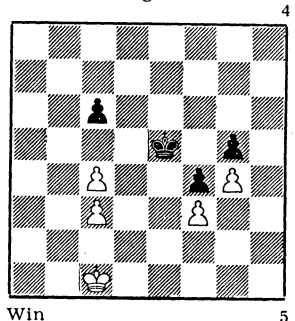


DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

“JRH” means an “anticipation” comment by Mr J. R. Harman. In these, 1234 means the Lommer and Sutherland anthology.

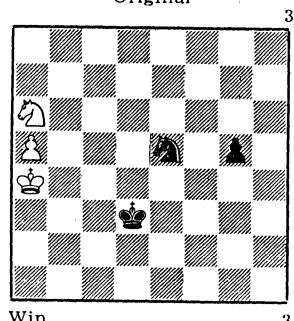
No. 859: W. D. Ellison. 1. Kb2/i Kd6 2. Ka3 Kc5/ii 3. Kb3 Kb6 4. Kc2 Kc5 5. Kd3 Kd6 6. Ke4 Ke6/iii 7. c5 Kf6 8. Kd4/iv Ke6 9. Kc4 Kd7/v 10. Kb4 Kc7 11. Ka5 Kb7 12. c4 Ka7 13. Kb4/vi Ka6/vii 14. Kc3/viii Ka5 15. Kb3/ix Ka6 16. Kb4 Kb7 17. Kc3 wins.  
 i) wK plays to stop ..c5. 1. Kc2? Kd6 2. Kb3 Kc5 =.  
 ii) 2. ... Kc7 3. c5 Kb7 4. Kb4 Kc7 5. Ka5 Kb7 6. c4, as main line.  
 iii) 6. ... Kc5 7. Kf5 wins (by counting!). iv) wK plays to a5 before moving wPc3. Dual 8. Kd3, for 8. ... Ke5 9. Kc4 Ke6 10. Kb3.  
 v) 9. ... Ke5 10. Kb3 (Kb4? Kd5 =) 10. ... Ke6 11. Ka4 Kd5 12. Kb4.  
 vi) 13. Ka4? Kb8 =. vii) No time to re-cross the board, so bK attacks.  
 viii) Dual 14. Kb3 Ka5 15. Ka3 Ka6 16. Kb4, or 14. ... Kb7 15. Kc3.  
 ix) 15. K-? Kb4 =.

No. 859 W. D. Ellison Original



Win 5

No. 860 W. D. Ellison Original



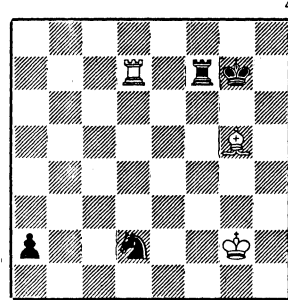
Win 3

No. 860: W. D. Ellison. 1. Sb4† Kc4 2. a6 Sd7/i 3. Ka5/ii Kc5 4. a7/iii Sb6 5. Ka6/iv g4/v 6. Sd3† Kc6 7. Se5† Kc7 8. Sxg4 Sa8/vi 9. Sf6 Kc6 10. Se8/vii Sb6 11. Sg7/viii Sa8 12. Se6 Sb6 13. Sd4† Kc7 14. Sf5 Sa8 15. Se7. i) 2. ... Kc5 3. a7 Sc4(d7) 4. Sd5 (a6†, d3†). ii) 3. a7? Sb6† 4. Ka5 Sa8 5. Ka6 g4 =. iii) 4. Sd5? Sb8 5. a7 Sc6†. iv) 5. Sd3†? Kc6 6. Ka6 Sa8 =. v) 5. ... Sa8 6. Kb7 Kd6 7. Sd5 (or Sd3) g4 (Kd7; Sb6†) 8. Se3 (or Sf6, g3; Se4†) 8. ... g3 9. Sf5†. vi) 8. ... Kc6 9. Se5† Kc7 10. Sg6 Sa8 11. Se7. vii) Stopping ... Sc7†. The rest is familiar. viii) Or 11. ... Sd6 Sa8 12. Sb5 Sb6 13. Sd4†.

No. 861: A. Bondarev. 1. Bf6†/i Kxf6 2. Rd6† Kf5 3. Ra6 Rg7† 4. Kh3/ii Sf1 5. Rxa2 Rh7† 6. Kg2 Rh2† 7. Kf3 Rxa2 stalemate.  
 i) W must stop the pawn. The more obvious 1. Bh6† fails to .. Kxh6 2. Rd6† Kh5 3. Ra6 Rg7† 4. Kh3 Sf1 wins. Or here 3. Rd5† Kg4 4. Ra5 Re7 5. Rxa2 Re2† 6. Kg2 Kg3 wins. ii) Cr 4. Kh1 Sf3 5. Rf6† Kg4 6. Rf4† Kg3, and no perpetual. A neat try. Judge E. Byelikov of Moscow announced his award from 10 studies in the number for vi.68. V. Dolgov was also awarded an H.M.

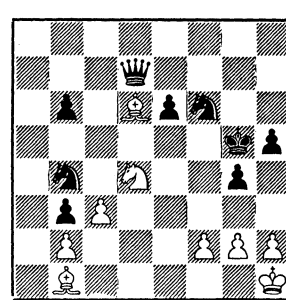
No. 862: V. Gorshkov. 1. f4† Kh4 2. Bf5 (threat 3. Sf3†) ef 3. Be7 Qxd4 4. cd Sd5 5. Bd8 g3 6. h3 b5 7. Kg1 b4 8. Kh1 Se7 9. d5 either Sxd5 10. Kg1 Se7(f6) 11. Kf1 and the wK plays to e7 where it captures bS and wins. The tempo-move 9. d5 is to avoid .. Se3† after Kf1.

