

HOW TO PLAY THE GBR Class
0023

Part 2

With **R1** we are at depth 20. The play leads in a relatively straightforward manner to the positions of Part 1 (see EG83). **R1** and **R2** are themselves related 'target' positions that can often be aimed for from more complex positions of a type that we shall see in later articles. All equi-optimal alternatives are shown within parentheses. The annotations have **not** been computer-checked.

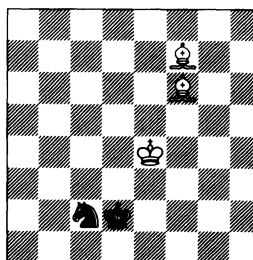
deserves a name! 'Box-valve' is my own suggestion, based on the 'box' of squares b4-c4, b3-c3 when wBB control them all. bS cannot return to the protecting zone of bK (Sb4; Ba5), and must relinquish control of a5, where W will certainly check next move, restricting bK still further before the W force mops up bS.

C

0 ... Sb4 1. Bd8 (**R2**) Kc2/i 2. Ke3 Sc6 3. Bf6(Bb6)/ii (**R3**) Sa7/iii 4. Be8 Kb3 5. Kd3(Kd4)/iv (**R4**) Sc8 6. Be5(Bd8) (**R5**) Kb4/v 7. Kd4 Sa7 (Sb6) 8. Bd6+ Ka5 9. Kc5 Ka6 (Sc8) 10. Be5(Bf4, g3, h2 Bg6) Ka5 (Kb7 Sc8) 11. Bg6 Ka6 12. Be4 Sc8 13. Bc7 (**R6**) and we have **R1.1** from Part 1. The ability to recognise, indeed to foresee, symmetrical manifestations of known configurations is an essential pre-requisite for playing this endgame.

i) 1. ..., Sc2 2. Ba5+ Ke2 3. Bc4+ Kf2 4. Bd8 Kg3 5. Kd3 Se1+ 6. Ke2 Sg2. This looks dangerously like a Kling & Horwitz 'fortress'. 7. Bc7+ Kg4 8. Be6+ Kg5 9. Bd8+ Kf4 10. Bd5 Kg3 11. Bc7+ Kh3 12. Kf2. 1. ..., Sc6 looks like a nuisance move, but after 2. Bc7 Kc3 3. Bd5 we have a typical and important pattern that occurs regularly throughout this endgame (**R7**). It

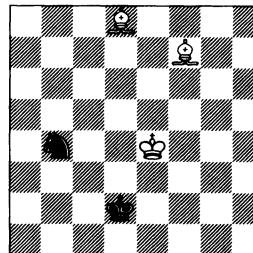
C R1



Black to Move

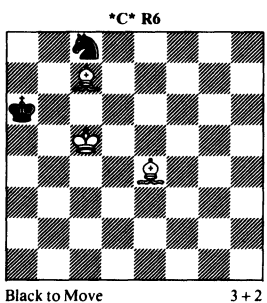
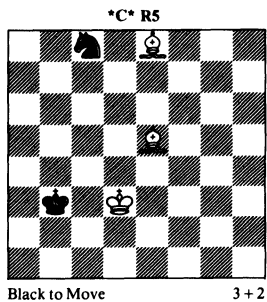
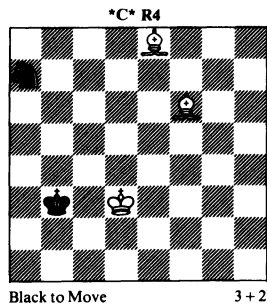
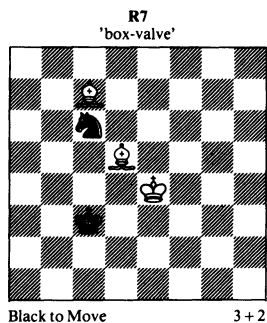
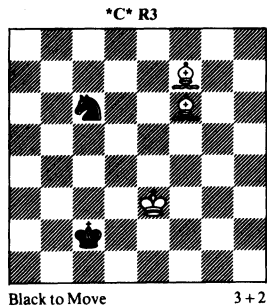
3 + 2

C R2



Black to Move

3 + 2



ii) This position has such a strong flavour of zugzwang that I have christened it the 'double-barrelled zugzwang' or 'dbz' for short, although it is not a zugzwang. Depth: 17.

iii) bK only has moves towards the edge frame, while bS would prefer not to move either: 3. ... Sb8 4. Kd4, or 3. ... Sa5 4. Bd5 Sb3 5. Be4+ Kd1 6. Bc6.

iv) 5. Kd4 actually leads to lines of play that are easier to visualise than those after 5. Kd3, because the former have fewer ramifications. However, both have the same depth and we learn more by choosing the more difficult alternative.

v) 6. ... Sb6 7. Bd6 Sa4 8. Bf7+ Kb2, and now 9. Kc4 leads to a reflection of the first line in (i) after 9. ... Kc2 10. Kb4 Sb2 11. Bg6+ Kd2 12. Bf4+ Ke2 13. Bh5+ Kd3 14. Be5, while 9. Bh5 may be even quicker.

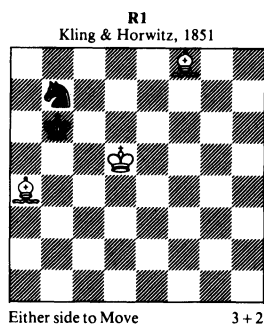
BASIC CHESS ENDINGS (R. Fine)

A set of corrections to BCE is obtainable from Paul L Crane, 109 Elgin Avenue, Westmont, NJ 08108, USA. Enclose \$2. (Chess Life, iii.84, p. 207).

C

HOW TO PLAY THE GBR CLASS
0023 ENDGAME
Part 3

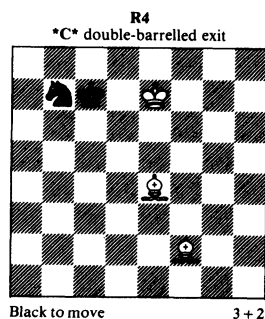
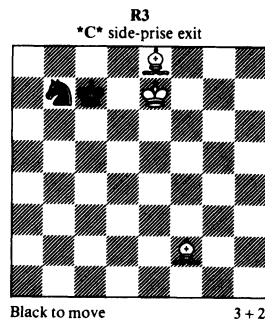
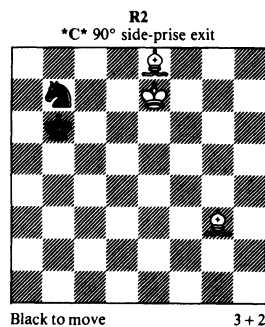
Following our division of the play into 5 phases, here we consider the famous Kling & Horwitz position, or phase 3. **R1** is as published in 1851, and is with either side to move. The characteristics are: bS is on an outer-frame corner square (b2 or b7 or g2 or g7) with bK in attendance on the same frame; Bl has at least one tempo move available so that he can revert to the basic position on the subsequent move (or threaten to do so). The position has the superficial appearance of being a fortress, and some text-books have claimed that it is indeed one.



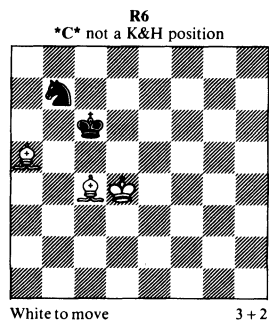
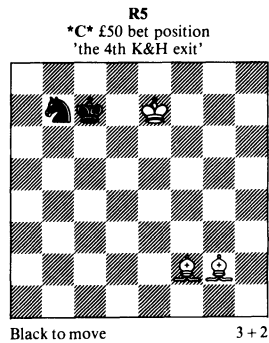
W can force Bl to abandon the position of **R1** or any position with the same characteristics. However, there are only 4 actual positions (and their symmetrical equivalents), all given here, where this eviction is permanent. We call these 'K&H exits'.

If Bl sticks to the K&H as long as he reasonably can, then W can probably choose any exit he desires. In our experience **R2** is best for W, since in the crucially difficult phase 4 that follows phase 3 there appear to be relatively fewer proliferating ramifi-

cations to the play. Note wBe8 at the side, and bK and wK not on the same orthogonal: we propose the name '90° side-prise' for this exit. **R2** has depth 39.



R3 is an ordinary 'side-prise', with depth 38. wBB work on adjacent parallel diagonals in **R4**, which we dub the 'double-barrelled' exit. It has depth 38. With W to move Bg2 (best) turns **R4** into **R5**.



R5 eluded discovery for several months. It has no cognomen. While at the Turing Institute I wagered £50 with Professor Michie that there were 'only 3 forced exits from the K&H position'. When I discovered **R5**, which has depth 40, I paid the bet cheerfully enough, but with the comment that had I cautiously bet that there were 'only 4 forced exits' the professor would still have accepted the wager and the only difference would have been that he would have lost!

R6 is not a K&H position. It has depth 33.

C

SUMMARY OF NEW DATA BASE DISCOVERIES

Immediately following termination of 18 months' secondment to Professor Donald Michie's research establishment in Scotland (initially the Machine Intelligence Research Unit of Edinburgh University, then the Turing Institute associated with the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow) AJR spent four weeks holiday in New Jersey as guest of Ken Thompson, taking up the latter's invitation to 'play' with his programs. The results are summarised below.

GBR class 4000.10

a2 - 17	b2 - 31	c2 - 47	d2 - 41
a3 - 20	b3 - 51	c3 - 53	d3 - 53
a4 - 29	b4 - 30	c4 - 47	d4 - 64
a5 - 33	b5 - 38	c5 - 43	d5 - 45
a6 - 71	b6 - 61	c6 - 46	d6 - 58
a7 - 70	b7 - 55	c7 - 43	d7 - 42

The above optimal play maximum solution lengths are each based on the premise that the win is accomplished when transfer is made into another (won) endgame.

A winning position with pawn on another square is another endgame in this sense.

GBR class 1006 - 63

GBR class 1033 - 42

GBR class 1060 - 71

GBR class 4001 - 41 (to checkmate)

GBR class 4010 - 33 (to checkmate)

The lengths of the endgames with queen against two minor pieces surprise everyone. The surprise can be interpreted as a measure of the extent of what there is to learn about these endgames.

Some of the positions will be published in EG. Others will appear in booklet form.

There is more. Dialogue with Ken elicited the feasibility of identifying "all zugzwangs" as defined in the **Oxford Companion**, according to which a zugzwang is 'a position in which each player would obtain a worse result if it were his turn to move than if it were not'. The Ken Thompson technique took advantage of the fact that 121,000,000 bits representing win/not-win in White to Move positions could very quickly be compared against another 121,000,000 bits representing loss/not-loss for the same positions with Black to Move. The coincidence of a bit representing a White to Move not-win with a corresponding bit representing a Black to Move not-loss precisely identified a position satisfying the **Companion** definition.

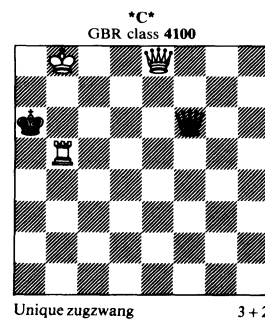
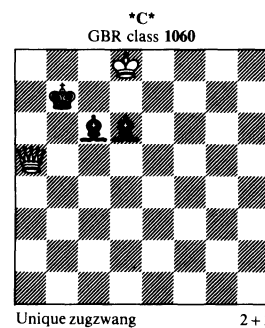
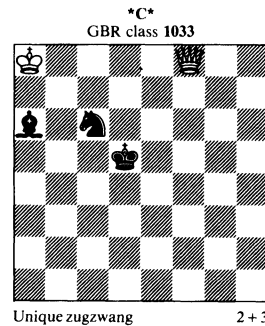
Here are the computer's results.

GBR class 1006 - 229
 GBR class 1033 - 1
 GBR class 1060 - 1
 GBR class 4001 - 38
 GBR class 4010 - 25
 GBR class 4100 - 1

These results are staggering. My reaction to each '1' when Ken announced them was "What is God up to?"

There is an important point to note about these figures. Due to the method used, as described above, there is no information stated or implied as to the existence or number of zugzwangs that may exist to the advantage of the materially infe-

rior side. To discover any such zugzwangs by the Thompson technique would require the generation of another pair of sets of 121,000,000 bits. This becomes clear if one considers the limit (exactly two states, zero or one, ON or OFF) of what a single binary bit can represent.



For 'technical reasons' zugzwangs for other GBR classes are not available.

**JUDGEMENT IS BASED ON
EXPECTATION**

Somehow, and we do not know how, the sight of a chess position leads a chessplayer to an expectation. After a short or long iterative feedback process a judgement, which may be tentative or firm, emerges.

Even more mysterious is how we make general judgements. It seems that we must have general expectations, derived from whatever experiences seem relevant. These experiences will vary greatly from chessplayer to chessplayer, and as to our internal criteria for 'relevance' who can even surmise as to their nature or guiding principles?

A unique and unrepeatable experiment in expectation and judgement measurement took place at the i.86 meeting in London of **The Chess Endgame Study Circle**. 9 members were invited, without prior notice, to guess the maximum length optimal play solutions for the GBR classes **1060**, **1033** and **1006**. AJR had brought the computer-generated results, back from his visit to Ken Thompson. They (the results) were unknown to the participants.

	1060	1033	1006
C.M. Bent	12	25	20
D. Friedgood	30	20	25
G. Lee	8	5	3
A.C. Martin	10	20	30
P. Lamford	32	56	22
M. Pein*	u10	u10	u10
j.Rosankiewicz	10	20	40
A.J. Sobey	10	18	35

* 'u10' means under 10 moves.

The 9th invitee was J. Macdonald, who perhaps wisely declined to make an estimate. Only 1 estimate was too high. All the others were low, even very low. Only David Friedgood made correct **relative** estimates.

The actual computer results are on another page.

From this moment on, now that these results are known, expectation is different. Hence the unrepeatability of the experiment.

C

**COMPUTER CHESS IN
WEST EUROPEAN
CHESS MAGAZINES**

Many magazines now feature computer chess regularly. Examples are **Schakend Nederland**, **Europe-Echecs**, **Europa-Rochade**. Now MODUL is a new, Austrian, magazine concentrating on tests for chessplaying micros. Issue 1-86 includes 40 endgame positions and recommended best play, devised by Franz Maresch; The quar-

terly magazine is obtainable from: Wiener Schachverlag, Kochgasse 8, 1082 WIEN/VIENNA, Austria.

