

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER HERBSTMAN

The following is condensed from 2 short articles by Alexander Hildebrand in the Swedish "Tidskrift för Schack".

"It was an article by Herbstman in **Zadachy i Etyudy** (probably in 1935) that my father gave me, that first drew me to studies, for the article dealt with how to compose them. Later, on my arrival in Sweden (from my native Estonia), I published many in TfS, and in the 1950s a correspondence with Professor Herbstman began and continued through the 60s. His letters were full of interest, and even when critical they were positive, such as when he pointed out that one of my compositions was not original, but had already been done by Troitzky. After a while we created some joint compositions. When I visited him in Leningrad in the late 60's he was very busy with marking examinations, and his wife said that there would be only a couple of hours available for me. In fact I arrived at 7 o'clock in the evening, and stayed, having both tea and dinner, until 2 in the morning. As a gift he gave me his pocket chess set, and we talked, surrounded by his extensive library, about many things, including Russian literature. The professor asked who in my opinion was the best of contemporary Russian writers, and without hesitation I replied: "Solzhenitsyn", although I knew that he had lost his popularity with the authorities by then. The professor

said nothing, but embraced me and said: "Dear Alexander, please choose a book, whatever you wish, from my shelves, and it is yours." For a long time I looked, until I found a title in two copies. "That one", I said, knowing that I was not taking something he could not replace. ... Our correspondence lapsed, then I received a letter from Vienna. It was the spring of 1980, and the professor and his family had left the USSR. After some time he managed to come to Sweden. In September, my wife and I met him at Arlanda airport.

We saw an old man with a walking stick and something of a stoop, and while the baggage was being dealt with by his wife and daughter he recited Heinrich Heine in German.

Since that moment we spent many evenings together discussing not just chess, but literature; of which he had a most deep knowledge, naturally of Russian writers like Pushkin and Lermontov, but also of German, English, French, Spanish and Italian authors. And he had personal memories of Mayakovsky, Yesenin, Mandelshtam, Balmont, Brussov and others of the Russian Parnassus.

All his knowledge and more he has taken with him, but his legacy in the form of his writings and studies will remain as long as there are chess enthusiasts."

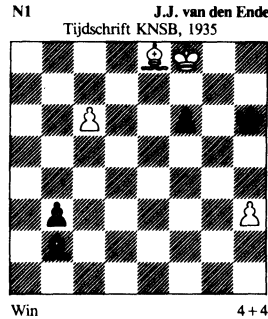
Herbstman was one of the 6 composers in the initial award of International Master of Chess Composition by FIDE in 1959. In his com-

posing life he produced about 350 studies, winning about 150 prizes, 20 of them First Prizes. He wrote 10 books in Russian, of which 4 were translated into Dutch and 2 into German.

AJR adds: I too experienced the Herbstman family hospitality in Leningrad, in the autumn of 1979. Although they were on the traumatic brink of departure they made sure I saw all the principal sights of the beautiful northern city, not omitting a visit to the opera, where we saw a version of Gogol's prose work "Dead Souls". My memories are, like Alexander Hildebrand's, full.

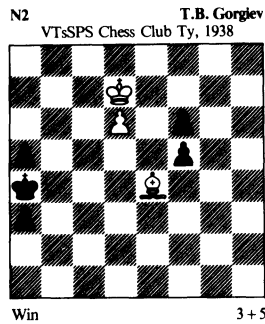
CORRECTING UNSOUND STUDIES by IGM John Nunn, London

Readers will already be familiar with my tendency to demolish studies (see EG61), so to redress the balance I have decided to write a little about the reverse process - correcting demolished studies. This is often less difficult than it sounds and in general the more complex the cook, the easier the correction becomes. This is because a complex cook requires every piece to be on the right square for it to function correctly and the alteration of the position of almost anything will destroy the cook, so the would-be corrector has considerable freedom of action. A simple cook is often much harder to correct, since if it does not occur the very beginning of the study it may well be inherent in the idea the composer is trying to express and in this case considerable modification may be necessary. Here are three examples of demolished studies and suggested corrections. Readers are welcome to demolish the corrections if they can! The cooks and corrections are published here for the first time.

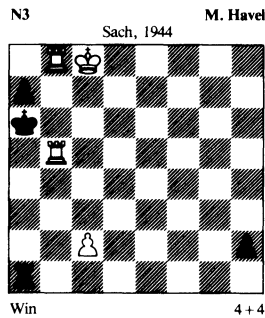


N1 is reproduced as No. 4 in the appendix of '1234' and No. 1912 in '2545', for example, the composer's solution being 1. c7 Ba3 + 2. Kg8 b2 3. Bg6 Kxg6 4. c8=Q b1=Q 5. Qg4+ Kh6 6. Qh4+ Kg6 7. Qh7+ and wins. There is a cook by 3. c8=Q b1=Q 4. Qd7 (threatening Qg7 mate and if 4. ..., Kg5 5. Qg4+ mates) Qg1+ (4. ..., Qb3+ 5. Kh8 is much the same) 5. Kh8 (threat 6. Qh7+ Kg6 7. Qg6+) Bc5 (or 5. ..., Qg3 6. h4) 6. h4 and B1 is threatened by mate on h7 as well, which proves impossible to stop. Here the problem is wPh3, which prevents bK's escape via g5 after 4. Qd7. However it does not good to simply remove this pawn, for then there is a cook by 3. c8=Q b1=Q 4. Qh3+ Kg5 5. Qg3+. What about replacing the wP on h3 by a bP on h4? Then both cooks are prevented but it is doubtful if W can win after 3. Bg6 Kxg6 4. c8=Q Kg5. However adding wP almost anywhere cures this problem so replacing wPh3 by wPh2 and bPh4 seems to correct the study.

N2 is very well known (No. 173 in '1357' amongst other places) and the composer's solution runs 1. Bb1 f4 2. Kc6 f3 3. Kc5 Kb3 4. d7 f2 5. d8=Q f1=Q 6. Qd5+ Kc3 7. Qd4+ Kb3 8. Qa4+! Kb2 9. Qc2+ Ka1 10. Qa2 mate. The cook is 3. d7 f2 4. d8=Q f1=Q 5. Bc2+ Kb4 6. Qd2+ Kc4 7. Be4 Kb3 (or else Bd5 mate) 8. Bd5+



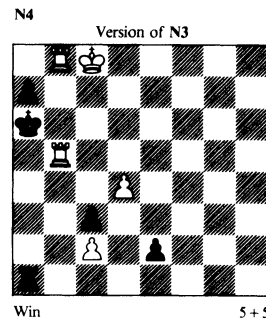
Ka4 9. Qc2+ Kb4 10. Qb3 mate. Here bPf6 is the problem, preventing ..., Qf6+ in reply to 7. Be4, but once again we cannot simply remove it since then here is a cook by 1. Bd5 f4 2. Kc6 f3 3. d7 f2 4. d8=Q f1=Q 5. Qh4+, but we can move the f6 pawn to g5. This still blocks the h4-d8 diagonal so both cooks are prevented and the solution remains the same apart from the extra variation 1. Bb1 g4 2. Kc6 g3 3. Bc2+ Kb4 4. d7 a2 (4. ..., g2 5. d8=Q g1=Q 6. Qd2+ Kc4 7. Qd3+ Kb4 8. Qb3 mate) 5. d8=Q a1=Q 6. Qd6+ with mate after 6. ..., Kc4 7. Qc5 or loss of the queen after 6. ..., Kc3 7. Qe5+.



N3 is as given by Mikan in his 1975 book on Havel. The intended solution is 1. R5b6+ Ka5 2. R6b7 a6 (2. ..., Ka6 3. Ra8) 3. Rb5+ Ka4 4. R5b6 a5 (4. ..., Ka5 5. Rxa6+ Kxa5 6. Ra8+) 5. Rb4+ Ka3 6. Rc4 (threatening 7. Rb3+ and 8. Ra4 mate) a4 7. Rxa4+ Kxa4 8. Ra8+ and wins. There are

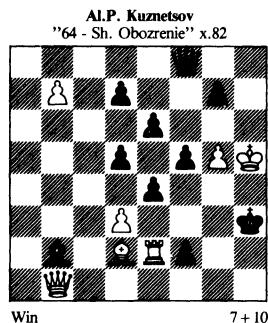
two problems in this solution. Firstly, the initial position is a draw as Bl can improve by 3. ..., axb5! 4. Ra8+ Kb4 5. Rxa1 Kc3 6. Rh1 Kxc2 7. Rxh2+ Kc3 drawing. Secondly, W has an alternative win later by 5. Rc6 (or d6 or f6) which actually just forces mate since Bl cannot meet the threat of 6. Rc4+ Kb3 7. Rb3+ Ka2 8. Ra4 mate - if 5. ..., Ka3 6. Rb3+ Ka2 7. Rc4 mates all the same. However Kasparian in his book **Remarkable Studies** (1982), gives a different position in which there are additional pawns, wPf2 and bPh3.

Presumably this was a correction to the position given above. This revised position won first prize. Unfortunately, although this solves the problem of Bl's 3. ..., axb5! it does nothing about the cooks by 5. Rc6/d6/f6. This problem is obviously inherent in the matrix so I suggest N4 as correction, in which the cook has become the solution:



1. R5b6+ Ka5 2. R6b7 a6 3. Rb5+ Ka4 (3. ..., axb5 4. Ra8+ Kb4 5. Rxa1 Kc4 6. Re1 Kxd4 7. Rxe2 b4 8. Kc7 Kc4 9. Re4+ wins) 4. Rb6 a5 5. Rc6 (5. Rb4+? axb4 6. Ra8+ Kb5 7. Rxa1 Kc4 8. Re1 b3 and W had better take the draw by 9. Rxe2 bxc2 10. Rxc2 Kxd4 since he might even lose after 9. cxb3+? Kd3!) e1=Q 6. Rc4+ Ka3 7. Rb3+ Ka2 8. Ra4 mate. This version gives up one wR sacrifice, but at least it seems to be correct.

+ **Alexander Petrovich KUZNETSOV** (1913-1982). After a protracted illness this prolific Moscow composer has died. As the notice in "64 - Shakhmatnoe Obozrenie" (No. 20 of 1982) says, his many studies try to express unusual ideas, romantic ideas, often at the expense of form, but giving his oeuvre a distinctive flavour. He was a staunch supplier of originals to EG, often in conjunction with another composer. Before retirement he was a gardener and decorator, with a fine collection of records (musical!) and most neat handwriting.

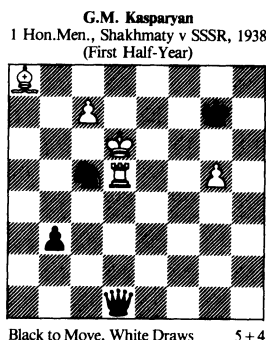


1. Qf1+ Kg3 2. Bf4+ Kxf4 3. Qxf2+ Ke5 4. Qh2+ f4 5. e3 Qh8+ (Kd6; Qxf4+) 6. Kg4 Qxh2 7. b8Q+ d6 8. Qxb2+ Qxb2 9. d4+ Qxd4 10. ef mate.

THEME: "Perpetual Pin of W Piece" - Earliest Examples



1. ..., Bg4+ 2. Kd2 b2 3. d7 Sb3+ 4. Ke1 4. Kc3? b1S+ 5. Kc2 Bd1+. 4. ..., b1Q+ 5. Bc1. 5. Kf2? Rb8. 5. ..., Qe4+. 5. ..., Rb8 6. d8Q+ Rxd8 7. Qf8+ Rxf8. 6. Be3 Qh1+. 6. Rb8 7. d8Q+. 7. Bg1 Qh4+ 8. Bf2 Qh1+. 8. ..., Rb8 9. Qd5. 9. Bg1 Qe4+ 10. Be3 Qb1+ 11. Bc1.



1. ..., Se4+ 2. Kd7 Qg4+ 3. Kd8 b2 4. Rd7+ Kg6 5. c8Q. 5. Bxe4? Qxe4. 5. ..., Qxg5+ 6. Re7 Qd2+. 6. ..., b1Q 7. Bxe4+ Qxe4 8. Qc6+. 7. Rd7+ Qa5+ 8. Rc7 b1Q. 8. ..., Qg5+ 9. Re7, with "perpetual pin". 9. Bxe4+ Qxe4 10. Qe6+ Qxe6 stalemate.

Review "The Study Through the Eyes of Grandmasters", by G.A. Nadareishvili, Moscow 1982, 208 pages, over 300 diagrams, soft cover. in Russian, edition 100,000. Chessplayers lap up the words and deeds of their heroes, the over-the-board Grandmasters. The author, himself a Grandmaster of Composition, has conjured up 9 World Champions, from Euwe to Chiburidanidze, and 43 other Grandmasters, to comment on studies, on individual studies selected by the author, two or three composers to each commentator. To increase the chances of this original idea spreading the endgame study gospel, all the studies follow the "popular" mould defined by the

author in 1976 (see EG48, p. 452): an affinity to the practical game; an ingenious main line; absence of distractingly complex side-variations; a final move to crown the solution. Overall, a stunning collection of studies, with a wide variety of player-commentary, that should be a welcome present for any (and there are many) Russian-reading chessplayer. As Botvinnik observes in the introduction, solving a study and finding the best moves over-the-board both involve the same mental process, so there is obvious value in grandmasterly comment on studies. It is true that sometimes a composer may find a comment not to his taste, and Botvinnik accounts for this by drawing attention to the differing views on the aesthetics of chess held by composers and practical players. This new-style anthology is well-produced, well-indexed (by Grandmaster and composer), and can be repeatedly dipped into at random and always with pleasure.

AJR

Review "The Development of the Chess Study", by Filipp S. Bondarenko, Kiev 1982, 232 pages, 394 diagrams, soft cover, edition 165,000. The period covered by this, the 2nd volume in Mr. Bondarenko's selfless and self-imposed task of recording the history of the study, is just the first quarter of the 20th Century. The chapter headings are reminders of what is probably familiar to many readers: "two giants (Troitzky and Rinck) in creative combat"; "Tattersall's anthology"; "study tourneys at the beginning of the century"; "retrograde analysis in the study"; "the study in various countries"; "the eve of the great expansion (ie the soviet era)". But the contents of the chapters put flesh on the familiar skeleton and, as the author remarks,

take us back 60, 70 and 80 years, bringing those times alive. What is really remarkable is the author's achievement in bringing such varied international material together despite the restrictions on research that practically all "eastern" authors have to bear: specifically, no subscriptions to foreign magazines or books, and no travel to the West, and no access to Western libraries or private collections. Mr. Bondarenko has done his best to overcome these formidable obstacles by dint of extraordinarily patient correspondence over a long period with many people, as listed in the acknowledgements. How well has he succeeded? Well, there is nothing to compare his work to, in either East or West. Therefore there is no way we can give any final verdict except "very well indeed". In the absence of any finally definitive "history of the study", we must be grateful for what we have - and deepen our knowledge of the Russian language in order to appreciate the better this, still incomplete, fruit of Mr. Bondarenko's labours. Volume 3 may be expected in 1984 (approximately).