No. 861 A. Bondarev  
 1st Prize, Bulletin of  
 Central Chess Club 1967



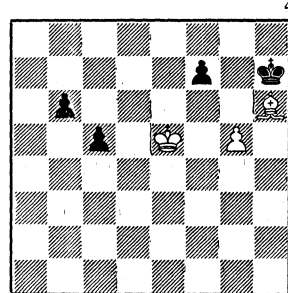
Draw 3

No. 862 V. Gorshkov  
 2nd Prize, Bulletin of  
 Central Chess Club, 1967



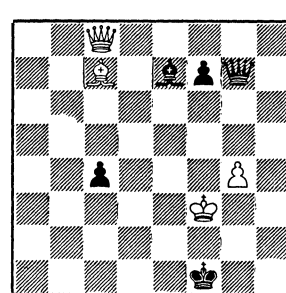
Win 9

No. 863 V. Yakimchik  
 3rd Prize, Bulletin of  
 Central Chess Club 1967



Win 3

No. 864 Al. P. Kuznetsov  
 H.M., Bulletin of  
 Central Chess Club, 1967



Win 4

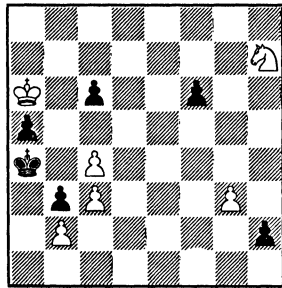
No. 863: V. Yakimchik. 1. Kf6/i Kg8 2. Bg7 b5 3. Bh8 b4 4. Ke7 c4 5. Bd4(e5) c3 6. Kf6 c2 7. Be3(b2) Kf8 8. Bc1 Kg8 9. Bd2/ii b3 10. Bc1 Kf8 11. Bb2 Kg8 12. Ba3 wins. i) To free the bishop. Not 1. Bf8? Kg6 draws. ii) Forcing the pawn to move. A good study, downgraded by the judge in view of the duals and a partial anticipation. (A. Herberg, 1956).

No. 864: Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Be5 Qxe5 2. Qxc4† Kg1 3. Qc1† Kh2 4. Qd2† Kh3 5. Qg2† Kh4 6. Qh1† Kg5 7. Qh5† Kf6 8. Qh6 mate. A pointed B-sacrifice.

The Stella Polaris Informal Tourney for studies published in 1967 was judged by A. Hildebrand. Award in SP 1/68.

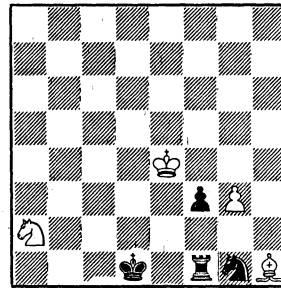
No. 865: E. Pogosjants. 1. Sf8/i h1Q 2. Sd7 Qg1 3. g4 f5 4. g5 f4 5. g6 Qf2 (forcing W's hand who was happy not to exchange) 6. Sb6† Qxb6† 7. Kxb6 f3 8. g7 f2 9. g8Q f1Q 10. Qg4/ii Qf4 11. Qxf4 c5 12. Qd4 (else stalemate) cxd4 13. cxd4 Kb4 14. c5/iii a4 15. c6 a3 16. c7/iv ab 17. c8Q b1Q 18. Qc5† Ka4 19. Qa5 mate. "A study of calibre; 5 Q-promotions, Q-sacrifice etc." i) 1. Sxf6? h1Q 2. Sd7 Qg1 3. g4 Qf2 4. Sb6† Qxb6† 5. Kxb6 c5 and 6. . . stalemate. ii) 10. Qa8? Qg1(f2)† 11. c5 Qxc5† 12. Kxc5=. iii) 14. d5? a4 15. d6 a3 16. ba† Kxc4=. iv) 16. ba†? Kxa3 17. c7 b2 18. c8Q b1Q† 19. Ka7 Qb5 20. Qc5† Ka4=. JRH: "See 16 in Kok's book."

No. 865 E. Pogosjants  
1st Prize, Stella Polaris, 1967  
(SP 1/67) 6



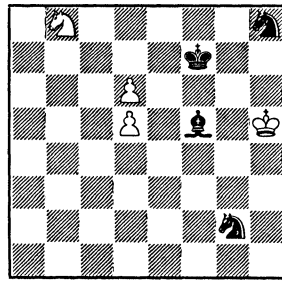
Win 6

No. 866 S. Belokonj  
2nd Prize, Stella Polaris, 1967  
(SP 2/67) 4



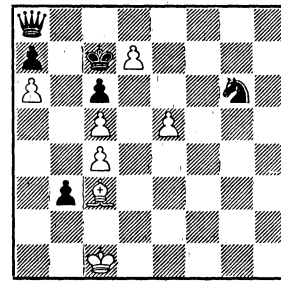
Draw 4

No. 867 E. Pogosjants  
1 Hon. Men., Stella Polaris  
1967 (SP 1/67) 4



Draw 4

No. 868 S. Belokonj  
2 Hon. Men., Stella Polaris,  
1967 (S 2/67) 6



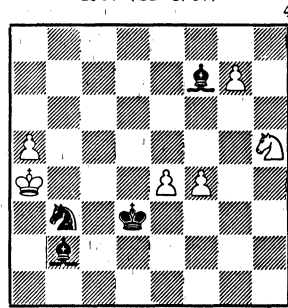
Draw 7

No. 866: S. Belokonj. 1. Ke3 Re1† 2. Kf2 Sh3†/i 3. Kxf3 Rxh1 4. Kg2 Sf2 5. Sc3† Ke1 6. Se4 Rf1 7. Sd2 Rh1 8. Se4= but not 8. Sf3† Ke2 9. Sd4† Kd3 10. Sf5 Rh5 wins. i) If 2. . . Re2† 3. Kxg1 f2† 4. Kf1 Rxa2 5. Be4 draws, but not 5. g4 Rd2 6. g5 Kc2 7. g6 Kd3 8. g7 Ke3 winning. "Original play."