9 P-endings; 2 S-endings; 6 B-endings; 3 minor piece endings; 15 R-endings; 5 Q-endings.

***C* NEW!
5-MAN ENDINGS:
THE COMPUTER SPEAKS!**

The first 3 booklets in **Roycroft's 5-Man Chess Endgame Series** are now available for cash, cheque or National Giro orders only. They cover the **a2 Pawn** (£2.50), the **a6 Pawn** (£4.50) and the **b7 Pawn** (£4).

£10 will secure a copy of all 3. (Giro account: 51 152 5907.) For airmail outside Europe please add £2.50.

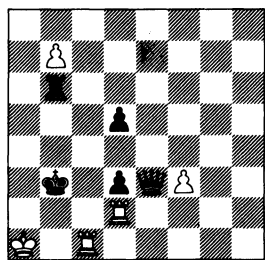
Each booklet contains explanatory material followed by computer-generated, and computer-annotated, examples of the best play in longest wins. With the partial exception of the b7 pawn all the positions and moves are new to the world.

What 5-man endgame booklets would you like to have? There are nearly 40 awaiting the publishing opportunity: **4000.10** with the pawn on each of the remaining 21 other squares; **0410, 0401, 4010, 4001, 1006, 1033** are among them. There's a volume on how the computer does it, and the implications; there's another on zugzwangs, that is, on positions that are won only without the move. It would be 'no sweat' to produce the definitive **0023** booklet. There's more, and the prospect of more. But, the initial 3 booklets must sell first! The initiative is now in the hands of the enthusiastic reader! Just tell everyone. Simple as that.

There will be a more detailed account in EG85.

DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 5996 V. Kondratyev (xi.83)
Comm., Shakhmaty
v SSSR, 1983

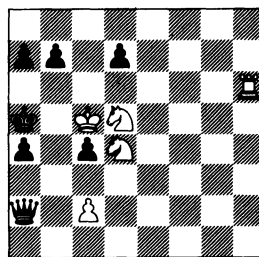


Draw 5+5

No. 5996: V. Kondratyev (Gavrilov-Posad). **1. Rb2+.** 1. b8Q? Qd4+ 2. Kb1 Rxb8. 1. ..., **Ka4** 2. **Ra2+ Kb5** 3. **Rb2+ Ka6** 4. **Rc6 Rxc6** 5. **b8S+** 5. b8Q? Qe1+ 6. **Ka2 Qa5+** 7. **Kb1 Rc1+** 8. **Kxc1 Qe1** mate. 5. ..., **Ka5** 6. **Sxc6+ Ka4** 7. **Ka2 Qe2** 8. **f4 d4** 9. **f5.** Now e6 is taboo. 9. ..., **Qe1** 10. **Rb4+ Qxb4** 11. **Sxb4 d2** 12. **Sd3** drawn. If 12. ..., **d1Q?** 13. **Sb2+**.

"Here we have the opposite case. Sharp enough, but no élan."

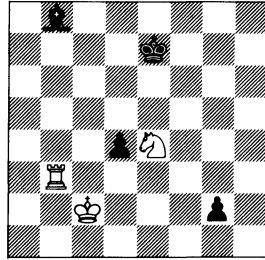
No. 5997 L. Ulanov (xii.83)
Comm., Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1983



Win 5+7

No. 5997: L. Ulanov (Riga). The composer is primarily a problemist. **1. Ra6+ ba** 2. **Sc6+ dc** 3. **Sb4.** A double threat, to bK and to bQ. 3. ..., **Qa3** 4. **c3** and mate after either 4. ..., **Qxb4+** 5. **cb,** or 4. ..., **Qxc3** 5. **Sxc6.** "Amusing..."

No. 5998 A. Ivanov and V.I. Kalandadze (v.83)
Spec. Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1983



Win 3+4

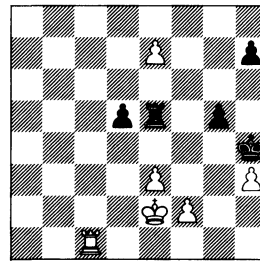
No. 5998: A. Ivanov and V.I. Kalandadze. What is to be done about gP? 1. Rb1? Bh2. **1. Rb7+**, dooming bB. 1. ..., Ke6 2. Sg5+ K- 3. Sh3 Bh2 4. Rb1. **1. ..., Bc7 2. Rxc7+ Kf8.** g7 has to be covered. **3. Rc8+ Kg7 4. Sf6.** Now Bl devises a stalemate idea. **4. ..., d3+ 5. Kc3.** 5. Kxd3? g1Q 6. Rg8+ Kh6. **5. ..., d2 6. Rg8+ Kh6.** 6. ..., Kxf6 7. Kxd2. **7. Rd8.** Had wK gone to b3 (on move 5) 7. ..., d1Q+ 8. Rxd1 g1Q 9. Rxc1 would be stalemate. Now, though, if 7. ..., d1Q 8. Sg8+. 7. ..., **d1S+**. Check after all. But S is not Q. **8. Kd2.** Again, had wK gone to b2, we would now have 8. Kc1 g1Q 9. Rh8+ Kg6 10. Rg8+ Kxf6 11. Rxc1 Se3, with a draw. **8. ..., g1Q 9. Rh8+ Kg6 10. Rg8+ Kxf6 11. Rxc1 Sb2.** 11. ..., Sf2 12. Rf1. **12. Rg4 Ke5 13. Rb4,** and the new bS is lost.

"...had there not been anticipations by both authors this study would have been placed higher. A Classic with a capital C!"

No. 5999: L.I. Katsnelson and A. Maksimovskikh. **1. Rc7 Kxh3.** To meet the threat of 2. e8Q Rxe8 3. Rxh7 mate. 1. ..., h5 2. Kd3 Re4 (else wKd4) 3. Rc4, the 'thematic' point. **2. f4.** Not yet 2. Kd3? Re4 3. f3 Re6, and wPe3 has been weakened. **2. ..., gf 3. Kf3 Rxe3+ 4. Kxf4 Re4+.** Or 4. ..., d4 5. Rc3, the thematic point again. **5. Kf3 h5.** 5. ..., Kh2 6. Rc2+ and 7. Re2. **6. Re1 Kh4** and, despite everything, **7. Rc4** with a win.

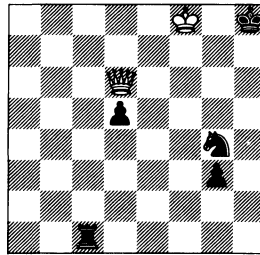
"Successful doubling of a known idea, offering wR to two captures in a rook ending."

No. 5999 L. Katsnelson and A. Maksimovskikh (ii.83)
1st Spec. Hon. Men. Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1983



Win 6+5

No. 6000 V.N. Dolgov (x.83)
2nd Spec. Hon. Men., Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1983

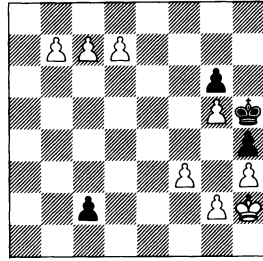


Win 2+5

No. 6000: V.N. Dolgov (Krasnodarsky krai). 1. Qf4 Rc8+ 2. Kf7 Rg8 3. Qd4+ Kh7 4. Qd3+ Kh8 5. Qc3+

Kh7 6. Qc2+ Kh8 7. Qb2+ d4 8. Qxd4+ Sh7 9. Qd3+ Kh8 10. Qc3+ Kh7 11. Qc2+ Kh8 12. Qb2+ Kh7 13. Qb1+ Kh8 14. Qh1+ Sh2 15. Qa1+. And now W starts on an upward path. (I remember part of the highway that crosses the Caucasus Mountains side-slipping with 27 hairpin bends at one place. AJR) 15. ..., Kh7 16. Qb1+ Kh8 17. Qb2+ Kh7 18. Qc2+ Kh8 19. Qc3+ Kh7 20. Qd3+ Kh8 21. Qd4 Kh7 22. Qh4 mate.

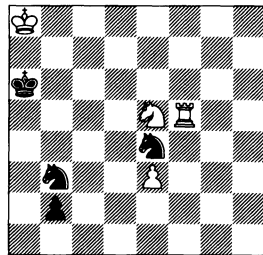
No. 6001 M. Zinar (ii.83)
Spec. Hon. Men., Shakhmaty
v SSSR, 1983



Black to Move 8 + 4
White wins

No. 6001: M. Zinar (Feodosia). 1. ..., c1Q. For perpetual check between f4 and c1. 2. e8R. 2. d8Q? Qh1+. 2. c8Q? Qf4+ 3. K—Qc1+, in both these cases with stale-

No. 6002 P. Tenko and
S. Tkachenko (v.83)
Spec. Comm., Shakhmaty
v SSSR, 1983



Draw 4 + 4

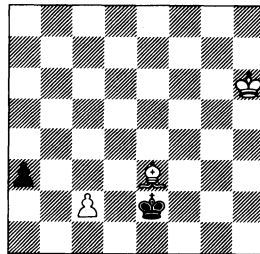
mate if wQc8 captures. 2. ..., Qb2 3. b8B. This time the hovering perpetual was from e5 and a1. 3. ..., Qd4 4. d8R. Neither 4. d8Q? Qg1+, nor 4. d8S? Qd7, will win for W. 4. ..., Qf4+ 5. Kh1 wins, not 5. Bxf4? stalemate.

"It's great that the P-ending maestro is turning his attention to romantic themes."

No. 6002: P. Tenko and S. Tkachenko. 1. Rf1? Sc1 2. Rf7 Sd6 3. Sc4 Sxc4 4. Ra7+ Kb5 5. Rb7+ Sb6+ 6. Ka7 Sb3 7. Rxb6+ Kc4 and Bl wins.

1. Sc4 b1Q 2. Rb5. For an instant mating threat on b6. 2. ..., Kxb5 3. Sa3+ Kb4 4. Sxb1 Sc5 5. Kb8. Not 5. Ka7? Sd7 6. Kb7 Se5, overcoming wS and winning in the Troitzky manner. 5. ..., Sc3 6. Kc7 Kb3 7. Kc6 Kb2 8. Kd5 dSf2 9. Sd2 Sxd2 10. e4 and 11. e5, drawing. "Interesting rework of a known Troitzky idea. Not a bad 'application form' from newcomers."

No. 6003 D. Godes (vii.83)
Spec. Comm., Shakhmaty
v SSSR, 1983



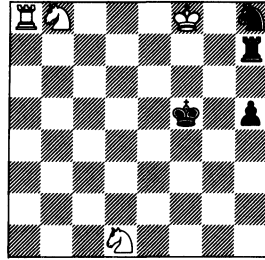
Win 3 + 2

No. 6003: D. Godes (Ryazan). 1. Bg5 a2 2. Bf6 Kd2. The start of a Réti-type K-march. 3. c4 Kd3 4. c5 Ke4 5. c6 Kf5. With success, apparently, either to step into the cP's

quadrant or take wB. 6. c7 Kxf6 7. c8Q a1Q 8. Qh8+ and 9. Qxa1. 1. Bd4? 1. Bf4?."A miniature by a master of practical play. BI play à la Réti."

7. Sd5 Qd2 8. Bf4 Qb2 9. Sc3 Qd2 10. Sd5 Qe2 11. Se7 (Se3? Qb2;) 11. ..., Qe6+ 12. Sg6+ Sxg6 13. hg Qh3+ 14. Kg5.
i) 3. ..., a1B 4. Bh4 Bxc3 5. Bf6+.

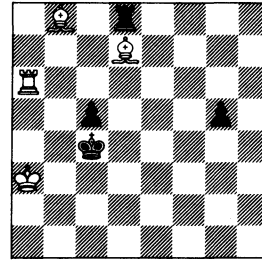
No. 6004 V. Shanshin
1st Prize, VII 'Solidarity'
Tourney, 1983-4
Award: vii.84



Win 4+4

No. 6004: Valery Shanshin (Osh, Kirgizia). There were only 11 studies entered for the section for the genre in this tourney organised by the Makedonian province of Yugoslavia and its town of Skopje. Judge: Marian Kovacević (Zeman, Yugoslavia). 1. Kg8 Rh6 2. Sf2 Rf6 3. Kxh8 Kg6 4. Sd7 Rxf2 5. Rg8+ Kh6 6. Se5 Rf6 7. Rg6+ Rxg6 8. Sf7 mate.

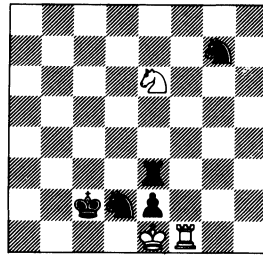
No. 6006 M. Halski
1 Hon. Men., VII 'Solidarity'
Tourney, 1983-4



Win 4+4

No. 6006: M. Halski (Warsaw). 1. Be6+ Kb5 2. Ra8 Kc6 3. Bf5 Re8 4. Ba7 Re3+ 5. Ka4 Kb7 6. Bxc5 Re5 7. Rb8+ Kc7 8. Rc8+ Kb7 9. Bd7.

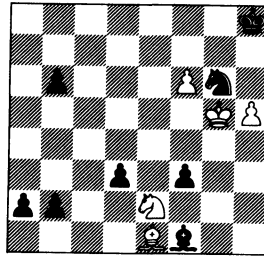
No. 6007 M. Halski
2 Hon. Men., VII 'Solidarity'
Tourney, 1983-4



Draw 3+5

No. 6007: M. Halski (Warsaw). 1. Sd4+ Kd3 2. Rf2 Kxd4 3. Rxe2 Sf3+ 4. Kf1 Ra3 5. Ra2 Rb3 6. Rb2 Rc3 7. Rc2 Re3 7. ..., or 8. ..., Rd3 met by Rd7. 8. Re2.

