

APRIL 1984

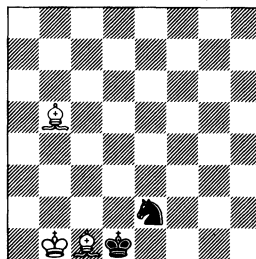
TWO BISHOPS AGAINST KNIGHT (continued from EG74) -- by AJR. Ofer Comay (alias Komay or Komai in these and other pages) is a system programmer with the Tel-Aviv University computer installation. He is also a champion solver and first class composer. Unknown to each other, Comay and Ken Thompson were working on the computer solution to the 0023 (GBR class) endgame at roughly the same time. Indeed, so much was their work simultaneous that a letter (dated 24. viii.83 and his first) on this subject was on its way to AJR from Comay at the very time that AJR was in the air travelling to Israel for the 1983 FIDE Commission meeting. EG74 proofs were already with the printer and could not be altered. And that was when and where AJR met Ofer Comay for the first time. So, EG75 is where we do justice to the other researcher. (I understand that Comay could have published his computer results elsewhere, but has not done so).

Now, Comay's results do not tally exactly with Thompson's, but they do confirm that the bishops always win. Comay's maximum is 67, Thompson's is 66. AJR amends both by prefacing each WTM (White-to-Move) series with a single B1 move, but this is unimportant. What is more important is that the positions of maximum solution length are quite different.

It is too early to summarise results. Here we merely present them. But it is important and valuable that two totally independent computer investi-

gations should agree 99%. There can be no residual doubt that two bishops do always win against a single knight, and that for many solutions the play requires an extension to the famous, or infamous, 50-move rule.

C C5
WTM wins in 67 moves



3+2

Ofer Comay's 12 positions are very closely related, as can be seen by listing them as follows:

- C1:** wKa4 wBb5, c1 bKd1 bS (a2, d5, e2, e4)
C2: wKa4 wBb2 bKc2 bSc3 wB (b7, f3, h1)
C3: wKd1 wBb2 bKb3 bSc3 wB (b7, h1)
C4: wKa3 wBf1 bSd2 and either wBc1, bKc3, or wBc3, bKc1
C5: wKb1 wBb5, c1 bKd1 bSe2

All these positions provide very minor variations of introductory play leading to the same basic temporary incarceration of wK in C5, the one to be considered in detail below. In a C1 position, for example, the play would be 1. Bb2 Kc2 2. Ka3 Sc3 3. B5-Sb1 + 4. Ka2 Sc3 + 5. Ka1.

Now for the variationless play from C5, as originally sent to AJR, who has added just the "Kling and Horwitz" comments.

***C* C5**

1. Ba4 + Ke1 2. Bb2 Kd2 3. Ka1 Sc3
4. Bc6 Kc2 5. Ba3 Kb3 6. Bf8 Kc2 7.
Bg7 Kb3 8. Be8 Kc2 9. Bg6 + Kb3 10.
Bh7 Kc4 11. Kb2 Se2 12. Kc2 Sd4 +
13. Kd2 Kd5 14. Ke3 Se6 15. Bf6 Sc5
16. Bg8 + Kd6 17. Ba2 Sd7 18. Bg7
Sc5 19. Bf8 + Kc6 20. Kd4 Sb7. Bl
has achieved the Kling and Horwitz
position. 21. Be7 Kb6 22. Bf6 Kc6 23.
Bd5 + Kb6 24. Be4 Ka7 25. Kc3 Ka6
26. Kb4 Kb6 27. Bg5 Kc7 28. Bf4 +
Kb6 29. Bg3 Sd8. And now W has
manoeuvred Bl out of it, for ever. 30.
Bf2 + Kc7 31. Kb5 Kd6 32. Bg3 +
Ke6 33. Bc2 Sf7 34. Bb3 + Kf6 35.
Bh4 + Kg6 36. Kc5 Sg5 37. Bc2 +
Kh5 38. Bg3 Kg4 39. Bd6 Kf3 40.
Kd4 Kf2 41. Kd3 Sf3 42. Bc5 + Kg3
43. Ke3 Sh4 44. Bd6 + Kg4 45. Ke4
Sf5 46. Bc5 Sh4 47. Bf2 Sg6 48. Bb3
Kg5 49. Bb6 Sf8 50. Bd8 + Kg6 51.
Kd5 Sf7 52. Kd6 + Kg7 53. Ke7
Sg6 + 54. Ke6 Sf8 + 55. Kf5 Sd7 56.
Be7 Sf8 57. Bf6 + Kh6 58. Bh8 Kh7
59. Bd4 Kh6 60. Bf7 Sh7 61. Be8 Sf8
62. Kf6 Sh7 + 63. Kf7 Sg5 + 64. Kg8
Sf3 65. Be3 + Sg5 66. Kf8 Kh7 67.
Bxg5.

Now we give another line, also start-
ing from C5, but this time with the
computer's added "notes".

***C* C5**

1. Ba4 + Ke1 2. Bb2 Kd2 3. Bb3/i
Sc3 + 4. Ka1 Kd3 5. Bf7/ii Kc2/iii 6.
Ba3 Sb1/iv 7. Bf8/v Sd2/vi 8. Bg8/
vii Sf1/viii 9. Bg7/ix Se3/x 10. Ka2.
This concludes the first phase, in
which Bl sets up a prison for wK and
W manoeuvres to escape. The notes
give all the equal-solution-length al-
ternative moves.
i) 3. Ka1. 3. Bc6, d7, e8.
ii) 5. Bc1, a3.
iii) 5. ..., Kd4.
iv) 6. ..., Kd3. 6. ..., Se4, a4, d1, e2,
b5.
v) 7. Bb4, e7.
vi) 7. ..., Sc3
vii) 8. Ka2. 8. Bg7.

viii) 8. ..., Kd3. 8. ..., Sf3, b3.

ix) 9. Ka2.

The position is now: wKa2 wBg7
wBg8 bKc2 bSe3.

10. ..., Kd3 11. Kb2/i Sg2/ii 12. Ka3
/iii Sf4/iv 13. Kb4 Ke4 14. Kc5 Sd3 +
15. Kd6 Kf4 16. Bh7/v Ke3 17. Bg6
Sb4/vi 18. Bc3 Sd3 19. Ba5 Sf4/vii
20. Bb6 + Kd2 21. Be8 Kc3 22. Ke5
Sd3 + 23. Kd5 Sb2/viii. This conclu-
des the second phase, at the end of
which Bl holds a temporary fortress
position of the Kling and Horwitz
type.

i) 11. Kb3, a3.

ii) 11. ..., Ke4. 11. ..., Sf5, g4, f1

iii) 12. Kb3.

iv) 12. ..., Ke4, e3. 12. ..., Sh4, e3.

v) 16. Kd5.

vi) 17. ..., Sf4.

vii) 19. ..., Kd4.

viii) 23. ..., Kb3.

The position is now: wKd5 wBb6
wBe8 bKc3 bSb2

24. Bf7/i Sa4/ii 25. Ba5 + Kb3 26.
Kd4 + /iii Kc2 27. Kc4 Sb2 + 28. Kb5
Kd3 29. Kb4 Ke3. This concludes the
third phase, at the end of which bK is
out in the open again, but with bS
having less freedom than in phase
two.

i) 24. Ba5.

ii) 24. ..., Kd3, d2, b3.

iii) 26. Kc6.

The position is now: wBk4 wBa5
wBf7. bKe3 bSb2.

30. Bb6 + Kf4 31. Bc7 + Ke3/i 32.
Kc3 Sd1 + 33. Kb3 Sf2 34. Bb6 +
Kf3 35. Bh5 + Kg3 36. Kc4 Sg4 37.
Bc7 + Kh4 38. Bc6 Kg5 39. Bd3 Kf6
40. Kd5 Kg5/ii 41. Bb1 Se3 + 42. Ke4
Sf5 43. Bc2 Kf6 44. Be5 + Kg5 45.
Bc3 Se7 46. Ba4/iii Sg6 47. Bb3 Se7
48. Ba5 Kg6 49. Kf4 Sc6 50. Bc3/iv
Sb8 51. Ba4 Kf7 52. Ke5/v Ke7. This
concludes the next phase, or phases.
It is the hardest to make sense of,
since it conceals an as yet unknown
number of strategic and tactical pat-
terns which we humans will have to
work on (assisted by conversational

tools enabling us to have a 'dialogue' with the data base). For the time being we can say only that it is "phase four", in which bK and bS are forced to the edge of the board but prevented from re-adopting a Kling and Horwitz position. The long succession of 'unique' moves is quite extraordinary -- moves 32 to 40 and moves 41 to 45 -- even making allowance for the fact that 'unique' does not mean unique in the study sense of 'only move to win', but in the computer sense of 'only move to secure the quickest win'.

- i) 31. ..., Kf5
- ii) 40. ..., Kf7
- iii) 46. Bd1 b3.
- iv) 50. Bc7
- v) 52. Kf5.

The position is now: wKe5 wBa4 wBc3 bKe7 bSb8.

53. Bb4 + /i Kd8 54. Kd6 Kc8 55. Bb5 /ii Kb7 56. Bc5 Sa6/iii 57. Bc6 + /iv Kb8/v 58. Bb6 Sb4 59. Be4 Sa2 60. Be3/vi Sc3 61. Bc6/vii Kc8 62. Kc5 Kc7/viii 63. Bf3 Sa4 + 64. Kb5 Sc3 + /ix 65. Kb4 Sb1/x 66. Be4 Sa3/xi 67. Kxa3. The final phase requires no commentary.

- i) 53. Kd5.
- ii) 55. Bc5, c3, d2, e1, a3
- iii) 56. ..., Kc8 a8
- iv) 57. Be3 f2
- v) 57. ..., Kc8
- vi) 60. Kc6. 60. Bd4.
- vii) 61. Bf3 g2
- viii) 62. ..., Kd8
- ix) 64. ..., Sb2
- x) 65. ..., Sa2.
- xi) 66. ..., Kd8, c8, b8, d7, d6. 66. ..., Sc3, d2.

Finally, the reader may care to examine what Comay's program makes of Ken Thompson's T1 from EG74. We would warn the reader against drawing any conclusions from his comparison.

***C* C6** (see T1 in EG74)

1. Bf8 (Bg7) 1. ..., Kf2 (Kg3) 2. Bc5 + Kf3 3. Ba7/i Kg3 4. Bg1 Kf3 (Kh3) 5. Ka7 (Kb7) 5. ..., Kg3 6. Ka6 (Kb6) 6. ..., Kf3 (Kh3) 7. Kb5 Kg3 8. Kc4 Kf3 (Kh3) 9. Kd3 Kg3 10. Ke2 Sf4 + 11. Ke1 (Kf1) 11. ..., Sg2 + 12. Kf1 Sf4.

i) 3. Kb8, b7 a7. Bd6, d4, g1, b6, a7. The position is now: wKf1 wBg1 wBh1 bKg3 bSf4.

13. Bb7 (Be3) 13. ..., Se6/i 14. Ke2 Kf4 15. Bh2 + Kf5 (Kg5) 16. Bc8/ii Kf6 17. Kd3/iii Sc5 + /iv 18. Kc4 (Kd4) 18. ..., Se6 19. Kd5 Sg7.

- i) 13. ..., Kg4. Sh5, e6.
- ii) 16. Kf3, e3. Bc8.
- iii) 17. Kf3, e3, d3.

iv) 17. ..., Kf5. Sg7, g5, c5 +.

The position is now of the Kling and Horwitz type: wKd5 wBc8 wBh2 bKf6 bSg7.

20. Bg4 (Bd7) 20. ..., Sf5/i 21. Be5 + Kg6 22. Be2/ii Sg7 23. Bd1/iii Sh5/iv 24. Kc6/v Sg7 25. Kd7 Kf7 26. Bb3 + /vi Kg6 27. Bc2 + Kf7 28. Bd4 Sh5.

- i) 20. ..., Kf7, e7, g6, g5. Sf5.
- ii) 22. Ke6. Bf3, e2.
- iii) 23. Kd6. Bd4, c3, d1.
- iv) 23. ..., Kf7. Se8, h5.
- v) 24. Ke6, d6, c6.
- vi) 26. Bc3, b2, a1, b3 +.

The position is now at the next, and complex, state: wKd7 wBc2 wBd4. bKf7 bSh5.

29. Bb3 + Kg6 30. Ke7 Kf5 31. Bc2 + (Bb6) 31. ..., Kf4 32. Bb6 Sg3 33. Bc7 + Kf3 34. Bd1 + Kf2 35. Ke6 Se2 36. Bb6 + Ke1 37. Bc2 Kd2 38. Bf5 Kc3 39. Kd5 Kb3 (Kd2) 40. Kc5 Sc3 41. Be6 + Kc2 42. Kc4 Sd1 43. Bf5 + Kd2 44. Kd4 Se3 (Ke2) 45. Be6 Sd1 (Ke2).

Somewhat arbitrarily drawing a line at this point we enter the "Bl is confined" stage: wKd4 wBc2 wBe6 bKd2 bSd1.

46. Bb3 (Bd7) 46. ..., Sf2 (Ke2) 47. Bc7 Ke2 48. Bf7 Sh1 (Sh3) 49. Bh5 + Kf2 50. Kd3 Sg3 51. Bb6 + Kf1 52. Bd1/i Sf5/ii 53. Ba4/iii Ke1 (Kg2) 54.

Bc6 Sg3 55. Bd8 Kf1 56. Bd5 (Be7) Sf5 57. Be6 (Ke4) Sg3.

i) 52. Bg6, f7, e8, g4, f3, d1.

ii) 52. ..., Kg2, e1. Sf5.

iii) 53. Bf3, g4, b3, a4.

The final mopping-up operation stage, starts from: wKd3 wBd8 wBe6 bKf1 bSg3.

58. Ke3 Kg2 59. Bd5 + Kf1 60. Bf6 Sf5 + (Kg1) 61. Kf4 Sd6 62. Be7 Se8 63. Bf7 Sc7 64. Bd8 Sb5/i 65. Bc4 + Ke1/ii 66. Bxb5.

i) 64. ..., Sa8, a6, b5.

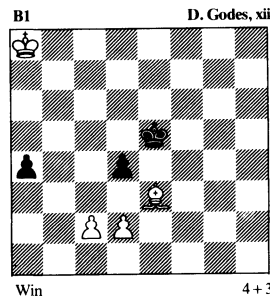
ii) 65. ..., Kg2, f2, g1, e1.

Naturally, the final note always must include every legal move.

P.S. We have not heard the last of GBR class **0023**, but we must give it a rest for a while.

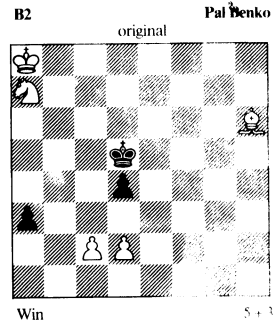
KUBBEL AGAIN!

EG69, p. 70, adaptation by Godes of a Kubbel classic: IGM Pal Benko (USA) follows the composer's solution (**B1**) 1. Bh6 Ke4 2. d3 + Kf3 3.

