kg7 8. Sh3(e6) wins.

v) 5. ... Kh7 6. Ra8 Kh6 7. Rh8† Sh7† 8. Kxe6. 5. ... Kh5 6. Sc7 wins, for example: 6. ... Sxc7 7. Rxg5† Kh6 (Kh4; Rc5, Se8†; Kf7, Sd6†; Ke7) 8. Re5 Sa6 9. Re4 Kh5 (Kh7; Kf7) 10. Rc4 Sb8 11. Ke6. 5. ... Sc5 6. Rg5†.

vi) 6. Rh8†? fSh7† 7. Kf5 Kg7. 6. Kf5? gSe6 7. Ke5 (Kf6, Sg5; or Sf6, Sg7†;) 7. ... Sc5 8. Sf4 fSd7† (Kh7 not mentioned) 9. Kf5 (Kd5, Sf6; or Kd6, Se4†; and dSf6;) 9. ... Kh7 10. Rg2 Kh6.

vii) 6. ... S(f/g)h7† 7. Kf5. 6. ... Kh7 7. Rxf8. 6. ... Se4† 7. Ke7.

viii) 7. ... Sf7 8. Ke6 fSe5 (dSe5; Rg2, Kh7; Sh5(d5), K-; Sf6) 9. Rg2 Kh7 10. Se2 Kh6 11. Sd4 Kh7 12. Sf5 Kh8 13. Rg7 and 'stalemate',

a different one from the main line, wins again.

ix) 8. ... fSe5 9. Sd3 wins. 8. ... Sc5 9. Rd5 Sb3 10. Kf6 Kh7 11. Rh5† Kg8 12. Sg6 mates. 8. ... Sd4† 9. Ke4 Sb3 10. Se6 d(b)Sc5† 11. Sxc5 Sxc5† 12. Kf5 wins, or 10. ... Sf6† 11. Kf5 Sh7 12. Rd3, or 10. ... Sb6 11. Rb8 Sd2† 12. Kf5 wins.

x) 9. Se6? Sg6 10. Kf6 fSe5 and B1's fortress is intact after 11. Rg8 Sg4† 12. Kf7 S4e5† 13. Ke8 Kh5, or 11. Rd1 Sg4† 12. Kf7 S4e5†. 9. Ke4? Sf7 10. Rf8 S3g5† 11. Kf5 Kg7.

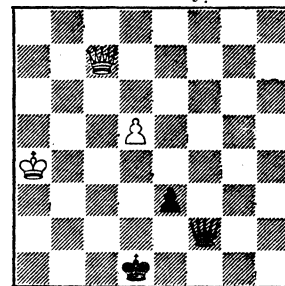
xi) 13. ... Kh4 14. Sd5 Kg3 15. Se3 and bK will be 'stalemated' on the h-file (see next note).

xii) 14. ... Kg4 15. Rg2† Kh5 16. Sf4† Kh6 17. Rg3 Kh7 18. Sh5 K-19. Sf6 wins.

xiii) wR and wS combining, without wK, to drive bK to the edge, and impending 'stalemate'.

xiv) 20. ... Kc8 21. Sd6† Kb8 22. Ke4 Ka8 23. Sc8 Kb8 24. Sb6 wins. This study has not been subjected to close analytic scrutiny. (AJR)

No. 3026 J. Pospisil
2nd Special Prize, Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Draw 3+3

No. 3026: J. Pospisil. 1. Kb3/i Qd2/ii 2. Qc4/iii e2/iv 3. Qe4 e1Q 4. Qg4† and either 4. ... Kc1 5. Qc3† Kb1 6. Qf5† Ka1 7. Qf6†, or 4. ... eQe2 5. Qg1† dQe1 6. Qd4† Kc1 7. Qa1† Kd2 8. Qc3†.

i) 1. d6? Qa2† 2. Kb5 e2 3. d7 Qd5† 4. Ka6 e1Q 5. d8Q Qe2† 6. Ka7 Qa2†. 1. Qc4? e2 2. Qd3† Ke1, see No. 3026a.

ii) 1. ... Qf3 2. Qc2† Ke1 3. Qd3 draw. 1. ... Qf5 2. d6/v e2 3. d7 Qd3† 4. Ka4 Qd4†/vi 5. Kb3/vii Qd5† 6. Kb2 Qd2† 7. Ka3/viii e1Q 8. d8Q Qe3† 9. Ka4 Qe4† 10. Kb5 draw.

iii) 2. d6? e2 3. d7 e1Q 4. d8Q Qe6† 5. Ka4 Qa6† 6. Qa5 Qc4†.

iv) 2. ... Ke1 3. Qh4† Qf2 4. Qh1† Kd2 5. Qh8 (also Qa1) Qf7 6. Qd4† Ke2 7. Qc4† Kf2 8. Qh4† (also 8. d6).

v) 2. Qc4? e2 3. Qd4† Ke1 4. d6 Kf1 see No. 3026b.

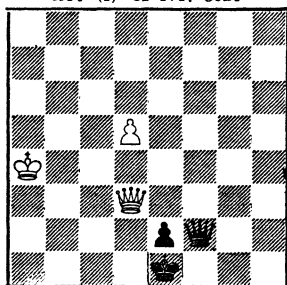
vi) 4. ... e1Q 5. d8Q Qe4† 6. Ka5 Qf5† 7. Kb6 Qe6† 8. K7 Qa6† 9. Kb8 draw.

vii) 5. Kb5? Qd5† 6. Ka6 e1Q 7. d8Q Qe2† as in (i).

viii) 7. Kb3? e1Q 8. d8Q Qe6† 9. Ka4 Qa6† as in (iii).

This study has not been subjected to close analytic scrutiny. (AJR).

No. 3026a
Position after 2. ... Ke1 in
not (i) of No. 3026



White to Move (loses) 3+3

No. 3026a: (Pospisil). 3. Qc3†/i Kf1 4. Qh3† Kg1 5. Qg4† Kh2 6. Qh5† Kg3 7. Qg6† Kh3 8. Qe6†/ii Kh2 9. Qh6†/iii Kg1 (g2) 10. Qg6† Kf1 11. Qd3 Qf4† 12. Ka5 Kf2 13. Qc2 Qe5 14. Qd2/iv Qe3 15. Qc2 Qa7† 16. K-Qb7† and either wins wPd5 or exchanges Q's.

i) 3. Kb5 Qf4 4. Kc6/v Kf2 5. Qc2 Qf3 6. Qc5†/vi Qe3 7. Qc2/vii Qe8† 8. K- Kg1 9. Qc5† Kh1 wins. 3. d6 Qf4† 4. Kb3 (for Kb5 see 3. Kb5 line, (v)) 4. ... Kf2 5. d7 e1Q 6. d8Q fQb4† 7. Ka2 Qa4† wins.

3. Qb1† Kd2 4. Qb2(b4)† Ke3 5. Qb6† Kf3 6. Qf6† Kg2 7. Qg6† Kf1 as in main line win.

ii) 8. Qd3† Kg2 9. Qe4† Qf3 10. Qc2 (Qg6†, Kf1; Qa6, Qxd5;) Kg3 11. Qd2 Qe4† and 12. ... e1Q.

iii) 9. Qe5† Kg2 10. Qe4† Qf3 as in (ii).

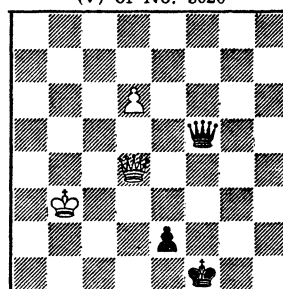
iv) 14. Qc5† Kg2 15. Qc2 Qxd5†.

v) 4. d6 Kf2 5. d7 e1Q 6. d8Q fQb4† 7. Kc6 (Ka6, Qa1†;) Qc1† 8. Kd7 Qb7† 9. Ke6 cQc6† 10. Q3d6 (Q8d6, Qe8†) Qe4† 11. Qe5 (Kf6, Qb2†) 11. ... Q7c6† 12. Qd6 Qg6 13. Qf6† Qxf6†.

vi) 6. Qb2 Kf1 7. Qb5 Qe4 8. Kc7 Qe5† 9. Kc6 Kg2 wins.

vii) 7. Qf8† Kg2 8. Qg7† Qg3 9. Qb2 Qf2 10. Qg7† Kf1 wins.

No. 3026b
Position after 4. ... Kf1 in
(v) of No. 3026



White to Move (loses) 3+3

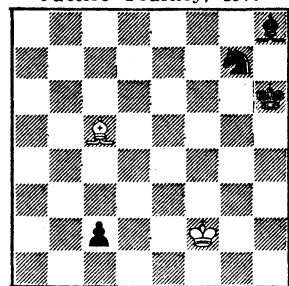
No. 3026b: (Pospisil). 5. d7/i Qb5† 6. Kc2/ii Qc6† 7. Kb3(b2) (Kd3, Qa6†; or e1S†;) 7. ... Qb7† 8. Kc2 (c4)/iii Qc7† 9. Kb3 (Kd3, e1Q; or e1S†;) 9. ... e1Q 10. Qd3† (d8Q, Qb1†; or Qf6†, Kg2; d8Q, Qb1†;) 10. ... Kg1 11. d8Q/iv Qb7† 12. Ka2 Qf2† 13. Qd2 Qa6† 14. Kb2 Qb5† 15. Kc2(c1) Qc4† 16. Kb2 (Kd1, Qb3†; Kc1, Qc5†;) 16. ... Qb4† 17. Kc1 (Kc2, Q2c5†;) 17. ... Qa3† 18. Kc2 fQc5† 19. Kd1 Qa1†, or 19. Kb1 Qb5† mates.

i) 5. Qc4 Kf2 6. Qd4†/v Kg2 7. Qd2/vi Kf1 8. d7 Qb5† 9. Kc2 Qc6† 10. Kb3 Qb6† 11. Kc4/vii e1Q 12. d8Q/viii Qc6† 13. Kb4 Qb1† 14. Ka3 Qc5†.

ii) 6. Ka3 Qa5† 7. Kb3 (Qa4, e1Q;)

7. ... e1Q 8. Qd3†/ix Kg2 9. d8Q aQb4† 10. Qa2 Qf2†, or 9. Qc2† Qf2. iii) 8. Ka3 Qa8† 9. Kb3 (Qa4, e1Q; Qxa8, Qa1†); 9. ... e1Q 10. Qd3†/x Kg1 11. Qd4†/xi Kh1 12. d8Q Qb1† 13. Kc3 Qc6† 14. Kd2 cQc1† 15. Ke2 Qf1†.
 iv) 11. Qd4† Kh2 12. Qh8† Kg2 13. Qa8† Kh3 14. Qh8† Qh4, or, in this, 12. Qb2† Kh3 13. Qh8† Qh4.
 v) 6. Qh4† Kg2 7. d7 Qxd7 8. Qe4† Kf2 9. Qf4† Ke1 10. Qg3† (b4†) Kd1 wins.
 vi) 7. d7 e1Q 8. Qb2† (d8Q, Qb5†); 8. ... Kf1 9. d8Q Qb5† 10. Ka3 (Ka2, Qa4†); 10. ... Qe3† 11. Ka2 Qa4† 12. Kb1 Qe1† 13. Qc1 Qb3.
 vii) 11. Ka4 e1Q 12. Qf4† (Qd3†, Kg1); 12. eQf2 13. Qc4† (Qc1†, Kg2; Qg5†, Kh3); 13. ... Kg1 14. Qg4† Kh2 15. Qh5† Kg3 16. Qg5† Kh3.
 viii) 12. Qd3† Qe2 13. d8Q Qxd8. 12. Qf4† Qf2 13. Qc1† Kg2 14. Qg5† Kh3.
 ix) 8. Qf4† Kg2 9. Qg5† Qg3† wins. 8. d8Q Qb1† wins.
 x) 10. d8Q Qb1† 11. Kc3 (c4) Qc6† 12. Qc4 (c5) Qc1†. 10. Qf6† Kg2 11. d8Q Qb7† 12. Kc4 bQb4† wins. Qc7† Qf2 wins.
 xi) 11. Qg6† Kh1 12. Qh7† Kg2 13. Qc2† Qf2†.
 11. d8Q Qb7† 12.

