

An original article by the Chelyabinsk composer-analyst Alexey Grigoryevich KOPNIN on the drawing potential of GBR class 0310.01 (with a centre pawn) has been condensed and edited for EG by the Taunton player-analyst and author David

Hooper. We are delighted to present the fruit of this remote collaboration, which is of importance to both the wide world of over-the-board chess and the fraternity of composers, solvers and analysts.

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**POSITIONAL DRAWS IN GBR  
CLASS 0310.01 WITH  
CENTRE PAWN ON ANY RANK**

by David Hooper and  
Alexey Kopnin

In this 5-man "2 + 3" material W has wB, against Bl's bR and, for this analysis, dP. When bK and bP are joined, ie bK guards bP, or when bR makes a barrier cutting off wK from bP, Bl wins. The analysis deals with positions in which the following conditions all hold true: bK is not joined to P; wK attacks P and wB cannot attack P (exceptions **K5, K15, K16**).

bR may defend P: from the rear (best - for the attacker - for P on its ranks 4, 5, 6, or 7); from the side (best for unmoved P, and always better from the long than from the short side); or from ahead. Bl tries to join bK to P, sometimes achieved by bK outflanking wK. bR may sometimes be repositioned, temporarily unguarding P while threatening wB directly, or, by

means of forks, pins, or skewers, indirectly. bR may harass wB so that it is 'wrong-footed', unable to reach this or that diagonal.

W may attempt to draw:

(1) by interference, inserting wB between bR and P, cutting off P's defence. This fails to bRxwB if P can subsequently advance unhindered - which always happens, for example, when bR guards P from the rear.

(2) W's pieces may head off bK, preventing its joining P or, more rarely, they may attack bR, removing P's defender.

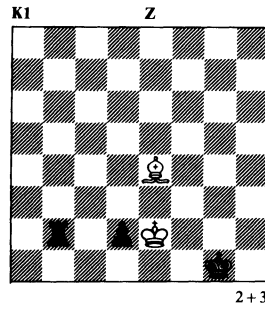
The following solution and diagram caption conventions are used:

- Z signifying (reciprocal) zugzwang
- = signifying a draw study
- = = signifying drawn regardless of the move
- + + signifying that Bl wins, regardless of the move.

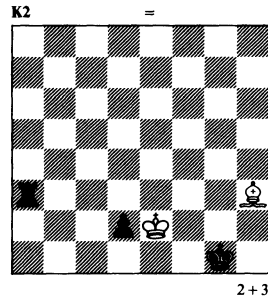
In the text at the end of a variation the symbol = indicates a draw, and the absence of this symbol indicates a win for Bl.

**PAWN on 7th RANK**

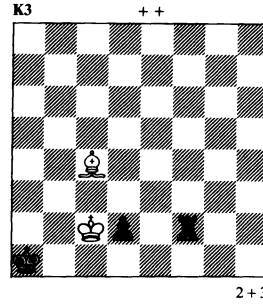
If bR guards P from the rear Bl wins, bK eventually joining P. If bR guards P from the side Bl cannot win if bK is remote. There are 7 zugzwangs.



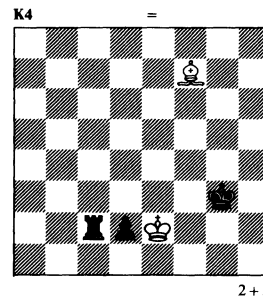
**K1:** WTM loses. 1. Bf3 (Bd3, Kg2;) Kh2 2. Be4 Kg3 3. Kd1 Kf4 4. Bc2 Ke3.  
BTM draws. 1. ..., Kh2 2. Kd1 Kg3 3. Bc2=, or 1. ..., Ra2 2. Bb1 Rb2 3. Be4Z=.



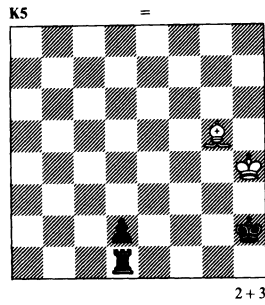
**K2:** Study by Moravec, Šach, 1941 (mirrored). 1. Bf5 (to prevent Rd3;) Ra5/i 2. Bd3 Ra2 3. Bb1 Rb2 4. Be4Z=(K1).  
i) 1. ..., Rf3 2. Bg6/ii Rf2+ 3. Kd1 Kg2 4. Bh5 Rf5 5. Bg6=, and not 5. Be8? Rf8 6. Bc6+ Kf2 7. Kxd2 Rd8+ 8. K— Rc8.  
ii) 2. Bd3? Rxd3, or 2. Bc2? Rf2+ 3. Kd1 Kg2.



**K3:** With bR on the long side and bK on short side (unlike **K1**) Bl wins because bR has more space and because wK may outflank on the short side. (Similar positions with bPd3, bPd4 and bPd5 can also be won regardless of the move - see **K8**, **K10b**, **K12b** and **K13**). 1. ..., Rh2 (a waiting move) 2. Bf7/i Rh7 3. Be6 Rh6 4. Bf7 Rd6 5. Bh5 Ka2, and bK joins P, reaching e3 by way of d5 or d6 (after Rd4);  
i) 2. Bd3 Ka2, or 2. Bb3 Rh3 3. Bc4 Rc3+.

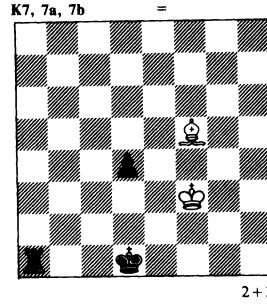


**K4:** A study by Kondratiev and Kopnin, **64-Shakhmatnoye Obozrenie**, 1985 (mirrored). There are 3 linked zugzwangs. 1. Bb3 Rb2 2. Bd1Z Kg2 3. Ba4Z Kg1 4. Bd1Z=, if 4. ..., Kh2 5. Kd3=. Such zugzwangs do not occur when bR guards P from the long side.



**K5:** Study position after Troitzky. 1. Be3Z Kg2 2. Kg4Z Kf1 3. Kf3 Ke1 4. Bf2+ Kf1 5. Be3=. Similar play could occur with KK on the short side.

Similar zugzwangs occur with bPd5 (**K10**) and bPd3.

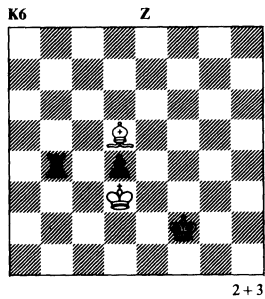


**K7:** Study by Kondratiev and Kopnin, 1 Hon. Men., Fritz Jubilee, 1982-4. 1. Ke4 Ra4 2. Kd3 Ke1 3. Be4/i Kf2 4. Bc6 Rb4 5. Bd5Z=.  
i) 3. Be6? Kf2 4. Bd5 Rb4Z, see **K6**.

**PAWN on 6th or 5th RANKS**

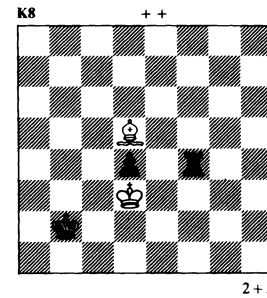
If bR guards P from the rear Bl wins. If bR guards P from the side or front Bl cannot win if bK is remote. There is one zugzwang. If **K1**, **K4** and **K5** are mimicked with bPd3 or bPd4 Bl, having more manoeuvring space, would win; thus Bl's chances are somewhat better compared with bPd2.

**K7a:** with wBh7 (not wBf5), Bl wins, 1. Ke4 Ra7 2. Bf5 Rf7 3. Bc8/i Rf8 4. Ba6 Rd8 5. Kd3, see **K8a**. This example, like **K3**, shows a common theme for Bl, namely the transfer of bR from the side to the rear defence.  
i) 3. Bg4+ Kd2, or 3. Bh3 d3, or 3. Be6 Re7.



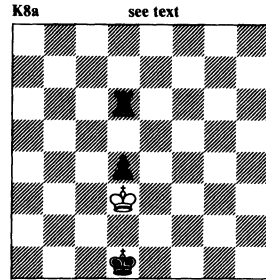
**K6:** WTM loses, 1. Bc6/i Kg3 2. Ke4 Kg4 3. Bd7+ Kg5 4. Be6 Kf6 5. Bd5 Ke7 6. Kd3 Kd6 7. Bc4 Kc5(e5).  
i) 1. Bc4 Rxc4, or 1. Be6 Kf3, or 1. Ke4 Ke2.  
BTM draws, 1. ..., Ra4 (K—;/Bc4=) 2. Bc6 Rb4 (Ra6; Bd5=) 3. Bd5Z=.

**K7b:** with wBg6 (not wBf5). Bl wins, 1. Ke4 Ra6 2. Bh5+ Kd2 3. Kxd4 Ra4+ 4. K— Ra5+.



**K8:** Bl wins. The difference between **K8** and **K6** (like that between **K3** and **K1**, or between **K10b** and **K10**) shows

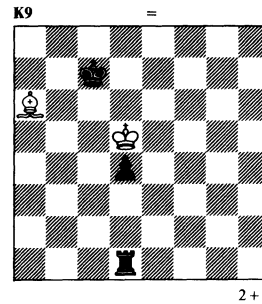
the advantage to Bl of having bR on the long rather than short side; and with bK on short side Bl can usually outflank. BTM: 1. ..., Rh4 (waiting) 2. Bf7 Ka3 (a diversion that enables bR to guard from the rear) 3. Kc4 Ka4 4. Bg6 Ka5 5. Bd3 Rf4 (waiting: Kb6? Ka5=) 6. Kc5/i Ka4 7. Kc4 Ka3 8. Bc2 Kb2 9. Bh7 Rf7 10. Be4 Rd7 11. Bf5 (Bd5? Rxd5;) Rd8 12. Bg6 Kc1 13. Kd3 Kd1, see **K8a**.



**K8a** (added by DVH): when bR guards bPd4 from the rear bK outflanks by way of d1. Bl wins wherever the light wB stands. W needs to answer ...Ke1; by placing wB on the f1-a6 diagonal and to meet ...Kc1; by placing wB on the b1-h7 diagonal. Bl can always wrong-foot wB so that it no longer has access to both diagonals. For example, with wBg8 WTM, 1. Bh7 Ke1 2. Bf5 (Bg8, Kf2; Ke4, d3;) Kf2 3. Ke4 d3, wK obstructing wB. Or 1. Bf7 Kc1 2. Bg8 Kb2 and 3. Kc4(d3) or 3. Bh7 (too late) Kb3, or 3. Bf7 Ka3 for Kb4 and Kb5. BTM, 1. ..., Rd8 2. Bf7 Ke1 3. Bc4 Rd6 (waiting) 4. Bb5 Kd1, and now 5. Bc4 (e8, c6, a4+) Kc1, or 5. Ke4 Kd2. See **K18** for further discussion of outflanking.

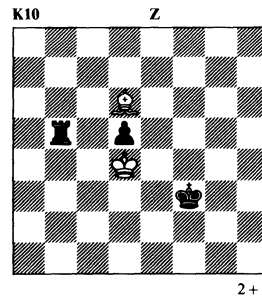
**K9**: Study position in which wK holds bK at bay. If bK retreats or plays to b- or f-file then W draws by intereference after Kc4 (b-file case) or Ke4 (f-

file case) with Bd3 to follow. 1. Be2 Rd2 2. Bf1/i Kd7 3. Bb5+ (Bc4) Ke7 4. Bf1=, if 4. ..., Kf6 5. Ke4+. i) This position is not a zugzwang: WTM can play Kc5=. BTM wins, 1. ..., d3.



#### PAWN on 4th RANK

In general, Bl's chances (with bPd5) are less promising than they are with bPd4 or bPd3. bR guarding P from the rear is best for Bl, although not a certain win. There are 5 zugzwangs.

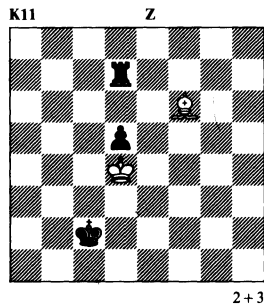


**K10**: cf **K6**, for which play is similar. **K10a**, with wBh6 (not d6). Drawn. WTM, 1. Ke5 Rc5 2. Kd4 Ra5 3. Ke5 Rb4 4. Kd4=. BTM, 1. ..., Rb6/i 2. Bf8 Rb8 3. Be7 Rb7 4. Bc5 Rd7 5. Ke5 Rd8 6. Bb6 Rd7 7. Bc5 Ke2 (g4) 8. Ke6 Rd8 9. Bb6 Rb8 10. Bc5=.

i) 1. ..., Kg4 2. Ke5 Kh5 2. Be3 Kg6 3. Bd4 Kf7 5. Kd6=, or 1. ..., Ke2 2. Bf8=.

Thus Bl fails to outflank bPd5 with bR on short side and bK on long side. (Note that if **K10a** were moved 'south', ie bPd4 or bPd3, Bl would win, bR having more space after having moved to the rear. DVH).

**K10b**: wKd4 wBd6; bKb3 bRf5 bPd5. Unlike **K10** Bl wins because bR can make a waiting move. See **K12b**, **K13** and **K14**.

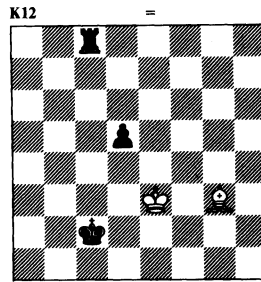


2+3

**K11**: WTM loses, 1. Ke5 d4, or 1. Be5 Kd2 (a vital crossing of d-file) 2. Bf6 Rd6 3. Be7 Rd7 4. Bg5+ Ke2 5. Bh6 Kf3 6. Be3 (Bc1, Kg4; Ke5, d4;) Kg4 7. Ke5 Re8+ 8. Kd4 Re4+.

BTM draws, 1. ..., Rf7 2. Be5=, or 1. ..., Rd6 2. Be7 Rd7 3. Bf6Z=, or 1. ..., Kd2 2. Ke5 Rf7 3. Bh8 (only move) Rf8 (Rh7; Bf6=) 4. Bg7 Rd8 5. Bf6=. Finally, 1. ..., Kb3 2. Kc5, a position that is drawn regardless of the move (but Bl wins similar positions with bPd4 or bPd3): BTM, 2. ..., Ka4 (c2) 3. Kc6 Rf7 4. Be5=, or WTM, 3. Be5 Rd8 (K-; Kc6) 4. Bf6 Rf8 5. Be5=. (If in **K11** bK were anywhere else except a1 or a2 then BTM wins. DVH) See **K12**, **K12a**, **K12b** and **K13**.

**K11a**: wKd4 wBd6 bKe2 bRd7 bPd5. Bl wins because wB lacks space. BTM, 1. ..., Kd2 (Kf3? Ke5=) 2. Kc5 Rb7 3. Ba5+ (d8) Kd3 4. Kc6 Rh7.



2+3

**K12**: Study by Kondratiev and Kopnin, 1st Pr., Duras Centenary, 1982-3.

1. Kd4 Rd8/i 2. Bh4 Rd7 (Rh8; Bg3=) 3. Bf6Z, **K11**.

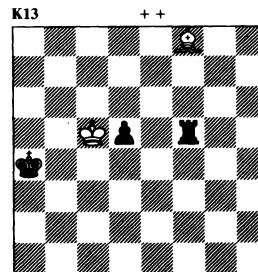
i) 1. ..., Rg8 2. Bd6=, or 1. ..., Rc3 2. Be5 Rd3+ 3. Kc5=.