No. 6005 Rolf Richter
2nd Prize, VII 'Solidarity'
Tourney, 1983-4



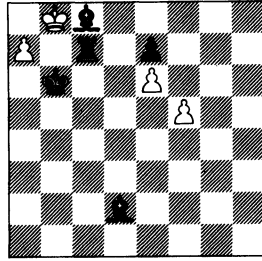
Draw 5+8

No. 6005: Rolf Richter (Oederan, East Germany). 1. f7 Sf8 2. Kh6 b1S 3. Sc3 a1Q/i 4. Bg3 Qa5 5. Sd5 (Sb5? Qd2+;) 5. ... Qa1 6. Sc3 Qa5

No. 6008: A. Sochniev (Leningrad). 1. a8S+ Kc6 2. Sxc7 Bb7 3. f6 Bf4

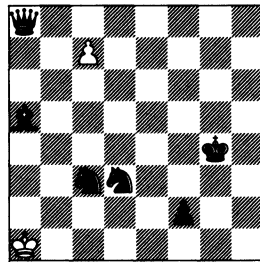
4. fe Kb6 5. e8S Be5 6. e7 Bh2 7. Sd6 Bxd6 8. e8S Be5 9. Sd6.
The answer to 1. a8Q? is 1. ..., Bf4.

No. 6008 A. Sochniev
Comm., VII 'Solidarity'
Tourney, 1983-4



Draw 4 + 5

No. 6009 G.A. Nadareishvili
= 1/2 Prizes, "Sagaredzho-84"
Award: Ivris Gantladi, 6.ix.84

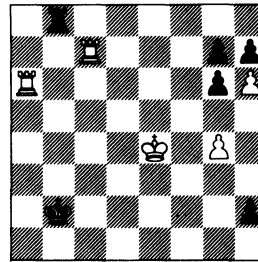


Draw 2 + 6

No. 6009: G.A. Nadareishvili. The judge of this republican tourney of the Georgian SSR was David Gurgendze, who lives in the Sagaredzho district. 1. c8Q+ Kf3 2. Qg4+ Ke3 3. Qf3+ Kd4 4. Qe3+ Kc4 5. Qd4+ Kb3 6. Qc4+ Kc2 7. Qb3+ Kd2 8. Qc2+ Ke3 9. Qd2+.

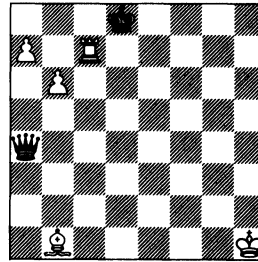
No. 6010: V.I. Kalandadze. 1. Ra2+ Kxa2 2. Rc2+ Rb2 3. Rxh2 Rxh2 4. hg Re2+ 5. Kf4 Re8 6. Kg5 Rg8 7. Kh6 Rg7 8. g5 and draws, as 8. ..., Ra7 is stalemate.

No. 6010 V.I. Kalandadze
= 1/2 Prizes, "Sagaredzho-84"



Draw 5 + 6

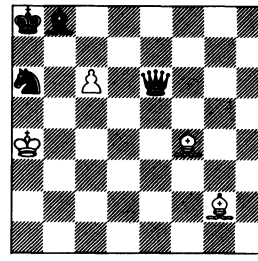
No. 6011 R. Tavariani
3rd Prize, "Sagaredzho-84"



Win 5 + 2

No. 6011: Revaz Tavariani. 1. a8Q+ Qxa8+ 2. b7 Qb8 3. Rg7 Qa7 4. Rh7 Qb6 5. Rh8+ Kc7 6. Be4.

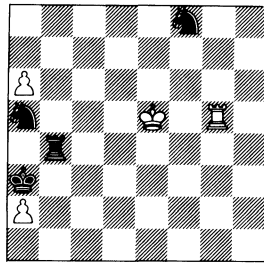
No. 6012 B. Chabradze
Spec. Prize, "Sagaredzho-84"



Win 4 + 4

No. 6012: B. Chabradze. 1. c7+ Ka7 2. Be3+ Sc5+ 3. Bxc5+ Ka6 4. cbS mate, or 2. ..., Qxe3 3. c8S mate.

No. 6013 Yu. Akobiya
1 Hon. Men., "Sagaredzho-84"

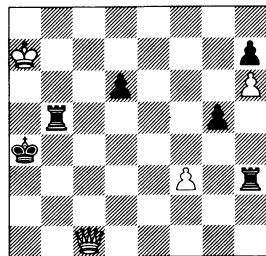


Draw 4+4

No. 6013: Yu. Akobiya. 1. a7 Sc6+ 2. Kd6 Sxa7 3. Ke7 Sh7 4. Ra5+ Ra4 5. Rh5 Rb4/i 6. Ra5+ Ra4 7. Rh5, drawn.

i) 5. ..., Sc8+ 6. Kd8, and either 6. ..., Sb6 7. Rxh7 Ra8+ 8. Kc7 Ra7+ 9. Kb8 Rxh7, or 6. ..., Sd6 7. Rxh7 Ra8+ 7. Kd7 Ra7+ 8. Kd8 Rxh7.

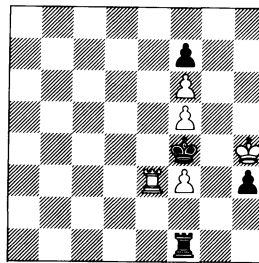
No. 6014 R. Dadunashvili
2 Hon. Men., "Sagaredzho-84"



Win 4+6

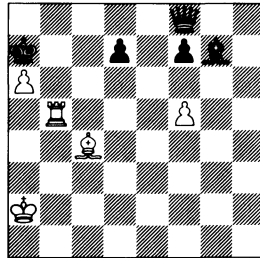
No. 6014: R. Dadunashvili. 1. Qc4+ Ka5 2. Qc3+ Ka4 3. Ka6 Rb4 4. Qc2+ Ka3 5. Ka5 Rb3 6. Qc1+ Ka2 7. Ka4 Rb2 8. Qc4+ Ka1 9. Qf1+.

No. 6015 D. Makhatadze
3 Hon. Men., "Sagaredzho-84"



Draw 5+4

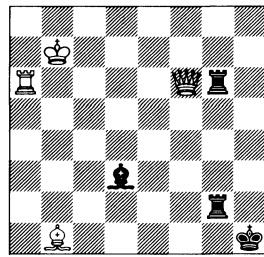
No. 6016 A. Gozalishvili
1 Comm., "Sagaredzho-84"



Win 5+5

No. 6016: A. Gozalishvili. 1. Rb7+ Ka8 2. Bd5 Qh8 3. Rxd7+ Kb8 4. a7+ Kc8 5. Be6 fe 6. Rxg7.

No. 6017 E. Kvezereli and R. Martsvashvili
2 Comm., "Sagaredzho-84"

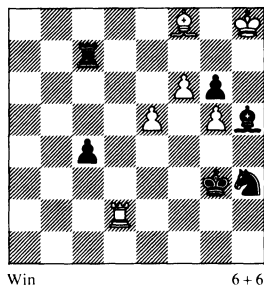


Win 4+4

No. 6015: D. Makhatadze. 1. Re2 h2 2. Rxh2 Rg1 3. Kh3 Rg3+ 4. Kh4 Rg8 5. Kh3 Kxf3 6. Kh4 Rh8+ 7. Kg5 Rxh2.

No. 6017: E. Kvezereli and R. Martsvashvili. 1. Qh4+ Rh2 2. Qe1+ Rg1 3. Qe4+ Bxe4+ 4. Bxe4+ and mates next move.

No. 6018 A. Maksimovskikh
and V. Shupletsov
1st Prize, Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984
Award: xi.84

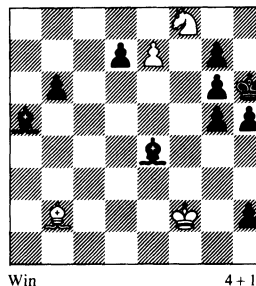


No. 6018: A. Maksimovskikh and V. Shupletsov (Kurgan region). This all-Union (ie, USSR) tourney had a very large entry: 183. Judge: V. Dolgov. *Soviet Trans-Ural* is a daily newspaper. The judge observed that although many interesting and original studies were entered, there were also some where the introductions were poorly elaborated. The winner of the First Prize was dedicated by the composers to World Champion Anatoly Karpov.

"The depth, originality and subtlety of the moves are indeed related to the World Champion's play." 1. e6 Rc8 2. Rd8. "The first unexpected move. W sacrifices his most powerful piece, but for what?" 2. ..., Rxd8 3. e7. "The situation has clarified: if bR retreats then fP hastens to the aid of eP, and then there is no help for Bl. But Bl is on the alert and calls in the cavalry!" 3. ..., Sxg5 4. edS c3. "It looks as if Bl will win a material advantage or a new bQ. W might as well think about a draw, but just at this moment there is a whole firework display of stunning moves." 5. Bh6 Kg4 6. Bxg5 Kxg5 7. f7 c2 8. f8Q c1Q 9. Qh6+. "And here, before our very eyes, is the surprise finale." 9. ..., Kxh6 10. Sf7 mate. "Very subtle play, full of sacrifices, finishing with a checkmate

given by the last W piece, the wS promoted precisely for this purpose!"

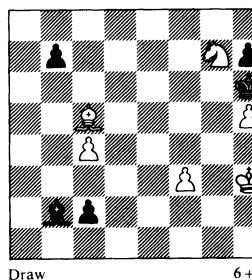
No. 6019 B.N. Sidorov
= 2/3 Prizes,
Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



No. 6019: B.N. Sidorov (Apshe-ronsk): This study is dedicated to the veteran composer F.S. Bondarenko. 1. e8S g4 2. Bc1+ g5 3. Bb2 g3+ 4. Ke2 Bf3+ 5. Kd3 Be4+ 6. Kc4 Bd5+ 7. Kb5 Bc6+ 8. Ka6 Bb7+ 9. Ka7 g4 10. Bc1+ g5 11. Bb2 and wins.

"wS promotion to neutralise Bl's superiority, the side-step of wK, and the synthesis of two aspects of systematic manoeuvring -- all this turns the study into an eminent piece of work."

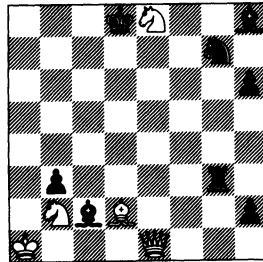
No. 6020 A. Maksimovskikh
and V. Shanshin
= 2/3 Prizes, Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



No. 6020: A. Maksimovskikh and V. Shanshin (the latter from Osh, Kirgizia). 1. Sf5+ Kg5 2. Sg3 c1Q 3.

Be7+ Kh6 4. Bf8+ Kg5 5. Be7+ Bf6 6. Bb4 Bc3 7. Be7+ Kh6 8. Bf8+ Bg7 9. Bc5 Bd4 10. Bf8+ Kg5 11. Be7+ Bf6 12. Bb4. "A positional draw of the following kind: on a backdrop of perpetually threatening 'sliding forks' a system of 3 pieces runs for ever up and down a diagonal. The type of positional draw we see here is a new feature of recent years!"

No. 6021 G.M. Kasparyan
Spec. Prize, for a Complex of
Studies, Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984

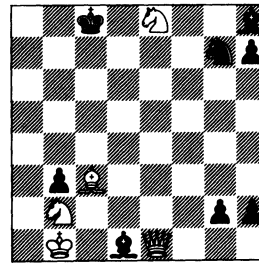


Draw 5+8

No. 6021: G.M. Kasparyan (Ere-
van). the prize was awarded to the
present pair of studies -- though they
are not 'twins' in the normal sense.
1. Bc1? Rg1 2. Qa5+ Kxe8 3. Qe5+
Kf7 4. Qf5+ Kg8 5. Qe6+ Kh7 6.
Qxh6+ Kg8 7. Qe6+ Sxe6 is indeed
stalemate, but there is an improve-
ment for Bl in 1., Rg6. 1. Ba5+
Kc8 2. Bb6 Rg1 3. Bxg1 h1Q 4.
Qc3+ Kd8 5. qc7+ Kxe8 6. Qxg7
Qa8+ 7. Ba7, and either 7., Bxg7
stalemate, or 7., Qh1+ 8. Bg1,
positional draw.

No. 6022: G.M. Kasparyan (Ere-
van). 1. Bd4? Bc2+ 2. Ka1 g1Q? 3. Bxg1
h1Q 4. Qc3+ Kd7 5. Qc7+ Kxe8 6.
Qxg7 Qa8 7. Ba7 Qh1+ 8. Bg1 is
indeed a positional draw, but the
refutation lies in 2., h1Q+ 3. Bg1
Qh6. 1. Qe7 Bc2+ 2. Ka1 g1Q 3.
Be1 Qb6 4. Sd6+ Qxd5 5. Qxd6
h1Q 6. Qf8+ Kd7 7. Qxg7+ Bxg7
stalemate.

No. 6022 G.M. Kasparyan
Special Prize for a Complex
Studies, Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984

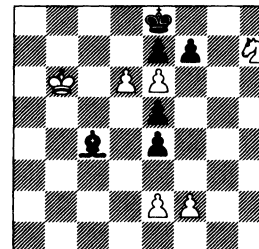


Draw 5+8

"The studies are not twins but they
do present an interesting 'complex':
in the first the the solution termina-
tes in a perpetual pin, discovered by
the composer as a theme in 1935,
while the thematic try ends in stale-
mate. In the second study we have
the exact converse! And that, today,
is something quite new in study
composition!"

David Hooper further observes:
"each try is the key to the other
study, a delightful underpromotion."

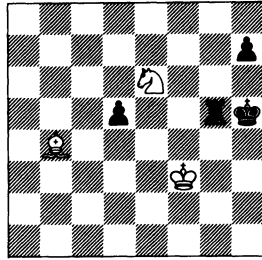
No. 6023 F.S. Bondarenko
1 Hon. Men., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Win 6+6

No. 6023: F.S. Bondarenko (Dniepro-
petrovsk). 1. d7+ Kd8 2. Sg5 Bxe6
3. Sxf6+ fe 4. Kc6 e3 5. f3 e4 6. f4
e5 7. f5 e6 8. fe+ wins.
Three-in-a-row refusal to capture a
P. "The veteran of the soviet study
stays true, as always, to the ideals of
his youth!"

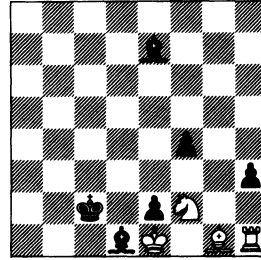
No. 6024 E.L. Pogosyants
2 Hon. Men., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Win 3 + 4

No. 6024: E.L. Pogosyants (Moscow). "It is hard to believe in a win for W here." 1. Sf4+ Kh6 2. Bf8+ Rg7 3. Ke3 d4+ 4. Ke4 d3 5. Kf5 d2 6. Kf6 d1Q 7. Bg7 mate. "A surprising itinerary by wK."