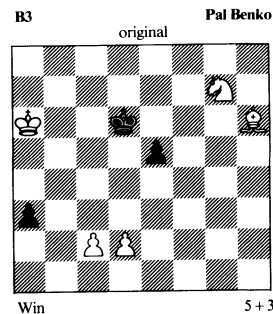


Kb7 a3 4. Bc1 but then diverges with 4. ..., a2 to draw, 5. Bb2 Ke3 followed by 6. ..., Kd2. Benko's next point: "Actually the win is more simple: 1. Bh6 Ke4 2. **Bf8** (despite the original note giving this move a '?') 2. ..., **Kf3** 3. c4 and W wins after either 3. ..., dc 4. dc Ke4 5. c4, or 3. ..., Ke2 4. Bb4 Kd3 5. c5.

Mr Whitworth's article was of great interest to me. Personally I am against using a piece for no other purpose than to sacrifice itself. But even if one accepts this type of introductory play it may be possible to do it better. Here are two attempts. In **B2** 1. Sc6 is more spectacular, exposing wK to a possible check on a1.

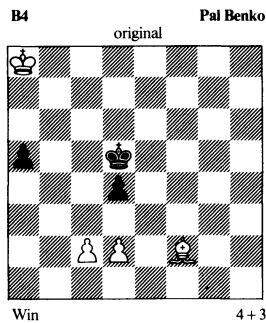


In addition there is the try 1. c4 + ? Kxc4. (1. ..., dc? 2. dc Ke4 3. Bc1 wins, 3. ..., a2 4. Bb2, or 3. ..., Kb3 4. Bxa3. Or 1. ..., Ke4 2. Sc6 a2 3. d3 +.) 2. d3 + Kxd3 3. Sc6 Ke4 4. Bg7 d3 5. Se5 + Kc3 draws. In **B2**, however, wS moves once only, so let us look at **B3** (wK could be on a8 also). 1. Sf5 + Ke6. Or 1. ..., Kd5 2.



Se3 + and c3. 2. Sd4 + ed 3. Bg7 and so on. The wS moves are incorporated into the play and by changing the P-structure the solution is better concealed. In fact I agree with Tavariani's suggestion to leave off wS. It

is a plus that the position becomes a miniature but the **W1** and **W3** versions are dull. I would like to offer **B4** as perhaps the best setting as a miniature. **1. d3**. A surprise. **W** makes no attempt to stop aP. **1. Bh4?** d3 (or Kc4; first) **2. c3 Kc4** **3. Kb7 a4** **4.**



Be7 Kb3 **5. Kb6 Kc2** draws (just). **1. ... , a4** **2. Bh4 Ke6** **3. Bg5** (for Bc1-b2) and so on. This takes no credit from Kubbel, who after all introduced the theme. My examples may help the cause of true artistry by developing a more sophisticated taste in lovers of the endgame."

Second World Chess Compositions Tournament (2. WCCT).

There was one studies theme set for this 10-section team event. Set theme: In the main line (or variation or try, and by **W** or **B1**) a promotion to **Q** creates instant stalemate. Hillel Aloni (Israel) precedes his award with the following words (here and there paraphrased).

"It was a great honour for me and my small country to be assigned the responsibility of choosing the theme and judging the Endgames section of the Second WCCT. It seems that the trust placed in us can be ascribed to the outstanding development of Israeli chess study composition.

"The WCCT was announced as a 'thematic tourney', and I would like to clarify here, in a few words, my personal attitude to this requirement in the specific case of studies. It

seems to me that in contrast to problems, where there is short-range action and therefore the realisation of the theme becomes a main objective, the long and varied play which characterises endings in general renders such a requirement rather marginal, and more emphasis should be given to the value of the ending as a (whole) composition.

The thematic limitation serves only as a kind of entrance permit to the special framework of the tourney in question, and this is the only way it differs from the 'classical' demand of a 'free theme'.

"From this standpoint, then, the composer who cleverly presents a multiplication of the theme, but with poor play, is not assured of success in the tourney, while on the other hand a composer who presents only a minimal execution of the theme, but manages to create around it original and valuable chess content, may well reap rich reward.

"Before turning to a detailed review of the compositions participating in the tourney it is my pleasant duty to thank the people who assisted me in this difficult but rewarding task: first and foremost Dr. J. Niemann (BRD) for his direction of the tourney; Mr. J.R. Harman (UK) who, in spite of severe illness (the very serious Cloward's operation was only one of Richard's ordeals. He is now having to learn to walk -- for the fourth time in his life. (AJR)) greatly contributed towards the testing of originality; Mr. A. Ettinger (Istael) for translating the award into English; and, last but not least, Mr. D. Lucas (Israel) for his competent translations from German. I am grateful to all.

"31 competing compositions were submitted for adjudication. Most of them represent an **a posterioro** justification of my attitude, as expressed in the foregoing, towards the importance of thematic content, insofar a

they restricted themselves to a limited realisation of the thematic requirement, concentrating on the creation of as excellent by-play as possible. In this regard I felt disappointed in the following respects:

"a) our choice of theme was based on the great popularity it has enjoyed since endgame composition began, and on the possibilities which it opens up for imaginative composers. However, in the present case composers did not live up to expectation, since apart from a number of excellent compositions which hinted at the unfathomable possibilities inherent in the theme most of them did not rise above the routine which prevails in many ordinary tournaments today.

"b) The epidemic of 'deficiencies' which has been afflicting the best tournaments in recent years (as a reminder, consider the 1972-75 WCCT), beyond question pointing to a lack of care on the part of composers and judges alike, has not spared the current WCCT, in spite of the long time available to competing countries, which ought to have enabled them to check and analyse their entries thoroughly. No fewer than 12 (almost 40%) of the submitted entries, including some of the very best, had to be disqualified due to defects both apparent and concealed, even before the test for originality and evaluation of the study as a composition. This is definitely a warning sign, and unless a marked improvement occurs in the near future the whole field of endgame composition is in danger of losing most of its credibility'.

"c) In a few cases there was an evident desire merely to win ranking points, without any real effort to create something of value, the composers contenting themselves with sloppy work barely satisfying the thematic demand; eg they 'dressed up' a well known element with banal by-

play inferior even to that of its predecessors. In these cases I was in a dilemma to decide whether to include such efforts in the award at all. I think that my decisions will not encourage similar attempts in future...

"In checking the correctness of participating entries I had to examine, in a number of instances, some delicate aspects of endgame theory, including one known as fairly innovative (sic). Luckily I did not have to resolve problems requiring an exhaustive research of the authorities, and the questionable positions could easily be evaluated.

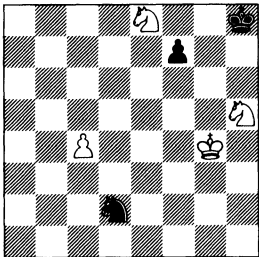
"Finally, a few words regarding the numerous objections and comments by the participating countries: the eagerness to expose errors and anticipations in competing entries is of course legitimate, and paradoxically even constructive, as it enhances the credibility of chess compositions. But this does not mean that such criticism is not itself subject to considerations of credibility. In some cases a questionable or even totally incorrect analysis was given in order to invalidate a composer's solution (or maybe to trip the judge up)? So more care seems to be indicated.

"After checking the 31 entries for correctness and originality I decided to include in the final award only 17 of them ..."

The above extensive extract is reproduced, with full acknowledgement to the West German "Die Schwalbe" fairy chess magazine and its remarkable band of workers (Peter Kniest, Bernd Ellinghoven, Dr. J. Niemann) who produced the whole 2. WCCT award booklet, which otherwise would not have appeared, in which event the tournament itself would not have taken place. (Result: 1st Place: USSR; 2nd: Israel; 3rd: USA; 4th: Czechoslovakia. 29 countries competed).

DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

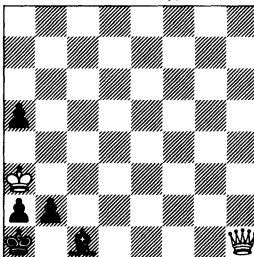
No. 5024 Z. Fekete
2 Hon. Men.,
Szen Memorial Ty, 1982



Win 4+3

No. 5024: Zoltan Fekete (Hungary).
1. c5? Se4 2. c6 Sf6 + 3. S(e/h)xf6. 1.
hSf6? Sxc4 2. Kh5 Se3 3. Kg5 Sc4 4.
Kh6 Se3 5. Sd6 Sf5 + 6. Sxf5
stalemate. 1. Sd6 f5 + 2. Kg5 Sxc4 3.
Sxc4 f4 4. Kg6 Kg8 5. Se5 f3 6. Sd7
f2 7. hSf6 + Kh8 8. Se5 f1Q 9. Sf7
mate.

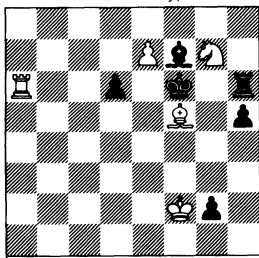
No. 5026 V. Sizonenko
and A. Suzhakov
1 Comm.,
Szen Memorial Ty, 1982



Win 2+5

No. 5026: V. Sizonenko and A.
Suzhakov (USSR). 1. Qh8 Kb1. Now
follows a staircase movement of wQ
2.-9. Qh7-g7-g6-f6-f5-e5-e4-d4 Kb1
10. Kb3 Ka1 11. Qe5 Kb1 12. Qe4 +
Ka1 13. Qd4 Kb1 14. Qa4 a1S + 15.
Kc3 Bh6 16. Qe4 + Ka2 17. Qd5 +
Kb1 18. Qf5 + Ka2 19. Qxa5 + Kb1
20. Qf5 + Ka2 21. Qe6 + and 22.
Qxh6 + or 21., Ka3 23. Qa6 mate.

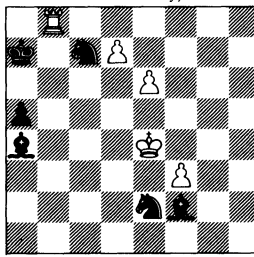
No. 5025 M. Halski
3 Hon. Men.,
Szen Memorial Ty, 1982



Win 5+6

No. 5025: M. Halski (Poland). 1.
e8S+. Not 1. e8Q? g1Q + 2. Kxg1
Bxe8 3. Sxe8 + Kxf5 4. Sxd6 + Kf4 5.
Ra4 + Kf3 draw. 1., Bxe8 2.
Sxe8 + Kxf5 3. Sxd6 + Kg4 4. Ra4 +
Kh3 5. Sf5 g1Q + 6. Kxg1 Rg6 + 7.
Kh1 Rg4 8. Ra3 +.

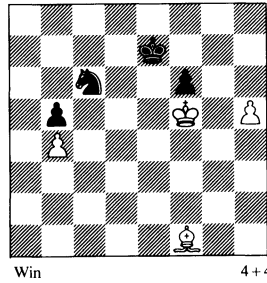
No. 5027 M. Halski
2 Comm.,
Szen Memorial Ty, 1982



Draw 5+6

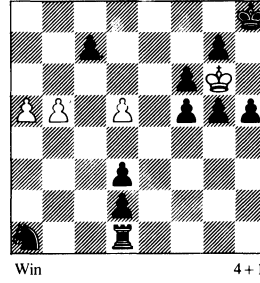
No. 5027: M. Halski. 1. d8Q Bc2 +
2. Ke5 Bg3 + 3. f4 Bxf4 + 4. Kf6
Bg5 + 5. Ke5 Bxd8 6. e7 Bxe7 7.
Rb7 + Ka6 8. Rb6 + drawn.

No. 5028 Cs. Meleghegyi
3 Comm.,
Szen Memorial Ty, 1982



Win 4+4

No. 5030 L.A. Mitrofanov
= 1/2 Prize, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982

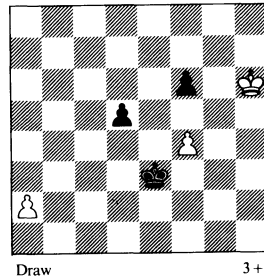


Win 4+11

No. 5028: Cs. Meleghegyi (Hungary).
1. Bxb5 Sxb4 2. h6 Kf8 3. Bc4 Sc6. 3. ... , Sd3 4. Kxf6 Sf2 5. Kf5 Sd3 6. Be6 Sc5 7. Kg6 Sxe6 8. h7 Sf4+ 9. Kh6. 4. Kxf6 Sd8 5. h7 Sf7 6. Be2 Sh8 7. Bh5 Sf7. 7. ... , Sg6 8. Kxg6. 8. Kg6 Se5+ 9. Kh6 wins.

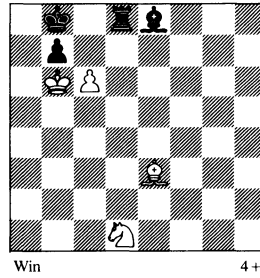
No. 5030: L.A. Mitrofanov (Leningrad). 1. b6 h4 2. a6 Re1 3. bc Re8 4. d6 d1Q 5. d7, with 2 variations: 5. ... , Rf8 6. d8Q Qh5+ 7. Kxh7 Kh7 8. Qd7. 5. ... , Rg8 6. c8Q Qb3 7. d8Q d2 8. Qxg8+ Qxg8 9. Qxg8+ Kxg8 10. a7.

No. 5029 M.A. Zinar
= 1/2 Prize, Kiev "1500 Years"
Tourney. Award: Komsomskoye
Znanya, 14.ix.82



Draw 3+3

No. 5031 I. Bondar
3rd Prize, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982

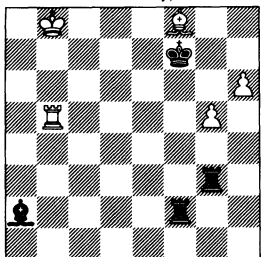


Win 4+4

No. 5029: M.A. Zinar (Feodosia).
Judge: F.S. Bondarenko of Dniepropetrovsk. 1. a4 Kd4 2. Kh5/i f5 3. Kh4 Kc5 4. Kg3 Kb4 5. Kf3(f2) Kxa4 6. Ke3 Kb5 7. Kd4 Kc6 8. Ke5 Kc5 9. Kxf5 d4 10. Kg6 d3 11. f5 d2 12. f6 d1Q 13. f7, and a book draw. i) 2. Kg6? Kc5 3. Kf5 (Kxf6, d4;) 3. ... , d4 4. Ke4 Kc4 5. a5 d3 6. Ke3 Kc3 7. a6 d2 8. a7 d1Q 9. a8Q Qe1+ 10. Kf3 Qh1+ wins.

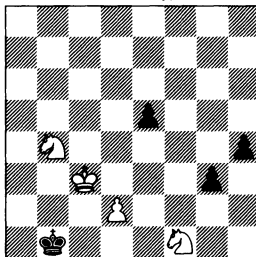
No. 5031: I. Bondar (Gantsevichy, Brest Region). 1. Bf4+ Kc8 2. cb+ Kd7 3. Bc7 Rc8 4. Sb2 Bh5 5. Sd3 Rg8 6. Se5+ Ke6 7. Sc6 Kd7 8. Bd8 Rg1 9. Sb4 Rb1 10. Kb5 Be2+ 11. Ka4 Bd1+ 12. Ka5 Ra1+ 13. Kb6 Rb1 14. Be7, or if 11. ... , Ra1+ 12. Kb3 Rb1+ 13. Ka3.