**K12a**: bKb2 (not c2), twin study. 1. Kd4/i Rd8 2. Bc7 Rd7 3. Be5 Kc2 (Kb3; Kc5) 4. Bf6Z.

i) 1. Be5+? Kc2 2. Kd4 Rd8 3. Bf6 Rd7Z.

**K12b**: bKb2 (not c2) and wBg5 (not g3). Bl wins 1. Kd4/i Rf8 2. Be7 (Bh6, Rd8; Bg7, Kc2;) Rf5 3. Bc5 Kb3 (see **K14**) 4. Bd6 Rh5 (waiting) 5. Bf8 Ka4 6. Kc5 Rf5, **K13**.

i) or 1. Bf6+ Kc2 2. Kd4 Rf8 3. Be5 Rd8 4. Bf6 Rd7Z.



2+3

**K13**: Bl wins. 4 variations.

1. Be7 Ka5 and bK outflanks by way of b7; wB cannot get to the g1-a7 dia-

gonal in time to prevent this, ie to answer ..., Kb7; by Kd6 without allowing the continuation ..., Kb6.

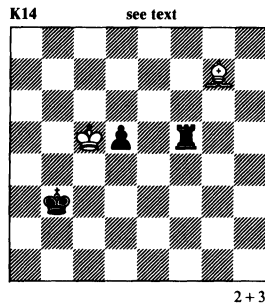
1. Bd6 Ka3/i 2. Kd4+ (Be7, Kb3; transposes) Kb3 3. Be7 Ka4 4. Kc5 Ka5 and wK travels to e6 by way of b7, c7 or c8, and d7.

i) Triangulating, for outflanking is not yet feasible, eg 1. ..., Ka5 2. Bh2 Ka6 3. Bg1 Kb7 4. Kd6.

1. Bg7 Kb3 is **K14**.

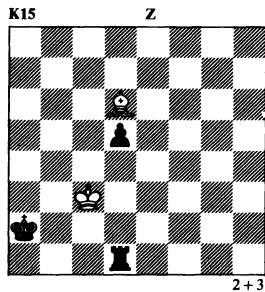
1. Bh6 Ka3 2. Bg7/i Kb3 is **K14**.

i) 2. Bc1+ Kb3 3. Bd2 Kc2, or here 3. Bh6 Kc3 or 3. Kd4 Kb4.



**K14:** A zugzwang according to Kopnin. WTM loses, 1. Bh8 Kc2 2. Kd4 Rf8 3. Bg7 Rd8 4. Be5 (Bf6, Rd7Z; - **K11**) Kd2 5. Bf6 Rd6, as **K11**.

BTM, 1. ..., Rg5 2. Bh8 (Bf6, Rh5; Bg7, Rf5;) Kc2 3. Kd4 Rg8 4. Bf6 Rf8 5. Be7 Rf5 6. Bc5 (drawn, suggests Kopnin, but he himself shows in **K12** and **K13** that B1 wins by 6. ..., Kb3. If so, then B1 wins **K14** regardless of the move. DVH)

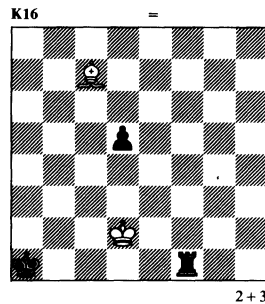


**K15:** There are 3 linked zugzwangs here, ie 1. ..., Kb1 2. Bc5Z or 2. Be5Z. WTM loses, 1. Be5 Ka3/i 2. Kc2 Re1 3. Bd6+ Ka4 4. ..., Re4. Or 1. Bc5 Rf1 2. Kd4 Rf4 3. Bd6 Kb3, see **K12b** and **K13**.

i) 1. ..., Kb1Z 2. Bd6 d4+, or 2. Bf6 Ka2 3. Be7 Re1 4. B— Re4.

BTM draws, 1. ..., Kb1 (Rf1; Kd4=) 2. Bc5Z/i Ka1 (attempting to lose the move) 3. Ba3, and now 3. ..., Rf1 4. Kd4=, or 3. ..., Ka2 4. Bd6Z=, or 3. ..., Kb1 Bc5Z=. Kopnin also notes 1. ..., Ka1 2. Bb8 (or Ba3=) Rb1 3. Be5 Rb5 4. Kd4 Ka2 5. Bd6=.

i) Also 2. Be5Z=, for if 2. ..., Ka1 3. Kb4 K- 4. Kc5=.

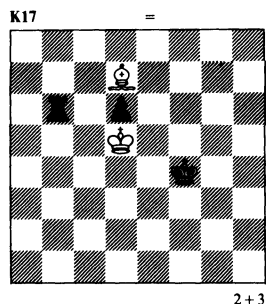


**K16:** Study by Kondratiev and Kopnin. 1. Be5+ (K-? Rf7;) Kb1 (Ka2; Kc3=) 2. Kd3 (Kc3? Rd1Z;) Rd1+ 3. Kc3Z=, see **K15**.

#### PAWN on 3rd RANK

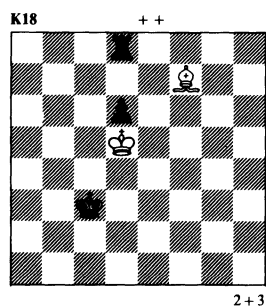
For B1 this is the least favourable rank on which to have bP. In whatever manner it is guarded there are drawing chances for W if bK is remote. There is one zugzwang.

**K17:** Unlike **K6** and **K10** this is drawn, whoever has the move, for bK cannot outflank at the rear of P. WTM, 1. Bc8 Kg5 2. Ke6 Kg6 3. Bd7 Kg7 4. Ba4 Kf8 5. Bd7=.



**K17a:** wKd5 wBd7 bKb4 bRf6 bPd6, drawn for the same reason.

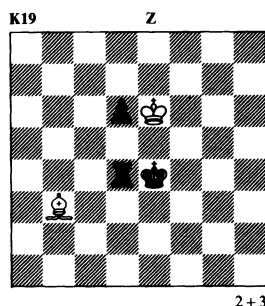
**K17b:** wKd5 wBd3 bKf4 bRf6 bPd6 is also drawn regardless of the move, eg BTM, 1. ..., Kf5 2. Bc2+ Kg5 3. Bb3 Kg6 4. Kc6 Kg7 5. Kd7=. In general, when bK attempts to outflank on the same side as bR success is rare.



**K18:** Unlike **K11**, Bl wins regardless of the move, because there is no h9 square for wB. WTM, 1. Ke6 (Kc6, Kd4;) Rf8 and now 2. Bg6 Kd4, or 2. Bh5 d5. BTM, 1. ..., Kd3 2. Bg6+/i Ke3 3. Bh7 Kf4 4. Bc2/ii Kg5 5. Ke6 d5 6. Ke5 d4 7. Ke4 Kg4, and now bK makes for d1 (**K8a**).  
 i) 2. Ke6 Rf8 3. Bg6+ Kd4 4. Ke7 Ra8.  
 ii) 4. Be4 Kg5 5. Ke6 Re8+ 6. Kd5 Re5+.  
 Kopnin states that analysis in Shakhmaty v SSSR (ii.85) shows that Bl can-

not outflank by playing bK to the rear of P. (Kopnin does not repeat this analysis in his article. Presumably wB oscillates between c2 and b1 and when bK appears at c6 W replies with wKc4. Kopnin does not show how to outflank with bPd3, but in this case wB has less space in which to oscillate: Bl can reach the position wKe3 wBc1 bKe5 bRd5 bPd3, and now WTM, 1. Bb2+ (Bd2) Kd6. BTM triangulates, 1. ..., Ke6 2. Kd2 (Bd2, Kd6; or B-d2) Kf5 3. Ke3 Ke5. DVH)

(If in **K18** bK stood on a2, a3, g2, h2, h3 or on its 8th rank the game would apparently be drawn; but with bK elsewhere then BTM wins. DVH).



**K19:** This is the only zugzwang with bPd6. WTM loses, 1. Bc2+ Ke3 2. Bb3 (Bh7, d5;) Rb4 3. Bc2/i Rb6 4. Kd5 Rb2 5. Bh7 Rd2+ 7. K- d5, or 1. Ba2 Rd2 2. Bb1+ (Bb3, d5;) Ke3 and 3. ..., d5.

BTM draws, 1. ..., Rd3 2. Bc2=, or 1. ..., d5 2. Bc2+ Ke3 3. Bb3 Ke4 4. Bc2+=, or 1. ..., Rd2 2. Ba4 d5 3. Bc6=.

i) 3. Ba2 Rb5 4. Kd4 Kf4 5. Ke6 Ke4.

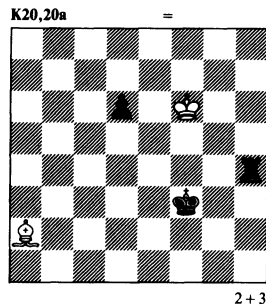
**K20:** Study by Kopnin, Shakhmaty v. SSSR, 1985. 1. Ke7/i Rd4 2. Ke6 Ke4 3. Bb3Z= (**K19**), and not 3. Bb1+? Ke3 4. Ba2/ii Ra4 5. Bb1/iii Rb4 6. Bh7 Rb7 6. Bc2 Rb6, (**K19**).

i) 1. Ke6? loses, 1. ..., Rh6+ 2. Kd5 Kf4 3. Bc4 Rg6 (waiting) 4. Bb3 Rg3 5. Bc4 Rc3 6. Ba6 Rb3 7. Bf1 Rb1 8. Be2 (Bc4) Rb6 9. Bd3 Rb8 10. Bh7 Rd8

(the end of a manoeuvre to get bR behind P) 11. Bc2 Kg5 12. Ke6 d5 13. Ke5 d4 14. Ke4 Kg4, heading for d1 (**K8a**).

ii) 4. Bc2 Rc4 5. Bh7 Rc7 6. Bb1 Rb7 7. Bc2 Rb6, as **K19**.

iii) 5. Bd5 Ra6 6. Bc4 Rc6 7. Bd5 Rb6.



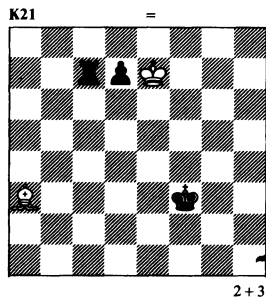
**K20a:** wBb3 (not a2). Twin study: the key in one is the try in the other. 1. Ke6/i Rh6+ 2. Kd5 Ke3 3. Ba4 Rh4 4. Bc6/ii Rd4+ 5. Ke6=, or 4. ..., Rh6 5. Bd7=.

i) 1. Ke7? Rd4 2. Ke6 Ke4Z (**K19**).

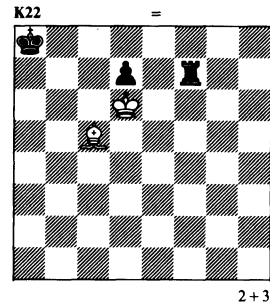
ii) 4. Bd7? Rd4+ 5. Ke6 Kd3 6. Bc6 Kc4.

#### PAWN on 2nd RANK

When bR guards P from the long side Bl wins, with two rare exceptions: **K22** and **K23**. When bR guards P from the short side or from the front Bl cannot win if bK is remote. There are no zugzwangs.

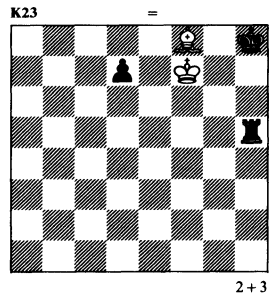


**K21:** Study by Nadareishvili, Com-mended, Thèmes-64, 1974 (mirrored). 1. Kd8 (Bd6? Rb7; Kd8, Ke4;) Ra7 2. Bc5 Ra5 3. Bd6 Ra7 4. Bc5 Rb7 5. Kc8=.



**K22:** Study by Åkerblom, 2nd Pr., Schackvarlden, 1941. 1. Kc7 Rh7 2. Bf2/i Rh2 3. Bg3 Rh3 4. Bd6 Rh7 5. Bc5 Rg7 6. Be3 (only move) Rg3 7. Bf4 Rg4 8. Bd6 Rg7 9. Bc5 Rf7 10. Bd4 (or Bg1=) Rf5 11. Bg1 (only move) Rf1 12. Bh2 d5 13. Be5 Rd1 14. Kd6 d4 15. Kd5 d3 16. Kd4 d2 17. Bf4=.

i) The only move. 2. Be3? Rh3 3. Bf2 Rf3 4. Bg1 Rg3 5. Bf2 Rg2 6. Be3 Re2 7. Bg1 Re1 8. Bf2 Rd1 9. Bg3 d5 10. Kd6 d4 11. Kd5 d3 12. Kd4 Rg1 13. Bf4 Rg4.



**K23:** Study by Kondratiev and Kopnin, 1986. 1. Bd6 and now 1. ..., Rh7+ 2. Kf8 (Ke8? Kg8;) Rh6 3. Ke7 (Be5+? Kh7;) Rh7+ 4. Kf8=, or 1. ..., Rg5 2. Ke8 Rg7 3. Be5=, or 1. ..., Ra5 2. Ke7 Ra7 3. Kd8 Kg8 4. Bc5 Ra5



5. Bb4 (or Bd6=) Ra4 6. Bd6 Ra7 7. Bc5 Rb7 8. Kc8=.

In diagrams **K22** and **K23** Bl would win if bK were placed anywhere else.

**K23a:** wKf7 wBg1 bKh8 bRd6 bPd7, study by Kopnin, SCHACH, iii.84, Special Hon. Mention. 1. Ke7 Rd5 (Rd1; Bc5) 2. Bh2 Rh5 3. Bd6+, as **K23**. Kopnin later discovered a dual: 2. Bb6 Rb5 3. Bc7 d5 4. Be5 + Kh7 5. Ke6 Kg6 6. Bd4 Kg5 7. Ke5 Kg4 8. Be3 Kf3 9. Bh6 Ke2 10. Kd4 Kf3, as **K10a**. (Seen No. 6432 for the correction.)

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**ASSIAC MEMORIAL**  
**Formal Tourney Announcement**  
Closing date 31.xii.86

Send to: George Botterill, c/o New Statesman, 14-16 Farringdon Lane, London EC1R 3AU. Mark envelope: ASSIAC MEMORIAL. Twin studies allowed; 4 studies maximum per composer. Prizes, 1-5: L30, 25, 20, 15, 10. Judges: IGM Jon Speelman and another.

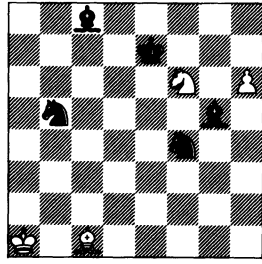
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**DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS**

No. 6402 E.A. Asaba  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985

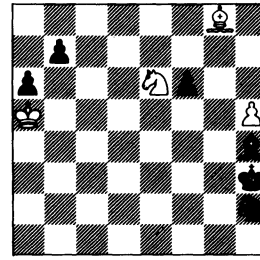


Draw 4+5

No. 6402: E.A. Asaba (Moscow). 1. Sg8 + Kf7 2. h7 Kg7 3. Bxf4 Bxf4 4. h8Q + Kxh8 5. Se7 Be5 + 6. Kb1 Sa3 + 7. Kc1 Bf4 + 8. Kb2 Be5 + 9. Kc1 draws.

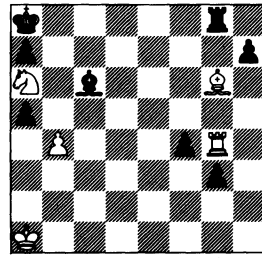
No. 6403: V.V. Kichigin (Perm). 1. Be4 Rc8 2. Bxc6 + Rxc6 3. Rg8 + Kb7 4. Rb8 + Kxa6 5. b5 mate.