No. 867: E. Pogosjants. 1. d7 Ke7 2. d6† Kd8 3. Sc6† Kxd7 4. Se5† Kxd6/i 5. Sf7† Ke7 (5. ... Sxf7 model stalemate) 6. Sxh8 Kf6 7. Kh6 Sf4 (7. ... Se3 8. Sg6=) 8. Sf7 Se6/ii 9. Sd6 Bg6 (Bringing about a "new" asymmetrical study) 10. Sc4/iii Sd8 11. Se5= (Not 11. Sd6 Sc6 winning). i) 4. ... Ke8(6) 5. d7 Ke7 6. Kh6=. ii) 8. ... Kxf7 9. Kg5= or 8. ... Sh3 9. Sd6 Bg6 10. Sc4=. iii) 10. Sc8? Sd8 11. Sc6 Sc6 12. Sc4(8) Se7(5) winning.

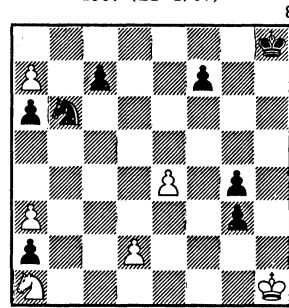
No. 868: S. Eelokonj. 1. e6 Kd8 2. Bf6† Se7 (2. ... Kc7 3. Bc3) 3. Bg5/i b2†/ii 4. Kbl Qb8 5. Bd2 Qe5 6. Ba5† Qc7 7. Bd2 S- 8. Bg5† Se7 9. Bd2= i) 3. Bh4? Qb8 4. Bel Sg6 5. Bd2(c3) Sf4(e5) or if 3. Be5? Sg8 winning. ii) 3. ... Qb8 4. Bd2 Qc7 5. Kbl b2 6. Ka2 b1Q† 7. Kxb1 Qb8† 8. Kcl Qe5 9. Ba5† Qc7 10. Bd2=. "A positional draw mechanism known amongst others from A. O. Herbstman but with its own points in the wK play".

No. 869 P. Perkonaja  
1 Commend, Stella Polaris,  
1967 (SP 3/67)



Draw 6

No. 870 Bo Lindgren  
2 Commend, Stella Polaris,  
1967 (SP 1/67)



Draw 6

No. 869: P. Perkonaja. 1. a6/i Kc4 2. g8Q/ii Bxg8 3. a7 Be6 4. Sf6 Sc5† 5. Ka5 Bxf6 6. a8Q Bd8† 7. Qxd8 Sb7† 8. Kb6 Sxd8 9. Kc7 Sf7 10. f5= i) 1. Kb4? Bc3† 2. Kb5 Bc4† 3. Kb6 Kxe4 4. Sg3† Kf3 5. Sf5 Kxf4 6. Sd6 Bxa5† 7. Kc6 Be6 winning. Or 1. Kb5? Bc4† 2. Kb6 Kxe4 3. a6 Bd4† 4. Kc7 Kf5 5. Sg3† Kg6 6. Se2 Be3 winning. ii) 2. Sf6? Sc5† 3. Ka5 Bxf6 4. Kb6 Sxa6 winning. "A not specially original but cleverly composed piece win study".

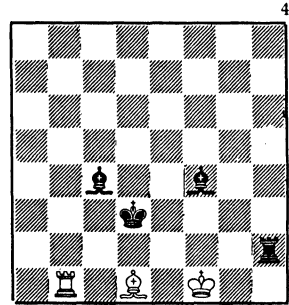
No. 870: Bo Lindgren. 1. Kg2 Kg7 2. Kxg3 Kf6 3. Kxg4/i Ke5 4. Kg5/ii Kxe4 5. Kf6 Kd3 6. Kxf7 Kxd2 7. Ke8 Kcl(3) 8. Kd8 Kb2 9. Kxc7 Sa8† 10. Kb7 Kxa1 11. Kxa8 Kbl 12. Kb7= or 11. ... Kb2 12. Kb8=. i) 3. d4? Kg5 4. e5 f5 wins. ii) 4. Kf3? Kd4 5. Kf4 Kd3 wins. "Amusing K-march to a8 and a1 respectively. Well-known finish." The Tidskrift för Schack Informal International Study Tourney 1966 was judged by A. Hildebrand, FIDE International Judge. The comments after the solutions are from his award. His unenthusiastic opinion on the general level of the entries was mentioned in WV's talk printed in EG 15.

No. 871: A. H. Branton. 1. Kg1/i Bd5 2. Bf3 Bxf3 3. Rb3† Ke4/ii 4. Rb4† Ke3 5. Rb3† Ke4 6. Rb4† Ke5 7. Rxf4 Rg2†/iii 8. Kh1 Rf2† 9. Kg1 Rg2† 10. Kh1 Rg3† 11. Kh2 Rg2† 12. Kh1=.

i) 1. Ke1? Ke3; 1. Bf3? Kc2†; 1. Ra1? Be3 2. Ra4 Kd2† 3. Rxc4 Rf2† 4. Kg1 Rf4† and 5. ... Rxc4 all lose. ii) 3. ... Ke2 4. Rb2† Ke1 5. Re2† Kd1 6. Rxh2= iii) 7. ... Rh1† 8. Kf2 Kxf4 stalemate. A most attractive and well-constructed study which after a good introduction ends in a to me so far unknown positional draw mechanism.

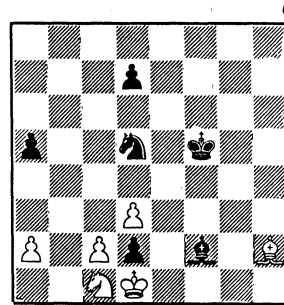
No. 872: P. Perkonjoja. 1. Sb3/i a4 2. Sxd2 Sc3† 3. Kc1 Be3 4. Bd6 Ke6 5. Bf8 Kf6 6. Bd6 Ke6 7. Bf8 d5 8. Ba3 Ke5 9. Bb2 d4 10. a3 Kf4 11. Ba1 Kg3 12. Kb2 Bxd2 stalemate. Constructed with the composer's usual skill. i) 1. Kxd2? and 1. Se2? would lose a piece. Excellent introduction, right in length and pointed, without unnecessary piece exchanges and always "airily" expressed. One can find many classics with very clever representation of the B-immolation, but this study surely has a place among them.