No. 5032 N.V. Rezov
Hon. Men., Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982



Win 5+4

No. 5034 A.P. Manyakhin
Hon. Mention, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982

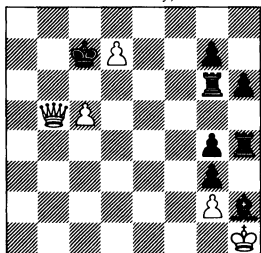


Draw 4+4

No. 5032: N.V. Rezov (Odessa). 1. h7 Rh2 2. Bh6 Rxh6 3. Rb7+ Kf8 4. gh Rg8 5. Rd7 Rh8 6. Rd8+ Kf7 7. Rxh8 Kg6 8. Kc7 Bc4 9. Kd6 Bd3 10. Ke5 Kxh6 11. Rd8 Bxh7 12. Kf6 Kh5 13. Rh8 Kh6 14. Kf7.

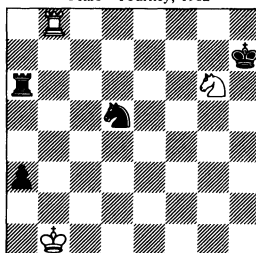
No. 5034: A.P. Manyakhin (Lipetsk). 1. d4 ed+/i 2. Kb3 g2 3. Sd2+ Kc1 4. Sf3 h3 5. Sd3+ Kb1 6. Sd2+ Ka1 7. Se1 d3 8. Sxg2 h2 9. Se3 h1Q 10. Sec4.
i) 1. ..., g2 2. Sd2+ Kc1 3. Sd3+ Kd1 4. Sf2+ Ke2 5. Sh3.

No. 5033 Al.P. Kuznetsov
Hon. Mention, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982



Win 5+8

No. 5035 V.N. Dolgov
Hon. Mention, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982

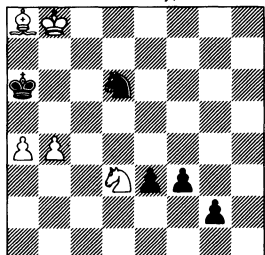


Draw 3+4

No. 5033: Al.P. Kuznetsov (Moscow). 1. c6 Rxc6 2. d8Q+ Kxd8 3. Qxc6 g5 4. Qd6+ Kc8 5. Qe7 Kb8 6. Qd7 Ka8 7. Qc7 Rh5 8. Qc8+ Ka7 9. Qd7+ Kb6 10. Qe6+ Kc5 11. Qf5+ Kd4 12. Qg4+.

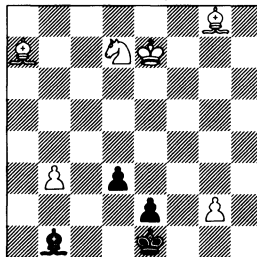
No. 5035: V.N. Dolgov (Dmitrievskaya, Krasnodarsky Krai). 1. Se5 Sc3+ 2. Ka1 Rd6 3. Rb7+ Kg8 4. Rb8+ Kg7 5. Rb7+ Kf8 6. Rb8+ Ke7 7. Rd8 Rf6 8. Rf8 Rd6 9. Rd8.

No. 5036 Y.M. Roiko
Hon. Mention, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982



Win 5 + 5

No. 5038 A.I. Zinchuk
Special Hon. Mention, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982

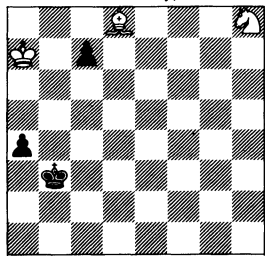


Draw 6 + 4

No. 5036: Y.M. Roiko (Volynsk Region). 1. Sc5+ Kb6 2. Sd7+ Ka6 3. Bxf3 g1S 4. Bh5 e2 5. Bg6 e1S 6. Sc5+ Kb6 7. a5+.

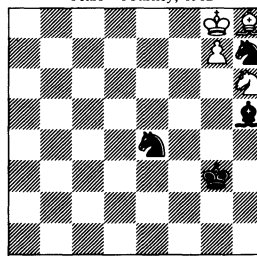
No. 5038: A.I. Zinchuk (Kiev). 1. Se5 Kf1 2. Sf3 e1Q+ 3. Sxe1 d2 4. Sc2 Bxc2 5. Bc4+ Ke1 6. Bb8 Kf2 7. Ba7+ Ke1 8. Bb8 draws, for example 8. ..., d1Q 9. Bg3+ Kd2 10. Bf4+ Kc3 11. Be5+ Kb4 12. Bd6+ Ka5 13. Bc7+.

No. 5037 V.A. Aberman
Special Hon. Mention, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982



Win 3 + 3

No. 5039 E.L. Pogoyants
Commended, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982

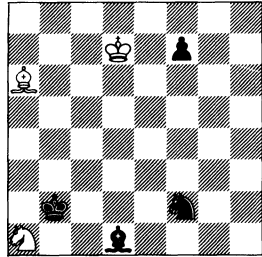


Draw 4 + 4

No. 5037: V.A. Aberman (Kiev). 1. Bf6/i a3/ii 2. Sf7 a2 3. Sg5 Kc2 4. Se4 c5 5. Sxc5 Kb1 6. Sb3.
i) 1. Sf7? c5 2. Sd6 c4 3. Sb5 c3 4. Be7 c2 5. Ba3 Kc4 6. Kb6 Kd3 7. Bc1 a3 8. Bxa3 Kd2 9. Sd4 c1S.
ii) 1. ..., c5 2. Sg6 c4 3. Sf4 c3 4. Se2 c2 5. Sc1.

No. 5039: E.L. Pogoyants (Moscow). 1. Sf5+ Kg4 2. Kxh7 Sf6+ 3. Kh6 Sg8+ 4. Kh7 Bf7 5. Sd6 Kh5 6. Se4 Bd5 7. Sg3+ Kg5 8. Se4+ Kh5 9. Sg3+. W has a number of checkmates to avoid.

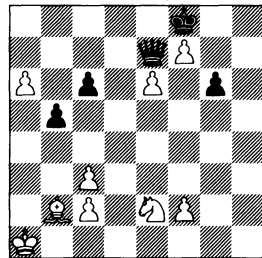
No. 5040 A.M. Belyavsky
Commended, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982



Draw 3+4

No. 5040: A.M. Belyavsky (Leningrad). 1. Bc4 f5 2. Ke6 f4 3. Kf5 f3 4. Sb3 Kc3 5. Kf4 Sh3 + 6. Ke3 Bxb3 7. Bd5 Bxd5 stalemate, or 7. ..., f2 8. Bg2.

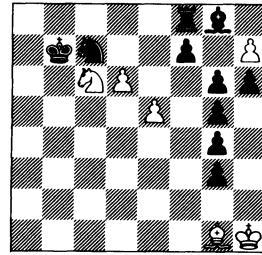
No. 5041 V.V. Kichigin
Commended, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982



Win 9+5

No. 5041: V.V. Kichigin (Perm). 1. Ba3/i Qxa3 + 2. Kb1 Qe7 3. Sf4 Kg7 4. a7 Qxa7 5. Sxg6 Kxg6 6. f8Q. i) 1. Sf4? Kg7 2. Ka2 g5 3. Ba3 c5.

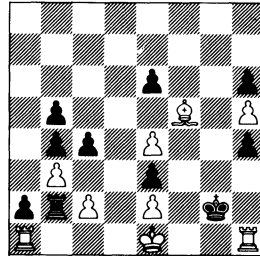
No. 5042 B.N. Sidorov
Commended, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982



Win 6+10

No. 5042: B.N. Sidorov (Apshe-ronsk, Krasnodarsky Krai). 1. Sd8 + /i Rxd8 2. dc g2 + 3. Kh2 g3 + 4. Kh3 g4 + 5. Kh4 g5 + 6. Kh5 Kxc7 7. h8Q. i) 1. h8Q? f6 2. e6 Bxe6 3. Sa5 + Ka6 4. Qxf8 Bd5 mate.

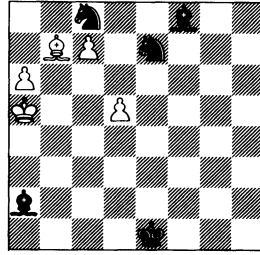
No. 5043 P.T. Sysolyatin
Commended, Kiev "1500
Years" Tourney, 1982



Win 9+10

No. 5043: P.T. Sysolyatin (Tyumen). 1. Bh3 + Kxh1 2. 0-0-0 + Kh2 3. Kxb2 c3 + 4. Kxa2 Kxh3 5. Rg1 Kh2 6. Rg4 h3 7. e5 Kh1 8. Rxb4 Kg2 9. Rg4 + Kf2 10. b4 h2 11. Rh4 Kg3 12. Rxh2 Kxh2 13. Kb3 Kg2 14. Kxc3 Kf1 15. Kd3 Kf2 16. c3.

No. 5044 G.A. Polin
2nd Prize, Podolsk "200
Years" Tourney, 1981
Award: Podolsky Rabochy 27.xi.81



Draw 5+5

No. 5044: G.A. Polin (Saratov). The judge of this local tourney celebrating 200 years of the town of Podolsk was IGM and Judge V.A. Korolkov (Leningrad). There were 76 entries and the judge regretfully reports the exclusion of many from the award by reason of unsoundness. The 1st Prize went to A.G. Kopnin, with K9, to be found in the composer's article in EG74.

1. a7 Sxa7 2. d6 eSc6 3. Bxc6 Be6/i 4. c8Q Bxc8 5. Ba4/ii Bxd6 6. Kb6 Bb8 7. Bc2/iii Kd2 8. Be4/iv Kc3 9. Bg2 Kb4 10. Bf1 Ka4 11. Bd3/v Kb4 12. Bf1 Kc3 13. Bg2 Kb4 14. Bf1, positional draw.

i) 3. ..., Bxd6 4. Bd7 Bxc7 5. Ka6 Bb8 6. Kb7.

ii) 5. Be8? Bb7 6. Kb6 Sc8+. Or 5. Kb6? Sxc6 6. Kxc6 Bg4 7. d7 Be7 8. Kc7 Bb4.

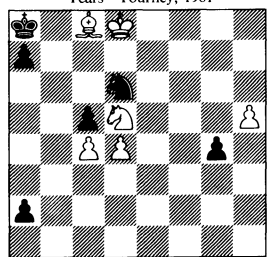
iii) 7. Bb3? Bd7 8. Kb7 Sc6 9. Bd5 Sb4.

iv) 8. Bh7? Ke3 9. Bg6 Bd7 10. Kb7 Sc6.

v) 11. Bg2? Sb5 12. Bc6 Ba7 mate.

"...attractive position in which wB, fighting alone and with subtle manoeuvres against 3 B1 pieces, will not allow bS access to freedom via c6 or b5".

No. 5045 G.A. Umnov
3rd Prize, Podolsk "200
Years" Tourney, 1981



Win

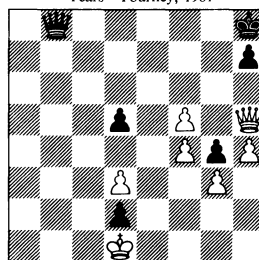
6+6

No. 5045: G.A. Umnov (Podolsk). bPa2 is out of reach, but the poor situation of bK allows W to initiate

mating threats. 1. Sc7+ Kb8 2. Sa6+ Ka8 3. Be6/i a1Q 4. Bd5+ Sb7+ 5. Kc8 Qxa6 6. dc g3 7. h6 g2 8. h7 g1Q 9. h8Q Qg3 10. Kd7+ Qb8 11. Qc8. There is now an original position of reciprocal zugzwang. B1 has bQQ but no useful move. After 11. ..., Qxc8+ 12. Kxc8 B1 is once more in zugzwang. After a "random" move of bQ B1 will be mated.

i) 3. Bxg4? a1Q 4. Bf3+ Sb7+ 5. Kc8 Qxa6 6. dc Qe6+.

No. 5046 Y.V. Bazlov
1 Hon. Men., Podolsk "200
Years" Tourney, 1981



Win

7+6

No. 5046: Y.V. Bazlov (Primorsky Krai). 1. Qh6. wQ takes up the most active position possible. 1. ..., Qb1+ 2. Kxd2 Qb4+ 3. Ke2 (Ke3? Qc5+;) 3. ..., Qb2+ 4. Ke3 Qc1+ 5. Kd4 Qa1+ 6. Kc5/i Qa5+ 7. Kd6 Qb6+ 8. Ke7 Qxh6/ii 9. f6 d4 10. f7 Qg7 11. h5 h6 12. Ke8 Kh7 13. f8R/iii Qc7 14. Rf7+ wins.

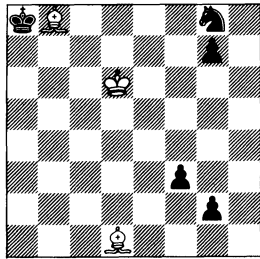
i) 6. Kxd5? Qa5+ 7. Kd4 Qa1+ 8. Ke4 Qe1+ 9. Kd5 Qa5+ and it is clear why W is unable to win -- there is no longer bPd5.

ii) 8. ..., Qc7+ 9. Kf6 Qd8+ 10. Ke5 Qc7+ 11. Qd6 Qc3+ 12. Ke6 Qc8+ 13. Ke7 Qb7+ 14. Qd7 Qb4+ 15. Kf7.

Without bPd5 B1 could have played 10. ..., Qa5+. And so, to escape the menacing perpetual, W gives up his remaining piece -- wQ. But what happens next?

iii) 13. f8Q? Qd7+ 14. Kxd7 would be stalemate.

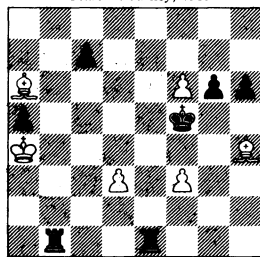
No. 5047 B.G. Olympiev
2 Hon. Men., Podolsk '200
Years' Tourney, 1981



Win 3+5

No. 5047: B.G. Olympiev (Sverdlovsk). 1. Kc7 g1S 2. Bc2. It is necessary to forestall the strong B1 move ..., Se7. 2. ..., Sf6 3. Kc8/i Se2 4. Bd3 Sd5 5. Be4 Sc3 6. Bxf3 g5 7. Bg2/ii g4 8. Bh1 g3 9. Bg2 wins.
i) 3. Bb3? f2 4. Bc4 f1Q 5. Bxf1 Sd5+.
ii) 7. Bh1? g4 8. Bg2 g3 and W is in zugzwang.

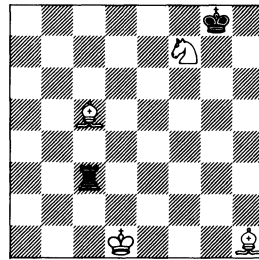
No. 5048 A.P. Maksimovskikh
and Y.M. Makletsov
3 Hon. Men., Podolsk '200
Years' Tourney, 1981



Win 6+7

No. 5048: A.P. Maksimovskikh (Kurgan Region) and Y.M. Makletsov (Yakut Autonomous Republic). 1. Bc8+/i Ke5 2. f7 Rb4+ 3. Kxa5 Rf4 4. Bg3 Ra1+ 5. Kb5 Rb1+ 6. Kc6/ii Rb6+ 7. Kc5 Rf6 8. d4 mate.
i) 1. f7? Ra1+ 2. Kb5 eRb1+ 3. Kc6 Rb8 4. Be7 Rf1 5. f8Q+ Rxf8 6. Bxf8 Rxf3.
ii) Only in this way can wK evade the unpleasant attentions of bR.

