

MY GBR CLASS 0103 FILE
by J.H. de Boer, Milsbeek, Netherlands.

If you want chess to become popular in your country the trick is to acquire a World Champion. As a result of Euwe's 1935 title, in the following year a 16-page weekly "De Schaakwereld" was started, and a strong stimulus given to the publication of chess books in Dutch. A Dutch edition of an anthology by A.O. Herbstman of soviet endgame compositions came out, translated by the enthusiastic endgame propagandist G.C.A. Oskam. In our local newspaper the regular weekly chess column had to move from Saturdays to Thursdays in order to make room for an extra column by Max Euwe. In one of these Euwe reviewed the Herbstman book and discussed, by way of illustration, a First Prize by M.S. Liburkin ('64', 1931 - see, for instance, No. 562 in Kasparyan's "Domination").

One motif of the solution is GBR class **0130** position **B1**, with its winning move **1. Rh6**.

Oskam was also an intermittent contributor to "De Schaakwereld". On such occasion was devoted to A. Mandler's **0103** positions **B2** (No. 385 in "Domination"). Oskam also mentioned the old (ca. AD 863) A1-Adlf position from an Arab manuscript of 1140, and the other one from an Arab manuscript of 1257. It so happened that around the year 1936 D. Zijlstra had privately published two books containing extensive solutions to Al-Adlf, with all variations meti-

culously elaborated. In 1943 he even promised a third book (it never appeared) on Al-Adlf, in a short pamphlet indicating several improvements. It was here, incidentally, that Zijlstra gave the short solution to the position of AD 1257 that Chéron (I, p. 20 of 2nd edition) ascribes to Mandler, 1946.

All this aroused my interest in endgames in general and in **0103** in particular. In Zijlstra's books the same concluding moves reappeared again and again. To avoid this repetition I began cataloguing (by hand, naturally) the intermediate win positions BTM (ie, with B1 to move) that occur in his analyses. Later on I added positions from other sources. But my file remains far from complete and certainly does not always give the shortest solution. For instance, in **B2** after **1. Rg6+** it proposes a remaining solution length of 25, probably too high.

Since that time computers have appeared on the scene, and in particular researchers of the calibre of T. Ströhlein and L. Zagler (see EG69, p. 66; EG52, p.27; EG55, p.113; EG60, p.292). A complete list of **0130** win positions, with first moves and solution lengths, is now available, and it is my fervent hope that someone will (soon?) produce a version for **0103**. The rich history of **0103** merits the labour, for sure. From the standpoint of endgame enthusiasts the labour is

well spent because of the aesthetic content of these classes - the 1983 book by Spinhoven and Bondarenko gives 25 examples of **0130**. More dramatically, the aesthetic aspect is underlined by AJR's discovery of a dual in **B1: 1. Kc5** is equally a win. This "drastically reduces the value" of the study, says Kasparyan, and Chéron even dropped the study entirely from his 2nd edition.

There are two ways to formulate a 'complete' solution to, say, **0103**. One way is verbally to describe a strategy comprehensible to a chess-player. (It may be noted that provided such a strategy succeeds it is not necessary that it is optimal in the sense of always producing the shortest solution.) The other way is to provide all the shortest solution lengths. The situation here is similar to the case of solving Rubik's cube, where the second way seems unattainable and is called "God's solution". But the situation for **0130** and **0103** is not too hopeless, as we have seen. Let me describe my approach in more detail.

A list of all the WTM (W to move) winning positions, together with the associated first moves and solution lengths (as published by Ströhlein and Zagler) can, with some effort, be converted to a list of all winning positions **after** the winning move has been played (ie, now BTM). That done, all one need do is associate with each position merely its solution **length** (number of moves). The original WTM data is recoverable by a kind of reversal of the process: given a specific TWM position one considers the possible W moves and searches the appropriate BTM list for the position with the lowest number, ie the shortest solution. Hence the two lists are about equivalent, the BTM version having the advantage that alternative winning moves are also plainly visible.

Although my physical implementation is for GBR class **0103**, I shall take **0130** to explain my method in more detail.

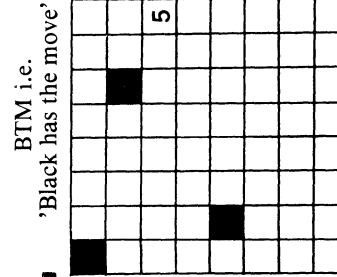
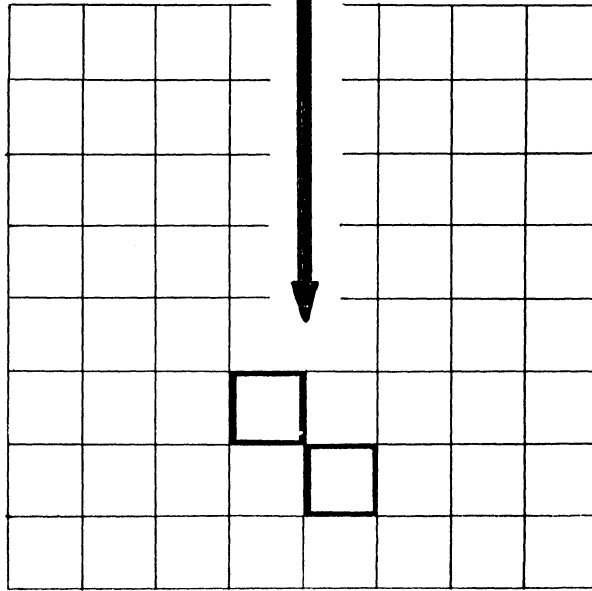
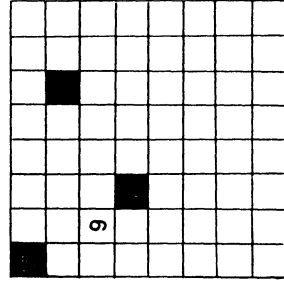
My file comprises loose squared pages about the size of two pages of **EG**. The page-number is: the position of (ie, squares occupied by) the two B1 chessmen (ie bK and bB). Thus, in the case of **B1** the page-number is 'Ka8, Bf7'. Each such page displays one 8x8 chessboard, which we may call a 'macro-board'. Squares on this macro-board are marked to indicate squares where wK can stand. In the **B3** illustration squares b4 and c5 are indicated. (The squares occupied by the B1 pieces may also be blocked in, for convenience). We then, on the same double-page 'explode' (each of) these squares into a 'micro-board' where wR is added, on a 'micro-square'. But instead of blocking in the wR micro-square we place there the number that denotes the solution length. If more than one wR position is winnable, then more than one number will appear on the micro-board, each number on a different micro-square.

I find this system easy to use. To 'read off' a winning move for **B1** one turns to the 'page' numbered 'Ka8, Bf7' and examines the macro-board for the squares that wK can reach in a single move, or in no move. Transferring attention to let us say, the 'b4 micro-board' one reads the digit '5' on the h6 'micro-square' and knows that **1. Rh6** is a solution in 5 moves. Then, starting from the macrosquare c5 (ie, reachable by wK in one move) one transfers to the c5 micro-board and reads from the b6 micro-square that there is a solution in 9 moves, and one knows that **1. Kc5** solves in 9. (Actually I prefer to reduce these numbers by 1, ascribing the digit 0, not the digit 1, to the mate position).

Exploiting the symmetry of the chess-board (see 313 in TTC) it is possible to reduce the number of pages to 500, approximately. But many of these are of little interest (very short solutions, or bK + bB in midboard with no solutions at all) and in the 0103 case I would guess that 100 pages will suffice.

B3 'Macro-board' with 'Macro-squares'

... for specimen 'page' number: 'Ka8, Bf7'



White has just played to produce a win for White, in 5 moves with wRh6, wKb4, or in 9 moves with wRb6, wKc5

C

GBR Class 0023 (see EG74 and EG75)

1 This ending has a maximum length of win of 66 moves (not 67). This is the joint conclusion of the two independent researchers Ken Thompson ('66') and Ofer Comay ('67').

2 The U.S. monthly **Chess Life** carried two articles in its vii.84 issue. In one IGM Pal Benko gave his personal annotations to T1 in EG74. In the position: wKd5 bKe7 wBc2, e1, bSf7 he gave the condemnation '??' to the move 48., Sh8, recommending instead 48., Sd8. The very next issue, viii.84, carried a 'correction'. Ken Thompson consulted his program, which gave the reply 49. Bd1 to 48., Sd8, prompting this time Benko to give '!!' to the computer's move. He writes "... many variations are possible, but it seems to me that none... are safe for Bl."

AJR

C

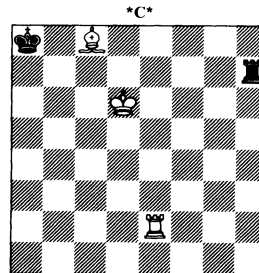
GBR Class 0410 is an endgame of at most 59 moves.

This is another result (as yet unconfirmed from any independent source) due to the data base researches of Ken Thompson. There are 28 positions at the maximum solution length. But the really big surprise is that in contrast with GBR Class 0023 there is no upset to endgame theory. The Englishman Crosskill even gave a position and 56 moves to win, in the year 1864 (the position and moves and notes are to be found in Chéron, Vol. 3). In the same vein of surprising non-surprises we find that the differences among the 28 'different' positions are almost nil. 27 of the positions and play differ essentially only in the first 4 moves. On the other hand, to win this endgame as quickly as possible demands the highest accuracy, as only rarely is

there a choice of best move. Ken Thompson programmed the research on the resident computer, not on his special chess machine BELLE (I was wrong in this respect when reporting his 0023 results). We reproduce the 'odd one out' of the 28, with W and Bl equal-length alternatives indicated.

C

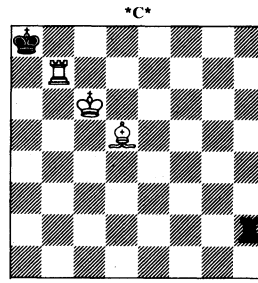
1. Bf5 Rh4 2. Bd3 Rf4 3. Be4 + Ka7 4. Bc6 Rg4 5. Kc7 Rg7 + 6. Bd7 Rg6 7. Be6 Rg7 + 8. Kc6 Rg1 9. Ra2 + Kb8 10. Rb2 + Ka8 11. Kb6 (Bf5) 11., Rc1 12. Bf5 Rc3 13. Rb1 Kb8 14. Rb4 Ra3 15. Bd7 Ra2 16. Rh4 Rb2 + 17. Bb5 Rc2 18. Bc4 Rb2 + 19. Kc6 Rf2 (Rc2) 20. Rh8 + Ka7 21. Rh7 + Kb8 22. Rb7 + Ka8 23. Rb4 Rg2 24. Bd3 Rg3 25. Rd4 Rf3 26. Bc4 Rh3 27. Rd8 + Ka7 28. Bd5 Rh2 29. Rd7 + Kb8 30. Rb7 + Ka8 31. Rb1 Rc2 + 32. Kb6 + Kb8 33. Be6 Be2 (Rd2) 34. Kc6 + Ka8 (Ka7) 35. Ra1 + Kb8 36. Bd5 Rh2 37. Rb1 + Ka7 38. Be4 Rh6 + 39. Kc5 Rb6 40. Rh1 (Rf1, Rg1) 40., Ra6 41. Rh8 Ra5 + 42. Kc6 Rg5 43. Rh7 + Ka6 44. Bd5 Ka5 (Rg6 +) 45. Kc5 Rg6 46. Rh2 (Rh1) 46., Rg4 47. Rb2 Rh4 48. Rb7 Rh6 49. Bf7 Rf6 50. Bc4 Rf5 + 51. Bd5 Rf6 52. Rb5 + Ka6 53. Rb2 (Rb3, Rb1) 53., Ka7 54. Rb7 + Ka6 55. Re7 Ka5 56. Be6 Ka6 57. Bc8 + (Bc4 +) 57., Ka5 58. Ra7 + Ra6 59. Rxa6 mate.



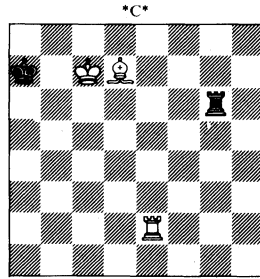
Win - in 59 moves 3 + 2

We give 8 diagrams from various points in the solution. Are they in the right order, do you think? At move 13 the solution has converged with the other 27. In the (well known) position after 56. Be6 it is wondrous to behold the effect of wB on that square. It covers b3, it blocks the rank for bR, it prevents check on f5, and it is ready to play to c4 or c8. And it takes W 56 moves to get it there!

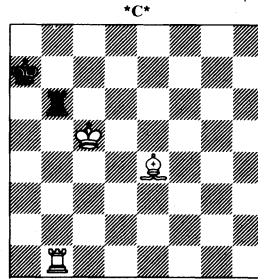
(AJR)



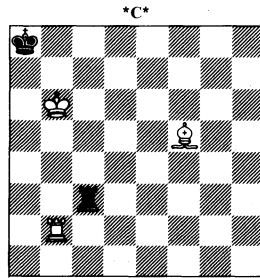
White to Move



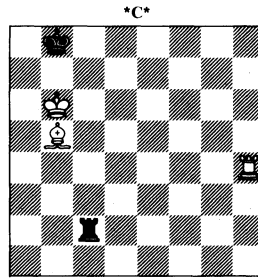
White to Move



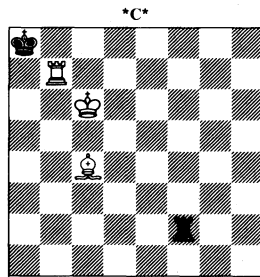
White to Move



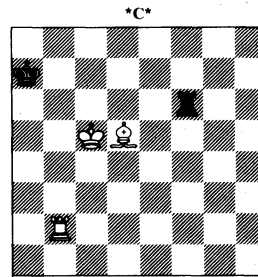
White to Move



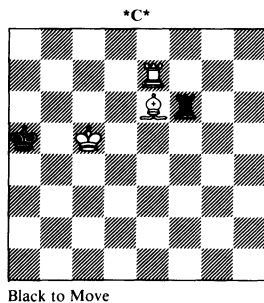
White to Move



White to Move



White to Move



C

The GBR class 0401 is a 33-move game.

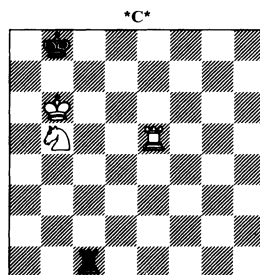
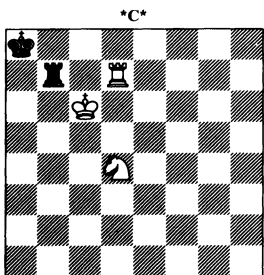
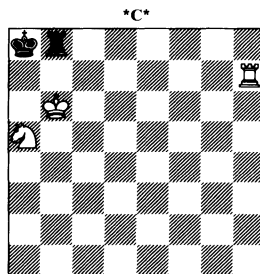
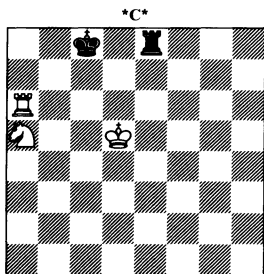
Ken Thompson's computer-generated data base solution to the endgame R+S vs. R is dated 9.ix.84. One position only is at the maximum length. Apart from the surprise at (a) the large number, 33, of moves required, and (b) the fact that in this case there is only one such position, there is no upset to endgame theory. The result is unconfirmed from any independent source.

C

1. **Ra8**+ Kd7 2. Ra7+ Kc8 3. Kd6

Rd8+ 4. Kc6 Kb8 5. Rb7+ Ka8 6. Rh7 Rc8+ 7. Kb6 Rb8+ 8. **Kc5** Rg8 9. Rh4 Rb8 10. Sc6 Rb2(b1) 11. Rh7 Rc2+(a2) 12. Kd6 Rd2+ 13. Kc7 Rh2 14. Rd7 Rd2 15. Sd4 Rb2 16. Kc6(Rd5) Rb7 17. **Rd5** Rb4 18. Sb5 Rc4+ 19. Kb6 Kb8 20. Re5(f5, g5, h5) Rc1 21. **Re8**+ Rc8 22. Re1 Rc2 23. Sd4 Rb2+ 24. Kc6 Ka8 25. Rf1(g1, h1) Rb4 26. Sb5 Rc4+ 27. Kb6 Kb8 28. Sd6 Rb4+ 29. Kc6 Ka8 30. Rf8+ Rb8 31. Sc8 Rb3(b7, b4, b2, b1) 32. Sb6+ Ka7 33. Ra8 mate.

A diagram with WTM is given for the 4 positions preceding the moves in bold type. All equal-solution-length moves are indicated within parentheses. The play by both sides is 'optimal' in that W moves are the speediest, B1 moves delay the end most. The 'end' is the move that mates or wins bR safely. There is no information about either (a) W moves that also win, but less quickly, or (b) the W moves that are blunders in the sense that they throw away the win.



C

Review: 'Using Chunking to Solve Chess Pawn Endgames', by Hans Berliner and Murray Campbell, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA. The 24-page paper is published in **Artificial Intelligence** (Vol.23, No. 1, May 1984 - ISSN 0004-3702).

The term 'chunking' is used 'to indicate a unit made up of a small number of components that can be used to construct larger units of similar nature'. Human chessplayers probably employ an acquired technique of this kind to determine some relevant pattern when they first examine a position. In this paper the claim is made that the Szen endgame (see EG73), a specific case of GBR class 0.33, has been solved by the program CHUNKER which plays "the positions with a speed an accuracy that no present human or machine can come close to matching". This claim was almost immediately disproved when Berliner was shown Jon Speelman's EG73 article. (The research and the article were completely independent.) Indeed, Speelman and AJR were able to demonstrate errors in the paper: a position with unmoved P's and wKg5, bKb4 is indeed won for whoever starts, but NOT only by the claimed 1. b3; and it is premature to halt analysis the moment one side promotes, for the other side may then also promote, and with check. However, these flaws are now claimed to be rectified, and CHUNKER has detected no flaw in Speelman's analyses.

To use CHUNKER, first of all a library (ie a small data base) of 3P configurations has to be developed, with human aid. There are in fact three distinct libraries, taking account of: W/Bl alternating moves; the K facing the P's being able to 'pass'; the P's being able to 'pass'. To 'pass' is equivalent to making a waiting move on the other wing. CHUNKER

can reason about these configurations, and combine them, to evaluate full-board situations. It does this by using the now accepted 'expert system' method of defining 'attributes' appropriate to each possible 'chunk' and assigning 'values' to these attributes wherever they apply. At this point human intervention ceases. Berliner, one-time World Correspondence Chess Champion, and his co-author, hope to extend the program 'to play the whole domain of king and pawn endings'. AJR

+ **David Joseph** (21.ii.96-23.viii.84). Composer, one-time player of master strength, life-long member of the Jewish chessplaying community of Prestwich, Manchester, a world-wide legend for his anti-stalemate Q-ending miniature composed on a commuting train journey in 1921, David Joseph died shortly after suffering a fall, aged 88. According to his headed note-paper he was a supplier of watch parts. This profession must have prompted his question "Where is the friction, what is it that wears out?" when confronted with a large computer installation with its silent central processing units. My reply, "Nothing", accompanied by a description of electronic circuitry and main storage, was over-hasty, because it omitted to mention heat. There was no friction in the watches sense of moving parts, but there was in the more general sense. EG's first tourney was for the 70th birthday of this shy but friendly, totally unambitious bachelor, with his anecdotes of war-time chess and of Akiba Rubinstein. EG50. 3182 (and EG51, p.3) shows that Joseph could compose studies almost to his final years.

(Our thanks to Clifford Hilton for establishing the circumstances and date of Joseph's death - **New in Chess** in ix.84 states that he died 'around 1982'.)

**"LOCAL" and "GLOBAL" STUDY IDEAS or
"TOPOGRAPHICAL RANGE" of LOGICAL MANOEUVRES**

by **Velimir Iosifovich KALANDADZE,**
Tbilisi. F.I.D.E. Master of Composition, 1984.

In the course of its development chess composition has accumulated many means and possibilities for the expression of assorted study ideas. A high proportion of them are very popular on today's scene, both with composers and with solvers.

We can distinguish two classes of study idea: 'local' and 'global'. The themes of checkmate, stalemate, interference of pieces of the same colour, line closure are 'local', as are other ideas from the world of problems. These themes usually do not depend on the limited geometry of our chessboard: for the existence of any of the foregoing themes the aspect of the combination or motif usually requires a local inter-relationship of the pieces in this or that concrete situation. Global ideas contrast with this, in that in the majority of cases the geometry of the whole board is inherent. In other words the extent of the struggle hinges on the limits, the finiteness, of the chessboard.

On the one hand, then, and in the majority of cases, piece movement ends, is curtailed, when the 64-squares board fails to supply space for extension of activity. On the other hand it also can happen that the self-same dimensions are totally sufficient for the manifestation of so-called 'perpetual motion'.