No. 871 A. H. Branton  
1st Prize. Tidskrift för  
Schack Tny 1966  
TfS 9/66 (Award 5/67)



Draw 3

No. 872 P. Perkonjoja  
2nd Prize. Tidskrift för  
Schack Tny 1966  
TfS 10/66 (Award 5/67)



Draw 6

No. 873: B. V. Badaj. 1. R8d7†/i Kf6 2. Rxe6† Kxe6 3. Bg4† Ke5 4. Rd5† Kf4 5. Rf5† Kxg4 6. Rxf8 Bc4 7. Rf6 Kh5 8. Rg6 Kxg6 stalemate.

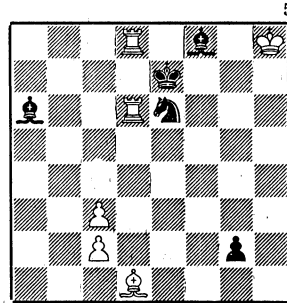
i) Not 1. Rxe6†? Kxe6 2. Bg4† Ke7 3. Rd7† Ke8 4. Rd1 Bf1 5. Re1† Be7 6. Bh5† Kf8; nor 1. R6d7†? Kf6 2. Rxf8† Sxf8 3. Rg7 Sg6†. A clear and well-constructed stalemate study but just lacking the spark to make it a memorable work of art. Bron, Perkonjoja and Badaj have a certain similarity in that their technique is of the highest but unfortunately often applied to bleak or already known ideas.

No. 874: H. Källström. 1. a6/i Sc3/ii 2. Kb4 Sd5† 3. Kc5 Sc7 4. Kd6/iii Sxa6 5. Ke7 (not 5. Ke6 Sf3) Sc7(5)/iv 6. Kf7 Se6 7. Kxe6 Sf3 8. Kf5/v g3 9. Kg4 g2 10. Kh3 g1Q(R) 11. g7† Kxg7 12. h8Q† Kxh8 stalemate.

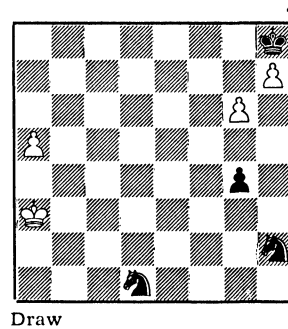
i) Not 1. Kb4? Sf3 2. a6 Se5 3. Kb5 Sc3† wins. ii) If 1. ... Se3 2. a7 Sc4† 3. Kb4 Sb6 4. Kc5 Sa8 5. Kd4 g3 6. Ke3=. iii) Not 4. a7? Sf3 5. Kc6 Sa8 6. Kb7 Sd4 7. Kxa8 Sb5 wins. iv) 5. ... Kg7 6. h8Q† Kxh8 7. Kf8 draws at least. v) Not 8. Kf7? Se5† and 9. ... Sxg6. A long and accurate king march. In itself not very original but well worth notice. Free in construction and game-like in nature. JRH: "Earliest example of this stalemate is in 1896, 99 in 1234 by Troitzky."

No. 875: Dr. J. Bán. A theoretical draw normally, but in this exceptional case the win is achieved by exploiting Zugzwang. 1. Kf5/i Kd7/ii 2. Ke4 Kc6 3. Rh1 Bb2 4. Rd1 Kd7 5. Rd3 Bg7/iii 6. Kxf4 Bf8 7. Ke5 Bg7† 8. Kd5 Bf8 9. Kc5 wins as B1 must move.  
 i) 1. Kxf4? Bb2 2. Kf5 Ba3=. ii) If 1. ... f3 2. Ke6 etc. Or 1. ... Bg7 2. Rh7 f3 3. Ke6, but not 2. Rg6 f3 3. d7† Kc7= (Not so! 4. Rd6 wins. A minor fault only. WV) iii) If 5. ... Bc1 (or f3) 6. Kd5 wins. An interesting special case, rendered study-like by the tries of Kxf4 (horizontal capture on move 1, vertical on move 5) and the final Zugzwang positions.

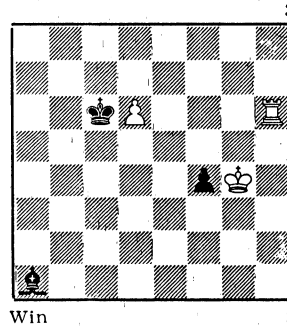
No. 873 B. V. Badaj  
 3rd Prize. Tidskrift för  
 Schack Tny 1966  
 TfS 10/66 (Award 5/67)



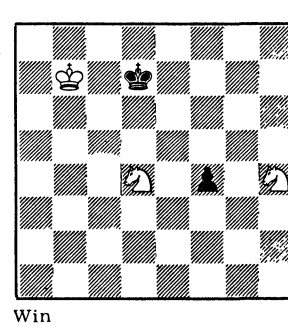
No. 874 H. Källström  
 4th Prize. Tidskrift för  
 Schack Tny 1966  
 TfS 4/66 (Award 5/67)



No. 875 Dr. J. Bán  
 1st H.M. Tidskrift för  
 Schack Tny 1966  
 TfS 10/66 (Award 5/67)



No. 876 B. Soukup-Bardon  
 2nd H.M. Tidskrift för  
 Schack Tny 1966  
 TfS 6/66 (Award 5/67)