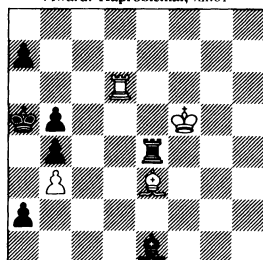
AJR

Tourney awards due in 1983: the Lommer Memorial and de Feijter Jubilee are expected shortly. Both are formal. But the 4th tourney, informal, of **Canadian Chess Chat** has been announced (for originals published in that magazine during 1983), without any award for the three preceding tourneys having been published. The judge of the first tourney (1980), Attila Koranyi, completed his task and, presumably motivated by extreme frustration has published one of the winners (4th Hon. Men., by Janos Mikitovics) in Magyar Sakkélet (ii.83). A letter of enquiry to the CCC editor (J. Szarka) has not so far elicited any response.

AJR

DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 4742 Y. Hoch
Shahmat, 1980
1st Prize, "Ring" Tourney, 1980
Award: **Haproblemai**, xii.81



Draw 4 + 7

No. 4742: Y. Hoch. Ofer Komai, the Israeli champion solver and composer, was the judge. He comments that the general standard of the 28 entries was higher than that normally expected from "ring" tourneys (ie, single tourneys with multiple sources, such as newspaper chess columns). Several anticipations were identified via Mr Harman's services.

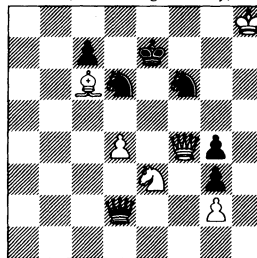
1. Bb6+ ab 2. Rd8 Re5+/i 3. Kxe5/ii a1Q+ 4. Ke6 Qf6+ 5. Kxf6 Bh4+ 6. Ke6 Bxd8 7. Kd7 Bh4 8. Kc7(c8) Ka6 9. Kb8 Bg3+ 10. Ka8 draw.

i) 2. ..., Ka6 3. Kxe4 Kb7 4. Rd7+ Kb8 5. Rd8+, and not 4. Rd1? Bc3.
ii) Else 3. ..., Ka6 to win simply on material, and certainly not 3. Kf6? Bh4+.

"A study with a wealth of exciting elements. The position after 4. Ke6!! is magnificent, showing victory of spirit over matter."

No. 4743: Amazia Avni. 1. Sd5+ Kf8 2. Qxf6+ Sf7+ 3. Kh7 Qc2+ 4. Qg6 Qf5 5. Se7. A surprise putting-

No. 4743 A. Avni
Al-Hamishmar, 25.iv.80
2nd Prize, Israel "Ring" Tourney, 1980

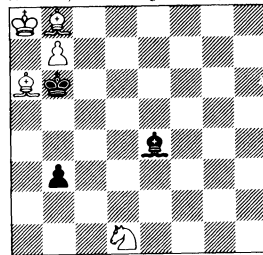


Win 6 + 7

en-prise move, nevertheless typical of this composer's distinctive style. 5. ..., Sg5+ 6. Kh6 Sf7+ 7. Qxf7+ Qxf7 8. Sg6+ Kg8 9. Bd5 Qxd5 10. Se7+ wins.

"A many-sided endgame incorporating many ideas, not all of which are original, but which have never appeared together before."

No. 4744 Y. Afek and H. Aloni
Shahmat, 1980
3rd Prize, Israel "Ring" Tourney, 1980

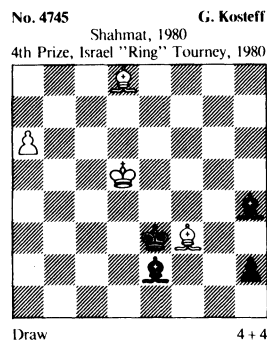


Win 5 + 3

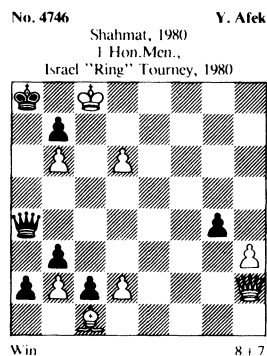
No. 4744: Y. Afek and Hillel Aloni. 1. Sc3 Bc6 2. Sa4+ Bxa4/i 3. Bb5 Bxb5 4. Bc7+ Ka6 5. b8S mate, and not 5. b8Q? Bc6+.

i) 2. ..., Kxa6 3. Sc5+ Kb6 4. Ba7+ Kc7 5. Sa6+ Kd6 6. Bd4.

"It is very attractive to see 3. Bb5!, a neat sacrifice for self-block purposes setting up an impressive mate."



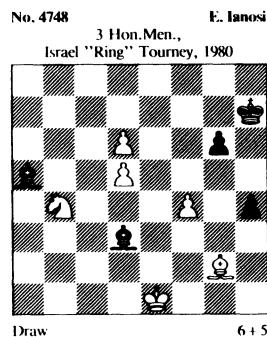
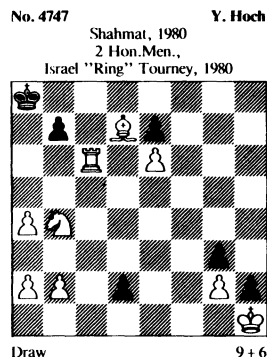
No. 4745: G. Kosteff. 1. Bh1 Bf3 +
2. Kc5/i Bxh1 3. Bc7 Be7 + 4. Kb6
Bd8 5. Ka7 Bxc7 stalemate.
i) 2. Bxf3? Kxf3 3. a7 h1Q 4. a8Q
K + wins.
"Nice play by wK, who becomes the
hero."



No. 4746: Y. Afek. 1. d7 g3/i 2.
Qxg3 Qc4 + 3. Qc7 a1S 4. d8S Qg4 +
5. Qd7.
i) 1. ..., Qc4 + 2. Qc7 Qg8 + 3. d8S
wins.
"A pity that after 5. Qd7 the main
variation ends in an 'artificial'
manner, because on 5. ..., Qc4 + W
has 2 good answers."

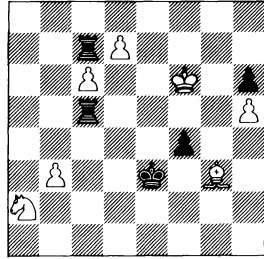
No. 4747: Y. Hoch. 1. Rc8 + /i Ka7
2. Sc6 + bc/ii 3. Rc7 + Kb6/iii 4.
Rxc6 + Kb7 5. Rb6 + Ka7 6. Ra6 +
Kb8 7. Rb6 + Kc7 8. Rc6 + Kb7 9.

Rb6 + Kxb6 10. a5 + Kxa5 11. b4 +
Kxb4 12. a3 + Kxa3 (or Ka5) 13. Ba4
Kxa4 stalemate, and if bK declines
the final offer, wB can occupy d1 to
draw, even after the loss of wPe6.
i) 1. Ra6 + ? Kb8 2. Sc6 + Kc7 wins.
ii) 2. ..., Ka6 3. Sb4 + Ka7. 2. ...,
Kb6? 3. a5 + wins.
iii) 3. ..., Kb8 4. Rc8 + Ka7 5. Rc7 +,
repeating, and not 5. Ra8 + ? Kb6.



No. 4748: E. Janosi. 1. Kd2 h3 2.
Bxh3 (Bf3? Bf1;) 2. ..., Bf5 3. Bxf5
Bxb4 + 4. Kd3/i gf 5. d7 Ba5 6. Kd4
Bc7 7. d6 Bd8 8. Kd5/ii Kg7 9. Ke6
Kg6 10. Ke5 Bh4 11. Kd5 Bf6 12. Ke6
Bd8 13. Ke5, draw. A final positional
draw that Réti would have appre-
ciated.
i) 4. Ke3? gf 5. d7 Bc5 + 6. Kd3 Bb6.
ii) 8. Ke5? Kg6 9. Ke6 Bf6 10. Kd5
Kf7.

No. 4749 Y. Hoch
Jerusalem Post, 1980
1 Comm.,
Israel "Ring" Tourney, 1980



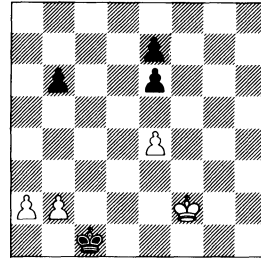
Win 7 + 5

No. 4749: Y. Hoch. 1. Bxf4+ /i Kxf4 2. Sb4 R5xc6+ /ii 3. Ke7 (Sxc6? Rxd7;) Rxd7+. Is there any alternative? If 3. ..., Rc5; 4. Sd3+. 4. Kxd7 wins by domination.

i) 1. d8Q? R7xc6+ 2. Kg7 Rc7+ 3. Kxh6 R7c6+ 4. Kg7 Rc7+.
ii) Or 2. ..., R7xc6+ 3. Sxc6 Rxc6+ 4. Ke7 Rc7 5. Ke8 wins.

"... the domination formed by the final 2 moves is very interesting."

No. 4751 Y. Hoch
Jerusalem Post, 1980
3 Comm.,
Israel "Ring" Tourney, 1980



Win 4 + 4

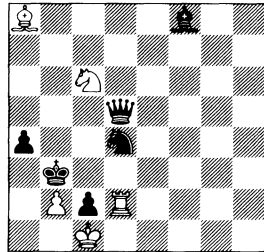
No. 4751: Y. Hoch. 1. b4 b5/i 2. Ke3 e5/ii 3. Kd3 Kb1. Not a typing error. 4. a3/iii Kb2 (e6; Kc3) 5. a4 ba 6. b5 a3 7. b6 a2 8. b7 a1Q 9. b8Q+ wins in standard manner (eventual Qb4+, Ka2; Kc2).

i) 1. ..., Kb2 2. a4 and 3. a5.

ii) 2. ..., Kb2 3. Kd4 Ka3 4. Kc5 Ka4 5. e5.

iii) The point is shown by 4. a4? ba 5. b5 a3 6. b6 a2 7. b7 a1Q 8. b8Q+ Qb2.

No. 4750 Y. Hoch
Jerusalem Post, 1980
2 Comm.,
Israel "Ring" Tourney, 1980



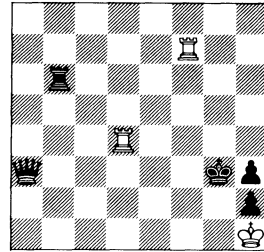
Draw 5 + 6

No. 4750: Y. Hoch. 1. Rd3+ Kc4 2. Rxd4+ /i Kb3 3. Rb4+ Ka2/ii 4. Rxa4+ Kb3 5. Rb4+ Bxb4 6. Sa5+ Qxa5 7. Bd5+ Ka4 8. Bc6+ Kb3 9. Bd5+.

i) 2. Rc3+? Kb5 3. Sa7+ Kb4 4. Bxb5 Bh6+.

ii) 3. ..., Bxb4 4. Sa5+ Qxa5 5. Bd5+ Qxd5 stalemate.

No. 4752 Y. Hoch
Al-Hamishmar, 5.xii.80
4 Comm.,
Israel "Ring" Tourney, 1980

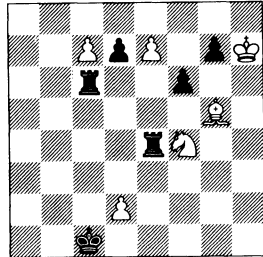


Draw 3 + 5

No. 4752: Y. Hoch. 1. Rg7+ Kf2 (Kf3; Rg3+) 2. Rf4+ Ke2 3. Re4+ Kd1 4. Rd7+ Rd6/i 5. Rxd6+ Qxd6 6. Re1+ Kc2 7. Re2+ /ii Kc3 8. Rc2+ Kb4 9. Rb2+ Kc5 10. Rc2+ Kb6 11. Rb2+ Kc7 12. Rc2+ Kd8 13. Rd2 Qxd2 stalemate, and not 13. Rc8+? Ke7 and B1 wins.

i) 4. ... , Kc2 5. Re2+ Kc1 6. Re1+ ,
for if 6. ... , Kb2 7. Rd2+ .
ii) See move 13. Not 7. Rc1+? and
bK heads for d7, then e6.
"The idea is very common, but 7.
Re2+!! makes it worthy of inclusion
in the award."

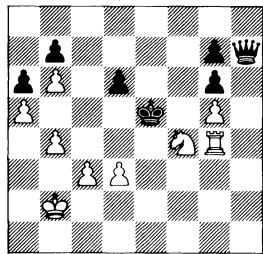
No. 4753 F.S. Bondarenko
(xi.79)
1st Prize, Scacco!, 1979
Award: vii.81 and xii.81



Win 6+6

No. 4753: F.S. Bondarenko. Judge
was the Scacco! studies columnist
and international over-the-board
Master Dr Enrico Paoli. 1. Se6 eRxe6
2. d4+ fg 3. d5 Rxe7 4. dc g6+ 5.
Kh6. There were no alterations to the
award during "confirmation time".

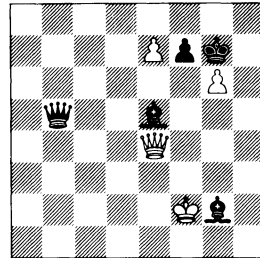
No. 4754 D. Gurgenzidze
(xi.79)
2nd Prize, Scacco!, 1979



Win 9+8

No. 4754: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. Rh4
Qg8 2. Rh8 Qf7 3. Rf8 Qd7 4.
Sxg6+ Ke6 5. Rf6+ Kd5 6. Rf5+
Kc6 7. Rc5+ dc 8. Se5+ .

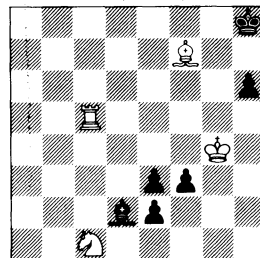
No. 4755 D. Gurgenzidze
and E.L. Pogoyants
(xi.79)
3rd Prize, Scacco!, 1979



Draw 4+5

No. 4755: D. Gurgenzidze and E.L.
Pogoyants. 1. e8S+ Qxe8 2. gf
Bg3+ 3. Kg1 Bf2+ 4. Kh2 Bg1+ 5.
Kg3 Bh2+ 6. Kf2 Bg3+ 7. Kg1.

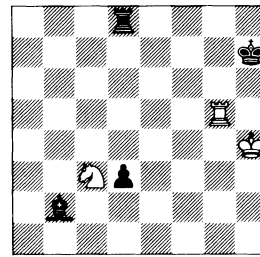
No. 4756 J.M. Kapros
(i.80)
Hon.Men., Scacco!, 1979



Draw 4+6

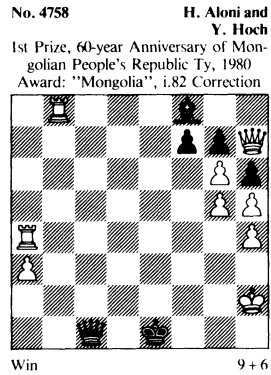
No. 4756: J.M. Kapros (Argentina).
1. Sxe2 fe 2. Bc4 e1Q 3. Rc8+ Kg7
4. Rc7+ Kg6 5. Rc6+ Kg7 6. Rc7+
Kf8 7. Rf7+ Ke8 8. Rf1 h5+ 9. Kh3,
with domination (to draw) of bQ.