Study ideas become highly effective when the local and the global live and work alongside, in aesthetic symbiosis. We have already remarked that

global ideas depend on the (limited) geometry of our board. But sometimes it happens that one of our local ideas can also depend on this limited geometry. For example, the strength of a passed pawn on the 7th rank is not the same on every file. So this factor can be used as the basis for study ideas.

T.R. Dawson vividly presented this idea in **K1**. It seems not to matter which black pawn is captured, but due to 'asymmetry' (leaving B1 with a bishop's pawn allows a drawing stalemate possibility in the **1000.01** endgame) there is only one correct choice.

K2 shows the local idea of line-obstruction. In the first variation bB blocks the route for its own bK, and in the second variation bK blocks in turn bB's path, and so is forced to capture wPe7 himself and thus fails to reach the critical square c7 in time. Both of these ideas find high artistic expression in this study.

The "Roman" theme is another local idea, to be seen in **K3**. It is due to the blocking of the c-file that W is enabled to win.

In **K4** the same local Roman theme is combined with a global systematic manoeuvre.

The idea shown in **K5** has a purely global character. Here the 64 squares are quite sufficient for the expression of a perpetual motion theme.

The pawn promotion idea of **K6** is worked in with a systematic manoeuvre arising out of the chessboard's geometry.

The local stalemate of **K7** combines with a global systematic movement.

K8 is very interesting. A global systematic manoeuvre has the self-block local motif as its sparring partner.

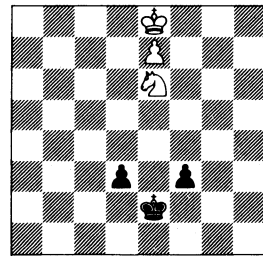
Another global systematic manoeuvre appears in **K9** alongside a mating idea combined with square blocking.

In **K10** a positional draw (local) is paired with perpetual movement (global), in a highly entertaining expression with beautiful graphic ornamentation.

We may clearly discern in this brief review some effective studies showing a synthesis of local and global ideas, a synthesis that accounts, so I suggest, for the popularity of these ideas.

Tbilisi, 10.vii.84.

K1 T.R. Dawson
1924

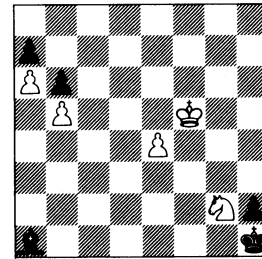


Win 3+3

1. Sd4+! Ke3 2. Sxf3 Kxf3 3. Kf8 d2
4. e8Q d1Q 5. Qh5+.

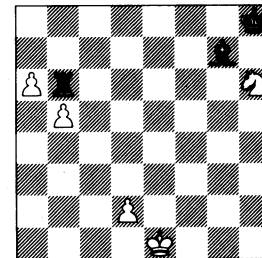
1. Sh4 Kg1 2. Sf3+ Kg2 3. Sxh2
Kxh2 4. e5. Now: 4. ..., Bxe5 5. Ke6!
Kg3 6. Kd7 Kf4 7. Kc8. Or: 4. ...,
Bb2 5. e6 Ba3 6. Ke5 Kg3 7. Kd5 Kf4
8. Kc6 Ke5 9. Kb7 Kd6 10. e7!

K2 F.S. Bondarenko
and M.S. Liburkin
1950



Win 5+5

K3 H. Matison
1927



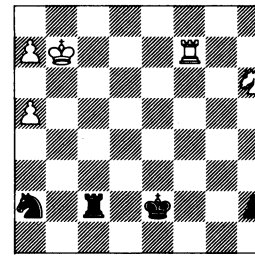
Win 5+3

1. Sf7+ Kg8 2. a7 Re6+ 3. Kd1 Re8
4. Sd6 Rd8 5. Sf5! Bf8 6. b6/i Bc5 7.
Se7+ K- 8. Sc8 Rxc8 9. b7. Not 5.
b6? at that moment, because of 5. ...,
Bd4 6. Sc8 Rxc8 7. b7 Rc1+ and 8.
..., Bxa7.

i) AJR offered this to a Novag
Constellation chess microcomputer,
and it came up with the interesting
line:

C 6. d4 Bc5 7. a8Q Rxa8 8. dc This
is not a cook, but it needs analysis.

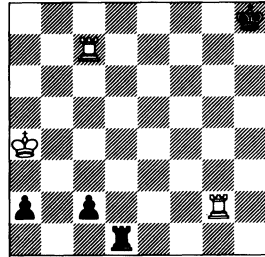
K4 V.I. Kalandadze
1969



Win 5+4

1. Rf2+ Kxf2 2. Sg4+ Ke1 3. Sxh2 Rb2+ 4. Kc7 Rc2+ 5. Kd7 Rd2+ 6. Ke7 Re2+ 7. Kf7 Rf2+ 8. Kg7 Rg2+ 9. Sg4! Rxc4+ 10. Kf7 Rf4+ 11. Ke7 Re4+ 12. Kd7 Rd4+ 13. Kc7 Rc4+ 14. Kb7 Rb4+ 15. Ka6!

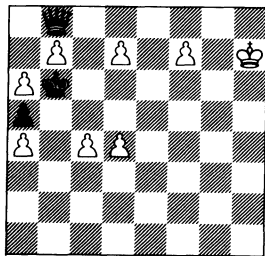
K5 A. Maksimovskikh
1976



Draw 3+4

1. Rc8+ Kh7 2. Rc7+ Kh6 3. Rc6+ Kh5 4. Rc5+ Kh4 5. Rc4+ Kh3 6. Rc3+ Rd3 7. Rh2+ Kg3 8. Rg2+ Kf3 9. Rf2+ Ke3 10. Re2+ Kd4 11. Rc4+ Kd5, and the perpetual pursuit continues up the board.

K6 V.I. Kalandadze
1970

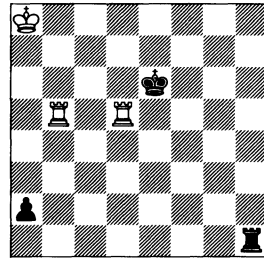


Win 8+3

1. Kg7 Qg3+ 2. Kf8 Qd6+ 3. Ke8 Qe6+ 4. Kd8 Qf6+ 5. Kc8 Qc6+ 6. Kb8 Kxa6 7. d8S Qd7 8. f8R Qd6+ 9. Ka8 Qxf8 10. b8S+.

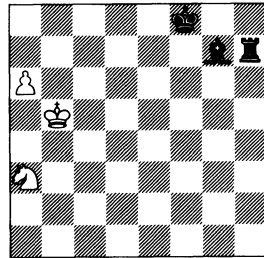
1. Re5+ Kf6 2. Rf5+ Kg6 3. Rg5+ Kh6 4. Ra5 a1Q 5. Rb5 Qh8+ 6. Rb8 Qd4 7. Rb6+ Qxb6 8. Rh5+ Kg7 9. Rh7+ Kf8 10. Rf7+.

K7 V.I. Kalandadze
1982



Draw 3+3

K8 V. Anufriev
1982

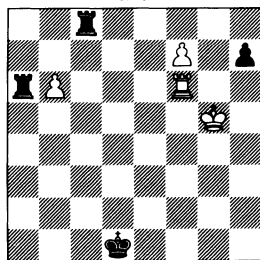


Win 3+3

1. a7 Rh5+ 2. Ka4 Rh4+ 3. Kb3 Rh3+ 4. Ka2 Rh2+ 5. Kb1 Rh1+ 6. Kc2 Rh2+ 7. Kd1 Rh1+ 8. Ke2 Rh2+ 9. Kf1 Rh1+ 10. Kg2 Rg1+ 11. Kf3 Rf1+ 12. Ke2 Rf2+ 13. Kd1 Rf1+ 14. Kc2 Rf2+ 15. Kb3 Rf3+ 16. Ka4 Rf4+ 17. Kb5 Rf5+ 18. Ka6 Rf6+ 19. Ka5! Rf5+ 20. Sb5 Bc3+ 21. Ka4 Rf4+ 22. Ka3 Bb2+ 23. Kb3. AJR thinks that 22. Kb3 is not a dual, because of 22. ..., Rb4+ 23. Ka3 Rxb5 24. a8Q+ Kf7 25. Qc6 Ra5+ 26. Kb3 Be5 27. Qd7+ Kg6 and B1 seems safe.

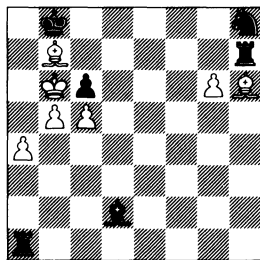
1. b7 Rc5+ 2. Rf5 h6+ 3. Kg4 Ra4+ 4. Rf4 h5+ 5. Kg3 Rc3+ 6. Rf3 h4+ 7. Kg2 Ra2+ 8. Rf2 h3+ 9. Kg1 Rxf2 10. Kxf2 h2 11. b8Q h1Q 12. Qb1+ Rcl 13. Qd3 mate.

K9 V.I. Kalandadze
1973



Win 4 + 4

K10 V.A. Korolkov
and L.A. Mitrofanov
1960



Draw 7 + 6

1. g7 Ba5+ 2. Kxa5 Rg1 3. ghQ + Rxh8 4. Be3 Re1! 5. Bd4 Rd8! 6. Bc3! Rc1!/i 7. Bf6 Rf8 8. Bg5! Rg1! 9. Bh6 Rh8 10. Be3
i) 6. ..., Re3 7. Bf6 Rf8 8. Bg5 Re5 (Rg3, Be7) 9. Bh6 Rf6(h8) 10. Bg7.

Obituary

+ **Vladimir Pachman** (18.iv.18 - 8.viii.84). The Czech FIDE Grandmaster of Composition died in Prague after a long illness. In World War II he endured life in a concentration camp, but by 1953 he occupied a teaching post in the Prague High School for Economics. His composition energies, which were enormous, were chiefly devoted to long-range problems, but studies were not ignored, and EG's pages were honoured by an original and stimulating article (in EG61).

wKc5 wRh4 wSa4 bKa5 bSc8 bSe7

AJR asked for offers of analysis (EG76, p.286). The composer himself has responded, with the comment that all too frequently the painstakingly worked analyses of the composer never get printed. How right he is!

Full composer's solution to No. 5134, by A.G. Kopnin.

1. Sc3 Ka6. 1. ..., Sb6 2. Rh1 Sa4 +/i 3. Sxa4 Kxa4 4. Rh4+ Kb3/ii 5. Re4 Sg6 6. Kd6 or 5. ..., Sg8 6. Re6, or 5. ..., Sc8 6. Re8. 2. Rh7. If now 2. ..., Kb7 3. Sd5, or 2. ..., Sg8 3. Sd5, or 2. ..., Sg6 3. Rh6 cSe7 4. Sd5. This leaves the two principal B1 defences. 2. ..., Sf5 3. Sb5 Sg3. 3. ..., cSe7 4. Sc7+ Ka5 (Kb7; Sd5) 5. Rh3 Ka4 6. Sb5 and 6. Ra3 mate. Or 3. ..., Ka5 4. Rc7 fSe7 5. Sd6. Or 3. ..., fSe7 4. Sc7+ Ka5 (Kb7; Sd5) 5. Rh3/iii Sb6 (Ka4; Sb5) 6. Ra3+ Sa4+ 7. Kc4, and now 7. ..., Kb6 8. Sa8+ Ka5 9. Kb3, or 7. ..., Sc6 8. Se6 Se5+ 9. Kb3, or 7. ..., Sf5 8. Se6 Sd6+ 9. Kb3. 4. Rc7 Se4+ 5. Kc6 wins. 2. ..., Ka5 3. Sb5 Sd5. Or 3. ..., Sf5(g6) 4. Rc7. Or 3. ..., Ka6 4. Sc7+ as previously seen. 4. Sd6 cSe7. 4. ..., dSe7 (b6) 5. Sxc8 Sxc8 6. Rc7. 5. Sf5 Sxf5 6. Ra6 mate.

i) 2. ..., Ka6 3. Rh6 eSc8 4. Sd5. 2. ..., Sd7+ 3. Kd6.

ii) 4. ..., Ka5 5. Rh7 Sc8 6. Rc7.

iii) An alternative indicated by the composer is 5. Rh6 Ka4 6. Kc4 Ka3 7. Sb5+ Kb2 8. Rh2+ Kc1 9. Kd3 and either 9. ..., eS- 10. Rc2+, or 9. ..., cS- 10. Sc3.

REVIEW

'Les Echecs Spectaculaires', by Aldo Haïk and Carlos Fornasari, published by Albim Michel, Paris, 1984, in French. A beautifully produced book, consisting of 50 triplets. A triplet, here, consists of a game, a study and a problem. A noble attempt to interest players in composition.

EG notes

EG78.5435 (Pogosyants). Cook: 2. Sc5 Kb4 3. Sb3 Kxb3 4. Bd5+. (Hurme, Finland).

EG77.5278 (L. Katsnelson). This cannot be a 're-work' for it carries the year 1970 (by Katsnelson and Khor-tov) - see No.1009 in Kasparyan's "Zamechatelnye Etyudy". (Avni, Tel-Aviv). See also EG27.1467.

EG77.5257 (Joitsa). This is No.318 (Yakimchik, 1960) in Kasparyan's "Positional Draw", 1977. (Avni).

EG77.5248 (Gurgenidze and Pogosa-nts) is identical win EG71.4755 by the same composer pair. (Avni).

EG77.5231 (SilaeV). 8. ..., Qe6+. 9. Kxe6 Bd5+ 10. Kf6 Bxg8 probably draws. (Reznichenko, Dniepropetrovsk region) If 11. Sg7+ K- 12. Se6 Bh7 13. d5 Bc2 14. c6 Ba4.

EG76.5197 (Shablinsky) is almost the same as EG38.2235 (Kabiev) from an earlier tourney of the same magazine, **L'Italia Scacchistica**. "Is also anticipated by some even earlier analysis by Averbakh (1969) on the game Sakharov vs. Vasyukov, 36th USSR Championship" (Nunn).

EG75.5050 (Atayants). No solution: 4. ..., Kd7. (G.A. Umnov, Podolsk).

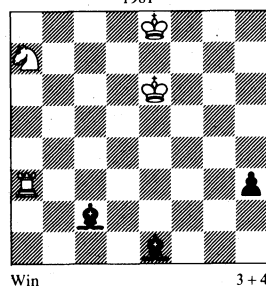
EG75.5045 (Umnov). No solution: 11. Qc8 Qa4. (Umnov).

The final award in the 'Podolsk-200' tourney amends the original award in that No. 5045 and No. 5050 are discarded and No. 5051 has 2nd Commendation. Ranking and awards are otherwise unchanged).

EG70.4693 (Hurme) is correct despite John Nunn's comment (EG74) that 1. Re3 h2 demolishes, because 2. Kd5+ wins. Apparently, complete analysis of this deep domination study remains unpublished. Here it is.

1. Re3/i Ba5/ii 2. Rxh3/iii Kf8 3. Sc6 Bb6/iv 4. Kf6 Ke8 5. Se5 Kd8 6. Ke6/v Bb1 7. Rc3 Ba2+/vi 8. Kd6 Bg8/vii 9. Kc6 and wins by domina-

Harri Hurme
1981



tion, 9. ..., Bg1 10. Rg3, 9. ..., Bf2 10. Rf3, 9. Bd4 10. Rd3, 9. ..., Bc7 10. Bd3+ Kc8 11. Rf3, 9. ..., Ba7 10. Ra3.

i) 1. Rxh3? Kd8, and bBe1 is on the only safe square (see later). 1. Sb5? or 1. Sc6? Kf8. 1. Rxh3 is a thematic try.

ii) bBe1 is dominated. 1. ..., Bf2 2. Rxh3 Bd4/viii 3. Sb5 Bb2 4. Rf3/ix Bd1 5. Sd6+ Kd8 6. Rf8+ Kc7 7. Rc8+ Kb6 8. Rb8+. 1. ..., Bd2 2. Rxh3 Kf8/x 3. Kf6 Ke8 4. Sc6 Bb1/xi 5. Se5 Kd8 6. Rh1 Bc2 7. Rh2 wins.

1. ..., h2 2. Kd5+ wins, not 2. Rxe1? Be4+. 1. ..., Bb4 2. Rxh3 Ba4/xii 3. Rh8+ Bf8 4. Kf6 Bd7 5. Rg8 Ba4 6. Sc8 Bb3 7. Rh8 and 8. Se7 wins, not 8. Sb6? Bb3, nor 8. Sa7? Ba4.

iii) 2. Sc6? h2 3. Rh3 Bc3. But 3. Sc6+ wins after 2. Rxh3 Kd8.

iv) 3. ..., Bc7 4. Rf3+ Ke8 5. Ra3 wins, or 4. ..., Kg8 5. Se7+.

v) 6. Rc3? Bh7. After 6. Ke6 W threatens Sf7+ and Rc3.

vi) 7. ..., Bc7 8. Sc6+ Kc8 9. Se7+/xiii Kd8 10. Sd5 Ba2 11. Rxc7 Bxd5+ 12. Kd6.

vii) 8. ..., Bb1 9. Sc6+ Kc8 10. Sa5+ Kb8 11. Rb3 Ka7 12. Sc6+ wins.

viii) 2. ..., Kd8 3. Sb5 Kc8 4. Rc3+ and 5. Rxc2 wins, but not, in this, 3. Rh8+? Kc7 4. Rc8+ Kb7 5. Rxc2 Bxa7. 2. ..., Kf8 3. Rf3+. 2. ..., Bf5+ 3. Kxf5 Bxa7 4. Rh8+ and 5. Rh7+.

ix) This threatens both bB's (7. Rc8+ and 8. Rb8+).

- x) 2. ..., Kd8 3. Rh8+ Kc7 4. Rc8+ Kb7 5. Rxc2 wins.
 xi) 4. ..., Bf4 5. Ke6 Kf8 6. Rf3. 4. ..., Kd7 5. Se5+.
 xii) 2. ..., Kd8 3. Sc6+.
 2. ..., Kf8 3. Sc6 Bd2 4. Kf6 Ke8 5. Se5 Kd8 6. Rh2.
 xiii) The only dual in the whole study, the composer maintains, is at this point. 9. Sb4 Kd8 10. Sd5, similarly to the played 9. Se7+.

(Hurme)

Several of the above items highlight the urgent need for an international anticipations archive on the lines of that selflessly run by Richard Harman for many years. Richard, whose wife died suddenly during 1984, is seriously handicapped physically and is unable to continue his service to judges and composers. He is now living with his daughter's family in Shrewsbury, on the border with Wales, very quietly. He takes with him our sympathy in his personal tragedy, our admiration for his courage, and our appreciation for the unique value of his past services to the studies world.

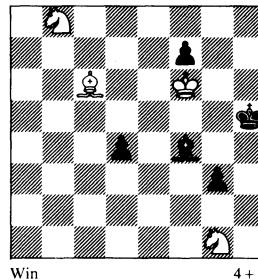
AJR

"3.WCCT" Tourney Announcement
 This team composing event is open to all countries members of FIDE. There are 7 sections and 10 set themes - 1 section and theme for studies, section **D**. A country may enter up to 3 compositions for up to 8 of the set themes. The 'top 20' are retained in the final award, with no more than 2 (in each position) retained from any one country. Each country appoints a captain or team leader. The British coordinator is from the **CESC's** co-BCF affiliate, the prestigious **British Chess Problem Society**. All candidate British entries should be sent to:
 J.G. Grevatt, Lazybed, Headley Fields, Bordon, Hampshire GU35 8PS.
 Although final team submissions to the international organisers do not

have to be submitted until 15.ii.86, composers should obviously send their efforts in as soon as possible. The booklet, very well produced and worded, states that the award will be published and 'made available to all competitors'.

Theme **D** (studies) example for **3.WCCT**.

Jan Rusinek
 2nd Prize, Tidskrift för Schack
 1978



1. Sd7 Be3 2. Se2 g2 3. Bxg2 d3 4. Sg3 + Kg4 5. Sf1 Bg5 + 6. Kxf7 d2 7. Se5 + Kf5 8. Sd3 d1Q 9. Bh3 + Qg4 10. Sg3 mate.

Set theme: checkmate, with (at least) one black man pinned.

+ **Jindrich Fritz** (15.vi.12 - 9.xi.84)

While studying law - eventually he became 'jurisconsult' in the law faculty - Jindrich Fritz acquired the ideas of the Bohemian (ie, Czech) problem school, and began to compose problems. Soon he transferred his allegiance to studies, under the influence of the achievements of soviet composers of the 1930's.

However, his inspiration came from a new method of composing based on retrograde analysis, and he condemned the classic style of Rinck and Prokes, considering it exhausted and with no future. The characteristics of Fritz' creative work were laid down before the outbreak of World War II, but his greatest successes came in the 1950's and 1960's.

In 1951 he became editor of the studies column of **Ceskoslovensky Sach**

REVIEWS

and straightway he published a manual of composition based on his own experience ('Moderni sachova studie', Prague, 1951). To him must go most credit for the soaring of study composition in Czechoslovakia in the 1950's.