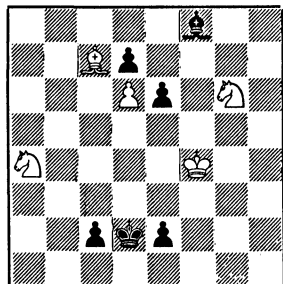


No. 876: B. Soukup-Bardon. 1. Sdf3/i Kd6 2. Kc8 with either (a) 2. ... Kd5 3. Kd7 Ke4 4. Ke6 Ke3 5. Kf5 Kf2 6. Kg4 Kf1 7. Kh3 Kf2 8. Kh2 Kf1 9. Sd2† Kf2 10. Shf3 winning as B1 must abandon the opposition: 10. ... Ke2 11. Kg2 Ke3 12. Kf1 Kd3 13. Kf2 Kc3 14. Ke2 with a book win; or (b) 2. ... Kc6 3. Kd8 Kd6 4. Ke8 Ke6 5. Kf8 Kf6 6. Kg8 winning by gaining the opposition: e.g. 6. ... Ke6 7. Kg7 Kd5 8. Kg6 Ke4 9. Kg5 Ke3 10. Kg4 Kf2 11. Kh3 Kf1 12. Kh2 Kf2 13. Kh1 Kg3 14. Kg1 Kh3 15. Kf2 Kg4 16. Kg2 with a book win. In (a) the wK must take the diagonal c8-h3, in (b) the path is along the side of the square c8-g8.

i) Not 1. Shf3? as bK then reaches the drawing corner of h1 via d6-d5-e4-e3-f2-g2-h1. Also not 1. Kb6 Kd6 2. Sdf3 Kd5 3. Kc7 Ke4 4. Kd6 Ke3 5. Ke5 Kf2 6. Kf5 Kg3 7. Kg5 Kh3 8. Kh5 Kg3 9. Kg5 Kh3=. The author has thoroughly mined this Troitzky territory but still finds a bit more. The two drawing methods give the content some originality.

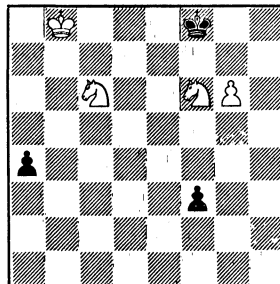
No. 877: C. M. Bent. 1. Ba5† Kd3 2. Se5† Kd4 3. Bb6† Kd5 4. Sc3† Kxd6 5. Sxe2 c1Q† 6. Sxcl Bh6† 7. Ke4 Bxcl 8. Bd8. Forcing checks lead to a quite original Zugzwang position, winning bB.

No. 877 C. M. Bent  
3rd H.M. Tidskrift för  
Schack Tny 1966  
TfS 2/66 (Award 5/67) 6



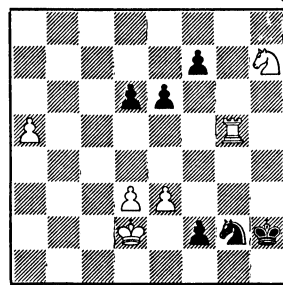
Win 5

No. 878 C. A. Peronace  
& O. J. Carlsson  
4th H.M. Tidskrift för  
Schack Tny 1966  
TfS 10/66 (Award 5/67) 3



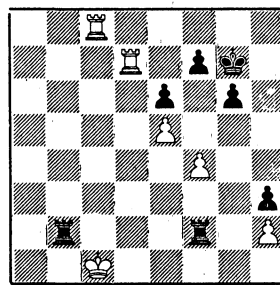
Win 4

No. 879 V. Yakimchik  
3rd Prize,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967 6



Draw 6

No. 880 V. Evreinov  
4th Prize,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967 7



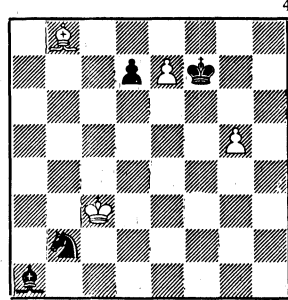
Win 6

No. 878: C. A. Peronace & O. J. Carlsson. 1. Se7/i Kxe7/ii 2. g7 f2 3. g8Q f1Q 4. Qe8† Kd6 5. Qd7† Kc5/iii 6. Se4† Kb4 7. Qd6† Ka5 8. Qc7† Ka6 9. Qa7† Kb5 10. Qc5† Ka6 11. Sc3 Qf4† 12. Ka8 Qf3† 13. Sd5 wins. i) 1. Sh5? f2 2. g7† Kf7 3. Se5† Kg8 4. Sg4 f1Q 5. Sh6† Kh7 6. g8Q† Kxh6= ii) 1. ...f2 2. Sf5 f1Q 3. g7† Kf7 4. g8Q† Kxf6 5. Qg7† Ke6 6. Qe7† Kd5 7. Se3† wins. iii) 5. ...Ke5 6. Sg4† Ke4 7. Qxa4† wins. Such Q+S v Q studies really belong to the past and not to a 1967 prize list. If nevertheless we end with this work it is because of the excellent two quiet moves of 1. Se7 and 11. Sc3.

The 1967 award of the Soviet magazine 'Shakhmaty v SSSR' was announced in the number for ix.1968 by the judges, F. S. Bondarenko and Al. P. Kuznetsov. The first prizewinner was An. Kuznetsov's corrected study on p. 381 of EG13, and second prize was taken by V. Yakovenko's study on p. 414 of EG14 in the article by Bondarenko (curious coincidence!) Other honoured studies in EG were the 2nd HM - Zemlianski's 552 and the 6th Comm. - 533 by A. Sadykov. Generally, the standard seems as good as ever; and it is nice to see some less prominent names. (PSV)

No. 879: V. Yakimchik. 1. Rh5† Kg1 2. Sg5 f1Q 3. Sh3† Kh2 4. Sf2† Kg3 5. Se4† Kf3 6. Rh3† Kg4 7. Rh1 Qf3 8. Rh3 Qf5 9. Rh5 Qf1 10. Rh1 and draws by perpetual attack of bQ by wR. Straightforward and rather static, but the R moves are attractive.  
JRH: "See 1201 in 1234."