No. 4757 M. Matous
(x.79)
Commended, Scacco!, 1979



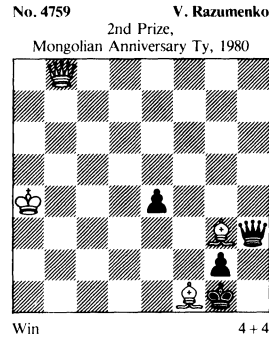
Draw 3+4

No. 4757: M. Matous. 1. Se4/i Rd4/ii 2. Rg4 Rxe4 3. Rxe4 Bf6 +/iii 4. Kh5 d2 5. Rg4 d1Q(B) stalemate.
 i) 1. Rh5+? Kg6 2. Rd5 Bxc3, or here, 2. Rg5+ Kf7 3. Se4 Rd4 4. Rg4 Rxe4.
 ii) 1. ..., d2 2. Sxd2 Bf6 3. Se4 Rd4 4. Kg3, but not 4. Kh5? Rxe4 5. Rg4 Re5+.
 iii) 3. ..., d2 4. Re7+ and 5. Rd7.

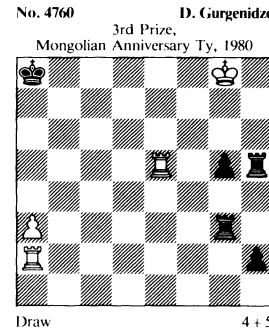


No. 4758: H. Aloni and Y. Hoch.
 Judge: F.S. Bondarenko, assisted by the "local" Mongolian composer S. Chimedtzeren. 1. Rb1/i Qxb1 2. gf Qxh7/ii 3. g6 Qh8 4. Re4+ Kd2/iii 5. Re8 Kc3 6. Kg2/iv Kc4 7. a4/v Kc5 8. a5 Kc6 9. a6 Kb6 10. Ra8 Ka5 11. Kf3 Kb6 12. Ke4 Kc7/vi 13. Kd5 Kb6 14. a7/vii Kb7 15. Re8 Kxa7 16. Kc6.
 i) 1. gf? Bd6+ 2. Kh3 Qxe3+ 3. Kg4 Qe6+ 4. Qf5 Qe2+ 5. Qf3 Qe6+.
 ii) 2. ..., Bd6+ 3. Kh1 Qd1 4. Qf5 Ke2+ 5. Kg2 wins, but without the correction (wPh4 omitted from original) then there 2. ..., Bd6+ 3. Kg1 Bc5+ 4. Kg2 (Kh1, Qd1;) 4. ..., Qb2+ 5. Kh1 Qc1, and there seems to be no win.
 iii) 4. ..., Kf2 5. Re8 Kf3 6. Kh3 (a4? Kg4); 6. ..., Kf4 7. a4.
 iv) 6. Kg1(g3)? Kb3 7. Ra8? B+. And 6. Kh3 only lengthens the solution.

v) 7. Kf3? Kb5 8. Ke4 Kb6 9. Kd5 Kb7 10. a4 Kb6 and W cannot win. 7. Ra8? Kb5-b6-b7.
 vi) 12. ..., Kc6 13. Rb8 Kc7 14. a7. 12. ..., Kb5 13. Kd5.
 vii) 14. Kc4? Ka5 15. Kb3 Kb5. 14. Ke6? Kc7.

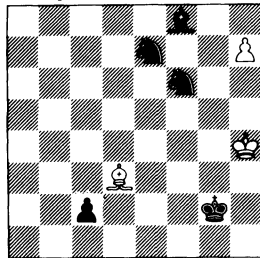


No. 4759: V. Razumenko. 1. Bc4 Kh1 2. Qb1+ g1Q 3. Qxe4+ hQg2 4. Qh4+ Q1h2 5. Bxh2 Qc2+ 6. Kb5 Qb2+ 7. Kc6 Qxh2 8. Bd5+ Kg1 9. Qe1 mate.



No. 4760: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. Rb2 Rh8+ 2. Kxh8 h1Q+ 3. Kg7 Rxa3 4. Re8+ Ka7 5. Re7+ Ka6 6. Re6+ Ka5 7. Re7 Qa8 8. eRb7 Qa6 9. Rb1 g4 10. Re7 Qa8 11. eRb7 Qa6 12. Re7 draw.

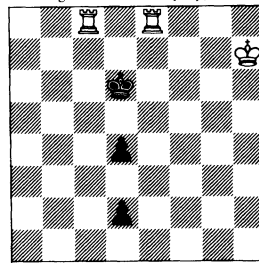
No. 4761 E.L. Pogosyants
4th Prize,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Draw 3 + 5

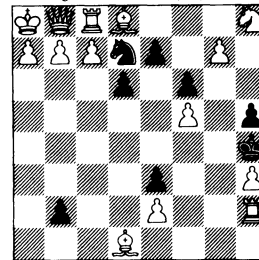
No. 4761: E.L. Pogosyants. 1. h8Q Sg6+ 2. Bxg6 c1Q 3. Qxf6 Qh6+ 4. Kg4 Qh3+ 5. Kf4 Qf3+ 6. Ke5 Bg7 7. Be4 Bxf6+ 8. Kd5 draw.

No. 4763 D. Gurgendze
1 Hon.Men.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



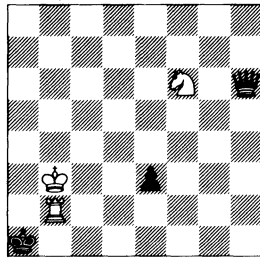
Win 3 + 3

No. 4764 O. Komai
2 Hon.Men.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Draw 14 + 8

No. 4762 B. Buyannekh
Special Prize,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Draw 3 + 3

No. 4762: B. Buyannekh. 1. Ra2+ Kb1 2. Re2 Qh1 3. Se4 Qd1+ 4. Kb4 Qd4+ 5. Kb3 Qd5+ 6. Kc3 Qxe4 7. Re1+ Ka2 8. Re2+ Ka3 9. Ra2+ Kxa2 stalemate.

No. 4763: D. Gurgendze. 1. cRd8+ Kc5 2. Re5+ Kc4 3. Rc8+ Kd3 4. Rd5 Ke4 5. Rd7 d1Q 6. Re8+ Kf5 7. Rf7+ Kg5 8. Rg8+ Kh5 9. Kh8.

No. 4764: O. Komai. The reader-solver in a hurry may well overlook that B1 threatens mate in 1 by Sb6!
1. Sg6+ Kg3/i 2. Rg2+ Kxg2 3. Sf4+ Kf2/ii 4. Sd5 b1S (b1Q; Ba4) 5. g8S (g8Q? Sc3;) 5. ..., Sc3 6. gSxe7 Ke1/iii 7. Bc2/iv Kd2 8. Bb3 h4 (Kc1; h4) 9. Bd1 Kc1 10. Bb3 Kb2 11. Bd1 Ka3 12. Bc2 drawn.

i) 1. ..., Kg5 2. Rg2+ Kh6/v 3. g8S+ Kh7 4. Sf8+ Sxf8 5. Bxe7 b1Q 6. Sxf6+.

ii) 3. ..., Kf1 4. Sd5 b1S 5. Ba4 Sc3 6. Sxe3+ and Bxd7. If 3. ..., Kh2(h1) see main line.

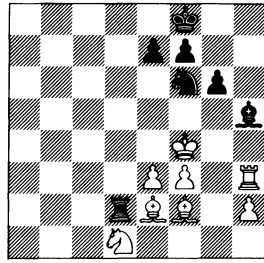
iii) Zugzwang. 6. ..., Sxd1 7. Sg8 Sc3 8. gSxf6 and 9. Be7. Or 6. ..., Kg3 7. Bc2 Kxh3? 8. Sf4+ and eSd5.

iv) 7. h4? Kd2 8. Bb3/vi Kc1 9. Bd1 Kb2. Or 7. Bb3? Kd2 8. Bd1 h4.

v) 2. ..., Kxf5 3. Bc2+ Ke6 4. Sf8+.

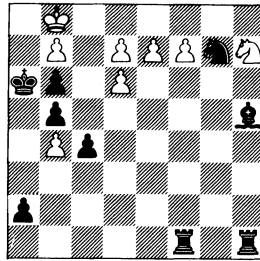
vi) 8. Bc2? Kxc2 9. Sxe3+ Kb3 10. S7d5 Sa4.

No. 4765 E. Melnichenko
3 Hon. Men.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Win 8+7

No. 4766 V.N. Dolgov
4 Hon. Men.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Win 8+9

No. 4765: E. Melnichenko. 1. Sc3 Rc2/i 2. Be1 Rc1/ii 3. Bd2/iii Rc2 4. Sb1 Rb2 5. Bd3 Rb3 6. Bc2 Rb2 7. Sa3 Ra2 8. Bc1/iv.

i) W is a piece up and threatens to disentangle his men by e4, followed by Ke3, among other manoeuvres. So B1's forcing double attacking threats are themselves forced.

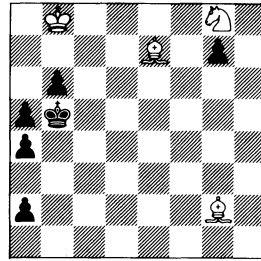
ii) 2. ..., Rxc3 3. Bxc3 Sd5+ 4. Ke5 leaves W the exchange ahead, to win by technique (however tough).

iii) 3. Bd1? Sd5+ 4. Sxd5 Rxd1 recovers the piece, to draw, on the reasonable-looking assumption that 5. Sxe7 to win a P is not enough for W to win. Indeed, the composer carefully gives 5. ..., Kxe7 6. Bh4+ Ke6 7. e4 Rd3, when one might go on 8. Bf2 f6 and we are convinced.

iv) This wins, because 8. ..., Ra1 is met most easily by 9. Bb2 Ra2 10. Sc4, though the composer gives 9. Bb1 Sd5+ 10. Kg3 (or Ke4) Sc3 11. Bb2, after which W has to make do again with an "exchange-ahead" win.

No. 4766: V.N. Dolgov. 1. e8S Sxe8 (Se6; d8S) 2. feS Bxe8 3. deS Rxh7 4. Sc7+ Rxc7 5. dc a1Q (Rf8+; c8Q) 6. Ka8 Rf8+ 7. b8S+ Rxb8+ 8. cbS mate.

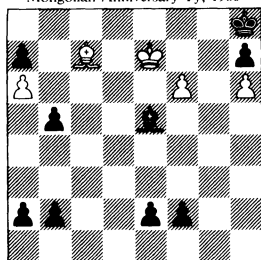
No. 4767 Al.P. Kuznetsov
5 Hon. Men.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Draw 4+6

No. 4767: Al.P. Kuznetsov. 1. Bf1+ Kc6 2. Bg2+ Kd7 3. Bh3+ Ke8 4. Bg4 and the following lines: 4. ..., Kf7 5. Bf3 a1Q 6. Bd5+ Kg6 7. Be4+ Kh5 8. Bf3+, perpetual check on bK's "diagonal" e8-h5, and if, here 5. ..., Ke6 6. Bg4+ Kd5 7. Bf3+ Kc4 8. Be2+ Kb3 9. Bd1+ Kc4 10. Be2+ Kd5 11. Bf3+ Ke6 12. Bg4+ and perpetual check on bK's "diagonal" b3-e6, while if 12. ..., Kf7 13. Bf3 gives a positional draw. 4. ..., a1Q 5. Bh5+ Kd7 6. Bg4+ Kc6 7. Bf3+ Kb5 8. Be2+, with perpetual check on bK's "diagonal" b5-e8.

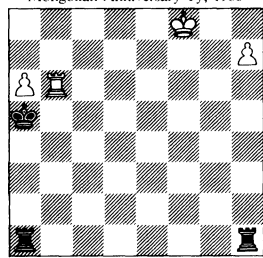
No. 4768 V. Evreinov
and G.A. Nadareishvili
6 Hon.Men.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Draw 5 + 9

No. 4768: V. Evreinov and G.A. Nadareishvili. 1. f7 Bd6+ 2. Bxd6 e1Q+ 3. Kf8 Qb4 4. Bxb4 b1S 5. Bd6 a1B 6. Ke8 f1Q 7. f8Q+ Qxf8+ 8. Kxf8 Sd2. This is to meet the threat of Kf7, Bf8 and Bg7+ with the counter Sd2-f3-g5+. So W has to go for bPa7 to secure the draw. 9. Bc5 Sf3 10. Bxa7 Bd4 11. Bxd4+ Sxd4 12. a7 and the solution stops here, though it might continue 12. ..., Se6+ 13. Ke7 Sc7 14. Kd6 Sa8 15. Kc5 Kg8 (b4? Kxb4, or Sc7? Kc6) 16. Kxb5 Kf7 17. Kc6 Ke7 18. Kb7 Kd7 19. Kxa8 Kc7(c8) stalemate.

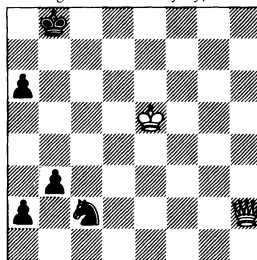
No. 4769 V. Kalandadze
7 Hon.Men.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Draw 4 + 3

No. 4769: V.I. Kalandadze. 1. Rb1 aRxb1 2. a7 aRf1+ 3. Ke8 Re1+ 4. Kd8 Rd1+ 5. Kc8 Rc1+ 6. Kb8 Kb6 7. a8Q Rxh7 8. Qa7+ Rxa7 stalemate.

No. 4770 L. Togo-okhuu
Special Hon.Men.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980

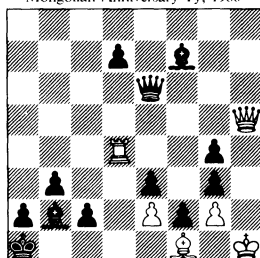


Win 2 + 5

No. 4770: L. Togo-okhuu. 1. Kd6 a1Q 2. Kc6+ Ka8 3. Qg2 Qf6+ 4. Kc7+.

The next position in the award, by A. Chernenko, is identical to No. 4757 by the same composer, who was clearly unaware of its "reserve" status in the Finnish tourney...

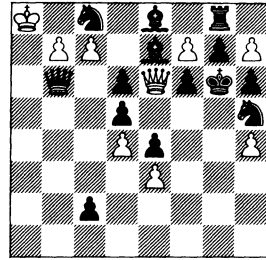
No. 4771 E. Melnichenko
2 Comm.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Draw 6 + 12

No. 4771: E. Melnichenko. To draw W has to rid himself of wR and wQ while not allowing mate on the h-file, and (later on this will become apparent) not allowing B1 to lift the stalemate (eg by B(Q)xc2+;). However, 1. Rd1+? is a bad error, as mate on the first rank is inevitable after 1. ..., cdQ. The clue to the first move is that wQ can check on b1 after bPc2 has promoted. 1. Qg6/i Qd5 2. Rxd5 Bxd5 3. Qe4 (Qf5? Bf3;) 3. ..., Bb7 4. Qc6 d6 5. Qe4 Bc3 6. Qc6 Bb2 7. Qe4 draw.
i) 1. Rc4? Qxc4 2. Qe5 Qxe2 wins.