The new method was expounded in particular by Gorgiev and by Herbstman, but Fritz combined it with the themes and principles of the Bohemian school, and in this way he arrived at excellent achievements in a style of his own. His great talent, his supreme artistic taste, and his mastery of construction, not forgetting efforts of perseverance, opened the gates for a long series of chess studies of extraordinary artistic value. In particular we observe those studies with two equally highly charged variations, and those with echoes, together constituting a major part of his output. The majority of Fritz' 500 or so studies are to be found in his two collections 'Moderni studie' (Prague, 1954) and 'Vybrane sachove problemy' (Prague, 1979). Numerous of his works were awarded prizes and other honours. About 30 won first prizes in Czech and other tourneys.

Jindrich Fritz also undertook study classification for purposes of relating similar studies to each other and verifying originality.

In his final years, and still without any slowing down in his efforts in composing, he prepared for publication more than 500 studies by Czech composers of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Composers and all friends of Czech chess have lost, shortly after the death of Vladimir Pachman, another FIDE Grandmaster, indeed their most important and irreplaceable representative.

Jaroslav POSPISIL
Prague, 22.xi.84

'La Guerra degli Scacchi, ('The War of the Chessmen'), written (but never before published) by Ercole del Rio around 1800, shortly before his death, and now edited and translated by Christopher Bennett Becker of Hamden, Connecticut, USA, 1984. This is intended as a book for beginners, but as presented by Becker it is much more. It is that very great rarity in the chess world, a truly scholarly work, to whose quality Dr. Adriano Chicco significantly contributed. The atmosphere and setting, even some of the vocabulary, of 18th Century Modena have been re-created, in detail, in an introduction 60 pages long... Part III of the Italian work treats of the endgame, drawing with discrimination on all previous authors but contributing not only del Rio's opinions but also some of his compositions. Del Rio withheld some solutions, but Becker supplies them, and diagrams too. One of the positions (XLI): wKe6 wRf4 bKe8 bBd2, mate or win of bB in 7, is of some historical importance, antedating Kling and Horwitz. Copyright in the text is held by the Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio USA, where the Italian chess treasure lay unnoticed for many years. The chess historian H.J.R. Murray knew of its existence, but did not examine it.

Christopher Becker has made an immortal contribution to chess archaeology.

LEONID KUBBEL, by Ya. G. Vladimirov and Yu.G. Fokin. Published by Fizkultura i Sport, Moscow, 1984. 384 pages, over 900 diagrams. Paperback.

This is a valuable addition to the literature of chess composition. It contains a selection of Leonid Kubbel's

problems and studies. Having access to Kubbel's personal papers - long thought to have been lost, but discovered some years ago in the possession of a relative - the authors have been able to include a number of compositions with the superscription 'published for the first time'.

A 33-page introduction is followed by the main collection of 656 positions. There are, in order, 112 2-ers, 238 3-ers, 64 more-movers, 208 studies, 4 helpmates and 30 selfmates. Within each category the arrangement is chronological, with the added principle in the case of the helpmates and selfmates that those with longer solutions come after those with shorter. The diagrams are spaced generously, 4 to a page. The solutions follow, occupying nearly half the book. The main lines, printed in bold type, stand out clearly from the variations and commentary. A valuable feature of the notes is that they incorporate, for purposes of comparison, many additional works, by Kubbel and by other composers. Although some of these positions are given in notation, the majority are shown with diagrams. In an appendix 2 articles by Kubbel are reproduced: 'On composing studies' and 'The technique of eliminating second solutions in problems'. Finally, there is an index of composers which provides a list of all the additional positions in the notes. The quality of the printing is acceptable. The eye is sometimes caught by a skewed diagram or a crooked ruling, but in general the pages have a clean appearance.

So much for the structure of the book as a whole. What of the studies? Kubbel's own collection, '250 Selected Studies', published in 1938, provides a starting point for any subsequent collection. The best from '250' are included in the new book, and the finest of Kubbel's later studies are also here. In addition, Vla-

dimirov and Fokin present a number of studies which have not appeared before in the covers of a book: previously published but uncollected studies, and studies they have rescued from Kubbel's notebooks. The latter are said to be 'published for the first time', but that must not be taken too literally for most of these studies were included in an article Vladimirov and Fokin contributed to the 'Bulletin of the Central Chess Club of the USSR', in 1983.

Allowing flexibility there, we nevertheless note a curious error: Nos.614 and 444a, far from being published for the first time, can be found as Nos.148 and 140 in Kubbel's '150 Chess Studies' published in 1925. (Nearly all of '150' reappeared in '250', but these 2 studies did not.)

A few other mistakes may be noticed here. Nos.448, 468, 484 and 521 were all first published in the 'British Chess Magazine' in 1918 (although Kubbel himself was not aware of this). No.608 was in 'Shakhmaty v SSSR' in vi.51, before it was printed in 'Shakhmaty za 1955 god'. No.611 appeared in '1234 Modern Chess Endings' (1938) long before it was reprinted in 'Sila Peshki' in 1980. A couple of positions are misprinted: in No.527a bBg1 should stand on f2; and in No.593b bPb7 is omitted. No.527e is a win, not a draw, and the winning move is 6. g8S+, not 6. g8R. No.493 has no solution, since 2. ..., g4 draws, according to analysis by the late André Chéron. No.586 has 2 solutions, 7. Sf7 serving as well as 7. Kb7. In No.588 the second of the 2 main variations is unsound since 5. Be2 is an effective, although less elegant, alternative to 5. Rxa5 (Bxb3).

The solutions to the studies are accompanied by extensive commentary and by many additional studies. 46 of these are by Kubbel and others are drawn from a wide variety of com-

posers. They illustrate the development, and sometimes the repetition, of the ideas we see expressed in Kubbel's creative work. The authors' research in this area has yielded illuminating results. Even those whose knowledge of Russian is limited to the notation will be able to catch the leading ideas: no one has ever played through a Kubbel study and been left wondering what it was all about.

All who appreciate the art of chess composition will find much to enjoy in this admirable book. It will appeal to many readers, and with a print-run of 100,000 copies it will surely find them.

T.G. Whitworth
1.xi.84

Footnote: 55 studies in the soviet collection are not in Timothy Whitworth's own book of Kubbel's studies, and 123 in the latter are not in the former. So, any serious student will need both books.

(AJR)

"Shakhmatnaya Kompozitsiya", 1983, ed. Viktor Chepizhny, 256 pages, about 650 diagrams, in Russian. This volume covers the years 1977 to 1982, with overwhelming emphasis on soviet composition, though non-soviet composers get mentions in 5 of the 6 major articles that precede the bulk of the diagrams and solutions. The studies article (of 16 pages) is by N. Kralin, who necessarily confines himself to covering those aspects of study composition during the period in question that in his eyes have the greatest creativity, taking the long-term view. ... The volume lists all Russian and soviet books (only 104 titles) on composition; gives accounts of soviet individual and team composition championships; ... and is well produced.

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO CHESS; by David Hooper and Kenneth Whyld, Oxford University Press, 1984, 408 pages, illustrated.

The 'Companion', as it is already known, sets new standards of first-source scholarship, conciseness and accuracy in its field. All its predecessors except Chicco and Porreca's DIZIONARIO are now obsolete. There are no tournament crosstables, and the space saved is devoted to... well, the flavour may be sampled from the final dozen entries beginning with M: Moscow Variation, Motzko Attack, Mouret, Move (1), Move (2), Murray, Music and Chess, Must-Capture Chess, Mutate, Muzio Gambit, Mysterious Rook Move, and Myths. A difficulty in using the Companion is to think of the word 'myth' when one wants to know what connection, if any, Aristotle or Palamedes had with chess. The only solution to this difficulty is to read the Companion from cover to cover. Few books of any kind are as readable.

Studies are treated generously, with 41 examples and several times that number of relevant or incidental mentions. Similar remarks apply to the endgame, with a notable entry under 'basic endgames'.

No less praiseworthy, through arguably less successful, is the attempt to set standards in certain areas of terminology - without the authors declaring this as their aim. Examples: light and dark bishops; cordon; quadrant; stipulations (in the plural, replacing the singular); squeeze and zugzwang. But after a thorough perusal I can make only one suggestion to improve the volume (if it cannot be made any larger), namely to drop the 'pronunciation aids' ('ervour', 'peach', 'peerts'), if only because they look ludicrous to continental readers, who, we must hope, will be many.

AJR

"Chess Endings for the Practical Player", by Ludek Pachman, 240 pages, 1983, published by Routledge and Kegan Paul (London). The German original was entitled "Endspielpraxis im Schach". and its 1977 date excuses the now startling out-of-date-ness of the passages covering pawnless endings. The remainder of the 280 diagrams and accompanying text are, however, quite excellent as a practical guide to over-the-board endgame play. Dates are only sometimes given - a pity.

"Eindspelstudies en Partijen", by Jan van Reek. This private publication of the Dutchman's studies and some games is very welcome. Each copy is numbered - mine is No.21. A dot-matrix printer has been used. 24 studies, some of them corrections (of Mattison, Birnov, Proskurowski, Vileneuve-Esclapon, Gorgiev), are here. The book (like many of the studies) carries no date, but a game is dated 6.xi.83. The pages are unnumbered. An unusual book!



The photograph is of Dr. Thomas Ströhlein of the Faculty of Mathematics and Information Technology of the Technical University of Munich. His thesis "Untersuchungen über kombinatorische Spiele" in 1970 seems to have been the first to describe in detail the generation of 4-man endgame data bases.

FIDE ALBUM 1977-1979, Zagreb, 1984. The usual 800 diagrams, of which 126 are studies (selected from 909 sent in by the composers). As usual, a fine selection. As usual, near enough zero annotations. 11 of the studies first saw the light of published day in EG's pages. 8 studies figured in no award at all, so one may draw the conclusion, tentatively, that just because a study failed to win anything should not necessarily mean that it should not be sent in for a FIDE ALBUM Tourney.

PRACTICAL ENDGAME LESSONS, by Edmar Mednis, 1979 (UK version, published by Batsford). 332 packed pages of endgame excitement and advice. Less than a handful of studies among the 190 diagrams.

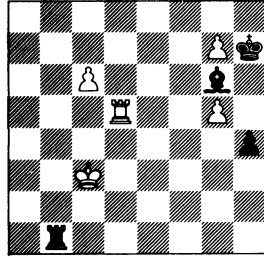
The only criticism is that the book lacks balance: of the eight chapters the first six are excellent, advanced material. Then chapter 7 is 'King and Pawn against King' (some positions actually with two pawns!), chapter 8 'Same-color Bishop Endgames', and chapter 9 (the last) 'Opposite-color-Bishop Endgames'. There it stops, leaving us wondering if the publishers insisted on a certain number of pages...

HERBSTMAN MEMORIAL: 70 entries received.

Argentina - AlbFog (2); Belgium - IgnVan (4), JVan (10); Czechoslovakia - MichHli; England - CMB (3); Finland - VeiKar (2), PekMass (2), PerO; France - OdBod, JLBra (3); Hungary - AttKor; Israel - YohAf; Netherlands - JHMar (2), WJGM, JanHTim; New Zealand - EmMel; Norway - GuFM; Poland - MarHal, AlLew; Romania - EmDob, VirNes; Sweden - LarFa, AHil, AHil + LarFa, Uruguay - JCInf (2); USA - NoaElk; USSR - EAAs (3), DRGod, DRGod + OMaz, AGri + BGus, VIKal, VAKiri, NIKra (2), IKri, ELPog (5), YuKLYal, VikSiz + AlShurya, ASoch (2); Yugoslavia - MilDuk (3).

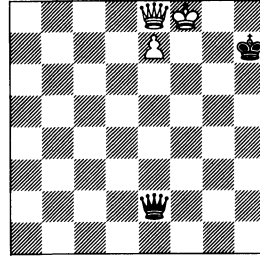
DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 5551 **A. Kotov**
and L.A. Mitrofanov
 = 7/8 Commended, USSR Physical
 Culture and Sport 60th Jubilee, 1983



Draw 5 + 4

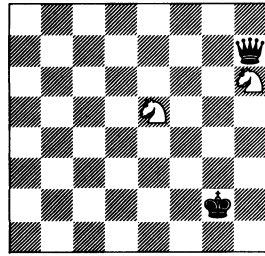
No. 5553 **J. Pospisil**
 1st Prize, J. Fritz 70th Birthday
 Jubilee C15.vi.82
 Award: 1984



Black to Move, White Wins 3 + 2

No. 5551: A. Kotov and L.A. Mitrofanov (both Leningrad). 1. **Rc4 Rc1** + 2. **Kb3 Rxc4** 3. **b7 Bf7** 4. **g6 + Kxg6** 5. **Kb2 Rb4** + 6. **Ka1 Ra4** + 7. **Kb2 Rb4** + 8. **Ka1 Rxb7** 9. **g8Q** + **Bxg8** stalemate.

No. 5552 **A. Manyakhin**
 Special Commendation, USSR
 Physical Culture and Sport
 60th Jubilee, 1983



Draw 3 + 2

No. 5552: A. Manyakhin (Lipetki). 1. **Sf3 + Kh1** 2. **Sg4 Qh3** 3. **Se3**. Note that it is now Bl's move. 3. ..., **Qe6** 4. **Ke2 Qc6** 5. **Kf2 Qc5** 6. **Ke2 Qh5** 7. **Kf2 Qh3**. And that the move now belongs to W. 8. **Ke2 Qg3** 9. **Sf5 Qg2** + 10. **Ke3 Qh3** 11. **S5h4**, and one blockade has been converted into another. Draw.

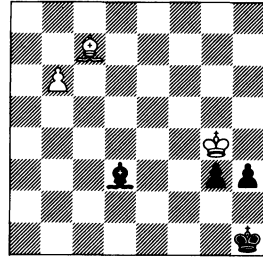
No. 5553: Jaroslav Pospisil. Judge: Jindrich Fritz, whose 70th birthday the tourney celebrated. The 103 entered diagrams were rendered anonymous by F. Mack. The award appeared in a stapled, typewritten, photocopied (on both sides of the paper) leaflet, without date of publication but bearing the FIDE-recommended, though rarely followed, "C" date of 15.vi.82 to signify closing date for entries, the date that is decisive, officially, for purposes of determining whether a study is anticipated or not. (Also associated with the work: Jaroslav Brada.) The leaflet or brochure contains not only the diagrams and all-too-brief solutions, but remarkably detailed information relating to the eliminated entries. Indeed, the eliminated entries are given pride of place as regards analytical and anticipatory faults -- though without actually being identified more closely than by author's name and positions of the kings. All in all a remarkable document. Perhaps it is to be superseded by another brochure that will give us the composers' nationalities and the full analyses to explain the winners' ideas.... In that case the whole award will be a model

of how such things ought to be done, especially if the quality of diagrams can be improved.

1. ..., **Qg4** 2. **Qf7+ Kh8** 3. **Qf6+**. 3. Qd5? Qf5+ 4. Qxf5 stalemate. 3. d8Q? Qb4+ delivers perpetual. 3. ..., **Kh7** 4. **e8R**. 4. e8Q? Qg8+ 5. Ke7 Qf8+.

1. ..., **Qe5** 2. **Qf7+ Kh6** 3. **e8R**. 3. e8Q? Qd6+ 4. fQe7 Qf4+ 5. Kg8 Qg3+ 6. Kh8 Qe5+ 7. Qxe5 stalemate.

No. 5554 V.I. Kalandadze
2nd Prize, Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982



Win 3+4

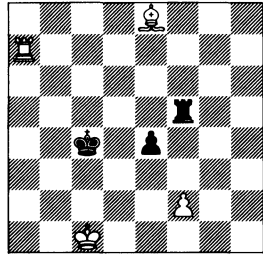
No. 5554: V.I. Kalandadze. 1. b7 g2 2. Bh2 Kxh2 3. b8Q+ Kh1 4. Qb7 Kh2 5. Qc7+ Kh1 6. Qc6 Kh2 7. Qd6+ Kh1 8. Qd5 Bc4/i 9. Qc6/ii Bb5/iii 10. Qb7 Ba6 11. Qa8 wins.

i) 8. ..., Kh2 9. Qe5+ Kh1 10. Kxh3 Bf5 11. Qxf5.

ii) 9. Qb7? Kh2 10. Qc7+ Kh1 11. Kxh3 Be6+ draws.

iii) 9. ..., Kh2 10. Qd6+ Kh1 11. Kxh3 Be6+ 12. Qxe6 wins.

No. 5555 E. Janosi
3rd Prize, Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982

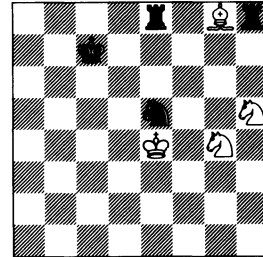


Win 4+3

No. 5555: E. Janosi. 1. Ra2/i e3 2. f4 e2 3. Kd2 e1Q+ 4. Kxe1 Kd4 5. Rd2+ Ke3 6. Bg6 Rxf4 7. Rd3 mate.

i) 1. Rf7? Re5 2. Rc7+ Kd4.

No. 5556 E.L. Pogogyants
4th Prize, Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982



Draw 4+4

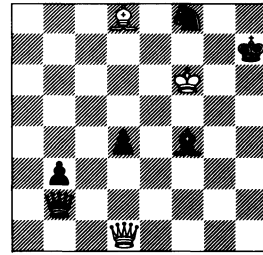
No. 5556: E. Pogogyants. 1. gSf6/i, with 2 lines:

1. ..., hRxg8 2. Sxe8+ (Sxg8? Sd7+;) 2. ..., Rxe8 3. Sf6 Re6 4. Kf5 Kd6 5. Se4+ Ke7 6. Sg5 Rg6 7. Se4 Re6 8. Sg5.

1. ..., eRxg8 2. Sxg8 Rxg8 3. Sf6 Rg5 4. Sh7 Rh5 5. Sf6 Rg5 6. Sh7 Rg7 7. Sf6 Rg5 8. Sh7 drawn.

i) 1. hSf6? eRxg8 2. Sxg8 Sxg4.

No. 5557 M. Matous
1 Hon.Men. Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982

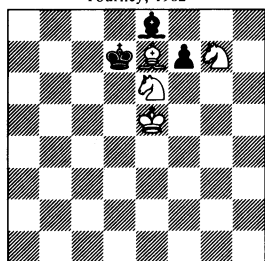


Win 3+6

No. 5557: M. Matous. 1. Qh5+ Bh6 2. Qf5+ Kh8 3. Kf7 Qg2 4. Bf6+ Bg7 5. Qh5+ Sh7 6. Qh1 Qg3 7. Qh2

Qg4 8. Qh3 Qg1 9. Qc8 + Sf8 10. Qxf8 + Kh7 11. Qg8 + Kh6 12. Bxg7 + Kh5 13. Qh7 + Kg4 14. Qg6 + wins.

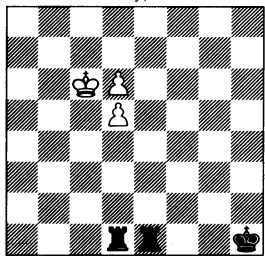
No. 5558 V. Micu
2 Hon.Men. Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982



Win 4 + 3

No. 5558: V. Micu. 1. Bg5 fe 2. Kf6 e5 3. Bh4 e4 4. Bg5 e3 5. Bxe3 Kd8 6. Bb6 + Kd7 7. Ba5 wins. Not 1. Bh4? fe 2. Kf6 e5 3. Bg5 e4 4. Bh4 e3 5. Bg5 e2 6. Bh4 e1Q 7. Bxe1 Kd8 8. Ba5 + Kd7 draws, because it is now with W to move. The judge draws attention to Kasparian (Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1932): wKd6 wBh6 wSf1,c8 bKd4 bBa6 bPe6. 1. Bg7 + Ke4 2. Sd2 + Kd3 3. Sb3 Bxc8 4. Kc7 Kc4 5. Sa5 + Kb5 6. Sc6 Ba6 7. Sb8 Ka5 8. Bc3 + Kb5 9. Bd2 (Be1? e5;) 9. ..., e5 10. Be1 e4 11. Bd2 e3 12. Bxe3 Ka5 13. Bd2 + Kb5 14. Be1.

No. 5559 D. Gurgenzidze
3 Hon.Men. Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982



Draw 3 + 3

No. 5559: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. d7, with 2 lines:

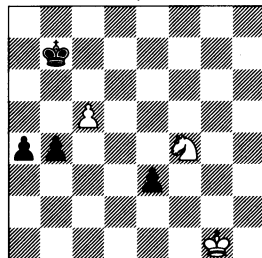
1. ..., Rc1 + 2. Kd6 eRd1 3. Ke6/i Rd2 4. d8Q Re1 + 5. Kf7 Rf2 + 6. Qf6.

1. ..., Re2 2. d8Q Rc2 + 3. Kb7/ii Rb1 + 4. Qb6.

i) 3. Ke5? Rc2 4. d8Q Re2 + 5. Kf4 Rf1 + 6. Kg3 Rg2 + 7. Kh3 Rf7.

ii) 3. Kd6? Rxd5 + 4. Kxd5 Rd2 +.