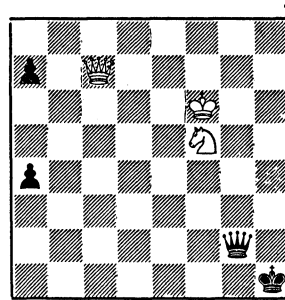
No. 881 G. M. Kasparian  
5th Prize,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



Draw

4

No. 882 A. Bondarev  
1st HM  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



Win

3

No. 880: V. Evreinov. 1. Rdd8, g5 2. f5 g4 3. Rg8† Kh6 4. Rxg4 Kh7 5. Rc3 Rxh2 6. Rh4† Kg7 7. Rg3† Kf8 8. Rh8† Ke7 9. Rd3 ef 10. Rdd8 f6 11. Rhe8† Kf7 12. e6† Kg6 13. Rg8† Kh6 14. e7 Rbe2† 15. Kd1 Ra2 16. Rg6† Kh7 17. Rh8†, and wins, queening with check. A remarkably sustained series of mating threats, culminating in a pleasant double rook sacrifice.

No. 881: G. M. Kasparian. 1. g6†/i Kxe7 2. g7 Kf7 3. Ba7 Kg8/ii 4. Bg1/iii Kf7 5. Ba7 Kg8 6. Bg1 positional draw - Black cannot take the pawn as Bd4† and Kb3-a2 loses the bB; he cannot advance bP as it will be lost, and S checks are no use. An original position.  
i) 1. Ba7? - aiming at d4 and hemming in bS - is as yet bad: 1. . . Kxe7 2. g6 d5 3. Kd4 Ke6 and bS can play to c4. ii) If 3. . . d6 4. Bb8 Sd1† 5. Kc2 Se3† 6. Kd3 Sf5 7. Ke4 Sg3† 8. Kd5 wins the vital P. iii) 4. Kd4? Sd1† 5. Kd5 Sc3† shows that W cannot diverge either.

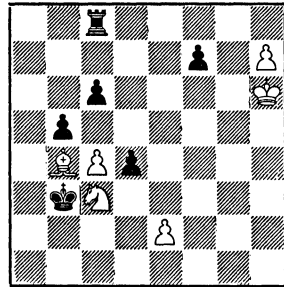
No. 882: A. Bondarev. 1. Sg3† Kg1/i 2. Qc1† Kh2/ii 3. Sf1† Kh1 4. Se3† Qg1 5. Qc6† Kh2 6. Qf3 Qa1† 7. Kf5 Qa2/iii 8. Sg4† Kg1 9. Qg3† Qg2 10. Qe3† Kh1 11. Qd3 a3 12. Kf4 a2 13. Qd1† Qg1 14. Sf2† Kh2 15. Qh5† Kg2 16. Qf3† and wins. Material very well-known, but the quiet moves are less frequent. i) 1. . . Kh2 2. Se2† Kh1 3. Qh7† Qh2 4. Qe4† Qg2 5. Qb1† is a more standard win. ii) . . . Kf2 3. Sh1† wins the queen. iii) 7. . . Qb1† 8. Kg5 Qb5† 9. Kh4 leads to a quick mate.



No. 883: L. Katsnelson. 1. Sd5 cd 2. Bf8 Rxf8 3. Kg7 d3 4. ed Ra8/i 5. cb Kb4 6. b6 Kb5 7. b7 Rb8 8. h8Q wins. i) If 4. ... Rb8(d8) 5. c5 wins. The point of the study is this divergence of wP to gain a tempo by attacking bR on the back rank.

No. 884: T. B. Gorgiev. 1. Sd4 Qa1 2. Sb5† Kb2 3. Sd6 Rd1 4. Sc4† Kc1 5. e8S d5 6. Sed6 dc 7. Sxc4 Ra3 8. Se5 mates next move. This is one of a number of similar compositions by this well known and long successful composer; they have caused much controversy and an article in "Shakhmaty v SSSR" described these as problems.

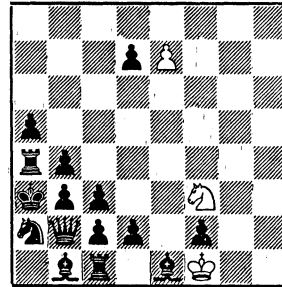
No. 883 L. Katsnelson  
3rd HM,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



Win

6

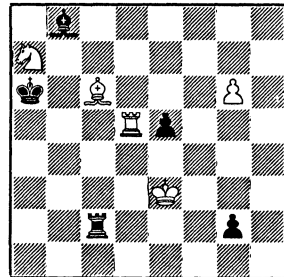
No. 884 T. B. Gorgiev  
4th HM,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



Win

3

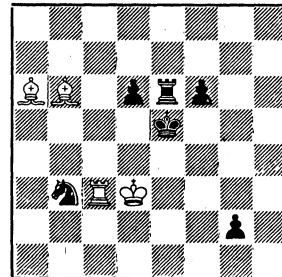
No. 885 V. Belozero  
5th HM,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



Draw

5

No. 886 V. Novikov  
1st Comm.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



Win

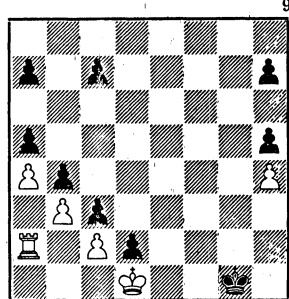
4

No. 885: V. Belozero. 1. Bb5† Kb7/i 2. Rd7† Ka8 3. Rd1 Bxa7† 4. Kf3 g1Q 5. Rxg1 Bxg1 6. g7 e4† 7. Kg3 Bh2† 8. Kh3 Bb8 9. Bc6† Ka7 10. Bxe4 Rc3† 11. Bf3 Rxf3† 12. Kg2 Rg3† 13. Kh1 Rh3† 14. Kg2 positional draw. i) 1. ... Kxa7 blocks this square for bB and 2. Rd1 Kb7 3. g7 Rc8 4. Bc4 draws. After the text move 2. Rd1 Bxa7† 3. Kd3 Rc7 4. Be8 Re7 5. Bf7 Rd7† wins. A good struggle, full of varied motifs, ending with a nice variant on a well known stalemate.  
JRH: "See 702 in I234, and 130 in EG."