No. 3027 A. Koranyi
 1st Hon. Men., Peckover
 Jubilee Tourney, 1976

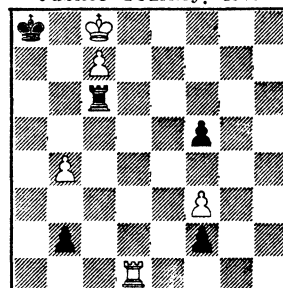


Draw 2+4

No. 3027: A. Koranyi, 1. Ba3/i Sf5 2. Ke2/ii Ba1/iii 3. Kd2 Sd4 4. Kc1 Kg5 5. Ed6/iv Kf5 6. Bc7/v Ke4/vi 7. Bb6 Kd3 8. Bxd4 Bxd4 stalemate.

i) 1. Be3†? Kg6 2. Ke2 Sf5 3. Bc1 Ba1 4. Kd2 Sd4 wins.
 ii) 2. Ke1? Bc3† 3. Ke2 Sd4† 4. Kd3 Ba1 wins.
 iii) 2. ... Bf6 3. Kd2 Sd4 4. Bb2 draws.
 iv) 5. Eb4? Kf4 6. Bc3 Se2† wins, but not 6. ... Bxc3? 5. Be7†? Kf4 6. Bd8 Ke3 7. Bb6 Bb2† 8. Kxb2 Kd2 wins, but not 7. ... Kd3? 8. Bxd4.
 v) 6. Bb8? Ke4 7. Ba7 Sb5 wins.
 vi) 6. ... Sb5 7. Ba5/vii Sa3 8. Bc3 Fxc3 stalemate.
 vii) 7. Bd8? Sa3 8. Be7 Ke4 9. Bxa3 Kd3 10. Be7 Be5 11. Bg5 Bd6 12. Kb2 Bb4 wins, with... Bd2 threatened.

No. 3028 L.A. Mitrofanov
 and A. Kotov
 2nd Hon. Men., Peckover
 Jubilee Tourney, 1976

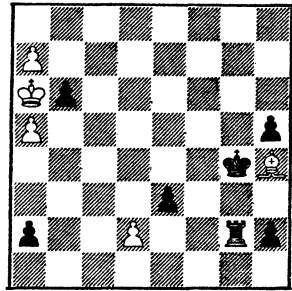


Win 5+5

No. 3028: L. A. Mitrofanov and A. Kotov. 1. b5 f1Q 2. Rxf1 Rcl 3. b6 b1Q 4. Rxc1 f4 5. Rc2 Qb2 6. Rc3 Qb3 7. Rc4 Qb4 8. Rc5 Qb5 9. b7† Qxb7† 10. Kd8 Qb6 11. Kd7 Qxc5 12. c8Q† Qxc8† 13. Kxc8 wins.

(AJR: A study by the same composer-pair, and showing a closely related idea, was awarded 1st Prize in a Kharkov tourney (? Leninska Smena) in 1976. This award is in course of preparation for a future issue of EG.)

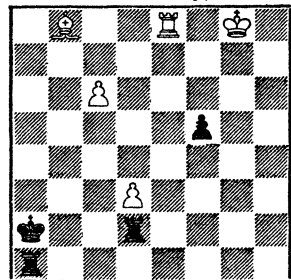
No. 3029 D. D. Makhatadze
3rd Hon. Men., Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Draw 5+7

No. 3029: D. D. Makhatadze. 1. a8Q h1Q 2. Qe4† Kh3 3. Qf3†/i Kxh4 4. Qe4† Kg5 5. Qd5†/ii Kh6 6. Qc6† Kh7 7. Qb7† Kh8 8. Qa8† Kh7/iii 9. Qb7† Kh6 10. Qc6† Kg5 11. Qd5† Kh4 12. Qe4† Kg3 13. Qe5†/iv Kf2 14. Qxe3† Kf1 15. Qf3† Ke1 16. Qe4† Kd1 17. Qf3† Kxd2 18. Qd5† Kc1 19. Qc6† Kbl 20. Qxb6† Kal 21. Qd4† Rb2 22. Qgl† and either 22. ... Qxg1 stalemate, or 22. ... Rbl 23. Qd4†.
i) 3. Pf6? Qf1†. 3. Qf5†? Rg4.
ii) 5. Qe5†? Kh6 6. Qh8† Kg6 7. Qg8† Kf6 8. Qf8† Kg5 9. Qd8† Kg4 10. Qd4† Kh3, or 10. Qd7† Rg5.
iii) 8. ... Kg7 9. Qb7† Kf6 10. Qxb6†, though NMCK suggests bK may escape perpetual by 10. ... Kf5.
iv) 13. Qe3†? Kh2 14. Qe5† Rg3 15. Qxh5† Rh3
13. Qg6†? Kf2 wins.

No. 3030 A. Maksimovskikh
and P. Perkonoja
4th Hon. Men., Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976

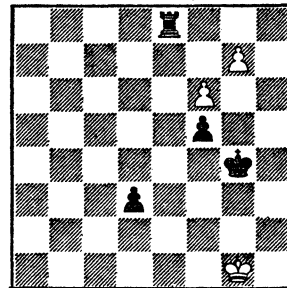


Win 5+4

No. 3030: A. Maksimovskikh and P. Perkonoja. 1. Bf4/i Rgl†/ii 2. Kf8 Rxd3 3. c7/iii Rc3 4. Re2† Kbl/iv 5. Rb2† Kal/v 6. Rg2/vi Re1/vii 7. Rgl Rxl 8. Be5 wins.

i) 1. c7? Rcl 2. c8Q Rxc8 3. Rxc8 Rxd3.
ii) 1. ... Rxd3 2. Ra8† Kbl 3. Rxa1† Kxa1 4. c7 Rc3 5. Be5. Or 1. ... Rg2† 2. Kf7 Rd1 3. c7 Rc2 4. Re2.
iii) 3. Re2†? Kb3 4. c7 Rh1 5. Kg8 Rgl† 6. Kf8 Rh1.
iv) 4. ... Kb3 5. Re3 wins.
v) 5. ... Kxb2 6. Be5 wins.
vi) Threatening both 7. Rxgl† and 7. Be5. 6. Be5? Rxc7 7. Rg2† Kbl 8. Rxgl† Rcl.
vii) 6. ... Rxc7 7. Rxgl† wins both bR's.

No. 3031 E. I. Dvitzov
5th Hon. Men., Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976

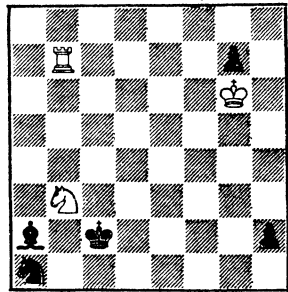


Win 3+4

No. 3031: E. I. Dvitzov. 1. f7 d2 2. g8Q/i Kf4 3. feQ/ii d1Q† 4. Kh2/iii Qe2† 5. Qg2 (Kh1? Qg2†: or Qxe2? stalemate) 5. ... Qxe8 6. Qg3† Ke4 7. Qel† and 8. Qxe8 wins.
i) 2. g8R†? Kf4 3. feQ d1Q† 4. Kh2 Qe2† 5. Kh1 Qf1† 6. Kh2 Qe2† draws.
ii) 3. feR? d1Q† 4. Kh2 Qh5† 5. Kgl Qd1† 6. Kf2 (g2) Qe2† draw.
iii) 4. Kf2(g2)? Qe2† 5. Kh1 Qg2† and stalemate.

No. 3032: T. B. Gorgiev. 1. Rc7† Kb2 2. Rcl Bbl† 3. Kxg7 Be4 4. Rf1/i Sc2 5. Sd2/ii Bg2/iii 6. Rh1/iv Fxh1 7. Sf1 and 8. Sxh2 draw.
i) 4. Rd1? Sxb3. 4. Rel? Sc2.
ii) 5. Sc1(c5)? Bg2 6. Sd3† (Rd1,

No. 3032 † T. B. Gorglev
6th Hon. Men. Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976

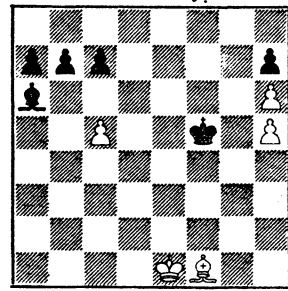


Draw 3+5

Se3; Re1, Kc2;) 6. ... Kc3 7. Rd1 Se3 8. Sf2 Sxd1 9. Sxd1† Kd2 10. Sf2 Ke2 wins. Cr 5. Sa1(d4)? Bg2. Cr 5. Sa5? Kc3 6. K- h1Q 7. Rxh1 Bxh1 8. K- Kb4 wins, but not, here, 5. ... Bg2? 6. Sc4† Kc3 7. Rcl draws.

iii) 5. ... Se3 6. Sc4† Sxc4 7. Rf2† and 8. Rxh2, but not 6. Sxe4? Sxf1 7. Sf2 Sg3 8. Kf7 (Kg6-g5, Se4†;) Kc2 9. Ke6 Kd2 10. Ke5 Ke2 wins. iv) 6. Rd1? Se3 7. Re1 Sfl. 6. Rb1†? Kc3 7. Sb3 Se3.

No. 3033 B. Breider
7th Hon. Men., Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Draw 5+6

No. 3033: B. Breider. 1. c6 Kg5/i 2. Bb5/ii Kxh6 3. Kd2 Kxh5 4. Kc3 Kg4 5. Kb4 Kf4/iii 6. Ka5/iv h5/v 7. Bf1/vi Kg3 8. Bd3 h4 9. Be4 h3 10. cb Fxb7 11. Bxb7 h2 12. Bc6 (Ka6 also) 12. ... Kf2 13. Ka6 Kg1 14. Kxa7 h1Q 15. Bxh1 Kxh1 16. Ka6 draws.

i) 1. ... b5 2. Bd3† Kg5 3. Bxh7. ii) 2. Kd2? b5 wins.

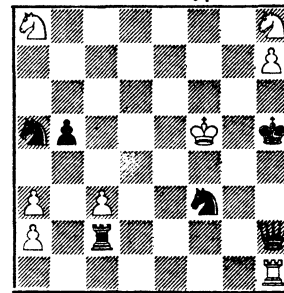
iii) 5. ... h5 6. Be2† Kg5 7. Ka5 h4 8. Ef3 b5 9. Kxa6 b4 10. Bd5 h3 11. Ka5.

iv) Again, 6. Be2? b5 wins.

v) 6. ... Ke5 7. Be2 Kd6 8. Bf3 bc 9. Kxa6 and now, either 9. ... c5 10. Kb5 draw, or 9. ... Kc5 10. Kxa7 draw.

vi) 7. Ec4? bc controls d5, which prevents W's plan of occupying the h1-a8 diagonal.

No. 3034 H. Osadnik
8th Hon. Men., Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Win 8+6

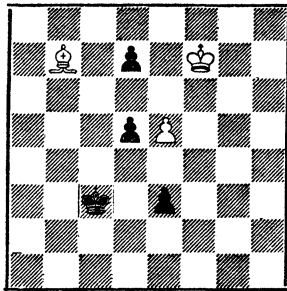
No. 3034: H. Osadnik. 1. Sg6/i and now 1. ... Sh4† 2. Sxh4 transposes into the main line of the same composer's No. 2806, after 1. a7, but reflected left for right, to which the reader-solver is referred for analysis: W wins by forcing E1 to capture wPc3 (in No. 2806, wPf3). But in the present study the idea is echoed by the alternative B1 move: 1. ... Sd4† 2. cd, which leaves a wP on d4, which again B1 is to be forced to capture. The supplied analysis runs: 2. ... Rf2† 3. Sf4†/ii Rxf4† 4. Ke6 Re4† 5. Kd7/iii Rxd4† 6. Ke8 Re4† 7. Kf7 Rf4† 8. Ke6 Re4† 9. Kd5 Re5† 10. Kd4! Sc6† 11. Kd3 Rd5† 12. Kc3 Rc5† 13. Kb3 Sd4† 14. Kb4 Rc4† 15. Ka5 Ra4† 16. Kb6 wins (16. ... Rxa8 17. h8Q† or 17. Rxh2†).

i) 1. Rxh2†? Rxh2 2. Sg6 Sh4† 3. Sxh4 Rf2† 4. K- Rf8.

ii) 3. Ke6? Kxg6 4. h8Q Re2† 5. Kd7 Qxh8.

iii) 5. Kd5? Re5† 6. Kd6 Rd5† 7. Ke7 Sc6† draws.

No. 3035 R. Tavariani
1st Commended, Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Draw 3+4

No. 3035: R. Tavariani. 1. Ba6 (Ke7? Kd4;) 1. ... Kd4/i 2. Kf6/ii Ke4 3. Bb5/iii d4/iv 4. Bc6/v Kf4 5. Bb5 (Bxd7? e2;) 5. ... Kf3 6. Bxd7 e2 7. e6 e1Q 8. e7 d3/vi 9. e8Q d2 10. Ba4 Qxe8 11. Bxe8 11. Bxe8 d1Q 12. Bh5 draw.

i) 1. ... d4 2. Ke7 d3 3. Bxd3 Kxd3 4. Kxd7 e2 5. e6 e1Q 6. e7.

ii) 2. e6? de 3. Kxe6 Ke4 4. Bf1 d4 5. Bg2† Kd3 and ... e2.