No. 6404 Yu.I. Kuruoglu  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985



Win 4+6

No. 6403 V.V. Kichigin  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985

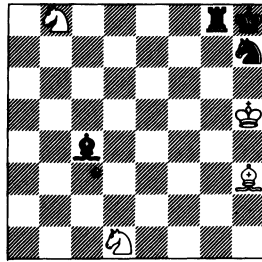


Win 5+8

No. 6404: Yu. I. Kuruoglu (Donetsk region). 1. Sf4 + Kg4 2. h6 Be1 + 3. Ka4 Bc3 4. Sd5 Be5 5. Se3 + Kg5 6. Sf5 Kxf5 7. h7 and wins.

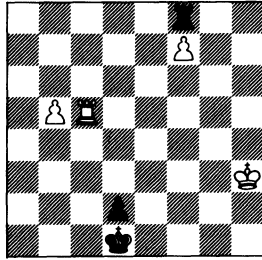
No. 6405: E.L. Pogoyants (Moscow). 1. Sc6 2. Be2 + 2. Kh6 Bxd1 3. Se7 Re8 4. Sg6 + Kg8 5. Be6 + Rxe6 stalemate.

No. 6405 E.L. Pogoyants  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985



Draw 4+4

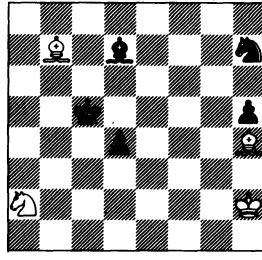
No. 6406 R. Richter  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985



Draw 4+3

No. 6406: Rolf Richter (Oederan, East Germany). 1. Kg2 Rxf7 2. b6 Ke2 3. Re5+ Kd3 4. Rd5+ Kc3 5. Rd8 Rf8 6. Rd7 Rf7 7. Rd8 Rb7 8. Rc8+ Kd3 9. Rd8+ Ke2 10. Re8+ Kd1 11. Re6 Kc2 12. Rc6+ and draws.

No. 6407 A.A. Sochniev  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985

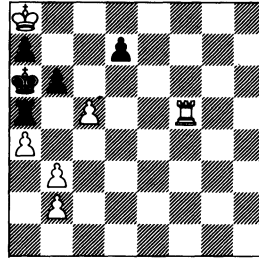


Win 4+5

No. 6407: A.A. Sochniev (Lenin-grad). 1. Be4 d3 2. Bxh7/i d2 3. Bc2

Bf5 4. Ba4 Bd7 5. Bf2+ Kc4 6. Bxd7 d1Q 7. Bb5+ Kb3 8. Ba4+ Kxa4 9. Sc3+ and wins.  
i) 2. Bxd3? Sf8 3. Be7+ Kd4 and draws.

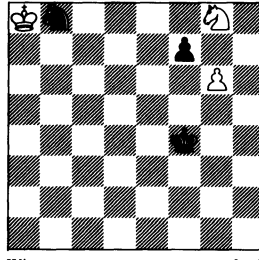
No. 6408 V.V. Tarasyuk  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985



Win 6+5

No. 6408: V.V. Tarasyuk (Kharkov region). 1. b4 Rxa4 2. c6 dc 3. b5+ cb 4. b4 Rxb4 5. Rf7 Ka5 6. Rxa7 mate.

No. 6409 A.L. Tikhomirov  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985

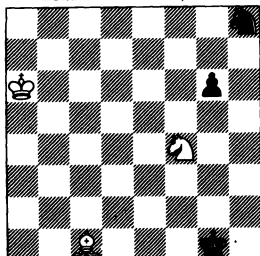


Win 3+3

No. 6409: A.L. Tikhomorov (Kharkov). 1. g7 Sd7 2. Se7 Sf6 3. Sd5+ Kg5 4. Sxf6 Kh6 5. g8S+ wins.

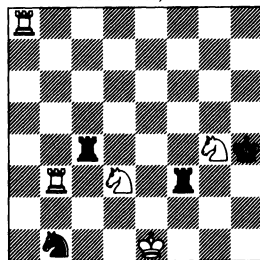
No. 6410: L.F. Topko (Krivoi Rog): 1. Sh3+ Kg2 2. Sg5 Kg3 3. Bb2 Kg4 4. Bf6 Kf5 5. Bd8 Ke5 6. Kb7 Kd6 7. Kc8 Ke5 8. Kd7 wins.

No. 6410 L.F. Topko  
Commended  
Bondarenko Jubilee, 1985



Win 3+3

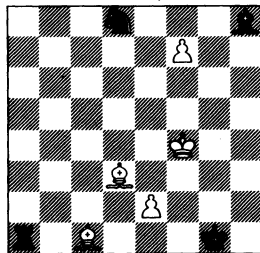
No. 6411 D. Gurgendze  
and V. Neidze  
= 1/2 Prizes,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Win 5+4

No. 6411: D. Gurgendze and V. Neidze. Judges: the late GM V.A. Bron, and Lyalushkin. 1. Rh8+ Kg3 2. Sh2 Re3+ 3. Kd1 Sc3+ 4. Rxc3 Rxc3 5. Sf1+ Kf3 6. Rf8+ Ke4 7. Sd2+ Kxd3 8. Rd8 mate.

No. 6412 V. Kondratyev  
and A.G. Kopnin  
= 1/2 Prizes,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985

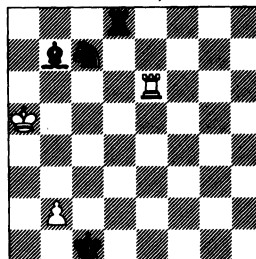


Draw 5+4

No. 6412: V. Kondratyev and A.G. Kopnin. 1. f8Q Se6+ 2. Kg3 Sxf8 3.

Be3+ Kf1 4. Bf2 Rd1 5. Bc4 Rc1 6. Bb5 Rb1 7. Ba6 Ra1 8. Bd3 Ra3 9. Bc5 Ra8 10. Bf2 Rd8 11. Bc4 Rc8 12. Bb5 Rb8 13. Ba6 Ra8 14. Bd3 Ra3 15. Bc5 Ra8 16. Bf2, positional draw.

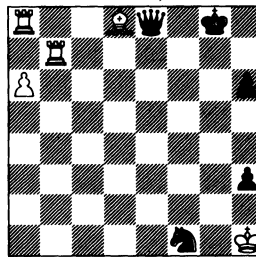
No. 6413 A. Sadykov  
3rd Prize,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Draw 3+4

No. 6413: A. Sadykov. 1. Re1+ Kd2 2. Re7 Rc8 3. Rd7+ Bd5 4. Kb6 Sa8+ 5. Ka5 Sc7 6. Kb6 Sa8+ 7. Ka5 Rc5+ 8. Kb4 Rc4+ 9. Kb5 Rd4 10. Kc5 Rc4+ 11. Kb5 Sc7+ 12. Kb6 Rc6+ 13. Kb7 Rc4+ 14. Kb6 Sa8+ 15. Kb5 Rd4 16. Kc5.

No. 6414 F.S. Bondarenko  
and B.N. Sidorov  
4th Prize,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



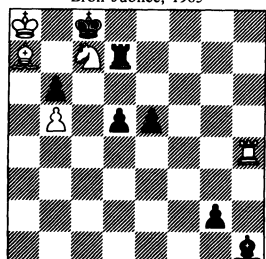
Draw 5+5

No. 6414: F.S. Bondarenko and B.N. Sidorov. 1. Bb6 Qxa8 2. Ba7 Kh8 3. Bd4+ Kg8 4. Ba7 h5 5. Kg1 h2+ 6. Kh1 Kh8 7. Bd4+ Kg8 9. Ba7 h4 9. Kg2 h3+ 10. Kh1 Kf8 11. Bc5+ Ke8 12. Ba7 Kd8 13. Bb6+ Kc8 14. Ba7 Kd8 15. Bb6+, drawn.

No. 6415: G.A. Nadareishvili. 1. Rh8+ Rd8 2. Rxd8+ Kxd8 3. Sxd5

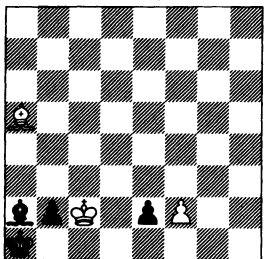
g1B 4. Kb8 e4 5. Sc3 Bd4 6. Sxe4 Bxe4 7. Bxb6+ Bxb6 stalemate.

No. 6415 G.A. Nadareishvili  
5th Prize,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Draw 5+7

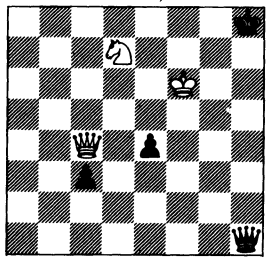
No. 6416 A. Maksimovskikh  
and V. Shupletsov  
1 Hon. Men.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Draw 3+4

No. 6416: A. Maksimovskikh and V. Shupletsov. 1. Bc3 e1S+ 2. Kd2 Sf3+ 3. Kc2 Bb1+ 4. Kb3 Sd2+ 5. Bxd2 Bc2+/i 6. Ka3 b1S+ 7. Kb4 Sxd2 8. Kc3.  
i) 5. ..., Ba2+ 6. Ka4 Bb3 7. Ka3 b1Q 8. Bc3+.

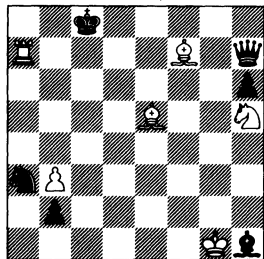
No. 6417 V. Razumenko  
2 Hon. Men.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Win 3+4

No. 6417: V. Razumenko. 1. Qd4 Kg8 2. Qd5+ Kh8 3. Qe5 Qh7 4. Ke6+ Qg7 5. Sf6 Qg6 6. Qc7 c2 7. Qe7 Qg8+ 8. Sxg8 c1Q 9. Kf7 Qc4+ 10. Kg6 Qxg8+ 11. Kh6.

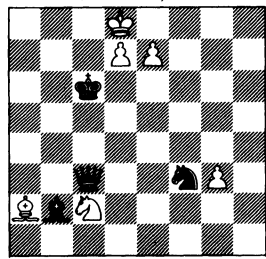
No. 6418 V. Kondratyev  
3 Hon. Men.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Draw 6+6

No. 6418: V. Kondratyev. 1. Be6+ Kd8 2. Bf6+ Ke8 3. Rxh7 b1Q+ 4. Kh2 Qxh7 5. Sg7+ Kf8 6. Bf5 Qg8 7. Be6 Qh8 8. Bb2 Sb5 9. Bh3 Qh7 10. Bf5 Qg8 11. Be6 Qh8 12. Bh3 Kf7 13. Be6+ Kg6 14. Bf5+ Kf7 15. Be6+ Kf8 16. Bh3.

No. 6419 D. Pikhurov  
4 Hon. Men.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985

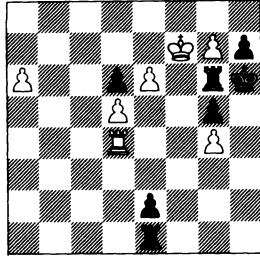


Draw 6+4

No. 6419: D. Pikhurov. 1. Bd5+ Kd6 2. e8S+ Kxd5 3. Sc7+ Kc6 4. Kc8 Qb3 5. Sb4+ Qxb4 6. d8S+ Kd6 7. Sf7+ Kc6 8. Sd8+ Kd6 9. Sf7+.

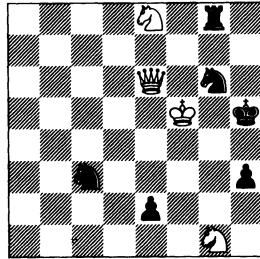
No. 6420: V. Kalandadze. 1. g8S+ Rxg8 2. Kxg8 Rc1 3. Re4 e1Q 4. Rxe1 Rxe1 5. a7 Ra1 6. e7 Rxa7 7. e8R Rg7+ 8. Kh8 Rg6 9. Rf8 Rg7 10. Rf6+ Rg6 11. Rf1 Rg7 12. Re1 Rg6 13. Rh1 mate.

No. 6420 V. Kalandadze  
5 Hon.Men.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Win 7+7

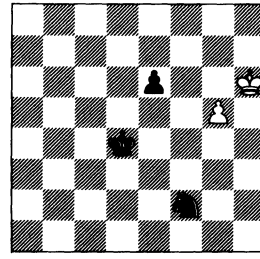
No. 6421 E. Kolesnikov  
1 Comm.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Black to Move,  
White Wins 4+6

No. 6421: E. Kolesnikov (Moscow).  
1. ... , Sh4+ 2. Kf4 Sg2+ 3. Kf3  
Rf8+ 4. Sf6+ Rxf6+ 5. Qxf6 e1S+ 6.  
Kg3 Se4+ 7. Kh3 Sxf6 8. Sf3 Sf4 9.  
Kg3 eSd3 10. Se1(e5) Se2 11. Kf3  
dSc1 12. Sd3 Sd4 13. Ke3 cSb3 14.  
Sc1 Sc2 15. Kd3 bSa1 16. Sb3 Sb4 17.  
Kc4 aSc2 18. Sa1 (d4).

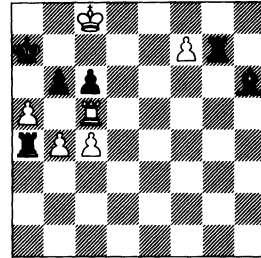
No. 6422 V. Kondratyev  
and A.G. Kopnin  
2 Comm.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Draw 2+3

No. 6422: V. Kondratyev and A.G.  
Kopnin. 1. g6 Ke5 2. g7 Sg4+ 3. Kg5  
Sf6 4. Kg6 Sd5 5. Kf7 Sf6 6. Kg6 Sg8  
7. Kf7 Sh6+ 8. Kg6 Sf5 9. g8S.

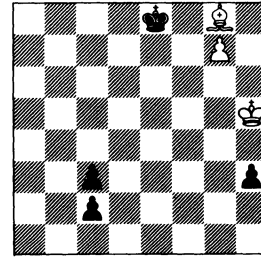
No. 6423 A. Maksimovskikh  
and V. Shupletsov  
3 Comm.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Win 6+6

No. 6423: A. Maksimovskikh and V.  
Shupletsov. 1. f8Q Rc7+ 2. Kxc7  
Bxf8 3. ab+ Ka6 4. Ra5+ Rxa5 5.  
b7 Rb5 6. cb+ cb 7. b8R Bxb4 8.  
Ra8 mate.

No. 6424 J. Vandiest  
4 Comm.,  
Bron Jubilee, 1985



Win 3+4

No. 6424: J. Vandiest (Belgium). 1.  
Bd5 c1Q 2. g8Q+ Kd7 3. Qe6+ Kc7  
4. Qc6+ Kd8 5. Qd6+ Kc8 6. Bc4  
Kb7 7. Ba6+ Ka7 8. Bb5 Kb7 9.  
Bc6+ Kb6 10. Bd7 Kb7 11. Qc6+  
Ka7 12. Qc5+ Kb7 13. Bc6+ Kc7  
14. Be4+ Kd8 15. Bf5 Qd2 16. Kg6  
h2 17. Kf7 Qd7+ 18. Bxd7 h1Q 19.  
Qc8 mate.

No. 6425: G.M. Kasparyan (Erevan,  
USSR). Judge: D. Gurgeni (Chai-  
luri, Georgian SSR), FIDE Judge. 50

studies participated in this informal tourney of the East German monthly.