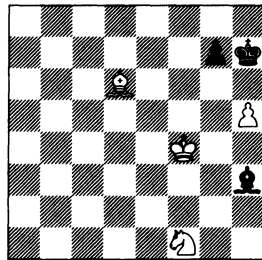
No. 6026 A. Grin
4 Hon. Men., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Draw 4 + 6

and again, stalemate or positional draw. "An interesting study with two echo-variations showing positional draw and stalemate at the conclusion."

No. 6025 E.L. Pogosyants
3 Hon. Men., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984

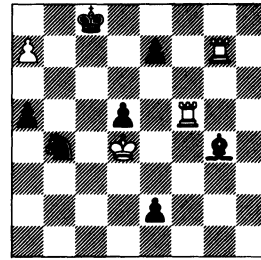


Win 4 + 3

No. 6025: E.L. Pososyants. 1. Sg3 g6 2. Se4 Kg7. 2. ..., Bg2 3. Sf6+ Kg7 4. h6+ Kxh6 5. Bf8 mate. 3. h6+ Kxh6 4. Bf8+ Kh5 5. Sg3+ Kh4 6. Be7+ g5+ 7. Bxg5 mate. "The two pure mates give a very agreeable impression. Yet another remarkable find by this composer."

No. 6026: A. Grin (Moscow). 1. Sd3 Kxd3 2. Rxh3+ Kc4 3. Be3 fe 4. Rxe3, and now the play divides: 4. ..., Bb4+ 5. Kf2 Bc5 6. Ke1 Bxe3. Stalemate or positional draw, and 4. ..., Bh4+ 5. Kd2 Bg5 6. Ke1 Bxe3,

No. 6027 Yu. Akobiya
5 Hon. Men., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



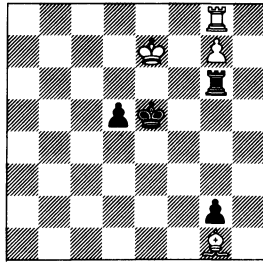
Black to Move 4 + 7
White Draws

No. 6027: Yu. Akobiya (Tbilisi). 1. ..., Sc6+ 2. Kxd5 Kb7 3. a8Q+ Kxa8 4. Kxc6 e1Q 5. Rg8+ Ka7 6. Rxa5+ Qxa5 7. Ra8+ Kxa8, and "at the curtain, after subtle play we meet that rare guest, the mirror stalemate."

No. 6028: B.N. Sidorov. 1. Kf7 Rf6+ 2. Ke8. "This jump to one side enables W to transfer the move." 2. ..., Rg6 3. Ke7 d4 4. Re8

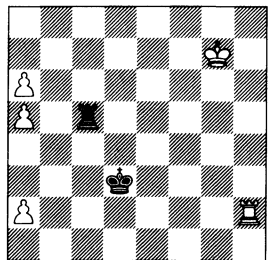
Rxg7+ 5. Kf8+ Kf6 6. Bxd4+ Kg6
7. Re6+ Kh7 8. Bxg7 g1Q 9. Rh6
mate.

No. 6028 B.N. Sidorov
6 Hon. Men., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Win 4+4

No. 6029 V.I. Kalandadze
7 Hon. Men., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Win 5+2

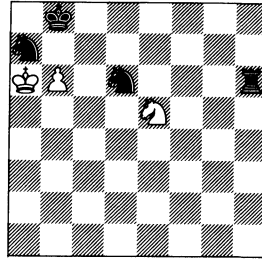
No. 6029: V.I. Kalandadze (Tbilisi).
1. Rh3+ Kc4 2. Rh4+ Kb5 3. Rh5
Rxh5 4. a7 Rg5+ 5. Kf7 Rf5+ 6.
Ke7 Re5+ 7. Kd7 Rd5+ 8. Kc7
Rc5+ 9. Kb7 Rh5 10. a4+ Kc5 11.
a8Q.

"A sparkling miniature, both sides
manoeuvring systematically with R
and K."

No. 6030: Yu. Makletsov (Yakut
Autonomous Republic). 1. Sd7+
Kc8 2. ba Sc4+ 3. Kb5 Sd6+ 4.
Ka6 Sc4+ 5. Kb5 Sa3+ 6. Kb4
Sc2+ 7. Kb3 Sa1+ 8. Kb2.

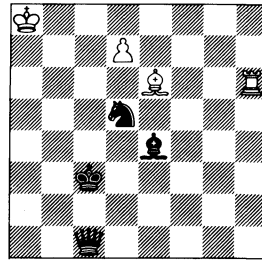
"Such systematic movements are by
now hackneyed, but the mechanism
here is highly original."

No. 6030 Yu. Makletsov
8 Hon. Men., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Draw 3+4

No. 6031 E.L. Pogosyants
Spec. Hon. Mention,
Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



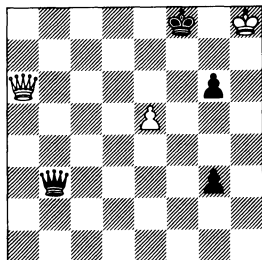
Draw 4+4

No. 6031: E.L. Pogosyants. 1. d8Q,
with two lines: 1. ..., Se7+ 2. Bd5
Bxd5+ 3. Qxd5 Qa1+ 4. Ra6
Qxa6+ 5. Kb8 Qb6+ 6. Ka8 Qa6+
7. Kb8 Qc8+ 8. Ka7 Qc7+ 9. Ka8,
positional draw, or 1. ..., Sb4+ 2.
Bd5 Bxd5+ 3. Qxd5 Qa1+ 4. Ra6
Qxa6+ 5. Kb8 Qb6+ 6. Ka8 Qa6+
7. Kb8, again with a positional
draw.

"A idea of Nadareishvili's is pre-
sented here in two echo-variations."

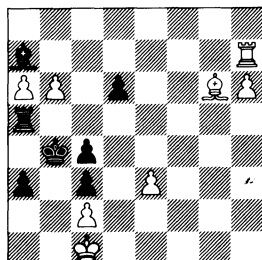
No. 6032: G. Amiryanyan (Erevan). 1.
Qd6+ Ke8 2. e6 Qb7 3. Kg8 Qe7 4.
Qb8+ Qd8 5. Qb4 Qe7 6. Qb5+
Kd8 7. Qb8 mate. "A beautiful and
delicate weaving of mating nets."

No. 6032 G. Amiryam
Comm., Soviet Trans-Ural,
1984



Win 3 + 4

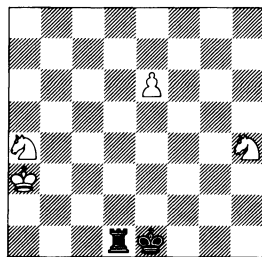
No. 6033 F.S. Bondarenko
and B.N. Sidorov
Soviet Trans-Ural,
1984



Win 8 + 7

No. 6033: F.S. Bondarenko and B. N. Sidorov. 1. Kb1 a2+ 2. Ka1 Ka3 3. Rf7 Rb5 4. Rf1 Rxb6 5. h7 Rb8 6. Rh1 Rh8 7. Bf7 Bxe3 8. Bg8.

No. 6034 A. Zinchuk
Comm., Soviet Trans-Ural,
1984

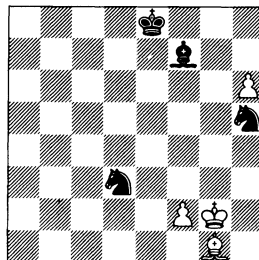


Win 4 + 2

No. 6034: A. Zinchuk (Kiev). 1.

Sg2+ Kf2 2. e7 Rd3+ 3. Ka2 Rd2+ 4. Sb2 Re2 5. Se3 Rxe3 6. Sd1+. "Another study embellished by an interesting thematic try: 1. e7?"

No. 6035 G. Lyubchenko
Comm. Soviet Trans-Ural,
1984



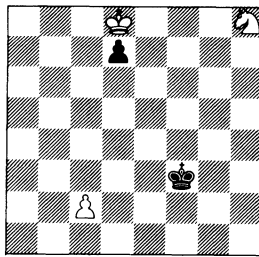
Draw 4 + 4

No. 6035: G. Lyubchenko (Kiev). 1. h7 dSf4+ 2. Kh2 Sg6 3. f4 Sf6/i 4. f5 Sh8 5. Bd4 Ke7 6. Bc5+ Ke8 7. Bd4, and another positional draw (see note (i)).

i) 3. ..., Sg7 4. Bd4 Kf8 5. Bc5+ Ke8 6. Bd4, the other positional draw.

"Charmingly done, but the finale lacks scale."

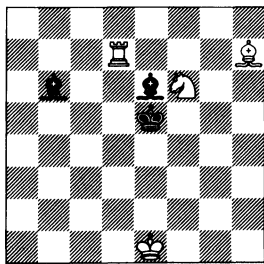
No. 6036 R. Martsvlashvili
Comm., Soviet Trans-Ural,
1984



Win 3 + 2

No. 6036: R. Martsvlashvili (Tbilisi). 1. c4 Ke4 2. Sf7 d5 3. c5 d4 4. c6 d3 5. Sd6+ Kd5 6. c7 d2 7. Sc4 d1Q 8. Se3+. "The tourney's best 'malyutka'."

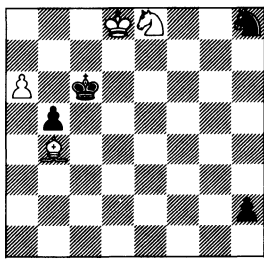
No. 6037 N. Ryabinin
Comm., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Win 4 + 3

No. 6037: N. Ryabinin (Zherdevka).
1. Ke2. "Superb!" 1. ..., Kxf6 2.
Rd6 Bc5 3. Rc6 Kg7 4. Be4, and
either 4. ..., Bc4+ 5. Kf3, or 4. ...,
Bg4+ 5. Kd3.
"A short-distance effort round an
original domination."

No. 6038 A. Steepochkin
Comm., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



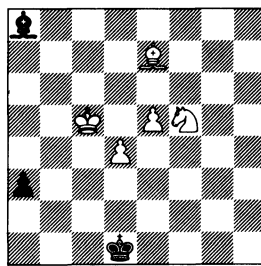
Draw 4 + 4

No. 6038: A. Steepochkin (Tula). 1.
a7 Kb7 2. a8Q+ Kxa8 3. Kc8 Ka7 4.
Sc7 Kb6 5. Sd5+ Kc6 6. Se7+ Kb6
7. Sd5+ Ka7 8. Sc7, positional
draw.
The judge's comment is too allusive
or obscure for AJR: literally it says
"bP is left behind with the princes-
ses."

No. 6039: P. Teryaev (Kuibyshev).
1. Se3+ Kc1 2. Kb6."The sense of
this odd move is disclosed right at

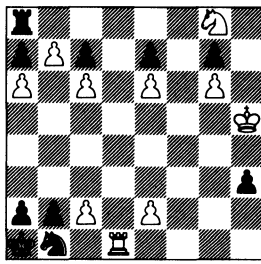
the end." 2. ..., a2 3. Ba3+ Kb1 4.
Sd1 a1Q 5. Bb2.
"Another beautiful short-range do-
mination.

No. 6039 P. Teryaev
Comm., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Win 5 + 3

No. 6040 M. Zinar
Spec. Comm., Soviet Trans-Ural.
1984



Win 9 + 10

No. 6040: M. Zinar (Feodosia). 1.
baS h2 2. Sb6 ab 3. a7 b5 4. a8S b4
5. Sb6 b3 6. cb cb 7. c7 b5 8. c8S b4
9. Sd6 ed 10. e7 d5 11. e8S d4 12.
Sf6 d3 13. ed gf 14. g7 f5 15. g8S
wins. "And to wind up, 5-fold under-
derpromotion to wS, without a
single dual! But, the first move in
this task still awaits its master!"

No. 6041: G.A. Nadareishvili (Tbi-
lisi, Georgian SSR). 87 studies com-
peted in this 'All-Union' (but there
were entries from Sweden in the
award) tourney to celebrate the 75th
birthday of Alexandr Sarychev of

Baku, Azerbaidzhan SSR (but a Russian by name and origin). Not as prolific a composer as Bron, Kasparyan, Korolkov or Nadareishvili, nevertheless the quality and soundness of his studies over a very long period are as high as those of any of the aforementioned Grandmasters. Let us hope that there will be a "Collected" (or "selected") studies book of Sarychev's published soon, to take its place alongside those of his eminent rivals. (AJR)

The tourney was organised by the Azerbaidzhan Soviet "Labour Reserves". We give the final award.

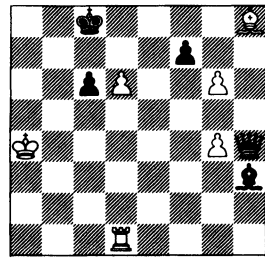
1. d7+ Kd8 2. g7 Qxg4+ 3. Ka5 Qg5+ 4. Kb6 Bxd7 5. g8Q Qxg8 6. Bf6+, with:

6. ..., **Kc8** 7. Ra1 Be8 8. Rd1 Bd7 9. Ra1, first positional draw.

6. ..., **Ke8** 7. Rh1 Bh3 8. Rd1 Bd7 9. Rh1, second positional draw.

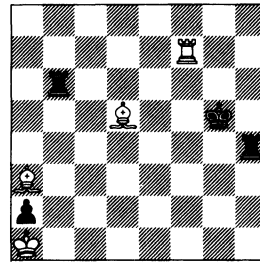
"This beautiful study shows a harmonious interweaving of: an open starting position; a refined confrontation of the seemingly defenceless wK to the most powerful Bl piece (bQ); and the highly elegant final position with its two positional draws that adorn the study. In truth a grandmasterly piece of work!" (Readers must supply their own notes...)