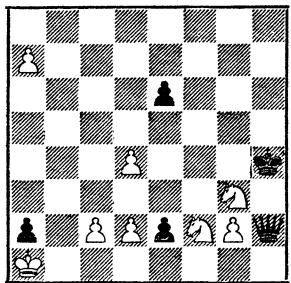
iii) 3. Bf1 (e2)? d4 4. Ke7 Kxe5 (d3? Bxd3=) 5. Bd3 d6 6. Kf7 Kd5 7. Kf6 Kc5 8. Kf5 Kb4 9. Kf4 Kc3 10. Bb5 d5 wins.

iv) 3. ... Kf3 4. Bxd7 e2 5. e6 e1Q 6. e7 Qh4† 7. Ke6 Qg4† 8. Kd6 draw.

v) 4. Exd7? e2 5. e6 e1Q 6. e7 Qh4† 7. Kf7 Qf4† 8. Kg7 (g8) Qg5† 9. Kf7 Qd5† 10. Be6 Qh5† 11. Kf8 Ke5 wins.

vi) 8. ... Qh4† 9. Ke6 Q_ 10. K-draw.

No. 3036 E. I. Dvizov
Jubilee Tourney, 1976
2nd Commended, Peckover



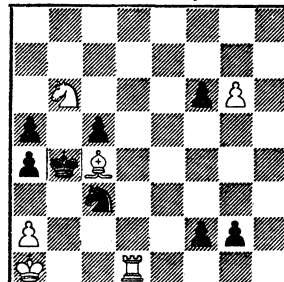
Win 8+5

No. 3036: E. I. Dvizov. 1. a8Q, with near-echo variations:

1. ... e1Q† 2. Kxa2 Qxf2 3. Qh8† Kxg3 4. Qg7† Kf4 5. Qf6† Kg3 6. Qg5 mate.

1. ... Qg1† 2. Kxa2 e1Q 3. Qh8† Kxg3 4. Qh3† Kxf2 5. Qf3 mate.

No. 3037 J. Bodnar
3rd Commended, Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Draw 6+8

No. 3037: J. Bodnar (Hungary). 1. Bf1/i g1Q/ii 2. Rb1† Sxb1 3. Sd5† Ka3 4. Se3 Qxg6/iii 5. Bd3 Kb4 6. Sd5†/iv Ka3 7. Se3 Qxd3 8. Sc2† Qxc2 stalemate.

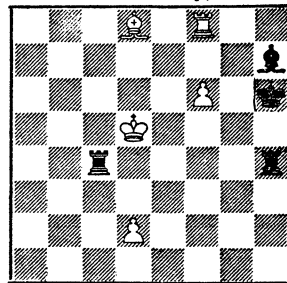
i) 1. Rc1? g1Q 2. Bf1 c4 3. a3† Kc5, or 3. Sc4 a3.

ii) 1. ... Sxd1 2. Sd5† and 3. Bxg2.

iii) 4. ... Kb4 5. Sd5† Ka3 6. Se3.

iv) 6. Bxg6? Sd2 7. Bd3 Kc3 8. Be2 Kd4 wins is given.

No. 3038 V. Kos
4th Commended, Peckover
Jubilee Tourney, 1976

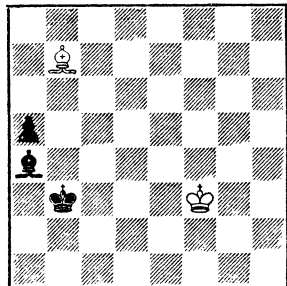


Draw 5+4

No. 3038: V. Kos. 1. f7 cRd4† 2. Kc5/i Rc4† 3. Kd5/ii hRd4† 4. Ke6/iii Re4† 5. Kd5 Kg7 6. Rh8 Kxf7 7. Rxh7† Kg8 8. Bb6/iv Kxh7 9. d4

Re6 10. Fc5 Rxc5† 11. dc draws.
 i) 2. Ke5? hRe4† 3. Kf6 Rd6 mate.
 ii) 3. Kb5? Rb4† 4. Kc5 hRc4† 5. Kd5 Kg7 6. Rh8 Be4†.
 iii) 4. Ke5? Kg7 5. Rh8 Rf4 wins.
 iv) 8. Rd7? eRd4† 9. Ke6 Rc6† 10. Ke7 Re4 mate.

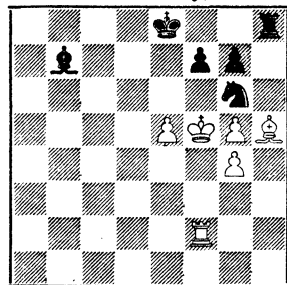
No. 3039 T. B. Sarkissian
 6th Commended Peckover
 Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Draw 2+3

No. 3039: T. B. Sarkissian. 1. Kf2/i Eb5 2. Bf3 Kc2/ii 3. Ke1 Kc3 4. Bd1 Ec4 5. Ba4 drawn.
 i) 1. Bd5†? Kb2. 1. Ke3? Bb5 2. Bf3 Kc2 3. Kd4 a4 4. Kc5 a3 5. Bd5 Fd3 6. Kb4 Kb2 7. Ka4 Bb1 8. Kb4 Ba2 9. Ee4 Be6 10. Bb1 Bb3 wins.
 ii) 2. ... Ed3 3. Bc6. 2. ... Kc3 3. Fd1 Kd2/iii 4. Bb3 Be8 5. Kf1 (Kf3? Kc3 wins) 5. ... Ec6† 6. Kf2 Eb5 7. Kf3 Be2† 8. Ke4 Bd1 9. Exd1 Kxd1 10. Kd3 draw.
 iii) 3. ... Bc4 4. Ba4 Kb4 5. Be8 Eb5 6. Bxb5 draws, but not 5. Ed1? Fb3 6. Ke1 Kc3 wins.

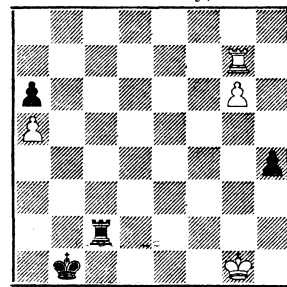
No. 3040 J. Timman
 6th Commended Peckover
 Jubilee Tourney, 1976



Draw 6+6

No. 3040: J. Timman (the Netherlands otb Grandmaster). 1. Bxg6 Bc8†/i 2. e6 0-0 (Bxe6; Ke5=) 3. Fh5/ii fe† 4. Kg6 Ba6 (Rxf2; stalemate) 5. Rxf8† Kxf8 6. Kh7 Bd3† 7. Kh8/iii e5 (g6; Bxg6) 8. Bg6 e4 (Pxxg6; stalemate) 9. Exe4/iv Bxe4 10. g6 Bxg6 11. g5 B- 12. g6 drawn.
 i) 1. ... 0-0 2. Bh5 g6† 3. Kf4/v Fd5/vi 4. Ke3 Re8 5. Kd4 and 6. Rf6, drawn.
 ii) 3. Ke5? fg 4. Rd2/vii Re8 5. Rd6 Kf8 6. Pc6 Ke7 7. Rd6 Rd8 8. Rc6 Rd5† 9. Kxd5 Bb7 wins, but not, for B1, 7. ... Rh8? 8. Rc6 Kd8 9. Kd6 Re8 10. e7† Rxe7 11. Rxc8†.
 iii) 7. g6? Be2 wins. 7. Bg6? Bxg6† 8. Kxg6 Kg8 9. Kh5 Kf7 wins.
 iv) There is, alas, a dual here: 9. Kh7 Ec2 10. Bxe4 Bxe4† 11. g6 leading to the same conclusion.
 v) 3. Kf6? Re8 4. Bxg6 Re6† wins.
 vi) 3. ... Re8 4. Rb2 Bd5 5. Rd2 Pc4 6. Rc2 Be6 7. Rf2 Kf8/viii 8. Ke4 Ke7 9. Kf4 (else ... Rh8; Rh2, Rxxg4;) 9. ... Ra8 10. Rf1 Ra4† 11. Ke3 Bd5 12. Rf6 Re4† 13. Kd3 Pxe5 14. Bxg6 Rxxg5 15. Rf5 drawn.
 vii) 4. e7 Re8 5. Kd6 Bxxg4 followed by ... Bf5; and ... Kf7.
 viii) 7. ... Ra8 8. Ke4 Ra4† 9. Kd3 Pxxg4/ix 10. Pxxg4 Rxxg4 11. e6 fe 12. Rf6 Rxxg5 13. Rxe6.
 ix) 9. ... Ra3† 10. Ke4 Rh3 11. Rf6.

No. 3041 V. S. Kovalenko
 7th Commended Peckover
 Jubilee Tourney, 1976

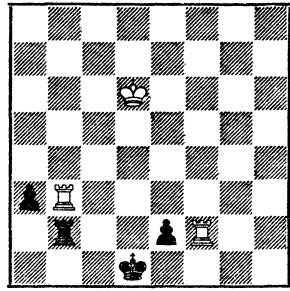


Win 4+4

No. 3041: V. S. Kovalenko. 1. Rb7†/i Ka1/ii 2. g7 h3 3. g8R/iii Rg2† 4. Rxxg2 h2† 5. Kf2 h1Q 6. Rg1† wins.

i) 1. Ra7? Rc6 2. g7 Rg6† 3. Kh2 Rg3 draw. 1. Rg8? h3 2. g7 Rg2† 3. Kh1 Ka2 draw.
 ii) 1. ... Ka2 2. g7 Rc8 3. Kh2 Ka3 4. Kh3 Ka4 5. Kxh4 Kxa5 6. Kg5 Ka4 7. Kf6 a5 8. Kf7 Ka3 9. g8Q Rxg8 10. Kxg8 a4 11. Kf7 Ka2 12. Ke6 a3 13. Kd5 Ka1 14. Kc4 a2 15. Kb3 Kbl 16. Rh7 wins.
 iii) 3. g8Q? h2† 4. Kh1 Rcl† 5. Kxh2 Rh1† 6. Kg2 Rgl† 7. Kxg1 stalemate.

No. 3042 D. Gurgenzidze
 1st Prize, Tbilisi 'Blitz'
 Tourney, 1975

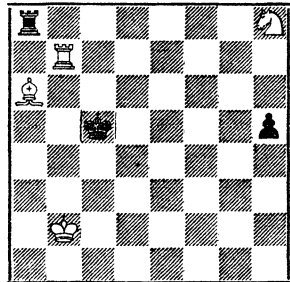


Draw 3+4

No. 3042: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. Rxa3 Rd2† 2. Kc7/i Rc2† 3. Kd8 e1Q 4. Ral† Rc1 5. aRa2 Rbl 6. Kd7 Rb7† 7. Kc8 Rbl 8. Kd7 Rc1 9. Kd8 draw.

i) 2. Kc6? Rc2† 3. Kd7 e1Q 4. Ral† Rc1 5. aRa2 Rbl 6. Kd8 Rb8† 7. Kc7 Qe5† wins.

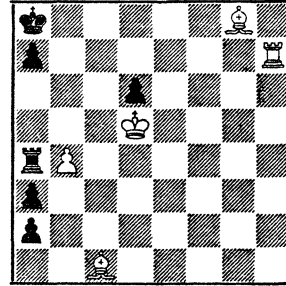
No. 3043 An. G. Kuznetsov
 = 2/3 Prize, Tbilisi 'Blitz'
 Tourney, x.75



Win 4+3

No. 3043: An. G. Kuznetsov. 1. Rb5† Kd4 2. Rd5† Ke3 3. Rd3† Kf2 4. Rf3† Kg1 5. Rf1† Kh2 6. Rf2† Kg3 7. Rg2† Kh3 8. Bf1 Rxh8 9. Rg8† wins.

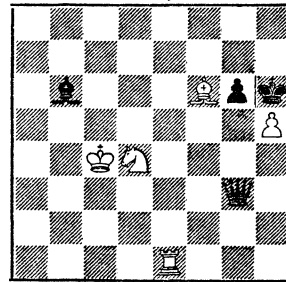
No. 3044 L. Katsnelson and
 L. Mitrofanov
 = 2/3 Prize, Tbilisi 'Blitz'
 Tourney, x.75



Win 5+6

3044: L. Katsnelson and L. Mitrofanov. 1. Bb2 ab 2. Kxd6 Ra6† 3. Kc7 Rc6† 4. Kxc6 b1Q 5. Rh8 a1Q 6. Bd5 Qxh8 7. Kc7 mate.

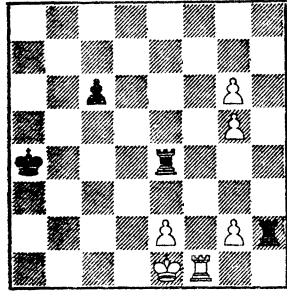
No. 3045 V. Nestorescu
 4th Prize, Tbilisi 'Blitz'
 Tourney, x.75



Draw 5+4

No. 3045: V. Nestorescu. 1. Re8 Qc7† 2. Kd3 Qg3† 3. Kc4 Qc7† 4. Kd3 gh 5. Bg7† Kg6 6. Re6† Kg5 7. Bf6† Kg4 8. Re4† Kh3 9. Rh4† Kg2 10. Rxh5 Bxd4 11. Bxd4 Qg3† 12. Kc4.