1. Be4+, with 2 main variations:  
 1. ..., Kf6/i 2. Ra5+ Ke6 3. Ra6+ Ke7 4. Ra7+ Kf8 5. Bc5+ Ke8 6. Bc6+ Kd8 7. Bb6+ Kc8 8. Ra8 mate.

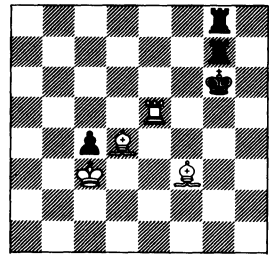
1. ... Kf7 2. Bd5+ Kg6 3. Re1 Kh7/ii 4. Rh1+/iii Kg6 5. Rg1+ Kh7 6. Be4+ Kh6 7. Be3+ Kh5 8. Bf3+ Kh4 9. Bf2+ Kh3 10. Rh1 mate.

i) 1. ..., Kh6 2. Be3+ Rg5 3. Bf3. ii) 3. ..., Rd8 4. Rg1+ Kf5 5. Rf1+ Kg6 6. Be4+ Kh6 7. Rh1+, or here 4. ..., Kh5 5. Bf3+, while 5. ..., Kg5 6. Bf6+ or 5. ..., Kg4 6. Be6+.

iii) 4. Be4+? Kh6 5. Rh1+ Kg5 6. Rg1+ Kf4, drawn.

The study shows echoed mating pictures on the far-separated squares c8 and h3. The judge: "If one judges harshly there are shortcomings even in this study: the forcing play and some static pieces. Despite this the composer succeeds with his sparkling technique in creating two echo check-mates."

No. 6425 G.M. Kasparyan (i.84)  
 1st Prize,  
 SCHACH 1983-84  
 award: vi.86



Win 4+4

No. 6426: Alexander P. Manyakhin (Lipetsk, RSFSR). 1. b7 b2 2. b8Q b1Q+ 3. Qxb1+ Kxb1 4. g6 Se3/i 5. g7 Sxh2 6. g8Q hSg4/ii 7. Qb3+ Kc1 8. Qc3+ Kd1 9. Qd3+ and either 9. ..., Ke1 10. Kg1/iii, or 9. ..., Kc1 10. Qe2.

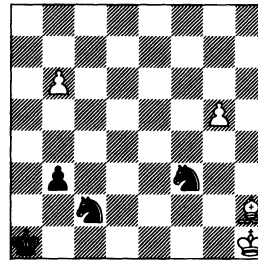
i) gP cannot be stopped, but Bl tries to hem in wK for a positional draw.

ii) bK is 'unlucky' to allow W to prevent the intended blockade.

"Coordinated play by Bl could achieve the blockading objective, since bK is within a drawing zone. But the author's invention brings about an original zugzwang."

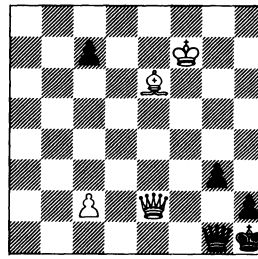
iii) This position is one of the 229 unpublished zugzwangs for the GBR class 1006 listed by Ken Thompson's program!! After 10. Kg1 it is only a draw WTM!! (See EG84, p. 69.)

No. 6426 A.P. Manyakhin (ii.83)  
 2nd Prize,  
 SCHACH 1983-84



Win 4+4

No. 6427 G.G. Amiryran (xi.83)  
 3rd Prize,  
 SCHACH 1983-84



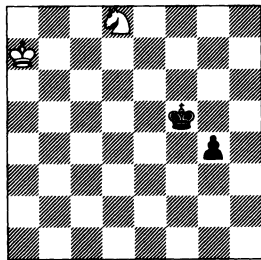
Win 4+5

No. 6427: Gamlet G. Amiryran (Erevan). 1. Bd5+ g2 2. Ke6/i c6 (c5; Bf3) 3. Be4 c5 4. Bf3 c4 5. Kd5 c3 6. Ke4 Qf2 7. Qd1+ Qg1 8. Bxg2+ Kxg2 9. Qf3 mate.

i) A successful SCHACH solver observes that W has to put Bl into zugzwang while himself avoiding the same predicament. 2. Kg6? c5 3. Kf5 c4 4. Bf3 (c3, Qf2+;) 4. ..., Qc5+,

or 4. Be4 Qc5 + 5. Kg4 Qc8 + 6. Kg3 Qc7 + 7. Kf2 Qc5 +, drawn.  
 2. Be4? c5 3. Ke6 c4 4. Kd5 (Kf5, Qc5+;) c3 5. Bf3 Qf2 6. Qd1 + Qg1.  
 2. Bf3? c6 3. Ke6 c5 4. Kf5 c4 5. Ke4 c3 6. Kd3 Qf2.  
 "The study's finale is known, but the manoeuvres by wK and wB are gripping."

No. 6428 R. Richter (v.83)  
 Special Prize,  
 SCHACH 1983-84



Draw 2+2

No. 6428: Rolf Richter (Oederan, East Germany). This prize was for 'malyutka' studies, with parallel honours at the honourable mention and commended levels. 'Malyutka' is to be interpreted as '5 or fewer chessmen on the board'. The composer's description: a two-fold repetition of moves with the simplest of material. Bl, a P ahead, had the whip hand. W must resort to repetition of moves in order to hold the draw. The retreating moves of wS (2. Sd8 and 7. Sc6) are the surprises.

1. Sc6/i Ke4 2. Sd8 Kd5 3. Sf7 Ke6 4. Sd8 +/ii Kd7 5. Sf7/iii Ke6 6. Sd8 + Kf5 (Ke5; Sc6+) 7. Sc6 Ke4 8. Sd8 g3 9. Se6 (Sf7? Kf4;) 9. ..., Kf3 10. Sd4+ (Sg5+? Kg4;) 10. ..., Kf2 11. Se6 Kf3 12. Sd4+ Kf2 13. Se6 g2 14. Sf4 g1Q 15. Sh3+.
- i) 1. Sf7? g3 2. Sh(d)6 + Kf4.
- ii) 4. Sh6? g3. 4. Sh8? Kf6. 4. Sg5+? Kf5 5. Sf7 g3 6. Sd6+ Kf4 7. Sb5(c4) g2 8. Sc3 g1Q+.
- iii) 5. Sb7? g3 6. Sc5+ Ke8 7. Se4 g2.

No. 6429: Jan Rusinek (Warsaw). 1.

g7 Sf7 2. h7 Se5+ (Sh6+; Kh5) 3. Kf5/i Rf7+ 4. Ke6/ii Re7+ 5. Kf6/iii Re8+ 6. Kf5 Bh3+ 7. Sg4/iv Bxg4+ 8. Kf4 Be6 9. Kxe5 Bg8+ 10. Kd6 Bxh7 11. Bc6+. This study was apparently very hard to solve, and SCHACH has some high-powered reader-solvers.

i) 3. Kh5? Be2+ 4. Sf3 Rxc7 5. h8Q Rg5+ 6. Kh6 Sf7+ 7. Kh7 Sxh8 8. Kxh8 Rg2.

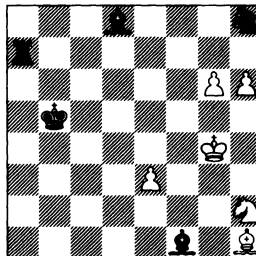
ii) 4. Kxe5? Bf6+ 5. Ke6 Bc4+ 6. Bd5 Bxd5+.

iii) 5. Kf5? Bh3+ for 6. ..., Sg6+ and 7. ..., Rxh7.

5. Kd5? Bc4+ 6. Kd4 Sf3+ 7. Sxf3 Rxc7 8. h8Q Bf6+.

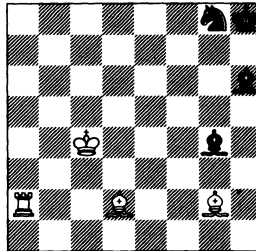
iv) This appears to fall into the precious category of 'roman theme' moves (precious to problemists), namely decoy onto a less useful line, in this case a diagonal. David Hooper: presumably Bl wins after 7. Kf4? Sg6+ 8. Kg3 Be6.

No. 6429 J. Rusinek (xii.83)  
 Hon. Mention,  
 SCHACH 1983-84



Draw 6+5

No. 6430 G.M. Kasparyan (II.84)  
 Hon. Mention,  
 SCHACH 1983-84



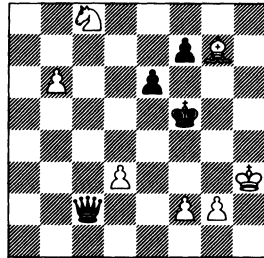
Win 4+4

No. 6430: G.M. Kasparian. 1. Bc3+ Bg7 2. Bd5 Bxc3/i 3. Ra8 Bg7 4. Bxg8 Be2+ (Bd1; Kd3) 5. Kb3/ii Bd1+ 6. Ka2 and W wins.

i) 2. ..., Sf6 3. Bxf6 Bxf6 4. Rh2+ Kg7 5. Rg2. 2. ..., Sh6 3. Ra8+ Kh7 4. Be4+ Bf5 5. Ra7.

ii) wK keeps to W squares, as if 5. Kb4(c5)? Bh5 6. Bf7+ Bf8+ 7. Rxf8+ Kg7 draws.

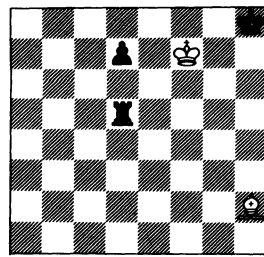
No. 6431 V. Shanshin (v.83)  
Hon. Mention,  
SCHACH 1983-84



Win 7+4

No. 6431: Valery Shanshin (Osh, Kirgizia). As 1. b7? fails to 1. ..., Qc7 2. Bf8 Kg5 3. Sd6 f6, W has to play: 1. Se7+ Kg5 2. f4+ Kxf4 3. Bh6+ Ke5 4. b7 Qxd3+ 5. Kh2 Qd6. Now 6. b8Q? fails to Kf6+ 7. Qxd6 stalemate, so: 6. **b8B** Qxb8 7. Sc6+ and W wins.

No. 6432 A.G. Kopnin(iii.84)  
Special Hon. Mention,  
SCHACH 1983-4



Draw 2+3

No. 6432: Alexey Grigoryevich Kopnin (Chelyabinsk). This apparently hopelessly lost position can be drawn... just. The composer contributes a long article on 0310.01, pu-

blished in this EG. 1. Ke7/i Rd5/ii 2. Bh2/iii Rh5 3. Bd6/iv Rh7+ 4. Kf8/v Rh6 5. Ke7/vi Rh7+ 6. Kf8 Rh6 7. Ke7.

i) Neither 1. Bc5? nor 1. Bh2? is adequate: 1. ..., Re6.

ii) 1. ..., Rd1 2. Bc5 d5 3. Ke6 d4 4. Ke5 d3 5. Ke4 Kh7 6. Ke3 Kg6 7. Bb4 Kf5 8. Bd2.

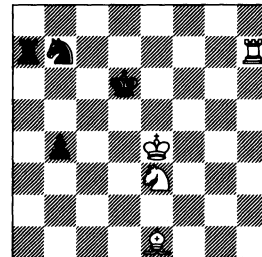
iii) 2. Bf2? Kg8 3. Bg3 Rg5 4. Bd6 Rg7+ 5. Ke8 Rf7.

iv) 3. Bf4(c7)? d5 4. Ke6 d4 5. Be5+ Rxe5.

v) 4. Ke8? Kg8 5. Kd8 Rf7 6. Ke8 Kg7 7. Be5+ Kg6 8. Bd6 Kf6, and after 9. ..., Ke6 Bl wins.

vi) 5. Be5+? Kh7 6. Ke7? Re6+.

No. 6433 V. Shanshin (iii.83)  
Commended,  
SCHACH 1983-84



Win 4+4

No. 6433: V. Shansin. Bl threatens 1. ..., Sc5+. 1. Sf5+ Kc6/i 2. Sd4+ Kc5/ii 3. Bxb4+ Kc4 (Kxb4; Sc6+) 4. Re7/iii Ra4 5. Rxb7 Rxb4 6. Rc7 and an 'ideal' checkmate.

i) 1. ..., Kc5 2. Bf2+. 1. ..., Ke6 2. Re7+ Kf6 3. Bh4+ Kg6 4. Rg7+ Kh5 5. Rg5 mate.

ii) 2. ..., Kb6 3. Rh6+ and 3. ..., Ka5 4. Sc6+, or 3. ..., Kc7 4. Sb5+.

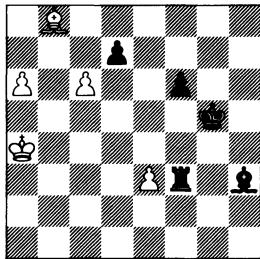
iii) 4. Rc7+? Kxb4 5. Sc6+ Kb5(c5) 6. Sxa7 Kb6 draws.

No. 6434: Valery F. Frigin (Mogilyov, Byelorussia). Although W has to promote in order to win, 1. Bf4+? Kg6 and neither 2. c7 d6 3. a7 Rf1 4. Bxd6 Bd7+ 5. Kb3 Be6+ 6. Ka4 Bd7+, nor 2. a7 Rf2 3. Bd6 Ra2+ 4. Ba3 Bg2 5. e4 Bxe4 6. cd Rd2 is



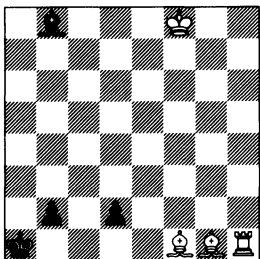
adequate. 1. a7. Now 1. ..., Rf1 is met by 2. Bd6 Ra1 + 3. Ba3 Bg2 4. c7. 1. ..., Rf2 2. Bd6 Ra2 +. 2. ..., Bg2 3. cd Ra2 + 4. Kb4. 3. Ba3 Bg2 4. e4. 4. cd? Bc6 + 5. Kb3 Rd2. 4. ..., Bxe4 5. cd Rd2 6. Be1.

No. 6434 V.F. Frigin (iv.84)  
Commended,  
SCHACH 1983-84



Win 5 + 5

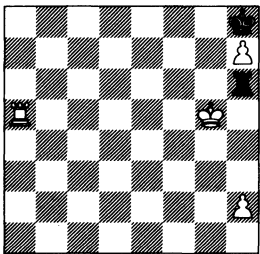
No. 6435 I. Krikheli (ii.83)  
Commended,  
SCHACH 1983-84



Win 4 + 4

No. 6435: Iosef Krikheli (Gori, Georgian SSR). 1. Be2 Bd6 + 2. Ke8 d1Q 3. Bxd1 b1Q 4. Bd4 + Ka2 5. Bb3 + Qxb3 6. Ra1 mate. With wK on f7 or g8 5. ..., Qxb3 would be check.

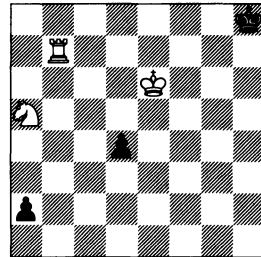
No. 6436 S. Kottke(ix.83)  
Commended,  
SCHACH 1983-84



Win 4 + 2

No. 6436: Steffen Kottke (Stendal, East Germany). A little puzzle this, as 1. Kxh6? gives stalemate, while 1. Ra8 + Kg7 2. Ra7 + Kh8 holds. But nevertheless: 1. Ra8 + Kg7 2. h8Q + Rxh8 3. Ra7 + Kf8 (Kg8; Kg6) 4. h4. This is a squeeze, not a true zugzwang, since Rb7 wins, WTM. 4. ..., Rg8 + 5. Kf6 wins.

