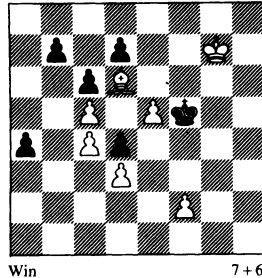


B1. A. Wotawa,
Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1944



Win 7 + 6

**A NEW KIND OF
STUDY COMPETITION**
by F.S. Bondarenko

Chess composition knows two types of competition: composing and solving. But perhaps there could be other manifestations. We discuss one such possibility.

It is well known that there are from time to time compositions by leading composers, alive and deceased, that have gone the rounds far and wide for many a year - and then suddenly a defect is discovered. To forestall the disappearance of a flawed chess jewel one composer or another will come up with a corrected version, and from then on that revision is published as a correction. (See the article by Alexander Hildebrand in *EG72*.)

Such phenomena partake of the fortuitous, and are indeed not exactly common. So, why should we not bring together outstanding studies of recent years in which flaws have been detected and organise competitions for their correction? We therefore propose an

experimental tourney of just this kind, with a specific example.

The chess column of *Altaiskaya Pravda* of Barnaul, capital of the Altai province ('krai'), runs an annual solving contest. Despite selecting complex compositions there are generally some 60-70 correct entries; however, in the 1987 competition only 4 correct solutions were received to B1 by the late Austrian composer Wotawa. The study is quite a puzzle. How is W to win if there is no stopping bPa4 becoming a queen? The very idea smacks of science fiction.

Well, this is how it is done: 1. **Kh6!! a3** 2. **e6! de**. If **Kxe6; Kg6! a2; f4, a1Q; f5** mate. 3. **Be5!** Threatening to take bPd4. **Kxe5 4. Kg5 a2 5. f4** mate.

Now, V. Scherbakov, one of the 4 successful Barnaul solvers, came up with the following cook: 1. **Be7! a3 2. Bf6 a2 3. e6! a1Q 4. ed Qg1 + 5. Kf8 Kxf6 6. d8Q +**, and will not W win?

Who can save the study by refuting the cook or, if this cannot be done, by making some minor modification to the diagram position?

Let us conduct a first experiment in the organisation of this new type of tourney. (We dub it an *Operation Rescue!* See below. AJR) The victor's rich reward will be that his name will from then on always be associated with that of Alois Wotawa above this study, as creator of the sound version.

As judge of this tourney we propose the editorial body of **EG**, where the result and the study's final form would be published.

Dnepropetrovsk, 1988

TOURNEY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Operation Rescue!

Special Tourney of EG

Required: *either* a correct version of **B1**, or complete analysis with refutation of the cook. The judge's mission is accepted jointly by David Friedgood and John Roycroft. Maximum 1 entry per composer/analyst(s). Send, with full analyses, to AJR by 30.ix.89, marked *Operation Rescue!* (Cook refutation will be rewarded with a book prize - what else?!)

(W.G.J. Mees in his studies section of PROBLEEMBLAD is introducing just such a *restoration* tourney at this very time, following his experience that about 15% of the unoriginal studies published there have been demolished by the solvers.)

STUDY COMPOSING MATCH

USSR vs. Rest of the World

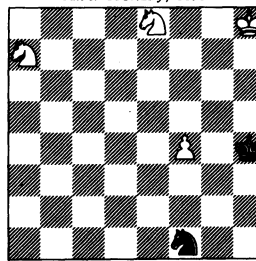
Study composers throughout the world have been invited to take part in a match between the USSR and the rest of the world.

Composing is taking place during 1989. Judging will be complete by 1.vi.90. Complete results will be published in booklet form (for instance, a special issue of *EG*). All entrants will be sent a copy.

Themes

Two themes have been selected. Each composer may contribute one study to each theme. The studies must be submitted via the team captains (see below) before 1.ix.89, with corrections allowed up to that date. Collective (joint) compositions are allowed, but each author may participate only once in each theme.

First example of *Theme A*:
A.A. Troitzky, 1895



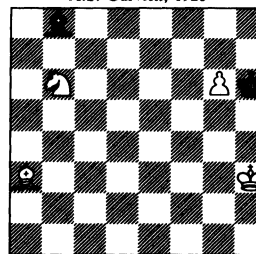
Win 4+2

Theme A. In a study with White to win Black's counterplay is based on perpetual check or perpetual attack on a white piece.

Solution to first *Theme A* study. 1. f5 Kg5/i 2. f6 Kg6 3. Kg8 Se3 4. f7 Sg4 5. f8S+ wins, not 5. f8Q? Sh6+ 6. Kh8 Sf7+, drawn, the thematic defence.
i) Se3 2. f6 Sg4 3. f7 Se5 4. f8S wins.

Solution to second *Theme A* study. 1. Sd7 Bc7/i 2. Sf8 Be5 3. Kg4 Bb2. How is the draw by perpetual attack to be avoided? 4. Bc5 Bd4 5. g7 Kxg7 6. Se6+ and 7. Sxd4 wins.
i) Ba7 2. Se5 Kg7 3. Bb2 wins.

Second example of *Theme A*:
A.S. Gurvich, 1928

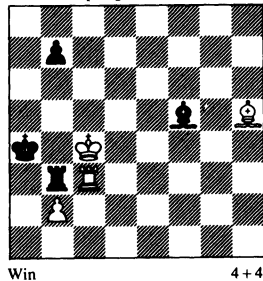


Win 4+2

Theme B. In a study to win or draw White's thematic try is refuted by a black tempo ('change of onus-to-move') move. In the actual solution White achieves his aim (win or draw) by playing a tempo ('change of onus-

to-move') move of his own. (We interpret 'tempo move' as excluding both 'multi-move manoeuvre' and 'gain of time' move).

Example of Theme B
A. Hildebrand
 (after K. Runquist)
 Springaren 1988



Solution to *Theme B* study. 1. Rxb3? Be6+ 2. Kc3 Bxb3 3. Be8+ b5+ 4. Bxb5+ Ka5 5. Kxb3 Kxb5 draws. 1. Be8+ b5+ 2. Bxb5+ Ka5 3. Rxb3 Be6+ 4. Kd4/i Bxb3 5. Kxc5 B- 6. b4 mate.

i) The intention incorporates 4. Kc3? Bxb3 5. Kxb3 Kxb5 draw, but post-announcement it has been pointed out that after 4. Kc5 Bxb3 5. Bd3, and Be6 6. b4+, or Ka4 6. Bc4 W wins, so the study is incorrect. The theme, however, stands.

Judging

By 1.x.89 the team captain will send entries without composers' names to each of the four judges who will then independently select the 30 best studies submitted for each of the two themes. These studies are awarded points, 30 for the best, 29 for the second, etc. The team scoring more points wins the match. Judges: Yu. Averbakh and G.M. Kasparian (USSR); J.D.M. Nunn and A.J. Roycroft (*Rest of the World*).

Submission by Composers

Each participating composer submits his unpublished composition(s) to his team captain in diagram form with na-

me and address and detailed solution, including indication of the thematic moves. Paper size: A4 (maximum), with writing on one side of paper only. The main variation is to be given below the diagram, and sub-variations according to the EG system. (EG normally uses parentheses only for a single move and reply. AJR). English notation (KQRBNP) preferred. Closing date for submissions by each team: 1.ix.89.

Address for studies for the *Rest of the World* team:

Lars Falk (team captain), Tegnergatan 34 B, B-752 27 UPPSALA, Sweden. (Soviet entries to: Anatoly G. Kuznetsov, c/o Central Chess Club, Gogolevsky boulevard 14, Moscow. By: 1.vii.89.)

The announcement is signed by the *Organizing Committee*: Viktor CHEPIZHNY, USSR, and Kjell WIDLERT, Sweden.

The match is launched with the blessing of the PCCC.

XXXI PCCC

PCCC is the Permanent Commission of FIDE for Chess Composition. This wonderful meeting took place, erupted even, in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, in the last seven days of August, 1988. The studies fraternity was represented by the familiar names of Banaszek, Benko, Chimedtseren (delegate from Mongolia, newly admitted, with the Hotel Stadion whisking up a Mongolian flag from nowhere), Comay, Falk, Hildebrand, Lindner, Nadareishvili (USSR delegate and PCCC studies expert), Neidze, van Reek, Roycroft, Rusinek (Polish delegate), and Valois. Koranyi and Pospisil put in fleeting appearances, while other names made significant, even startling, contributions, as the reader will see when he reads the Quick Composing Tourney award.

Veni, FIDE, vici!

History was made when a permanent sub-committee for studies was set up. The item was not even on the agenda. It was proposed in the most general terms by the soviet delegate, who speaks only Georgian and Russian, and after sensible discussion was passed (in a subsequent session) by 12 votes to 2 (West Germany was one). 4 delegates (including GB) abstained. The principal reason for abstaining was that the remit requested was arguably too wide for a sub-committee, while a reason for voting against was that the very formation of the sub-committee might have a divisive effect - the *Gens una Sumus* argument. However, since the sub-committee will report progress and present a more specific action plan during the next PCCC at Bournemouth (19-26.viii.89, T.R. Dawson Centenary year), our own opinion is that giving studies their head to pursue links with players and to identify the special needs of studies will on the contrary have a unifying effect: potential causes of friction will be eliminated.

WCSC

West Germany took the honours in both team and individual (Pfannkuche) solving championships. Finland pipped Great Britain (on time only) for the team silver medal.

Titles

The necessary points qualification (via FIDE Albums) for IGM and IM titles respectively were met by i) Grin, Pogoyants; ii) L. Katsnelson, Koranyi, Kralin, Ruszczynski. Yohanan AFEK was awarded the title of FIDE judge for studies. No distinction is made between studies and problems in the award of titles for solving, but we were delighted that David Friedgood achieved his first GM Solving norm.

4.WCCT

The fourth World Chess Composing

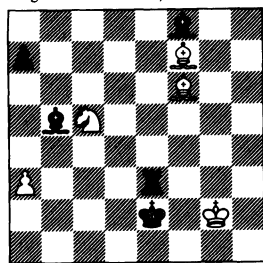
Tourney, a team event, was considered - before the (imminent) publication of the results of the third. Official languages (English, German, French only - not Russian or Spanish, etc.) have been proposed by the volunteer organisers (Denis Blondel and Bernd Ellinghoven), with insistence on A5 paper size and no xerox copying. While there is sympathy for the difficulties of the experienced organisers, it should be pointed out that if these recommendations are rigidly imposed on studies, then studies will suffer. Why? Because soviet (and other) studies may well be disqualified (or not entered), and because space for adequate analysis will in some cases be insufficient. In any case the terms "A5" and "A4" are still practically unknown in the USSR. Everyone knows this - except problemists! No, a preferable recommendation would be: to allow A4 size (perhaps for studies only - after all, an A4 sheet can by definition be folded to was formed in 1988 with the A5), and (typed) Russian should be allowed. Of course diagrams must be totally clear, with the position verifiable by long-hand description and counts: submissions that do not pass this control must be rejected.

This is the now traditional *World Chess Composition Tourney* (for national teams) for original compositions with set themes. The report on 3.WCCT was reviewed in EG94. 4.WCCT has 7 sections, one (section D) for studies, where the judge is Vazha Neidze (Tbilisi, USSR).

The organisers are *Polski Związek Szachowy*, the Polish Chess Federation. The overall Tournament Director (for receipt of team submissions, forwarding to judges, etc.) is Eigeniusz Iwanow of Czestochowa, Poland.

Set theme: during play the same piece or pawn, B1 or W, is first *pinned* (*P) and then *unpinned* (*U).

Example of 4. *WCCT* studies theme:
G.M. Kasparian, 2nd Prize,
Chigorin MT, 1949



Solution to 4. *WCCT* set theme example: 1. Bh5 + Ke1 2. Bh4 + Kd2 3. Bg5 *P Bxc5 4. Kf2 Kd3 *U 5. Bg6 + Re4 + *P 6. Kf3 Bc6 7. a4/i Kd4 *U 8. Pf6 + Re5 + *P 9. Kf4 Bd6 10. a5/ii Kd5 *U 11. Bf7 + Re6/iii 12. Kf5 Bd7 13. a6/iv, drawn, since a tempo move is met by a tempo move, and bBh2 (intending bKd6) is countered by wBe7. i) 7. Bc1? Kc2 8. Bg5 Bxa3, and B1 wins. ii) 10. Bc2? a5 11. Bd1 Bd5 12. Bg7 Bc4 13. Bf3 Bb3 14. Bc6 Bd5 15. Be8 Be4 16. Bf7 Bc2 17. Be8 Kd5 18. Bf7 + Re6 + and B1 has manoeuvred himself out of the bind. iii) In terms of the 4. *WCCT* set theme this does not count because bRe6 is not unpinned in the subsequent play. iv) 13. Bc3? Bc5 14. Be5 a6 15. Bg8 Bb4 16. Bc7 Kc6.

Key Dates

1.iv.89: Teams (countries) declare participation with nomination of a team leader.

1.iii.90: Teams entries submission closing date. The judge's task (in each section) is to select the best 20 and grade them. The top place earns 20 points, the final place 1 point, points to be divided equally among compositions graded as equal.

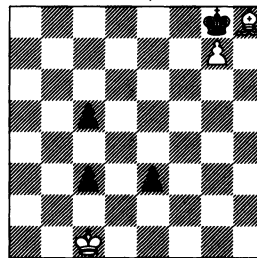
Team Leader for Britain:

Norman A. Macleod
'Mount Pleasant'
Lea Bailey
Ross-on-Wye HR9 5TY

The GBR class 0310.01 (bishop's pawn)

The drawing potential of the weaker side with a bishop's pawn on each rank in turn is explored in a dense 5-page article by A.G. Kopnin published in *Shakhmatny Bulletin*, viii.88. There are 33 diagrams (including an error readily corrected in No. 50). The article is on the lines of the article in EG88 treating the centre pawn and coauthored by Kopnin with David Hooper. The accompanying remarkable Hungarian study, not included in the article, is highly relevant, despite the unlikely starting-point.

D. Elekes, 1936



1. Kd1 c4 2. Kc1 e2 3. Kc2 e1R 4. Kxc3 Re4 5. Kb4 Rg4 6. Kc5 Re6 7. Kb4 Ke7 8. Kc5 Ke6 9. g8Q + Rxg8. Now we have reached the 0310.01 ending. 10. Bc3 Rc8 + 11. Kd4 Rc6 12. Bb4 Kd7 13. Ba5 Kc8 14. Be1 Kc7 15. Kc3, drawn - just.

GUESSING

What are the longest forced wins for W in the following pawnless 5-man endings?

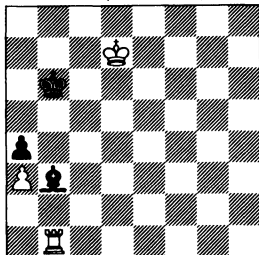
1. GBR code 1600.00, or wQ vs. bRR.
2. GBR code 3200.00, or wRR vs. bQ.
3. GBR code 0014.00, or wBS vs. bS.

In all cases the figure required is, as usual, the number of W moves to winning win of a piece or earlier mate. Estimates form CESC members at the 6i89 meeting and willing to participate, follow.

this ending qualify to be added to the new 'FIDE 6'?

5.2. The second example is taken from *SCHWEITZERISCHE SCHACHZEITUNG*. The player of W has been more than once Swiss Ladies Champion and this position comes from a recent championship game, drawn eventually by application of the 50-move rule.

Claude Baumann vs.
Angela Cathrein, 1988
Position after W's 73rd move,
drawn (50-move rule)



Black to Play 3/3.

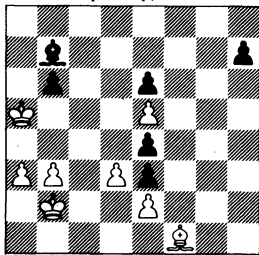
6. We invite readers to send in other 6-man endings from practical play. We shall be pleased to consider the most interesting for publication in *EG*. No blunder-play, please - we leave blunders to other magazines!

An apology for the lateness of EG94

This is a apology offered jointly to the whole endgame community by *EG*'s printer in Holland and editor in London. The delay was inexcusable. *EG94*, scheduled for x.88, should have been a topical issue. Moreover, errors, mostly trivial, slipped in. All material was supplied promptly and there was neither illness nor prolonged absence...

DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 7027 G. Novikov
Revista Romana de Sah, 1981
(correction)
3rd Place, IV Individual Belorussian
Championship, 1981-84



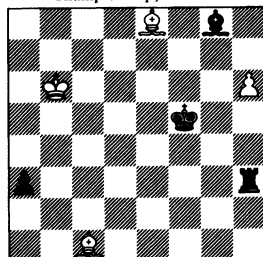
Win 7+7

No.7027: G.Novikov (Minsk).
1.Bg2 (de? Bxe4;) ed (Kb5;de)
2.Bxb7 de/i 3.b4+ Ka4/ii 4.Bc6+
b5 5.Be4 e1S 6.Bxh7 e2 7.Ka2/iii
Sd3 8.Bxd3 e1S 9.Bb1/iv S-
10.Bc2 mate.

- i) d2 3.Kc2 Kb5 4.Bc8 Kc5 5.Bxe6
Kd4 6.Bf5 Kxe5 7.Bxh7 Kd4
8.Bd3 Kd5 9.b4 Kd4 10.Bb5 Kd5
11.Ba4 Kd4 12.Bb3 Ke4 13.Kc3
wins.
- ii) Kb5 4.Kb3 e1Q 5.a4 mate.
- iii) 7.B-? Sd3 8.Bxd3 e1S 9.Bb1
Sd3 10.Bxd3 stalemate.
- iv) 9.Be2? Sc2 10.Bd1 is stalemate.

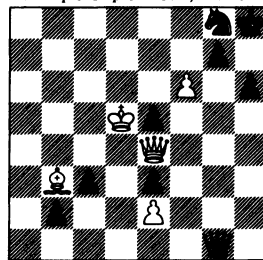
No.7028: I.Bondar (Gantsevichi).
EG87.6304 and EG80.5621 were
placed 4 and 5 respectively. 1.h7
Rb3+ 2.Ka5 Bxh7 3.Ka4 a2
4.Kxb3 a1Q 5.Bd7+ Ke4 6.Bc6+
Kd3 7.Bb5+ Ke4 8.Bc6+, position-
al draw.

No. 7028 I. Bondar
Zarya, 1983
6th Place, IV Individual Belorussian
Championship, 1981-84



Draw 4+4

No. 7029 V. Frigin
and E. Dvizov
Chess & Draughts in BSSR, 1984
8th Place, IV Individual
Championship of BSSR, 1981-84



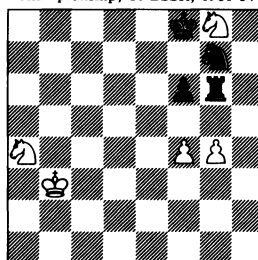
Draw 5+9

No.7029: V.Frigin (Mogilev) and E.Dvizov (Minsk). EG79.5540 was placed 7. 1.f7 b1Q 2.Kc5 Qxb3 3.Qh7+ Kxh7 4.f8S+ Kh8 5.Sg6+ Kh7 6.Sf8+ Kh8 7.Sg6+ Qxg6 stalemate.

No.7030: I.Bondar. 1.f5 Sxf5 2.Sxf6/i Sd4+ 3.Kc4 Rxf6 4.Sc5 (Kxd4? Rf4+;) Rd6 5.Sb7 Rb6 6.Sc5 Rd6 7.Sb7 Rd7 8.Sc5 Rd8 9.Sb7 Rb8 10.Sc5, positional draw, while if Rf4 5.Sd3 Rxd4 6.Se5 Re4 7.Kd5 Rh4 8.Sg6+ K- 9.Sxh4 drawn.

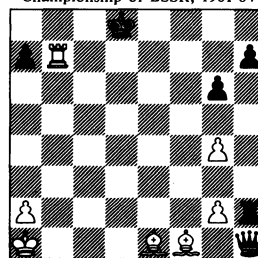
i) 2.gf? Rxd8 3.Sc5 Rg5 4.Se6+ Ke7.

No. 7030 I. Bondar
Zvyazda, 1983
9th Place, IV Individual
Championship, of BSSR, 1981-84



Draw 5+4

No. 7031 G. Novikov
and Al.P. Kuznetsov
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1983
10th Place, IV Individual
Championship of BSSR, 1981-84

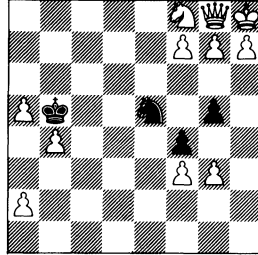


Draw 7+6

No.7031: G.Novikov and the late Al.P.Kuznetsov (Moscow). 1.Ba5+/i Ke8 (Kc8;Rb1) 2.Rb1 Kf8 3.Bb4+ Kg7 4.Bc3+ Kh6 5.g5+ (Bd2+? g5;) Kxg5 6.Bd2+ Kf6 7.Bc3+ Ke7 8.Bb4+/ii Kd8 9.Ba5+ (Rd1+? Kc7;) Ke7 10.Bb4+ Kf6 11.Bc3+ Kg5 12.Bd2+ Kh4 13.Be1+ Kg4 14.Be2+ Kf5/iii 15.Bd3+ Ke6 16.Bc4+ Kd7 17.Bb5+ (Rd1+? Kc6;) Kc8 18.Ba6+ (Rc1+? Kb7;) Kd7 19.Bb5+, positional draw.