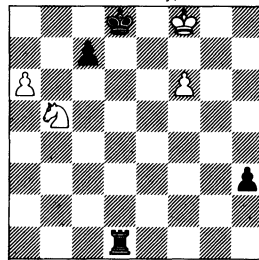
No. 5049 V.N. Kondratyev
1 Comm., Podolsk '200
Years' Tourney, 1981



Win 4+2

No. 5049: V.N. Kondratyev (Ivanovsk Region). 1. Sh6+ Kh7 2. Bf8 Rc4 3. Bb7 Rf4/i 4. Bc5 Kxh6 5. Be3 Kg5 6. Bc8.
i) 3. ..., Rh4 4. Sf5 Rf4 5. Be7 Rxf5 6. Be4 Kg6 7. Bd8 wins.

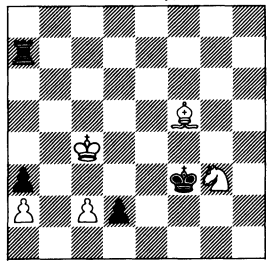
No. 5050 G.S. Atayants
2 Comm., Podolsk '200
Years' Tourney, 1981



Draw 4+4

No. 5050: G.S. Atayants (Kara-chaevsk). 1. a7 Ra1 2. Sa3. A completely unexpected sacrifice of wS, to decoy bR onto 3rd rank. The reason soon becomes clear. 2. ..., Rxa3 3. f7/i h2 4. Kg7 Rg3+ 5. Kf6 Rf3+ 6. Kg6/ii Rg3+/iii 7. Kf6 with a draw, as B1 is compelled to give perpetual check.
i) 3. Kg7? Rxa7 4. f7 c5.
But A.G. Kopnin reports that 3. Kg8 demolishes the study: 3. ..., h2 4. f7 Rg3+ 5. Kf8 Ra3 (h1Q; a8Q+) 6. Kg8 (g7) Rg3+ 7. Kf8, with a draw, meeting the stipulation.
ii) 6. Ke6? Re3+ 7. Kf7 h1Q.
iii) 6. ..., h1Q serves no purpose, since bR blocks the a8-h1 diagonal.

No. 5051 E.L. Pogosyants
3 Comm., Podolsk "200
Years" Tourney, 1981

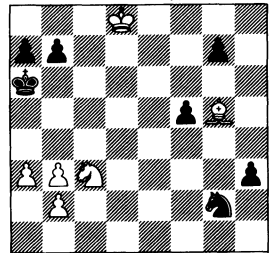


Draw 5+4

No. 5051: E.L. Pogosyants (Moscow). 1. Se4 (Sf1? Ra4+;) 1. ..., d1Q 2. Bg4+ Kxg4 3. Sf2+ Kf3 4. Sxd1 Ke2 5. Sc3+ Kd2 6. Sb5/i Ra5 7. Kb4/ii Rxb5+. 8. Kxb5 Kc3/iii 9. Kc5 Kb2 10. c4 Kxa2 11. Kd6 Kb3 12. c5 a2 13. c6 a1Q 14. c7 Qa8 15. Kd7 Qb7 16. Kd8 Qb6 17. Kd7 Qb7 18. Kd8.

- i) 6. Kb4? Kxc2 7. Sa4 Rxa4+.
- ii) The loss of a tempo gains nothing here: 7. Kc5? Kxc2 8. Kb4 Rxb5+.
- iii) A witty move played instead of the anticipated 8. ..., Kxc2 9. Kc4 Kb2 10. Kd3 Kxa2 11. Kc2.

No. 5052 G. Pozdnyak
Special Prize (for a local
composer), Podolsk "200
Years" Tourney, 1981



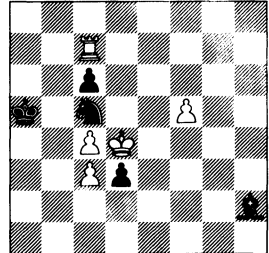
Win 6+7

No. 5052: G. Pozdnyak (Podolsk). 1. Kc7 h2/i 2. b4 b5 3. a4 ba 4. Kc6 Se3. Because wS threatened to play to d5 square. 5. Sd5! Sxd5 6. b5+ Ka5

7. Bd2+ Sb4+ 8. Kc5 a3 9. b3 h1Q. B1 has conducted hP through to promotion, but the elevated foot-soldier has no time to spread his wings. 10 Bxb4 mate.

- i) 1. ..., b5 2. Sd5 h2 3. Sb4+ Ka5 4. Sc6+ Ka6 5. b4 h1Q 6. Sb8 mate.

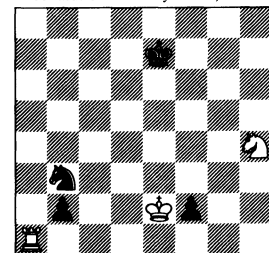
No. 5053 A. Garakyan
Special Prize. (for schoolboy), Podolsk
"200
Years" Tourney, 1981



Draw 5+5

No. 5053: A. Garakyan (Baku). This study won the special prize for a schoolboy. This young man was 1980 Junior Champion of Azerbaidjan. 1. Rg7 1. Ra7+ does not save W after 1. ..., Kb6 2. Ra2 Sb3+ 3. Ke3 d2 4. Ke2 Sc1+, or 3. Kxd3 Sc1+. 1. ..., Be5+. No better is 1. ..., d2 2. Kxc5 Bd6+ 3. Kxc6 Ka4 4. Rg1. 2. Kxe5 d2 3. Ra7+. If 3. Rg1? Sd3+ and 4. ..., Se1. 3. ..., Kb6 4. Ra1 Sd3+ 5. Kd6 Sc1 6. Rb1+ Ka5. If 6. ..., Ka6 7. Kc7, or 6. ..., Ka7 7. Kc7. 7. Ra1+ Kb6 8. Rb1+.

No. 5054 G. Nadaresihvili
1st Prize, Komunisti, 1982,
"Gruziya-60"
Award: Shakhmatny Tbilisi, xii.82



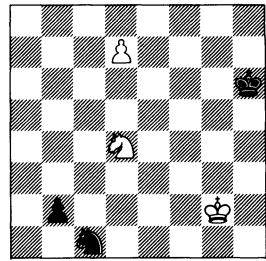
Draw 3+4

No. 5054: G. Nadareishvili (Tbilisi). This important tourney is a text-book example of the very real difficulty there is in identifying a tourney. The award was published in "Tbilisi Chess" (Russian title 'Shakhmatny Tbilisi'), described as "a special bulletin of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport of the Council ('soviet') of Ministers of the Georgian ('Gruziyan') Republic and of the Georgian Chess Federation". The award takes up 3 pages of the 8-page bulletin and is headed "'Gruziya-60' Tourney, but the sub-heading (take another deep breath) reads, in translation: 'provisional award in the All-Union tourney for study composition -- 'Gruziya-60', organised by the organ of the TsK (ie, Central Committee) of the Georgian 'Kompary' (ie, the Communist Party), of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Georgian Republic, namely 'Komunisti', in celebration of 60 years of the Georgian Komparty and the inauguration of the Georgian SSR". Probably everyone will be happy to call the tourney "Gruziya-60". The judges were Vazha Neidze and Revaz Tavariani, both of Tbilisi. There were approximately 150 entries.

1. Sf5+. 1. Rb1? fails to 1. ..., f1Q+ and either 2. Rxf1 Sc1+, or 2. Kxf1 Sd2+, with 3. ..., Sxb2, winning. 1. ..., Ke6 2. Rb1 f1Q+ 3. Rxf1 Sc1+ 4. Kd2 b1Q 5. Sd4+. Had bK played to f6, then Se3+ would be played here, with Rxc1 to follow. 5. ..., Kd5. Or 5. ..., Ke5 6. Sc6+ Ke4 7. Re1+ and 8. Rxc1. 6. Sc2. W threatens bS, and bQ is tied to its defence. A remarkable find. 6. ..., Sb3+ 7. Kc3. Now bQ is the endangered species, forcing 7. ..., Sc1 8. Kd2, with a positional draw.

No. 5055: D. Gurgenidze. 1. Sf5+. The first move, and indeed its intention, are the same as in the

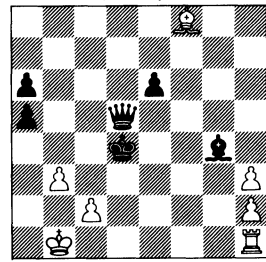
No. 5055 D. Gurgenidze
2nd Prize, "Gruziya-60", xii.82 1982



Win 3+3

previous study. 1. ..., Kg6 2. d8Q b1Q. To win, W must try to capture bQ. Let us see how the play goes. 3. Qg8+ Kf6 4. Qg7+ Ke6 5. Qe7+ Kd5 6. Qd6+ Kc4. Or 6. ..., Ke4 7. Sg3+ Ke3 8. Sf1+. 7. Se3+ Kc3 8. Qc5+ Kb3. Or 8. ..., Kd2 9. Sc4+ 10. Qg1. 9. Qb5+ Ka2 10. Qa4+ Kb2 11. Sd1 mate.

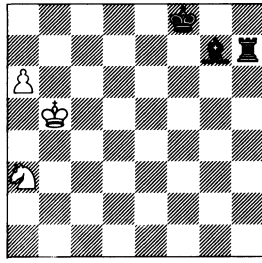
No. 5056 S. Varov
3rd Prize, "Gruziya-60", 1982



Draw 7+6

No. 5056: S. Varov (Erevan). 1. Re1 Bf3 2. Bg7+ e5 3. Rxe5 Qg8 4. Bf6 Qf8 (Qf7; Bh8) 5. Rf5+. Had B1 played 1. ..., Bh5 then W would now draw with 5. Re6+ Kd5 6. Re5+ Kc6 7. Rxb5 Qxf6 8. Rxa5. 5. ..., Ke4 6. Re5+ Kf4 7. Be7 Qe8 (Qb8; Bh4) 8. Bd6. A new battery is set up, with the same threat to win bQ. 8. ..., Qd8 (Qd7; Bb8) 9. Rd5+ Ke4 10. Re5+ Kd4 11. Be7 Qe8 (Qh8; Bb3) 12. Bf6, and a draw by "perpetual battery", with symmetrical play. A highly successful debut by a little known composer.

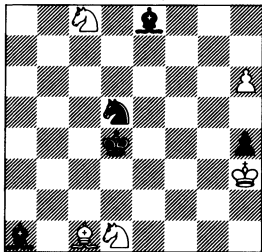
No. 5057 V. Anufriev
= 4-6th Prize, "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 3 + 3

No. 5057: V. Anufriev (Tula). 1. a7 Rh5+ 2. Ka4. 2. Ka6? Rh6+ 3. Kb7 Rb6+ 4. Kxb6 Bd4+. 2. ..., Rh4+ 3. Kb3 Rh3+ 4. Ka2 Rh2+ 5. Kb1 Rh1+ 6. Kc2 Rh2+ 7. Kd1 Rh1+ 8. Ke2 Rh2+ 9. Kf1 Rh1+ (Rf2+; Kg1) 10. Kg2 Rg1+ 11. Kf3 Rf1+ 12. Ke2 Rf2+ 13. Kd1. Not 13. Ke1? Bc3+ 14. Kd1 Rd2+. 13. ..., Rf1+ 14. Kc2 Rf2+ 15. Kb3 Rf3+ 16. Ka4 Rf4+ 17. Kb5 Rf5+ 18. Ka6. Now it is possible to play wK to a6. 18. ..., Rf6+ 19. Ka5. It transpires that the whole point of wK's trek was to lure bR to the f-file, so that bB is obstructed and the move ...Bc3+ is unavailable. 19. ..., Rf5+ 20. Sb5 Bc3+ 21. Ka4. Not 21. Ka6? Rf6+ 22. Kb7 Rf7+ 23. Sc7 Be5 24. a8Q+ Kg7, drawn. 21. ..., Rf4+ 22. Ka3. A draw results from 22. Kb3? Rb4+ 23. Ka3 Rxb5 24. a8Q+ Ke7 25. Qc6 Ra5+ 26. Kb3 Be5 27. Qb7+ Kd8 28. Qb6+ Bc7. 22. ..., Bb2+ 23. Kb3, and W wins.

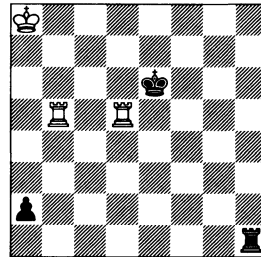
No. 5058 A. Belyavsky
= 4/6 Prize, "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 5 + 5

No. 5058: A. Belyavsky (Leningrad). 1. h7 Sf4+. Or 1. ..., Kd3 2. Sb2+ Bxb2 3. Bxb2 Sf4+ 4. Kg4 Sg6 5. Se7. 2. Bxf4 Ke4 3. Se7 Bd7+. If 3. ..., Kxf4 4. Sd5+ and 5. Sc3 (either wS). 4. Kxh4 Bf5 5. Be5. Superb move. 5. Sxf5? Kxf5 6. Kh5 Kxf4 7. Kg6 Kf3. 5. ..., Bxe5 6. Sf2+ Kf4 7. Sh3+ Ke4. If 7. ..., Bxh3 8. Sg6+. 8. Sg5+ Kf4 8. Sd5 mate.

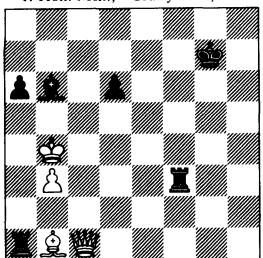
No. 5059 V. Kalandadze
= 4/6 Prize, "Gruziya-60", 1982



Draw 3 + 3

No. 5059: V. Kalandadze (Tbilisi). 1. Re5+ Kf6 2. Rf5+ Kg6 3. Rg5+ Kh6 4. Ra5. Not 4. Rh5+? Rxh5 5. Rb6+ Kg5 6. Ra6 Rh2 7. Ra4 Kf5 8. Kb7 Ke5 9. Kc6 Rc2+ 10. Kb5 Kd5 and Bl wins. 4. ..., a1Q. Having transferred wK to the board's edge, W is ready for the final combination, based on the theme of the self-sacrificing (or desperado, berserk or wild, ...there are many descriptions) rook. 5. Rb5 Qh8+ 6. Rb8 Qd4 7. Rb6+ Qxb6 8. Rh5+. The second R-sacrifice in succession leads to the stalemating draw. 8. ..., Kg7 9. Rh7+ Kf8 10. Rf7+.