No. 5560 F.V. Font
1 Commended Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982

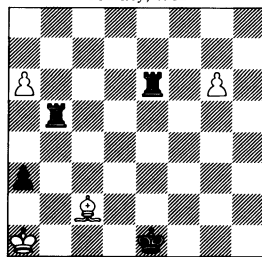


Draw 3 + 4

No. 5560: F.V. Font. 1. Sd3 b3 2. Sb2 a3 3. Sc4 a2 4. Sa5 + Ka6 5. Sxb3 Kb5 6. Kg2/i Kc4 7. Sa1 Kxc5 8. Kf3 Kd4 9. Ke2.

i) 6. Kf1? Kc4 7. Sa1 Kxc5 8. Ke2 Kd4.

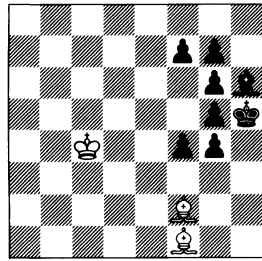
No. 5561 J.M. Kapros
2 Commended Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982



Draw 4 + 4

No. 5561: J.M. Kapros. 1. a7 Ra5 (Ra6; Bd3) 2. g7 Re8 3. Bh7 Rg5 4. Be4 Ra5 5. Bh7. If 1. ..., Re8 2. Ba4 bRe5 3. Bc6.

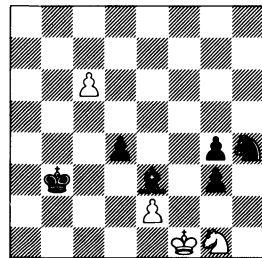
No. 5562 E. Vlasak
3 Commended Fritz Jubilee
Tourney, 1982



Draw 3 + 8

No. 5562; E. Vlasak. 1. Bg3 f5 2. Kd3, with two lines:
2. ..., f3 3. Ke3 f4+ 4. Kf2 fg+ 5. Kxg3.
2. ..., fg 3. Bg2 f4 4. Ke2 f3+ 5. Kf1 fg+ 6. Kg1, but not 6. Kxg2? Kh4.

No. 5563 V.I. Vinichenko
= 1st Prize and 2nd Prize,
Vecherny Novosibirsk, 1982
Award: 27.v.83



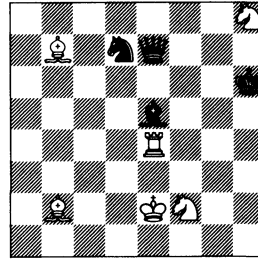
Draw 4 + 6

No. 5563: V.I. Vinichenko (Novosibirsk). Judge: K. Sucharev. 1. c7 Kc2 2. c8Q+/i Kd1 3. Qxg4 g2+ 4. Qxg2 Sxg2 5. Sf3 Sf4 6. Sxd4 Bxd4 7. e3 Bxe3 stalemate.
i) 2. Ke1? Bd2+ 3. Kf1 Kd1.

No. 5564: D.F. Petrov (Novosibirsk). 1. Sg4+ Kh7 2. Rxe5 Sxe5 3. Be4+ Kxh8/i 4. Sh6, and the threat of 5. Bxe5+ Qxe5 6. Sf7+ leaves Bl defenceless, 4. ..., Kg7 5. Sf5+, for instance.

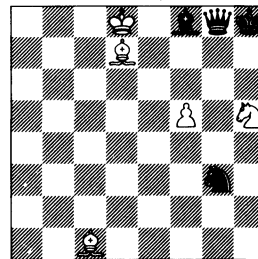
i) 3. ..., Sg6 4. Se5 Qb4(h4) 5. Bxg6+ Kg8 6. Sd3, protecting all his bits and pieces, winning.

No. 5564 D.F. Petrov
= 1st and 2nd Prize, Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982



Win 6 + 4

No. 5565 S.Y. Rumyantsev
3rd Prize, Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982



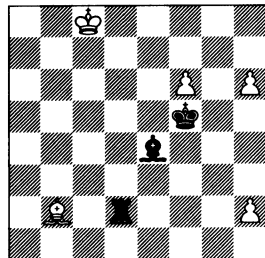
Draw 5 + 4

No. 5565: S.Yu. Rumyantsev (Omsk). 1. Be6 Be7+/i 2. Kxe7 Qh7+/ii 3. Kf8 Sxh5/iii 4. Bb2+ Sg7 5. Bf6 Qh6 6. Bf7 Qh7 (Qxf6 is stalemate) 7. Be6 Qh6 8. Bf7, positional draw.
i) 1. ..., Qg4(h7) 2. Bb2+ Bg7 3. Bxg7+ Qxg7 4. Sxg7 drawn.
ii) 2. ..., Qb8 3. Sxg3, and the strength of wPf5 secures the draw.
iii) 3. ..., Qxh5 4. Bb2+ Kh7 5. Bg8+ Kh6 6. Bc1+.

No. 5566: N.K. Grechishnikov (Novosibirsk). 1. f7 Bb7+ 2. Kc7 Rc2+ 3. Bc3 Rxc3+ 4. Kxb7 Rb3+ 5. Kc7

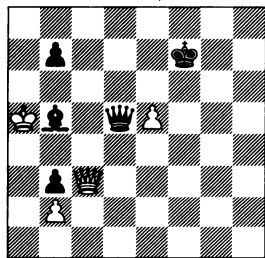
Rc3 + 6. Kd7 Rd3 + 7. Ke7 Re3 + 8. Kf8 Kg6 9. Kg8 Rf3 10. h7 Rxf7 11. h8S+ wins, but not 11. h8Q? Ra7. "Sharp play by both sides culminates in an underpromotion."

No. 5566 N.K. Grechishnikov
1 Hon.Men., Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982



Win 5 + 3

No. 5567 V.M. Yakhontov
2 Hon.Men., Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982



Draw 4 + 5

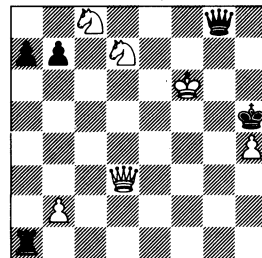
No. 5567: V.M. Yakhontov (Barnaul)
W must exchange off pieces and transport wK to c1 or a1, when Bl cannot win. 1. e6+ Kxe6 (Kd7; Qc5+) 2. Qe3+ Kf5 3. Qf2+ Kg4 4. Qg1+ Kh3 5. Qc5 Bc6 6. Qxd5 Bxd5 7. Kb4 Kg2 8. Kc3 Kf2 9. Kd2 draws. "The sharp introductory play is excellent."

No. 5568: V.I. Vinichenko. 1. Se7 Ra6+ 2. Qxa6 Qh8+ 3. Kf5 ba 4. Sf6+ Kh6 5. Seg8+ Kg7 6. h5 Kf8 7.

h6 a5 8. b3 Kf7 9. Ke5 Kg6 10. Kf4 Kf7 11. Kf5 a6 12. Ke5 Kg6 13. Kf4 Kf7 14. Kf5 a4 15. ba a5 16. Kf4 Kf7 17. Kf5 Kf8 18. Ke6, but not 18. Kg6? Qxg8+, when bK takes hP, then scrambles to c8 to draw. Similarly, 16. Ke5? Kg6 17. Kd5 Kf5 18. Kc5 Ke5 19. Kc6 Ke6 20. Kb5 Kd6 and no win for W.

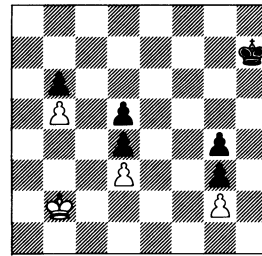
"A cage is built for bQ, accompanied by al duel of wK and bK."

No. 5568 V.I. Vinichenko
3 Hon.Men., Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982



Win 6 + 5

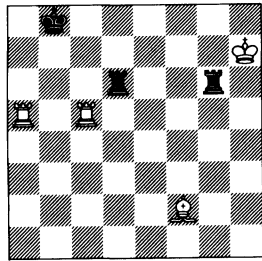
No. 5569 V.G. Chupin
Special Hon.Men.,
Vecherny Novosibirsk, 1982



Draw 4 + 6

No. 5569: V.G. Chupin (Novosibirsk)
A 'corresponding squares' study. With bKe6, for instance, wK must move to b2. Similar pairs: f5,c1; f6,b1; c7(e7,g7),a2; d7,a3; c5,a4; f6(f8,h6,h8),b1; c8(e6,e8,g8),b2; d6(d8),b3; f5(h5),c1; e5(g5),c2; f4,d2; f7(h7),a1. Therefore(!) -- 1. Ka1 and draws. "An extension in depth and breadth of Bianchetti's study of 1925."

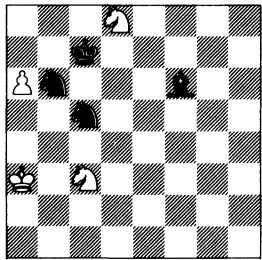
No. 5570 S.Y. Rummyantsev
1 Commended, Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982



Win 4 + 3

No. 5570: S.Yu. Rummyantsev. 1. aRb5+ Rb6 2. Rd5 Rh6+ 3. Kg7 Rg6+ 4. Kf7 Rf6+ 5. Ke7 Re6+ 6. Kd7 Rd6+ 7. Rxd6 Rxb5 8. Kc6 wins.

No. 5571 O.P. Mazur
2 Commended, Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982

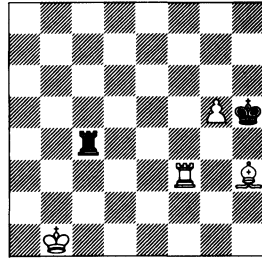


Draw 4 + 4

No. 5571: O.P. Mazur (Krasnoyarsk). 1. Sb7 Sxa6 2. Sd6 Be7 3. cSb5+ Kc6 4. Kb3 Bf8 5. Sf5 Kxb5 6. Sd4+ Ka5 (Kc5; Se6+) 7. Sc6+ Kb5 8. Sd4+, perpetual check.

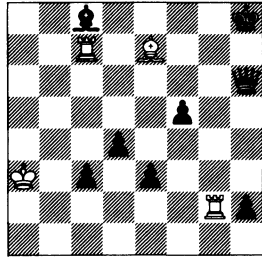
No. 5572: Yu.M. Makletsov (Chulman). 1. Rg3 Kh4 2. Rg1 Kxh3 3. g6 Rc8 4. g7 Rg8 5. Kc2 Kh4 6. Kd3 Kh5 7. Ke4 Kh6 8. Kf5 Rxg7 9. Rh1 mate.

No. 5572 Y.M. Makletsov
3 Commended, Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982



Win 4 + 2

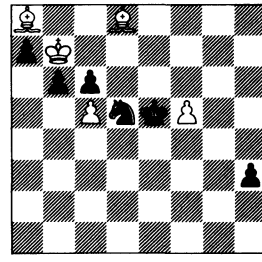
No. 5573 L. Togokhu
"Friendly" Commended, Vecherny
Novosibirsk, 1982



Draw 4 + 8

No. 5573: L. Togokhu (Mongolia). 1. Bc5 Qf4 2. Bxd4+ Qxd4 3. Rxc8+ Kh7 4. Rc7+ Kh6 5. Rc6+ Kh5 6. Rxh2+ Kg5 7. Rg2+ Kf4 8. Rc4 Qxc4 9. Rg4+ Kxg4 (or fg;) stalemate. Awarding a 'friendly commend' ('druzhestvenny pokhvalny otziv') has an air of patronising.

No. 5574 P. Sisolyatin
Prize, Tyumenskaya
Pravda, 1980
Award: 28.viii.81



Draw 5 + 6

No. 5574: P. Sisolyatin. 1. f6 Ke6 2. f7 Kxf7 3. Kxc6 Ke6/i 4. Bc7, with two lines:

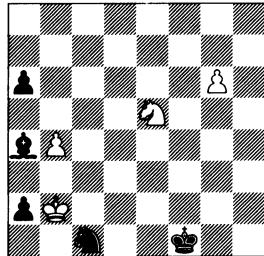
4. ..., Sxc7 5. cb Sxa8/ii 6. b7 h2 7. baQ h1Q+ 8. Kc7 Qxa8 stalemate.

4. ..., b5 5. Bh2 b4 6. Kb5 b3 7. Kc4 b2 8. Bxd5+ Kf5 9. c6 b1Q 10. c7 Qf1+ 11. Kc5 Qa6 12. Bc6. The draw is clear.

i) 3. ..., h2 4. Kd6 h1Q 5. Bxd5+.

ii) 5. ..., a6 6. Kxc7 b5 7. Kb6 b4 8. Kc5 b3 9. Bd5+.

No. 5575 N. Skomoroshenko
Hon. Men. Tyumenskaya
Pravda, 1980



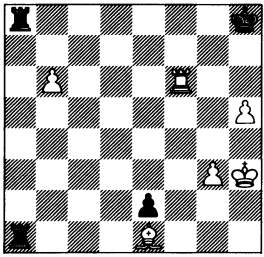
Draw 4+5

No. 5575: N. Skomoroshenko. 1. b5/i ab 2. Sc4 bc 3. g7 c3+ 4. Ka1 Bb3/ii 5. g8Q Bxg8 stalemate.

i) 1. g7? Bb3 2. Sc6 Bf7 3. Se7 Sd3+ 4. Ka1 Sxb4 5. g8Q Sc2+ 6. Kb2 a1Q+7. Kxc2 Bxg8.

ii) 4. ..., Sb3+ 5. Kxa2 c2 6. g8Q c1Q 7. Qg1+ and stalemate.

No. 5576 P. Babich
1st Prize, "Na Smenu"
Sverdlovsk Regional Ty, 1982



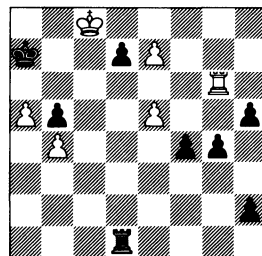
Draw 6+4

No. 5576: P. Babich. Author's solution: 1. b7 Rb8 2. Bc3 e1Q 3. Rh6+ Kg8 4. Rh8+ Kf7 5. Bxe1 Rxh8 6. Bc3 Rh1+ 7. Kg2 R1xh5 8. g4 Rh2+/i 9. Kg1 Rh1+/ii 10. Kg2 R8h2+ 11. Kg3 and either 11. ..., Rh8 12. Be5, or 11. ..., Rh3+ 12. Kg2, but not, here, 12. Kf4(f2)? Rb1.

i) A given alternative line is 8. ..., Rg8 9. b8Q Rxb8 10. gh. But Bl wins as Paul Lamford pointed out at the i.84 CESC meeting, by 8. ..., Rh4. The study is unsound.

ii) Here too Paul Lamford's recipe works: 9. ..., R2h4 10. Be5 Rxg4+ and 11. ..., R4g8.

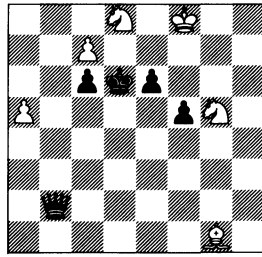
No. 5577 V. Kalyagin
2nd Prize, "Na Smenu", 1982



Win 6+8

No. 5577: V. Kalyagin. 1. Rc6 h1Q 2. Rc7+ Ka8 3. e8Q Qd5 4. Qd8 (for Ra7+) 4. ..., Rc1 5. e6 g3 6. e7 g2 7. e8Q g1Q 8. Qe4 Qh1 9. Qxh1 Rxh1 10. Ra7+ wins, this final move having been (I think) the threat that underlies the play.

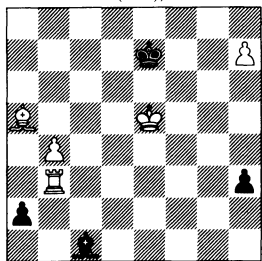
No. 5578 V. Kalyagin
3rd Prize, "Na Smenu", 1982



Win 6+5

No. 5578: V. Kalyagin. 1. Bd4 Qxd4
 2. c8S+ Kd7 3. Sb6+ Qxb6 4. ab
 Kxd8 5. Sxe6+ Kc8 6. Sc5 f4 7. Ke7
 f3 8. Kd6 f2 9. b7+ Kb8 10. Kxc6
 f1Q 11. Sd7+.

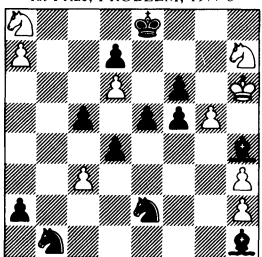
No. 5579 V.A. Bron
 1st Prize, Sportivnaya
 Gazeta (Kiev), 1982



Win 5 + 4

No. 5579: V.A. Bron. 1. Bd8+ Kf7
 2. Rf3+ Kg6 3. h8S+ Kh7 4.
 Rxh3+ Kg8 5. Rg3+ Kh7 6. Rg7+
 Kxg7 7. Bf6+ Kg8 8. Kf5 Bh6 9. Kg6
 a1Q 10. Bxa1 Bg7 11. Bf6.

No. 5580 Jan Rusinek
 1st Prize, PROBLEM, 1977-8



Draw 9 + 12

No. 5580: Jan Rusinek (Warsaw).
 The irregularly appearing Yugoslav
 magazine PROBLEM has been the
 'official organ' of the FIDE Commis-
 sion for Chess Composition ever
 since the Piran (Yugoslavia) get-
 together of the world's composers in

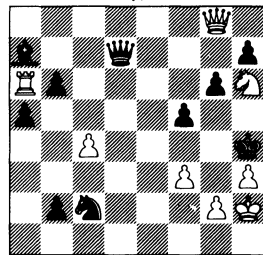
1958 -- at least, that is my impression:
 it may have been even earlier. How-
 ever, the space devoted to the solu-
 tions of studies in its pages has been
 so derisory that EG editorial policy
 has been not to reprint the PRO-
 BLEM originals until matters im-
 prove. They have never improved.
 The Rusinek study is included here
 because it figures in the XI Polish
 Championship (Studies) covering the
 years 1977-1979, the award appearing
 in a 1983 issue of the Polish magazine
 PROBLEMISTA -- which also ap-
 pears irregularly. (Mind you, some
 people will point out that EG is not
 what you would call 'regular', unless
 you take a period of a year or so,
 when the 4-issues-per-annum rate has
 been maintained since EG1 in vii.65.)
 As one would expect, Jan Rusinek
 ran away with the title, with 101
 points (however the points were
 awarded), ahead of Piotr Ruszczynski
 with 13, Marek Halski with 9, Hel-
 mut Osadnik with 6 and Andrzej
 Lewandowski with 3.

1. Sc7+ Kd8/i 2. g6 a1Q 3. g7 Qa2
 4. c4 (Sd5? Bxd5); 4. ..., Qxc4 5. Sd5
 Qc1 + 6. Sf4 Qg1 7. Sg2 Qc1 + 8. Sf4
 Qc4 9. Sd5 draw.

i) 1. ..., Kf7 2. g6+ Kg8 3. Se8.

This study was placed 7th out of 16.
 All 6 ahead of it were composed by...
 J. Rusinek!

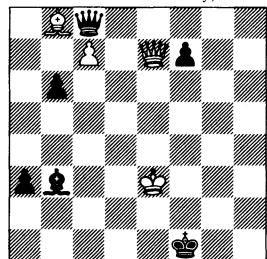
No. 5581 Z. Boleslawski
 Szachy, 1977



Win 8 + 10

No. 5581: Z. Boleslawski. 1. f4 (for Sxf5+) 1. ..., Sd4 2. Sxf5+ Sxf5 3. Rxa7 Qxa7 4. Qd8+ Qe7 5. Qd1 h5 6. Qd3 Qe1 7. Qd8+ Se7 8. Qxe7+ Qxe7 9. g3 mate.

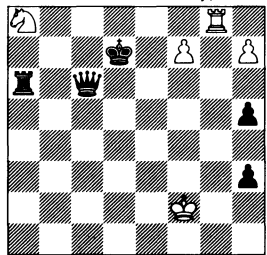
No. 5582 G.G. Amiryan
= 1/2/3 Prize, Kharkov
"Liberation" Thematic Ty, 1983



Win 4+6

No. 5582: G.G. Amiryan (Erevan, Armenian SSR). Judge: S.G. Belokon. 1. Qf6+ Kg1 2. Qf2+ Kh1 3. Qf1+ Kh2 4. Qf5, with two lines:
4. ..., **Be6** 5. Qf4+ Kh3 6. Kf2 Qg8 7. Qh2+ Kxh2 8. c8Q+, or
4. ..., **a2** 5. Qxc8 a1Q 6. Qh8+ Qxh8 7. c8Q+ wins. Naturally, 4. ..., Qxf5 5. c8Q+ wins.

No. 5583 N.I. Kralin
= 1/2/3 Prize, Kharkov
"Liberation" Thematic Ty, 1983

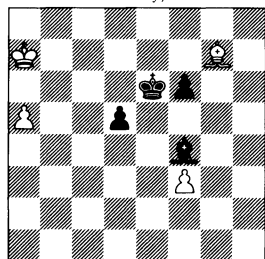


Win 5+5

No. 5583: N.I. Kralin (Moscow). 1. f8S+ Ke7 2. Rg7+ Kd8 3. Se6+ Qxe6 4. h8Q+ Qe8 5. Rg8 Ra2+ 6. Kf3 Ra3+ 7. Kf4 Ra4+ 8. Kf5

Ra5+ 9. Kf6 Ra6+ 10. Sb6 Rxb6+ 11. Kf5 Rb5+ 12. Kf4 Rb4+ 13. Kf3 Rb3+ 14. Kf2 Rb2+ 15. Qxb2 Qxg8 16. Qb8+.