No. 6437 V. Kondratyev and  
A.G. Kopnin (ix.83)  
Commended,  
SCHACH 1983-84



Win 3 + 3

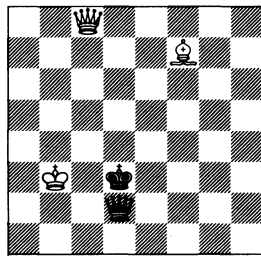
No. 6437: Viktor Kondratyev and Alexey G. Kopnin (Chelyabinsk, both). 1. Bc7 a1Q 2. Be5 + Kg8 3. Rg7 + Kf8 4. Rg2/i Qe1/ii 5. Rb2/iii Kg8 6. Rh2.

i) Neither 4. Rg5? nor 4. Rg3? suffices: 4. ..., Qa2 +.

ii) 4. ..., Qa6 + 5. Bd6 + Ke8 6. Rg8 mate.

iii) 5. Rh2? Qg1 6. Rh8 + Qg8 + draws. 5. Rc2? Qc3. 5. Ra2? Qe4 (Qh1).

No. 6438 A. Manyakhin (iii.84)  
Specially Commended,  
SCHACH 1983-84

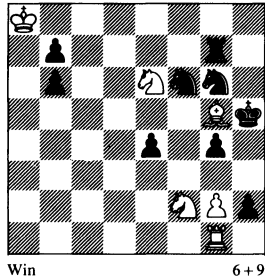


Win 3 + 2

No. 6438: Alexander Manyakhin (Lipetsk, RSFSR). 1. Qa6 + Ke4 2.

Qc6+ Kf5 3. Qg6+ Ke5 4. Qe6+ Kd4 5. Qd6+ Ke3 6. Qh6+ Ke2 7. Bc4+ Kd1 8. Qh1+ Qe1 9. Qf3+ Kc1 10. Be2 and the objective of mate or win of bQ is achieved.

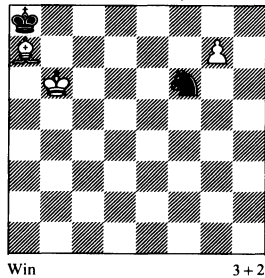
No. 6439 A.P. Grin  
1st Prize  
Birnov Memorial Ty, 1985  
Award: Molodoy Leninet  
(Volgograd),  
1986



No. 6439: A.P. Grin. Judge: E. Pogonyants (Moscow). 1. Rh1/i Rg8+ 2. Ka7/ii g3 3. Rxh2+ gh 4. g4+ Sxg4 5. Sxe4 h1S 6. Kxb6 with 4 model mates: 6. ..., R- 7. Sg7 mate, or 6. ..., S6- 7. Sf4 mate, or 6. ..., S4- 7. Sf6 mate, or 6. ..., hS- 7. Sg3 mate.

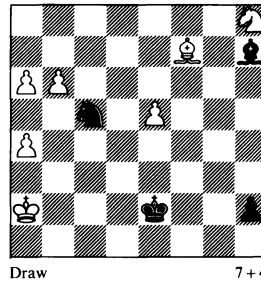
i) 1. Sxg7+? Kxg5. 1. Bxf6? hgQ.  
ii) 2. Kxb7? is OK in the main line until 5. ..., h1Q.

No. 6440 I. Galushko  
2nd Prize,  
Birnov Memorial Ty, 1985



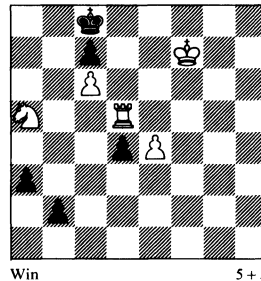
No. 6440: I. Galushko. 1. Ka6 Se8 2. g8B Sc7+ 3. Kb6 Se6 4. Bf7 Sc7 5. Ba2 (b3, c4) S- 6. Bd5 mate.

No. 6441 M. Dudakov  
3rd Prize,  
Birnov Memorial Ty, 1985



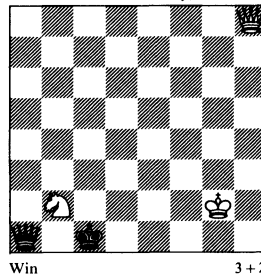
No. 6441: M. Dudakov. 1. b7 Sxa6 2. Bc4+ Kd2 3. Bxa6 Bg8+ 4. Sf7 Bxf7+ 5. e6 Bxe6+ 6. Bc4 Bxc4+ 7. Ka3 h1Q 8. b8Q Qa1+ 9. Kb4 Qb2+ 10. Ka5 Qxb8 stalemate.

No. 6442 A. Chebotarev  
Hon. Mention,  
Birnov Memorial Ty, 1985



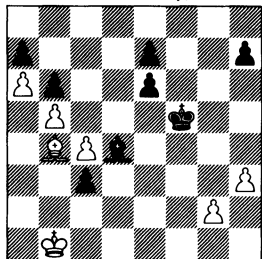
No. 6442: A. Chebotarev. 1. Ke8 Kb8 2. Rb5+ Kc8 3. Sc4 a2 4. Sa3 a1Q 5. Rd5 Kb8 6. Sb5 Qa6 7. Rd8+.

No. 6443 I. Galushko  
Hon. Mention,  
Birnov Memorial Ty, 1985



No. 6443: I. Galushko. 1. Sd3+ Kb1 2. Qh1+ Ka2 3-13. Sb4 Qh8-h7-g7-g6-f6-f5-e5-e4-d4-d1 Kb2 14. Sd3+ Ka2 15. Qa4+ Kb1 16. Qb3+ Qb2 17. Qxb2 mate.

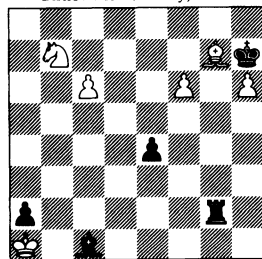
No. 6444 S. Abramenko  
Commended,  
Birnov Memorial Ty, 1985



Win 7+8

No. 6444: S. Abramenko. 1. c5 bc 2. Bxc3 Be3 3. Bd2 Bd4 4. Ba5 c4 5. Bc7 Ke4 6. b6 Kd3 7. b7 c3 8. Bf4 c2+ 9. Kc1.

No. 6445 E. Peretsky  
Commended,  
Birnov Memorial Ty, 1985



Win 6+5

No. 6445: E. Peretsky. 1. f7 Ba3 2. c7 Rc2 3. Sc5 Rxc5/i 4. f8S+.  
i) 3. ..., Bxc5 4. Bc3 and c8Q wins.

No. 6446: G. Grzeban (Warsaw). This was the second international tourney of the Czestochowa regional chess association.

Judge: J. Rusinek (Warsaw). There were 17 entries from 6 composers.

1. d6/i ed/ii 2. b6+ Kxb6 3. Bd8 c5/iii 4. d5 c4 5. Ke2/iv c3 6. Kd1 c2+ 7. Kc1.

i) 1. b6+? Kxb6 2. d6 Rc8 3. Bxe7 Rg8 4. d7 Kc7.

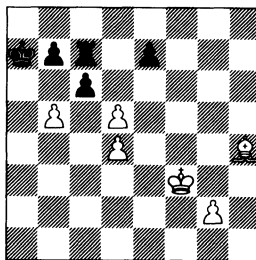
ii) 1. ..., Rd7 2. de. 1. ..., Rc8 2. Bxe7 and 3. d7.

iii) 3. ..., d5 4. g4 c5 5. g5 Kc6 6. Bxc7+ Kxc7 7. g6.

iv) 5. Ke3? c3 6. Kd3 c2 7. Bxc7+ Kxc7 8. Kxc2 Kd7.

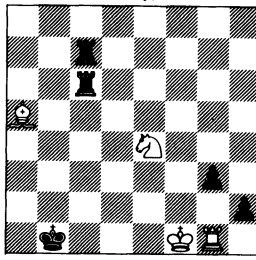
David Hooper: "Obvious solution and no surprises."

No. 6446 G. Grzeban  
Prize,  
Czestochowa Ty, 1983-1985  
award: Bulletin 68-72,  
v-ix.86



Win 6+5

No. 6447 A. Sochniev  
Hon.Mention,  
Czestochowa Ty, 1983-1985



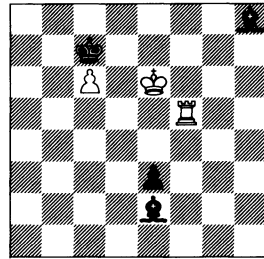
Draw 4+5

No. 6447: A. Sochniev (Leningrad). 1. Rh1 (Bxc7? Rc1+;) Rc1+/i 2. Kg2 Rxh1 (R7c2+; Sd2+) 3. Sxg3 (Kxh1? Rc1+;) Rg1+ 4. Kxh2 cRc1 5. Se2 Rh1+ 6. Kg2 cRf1 7. Bb6/ii Re1 8. Ba5 eRf1 9. Bb6 drawn.

i) 1. ..., Rg7 2. Sxg3 Rxg3 3. Rxh2.

ii) 7. Sxg3? hRg1+ 8. Kh2 Rd1 9. Se2 Rh1+ 10. Kg2 Kb2 wins.

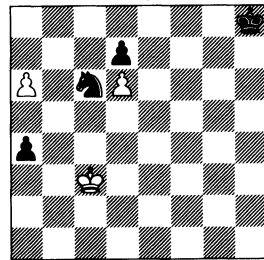
No. 6448 A. Lewandowski  
1 Commendation,  
Czestochowa Ty, 1983-1985



Draw 3 + 4

No. 6448: A. Lewandowski (Torun, Poland). 1. Kd5 Bc4 + 2. Kxc4 e2 3. Rf7 + Kd6 (Kd8; c7 +) 4. c7 e1Q 5. c8S+ (c8Q? Qc1 +;) Kc6 6. Sa7 + Kb6 7. Sc8 +, perpetual check.

No. 6449 A. Motor  
2 Commendation,  
Czestochowa Ty, 1983-1985

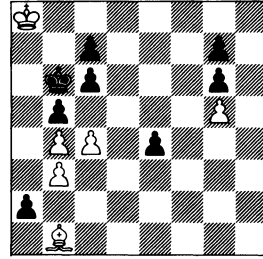


Draw 3 + 4

No. 6449: A. Motor (USSR). 1. Kb2 Kg7 2. Ka3 Kf6 3. Kxa4 Ke6 4. Kb5 Kxd6/i 5. Kb6 Se7/ii 6. Kb7 Sc6 7. Kb6 drawn, if 7. ..., Ke6 8. Kb7 Ke5 9. Kc7 Ke6 10. Kb6.  
i) 4. ..., Kd5 seems to win (AJR).  
ii) 5. ..., Kd5 6. Kc7 d6 7. Kb6 is the explanatory zugzwang. (AJR)

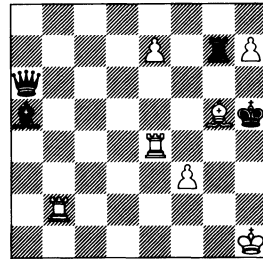
No. 6450: G. Grzeban. 1. c5 +/i Ka6 2. Bxe4 a1Q 3. Bxc6 Qh1 4. Bxh1 c6 5. Bd5 cd 6. Kb8 d4 7. c6 wins.  
i) 1. Bxa2? e3 2. c5 + Ka6 3. Bb1 e2 4. Be4 e1Q 5. Bxc6 Qe8 + 6. Bxe8 c6 and stalemate.

No. 6450 G. Grzeban  
3 Commendation,  
Czestochowa Ty, 1983-1985



Win 6 + 8

No. 6451 D. Gurgenzidze  
1st Prize,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985  
award: Problemista, vii-ix.86  
and Szachy, xi.86



Black to Move, 7 + 4  
White Draws

No. 6451: D. Gurgenzidze (Georgian SSR). Judge: Jan Rusinek (Poland), who reports that he had 86 studies by 62 composers from 7 countries to evaluate. 1. ..., Qf1 + 2. Kh2 Bc7 + 3. f4 Rxh7 4. Rg2 (e8Q? Kg4 +;) Kg6 + 5. Bh6 +/i Kf5/ii 6. Rg5 + Kxe4 7. e8Q + Kxf4 8. Qe3 + Kxe3 9. Rg3 + Ke4 stalemate.  
i) 5. Kg3? Qd3 + 6. Kg4 Qxe4 +.  
ii) 5. ..., Kf6 6. Rg6 + Kf5 7. Rg5 +.

No. 6452: Yu. Bazlov and V.S. Kovalenko (USSR). 1. Se5/i Rd6/ii 2. Kd2/iii Sd8 3. Rf5/iv Rd5 4. Rf8 Kxe5 5. Sg6 + Kd4/v 6. Sxe7/vi Se6/vii 7. Rf6 and now either 7. ..., Rd6 8. Rf5 Sc5/viii 9. Rd5 + Rxd5 10. Sc6 mate, or 7. ..., Rb5 8.

Sc6+/ix Kd5 9. Rxe6 Rb6 10. Re5+ (Rh6? Rxc6;) Kd6 11. Sa5 Kxe5 12. Sc4+ wins.

i) 1. Sb8? Rc8 2. Rf2 Rxb8 3. Rb2 Rd8.

ii) 1. ..., Kxe5 2. Rxe7+ Kd4 3. Sf3+ Kc3 4. Rxb7 Rf6 5. Se1. If 1. ..., Rf5 2. hSg6 Re5 3. Sxe5 Sd6 4. Rh7 wins.

iii) 2. hSf3? Rd3+. 2. hSg6? Rd3+ 3. Kc2 Rd7 4. Sf8+ Kxe5 5. Sxd7 Ke6 6. Se5 Sd6.

iv) Not 3. Rf8? because bK has access to d5.

v) 5. ..., Ke6 6. Sf4+ Kxe5 7. Sxd5 Se6 8. Rf7 Kxd5 9. Rxe7.

vi) 6. Sf4? Sc6 7. Sxd5 Kxd5 and 8. ..., e5.

vii) 6. ..., Rd7 7. Rxd8 8. Sc6+ and 9. Sxd8.

viii) 8. ..., Rd7 9. Sc6 mate. 8. ..., Sc7 9. Ra5 and 10. Sf5+.

ix) 8. Rxe6? Rb2+ 9. Kc1 Rh2 10. Rd6 Kc3.

No. 6453: M. Halski (Poland). 1. Rc8/i Rh6+ 2. Ka5 Bb6+ 3. Kb4/ii Bxb7 4. Rg8+ Kh5 5. c5 Bc7/iii 6. Rg7 Rc6 7. Kb5 Kh6 8. Rf7/iv Kg6 9. Re7 Kf6 10. Rh7 Kg5 11. Rg7+/v Kh5 12. Rh7+ Kg6 13. Re7 Kf6 14. Rh7 Ke6 15. Rg7 Ba8 16. Rg8 Bb7 17. Rg7 with a positional draw.

i) 1. Rc7? Rh6+ 2. Ka5 Bb6+, or 2. Kb5 Rb6+. If 1. Rb5? Bh2 2. Rb2 Be4 3. c5 Bb8 4. Kb6 Rh6+ 5. Ka5 Kf5 6. Rf2+ Ke5 7. Rf8 Be7+ 8. Kb4 Bxb7 9. Rf7 Rc6 10. Kb5 Ba8 11. Rf8 Rxc5+ 12. Kc5 Bd6.