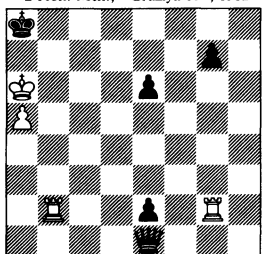
No. 5060 S. Belokon
1. Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 4+6

No. 5060: S. Belokon (Kharkov). 1. **Qg5+**. W has to capture **bRa1**, but only when **bK** is on the c-file or e-file. 1. ..., **Kf8**. Or 1. ..., **Kf7** 2. **Qh5**. 2. **Qh6+ Ke7** 3. **Qg7+ Kd8** 4. **Qh8+ Kc7** (e7) 5. **Qxa1 Rf4+** 6. **Ka3 Bd4**. Or 6. ..., **Bc5+** 7. **b4 Rxb4** 8. **Qg7+** and 9. **Ka2**. 7. **Qa2**. Had **Bl** played 4. ..., **Kd7** then 7. **Bf5+** would now win. 7. ..., **Rf2** 8. **Bc2 Rf1** 9. **Bd1**. 9. **Bb1? Rf2**. 9. ..., **Rxd1** 10. **Qc2+**. Or, with **bKe7** (after 4. ..., **Ke7**), 10. **Qe2+**. 10. ..., **Bc5+** 11. **b4**, and the rest is in the theory books.

No. 5061 G.N. Zakhodyakin
2 Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982

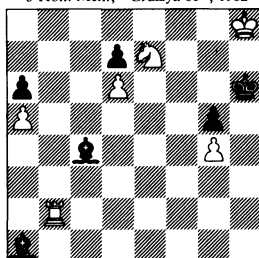


Win 4+5

No. 5061: G.N. Zakhodyakin (Moscow). 1. **Rxg7? Qxa5+** 2. **Kxa5 e1Q+** 3. **Kb6 Qe3+**. 1. **Rh2 Qxa5+** 2. **Kxa5 e1Q+** 3. **Ka6**. Avoiding 3. **Kb6? Qe3+**. 3. ..., **Qf1+** 4. **Kb6 Qf8**. Or 4. ..., **Qg1+** 5. **Kc6 Qc1+** 6. **bRc2**. 5. **Rh8 Qxh8** 6. **Kc7**.

No. 5062: G. Amiryman (Erevan). 1. **Sf5+ Kg6** 2. **Sd4**. This is a position

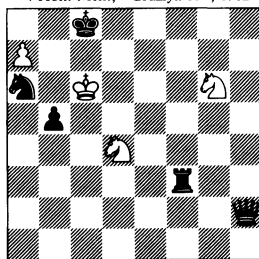
No. 5062 G. Amiryman
3 Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982



Draw 6+6

of reciprocal, or mutual, zugzwang. W to play: **Rd2, Bc3; Rd1, Be2;** and **Bl** wins. 2. ..., **Bd3**. If 2. ..., **Bd5** 3. **Rb4 Bc3** 4. **Rc4**. 3. **Rb4 Kf7** 4. **Rb2**. And this is a symmetrical position of reciprocal zugzwang. 4. ..., **Kf8** 5. **Rb8+ Kf7** 6. **Rb2**. 6. **Rf8+? Kg6** 7. **Rg8+ Kh6**. Or 6. **Rb4? Bc3** 7. **Ra4 Bb5**. 6. ..., **Bc4** 7. **Rd2 Kg6**. 7. ..., **Bc3** 8. **Rd3** draws. 8. **Rb2 Kh6** 9. **Rh2+ Kg6** 10. **Rb2**, positional draw.

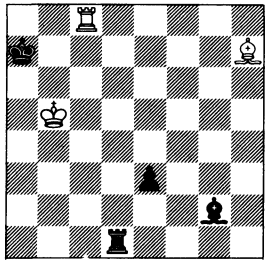
No. 5063 Y. Bazlov
4 Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982



Draw 4+5

No. 5063: Y. Bazlov (Primorsky Krai). 1. **Se7+ Kd8** 2. **a8Q+ Sb8+** 3. **Kd5 Qh5+** 4. **Kd6 Qh2+** 5. **Kd5 Rf5+** 6. **eSxf5 Qg2+** 7. **Kd6 Qxa8** 8. **Se6+ Kc8** 9. **Se7+ Kb7** 10. **Sc5+ Kb6**. Naturally, if 10. ..., **Ka7** 11. **Sc8** mate. 11. **Sd5+ Ka7**. Or 11. ..., **Ka5** 12. **Sb3+ Ka4** 13. **Sb6+**. 12. **Se7 Sa6**. 12. ..., **Qf3** 13. **Sc8+ Ka8** 14. **Sb6+** draws, or 12. ..., **Sd7** 13. **Sc6+ Kb6** 14. **Sxd7+ Kb7** 15. **Sc5+ Kc8** 16. **Se7+ Kd8** 17. **Se6+**, also with a draw. 13. **Sc6+ Kb6** 14. **Sd7+ Kb7** 15. **Sa5+ Ka7** 16. **Sc6+**.

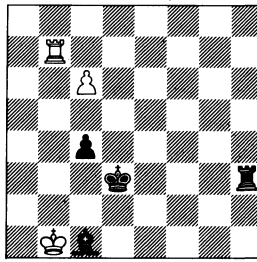
No. 5064 I. Krikheli
5 Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982



Draw 3+4

No. 5064: I. Krikheli (Gori). 1. Re8? Bf1+. 1. Rc7+ Kb8 2. Re7 e2. Or 2. ..., Bf1+ 3. Kb6. 3. Re8+ Kc7 4. Rxe2 Bf1 5. Bd3 Rxd3 6. Re4 Re3+ 7. Ka5 Rxe4 stalemate.

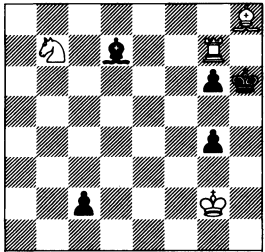
No. 5066 S. Belokon and
An.G. Kuznetsov
7 Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 3+4

No. 5066: S. Belokon (Kharkov) and An.G. Kuznetsov (Moscow). 1. c7 Rh8 2. Rb8 Bf4 3. Rd8+ Bd6 4. Rxd6+ Kc3 5. Rd8 Rh1+ 6. Ka2 Rh2+ 7. Ka3 Rh7 8. Rd3+, and after 8. ..., cd 9. c8Q+ W wins on material.

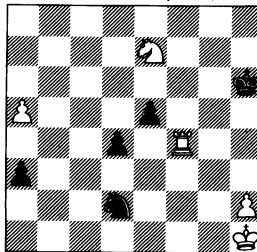
No. 5065 A. Maksimovskikh
and Y. Makletsov
6 Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 4+5

No. 5065: A. Maksimovskikh (Kurgan Region) and Y. Makletsov (Yakutia). 1. Sd6. This threatens Sf7+, Kh5; Rh7+. 1. ..., Kg5 2. Se4+ Kh6. If 2. ..., Kf5 3. Sg3+. 3. Rxd7 c1Q 4. Bg7+ Kh5 5. Sg3+ Kg5 6. Rd5+ Kh4 7. Rh5+ gh 8. Bf6+ Qg5 9. Sf5 mate.

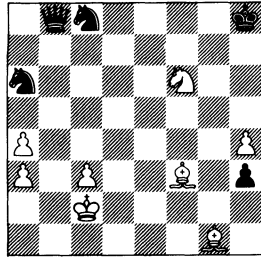
No. 5067 E. Asaba
Commended, "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 5+5

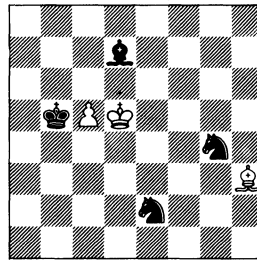
No. 5067: E. Asaba (Moscow). 1. Rg4 a2 2. Rg1 Sb1 3. Sg8+ Kh7 4. Sf6+ Kh6 5. h4 a1Q 6. h5 and 7. Rg6 mate. A second line is: 3. ..., Kh5 4. Sf6+ Kh4 5. Rg4+ Kh3 6. Rg5 and 7. Rh5 mate.

No. 5068 L. Abramov
Commended, "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 8 + 5

No. 5070 E. Kvezereli
Commended, "Gruziya-60", 1982

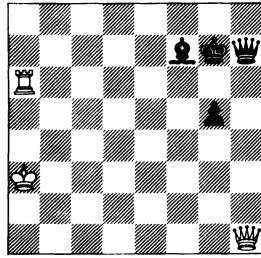


Draw 3 + 4

No. 5068: L. Abramov. 1. **Bd4 Qh2 + 2. Kb1. 2. Kb3? Sc5 + 3. Bxc5 Kg7. 2. ..., Qb8 + 3. Ka2. 3. Ka1? Qb3 4. Sg4 + Kh7 5. Be4 + Kg8 6. Bd5 + Qxd5 7. Sf6 + Kf7 8. Sxd5 h2. 3. ..., Qh2 + 4. Ka1 Qc2 5. Sd7 + Kg8 6. Bd5 + Kh7 7. Be4 + Qxe4 8. Sf6 +.**

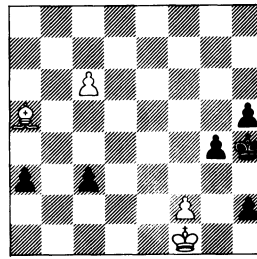
No. 5070: E. Kvezereli (Tbilisi). 1. **Bf1? Bc6 + 2. Kd6 Bf3 3. c6 Kb6. 1. Kd6 Bf5 2. Bf1 Bd3 3. c6 Kb6 4. c7 Kb7 5. Bg2 +. 5. Kd7? Se5 +. 5. ..., Kc8 6. Bh3 Bf5 7. Bf1 Bd3 8. Bh3.**

No. 5069 V.N. Dolgov
Commended, "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 3 + 4

No. 5071 L. Mitrofanov and
V. Razumenko
Commended, "Gruziya-60", 1982

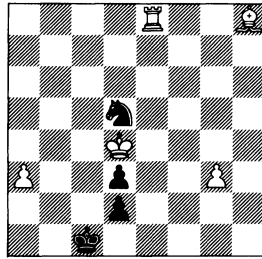


Win 4 + 6

No. 5069: V.N. Dolgov (Krasnodarsky Krai). 1. **Qa1 + Kf8 2. Ra8 + Be8 3. Qf6 + Qf7 4. Qh8 + Ke7 5. Ra7 + Bd7 6. Qe5 + Qe6. 6. ..., Kd8 7. Ra8 + Bc8 8. Qh8 +. 7. Qg7 + Kd6 8. Ra6 + Bc6 9. Qf8 +. Not 9. Qd4 +? Qd5 10. Qf6 + Kc7, drawing. 9. ..., Kd5 10. Qf3 + Kc5 11. Qc3 + Kb5 12. Qd3 + Kc5 13. Qc2 + and wins, for instance, 13. ..., Kb5 14. Qa4 + Kc5 15. Qb4 + Kd5 16. Ra5 +.**

No. 5071: L. Mitrofanov and V. Razumenko (both of Leningrad). 1. **Kg2 h1Q + 2. Kxh1 c2 3. Kh2 c1Q 4. Bd8 + Qg5 5. c7 a2 6. f4. 6. c8Q? a1Q 7. Qc7 gQf6. 6. ..., g3 +. Had W played 3. Kg2? then Bl could survive with gf + here. However, now after 6. ..., gf follows 7. c8Q a1Q 8. Qh3 mate. 7. Kg2 a1Q 8. Bxg5 + Kg4 9. c8Q mate.**

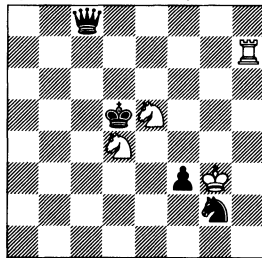
No. 5072 B. Sidorov
Special Prize, "Gruziya-60", 1982



Draw 5+4

No. 5072: B. Sidorov (Krasnodarsky Krai). 1. **Rc8 + Kb1** 2. **Rb8 + Ka2** 3. **Rb2 + Kxb2** 4. **Kxd3 + Kc1** 5. **Bb2 + Kd1** 6. **Bd4 Ke1** 7. **Bf2 + Kd1** 8. **Bd4**, drawn.

No. 5073 A. Botokanov
Special Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982

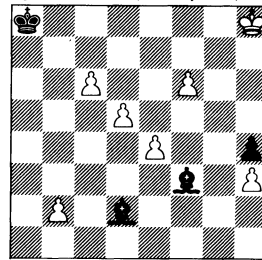


Draw 4+4

No. 5073: A. Botokanov (Frunze). 1. **Rh5? Qg8 +** 2. **Kf2 Kxd4** 3. **Sxf3 + Ke4** 1. **Rh2 Kxd4** 2. **Sxf3 + Ke3** 3. **Rxg2 Qg8 +** 4. **Kh3 Qe6 +** 5. **Kg3 Qd6 +** 6. **Kg4 Qf4 +** 7. **Kh3 Qf5 +** 7. ..., **Kxf3** 8. **Rf2 + Kxf2**, stalemate No. 1. 8. **Kh4 Qe4 +** 8. ..., **Kxf3** 9. **Rf2 +**, stalemate No. 2. 9. **Rg4 Qh7 +** 10. **Kg3 Qc7 +** 11. **Kg2 Qc2 +** 12. **Kg3 Qf2 +** 13. **Kh3 Qf1 +** 13. ..., **Kxf3** 14. **Rf4 +**, stalemate No. 3. 14. **Kh2 Kxf3** 15. **Rf4 + Kxf4**, stalemate No. 4. There is a symmetrical variation after 1. ..., **Qg8 +**. Note 1. ..., **Se3** 2. **dSc6 Qf8 (Sf1 +; Kf2)** 3. **Rd2 + Ke6** 4. **Kf2** 2. **Kf2 Kxe5** 3. **Sxf3 + Kf4** 4. **Rxg2 Qa2 +** 5. **Kf1 Qc4 +** 6. **Kf2 Qc5 +** 7. **Ke2 Qe3 +** 8. **Kf1 Qd3 +** 8. ..., **Kxf3** 9. **Rg3 +**, stalemate No 5. 9. **Ke1 Qe4 +** 9. ..., **Kxf3** 10. **Rg3 +**, stalemate No. 6. 10.

Re2 Qb1 + 11. **Kf2 Qb6 +** 12. **Kg2 Qg6 +** 13. **Kf2 Qg3 +** 14. **Kf1 Qh3 +** 14. ..., **Kxf3** 15. **Re3 +**, stalemate No. 7. 15. **Kg1 Kxf3** 16. **Re3 + Kxe3**, stalemate No. 8. A. Akerblom (2nd Pr., Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1959) showed two symmetrical stalemate lines.

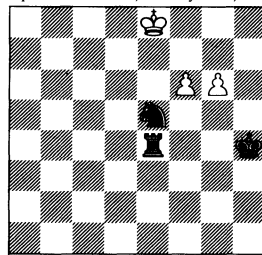
No. 5074 A.P. Kazantsev
Special Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982



Win 7+4

No. 5074: A.P. Kazantsev (Moscow). 1. **d6 Kb8** 2. **f7 Bh6** 3. **d7 Kc7** 4. **Kh7 Bf8** 5. **Kg8 Bh6** 6. **f8Q Bxf8** 7. **Kxf8 Kd8** 8. **b4 Bxe4** 9. **b5 Bf5** 10. **b6 Bxd7** 11. **b7 Bc8** 12. **b8R Kc7** 13. **Rb3**. "A rework of a Weenink study".