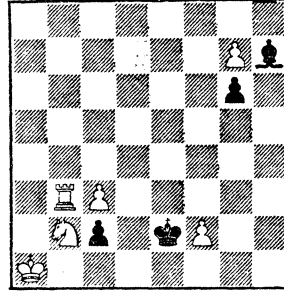
No. 3046 A. Maksimovskikh
5th Prize, Tbilisi 'Blitz'
Tourney, x.75



Win 6+4

No. 3046: A. Maksimovskikh. 1. g7 Rxe2† 2. Kd1 Rd2† 3. Kc1 Rc2† 4. Kbl Rb2† 5. Kxb2 Rxc2† 6. Rf2 Rxc5 7. Rf4† Kb5 8. Rf5† Rxf5 9. g8Q wins.

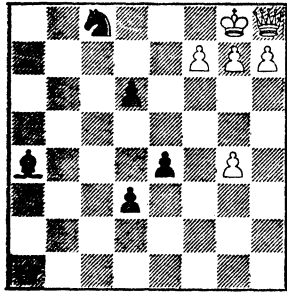
No. 3048 T. B. Gorgiev
= 1/4 H.M., Tbilisi 'Blitz'
Tourney, x.76



Draw 6+4

10. f3 Kf6 11. f4 Be6 12. Kh7 Kf5 13. Kh6 Bf7 14. Kh7 Be6 15. Kh6 Bg8 stalemate.
JRH: Cf. Gorgiev (1975), Chess in Armenia tourne.

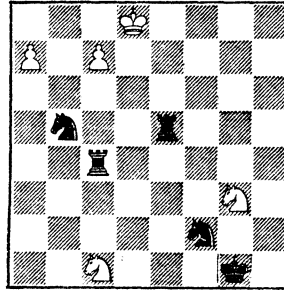
No. 3047 C. Becker and
D. Gurgenzidze
Special Prize, Tbilisi 'Blitz'
Tourney, x.75



Black to Move, Draw 6+6

No. 3047: C. Becker and D. Gurgenzidze. A piece of superb cooperation between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. 1. ... Se7† 2. Kf8 Sg6† 3. Kg8 d2 4. f8R Bb3† 5. Rf7 d1Q/i 6. g5 Ba4 7. Rf1 Bb3† 8. Rf7 Ba4 9. Rf1 draw.
i) 5. ... d1R 6. g5 Rd5 7. Rf1† Rd1† 8. Rf7 Rd5 9. Rf1†.

No. 3049 V. Kalandadze
= 1/4 H.M., Tbilisi 'Blitz'
Tourney, x.75



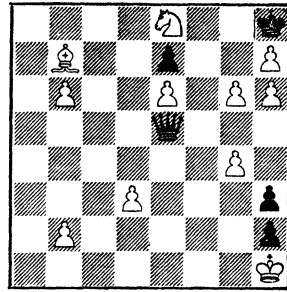
Draw 5+5

No. 3049: V. Kalandadze. 1. cSe2† Kh2 2. Sf1† Kh3 3. a8Q Re8† 4. Kxe8 Sxc7† 5. Kf7 Sxa8 6. Sg1† Kh4 7. Sf3† Kh5 8. Sg3† Kh6 9. Sf5† Kh7 10. Sg5† Kh8 11. Se7 Rf4† 12. Kg6 Rg4 13. Kh6 Rh4† 14. Kg6 draw.

No. 3048: T. B. Gorgiev. 1. Sd3 Kxd3 2. c4† Kxc4 3. Kb2 clQ† 4. Kxc1 Kxb3 5. Kd2 Kc4 6. Ke3 Kd5 7. Kf4 Ke6 8. Kg5 Kf7 9. Kh6 Bg8

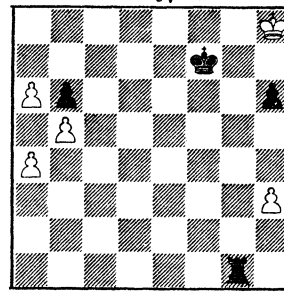
No. 3050: V. A. Korolkov. 1. g7† Kxh7 2. Be4† Kxh6 3. g8R Qg3 4. Rg6† Kh7 5. Bg5† Kh8 6. Rh5† Kg8 7. Bh7† Kh8 8. Bg6† Kg8 9. Bf7† Kf8 10. Rh8 mate.

No. 3050 V. A. Korolkov
= 1/4 H.M., Tbilisi 'Blitz'
Tourney, x.75



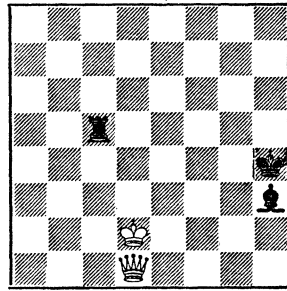
Win 11+5

No. 3052 G. Kakabadze
5 H.M., Tbilisi 'Blitz'
Tourney, x.75



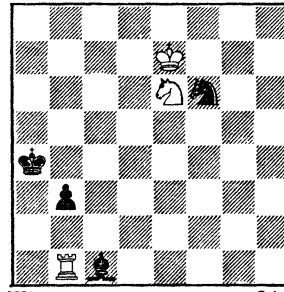
Draw 5+4

No. 3051 V. Neidze
= 1/4 H.M., Tbilisi 'Blitz'
Tourney, x.75



Win 2+3

No. 3053 E. Pogosjants and
S. Tolstoy (i-iii.74)
1st Prize, Buletin
Problemistic, 1974
Award: x-xii.75



Win 3+4

No. 3051: V. Neidze. 1. Qe1† Kh5
2. Qe2† Bg4 3. Qe8† Kh4 4. Qe7†
Rg5 5. Ke3. Zugzwang. 5. ... Kh5 6.
Qh7 mate.
JRH: Cf. Belokon (1963/5) No. 294
in EG8.

No. 3052: G. Kakabadze. From, of
course, Tbilisi. 1. a5 Rg5 2. ab h5
3. h4 Rxb5 4. b7 Rb6 5. Kh7 Kf8
6. a7 Rxb7† 7. Kh8 Rxa7 stale-
mate.

No. 3053: E. Pogosjants and S.
Tolstoy. Judge was Constantin
Raina (Romania), who had 20 en-
tries to consider. 1. Sc5† Kb4/i 2.
Rxc1 b2/ii 3. Rb1/iii Sg4/iv 4. Kd6/
v Kc3 5. Sa4† Kb3 6. Sxb2/vi Se3
7. Kc5 Ka2 8. Re1 Sc2 9. Re2 Kxb2
10. Kc4 Kb1 11. Kc3 Sa3 12. Kb3.
i) 1. ... Ka3 2. Rxb3† Ka2 3. Kxf6
wins. 1. ... Kb5 2. Rxc1 b2 3. Rb1
Kxc5 4. Kxf6 wins.
ii) 2. ... Sg4 3. Sd3† Ka3 4. Ra1
mate. 2. ... Sd5† 3. Kd6 Sc3 (Se3;
Sd3†) 4. Sd3† Kc4 5. Sb2† Kb4
(Kd4; Kc6, Sa2; Rc4†) 6. Ke5 Ka3
(Se2; Sd3†) 7. Sd3 Sa2 (b2;
Rxc3†) 8. Rc8, but not 7. Rxc3?
Kxb2 8. Kd4 Ka2 9. Rc8 b2 10.
Kc3 b1S†.

iii) 3. $\text{c}d3\uparrow?$ $\text{Kb}3$ ($\text{Ka}3?$ $\text{Rc}3\uparrow$, $\text{Ka}2$: $\text{Rc}2$) 4. $\text{Rb}1$ $\text{Se}4$ 5. $\text{Rxb}2\uparrow$ $\text{Kc}3$, or 5. $\text{Sxb}2$ $\text{Sc}3$. After the main line move 3. $\text{Rb}1$ there are two variations.

iv) The other line: 3. ... $\text{Sd}5\uparrow$ 4. $\text{Kd}6$ $\text{Ka}3/\text{vii}$ 5. $\text{Sd}3$ $\text{Sb}6/\text{viii}$ 6. $\text{Sxb}2/\text{ix}$ $\text{Ka}2$ 7. $\text{Rf}1/\text{x}$ $\text{Kxb}2$ 8. $\text{Kc}5$ $\text{Sd}7\uparrow/\text{xi}$ 9. $\text{Kb}4$ $\text{Se}5/\text{xii}$ 10. $\text{Rf}2\uparrow$ $\text{Kc}1/\text{xiii}$ 11. $\text{Kc}3$ $\text{Kd}1$ 12. $\text{Rf}4$ $\text{Ke}2/\text{xiv}$ 13. $\text{Re}4\uparrow$ wins.

v) 4. $\text{Sd}3\uparrow?$ $\text{Kb}3$ ($\text{Kc}3?$ $\text{Sxb}2$, $\text{Kc}2$; $\text{Rg}1$) 5. $\text{Rxb}2\uparrow$ $\text{Kc}3$ 6. $\text{Rb}4(\text{g}2)$ $\text{Se}3$, or in this, 5. $\text{Sxb}2$ $\text{Se}3$ 6. $\text{Kd}6$ $\text{Ka}2$ 7. $\text{Re}1$ $\text{Sc}2$.

vi) 6. $\text{Rxb}2\uparrow?$ $\text{Kxa}4$ 7. $\text{Re}2$ $\text{Kb}3$ 8. $\text{Ke}6$ $\text{Kc}3$ 9. $\text{Kf}5$ $\text{Kd}3$.

vii) 4. ... $\text{Kc}3$ 5. $\text{Sa}4\uparrow$ $\text{Kb}3$ 6. $\text{Rxb}2\uparrow$.

viii) 5. ... $\text{Sf}4$ 6. $\text{Sxb}2$ $\text{Ka}2$ 7. $\text{Rf}1$.

ix) 6. $\text{Rxb}2?$ $\text{Sc}4\uparrow$. 6. $\text{Kc}5?$ $\text{Sa}4\uparrow$ 7. $\text{Kc}4$ $\text{Ka}2$ draw.

x) 7. $\text{Rd}1?$ $\text{Kxb}2$ 8. $\text{Kc}5$ $\text{Sa}4\uparrow$ 9. $\text{Kb}4$ $\text{Kc}2$ 10. $\text{R}-\text{Sb}2$. 7. $\text{Re}1?$ $\text{Kxb}2$ 8. $\text{Kc}5$ $\text{Sa}4\uparrow$ 9. $\text{Kb}4$ $\text{Sc}3$.

xi) 8. ... $\text{Sa}4\uparrow$ 9. $\text{Kb}4$ $\text{Sc}3$ 10. $\text{Rf}2\uparrow$.

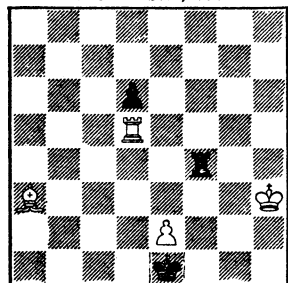
xii) 9. ... $\text{Kc}2$ 10. $\text{Rf}5$ $\text{Kd}3$ 11. $\text{Rd}5\uparrow$.

xiii) 10. ... $\text{Kb}1$ 11. $\text{Kc}3$ $\text{Sg}4$ 12. $\text{Rb}2\uparrow$ $\text{Kc}1$ 13. $\text{Rg}2$ $\text{Se}3$ 14. $\text{Rg}1\uparrow$ $\text{f}d1\uparrow$ 15. $\text{Kd}3$ wins.

xiv) 12. ... $\text{Sg}6$ 13. $\text{Re}4$. 12. ... $\text{Sc}6$ 13. $\text{Re}4$ wins.

JRH: R vs. S is 'book', eg Frink (1926) **Chess Amateur**, and Sulc (1956), No. 477 in '2545'. The main points are the introductory moves in the principal variation and in note (iv).