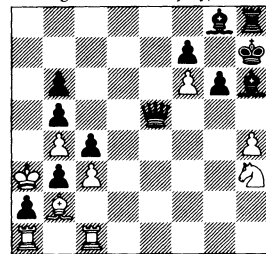
No. 4772 Al.P. Kuznetsov
and V.I. Neishtadt
3 Comm.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1980



Draw 9 + 14

No. 4772: Al.P. Kuznetsov and V.I. Neishtadt. 1. h8S + /i Rxh8 2. f8S + Rxf8 /ii 3. Qf5 + Kf7 4. Qe6 + Kg6 5. Qf5 + Kxf5 6. bcB + (bcQ + ? Bd7;) 6. ..., Kg6 7. Bf5 + Kf7 8. Be6 + Kxe6 9. c8B + Bd7 stalemate.
i) 1. feQ + ? Rxe8 2. bcQ Rxc8 + 3. Qxc8 c1Q 4. h8S + Kh7 5. Qf5 + g6. 1. Qxc8? c1Q 2. Qf5 + /iii Kxf7 3. Qe6 + Kg6 4. Qf5 + Kxf5 5. c8Q + Bd7 wins.
ii) 2. ..., Bxf8 3. Qxe8 + Kh7 4. bcQ g6 5. cQd7 + Bg7 6. Qxh8 + Kxh8 7. c8Q + Kh7 8. Qf7.
iii) 2. feQ + Rxe8 3. Qxe8 + Kxh7 4. Qg8 + Kxg8 5. c8Q + Qxc8 + 6. bcQ + Qd8.

No. 4773 E. Melnichenko
4 Comm.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1981

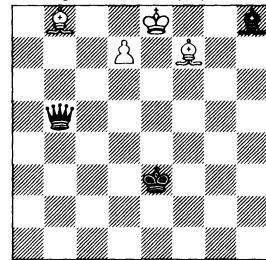


Win 9 + 12

No. 4773: E. Melnichenko. After 1. Sg5 + Bxg5 2. hg, bK is, of course, vulnerable on the h-file, but stale-

mate can come to his rescue if only he can rid himself of bQ. Meanwhile, wK is also vulnerable, either to bQ mating on the a-file, or to bR, should W raise the stalemate and allow bBg8-h7; after which bRh8 is poised to deliver mate. So, there follows 2. ..., Qe1 3. Rd1 (Rc2? bc;) Qf1 4. Re1 (Rd2? Qg2; or Rd4? Qh3;) Qg1 5. Rf1 Qxg5. Bl would instantly lose after 5. ..., Qxf1 6. Rxf1 a1Q + 6. Bxa1 b2 7. Rh1 mate, and no better is 5. ..., Qh2 6. Rh1 Qh5 7. aRg1. 6. Rh1 + Qh5 7. Rxh5 + gh 8. Rg1 a1Q + 9. Bxa1 Kh6 10. Bb2 Bh7 11. Bc1 mate.

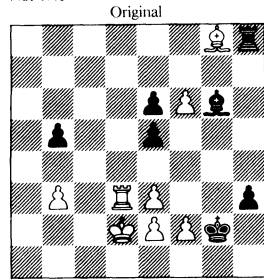
No. 4774 G.N. Zakhodyakin
5 Comm.,
Mongolian Anniversary Ty, 1981



Draw 4 + 3

No. 4774: G.N. Zakhodyakin. 1. Bc4 Qa4 2. Bb3 Qc6 3. Bd5 Qg6 + 4. Bf7 Qc6 5. Bd5 Qb5 6. Bc4 Qh5 + 7. Bf7 Qb5 8. Bc4 and Bl is beginning to move round in square circles. At least I thought that was the solution (none in my source) but 3. Bd5? is wrong on account of 3. ..., Qg6 + 4. Bf7 Qe4 + followed by ... Bf6; to win. So, as Mr Emil Melnichenko points out (I had asked him to solve the study), the correct solution runs 3. Be5 Bxe5 4. Bd5 Qg6 + 5. Bf7 Qc6 6. Bd5 Qa4 7. Bb3 Qe4 8. Bd5 draws, and not, of course 8. d8Q? Bf6 +. One always thinks highly of a study whose solution has defeated one ... but this really is neat.

No. 4775 D.R. Godes



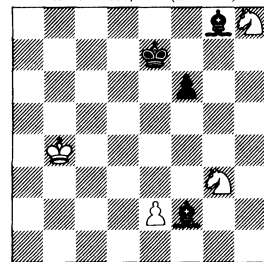
Draw 8 + 7

No. 4775: D.R. Godes (Ryazan, USSR).
 1. f7 Bxf7 2. Bxf7 e4 3. Rd7 h2 4. Bg6 Rh4 5. Rh7 h1Q 6. Bxe4+ Rxe4/i 7. Rxh1 Kxh1 8. f4 Kg2 9. Kd3 Rb4 10. Kc3 Re4 11. Kd3 draw.

i) 6. ..., Kf1 7. Bxh1 Rxh7 8. Bc6 Kxf2 9. Bxb5 Rh3 10. Bc4 Rxe3 11. b4 e5 12. b5 draw.

No. 4776 V. Kos

1st Prize,
 Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981
 Provisional award:
Die Schwalbe, x.81 (and ii.82)

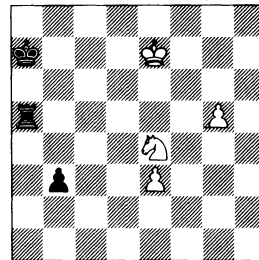


Draw 4 + 4

No. 4776: V. Kos (Czechoslovakia).
 Judge: A.J. Roycroft, who had 20 entries to examine. Anticipations (thanks to Mr Harman) and analytical suspicions reduced the field to 9, whose ordering caused few headaches. For a tourney of this small entry the standard was satisfactory.
 1. Sg6+ Kf7 2. Sh8+ Ke6 3. Se4 Be1+ 4. Kc4 Ke5+ 5. Kd3 Bh7 6. Sf7+ Kd5 7. Sg5 fg 8. Ke3 and to avoid 8. ..., Bxe4 stalemate. B1 must either lose bPg5 or allow Sf6+.
 "Apart from wPe2, every man moves, transforming the whole look of the position, by dint of a series of little tactical points, into an unexpected midboard stalemate."

The administration of this tourney was upset, first by the death of its originator (Joachim Reiners) and then by confusion over closing dates, while some entries went astray. Finally, the provisional award appeared without any solutions, making nonsense of the three months' confirmation time. 24 diagrams (not solutions) of Heuäcker's studies appeared in the xii.81 issue of **Die Schwalbe**.

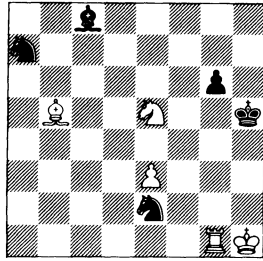
No. 4777 V. Shanshin
 2nd Prize,
 Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981



Draw 4 + 3

No. 4777: V. Shanshin (Omsk, USSR).
 1. Sd2/i b2 2. g6 Re5+ 3. Kf7 Rd5 4. Sb1 Rd1 5. Sc3/ii Rf1+ 6. Ke7 Rc1 7. Sb5+ Kb7 8. Sa3 Ra1 9. g7 Rxa3 10. g8Q Rxe3+/iii 11. Kf6(f8) b1Q 12. Qd5+ Kb8 13. Qd8+ Ka7 14. Qa5+/iv 14. ..., Kb7 15. Qd5+, positional draw.
 i) 1. Sc3? Rxc5. 1. g6? Re5+ and 2. ..., Rxe4.
 ii) The composer clearly intended 5. Sa3 to fail, but seems not to have provided the demonstration.
 iii) 10. ..., b1Q 11. Qd5+ Kc7 12. Qc5+, or 11. ..., Kb6 Qd6+, or 11. ..., Kb8 12. Qd6+, or 11. ..., Ka6 12. Qa8+, or 11. ..., Kc8 12. Qc6+ Kb8 13. Qd6+.
 iv) 14. Qd4+ is a dual, unless wK is on f6, so the W choice on move 11 is a flaw.
 "wS fights a cunning action against bR + bP, and as a quite unexpected consequence the draw arises by a special kind of perpetual check."

No. 4778 V. Kos
3rd Prize,
Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981



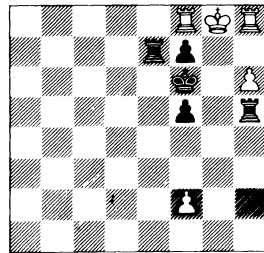
Black to Move, White Draws 5 + 5

No. 4778: V. Kos. 1. ..., Bb7+ 2. Bc6/i Sxc6 3. Sxg6 Se5+ 4. e4 Bxe4+ 5. Rg2 Sg4 6. Sh4 Sf4 7. Kgl Sh3+ 8. Kh1 Se3 9. Sf5 Sxg2 10. Sg3+ draw.

i) 2. Rg2? loses because after, for instance, 2. ..., Bxg2+ 3. Kxg2 Sxb5 4. Sxg6 Kxg6, when eP is blocked on its 4th or 5th ranks, with a win "by Troitzky".

"Great care and ingenuity are needed to disentangle the main line from its wrappings. Missing only is an unequivocal neat end."

No. 4779 V. Pachman
1 Hon. Mention,
Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981



Win 5 + 5

No. 4779: V. Pachman (Czechoslovakia). 1. Rh7/i Kg6 (Ke6; Ra8) 2. Rg7+ Kxh6 3. f4 Rh4/ii 4. Rh7+ Kg6 5. Rxh4 f6/iii 6. Rxf6+ Kxf6 7. Rh6 mate.

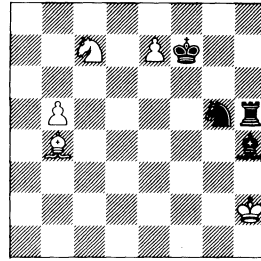
i) 1. Kh7? Re1 for ... Rxh6+. 1. f4? Kg6.

ii) Because 4. Kh8 followed by Rh7+ or fRg8 was threatened.

iii) For stalemate by 6. Rg7+ 7. Kh8 Rh7+ 8. Rxh7, while if 6. Rd8? Re8+ stalemates again.

"The four-Rs ending is handled with a light touch, with the defence only just losing the exciting doubles tennis rally!"

No. 4780 Y. Akobiya
2 Hon. Mention,
Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981



Black to Move, White Draws 5 + 4

No. 4780: Y. Akobiya (Tbilisi, USSR).

1. ..., Sf3+ 2. Kg2/i Bxe7 3. Bxe7 (Kxf3? Bxb4;) 3. ..., Se1+ 4. Kf2 (Kf1? Rh1+;) 4. ..., Sd3+ 5. Ke2 Sc1+ 6. Kd2 Sb3+ 7. Kc2 Sa1+ 8. Kb2 Kxe7 9. Kxa1 Kd7/ii 10. b6/iii Re5 11. Kb2 (Ka2? Kc6;) 11. ..., Kc6 12. Sa6 Kb5 13. b7 draws, but not 13. Sb8? Re7.

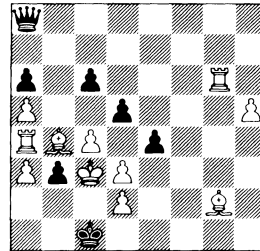
i) 2. Kh3? Bxe7+ 3. Kg4 Rh4+.

ii) 9. ..., Kd6 10. Se8+ Ke7 11. Sc7.

iii) 10. Sa-? Rxb5 11. Ka2 Ra5+.

"wK is teased across the board by bS so that bR looks like winning against the badly placed wS + wP, but a concluding finesse finds the draw."

No. 4781 I.N. Garayeli
3 Hon. Mention,
Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981



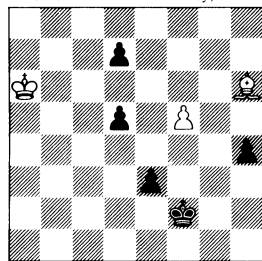
Black to Move, White Draws 11 + 7

No. 4781: I.N. Garayeli (Sumgait, USSR). 1. ..., Qh8+ 2. d4 Qxh5 3. Rf6/i Qe2 4. Rf1+ Qxf1 5. Bxf1 b2 6. Bd3 ed 7. c5 Kb1 8. Kb3 Kc1 9. Kc3 Kb1 10. Kb3 draws, or 9. ..., b1B 10. Kb3 Bc2+ 11. Kc3.

i) 3. Bxe4? Qd1 4. cd cd, or 4. Rg2 de.

Contortions can have their compensations!?"

No. 4782 J. Vandiest
1 Comm.,
Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981



Win 3 + 5

No. 4782: J. Vandiest (Belgium). 1. f6 h3 2. f7/i h2 3. f8Q+ Ke2 4. Bxe3 h1Q 5. Qf2+ Kd3 6. Qd2+ Ke4/ii 7. Qd4+ Kf5 8. Qf4+ Kg6/iii 9. Qg5+ Kf7/iv 10. Qf5+ Ke7 11. Bg5+/v, and now:

A) 11. ..., Ke8 12. Qg6+ Kf8 13. Qf6+/vi Kg8 14. Qd8+ Kf(g,h)7 15. Qe7+ Kg8 16. Bf6 Qf1+/vii 17. Ka5/viii Qg2(g1) 18. Qe8+ Kh7 19. Qh8+,

B) 11. ..., Kd6 12. Qf6+ Kc5/ix 13. Be3+ Kb(c)4/x 14. Qd4+ Kb3 15. Qd3+ Kb4/xi 16. Kb6/xii d6 17. Bd2+ Ka4 18. Qc2+ Ka3 19. Ka5 Qe4 20. Bc1 mate.

i) 2. Bxe3+? Kxe3 3. f7 h2;- 2. Bf4? h2 3. Bxh2-e2.

ii) 6. ..., Kc4? 7. Qc2+ Kb4 8. Bc5 mate.

iii) 8. ..., Ke6 9. Bd4 (Thr. 10. Qf6 mate) Ke7 (9. ..., d6 10. Qf6+ Kd7 11. Qf7+) 10. Qf6+ (10. Bc5+? d6 11. Qxd6+ Kf7 12. Qf4+ Kg6 13. Qg4+ Kf6 14. Bd4+ Kf7 15. Qf5+ Ke8 16. Qe6+ Kf8 17. Qf6+ Ke8 18.

Bc5 Qe4 19. Kb7 Qh7+ 20. Kb8 Qh2+ 21. Bd6 Qe2=) Ke8 11. Qg6+ Ke7 (11. ..., Kd8 12. Bf6+ Kc7 13. Be5+ Kd8 14. Qf6+ Ke8 15. Bd6 and 16. Qe7 or Qf8 mate) 12. Bf6+ (12. Bc5+? d6) Kd6 13. Bg7+ Kc5 (13. ..., Ke7 14. Qf6+ Ke8 15. Qf8 mate, or 13. ..., Kc7 14. Qb6+ Kc8 15. Qc5+ Kd8 16. Bf6+ Ke8 17. Qe7 mate) 14. Qb6+ Kc4 15. Qb5 mate. iv) 9. ..., Kh7? 10. Qf5+ Kg7 11. Bd4+ Kh6 12. Qf6+ K- 13. Qh8+. v) 11. Bc5+? d6 12. Qe5+ Kf7=. vi) 13. Bf6? Qf1+ 14. Kb6 Qf2+ 15. Kb7 Qc5, or 15. Kb5 Qe2+ 16. K-4? Qe4+.

vii) 16. ..., Qg- 17. Qe8+, etc.; - 16. ..., Qh6 17. Qe8+ Kh7 18. Qf7+, or 17. ..., Qf8 18. Qg6+.

viii) 17. Kb-? Qb1+ and 18. ..., Qg6, or 17. Ka7? Qg1+ and 18. ..., Qg6=.

ix) 12. ..., Kc7 13. Qb6+ Kc8 14. Qc8 mate.