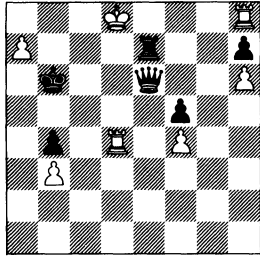
No. 5075 E.L. Pogoyants
Special Hon. Men., "Gruziya-60", 1982



Draw 3+3

No. 5075: E.L. Pogoyants (Moscow). 1. **g7 Sg4 +** 2. **Kf7 Kh5 (Sh6 +; Kg6)** 3. **g8Q Sh6 +** 4. **Kf8 Sxg8** 5. **Kxg8 Rg4 +** 6. **Kh7 Rf4** 7. **Kg7 Rg4 +** 8. **Kh7** draws, and after the alternative 2. ..., **Rf4** 3. **g8Q Sh6 +** 4. **Kg7 Sxg8** 5. **f7 Rg4 +** 6. **Kh7 (Kh8? Se7;)** 6. ..., **Sf6 +** 7. **Kh6/i Sd7** 8. **f8Q Sxf8** it is stalemate. i) 7. **Kh8? Kg5** 8. **f8Q Rh4 +** 9. **Kg7 Rh7** mate.

No. 5076 D. Gurgenidze
and L.A. Mitrofanov
Loshinsky Memorial Ty, 1982
Award: 64-Sh.Ob. xii.82



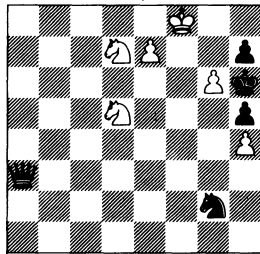
Draw 7+6

No. 5076: D. Gurgenidze and L.A. Mitrofanov. 172 studies from 97 composers were submitted to the judge, V.A. Korolkov, a close friend of the great problemist Lev Loshinsky. 1. a8Q Rd7+ 2. Rxd7 Qf6+ 3. Re7 (Kc8? Qc3+;) 3. ..., Qd4+ 4. Qd5/i Qxd5+ 5. Ke8 Qa8+/ii 6. Kf7 Qxh8 7. Re6+ Kc7 8. Re7+ Kd8 9. Re5 Kd7 10. Re7+ Kd6 11. Re6+ Kd5 12. Re5+ Kd4 13. Re8, and after 13. ..., Qxe8+ 14. Kxe8 Kc3 15. Kf7 Kxb3 16. Kg7 Kc2 17. Kxh7 b3 18. Kg6 b2 19. h7 b1Q 20. h8Q it's drawn.

i) 4. Ke8? or 4. Rd7?, 4. ..., Qxh8+ and 5. Qxa8.

ii) Is 5. ..., Qc6+ a demolition? It appears so: 6. Rd7 Qc8+ 7. Rd8 Qe6+ is a Bl win, 6. Kf7 Qg6+ 7. Kf8 Qf6+ 8. Kg8 Qxe7 9. Rxh7 Qg5+. The study was eventually eliminated.

No. 5077 A. Koranyi
and J. Szentgyörgi
1st Prize, Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Win 6+5

No. 5077: A. Koranyi and Jozsef Szentgyörgi ('Joseph St. George') (Hungary). 1. g7 Qa8+ 2. Sb8 (Kf7; Qxd5+) Qxb8+/i 3. Kf7 Sf4 4. e8S/ii Qxe8+ (Qb7+; eSc7, Qb8; Se7, Qb3+, cSd5) 5. Kxe8 Sxd5 6. Kf8 Sf6 (e7) 7. Kf7/iii Sg8 8. Kxg8 Kg6 9. Kh8/iv Kh6 10. g8S+ Kg6 11. Se7+ Kf6 12. Sd5+ Ke5 13. De3 Kf4 14. Sg2+ Kg3 15. Kxh7.

i) 2. ..., Qxd5 3. g8S+ Kg6 4. e8Q+ Kf5 5. Se7+.

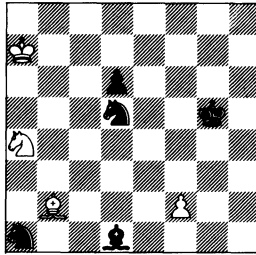
ii) 4. e8Q? Qb7+ 5. Se7 Qb3+ 6. Kf8 Se6+ 7. Kg8 Sxg7+ 8. Qf7 Qb8+ 9. Qf8 Qxf8+ 10. Kxf8 Se6+ 11. Kf7 Sg5+, drawn.

iii) A position of reciprocal zugzwang, explaining why wK lost a tempo.

iv) 9. Kf8? Kh6 10. g8S+ Kg6 11. Se7+ Kf6 12. Ke8 Ke6 13. Kd8 Kd6 14. Sg8 Ke6 15. Sh6 Kf6 16. Kd7 Kg6 17. Sg8 Kf5.

The position after move 8 is known from the 1930s (?Selesniev).

No. 5078 V.A. Bron
2nd Prize, Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Draw 4+5

No. 5078: V.A. Bron. 1. Sb6/i Sxb6 2. Kxb6 Sb3 3. Kc6 Sa5+ 4. Kb5 Sb7 5. Kc6 Bf3+ 6. Kc7 Kf5/ii 7. Bg7 Ke6 8. Bf8/iii Ke5 9. Bg7+/iv Kf5 10. Bh6 (Bf8? Ke6;) 10. ..., Ke5 11. Bg7+ Ke6 12. Bf8, or 10. ..., Kf6 11. Bf4 Ke6 12. Bg3.

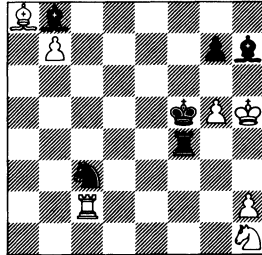
i) 1. Sc3? Sxc3 2. Bxc3 Sb3 3. Kb6 Bf3.

ii) 6. ..., Sa5 7. Bc1 and 8. Kxd6.

iii) "An interesting position of reciprocal zugzwang: bPd6 would ob-

struct bBf3 if it moved, while bB is also tied". If 8. ..., Bg2 9. f4 Be4 10. f5 + Ke5 11. f6 Ke6 12. f7 and 13. Bxd6, and bS is in turn tied to defence of bP. There remains the text move of bK.
iv) 9. Be7? Kd5 10. Kxb7 Ke6 + .

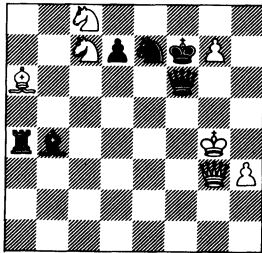
No. 5079 N. Kralin
3rd Prize, Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Draw 7+6

No. 5079: N. Kralin. 1. Sg3+ (else Bg6 mate) 1. ..., Ke6 2. Rxc3 (g6? Kf6); 2. ..., g6+ 3. Kh6 Kf7/i 4. Sh5 Rh4 5. Rf3 + Kg8 6. Rh3/ii Rxh5 + 7. Rxh5 Be5 8. b8Q + Bxb8 9. Bd5 + Kh8 10. Bg8 Kxg8 11. h4 gh 12. g6 Bf4+ 13. Kxh5.
i) 3. ..., Be5? 4. Kxh7 Kf7 5. Rf3 Rxf3 6. b8Q Bxb8 7. Bxf3.
ii) W hopes for stalemate with pin of wS.

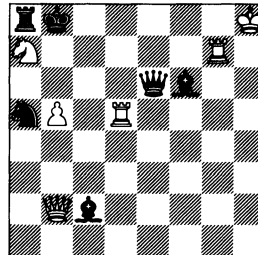
No. 5080 A. Belenky
4th Prize, Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Draw 7+6

No. 5080: A. Belenky. 1. Bc4+ d5 2. Sxd5/i Qf5+ 3. Kh4 Sg6+/ii 4. Qxg6+ Qxg6 5. g8Q+ Kxg8 6. cSe7+/iii Bxe7+ 7. Sf6+ Kh8 stalemate with 2 W pieces pinned.
i) W sets up his own battery to counter Bl's.
ii) The initiative continues to change hands.
iii) 6. dSe7+? Kg7 7. Sxg6 Kxg6. "Loshinsky loved batteries!"

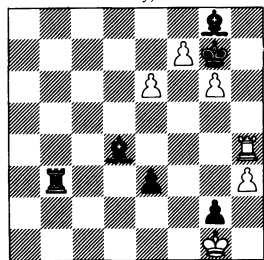
No. 5081 L. Katsnelson
1 Hon. Men., Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Draw 6+6

No. 5081: L. Katsnelson. 1. Sc6+/i Sxc6 2. bc+ Bxb2 3. c7+ Kb7 4. c8B+/ii Kc6 5. Rc5+ Kb6 6. Rb5+, or 3. ..., Ka7 4. c8S+ Ka6 5. Ra5+ Kxa5 -- 2 stalemates, one with B-promotion, the other with S-promotion.
i) 1. Rd8+? Bxd8 2. Sc6+ Sxc6 3. bc+ Bb3 4. Rb7+ Kc8 5. Qxb3 Bf6+ 6. Kh7 Qxc6 7. Rf7 Qe4+ 8. Kg8 Qg6+ 9. Kf8 Qh6+ 10. Ke8 Qh8+ 11. Rf8 Kc7+.
ii) 4. c8Q+? Kb6 5. Qxa8 Qh6+ and 6. ..., Qxg7 mate.

No. 5082 V. Kondratyev
and A.G. Kopnin
2 Hon. Men., Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Draw 6+6

No. 5082: V. Kondratyev and A.G. Kopnin. 1. e7/i Bxf7 2. gf e2+ 3. Kxg2 Rg3+/ii 4. Kh2 Bg1+ 5. Kh1 Rxh3+ 6. Kg2/iii Rh2+ 7. Rxh2 Kxf7 8. e8Q+ Kxe8 9. Kf3 e1Q 10. Re2+.

i) 1. Rxd4? e2 2. Re4 Rb1+ 3. Kxg2 e1Q.

1. Re4? Rb2 2. e7 e2+ 3. Kxg2 e1Q+. 1. Kxg2? Rb2+ 2. Kf3 Rf2+ 3. Kg4 e2 4. e7 Bxf7 5. Rh7+ Kxg6.

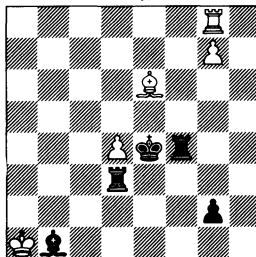
ii) It is the aim of both Bl and W to engineer a promotion with check.

iii) 6. Rxh3? Kxf7 7. Rf3+ Kxe7 8. Rf1? efR.

i) 5. ..., Be1 6. Rg1 Bd2 7. Kd3 Bf4 8. Sc4+ Kb4 9. Rg4 Sd5 10. Se3.

ii) 6. ..., Kb6 7. Rg6 Bc5 8. Se4+ d6 9. Sxc5 Kxc5 10. Rg2. Or 6. ..., Kb4 7. Kd2 Bc5 8. Rg4+ Kb3 9. Se4.

No. 5084 G.M. Kasparyan
1 Comm., Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982

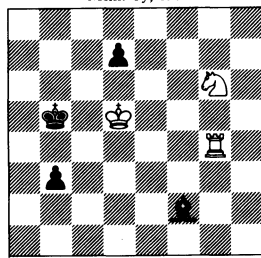


Draw 5+5

No. 5084: G.M. Kasparyan. 1. Bd5+/i Kxd4 2. Bxg2 Ba2 3. Rf8 (Rd8+? Kc3;) 3. ..., Rg4 4. Rd8+ Ke3 5. Rxd3+ Kxd3 6. Bf1+ Kc2 7. Bc4, and 7. ..., Rxc4 8. g8Q or 7. ..., Bxc4 8. g8Q Bxg8 stalemate, or 7. ..., Rxg7 8. Bb3+ K or Bxb3 stalemate, or 9. ..., Kc3 10. Bxa2.

i) 1. Bf5+? Rxf5 2. Re8+ Kf4 3. g8Q Rg3.

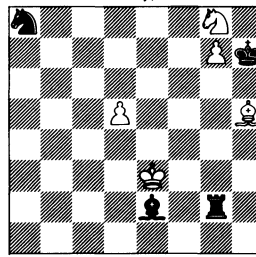
No. 5083 E. Ianosi
3 Hon. Men., Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Win 3+4

No. 5083: E. Ianosi (Romania). 1. Se5 b2 2. Sc4 b1S 3. Sd6+ Ka5 4. Rg2 Sc3+ (B-; Ra2+) 5. Kc4 Sd1/i 6. Kd3 Sb2+/ii 7. Kc3 Sa4+ 8. Kb3 Bc5 9. Sc8 Kb5 10. Ra2 Sb6 11. Sa7 mate.

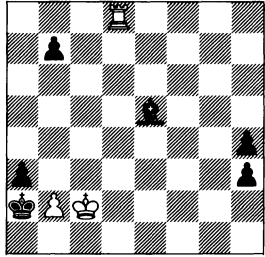
No. 5085 G.N. Zakhodyakin
2 Comm., Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Draw 5+4

No. 5085: G.N. Zakhodyakin. 1. d6/i Sb6 2. Sf6+ Kxg7 3. d7 Sxd7 4. Bf3 Bxf3 5. Kxf3 Rd2 6. Ke3 Rd1 (Rd6; Se8+) 7. Ke2 Rd4 8. Ke3, with perpetual attack by wK on bR.
i) 1. Se7? Rxg7+ 2. d6 Bb5.

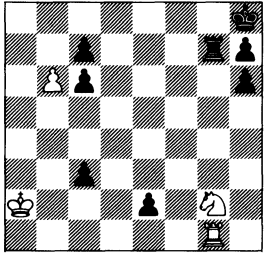
No. 5086 A. Bezgodkov
3 Comm., Loshinsky
Mem. Ty, 1982



Draw 3+6

No. 5086: A. Bezgodkov. 1. Rd3 ab/i 2. Rb3 h2 3. Rxb7 Ka3/ii 4. Rb3 + Ka4 5. Rh3 Bg3 6. Kxb2 Kb4 7. Kc2 Kc4 8. Kd2 Kd4 9. Ke2 Ke4 10. Kf1 Kf3 11. Rxh4 Bxh4 stalemate.
i) 1. ..., Bxb2 2. Rxh3 Bf6 3. Rb3.
ii) 3. ..., Bd4 is met, not by 4. Rb5? Bc3 5. Kxc3 b1S+, but by 4. Rb4 b1Q+ 5. Rxb1 Bg1 6. Rb2+ Ka3 7. Rb3+ and 8. Rh3.