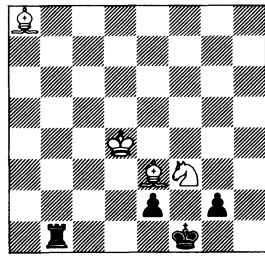
No. 5584 L.I. Katsnelson
= 1/2/3 Prize Kharkov "Liberation"
Thematic Ty, 1983



Win 4+4

No. 5584: L.I. Katsnelson. 1. a6 d4 2. Bh6 Bxh6 3. Kb7 d3 4. a7 d2 5. a8Q d1Q 6. Qe8+ Kf5 7. Qe4+ Kg5 8. Qg4 mate, or, in this, 2. ..., Kf5 3. Kb6 d3 4. a7 d2 5. a8Q d1Q 6. Qe4 mate.

No. 5585 V. Nebotov
Special Prize, Kharkov
"Liberation" Thematic Ty, 1983

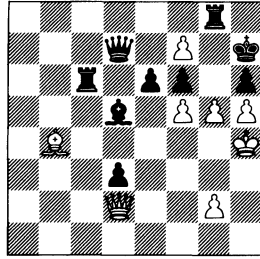


Win 4+4

No. 5585: V. Nebotov (Kharkov). 1. Sd2+ Ke1 2. Sxb1 g1Q 3. Bxg1 Kf1 4. Be3 e1Q 5. Sd2+ Ke2 6. Bf3 mate.

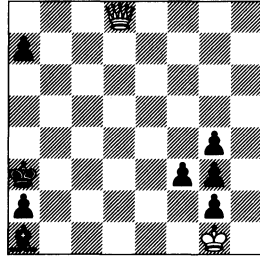
No. 5586: V.A. Bron (Sverdlovsk). 1. g6+ Kg7 2. Qxh6+ Kxh6 3. fgQ Rc4+ 4. g4 Rxc4+ 5. Kxc4 ef+ 6. Kh4 Bxc8 7. Bf8+ Qg7 8. Bd6 Qa7 9. Bf8+ Qg7 10. Bd6.

No. 5586 V.A. Bron
1 Hon.Men., Kharkov
"Liberation" Thematic Ty, 1983



Draw 8 + 9

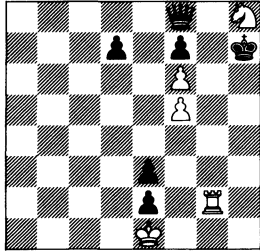
No. 5587 G.G. Amiryanyan
2 Hon.Men., Kharkov
"Liberation" Thematic Ty, 1983



Win 2 + 8

No. 5587: G.G. Amiryanyan (Erevan).
1. Qd6+ Kb3 2. Qd1+ Kb2 3. Qd4+ Kb1 4. Qe4+ Kb2 5. Qe5+ Kb1 6. Qe1+ Kb2 7. Qd1 a6 8. Qd4+ Kb1 9. Qe4+ Kb2 10. Qe5+ Kb1 11. Qe1+ Kb2 12. Qd1 a5, and a repetition manoeuvre leads to 16. ..., Kb2 17. ..., a4 and 22. ..., a3 and finally 27. Qd1 wins.

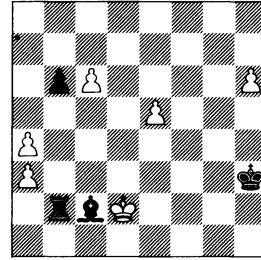
No. 5588 M. Mironenko
3 Hon.Men., Kharkov
"Liberation" Thematic Ty, 1983



Draw 5 + 6

No. 5588: M. Mironenko (Kharkov).
1. Rh2+ Kg8 2. Rg2+ Kxh8 3. Rh2+ Kg8 4. Rg2+ Kh7 5. Rh2+ Qh6 6. Rh5 d6 7. Rh2 d5 8. Rh5 d4 9. Rh2 d3 10. Rxh6+ Kxh6 stalemate.

No. 5589 V. Aberman
Special Hon.Men., Kharkov
"Liberation" Thematic Ty, 1983

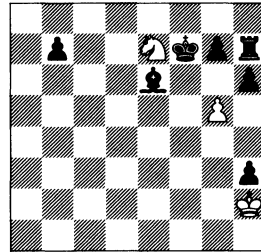


Win 6 + 4

No. 5589: V. Aberman (Kiev). 1. Kc1 Ra2 2. c7 Bf5 3. c8Q Bxc8 4. h7 Ra1+ 5. Kd2 Ra2+ 6. Ke3 Rxa3+ 7. Kf2 Ra2+ 8. Ke1 Ra1+ 9. Kd2 Ra2+ 10. Kc3 Rc2+ 11. Kb4 Rb2+ 12. Ka3 wins.

It would be reassuring to have 1. Kc3 analysed to a W non-win, and 1. Kc1 Rb3 2. Kxc2 Rf3 analysed to a W win. (AJR)

No. 5590 A. Maksimovskikh
1st Prize, Chervonyi Girnik, 1983
Award:

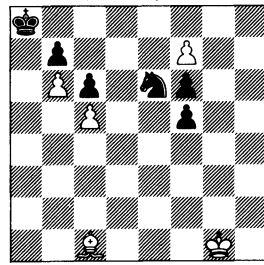


Win 3 + 7

No. 5590: A. Maksimovskikh. Judge: E.L. Pogogyants. This tourney was the 21st 'traditional' composing tour-

ney of this regional paper. 1. g6 + Kxe7 2. gh Kf8 3. h8Q + Bg8 4. Kxh3 b5 5. Kg4 b4 6. Kf5 Kf7 7. Ke4 b3 8. Kd3 Kf8 9. Kc3, when B1 has to lose bP, and wK saunters to f5, winning.

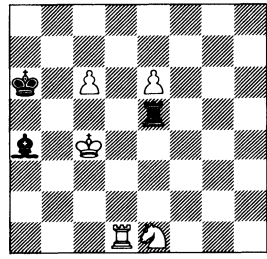
No. 5591 V. Vlasenko
2nd Prize, Chervony Girnik, 1983



Win 5 + 6

No. 5591: V. Vlasenko (Kharkov Region). 1. Bf4 Sd8 2. f8S Se6 3. Sg6 Sf8 4. Sh4 Sg6 5. Sg2 Sh4 6. Se3 Sg2 7. Sd5 wins.

No. 5592 A. Hildebrand
3rd Prize, Chervony Girnik, 1983

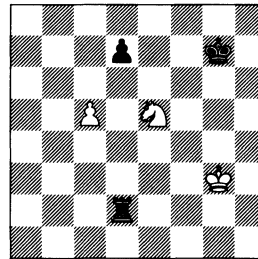


Win 5 + 3

No. 5592: A. Hildebrand (Sweden). 1. Sd3 Rxe6 2. Sc5 + Ka5 3. Rb1 Rxc6 4. Rb8 Rc7 5. Ra8 + Kb6 6. Ra6 mate.

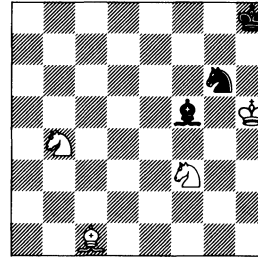
No. 5593: V. Kalyagin (Sverdlovsk). 1. c6 d6/i 2. Sc4 Rd4 3. Sb2 Rb4 4. c7 Rb3 + 5. Kf4 Rc3 6. Ke4 Rxc7 7. Kd5 Rd7 8. Ke6 Rd8 9. Kc7 draws.
i) 1. ..., d5 2. Sc4 Rc2 3. Se3 Rc3 4. Kf4 d4 5. Sf5 + and 6. Sxd4.

No. 5593 V. Kalyagin
Special Prize for Miniature
Chervony Girnik, 1983



Draw 3 + 3

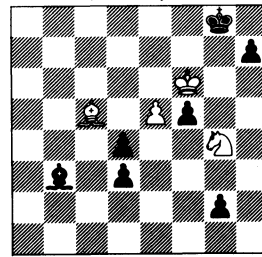
No. 5594 A. Belyavsky
Hon.Men., Chervony Girnik, 1983



Win 4 + 3

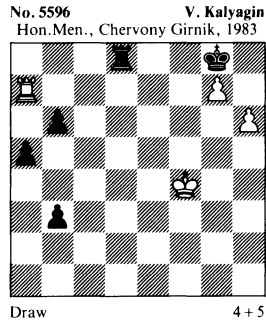
No. 5594: A. Belyavsky (Leningrad). 1. Kg5 Se7 2. Kf6 with the following echoing lines: 2. ..., **Be4** 3. Sg5 Sc6 (Sd5 +; Kf7) 4. Sxc6 Bxc6 5. Kf7 Bd5 + 6. Kf8 and Bb2 mate.
Or 2. ..., **Sd5** + 3. Sxd5 Be4 4. Se7 Bxf3 5. Kg6 Be4 + 6. Kh6 and 7. Bb2 mate.

No. 5595 A. Grin
Hon.Men., Chervony Girnik, 1983

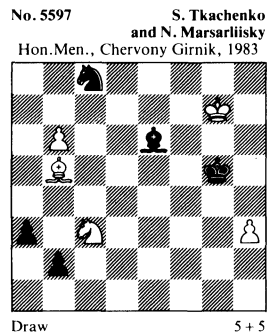


Draw 4 + 7

No. 5595: A. Grin (Moscow). 1. Sh6+ Kh8 2. e6 Bxe6 3. Bxd4 g1Q 4. Bxg1 d2 5. Bd4 d1Q 6. Be5 Qd5 7. Bc3 Qc5 8. Bb2/i Qc2 9. Be5 draws. Is it a fair assumption that Bl wins after 8. Be5 Bc8 9. Kg5+ Qxe5 10. Sf7+ Kg7 11. Sxe5? Of course, 8. Ba1? Qc1 hitting h6.

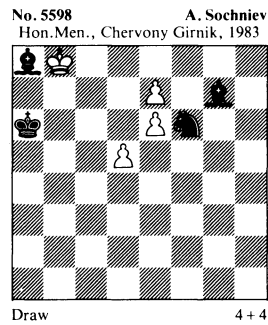


No. 5596: V. Kalyagin. 1. Rb7 b2/i 2. Rxb6 Rd4+ 3. Kf3 Rb4 4. Rg6 Rb3+ 5. Kf2 Rb8 6. h7+ Kxh7 7. g8Q+ Rxg8 8. Rb6 drawn.
i) 1. ..., a4 2. Rxb6 Ra8 3. Kg5 Kh7 4. Rf6 Rg8 5. Rb6 Ra8 6. Rf6.

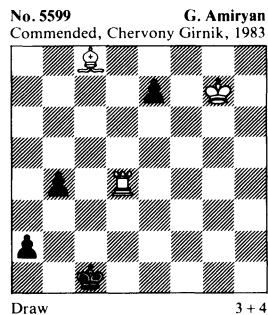


No. 5597: S. Tkachenko (Kiev) and N. Marsarliisky (Odessa region). 1. h4+ (b7? b1Q;) 1. ..., Kxh4 2. Bc4 Bxc4 3. b7 b1Q 4. Sxb1 a2 5. bcQ/i a1Q+ 6. Kg6 Qxb1+ 7. Kf6 Qb2+ 8. Ke7 Qe5+ 9. Kd8 Bb5 10. Qc5

and either 10. ..., Qxc5 stalemate, or 10. ..., Qe8+ 11. Kc7.
i) 5. Sc3? a1Q 6. bcQ Qxc3+ 7. Kh6 Qc1+ 8. Kg7 Qg5+ 9. Kh7 Bd3+ 10. Kh8 Qh6+ 11. Kg8 Qh7+ 12. Kf8 Qh8+.



No. 5598: A. Sochniev (Leningrad). 1. d6/i Se8/ii 2. d7 Bb7 3. deS Be5+ 4. Sc7 Kb6 5. e8S Bh2 6. e7 Be5 7. Sd6 Bxd6 8. e8S Be5 9. Sd6 Bxd6 stalemate.
i) 1. Kxa8? Sxd5 2. e8S Be5 and 3. ..., Sb6 mate.
ii) 1. ..., Bd5 2. d7 Sxd7+ 3. ed Be5+ 4. Kc8 Bb7+ 5. Kd8 Bf6 6. Ke8 Be6 7. Kf7.

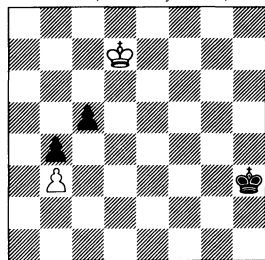


No. 5599: G. Amiryan (Erevan). 1. Rc4+ Kd2 2. Rd4+ Ke1 3. Re4+ Kf2 4. Rf4+ Kg1 5. Rg4+ Kh2 6. Rh4+ Kg1 7. Rg4+ Kf2 8. Rf4+

Ke1 9. Re4+ Kd2 10. Rd4+ Kc1 11. Rc4+ Kb2 12. Rxb4+ Ka3 13. Rb3+ Ka4 14. Bd7+ Kxb3 15. Be6+ Kb2 16. Bxa2 Kxa2 17. Kg6 drawn.

Is the solution really 17 moves in length, or only 17-10...? Succinvit reasoned argument is inted from anyone (AJR).

No. 5600 M. Zinar
Commended, Chervony Girnik, 1983

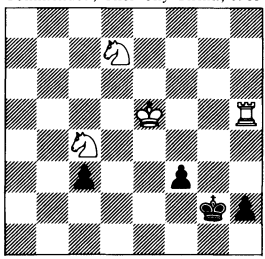


Draw 2+3

No. 5600: M. Zinar (Feodosia). 1. Ke6/i c4 2. bc b3 3. c5 b2 4. c6 b1Q 5. c7 Qd1 6. Ke7 draws.

i) 1. Kd6? c4 2. bc b2 3. c5 b3 4. c6 b1Q 5. c7 Qf5 and Bl wins.

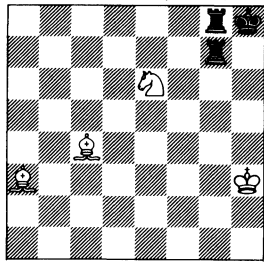
No. 5601 A. Zinchuk
Commended, Chervony Girnik, 1983



Win 4+4

No. 5601: A. Zinchuk (Kiev). 1. Se3+ Kg1 2. Rg5+ Kf2 3. Sg4+ Kg1 4. Sxh2+ Kxh2 5. Kf4, with 2 mating lines: 5. ..., f2 6. Se5 f1Q+ 7. Sf3+ Kh1 8. Rh5+ Kg2 9. Rh2 mate, or 5. ..., c2 6. Rc5 f2 7. Rxc2 Kg1 8. Se5 f1Q+ 9. Sf3+ Kh1 10. Rh2 mate.

No. 5602 B. Olympiev
Commended, Chervony Girnik, 1983

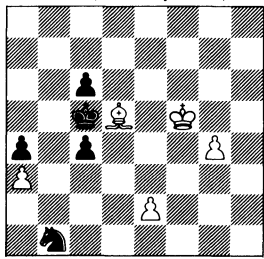


Win 4+3

No. 5602: B.G. Olympiev (Sverdlovsk). 1. Bb2 Kh7 2. Bd3+ Rg6 3. Sg5+ Kh6 4. Sf7+ Kh7 5. Se5 Rb8/i 6. Bxg6+ Kg7 7. Ba1 Ra8 8. Bd4 Ra4 9. Be3 Ra5 10. Sc4 wins, or 9. ..., Ra3 10. Bd3 Kf6 11. Sg4+ and 12. Sf2.

i) 5. ..., Rg7 6. Kh4. 5. ..., Kh6 6. Bc1+ Kh7 7. Kh4.

No. 5603 N. Pandzhakidze
and A. Svitilsky
Commended, Chervony Girnik, 1983



Win 5+5

No. 5603: N. Pandzhakidze (Borzhom) and A. Svitilsky (Krivoi Rog).

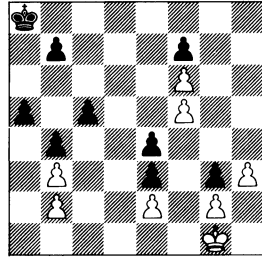
1. g5 Sc3/i 2. Bf3 Sd5 3. Bxd5 cd 4. g6 c3 5. g7 c2 6. g8R/ii c1Q 7. Rc8+ i) 1. ..., cd 2. g6 c3 3. g7 c2 4. g8Q Sc3 5. Qf8+

ii) 6. g8Q? c1Q 7. Qc8+ Kd4 8. Qxc1 stalemate.

No. 5604: Julio C. Infantozzi (Uruguay). wK must hasten westwards. 1. Kf1 c4 2. Ke1 cb 3. h4 Ka7 4. h5 Kb6(a6) 5. h6 Kb5 6. h7 Ka4 7. h8S

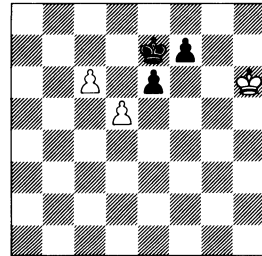
(h8Q? b5;) 7. ..., b5 8. Sg6 fg 9. f7. Now we have:
9. ..., g5 10. f8Q g4 11. Qxb4+ wins. Or, **9. ..., gf** 10. f8S/i, 11. Sd7 and 12. S mate.
 i) 10. f8Q? f4 and the reader is challenged to find a way for W to avoid a draw.

No. 5604 J.C. Infantozzi
1st Prize, Belgrado, 1948



Win 8+9

No. 5605 J.C. Infantozzi
"La Idea" (Uruguay), 1949

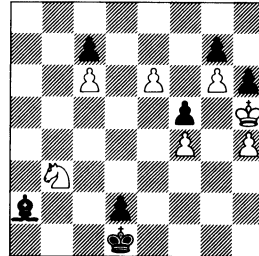


Win 3+3

No. 5605: Julio C. Infantozzi. 1. c7 Kd7 2. d6 e5 3. Kg5 (Kh5? f5;) 3. ..., e4 4. Kg4 (Kf4? f5;) 4. ..., f6 5. Kg3 f5 6. Kf4 Kc8 7. Ke3 Kd7 8. Kd4 Kc8 9. Kf5 Kb7 (Kd7; Kb6) 10. Kd5 e3 11. Ke6 e2 12. Kd7 e1Q 13. c8Q+ Kb6 14. Qc6+, and it is remarkable how all possibilities can be analysed in this **4000.11** ending:
14. ..., Ka7 15. Kc8 Qe6+/i 16. Qd7+ Qxd7+ 17. Kxd7 f4 18. Kc7 and mates just after fP promotes.

14. ..., Ka5 15. Kc8 Qe6+ 16. Qd7 and to avoid the Q-swap while keeping fP Bl is reduced to 16. ..., Qe5 17. Qc7+ Kb5 18. d7 Qe6 19. Kb8, or 16. ..., Qg6 17. Qc7+ Ka6(a4) 18. Qc4+ and 19. d7.
 i) 15. ..., Qb4 16. Qc7+ Ka6 17. d7 Qe4 18. d8Q Qe6+ 19. cQd7 Qc4+ 20. Kb8 Qb3+ 21. Ka8 Qf3+ 22. Qd5.

No. 5606 J.C. Infantozzi
Ajedrez de Estilo, ii.84



Draw 7+7

No. 5606: Julio C. Infantozzi. 1. e7 Bxb3 2. e8R/i Kc1 3. Re2, with really just two attempts by Bl to avoid giving stalemate:

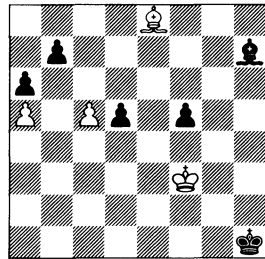
3. ..., Bf7? 4. Rxd2 Bxg6+ 5. Kxg6 Kxd2 6. h5 Ke3 7. Kxf5 and W wins... **3. ..., Bd5**/ii 4. Re1+ Kc2 5. Rc1+ Kd3 6. Rc3+ Ke4 7. Re3+ draws, but not 7. Rc4+? Ke3 8. Rc3+ Kxf4 9. Rc4+ Ke5 10. Re4+ fe.

i) 2. e8Q? d1Q(B) wins.

ii) This move is not given in the source, but having been responsible for composing **394** in TTC, AJR is confident that these moves work!

We have taken the three studies of Dr. Infantozzi from the ii.84 issue of the Argentinian magazine **Ajedrez de Estilo**. The next study we take from a researched article by Dr. Adriano Chicco in the ii.84 number of the Italian **Due Alfieri**, in which four studies by Annibale Dolci (1873-?) are reproduced.