- i) 1.Rb1? Rxc2 2.Ba5+ Ke7
3.Bb4+ Kf6 4.Bc3+ Kg5 wins.
ii) 8.Re1+? Kd6 9.Bb4+ Kc7
10.Ba5+ Kb7 11.Ba6+ Kxa6
12.Rxh1 Rxh1+ 13.Kb2 Kxa5 wins.
iii) Kf4 15.Bd2+ Kg3 16.Rxh1
Rxh1+ 17.Kb2 draws.

No. 7032 V. Frigin
3rd Place, II Team
Championship of BSSR,
1983-84
11th Place, IV Individual
Championship of BSSR, 1981-84



Win 11 + 4

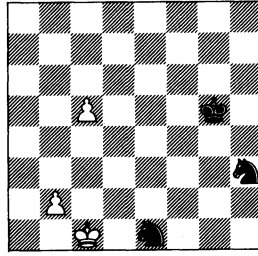
No.7032: V.Frigin. 1.a4+/i Ka6
2.b5+ Ka7/ii 3.gf/iii gf 4.a6 Kb6
5.Sd7+ wins.

i) 1.gf? gf 2.a3 Ka6 3.a4 Sxf7
4.Qxf7 stalemate, while if here
2.a6? Kxa6 3.a4 Kb7 4.b5 Ka7
5.a5 Kb7 6.b6 Ka6 wins, or 2.a4?
Ka6 3.b5+ Kxa5 4.b6 Ka6 wins.

ii) Kxa5 3.g4 Kb6 4.Sd7+ wins.

iii) 3.g4? Kb7 4.a6+ Ka7 5.a5 Sg6
6.Sxg6 stalemate.

No. 7033 G. Novikov
Vecherny Leningrad, 1983
14th Place, IV Individual
Championship of BSSR, 1981-84



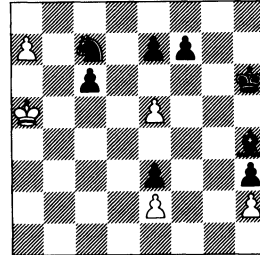
Win 3 + 3

No.7033: G.Novikov. EG75.5031
and EG87.6385 were placed 12
and 13 respectively, the latter ap-
parently having been previously
published by the composer in
Zvyazda, 1983. 1.c6 Sd3+ 2.Kb1/i
hSf4 3.c7 Sd5 4.c8Q S5b4 5.Qf8
Kg4 6.Qf6 Kg3 7.Qf5 Kg2 8.Qg4+
Kf2 9.Qh3 Ke2 10.Qg3 Kd2
11.Qf3 Ke1 12.Qe3+ Kd1/ii 13.b3
wins.

i) 2.Kc2? Sb4+. 2.Kd1? Sxb2+ and
Sc4; and Sb6. 2.Kd2? Sxb2 3.Kc3
Sf4, drawing.

ii) Kf1 13.Qd2 Kg1 14.Qe2 Kh1
15.Qg4 wins.

No. 7034 V. Frigin
Schach (DDR), 1983
17th Place, IV Individual
Championship of BSSR, 1981-84



Draw 5 + 8

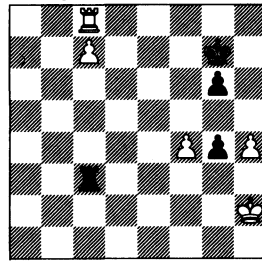
No.7034: V.Frigin. EG78.5326 and
EG78.5328 were placed 15 and 16
respectively. 1.Kb6 Sa8+ 2.Kb7
Bg3 3.Kxa8 Bxh2 4.Kb7 Bxe5
5.a8Q h2 6.Ka7 Bd4+ (h1Q;Qc6+)
7.Kb8 h1Q 8.Qc6+ Qxc6 stalemate.

No.7035: M.Shablinsky (Minsk).
1.h5 gh 2.f5 h4 3.f6+ Kf7 4.Rh8
Rc2+ 5.Kg1 Rc1+ 6.Kf2 g3+
7.Kg2 Rc2+ 8.Kh3 Rh2+ 9.Kg4 g2

10.Kf5 g1Q 11.Rf8+ Kxf8
 12.c8Q+ Kf7 13.Qe6+ Kf8
 14.Qe7+ Kg8 15.f7+ wins.

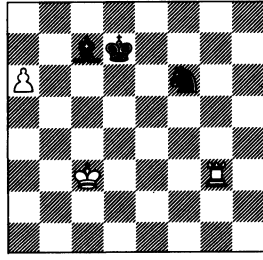
ii) 7.Kd6? Kd8 8.Ke5 Kd7 9.Kf4
 Ke6 10.Kxg4 Kf6 11.Kxg3 Kg5
 drawn.

No. 7035 M. Shablinsky
 Canadian Chess Chat, 1981
 18th Place, IV Individual
 Championship of BSSR, 1981-84



Win 5 + 4

No. 7036 V. Tupik
 Fizkulturnik BSSR, 1983
 19th Place, IV Individual
 Championship of BSSR, 1981-84

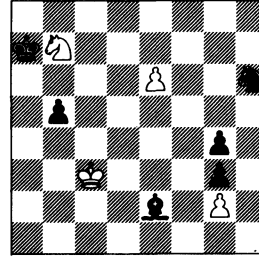


Win 3 + 3

No.7036: V.Tupik (Brest region).
 1.a7 Sd5+ 2.Kc2/i Sb6 3.Rb3 Sa8
 4.Rb8 Kc6 5.Rxa8 Kb7 6.Rc8 wins.
 i) 2.Kc4? Sb6+ 3.Kb5 Bxg3
 4.Kxb6 Bf2+ draws.

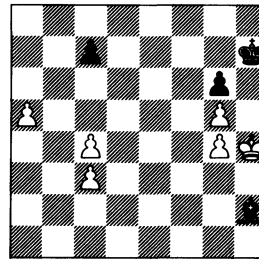
No.7037: V.Frigin. 1.e7 b4+
 2.Kxb4 Bb5 3.Kxb5 Sf5 4.Sa5/i
 Sxe7 5.Sc6+ Sxc6 6.Kxc6 Kb8
 7.Kd7/ii Kb7 8.Ke6 Kc8 9.Kf5
 Kd7 10.Kxg4 Ke6 11.Kxg3 Kf5
 12.Kh4 wins.
 i) 4.e8Q? Sd6 5.Sxd6 stalemate.
 4.Sd8? Kb8 5.Se6 Kc7 6.e8S+ Kc8
 7.- Sh4 8.- Sxg2, drawn

No. 7037 V. Frigin
 6th Place, II Team
 Championship of BSSR, 1983-84
 20th Place, IV Individual
 Championship of BSSR, 1981-84



Win 4 + 6

No. 7038 L. Palguyev
 1st Place,
 III Team Championship of
 Belorussia, 1987
 award: ??

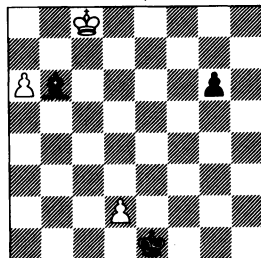


Win 6 + 4

No.7038: L.Palguyev (Orsha).
 V.Samilo of Kharkov proposed the
 theme (win or draw) where a B
 (wB or bB) with or without pawns
 opposes pawns of the other side.
 1.a6 Bg1 2.Kg3 Kg7 3.Kf4 Kf7
 4.Ke5 Ke7 5.Kd5 Ba7/i 6.Kc6 Kd8
 7.Kb7 c5 8.Kc6 (Kxa7? Kc7;) Ke7
 9.Kc7 Ke6 (Ke8;Kd6) 10.Kd8
 Kf7/ii 11.Kd7 Kf8 12.Ke6 Kg7
 13.Ke7 Kg8 14.Kf6 Kh7 15.Kf7
 wins.
 i) Kd7 6.c5 c6+ 7.Ke5 Bxc5 8.Kf6
 Ke8 9.Kxg6 wins.
 ii) Bb6+ 11.Ke8. Ke5 11.Ke7
 Kf4 12.Kf6.

No. 7039 V. Frigin

2nd Place,
III Team Championship
of BSSR, 1987



Draw 3+3

No.7039: V.Frigin (Mogilev).
1.Kd7/i g5 2.Kc6 Ba7 3.d4 g4/ii
4.d5 g3 5.d6 g2 6.d7 Bb6 7.Kxb6
draws, but not 7.a7? g1Q and
8.Kb7 Bd8, or 8.a8Q Qg2+.

i) 1.Kb7? Bd4 2.Kc6 Kxd2 3.Kd5
Ke3 4.Ke6 Kf4 5.a7 Bxa7 6.Kf6
g5 wins.

ii) Bxd4 4.Kd5 g4 5.Kxd4 g3 6.a7
g2 7.a8Q drawn, while if in this
Bf2 5.Ke4(e5) g4 6.Kf4 g3 7.a7
Bxa7 8.Kxg3, also drawn.

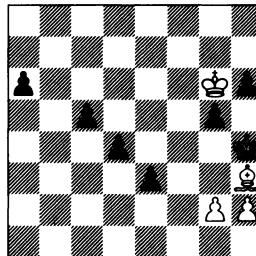
4.Bxe1 Kxe1 5.f6 Kd2 6.f7 e3
7.f8Q e2 drawn. 1.Bc3+? Ke2 2.f4
Kd3 drawn.

ii) Kd2 2.Bg3. Kf2 2.Bc3.

iii) 2.Bc3? Kd3. 2.Bg3? Kf3.
2.Bf6? Kf3 3.e5 e2 4.Bh4 Kg4 5.B-
Kf5 draw. 2.Bd6? Kd3 3.e5 e2
4.Bb4 Kc4 5.B- Kd5 drawn.

No. 7041 V. Gebelt

4th Place
III Team Championship
of BSSR, 1987



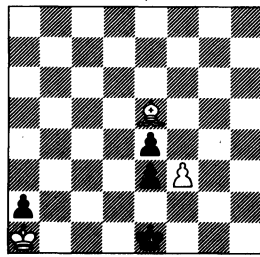
Win 4+7

No.7041: V.Gebelt (Lida). 1.Bc8
g4 2.Bxa6, with: h5 3.Kf5 g3 4.Kf4
gh 5.g3+ Kh3 6.Bf1 mate, g3 3.h3
h5 4.Kf7 Kg5 5.Ke6 Kf4 6.Kd5 e2
7.Bxe2 Ke3 8.Bxh5, or if h4
7.Be2/i Kf5 8.Kxc5 Ke4 9.Kc4.

i) 7.Bd3? e2 8.Bxe2 Ke3 9.Bf3
Kf2 10.Kc4 Kf1 11.Kd3 Kf2
drawn.

No. 7040 G. Novikov

3rd Place
III Team Championship
of BSSR, 1987



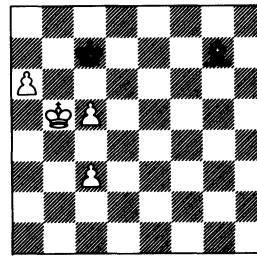
Win 3+4

No.7040: G.Novikov (Minsk).
1.fe/i Ke2/ii 2.Bc7/iii Kd3 3.e5 e2
4.Ba5 Kc4 5.e6 Kb5 6.e7 (B-?
Kc6;) and 7.e8Q wins.

i) 1.f4? Kd2 2.f5 e2 3.Bg3 e1Q

No. 7042 L. Tamkov

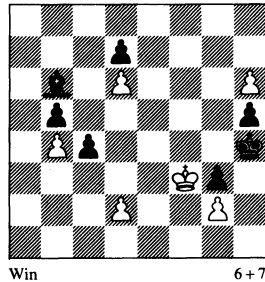
5th Place
III Team Championship
of BSSR, 1987



Win 4+2

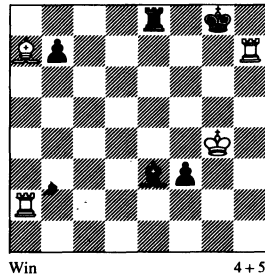
No.7042: L.Tamkov (Gomel).
 1.c6 Kb8 2.Kb6 Bxc3 3.a7+/i Ka8
 4.c7 Ba5+ 5.Kxa5 Kxa7 6.c8R
 wins.
 i) 3.c7+? Kc8 4.a7 Bd4 drawn.

No. 7043 N. Belchikov
 6th Place
 III Team Championship
 of BSSR, 1987



No.7043: N.Belchikov (Borisov).
 1.Ke4 Bd8 2.Kf5/i Bb6 3.Ke5 c3
 4.dc/ii Be3 5.h7 Bd2 6.c4 bc/iii
 7.Kf5 Bc3 8.b5 wins.
 i) 2.Ke5? Bg5 3.h7 Bxd2 4.Kd4
 Bc1 6.Kc3 Bh6 6.h8Q Bg7 7.Qxg7
 stalemate.
 ii) 4.h7? cd 5.h8Q Bd4+ 6.Kxd4
 d1Q drawn.
 iii) Kg4(g5) 7.Kd4 Bc1 8.Kc3.

No. 7044 Em. Dobrescu
 (x.85 and ii.87)
 1st Prize, KNSB, 1985
 award: Schakend Nederland, ii.87



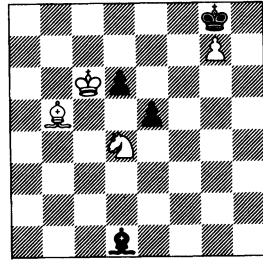
No.7044: Em.Dobrescu (Romania).
 KNSB is the Royal Dutch Chess
 Federation. Judges: J.Vandiast (Bel-
 gium) and Jan van Reek (SN
 columnist). 14 composers from 6
 countries participated with 20
 studies in this informal tourney dis-
 tinct from the Rueb Memorial of
 the same year. To eliminate a cook,
 this version suppresses the original
 first W and B1 moves. 1.Rh1 Ra8
 2.Kxf3 Bxa7 3.Rg2/i Kf7 4.Ra1
 Ke6 5.Ke4/ii Kf6 6.Rf1 Ke6 7.Ra2
 Kd6 8.Kd3/iii Ke5 9.Re2 Kd6
 10.Ra1 Kc7 11.Rc2/iv Kb8
 12.cRa2 b5 13.Kc3 Kb7 14.Kb4
 Kb6 15.Ra6 Kb7 16.Kxb5 Kb8
 17.Kc6 wins bB.

i)
 3.Kg4? Kf7 4.Kf5 (Rf1+,Ke6;
 Re2+,Kd5; Rd1+,Bd4;) Ke7 5.Ke4
 (Re1+,Kd6; Rd2+,Kc6; Rc2+,Bc5);
 Kd6 6.Kd3 Ke5.
 ii)
 5.Ke2? Kf5 6.Rf1+ Ke4 7.Rg4+
 Kd5.
 iii)
 8.Rd1+? Kc6 9.Rc1+ Kd6 10.Rd2+
 Ke6 11.Ra1 Be3 drawn.
 iv)
 11.Rc1+? Kd6 12.Ra2
 Be3. 11.Kc4? Rc8. 11.Re7+? Kc6
 12.Re6+ Kc7 13.Kc4 Rc8.

No.7045: I.Krikheli (Gori, USSR).
 1.Sf5 (for Bc4+) d5 2.Kxd5 Bc2
 3.Ke6/i Bxf5 4.Kf6 Be6 5.Bc6/ii
 Ba2/iii 6.Be4 Bb3 7.Kg6 Ba2
 8.Kh6 Kf7 9.Kh7 Kf6 10.Kh8 Bb3
 11.Bh7 Ba2 12.Bg8 wins.
 i)
 3.Kxe5? Bxf5 4.Kf6 Bd3 5.Bc6
 Be4 6.Be8 Bg6.
 ii)

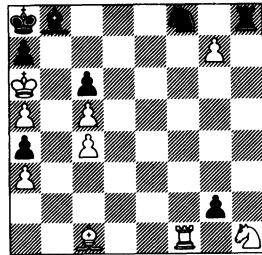
5.Bd3? Bd5, and 6.Kg6 Be4, or 6.Bf5 e4 7.Kg6 e3.
 iii)
 e4 6.Bxe4 Bb3 7.Bc6 (Kg6? Bc2;) Kh7 8.Be8 Kg8 9.Kg6 Bc2+ 10.Kh6 Bd3 (Bb3;Bg6) 11.Ba4 Bc4 12.Bc2 Kf7 13.Kh7, for Kh8 and Bh7-g8.

No. 7045 I. Krikheli (x.85)
 2nd Prize, KNSB, 1985



Win 4+4

No. 7046 P. Waenink (vi.85 and ix.85)
 3rd Prize, KNSB, 1985



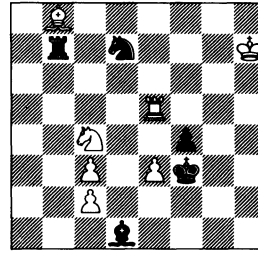
Win 9+8

No.7046: Paul Waenink (Netherlands). 1.Rxf8/i ghQ 2.Rxh8/ii Qxh8 3.ghB/iii Be5 4.Bb2 Bf4 5.bBf6 Be5 6.hBg7 Bf4 8.gBf6 Be5 9.Bh4 Bg3 (Bc7;dBe7) 10.dBe7 Be5 11.Bf8/iv Bb2 12.Bg5/v Bxa3 13.Bg7 Bb4/vi 14.B5f6 Be1/vii 15.Bb2 Bg3 16.Ba3 Bc7 17.Bf8 Bd8 18.Bd6

Bc7 19.Be7 Bb8 20.Bc1 Bc7 21.Bb2 a3/viii 22.Bxa3 and wBB reach d8 and e7, winning.

i)
 1.ghQ? gfQ, attacking c4.1.gfQ? Rxf8 2.Rxf8 ghQ 3.Bf4 Qb1.
 ii)
 2.ghQ? Qxh8 3.Rxh8 stalemate.
 iii)
 3.ghQ(R)? is stalemate, and so is 3.ghS? Bf4 4.Bb2 Be5 5.Bxe5.
 iv)
 Threatening 12.Bd8 Bc7 13.fBe7.
 v)
 The point of 9.Bh4. B1 has the choice between Bxa3 and Be5. 12.Bd8? Bxa3 13.Bg7 Bc1 14.Bb6 a3 15.Bxa7 a3 17.Be5 Bb2(f4) 18.Bb8.
 vi)
 Bxc5 14.B5f6 Bd6 15.Bd4 c5 16.Bb2 wins, Be7 17.Ba3 Kb8 18.Kb5 Kc7 19.a6.
 vii)
 a3 15.Bc3 Bxc3 16.Bxc3 wins.
 viii)
 Bf4 22.Bd8, 23.Bb6 Bb8 24.Bc1.

No. 7047 J.H. Marwitz (xii.85)
 4th Prize, KNSB, 1985



Draw 7+5

No.7047: Jan H.Marwitz (Dalfsen, Netherlands). 1.Re7 Sf8+ (Bxc2+; Kg7) 2.Kg7 Rxe7+ (Rxb8;ef) 3.Kxf8 Rxe3/i 4.Bxf4 Rxc3 (Kxf4;Sxe3) 5.Se3 Rc8 6.Ke7

Kxf4 7.Kd7 (Sxd1? Rxc2;) Rc5 8.Kd6 Rc8 9.Kd7 drawn by repetition.

i) fe? 4.Kxe7, with Se5-d3 to follow.

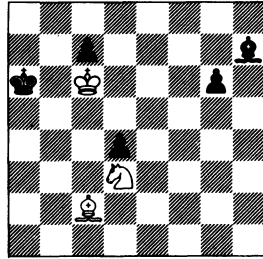
i) 1.g4? Bc8. 1.g3? Bc8 2.Kxe4 Be6 3.f4 Rg4.1.Kxe4? Rg4+ 2.Kf5 (Kf3,Bc8;) Rxc2 3.f4 Bc8+.

ii) 2.Kxe4? Kb6 3.g3 Ka7 4.Kf4 Rg6 5.Ke5 Ba6.

iii) 3.Rg7+? Kd6 4.Rxb7 Rg5 5.g3 Ke5 6.Rc7 Rf5 7.Rxc6 Rf3+ 8.Ke2 Kd4 9.Rxe6 Rc3 drawing.

iv) Kd6 4.Kf4 Ba6 5.Rd8+ Ke7 6.Ra8 is the main line win.

No. 7048 R. Missiaen (xii.85)
1.Hon. Mention, KNSB, 1985



Win 3+5

No.7048: Roger Missiaen (Belgium). 1.Sb4+ Ka5/i 2.Kc5 Bg8/ii 3.Sc6 Ka6 4.Bxc6 Kb7/iii 5.Bb1 d3 6.Bxd3 Ba2 7.Bf5/iv Bg8 8.Bb1 Ka6/v 9.Be4 Be6 10.Bd3 Kb7 11.Sd8+ wins.

i) Ka7 2.Kxc7 Bg8 3.Sc6+ Ka8 4.Be4 wins.

ii) d3 3.Sc6 Ka6 4.Bxd3 Kb7 5.Se7 c6 6.Kd6 Kb6 7.Ke6 c5 8.Sd5 Ka5 9.Sf6 Kb4 10.Kd5 g5 11.Sxh7 g4 12.Sf6 g3 13.Bf1 c4 14.Kd4 c3 15.Sd5 Kb3 16.Sxc3 wins.