No. 3054 V. Nestorescu (iv-ix.74)
2nd Prize, Buletin Problemistic, 1974



Win 4+3
I: Diagram
II: $\text{bRf}4$ to $\text{f}1$

No. 3054: V. Nestorescu. I: 1. $\text{e}3/\text{i}$ $\text{Rf}3\uparrow$ ($\text{Re}4$; $\text{Ec}1$) 2. $\text{Kg}2$ $\text{Rxe}3$ 3. $\text{Bb}4\uparrow$ $\text{Ke}2$ 4. $\text{Rd}2\uparrow$ $\text{Ke}1$ 5. $\text{Rxd}6\uparrow$ $\text{Ke}2$ 6. $\text{Rd}2\uparrow$ $\text{Ke}1$ 7. $\text{Kg}1$ wins bR using the battery.

i) 1. $\text{e}4?$ $\text{Rxe}4$. 1. $\text{Bxd}6?$ $\text{Re}4$. 1. $\text{Ec}1?$ $\text{Rc}4$ 2. $\text{e}3$ $\text{Rxc}1$ 3. $\text{Rxd}6$ $\text{Kf}2$ 4. $\text{e}4$ $\text{Kf}3$. 1. $\text{Kg}3?$ $\text{Ra}4$ 2. $\text{e}4$ $\text{Rxa}3\uparrow$ 3. $\text{Kf}4$ $\text{Ra}6$ 4. $\text{Kf}3$ $\text{Ra}3\uparrow$ 5. $\text{Kg}4$ $\text{Ra}6$ 6. $\text{Rd}3$ $\text{Ke}2$ 7. $\text{Rb}3$ $\text{Ra}4$ 8. $\text{Kf}5$ $\text{Rd}4$.

II: 1. $\text{e}4/\text{ii}$ $\text{Rf}4/\text{iii}$ 2. $\text{Kg}3/\text{iv}$ $\text{Rxe}4$ 3. $\text{Kf}3$ $\text{Rc}4/\text{v}$ 4. $\text{Rd}3$ $\text{d}5$ 5. $\text{Bb}2$ $\text{d}4$ 6. $\text{Bxd}4$ $\text{Rc}1$ 7. $\text{Bf}2\uparrow$ $\text{Kf}1$ 8. $\text{Be}3$ $\text{Ra}(\text{b})1$ 9. $\text{Rd}8$ $\text{Ke}1$ 10. $\text{Bf}2\uparrow$ $\text{Kf}1$ 11. $\text{Rh}8$ $\text{Ra}3\uparrow$ 12. $\text{Be}3$ wins.

ii) 1. $\text{e}3?$ $\text{Ke}2$ 2. $\text{e}4$ $\text{Ke}3$ draw.

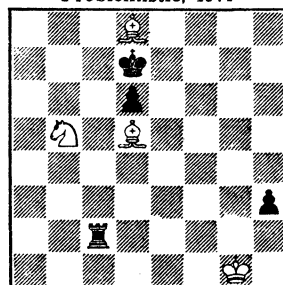
iii) 1. ... $\text{Rf}3\uparrow$ 2. $\text{Kg}4$ $\text{Rxa}3$ 3. $\text{Rxd}6$ wins.

iv) 2. $\text{Rd}4?$ $\text{d}5$ 3. $\text{Bb}4\uparrow$ $\text{Ke}2$ 4. $\text{Rd}2\uparrow$ $\text{Ke}3$ 5. ed $\text{Rxb}4$ 6. $\text{Rd}1$ $\text{Ke}2$ draw.

v) 3. ... $\text{Rh}4$ 4. $\text{Bxd}6$ and 5. $\text{Bg}3\uparrow$.

JRH: I: Cf. Nestorescu (1966), EG 10, 416, and Dawson (1927) in **Chess Amateur**: W: $\text{Ka}5$, $\text{Rf}2$, $\text{Bg}1$, $\text{Pa}2$; B: $\text{Kc}5$, $\text{Rc}3$, $\text{Pa}3$, $\text{f}4$, $\text{c}6$. 1. $\text{Rd}2\uparrow$ $\text{Kc}4$ 2. $\text{Rd}4\uparrow$ $\text{Kc}5$ 3. $\text{Bf}2$ $\text{Re}3$ 4. $\text{Bxe}3$ fe 5. $\text{Re}4$. II: Final mate threats are well known.

No. 3055 N. Kralin (iv-ix.74)
3rd Prize, Buletin Problemistic, 1974



Win 4+4

No. 3055: N. Kralin. 1. $\text{Bh}4/\text{i}$ $\text{h}2\uparrow$ 2. $\text{Kh}1$ $\text{Rc}1\uparrow$ 3. $\text{Kxh}2$ $\text{Rc}5$ 4. $\text{Bb}3$ $\text{Rh}5/\text{ii}$ 5. $\text{Kh}3/\text{iii}$ $\text{Rxb}5$ 6. $\text{Ba}4$ $\text{Kc}6$ 7. $\text{f}f2$ $\text{d}5$ 8. $\text{Bd}4$ wins, but not 8. $\text{Kg}4?$ $\text{d}4$ 9. $\text{Bxd}4$ $\text{Kd}5$ draw.

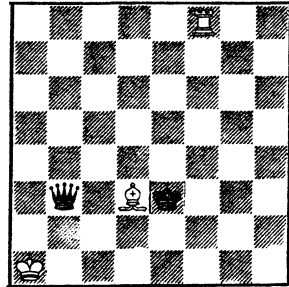
i) 1. $\text{Eb}6?$ $\text{Rb}2$ 2. $\text{Bc}4$ $\text{Kc}6$ 1. $\text{Bf}6?$ $\text{Rc}5$ 2. $\text{Bb}3$ $\text{Rxb}5$ 3. $\text{Ba}4$ $\text{Ke}6$.

ii) 4. ... $\text{Rxb}5$ 5. $\text{Ba}4$ $\text{Kc}6$ 6. $\text{Bf}2$.

iii) 5. $\text{Kg}3?$ $\text{Rxb}5$ 6. $\text{Ba}4$ $\text{Kc}6$

draws, as wK obstructs wBh4.
 JRH: As old as Horwitz and Kling,
 see No. 587 in T1000.

No. 3056 E. Dobrescu
 (iv-ix.74)
 1st H.M., Buletin
 Problemistic, 1974

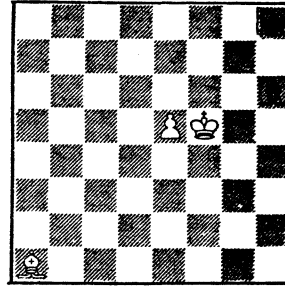


Draw 3+2

No. 3056: E. Dobrescu. 1. Re8†
 Kd4/i 2. Pc2/ii Qb7/iii 3. Bb1/iv
 Qa6†/v 4. Ba2 Qf6 5. Rb8 Kc3 6.
 Rb2 draw.
 i) 1. ... Kd2 2. Re2† Kc3 3. Bb1.
 ii) 2. Re4†? Kc3 3. Rc4† Kd2 4.
 Rc2† Ke3 (Kd1? Be2†) wins, the
 supplied analysis being lengthy,
 and as follows: 5. Re2† Kf3 6. Rd2
 Qc3† 7. Rb2 Qa3† (Qxd3? Rb3) and
 8. ... Qxd3. Or 5. Bh7 Qb7 6. Rh2
 (Bg6, Qa6†; or Bg8, Qh1†;). 6. ...
 Qa7† 7. Kb1/vi Kf4 8. Kb2 Kg3 9.
 Rh5 Kg4 wins. Or 5. Bg6 Qb6 6.
 Rc3†/vii Kd2 7. Rc2†/viii Kd1 8.
 Rg2 Qd4† 9. Rb2 Kc1 wins. Or 5.
 Bf5 Qa3† 6. Kb1 Qb4† 7. Kc1 (Rb2,
 Qe1†;). 7. ... Qa5 wins wB since
 ... Qa1 mate is the major threat.
 iii) 2. ... Qxc2 3. Rd8† with perpet-
 ual R-checks from 8th rank, or
 stalemate. 2. ... Qc4 3. Rb8. 2. ...
 Q else 3. Ra8 draws.
 iv) The threat was 3. ... Qa6† 4.
 Kb2 Qb5†. Also 3. ... Kc3.
 v) 3. ... Qg7 4. Re2 (Rb8? Qa7†)
 4. ... Kc3 5. Rb2.
 vi) 7. Kb2 Qb8†. Note also the line
 6. Rc3† Kd4 7. Rh3 Qg2 8. Rh5
 Qf1† 9. Bb1 Kc3 10. Ra5 Qf6 11.
 Ra3† Kb4† 12. Ka2 Qe6(f7, f2)†.
 vii) 6. Be8 Kd3 7. Ra2 (Rb2,
 Qa5†;). 7. ... Qg1† 8. Kb2 Qf2† 9.
 Kb3 Qb6† 10. Ka4 (Ka3, Kc3:.) 10.

... Qa6† 11. Kb3 Qe6†.
 viii) 7. Rd3† Ke2 8. Rg3 Qa5† 9.
 Kb2 Qe5† 10. Kb3 Qe6†.

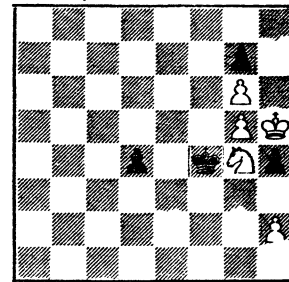
No. 3057 V. A. Bron
 (iv-ix.74)
 2 H.M., Buletin
 Problemistic, 1974



Win 3+2

No. 3057: V. A. Bron. 1. Kg6/i Bg7/
 ii 2. e6 Kg8 3. e7 Bf8 4. e8B/iii Ba3
 5. Bg7 and 6. Bf7 mate.
 i) 1. Bb2? Kg8 2. Kg6 Bf8 3. e6
 Bb4 4. Eg7 Ba3 5. Bh6 Be7 6. Kf5
 Ba3 7. Kf6 Bf8 8. Bc1 Bb4.
 ii) 1. ... Bf8 2. Kf7 Ba3 3. e6† Kh7
 4. Bg7 and 5. Bf8.
 iii) 4. e8S? Ba3/iv 5. Bg7 Be7 6.
 Bh6 Bf8 7. Sf6† Kh8, and either
 8. Bxf8 stalemate, or 8. Bc1 Ba3
 9. Bg5 Be7 draw.
 iv) 4. ... Be7? 5. Bg7 Bg5 6. Sd6
 Be7 7. Sf5 wins.
 JRH: I have 9 examples of this
 underpromotion, of which Centu-
 rini (1856), No. 2143 in '2500', is
 earliest

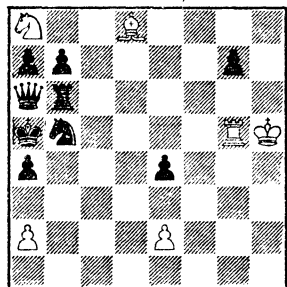
No. 3058 Al. P. Kuznetsov
 and A. T. Motor
 (iv-ix.74)
 3 H.M., Buletin
 Problemistic, 1974



Win 5+4

No. 3058: Al P. Kuznetsov and A. T. Motor. 1. Sf2/i Ke3/ii 2. Sd1† Kd2/iii 3. Sb2 Kc3 4. Sa4† Kb4 5. Sb6 Kc5 6. Sd7† Kd6 7. Sf6 Ke5 8. Kg4 d3 9. Kf3 wins.
 i) 1. Sf6? d3 2. Sd5† Kf3 3. Sc3 d2 4. Kxh4 Kf4 5. Kh3 Kf3 6. Sd1 Ke2 draw. 1. Kxh4? d3 2. Sf2 d2 3. Sd1 Kf3 4. Kh3 Ke2 draw.
 ii) 1. ... h3 2. Kh4 Kf3 3. Sd3/iv Kg2 4. Kg4 Kxh2 5. Sf4.
 iii) 2. ... Kf4 3. Sb2 Kf3 4. Kxh4 Kf4 5. Kh3 Kf3 6. Sd3 Ke3 7. Sc5 Kf3 8. Kh4 Kf4 9. Se6† Ke4 10. Sxd4 wins.
 iv) 3. Sxh3? d3 4. Sg1† Kf2 with a draw.
 JRH: Cf., by the same composers, EG42, 2415, EG36, 2051 and EG45, 2708.

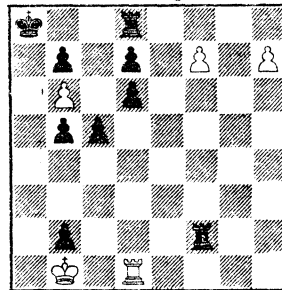
No. 3059 F. S. Bondarenko
 (x-xii.74)
 1 Commended Buletin
 Problemistic, 1974



Win 6+9

No. 3059: F. S. Bondarenko. 1. a3/i g6† 2. Kg4 e3 3. Rd5/ii g5 4. Kf3 g4† 5. Kxe3 g3 6. Kd3 g2 7. Bg5 g1Q 8. Bd2 mate.
 i) 1. Sc7? Rh6† 2. Kg4 Qd6 wins.
 ii) 3. Sc7? Rd6 4. Sxa6† Kxa6 5. Be7 Re6 6. Bb4 Sd4 and 7. ... Sc2 wins.
 JRH: A B1 excelsior ('via Avernus') is known, cf. Bron (1970), EG32, 1783, Lilja (1949), No. 15 in '123', but this version does not seem to be anticipated.