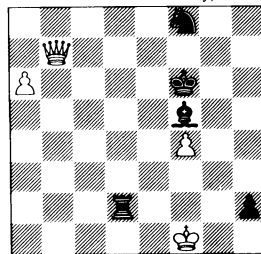
x) 13. ..., d4 14. Qxd4+ Kc6 15. Qb6+ Kd5 16. Qb7+.

xi) 15. ..., Kb2 16. Bd4+ Kc1 17. Qc3+ K-1 18. Qa1+.

xii) 16. Bd2+? Kc5 17. Qc3+ Kd6 18. Bf4+ Ke6 19. Qe5+ Kf7 20. Qf5+ Ke7.

"In this kind of endgame it is the quiet moves that impress here it is 17. Ka5! in Line A."

No. 4783 E. Asaba and I. Laichkov
2 Comm.,
Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981



Draw 4 + 5

No. 4783: E. Asaba and I. Laichkov (Moscow). 1. a7/i Bh3+/ii 2. Ke1

Rg2/iii 3. Qc6+ and now 2 variations: 3. ..., Kf7 4. Qd5+ Ke7/iv 5. Qe4+ Kf7 (Kd6; Qd3+) 6. Qd5+ Kg7 7. Qe5+ Kg6 (Kg8; Qd5+) 8. Qe8+/v Kg7 (Kh7; Qh5+) 9. Qe5+ Kg6/vi 10. Qe8+ Kg7 11. Qe5+.

3. ..., Kf5 4. Qc5+ Kg6 5. Qc6+ Se6 (Kg7; Qc3+) 6. Qe8+ Kg7/vii 7. Qe7+ Kg6 8. Qe8+.

i) 1. Ke1? Ra2 2. a7/viii Rxa7 3. Qb2+ Kf7 4. Qxh2 Ra1+ and 5. ..., Ra2+.

ii) 1. ..., h1Q+ 2. Qxh1 Rd1+ 3. Kf2 Rxh1 4. a8Q Rh2+ 5. Kg1 Rh8? 6. Qa1+.

iii) 2. ..., Bg2 3. a8Q h1Q+ 4. Kxd2 Bxb7 5. Qxf8+.

iv) 4. ..., Kg6 5. Qg8+. 4. ..., Se6 5. Qh5+ and 6. Qxh3.

v) 8. Qe4+? Kh6 9. Qc6+ Sg6.

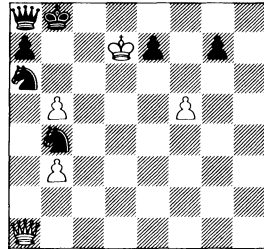
vi) 9. ..., Kh6? 10. Qg5+ Rxc5 11. fg+ and 12. a8Q.

vii) 6. ..., Kf5 7. Qf7+. 6. ..., Kf6 7. Qh8+.

viii) 2. Qc6+ Se6 3. Qc3+ Kf7 4. Qf3 h1Q+ 5. Qxh1 Ra1+.

"The two perpetual checks are spiced with a sudden sacrifice of wQ in note (vi)."

No. 4784 B. Neuenchwander
3 Comm.,
Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, 1981



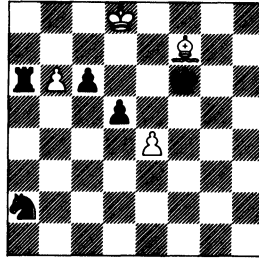
Win 5 + 7

No. 4784: B. Neuenchwander (Switzerland). 1. Qe5+ Kb7 2. Qe4+ (ba+? Kxa6;) 2. ..., Kb8 3. Qf4+ Kb7 4. Qf3+ Kb8 5. Qg3+ Kb7 6. Qg2+ Kb8 7. Qh2+ 8. Qh1+ 9. Qh8+ 10. ba+ Sxa6 11. Qh1+ Kb8 12. Qh2+ and a reversed staircase

movement until 18. Qe5+ Kb7 and now the snap 19. Qb5 mate.

"wQ darts and flits like a wasp -- and stings with a mate."

No. 4785 B. Breider
(Original) Correction of No. 3559 in EG55



Draw 4 + 5

No. 4785: B. Breider.

1. b7/i Rb6 2. ed/ii cd/iii 3. Bxd5 Sb4 4. Kc7/iv Sxd5+/v 5. Kc8 Rc6+ 6. Kd8/vi Rd6+ 7. Kc8 Se7+ 8. Kc7 Rc6+ 9. Kd7/vii Rb6 10. Kc7.

i) 1. ed? Rxb6 2. dc/viii Sb4 3. c7 Sc6+ 4. Ke8 (4. Kd7 Se5+ 5. Ke8 Sxf7) 4. ..., Sa7 5. Bd5 Ke5 6. Bg2 Kd6 7. Kd8 Rb2 8. Bh3 Rh2 wins.

ii) 2. Kc7? Rxb7+ 3. Kxb7 Kxf7 and B1 wins.

iii) 2. ..., Rxb7 3. dc Rb8+ 4. Kd7 Sb4 5. c7 Rb7 6. Kd6=. Or 2. ..., Sb4 3. dc Kxf7 (3. ..., Sxc6+ 4. Kc7 Ra6 5. Bc4) 4. c7 Sc6+ 5. Kd7 Se5+ 6. Kc8/Kd8=.

iv) 4. Kd7? Sa6 and wins, for ex.: 5. Bg2 Ke5 6. Bf1 Rd6+ 7. Kc8 Rc6+ 8. Kd- Sb8.

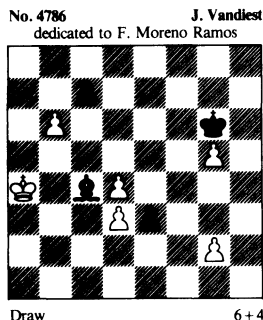
v) 4. ..., Rb5 5. Bc4 Sa6+ 6. Kc6 Rc5+ 7. Kb6=, or if 5. ..., Rc5+ 6. Kb6 Rc6+ 7. Kb5=.

vi) 6. Kd7? Rc7+ wins.

vii) 9. Kd8? Rc1 10. b8Q Sc6+ wins.

viii) 2. Kc7 Kxf7 3. dc Rb1 4. Kd6 Sb4 5. c7 Rc1 6. Kd7 Sd5 wins.

No. 4786: J. Vandiest. The story, in brief, is that Ramos' Nr. 3992 was unsound, and corrections were published by the composer (in **Proble-**



mos of vii-ix.80) and by Mr. Vandiest (No. 4308), but arising out of all this work the present related dedicatory composition now graces EG's pages.

1. b7/i e2 2. b8Q/ii e1Q 3. Qxc7/iii Qa1 + 4. Kb4 Qb2 + 5. Kc5 Qb5 + 6. Kd6 Qd5 + 7. Ke7 Qf7 + /iv 8. Kd6/v Qe6 + 9. Kc5 Qd5 + 10. Kb6/vi Qb5 + 11. Ka7 Qa6 + 12. Kb8 Bd5 13. Qa7/vii Qc6 14. g3/viii Bf3 15. d5 (g4? Bd5;) 15., Bxd5 16. d4/ix Be4(f3) 17. d5 (g5? Bd5;) 17., Bxd5 18. g4/x Bf3/xi 19. Qd7 and 19., Qxd7 is stalemate, while 19., Qb6 + 20. Kc8 and 20., Bxg4 is unplayable.

i) 1. bc? Be6 wins, or 1. dc? cb wins.

ii) 2. dc? e1Q 3. b8Q Qa1 + and wins wQ.

iii) There is no other move, in view of B1's threat of 3., Qa1 +. 3. dc? Qa1 +. 3. Qb4? Qxb4 + 4. Kxb4 Bd5 5. Kc5 c6, to block dPP, after which bK can swallow wgPP, while if here 5. Kc5 Bxg2 6. Kc4 c6. 3. Qb2? Qe8 + 4. Ka5 Qa8 + 5. Kb4 Qb7 + 6. K-3 Qxb2 + 7. Kxb2 Bd5. Or 3. Qd8 (f8, h8)? Qd1 + 4. Ka5 Qd2 + 5. Ka4 Qa2 + 6. Kb4 Qb3 + 7. Ka5 (c5) Qb5 mate.

iv) Or repetition after 7., Qe6 + and 8., Qg8 + 9. Ke7 Qf7 +.

v) 8. Kd8? Qf8 + 9. Kd7 Bb5 + 10. Ke6 Qf5 + 11. Ke7 Qf7 + 12. Kd8 Qf8 mate, or if in this 12., Kd6 13. Qf4 + wins wQ.

vi) 10. Kb4? Qb5 + 11. Kc3 Qb3 + 12. Kd2 Qxd3 + 13. Kc1 Qc3 +.

vii) 13. Qc8? Qb6 +. Or 13. Qd7? Qb6 + 14. Kc8 Be6.

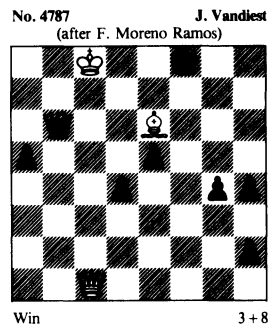
viii) 14. g4? Bf3 15. d5 Bxd5 16. d4 Be4 17. d5 Bxd5 18. Qd7 Qb6 + 19. Kc8 Be6.

ix) 16. g4? Bf3 17. d4 Bd5.

x) At this juncture B1 is in zugzwang: bB must abandon the d5 square, and meanwhile W has covered f5 with wPg4.

xi) If 18., Be4 W saves himself by means of the same 19th move: 19. Qd7.

The following 5 originals by our indefatigable Belgian ally are with the composer's own notes.

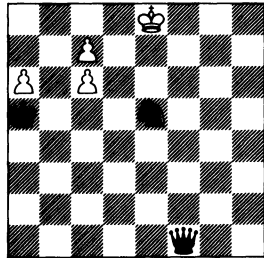


No. 4787: J. Vandiest.

1. Qf1 + (1. Qh6 +? Ke7 =, or 1. Qa3 +? Ke8 2. Qa4 + Kf8) Ke7 (1., Kg7 2. Qf7 +) 2. Qf7 + Kd6 3. Qd7 + Kc5 4. Qd5 + Kb4 5. Qb3 + Kc5 6. Qc4 + Kd6 7. Qd5 + Ke7 8. Qd7 + Kf6 9. Qf7 + Kg5 10. Qf5 + Kh6 11. Qf6 + Kh7 12. Bf5 + Kg8 13. Qxb6 h1Q 14. Qg6 + Kf8 15. Be4 (No 'quiet' manoeuvre is possible because of 15., Qa8 or Qc6 +) Qc1 + (Without Ph4: 15., Qh8 16. Kd8 Qh4 + 17. Kd7 Qe7 +. This P has to be on h4, and not h5, lest 10. Qf5 + Kh4, and 11. Qxg4 + is impossible. Not 15., Qh3 16. Bd5 g3 + 17. Kd8, followed by mate, or 16., Qc3 + 17. Kd7, idem. If 15., Qf1, then 16. Bd5 Ke7 17. Qe6 + Kf8 18. Qg8 + Ke7 19. Qd8 mate) 16.

Kd7 (d8) Qc4 (16. ..., Qf4 17. Bd5, or 16. ..., Qc5 17. Qh6+ Kg8 18. Bh7+ Kf7 19. Bg6+ Kf6 20. Bh7+ Kf7 21. Qg6+ Kf8 22. Qg8 mate) **17. Qh6+ Kg8 18. Bh7+ Kf7 19. Bg6+ Kg8 20. Qh7+ Kf8 21. Qh8+ Qg8 22. Qf6+ mates.**

No. 4788 Original J. Vandiest

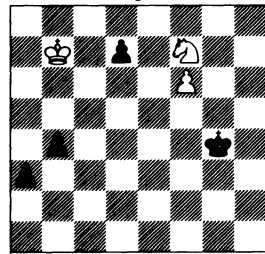


Draw 4+3

No. 4788: J. Vandiest.

1. c8Q Qf7+ 2. Kd8 Qf6/i 3. Kc7 Qxc6+ 4. Kb8 Sd7+ 5. Ka7 Qb6+ /
- ii 6. Ka8 Sc5 7. a7/iii Qd6/iv 8. Qc7+ /v Qxc7 stalemate.
- i) 2. ..., Qf8+ 3. Kc7 Qe7+ 4. Kb8=.
- ii) 5. ..., Qxc8 stalemate.
- iii) 7. Qb8? Qc6+.
- iv) Only try left.
- v) 8. Qb8? Qc6+; - 8. Qxc5+? Qxc5
9. Kb7 Qd5+ 10. Kb8 Kb6 wins.

No. 4789 Original J. Vandiest

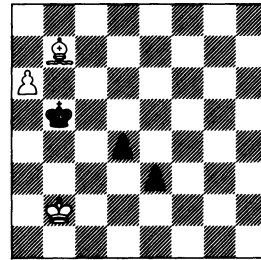


Win 3+4

No. 4789: J. Vandiest.

1. Se5+ Kg5/i 2. f7 a2 3. f8Q a1Q 4. Qg7+ Kf5 5. Qg4+ Kf6 6. Qg6+ Ke7 7. Qg7+ Ke6 8. Qxd7+ Kf6 9. Qf7+ Kg5 10. Qg7+ Kf5 11. Qg4+ Kf6 12. Qg6+ Ke7 13. Qf7+ (Sc6+? Kf8;) Kd6 14. Sc4+ Kc5 15. Qc7+ Kd5 (Kb5; Qc6 mate) 16. Qc6+ Kd4 17. Qf6+ winning bQ.
- i) 1. ..., Kg3 2. f7 a2 3. f8Q a1Q 4. Qg7+ Kh3 5. Qg4+ mates.

No. 4790 Original J. Vandiest

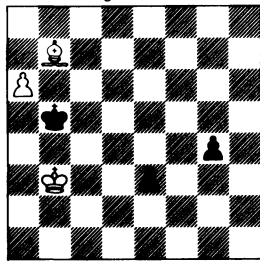


Win 3+3

No. 4790: J. Vandiest. The real 'happening' takes place in the comment.

1. a7/i e2 2. Ba6+ /ii Kb6 3. a8Q e1Q 4. Qb7+ Kc5 5. Qc7+ Kd5 6. Bc4+ Ke4 7. Qe7+ wins.
 - i) 1. Kc2? Kb6 2. Kd3 Ka7=.
 - ii) 2. a8Q? e1Q 3. Qa6+ Kc5 4. Qc6+ Kb4 5. Qd6+ Kb5 6. Bc6+ Kc4 (6. ..., K-6? 7. Bd5+ Kh5 8. Qc6+ Ka5 9. Qc7+ Kb5 10. Bc6+ Kc4 11. Be8+ Kd3 12. Bd5+ Ke3 13. Qe7+ Kd2 14. Qb4+ Kd1 15. Qa4+ Kd2 16. Qxd4 mate) 7. Qd5+ (7. Bd5+ Kd3 8. Qa6+ Ke3 9. Qe6+ Kd2=, or 8. Qg6+ Kd2=) Kd3 8. Bb5+ (8. Qf5+ Kd2 9. Qa5+ Ke2 10. Bb5+ Kf2=) Ke3 9. Qg5+ (9. Qe5+ Kf2=) Kf3 10. Bc6+ Ke2 11. Qe7+ (11. Bb5+ Kf3, or 11. Qg4+ Kd3 12. Bb5+ Ke3) Kd2 12. Qb4+ Kd1 13. Ba4+ Ke2 14. Bb5+ Kf2=.
- The winning line in this study only draws in the next one, and vice versa.

No. 4791 J. Vandiest
Original for EG



Win 3+3

No. 4791: J. Vandiest.