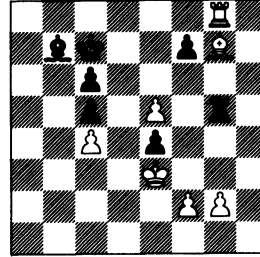
iii) Be6 5.Bd3+ Kb7 6.Sd8+.

iv) 7.Be4? Kc8 8.Bf5+ Kb7 9.Be4 Kc8 10.Bf5+ Kb7 11.Bh7 Kc8 (for Kd7), drawing.

v) Ka8 9.Be4, and Ba2 10.Sb4+, or Kb7 10.Se7+.

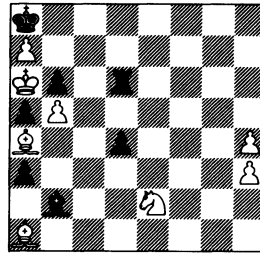
No.7049: Alberto Foguelman (Argentina). 1.e6/i fe 2.Be5+/ii Rxe5 3.g4/iii Ba6/iv 4.Kf4 Kd6 5.Rd8 Ke7 6.Ra8 Kf6 7.Rxa6 Rg5 8.Rxc6 Re5 9.Rc8 Rg5 10.Rf8 Ke7 11.Kxg5 Kxf8 12.Kf6 wins.

No. 7049 A. Foguelman (ix.85)
2 Hon. Mention, KNSB, 1985



Win 7+7

No. 7050 N. Cortlever (xii.85)
3 Hon. Mention, KNSB, 1985



Win 8+7

No.7050: Nico Cortlever (Netherlands). 1.Sxd4/i Rxd4/ii 2.Bc2 Bxa1/iii 3.Bf5 Rc4/iv 4.Be6 Rc5 5.Bg4 Rc3 6.h5 a2 7.h6 Bb2 8.h7 Rg3 9.Bd7 Rg6 10.Bf5 and mate follows.

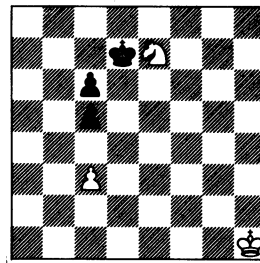
i) 1.Sg3? Rd7. 1.Bxb2? ab 2.Bc2 d3 3.Bb1 a4 4.Sc3 a3 5.h5 Rd7 and B1 at least draws.

ii) Rd7 2.Sc6 Bxa1 3.Bc2 a2 4.Be4 Rxa7+ 5.Sxa7+ Kb8 6.Bd5 wins.Bxd4 2.Bc2 Re6 3.Bxd4 wins.

iii) Rf4 3.Bb3 Rd4 4.Be6 and 5.Bc8.

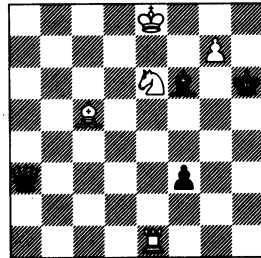
iv) Against both wBc8 and wBe4+. Rf4 4.Be6 Rd4 5.Bc8. Rh4 4.Be6 Rh5 5.Bg4.

No. 7052 I. Vandecasteele (xii.85)
2 Comm., KNSB, 1985



Win 3+3

No. 7051 R. Missiaen (x.85)
1 Comm., KNSB, 1985



Black to Move, White wins 5+4

No.7051: Roger Missiaen. This is a correction of an earlier study. Qa8+/i 2.Kf7 f2/ii 3.Rh1+/iii Qxh1 4.g8S+/iv Kh5 5.Sxf6+ Kh4 6.Bxf2+ Kh3 7.Sf4+ Kh2 8.Sg4 mate.

i) Qa4+ 2.Kf7, and if f2 3.Rh1+ Bh4 4.Be3+ Kh5 5.Sf4+ wins, or if Qh4 3.Be3+ Kh5 4.Sf4+ Kg4 5.g8Q+ wins.

ii) Qb7+ 3.Kxf6 f2 4.Bxf2 Qf3+ 5.Ke2 Qc3+ 6.Ke4 Qc4 7.Kf3 wins.

iii) 3.Bxf2? Bxg7 4.Be3+ Kh7 5.Sg5+ Kh8 drawn. 3.Be3+? Kh5 4.Sf4+ Kg4 (Kh4? Bxf2+) 5.Rc1 Bxg7.

iv) 4.Be3+? Kh5 5.g8Q Qb7+ 6.Kxf6 f1Q+ 7.Sf4+ Qxf4+, drawn, or, in this, 5.Sf4+ Kh4 6.g8Q Qb7+ 7.Kxf6 Qb2+.

No.7052: Ignace Vandecasteele (Belgium). 1.Sg6/i Ke6 2.c4/ii Kf6 3.Sf8 Ke7 4.Sh7 Ke6 5.Sg5 Kf5/iii 6.Sf7 Ke6 7.Sd8 Ke5/iv 8.Sb7/v Kd4 9.Sd6 Ke5 10.Sc8 Kd4 11.Sb6 wins.

i) 1.Sf5? Ke6 2.Se3/vi Ke5 3.Kg2 (Sc4+,Ke4;Sb6,c4;) Ke4 4.Kf2 Kd3 5.c4 Kd4 6.Ke2 Kc3.

ii) 2.Sf4+? Ke5 3.Se2 Ke4 4.Kg2 Kd3 5.Kf3 Kd2 6.Kf2 Kd3 7.Ke1 Kc2 8.Kf2 Kd2 9.Kf3 Kd3 drawn.

iii) Ke5 6.Sf7 Kd4 7.Sd6 Ke5 8.Sc8 Kd4 9.Sb6 wins. It is only by occupying b6 with wS that W can win.

iv) Kd7 8.Sb7 Kc7 9.Sa5 Kb6 10.Sb3.

v) 8.Sxc6? Ke4 9.Kg2 Kd3 10.Sa5 Kc3 11.Kf3 Kb4 12.Ke4 Kxa5 13.Ke5 Kb6 14.Kd6 Kb7 15.Kxc5 Kc7 drawn.

vi) 2.Sg3 Kd5 3.Kg2 Kc4 4.Se4 Kd3 5.Kf3 c4 6.Kf4 Ke2 7.Ke5 Kd3 8.Kf4 Ke2 9.Sc5 Kd2 10.Sa4 Kc2 11.Ke4 Kb3 12.Kd4 Kxa4 13.Kxc4 Ka5 14.Kc5 Ka4 15.c4 Kb3, drawn.

No.7053: Emil Melnichenko (New Zealand). 1.Bf7+ Kf5 2.Be6+ Ke5 3.Bf4+ Ke4 4.Bd5+ Kd4 5.Be3+

Kd3 6.Bc4+ Kc3 7.Bd2+ Kc2 8.Bb3+ Kb2 9.Bc1+ Kb1 10.Ba2+ Ka1 11.Bb2+ wins, as at last wR will be able to check, where upon Bl's mating threat is no more.

Qh6+ 9.Kg1 Qc1+ 10.Kh2, positional draw.

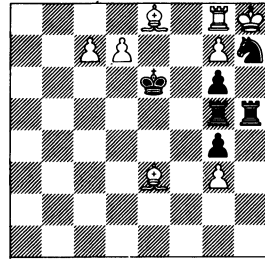
i) 1.Rc8? Sc3 2.Rxc3+ Kxc3 3.Sf4 Kd2 wins.

ii) Ka2 3.Rb2+ Kxb2 4.Se1 Sf6 5.a6 Sd5 6.a7 Sb6 7.Kg4, and Kc3 8.Sxc2, or c1S 8.Kf5.

iii) Qh6+ 8.Kg1 Sxd8 9.a7 drawn.

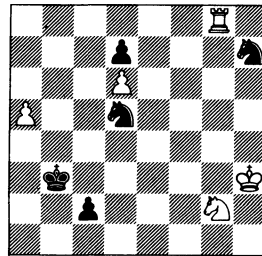
"Exciting cut and thrust in an open position introduce a positional draw in which bQ is powerless to prevent the last wP from queening - thanks to the blocking of 3 lines to a8. There is even the bonus of a major side variation."

No. 7053 E. Melnichenko (xii.85)
3 Comm., KSNB, 1985



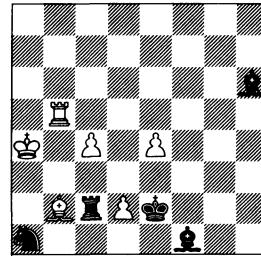
Win 8 + 6

No. 7054 A. Sochniev (v.86)
1st Prize, KNSB, 1986
award: iii.88



Draw 5 + 5

No. 7055 J. Rusinek (ix.86)
2nd Prize, KNSB, 1986



Draw 6 + 5

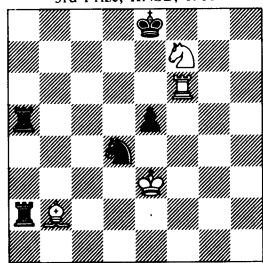
No.7054: A. Sochniev (Leningrad). Judge: Adam Sobey (England) and (except for No.7061) Jan van Reek. "29 studies were examined and the standard was pleasingly high. 12 composers feature in the award. No serious anticipations were found and we are indebted to Brian Stephenson for his diligent search (for anticipations) on our behalf." 1.Rb8+/i Sb6 (else Rc8) 2.Rxb6+ Ka3/ii 3.Rc6 dc 4.d7 Sg5+ 5.Kh2 Sf7 6.a6 c1Q 7.d8Q Sxd8/iii 8.a7

No.7055: Jan Rusinek (Poland). 1.Ka3 (Bxa1? Ra2+;) Bf8+ 2.Ka2 (c5? Rxc5;) Rxc4 3.Bxa1/i Ra4+ 4.Kb1/ii Kd1 (Kxd2;Rb2+) 5.Rb3/iii Bc4 6.Rc3/iv Ba2+ 7.Kb2 Bg7/v 8.e5 Bxe5 9.d4 Bxd4 stalemate. i) 3.Kxa1? Ra4+ 4.Kb1 Kd1 5.Rd5 Bc4 6.Rd8 Ba2+ 7.Ka1 Bb3+ wins. ii) 4.Kb2? Bg7+ 5.e5 Kxd2 6.Rc5 Bd3 7.Rd5 Ra8 8.Rc5 Rb8+ 9.Ka2 Bb1+ 10.Ka3 Bf8 wins.

iii) 5.Rd5? Rb4+ 6.Bb2 Bg7 7.e5 (d4,Bd3+;) Bc4 8.Rc5 Kxd2 9.Ka1 Ra4+ 10.Kb1 Bd3+.
 iv) 6.Rg3? (Rf3? Ke2;) Ba2+ 7.Kb2 Bc5 8.Rd3 Bc4 9.Rc3 Bd4 and no stalemate.
 v) Kxd2 8.Rc2+ Kd3 9.Rg2 drawn.

"A superb pin-stalemate in the master's incomparable style."

No. 7056 J.H. Marwitz (xii.86)
3rd Prize, KNSB, 1986



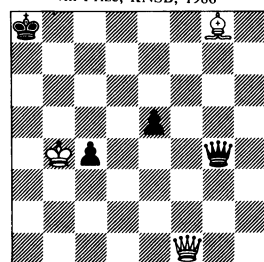
Draw 4 + 5

No.7056: Jan H.Marwitz (Dalfsen, Holland). 1.Sxe5/i Sc2+ (Ke7;Bxd4) 2.Kd2/ii Rxb2 (Rc5;Sd3) 3.Sc4 Rd5+ 4.Kc3 (Kc1? Rb4;) Rb4 (Ra2;Kb3) 5.Rc6/iii Rd4/iv 6.Sa3 (Se3? Sa3;) Sa1 (Sxa3(e3,e1);Re6+) 7.Sc4 Kd7 (Sc2;Sa3) 8.Se5+/v Ke7(d8) 9.Sd3/vi Ra4 10.Sb2/vii aRb4 11.Sd3 Ra4 12.Sb2 drawn, but not 11.Sc4? Sc2 12.Sa3 Se3 wins..
 i) 1.Bxd4? ed+ 2.Kxd4 Ke7 3.Rf1 Rh5 4.Ke4 (Se5,Ra4+;) Rg2 5.Kd4 Rg4+ 6.K- Rg7 wins.
 ii) 2.Kf2? Sb4/viii 3.Re6+ Kf8, and 4.Sd7+ Kf7 5.Re2 Rxb2 6.Rxb2 Sd3+, or 4.Se4 Rc5 5.Re4 Sd3+, winning. 2.Ke2? Sa3 (Rxb2? Sc4) 3.Sd3 Sc4, or 3.Re6+ Kf8.2.Ke4(f4)? Rxb2, and after f4;f3,d3.

iii) 5.Rf4? Rc5. 5.Rb6? Rxb6 6.Sxb6 Rc5+.
 iv) Kd7 6.Rb6 Ra4 7.Kb3.d4 6.Rc8+ Kd3 7.Kxb4 Rb5+ (Kxc8;Sb6+) 8.Ka4 Kxc8 9.Sd6+.
 v) 8.Rc5? Sc2 9.Sa3 Se3 wins.
 vi) 9.Sc4? Sc2 10.Sa3 Se3 wins.
 vii) 10.Sc5? aRc4+ 11.Kb2 Rd2+.
 viii) Sa3? 3.Re6+ Kf8 4.Sd3 Sc4 5.Re2 drawn

"Natural introductory play leads to a razor-sharp struggle in which W, though a R down, forces positional repetition."

No. 7057 J. Vandiest (vii-viii.86)
4th Prize, KNSB, 1986



Win 3 + 4

No.7057: Julien Vandiest (Belgium). 1.Bd5+/i Kb8 2.Qf7 (Qf8+? Kc7;) Qc8/ii 3.Kb5 c3/iii 4.Qe7 (for Kb6) Qc7 5.Qe8+/iv Qc8 6.Qxe5+ Qc7 (Ka7;Qd4+) 7.Qe8+ Qc8 8.Qe7 Qc7 (c2;Kb6) 9.Qf8+ Qc8 10.Qb4 c2/v 11.Ka5+ Kc7 12.Qb6+ Kd7 13.Be6+ Ke7 (Ke8;Qb5+) 14.Qb4+ Ke8/vi 15.Qb5+ Ke7/vii 16.Qg5+ Kxe7 17.Qg4+ wins.
 i) 1.Qa1+? Kb7 2.Bd5+ Kc7 3.Qxe5+ (Qa5(a7)+ Kd6;) Kd8 4.Qf6+ Kc7 5.Qe7+ Qd7.1.Qf8+? Kb7 2.Qe7+ Kc6, or 2.Bd5+ Kc7.

ii) c3+ 3.Kb5 Qe2+ (Qc8;Qe7) 4.Kb6 Qb2+ (Qe3+;Kc6) 5.Kc6 c2 6.Qc7+ mate.

iii) Qc7 4.Qe8+. e4 4.Qe7 Qc7 5.Qf8+ Qc8 6.Qb4 Kc7 (Qd7+;Kb6 - Mann!) 7.Qc5+ Kd8 8.Qf8+ Kc7 9.Qf4+ Kd8 10.Qf6+ Kc/ 11.Qb6+ Kd7 12.Be6+.

iv) 5.Qf8+? Qc8 6.Qb4Kc7 7.Qc5+ Kd8 8.Qf8+ Kc7 draws, as 9.Qf4+ is not available.

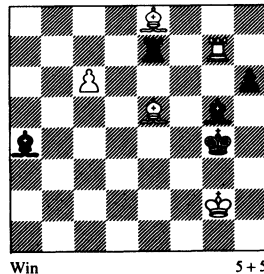
v) If Qf5 11.Qd6+ Kc8 12.Kc6 wins. Or Qd7+ 11.Kb6 Kc8 12.Qc5+ Kd8 13.Qf8+ Qe8 14.Qd6+ Qd7 15.Qb8+ Qc8 16.Qe5 Qd7 (c2;Qf6+) 17.Be6 c2 18.Qxd7 c1Q 19.Qe8 mate (after C.C.W.Mann).

vi) Kd8 15.Qd6+. Kf6 15.Qf4+ Kg6 16.Bxc8.

vii) Kf8 16.Qf1+. Kd8 16.Qg5+.

" A fine, taut struggle between Q+B and Q+P in which W's courageous play finally triumphs."

No. 7058 M. Matous (xii.86)
Hon. Mention, KNSB, 1986



No. 7058: Mario Matous (Prague). 1. Bd7+ /i Kh4/ii 2. Bg3+ Kh5 3. Kh3 Rxc7/iii 4. Be8+ Rg6 5. c7 Bc2/iv 6. cBB (c8Q? Bf5+; Bc1/v 7. Bh4 Bd1 8. Bf5 Bg4+ 9. Bxc4 mate.
i) 1. Rxe7? Bxc6+ 2. Bxc6 Bxe7 drawn.

ii) A major alternative is Kh5 2. Kh3 Rxc7 3. Be8+ Rg6 4. c7 Bc2 5. c8B, with Bf4, 6. Bf6, or Bf6 6. Bf4, the Bg4 mate threat winning.

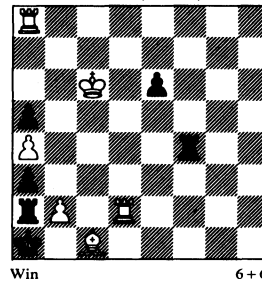
iii) Re4 4. Bf5 Bd1 4. Rxe7 Bxe7 5. c7.

iv) Bd7+ 6. Bxd7 Rg8 7. Be6 Bxe8 6. c8Q Rg8 7. Qf5 Rh8 (Bc6 (Rg7); Qg4+). 8. Be5 Rg8, and now both 9. Bd4 and 9. Qg4+ Kg6 10. Qe6+ win.

v) Bd1 7. Bf5 Bf6 8. Bf4.

"A strong introduction leads to the neat 5. c7 and B-underpromotion, after which W's 3BB triumph over B1's 2BB."

No. 7059 L.I. Katsnelson
(xii.86)
Hon. Mention, KNSB, 1986



No.7059: Leonard I.Katsnelson (Leningrad). 1.Rd1/i Rc4+ 2.Kb5 Rb4+ 3.Kxa5 Rxa4+ 4.Kxa4 ab 5.Kb3 b1Q+ 6.Bb2 mate.
i) 1.b3? Rf1 2.Rxa2+ Kxa2 3.Bh6 Kxb3 4.Rxa5 a2 5.Bg7 Kb4 draw.

"An astonishing final mate with double pin."

No.7060: Yehuda Hoch (Israel). 1.Sf3+ Kf1/i 2.Sxh2+ Ke1 (else Kd2) 3.Sf3+ Kd1 4.Rd4+ Kc1

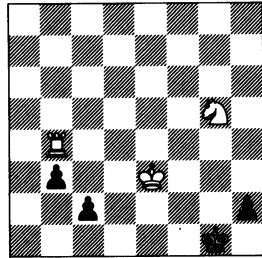
5.Sd2 (Se1,b2;) b2 6.Rg4 b1Q/ii
7.Sc4 Qb3+ 8.Ke2 Kb1 9.Sd2+
wins.

i) Kh1 2.Kd2 wins. Kg2 2.Rg4+
Kh1 3.Rc4 b2 (Kg2;Sxh2) 4.Rxc2
b1Q 5.Rxh2 mate.

ii) b1S 7.Sc4 Sc3 8.Rg1+ Sd1+
9.Ke2 Kb1 10.Sa3+ Kb2 11.Sxc2
wins.

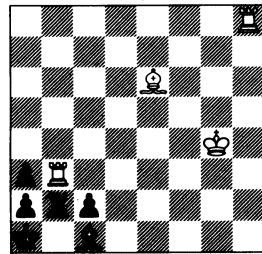
"An enhancement to EG49.3097
(van Tets, 1975), with fine flowing
play."

No. 7060 Y. Hoch (iii.86)
Hon. Mention, KNSB, 1986



Win 3+4

No. 7061 G. Amiryman,
D.-J. Brink and J. van Reek (xii.86)
Hon. Mention, KNSB, 1986



Draw 4+6

No.7061: G.G.Amiryman (Erevan,
Armenian SSR), Dirk-Jan Brink
and Jan van Reek (both Holland).
This is a corrected version of an
Amiryman study published in
Schakend Nederland in 1985.

1.Rc8/i Kb1/ii 2.Bf5/iii Rxb3/iv
3.Rxc2 Rb4+/v 4.Rc4+/vi Kb2
5.Rxb4+ Kc3 6.Rc4+/vii Kxc4
7.Be6+ Kc3 8.Bxa2 drawn.

i) 1.Rh2? Bd2 2.Rh1 Rb1.

ii) Rxb3 2.Bxb3 Kb2 3.Bxa2.

iii) 2.Rxa3? Rb4+ 3.Kf5 Bxa3
4.Bxa2+ Kb2.

iv) a1Q 3.Rxc2 Ka2 4.Be6 Kb1
5.Bf5 drawn.

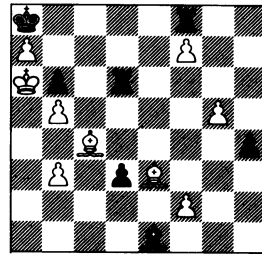
v) Ka1 4.Rxc1+. a1Q 4.Rd2+.
Be3 4.Re2 Ka1 5.Be6 Rb2 6.Re1
Rb1 7.Re2.

vi) 4.Kh5? Rf4 5.Bh7 Rf7 6.Bd3
Rd7 7.Be4 (Bg6,Rg7;) Rd4 and
8...Bb2. Once bR has a foothold on
the long diagonal Bb2; wins easily.
For example, 4.Kh3? Rf4 5.Bh7
Rf7 6.Bd3 Rd7 7.Bf5 Rf7 8.Be4
Re7 9.Bf5 Re5 10.Bg6 Bb2 11.Rc8
Ka1 12.Kg4 Bd4 13.Rb8 Re6 and
14...Rb6.

vii) 6.Rb1? abQ 7.Bxb1 Kb2.