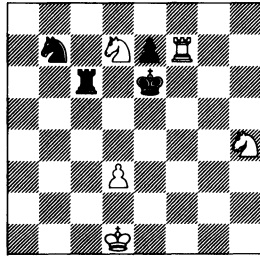
ii) 3. Kb5? Bxb7 4. Rb8 Ba6+ 5. Kxa6 Bc7+, or, in this, 4. Rg8+ Kh5 5. c5 Bc6+ 6. Kb6 Bd5+.

iii) 5. ..., Bd5 6. Rg7 Bd8 7. Rd7.

iv) 8. Re7? Kg6 9. Rd7 Ba8 10. Re7 Bf4 11. Re8 Bb7 and 12. ..., Rc7, winning.

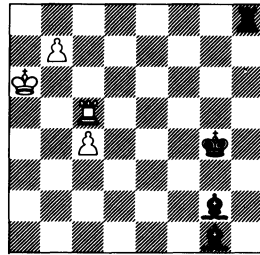
v) 11. Rf7? Kh6. 11. Re7? Kg6.

No. 6452 2nd Prize, Yu. Bazlov  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



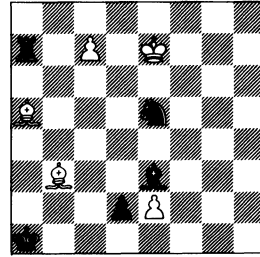
Win 5+4

No. 6453 3rd Prize, M. Halski  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



Draw 4+4

No. 6454 4th Prize, A. Sochniev  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



Draw 5+5

No. 6454: A. Sochniev (Leningrad). 1. Ke6/i Ra6+ 2. Kf5/ii Sg6/iii 3. Ke4 d1Q/iv 4. Bxd1 Re6+ 5. Kd3/v Sf4+ 6. Kc2 Rc6+ 7. Bc3+ Ka2 8. c8Q Rxc8 stalemate.

i) 1. Bc3+? Kb1 2. Bxe5 Bb6 3. Kd7 Kb2 4. Bd1 Kc1.

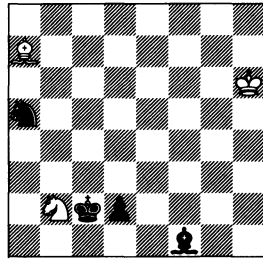
ii) 2. Ke5? Rxa5+ and 3. ..., Rc5.

iii) 2. ..., Rc6 3. Kxe5 Kb2 4. Bd1 Kc1 5. Bb3 Rc5+ 6. Kd6.

iv) 3. ..., Se7 4. Bc3+ Kb1 5. Kxe3 Ra3 6. Kd2.

v) 5. Kf3? Sh4+ 6. Kg4 Re4+ 7. Kh3 Rc4 8. c8Q Rxc8 9. Kxh4 Kb2 wins.

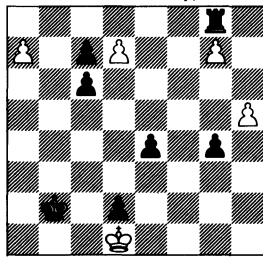
No. 6455 J. Marwitz  
5th Prize,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



Draw 3+4

No. 6455: Jan Marwitz (Netherlands). 1. Be3/i Bb5 (Sc4; Bd2) 2. Bf4/ii Sb3 3. Be5 Sc5 4. Bf4 Se4 5. Be5 Sc3 6. Bf4 Sd5 7. Bg5/iii Sc3 8. Bf4 Se2 9. Be5/iv Sc3 10. Bf4 Se4 11. Be5 Sd6 12. Bf4 Sf5 + 13. Kh7/v Sg3 14. Be5 Sf1 15. Bd4, positional draw.  
i) 1. Bd4? Sc4 2. Sxc4 Bxc4.  
ii) 2. Bg5? Sb3 3. Bf6 (against Kxb2;) Sc5 4. Bg5 Se4.  
iii) 7. Be5? Se3 and 8. ..., Sc4.  
iv) 9. Bg5? Sg3 10. Bf6 Sf5 + 11. K-Se3.  
v) 13. Kg5? Sd4 14. Kg4 Sb3 15. Be5 Sa5 16. Bf4 Sc4 17. Sxc4 h1Q.

No. 6456 V.I. Kalandadze  
1 Hon. Mention,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985

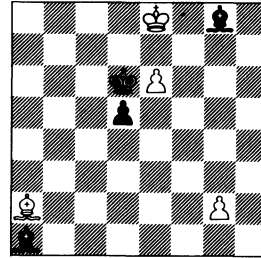


Draw 5+7

No. 6456: V.I. Kalandadze (Tbilisi, USSR). 1. h6 g3 2. h7 g2 3. hgQ g1Q+ 4. Kxd2 Qf2+ 5. Kd1 Qc2+ 6. Ke1 e3 7. Qa2+ Kxa2 8. a8Q+

Kb2 9. Qb7+ Kc1 10. Qxc6 Qxc6 11. d8Q, with: 11. ..., Qc3+ 12. Kf1 Qxg7 13. Qd1+ Kxd1 stalemate, or 11. ..., Qc2 12. Qxc7 Qxc7 13. Qd1+ Kxd1 stalemate, or 11. ..., Qc2 12. Qxc7 Qxc7 13. g8Q Qc2 14. Qc4 Qxc4 stalemate.

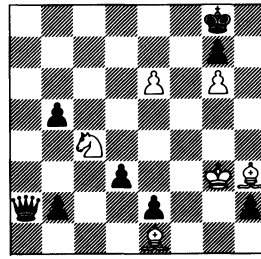
No. 6457 N. Kralin  
2 Hon. Mention,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



Draw 4+4

No. 6457: N. Kralin (Moscow). 1. e7/i Bg7 2. g4 Bh6 3. g5 Bxg5 4. Kf8 Be6 5. e8S+ Kd7/ii 6. Bxd5, with either 6. ..., Bh6+ 7. Sg7 Bxd5 stalemate, or 6. ..., Bxd5 7. Sf6+ Bxf6 stalemate.  
i) 1. Bxd5? Kxd5 2. e7 Bg7 3. g4 Be6 4. g5 Bc3 5. g6 Ke5 6. g7 Kf6 7. Kf8 Bb4 8. g8S+ Kg6 9. Ke8 Kg7 wins.  
ii) 5. ..., Kc6 6. Sg7 Bg4 7. Kf7 draws.

No. 6458 Em. Dobrescu  
3 Hon. Mention,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



Win 6+8

No. 6458: Em. Dobrescu (Romania). 1. e7 Qa8 2. Sd6/i Kh8/ii 3. Sf7+

Kg8 4. Sd8 Qf3+ 5. Kxf3 h1Q+ 6. Kf4 (Bg2? Qh5+;) Qh2+ 7. Ke4 Qh1+ 8. Ke5/iii Qh2+ 9. Kd5 Qh1+ 10. Kd6/iv Qh2+ 11. Kc6 Qh1+ 12. Kc7 Qh2+ 13. Kb7 Qh1+ 14. Ka6/v Qa8+ 15. Kb6 Qb8+ 16. Kc6 Qa8+ 17. Kd6/vi Qb8+ 18. Kd5 Qa8+ 19. Ke5 Qb8+ 20. Ke4 Qa8+ 21. Kf4 Qb8+ 22. Kf3 Qa8+ 23. Kg3 Qb8+ 24. Kg2 Qa8+ 25. Kh2 Qb8+ 26. Kh1 Qa8+ 27. Bg2.

i) Threatening 3. Be6+ Kh8 4. Sf7+ Kg8 5. Sd8+.

ii) 2. ..., Qf3+ 3. Kxf3 h1Q+ 4. Kf4 Qh2+ 5. Ke4 Qh1+ 6. Ke5 Qh2+ 7. Kd5 Qh1+ 8. Se4.

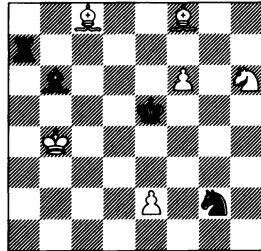
iii) 8. Kd4? Qg1+ 9. Kd5 Qxg6.

iv) 10. Kc5? Qg1+ 11. Kd6 Qd4+ 12. Kc7 Qe5+ 13. Kd7 Qd5+ 14. Ke8 b1Q 15. Be6+ Qxe6 16. Se6 d2 17. Bxd2 Qg6+ 18. Kd7 Qd3+ 19. Kc8 Kf7.

v) 14. Kb8? Qh2+ 15. Ka8 Qh1+ 16. Ka7 Qg1+ and 17. ..., Qxg6.

vi) 17. Kd7? Qd5+. 17. Kc5? Qa7+ 18. Kd6 Qd4+.

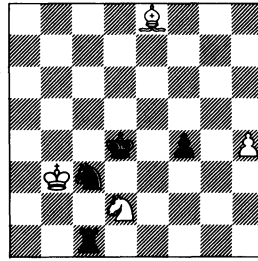
No. 6459 P. Arestov  
4 Hon. Mention,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



Win 6+4

No. 6459: P. Arestov (USSR). 1. Be7 (f7? Kf6;) Rc7 2. Bh3 Sf4 3. f7 Sg6 4. Bf5 Rxe7 5. Bxg6 Bc7 6. Kc4/i Bd6 7. Sg4+ Ke6 8. f8S mate.  
i) 6. f8Q? Bd6+ 7. Kc4 Rc7+.

No. 6460 P. Ruszczynski  
1 Commended,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



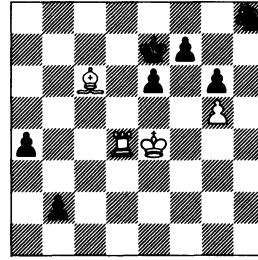
Draw 4+4

No. 6460: P. Ruszczynski (Poland).  
1. Kb2 Rh1/i 2. Sf3+ Kc4 3. Se5+ Kd4 4. Sf3+/ii Kd3 5. Se5+ Ke4 6. Bc6+ Sd5 7. Sf3 (zugzwang) Rd1 8. Ba4 Rh1 9. Bc6, positional draw.

i) 1. ..., Rd1 2. Kc2 Ke3 3. Sc4+.

ii) 4. Sc6+? Kc5 5. Kc3 Re1 6. Bd7 f3.

No. 6461 G.M. Kasparyan  
2 Commended,  
Polish "40 Year" Ty, 1985



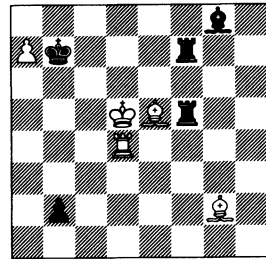
Draw 4+7

No. 6461: G.M. Kasparyan (USSR).  
1. Rb4 a3 2. Ke5 Kf8 3. Kf6 Kg8 4. Be4/i a2 5. Bg6 fg/ii 6. Rb8+ Kh7 7. Rb7+ Sf7 8. Rxf7+ Kg8 9. Rg7+ Kf8 10. Rh7 Ke8 11. Kxe6 Kd8 12. Kd6 Kc8 13. Kc6 Kb8 14. Rh8+ Ka7 15. Rh7+ Ka6 16. Rh8 Ka5 17. Kc5 Ka4 18. Kc4 drawn.

i) 4. Rb8+ Kh7 5. Be8 a2 6. Bxf7 Sxf7. (?)

ii) 5. ..., Sxg6 6. Rxb2 and 6. ..., a1Q stalemate, or 6. ..., a1R 7. Rb1 Ra2 8. Rb2.

No. 6462 E.L. Pogosyants  
3 Commended,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985

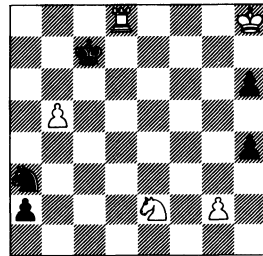


Win 5+5

No. 6462: E.L. Pogosyants (Moscow). 1. a8Q+ Kxa8 2. Kc6 b1Q 3. Rd8+ Qb8 (Ka7; Bd4) 4. Bxb8/i R7f6+ 5. Kc7+ Bd5 6. Rxd5 Rc6+ 7. Kxc6 Rd5 8. Bf4 with win of bR or checkmate.

i) 4. Rb8+? Ka7 5. Ra8+ Kxa8 6. Kb6 Rf3.

No. 6463 V. Anufriev  
4 Commended,  
Polish "40 Years" Ty, 1985



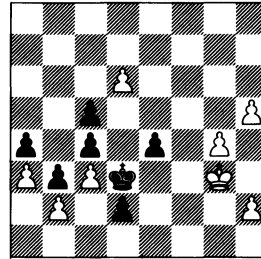
Draw 5+5

No. 6463: V. Anufriev (USSR). 1. Rd1 Sb1 2. b6+ Kc8 3. b7+ Kb8 (Kxb7; Sc3) 4. Rd8+ Kxb7 5. Rd7+ Kb6 6. Rd6+ Ka5 7. Rd5+ Kb4 8. Rd4+ Ka3 9. Rd3+ Kb2 10. Rb3+ Kc2 11. Sd4+ Kc1 12. Kh7/i a1Q 13. Rc3+ Kb2 14. Rc2+ Ka3 15. Rc3+ Ka2 16. Rc2+, drawn.

i) 12. Se2+? Kd1 13. Rxb1 abQ 14. Sc3+ Ke1 15. Sb1 Kf2 and Bl wins.

A study by Grzeban (Kf1/h1) in the original award was eliminated by reason of a serious dual.

No. 6464 M. Zinar(ii.85)  
1st Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985  
award: ix.86



Win 8+7

No. 6464: M. Zinar (Feodosia). Judge: Gia Nadareishvili (Tbilisi). Among the disqualifications affecting the 43 published entries was one very correctly eliminated by reason of having also been entered for a Ukrainian tourney - where it won 2nd Prize. A different case was the actual Special Prize awarded to a study that had been given 2nd Prize in the soviet magazine's 1984 tourney, only to be withdrawn by the composer and corrected as shown here, a reward for 'gentlemanly behaviour'!

After 1. d7 d1Q the first surprise is 2. d8R+, since 2. d8Q+? leads to stalemate after 2. ..., Ke3 3. Qxd1. So, now 2. ..., Ke2 3. Rxd1 Kxd1 4. Kf4 (Kf2? Kd2;) e3/i 5. Kxe3 Kc2 6. h6 Kxb2 7. h7 Kxa3, whereupon 8. h8R is the second surprise, as 8. h8Q? leads to another stalemate after 8. ..., b2 9. Qb8 b1Q 10. Qxb1. Well, 8. ..., Kb2 9. g5 a3 10. g6, avoiding 10. Ra8? Kc1 11. g6 b2, drawing. 10. ..., a2 11. Ra8 a1Q 12. Rxa1 Kxa1. We have yet another P ending! And yet again, after 13. g7 b2 14. g8R, promotion to wR because 14. g8Q? b1Q 15. Qa8+ Kb2 16. Qb7+ Kxc3 17. Qxb1 is stalemate the third. 14. ..., b1Q 15. Ra8+, 16. Rb8+, 17. Rxb1 Kxb1 18. h4 wins.

i) 4. ..., Kc2 5. h6 Kxb2 6. h7 Kxa3 7. h8R b2 8. Rb8+ Ka2 9. g5 b1Q 10. Rxb1 Kxb1 11. g6 a3 12. g7 a2 13. g8Q

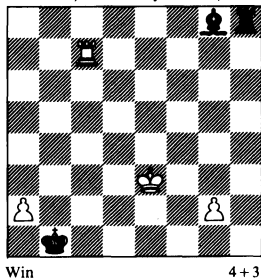


a1Q 14. Qg1+ Kb2 15. Qxa1+ Kxa1 16. h4 Kb2 17. h5 Kxc3 18. h6 Kd2 19. h7 c3 20. h8Q c2 21. Qh2 Kc3 22. Qg1 Kb2/ii, and the W win is not difficult, 23. Qg7+ Kb1 24. Qb7+ Ka2 25. Qa6+ Kb2 26. Qb5+ Ka2 27. Qxc5 and there is no stalemate thanks to bPe4. For this very reason B1 sacrifices it.

ii) 22. ..., Kd2 23. Qe3+ Kd1 24. Qb3 c4 25. Qa4 Kd2 26. Qa5+ c3 27. Qd5+.