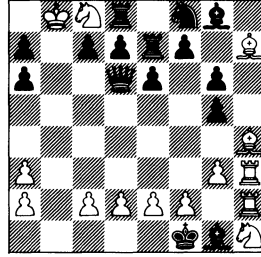
No. 5087 A.G. Kopnin
Special Mention,
Loshinsky Mem. Ty, 1982



Win 4+8

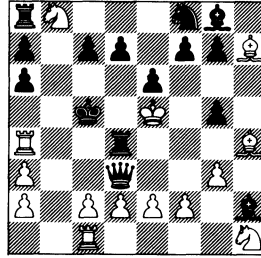
No. 5087: A.G. Kopnin. 1. b7 Rg8 2. Sh4. Now there follow 2 lines: 2. ..., **Rxg1** 3. b8Q+ Rg8 4. Qa7/i e1Q 5. Qd4+ Rg7 6. Qd8+ Rg8 7. Qf6+ Rg7 8. Qf8+ Rg8 9. Sg6+ hg 10. Qxh6 mate.
2. ..., **Rb8** 3. **Sf5**, and once again the lines divide:
3. ..., **Rxb7** 4. Sh6 Ra7+ 5. Kb3 Rb7+ 6. Kc4 and 7. Sf7 mate.
3. ..., **e1Q** 4. Rxel Kg8 5. Sd6 cd 6. Re7 h5 7. Rc7 Rxb7 8. Rxb7 wins.
i) 4. Qb4? Ra8+ 5. Kb3 e1Q.

No. 5088 N. Plaksin
Special Mention,
Loshinsky Mem. Ty, 1982



Draw 14+15

No. 5088a
Critical position of No. 5088



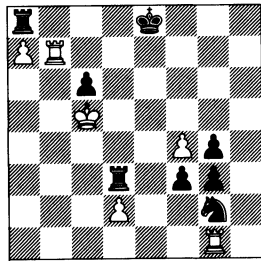
See text 14+15

No. 5088: N. Plaksin, the retro specialist. Beginning from No. 5088a, after the very last pawn-move or capture 0. ..., g7-g6, play. 1. Kf6 2. Ke7 3. Kd8 4. Kc8 5. Kb7 6. Sc6 Re8 7. Se5 Re7 8. Kc8 Rb4 9. Kd8 10. Sc4 Kc6 11. Sd6 Rb8+ 12. Sc8 Ra8 13. ..., Kb7 14. ..., Kb8 15. Sd6 16. Sc4 17. Se5 Qd4 18. Sc6+ Kb7+ 19. Sb8 Kb6 20. Kc8 Kc5 21. Kb7 Kd5 22. Ra1 Ke5 23. Sc6+ Kf5 24. Sb4 Kg4 25. Sd5 Kh3 26. Sc3 Kg2 27. Sb1 Kf1 28. ..., Ke1 29. ..., Kd1 30. ..., Kc1 31. Sc3+ Kb2 32. Rg1 Rd8 33. Rg2 Kc1 34. Sd5 Kd1 35. Rb4 Qa1 36. ..., Qc1 37. Rb1 Bg1 38. Ra1 Qb1+ 39. Sb6 Kc1 40. Rh2 Kb2 41. Rh3 Qf1 42. Sc8 Qg2+ 43. Kb8 Bh2 44. Rg1 Qd5 45. Rg2 Qd6 46. Ka8 Bg1 47. gRh2 Kc1 48. Kb8 Kd1 49. Ka8 Ke1 50. Kb8 Kf1, and the initial diagram is reached after 50 moves, and it's draw by the Laws of Chess, on the assumption (false in a study) that there is a

''player'' to make the claim -- but then we are all used to this study-convention interpretation of the game rules.

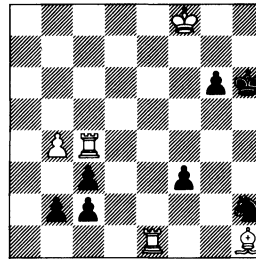
Kxd6 Kxb7 14. a8Q+ Kxa8 15. Kc7 g2 16. Rxc4 Ka7 17. Rg6 f2 18. Rxc2 f1Q 19. Ra2+ wins.

No. 5089 E. Chumburidze
1st Prize, Soplis Tskhovreba, 1980
Final Award: Shakhmatny Tbilisi, xii.82



Win 6 + 8

No. 5090 V. Kondratyev
2nd Prize, Soplis Tskhovreba,
1980



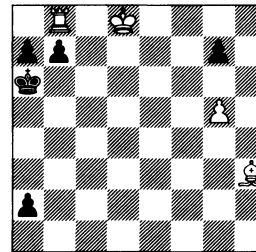
Draw 5 + 7

No. 5089: E. Chumburidze. This competition of the Georgian newspaper 'Soplis Tskhovreba' in the Georgian tongue (= Country Life, but bearing zero relationship to the glossy British journal of the same name!) was for non-town composers. It was even the 5th such tourney. The first was in 1964, and subsequent dates were: 1968, 1972, 1976 and 1980. It is not clear how many of these were for studies. The present tourney was judged by David Gurgenzidze, himself a confirmed country-man and current USSR champion for studies. 52 composers entered 86 compositions, and the preliminary award appeared in 'Soplis Tskhovreba' on 25.xii.81. This is the final award. The composer of the 1st Prize-winning study comes from the village of Zeda Simoneti, Terholsky Raion (= local district, smaller than 'oblast' or 'krai') in the Georgian SSR.

1. Rh1 Sh4 2. Rxh4 Rd5+ 3. Kxc6 Rd6+ 4. Kc5 Rd5+ 5. Kb4 Rd4+ 6. Kc3 Rd3+ 7. Kc2 Rxd2+ 8. Kb3 Rd3+ 9. Kb4 Rd4+ 10. Kc5 Rd5+ 11. Kxd5 0-0-0+ 12. Kc6 Rd6+ 13.

No. 5090: V. Kondratyev (Ivanovsk Region). 1. Rg1 g5 2. Rc6+ Kh5 3. Kg7 g4 4. Rc5+ Kh4 5. Kg6 g3 6. Rc4+ Kh3 7. Kh5 g2 8. Bxc2+ fg 9. Rxc3+ Sf3 10. Rxc2 Sxg1 11. Rxb2 Se2 12. Rb1 Sg3+ 13. Kg5 Sf1 14. Rb3+ Sg3 15. Rb1, positional draw.

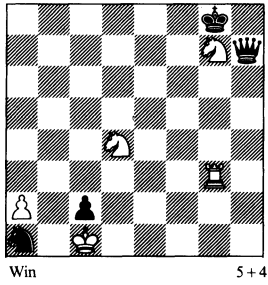
No. 5091 E. Chumburidze
3rd Prize, Soplis Tskhovreba,
1980



Win 4 + 5

No. 5091: E. Chumburidze. 1. Bc8 a1Q 2. Rxb7 Qa5+ 3. Ke8 Qa4+ 4. Kf8 Qa3+ 5. Kg8 Qa2+ 6. Kxg7 Qa1+ 7. Kg8 Qa2+ 8. Kf8 Qa3+ 9. Ke8 Qa4+ 10. Rb5+.

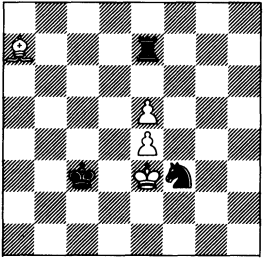
No. 5092 V. Anufriev
4th Prize, Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Win 5+4

No. 5092: A. Anufriev (Nikitino, Tula Region). 1. Sh5+ Kh8 2. Rh3 Qd7 3. Rh4 Qc8 4. Sf5 Qxf5 5. Sg3+.

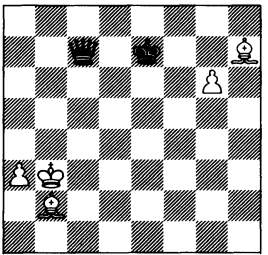
No. 5093 Y.M. Makletsov
1 Hon. Men., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Draw 4+3

No. 5093: Y. Makletsov (Yakutia, in the very far east and north). 1. Bc5 Rxe5 2. Bf8 Re6 3. Bg7+ Se5 4. Kf4 Kd4 5. Bh8 Re7 6. Kf6 Re8 7. Bg7.

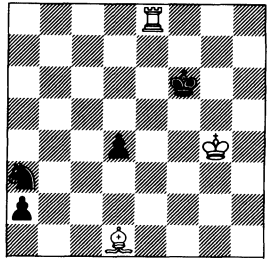
No. 5094 V.N. Dolgov
and B.N. Sidorov
2 Hon. Men., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Win 5+2

No. 5094: V. Dolgov and B. Sidorov (Krasnodarsky Krai, also in Far East, and itself a vast region). 1. g7 Qb7+ 2. Ka2 Qd5+ 3. Ka1 Qh1+ 4. Bb1 Qd5 5. Bc2 Qc4 6. Bh7 Qf1+ 7. Ka2 Qc4+ 8. Kb1 Qf1+ 9. Bc1 Qb5+ 10. Ka1 Qe5+ 11. Bb2 Qe1+ 12. Ka2 Qe6+ 13. Kb1 Qe1+ 14. Bc1.

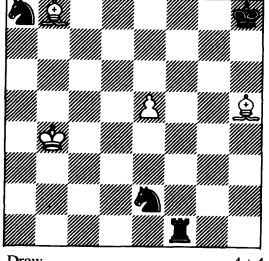
No. 5095 A. Ivanov
3 Hon. Men., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Draw 3+4

No. 5095: A. Ivanov (Chuvashia -- I think that this is an 'Autonomous Region' based on the Chuvash minor nationality). 1. Re6+ Kg7 2. Re7+ Kf8 3. Rf7+ Ke8 4. Ba4+ Kd8 5. Rf8+ Kc7 6. Rf7+ Kd6 7. Rf6+ Kc5 8. Rf1 Sb1 9. Rc1+ Kd6 10. Rc6+ Ke7 11. Rc7+ Kd8 12. Rd7+ Kc8 13. Ra7 Kb8 14. Bb3.

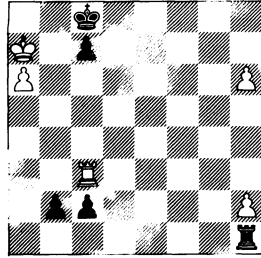
No. 5096 A. Ivanov
4 Hon. Men., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Draw 4+4

No. 5096: A. Ivanov. 1. e6 Sf4 2. Be5+ Kh7 3. Bxf4 Rxf4+ 4. Kc5 Rf5+ 5. Kd6 Rxh5 6. e7 Rh6+ 7. Kd7 Sb6+ 8. Kd8 Rd6+ 9. Kc7 Rd7+ 10. Kb8 Rxe7 stalemate.

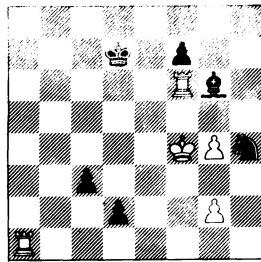
No. 5097 I. Roiko
5 Hon. Men., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Draw 5+5

No. 5097: I. Roiko (Ukraine, not more closely identified). 1. h7 Rxh2 2. Rxc2 b1Q 3. h8Q+ Rxh2 4. Rxc7+ Kd8 5. Rd7+ Ke8 6. Re7+.

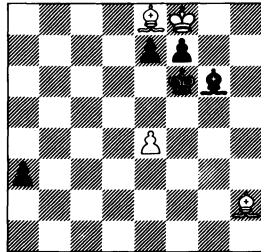
No. 5098 N. Pandzhakidze
1 Comm., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Draw 5+6

No. 5098: N. Pandzhakidze (village of Tsagveri, Georgian Republic). 1. Kg5 Sxg2 2. Ra7+ Ke8 3. Ra8+ Ke7 4. Ra7+ Kf8 5. Ra8+ Kg7 6. Rd8 c2 7. Rxc6+ fg 8. Rxd2 c1Q stalemate.

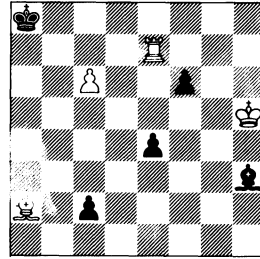
No. 5099 N. Chebanov
2 Comm., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Draw 4+5

No. 5099: N. Chebanov (Moldavian Republic). 1. e5+ Kf5 2. Bg1 Kxe5 3. Bxf7 Bxf7 4. Bc5 a2 5. Bxe7 a1Q 6. Bf6+ Kxf6 stalemate.

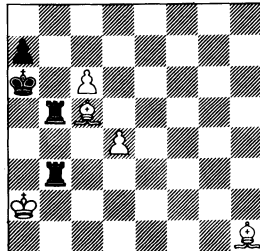
No. 5100 N. Mansarliisky
3 Comm., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Draw 4+5

No. 5100: N. Mansarliisky (Odessa Region). 1. Bd5 Kb8 2. c7+ Kc8 3. Re8+ Kxc7 4. Rxe4 Bf1 5. Re7+ Kc8 6. Re8+ Kc7 7. Re7+ Kd6 8. Re1 Be2+ 9. Kg6 Kxd5 10. Rc1 Ke5 11. Re1 Kf4 12. Rc1 with a positional draw.

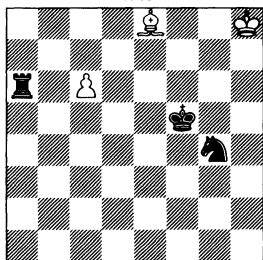
No. 5101 A. Maksimovskikh
4 Comm., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Win 5+4

No. 5101: A. Maksimovskikh (Kurgan Krai). 1. c7 Rb2+ 2. Ka3 R2b3+ 3. Ka4 Rxc5 4. dc and either 4. ..., Rb7 5. c8R, or 4. ..., Rb8 5. cbS+. (No, there were literally no annotations in the award source... AJR).

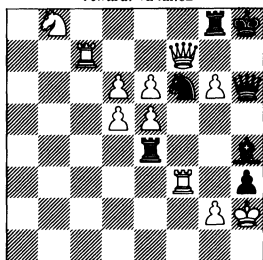
No. 5102 N. Ryabinin
5 Comm., Sopolis Tskhovreba,
1980



Draw 3+3

No. 5102: N. Ryabinin. 1. Bd7+ Kg6
2. c7 Kf7 3. Be8+ Kf8 4. Bg6 Rc6 5.
Bf5 Rh6+ 6. Bh7 Rc6 7. Bf5.

No. 5103 E.L. Pogoyants (i-xii.80(sic!))
1st Prize, Buletin Problemistic, 1980-81
Award: vii-xii.82



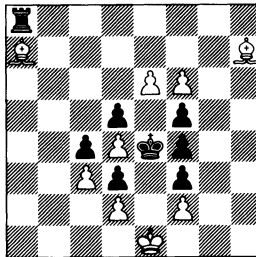
Win 11+7

No. 5103: E.L. Pogoyants. Judge:
Filipp S. Bondarenko. There were 24
participating studies, rather a small
number for 2 years.

1. g7+. 1. Rxf6? Bg3+ 2. Kxg3
Qg5+, or 2. Kg1 Re1+ 3. Rf1 Qe3+
4. Kh1 hg+ 5. Kxg2 Re2+. 1.
Qxf6+? Bxf6 2. Rxh3 Bxe5+ 3. Kg1
Qxh3, or, in this, 2. Rh7+ Qxh7 3.
gh Bxe5+. 1. ..., Kh7 2. ef. 2. Rxf6?
Bg3+. 2. ..., Bg3+ 3. Rxc3 hg+ 4.
Rh3. 4. Kxg2? Qd2+ 5. Kh3 Qh6+,
perpetual check. 4. ..., g1Q+ 5.
Kxg1 Qxh3 6. Qxg8+ Kg6 7. Qh7+
Kxh7. 7. ..., Qxh7 8. g8Q+ Qxg8 9.
Rg7+. 8. g8Q+ Kxg8 9. f7+ Kg7
10. f8Q+ Kxf8 11. e7+ Kf7 12.
e8Q+ Kxe8 13. d7+ Qxd7 14. Sxd7
Kd8 15. Ra7. 15. Sf6? Re1+ 16. Kf2
Kxc7 17. Kxe1 Kd6 18. Kd2 Ke5 19.