"W sheds pieces generously to
force an opposite colour bishop
draw as he catches the aP."

No. 7062 N. Cortlever (ii.86)
1 Commend., KNSB, 1986



Win 9+7

No.7062: N.Cortlever (Holland).
1.g6 Bc3/i 2.Bd4/ii Bxd4
(Rd7;Bxc3) 3.Bxd3 Re6 4.Bc4

Rd6 (Re5;g7) 5.Be2 Rf6 6.g7 R6xf7 7.f8Q+ Rxf8 8.Bc4 (Bd3? Rf4;) Rf5/iii 9.Be6 (f4? h3;) Rxb5/iv 10.b4 Rg5 (Re5;Bd7) 11.Bd7/v Rg6 12.b5 (Bf5? b5+;) Rf6 (Rd6;Bf5) 13.f4 Bc5 14.Bh3 Rg6 15.Bf5 wins.
 i) Rd7 2.Bxb6/vi d2 (Bc3;Bc7) 3.g7 fRd8 4.g8Q wins.
 ii) 2.Bf4? Rd7(d2). 2.Bxb6? Bd4 3.Bd5+ Rxd5 4.Bxd4 Rd6+.2.Bh6? fRd8, and if 3.f8Q Rxf8 4.Bxf8 Rd7, or if 3.g7 Bxg7 4.Bxg7 d2.2.Bc5? d2 (bc+? b6) 3.Be2/vii d1Q 4.Bxd1 Rxd1 5.Bxf8 h3/viii and if 6.Be7 Bg7 7.Bf6 Bf8, or if 6.Bh6 Rd8 7.g7 Bxg7 8.Bxg7 h2.
 iii) Rd8 9.Be6 for 10.Bh3 Rg8 11.Bf5(d7) Re8(g6) 12.Bd7(f5).
 iv) Rc5 10.b4 wins, but also 10.Bg4 Rc3 11.Bf5.Rg5 10.Bd7 Rc5 11.Bg4.
 v) 11.f4? b5 12.fg Bxa7.
 vi) 2.g7? Rxa7+ 3.Kxb6 Rb8+ 4.Kc- Rc8+ 5.Kd4(d6) Rxf7 6.Bxf7 d2, and if 7.Bh5 Rg8 8.Bd4 h3, or 7.Bxd2 Bxd2 8.g8Q Rxg8 9.Bxg8 Kb7 drawn.
 vii) 3.Bxd6 d1Q 4.Bxf8 Qa1+ 5.Kxb6 Qxa7+.
 viii) Bd4? 6.Ba3 Bg7 7.Bb2 Bf8 8.g7 Bxg7 9.Bxg7 Rd8 10.Kxb6 h3 11.Kc7 wins.

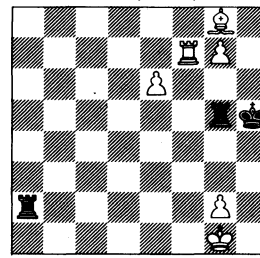
"Neat introductory interferences between bB and bR introduce the B/R duel which W successfully forces home."

No.7063: F.Moreno Ramos (Spain). 1.e7/i aRxc2+/ii 2.Kf1 Rg1+ 3.Kf2/iii R1g2+/iv 4.Kf3/v R5g3+ (R2g3+;Ke4) 5.Kf4/vi Rg4+ 6.Ke3 Rg1 (-Rg3+;Rf3)

7.Rf2 Re1+/vii 8.Re2 Re4+ 9.Kxe4 Rxe2+ 10.Kd3 (Kf3? Rxe7;) Rxe7 11.Bf7+ Rxf7 12.g8Q wins.
 i) 1.Rf2? Rxf2 2.Kxf2 Rxc7 3.Bf7+ Kg5 draws.1.Rf5? aRxc2+ (Rxf5? Bf7+) 2.Kf1 Rxf5 3.Kxc2 Rg5+ (Kh6? e7,Re5;Be6) 4.Kh3 (Kf3,Rxc7;) Rxc7 5.Bf7+ Kg5 6.e7 Rh7+ and Rh8 draw.
 ii) R5xc2+ 2.Kf1 Rh2(gRb2) 3.Rf5+Re2 2.Bh7, though the composer gives 2.Rf5 Rxf5 3.g4+ Kxc4 4.Be6+. Presumably either wins.
 iii) 3.Ke2? Rd5+ 4.Kf3(d3) (Kf2,R5e1;) Rxe7 5.Rxe7 Kh6 drawn.
 iv) R5g2+ 4.Kf3 Rg3+ 5.Ke2 - Rg2+ 6.Rf2.
 v) 4.Ke3? Re5+ 5.Kf3 R5e2 6.Rf5+ Kh6 7.Bf7 (Bd5,Rxc7;) gRf2+ 8.Kg4 Rg2+ 9.Kh4 Rh2+.
 vi) 5.Ke4? Re2+ 6.Kf4 R3g2.
 vii) R4g3+ 8.Kd2. R1g3+ 8.Rf3.

"wK moves precisely to avoid the powerful bRR in exciting play. The finish, however, is prosaic."

No. 7063 F. Moreno Ramos (xii.86)
 2 Commend., KNSB, 1986



Win

6+3

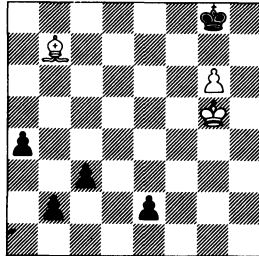
No.7064: Genrikh M.Kasparyan (Erevan, USSR). 1.Kf6 e1Q/i 2.Bd5+ Kf8 3.g7+ Ke8 4.g8Q+

Kd7 5.Be6+ Kc7 6.Qc8+ Kb6
7.Qd8+ Kc6 8.Qd5+ Kc7 9.Qd7+
Kb6 10.Qd4+ Kc6 11.Bd5+ Kb5
12.Bc4+ Kc6 13.Qd5+ Kc7
14.Qa5+ Kc6 15.Bb5+ Kd5
16.Be2+ Ke4 17.Qe5 mate, or as
DVH says, 'ideal' mate.

i) b1Q 2.Bd5+ Kf8 3.g7+ Ke8
4.g8Q+ Kd7 5.Be6+ Kc7 6.Qc8+
Kd6 7.Qd7+ Kc5 8.Qc7+ Kd4
9.Qe5+ Kd3 10.Bf5+ wins.

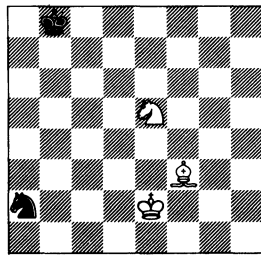
"A pair of Q+B/Q hunts neatly
fused together."

No. 7064 G.M. Kasparyan (vi.86)
3 Commend., KNSB, 1986



Win 3+5

No. 7065R. Missaen (vi.86 and ix.87)
4 Commend., KNSB, 1986



Win 3+2

No.7065: Roger Missaen. 1.Kd3
Kc7/i 2.Kc4 (for Sd3) Sc1 3.Sg4/ii
Kd6/iii 4.Bd1 Ke6 5.Sf2 Ke5
6.Kc3 Kf4 7.Kd2 Sa2/iv 8.Sd3+
Ke4 9.Bb3 wins.

i) Sb4+ 2.Kc4 Sa6 3.Kb5 Sc7+/v
4.Kb6 Sa8+/vi 5.Kc6 Sc7/vii 6.Bg4
Se8/viii 7.Kb6 Sd6/ix 8.Sc6+ Ka8
9.Bf3 (given !! but no note)
Sc4(c8)+ 10.Kc7 Sb6 (Sd2;Bd5)
11.Se7+ Ka7 12.Be2 Sa8+
(Sa4;Sd5) 13.Kc6 Kb8/x 14.Bf1
Sc7 15.Bh3 Sa6 16.Kb6 Sc7
(Sb4;Bg2) 17.Sc6+ Ka8 18.Sb4
Kb8 19.Kc6 Sa8 20.Sa6+ Ka7
21.Bf1 Sb6 22.Sc5 and the win is
now according to Amelung (and
Berger).

ii) 3.Bd1? Kb6 4.Sg4 Ka6 5.Sf2
Ka5 6.Kc3 Sa2+ drawn.

iii) Kb6 4.Sf2 Ka5 5.Bd1 Kb6
6.Kc3 wins.

iv) Kg3 8.Se4+ Kf4 9.Sc3.

v) Ka7 4.Sc6+/xi Kb7 5.Se7+
(Sb4+? Ka7;) Ka7 6.Bg4 Sc7+
(Sb8;Bc8) 7.Kc6 Sa6 (Sa8;Sc8+, or
Se8;Sd5) 8.Sc8+ Kb8/xii 9.Kb6
Sb4 (Sc7;Se7) 10.Se7 Sd3 11.Sc6+
Ka8 12.Bf3 Sb2 13.Kc7 wins.

vi) Se6 5.Bb7. Kc8 5.Bg4+ Kb8
6.Sc6+ Ka8 7.Sb4 Kb8 8.Kc6 and
the winning procedure is familiar.

vii) Ka7 6.Sd7 Ka6 7.Be2+ Ka7
8.Bf1 wins.

viii) Sa8 7.Sd7+ Kc8 8.Sc5+ Kb8
9.Sa6+ Ka7 10.Be2 Sb6 11.Sc5
wins.Sa6 7.Kb6 Sb4 (Sc7;Sc6+)
8.Be6 Ka8 9.Bb3.

ix) Sg7 8.Sc6+ Ka8 8.Bc8.Sf6
8.Be6 Ka8 (Se4;Sd7+,Kc8;Sc5+)
9.Sd3 Kb8 10.Sb4 Ka8 11.Bh3
Kb8 (Se8;Bg2+) 12.Sa6+ Ka8
Bg2+.Sc7 8.Sc6+ Ka8 9.Sb4 Kb8
(Se8;Sd5) 10.Kc6.

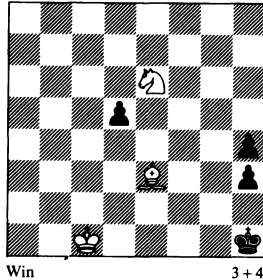
x) Sb6 14.Bf1 Sa8 15.Sc8+ Kb8
16.Bh3 Sc7 17.Sd6, and Amelung
and Berger have shown us the win
from here.

xi) 4.Sd7? Sb8 5.Sb6 Sd7 6.Sxd7
stalemate.

xii) Kb8 9.Kb6 Sb4 10.Bf3+ Sc6
11.Kxc6 wins.

"Two minor pieces successfully dominate the lone bS in an open construction."

No. 7066 G.G. Amiryan
1st Place
En Passant (Maastricht) 1987
award: iii.88



Win 3 + 4

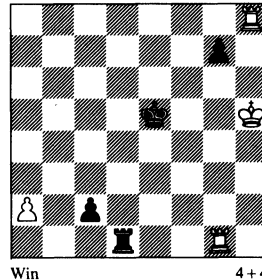
No.7066: G.G.Amiryan (Erevan).
Judge: Freek A. Spinhoven.1.Sf4
h2/i 2.Kd2 d4/ii 3.Bxd4 h3 4.Ke3
Kg1 5.Ke2+ Kh1 6.Sd3 Kg2
7.Se1+ Kh1 8.Be5 Kg1 9.Sf3+
Kg2 10.Sxh2 wins.

i) Kh2 2.Bf2nKh1 3.Kd2 h2 4.Bd4
h3 5.Ke3, as main line.

ii) h3 3.Ba7(b6,c5) d4 4.Ke2, and
Kg1 5.Bxd4+ Kh1 6.Sd3 wins, or
d3+ 5.Sxd3 Kg2 6.Se1+, when
7.Bb8(c7,f6) wins.

No.7067: J.Vandiest (Belgium).
1.a7 f1Q 2.a8Q+ Ke7 3.Qb7+ Ke6
4.Qd5+ Ke7 5.Qc5+ Kd8 6.Qd6+
Kc8 7.Bc6 Qc4+ 8.Kg7 Qc3+
9.Kg6 Qc2+, and the composer
gave 10.Kg5 Qc1 11.Kh5 Qb2
12.Qd7+ Kb8 13.Qd8+, 14.Qa8+
and 15.Qb7+ winning. However,
the judge pointed out that after
10.Kg5? the reply Qh7; draws. But
in fact the judge went on to indi-
cate that W wins after all by play-
ing 10.Kh6 Qc1+ 11.Kh5, instead.

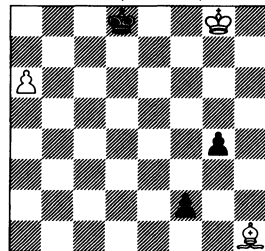
No. 7068 M. Dukic
3rd Place
En Passant (Maastricht) 1987



Win 4 + 4

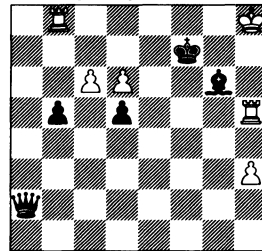
No.7068: M.Dukic (Yugoslavia).
Not 1.Re8+? Kf4 2.Rf1+ Kg3
3.eRe1 c1Q 4.Rg1+ Kf3 5.gRf1+
drawn. Therefore, 1.Re1+ Kf4
2.Rf8+ Kg3 3.Re3+ Kg2 .Re2+
and 5.Rxc2.

No. 7067 J. Vandiest
2nd Place
En Passant (Maastricht) 1987



Win 3 + 3

No. 7069 O. Pervakov
1st Place
X Championship of Moscow 1986



Draw 6 + 5

No.7069: O.Pervakov. As one has learned, any Soviet championship is for compositions already in print. In this composite event studies formed just one of the sections, but each had its own champion. Judge: G.A.Umnov. Pervakov took first place with 40 points, the late Asaba scored 32, and the veteran Kazantsev 30. 1.Re5/i Qa1 2.Rb7+ Kf8 3.Rb8+ Kf7 4.Rb7+ Kf6. bK is compelled to unpin wR. 5.d7 Qa8+ 6.Re8 Bxe8 7.Rb8 Qxb8 8.c7. The far from simple theme of the tourney required 'harm caused by a Bl manoeuvre'. In the case before us the damage is done by the most powerful Bl piece, for in fact without bQb8 Bl would win with Bxd7. We should note that wRR cannot be sacrificed in the reverse order: 6.Rb8? Qxb8 7.Re8 Qxe8+ 8.deQ Bxe8 9.c7 Bd7. Qxc7 9.deS+ Ke5 10.Sxc7 b4 11.Sa6 b3 12.Sc5 b2 13.Sd3+ draws.
 i) 1.Rb7+? Kf6 2.Rg7 Bxh5 3.d7 Qa8+ 4.Kh7 Qd8 5.Rg8 Qxg8+ 6.Kxg8 Ke7 wins.

No. 7070 O. Pervakov
 Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1986
 2nd Place
 X Championship of Moscow 1986

Win 3+4

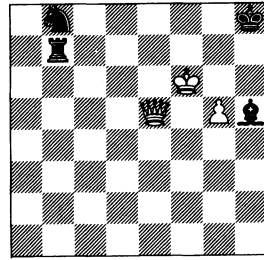
No.7070: O.Pervakov. 1.Qg2 Re2 2.Rd5+ Rd2. Whither wR? Does it matter? 3.Rd6? Qe2 4.Qh1+ Qe1 5.Qf3+ Qe2 6.Qb3+ Ke1 7.Re6 Rd1+. 3.Rd4? is an interesting idea, because of Qe2? 4.Qc6 Qe3 5.Qa4+ Ke2 6.Re4 Rd1+ 7.Qxd1+, but the refutation is h4 4.Qf3+ Qe2 5.Qc6 Ke1 6.Qh1+ Qf1 7.Qxf1+ Kxf1 8.Rxd2 Kg1, and bPh4 comes to the rescue. So: 3.Rd8 h4 4. Qg4+ Qe2 5. Qa4+ Ke1 6. Qxh4+ Kd1 7. Qh1+ Qe1 8. Qf3(g2) Qe2, and only now does 9. Qc6 Qe3 10. Qa4+ Ke2 11. Re8 Rd1+ 12. Qxd1+ win.

No. 7071 E.L. Pogosyants and E. Asaba
 Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1986
 4th Place
 X Championship of Moscow 1986

Win 5+4

No.7071: E.Pogosyants and E.Asaba. 1.Sd6 Re5/i 2.c7 Rc5 3.c8Q Rxc8 4.Sxc8 f5. By exchanging pP Bl expects to reach a Troitzky draw. 5.gf Ke5 6.Se7 Kf6 7.Sg8+ Kg7/ii 8.f6+ Kxg8 9.f7+ Kg7 10.Kb3 h5 11.Kc4 h4 12.Kd5 h3 13.Ke6 h2 14.Sg6 g1Q 15.f8Q+ Kxg6 16.Qg8+ wins.
 i) Kd5 2.c7 Rc3 3.c8Q Rxc8 4.Sxc8 Ke6 5.Kb3 h6 6.Sd6 Kxd6 7.Sf7+ Kd5 8.Sxh6 Ke4 9.Sf7+ Kf4 10.Kd5 Kg5 11.Ke6 Kxh6 12.Kxf6 wins.
 ii) Kxf5 8.Sh6+ Kf6 9.S8f7 and hP never gets started.

No. 7072 R. Norman
Pergamon CHESS, vi.88



Win(!) 3 + 4

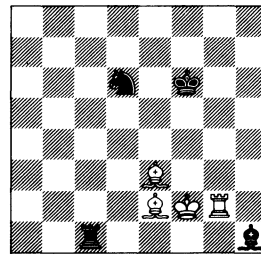
No.7072: Robert Norman (Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania). The position was published in a letter to Pergamon CHESS, 1.g6 Sd7+ 2.Kf7+ Sxe5+ 3.g7+. The composer writes: "I am convinced that this is a legal move. Article 9.1 of the Laws of Chess states that the king is in check when the square it occupies is attacked by one or two of the opponent's pieces. This wording specifically eliminates the possibility of the king being in check when it is attacked by three pieces. Therefore White's third move is in accordance with Article 9.2: check must be parried by the move immediately following." Kh7 4.g8Q+ Kh6 5.Qg7 mate.

Definitely an oddity. Ridiculous, irrelevant, amusing or disturbing, as the reader chooses. The argument is that check by three men is not check. Well, one can easily counter that check by three men includes check by two and is therefore covered (not 'specifically excluded') under the Laws, which do not need to be changed.

Nit-picking, to which there is no end, can be fun: 'pieces' exclude pawns; 'attack' excludes men immobilised by pin against the king. Fine distinctions can be combined in examples concocted to nourish fairy chess. If triple check is not check then capture or interposition in reply is illegal - unless that move puts the player's king in check from a fourth opposing man. Both sides could be in triple check, even perpetually. What about adjacent kings, with one doubly protected and the other triply?

The globe offers many a welcoming outlet for such flights of fancy. But we thought EG readers would like to see this composition. Besides, the right to exist of material to support a test case is beyond dispute.

No. 7073 L. Falk
1st Prize,
Quick Composing ty, Budapest,
viii.88
award: 30.viii.88 (PCCC banquet)
and EG95



Black to move, 4 + 4
White draws

No. 7073: Lars Falk (Sweden). Judge: AJR. This all took place within a few days at the Budapest XXXI meeting of the PCCC. Paul Valois suggested a quick composing tourney for studies on the excellent grounds that, firstly, there were already several quick problem composing tourneys announced,

and, secondly, so many talented study composers were present. Paul offered to do all the anonymising labour, so how could the suggestion be rejected? I chose the so-called 'aristocratic' theme of 'No pawns!', very conscious that Jan Rusinek was there. When he learned of it he gave one of his serious smiles and said he could offer several positions on the basis of removing a white pawn from one of his drawing studies, reversing the colours, and presenting a win. So, I awaited what Paul would hand me. Eventually there were 8 entries. The award was spectacular, as you will now see. The only difficulty was, what to do about finding suitable prizes?...

1...Se4+ 2. Kf3 Rc2/i 3. Bd3/ii Rxc2/iii 4. Bd4+/iv Kg5 5. Be3+/v Kf6 (Kh4; Kxe4) 6. Bd4+, drawn.

i) Re1 3. Bd4+ Ke7 (f5) 4. Bd3.

ii) 3. Bd4+? Kf5 4. Bd3 Bxc2+. 3. Bf1? Kf5 4. Bd4 Sd2+.

iii) Bxc2+ 4. Kf4 Ra2 5. Bd4+ Ke7 6. Bxe4.

iv) 4. Kxe4? Rg4 mate, or 4. Bxe4? Ra2+ 5. Kf4 Ra4.

v) 5. Kxe4 ? Re2 mate. 5. Bxe4? Rg1+.

On the Sunday, with Monday the closing day to allow Tuesday for judging with prize-giving at the concluding banquet that very evening, Lars Falk told me that he had nothing to offer for the tourney...