"It is extremely hard today to compose a P-only study of high artistry without relying on complex analysis. But in the present instance I have no choice but to swallow my prejudice and raise my arms in admiration. Indeed in this one-of-a-kind study each of the three phases is a R-promotion based on a distinct stalemate, bK standing in turn on e3, on a3, then on c3, occupying three different files - a really classic study. We have in M. Zinar the worthy successor to the P-ending king N. Grigoriev."

No. 6465 B.A. Umnov (xii.85)  
2nd Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985



No. 6465: G.A. Umnov (Podolsk). This miniature has an attractive appearance. Clearly W must set up a pin on the 8th rank, but a check on b7 could precede the pinning move. 1. Rc8/i Kxa2 2. Rb8 Ka3/ii 3. g3 Ka4 4. Kf4 Ka5/iii 5. g4 and there is now a branching: 5. ..., Ka4 6. Ke5 Be6 7. Rxh8 Bxg4 9. Rh4 wins, thanks to al the tempoing leaving bK on the 4th rank.

5. ..., Ka6 6. g5 Rh4+ 7. Kg3 Rh8 8. g6 Bf7/iv 9. Rxh8 Bxg6 10. Rh6 with an echo on the 6th rank.

i) 1. Rb7+? Ka1 2. Rb8 Kxa2 draws, for the attempt to win as in the main line fails: 3. g3 Ka3 4. Kf4 Ka4 5. g4 Ka5 6. g5 Rh4 7. Kg3 Rh8 8. g6 (there is nothing else) Bf7 9. Rxh8 Bxg6 and draws.

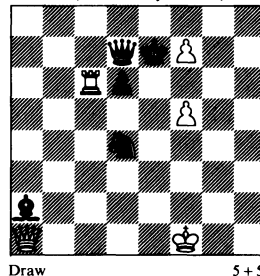
ii) 2. ..., Bd5 3. Rxh8 Bxg2 4. Rh2, the first occasion on which wR pins-and-wins bB.

iii) 4. ..., Ka3 5. g4 Ka2 6. Re8 (against Be6;) Kb3 7. Ke5 Kc4 8. g5 Kc5 9. Kf6 Kd6 10. g6 Kd7 11. Rf8 and 12. Kg7, whereby W carries through his positional plan.

iv) 8. ..., Ka7 9. Rf8 Kb7 10. Kf4 Kc7 11. Kg5 Kd7 12. Kf6.

"This is an excellent production that is striking by virtue of showing both brilliance and subtlety, with action ranging from a to h-files, and displaying the clarity of a graphic illustration. (DVH castigates the preceding phrase as 'meaningless'.) The thematic try embellishes the introduction, the central reciprocal zugzwang (based on 2. Rb8 and 3. g3) is practically invisible at the start, being so remote. There is a 3-fold echo that even Havel might envy. In sum we, the audience, are witnesses to an enthralling spectacle on stage!"

No. 6466 V. Kozyrev (iv.85)  
3rd Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985



No. 6466: V. Kozyrev (Morozovsk). "With Q's on both sides the situation is highly critical." Neither 1. Qxd4?

Qxc6 2. Qa7+ Kf8 3. Qxa2 Qh1+ and 4. ..., Qh2+; nor 1. Rxd6? Bc4+ 2. Ke1 Qxd6 3. f6+ Ke6 4. f8S+ Kf7 will bring relief. 1. f6+ Kf8 2. Rxd6 Bc4+ 3. Ke1. Now the study's recurring stalemate theme is seen for the first time after 3. ..., Qxd6 4. Qxd4 Qxd4. So, 3. ..., Sc2+ 4. Kd2(d1) Qxd6+ 5. Kxc2, and now there is a 2-piece attack on wK. 5. ..., Qh2+ 6. Kc1 Qg1+ 7. Kb2 Qd4+ 8. Kb1. From this point on the play diverges only to CONverge with an echo.

8. ..., Qd1+ 9. Kb2 Qd2+ 10. Ka3 Bd5 11. Qd4 Qxd4 stalemate, but not 11. Qe5? Qa2+ 12. Kb4 Qc4+ 13. Ka5 Qc5+ 14. Ka4(a6) Bc6(c4)+, nor 11. Ka4? Qc2+ 12. Kb4 Qc4+ 13. Ka5 Qc5+ 14. Ka6 Qc6+ 15. Ka5 Qa8+.

8....,Bd3+ 9. Ka2 Qa4+ 10. Kb2 Qb4+ 11. Kc1 Be4 and for the third time the 'miracle' (12.)Qxd4 saves W, with 12. Qe5? and 12. Kd1? being refuted by the play we have seen, but symmetrically reflected.

"An example showing that artistic studies are akin to music. To start with there is a rough sketch of a refined stalemate, almost incidental, muffled, but in the development it rings with power and confidence, in the richly chased shape of a persuasive symmetrical echo!"

David Hooper says of this praise, "I do not understand this rubbish, never having seen or heard a 'persuasive echo', for example." David also asks to what the 'it' of 'it rings' refers, but AJR thinks it clearly refers to the echoed stalemate.

No. 6467: A. Manvelyan (Erevan). 1. Se2+ Kb2/i 2. Rb3+ Kc2 (Kxb3; Sc1+) 3. Sd4+ Kc1/ii 4. Kf5/iii a1Q/iv 5. Rc3+/v Kb2 6. Rc2+ Ka3 7. Rc3+/vi Ka2 8. Rc2+ Sb2 9. Rc1

S2- (Ka3; Sc2+) 10. Rc2+ Ka3 11. Rc3+ Ka2/vii 12. Rc2+ Sb2 13. Rc1, positional draw.

i) 1. ..., Kc2 2. Sd4+ Kb2 3. Rb3+ transposes.

ii) 3. ..., Kd1 4. Rd3+, for if 4. ..., Sd2+ 5. Ke3 a1Q 6. Rxd2+ Kc1 7. Sb3+.

iii) 4. Kf4? a1Q 5. Rc3+ Kb2 6. Rc2+ Ka3 7. Rc3+ Ka2 8. Rc2+ Sb2 and it is Bl's turn for S-forking (Sd3+) after 9. Rc1.

iv) 4. ..., Sc5 5. Rb5 and either 5. ..., a1Q 6. Rxc5+ Kb2 7. Rc2+ Ka3 8. Rc3+ Kb2 9. Rc2+ Kb1 10. Rc1+, or 5. ..., Sa3 6. Se2+ Kc2 7. Rxc5+ Kb2 8. Rc1 Sb1 9. Sc3 Sxc3 10. Rh1.

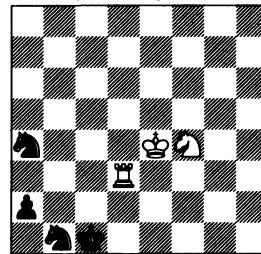
v) The S-fork rings clear (a 'tuning' fork?) with both 5. ..., Sxc3 6. Sb3+ and 5. ..., Qxc3 6. Se2+.

vi) And our ears hear 7. ..., Sxc3 8. Sc2+ and 7. ..., Qxc3 8. Sb5+.

vii) 11. ..., Ka4 12. Rc4+ Sb4 13. Rxb4+.

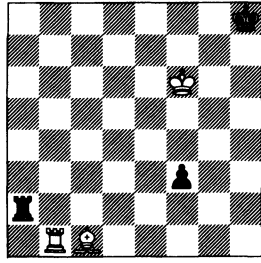
"Similar forking mechanisms have been seen before, and yet we are thunderstruck by the creative audacity of the neophyte composer! The distancing move by wK is a high adornment, turning his back on the main battlefield in the south-west corner. In the final vivid positional draw centrifugal and centripetal forces alternate in control, and in the melee we lose count of the forks."

No. 6467 A. Manvelyan (ix.85)  
4th Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985



Draw 3+4

No. 6468 L. Silaev (x.85)  
5th Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985



Win 3+3

No. 6468: L. Silaev (Moscow). To win this ultraminiature (just 6 men) a mating attack must be inaugurated.  
 1. Bg5 Ra7/i 2. Kg6 Rg7+ 3. Kf5 Kg8/ii 4. Bf6 Rg2 5. Ke6/iii f2/iv 6. Rh1 Kf8 7. Rc1/v Kg8 8. Rc8+ Kh7 9. Kf7 Rg7+ 10. Bxg7 f1Q 11. Bf6 and wins, as wR controls the c4 square.  
 i) 1. ..., Kg8 2. Kg6 Ra8 3. Bf6 and 4. Rh1.  
 1. ..., Kh7 2. Rb7+ Kg8 3. Kg6 Ra8 4. Rh1.  
 ii) Anticipating 4. Rb8+? Kf7 5. Bf6 f2 6. Rb1 Rg1 7. Rb7+ Ke8 8. Ke6 Re1+.  
 iii) 5. Bg5? f2 6. Kg6 f1Q 7. Rb8+ Qf8.  
 iv) This parries the W threats, for instance: 6. Rb8+? Kh7 7. Kf7 Rg7+ 8. Bxg7 f1Q+ 9. Bf6 Qc4+.  
 v) "The best move of the entire study!"

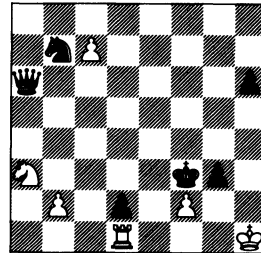
"Overall highly economical and instructive (That dreaded word again! AJR) although moves like 7. Rc1 are known from Troitzky, Rinck and Réti."

No. 6469: O. Pervakov (Moscow). 1. c8Q Qf1+/i 2. Rxf1 g2+ 3. Kh2 gfQ/ii 4. Qf5+/iii Ke2 5. Qg4+ Kxf2/iv 6. Sc2/v and:  
 6. ..., d1S 7. Qf4+ Ke2 8. Sd4+ Ke1 9. Qe4+ Kd2 10. Sb3 mate, or:

6. ..., Sd6 7. b3 h5/vii 8. Qf4+ Ke2 9. Qe5+ Kd3/vii 10. Sb4 mate.  
 i) 1. ..., g2+ 2. Kh2 Qd6+ 3. Kg1.  
 ii) 3. ..., gfS+ 4. Kh3 d1Q 5. Qg4+.  
 iii) 4. Qxb7+? Kxf2 5. Qf7+ Ke2 6. Qc4+ Kf2 7. Qd4+ Ke2 8. Sc4 d1S 9. b4 Qf2+ 10. Qxf2+ Sxf2+ 11. Kg3 Kd3 12. Se5+ Ke4, with a draw.  
 iv) 5. ..., Ke1 6. Sc2+ Kxf2 7. Qf4+ Ke2 8. Qe4+ Kd1 9. Se3+.  
 v) Now the threat is 7. Qf4+ Ke2 8. Qe4+, and Bl would be ill advised to play 6. ..., d1Q 7. Qg3+ Ke2 8. Qe3 mate.  
 vi) "Suddenly Bl is in zugzwang." If 7. ..., d1S 8. Qf4+ Ke2 9. Sd4+ Ke1 10. Sf3+ Ke2 11. Sg1+ Ke1 12. Qb4+ Sc3 13. Qxc3+ Kd1 14. Qa1+, from which variation it can be seen that the move 7. b3 has opened the a1-h8 diagonal (and, adds DVH, yet left b4 vacant).  
 vii) 9. ..., Kf3 10. Sd4+ Kg4 11. Qg3 mate.

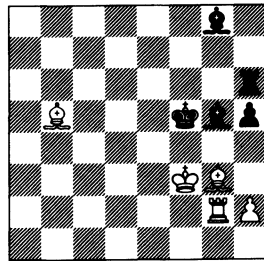
"A pithy study, with two precise and rare chameleon checkmates with Q's on both sides in which the young composer applies himself with no show of timidity. Had the introduction been more harmonious the study would have ranked higher. All the same an undoubted feather in the cap of the young study-composer."

No. 6469 O. Pervakov (iii.85)  
1 Hon. Men., Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985



Win 6+6

No. 6470 A. Ivanov(v.85)  
2 Hon.Men., Shakhmaty v SSSR,  
1985



Win 5+5

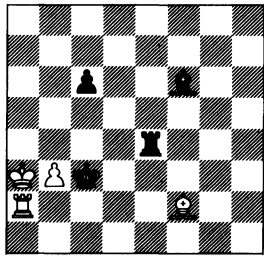
No. 6470: A. Ivanov (Chuvash autonomous republic). 1. Bd3+ Kf6 2. Bc7 (for Bd8+) Bd5+ 3. Be4/i Bxe4+ 4. Kxe4 Bc1 (Rh8; Be5+) 5. Rc2 Ba3 6. Rc6+ Kg7 7. Be5+ Kh7 8. Rc7+ Kg8 9. Rg7+ Kf8 10. Rg3 Ra6/ii 11. Rxa3 Rxa3 12. Bd6+ and 13. Bxa3.

i) The note says "A cold-blooded exchange!"

ii) 10. ..., Bc1 11. Bg7+ and 12. Bxh6 wins easily enough.

"Another lively study. Fresh, completely natural, with level force, like an otb fragment."

No. 6471 M. Gogberashvili  
(ii. and viii.85)  
3rd Hon.Men., Shakhmaty v SSSR,  
1985



Draw 4+4

No. 6471: M. Gogberashvili (Tbilisi). 1. Ra1/i Be7+ 2. b4 Bxb4+ (Rxb4; Be1+) 3. Ka4 Kb2/ii 4. Bd4+, with: 4. ..., Rxd4 5. Ra2+ Kb1 6. Rb2+ Kc1 7. Rc2+ Kxc2 stalemate.

4. ..., Bc3 5. Ra2+ Kb1 6. Kb3 Bxd4 7. Rb2+ Ka1 (Kc1; Rc2+) 8. Ra2+ Kb1 9. Rb2+ Bxb2 stalemate.

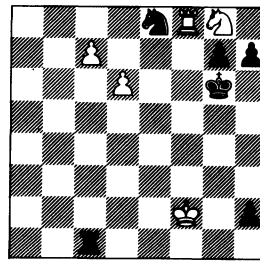
i) 1. b4? Re8 2. Bb6 Ra8+ 3. Ba5 Be7 4. Ka4 Bxb4 5. Rc2+ Kxc2 6. Kxb4 c5+ 7. Kb5 c4.

1. Rb2? Re8 2. Ka2 Kb4 3. Rd2 Ra8+ 4. Kb1 Bc3 5. Re2 Kxb3. 1. Bc5? Be7, explaining why bB is on f6 (originally on g7).

ii) 3. ..., Bc5+ 4. Ka5 Kb2 5. Bxc5 Kxa1 6. Kb6 Re6+ 7. Kc7 and 8. Bd6.

"This study, both brilliant in form (level forces) and remarkable in content (3 stalemates... again!), speaks for the continued rise of the young Georgian composer."