1. a7 e2 2. a8Q/i e1Q 3. Qa6+/ii Kc5 4. Qc6+ Kd4 5. Qd5+ Ke3 6. Qe4+ Kf2/iii 7. Qf4+ Ke2/iv 8. Qxg4+ Kd3 9. Qc4+ Ke3 10. Qe4+ Kd2 11. Qb4+ Ke2 12. Ba6+ Kd1/v 13. Qg4+ Kc1 14. Qc4+ mates.

i) Not now 2. Ba6+? Kb6 3. a8Q e1Q 4. Qb7+ Kc5 5. Qc7+ Kd4 (5. ..., Kd5? 6. Bc4+ Kd4 7. Qb6+ and 8. Qe6+) 6. Qd6+ Ke3 7. Qe7+ Kf2 8. Qh4+ g3=.

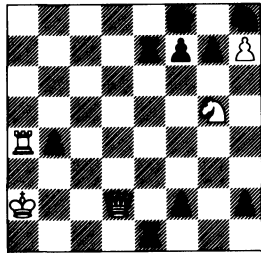
ii) 3. Qa4+? Kb6 5. Qa6+ Kc7=.

iii) 6. ..., Kd2 7. Qb4+ Kd1 (e2) 8. Qxg4+.

iv) 7. ..., Kg1 8. Qxg4+ Kf2 9. Qf3+ mates.

v) 12. ..., Kf2 13. Qh4+ wins bQ.

No. 4792 V. Kichigin
Original

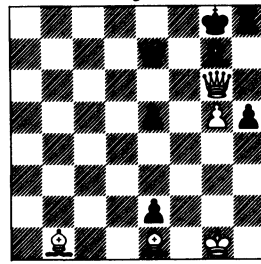


Win 5+9

No. 4792: Viktor Kichigin (Perm, USSR).

1. Qd8+ Re8 2. Qd6+ R1e7 3. Se6+ fe 4. Qf4+ Rf7 5. Qxb4+ fRe7 6. Qf4+ Rf7 7. Qd6+ fRe7 8. Rf4+ Sf7 9. h8Q mate.

No. 4793 V. Kichigin
Original



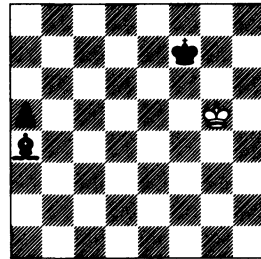
Win 5+7

No. 4793: Viktor Kichigin.

1. Ba2+/i Kf8 2. Bb4 e1Q+ 3. Bxe1 Qa7+ 4. Bf2 Qxa2 5. Bc5+ Kg8 6. Qe8+ Kh7 7. g6+ Kh6 8. Be3 mate.

i) 1. Bb4? Qf7 2. Ba2 Qxa2 3. Qe8+ Kh7 4. g6+ Kh6.

No. 4794 Hilmar Ebert
Heissener Schachpost, vi.79



Draw 1+3

No. 4794: Hilmar Ebert (Remblinghausen, West Germany).

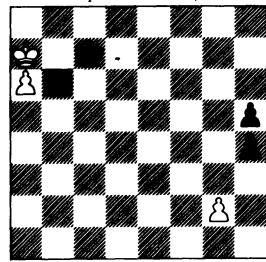
1. Kf4/i Bb3 2. Ke3 a4 3. Kd2 a3 4. Kc1 Ba2 5. Kc2 Ke6 6. Kc3 Bc4 7. Kc2 drawn.

i) 1. Kf5? loses, as after 4. Kc3 Ba4(d1) wins.

No. 4795: Wagner vs. Dührssen. This rare underpromotion to B is taken from the Dutch *Schaakbulletin* (175/176, vi-vii.82).

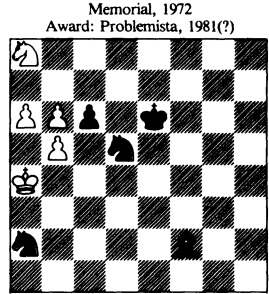
W's sole chance of salvation lies in stalemate, explaining the play: 1. g4 h3 2. g5 h2 3. g6. So that if 3. ..., h1Q 4. g7 Qg1 5. g8Q Qxg8 and a

No. 4795 Wagner vs. Dührssen
Correspondence Game, 1927



White to Play 3 + 4

No. 4796 E.L. Pogosyants
5th Prize, II Rubinstein
Memorial, 1972
Award: Problemista, 1981(?)



Draw 5 + 5

draw by stalemate. 3. ..., h1B 4. g7 Bd5 5. g8Q Bxg8 6. Ka8 Bc4 Resigns.

As an appendage to the above two unusual and welcome sources, we can bring together three further items:

1. The "regular as clockwork" soviet monthly **Bulletin of the Central Chess Club of the USSR** did not appear at all in 1981, due to refurbishing of the club premises. They now look handsome enough once more, though AJR can vouch for the presence of a very large hole in the road outside, in late May 1982.

2. Between ix.81 and iii.82 the Polish **Szachy** was not published.

3. Received, incredibly, via the USSR: an issue of the reputedly long-defunct Polish **Problemista**, undated but announcing tourneys with closing dates in 1982. It is issue "161/162", "ROK XIII", edited by E. Iwanow. It contains the complete studies award of the 1972 "Second Rubinstein Memorial Tourney", of which EG published the top 5 as Nos. 2773-2777, in EG46, taken from **Szachy**. But the original 1st Prize (Kralin, Kf7/g2+) has disappeared. We now give the remainder, which are new to EG's pages. Judge: Alexander Hildebrand.

No. 4796: E.L. Pogosyants. If it is true that this study and the following 7 were published for the first time in 1981, then it could conceivably fol-

low that some studies published in the last decade are only now "anticipated" by one of those set out here, because the decisive date for anticipations is, for a formal tourney study, the closing date for entries, and not the date of publication! (AJR)

1. b7/i cb+/ii 2. Ka5/iii Ba7/iv 3. Sc7+ Sxc7/v 4. b8Q Bxb8 5. a7 Sb4 (Bxa7 is stalemate) 6. abS (abQ? Sc6+); 6. ..., bSd5/vi 7. Sc6 Kd6/vii 8. Sd4 b4 9. Sc2/viii b3 10. Sa3 Se6/ix 11. Sc4+/x Kc5/xi 12. Sd2 b2 13. Ka4 eSf4 14. Kb3 Sd3 15. Kc2 (Ka2? Kb4;)

15. ..., S5b4+ 16. Kb1, with the drawing threat 17. Sc4.

i) 1. bc? Sxb6+ 2. Sxb6 Bxb6 3. c7 Kd7. 1. a7? aSc3+ 2. Ka5 Sxb5 3. Ka6 Kd7.

ii) 1. ..., Ba7 2. b6 Sc3+ 3. Kb3.

iii) 2. Kxb5? aSc3+ 3. Kc6 Sd7+ 4. Kc7 Sb5+ wins quickly. (AJR).

iv) 2. ..., Be1+ 3. Kxb5 aSc3+ 4. Kc4.

v) 3. ..., Ke5 4. Sxb5 Bb8 5. a7.

vi) 6. ..., Sd3 7. Sa6 Sxa6 8. Kxb5.

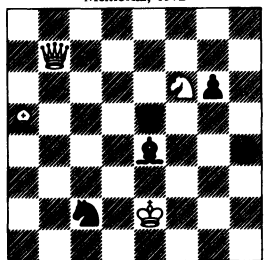
vii) 7. ..., Kf6 8. Sd4 b4 9. Ka4 Se6 10. Sc2 Sc5+ 11. Kb5 b3 12. Sa3 Se4 13. Kc4. 7. ..., Kd7 8. Sd4 b4 9. Ka4 Se6 10. Sc2 Sc5+ 11. Kb5 b3 12. Sa3 Kd6 13. Sc4+.

viii) 9. Ka4? Se6 10. Sc2 Sc5+ 11. Kb5 b3 12. Sa3 Se3 13. Sb1 (Kb4, Sc2+;)

13. ..., Kb5 14. Sc3+ Kd4 15. Se2+ Ke4 16. Kxc5 Sd5 and bP promotes soon.

- ix) 10. ..., Kc5 11. Ka4 b2 12. Kb3.
 x) 11. Ka4? Sc5+ 12. Kb5 Se3 13. Kb4 Sc2+. 11. Sb1? b2 12. Sd2 Kc6 13. Ka4 Sc5+ 14. Ka3 Sd3 15. Kb3 S5b4 and bK can take his time marching round the K-side to c1, winning.
 xi) 11. ..., Kc6 12. Ka4 Sc5+ 13. Ka4 Kb5 14. Sd2.

No. 4797 A. Maksimovskikh
 1 Hon.Men., II Rubinstein
 Memorial, 1972



Win 4+5

No. 4797: A. Maksimovskikh.

1. Qh7+ Kg5/i 2. Bd2+/ii Kxf6/iii
 3. Bc3 Bf3+ (Qxc3; Qh8+) 4. Kd3/iv Be4+ (Se1+; Kd2) 5. Kc4 Bd5+ 6. Kb5 Bc6+/v 7. Ka6 Bb5+ 8. Kb7 Bc6+ 9. Kc8 Bd7+ 10. Kd8 (Kxd7? Sd4;) 10. ..., Qxc3 11. Qh8+ Kg5 12. Qxc3 Bf5, and while no moves beyond 12. Qxc3 are given there seems no reason to doubt that W wins.

i) 1. ..., Kg3 2. Bd7 Sd4+ 3. Kd2 Qb3+ 4. Ke3 wins.

ii) 2. Bd8? Qb5+ 3. Kd2 Qd3+.

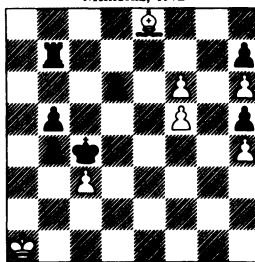
iii) 2. ..., Kf5 3. Qh3+ Kxf6 4. Bc3.

iv) There is a thematic try in 4. Kf1? Be2+ 5. Kg2 Bf3+ 6. Kh3 Bg4+ with a positional draw.

v) 6. ..., Sa3+ 7. Ka6 Bc4+ 8. Kb6 wins.

No. 4798: E.L. Pogoyants. 1. f7/i Kb3 2. f8Q/ii Kc2 3. Qg8/iii Ra7+ (b3; Qg2+) 4. Qa2+ Rxa2+ 5. Kxa2 b3+ (bc; Bxb5) 6. Ka3 b2 7. Bc6 d5 8. Bxd5 b4+ 9. cb/iv b1S+ 10. Ka4 Sc3+ 11. Ka5 Sxd5 12. b5 Kd3 13.

No. 4798 E.L. Pogoyants
 2 Hon.Men., II Rubinstein
 Memorial, 1972



Win 7+7

b6 Sxb6 14. Kxb6 Ke4 15. f6 Kf5 16. f7 Kg6 17. f8R wins, not 17. f8Q? stalemate, and not 17. f8B? Kf7 and 18. ..., Kg8 drawn, and not 17. f8S+? Kxh6 18. Se6 Kg6 19. Sd4 Kf6 20. Kc5 Ke5 draws.

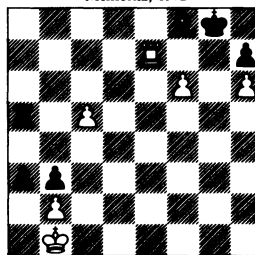
i) 1. cb? Kc3 2. Kb1 Kd2 3. f7 Rc7 4. f8Q Rc1+ with a standard, but well disguised perpetual check draw.

ii) 2. Kb1? Re7 3. Kc1 bc wins.

iii) 3. Bf7? Ra7+ 4. Ba2 b3. 3. Qf7? b3 wins. 3. Qg7? Rxc7 4. hg b3.

iv) 9. Kxb4? b1Q+ 9. Ka4? bc will draw.

No. 4799 V. Evreimov
 3 Hon.Men., II Rubinstein
 Memorial, 1972

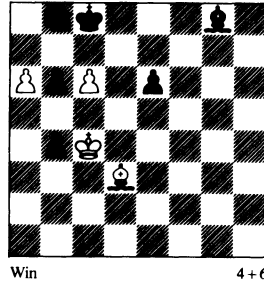


Win 6+6

No. 4799: V. Evreimov. 1. f7+ Kh8 2. Re8 a3+ 3. Ka1 Ra8 4. c6 Rd8 5. Re1 Rc8/i 6. Rg1 Bd6 7. Rg2 Rf8 8. Rf2 Rc8 9. Re2 Bf8 10. Rg2 Bd6 11. Rg1 Rd8/ii 12. Rd1/iii Bf8 13. Rd7 Ra8 14. c7 Rc8 15. Rd8 Rxd8 (else wRd2-g2-g8+) 16. cdB Be7 (Bg7;

Bf6) 17. Bc7 (Bb6 is a dual) 17. ..., Bd6 18. Bb8 wins!
 i) 5. ..., Ba3 6. Rc1 Bd6 7. Rd1 wins.
 ii) 11. ..., Rf8 12. Rf1 Rc8 13. c7 Rf8 14. Rc1 Rc8 15. Re1 Bf8 16. Re8, main line.
 iii) 12. Re1? Be5 13. c7 Rd1 + 14. Rxd1 Bxb2 + draws.

No. 4800 A.J. Pollard
 4 Hon.Men., II Rubinstein
 Memorial, 1972



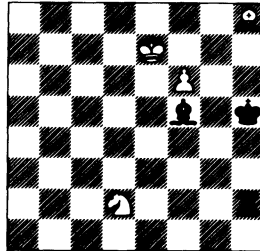
Win 4+6

No. 4800: A.J. Pollard (U.S.A.).
 1. a7 e5 + 2. Kb5 Bd5 3. Bf5 +/i Kc7
 4. a8S +/ii Kd6 5. c7 Sc6 6. c8S
 mate.

i) 3. a8Q? Bxc6 +. 3. Kxb6? Sd7 + 4. Kb5 Bxc6 + 5. Kxc6 Sb8 + 6. Kb6 Sd7 + 7. Ka6 Sb8 +, drawn.
 ii) 4. a8Q? Bxc6 +. 4. Bd7? Sxc6 5. a8Q Sd4 +. 4. abQ +? Kxb8 5. Kxb6 Bxc6.

Mr. Pollard's name is unknown to us. If any US reader can identify him, perhaps there is a chance that he will see his study in print! (AJR).

No. 4801 A.S. Kakovin
 1 Comm., II Rubinstein
 Memorial, 1972



Win 4+3

No. 4801: A.S. Kakovin.

1. f7 Re2 + 2. Be5/i Rxe5 + 3. Kf6 Re6 + ??/ii 4. Kxf5 Re3 5. Kf4/iii Re6 6. Se4/iv Rf6 + 7. Sxf6 + Kg6 8. f8R wins, but not any other promotion.

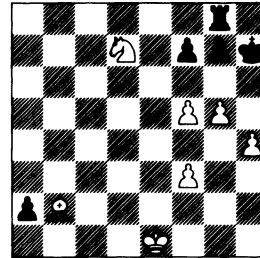
ii) Chess blindness strikes again. 2. ..., Be6(g6) is an instant draw.

iii) 5. f8Q? Rf3 + 6. Sxf3 stalemate.

iv) 6. f8Q? Rf6 + 7. Qxf6 stalemate.

i) 2. Se4? Rxe4 + 3. Kd8 Bg6 (also Bd7); 4. f8Q Re8 +.