"For sheer bravado, the echoed pair of black discovered ideal mates are breath-taking, the draw keeps the whole mechanism going for ever, and the diagram has an engaging near-pyramidal symmetry."

No. 7074: Marcel van Herck (Belgium). No, this is not a pseudonym. The composer has a brother who is well known as a player. Marcel leaps to instant glory with this study, but he is the sort of composer who shuns stardom. In fact the study was composed, along with several others, years before,

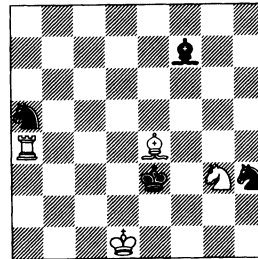
for the composer's own pleasure, and never published.

1. Ra3+ Kf4/i 2. Sh5+ Kxe4 3. Sf6+ Kd4 4. Sxd7 Sf2+ 5. Ke2 Sc4 6. Rf3 (Rg3? Sd2 (d6); Se4 7. Rd3 mate.

i) Kd4 2. Rd3+ Ke5 3. Rxd7 Kf4 4. Bg2 Kxc3 5. Bxh3 Kxh3 6. Rc7 Kg4 7. Kc2 wins.

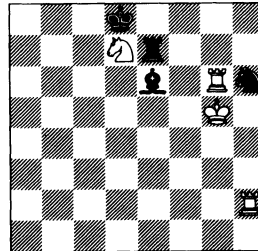
"A pure mid-board mate brought about in the most serene classic style that the late GM Jindrich Fritz would have appreciated." The judge was prepared to bet heavily that the composer was Jan Rusinek. The hour was one of Belgian glory. It loses out by the narrowest of margins to Falk's production, on grounds of originality. But what a tourney to have produced such a pair of studies within 72 hours!

No. 7074 M. Van Herck
2nd Prize,
Quick Composing Ty,
Budapest, viii.88



Win 4 + 4

No. 7075 N. Macleod
Commended,
Quick Composing Ty,
Budapest, 1988

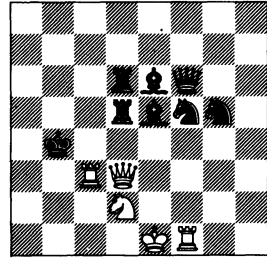


Win 4 + 4

No. 7075: Norman Macleod (Scotland). 1. Sc5 Sf7+ 2. Kf6 Bd5 3. Rg8+ Re8 4. Rxe8+ Kxe8 5. Re2+ Kf8 6. Sd7+ Kg8 7. Re8+ Kh7 8. Sf8+ Kh6 9. Re2 Kh5 10. Sg6 Kg4 11. Rd2 Bb3 12. Rd4+ (Rb2 also) wins. "bK does not get mated, but is harried to a rank where latent pins by wR force the win of a piece."

Norman breached the anonymity of the judging by asking on the Monday if his correction had reached me. His job before retirement demanded the highest degree of confidentiality!

No. 7076 O. Comay, P. Einat and D. Friedgood
Commended, Quick Composing Ty,
Budapest, 1988



Win 5+8

No. 7076: Ofter Comay (Israel), Paz Einat (Israel) and David Friedgood (England). My God! Three more prizes to spirit up from somewhere! 1. Qb1+ /i Kxc3 (Ka4; Ra3+) 2. Qb3+ Kd4 3. Rf4+ (Qc4+? Ke3;) Bxf4 4. Qc4+ Ke5/ii 5. Qe4+ Sxe4 6. Sf3 mate.

i) 1. Rf4+? Rd4. 1. Rc4+? Ka5 2. Sb3+ Kb6 3. Rb4+ Kc7 1. Rb3+? Ka5 2. Sc4+ Ka4 3. Ra3+ Kb4 4. Qb3+ Kc5 5. Ra5+ Kd4. 1. Qc4+? Ka5 2. Sb3+ /iii Kb6 3. Qc7+ Ka6 4. Sc5+ Rxc5 5. Ra3+ Kb5 6. Ra5+ Kc4 7. Qxc5+ Kd3 8. Qb5+ Bc4 9. Qb1+ Kc3 10. Qc1+ Kd3 11. Qd2+ Ke4.

ii) Ke3 5. Sf1+ Kf3 6. Qe2 mate.

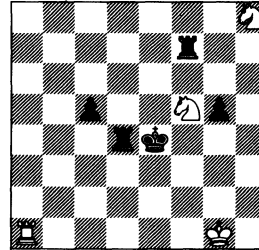
iii) 2. Qa2+ Kb6 3. Sc4+ Kc7, 4. Sxe5+ Kd8 5. Qa8+ Ke7. 2. Ra3+ Kb6, and 3. Ra6+ Kb7, or 3. Qa6+ Kc7. 2. Qc7+ Ka4 3. Qc4+, repeats, or 3. Rc4+ Kb5.

There is humour in the prolific of pieces: is this a celebration of, or a protest against, the prohibition on pawns?!

At the prize-giving the 4 commended composers were invited to come up each holding an empty glass, which I filled with scotch whisky. All awards were pinned on the notice-board during the final banquet, but at some time that evening every one was removed by an anonymous vandal. Many attendees were deprived of the pleasure of enjoying the compositions and of the opportunity of taking copies for publication round the world.

The present publication differs in minor respects from what was on the noticeboard at the Hotel Stadion, and should be considered final. Rusinek supplied two entries, and Michel Cailaud (France) one. Two bishops against knight figured twice, but it is hardly possible to find a new drawing conclusion, so it was sadly inevitable that these studies lacked the sparkle present in abundance in the award.

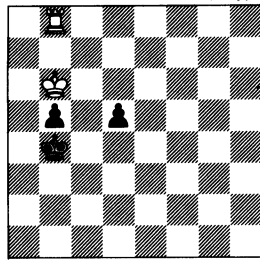
No. 7077 G. Werner (v.86)
1st Prize, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986
award: xii.87



Win 4+5

No.7077: Gregor Werner (West Germany). Judge: A.Maksimovskikh (USSR). 1.Sg3+ (Sxd4? Rh7;) Kf4 (Kf3;Ra3+) 2.Se2+ Ke3 3.Sxd4 Rf8/i 4.Sg6 Rf6 5.Sc6 Rxc6 6.Se7, with domination of bR., winning. i) Rh7 4.Sf5+ Kf4 5.Rf1+.

No. 7078 I. Krikheli (xx.86)
2nd Prize, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986



Win 2+3

No.7078: Iosef Krikheli (USSR).
1.Rd8/i Kc4 2.Rc8+ (Ka5? d4;) Kb4 3.Kc6 Kc4/ii 4.Kd6+ Kd4 5.Rb8/iii Kc4 6.Ke5/iv b4 7.Kf4 b3 (d4;Kf3) 8.Ke3 Kc3 9.Rc8+ Kb2 10.Kd3 Kb1/v 11.Kc3 b2 12.Rb8 d4+ 13.Kb3 d3 13.Kc3 wins.

i) 1.Kc6? Kc4 draws, but not d4? 2.Kd5.

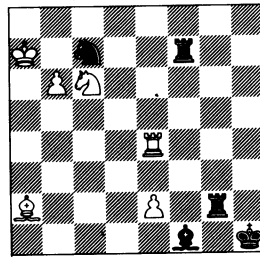
ii) d4 4.Kd5 d3 5.Ke4 d2 6.Rd8 Kc3 7.Ke3 b4 8.Rd3+.

iii) There is now a symmetrical reproduction of the position after 1.Rd8 - but with a difference.

iv) Now wK will reach the fourth rank.

v) Ka2 11.Rb8 Kb2 12.Rb7 wins.

No. 7079 G.M. Kasparyan (xii.86)
3rd Prize, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986



Black to move, White draws 6+5

No.7079: G.M.Kasparyan (USSR).
1...Se6+/i 2.b7/ii Rxb7+ (gRg7;Sa5) 3.Kxb7/iii Sc5+

4.Ka8/iv Sxe4 5.Bd5, with:Rxe2 6.Sd4 Re3 7.Sc2 (sq. a3!) Re2 8.Sd4 Re1 9.Sc2 (sq. a1!), a positional draw,Or Rg4 6.Se5 Rf4 7.Sg6 (sq. f8!) Rg4 8.Se5 Rh4 9.Sg6 (sq. h8!), a symmetrical positional draw.

i) Sb5+ 2.Ka6. Sd5 2.b7.

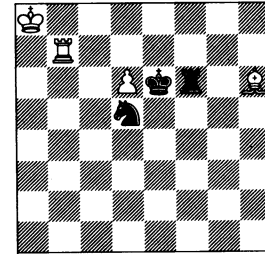
ii) 2.Ka6? Rxe2 3.Rxe2 Bxe2+ 4.Ka5 Rf5+ and 5.Kb4 Rb5+ 6.Ka3 Bf3, or 5.Ka4 Bb5+ 6.Kb4 Bxc6 7.Bxe6 Rb5+.

iii) 3.Ka8? Sc5 4.Re5 Rb2 5.Bd5 Sd7 6.Bxg2+ Bxg2 7.Re6 Sb8 8.e4 Sxc6 9.Rxc6 Bxe4.

iv) Composer: "The solution's kernel: only on a8 can wK take up its proper position. ... Only there is he secure, saving W. "
"..bB passive..."

DVH: "4 different check-preventions - probably the best entry."

No. 7080 M. Hlinka (xii.86)
1 Hon. Mention, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986



Win 4+3

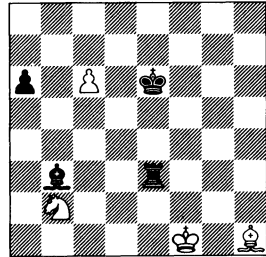
No.7080: Michal Hlinka (Czechoslovakia). 1.d7 Ke7 2.Bg5 Kd8 3.Bh4/i Ke7 4.Kb8/ii Kd8 5.Ka7 (Ra7? Se7;) Se7/iii 6.Rb8+ Kxd7 7.Rb7+ (Bxf6? Sc6+;) Ke6 8.Rb6+ (Bxf6? Kxf6;) Kf5 9.Rxf6+ wins, but not 9.Bxf6? Sc8+.

i) W threatened Bxf6+, but now 3.Bxf6+? Sxf6 and Sxd7.3.Ka7?

Se7 4.Rb8+ Kxd7 5.Rb7+ Ke6
 6.Rb6+ Kf5, and 7.Rxf6+ Kxg5, or
 7.Bxf6 Sc8+, drawn.
 ii) 4.Bxf6+? Sxf6 5.Kb8 Kd8
 6.Ka7 Sxd7.
 iii) Ke7 6.Bxf6+ Sxf6 7.Kb6
 Sxd7+ 8.Kc6.

No.7082: Anders Gillberg
 (Sweden). 1.g7 eRg3 2.Rh4 Rf3+
 3.Ke2 Re3+ 4.Kd2 Rd3+ 5.Ke2/i
 hRe3+ 6.Kf2 Rg3 7.Rh3 eRf3+
 8.Ke2, drawn. i) 5.Kc2? Rc3+
 6.Kb2 Rb3+ 7.Ka2 Ra3+ 8.Kb2
 hRb3+ and 9...Rg3, when Bl wins.

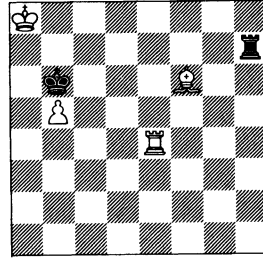
No. 7081 H. Källström (xii.86)
 2 Hon. Mention, Tidskrift för
 Schack, 1986



Draw 4+4

No.7081: Henning Källström
 (Sweden). 1.c7 Rc3/i 2.Bb7
 Rxc7/ii 3.Bxa6 Rc1+ 4.Ke2 Rc2+
 5.Kd3 Rxb2 6.Kc3 Rb1 7.Bd3 Rd1
 8.Be2 Rb1 (Re1;Bg4+) 9.Bd3, with
 a positional draw despite Bl's R-
 plus, for example Rd1 10.Be2 Re1
 11.Bg4+ Ke5 12.Kxb3.
 i) Kd7 2.Bb7 Kxc7 3.Bxa6 Kb6
 4.Bd3 drawn.
 ii) Rc1+ 3.Ke2 Rxc7 4.Bxa6 Rc2+
 5.Kd3.

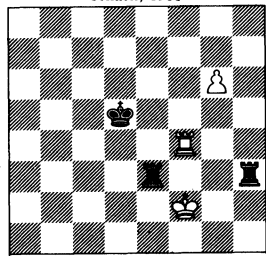
No. 7083 V. Nestorescu (v.86)
 4 Hon. Mention, Tidskrift för
 Schack, 1986



Win 4+2

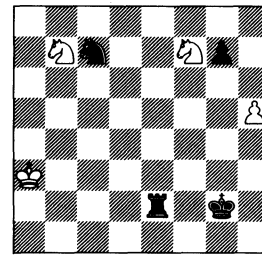
No.7083: Virgil Nestorescu
 (Romania). 1.Rb4/i Ra7+/ii 2.Kb8
 Rb7+ 3.Kc8 Rc7+ 4.Kd8 Rc5
 5.Bd4 Ka5 (stalemate?!) 6.b6 Rd5+
 7.Kc7 Kxb4 8.b7 Rb5 9.Bb6 wins.
 i) 1.Re5? Ra7+ 2.Kb8 Rb7+ 3.Kc8
 Rc7+ 4.Kd8 Rc5.
 ii) Rd7 2.Bd4+. Rh5 2.Bd8+ Kc5
 3.Rb1(b2) Rh8 4.b6.

No. 7082 A. Gillberg (vi.87)
 3 Hon. Mention, Tidskrift för
 Schack, 1986



Draw 3+3

No. 7084 H. Källström (v.86)
 Commended, Tidskrift för Schack,
 1986



Draw 4+4

No.7084: H. Källström 1.h6 gh/i 2.Sxh6 Re6 3.Sf5/ii Ra6+ 4.Kb4 Rb6+ 5.Kc5 Rxb7 6.Kc6 Rb5 (Ra7;Kb6) 7.Sd6 draws.

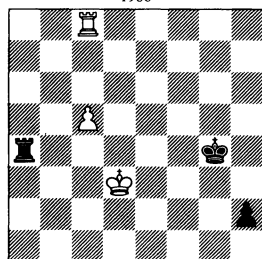
i) g6 2.h7 Re8 3.h8Q Rxh8 4.Sxh8 g5 5.Sf7 g4 6.Sh6 g3 7.Sf5, drawn.

ii) 3.Sf7? follows the main line to 6...Ra7 7.Kb6 Sb5.

i) 1.Rxc4? Sf3+ 2.Kg3 e2. 1.Rc1? Kf2.

ii) 4.Rb2? Bd3, and 5.Ra2 Sc2. or 5.Rd2 Bc2, winning.

No. 7085 (x.86) G. Dahlin
Commended, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986



Draw 3+3

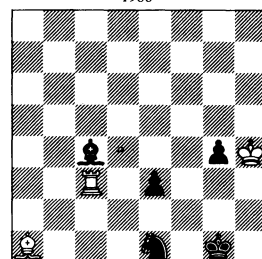
No.7085: Gunnar Dahlin(Göteborg, Sweden). 1.Rh8 Ra3+ 2.Ke4 Rh3 3.Rg8+ Kh4 4.Kf4 Rf3+ 5.Ke5 (Ke4? Rf8;) Re3+ 6.Kd6/i, with Rh3 7.Rh8+ Kg3 8.Rxh3+ Kxh3 9.c6 h1Q 10.c7 drawn, as bQh3 is precluded. Rd3+ 7.Ke7/ii Rd5 (Rh3;Rh8+) 8.Rh8+ Rh5 9.Rxh5+ Kxh5 10.c6 h1Q 11.c7 Qc6 12.Kd8 draws, but not, in this, 8.c6? Rh5 9.c7 h1Q 10.c8Q Qe4+ 11.Kf6 Qe5+ 12.Kg6 Rg5+ wins.

i) 6.Kf4? Re4+ 7.Kf5 Rc4 6.Kf5 Rc3, or 6.Kd4 Rh3, and B1 wins.

ii) 7.Ke5? Rd5+. 7.Ke6? Rh3 8.Rh8+ Kg3 9.Rxh3+ Kxh3 10.c6 h1Q 11.c7 Qc6+.

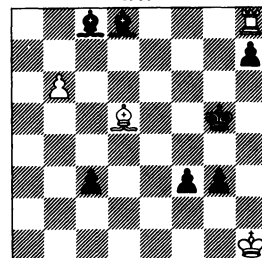
No.7086: Alexander Hildebrand (Uppsala, Sweden). 1.Kg3/i Bf1 2.Rxe3 Sc2 3.Rb3 (Rc3? Sxa1;) Sxa1 4.Rc3/ii, with: B- 5.Rc1+ Bf1 6.Rxa1 Kh1 7.Rxf1 mate.S- 5.RxS B- 6.Rb1+, mating.

No. 7086 A. Hildebrand (v.86)
Commended, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986



Win 3+5

No. 7087 N. Kralin (xii.86)
Commended, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986

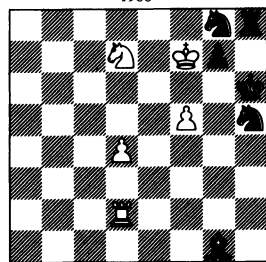


Draw 4+7

No.7087: Nikolai Kralin (Moscow). 1.Rg8+. This intermediate check is necessary. Kh6 2.Rxd8. 2.Rxg3? c2 3.Rg1 f2 and Bxb6. f2 3.Bg2 f1Q+ 4.Bxf1 Bb7+. Now it is clear that B1 would lose had he played 1...Kh4? - 5.Bg2 c2 6.Rd4+ and Rc4, while after 1...Kf6 there is 6.Rf8+ and 7.Rf1. 5.Kg1. 5.Bg2? c2 6.Bxb7 c1Q+ 7.Kg2 Qb2+. c2 6.Rd1, with now, not 6...cdQ stalemate, but:cdB 7.Be2 Bc2. Kg5 8.Bxd1 h5 9.Be2 g2 10.Kh2 h4 11.Bb5 Kf4 12.Bd7 Kf3

13.Bh3 Kf2 14.Bxg2 Bxg2 15.b7 Bxb7 16.Kh3 drawn. 8.Bd3 Bb3 9.Bc4 Ba4 10.Bb5 Bd1 11.Be2, with a positional draw or stalemate. cdS 7.Bg2 Bc8 8.Bf3. 8.Bh3? Bxh3 9.b7 Sc3 10.b8Q Se2+ 11.Kh1 g2+ 12.Kh2 g1Q+ 13.Kxh3 Qh1+ 14.Kg4 Qh5 mate. Se3 9.Bb7 Sc4. Or Bxb7 stalemate. 10.Bxc8 Sxb6 11.Bf5 Sd5 12.Bxh7 Kxh7 13.Kg2, drawn. (The h7 square was empty in the original TfS diagram.)

No. 7088 A. Hildebrand (xii.86)
Commended, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986

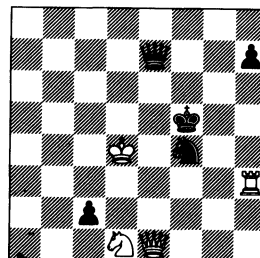


Draw 5+6

No.7088: A. Hildebrand. 1.Rg2 (Ra2? gSf6;) g5/i 2.fg+/ii Bxd4 3.g7 Bxg7/iii 4.Rg6+ Kh7 5.Rxg7+ Sxg7 6.Sf8+ Kh6 7.Sg6 Rh7 8.Sf8 Rh8 9.Sg6, a positional draw.
i) gSf6 2.Sxf6 Sxf6/iv 3.Rxg1 Rg8 4.Rg6+ Kh7 (else Rxf6) 5.Rg1 Sh5 6.Rg5 Kh6 7.Rg6+ Kh7 8.Rg5 drawn.Se7 2.Kxe7 Bxd4 3.Rg6+ Kh7 4.Rg5 Bf6+ (Sf6;Kf7, or Sf4;Rg4) 5.Sxf6 Sxf6 6.Kf7 Rg8 7.Rg1 Sh5 8.Rg5 drawn
ii) 2.Rxg1? Rh7+ 3.Ke6 Sf4+ 4.Ke5 Rf7 wins.
iii) Rh7 4.Rg6 mate. Or Sxg7

4.Rd2 Be3 5.Rd6+ draws, but not 4.Rg4? Sf5.
iv) gf 3.Rxg1 Rd8 4.Rg4 Rd5 5.Ke6.