No. 6472 A. Maksimovskikh  
and V. Shupletsov  
4th Hon.Men., Shakhmaty v SSSR,  
1985



Win 5+6

No. 6472: A. Maksimovskikh and V. Shupletsov (Kurgan region). 1. d7/i Rf1+/ii 2. Kg3 Rxf8 3. c8Q h1Q 4. Qc2+ Kf7/iii 5. Qc4+ Kg6 6. Qg4+ Kf7 7. d8S+ Kxg8 8. Qe6+ Kh8 9. Sf7+ Kg8 (Rxf7; Qxe8+) 10. Sh6+ Kh8 11. Qg8+ Rxg8 12. Sf7 mate, wS having arisen (and wQ also) from promotion.

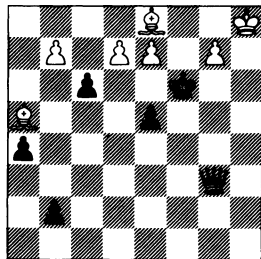
i) 1. c8Q? Rxc8 2. d7 Rd8.

ii) 1. ..., Sf6 2. Rxf6+ gf 3. d8Q Rf1+ 4. Kxf1 h1Q+ 5. Ke2 and perpetual check is avoided.

1. ..., Sd6 2. d8Q Se4+ 3. Ke3 Re1+ 4. Kd4 Rd1+ 5. Ke5 h1Q 6. Qe8+ Kg5 7. Rf5+ Kg4 8. c8Q wins.

iii) Other moves illustrate the strength of W's move 2. Kg3. This study concluded an article on the original Lucena smothered mate (published date, 1497).

No. 6473 M. Shatrov (viii.85 and iv.86)  
5th Hon.Men., Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985

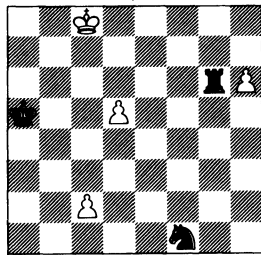


Win 7+6

No. 6473: M. Shatrov (Tula). 1. g8S+ Qxg8+ 2. Kxg8 b1Q 3. Be1 Qe4 4. Kf8 Qh7 5. Bh4+ Qxh4 6. Bh5 Qxh5 7. e8S+ Ke6 8. d8S+ Kd7 9. Sf7 Qh4 10. b8Q Qe7+ 11. Kg7 Qxe8 12. Sxe5+ wins.

"A successful study with a romantic theme: wBB are both sacrificed, there are 3 wS promotions, and (something rare in studies of this type) a struggle from beginning to end."

No. 6474 V. Vlasenko (i.85)  
= 6/7 Hon.Men., Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985



Draw 4+3

No. 6474: V. Vlasenko (Kharkov region). 1. h7 Ra6 2. d6/i Ra8+ 3. Kc7 Se3 4. c4 (else Sd5;) Sf5 5. d7/ii Sg7 6. d8S+ Se8+ 7. Kc6/iii Ra6+ 8. Kd7

Sf6+ 9. Kc7 Sxh7 10. Sc6+ Ka4 11. Kb7, draw in 6.

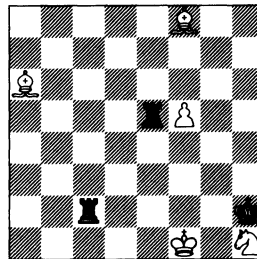
i) 2. c4? is premature: 2. ..., Sd2 3. d6 Ra8+ 4. Kc7 Se4 5. d7 Sg5.

ii) Another premature move is 5. c5? Ra7+ 6. Kc8 Kb5 7. d7 Se7+ 8. Kd8 Sc6+ 9. Ke8 Ra8+ 10. Kf7 Rd8 11. Kg7 Rxd7+ 12. Kg8 Se7+.

iii) 7. Kb7? Rxd8 8. h8Q Sd6+.

"Delicate play, but not always exciting."

No. 6475 M. Gromov (viii.85)  
= 6/7 Hon.Men., Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1985



Win 5+3

No. 6475: M. Gromov (Vladimir). 1. Bd6 Rc5 2. f6/i Kxh1 3. Bb7+ cRd5/ii 4. f7/iii Re4/iv 5. f8R/v Rf5/vi 6. Bf4 Rxf8 7. Bxe4 mate.

i) 2. Bb7? Kh3 3. Sf2+ Kh4 4. Bxe5 Rxe5 5. Be4 Kg5.

ii) 3. ..., Kh2 4. f7 Rc1+ 5. Kf2 Rc2+ 6. Kf3 Rc3+ 7. Kf4 Re1 8. f8Q Rf1+ 9. Kg4+.

iii) 4. Bxe5? is the first stalemate.

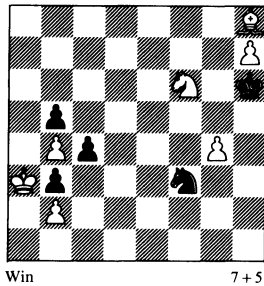
iv) 4. ..., Rf5+ 5. Ke2 Rf2+ 6. Ke3 Rxf7 7. Bxd5+ and 8. Bxf7.

v) 5. f8Q? Rf5+ 6. Bf4 Rxf4+ 7. Qxf4, the second stalemate.

vi) 5. ..., Rd1+ 6. Kf2 Rd2+ 7. Kf3 Rxd6 8. Bxe4+ Kg1 9. Rg8+ Kf1 10. Ke3.

"Tense, double-edged. This study and the Vlasenko both show not entirely new underpromotions, but nevertheless with freshness."

No. 6476 F.S. Bondarenko(iii.85)  
and B.N. Sidorov  
Commended, Shakhmaty v SSSR,  
1985



Win 7+5

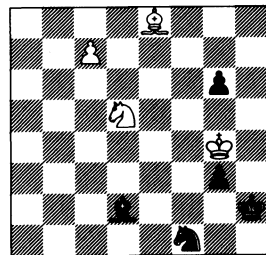
No. 6476: F.S. Bondarenko and B.N. Sidorov. 1. Sd5 (g5 + ? Kg6;) Se1 2. Se3 Sc2+ (Kxh7; Sxc4) 3. Sxc2 bc 4. b3/i Kxh7/ii 5. Kb2 Kxh8 6. bc wins.

i) 4. Bc3? Kxh7 5. Bd2 Kg6 6. b3 c3 is drawn because wK remains incarcerated.

ii) 4. ..., c1Q 5. Bb2 and 6. h8Q+. Now we see the reason for 1. g5 + ? being a mistake, for 5. ..., Qc2 and 6. ..., Qxb3 mate would follow.

”The blockade draw in the thematic try is entertaining.”

No. 6477 O. Mazur (vi.85)  
Commended, Shakhmaty v SSSR,  
1985



Win 4+5

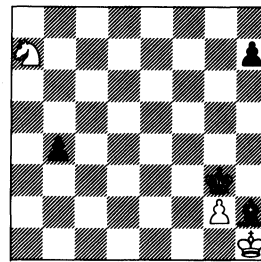
No. 6477: O. Mazur (Krasnoyarsk). 1. Sc3 g2 (Bxc3; Bc6) 2. Se2 Se3 + 3. Kf3 Sf5/i 4. c8Q Sd4 + 5. Sxd4/ii g1Q 6. Qc7 + Kh1 7. Qh7 + Qh2 8. Bc6 Qxh7 9. Kg3 + Kg1 10. Sf3 +

Kh1 11. Sxd2 + Kg1 12. Sf3 + Kh1 13. Sg5 + and 14. Sxh7 winning.

i) This threatens to catch wP and also prepares strong counterplay.

ii) 5. Kf2? Sxe2 6. Qc7 + Sf4.

No., 6478 M. Matous (vii.85)  
Commended, Shakhmaty v SSSR,  
1985



Draw 3+4

No. 6478: M. Matous (Prague). 1. Sb5 b3/i 2. Sc3 b2 3. Sd1/ii and now: 3. ..., b1B 4. Se3/iii Kf4 5. Sd5 + Ke5 6. Sc3, drawn.

Or 3. ..., b1S 4. Sc3/iv Sa3 (Sd2; Se4) 5. Se2 + Kf2 6. Sg3 Bg1 7. Se4 + Ke3 8. Sf6 Bf2 9. Sxh7 Bh4 10. Sf8, drawn.

i) 1. ..., h5 2. Sc3 h4 3. Se4 + Kf4 4. Sc5 Bg3 5. Sd3 +.

ii) 3. Sb1? h5 4. Sc3 h4 5. Sd1 h3.

iii) 4. Sc3? Bg6 5. Se2 + /v Kf2 6. Sg3 Bg1 7. Se4 + Ke3.

iv) 4. Se3? Kf4 5. Kxh2 Kxe3 6. Kg3 Sc3 7. Kg4 Se4 8. Kh5 Kf4.

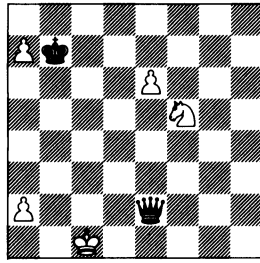
v) The published solution (in i.86) indicates a (serious?) dual here by 5. Sb1 Bc2 6. Sd2, 7. Sf1 and 8. Sxh2.

No. 6479: N. Rezvov (Odessa). 1. e7 (Sd6 + ? Ka8;) Ka8 2. Kb1/i Qb5 + 3. Kc1 Qe2 4. Kb1 Qe5 5. Kc1 Qc3 + 6. Kb1 (Kd1? Qc6;) Qe5 7. Kc1 Qb5 8. a3/ii Qe5 9. a4 Qe4 + 10. Kb2 Kxa7 11. Sd6 Qxe7 12. Sc8 + and 13. Sxe7. i) 2. a3? Qb5 leaves W in zugzwang:

3. a4 Qe5 4. a5 Qb5 5. a6 Qe5 6. Kd2 Kxa7 7. Sd6 Qxd6+.

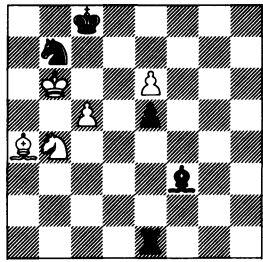
ii) This and 9. a4 both put Bl in zugzwang.

No. 6479 N. Rezvov (xi.85)  
Commended, Shakhmaty v. SSSR,  
1985



Draw 5+2

No. 6480 I. Bondar (xi.85)  
Commended, Shakhmaty v SSSR,  
1985



Win 5+5

No. 6480: I. Bondar (Gantsevichi). 1. e7 Bh5 2. Bd7+ Kxd7 3. c6+ Kxe7 4. cb Rb1 5. Kb5/i and now:  
5. ..., **Be2**+ 6. Ka4 Bd1+ 7. Ka5 Ra1+ 8. Kb6 Rb1 9. Kc5 Rc1+ 10. Kb5 Be2+ 11. Ka4 Bc4/ii 12. Ka5 Ra1+ 13. Kb6 Rb1 14. Kc5 wins.

Or 5. ..., **Be8**+ 6. Kc4 Bf7+ 7. Kc5 Rc1+ 8. Kb6 Rb1 9. Ka5 Ra1+ 10. Kb5 Be8+ 11. Kc4 Bf7+ 12. Kc3 wins.

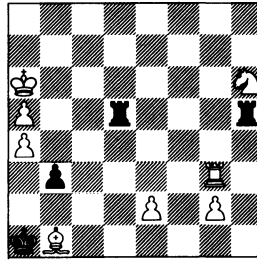
i) 5. Ka5? Ra1+ 6. Kb5 Be2+.

5. Kc5? Rc1+ 6. Kb5 Be8+.

ii) 11. ..., Bd1+ 12. Ka3 Rc3+ 13. Ka2.

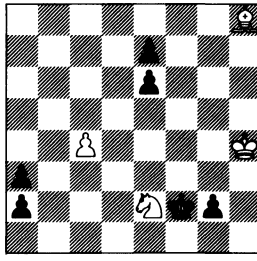
No. 6481: B.N. Sidorov (Apshe-ronsk). 1. Sf5 Kxb1 (b2; Be4) 2. Rxb3+ Kc2 3. Rb5 and now:  
3. ..., dRxf5 4. g4 (the first P-fork) Rh6+ 5. Rb6 fRf6 6. g5 (the second) Rxb6+ 7. ab Rg6 8. a5 winning, or:  
3. ..., hRxf5 4. e4 (the third) Rf6+ 5. Rb6 dRd6 6. e5 (the fourth) Rxb6 7. ab Re6 8. a5, likewise winning.  
AJR: Note the obtrusive wB.

No. 6481 B.N. Sidorov (xi.85)  
Commended, Shakhmaty v. SSSR,  
1985



Win 8+4

No. 6482 D. Godes (vii.82  
and vii.85)  
Commended, Shakhmaty v SSSR,  
1985



Win 4+6

No. 6482: D. Godes (Ryazan). 1. Sf4/i g1S 2. Sh3+ Sxh3 3. Kxh3 Kf3 4. Ba1 e5 5. c5 e4 6. c6 e3 7. c7 e2 8. c8Q e1Q 9. Qg4+ Ke3 10. Qe6+ Kf2 11. Bd4+ Kf1 12. Qg4 Qe2 13. Qg1 mate.

i) 1. Kh3? Kxe2 2. Kxg2 Kd3 3. c5 e5 4. Bxe5 Ke4.

## FORMAL TOURNEY ANNOUNCEMENT

Lewandowski Jubilee. The player-composer's 50th birthday is celebrated by the Composition Commission of the Polish Chess Federation. Closing date: 31.x.87. Judge: Andrzej Lewandowski. Send to: E. Iwanow, ul. Kilinskiego 57 m. 53, 42-200 Czeszochowa, Poland.

### FIDE ALBUM 1983-85: announcement

This is NOT a tourney for originals. Composers are invited to submit high quality studies published in this 3-year span for the selection for eventual publication in the FIDE ALBUM series.

There is a new selection process: each of three judges awards each entry points from 0-4, and any composition awarded a total of 8 or more points will be automatically included in the

album. (The size of the album is therefore unpredictable, as is its price).

Conditions: entries MUST be on stamped diagrams (5 copies each) on paper 155x210 mm (maximum), with name, address, full original source and honour (if any), and complete solution. The solution may be on extra sheets, with the original K-squares indicated. (Write on one side only.) Send studies (not other genres) by secure post (eg, registered) to the "STUDIES DIRECTOR, FIDE ALBUM 1983-1985", Vazha Neidze, prospekt Vazha Pshavela, 34, kv. 3, 380077 TBILISI, Georgian SSR, USSR. Closing date: 31.vii.87. The international judges reporting to the director: Y. Afek (Israel), A. Hildebrand (Sweden), J. Rusinek (Poland). (The foregoing details are taken, with acknowledgement and immense gratitude, from Hemmo Axt's column in the West German SCHACH-ECHO ii.87.)

EG

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

BTM — Black to Move  
WTM — White to Move  
otb - over-the-board

#### "ANALYTICAL NOTES"

Please send all analytical comments on studies published in EG, not to AJR but to: "EG Analytical Notes", David Friedgood, 1 Waverley Place LEATHERHEAD Surrey KT22 8AS England.

GBR code (after Guy/Blandford/Roycroft) concisely denotes chessboard force in at most six digits. Examples: two white knights and one black pawn codes into 0002.01; wQ bQ wR code as 4100; wBB vs. bS codes as 0023; the full complement of 32 chessmen codes as 4888.88. The key to encoding is to compute the sum '1-for-W-and-3-for-B1' for each piece-type in QRBS sequence, with wPP and bPP uncoded following the 'decimal point'; the key for decoding is to divide each QRBS digit by 3, when the quotient and remainder are the numbers of B1 and W pieces respectively.

Next Meeting: Friday 3rd July, 1987 at B.T. Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., London, W1. Time: 6.15 pm.

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