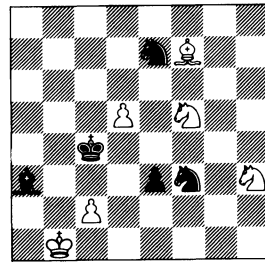
No. 5607 A. Dolci
L'Italia Scacchistica, x.81



Win 4+6

No. 5607: A. Dolci. 1. Bb5 ab 2. c6 bc 3. a6 d4 4. a7 d3 5. a8Q d2 6. Qxc6 d1Q+ 7. Kg3+ and mates. 1. ..., f4 2. Kxf4 Be4 3. c6 bc 4. Bxa6 wins.

No. 5608 V. Neidze
1st/2nd Prizes, "Friendship-200"
Preliminary award: Akhlagzrada
Kommunisti (Georgia) 21.1.84



Win 6+5

No. 5608: N. Neidze (Tbilisi): We give the final award, published in Georgian in **Akhlagzrada Kommunisti** (date uncertain). Principal judge: G.A. Nadareishvili.

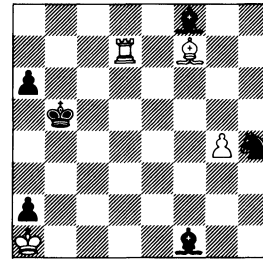
1. d6+ Kc3 2. de Sd2+ 3. Ka2 Bxe7 4. Sxe7 e2 5. Sd5+ Kxc2 (Kd4; c3+) 6. Bg6+/i Kc1 7. hSf4/ii e1S 8. Se2+ (Sc3 (e3)? dSf3;) 8. ..., Kd1 9. dSc3 mate, or 7. ..., e1Q 8. Sd3+ Kd1 9. Bh5+ (Sc3+? Kc2;) 9. ..., Qe2/iii 10. Se3 mate, not 10. Sc3+? Kc2.

i) 6. hSf4? e1Q 7. Bg6+ Se4.

ii) 7. dSf4? e1S 8. Se2+ Kd1 9. Sd4 Sc4.

iii) 9. ..., Sf3 10. Sxe1, but not the hasty 10. Bxf3+? Qe2+, drawing.

No. 5609 N. Kralin
and An.G. Kuznetsov
1st/2nd Prizes, "Friendship-200"
1983



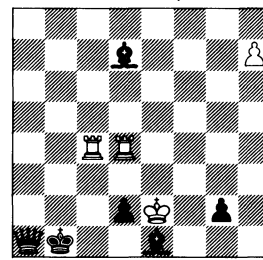
Win 4+6

No. 5609: N. Kralin and An.G. Kuznetsov (both Moscow). 1. Be8 Kb4 2. Rf7 Bh6 3. Rxf1 Ka3 4. Rf7 Sf5 5. gf Bg5/i 6. Ba4/ii a5 7. Bc2 and now: either 7. ..., a4 8. Bb1 (Bxa4? Be3; Rd7, Bd4+; Rxd4 stalemate) wins, or 7. ..., Bc1 8. Rb7 a4 9. Bxa4 (Bb1? Bb2+; Rxb2, abQ+; K(R)xb1 stalemate) 9. ..., Be3 10. Rb3+, not (we've seen this) 10. Rd7? Bd4+.

i) An attempt to persuade wB to interfere, directly or indirectly, with wR.

ii) 6. Bd7? Be3. 6. Bc6? Bd2. 6. Bb5? Bc1. W can avoid these traps by 6. f6? but then follows 6. ..., a5 7. Ba4 Be3.

No. 5610 D. Gurgendze
3rd Prize "Friendship-200" 1983



Draw 4+6

No. 5610: D. Gurgendze (Georgia). 1. h8Q Bg4+ 2. Rxc4 (forced) 2. ...,

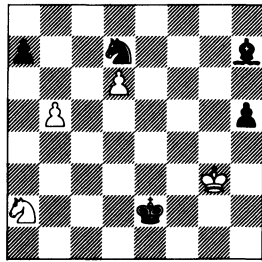
g1S+ 3. Kd1 (whatever for?!) 3. ..., Qxh8 4. Rc2, leaving Bl with apparently wide options to cope with the threat of perpetual check on b4 and a4:

4. ..., **Qf8** 5. Rb4+ Qxb4 6. Rb2+ Ka1 (else stalemate) 7. Rxb4 Sh3 8. Rd4 draws, but not 8. Kc2? d1Q+. But this is not the main line.

4. ..., **Qh5** 5. Rb2+ Ka1 6. Rb1+ Ka2 7. Rb2+ Ka3 8. Rb3+ Kxb3, stalemate with pinned wRg4.

4. ..., **Qe8** 5. Rb4+ Ka1 6. Ra4+, and it's either the threatened perpetual check after all, or a stalemate with the other wR pinned. The 'theme' is crystal clear.

No. 5611 A. Belyavsky
"Friendship-200" 1983
Preliminary award: Akhlagazrda
Kommunisti, 2.ii.84



Draw 4+5

No. 5611: A. Belyavsky (Leningrad). 1. Sb4 Bd3 2. Sc6 Bxb5 3. Sxa7 and now:

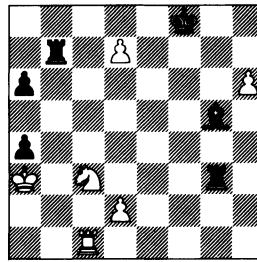
3. ..., **Bc4** 4. Kh4 Bf7 5. Sc6 Kf2 6. Sd8 Be8 7. Se6 Se5 8. d7/i Sf3+ 9. Kh3 Bxd7 stalemate!

3. ..., **Ba4** 4. Kh4 Sb6 5. Kxh5 Ke3 6. Kg5 (g6) Ke4 7. Kf7 Kd5 8. Ke7 Bd7 9. Kd8 (for Kc7) 9. ..., Kxd6 10. Sb5+ Bxb5 stalemate.

i) bK's move to f2 is explained by the line 8. Sg7? Sf3+ 9. Kh3 Bd7+, mating.

ii) 5. ..., Bd7 eliminated this entry: 6. Kg6 Sd5 7. Kf7 Ke3 8. Sc8 (Sb5(c6), BxS; Ke6, Sb6;) 8. ..., Bxc8 9. Ke8 Bh3 10. d7 Sf6+, or 6. Kg5 Sd5 7. Kh4 Ke3 8. Kg3 Kd4 9. Kf3 Kc5.

No. 5612 A. Sochniev
4th Prize, "Friendship-200"
1983



Draw 6+6

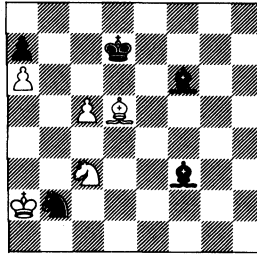
No. 5612: A. Sochniev (Leningrad).

1. Rf1+ Ke7/i 2. d8Q+ Kxd8 3. Rf8+ Kd7 4. h7 (Rf7+? Be7+;) 4. ..., Bxd2 (Bd7+; Kxa4) 5. Rd8+ (h8 ? Rxc3+;) 5. ..., Ke7 6. Re8+ Kf7 7. Rf8+ Kg6 8. Rg8+ Kxh7 9. Rxg3 Rb3+ 10. Kxa4 Rxc3 11. Rh3+ Kg7/ii 12. Rg3+ Kf7 13. Rf3+ Ke6 14. Rd3 Be1 15. Re3+ Rxe3 stalemate, or 14. ..., Rc4+ 15. Kb3 Rb4+ 16. Ka3.

i) 1. ..., Kg8 2. h7+ and a check by wR on e7 will be followed by d8Q and saving attack on bRb7.

ii) 11. ..., Kg6 12. Rd3 Be1 13. Rd6+ and 14. Rxa6. 11. ..., Rxh3 is stalemate.

No. 5613 A. Sarychev
5th Prize, "Friendship-200"
1983



Draw 5+5

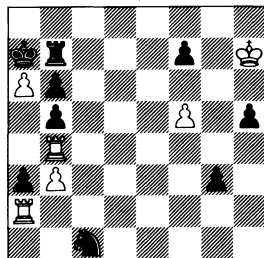
No. 5613: A.V. Sarychev (Baku). 1. c6+ Kd8 2. c7+ Kxc7 3. Kb3 Bxc3 4. Kxc3, with:

4. ..., **Sd1** + 5. Kd2 Bh5 6. Bf7 Bg4 7. Be6 Sf2 8. Ke3.

4. ..., **Sa4** + 5. Kb4 Bd1 6. Bg4 Bc2 7. Bf5 Bd1 8. Bg4 Sb2 9. Kc3.

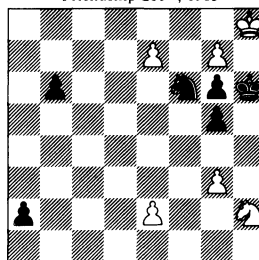
winning attempt. 10. ..., Qb7 + 11. Kh8 Qf7. Who is winning now? 12. Sg7 + Qxg7 + 13. Kxg7. Looks familiar. 13. ..., any 14. Sf6 mate.

No. 5614 V. Korolkov, L. Mitrofanov and V. Dolgov
1st Special prize,
"Friendship-200" 1983
Preliminary award: Akhlagzarda
Kommunisti, 24.ii.84



Win 6 + 9

No. 5615 V.I. Kalandadze
= 2nd/3rd Spezial Prizes;
"Friendship-200", 1983



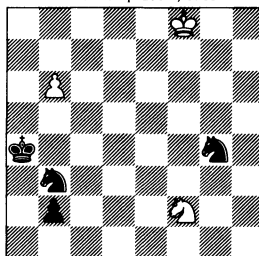
Win 6 + 6

No. 5614: V.A. Korolkov (Leningrad), L.A. Mitrofanov (Leningrad), and V.N. Dolgov (Krasnodarsky Krai). 1. Rc2 Sd3 2. Rd4 Se1 3. Re2 Sf3 4. Rf4 Sg1 5. Rg2 Sh3 6. Rh4 Sg5 + 7. Kh6 Sf3 8. Rf4 Se1 9. Re2 Sd3 10. Rd4 Sc1 11. Rc2 Sxb3 12. Rb4 a2 (Sa1; Ra2) 13. Rxa2 Sc1 14. Rc2 Sd3 15. Rd4 Se1 16. Re2 Sf3 17. Rf4 g2. There is no longer an escape check after Sg1; Rg2, Sh3; Rh4. 18. Rxc2 Se1 19. Re2 Sd3 20. Rd4 Sc1 21. Rc2 Sb3 22. Rb4.

Potent nostalgia for those of us who cut our study teeth on the wizard Korolkov inventions of 30 years ago (AJR).

No. 5615: V.I. Kalandadze (Tbilisi). 1. Sg4 + Sxg4 2. g8S + Kh5 3. e8S a1Q + 4. Sg7 + Qxg7 + 5. Kxg7 b5 6. e4. Exciting, isn't it? 6. ..., b4 7. e5 b3 8. e6 b2 9. e7 b1Q 10. e8S. Promotion to wQ would hardly be a

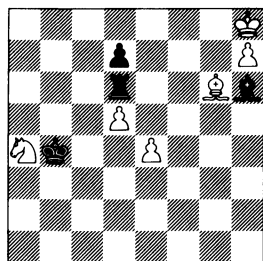
No. 5616 V. Vlasenko
= 2nd/3rd Special Prizes,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Draw 3 + 4

No. 5616: V. Vlasenko (Kharkov region). 1. Sd1 b1S 2. b7 Sc5 3. b8S. An interesting ending follows Sb2 + Ka5; Sc4 +, Ka6; Sd6, but after bK reaches c7 a tempo move seems to secure the theoretical win of SSS vs. S, as wPb7 is doomed. 3. ..., Kb3 4. Ke7 Kc2 5. Sd7 Se4 6. Sf6 gSxf6 7. Sf2 Sd5 + 8. Ke6 eSc3 9. Se4 Sf4 + 10. Kf5 cSe2 11. Sg3 and Bl cannot retain all his cavalry.

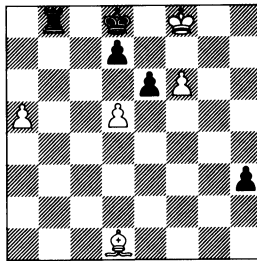
No. 5617 A. Sochniev
6th Prize, "Friendship-200",
1983



Draw 6 + 4

No. 5617: A. Sochniev (Leningrad). 1. Bf7 Ra6 2. Sb2 Kc5 3. e5 Ra8+ 4. Bg8 Kd4 5. Sc4 Kxc4 6. e6 Kd4 7. e7 Ke5 8. d6 Kf6 9. e8S+ and B1 has the galling alternatives of 9. ..., Rxe8 stalemate (with wB pinned), or 9. ..., Kg6 10. Bf7+ Kxf7 stalemate (with wS pinned).

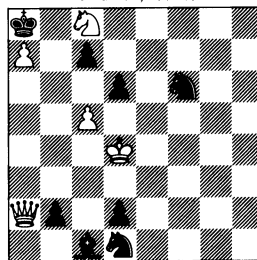
No. 5619 B. Lurye and L. Mitrofanov
2nd Hon. Mention,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Win 5 + 5

No. 5619: B. Lurye and L. Mitrofanov (Leningrad). 1. d6 Rb3 2. f7 Rg3 3. Bc2 Rg4 4. a6 h2 5. Be4 Rxe4 6. a7 Ra4 7. a8Q+ Rxa8 8. Kg7 Kc8 9. f8Q+ Kb7 10. Qf3+ wins.

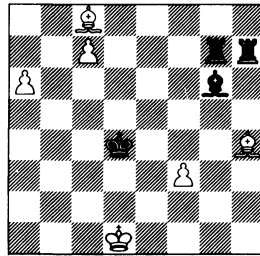
No. 5620 V.A. Bron
3rd Hon. Mention
"Friendship-200", 1983
Preliminary award: Akhlagarzda
Kommunisti, 15.iii.84



Draw 5 + 8

No. 5620: V.A. Bron (Sverdlovsk). 1. Sb6+ cb 2. cb b1Q 3. Qxb1 Sb2 4. b7+ Kxb7 5. a8Q+ Kxa8 6. Qa2+ Kb8 7. Qb3+ Kc7 8. Qc2(c3)+ Kd8(d7) 9. Qxd2 Bxd2 stalemate. The same stalemate occurs after an attempt by bK to approach down the a- and b-files: an eventual ... Ka5; Qc3+ and Qxd2.

No. 5618 A. Zinchuk
1st Hon. Mention,
"Friendship-200", 1983

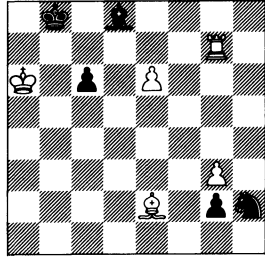


Draw 6 + 4

No. 5618: A. Zinchuk (Kiev). 1. a7 Bc2+ 2. Kc1 Rxc7 3. Bf2+ Ke5 4. Bg3+ Kd4 5. Bf2+ Kc3. Worth a try. 6. Be1+ Ke4 7. Bf2+ Kf5 8. Bg3+ Kf6 9. Bxc7 Rxc7 10. a8S Rc5 11. Kd2 Rxc8 12. Sb6 Rc6 13. Sd5+ Ke5 14. Sb4. If 10. ..., Rxc8 11. Sb6 at once.

No. 5621: G. Slepyan (Minsk). 1. Rb7+ Kc8 2. Rb1 Sf1 3. Bxf1 g1Q 4. e7 Qxg3 5. Rb8+ Qxb8 6. Bh3+ Kc7 7. e8S mate.

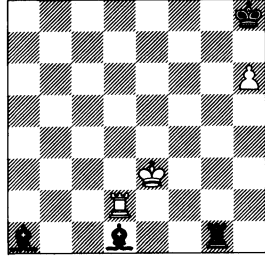
No. 5621 G. Slepyan
4th Hon. Mention
"Friendship-200", 1983



Win 5 + 5

No. 5623: E.L. Pogosyants (Moscow). 1. Qe8 + Kc7 2. Qxa8 Sb4 + 3. ab Bc4 + 4. b5 Bxb5 + 5. Ka5 Bc6 + 6. Ka6 Bxa8 stalemate, or 6. ..., Bb5 + 7. Ka5 repeating. But what about 4. ..., Rxb5, as 5. Qc8(c6)+? loses after 5. ..., KxQ 6. a8Q+ Kc7 and there is no defence against Rc5 +; Ka7, Ra5 mate, for if Qa7 + Rb7 + wins instantly. However, the Composer has not overlooked this: 4. ..., Rxb5 5. Qe4 Rc5 + 6. Qxc4 Rxc4 7. Kb5 (a8S + ? loses) drawing.

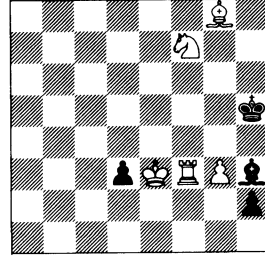
No. 5622 L. Silaev
5th Hon. Mention
"Friendship-200", 1983



Draw 3 + 4

No. 5622: L. Silaev (Moscow). 1. Kf2 Rh1 2. Kg2 Re1 3. Kf2 Bc3 4. Rd3 Bb4 5. Rd4 Ba5 6. Rd5 Re2 + 7. Kf1 Bd2 8. Rd7 Rh2 9. Kg1 Re2 10. Kf1 Kg8 11. Rg7 + Kf8 12. Rd7 Rh2 (Ke8; h7) 13. h7 (Kg1? Bg4;) 13. ..., Be2 + 14. Kg1 Bf4 15. Rd8 + Kg7 16. Rg8 + Kxh7 17. Rh8 + Kxh8 stalemate

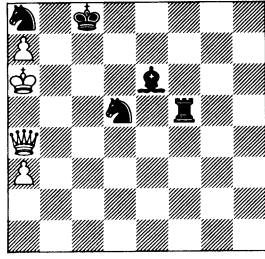
No. 5624 L. Topko
7th Hon. Mention
"Friendship-200", 1983



Draw 5 + 4

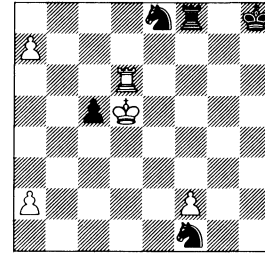
No. 5624: L. Topko (Krivoi Rog). 1. g4 + Kh4 2. Rxh3 + Kxh3 3. Sg5 + Kxg4 4. Se4 h1S 5. Be6 + Kh4 6. Kf3 d2 7. Sxd2 Sg3 8. Kf2 Sh5 9. Sf3 mate, or 8. ..., Sh1 + 9. Kg2 Sg3 10. Sf3 +.

No. 5623 E.L. Pogosyants
6th Hon. Mention,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Draw 4 + 5

No. 5625 Yu. Akobiya
8th Hon. Mention,
"Friendship-200", 1983

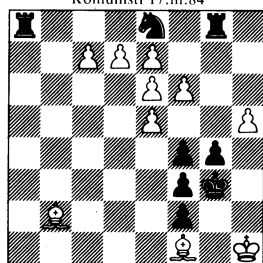


Draw 5 + 5

No. 5625: Yu. Akobiya. 1. a8Q Sc7 + 2. Kxc5 Sxa8 3. Rd1 Sh2 4. Rh1 Rxf2 5. Rb1 Rf8 6. Rh1 Rf2 7. Rb1 Rc2 + 8. Kd6 Sc7 9. Rb8 + and 10. Rb7.

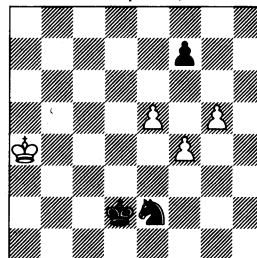
No. 5627: R. Martsvlashvili (Tbilisi). 1. Kd7 Re3 2. Rd8 d3 3. Kxd6 Re8 4. Rd7 + Kb6 5. Kd5 Re7 6. Rd6 + (Rd8? Kc7); 6. ..., Kb5 7. Kd4 Re6 8. Rd5 + draws, though surely 8. Rd8 here is just as good, with Re8; Rd5 +, Kc6; Rc5 +.

No. 5626 M. Zinar
1st Special Hon. Mention,
"Friendship-200", 1983
Preliminary award: Akh'algarzda
Komunisti 17.iii.84



Win 10 + 8

No. 5628 R. Tavariani
3rd Special Hon. Mention,
"Friendship-200", 1983



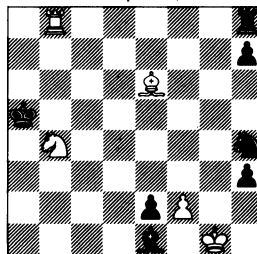
Win 4 + 3

No. 5626: M. Zinar (Feodosia). 1. f7 Rh8 2. feB/i aRxe8 3. deB Rxe8 4. Bd4/ii Rh8 5. e8B Rxe8 6. e7 Rh8 7. e8B Rxe8 8. e6 Rf8 9. e7 Rf5 10. e8B, winning. A Harold Lommer task of multiple (5-fold) promotion to B to win.

i) 2. feQ? Rxh5 + 3. Qxh5 Rh8 4. Qxh8 stalemate.
ii) Apparently a tempo move...