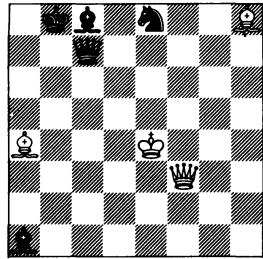
No. 7089 Y. Yndesdal (xii.86)
Commended, Tidskrift för Schack, 1986



Win 4+5

No.7089. K. Yndesdal (Norway).
1.Se3+ 1.Qxe7? cdQ+. 1.Qa5+? Kf6(g6). Kg6. Ke6 2.Sxc2+. Kf6 2.Rh6+. Kg5 2.Qg3+. 2.Rg3+ 2.Rh6+? Kxh6 3.Sf5+ Kh5 4.S(Q)xe7 c1Q draws. 2.Qg3+? Qg5 3.Qxg5+ Kxg5 4.Rg3+ Kh4 draws. 2.Rh2? Qf6+ 3.Kc4 (Ke4,Qc6+;) c1Q+ 4.Qxc1 Qc6+. Kf7. Kh5 3.Qh1+ Qh4 4.Qf3+. Or Kh6 3.Sg4+. 3.Rg7+. 3.Sxc2? Qxe1 4.Sxe1 Se2+. 3.Rf3? Qf6+ 4.Kd5(f5) Qc6+. Kxg7 4. Sf5+ Kg6. Kg8(h8) 5.Qxe7 mates. 5. Sxe7+ Kf7 The fight is not over yet. Bl intends bSe2+, or c1Q first, while 6.Ke3? Sg2+. It is also drawn after 6.Kc4(e4)? Se2 7.Qf+ Ke8. 6.Sd5 Se2+. Or c1Q 7.Qe7+ Kg6 8.Qf6+ Kh5 9.Sxf4+. 7.Qxe2 c1Q 8.Qe7+ Kg6 (Kg8;Sf6+) 9.Qf6+ Kh5 10.Sf4+ Kg4 11.Qe6+ Kg5. If Kxf4;Qh6+. If Kg3;Se2+. If Kf3;Qh3+. If Kh4;Qh6+. 12.Qe5+ Kg4 13.Qh5+, with either Kg3 14.Se2+, or 14.Qh6+ winning.

No. 7090 Em. Dobrescu (vii-viii.86)
1st Prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986
award: vii-viii.87



Draw 4+5

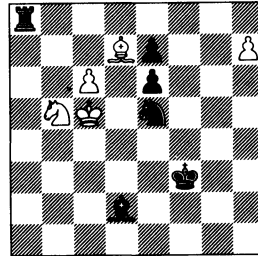
No.7090: Emilian Dobrescu (Romania). FIDE Judge: Mario Camorani (Imola, Italy). We hope to have captured the sense of the highly idiomatic Italian of the award comments. 1.Qf4 Sd6+ 2.Kd5 Qa5+ 3.Kc6 Bb7+ 4.Kd7 Qc7+ 5.Ke6 Bc8+ 6.Kd5 Sb5 7.Ke4/i Sd6+ 8.Kd5 Bb7+ 9.Ke6 Se8+ 10.Kf5 Sd6+ 11.Ke6, positional draw.

i) 7.Qb4? Bb7+ 8.Ke6 Qc8+ 9.Kf7 Bd5+ 10.Ke7 Qc7+ 11.Ke8 Bc6+ 12.Kf8 Bxh8 wins. 7.Qf8? Bxh8 8.Bxb5 Qe5+ 9.Kc4 Qc3+ 10.Kd5 Qd4+ 11.Kc6 Qe4+ 12.Kb6 Bd4+ 13.Ka5 Bc3+ 14.Kb6 Qd4+ 15.Kc6 Bb4 wins.

"From the moment we set eyes on it this opus is in the best of taste - a wide open position and not a P in sight. The composer has conceived a vast positional draw theme incorporating B1 pursuit of wK. It is an up-to-date theme holding interest for its versatility, ie with potential for ample exploitation, but also fraught with difficulty from the need to avoid the banal, not to mention anticipations. The composer

presents his solution with clarity and precision, together with two tempting tries: 7.Qb4? and 7.Qf8?, which allow B1 to win, as shown safely by the composer. There is no doubt about the study's worth."

No. 7091 A. Sochniev (xi.86)
2nd Prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



Draw 5+6

No.7091: A.A.Sochniev (USSR). 1.Bxe6 Be3+ 2.Kd5 Rd8+ 3.Kxe5 Bf4+ 4.Kf5 Rf8+ 5.Kg6 Rf6+ 6.Kg7 Bh6+ 7.Kh8 Rf8+ 8.Bg8 Ke4 9.c7 Kf5 10.c8Q+ Rxc8 11.Sd6+ Kg6 12.Se8, with 12...Rxe8 stalemate, or 12...Bc1 13.Bf7+ Kxf7 stalemate, or 12...Bf8 13.Bf7+ Kxf7 14.Sd6+ ed stalemate.

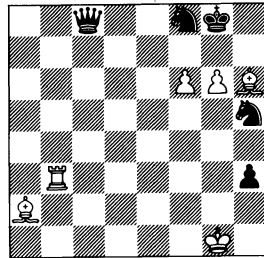
"Another work of great thematic interest. Both KK march towards the f6-f8-h6-h8 quadrant is as surprising in its conception as in execution. The trio of stalemates is scarcely predictable. The whole is put together somewhat brutally, but the fortissimo result is worth the aesthetic price."

No.7092: Yu.Makletsov (USSR). 1...h2+ 2.Kh1 Qa8+ 3.Rb7+ Qxa2 4.Rg7+ Kh8 5.Rg8+ Qxg8/i 6.Bg7+ Sxg7 7.f7 drawn.

i) 5...Kxg8 6.f7+ Kh8 7.Bg7+ K(S)xg7 stalemate.

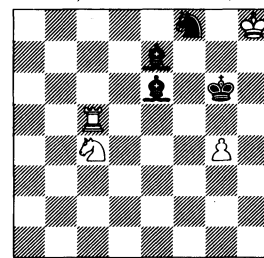
"With BTM this nice piece has its share of interest, surprise and subtlety! W sacrifices include both the a2/b3 battery pieces, and wPPf6g6 are blocked to attain a challenging stalemate with bravura."

No. 7092 Yu. Makletsov (xi.86)
3rd Prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



Black to move, White Draws 6 + 5

No. 7093 J. Rusinek (xii.86)
4th Prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



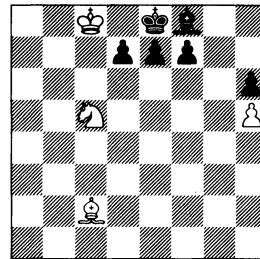
Draw 4 + 4

No.7093: Jan Rusinek (Poland).
1.Se5+ Kh6 2.g5+ Kxg5 3.Rc7 Bf6+ 4.Rg7+ Kf5 5.Sf7 Bd4 6.Kg8 Sd7 7.Rg5+ Kf6 8.Rg6+ Kxg6 stalemate.

"Another composition of remarkable thematic value, this time as though popped out of a box (!) After a brief introductory skirmish of sparse interest, we see two

stalemates with incarceration of different W pieces: wR and wS. In itself this is not new, but with just 8 men it is a precious rarity."

No. 7094 E. Paoli (xii.86)
1 Hon. Mention, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



Win 4 + 6

No.7094: Enrico Paoli (Italy).
1.Se6 f5/i 2.Bxf5 Kf7 3.Kxd7 Bg7/ii 4.Bg6+ Kg8 5.Kxe7 Bc3 6.Sd8 Kg7 7.Ke6 Bd4 8.Sc6 Bc5 9.Be4 Ba3 10.Sd4 Bc1 11.Sf5+ Kg8 12.Kf6 Kh7 13.Sd6+ Kh8 14.Kg6 Bf4 15.Sf7+ Kg8 16.Bd5 and 17.Sxh6(+) wins.

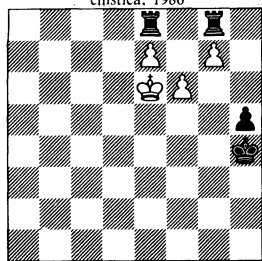
i) 1...Bg7 2.Sxg7+ Kf8 3.Sf5 e6 4.Sd6 Ke7 5.Kc7 f6 6.Sc8+ Ke8 7.Bg6+ wins.

ii) 3...Kf6 4.Bg6 Bg7 5.Sc7 Bf8 6.Ke8 Bg7 7.Sd5+ Ke5 8.Sxe7 Kf6 9.Sf5 wins.

"Final manoeuvre of the 4 surviving W men against the remnants of the B1 army gathered round their monarch in desperate defence. This was my first impression. The winning attack begins with a pseudo-sacrifice (pseudo because the S cannot be taken).

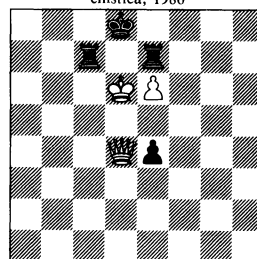
The author proceeds with a long and precise manoeuvre, precise and interesting even if devoid of discursive digressions!" (This account evokes the AD 1066 story told by the Bayeux tapestry. AJR)

No. 7095 P. Massinen (vii-viii.86)
=2/3 Hon. Mention, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



Win 4+4

No. 7096 P. Massinen (vi.86)
=2/3 Hon. Mention, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



Win 3+4

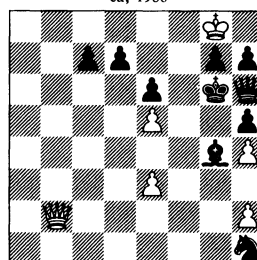
No.7095: Pekka Massinen (Finland). 1.Kf5/i Kg3/ii 2.f7 h4 3.f8Q h3 4.Ke4/iii h2 5.Qf3+ Kh4 6.Kf5 Rxc7 7.Qf4+ Kh3 8.Qh6+ Kg2 9.Qxc7+ wins, for instance, 9...Kf1 10.Qh7 Kg2 11.Qg6+, or 9...Kh1 10.Kg4 Ra8 11.Kh3 Ra3+ 12.Qg3 Re3 13.e8Q.

i) 1.f7? Rxe7+ 2.Kxe7 Rxc7. 1. Kd6? Kg5 2.f7 Kg6 3.f8Q h4 4.Kd7 Ra8 draws.

ii) 1...Rxe7 2.fe Kg3 3.Kf6 h4 4.Kf7 Rxc7+ 5.Kxc7 h3 6.e8Q.

iii) 4.Qf6? h2 5.Qg5+ Kf2 6.Qf4+ Kg2 7.Qg4+ Kf2 8.Qh3 Rxc7 9.Qxc7+ Rg2 drawn

No. 7097 G. Amiryman (iii.86)
4 Hon. Mention, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



Win 6+10

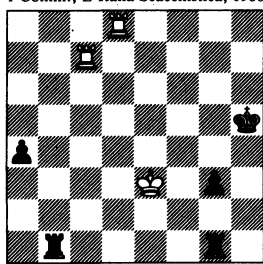
"This and the next (by the same composer) have the same look about them but conceal diverse, though not too diverse, themes. ... We note the precision of the composer's well motivated analyses ..."

No.7096: P.Massinen. 1.Qh8+ Re8 2.Qa1 eRe7 3.Qa8+ Rc8 4.Qd5 e3 5.Ke5+ Ke8 6.Kf6 e2 7.Qh5+ Kd8 8.Qa5+ Re8 9.Qa6 Kb8 10.Qxe2 Rh7 11.Qa6Rd8 12.Qc6+ Kf8 13.Qe4 Kg8 14.e7 Rd6+ 15.Kg5 Rg7+ 16.Kh5 wins.

No.7097: G.G.Amiryman (USSR). 1.Qc2+ Bf5 2.Qg2+ Bg4 3.Qe4+ Bf5 4.Qf3 c6 5.Qg2+ Bg4 6.Qe4+ Bf5 7.Qf3 c5 8.Qg2+ Bg4 9.Qe4+ Bf5 10.Qf3 c4 11.Qg2+ Bg4 12.Qe4+ Bf5 13.Qf3 c3 14.Qg2+ Bg4 15.Qe4+ Bf5 16.Qf3 c2 17.Qg2+ Bg4 18.Qxc2+ Bf5 19.Qg2+ Bg4 20.Qe4+ Bf5 21.Qf3 wins.

"Repetitive geometrical movement to clear bPP from the 7th rank, so that wQ can deliver mate on f7. The idea is good, but dozens of similar spectacular manoeuvres are known."

No. 7098 M. Matous (iv.86)
1 Comm., L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



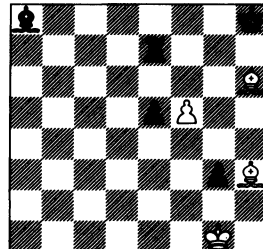
Win 3+4

No.7098: M.Matous (Czechoslovakia). 1.Rd5+/i Kg6 2.Rd6+ Kf5(g5) 3.Rc5+ Kg4(h4) 4.Rd4+ Kh3 5.Rh5+ Kg2 6.Rd2+ Kf1 7.Rf5+ Ke1 8.Re2+ Kd1 9.Rd5+ Kc1 10.Rc5+ Kd1 11.Rd2+ Ke1 12.Rb2 Ra1 13.Ra2 Rb1 14.Rb5 Rc1 15.Re2+ with two mates.
i) 1.Rc5+? Kg6 2.Rd6+ Kf7 3.Rc7+ Ke8.

"The exact wRR manoeuvring is diverting, with their monochrome echo mates."

DVH: "A forcing sequence which permits Bl no counterplay at all."

No. 7099 A.T. Motor (v.86)
2 Comm., L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986



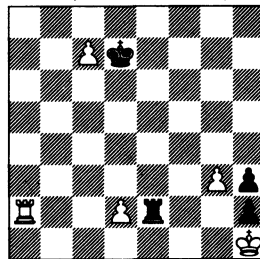
Draw 4+5

No.7099: A.T.Motor (USSR). 1.f6 Rh7 2.Bg7+ Rxc7 3.fg+ Kxc7 4.Bg2 e4 5.Kf1 Kf6 6.Ke2 Kf5

7.Ke3 Kg4 8.Bf1 Bc6 9.Bg2, positional draw.

"Another good positional draw. Interesting play (DVH: "Really?") by both Kk."

No. 7100 G. Amiryman (xii.86)
3 Comm., L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986

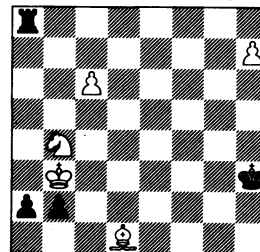


Win 5+4

No.7100: G.G.Amiryan. 1.Rc2 Kc8 2.g4 Rg2 3.Rc4 Rxd2 4.g5 Rg2/i 5.Rc5 Ra2 6.g6 Rg2 7.Rc6/ii Ra2 8.g7 Rg2 9.Ra6 Kxc7 10.Ra8 Rxc7 11.Ra7+ wins.
i) 4...Rd5 5.Rg4 Kxc7 6.g6 Rd8 7.Kxh2 Rg8 8.Kxh3 Kd7 9.Kh4 Ke7 10.Kg5 wins.
ii) "Reciprocal zugzwang."

"wPg3's progress is repetitively hindered by a series of reciprocal zugzwangs which necessitate step-by-step manoeuvres by both sides."

No. 7101 M. Gaggiolini (vii-viii.86)
4 Comm., L'Italia Scacchistica, 1986

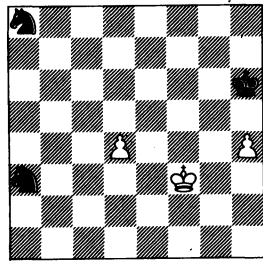


Win 5+4

No.7101: M.Gaggiotini (Italy).
 1.h8Q+ Rxh8 2.Kxa2/i b1Q+
 3.Kxb1 Rb8 4.c7 Rxb4+ 5.Bb3
 Rxb3+ 6.Kc2 wins.
 i) 2.Kxb2? Rb8 3.Bb3 Rxb4 4.c7
 Rxb3+ draws.

"The W sacrifices on b-file are not easy to see. The construction is excellent."

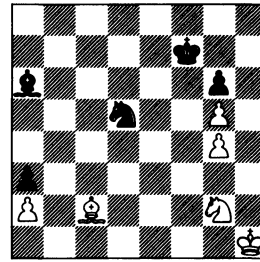
No. 7102 R. Richter (ii.86)
 Special Prize, L'Italia Scacchistica,
 1986



No.7102: the late Rolf Richter (Oederan, East Germany). B1 wins without caveat if bS firmly blockades wPd5 or wPh5. With wPd6 blocked W draws with wK in a8 corner, while with wPh6 blocked the safe corner for wK is a1. A consequence is that B1 would win by capturing dP while blocking wPh4 with bKh5, since bK can be replaced by bSh6 as a blockader. So, to draw here W must achieve something rather exceptional. 1.d5 Sc4 2.d6 Kh5 3.d7 Se5+ 4.Ke4 Sxd7 5.Kd5 Sb8 6.Kd6 Sb6 7.Kc7 S8d7 8.Kc6 and draws.

"The honour is a modest reward for a contribution to theory that this position offers to add to our depth of knowledge of this difficult and fascinating endgame."

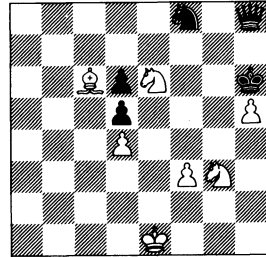
No. 7103 An. G. Kuznetsov
 and O. Pervakov
 = 1/2 Prizes, October Anniv'y Ty,
 1987
 award: Bulletin of Central Chess
 Club of USSR, xi.87



No.7103: An.G.Kuznetsov and O.Pervakov (Moscow region and Moscow respectively). There were 195 entries from 142 authors for the judge, L.I.Katsnelson (Leningrad). "A natural position as if taken from a game, and very undynamic. The tension of struggle is for the present nil, but the pointer on the chess voltmeter starts to shift after 1.Bb3 Ke6 2.Sf4+. B1 can now prevent loss of a piece by playing Ke5; but 3.Sxg6+ Kd4 4.Kg2 Se3+ 5.Kg3 gives W an uncomplicated win. Stronger is 2...Kd6!, sacrificing a piece in the interests of making the W pair of pieces uncomfortable. 3.Bxd5 Ke5! Both sides now play energetically. 4.Se6! Bc8. . Kd5; Sc7+. B-;Bb3. 5.Sc7 Kd6! 6. Sa8! Bxg4. Kxd5;Sb6+. Bd7;Sb6. Ba6; Kh2. 7.Sb6. wS must escape from the perilous corner. 7...Kc5 8.Sc4! Be2! Kxd5; Se3+. B-;Bf7g. Se3e3 Kd4 10. Sg2! Having completed a world tour (g2-f4-e6-c7-a8-b6-c4-e3-g2), wS returns home with honour. 10...Kxd5 11.Sf4+ and 12.Sxe2 wins. A meticulous analyst might enquire if there were no other way to win, for example by

3.Sxg6. But, with 3...Se3! Bl wins wPg4 and the game might finish 4.Sf4 Ke5 5.g6 Sxg4 6.g7 Sh6 7.Sg2 Bb7 8.g8Q Sxg8 9.Bxg8 Bd5 10.Bxd5 Kxd5 11.Kg1 Kd4 12.Kf2 Kc3 13.Ke2 Kb2 14.Kd2 Kxa2 15.Kc2 Ka1 and 16...a2 with stalemate."

No. 7104 A. Sochniev
= 1/2 Prizes, October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



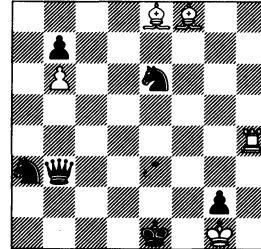
Win 7+5

No.7104: A.Sochniev (Leningrad). "The first task is to tie the Bl force up into a knot. 1.Sf5+| Kxh5 Kh7; Sg5+, Kg8; Bxd5+, Se6; Bxe6+, Kf8; h6, with a gradual win. 2.Be8+ Sg6. bQ now has only f6 to go to, and when there he can only go back to h8. Now, without loosening the knot W has only wK he can move. It might seem that the choice is immaterial: 3.Kf2!? Qf6 4.Kg3, preparing to play f3-f4. But after 4...Qxf5! 5.Sg7+ Kg5 6.Sxf5 Kxf5 7.Bxg6+ Kxg6 8.Kg4 Kf6 9.f4 Kg6 10.f5+ Kf6 11.Kf4 Kg7 12.Kg5 Kf7 13.f6 Kf8 we have a drawn endgame in front of us." The i.88 CESC meeting disagreed, and David Hooper confirms: W wins by 14.Kf4 Kg8 (Kf7;Kf5) 15.Kg4 Kf8 16.Kg5, a simple triangulation. "It follows that W must first eliminate the Bl

dPP before proceeding with his main plan. 3.Kd2! 4.Kc3 5.Kb4 6.Kb5(a5) 7.Kb6 8. Ke6 Qh8. It turns out that Pd6 is not just there for the taking. 9.Kxd6? Qh7 10.Bxg6+ Qxg6 and 11.Sf4+ is illegal. There remains 9.Kxd5 Qf6 10.Kc6 11. Kb6 Qf6 .12.Ka6!! W is in no hurry to cross the 5th rank. 12....Qh8 13.Ka5 14.Kb4 15.Kc3 Qf6 16.Kd2 d5! 17.Kd1! Qh8 18.Ke1(e2) Qf6

programmed 19.Kf2 Qh8 20.Kg3 Qf6 21.f4 possible now? No! Bl saves himself with 21...Qxg5+ 22.Sxg5 stalemate. W must win a tempo with 19.Kf1! Qh8 20.Kf2 Qf6 21.Kg3 Qh8 22.f4 and 23.eSg7+, winning. Sacrificing bQ in the most advantageous position does not help: 19...Qxf5 20.Sg7+ Kg5 21.Sxf5 Kxf5 22.Bxg6+ Kxg6 23.Kf2 Kg5 24.Kg3 Kf5 25.f4 Ke4 26.Kg4 Kxd4 27.f5 Ke5 28.Kg5 d4 26.f6 Ke6 30.Kg6 d3 31.f7 d2 32.f8Q d1Q 33.Qe8+ Kd6 34.Qd8+. This is an efficient embodiment of an idea put over many times in long-range problems. The focal points of the struggle are accentuated here by subtleties peculiar to studies."