No. 6041 G.A. Nadareishvili
1st Prize, Sarychev Jubilee,
1984
Award: Baku, xii.84



Draw 6+5

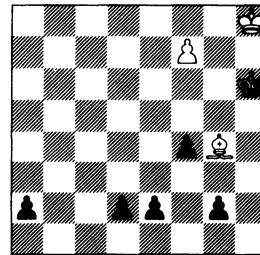
No. 6042 D. Gurgenidze
and V. Neidze
2nd Prize, Sarychev Jubilee,
1984



Win 4+4

No. 6042: David Gurgenidze and Vazha Neidze (Georgian SSR). 1. Be7+ Kg4 2. Rg7+ Kh3 3. Bg2+ Kh2 4. Bxh4 Rb1+ 5. Kxa2 Rg1 6. Bf2 Rxc2 7. Rh7 mate. Instead of 6. ..., Rxc2 Bl may choose 6. ..., Ra1+ 7. Kb3 Ra3+ 8. Kb4 Ra2 9. Bg1+ Kxg1 10. Bd5+ and wins, or, in this line, the equally attractive (for W) variation 8. ..., Rb3+ 9. Kc4 Rb2 10. Bg3+ Kxg2 11. Be5+.

No. 6043 I. Garayazli
3rd Prize, Sarychev Jubilee,
1984
(Correction)



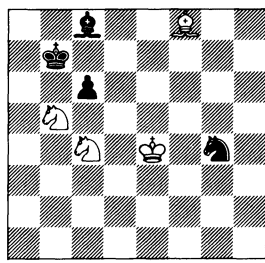
Draw 3+6

No. 6043: Isakhan Garayazli (Sumgait, Azerbaidzhan SSR). The composer is a recent "a graduate of Baku Polytechnical University No. 29" (or whatever "GPTU" stands for), now an engineer. 1. f8Q+ Kg5 2. Qf5+ Kh4 3. Qxf4 a1Q+ 4. Kh7, and: 4. ..., **Qa4** 5. Qxa4 d1Q 6. Qf4 Qf1 7. Bf3+ Kh3 8. Bg4+ Kh4 9. Bf3+, positional draw.

4. ..., **Qg7+** 5. Kxg7 g1Q 6. Kf6 Qxg4 7. Qh2+ Qh3 8. Qf4+, second positional draw.
 "At the start the solitary wK has to combat the opposing infantry hordes. A sharp struggle develops, with more than one bQ sacrifice. It is a battery constructed in the course of play that saves wK."

The award called the winners "laureates", a word which we might adopt with advantage. It also specifically mentioned the "encoding" of entries, and this word too is less inelegant than "anonymising", though also less self-explanatory. We are not sure if the rarity of the mention of this important process of disguising the authorship so that the judging can be uninfluenced by personal knowledge means that it generally does happen (in the USSR), or that it generally does **not** happen in 'formal' tourneys like the present one. AJR's guess is that it is done rather exceptionally and perfunctorily. Please contradict me, soviet readers, if you know better! The judge was the celebrant/jubilar (we need a better word here also: Alexander V. Sarychev.

No. 6044 A. Maksimovskikh and V. Shupletsov
 1 Hon. Men., Sarychev Jubilee, 1984

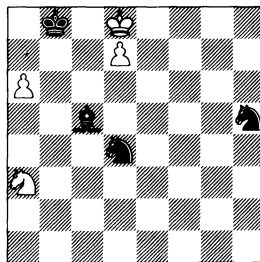


Win 4 + 4

No. 6044: A. Maksimovskikh and V. Shupletsov (Kurgan region). 1. bSd6+ Kb8 2. Sxc8 Sf6+ 3. Kf5

Sd7 4. Bb4 c5/i 5. Ba5 Kxc8 6. Ke6 Sb8 7. Sd6 mate.
 i) 4. ..., Kxc8 5. Ke6 Sb8 6. Sd6+ Kc7 7. Ba5 mate, with another (the third) model mate after 6. ..., Kd8 7. Ba5.

No. 6045 M. Muradov
 2 Hon. Men., Sarychev Jubilee, 1984



Draw 4 + 4

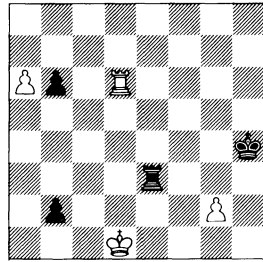
No. 6045: M. Muradov (Shemakhinsky district, Azerbaidzhan SSR). 1. a7+ Kb7 2. a8Q+ Kxa8 3. Kc8 Se6 4. Sb5 Bb6 5. d8Q Sxd8 6. Sc7+ Ka7 7. Sb5+ Ka6 8. Sc7+ Ka7 9. Sb5+. There is a dual after 8. ..., Ka5 by 9. Kxd8 or 9. Sd5, this no doubt explaining why the line is not given. David Hooper: "Poor - bSh5 does nothing."

They award comments that the 3 preceding studies "continue work done on minor piece themes. Of course it is difficult to bring to this field something that is 'new in principle' but the present trio of composers each introduced some interesting nuances: Zinchuk knotted together a complex struggle and a number of tactical moments; the study with joint authorship synthesises 3 model mates; and Muradov's first effort successfully utilised the weakness of two knights in minor piece play."

No. 6046: A. Grin (Moscow). 1. Kc2 Rb3 2. Kb1, with:
 2. ..., **Kg5** 3. Rd5+ Kf6 4. Ra5.
 2. ..., **b5** 3. Rd4+ Kg5 4. Ra4.

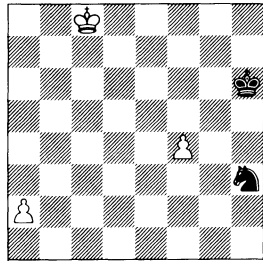
2. ..., **Kg3** 3. a7 Ra3 4. Rd3+.
 2. ..., **Rb4** 3. a7 Ra4 4. Rd4+.
 "R-sacrifices: 4 by wR and 2 by bR." 1. Rxb6? Rd6.

No. 6046 A. Grin
 3 Hon. Men., Sarychev Jubilee,
 1984



Win 4 + 4

No. 6047 I. Krikheli
 4 Hon. Men., Sarychev Jubilee,
 1984



Win 3 + 2

No. 6047: I. Krikheli (Gori, Georgian SSR). 1. a4 Sf2 2. a5 Se4 3. a6 Sd6 + 4. Kd7 Sb5 5. f5 Kg5 6. Kc6 Sa7 + 7. Kb7 Sb5 8. Kb6 Sd6 9. Kc6 Sc8 10. Kd7 Sa7 11. Ke6 Sc8 12. f6 Kg6 13. f7 Kg7 14. Kd7 Sa7 15. Ke8 wins.

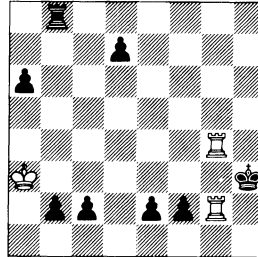
"Delicate positional play woven together in masterly style. The study would have been placed higher but for an alternative continuation (moves 7-9)."

No. 6048: V. Razumenko (Leningrad). 1. R4g3+ Kh4 2. Rg4+ Kh5 3. Rg5+ Kh6 4. Rg6+ Kh7 5. Rg7+ Kh8 6. R7g4 b1S+ 7. Ka4

Rb4+ 8. Rxb4 Sc3+ 9. Kb3 c1S+ 10. Ka3 Sb1+ 11. Ka4 Sc3+ 12. Ka3 drawn.

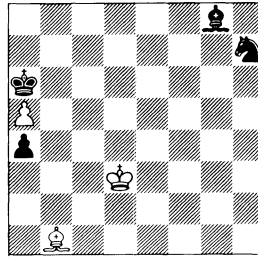
"Positional draw. A study with interesting tactical thoughts and BI underpromotions to bS. The pity is that the material is too cumbersome."

No. 6048 V. Razumenko
 5 Hon. Men., Sarychev Jubilee,
 1984



Draw 3 + 8

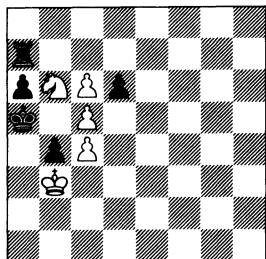
No. 6049 A. Zinchuk
 Comm., Sarychev Jubilee,
 1984



Draw 3 + 4

No. 6049: A. Zinchuk (Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). 1. Kc3 Sf6 2. Kb4 Sd5+ 3. Ka3 Sc3 4. Kb2 Sd1+ 5. Ka3 Kxa5 6. Bc2 Se3 7. Bxa4 Sc4+ 8. Kb3 Sb6+ 9. Ka3 Sxa4. Other BI alternatives tend to lead to the same finale: 5. ..., Kb5 6. Bd3+ Kxa5 7. Bc2 Se3 8. Bxa4. The final award notes a partial anticipation (No. 134 in Kasparyan's 1972 book 'ETYUDY') dating from 1956.

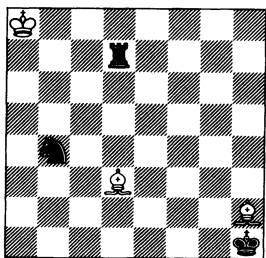
No. 6050 V.A. Bron and D. Godes
Sarychev Jubilee, 1984



Win 5 + 5

No. 6050: V.A. Bron (Sverdlovsk) and D. Godes (Ryazan). 1. Sc8 Rc7 2. cd Rxc6 3. d7 Rc7 4. d8R Rd7 5. Re8 Rd3+ 6. Kc2 Rc3+ 7. Kd2 Rxc4 8. Re5+ Ka4 9. Sb6 mate. "A study rich in tactical complications, using, it is true, an old stalemate idea."

No. 6051 A. Hildebrand
Comm., Sarychev Jubilee, 1984



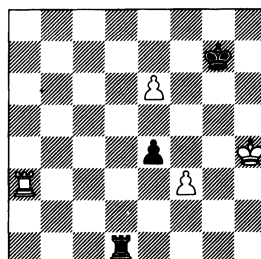
Draw 3 + 3

No. 6051: A. Hildebrand (Uppsala, Sweden). 1. Bf5 Rd8+ 2. Bb8 Sa6 3. Kb7 Sxb8 4. Kc7 Rf8 5. Bc8 Sc6 6. Bb7 draws. "A study of superb technical execution, in which W saves wBB with precise play when under fire from the Bl pieces."

No. 6052: L. Falk (Sweden). 1. Re3 Rd4 2. Kg5 Rd5+ 3. Kf4 ef 4. e7 f2 5. Rf3.

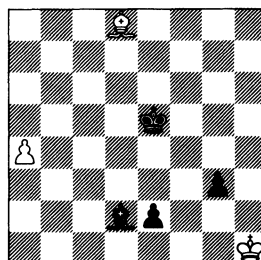
"The author has made an interesting discovery. W's beautiful move 5 leads to an unexpected win."

No. 6052 L. Falk
Comm., Sarychev Jubilee, 1984



Win 4 + 3

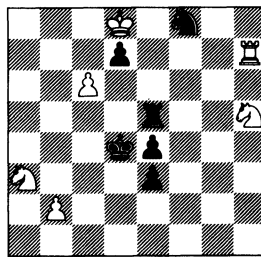
No. 6053 L. Mitrofanov
Comm., Sarychev Jubilee, 1984



Draw 3 + 4

No. 6053: L. Mitrofanov (Leningrad). 1. Bc7+ Ke4 2. Bxg3 Kf3 3. Bh4 Kg4 4. Bf2 Kf3 5. Bh4 Kg4 6. Bf2 Kh3 7. a5 Bxa5 8. Kg1 Bb6 9. Kh1 Ba5 10. Kg1 Bb6 11. Kh1 Bxf2 stalemate.

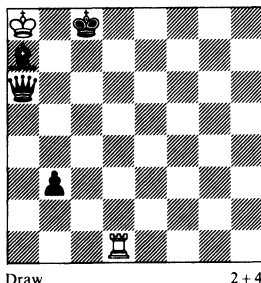
No. 6054 Yu. Akobiya
Comm., Sarychev Jubilee, 1984
-(Correction)



Win 6 + 6

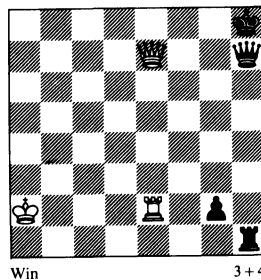
No. 6054: Yu. Akobiya (Tbilisi). 1. c7 Se6+ 2. Kc8 Sxc7 3. Kxc7 e2 4. Rxd7+ Kc5 5. Sf4 e1Q 6. b4+ Qxb4 7. Rd5+ Rxd5 8. Se6 mate.
 "An effective study, with mate by wSS in the centre of the chess-board!"

No. 6055 E.L. Pogosyants
 Comm., Sarychev Jubilee,
 1984



No. 6055: E.L. Pogosyants (Moscow). 1. Rd8+ Kc7 2. Rd7+ Kc6 3. Rd6+ Kc5 4. Rxa6 b2 5. Ra5+ Kc4 6. Ra4+ Kc3 7. Ra3+ Kc4 8. Ra4+ Kc5 9. Ra5+ Kc6 10. Ra1 baQ(R) stalemate, or a draw, of course, if bB or bS is chosen.

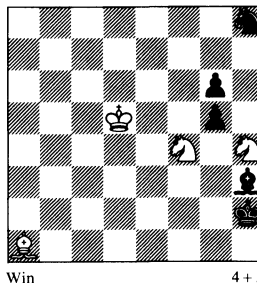
No. 6056 V.N. Dolgov
 Comm., Sarychev Jubilee,
 1984



No. 6056: V.N. Dolgov (Krasnodarsky krai). 1. Qf6+ Qg7 2. Re8+ Kh7 3. Qf5+ Qg6 4. Re7+ Kh6 5. Qf4+ Qg5 6. Re6+ Kh5 7. Qf3+ Qg4 8. Re5+ Kh4 9. Qf2+ Qg3 10. Qf6+ Kh3 11. Rh5+ Kg4 12. Qf5

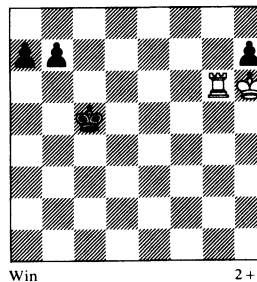
mate. "One of many workings of a step-ladder movement of pieces."

No. 6057 L. Topko
 Comm., Sarychev Jubilee,
 1984



No. 6057: L. Topko (Krivoi Rog). 1. Sf3+ Kg3 2. Sxh3 g4 3. Be5+ Kxh3 4. Sg5+ Kh4 5. Bf6 Kh5 6. Se4 Sf7 7. Ke6 Sh6 8. Sg3 mate.