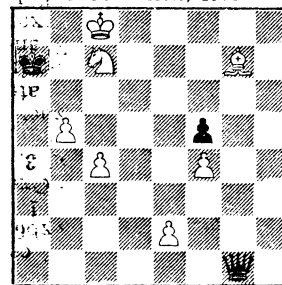
No. 3060 I. L. Kovalenko
 (iv-ix.74)
 2nd Commended, Buletin
 Problemistic, 1974



Win 5+9

No. 3060: I. L. Kovalenko. 1. Rg1 Rxf7 2. Rg8 R7f8/i 3. h8Q Rxc8 4. Qc3/ii Rg1†/iii 5. Kxb2 Rg2† 6. Kb3 c4† 7. Ka3 b4† 8. Qxb4 Rg3† 9. Ka4 Rg5 10. Qa3 Kb8 11. Kb4 followed by mate.
 i) 2. ... Rf1† 3. Kxb2 Rf2† 4. Kc1 Rf1† 5. Kd2 Rf2† 6. Kd3 Rf3† 7. Ke4 R3 f8 8. h8Q dRe8† 9. Kd5 Rf5† 10. Kxd6 wins.
 ii) 4. Qxb2? Rg4. 4. Qh3? Rg1† 5. Kxb2 b4 6. Qb3 Rg2† 7. Kc1 Rg1† 8. Kb2 Rg2† drawn.
 iii) 4. ... b4 5. Qc2 b3 6. Qd2 wins, but not 6. Qxb3? Rg1† 7. Kxb2 Rg2† 8. Ka3 Rg4 9. Qd1 Rb4 10. Qxd6 Rb1 11. Qf6 Rb8 12. Ka4 d6 draw. 4. ... Kb8 5. Qa5 Rg1† 6. Kxb2 Rg2† 7. Kc1 Rg1† 8. Kd2 Rg2† 9. Ke1 wins.

No. 3061 M. Kovacevic
 (x-xii.74)
 3 Commended, Buletin
 Problemistic, 1974



Win 7+3

No. 3061: M. Kovacevic. (I do not know if the composer is also the master of the same name — AJR.)
 1. c5/i Qxc5 2. e3 Qxe3 3. b6† Qxb6 4. Ed4 Qxd4 5. Sb5†.

i) 1. Bd4? Qxd4 and wS cannot check on b5. 1. b6†? Kxb6, but not 1. ... Qxb6? 2. Bd4. 1. Se6? Qb6/ii 2. Bd4 Ka8 3. Sc7† Qxc7†.
 ii) 1. ... Ka8? 2. b6 Qxb6 3. Sc7† Ka7 4. Bd4.

JRH: While there is no exact anticipation, the idea of threatening mate, pinning bQ and sacrificing wB to force a fork of bK and bQ is well known, for example, Troitzky, No. 1244 in '2500', which is chosen from 25 similar studies.

iv) 3. ... Kd4 4. Kxb2 e4 5. Sg4 Kc4 6. Ka3 Kc5 7. Kb3 Kb6 8. Kb4 Ka6 9. a5 Ka7 10. Kb5 Kb7 11. a6† Ka7 12. Se3 Kb8 13. Kb6 Ka8 14. Sd5.

v) 4. ... b1Q† 5. Kxb1 Kb4 6. Sc3 wins.

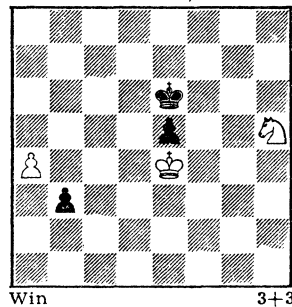
vi) 5. ... e4 6. Kxb2 e3 7. Kc2.

vii) 7. ... Kd2 8. a6 e4 9. a7 e3 10. a8Q wins.

viii) 2. ... b2 3. Kxb2 Kd5/ix 4. Sf4† Kc4 (Kd4; Se2†) 5. Se2 Kb4 6. Sc3 e3 7. Kc2 wins. Or 2. ... Kd5 3. Sf4† Kc5 4. Kxb3 e3 5. Se2.

ix) 3. ... Ke5 4. Sg3 Kd4 5. Kc2 e3 6. Se2† Kc4 7. Sc3 wins.

No. 3062 A. Motor and C. Petrescu (iv-ix.74)
 4th Commended, Buletin Problemistic, 1974

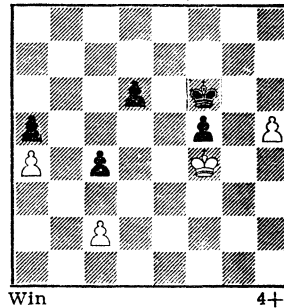


Win 3+3

No. 3062: A. Motor and C. Petrescu. 1. Kd3/i b2/ii 2. Kc2 Kd5/iii 3. Sf6† Kc4/iv 4. Se4 Kb4/v 5. Sc3 b1Q†/vi 6. Kxb1 Kxc3 7. a5 e4/vii 8. Ke1 Kd3 9. Kd1 Ke3 10. Ke1, but not 10. a6? Kf2.

i) 1. Sg7†? Kd6 2. Sf5† Kc5.
 ii) 1. ... e4† 2. Kc3 e3/viii 3. Sf4† Kd6 (Ke5; Se2) 4. Kxb3 Kc5 5. Se2 Kb6 6. Kc2 Ka5 7. Sc3 wins.
 1. ... Kd5 2. Sf6† Kc5 3. Kc3 b2 4. Se4† Kd5 5. Sd2 e4 6. Kxb2 e3 7. Sb1 Kc4 8. Kc2 Kb4 9. Sc3 Kc4 10. Kd1, or in this, 5. ... Kc5 6. Sb1 e4 7. Kxb2 Kb4 8. Sc3 e3 9. Kc2.
 iii) 2. ... e4 3. Sf4†. 2. ... b1Q† 3. Kxb1 Kd5 4. Sf6†.

No. 3063 V. Petrovici (iv-ix.74)
 5th Commended, Buletin Problemistic, 1974



Win 4+5

No. 3063: V. Petrovici. 1. h6/i c3/ii 2. h7 Kg7 3. Kxf5 Kxh7 4. Ke6/iii Kg6 5. Kxd6 Kf6 6. Kc5 Ke5 7. Kc4/iv Kd6 8. Kxc3 Kc5 9. Kd3 Kb4 10. c4 Kxa4 11. Kc3 Ka3 12. c5 wins.

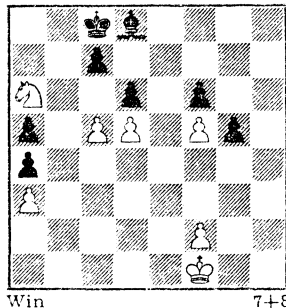
i) 1. c3? d5 2. h6 d4 3. h7 Kg7 4. cd c3 5. Ke3 f4†, or in this, 2. Ke3 Kg5 3. Kd4 f4.

ii) 1. ... d5 2. h7 Kg7 3. Kxf5 d4 4. Ke4 d3 5. cd c3 6. Ke3 Kxh7 7. d4 Kg6 8. Kd3 Kf5 9. Kxc3 Ke6 10. Kc4 Kd6 11. Kb5 wins.

iii) 4. Ke4? Kg6 5. Kd3 Kf5 6. Kxc3 Ke4 7. Kc4 d5† 8. Kb5 Kd4 9. Kxa5 Kc3 10. Kb5 Kxc2 11. Kc5 Kc3.

iv) 7. Kb5? Kd5 8. Kxa5 Kc5 9. Ka6 Kb4 10. a5 Ka3 11. Kb5 Kb2 12. a6 Kxc2 13. a7 Kb2.

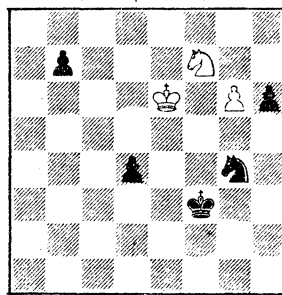
No. 3064 F. S. Bondarenko
(i-iii 74)
Mention, Buletin
Problemistic, 1974



Win 7+8

No. 3064: F. S. Bondarenko. 1. c6 Be7/i 2. Kg2 g4 3. Kg3 Bf8 4. Kxg4 Ph6 5. f4 Bg7 6. Kh5 Bf8 7. Kg6 Ee7 8. Kf7 Bd8 9. Ke8 Be7 10. Sb8 Pd8 11. Sd7 wins.
i) 1. ... g4 2. Kg2 Be7 3. Kg3.

No. 3066 R. Voia (x-xii 75)
1st Place, Buletin
Problemistic, 1975
(Dedicated to A. Ianovcic)
Award: iv-vi.'76



Win 3+5

No. 3066: R. Voia. Judge of the 20 published studies (all from Romania or the USSR) was E. Janosi (Romania). It appears that 'places' were allocated instead of prizes.

1. g7/i d3 2. g8Q d2 3. Sxh6 with 2 continuations: 3. ... Sxh6 4. Qg1 Ke2/ii 5. Qg2+ Kd3/iii 6. Qf3+ Kc2 7. Qe4+ Kc3 8. Qd5 Kc2 9. Qc4+ Kb2 10. Qd3 Kc1 11. Qc3+ Kd1 12. Qc4 Ke1 13. Qe4+ Kd1 14. Kf6. 3. ... Se3/iv 4. Qf7+ Ke2/v 5. Qh5+ Ke1 6. Qa5 Ke2 7. Qb5+ Ke1 8. Qb4 Ke2 9. Qb2 Ke1/vi 10. Qc3 Ke2 11. Sg4 Sxg4/vii 12. Qc4+ Ke1 13. Qe4+ and 14. Qxg4 wins.

i) 1. Sd6? d3 2. Sc4 h5 3. g7 (Kf5, Sh6+; Kg5, Sg8;)

3. ... Sh6 4. Kf6 h4 5. Kg6 Sg8 6. Kf7 Sh6+.

ii) 4. ... Sg4 5. Qd1+ Ke3 6. Qxg4.

iii) 5. ... Ke3 6. Qh3+ Ke2 7. Qh5+.

iv) 3. ... d1Q 4. Qxg4+. 3. ... Sf2 4. Qf7+ Ke2 5. Qh5+ Ke1 6. Qe5+ Kf1 7. Sf5.

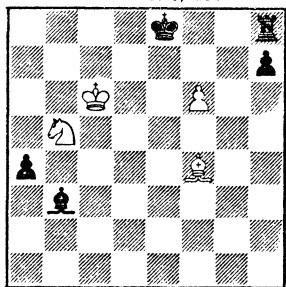
v) 4. ... Kg3 5. Sf5+ Sxf5 6. Qd7.

vi) 9. ... Sc4 10. Qc2 b5 11. Sf5 Ke1 12. Sh4.

vii) 11. ... d1Q 12. Qxe3+ Kf1 13. Qf2 mate.

JRH: The final Q vs. S procedure seems to be known, eg Troitzky, No. 735 in T1000.

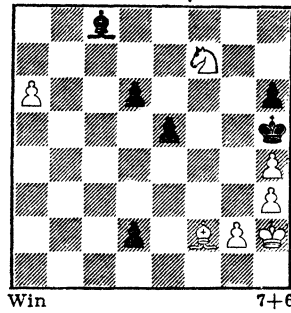
No. 3065 N. E. Sviridenko
(x-xii.74)
Mention, Buletin
Problemistic, 1974



Draw 4+5

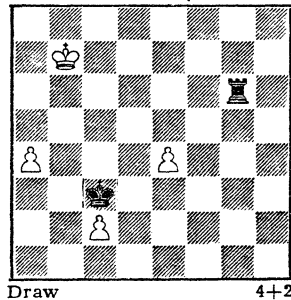
No. 3065: N. E. Sviridenko. 1. Sd6+ Kf8 2. Bh6+ Kh8 3. Kd7/i a3 4. Ke7 a2/ii 5. f7+/iii Bxf7 6. Se4 a1Q 7. Sf6+ Qxf6+ 8. Kxf6 Bg6 9. Ke7/iv and 10. Kf6 draw.
i) 3. Bc1? h5. 3. Sb5? Kf7. 3. Bg7? a3 4. Bxh8 Kxh8.
ii) 4. ... Bf7? 5. Sxf7 a2 6. S- a1Q 7. f7 mate.
iii) 5. Se4? Bf7 6. Sd6 a1Q.
iv) 9. Bh7? h5.