No. 4802 E.L. Pogoyants
 2 Comm., II Rubinstein
 Memorial, 1972



Win 7+5

No. 4802: E.L. Pogoyants.

1. g6 + (Kd2? Rd8; 1. ..., fg 2. f6 Re8 +/i 3. Kf1 (Kd1? Rd8; 3. ..., Rc8/ii 4. f7 Rc1 + 5. Bxc1 (else Rc2 +; and Rxb2; 5. ..., a1Q 6. Sf8 +/iii Kh8 7. Se6/iv Qxc1 + 8. Kg2 Qd2 +/v 9. Kh3 Qd7 10. f8Q + Kh7 11. Qf5/vi gf 12. Sf8 + and 13. Sxd7.

i) 2. ..., gf 3. Sxf6 +. 2. ..., Rc8 3. f7 Rc1 + 4. Kd2.

ii) 3. ..., Rd8 4. f7 Rxd7 5. f8S +.

iii) 6. f8Q? Qxc1 + 7. Ke2 Qc4 + 8. Ke3 Qe6 + draws.

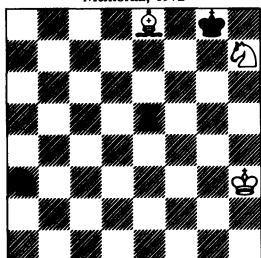
iv) And not the obvious 7. Sxg6 +? Kh7 8. Sf8 + Kh8 9. Se6 Qxc1 + 10. Kg2 Qc2 + and now g6 is vacant, so that 11. Kg3 is answered by 11. ..., Qg6 +.

v) 8. ..., Qb2 + 9. Kh3 wins. 8. ..., Qc2 + 9. Kg3 wins.

vi) A rather incredible move. But if instead 11. Qxg7 +? Qxg7 12. Sxg7 Kxg7 13. Kg4 Kf7 14. Kg5 Kg7 15. h5

gh 16. Kxh5 Kf6 17. Kg4 Kg6 and it's only a draw.

No. 4803 F. Davidenko
3 Comm., II Rubinstein
Memorial, 1972



Draw 3+3

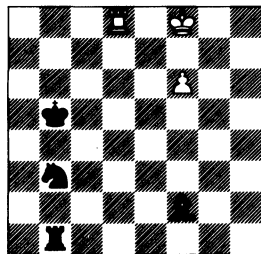
No. 4803: F. Davidenko.

1. Sf6+ Kg7 2. Sh5+ Kh6 3. Sf6 (Bf7; Re7) 3. ..., Kg5 4. Sh7+ Kf4 5. Bf7 (Bg6? Re6; with domination) 5. ..., Re7 6. Bg8 Rg7/i 7. Sf6 Kf5/ii 8. Sg4, with 8. ..., Rxc8 9. Sh6+ or 8. ..., Rxc4 9. Be6+.

i) Surely 6. ..., Kf5 (not given) wins? (AJR)

ii) 7. ..., Rg6 8. Sh5+ Kg5 9. Bd5 draws (Kxh5; Bf7), but not 9. Bf7? Rh6 10. Kg2 Rh7 11. Be8 Re7.

No. 4804 J. Rusinek
(v.'79)
1st Prize, The Problemist, 1978-9
Award: Vü 81



Win 3+4

No. 4804: J. Rusinek. Judge: J. Vandiest. "There were 51 entries, and Mr. Harman was most helpful in looking up possible anticipations, which turned out to be on the modest side. Having cooked 6 myself, 37

entries finally made it to the finish. On average, quality was riding high, so discriminating among the winners proved difficult. Combining standards of artistry, originality and craftsmanship in a blending which hopes to be fair, the list of honours is..."

1. f7/i Rg1/ii 2. Ke8 Re1+ 3. Kd7 Sc5+ 4. Kc8 Ra1 5. f8Q Ra8+ 6. Kc7 Bg3+ 7. Rd6 Rxf8. Stalemate.

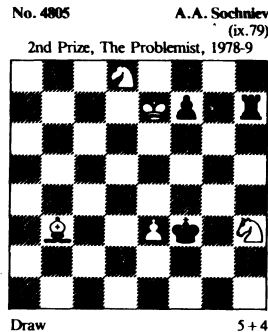
i) 1. Kg8? Rg1+ 2. Kh7 Bd4 3. Rd6 Kc5 4. Ra6 Rf1 5. Kg6 Kd5 6. f7 Sc5 7. Ra8 Se6 wins; - 1. Kg7? Bd4 2. Rd6 Kc5 3. Ra6 Rf1; - 1. Ke7 (e8)? Re1+; - 1. Rb8+? Kc4 2. f7 Bd4 3. Ke8 Re1+ 4. Kd7 (4. Kf8 Sc5 5. Kg8 Rg1+ 6. Kf8 Kd5, etc.) Sc5+ 5. Kc8 (5. Kc6 Re6+ 6. Kc7 Re7+) Rf1 6. Kd8 Bf6+ 7. Kc8 Be7 wins.

ii) 1. ..., Bd4 2. Ke8 Re1+ 3. Kd7 Sc5+ 4. Kc8 Ra1? 5. f8Q; - 1. ...,? 2. Kg8 draws easily.

"A superb miniature, reminiscent of the best in Kubbel and Mattison. That the final position is not anticipated is almost a blame for endgame composers (including the judge)!" The PROBLEMIST editor adds: "Study enthusiasts may recognise the 1st prizewinner as a version of the previous tourney's winner" (in EG51: R4-p4) which proved unsound. It is allowed to take the honour again on the basis that an unsound version of an endgame does not constitute an anticipation." Comment by AJR: My understanding of this question is rather different. If a study was actually awarded a prize, then it (or a version or correction thereof) cannot get another prize. Otherwise we could have many versions or corrections all receiving prizes. In this case I understand that the prize was distributed (ie, the unsoundness was not discovered during confirmation time) and therefore the correction does not qualify for competing in a tourney, although it is naturally desirable that the error and correction be published in the same journal as the original.

In the present case, comparing the two versions one observes that after Bl's first move in No. 4804 the positions and play are identical with the unsound prizewinner. ... The principle involved is scarcely controversial where one and the same composer is responsible, as in the present instance, for study and correction. If a **different** composer makes the correction, then, in my view, it may figure in an award if in the judge's estimation the new contributing elements are significant.

We look to FIDE (the overworked Commission) to provide (study-) judges with a solid guide to such matters, so that we could have some uniformity in threatment of this and similar cases. The guide would preferably be in booklet form, with a good index, and published in say, 6 languages. Alternatively, it could be an article (in English?!) in the "official organ of the FIDE Commission" - PROBLEM (Yugoslavia).



No. 4805: A.A. Sochniev.

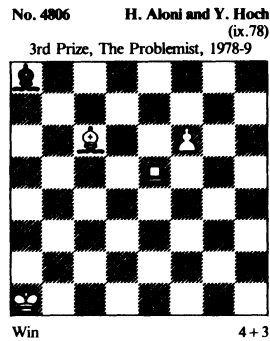
1. Sf4/i Re5+ 2. Kf6 Rxe3 3. Sd3 Rxd3 4. Bc2 Rd6+ 5. Ke7 R7h6 6. Sxf7 Rhe6+ 7. Kf8 Rf6 8. Kg7 Ra6 9. Bd3 Rab6 10. Se5+ Ke3 11. Sd7 Rfd6 12. Sxb6 Kxd3 13. Sc8 Rc6 14. Se7 draws.

i) 1. Kd6? Rb5 2. Bd5+ Kxe3 3. Bg2 Rb2 4. Bf1 Rb1 5. Bg2 Rg7 6. Bc6 Rd1+ 7. Ke7 f6+ 8. Sf7 Rg3 9. Bd7

Rxd7+ 10. Kxd7 Rxh3 11. Ke6 Rf3 12. Sd6 Rf4 13. Kf7 Kf3 14. Kg6 Kg3 15. Sf5+ Kg4 16. Sh6+ Kf3 17. Kf7 Ke4 18. Ke6 f5 19. Sf7 Rg4 20. Sd6+ Kf4 21. Kf6 Rg5 wins - some try!; -

13. Sf5+? Ke4 14. Sd6 Kf3. 12. ..., Rf2 (f1)? 13. Sc4+ Kd4 14. Sd6 Rf4 15. Sb5+ Ke3 16. Sc3 f5 17. Ke5 Rf3 18. Sd5+ Kd3 19. Sb4+ Ke2 20. Sc2 f4 21. Ke4 Rf2 22. Sd4+ Kd2 23. Sb3+ Ke1 24. Sc1 f3 25. Ke3 Rf1 26. Sd3+; - 6. Bb7? Rg3 7. Bc8 Rb8 8. Kc7 Rxc8+ 9. Kxc8 f5 wins; - 3. Kc6? Ra5, or 3. Bc6? Rh6+; - 2. Sg1+? Kxe3 3. Bc4 Rh6+ 4. Kd7 Rb4 wins.

'Systematics' of the manoeuvre is dazzling."



No. 4806: H. Aloni and Y. Hoch.

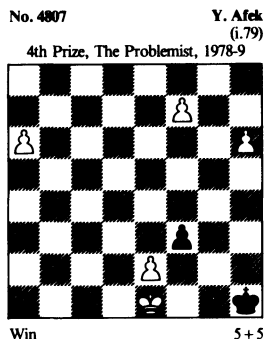
1. Rd5+/i Kxc6 2. Rd8 Bb4/ii 3. Rxa8 Kb7 4. Ra2/Bc3+ 5. Rb2+/iii wins.

i) 1. Re8? Bxc6 2. Rxf8 Ke6 3. f7 Bf3 4. Kb2 Ke7 draws; - 3. Kb2 Bf3 4. Re8+ Kf7 5. Re1 Bh5 6. Rf1 Ke6 draws; - 4. Rh8 Kf7 5. Kc3 Bg4 draws.

ii) 2. ..., Bh6 3. Rxa8 Kd7 4. Rh8 Bg5 5. f7 wins; - 2. ..., Bc5 3. Rxa8 Bd4+ 4. K- Bxf6 5. Ra6+ wins.

iii) 5. ..., Kc7 6. f7 Bg7 7. Ka2 Kd7 8. Re2 and 9. Re8 wins.

"Another classic of tomorrow. The last move is an exquisite fit of humour, disguised as skill - or vice versa."



No. 4807: Y. Afek.

1. Kd1/i f2/ii 2. f8R Kg2 3. a7/iii h1Q 4. a8B +/iv wins.

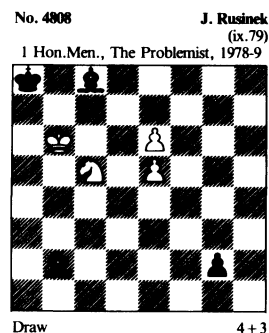
i) 1. Kf1? f2, and stalemate; - 1. a7 (h7)? f2+ 2. Kf1, stalemate; - 1. f8Q? f2+ 2. Kd1 f1Q+ 3. Qxf1, stalemate - 1. f8R? Kg2 2. Rg8+ Kh3 3. h7 Bf2+ 4. Kd1 h1Q+ 5. Kc2 Qe1 6. h8Q+ Bh4 wins.

ii) 1. ..., Kg2? 2. f8Q wins.

iii) 3. h7? f1Q+ 4. Rxf1 h1Q.

iv) 4. a8Q+? Kf1 5. Rg8 (5. Rxf2+ exf2) Qxa8 6. Rxa8 Bh2 7. h7 Be5 8. Rg8 Bf6 9. Rg3 Bd4 10. Rxe3 Kg2 11. Rf3 f1Q 12. Rxf1 Kxf1 draws.

"An astounding key leads to sheer chessboard magic, brought about by exemplary precision play."



No. 4808: J. Rusinek.

1. e7 Bd7 2. Sxd7 g1Q+ 3. Kc7/i Qg8/ii 4. Sb6 +/iii Ka7 5. Sc8 +/iv Ka6 6. Sd6 Bxe5 7. e8Q Qxe8. Stalemate.

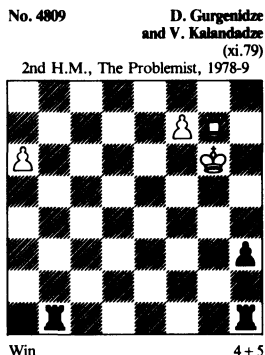
i) 3. Kc6? Qg8 4. Sf6 Qe6+ wins.

ii) 3. -Q-? 4. Kd8 draws.

iii) 4. Sf6? Bxe5+ 5. Kd7 Qf7 wins.

iv) 7. ..., Bxd6+ 8. Kd7 Qd5 9. Qe6 draws (JV).

"A most elegant demonstration, all in the vein of the 1st Prize. Mr. Rusinek is definitely qualifying as a Mozartian lover of the stalemate!"



No. 4809: D. Gurgendz and V. Kalandadze.

1. f8Q Rhg1+ 2. Kh7/i Rxg7+ 3. Kxg7/ii Rg1+ 4. Kh8 h1Q 5. a7 Qa8 6. Qxa8 h2 7. Qh1 Rxh1 8. a8Q+ wins.

i) 2. Kh6? Rb6+ 3. Kh7 h1Q 4. Qa3+ Kb1 5. Qd3+ Ka2 6. Qc4+ Rb3.

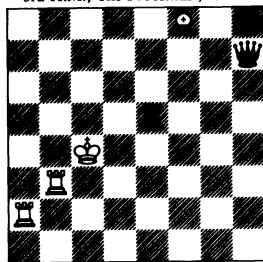
ii) 2. Qxg7+? Rb2

"Mr. Harman rightly points to a Kalandadze of 1974: wKg8, wRc6, wPa6,a7 bKa1, bRf1, bPc7,g2,h4+. 1. Rg6 g1Q 2. Rxg1 Rxg1+ 3. Kf7 Rf1+ 4. Ke7 Re1+ 5. Kd7 Rd1+ 6. Kxc7 Rc1+ 7. Kd7 Rd1+ 8. Ke7 Re1+ 9. Kf7 Rf1+ 10. Kg7 Rg1+ 11. Kh7 h3 12. a8Q h2 13. Qh1 Rxh1 14. a7. But the **repeated** Q-cornering warrants an honour."

No. 4810: V. Nestorescu.

1. Bg7+/i Qxg7 2. Rh2+/ii Kg8 3. Rb8+ Kf7 4. Rf2+ Kg6/iii 5. Rb6+ Kh7/iv 6. Rh2+ Kg8 7. Rb8+ Kf7 8. Rf2+ draws by perpetual check.

No. 4810 V. Nestorescu
(xi.78)
3rd H.M., The Problemist, 1978-9

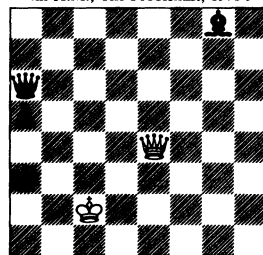


Draw 4+3

- i) 1. Bc5? Qf7+ 2. Kb4 Rxc5; - 1. Bb4? Qf7+ 2. Kc3 Re3+; - 1. Bd6? Qf7+ 2. Kb4 Rb5+ 3. Kxb5 Qxb3+; - 1. Bh6? Qe4+ 2. Kc3 Rc5+; - 1. Ra8(f3) Qe4+; - 1. Rbb2? Qf7+ 2. Kb4 (2. Kc3 Qxf8) Qf4+, etc.
 ii) 2. Rh3+? Kg8 3. Ra8+ Kf7 4. Rf3+ Kg6-5. Ra6+ Kh5 6. Rh3 Kg4, or 5. Rg3+ Rg5 6. Ra6+ Kh5; - 2. Ra8+? Kh7 3. Rh3+ Kg6 4. Ra6+ Kf5; - 2. Rb8+? Kh7 3. Rh2+ Kg6 4. Rb6+ Kf5 5. Rf2+ Ke4.
 iii) 4. ..., Ke6 5. Rb6+
 iv) 5. ..., Kh5 6. Rh2+ Kg4 7. Rg2+.