No. 886: V. Novikov. 1. Bg1/i Sc5† 2. Rxc5† dc 3. Bh2† Kf5 4. Bc8 g1Q 5. Exg1 Ke5 6. Bh2† Kd5 7. Bb7† Rc6 8. Kc3 c4 9. Kb4 c3 10. Bf4/ii f5 11. Ba8/iii Ke4 12. Bc1 and wins. An original study. White just succeeds in winning both R and P. i) 1. Rxb3? fails to ... d5 2. Bd4† Kf4 3. Rb6 Re1 4. Rxf6† Kg5 etc. ii) Not 10. Kb5? Kd4 11. Bxc6 Ke3 and queens. iii) Again 11. Kb5? is premature - ... Ke4 12. Bc1 Kd3 13. Bxc6 Kc2 14. Bf4 Kbl 15. Bd7 c2 16. Bxf5 Kb2 17. Be5† Kb3 18. Be6† Ka3 and draws.

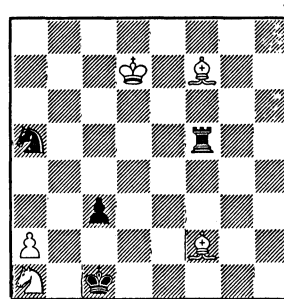
No. 887: Dolgov, Sidorov. 1. Ke2 d1Q† 2. Kxd1 Kf1 3. Ra1 Kf2 4. Rc1/i Kf1 5. Rb1 Kf2 6. Ra1 a6 7. Rc1 Kf1 8. Rb1 Kf2 9. Ra1 c6 10. Rc1 Kf1 11. Rb1 Kf2 12. Ra1 c5 13. Rc1 Kf1 14. Rb1 Kf2 15. Ra1 h6 16. Rc1 Kf1 17. Rb1 Kf2 18. Ra1 Kf1 19. Kc1 Kf2 20. Kbl Kg3 21. Ka2 Kxh4 22. Rg1 wins. i) Not yet 4. Kc1? Kg3 5. Kbl Kxh4 6. Ka2 Kg3 draws. A rook manoeuvre to exhaust moves of the black pawns, and then force bK to move to f1 with wR on a1.

No. 887 V. Dolgov, B. Sidorov  
2nd Comm.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



Win 6

No. 888 G. M. Kasparian  
3rd Comm.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



Draw 5

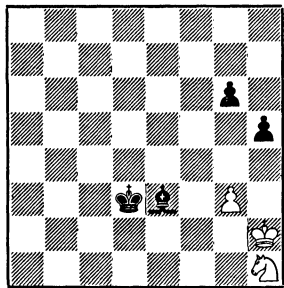
No. 888: G. M. Kasparian. 1. Be3†/i Kb2 2. Bg6/ii Rf6 3. Be4 Kxa1 4. Bd4 Rf7† 5. Ke6 Rc7 6. Be5 Rc5 7. Kd6 Sb7† 8. Ke6 Sd8† 9. Kd6 Sb7† 10. Ke6 Sa5 11. Kd6 Rc8 12. Kd7 Rc4 13. Bd5 Rc5 14. Kd6 Sb7† 15. Ke6 positional draw - an interesting and fluid position. i) If 1. Bb6? Rxf7† 2. Ke6 Sc4 3. Kxf7 Sxb6 4. Sb3† Kb2 5. Sd4 Kxa2 wins. ii) 2. Be6 Rf3 3. Bb6 Kxa1 4. Bxa5 c2 5. Bd2 Rd3† - which 2. Bg6 prevents.

No. 889: V. Yakimchik. 1. g4 h4 2. g5 Ke2/i 3. Kg2 Bc5 4. Kh3 Kf1/ii 5. Kxh4 Kg2 6. Sg3 Bf2 7. Kg4 Bxg3 stalemate. i) The pawn is safe as 2. ... Bxg5 3. Sf2† Ke2 4. Sg4 and 5. Kh3 creates a blockade. ii) The other main line is 4. ... Kf3 5. Kxh4 Bd6 6. Kh3 Bc7 7. Sg3 Bxg3 stalemate, making a nice pair.

No. 890: S. Bielekon. 1. b7 b1Q 2. b8Q Qg6† 3. Kb7 Qg2† 4. Ka6 Qa2† 5. Kb6 Qf2† 6. Kc6 Qf6† 7. Kb7 Qf3† 8. Ka6 Qa3† 9. Kb6 Qe3† 10. Kc6 Qh6† 11. Kb5 brings a speedy end to the checks, as W can now free his blocked pieces. The forcing of bQ from 2nd to 3rd rank gives the needed artistic touch.

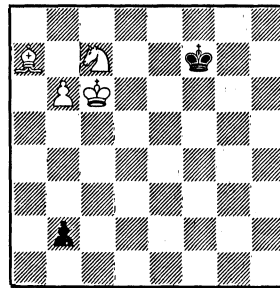
No. 891: Koranyi. 1. Sf7/i Ba1/ii 2. Bf8 Kg6 3. Sd8 Bb2/iii 4. Sc6/iv Kh7 5. Kh4/v Kg6 6. Kg4 Bf6/vi 7. Kf3 Bg5/vii 8. Se5† Kh7 9. Sg4/viii Kg6 10. Ke4 Bc1 11. Kd5/ix Bd2 12. Ke6 Bc1 13. Bg7/x Bd2 14. Se5† Kh7 15. Sf7 Kg6 16. Ke7 Kh7/xi 17. Kf6 Bc3† 18. Se5 Bd2 19. Sd7/xii Bxh6 20. Sf8† Kg8 21. Bxh6 wins. i) 1. h7? Kg6=. ii) 1. ... Bb2 2. h7 Kg6 3. Ba3 Ba1 4. h8Q Bxh8 5. Sxh8† Kg7 6. Bb2† wins. iii) 3. ... Bc3 4. Sc6 Kh7 5. Kg4 Kg6 6. Se7† Kf7 7. Sd5 wins. iv) 4. Se6? Bc1 5. Sf4† Kh7=, for if 6. Kg4 Bd2 7. Kf5 Bc1 8. Sd5 Bxh6 9. Sf6† Kh8 10. Bxh6 stalemate. v) 5. Kg4? Kg6 6. Kf3 Kh7 thr .. Bc1=. vi) 6. ... Bc3 7. Se7† and 8. Sd5 wins. vii) 7. ... Kh7 8. Kf4 Kg6 9. Se5† wins. viii) 9. Sf7? Bc1 10. Bg7 Bxh6 11. Bxh6 Kg6=. ix) 11. Ke5 Kf7=. x) 13. Se5†? Kh7 14. Sf7 Bb2. xi) 16. .. Bb4† 17. Ke8 Kh7 18. Sg5† Kg6 19. Se6 wins. xii) 19. Sg4? Bc3† 20. Kf7? Bxg7 21. hg stalemate.