No. 3067 N. I. Kralin
(vii-ix.75)
2nd Place, Buletin
Problemistic, 1975



No. 3067: N. I. Kralin. 1. a7/i Bb7 (d1Q; a8Q) 2. Sh8 Bxg2 3. Kxg2 d1Q 4. a8B/ii e4/iii 5. Bxe4/iv Qd5 6. Ef3+/v Qxf3+ 7. Kxf3.
i) 1. Sh8? d1Q 2. a7 Qd5.
ii) 4. a8Q? Qd5+ 5. Qxd5 stalemate.
iii) Better than 4. ... d5 5. Bc6.
iv) 5. Bc6? Qf3+ 6. Kg1 Qf8 7. Bd5 Qg7+ 8. Kf1 Qa1+ 9. Be1 Qf6+.
v) 6. Bd5? stalemate. 6. Kf3? Qd1+ 7. Kg2 Qd5.
JRH: Another study with wS+ wB vs. bQ where bQ simultaneously pins and offers itself to wB is Troitzky (1924), No. 1055 in '1234'.

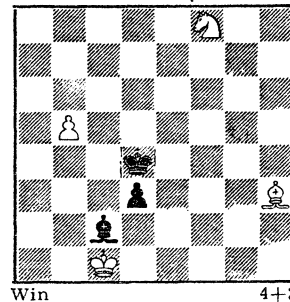
No. 3068 I. L. Kovalenko
(vii-ix.75)
3rd Place, Buletin
Problemistic, 1975



No. 3068: I. L. Kovalenko. 1. a5/i Kb4 2. a6 Ka5/ii 3. a7 Rg7+ 4. Rc6/iii Rxa7 5. e5/iv Ra6+ 6. Kd7/v Kb6 7. e6 Ra7+ 8. Kd6 draw.

i) 1. Kc7? Re6 2. a5 Kb4 and B1 wins.
ii) 2. ... Kb5 3. c4+ Ka5 4. a7 Rg7+ 5. Kb8 Kb6 6. c6+. 2. ... Kc5 3. a7 Rg7+ 4. Ka6.
iii) 4. Kb8? Kb6 5. a8S+ Kc6 6. c4 Re7 and now 2 alternative moves are analysed to win for B1: 7. c5 Kxc5 8. Sc7 Kc6 9. Sd5 Rxe4 10. Sc3/vi Re3 11. Sd1 (Sa2, Kc5;) 11. ... Rf3 12. Ka7 Kb5 (marching to c2). Cr 7. e5 Rb7+ 8. Kc8 Ra7 9. Kd8/vii Rxa8+ 10. Ke7 Kc7 11. e6 Ra4 12. c5 Re4 13. c6 Re1 14. Kf7 Kd8 wins.
iv) 5. Kd6? Kb6 6. e5/viii Kb7 7. e6 Kc8 8. e7 Ra6+. 5. Kc5? Re7 6. Kd5 Kb6, followed by ... Kc7 and ... Kd7.
v) 6. Kd5? Kb6 7. Kd6 Ra1 8. e6 Rd1+ 9. Ke7 Kc7 10. Kf7 Re1 11. c4 Kd8 wins.
vi) 10. Sf6 Rf4 11. Sh5 Rf3 12. Ka7 Kd6 followed by ... Ke7-f7-g6.
vii) 9. Kb8 Re7 10. e6 Rh7 11. c5 Kxc5 12. Sc7 Kc6 13. Sa6 Kb6 14. Kc8 Sc7 15. Kc6 Rxc7 16. e7 Rd7+ 17. Ke8 Kd6.
viii) 6. c4 Kb7 7. Kd7 Kb8+ 8. Kd8 Ra4.

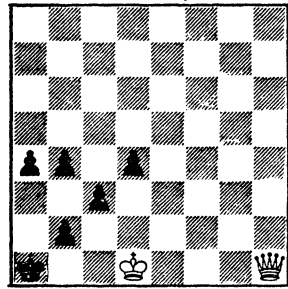
No. 3069 D. Pikhurov and
Y. Dorogov (vii-ix.75)
1 H.M., Buletin
Problemistic, 1975



No. 3069: D. Pikhurov and Y. Dorogov. 1. Kd2/i Kc5/ii 2. Bd7 Ba4/iii 3. Se6+ Kd6 4. b6 Bc6 5. Bc8 Bd5 6. Sd8 Kc5 7. b7 Bxb7 8. Bxb7, but not 8. Sxb7? Kb6.
i) 1. Kb2? Pa4 2. b6 d2 3. Bg4 Bc6 4. Sd7 Kd5 5. Kc2 Kd6 6. Sb8 Kc5 7. Sd7+ Kd6, positional draw.

ii) 1. ... Ba4 2. b6 Bc6 3. Bc8.
 iii) 2. ... Bb3 3. Bc6 Bc4 4. Sd7†
 Kd6 5. Kc3 Be6 6. Sb8 Kc7 7. Sa6†
 Kb6 8. Kxc3, or in this, 3. ... Bd5
 4. Sd7† Kd6 5. Sb8 Bxc6 6. Sxc6
 Kc5 7. Sd4, or 3. ... Ba4 4. Se6†
 Kc4 5. Sc7 Kc5 6. Be8 Bc2 7. Se6†
 Kb6 8. Sd4.

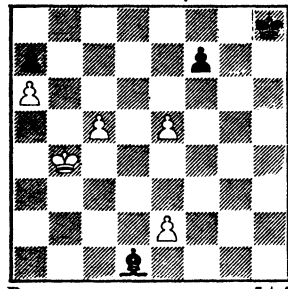
No. 3070 V. S. Kovalenko
 (x-xii.75)
 2 H.M., Buletin
 Problemistic, 1975



Draw 2+6

No. 3070: V. S. Kovalenko. 1. Kc2†
 Ka2 2. Qb1† Ka3 3. Qxb2† cb 4.
 Kb1 and any of the 3 moves at
 B1's disposal gives stalemate.

No. 3071 A. T. Motor
 (vii-xi.75)
 3 H.M., Buletin
 Problemistic, 1975

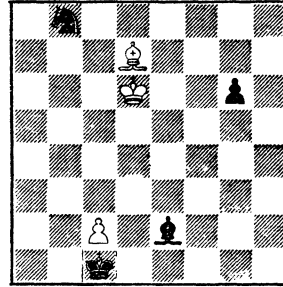


Draw 5+4

No. 3071: A. T. Motor. 1. c6 Bxe2
 2. Kc5 Kg7/i 3. Kd6 Bg4 4. Kc7/ii
 Bf3 5. Kd7 (Kb7? Kg6) 5. ... Bg4†
 6. Kd8 (Ke7? Bc8) 6. ... Be2 7. Kd7
 /iii Bg4† and it's a positional draw.
 i) 2. ... Bxa6 3. e6 fe 4. Kd6 Bc8
 5. Kc7 Ba6 6. Kd6 Bc8 7. Kc7

ii) 4. Ke7? Bc8 5. Kd6/iv Bxa6
 6. e6 fe 7. Kxe6 Bb5 8. Kd5.
 iii) 7. c7? Bxa6 8. Kd7 Bc4 wins.
 iv) 5. Kd8 Bxa6 6. c7 Kg6 7. Kd7
 Bc4.

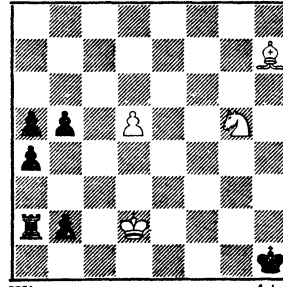
No. 3072 D. Pikhurov and
 Y. Dorogov (i-iii.75)
 Commended, Buletin
 Problemistic, 1975



Draw 3+4

No. 3072: D. Pikhurov and Y. Do-
 rogov. 1. Be8/i g5 (Bh5; Ke6) 2.
 Ke5 Sa6 3. Kf5 g4 4. Kf4 Sc5 5.
 Bh5 g3 6. Bf3 Bxf3 7. Kxf3 Sa4
 8. c4/ii.
 i) 1. Ba4? g5 2. Ke5 Sa6 3. Kd5 g4
 4. Kf4 Sb4 5. Bd7 Sd5† 6. Kg3 Sf6
 7. Bf5 Sh5† 8. Kf2/iii Kd2 9. c4 g3†
 10. Kg2 Ke3 11. c5 Bf5† 12. Kgl
 Sf4.
 ii) For instance, 8. ... Kd2 9. c5
 Ke1 10. c6 Kf1 11. c7 g2 12. c8Q
 Sg5† 13. Kf4 g1Q 14. Qc1†.
 iii) 8. Kh4 g3 9. Ba4 Kd2 10. c4
 Ke3 11. Bg2 Kf2.

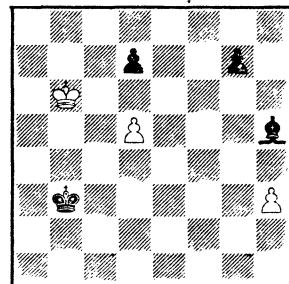
No. 3073 D. Pikhurov
 (iv-vi.75)
 Commended, Buletin
 Problemistic, 1975



Win 4+6

No. 3073: D. Pikhurov. 1. Be4† K-2. Bb1/i Ra1/ii 3. Kc2/iii a3 4. d6 a2/i 5. Exa2 Rxa2/iv 6. d7 b1Q†/v 7. Kxb1 Rd2 8. Sf3† wins.
 i) 2. Sf3? Kg3 3. Kc2 a3 4. d6 Ra1 5. Kd2 a2. Or 3. Eb1 Ra1 4. Kc2 a3 5. d6 a2 6. Bxa2 Rcl† 7. Kd2 Rc6 8. d7 Rd6†.
 ii) 2. ... Ra3 3. d6 R- 4. d7.
 iii) 3. Sf3? Kg3 4. Kc2 a3 5. Sd2 a2 6. Exa2 Rxa2 7. Sb1 Ra4 8. Kc3 Rc4† and 9. ... Rc5, while in this 6. Kxb2 abQ† 7. Sxb1 Ra4 8. Kc3 Rc4†.
 iv) 5. ... Rc1† 6. Kxb2 Rd1 7. Sf7 Kg3 8. Be6 Kf4 9. d7 Rd2† 10. Kc1, or 6. ... Rc8 7. d7 Rd8 8. Be6 a4 9. Sf7.
 v) 6. ... Ra1 7. Sf3† Kg3 8. Sd2 Rc1† 9. Kxb2 wins.

No. 3074 A. T. Motor
(iv-vi.75)
Commended, Buletin
Problemistic, 1975

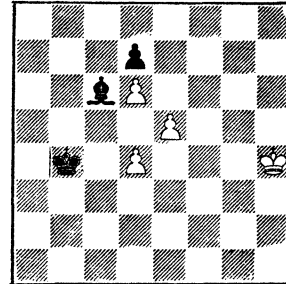


Draw 3+4

No. 3074: A. T. Motor. 1. Kc7 Bg6/i 2. Kxd7 Bf5† 3. Ke7 Bxh3 4. d6 Bc8/ii 5. Kd8 Ba6 6. Ke7 Bc8 (g5; Kf6) 7. Kd8 Bh3 8. Ke7.
 i) 1. ... Kc4 2. d6. 1. ... Bf7 2. Kxd7 Bxd5 3. Ke7.
 ii) 4. ... Kc4 5. Kf7 g5 6. Kf6.

No. 3075: A. T. Motor 1. e6 (Kg5? Bd5) 1. ... de 2. Kg5 Bd7/i 3. Kf6 Kb5 4. Kf7/ii Kc6 5. Ke7 Bc8 6. Kd8 Ba6 7. Ke7/iii Bc8 8. Kd8 Bd7 9. Ke7, positional draw.

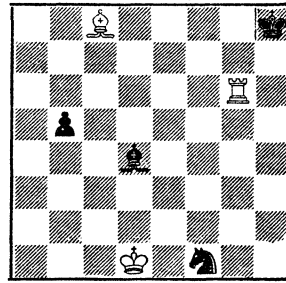
No. 3075 A. T. Motor
(iv-vi.75)
Commended, Buletin
Problemistic, 1975



Draw 4+3

i) 2. ... Kc4 3. Kf6 Bd7 4. Ke7, or 3. ... Kd5 4. Ke7.
 ii) 4. Ke7? Kc6 5. Kd8 Kxd6 6. d5 Kxd5.
 iii) 7. d7? Kd6 8. Ke8 Bb5.

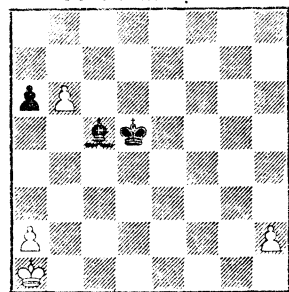
No. 3076 D. Pikhurov and
C. Petrescu (vii-ix.75)
Commended, Buletin
Problemistic, 1975



Win 3+4

No. 3076: D. Pikhurov and C. Petrescu. 1. Ke2 Se3 (Kh7; Rg4) 2. Kd3 Ba7 3. Ra6 Bc5 4. Rc6 Ba7 5. Ba6/i Sd5 6. Ke4 Sb6 7. Rc7 Bb8 8. Rb7 Sa4 9. Rxb8†.
 i) 5. Bh3? Sd1 6. Rc8† Kg7 7. Rc7† Kf6 8. Rxa7 Sf2† and 9. ... Sxh3.