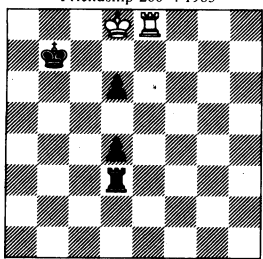
No. 5628: R. Tavariani (Tbilisi). 1. f5 Sf4 2. e6 fe 3. g6 Sh5 4. g7 Sxg7 5. f6 S- 6. f7 and wins.

No. 5629 M. Mas
4th Special Hon. Mention,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Draw 5 + 7

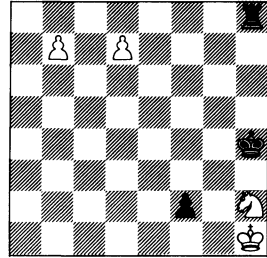
No. 5627 R. Martsvlashvili
2nd Special Hon. Mention,
"Friendship-200". 1983



Draw 2 + 4

No. 5629: M. Mas (Poland). 1. Sc6 + Ka4 2. Bg4 Rg8 3. Rxg8 Bxf2 + 4. Kxf2 e1Q + 5. Kxe1 h2 6. Bd1 + Kb5 7. Ba4 + Kb6 (Kxa4; Rg4 +) 8. Rb8 + Kc5 9. Rb5 + Kd6 10. Rd5 + Kc7 11. Rd7 + Kb6 12. Rb7 + Kc5 13. Rb5 +.

No. 5630 E. Asaba
Commended,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Win 4 + 3

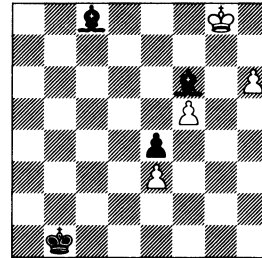
No. 5630: E. Asaba (Moscow). 1. Kg2, with 3 lines:

1. ..., **Kg5** 2. Sf3+ Kf6 3. Sd4 Rf8 4. Kf1 Ke7 5. d8Q+ Rxd8 6. Sc6+ and 7. Sxd8.

1. ..., **Rf8** 2. Sf3+ Kg4 (Rxf3; d8Q+) 3. Se5+ Kf5 4. Sf7 f1Q+ 5. Kxf1 Ke6 6. d8Q(orS+) Rxd8 7. Sxd8+.

1. ..., **f1Q+** 2. Kxf1 Kg3 3. Ke2 Rxh2+ 4. Ke3 Rh8 5. Ke4 Kg4 6. Ke5 Kg5 7. Ke6 Rb8 8. Kd6 wins.

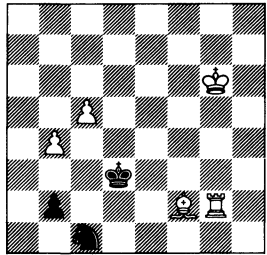
No. 5632 A. Kalinin
Commended,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Draw 4 + 4

No. 5632: A. Kalinin (Moscow, a military man). 1. Kf7 Bh8 2. Kg6 Kc2 3. f6 Be6 4. f7 Bxf7+ 5. Kh7 Bg6+ 6. Kxh8 Kd3 7. Kg7 Bf5 8. Kf6 Bh7 9. Kg7 Bf5 10. Kf6, drawn.

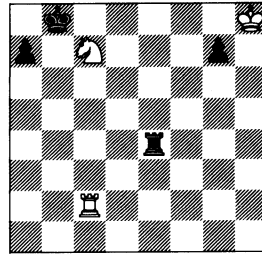
No. 5631 A. Grin and N. Kralin
Commended,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Win 5 + 3

No. 5631: A. Grin and N. Kralin. 1. Bd4 b1Q 2. Rb2 Qa1 3. Rd2+ Kxd2 4. Bxa1 Sd3 5. c6 Sxb4 6. Bc3+ Kxc3 7. c7 Sd5 8. c8Q+ wins.

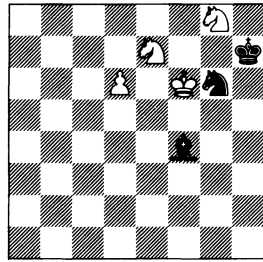
No. 5633 A.G. Kopnin
Commended,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Win 3 + 4

No. 5633: A.G. Kopnin (Chelyabinsk). 1. Sa6+ Ka8 2. Rb2 Re8+ 3. Kh7 Rc8 4. Rb1 g5 5. Kg7 g4 6. Kf7 g3 7. Ke7 g2 8. Kd7 g1Q 9. Rxg1, and now:
9. ..., **Rh8** 10. Sc7+ Kb7 11. Rb1 mate, or
9. ..., **Rc6** 10. Rg8+ Kb7 11. Rb8+ Kxa6 12. Kxc6, or
9. ..., **Rc2** 10. Sc7+ Kb7 11. Rb1+ and mates.

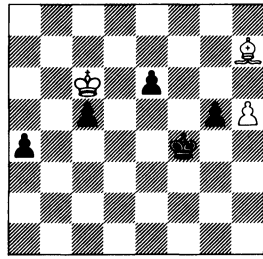
Nr. 5634 I. Garayazli
 Commended,
 "Friendship-200", 1983
 Preliminary award: Akhlagzarda
 Kummunisti, 3.iv.84



Win 4 + 3

No. 5634: I. Garayazli (Sumgait). 1. d7 Bg5+ (Bc7; Sxg6) 2. Kxg5 Sf8 3. Sf6+ Kg7 4. Sf5+ Kf7 5. d8S mate, or 4. ..., Kh8 5. d8B wins, not 5. d8S? Sh7+ draws at once, while after 5. d8B Se6+ 6. Kh6 Sxd8 7. Sd6 and 8. Sf7 mate.

No. 5635 B. Lurye and L. Mitrofanov
 Commended
 "Friendship-200", 1983



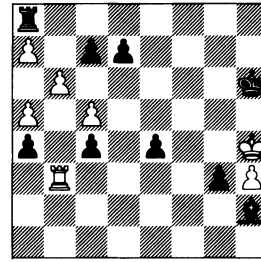
Win 3 + 5

No. 5635: B. Lurye and L. Mitrofanov (Leningrad). 1. h6 Ke5 2. Kd7 a3 3. Be4 Kf6 4. Ke8 a2 5. Kf8 a1Q 6. h7 and suddenly W wins, wBe4 controlling a8, and if 6. ..., e5 7. h8Q+ soon mates.

No. 5636: A. Maksimovskikh (Kurgan Region). 1. b7 Rf8 2. Rxg3 Rf4+ 3. Rg4 Rf5 4. Rxe4 Rg5 5. Re3 Rf5 6. Rg3 Rf4+ 7. Rg4 Rf5 8. Rxc4 Rg5 9.

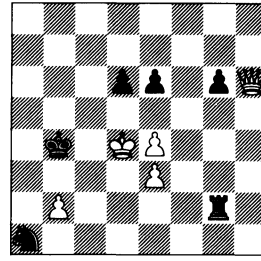
Rc3 Rf5 10. Rg3 Rf4+ 11. Rg4 Rf5 12. Rxa4 Rg5 13. Ra3 Rf5 14. Rg3 Rf4+ 15. Rg4 Rf5 16. Rb4 Rg5 17. Rb6+ d6 18. Rb3 Rf5 19. Rg3 Rf4+ 20. Rg4 Rf5 21. Re4 Rg5 22. Re6+

No. 5636 A. Maksimovskikh
 Commended,
 "Friendship-200", 1983



Win 7 + 9

No. 5637 B.G. Olympiev
 Commended,
 "Friendship-200", 1983

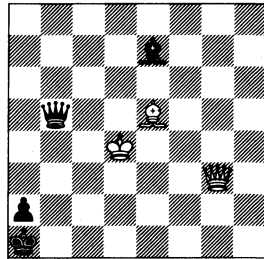


Draw 5 + 6

No. 5637: B.G. Olympiev (Moscow). 1. e5 Sc2+ 2. Kd3 Se1+ 3. Kd4 Rd2+ 4. Ke4 d5+ 5. Kf4 Rg2 6. Qf8+ Kb3 7. Qb8+ Ka2 8. e4 d4 9. Qb3+ Kxb3 stalemate.

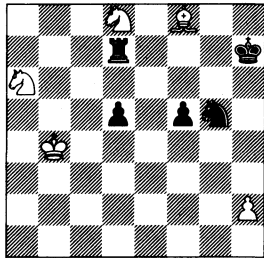
No. 5638: V. Razumenko (Leningrad). 1. Kc3 (K+? Kb1;) 1. ..., Bd6 2. Qe1+ Qb1 3. Bd4 Bc5 4. Bh8 Ba3 5. Kc4+ Bb2 6. Bxb2+ Kxb2 7. Qc3 mate.

No. 5638 V. Razumenko
Commended,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Win 3 + 4

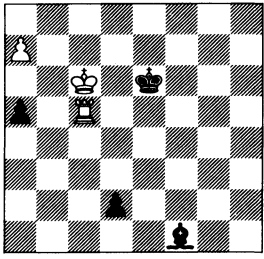
No. 5639 A. Sochniev
Commended,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Draw 5 + 5

No. 5639: A. Sochniev. 1. Sc6 d4 2. Sc5 d3 3. Sxd7 d2 4. Sf6 + Kg6 5. Sd5 d1Q 6. Se5 + Kh5 7. Sf4 + Kh4 8. Be7 Qd4 + 9. Kb3 Qe4 10. Bb4 Sf3 11. Be7 + Sg5 12. Bb4 Qb7 13. Kc2 Qxb4 14. eSg6 + Kg4 15. Se5 + Kh4 16. eSg6 + drawn.

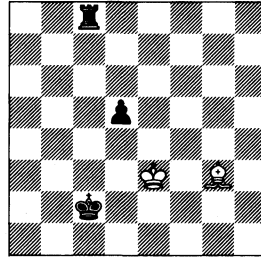
No. 5640 V. Khortov
Commended,
"Friendship-200", 1983



Draw 3 + 4

No. 5640: V. Khortov. 1. Kc7 Bg2 2. Rg5 d1Q 3. Rg6 + Ke7 4. Rg7 + Ke8 5. Rg8 + Ke7 6. Rg7 + Ke6 7. Rg6 + Ke5 8. Rg5 + Kd4 9. Rxd2 Qf3 10. Rd2 + Kc5 (Kc3; Rd8) 11. Rc2 + Kb5 12. Rb2 + Ka6 13. a8Q + Qxa8 14. Rb6 + Ka7 15. Rb5 Ka6 16. Rb6 + Ka7 17. Rb5, drawn.

No. 5641 A.G. Kopnin and
V. Kondratiev
1st Prize, Duras Memorial Ty, 1982
Award brochure: 1983



I. Draw 2 + 3
II: bKb2 - Draw
III: bKb2 and wBg5 (not g3) - White to Move, Black Wins

No. 5641: A.G. Kopnin and V. Kondratiev. Judge: Jaroslav Pospisil. The award, the provisional award, was published in an individual brochure, undated, though the judge's report is dated 15.xi.83. We give the final award.

I: 1. Kd4 Rd8/i 2. Bh4/ii Rh8 3. Bg3 Rd8/iii 4. Bh4 Rd6 5. Be7/iv Rd7 6. Bf6 Rf7/v 7. Be5 Rd7 8. Bf6 Rd6 9. Be7 Rd7 10. Bf6 Kd2/vi 11. Ke5/vii Rf7/viii 12. Bh8/ix h7 13. Bf6 Rf7 14. Bh8 Rf8 15. Bg7 Rd8 16. Bf6 Rf8 17. Bg7 Rd8 18. Bf6 draws.

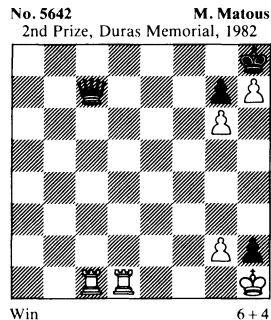
i) 1. ..., Rc3 2. Be5 Rd3 + 3. Kc5 and Bd4 follows. 1. ..., Rg8 2. Bd6 Rg5 3. Be5.

ii) 2. Bc7? Rd7 3. Be5 Kd2 4. Bxf4 + /x Ke2 5. Bh6 Kf3 6. Bcl/xi Kg4 7. Ke5 d4 8. Ke4 d3 9. Ke3 Kf5 10. Bd2 Rd5 11. Bcl Ke6 12. Kd2 Kd6 13. Kc3 Ke5 for ..., Ke4, winning, or here 13. Kc3 Kc5 for ..., Kc4, winning.

iii) 3. ..., Rh3 4. Be5 Rd3+ 5. Kc5, for Bd4.
 iv) 5. Bg3? Rd7 wins as in (ii).
 v) 6. ..., Kd2 7. Ke5 d4 8. Ke6 draws.
 vi) 10. ..., Kb3 11. Kc5 Rf7 12. Be5 Rd7 13. Bf6, or here 11. ..., Kc2(a4) 12. Kc6 Rf7 13. Be5.
 vii) 11. Bg5(e5)? Ke2 wins. 11. Kc5? Kd3 12. Kc6 Rf7 13. Be5 Ke4(c4) wins.
 viii) 11. ..., d4 12. Ke6 d3 13. Kxd7. 11. ..., Kd3 12. Ke6.
 ix) 12. Bd8? Kd3 13. Ke6 Rh7. 12. Bh4? d4 13. Bg5 Kc3.
 x) 4. Bf6 Ke2 5. Ke5 d4 6. Ke6 d3 wins. Or 4. Kc5 Kd3 5. Kc6 Rd8 6. Bf6 Rf8 7. Be5 Kc4(e4) wins.
 xi) 6. Be3 Kg4 7. Ke5 Re7+ 8. Kd4 Re4+ 9. Kd3 Kf5.
 Before we proceed to **II**, here is the judge's comment (translated from the original Czech via German...) "A very difficult work, rich in tempo moves. It enhances our knowledge of this ending. (AJR: see No. 62 in Chéron I, illustrating the general win in **0130.10** with a centre-P on the 4th rank, due to Berger.) The content is a three-fold elaboration of a mutual zugzwang that is quite new: wKd4 wBf6 bKc2 bRd7 bPd5. There are only minor changes in the initial position. A beautiful example of precision and coordinated play ("Zusammenspiel") with supreme economy of force".
II: 1. Kd4 Rd8 2. Bc7/i Rd7 3. Be5 Kc2 4. Bf6, drawn as in **I** after W's move 6.
 i) 2. Bh4? Rd7 3. Bf6 Kc2 wins, passing the move to W, while if here 3. Bg5 Kb3 4. Bd2 Ka4 5. Kc5 d4 wins. 2. Be5? Kc2 3. Bg7 (Bf6, Rd7; or Bf4, Kb3;) 3. ..., Kd2 4. Bf6 Rd6 5. Be7 (e5) Rd7.
III: 1. Kd4 Rf8/i 2. Be7/ii Rf5/iii 3. Bc5/iv Kb3 4. Bd6 Rh5 5. Bf8 Ka4 6. Kc5 Rf5/v, and now two distinct, major, drawing attempts by W: 7. **Bd6** Ka3/vi 8. Be7 Kb3 9. Be7 Ka4 10. Kc5 Ka5 11. Bd6 Ka6 12. Bh2

Kb7. 7. **Bh6** Ka3/vii 8. Bg7/viii Kb3 9. Bh8/ix Kc2 10. Kd4 Rf8 11. Bg7 Rd8/x 12. Bf6/xi Rd7 13. Be5 Kd2, with the win already seen in **I**.
 i) 1. ..., Ra8? 2. Be7 Ra7 3. Bd6 Ra5 4. Bc5. 1. ..., Rh8(g8)? 2. Bf6 Rf8 3. Be5 Rd8 4. Bc7 Rd7 5. Be5 Kc2 6. Bf6.
 ii) 2. Bh6 Rd8 3. Bg7 Kc2 4. Be5 Kd2 5. Bf6 Rd6 6. Be7 Rd7 7. Bf6 Ke2 8. Ke5 d4 9. Ke6 d3 wins. (AJR: This triplet-position is highly unusual in showing a Bl win, contrary to the Codex convention. But in the context it seems to me to be perfectly acceptable, illustrating that no Codex can hope to legislate for everything. A basic flexibility in applying 'rules' is essential.)
 iii) 2. ..., Rf7? 3. Bd6 Rf5 4. Be5.
 iv) 3. Bd6 Kb3 4. Be5 Rxe5 5. Kxe5 Kc4.
 v) 6. ..., Ka5? 7. Bg7 Ka6 8. Bd4 Kb7 9. Kd6 and 10. Be5 draws.
 vi) 7. ..., Kb3 8. Kd4 Rh5. 7. ..., Ka5 8. Bh2 Ka6 9. Bg1 Kb7 10. Kd6 Ka6 wins, but not 10. ..., Kc8?, nor 10. ..., Rg5? because of 11. Bd4 for 12. Be5.
 vii) 7. ..., Kb3? 8. Bg7 and Bl has the move, so cannot win, for example: 8. ..., Ka3 9. Bc3 Kb3/xii 10. Bg7 Rh5 11. Bf6 Rf5 12. Bg7 Rg5 13. Bh8 Kc2 14. Kd4 Rg8 15. Bf6 Rf8 16. Be7 Rf5 17. Bc5, with a repetition of the position after W's move 3.
 viii) 8. Bc1 + Kb3 9. Bd2 (Kd4, Kb4;) 9. ..., Kc2 10. B- Kd3 wins. 8. Bd2 Kb3 9. Kd4/xiii Rf7 10. Kc5/xiv Rd7 11. Kd4 Ka4 12. Kc5 d4. 8. Be3 Kb3 9. Bd4 Kc2 and 10. ..., Kd3.
 ix) 9. Kd4 Kb4 wins. 9. Bh6 Kc3 wins. 9. Bd4 Kc2 for ... Kd3. 9. Ba1 Kc2 10. Kd4 Rf1.
 x) But not 11. ..., Rf7? 12. Be5 Rd7 13. Bf6, drawing. Nor 11. ..., Rg8? 12. Bf6 Rf8 13. Be7 Rf5 14. Bc5.
 xi) 12. Be5 Kd2 13. Bf6 Rd6 14. Be5 Rd7 15. Kc5 Kd3, or, in this, 14. Be7 Rd7 15. Bf6 Ke2.
 xii) 9. ..., Ka4 10. Bd4 Ka5 11. Be3

Ka6 12. Bd4 Kb7 13. Kd6 and 14. Be5.
 xiii) 9. Ba5 d4 + wins. 9. Be1 Kc2 10. Kd4 Rf1 11. B- Rd1 + wins.
 xiv) 10. Bh6 Rd7 11. Bd2 Ka4 12. Kc5 d4 wins.

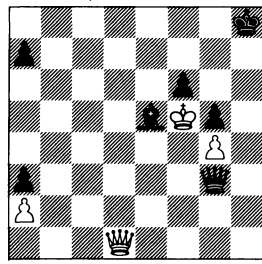


No. 5642: M. Matous. Bl's defensive possibilities are based primarily on stalemate via threats to check on the 1st rank or on g2, but there is also the possibility of a mate threat (on g1) or simply to capture wPg6, lifting the stalemate, but adequately restoring the material balance and destroying W's own back-rank mate threats. As an example of all this, if bQ is on a8, then one wR must stand on the first rank and the other wR on the b7-f3 diagonal. With bQe8 (for check or Qxg6) W needs to have one wR to block check and the other to meet... Qxg6 +; with a check on the h-file (after R8 +, Kxh7;). With bQf8 however, the block must be on the f-file itself, as no block on the first rank is possible. The key to W's win turns out to be the position of mutual zugzwang: bQa8, wRe4 and wRf1. In this position wRe4 cannot move, and if wRf1 moves off the f-file, then ..., Qf8; follows, Rf4 is forced, and Qa8; forces the same wR back to e4. Eventually, after the zugzwang in the

main line (9. Re4) W wins by safely doubling rooks, a manoeuvre that crops up in the supporting variations as well.