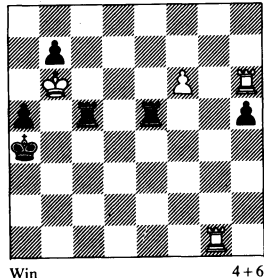
No. 7105 V. Shanshin
3rd Prize, October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



Win 5+6

No.7105: V.Shanshin (Kirgizia). "1.Re4+ Kd2 2.Bh6+, and now Bl starts stalemate counterplay. 2...Sg5! 3.Bxg5+ Kd1 4.Ba4 Sc2! Inviting stalemate. 5.Re1+ Kxe1 6.Bxb3 Sd4. The point of the bSg5 sacrifice is that 7.Bd5 Sf3+ 8.Bxf3? is stalemate, but 8.Kxg2! Sxg5 instead and a new phase sets in. 9.Kg3 Kd2 10.Kf4 Kc3 11.Ke5! Kb4 12.Kd6 Kb5 13.Kc7 Kc5 14.Kxb7! Kxd5 15.Ka8! and wP cannot be stopped. An unconstrained conjunction of a two-phase study where the battle ends only with the last cartridge."

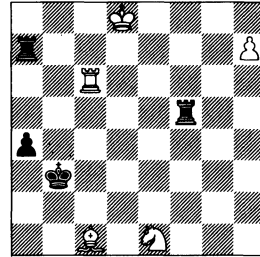
No. 7106 V. Kozirev
4th Prize, October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



No.7106: V.Kozirev (Rostov region). "1.f7 Rf5. Now 2.f8Q? fails to Rb5+; and Rxg8; but bRc5 being under attack from wKb6 allows W to set up an unusual pin. 2.Rxh5, when any ordinary escape, such as cRe5; is met by 3.Ka7! b5 4.f8Q Rxf8 5.Rxe5. 2...Rc6+ 3.Kxb7! Now fRf6; still loses bR after f8Q,Rb6+; Kc7,bRc6+; Kd7, so a stronger defence is to double bRR on the file. 3...cRf6. But now Bl is let down by the poor position of bK. 4.Rg4+ Kb3. The ill-fated bR comes under a pin in the case of either Kb5; Rxf5+, Rxf5; Rg5! or Rf4; Rxf4+, Rxf4; Rh4! 5.Rh3+

Kc2. Or Rf3; Rxf3+, Rxf3; Rg3! 6.Rg2+ Kd1. Rf2; Rxf2+, Rxf2; Rh2. 7.Rh1+ Rf1 8.Rxf1+ Rxf1 9.Rg1, winning. The vertical-cum-horizontal pinning of bRR is original!"

No. 7107 A. Maksimovskikh
and V. Shupletsev
5th Prize October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



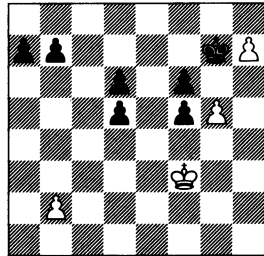
No.7107: A.Maksimovskikh and V.Shupletsov (Kurgan region). "With the introductory moves bK is chased towards a future mating net. 1.Rc3+! Kb4 2.Sc2+ Ka5. Kxc3;h8Q+,Kxc2;Qb2+,Kd3;Qb1+. And then W approaches with his own wK, with gain of tempi. 3.h8Q! Rd5+ 4.Kc8 Ra8+ 5.Kb7! Rxh8, and now there is a brilliant finale, 6.Rc5+! Rxc5 7. Bd2+, when Bl has the uncomfortable choice between Kb5 8.Sa3 mate, and Rc3 8.Bxc3+ and 9.Bxh8. The action is played throughout with the greatest skill!"

DVH: Too many exclamation marks.

No.7108: M.Zinar (Odessa region). "After the obvious 1.g6 W can win only by occupying e6 with wK, whereupon h8Q+ and Kf7. Bl tries to hinder this plan by advancing his central P's. 1...d4 2.Kf4! d3 3.Ke3 d5. a5; Kxd3,b5; Kd4! f4;

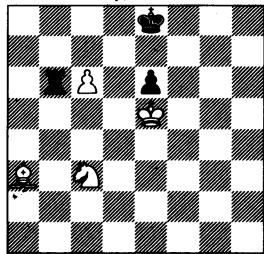
Kd5,f3; Ke6,f2; h8Q+,Kxh8; and bPf6 is in B1's way. 4.Kxd3 f4 5.Kd4 f3 6.Ke3 f5 7.Kxf3 d4 8.Kf4! f3 9.Ke3 a5 10.Kxd3 b5. With these three manoeuvres, christened shufflings by the composer, wK has made short work of the pawn detachment and now with an outflanking route (okol'nym putyom) he marches towards his goal. 11.Ke3! Kd4? f4! a4 12.Kf4 b4 13.Ke5! b3 14.Ke6 ba 15.h8Q+ Kxh8 16.Kf7 7 mates. B1 has failed to rid himself of bPf5, so the g6 mate is not to be covered."

No. 7108 M. Zinar
1 Hon Mention, October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



Win 4+7

No. 7109 A. Grin and N. Kralin
2 Hon Mention, October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



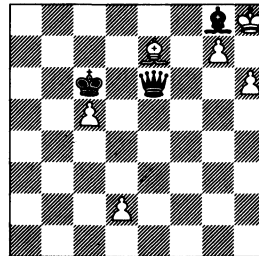
Win 4+3

No.7109: A.Grin and N.Kralin (Moscow). 1. Kd6 Rb3 . What should W play now? c7? Rxc3; Bc5,Rxc5! or Sb5? Rxb5; c7,Rd5+; Kxe6,Rd8; and wPc7 is halted. The

only right move is 2.Bb2! Rxb2 3.c7 Rd2++ 4.Kxe6! Kc6? Rd8; Se4,Ke7! Rd8! 5.Se4 Ra8, and now a wS manoeuvre sees bK off. 6.Sf6+ Kf8 7.Sd7+ K- 8.Sb8! wins."

DVH: Is the final move really a surprise?

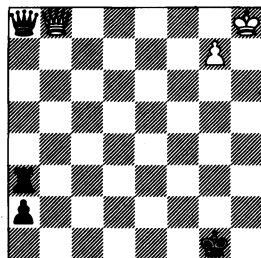
No. 7110 M. Dudakov
3 Hon Mention October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



Draw 6+3

No.7110: M.Dudakov (Volgograd). "1.h7? is overhasty, Bxh7 2.Kxh7 Qxe7, so first we must bring wB away. 1.Bg5. This brings about a stalemate after Bf7;h7,Qe5;d4! Qxd4;Bf6! Qxf6. Qe8! 2.h7 Qh5 3.Bh6! Qxh6 4.Kxg8 Qe6+ 5.Kf8 With a series of precise moves bQ now proceeds to win wPc5, whose presence prevents an immediate bKd7. Qf5+ 6.Kg8 Qd5+ 7.Kf8 Qxc5+ 8.Kg8 Qd5+ 9.Kf8 Qf5+ 10.Kg8 Qe6+ 11.Kf8 Kd7. Now Qe8 mate is threatened, and if g8Q? Qe7 mate. W comes up with a new argument. 12.g8S!, and the struggle flares up with energy renewed. Qe5 13.Kf7 Qh8 14.Sf6+ Kc6 15.d4! Kd6 16.Se4+ Kd5 17.Sg5! W is not scared of Kxd4; because of Kg6! Kd6 18.Se4+ Kd7 19.Sf6+. Accuracy right to the end! 19.Sg5? is a mistake, Qxd4; Kg8,Qd5+; Sf7,Ke7. Kd6 20.Se4+ Kd5 21.Sg5, positional draw.

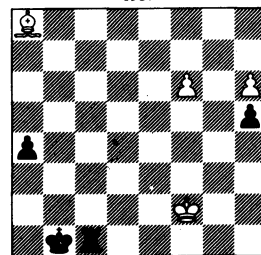
No. 7111 G. Amiryany
4 Hon Men., October Anniv'y Ty,
1987



Win 3+4

No.7111: G.Amiryan (Erevan). "After the evident 1.g8Q+ Kf2 we have an original regrouping of wQQ that gradually, step by step narrowing down the opposing K's living space. 2.gQf8+ Ke3 3.fQe8+ Kd2 4.eQd8+ Kc2 5.dQc8+ Kd1 6.Qd6+! Ke2 7.Qe7+ Kf2 8.eQf8+ Ke3 9.fQe8+ Kd2 10.eQd8+ Ke1 11.Qe6+! Kf2 12.Qf7+ Kg1 13.fQg8+ Kf2 14.gQf8+ Ke3 15.fQe8+ Kf2 16.Qf6+! Kg1 17.Qg7+ Kh1 18.Qh7+ Kg1 19.hQg8+ Kf2 20.gQf8+ Kg1 21.Qg6+ Kh2 22.Qh7+ Kg1 23.hQg8+, and after Kh2 there is a dual: the normal 24.Qh6+ or the unintended 24.Qf2+. Unfortunately there are other points in the solution where W has choice. The author's solution is the shortest, but it is not the only, way."

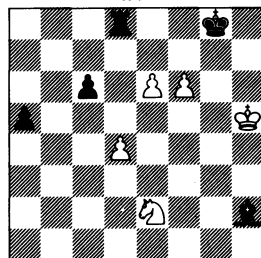
No. 7112 V. Vlasenko
5 Hon Men., October Anniv'y Ty,
1987



Win 4+4

No.7112: V.Vlasenko (Kharkov region). "1.Be4+ Kb2 2.Bf5! - a subtle move, causing bR to quit the c-file. Rd1 3.f7 Rd8 4.Bh7 a3 5.Bg8 a2 6.h7 a1Q 7.h8Q+ Kb1 8.Bh7+ Ka2 9.Qxd8. Why, one asks, would this plan fail with bRc1? Because B; then has the defence Rc2+;Kg3,Rc3+;Kh4,a1Q; and h8Q is not check."

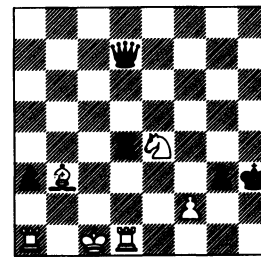
No. 7113 L. Mitrofanov
and V. Razumenko
6 Hon Men., October Anniv'y Ty,
1987



Win 5+5

No.7113: L.Mitrofanov and V.Razumenko (Leningrad). "To begin with there is introductory play 1.e7 Rd5 + 2.Kg6 Rg5 +!g5+! 3.Kxg5 Kf7 4.Sf4 Bxf4+ 5.Kxf4 a4, and now we have the study's point: 6.d5! opening the long diagonal with gain of time. ed 7.Ke5 a3 8.Kd6 a2 9.Kd7 a1Q 10.e8Q + Kxf6 11.Qh8 + wins."

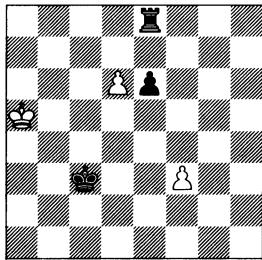
No. 7114 Yu. Solovyov
7 Hon Men., October Anniv'y Ty,
1987



Win 6+5

No.7114: Yu.Solovyov (Ivanovsk region). 1.Be6 + Qxe6. Kh2; Bxd7, g2; Sd2, Rxd2; Kxd2, g1Q; Rxa3, Qf1; Rh3+, Kg1; Bc6. 2.Sg5 + Kh2 3.Sxe6 Rc4+ 4.Kd2 g2 5.Sg5 Rf4 6.Rxa3 g1Q 7.Rh3+ Kg2 8.Se3+ Kxf2 9.Rf3+! Rxf3 10.Se4 mate. An ideal mate with two active self-blocks."

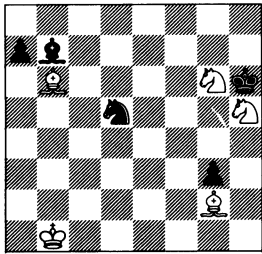
No. 7115 I. Krikheli
8 Hon Men., October Anniv'y Ty,
1987



Draw 3+3

No.7115: I.Krikheli (Gori). "This is a composition of the analytical type, in which W is balanced as if on the edge of a precipice. 1.Kb6 Kd4 2.d7! It would be a fatal loss of time to play Kc7? e5; d7, Ra8; Kb7, Rh8; Kc7, Ke3; Kd6, Kf4; and B1 wins. Ra8 3.Kb7 Rh8 4.Kc7! e5 5.Kd6 Rg8 6.Ke6 Ra8 7.Kf6! Rb8 8.Ke6 Rh8 9.Kd6! Rb8 10.Ke6! Ra8 11.Kf6 Ra6+ 12.Ke7! Ra7 13.Ke6 Ra8 14.Kf6, positional draw."

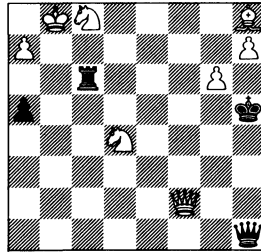
No. 7116 A. Malyshev
9 Hon Men., October Anniv'y Ty,
1987



Win 5+5

No.7116: A.Malyshev (Yaroslav region). "The sharp starting position gives rise to hard choice in the introductory play: 1.Bxd5? Bxd5; Be3+,Kxg6! Sf4+,Kf5; Sxd5,Ke4; and one piece is lost. Or 1.Bc5? Sc3+; Kc2,Se4! Sf4,Sxc5. Or 1.Bd4? Kxg6; Sf4+, Sxf4; Bxb7, Kg5; Bf3, Kh4; Be3, g2; Bf2+, Kh3; Be3, Kg3; Bc6, Se2; draw. 1.Bxa7? leads nowhere either, as the solution will show. 1.Bg1! Sc3+ 2.Kc2 Bxg2 3.Kxc3 Kg5! To provoke Be3+? Kxh5; Sf4+, Kg4; Sxg2, Kf3; with a new attack on two pieces. Defending wSS likewise fails, 4.Kf4? Bf3!, or 4.hSf4? Be4! winning. 4.Kd4! Bh3! 5.hSf4! Bf5, with a scintillating send-off, 6.Se5! Kxf4 7.Be3 mate."

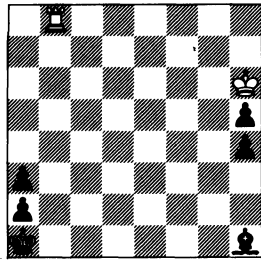
No. 7117 V.I. Kalandadze
1 Comm., October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



Black to Move, White Wins 8+4

No.7117: V.Kalandadze (Tbilisi). "1...Qh1+ 2.Sb3! Qxb3+ 3.Sb6! Rxb6+ 4.Kc7 Rb7+ 5.Kc8 Rxa7 6.Qc5+ Kh6 7.Bg7+ Kxg7 8.Qf8+!! Kxf8 9.h8Q+ Qg8 10.Qf6+ Rf7 11.g7+ Qxg7 12.Qd8 mate."

No. 7118 I. Galushko
2 Comm., October Anniv'y Ty, 1987

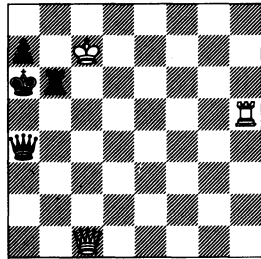


Draw 2+6

No.7118: I.Galushko (Volgograd).
"1.Kg5! h3 2.Kh4 Bb7! 3.Kxh3
Kb2 4.Rxb7+ Kc2 5.Rc7+ Kd2
6.Rd7+ Ke2 7.Re7+ Kf2 8.Rf7+
Kg1 9.Rg7+ Kh1 10.Re7! a1Q
11.Re1+ Qxe1 stalemate."

DVH: If 10...a1R;, what then?

No. 7119 V.N. Dolgov
3 Comm., October Anniv'y Ty, 1987

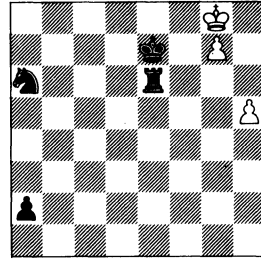


Win 3+4

No.7119: V.Dolgov (Krasnodarsky
krai, which we can call Krasnodar
province). "1.Qf1+ Rb5 2.Rh6+
Ka5 3.Qe1+ Rb4 4.Rh5+ Ka6
5.Qe6+! Rb6 6.Qe2+ Rb5 7.Rh6+
Ka5 8.Qd2+ Rb4 9.Rh5+ Ka6
10.Qd6+! Rb6 11.Qd3+ Rb5
12.Rh6+ Ka5 13.Qc3+ Rb4
14.Qc5+! Rb5 15.Qxa7+! wins."

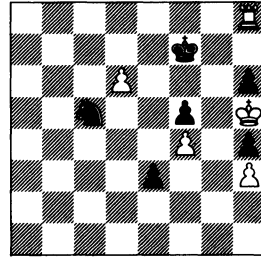
No.7120: E.L.Pogosyants (Mos-
cow). "1.h6! Sg4 2.h7 Sh6+
3.Kh8 Sf7+ 4.Kg8 Rg6! 5.h8Q
Sxh8 6.Kh7+ Kf7 7.ghS+ draws."

No. 7120 E.L. Pogosyants
4 Comm., October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



Draw 3+4

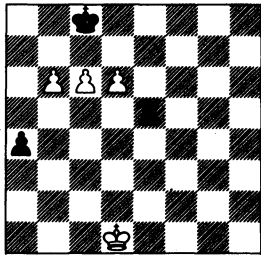
No. 7121 E. Asaba
5 Comm., October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



Win 5+6

No.7121: E.Asaba (Moscow).
"1.Rh7+ Kf6 2.Rxh6+! Kf7
3.Rh7+ Kf6 4.Re7! Se6 5.Re8
Sg7+ 6.Kxh4 Sxe8 7.d7 Ke7
8.deQ+ Kxe8 9.Kg3 Kf7 10.Kf3
Kg6 11.Kxe3 Kh5 12.Kd4 wins."

No. 7122 Z.V. Kondratev
and A.G. Kopnin
6 Comm., October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



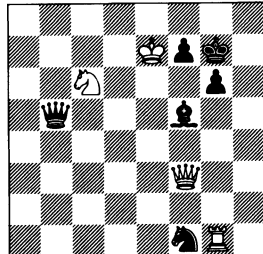
Draw 4+3

No.7122: V.Kondratev and A.Kopin (Chelyabinsk). "1.b7+ Kb8 2.d7 Rd5+ 3.Kc2! Kc7! 4.Kb2! Rd3 5.Kb1!! a3 6.Kc2 Rd5 7.Kb3 Rd3+ 8.Kc2 draws, or 5...Rd2 6.Kc1 Rd5 7.Kb2! Rd3 8.Kb1!, or 5...Rb3+ 6.Ka2+ Kd8 7.Ka1 Kc7 8.Ka2 drawn."

3.Bxb6 d4! 4.Sc2." A repeat of the idea of the famous Platov study (11 in TTC), but with an introduction that is scarcely an embellishment. "g1Q 5.Se1! Qxe1 6.Ba5+ Kxd3 7.Bxe1 Ke4 8.Bf2 wins."

DVH: Or 8.Bd2.

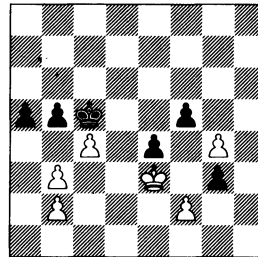
No. 7123 A. Frolovsky
7 Comm., October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



Win 4+6

No.7123: A.Frolovsky (Tula region). "1.Qc3+! Kg8 2.Kf6 Sd2 3.Se7+ Kf8 4.Sxg6+! Bxg6 5.Qa3+ Kg8 6.Rxg6+! fg 7.Qa8+ Kh7 8.Qa7+ Kh6 9.Qe3+ Kh7 10.Qh3+ Kg8 11.Qc8+ Kh7 12.Qc7+ Kh6 13.Qh2+ Qh5 14.Qxd2+ g5 15.Qd3! Qe8 16.Qh3+ Qh5 17.Qf5! g4 18.Qf4+ Kh7 19.Qc7+ Kh6 20.Qg7 mate."

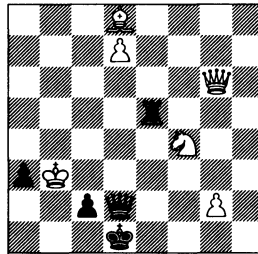
No. 7125 Ya. Roiko
Special Hon Mention, October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



Draw 6+6

No.7125: Ya.Roiko (Volynsk region). "1.f3! fg 2.fg g2! 3.Kf2 Kd4! 4.cb Kd3 5.b6 e3+ 6.Kxg2 e2 7.b7 e1Q 8.b8Q drawn." At the i.88 CESC meeting nobody could refute 1.f4.