"Pawnless didactics on a (for B1) frustrating merry-go-round."

No. 4811 M. Matous
(xi.79)
4th H.M., The Problemist, 1978-9



Draw 2+4

No. 4811: M. Matous (Czechoslovakia).

1. Qe3+ Ka2/i 2. Qd2 Qb6(b5) 3. Kc3+ Ka1 4. Qd1+ Qb1/ii 5. Qa4+

Ba2/iii 6. Qd1 B-/iv 7. Qa4+ Ba2 8. Qd1 draws by repetition of moves.

- i) 1. ..., Kb4 2. Qe7+ Kb5 3. Qe5+ =, B1 having 'wrong' B.

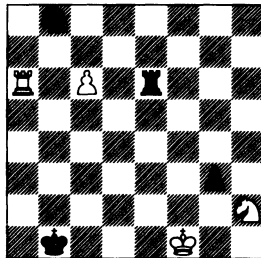
ii) 4. ..., Ka2 5. Qc2+

iii) 5. ..., Qa2 6. Qd1+, if now 6. Qxa5?, then 6. ..., Qe1+.

iv) 6. ..., Qxd1, stalemate.

"Highly economical disabling of B1 by a W minority."

No. 4812 D. Gurgenzidze
(vii.79)
5th H.M., The Problemist, 1978-9



Win 4+4

No. 4812: D. Gurgenzidze.

1. Rb6+/i Ka1 2. c7 gxh2/ii 3. Rb1+ Ka2 4. Rb2+/iii Ka1 5. Kg2 Re1/iv 6. Kxh2 Rc1 7. Ra2+ wins/v.

i) 1. c7? Sxa6 2. c8Q gxh2 3. Qb7+ Kc2 4. Qh7+ Kc3 5. Qxh2 Sc5 draws.

ii) 2. ..., Rxb6? 3. Sg4 draws.

iii) 4. Kg2? Re2+ 5. Kh1 Kxb1 6. bxc8Q+ Rb2 draws.

iv) 5. ..., Rc6 6. Rb1+

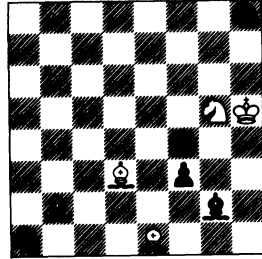
v) 7. cxb8Q? Rh1+, and bR gets 'obsessed'.

"Without the weakly active wSh2 (why not start from move 3?) this subtle manoeuvring would have secured a higher ranking".

No. 4813: E. Dobrescu.

1. Bd2+ Kg3/i 2. Se4+ Kh3 3. Sf2+/ii Kh2 4. Bf4+ Kg1 5. Be3 Bg7/iii 6. Se4+/iv Kh2 7. Bf4+ Kh1/v 8. Sg3+/vi Kg1 9. Be3+ Kh2 10. Bf4 Kh3 11. Bf5+ Kh2 12. Bd3/vii Bb2/viii 13. Se4+/ix Kg1 14.

No. 4813 E. Dobrescu
(vii.79, xi.79 and vii.81)
6th H.M., The Problemist, 1978-9



Draw 4+6

Be3+ Kh1 15. Sf2+ /x Kh2 16. Bf4+ Kg1 17. Be3 draws.

i) 1. ..., Ke5? 2. Be4.

ii) 3. Sg5+? Kh2 4. Bf4+ Kh1 5. Be3 Sb3 and 6. ..., Bd4+.

iii) 5. ..., Ba3? 6. Se4+ and 7. Bd4; - 5. ..., Bc1? 6. Bxc1 Kxf2 7. Bb2.

iv) 6. Sd1(g4)+? Kh1 7. Sf2+ Kh2 8. Bf4+ Kg1.

v) 7. ..., Kh3? 8. Sf2 mate.

vi) 8. Sf2+? Kg1 9. Be3 Sb3.

vii) 12. Bb1? Bb2 13. Se4+ Kh1 14. Sf2+ Kg1 15. Be3 Kf1 16. Bd3+ Ke1, or 14. Sg3+ Kg1 15. Be3+ Kh2.

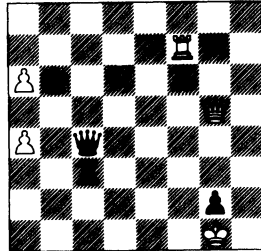
viii) 12. ..., Bf8? 13. Se4+ and 14. Be5.

ix) 13. Se2+ Kh1 14. Sg3+ Kg1 15. Be3+ Kh2 16. Bf4 Sf7.

x) 15. Sg3+? Kh2 16. Bf4+ Sf7.

"In somewhat artificial surroundings, a skilful illustration of **bis repetita placent** -- for W, that is."

No. 4814 Y. Hoch
1st Prize, Mandil Memorial, 1980
Final award: Problemas, x-xii.81



Win 5+5

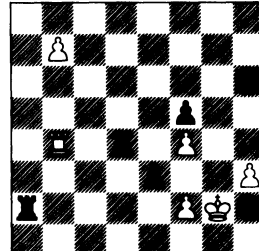
No. 4814: Y. Hoch (Israel).

Judge: Adam J. Sobey. Of the 10 in the provisional award (i-iii.81), no fewer than 4 were eliminated in the confirmation time.

1. a5+ /i Kxa6 2. Rxf6+ Ka7 3. Qg7+ Qc7 4. Rf7 Rc1+ 5. Kxg2 Rc2+ 6. Kf3 Rc3+ 7. Ke4 Rc4+ 8. Kd5 Rc5+ 9. Ke6 Rc6+ 10. Kf5 Rc5+ 11. Kg6 Rc6+ 12. Kh7 Ka8 13. Qg8+ Qc8 14. Rf8 Rc7+ 15. Kh8 Ka7 16. Qg1+.

i) 1. Rxf6+? Ka7 2. Qg7+ Qc7 3. Rf7 Rc1+ 4. Kxg2 Rc2+ 5. Kf3 Rc3+ 6. Ke4 Rc4+ 7. Kd5 Rc5+ 8. Ke6 Rc6+ 9. Kf5 Rc5+ 10. Kg6 Rc6+ 11. Kh7 **Kxa6!** 12. Rxc7 Rxc7 13. Qxc7 stalemate. All this to explain. 1. a5+!

No. 4815 V.A. Bron
2nd Prize, Mandil Memorial, 1980



Draw 6+6

No. 4815: V.A. Bron (U.S.S.R.).

1. b8Q Rxf2+ 2. Kg3 Sf1+ 3. Kh4 fRxf4+ 4. Qxf4+ Rxf4+ 5. Rxf4 e2

6. Rf2 Sg3/i 7. Rxe2 Sxe2 stalemate.

i) 6. ..., e1Q is stalemate. 6. ..., e1R

7. Re2 Rd1 (Se3; Rxe3, Rxe3 stalemate) 8. Re6+ Kg7 9. Kg5 Rd5 10.

Rg6+ Kh7 11. Rh6+ draw.

No. 4816: A. Akerblom (Sweden).

1. Rg5+ Kh2 2. Rh5+ Kg2 3. Rg5+ Kf3 4. Rg8/i Bf5 5. Rf8 Kg4/ii 6.

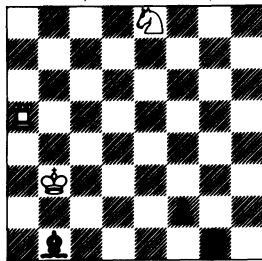
Sf6+ /iii Kh3 7. Rh8+ Kg2 8. Rg8+ /iv Kf3 9. Sg4 Bxg4/v 10.

Rf8+ draw.

i) 4. Rg7? Bf5 5. Rf7 Kg4 6. Sf6+

Kh3 wins.

No. 4816 A. Akerblom
3rd Prize, Mandil Memorial, 1980



Draw 3+3

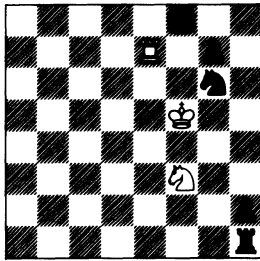
ii) 5. ... Kf4 6. Sd6. 5. ... Ke4 6. Sd6+.

iii) Not 6. Rg8+? Kf4 wins.

iv) 8. Sd5? Be6 9. Rf8 Bxd5+ 10. Kc3 Bf3.

v) 9. ... f1Q 10. Sh2+ . 9. ... Be6 + 10. Kc3 Bxg8 11. Sxf2.

No. 4818 Y.M. Makletsov
Hon.Mention, Mandil Memorial, 1980

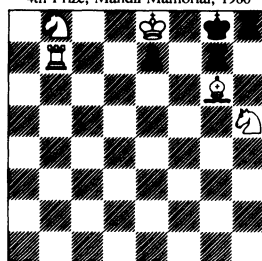


Draw 3+5

ii) 4. ... Rg2 5. Re1 Rg1 6. Re2.

iii) 7. Rf7+? Ke6 8. Re7+ Kd5 9. Rd7+ Kc5 10. Rc7+ Kb6 11. Rb7+ Qxb7 wins.

No. 4817 E.L. Pogoyants
4th Prize, Mandil Memorial, 1980



Win 5+4

No. 4817: E.L. Pogoyants (USSR).

1. Sc6/i Rxc6 2. Sxe7+ Kh7+ 3. Sg8+ Rg7/ii 4. Rxc7 mate.

i) 1. Sf4? e5. 1. Rb6? Rxc6 2. Rxc6+ Kh7+ 3. Kf7 Rxb8.

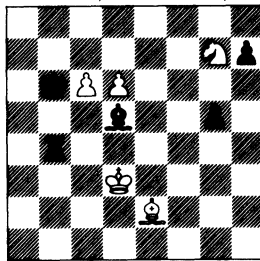
ii) 3. ... Kxc8 4. Rg7+ Rxc7 5. Sf6 mate.

No. 4818: Y.M. Makletsov (USSR).

1. Re2 Sh4+ 2. Sxh4 Rf1+ 3. Kg5 Rg1+/i 4. Kh5 h1Q/ii 5. Re8+ Kf7 6. Re7+ (Rf8? Ke7;) 6. ... Kf6 7. Re6+/iii Kf7 8. Re7+ Kg8 9. Re8+ Kh7 10. Rh8+ Kxh8 stalemate.

i) 3. ... h1Q 4. Sg6+ Kf7 5. Re7+ Kg8 6. Re8+ Kf7 draws.

No. 4819 E. Asaba
Hon.Mention, Mandil Memorial, 1980



Win 5+5

No. 4819: E.A. Asaba (USSR).

1. d7 Kc7 (Bc4+; Kc3) 2. Se8+ Kd8

3. c7+ Kxd7 4. Sf6+ Kc8 (Kxc7;

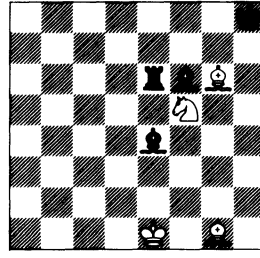
Sxd5+) 5. Sxd5 Rf4 (Rb7; Bg4 mate)

6. Ke3 Rf8 7. Ba6+ Kd7 8. c8Q+

Rxc8 9. Sb6+ Kc6 10. Sxc8.

No. 4820 Yu. Bazlov
(vi.80)
(xii.80)

1st Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1980



Draw 4+4

No. 4820: Yu. Bazlov.

Judge: V.A. Korolkov, who says in his award that every judge has his predilections, and his is strongly for the avoidance of all duals and alternative move orders especially at the top level of contemporary composition.

''No specks of tar in the honey-pot!'' (This must be a Russian proverb...)

1. Bf7/i Bc3 + 2. Ke2/ii Rf6 3. Sg3 Bf3 + 4. Kd3 Be5 (Be1; Bd4) 5. Bc4/iii Rg6 6. Bf2 Bxg3 7. Bd4 + Kh7 8. Ke3 Rg4/iv 9. Bd3 + Kg8 10. Bc4 + Kh7/v 11. Bd3 + Kh6 12. Bc5 Bd1 13. Kd2/vi Bf3 14. Ke3 Bd1 15. Kd2 Ba4 16. Bf8 + Kg5 17. Be7 + Kf4 18. Bd6 + Kg5 19. Be7 + Kh6 20. Bf8 + drawn, for if 20. ..., Kh5 21. Be2.

i) 1. Kd1? Be5 2. Bf7 Rf6.

ii) 2. Kd1? Ra6 3. Sg3 Bd3 4. Be3 Ra1 + 5. Bc1 Bb2 6. Kd2 Rxc1 7. Kxd3 Rc3 + and 8. ..., Rxg3.

iii) 5. Bh5? Bxh5 6. Sxh5 Rf5. Or 5. Be8? Rf8. Or 5. Ba2? Ra6.

iv) The only alternative is 8. ..., Rd6 9. Bc5 Rc6/vii 10. Bd3 + Kg8 11. Bc4 + Kg7 12. Bd4 + Kf8 13. Bb5.

v) 10. ..., Kf8 11. Be6 Rf4 12. Bc5 + Ke8 13. Bd6 Re4 + 14. Kxf3 Rxe6 15. Bxg3.

vi) 13. Bf8 + ? Kh5 14. Kd2 Rd4 wins. vii) 9. ..., Rf6 10. Be7 Rf4 11. Bd3 + K- 12. Bd6.

''Does not this ending amaze us, dumbfound us with the richness of the struggle when both sides find more and yet more ways to heighten it? From the force (GBR class) involved, from the character of the play, from its conclusion with BB vs. RBB, and not knowing who the author was, one might guess it to be the output of the finest contemporary composers, namely G.M. Kasparyan. There could be no higher praise for the composer from the Far East!'' (Bazlov lives in Primorski Krai, in a settlement, at the Pacific Ocean end of the USSR.)

Review

''Volshebnik Shakhmat'' ('The Chess Wizard'), by Gagik Akopyan, Erevan, 1981, 216 pages, many diagrams, but only the 90 or so studies included have been numbered. This book is not to be confused with the German ''Zauber des Endspiels'' (1974), though G.M. Kasparyan is the subject of both. The present volume might be sub-titled 'in praise of Kasparyan', and contains much fascinating information about the shy and self-effacing genius. There are tournament tables in which Kasparyan is generally placed at or near the top, covering a 30-year period from 1926 to 1956, there are many games (at random one selects wins against Tolush, Spassky, Levenfish, Simagin, Bondarevsky), there is correspondence with Gurvich about his (Kasparyan's) all-embracing card index of the world's studies, and there are FIDE Album statistics, names and dates... In the case of this book the edition is 10.000.

In Memoriam

C. PETRESCU

(3.vi.09 - 3.iv.82). The studies editor of the Romanian duplicated **Bulletin Problemistic** for 9 years was a strong solver and analyst. His replacement? The 86-year-old principal editor, Anatole Felix Ianovic.

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