1. Rc4/i Qd7/ii 2. Rd5/iii Qc7/iv 3. Rf5/v Qc5/vi 4. Rf2 Qf5 5. Re4 Qc8 6. Re1 (Rf1? Qa8;); 6. ..., Qa8 7. Rf3 Qb8 8. R3f1 (Ref1? Qf4;); 8. ..., Qa8 9. Re4 wins, for example, 9. ..., Qb8 10. Re7 Qa8 11. Rb7 Qc8 12. bRf7.
 i) 1. Ra1? Qa5. 1. Rb1? Qb6. 1. Rc2? Qd7 2. Rf1 Qf5 3. Rf3/vii Qc5 4. R3f2 Qf5 5. Rf3 Qc5 6. Re3 Qf8 7. Rf3 Qc5. 1. Rc3? Qd7 2. Rd5/viii Qe8 3. Re3 Qf8 and 4. Rf5 Qa8, or 4. Rf3 Qe8 5. Rf1 Qxg6. 1. Rc5? Qd7 2. Rd4 (Re1, Qe6;); 2. ..., Qe8 3. Re4 Qa8 4. Rc1 Qf8 5. Rf4 Qa8 and 6. Rf3 Qe8 or 6. Re4 Qf8. 1. Rc6? Qd7 2. Re1 Qe6 3. Rf1 Qf5.
 ii) 1. ..., Qb8 2. Rf1 Qa8 3. Re4 wins, but not, in this, 2. Re1? Qa8 3. Rc6 Qf8.
 iii) 2. Rf1? Qf5. 2. Re1? Qc6 3. R1e4 Qa8 4. Rc1 Qf8 5. Rf4 Qe8 6. Rf1 Qxg6. 2. Rd2? or 2. Rd3? Qe8 3. Re4 Qa8 4. Rd1 Qf8 5. Rf4 Qe8 for 6. Qxg6. 2. dRd4? Qe8 3. Re4 Qa8 4. Rc1 Qf8 5. Rf4 Qe8. 2. Rd6? Qe8 3. Re4 Qf8.
 iv) 2. ..., Qe8 3. Re4 Qa8 (Qxg6; Rd8 +, Kxh7; Rh4 +) 4. Re1 Qf8 5. Rf5 Qa8 6. Rf3 Qb8 7. fRf1 Qa8 8. Re4.
 v) 3. Rd6? Qf7 4. Re4 Qc8 5. Re1 Qf8. 3. Rc6? Qb8 4. Rb6 Qf8 5. Rf5 Qa8. 3. Re5? Qb8 4. Rc1 Qf8, or, in this, 4. Re1 Qa8, or 4. Rb5 Qa8.
 vi) 3. ..., Qb8(d8) 4. Rf1 (Rc1? Qe8;); 4. ..., Qa8 5. Re4 wins.
 vii) 3. Rf4 Qc5 4. Rd4 Qf8 5. Rf4 Qc5.
 viii) 2. Re1 Qe6 3. Rf1 Qf5. 2. Rd4 Qe8 3. Re4 (Re3 Qa8;); 3. ..., Qa8 4. Rc1 Qf8 5. Rf4 Qe8.
 "A very refined struggle of wRR against bQ, with hidden stalemate traps. W subtly manoeuvres both wR's in steps to avoid all Bl's defensive endeavours -- and wins by dint of a zugzwang."

No. 5643 A. Sochniev
3rd Prize, Duras Memorial 1982

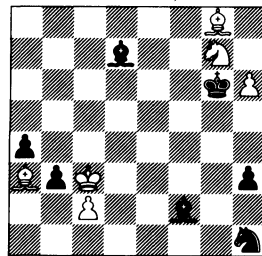


Win 4+7

No. 5643: A. Sochniev. 1. Kg6 Bd6 2. Qf1/i Bf4 (Be5; Qb5) 3. Wc4/ii Bc7 4. Qe4 Be5/iii 5. Qd5/iv Bd6 6. Qf5 Qc3 7. Qe4 Qe5 8. Qa8+ (Qc6? Qe6; 8. ..., Bb8 9. Qc6 Bc7 10. Kf7 Kh7 (a5; Qd7) 11. Qh1+ Qh2 12. Qe4+ Kh8 13. Qe8+ Kh7 14. Qg8+ .
i) 2. Qc2? Qxg4 3. Qc6 Qe6.
ii) 3. Qb5? Qe3. 3. Qa6? Qc3.
iii) 4. ..., Qe5 shortens the solution. See after B1's move 7.
iv) 5. Qf5? Qc3. 5. Qc4? Bc7 6. Qe4 merely repeats.

"A battle of wQ against bQ + bB for control of squares to complete a mating net. After a number of difficult moves W succeeds in forcing bQe5 and bBc7, and on move 10 takes advantage of the weaknesses in B1's position."

No. 5644 V. Sizonenko and A. Shuryakov
1st Hon. Mention, Duras Memorial, 1982

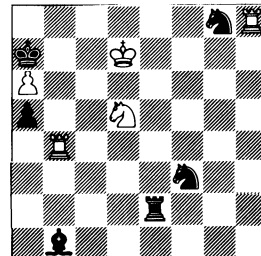


Win 6+7

No. 5644: V. Sizonenko and A. Shuryakov. 1. h7 Kxg7 2. Bf8+ Kh8 3. Be7 Be1+ 4. Kd4 Bf2+ 5. Ke5 Bg3+ 6. Kd5 Bc6+ 7. Kd4 Bf2+ 8. Kc4 Bb5+ 9. Kc3 Be1+ 10. Kb2 a3+ 11. Kxb3 Ba4+ 12. Kc4 Bb5+ 13. Kd4 Bf2+ 14. Kd5 Bc6+ 15. Ke5 Bg3+ 16. Kd4 Bf2+ 17. Kd3 Be4+ 18. Kxe4 Sg3+ 19. Kf3 Bd4 20. Kxg3 and wins.

"A multiplication of the familiar mechanism of BB checking the opposing K... It would be improved if it began with Bf8+."

No. 5645 A.V. Sarychev
2nd Hon. Mention, Duras Memorial 1982



Win 5+6

No. 5645: A.V. Sarychev. 1. Rb7+/i Kxa6 2. Rxb1 Se5+ 3. Kc8 Se7+ 4. Sxe7 Rc2+ 5. Kb8 Sd7+ 6. Ka8 Sb6+ 7. Rxb6+ Kxb6 8. Rb8+ Ka6 9. Sd5 Rc6 10. Rb6+ Rxb6 11. Sc7 mate.

i) 1. Rxb1? Se5+ 2. Kc8 Rc2+ 3. Sc7 Se7+ 4. Kd8 Sf7+ 5. Kd7 Rxc7+ 6. Kxc7 Sxh8.

"Lively play and an original checkmate. The finale is prepared in the course of a running battle of the pieces."

No. 5646: V. Aberman. 1. fSg6/i d3 2. Se5/ii Kb7/iii 3. S7c6 Bd6+ 4. Ka4/iv Kc7/v 5. Kb3 Bf8 6. Sb4 Bh6 7. Sd5+ Kb7 8. Se3, saves wPd2 and wins.

i) 1. Sc6+? Kb6 2. Se5 Kb5 3. fSd7 d3. 1. Sf5? d3 2. Ka4 Bf4 3. Se3 Bxe3. 1. Ka4? d3 2. Sc6+ Kb7 3. Sa5+ Ka6 4. Sc4 Bf4.
 iii) 2. ..., Bd6+ 3. Ka4 Ka6 4. S7g6 Ka6 and bB, far from being stopped from capturing wPd2, actually does so after ... Bc7; and ... Ba5!
 iii) 2. ..., Bd6+ 3. Ka4 Ka6 4. Sc7g6 and 5. Sxd3. 2. ..., Ka6 3. Sxd3 Bd6+ 4. Sb4+ and wins!
 iv) 4. Kb3? Kc7 and, we learn from the garbled text of the award, W is caught on the wrong zugzwang foot.
 v) 4. ..., Kb6 5. Sa5 Bxe5 6. Sc4+ wins.
 "A fine fight over wPd2, with a number of temptations and moves of wK that far from leap to the eye (moves 4 and 5), depending on zugzwang."

No. 5647: Em. Dobrescu. 1. Bc7/i Rg7 2. Bc8+ Kb5 3. Bd8 Rg3+ 4. Kc2/ii Rg2+ 5. Kd1 Rg8 6. Bd7+ Ka6 7. Sc6 Kb7 8. Ba5 Rg7/iii 9. Be8 Rg8 10. Sd8+ Kc8/iv 11. Bf7 Rxd8 12. Be6+ Rd7 and Bl must soon abandon his pinned R.

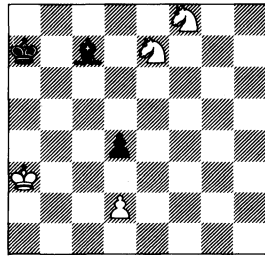
i) 1. Sc6? Kb6 2. Kc4 Rxb8 3. Sxb8 Kc7.

ii) 4. Kb2? Rg8 5. Sb7 Kc6 6. Sa5+ Kb5 7. Bd7+ Ka6 8. Sc6 Kb7 9. Sa5+ Ka6 10. Bc7 Rg7 11. Bc8+ Kb5 12. Bd8 Rg8 13. Sb7 Kc6, threatening Rxd8; so W might just as well take the beautiful draw by repetition!

iii) 8. ..., Ra8 9. Sd8+ Ka6 (Kb8; Be6) 10. Bc7 Ra7 11. Se6 looks clear, but perhaps there are duals, because 8. ..., Ra8 is not given in the source! (AJR).

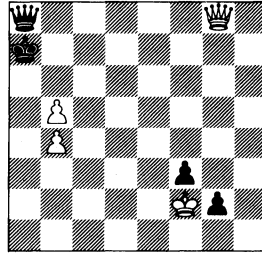
iv) 10. ..., Ka6 is not given either, but it's not a demolition: 11. Bf7 Rg1+ 12. Be1, and at last the wK moves are explained.

No. 5646 V. Aberman
3rd Hon.Mention,
Duras Memorial 1982



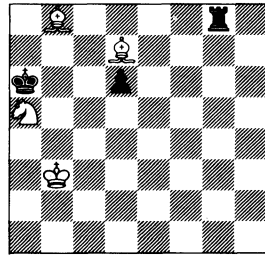
Win 4 + 3

No. 5648 V.I. Kalandadze
Duras Memorial, 1982



Win 4 + 4

No. 5647 Em. Dobrescu
4th Hon.Mention,
Duras Memorial, 1982



Win 4 + 3

No. 5648: V.I. Kalandadze. Presumably for similarity with No. this study was eliminated.

1. b6+ Kb7 2. Qd5+ Kb8 3. Qe5+ Kb7 4. Qe4+ Kb8 5. Qf4+ Kb7 6. Qxf3+ Kb8 7. Qg3+ Kb7 8. Qxg2+ Kb8 9. Qg3(h2)+ Kb7 10. Qc7+ Ka6 11. b7 Qf8+ (Qxb7; Qa5 mate) 12. Ke2 Qxb4/i 13. b8S+ Kb5 14. Qc6+ Ka5 15. Qa6 mate.

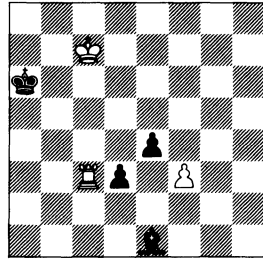
i) 12. ..., Qe8+ 13. Kd2 Qb5 14. Kc3

Qe8 (Qxb7; Qa5 mate) 15. b5+ and 15. ..., Kxb5 16. b8Q(R)+, or 15. ..., Qxb5 16. b8S+.

5. Bd6+ Kxa4 6. Kg6 Ra5 7. Sc3 mate.

"A struggle centring on wPa4, domination, and a model mate.

No. 5649 N. Kralin and An.G. Kuznetsov
5th Hon.Mention,
Duras Memorial, 1982



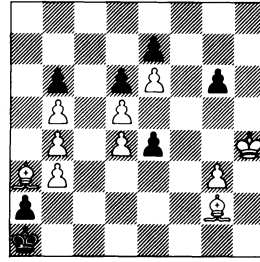
Draw 3 + 4

No. 5649: N. Kralin and An.G. Kuznetsov. 1. Rc6+ Ka7/i 2. fe Bg3+ (d2; Rc3) 3. e5 Bxe5+ 4. Kc8 d2 5. Rh6 (only move) d1Q (Bg3; Rh7+ or Rh1, Be1; Rh7+) 6. Ra6+ Kxa6 stalemate.

i) 1. ..., Kb5 2. fe Bg3+ 3. Kb7 d2 4. Rb6+.

"A simple, but fresh and natural-looking accomplishment of a known stalemate."

No. 5651 A. Stavritsky
1st Commendation,
Duras Memorial 1982

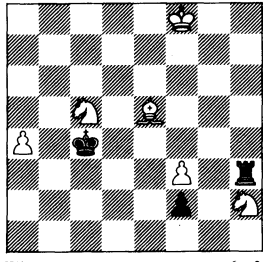


Win 10 + 7

No. 5651: A. Stavritsky (USSR). Not 1. Bxe4? g5+ and stalemate. So, 1. Kg5 e3 2. Bf3 Kb1 3. Be4+ Ka1 4. Bd3 e2 3. Bxe2 Kb1 6. Bd3+ Ka1 7. Kh6 g5 8. Bh7 g4 9. Kg6 Kb1 10. Kg5+ Ka1 11. Kf5 Kb1 12. Kf4+ (Kxg4+ doesn't spoil the win...) 12. ..., Ka1 13. Ke4 Kb1 14. Ke3+ Ka1 15. Kd3 Kb1 16. Kc3+ Ka1 17. Bb2 mate.

"The known combination of K+B battery 'against stalemate' ends with mate."

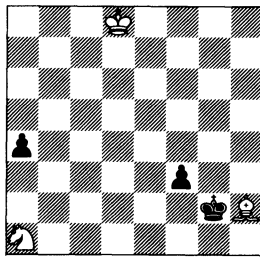
No. 5650 V.A. Bron
6th Hon.Mention,
Duras Memorial 1982



Win 6 + 3

No. 5650: V.A. Bron. 1. Se4 f1S 2. Sxf1 Rxf3+ 3. Kg7 Kb4 4. S1d2 Rf5

No. 5652 R. Richter
2nd Commendation,
Duras Memorial 1982



Draw 3 + 3

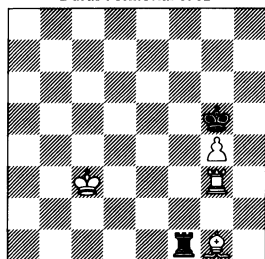
No. 5652: Rolf Richter (East Germany). 1. Bc7/i f2 2. Sc2 Kf3 3. Sd4+

Kg4 4. Sc2 Kf3 5. Sd4+ Ke4 6. Se2 a3 7. Sg3+ /ii Kd5 8. Ba5 Kc4 9. Bc7 Kd5 10. Ba5 Kd4 11. Bb6+ Kc4 12. Bc7.

i) 1. Bf4? f2 2. Sc2 Kf3. 1. Be5? f2 2. Sc2 Kf3 3. Sd4+ Ke4. 1. Bd6? f2 2. Sc2 Kf3 3. Sd4+ Ke4 4. Se2 Kd5. 1. Bb8? f2 2. Sc2 Kf3 3. Sd4+ Ke4 4. Se2 Kd5 5. Sg3 a3.

ii) 7. Ba5? a2 8. Bc3 Kd3 wins.
 "Exact combined play of wS and wB yields a repetition positional draw."

No. 5653 V. Nestorescu
 3rd Commendation,
 Duras Memorial 1982



Win I: diagram 4+2
 II: bKh4

No. 5653: V. Nestorescu: **I**: 1. Rg2/i Kh4 2. g5 Kh3 3. Rh2+ Kg3 4. Rh1 Kg2 5. Rh8 Rxc1/ii 6. Kd4/iii Kf3 7. Rf8+ Kg4 8. g6 Rd1+ (Kh5; Rh8+) 9. Ke5 Re1+ 10. Kf6 Rf1+ 11. Kg7.
 i) 1. Bc5? Kh4 2. Bd6 Rd1 3. Be5 Rd5 4. Bf4 Rd4 draws, though not 4. ..., Rg5? 5. Rg1.

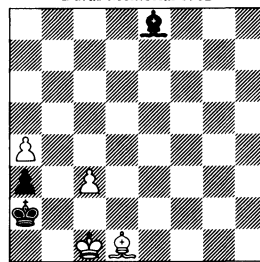
ii) 5. ..., Kxc1 6. Kd4 Rf5 7. Rg8 Kg2 8. Ke4 Ra5 9. Kf4 Ra4+ 10. Kf5 Kg3 11. Re8 wins.

iii) 6. Kd3? Kf3 7. Rf8+ Kg4 8. g6 Rd1+ 9. Ke4 Rd7 10. Rf7 Rd8, avoiding 9. ..., Re6? 10. g7 Rg6 11. Rf1.

"A rich solution with many tries, when the win looks straightforward."

II: 1. Bh2 Rf6 2. Rg1 Rg6 3. Bf4 (for g4-g5) 3. ..., Rxc4 4. Rh1 mate. If 1. ..., Rh1 2. g5 wins (after 2. ..., Rxc4 both 3. Rg1 and 3. g6!?! win).

No. 5654 V. Kos
 4th Commendation,
 Duras Memorial 1982



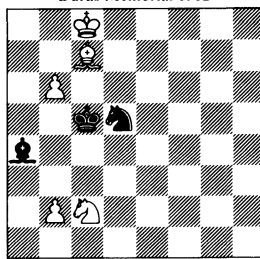
Win 4+3

No. 5654: V. Kos. 1. c4 Bh5 2. Bc2 (Bxh5? Kb3;) 2. ..., Ka1 3. a5 Bd1 4. Bh7/i Bc2 5. Bg8 Bh7 6. a6 Bxc8 7. a7 and the square d5 is covered.

i) 4. Kxd1? Kb2 4. Bxd1? a2. 4. Bb1? a2 5. Bxa2 Bb3 6. a6 Bxc4 7. a7 Bxa2 8. a8Q stalemate.

"W avoids delivering stalemate and renders bB harmless by timely moves."

No. 5655 M. Matous
 5th Commendation,
 Duras Memorial 1982



Win 5+3

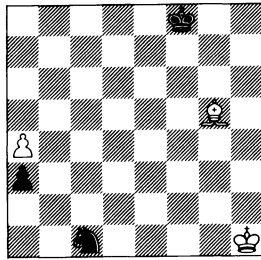
No. 5655: M. Matous. 1. b4+ /i Kb5 2. Sd4+ /ii Ka6 3. b7 Se7+ 4. Kb8 Sc6+ 5. Ka8 Sxd4 6. b5+ B(S)xb5 7. b8S mate.

i) 1. b3? Sxb6+ 2. Bxb6+ Kxb6.

ii) 2. b7? Se7+ 3. Kd7 Ka6+ 4. Kxe7 Kxb7. 2. Sa3+? Kxb4 3. Bd6+ Kb3 4. b7 Sb6+ 5. Kc7 Sd7 6. Be7 Kc3 7. Sb1+ Kc2 8. Sa3+ Kb3.

"An original mate (not so! See No.) with S-promotion in the course of an indifferent solution. In the final position bSd4 is a pity."

No. 5656 E. Asaba
6th Commendation,
Duras Memorial 1982



Win 3+3

No. 5656: E. Asaba. 1. a5 a2 2. Bf6 Kf7 3. Bh8/i Kg8 4. Ba1 Sb3 5. a6 Sxa1 6. a7 Sb3 7. a8Q+ wins.

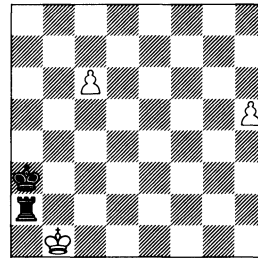
i) 3. Ba1? and W fails to promote with check.

”A logical little thing, decoying bK to back rank.”

Rh6 Be5+ 9. Kh3 Qc8+ (Bf5+; Kh4) 10. Be6 Bf5+ 11. Kh4.

”An idea presenting technical difficulty: repeated checks and a systematic movement involving 4 men, but hardly successful.”

No. 5658 A. Zichuk and
V. Archakov
Duras Memorial 1982



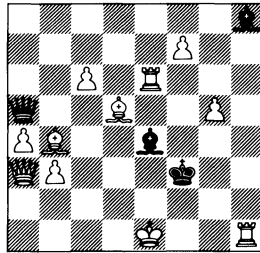
Win 3+2

No. 5658: A. Zinchuk and V. Archakov. Also eliminated. 1. c7 Rb2+ 2. Kc1 Rb4 3. c8R Rh4 4. Rh8 Kb4 5. Kd2 (h6? Kc3;) 5. ..., Kc5 6. h6/i Kc6 7. Ke3 Kb7 8. Kf3 Rc4 9. Rh7+/ii Kc6 10. Kg3 wins.

i) 6. Ke3? Kd5 7. h6 Ke5 8. h7 Kf6.

ii) 9. h7? Rc3+ 10. Kf4 Rc4+ 11. Ke5 Rc5+ 12. Kd6 Rc6+ 13. Kd5 Rc7 14. Kd4 Rd7+ 15. Ke5 Rc7 16. Kf6 Rc6+ 17. Kg7 Rc7+.

No. 5657 E. Melnichenko
7th Commendation,
Duras Memorial 1982



Black to Move, White Wins 11+4

No. 5657: E. Melnichenko (New Zealand). 1. ..., Bc3+ 2. Kf1 Qa6+ 3. Bc4 Bd3+ 4. Kg1 Qa7+ 5. Bc5 Bd4+ 6. Kh2 Qb8+ 7. Bd6 Qh8+ 8.

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V.Pachman and J. Fritz (joint) Memorial. Closing 30.ix.85. Address: Josef Volf, Na výsínách 6, 46005 Liberec 5, Czechoslovakia. Judge: Dr Jaroslav Pospisil.

Czerniak Memorial. Closing date: 31.xii.85. Address: Uri Avner, 16 Hazamir St., Ramat-Gan, 52-596 Israel.

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Printed by: Drukkerij van Spijk - Postbox 210 - Venlo-Holland