No. 6058 E. Asaba
 Comm., Sarychev Jubilee,
 1984

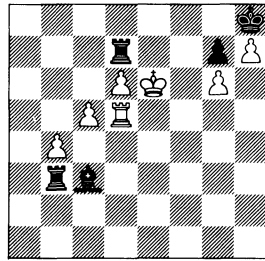


No. 6058: E. Asaba (Moscow). 1. Rg7, with:
 1. ..., a5 2. Rc7+ Kd4 3. Rxb7 Kc3 4. Ra7 Kb4 5. Kg5 a4 6. Kf4 a3 7. Ke3 Kb3 8. Kd3 Kb2 9. Kd2 a2 10. Rb7+ Ka3 11. Kc2 wins.
 1. ..., b5 2. Kg5 b4 3. Kf4 Kd4 4. Rd7+ Kc3 5. Ke3 a5 6. Rc7+ Kb3 7. Kd2 a4 8. Kc1 a3 9. Kb1 Ka4 10. Ra7+ wins.

No. 6059: N. Cortlever. Judges: P. Perkonaja (Finland) and Fr. A. Spinhoven (Netherlands). Publica-

tion of entries for the KNSB (ie, Royal Dutch Chess Federation) annual tourneys spills over into the following year. This explains why studies published in 1982 may qualify for a '1981' tourney, presumably because they were received by the editor during 1981. This is a matter of editorial discretion, but it does have the drawback of making it difficult to know where to draw the line between '1981' and '1982', for instance in identifying a misprint!

No. 6059 N. Cortlever (ii.82)
1st Prize, KNSB,
Schakend Nederland, 1981
Award: ix.83

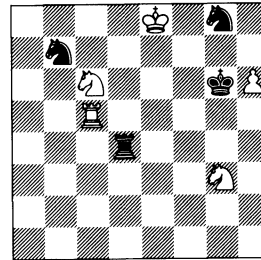


Win 7+5

1. **c6**. 1. Kxd7? Be5 2. Rxe5 Re3 3. Rf5 Re7+, drawn, or, here, 2. c6 Bxd6 3. R(K)xd6 Rd3 draws. 1. ..., **Bxb4**. 1. ..., Rxb4 2. Kxd7, followed by c6-c7. 2. **c7**. 2. cd? Re3+ 3. Kf7 Ba5 4. Rc5 Bd8 5. Rc8 Re7+ 6. Kf8 Rxd7 7. Rc6 Rxd6 8. Rxd6 Be7+ 9. Kxe7 stalemate. 2. ..., **Rxd6**+ 3. **Rxd6 Re3**+ 4. **Kd5**. 4. Kf7? Re7+ 5. Kxe7 Bxd6+ 6. Kxd6 stalemate. 4. Kf5? Re8 5. Rd8 Bf8. 4. Kd7? Re7+ 5. Kd8 Rxc7 6. Re6 Re7. 4. ..., **Re8**. 4. ..., Rd3+ 5. Ke4. 4. ..., Re5+ 5. Kc6 Rc5+ 6. Kb6. 5. **Rd8**. 5. Re6? Rf8 6. Kc6 Ba5, draw. 5. ..., **Bf8** 6. **Kc6 Re6**+. 6. ..., Rxd8 7. cdS and 8. Sf7 mate. 7. **Kb7**. 7. Kd7? Re7+. 7. ..., **Rb6**+. 7. ..., Rf6 8. Rd5 Rf1 9. c8Q Rb1+ 10. Kc7 Rc1+ 11. Kd7. 8. **Kc8 Rb8**+. 8. ..., Rf6 9. Re8 Rf1 10. Re6 Rb1 11. Kd7 Rd1+ 12. Kc6 Rc1+ 13.

Kb7 Rb1+ 14. Rb6 wins. 9. **Kd7 Rc8**. 9. ..., Ra8 10. Rb8 Rxb8 11. cbS. 10. **Ke6 Ra8**. 10. ..., Rb8 11. Rd5 Rb7 12. c8Q Re7+ 13. Kf5 Re5+ 14. Kg4 Rg5+ 15. Kf4. 11. **Rb8**. 11. Rd5? Bd6 12. Rxd6 Re8+ and perpetual check or 13. Kd7 Re7+ 14. Kc6 Rxc7+. 11. ..., **Ra6**+ 12. **Kf7 Rf6**+. 12. ..., Ra8 13. Ke8. 13. **Ke8 Re6**+ 14. **Kxf8** wins, for if 14. ..., Re8+ 15. Kf7.

No. 6060 A. van Tets (i.82)
2nd Prize, KNSB,
1981

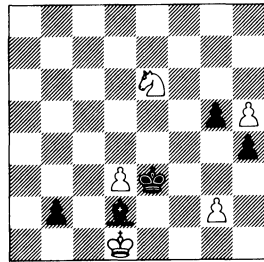


Win 5+4

No. 6060: A. van Tets (South Africa). 1. **Se5**+ **Kf6**. 1. ..., Kxh6 2. Sf7+ Kh7 3. Rh5+ Kg6 4. Rg5+ Kh7 5. Kf8 wins, while if 4. ..., Kf6 5. Sh5+ and 6. Re5 mate. 1. ..., Kg5 2. Sf7+ Kh4 3. Sf5+ Kg4 4. Rb5 Re4+ 5. Kf8 Sf6 6. Rxb7 Re8+ 7. Kg7 Sh5+ 8. Kh7 Kxf5 9. Sd6+ and 10. Sxe8, while in this 4. ..., Ra4 5. Kf8 Sf6 6. Se3+ Kf3 7. Rf5+ Rf4 8. Rxf4 Kxf4 9. Sd5+. 2. **Rc6**+. 2. h7? Rxd8 mate. 2. Sh5+? Ke6 3. Rc6+ Sd6+ 4. Rxd6+ Kxd6 5. h7 Sf6+ 6. Sxf6 Rh4. Or 2. Sg4+? Rxc4 3. Rc6+ Kg5 4. h7 Sf6+ 5. Rxf6 Rh4. Or 2. Se4+? Rxe4 3. h7 Kg7 4. Rc7+ Kh8 5. Kf8 Rf4+. Or 2. Sd7+? Rxd7. 2. ..., **Sd6**+. 2. ..., Kxe5 3. h7 Sf6+/i 4. Rxf6 Rd8+ 5. Kf7 Rd7+ 6. Kg6 Rxc7 7. Rf5+ Ke6 8. Kxh7, or, in this, 4. ..., Rh4 5. Rf5+ Ke6 6. Rh5 Sd6+ 7. Kf8 Rf4+ 8. Sf5 Sf7 9. Rh6+, while in this last line, 6. ..., Rxc7 7. Sxc7 Sd6+ 8. Kf8 Sf7 9.

Kg7 Ke7 10. Sf4 Ke8 11. Sg6.
3. Rxd6+ Rxd6 4. Sh5+. 4. Se4+?
 Kxe5 5. h7 Re6+ 6. Kf8 Se7 7.
 h8Q+ Kxe4 8. Kf7 Re5. **4. ... Kxe5**
5. h7 Sf6+. 5. ..., Re6+ 6. Kf8 Sf6
 7. Sxf6 Rxf6+ 8. Kg7, but not, in
 this, 6. Kd8? Sf6 7. Sxf6 Ra6 8. Ke7
 Ra8 9. Sd7+ Kf5 10. Sf8 Ra7+ 11.
 Sd7 Ra8. **6. Sxf6 Ra6 7. Kf8 Rxf6+.**
 7. ..., Ra8+ 8. Se8. **8. Kg7** and W
 wins.
 i) 3. ..., Rd8+ 4. Kf7 and appa-
 rently 4. ..., Se7 is not given by the
 composer, but the judges supply 5.
 Re6+ Kf4 6. Kxe7 Rh8 (Kxg3;
 Rg6+ and Rg8) 7. Sh5+ Kf5 8. Sf6
 Sc5 9. Rc6.

No. 6061 Em. Dobrescu (ix.81)
 3rd Prize, KNSB,
 1981

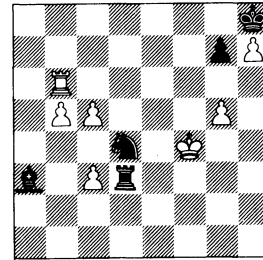


Draw 5+5

No. 6061: Em. Dobrescu (Romania).
1. Kc2 g4. 1. ..., b1Q+ 2. Kxb1
 Kxd3 3. h6 as in the main line. 1.
 ..., Bc3? d4 lets whP run. **2. h6.** 2.
 Sg5? Bc3 3. h6 h3 4. gh g3 5. h4 g2
 6. Sh3 Ke2 7. h7 Kf1. **2. ... b1Q+**
3. Kxb1 Kxd3. 3. ..., h3 4. gh g3 5.
 h7 g2 6. h8Q g1Q+ 7. Ka2, drawn.
4. h7. 4. Sc5+? Ke2 5. h7 Bc3 6.
 Kc2 Bh8 7. Sd3 Ke3. **4. ... Bc3 5.**
Sf4+. 5. Kc1? Ke3 6. Kc2 Bh8 7.
 Sg5 Kf4. **5. ... Kd2.** 5. ..., Ke4 6.
 Kc2 Ba1 7. Sh5 Kf5 8. Kd3 Kg5 9.
 Sg3 hg 10. Ke2 Kg6 11. Kf1 and a
 draw, as Bl can never win wPg2. **6.**
Ka2. 6. Sh5? h3 7. gh gh 8. Sg3 Ke1
 wins. 6. Sd5? Bh8 7. Sf4 Ke3 8.
 Sg6 h3 9. gh gh 10. Sxh8 h2 11. Sg6
 h1Q+ and Bl wins. **6. ... Bg7.** 6.

..., Bd4 7. Se6 Be5 8. Sf4 Bf6 9.
 Kb3 -- see the main line. If, here, 8.
 ..., Ke1 9. Kb3 Kf2 10. Kc4 Bg7 11.
 Kd3 Kg3 12. Ke4. If 6. ..., Bf6 7.
 Kb3. **7. Se6.** 7. Kb3? Ke3 8. Sd5+
 Kd4 9. Sf4 Ke4 10. Se6 Bf6 11. Kc4
 Ke3 12. Sc7 Kf2 13. Sd5 Bh8 14. Sf4
 Kg3 15. Sg6 Bf6. 7. ..., **Be5(c3, h8)**
8. Sf4 and either **8. ... Bg7 9. Se6,**
 or **8. ... Bf6 9. Kb3 Ke1 10. Kc4**
Kf2 11. Kd3 Bg7 12. Ke4.

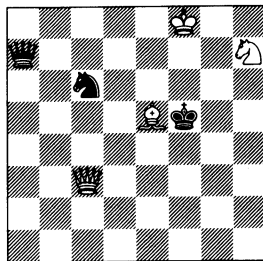
No. 6062 N. Cortlever (xii.82)
 4th Prize, KNSB,
 1981



Win 7+5

No. 6062: N. Cortlever. **1. Ke4.** 1.
 g6? Se2+ 2. Ke5 Rd8 3. c6 Bd6+
 and 4. ..., Sxc3. **1. ... Rxc3 2. g6**
Sc6. The only way to stop mate. **3.**
bc. 3. Rxc6? Rxc5 4. Ra6 Rc8 5.
 Rxa3 Rc4+. **3. ... Re3+ 4. Kd5.** 4.
 Kf5? Re8 5. c7 Bxc5 6. Rb8 Bf8 7.
 Rd8 Re5+. **4. ... Re8 5. c7 Bxc5 6.**
Re6. 6. Rb8? Bf8 7. Kc6 Re6+ 8.
 Kb7 Rb6+ 9. Kc8 Rc6 10. Rb3
 (Kd8, Rxc7;) 10. ..., Bd6 11. Re3
 Rxc7+ 12. Kd8 Re7. **6. ... Rf8.** 6.
 ..., Rc8 7. Kc6 Bd6 8. Kxd6 Rf8 9.
 Re7 (for Kd7 and Rxc7) 9. ...,
 Rf6+ 10. Kd7 Rd6+ 11. Kc8 wins.
 6. ..., Ra8 7. Kc6 Bb6 8. Kb7. 6. ...,
 Rc8 7. Kc6 Bb6 8. Kb7 Rxc7+ 9.
 Kb8. **7. Kc6 Bb6.** bB is offered for
 the sake of bR giving perpetual
 check. **8. Kxb6 Ra8.** 8. ..., Rc8 9.
 Rd6. **9. Rf6.** To prevent the perpet-
 ual check. **9. ... gf 10. Kb7 Rf8 11.**
c8Q Rxc8 12. Kxc8 f5 13. Kd7(d8) f4
14. Ke7 Kg7. Or 14. ..., f3 15. Kf7.
15. h8Q+ Kxh8 16. Kf7.

No. 6063 R. Pye (x.81)
5th Prize, KNSB,
1981

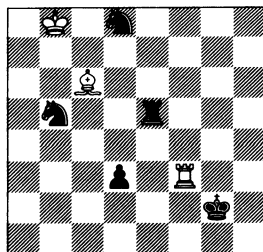


Win 4+3

No. 6063: Robert Pye (Ireland). The first move is murderous to find. 1. **Bc7**. A fantastic move.

1. ..., **Qxc7**. 1. ..., **Qd4** 2. **Qf3** + **Ke6** 3. **Qf7** mate. 1. ..., **Sd4** 2. **Qh3** + **Ke4** 3. **Sf6** mate. 1. ..., **Qa8** + 2. **Kg7** **Ke6** 3. **Sf6** and mate follows. 2. **Qh3** + **Ke4**. 2. ..., **Kg6** 3. **Qg4** + **Kh6** 4. **Qg5** + **Kxh7** 5. **Qh5** mate. 3. **Sg5** + **Kd5** 4. **Qb3** + **Kd6** 5. **Se4** + **Kd7** 6. **Sc5** + **Kd6**. 6. ..., **Kc8** 7. **Qe6** + **Kb8** 8. **Sa6** +. 7. **Sb7** + **Kd7** 8. **Qh3** mate, while if 7. ..., **Ke5** 8. **Qg3** +.