Kc3 Kxf6 20. Kc4 Ke7 21. Kc5 Kd7.
15. ..., Re7 16. d6 Rxd7 17. Ra8
mate, or 16. ..., Re6 17. Sc5 Rxd6 18.
Sb7+ wins.

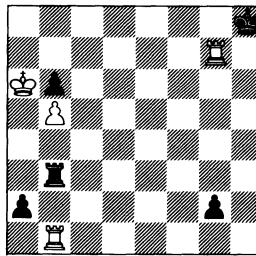
No. 5104 E. Melnichenko (vii-xii.81)
2nd Prize, Buletin Problemistic,
1980-81



Win 9+8

No. 5104: E. Melnichenko (New Zea-
land). 1. e7. 1. f7? Rxa7 2. Bxf5+
Kxf5 3. f8Q+ Ke4 4. Q- Ra1 mate.
1. Kd1? Rxa7 2. Kc1 Ra1+ 3. Kb2
Ra2+. 1. ..., Rg8 2. Bg6 Rh8. 2. ...,
Rb8 3. Bxf5+ Kxf5 4. Bxb8. 3. Bh5
Rg8 4. Bg4 Rh8 5. Bh3 Rg8 6. Bf1
Rb8 7. Bb6 Ra8 8. Ba5 Rb8 9. Bb4
Ra8 10. Ba3 Rb8 11. Bc1 Ra8 12. f7
Re8 13. Bxd3+ cd 14. c4 and wins.

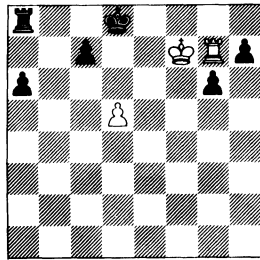
No. 5105 D. Gurgendize (vii-xii.82)
3rd Prize, Buletin Problemistic,
1980-81



Draw 4+5

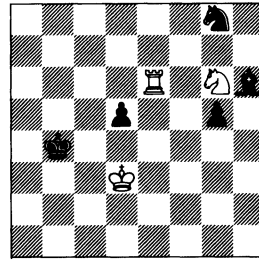
No. 5105: D. Gurgendize. 1. Rg1 Rb1
2. Rg8+ Kh7 3. Rg7+ Kh6 4. Rg6+
Kh5 5. Rg5+ Kh4 6. Rg4+ Kh3 7.
Ra4 Rxc1 8. Rxa2 Rc1 9. Rxc2 Kxc2
10. Kxb6 Kf3 11. Ka7. 11. Ka6? Ke4
12. b6 Kd5 13. b7 Kc6 14. b8S+ Kc7
15. Ka7 Ra1+ 16. Sa6+ Ka6 and Bl
wins. 11. ..., Ke4 12. b6 Kd5 13. b7
Kc6 14. b8S+ draws, not 14. b8Q?
Ra1 mate. David Hooper suggests
that this is "book" from move 10.

No. 5106 E.L. Pogosyants
1 Hon.Men., Buletin Problemistic,
1980-81



Win 3+6

No. 5107 E. Ianosi (i-vi.81)
=2/3 Hon.Men., Buletin
Problemistic, 1980-81



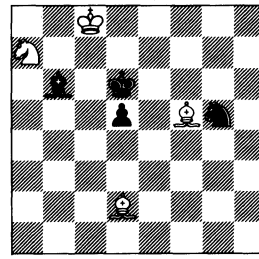
Win 3+5

No. 5106: E.L. Pogosyants. **1. Ke6.** 1. Rg8+? Kd7 2. Rxa8 Kd6 3. Rd8+ Ke5. David Hooper would like more proof of the draw here. 1. ..., Kc8. Were the position reflected left-for-right then B1 could castle here. **2. d6 cd.** 2. ..., Kb7 3. Rxc7+ Kb6 4. Rxh7 Re8+ 5. Re7 Rd8 6. Kd5 Rh8 7. d7 Kc7 8. Re8 Rh5+ 9. Ke6, or in this, 6. ..., a5 7. Re1 Kb5 8. Rb1+ Ka4 9. Kc6 Ka3 10. d7 a4 11. Kc7 Rxd7+ 12. Kxd7 Ka2 13. Rb4 a3 14. Kc6 Ka1 15. Kd5 b4 16. Kc4 g4 17. Kb3 wins. **3. Kd5.** 3. Kxd6? a5 4. Kc6 Ra6+. 3. ..., a5. 3. ..., Kb8 4. Kc6 Ra7 5. Rg8 mate. 4. Kc6 Ra6+ 5. Kb5 Ra8 6. Rxh7. 6. Kb6? h5 7. Rg8+ Kd7. 6. ..., g5 7. Kb6 g4 8. Rh8+ Kd7 9. Rxa8 Ke6 **10. Kb5.** Not 10. Rxa5? d5 11. Kc5 Ke5 12. Ra4 d4 13. Rxd4 Kf5 14. Rd8 Ke4 15. Re8+ Kf3 16. Kd4 g3 17. Rf8+ Ke2 drawing, or in this, 13. Ra3 Ke4 14. Kc4 d3 15. Rxd3 Kf4 16. Rd7 Ke3 17. Re7+ Kf2, a chameleon-echo variation. David Hooper suggests that 10. Kc6 may win also. **10 ... , Ke5 11. Kc4 Ke4 12. Re8+ Kf3 13. Kd3 g3 14. Rf8+ Kg2 15. Ke2** wins.

No. 5107: E. Ianosi. **1. Se5 Bg7.** 1. ..., Bf8 2. Sd7 Bc5 3. Re8 Sh6 4. Rb8+ wins, but not 2. Re8? Bd6 3. Sf7 Sf6 4. Re6 Se4 5. Sxd6 Sc5+, drawing. Also, after 2. Sd7, g4 3.

Rg6 Bf4 4. Rxc4 wins. **2. Sc6+ Kc5.** 2. ..., Kb5 3. Sa7+ K- 4. Rg6. **3. Rg6 Bb2.** 3. ..., Ba1 4. Sa5 Se7 5. Re6 Kb4 6. Rxe7 Kxa5 7. Ra7+. **4. Kc2 Ba1 5. Kb1.** 5. Sa5? Se7 6. Sb3+ Kb5 7. Re6 Sf5 8. Sa1 Sd4+ drawn. **5. ... , Bc3 (f6) 6. Rxc6 Kxc6 7. Rc8+** (Rg6) and wins. If 4. ..., Ba3 5. Kb3 Bc1 6. Rxc6.

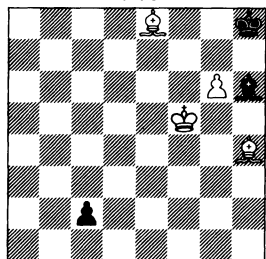
No. 5108 A.A. Sochniev (i-xii.80)
=2/3 Hon.Men., Buletin
Problemistic, 1980-81



Win 4+4

No. 5108: A.A. Sochniev. **1. Bf4+.** 1. Sb5+? Kc5 draws. 1. ..., Kc5 **2. Be3+**. 2. Bxc5? Bxa7 3. Kb7 Bb6 4. Be3+ d4. **2. ... , d4 3. Bxc5 Bxa7 4. Kb7 Bb6 5. Be7+ Kb5 6. Bd3+ Ka5 7. Kc6 Ba7 8. Kc7 Bb6+ 9. Kb7** wins.

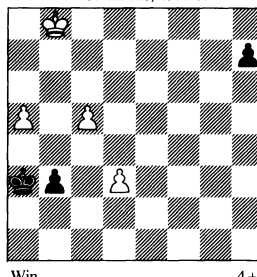
No. 5109 V.N. Dolgov and
A. Maksimovskikh (i-xii.80)
Commended, Buletin Problemistic,
1980-81



Win 4+3

No. 5109: V.N. Dolgov and A. Maksimovskikh. 1. **Bf6 + Bg7**. 1. ..., Kg8 2. **Bf7 +** 3. **Ke6 c1Q** 4. **g7 + Bxg7** 5. **Be7** mate. 2. **Bg5 Bb2** 3. **Bf6 + Bxf6** 4. **Kxf6 c1Q** 5. **g7 + Kh7** 6. **Bg6 + Kh6** 7. **g8S** mate.

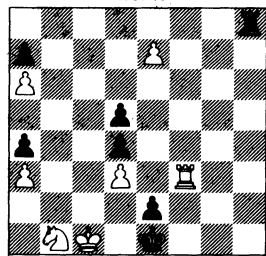
No. 5111 V. Kichigin (vii-xii.81)
Commended, Buletin
Problemistic, 1980-81



Win 4+3

No. 5111: V.V. Kichigin. 1. **a6**. 1. c6? b2 2. **c7 b1Q +** 3. **Kc8 Qc2**. 1. ..., b2 2. **a7 b1Q +** 3. **Kc7 Qh1** 4. **c6 Qh2 +** 5. **Kc8 Qh3 +** 6. **Kb7** wins.

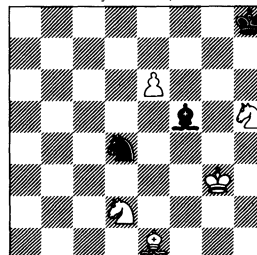
No. 5110 A. Kakovin and
A. Motor (vii-xii.82)
Commended, Buletin Problemistic,
1980-81



Win 7+7

No. 5110: A.S. Kakovin and A.T. Motor. 1. **Rf8 Rxf8** 2. **efB Kf2** 3. **Bb4 Kf1** 4. **Sd2 + Kf2** 5. **Sf3**. 5. Sb1? Kf1 6. **Kc2 Kf2** 7. **Bd2 Kf1** 8. **Sc3 dc** 9. **Kxc3 e1Q** 10. **Bxe1 Kxe1** 11. **Kd4 Kd2** 12. **Kxd5 Kxd3** 13. **Kc6 Kc4** 14. **Kb7 Kb3**, drawn. 5. ..., **Kxf3** 6. **Be1 Kg2** 7. **Kd2** wins.

No. 5112 A. Belyavsky
Molodoy Leninets, 18.xii.82



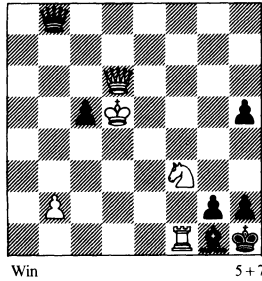
Win 5+3

No. 5112: A. Belyavsky (Leningrad). 1. **e7 Bg6** 2. **Sf3 Sf5 +** 3. **Kg4 Sxe7** 4. **Bc3 + Kg8/i** 5. **Sf6 + Kf8** 6. **Bb4 Kf7** 7. **Sg5 + Kxf6** 8. **Bc3** mate, or 6. ..., **Bf5 +** 7. **Kh5 Kf7** 8. **Sg5 + Kxf6** 9. **Bc3** mate.

i) 4. ..., **Kh7** 5. **Sg5 + Kh6** 6. **Bg7** mate.

Eliminated from the final award by Judge: S. Belokon. This was the 5th study tourney of the Kurgan newspaper. The eliminations were the result of comments by readers and competitors, but no specific analyses or other reasons were provided.

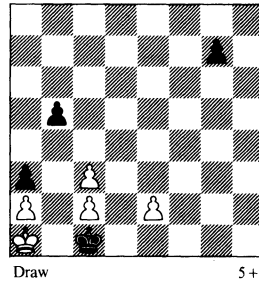
No. 5113 D. Gurgenzidze
and L.M. Mitrofanov
1st Prize, Molodoy Leninet, 1981
Award: 18.xii.82 and 14.iv.83



Win 5+7

No. 5113: D. Gurgenzidze and L.A. Mitrofanov (Georgian SSR and Leningrad respectively). 1. Qxh2+ Qxh2 2. Rb1 h4 3. Kc6 h3 4. Kb7 c4 5. Ka8 c3 6. bc Qb8+ 7. Rxb8 Bc5 8. Rh8.

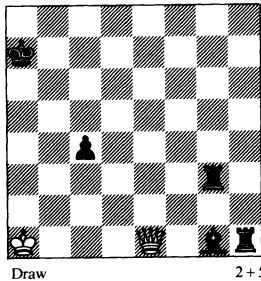
No. 5115 G. Amiryany
Special Prize, Molodoy
Leninets, 1981



Draw 5+4

No. 5115: G. Amiryany (Erevan). 1. e4 g5 2. e5 g4 3. e6 g3 4. e7 g2 5. e8Q g1Q 6. Qe2 Qh1 7. Qf2 Qd1 8. Qd4 Qe1 9. Qe5 Qh1 10. Qh8 Qf1 11. Qf6.

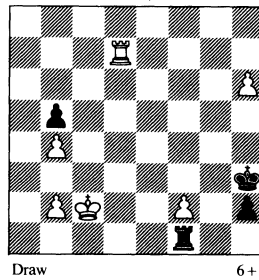
No. 5114 A. Maksimovskikh
2nd Prize, Molodoy Leninets 1981



Draw 2+5

No. 5114: A. Maksimovskikh (Kurgan Region). 1. Qxg3? Bd4+ 2. Ka2 Ra1 mate, or 1. Ka2? Rh2+ 2. Kb1 Rb3+ 3. Kc1 Be3+ 4. Kd1 Rb1 mate, or 1. Qe7+? Ka6 2. Qd6+ Bb6+ 3. Kb2 Rh2+ 4. Kb1 Rg1 mate. So, 1. Qa5+ Kb7 2. Qd5+ Kb6 3. Qxh1 Bd4+ 4. Ka2 (Kb1? Rg1+;) 4. ..., Rg1 5. Qh6+ Kb5/i 6. Qh5+ Kb4 7. Qd1 (Qh1? Ra1+;) 7. ..., Rg2+ 8. Kb1 Rg1 9. Ka2 Kc5 10. Qh5+ Kb4 11. Qd1 Rg2+ 12. Kb1. i) 5. ..., Ka5 6. Qd2+ Kb6 7. Qxd4+, or 5. ..., Kc5 6. Qf8+ Kb5 7. Qb8+.

No. 5116 V. Kalandadze
3rd Prize, Molodoy
Leninets, 1981



Draw 6+4

No. 5116: V. Kalandadze (Tbilisi). 1. h7 Rxf2+ 2. Kb3/i Rf8 3. Rd3+ Kg4 4. Rd4+ Kg5 5. Rd5+ Kg6 6. Rd6+ Kxh7 7. Rd1 Rf3+ 8. Ka2 Rh3 9. Rh1 Kg6 10. b3 Kg5 11. Ka3 Kg4 12. Rxh2 Rxh2 stalemate. i) 2. Rd2? Rf8 3. Rd3+ Kg4 4. Rd4+ Kg5 5. Rd5+ Kg6 6. Rd6+ Kxh7 7. Rd1 Kg6 8. b3 Rf2+ wins.

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