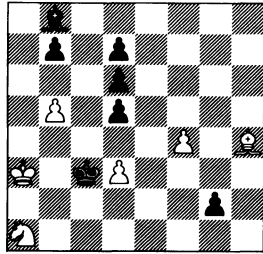
No. 7126 M. Gromov and V. Kozirev
1st Prize, Galitzky-125, 1987
award: Kommunist (Saratov),
12.iii.88



Win 6+5

No.7126: M.Gromov (Vladimir) and V.Kozirev (Rostov region). The Saratov newspaper KOM-

No. 7124 S. Abramenko
8 Comm., October Anniv'y Ty, 1987



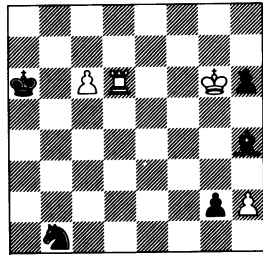
Win 6+7

No.7124: S.Abramenko (Volgograd region). "1.Bf2 Ba7! 2.b6! Bxb6

MUNIST sponsored this tourney to commemorate the 125 years since the birth on 21.ii.1863 of Alexandr Vasilevich GALITZKY, author of around 3,000 chess compositions. For those interested in such things he was born in a village called Suna in the uezd of Nominsk of the guberniya of Vyatsk (now Kirov region). He became a country doctor. He published a chess problem book in 1900 and died 18.xi.21 in Saratov. Apparently it is not known how many studies he composed (50 would be a high estimate, we think). 76 compositions from 63 composers participated in this tourney, jointly judged by G.Umnov of Podol'sk and A.Khait of Saratov. 1.Qg4+ Kc1 2.Ka2 Qc3 3.Sd3+ Qxd3 4.Bg5+, with two variations: Rxd3 5.Qxd3+ Kd1 6.d8R/i c1S+ 7.Qxc1+ Kxc1 8.Rxd3 wins, Re3 5.Bxe3+ (Qe6? Qd5+;) Qxe3 6.d8B (d8Q? Qe6+;) Kd2 7.Bg5 c1Q 8.Bxe3+ Kxe3 9.Qg5+ wins. i) 6.d8Q? c1S+ 7.Ka1 Sb3+ 8.Ka2 Sc1+ 9.Qxc1+ Kxc1 10.Qxd3 stalemate.

"Sharp play by W and B1, stalemate traps, 3 under-promotions - superb!"

No. 7127 V. Vinichenko
2nd Prize, Galitzky-125, 1987

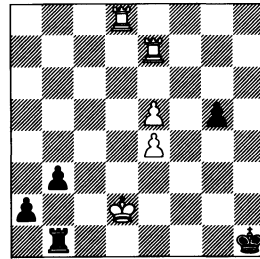


Draw 4 + 5

No.7127: V.Vinichenko (Novosibirsk). 1.Rd1 Sc3 2.Rg1 Se2 3.Rxd3 Sf4+ 4.Kf7 Sxd2 5.Ke8 (for c7) Kb6 6.Kd7 Bd8 7.Kxd8 Kxe6 8.Ke7 Kd5 9.Kf6 h5 10.Kg5 h4 11.Kg4 Ke4 12.Kh3 Kf3 stalemate.

"Interesting and entertaining play by both sides culminates in a surprise stalemate finale."

No. 7128 D. Gurgenzidze
and L. Katsnelson
3rd Prize, Galitzky-125, 1987

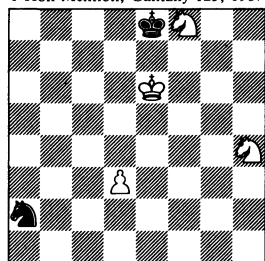


Draw 5 + 5

No.7128: D.Gurgenzidze (Georgian SSR) and L.Katsnelson (Leningrad). 1.Ra7 b2 2.Rxa2 Rd1+ 3.Ke2 Re1+ 4.Kf2/i Rf1+ 5.Kg3 Rg1+ 6.Kf3 (Kh3? g4+;) g4+ 7.Kf4 Rf1+ 8.Kg5 b1Q. B1 has succeeded in eliminating W's threats of checkmate, so can promote. 9.Rh8+ Kg1 10.hRh2 Qc1+ 11.Kh5 and it turns out that B1 cannot avoid perpetual check. This study is the fruit of cooperation between two former national composing champions.

i) 4.Kf3? g4+ 5.Kf2 Rf1+ 6.Kg3 Rf3+ 7.Kxd4 b1Q 8.Kxf3 Qxa2 abnd B1 wins.

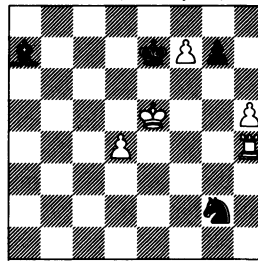
No. 7129 G.M. Kasparyan
1 Hon Mention, Galitzky-125, 1987



Win 4+2

No.7129: G.M.Kasparyan (Erevan). 1.hSg6 Sc1 2.d4 Se2 3.d5 Sc3 4.d6 Se4 5.d7+ Kd8 6.Se7 Sc5+ 7.Kf7, and Sxd7 8.Se6 mate, or Kc7 8.Sd5+ Kd8 9.Sb6 Sxd7 10.Se6 mate.

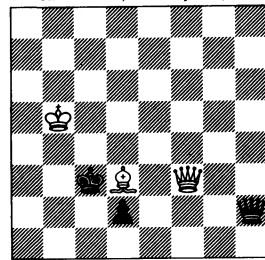
No. 7131 V. Kalyagin
3 Hon Mention, Galitzky-125, 1987



Win 5+4

No.7131: V.Kalyagin (Sverdlovsk) and L.Mitrofanov (Leningrad). 1.Rg4 with: Se3 2.Rxg7 Bxd4+ 3.Kxd4 Sf5+ 4.Kc3 (the only good square!) Sxg7 5.h6 Kxf7 6.h7 and wins, Bb8+ 2.Ke4 Sf4 3.Rxg7 Sxh5 4.Rg8 Sf6+ 5.Kf5 Kxf7 6.Rxb8 wins.

No. 7130 A. Frolovsky
2 Hon Mention, Galitzky-125, 1987

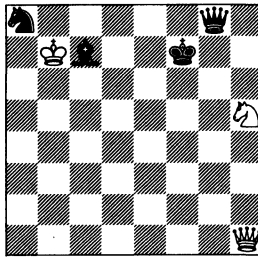


Win 3+3

No.7130: A.Frolovsky (Tula region). 1.Bh7+ Kb2 2.Qf6+ Kb3 3.Qf7+ Kb2 4.Qg7+ Kb3 5.Qg8+ Ka3 6.Qa8+ Kb2 7.Qh8+, with: Ka2 8.Bg8+ Kb1 9.Ba2+ Kc1 10.Qa1+ Kc2 11.Bb1+ Kd1 12.Bd3 mate, Ka3 8.Qc3+ Ka2 9.Qa5+ Kb2 10.Qb4+ Ka2 11.Bg8+ Ka1 12.Qa3+ Kb1 13.Ba2+ Kc2 14.Qb3+ Kc1 15.Qb1 mate.

"Beautiful geometrical patterns woven by the W piece over the entire chessboard. Bl's play is alas reduced to the merest geometrical point."

No. 7132 V. Dolgov
Commended, Galitzky-125, 1987



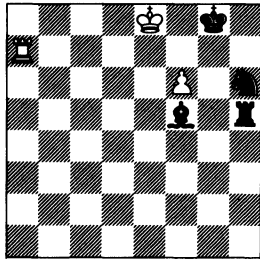
Win 3+4

No.7132: V.Dolgov (Krasnodarsky krai). 1.Qd5+ Kf8 2.Qc5+ Kf7 3.Qc4+ Kf8 4.Qb4+ Kf7 5.Qb3+ Kf8 6.Qa3+ Kf7 7.Qa2+ Kf8 8.Qxa8+, with: Kf7 9.Qa2+ Kf8 10.Qa3+ Kf7 11.Qb3+ Kf8 12.Qb4+ Kf7 13.Qc4+ Kf8 14.Qc5+ Kf7 15.Qxc7+ Kg6 16.Qg3+ Kf7 17.Qb3+ Kf8 18.Qb4+ Kf7 19.Qc4+ Kf8 20.Qc5+ Kf7 21.Qd5+ Kf8 22.Qd6+, and wins, or Bb8 9.Qxb8+ Kf7 10.Qf4+ Ke7 11.Qf6+ Kd7 12.Qc6+ Ke7 13.Qc7+ Kf8 14.Qd6+ Kf7

15.Qf6+ Ke8 16.Sg7+ Kd7
 17.Qc6+ Ke7 18.Sf5+ Kf8
 19.Qc8+ Kf7 20.Sh6+.

"The theme is not new but is lent charm here by the miniature setting."

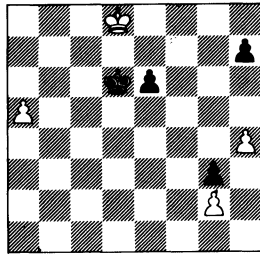
No. 7133 P. Arestov
 Commended, Galitzky-125, 1987



Draw 3 + 4

No.7133: Pavel Arestov (Rostov region). 1.Rg7+ Kh8 2.f7 Bd7+ 3.Ke7 (Kf8? Be6;) Re5+/i 4.Kf8, with: Be6 5.Rg8+ Kh7 6.Rg7+ Kh8 7.Rg8+ Sxg8 8.fgQ+ Bxg8 stalemate.Rf5 5.Rg8+ Kh7 6.Rg7+ Kh8 7.Rg8+ Sxg8 stalemate.
 i) Sf5+ 4.Kf6 Rh6+ 5.Rg6 Rxg6+ 6.Kxg6 Se7+ 7.Kh6 Sf5+ 8.Kg6.

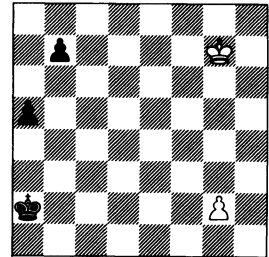
No. 7134 M. Zinar
 Commended, Galitzky-125, 1987



Draw 4 + 4

No.7134: M.Zinar (Odessa region). How would you set about overhauling bPe6 with wKd8? 1.Kc8 Kc6 2.Kb8 Kb5 3.Kb7 Kxa5 4.Kc6 Kb4 5.Kd6 Kc4 6.Kxe6 Kd4 7.Kf5 Ke3 8.Kg4 Kf2 9.Kh3 h5 stalemate.

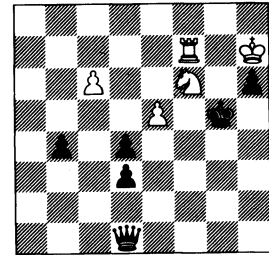
No. 7135 B. N. Sidorov
 Commended, Galitzky-125, 1987



Draw 2 + 3

No.7135: B.N.Sidorov (Krasnodarsky krai). Which square for wK? It would be useful if bK would make up his mind first. So: 1.g4 a4 2.g5 a3 3.g6, with: Kb2 4.Kf6, avoiding dangers on a rank, on a file, and on a diagonal! a2 5.g7 a1Q 6.g8Q, drawn, Kb1 4.Kh7/i a2 5.g7 a1Q 6.g8Q, and Qh1+ is not there.
 i) 4.Kh6? a2 5.g7 a1Q 6.g8Q Qf6+ 7.Kh5 Qf3+ 8.Kh6 Qh3+, winning.

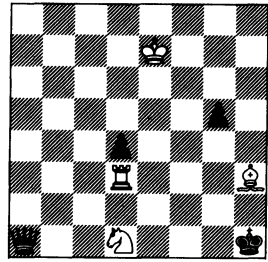
No. 7136 Z. Caputto
 Special Prize for Originality,
 Galitzky-125, 1987



Win 5 + 6

No.7136: Zoilo Caputto (Argentina). 1.Se4+ Kh5 2.Rf5+ Kh4 3.Rf4+ Kh5 4.Rg4 Qxg4 5.Sf6+ Kh4 6.Sxg4 b3 7.Sh2 b2 8.Sf3+ Kg3 9.Sd2 Kf2 10.c7 Ke1 11.c8Q Kxd2 12.e6 b1Q 13.e7, winning.
 "The study is not bad, with the surprising sacrifice of wR on an unlikely square." ('na rovnom meste')

No. 7137 O. Carlsson
and L. Parenti
Special Prize for
Originality,
Galitzky-125, 1987



Win 4+4

No.7137: Oscar Carlsson and L.Parenti (Argentina). 1.Sf2+ Kh2 (Kg1;Rd1+) 2.Sg4+ Kh1 3.Rf3 Qe1+/i 4.Kf7/ii Kg1 5.Rb3 (Ra3? Qc3;). Now we read that B1 is in zugzwang. bQ has to guard both g3 and the bottom rank, and if Kh1;Rb2 wins. d3 6.Rxd3 Qe2/iii 7.Re3 Qd2 8.Kg6 Qd6+ (Kh1;Rf3) 9.Kh5 Qd1/iv 10.Rg3+ Kh1 11.Bg2+ wins.

i) Qa7+ 4.Kf6 Qb6+ 5.Kg7 Qb7+ 6.Rf7 wins.

ii) Other moves allow B1 to defend successfully. 4.Kf8? Kg1 5.Rb3 d3 6.Rxd3 Qb4+, drawing. 4.Kf6? Kg1 5.Ra3 d3 6.Rxd3 Qa1+, drawing. 4.Kd7? Kg1 5.Rb3 d3 6.Rxd3 Kh1 7.Re3 Qa1 8.Ke6 Qa6+ 9.Kf7 Qc4+ 10.Kg7 Qd4+ 11.Kg6 Qd6+ 12.Kxg5 Qd8+ 13.Kf4 Qf8+ 14.Kg3 Qd6+ 15.Se5 Qd2 16.Sf3 Qf2+ 17.Kf4 Qxe3+ 18.Kxe3 stalemate.

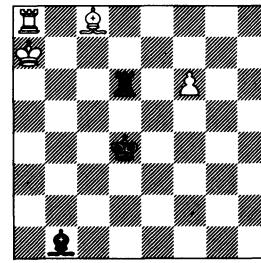
iii) Kh1 7.Rf3 Kg1 8.Re3 Qd2 9.Kg6 Kh1 10.Rf3 Qc2+ 11.Kh6 Qc6+ 12.Rf6 wins.

iv) Qd2 10.Rg3 Kh1 11.Bg2+ wins.

No.7138: A.Maksimovskikh (Kurgan) and V.N.Dolgov (Krasnodarsky krai). Judge: B.G.Olym-

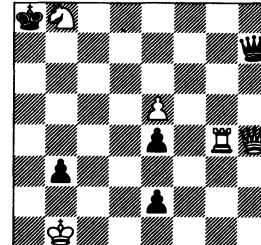
piev (Sverdlovsk). 93 entries by 68 composers were received for this all-Union tourney commemorating the 90th birth year of Russian Federation honoured trainer Aleksandr Ivanovich Kozlov (1897-1980). "Na smenu!" refers to a relief or shift and means something like "Our shift, lads!" (or...mates!). 1.f7 Rf6 2.Be6 Bf5 3.Rd8 + Kc3 4.Bd5 Be4 5.Rc8 + Kb2 6.Rb8 + Ka1 7.Rb6 Rf1 8.Bc4 Bd3 9.Rb1+ Kxb1 10.Bxd3+ wins.

No. 7138 A. Maksimovskikh
and V.N. Dolgov
1st Prize, Kozlov Mem Ty, 1987
award: "na smenu!" (Sverdlovsk)
26.v.88



Win 4+3

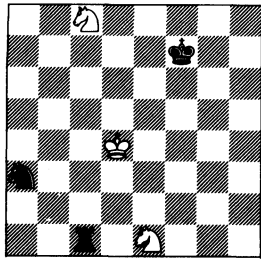
No. 7139 D. Gurgenidze
and L.A. Mitrofanov
2nd Prize, Kozlov Mem Ty, 1987



Win 5+5

No.7139: D.Gurgenidze (Georgian SSR) and L.Mitrofanov (Leningrad). 1.Qe1 e3+ 2.Ka1 Qa7+ 3.Sa6 Qxa6+ 4.Kb2 Qa2+ 5.Kc3 Qc2+ 6.Kb4 Qd2+ 7.Kc5 Qxe1 8.Kb6 Qb4+ 9.Rxb4 e1Q 10.Rg4 wins.

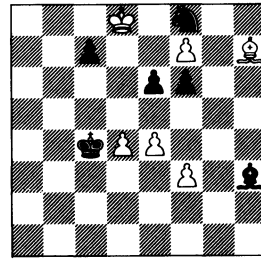
No. 7140 V. Peretyatko,
A. Elenov, S. Kraev and I. Ionov
3rd Prize, Kozlov Mem Ty, 1987



Draw 3+3

No.7140: V.Peretyatko, A.Elenov, S.Kraev and I.Ionov (all Kemerovo). 1.Sd6+ Ke6 2.Sd3 Rc7 3.Sb7 Sc2+ 4.Ke4 Rc4+ 5.Kf3 Sd4+ 6.Ke3 Sb3 .Sd8+ Ke7 8.Sf7 Kxf7 9.Se5+ draw.

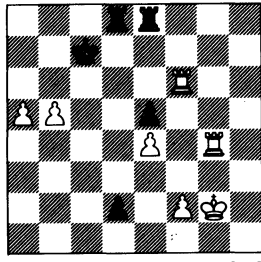
No. 7142 E.A. Asaba
5th Prize, Kozlov Mem Ty, 1987



Win 6+6

No.7142: the late E.Asaba (Moscow). 1.Bg8 Bg2 2.Ke8 Bxf3 3.Kxf8 Bh5 4.d5 ed 5.Ke7 Bxf7 6.Bxf7 Kd4 7.ed f5 8.Ke6 wins.

No. 7141 N. Ryabinin
4th Prize, Kozlov Mem Ty, 1987

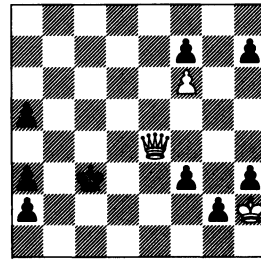


Draw 7+5

No.7141: N.Ryabinin (Tambov region). 1.Rg7+ Rd7 2.b6+ Kc8 3.Rc6+ Kd8 4.Rd6 Rxd6 5.b7 Rg6+ 6.Rxg6 Ke7 7.Rg7+ Ke6 8.Rg6+ Kd7 9.Rg7+ Kc6 10.a6 d1Q 11.a7 Rh8 12.b8S+ Kb5 13.Rb7+ Kc5 14.Rc7+ Kb6 15.a8S+ drawn.

"Copybook stuff! Though not entirely new."

No. 7143 G.G. Amiryan
6th Prize, Kozlov Mem Ty, 1987



Win 3+9

No.7143: G.Amiryan. 1.Qe5+ Kd2 2.Kg1 Kc2 3.Qa1 Kb3 4.Qc1 Kb4 5.Qe1+ Kc4 6.Qe5 Kb4 7.Qd4+ Kb3 8.Qa1 h6 9.Qc1 Kb4 10.Qe1+ Kc4 11.Qe5 Kb4 12.Qd4+ Kb3 13.Qa1 h5 14.Qc1 Kb4 15.Qe1+ Kc4 16.Qe5 Kb4 17.Qd4+ Kb3 18.Qa1 h4 19.Qc1 Kb4 20.Qe1 Kc4 21.Qe5 Kb4 22.Qd4+ Kb3 23.Qa1 h2+ 24.Kh2 h3 25.Kg1, "and the dance of bK and wQ has reached its climax". W wins. (A welcome relief from Q-staircases! AJR)

OBITUARIES

+ **B.H. WOOD** (13.vii.09 - 4.iv.89) 'Barry' - the informal name suited his good humour much better than Baruch - was friendly, enthusiastic, open-minded, rational and courageous, throughout the thirty and more years of our friendship. Although *CHESSE*, the magazine he founded and edited on commercial lines for half a century, devoted scant space to studies (in his semi-lugubrious voice he told me that 'our readers are not interested') and appeared from 12 to 24 times a year, he was more than happy to agree to an exchange with a mere quarterly. Now edited as a monthly by Paul Lamford, *CHESSE* lives on as *PERGAMON CHESSE* at the same Button Coldfield location. It addresses all chess interests

and levels, and has a studies column by AJR.

+ Rafael Moiseevich **KOFMAN** (26.iii.09 - 20.xii.88)

Born in Ismailia, since 1932 Kofman was a Muscovite. As a composer he was a problemist, but in no way was he blinkered: his energy and interests were boundless. He was glad to receive, and we were more than glad to send, **EG**. He died on the street in Moscow, in the arms of his wife. The obituary in *64-Shakmatnoye Obozreniye* (6/89, p31) is not only exceptionally informative, it is moving.

GBR: code (after Guy/Blandford/Roycroft) denotes chessboard force in at most six digits. Examples: two white knights and one black pawn codes into **0002.01**; wQ bQ wR codes 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 in each of the 4 cases the numbers of B1 and W pieces respectively.

Next meeting of the *The Chess Endgame Study Circle* (in London) on 7th July, 1989. Phone AJR on 01-205 9876.

The Chess Endgame Study Circle

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5. Composers may have their *unpublished* studies confidentially tested for *originality* by the HARMAN INDEX: Brian Stephenson, 9 Roydfield Drive, Waterthorpe, Sheffield, S19 6ND, England.
6. All *other* correspondence to: A.J. Roycroft, 17 New Way Road, London, NWQ 6PL, England.
7. Unless clearly pre-empted by the context (such as a tourney judge's comments between inverted commas), all statements and reviews are by AJR.

C denotes a computer-related article or diagram.

BTM - Black to Move
WTM - White to Move
otb - over-the-board
TTC - Test The Chess