No. 6064 H. Grondijs (xi.81)
1 Hon. Men., KNSB,
1981

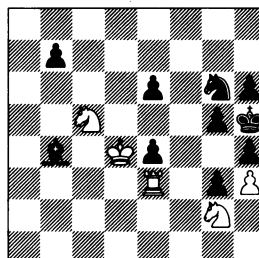


Draw 3+5

No. 6064: H. Grondijs. 1. **Ba8** **Re8**. 1. ..., **Kg1** 2. **Rxd3** **Re8** 3. **Rd1** + **Kf2** 4. **Ra1**. 2. **Rxd3** +. 2. **Rf5** +? **Sc6** + 3. **Kb7** **Sd6** + and wins. 2. ..., **Sc6** +. 2. ..., **Kf2** 3. **Rd2** + **Ke3** 4. **Ra2** **Sc6** + 5. **Kb7** **cSa7** 6. **Ra1** and **Bl** makes no more progress. 3. **Kb7** **bSa7**. 3. ..., **bSd4** 4. **Kc7**, but not 4.

Ra3? **Rb8** + 5. **Kc7** **Sb5** + 6. **Kxc6** **Sxa3** 7. **Kc7** + **Rxa8**. 4. **Rb3** **Rb8** + 5. **Ka6** **Rxa8**. 5. ..., **Rxb3** 6. **Bxc6** + **Sxc6** stalemate. 6. **Rb8** **Sxb8** 7. **Kb7** + draws.

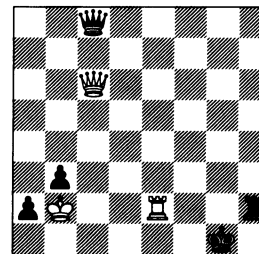
No. 6065 N. Cortlever (xi.81)
2 Hon. Men., KNSB,
1981



Win 5+10

No. 6065: N. Cortlever. 1. **Sxe6**. For mate on g7. 1. **Sxe4?** **Sf4** 2. **Se1** (**Sxf4**, **gf**;) 2. ..., **g2** 3. **Sf3** **Sxh3** 4. **Rb3** (**Se5**, **Be7**;) 4. ..., **Be7** 5. **Rb1** **g4**. 1. **Rxe4?** **e5** + 2. **Kc4** **Bxc5** 3. **Kxc5** **Sf4** and **W** is without winning chances. 1. ..., **g4** 2. **Rxg3**. 2. **hg** +? **Kxg4** 3. **Rxe4** + **Kf3** 4. **Sxh4** + **Sxh4** 5. **Rf4** + **Ke2** 6. **Rxh4** **g2**, with a draw. 2. ..., **hg** 3. **h4**. The threat of **Sg7** mate is renewed. 3. ..., **Bf8**. 3. ..., **Sxh4** 4. **gSf4** mate. 4. **Ke3**. 4. **Kxe4?** **b5** 5. **Kd4** **b4** 6. **Ke3** **b3** 7. **Kd2** **Bb4** + 8. **Kc1** **Bc3** draw. 4. ..., **b6**. 4. ..., **Bc5** + 5. **Kxe4** **Bf8** 6. **Kd4** **b5** 7. **Kc3** and **Bl** is in **zugzwang**. 5. **Kd4** **b5** 6. **Kxe4** **b4** 7. **Kd4** **b3** 8. **Kc3** **b2** 9. **Kxb2**. It will be mate.

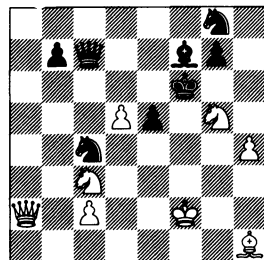
No. 6066 D. Gurgendze (ix.81)
3 Hon. Men., KNSB,
1981



Draw 3+5

No. 6066: D. Gurgenzidze. 1. **Qg6+**.
 1. Qxc8? Rxe2+ 2. Kxb3 a1Q wins.
 1. Qb6? Kf1 2. Rxh2 a1Q+ 3. Kxa1
 Qc1 mate. 1. ..., **Kf1** 2. **Rxh2 Qc1+**
 3. **Kxc1 a1Q+** 4. **Qb1**. 4. Kd2?
 Qe1+ and 5. ..., Qb1+. 4. ...,
Qc3+ 5. **Qc2**. 5. Rc2? b2+ 6. Qxb2
 Qe1 mate. 5. ..., **Qa1+**. 5. ..., bc 6.
 Rf2+ Ke1 7. Re2+ Kxe2 stalemate.
 6. **Qb1**. 6. Kd2? Qe1+ 7. Kd3
 Qg3+ and B1 wins. 6. ..., **Qc3+** 7.
Qc2 and it's a draw.

No. 6067 J.J. van den Ende (xii.81)
 4 Hon. Men., KNSB,
 1981

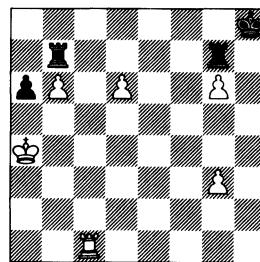


Win 8 + 8

No. 6067: J.J. van den Ende. 1. **cSe4+**
 1. Sxf7? Qc5+ 2. Kf1 Se3+ 3. Ke2
 Qxc3 4. d6 Sh6 and there is no W win.
 1. gSe4+? Kg6 2. h5+ Kh6. 1. ...,
Kg6. 1. ..., Ke7 2. Sxf7 Qb6+ 3.
 Kg2 Se3+ 4. Kh3 Kxf7 5. d6+ Kf8 6.
 Sg5 and wQ mates. 2. **h5+ Kh6**. 2. ...,
 Kxh5 3. Sxf7 Qxf7+ 4. Bf3+ Kh6 5.
 Qxc4. 3. **Qxc4 Qxc4** 4. Sxf7+
Kxh5 5. **Sg3+ Kh4** 6. **Sf5+ Kh3**.
 6. ..., Kh5 7. Bf3+. 7. **Sg5+ Kh2**
 8. **Sf3+ Kxh1** 9. **Sg3** mate. Or, 8.
 ..., **Kh3** 9. **Bg2+**.

No. 6068: J. H. Marwitz. The author has
 placed wPg3 as the original wPg2 allowed
 an inversion of moves. 1. **Rc8+** 1. Ka5?
 Rxc6 2. Rc8+ Rg8 3. Rc7 (Rxc8+, Kxc8;
 Kxa6, Rd7;) 3. ..., bRb8 4. b7 gRd8
 5. d7 Kg7 6. Kxa6 Kf7 7. Ka7 Ke7 8.
 Rc8 Rxb7+. 1. ..., **Rg8** 2. **Rc7 Rg7**.
 2. ..., Rxb6? 3. Rh7 mate. 2. ...,

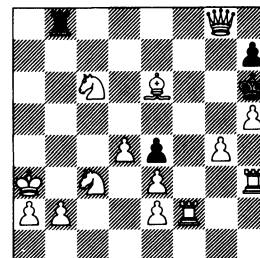
No. 6068 J.H. Marwitz (ii.82)
 5 Hon. Men., KNSB,
 1981



Win 6 + 4

gRb8? 3. d7. 3. **Ka5 Rd7** 4. **g4**. 4.
 Kxa6? Rxb6+ 4. ..., **Kg8** 5. **g7 Kh7**
 6. **g5 Kg8** 7. **g6 Rxb6**. 7. ..., Kxc7 8.
 Kxa6. 9. **Rxd7 Rb5+** 10. **Ka4**. Not
 10. Kxa6? Rb6+ 11. Ka7 Rb7+. After
 10. **Ka4** the endgame is a theoretical win
 for W, for instance after 10. ..., Ra5+ 11.
 Kb4 Rd5 12. Kc4 Rd1 13. Rd8+ Kxc7 14. d7.

No. 6069 G.J. van Breukelen (ii.82)
 Spec. Hon. Men., KNSB,
 1981

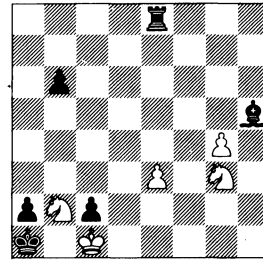


Black to Move
 White wins 14 + 4

No. 6069: G.J. van Breukelen. The study is
 dedicated to the memory of Dr Max Euwe. wK's
 peregrinations emulate the enormous energy of
 the late President of FIDE. We omit '+' to
 save space, and not, as some magazines do,
 on principle (Shakhmaty v SSSR, for example).
 1. ..., **Rb3** 2. **Ka4 Rb4** 3. **Ka5 Rb5** 4. **Ka6**
Rb6 5. **Ka7 Rb7** 6. **Ka8 Ra7** 7. **Kb8**
Rb7 8. **Kc8 Rc7** 9. **Kd8 Rd7** 10. **Ke8**
Re7 11. **Kf8 Re8** 12. **Kf7 Re7** 13.

Kf6 Rf7. W has a quicker win after 13. ..., Rxe6 14. Kf5 Re5 15. Kf4 Rf5 16. Kg3, or, in this, 14. ..., Rf6 15. Ke5 Rf5 16. Kd6 Rf6 17. Qe6. **14. Ke5 Rf5 15. Kd6.** bPe4 must be left strictly alone. 15. ..., **Rd5 16. Ke7 Rd7 17. Kf8 Rd8 18. Kf7 Rd7 19. Se7 Rxe7 20. Kf6 Rf7 21. Ke5 Rf5 22. Kd6 Rd5 23. Kc7.** We read that Kc6 and Ke7 are both possible, lengthening the solution by 1 and 4 moves respectively. 23. ..., **Rd7 24. Kb6 Rd6 25. Ka5 Rd5 26. Sb5 Rxb5 27. Ka6 Rb6.** Now we have a repetition of wK's march already seen, moves 5-15, leading to **39. Kc6 Rd6 40. Kb5 Rb6.** It is 17 moves shorter to the win after 40. ..., Rd5 41. Ka4 Ra5. **41. Kc4 Rc6 42. Kb3 Rc3 43. Ka4 Rc4 44. b4 Rxb4.** See moves 3 to 15 for the next series. **58. Kc6 Rd6 59. Kc5 Rc6 60. Kb4 Rb6 61. Kc3 Rb3 62. Kc4 Rc3 63. Kb4 Rc4 64. Ka3 Ra4 65. Kb2 Rxa2.** The point of this capture appears 35 moves later. **66. Kb3 Rb2 67. Kc4 Rc2 68. Kd5 Rc5 69. Kxe4 Re5 70. Kd3 Rxe3 71. Kc4 Rc3 72. Kb4 Rc4. 72. ..., Rb3 saves W 5 moves. 73. Ka3 Ra4 74. Kb2 Ra2 75. Kc3 Rc2 76. Kd3 Rc3 77. Ke4 Re3 78. Kd5 Re5 79. Kc6 Rc5 80. Kd7 Rd5 81. Kc8 Rc5 82. Kd8 Rd5 83. Bd7 Rxd7 84. Ke8 Re7 85. Kf8 Re8 86. Kf7 Re7 87. Kf6 Re6 88. Kf5 Re5 89. Kf4 Re4 90. Kg3 Re3 91. Kh2 Rxh3 92. Kg1 Rg3.** If 92. ..., Rh1 93. Kg2 Rg1 94. Kf3 Rg3 95. Ke4 Re3 (Rxc4; any except Qxc4) 96. Kd5 Re5 97. Kd6. **93. Rg2 Rxc2 94. Kf1 Rf2 95. Ke1 Rxe2 96. Kd1 Rd2 97. Kc1 Rc2 98. Kb1 Rb2 99. Ka1 Rb1 100. Ka2 Rb2.** If 100. ..., Ra1 101. Kb2 Rb1 102. Ka3 Ra1 103. Qa2. **101. Ka3** and wins. wK and bR are on the same squares as 100 moves previously. But 10 W pieces have disappeared in the meantime!

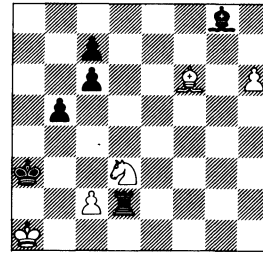
No. 6070 R. Nio Berthoolee (i.82)
1st Spec. Men., KNSB,
1981



Win 5+6

No. 6070: R. Nio Berthoolee. **1. Sf5.** 1. Sxh5? Rxe3, winning, for example, 2. Sa4 Re1+ 3. Kxc2 Re7, followed by Rc7+ and Kb1. W's move threatens Sd4 and Sb3 mate. **1. ..., Bg6** is the first defence. **2. Sd4 Rxe3 3. Sd3 Rxd3** If **3. ..., Bxd3 4. Sb3 mate. 4. Sxc2 mate. 1. ..., Bf7** is the second defence. **2. Sd4 Rc8 3. Se4,** with either **3. ..., Rxc4 4. Sb3 mate,** or **3. ..., Bxc4 4. Sxc2 mate.** A doubled Novotny interference. If **1. ..., Rd8 2. Sd4 Rxd4 3. ed b5 4. Sd3 Bf7 5. Sb4 Bb3 6. d5** wins.

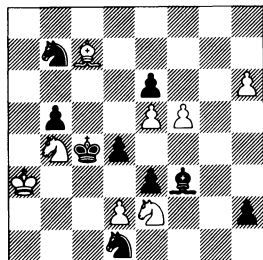
No. 6071 C.M. Bent (x.81)
2nd Spec. Hon. Men., KNSB,
1981



Draw 5+6

No. 6071: C.M. Bent (England). **1. Be7+ e5 2. Bxc5+ Ka4 3. Sb3+. 3. h7? Rd1+ 4. Kb2 Bxh7. 3. ..., Ka5 4. h7 Bxh7 5. Sc4+ bc 6. Bb4+ Kxb4. 6. ..., Ka4 7. Bxd2 Bxc2 8. Kb2 and 9. Kc3. 7. c3+,** and W will be stalemated.