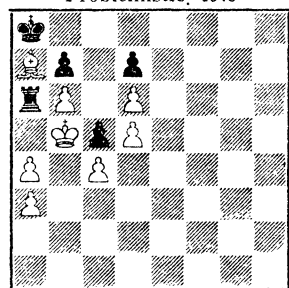
No. 3077 A. T. Motor
(vii-ix.75)
Commended Buletin
Problemistic, 1975



Draw 4+3

No. 3077: A. T. Motor. 1. b7 Bd6
2. h4 Kc6 3. h5 Kxb7/i 4. h6 (else
... Bf8) 4. ... Be5† 5. Kb1 Kc6 6.
Kc2 Kb5 7. Kb3 a5 8. h7 a4† 9.
Ka3 Bd6†/ii 10. Kb2 Be5† 11. Ka3.
i) B1 resists playing ... Bf4 since
this would lose a tempo.
ii) 9. ... Bg7 10. h8Q Bxh8 stale-
mate.

No. 3078 P. Racolta (x-xii.75)
Commended, Buletin
Problemistic, 1975



Win 3+5

No. 3078: P. Racolta. A retroana-
lytic piece, B1's last necessarily
having been ... c7-c5. 1. dc6/i dç†
2. Kb4/ii c5† 3. Kb3 Rxa4 4. Bb8
Ra6 5. d7 Ra5 (Rxb6†; Kc2) 6. a4.
i) 1. Fb8? Kxb8 2. a5 Kc8 3. a4
Ra8 4. Kxc5 Rxa5† 5. Kb4 Ra6 6.
c5 Ra8 7. a5 Ra6 8. Kb5 Ra8 9. c6
Ra6 10. Kb4 Ra8.
ii) 2. Kc5? Ra5† 3. Kd4 Rh5 4. Bb8
Kxb8 5. d7 Rh4†.

Tourney Announcements

KOR. LKOV 70th birthday JUBI-
LEE. In addition to normal prizes
there will be special awards for
themes favoured by the FIDE
Grandmaster himself, who will be
the judge. Closing date: 1.ix.77.
Send (2 copies) to: L. I. Katsnel-
son, M-66 'DO VOSTREBOVANI-
YA', 106066 LENINGRAD, USSR.
CORGIEV MEMORIAL: entries
to — PRAPCR YUNOSTI, 'Inter-
national Chess Competition', UL.
CSENNAYA 24, 320079 DNIE-
PROPETROVSK, USSR. Closing
date: 1. vii.77. (Sorry! AJR.)

"DSO CANTIADI", Propekt Ple-
khanova 95, 380064 Tbilisi, Geor-
gian Republic, USSR. Event: 60th
anniversary of 1917 revolution.
Closing date: 1.viii.77.

NEW BOOKS AND REVIEWS ADVANCES IN COMPUTER CHESS - I,

Edinburgh University Press, 1977.
Of the 7 papers in this fascinating
collection, the most valuable for
the endgame is 'Describing Pawn
Structures', by S. T. Tan. Two
other papers are relevant to K+R
vs. K and to K+P vs. K. (See also
EG46, p. 371.)

THE WORLD COMPUTER CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP,

by Hayes and Levy, Edinburgh
University Press, 1976. This is a
full and highly informative ac-
count of the 1974 event won by
the Soviet program KAISSA. Con-
sidering that the endgame is the
most scientific part of the game of
chess (it has a theory that is well
known and non-volatile), it never
fails to astonish me that computer
chess is still so weak in the end-
game. Here we find plentiful evi-
dence of this enormous anomaly.
Special routines for the endgame
are rare instead of the norm; "W
now plays the endgame very
weakly"; "inability to evolve a
plan"; "Computer chess is at its
worst in the endgame, which is
agreed to be intellectually the
deepest part of chess". The book

concludes with details of Levy's challenge — the bet that he will not lose a match against a computer before 31. viii. 78.

Batsford books on the endgame: **BISHOP ENDINGS L.C. KNIGHT ENDINGS** are the two most recent volumes to appear in this series of updated translations of the 'Averbakh' treatises. The 133 pages and 267 diagrams of the S-volume will cost you £ 4.75. For this you will get Grandmasterly instruction and some occasionally Korn-ian phrases, such as "the trammelled bK induces a simple win", and "the naturally centralized reserve knight deprives the hostile king of a great many squares, manning significantly simpler winning lines..." (In EG46, p. 371, I expressed doubt as to whether there had been updates in the Batsford edition to the original 'B vs. S' in Russian.

Kevin O'Connell has pointed out that there were 24 new examples, which were indeed listed in the book itself. My apologies to all concerned.)

600 VÉGJÁTÉK, by S. Portisch and B. Sarközy. This is the second (1976) edition of a Hungarian collection of 600 practical endings first published in 1973. There is the same number of pages (282), and a comparison of the two indexes shows but small variation in the content. At a guess, analytical corrections have been made and a little material replaced. There are many studies included, but neither source nor date, but only the author's name, is supplied for the individual position — a bibliography and list of magazine sources is given at the end of the book.

BRIILLIANCE IN CHESS, by Gerald Abrahams, 1977. Into this vehicle for the witty Abrahams pen (I almost wrote 'tongue') a few studies find their way. Most

of the 150 or so positions are well known. But "Lloyd" for "Loyd" ... really, Gerald!

POZITIONNAYA NICHYA, by G. M. Kasparyan, 1977. This is a revised and expanded version of the author's 1962 book. Then there were 214 positions, now there are 423. The only completely new section in these positional draws is one devoted to perpetual check. The other 4 sections are: fortress and blockade (naturally subdivided according to the chess piece blockaded); pinning and immobilising (by attack); perpetual attack; other kinds of positional draw. The perpetual check section has 10 sub-divisions according to the checking force: S, B, SS, BB, BS, 3-4 minor pieces, R or RR, RB, RS, other.

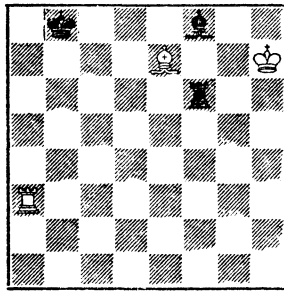
FIDE ALBUM 1968-70. Of the 805 selected compositions, 124 are studies. In fact the proportion of studies selected in relation to those submitted is noticeably higher for studies than for other genres — but any attempted conclusions drawn from this are controversial. Kasparyan, with 11 studies, has most inclusions, followed by Pogojants (10), Bron (9), Nadareishvili (9), Mitrofanov (8), Perkonoja (8), Gorgiev (6) and Katsnelson (6). AJR.

Obituary. Matus Gorbman, Krivoi Rog (Ukraine), composer and contributor of originals to EG, died 6.i.77.

Obituary International Master Tigran Borisovich Gorgiev (30.viii.10-13.xii.76). Gorgiev was a doctor of medical science specialising in microbiology. He lived in Dniepropetrovsk in the Ukraine and was the author of 3 books on studies, and numerous articles. Many of his compositions feature in the FIDE Album series. His output totalled about 400 studies, about 30 of them 1st Pr. winners. He was at

Tbilisi in 1975, all smiles and friendliness through the language barrier, and it makes me sad that

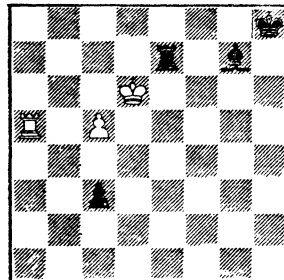
G1 T. B. Gorgiev
4 H.M., 64 1930



Win 3+3
1. Rb3† Rb6 2. Rxb6† Kc7 3. Bd8† Kxd8 4. Rb8† Ke7 5. Kg6 wins.

I missed the opportunity to tell him that it was his study (G1) that first opened my eyes to the beauties of this mini-world. (This must have been in 1942, in the booklet "Chess: An Easy Game".) An equally classic, but far more sophisticated, example is G2. An appreciation of Gorgiev's achievements and style, specially contributed by the veteran Soviet composer A. V. Sarychev, will appear in EG49.

G2 T. B. Gorgiev
1st Place, Match (Ukraine vs. Romania) 1958



Draw 3+4
1. c6 Bf8 2. Kd5 c2 3. Rc5 Re5† 4. Kxe5 Bxc5 5. c7 Bd4† 6. Ke6 c1Q 7. Kd7 drawn, but not 6. Kd6? Be5† 7. Kxe5 c1Q 8. Kd6 Kg7 wins.

Gandolfi (EG47, p. 047): Daniel de Mol (Wetteren, Belgium) has traced 51 studies in his (incomplete) files of *L'Italia Scacchistica*. With Mr de Mol's help we shall return to the subject of Gandolfi again.

SOLVING

An international, all-genres solving contest was held in Varna (Bulgaria) in x.76. Great Britain was not represented. The team placings were Yugoslavia first, Finland second, and the USSR third. The occasion was a fruitful test run for the first such official contest, to be held during the FIDE Commission's meeting in the autumn of 1977. In the Bulgarian event each country was represented by a team of two, each member scoring separately. Both scores counted. There were 6 rounds: 2-ers (3 in 20 minutes); 3-ers (2 in 45); helpmates (3 in 60); more-movers (2 in 60); selfmates (3 in 60); studies (2 in 90). In each round team placings were determined by penalty points: 0 penalties for first place, 1 penalty point for second, and so on. The team with fewest penalty points wins the whole event. Each competitor may hand in his solution before the expiry of the time limit, thus allowing ties to be split and an individual championship to be awarded. The compositions to be solved were selected by lot before each round from submissions by three neutral countries. ... If we **must** have competition among the nations, then by all means let us have it **this** way! (Acknowledgements to Dr Hemmo Axt, in *SCHACH-ECHO*, xi.76.)

AJR

FIDE ALBUM 1974-6: Director for the 'tourney' to select for this period will be AJR (studies), supported by Judges Dunder (Finland), Nadareishvili (USSR) and Fritz (Czechoslovakia). Further details to be announced.

Index to book titles frequently abbreviated in EG by the number of studies the work contains, or otherwise

'111'	111 Suomalaista Lopputehtävää, by A. Dunder and A. Hinds, Finland, 1948
'123'	123 Suomalaista Lopputehtävää, by B. Breider, A. Dunder and O. Kaila, Helsinki, 1972
'123a'	Toiset 123 suomalaista lopputehtävää, a supplement to Suomen Shakki, 1971
'269'	Etyudy, by G. M. Kasparyan, Moscow, 1972
'293'	Shakhmatny Etyud v Gruzii, by G. Nadareishvili, Tbilisi, 1975
'500'	500 Endspielstudien, by A. Troitzky, Berlin, 1924
'555'	555 Etyudov Miniatur, by G. M. Kasparyan, Erevan, 1975
'623'	Kniha Sachovych Studii, by L. Prokes, Prague, 1951
'636'	Etyud v Peshechnom Okonchanii, by F. S. Bondarenko, Moscow, 1973
'650'	Sov'yetsky Shakhmatny Etyud, by A. P. Kazantsev and others, Moscow, 1955
'1234'	1234 Modern End-Game Studies, by M. A. Sutherland and H. M. Lommer, London, 1938; revised by H. M. Lommer, New York, 1968
'1357'	1357 End Game Studies, by H. M. Lommer, London, 1975
'1414'	1414 Fins de Partie, by H. Rinck, Barcelona, 1952
'2500'	2,500 Finales, by G. M. Kasparyan, Buenos Aires, 1963
'2545'	Shakhmatnye Etyudy: Dominatsia, 2 vols., by G. M. Kasparyan, Erevan, 1972 and 1974
'T1000'	A Thousand End-Games, 2 vols., by C. E. C. Tattersall, Leeds, 1910-11
'Chéron'	Lehr- und Handbuch der Endspiele, 4 vols., by A. Chéron, Berlin, 1960, 1964, 1969, 1970
'FIDE'	Series of FIDE Albums published in Zagreb, in principle every three years: 1956-8 (in 1961); 1945-55 (in 1964); 1959-61 (in 1966); 1962-4 (in 1968); 1914-44 (Vol. III) (in 1975); 1965-7 (in 1976); 1968-70 (in 1977)
'Fritz'	Sachova Studie, by J. Fritz, Prague 1954
'Gallery'	Gallereya Shakhmatnykh Etyudistov, by F. S. Bondarenko, Moscow, 1968 (this could be known also as '508')
'Rueb (B)'	Bronnen van de Schaakstudie, 5 vols., by A. Rueb, 's-Gravenhage, 1949-55
'Rueb (S)'	de Schaakstudie, 5 vols., by A. Rueb, 's-Gravenhage, 1949-55
'TTC'	Test Tube Chess, by A. J. Roycroft, London, 1972

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