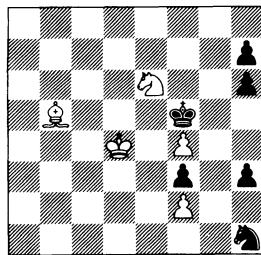
No. 6072 C.J.R. Sammelius (ii.82)
3rd Spec. Men., KNSB,
1981



Draw 8+9

No. 6072: C.J.R. Sammelius (Netherlands). 1.. Sg3? ed 2. h7 Sc3 3. h8Q d1Q and Bl wins. **1. d3+ Kc5 2. Sf4.** 2. Sg3? e2 3. Sc2 b4+ 4. Ka2 Bd5+ 5. Ka1 b3 6. Se1 Kb4 7. h7 b2+ 8. Kb1 Kb3. 2. Sa6+? Kc6 3. Sxd4+ Kd7 4. fe+ Ke7 5. Sc5 Sxc5 6. Bd6+ Ke8 7. Bxc5 h1Q 8. Sf5 Bc6. 2. f6? Sd8 3. Bxd8 h1Q 4. Sf4 Bg4 5. Be7+ Kb6 6. Bd8+ Kb7 7. f7 Qxh6. **2. ... , Bd5 3. f6.** 3. fe? Sb2 4. e7 Sc4+. 3. fSxd5? ed 4. e6 h1Q 5. e7 Qh5. **3. ... , h1Q 4. f7 Qxh6 5. f8Q+ 6. Sxe6+ Bxe6 7. Bb6+ Kxb6** and W is stalemated.

No. 6073 A. Smit (x.81)
4th Spec. Men., KNSB,
1981

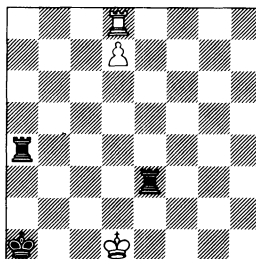


Win 5+6

No. 6079: A. Smit (Netherlands). **1. Ke3 Sxf2.** 1. ... , Kxe6 2. Kxf3 wins, for example, 2. ... , h2 3. Bc6 Kf5 4. Be4+ and 5. Kg2. **2. Kxf2 h2 3. Sg7+ Kg6** 3. ... , Kxf4 4. Sh5+ and 5. Sg3. **4. Sh5 Kxh5.** 4. ... , h1Q 5.

Be8+ Kf5 6. Sg3+. **5. Kg3 h1S+.** Otherwise 6. Be8 mate. **6. Kxf3 Kh4.** 6. ... , Kg6 7. Bd3+ and 8. Kg2. **7. f5 Sg3 8. f6 Sf5 9. f7.** 9. Kf4? Sd6 10. Be8 h5 11. Ke5 Kg5 12. Bxh5 h6 13. Be8 Sxe8 14. f7 Sf6. **9. ... , Sd4+ 10. Ke4 Se6 11. Kf5(e5) Sf8 12. Kf6** and 13. Bd3 and 14. Ke7.

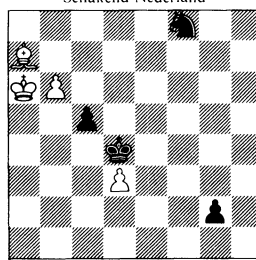
No. 6074 Y. Hoch (x.81)
5th Spec. Men., KNSB,
1981



Draw 3+3

No. 6074: Yehuda Hoch (Israel). 1. Re8? Rd3+ 2. Kc2 Rxd7 3. Kb3 aRd4. 1. Rc8? Rd4+ 2. Kc2 Re2+ 3. Kb3 Rd3+ and 4. ... , Rxd7. **1. Rb8 Rd4+.** 1. ... , Rd3+ 2. Kc2 Rxd7 3. Rb1+ Ka2 4. Rb2+ Ka3 5. Rb3+. **2. Kc2 Re2+.** 2. ... , Rxd7? 3. Ra8+. **3. Kc1 Re1+ 4. Kc2 Re2+ 5. Kc1 Rxd7 6. Rb1+ Ka2 7. Rb2+ Rxb2 stalemate.** If 5. ... , eRd2 6. Rb1+ Ka2 7. d8Q Rd1+ 8. Kc2 R1d2+ 9. Kc1 Rxd8 10. Rb2+ Rxb2 stalemate.

No. 6075 Yu.M. Makletsov (ix.81)
Schakend Nederland

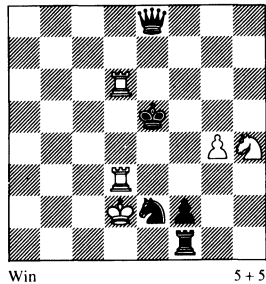


Draw 4+4

No. 6075: Yu. M. Makletsov (USSR). 1. Kb5? g1Q 2. b7 Qb1+ 3.

Kc6 Sd7 4. Bxc5+ Kxd3. 1. b7 Sd7. 1. ..., g1Q 2. b8Q. 2. Kb5, and a divergence:
 2. ..., g1Q 3. Bxc5+. 3. b8Q? Qb1+ and 4. ..., Sxb8. 3. ..., Sxc5
 4. b8Q Qb1+ 5. Kc6. 5. Ka5? Qa2+ 6. Kb5 Qa6+. 5. ..., Qh1+ 6. Kb5. Again the only square. 6. Kd6? Qh6+ 7. Ke7 Qe6+ and 8. ..., Sd7+. 6. ..., Qb1+ 7. Kc6 drawn.
 2. ..., g1R 3. Bxc5+. 3. Kc6? Rb1 4. Kc7 Kd5 5. Kc8 Kc6 wins. 3. ..., Sxc5 4. b8Q Rb1+ 5. Ka5 Rxb8 and stalemate, avoided only by 5. ..., Ra1+ 6. Kb5, also a draw.

No. 6076 A. van Tets (xi.81)
Schakend Nederland

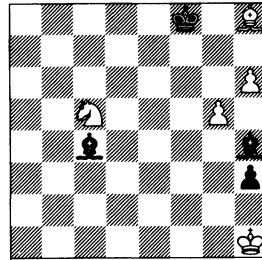


Win 5+5

No. 6076: A. van Tets. 1. Ke3. Threatening two checkmates. 1. Sg6+? Qxg6 2. Rxc6 Rd1+ 3. Kxd1 f1Q+ wins. 1. ..., Sd4. 1. ..., Qf7 2. Sg6+. 2. R3xd4. 2. R6xd4? Kf6+ wins. 2. ..., Re1+ 3. Kxf2 Qf7 (f8)+. 3. ..., Re4 4. Sg6+ Qxg6 5. R4d5+ and 6. Rxc6. 3. ..., Re2+ 4. Kxe2 Qb5+ 3. Rd3, and bK's stalemate is lifted. 3. ..., Rf1+ 4. Kxf1 Qf7+ 5. Sf5 Qc4+ 6. Rd3 Qf4+ 7. Ke1. 4. Sf3+. 4. Kxe1? Qf2+ 5. Kd1 Qc2+. 4. ..., Qxf3+ 5. Kxf3 and wins, according to the composer, in the manner demonstrated in *Schweizerische Schachzeitung* in x.68, after a record number of 27 checks. The composer tells us that the idea arose from a conversation 25 years before with C.J. de Feijter. wK is forced anticlockwise via the h-

and g-files, and the 8th and 7th ranks, and then via the a- and b-files to e1. He then returns, ending up on the square h5. The composer took the intervening years to find a convincing introduction, one that avoided a "Bl to Move" position...

No. 6077 A. Smit (ix.81)
Schakend Nederland

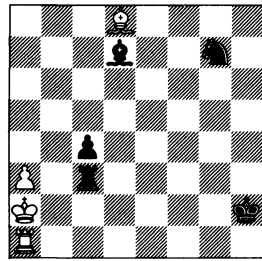


Win 5+4

No. 6077: Arjen Smit. To stop bBg3 W plays 1. Be5. 1. Kh2? Bxg5 2. h7 Bg8 3. Se6+ Bxe6 4. Ba1 Bf4+, or, in this, 3. Sd7+ Kf7 4. Se5+ Kf8 5. Sg6+ Kf7. 1. ..., Bxg5. To stop g5-g6. 2. h7 Bd5+ 3. Kg1. 3. Kh2? 3. ..., h2+ 4. Kxh2 Bf4+ 5. Bxf4 Kg7 6. Sd7. For 7. Sf8 and 8. Be5. 6. ..., Be4. For Bxh7 7. h8Q+. 7. Be5+? Kxh7 8. Sf6+ Kg6 9. Sxe4 Kf5. 7. ..., Kxh8 8. Sf6 B- 9. Bh6 wins. Had W played 3. Kh2?, then 8. Sf6 Bf5 9. Bh6 Bc8(e6) would have protected bPh3, and wK could never make the final winning journey to h6.

No. 6078: Virgil Nestorescu (Romania). 1. Bf6? Rc2+ 2. Kb1 Rg2. 1. Bc7+ Kg2. 1. ..., Kh3 2. Rh1+ Kg2 3. Rh7. 2. Be5 Rc2+ 3. Kb1 Bf5. For Re2+. 4. Bxg7. W has his piece back, but after 4. ..., Kf1 a nasty discovery is threatened. 4. ..., Kf3 5. Bf6 Ke2 6. Ra2 Rd2+ 7. Ka1 Bc2 8. a4 Kd1 9. Ra3 Bb3 10. Kb1 is a draw, but not 10. a5? Kc2. 5. Bf6. 5. Bb2? Ke2 6. Ra2 Kd1 7. Ka1 c3 8. Bxc3 Rc1+ and 9. Rb1 mate, or, in

No. 6078 V. Nestorescu (ix.81)
Schakend Nederland

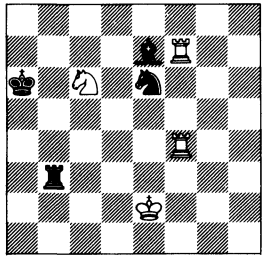


Draw 4+5

this, 7. Bf6? Rc1+ 8. Kb2 c3+ 9. Kb3 Be6+. 5. ..., Bh7. If 5. ..., Ke1(e2) 6. Ra2. 6. Bh8 Bg6 7. Bg7 Bf5 8. Bf6 Be4 9. Be5 Bd3 10. Bd4, drawn.

The judges singled out these last 4 four studies as being of excellent quality, though not actually honoured in their award. The provisional award was confirmed without change.

No. 6079 J.H. Marwitz (i.83)
1st Prize, A. Rueb
Memorial Tourney, KNSB, 1982-3
Award: i.85 and vi.85
Schakend Nederland



Win 4+4

No. 6079: J.H. Marwitz (Netherlands). The Dutchman Alexander Rueb was the first President of F.I.D.E. The annual informal tourney of studies published in **Schakend Nederland** was dedicated to his memory. The award was published in two parts. KNSB is the Royal Dutch Chess Federation.

Judge: F.A. Spinhoven (Netherlands). 36 entries.

1. Ra4+/i Kb5 2. Re4 Rb2+/ii 3. Kd1/iii Sg5 4. Sa7+/iv Kb6 5. Sc8+ Kc6 6. Sxe7+ Kb7 7. Kc1 Rb3 8. Kc2 and either 8. ..., Rb5 9. Rf5 Rxf5 10. Rb4+ and 11. Sxf5, or 8. ..., Rb6 9. Sd5+.

i) 1. Re4? Sg5 2. Ra4+ Kb5 3. Rf5+ Kxc6 draws, not 3. ..., Kxa4? 4. Ra5 mate.

ii) 2. ..., Sg5 3. Sd4+ Kb4 4. Sxb3+ Sxe4 5. Rxe7 Sc3+ 6. Kd3 Kxb3 7. Rb7+.

iii) 3. Kf1? Kxc6 4. Rxe6+ Bd6 5. Rf6 Rd2.

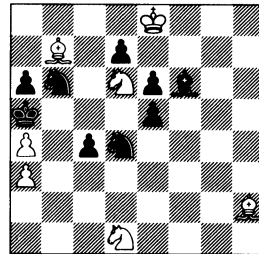
iii) 3. Kf1? Kxc6 4. Rxe6+ Bd6 5. fRf6 Rd2.

iv) 4. Re5+? Kxc6 5. fRxe7 Kd6 6. Re8 Rb8.

4. Rf5+? Kxc6 5. Rxe7 Kd6 6. Re8 Se6 7. Rf6 Rb1+ 8. Kd2 Rb2+ 9. Kd3 Rb3+ 10. Ke4 Rb4+ 11. Kf5 Rf4+.

"A superb study in which Bl time and again threatens to win material back, which W ingeniously thwarts."

No. 6080 N. Cortlever (ii.83)
2nd Prize, A. Rueb
Memorial Tourney, KNSB, 1982-3



Win 7+9

No. 6080: N. Cortlever (Netherlands). 1. Bc6/i Sxc6 2. Sb2 Sd8 3. Bg3 c3 4. Be1 e4 5. Kf8 Be5 6. Kg8, and now, since Bl cannot improve his position, wK, avoiding checks, treks to b3, after which Sc4 mates.

i) 1. Sb2(c3)? Sf5. 1. Bc6 clears b7 for subsequent mating threats and meets 1. ..., Sxa5 with 2. Sxc4 mate. "Original!"

EG83 errata

pp. 4-8 all **H1-H7** zone demarcation lines should be **thick**.

H3: the h8 danger zone consists of the squares f8, g8, h8, g7, h7, h5 and g4.

H7: the vertical line between f6 and e6 should be moved one square east so that f6 is in the drawing zone.

p. 5, col. 1, 9 lines below the diagram, the zugzwangs f8f6d6/g7/c6 should read f8f6d6/g7/c7.

p. 12 the bottom 2 lines of col. 1 should read:

wKc8 bSb5 bKa6 wBc6 wBa3 1

wKb8 wBc8 wBb4 bKd8 bSe7 1

p. 13 delete (in col. 1) the line "maters..."

p. 14 **R6** should have the pieces count 3+2

p. 16, col. 2 EG00 should read EG80. col. 2 "The following article" should read "The article on p. 22"

p. 63, col. 1 "1963" should read "1763".

col. 2 "m,andatory" should read "mandatory"

p. 64 "£15" should read "\$15"

EG

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C (or similar motif) denotes a computer-related article or diagram.

GBR code (after Guy / Blandford / Roycroft) denotes chessboard force. Examples: 0002.01 is the code for two (white) knights against one (black) pawn; 4100 codes a white and a black queen, with a white rook; two (white) bishops against a (black) knight codes as 0023.

Next meeting: Friday, 3rd October, 1986 at B.T. Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., London, W1. Time: 6.15 pm. (But phone 01-2059876 or 01-3493294).

Annual subscription: £8 or \$15. Calendar year 1986 - EG83-86.

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