No. 889 V. Yakimchik  
4th Comm.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



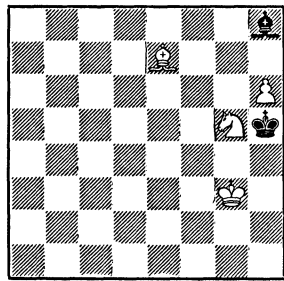
Draw 3

No. 890 S. Bieloikon  
5th Comm.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1967



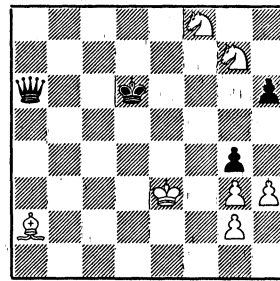
Win 4

No. 891 A. Koranyi  
1st Prize,  
Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
Award 31.x.68



Win 4

No. 892 G. Kasparyan  
2nd Prize,  
Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
Award 31.x.68



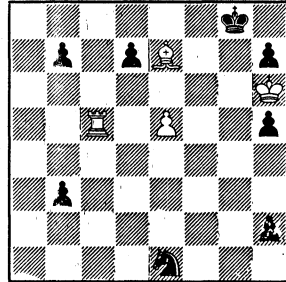
Draw 7

No. 892: Kasparyan. 1. Sf5† Ke5/i 2. Sd7†/ii Kxf5 3. Bb1† Kg5 4. h4† Kh5 5. Kf2/iii Qa7† 6. Kf1 Qa1 7. Sf6† Qxf6† 8. Kg1 Qb6† 9. Kh2=. i) 1. ... Kc6 2. Sd4† Kb6 3. Sd7† Kc7 4. Be6=. Or 1. ... Kc5(7) 2. Se6† and 3. Bd5=. ii) 2. Be6? Qa3† B1 wins. iii) 5. Bf5? Qa3† 6. Kf2 Qd6.

No. 893: Bron. 1. e6 de 2. Bd6/i e5 3. Rc7 h1Q 4. Rg7† Kh8 5. Rxh7† Kg8 6. Rg7† Kh8 7. Bxe5/ii Sd3/iii 8. Bd4/iv Qe4/v 9. Rg4†/vi Qe5 10. Bxe5† Sxe5 11. Re4 Sf7† 12. Kg6 Sd6 13. Ra4 wins. i) thr mate in 2. ii) 7. Rf7? Qf3. iii) 7. . . Sf3 8. Bf6 Qc1† 9. Rg5 mate; if 7. . . Qd5 8. Rg5† Qxe5 9. Rxe5 Kg8 10. Rxe1 wins. iv) 8. Ef6? Qc6 9. Rg6† Qxf6. v) 8. . . Qd5 9. Rd7† Kg8 10. Rxd5 b2 11. Rb5 or 9. . . Qxd4 10. Rxd4 Kg8 11. Rxd3 wins. vi) 9. Re7†? Kg8 10. Rxe4 b2 11. Kg6 Se5† =.

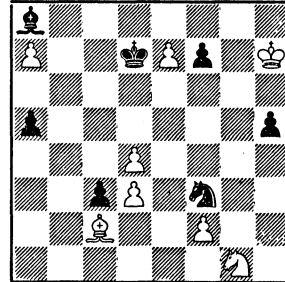
No. 894: Breider. 1. d5 Bxd5/i 2. Bb3/ii Ba8 3. Sxf3 Bxf3 4. Bxf7 Kxe7 5. Bxh5 Ba8/iii 6. Bd1 Kf6 7. Kg8 wins. i) 1. . . Sd4 2. d6 Sxc2 3. Se2 Sb4 4. Kg7 Ke8 5. Sxc3 Sc6 6. Sd5 Sxe7 7. Sc7† Kd7 8. de Kxe7 9. Sxa8 wins. ii) 2. Se2? h4. iii) 5. . . c2 6. Bxf3 c1Q 7. a8Q wins.

No. 893 V. Bron  
4th Prize,  
Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
Award 31.x.68 8



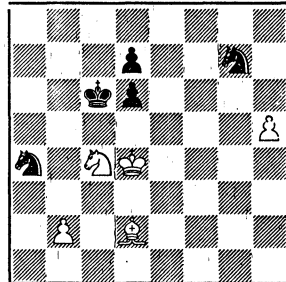
Win 4

No. 894 B. Breider  
1 Hon. Men,  
Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
Award 31.x.68 7



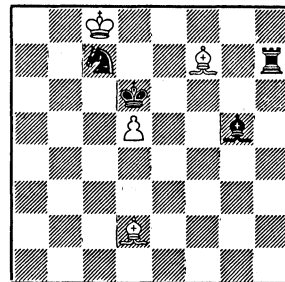
Win 8

No. 895 T. Gorgiev  
2 Hon. Men,  
Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
Award 31.x.68 5



Win 5

No. 896 G. Kasparyan  
3 Hon. Men,  
Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
Award 31.x.68 4



Draw 4

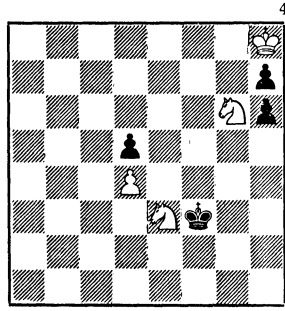
No. 895: Gorgiev. 1. h6 Sf5† 2. Kd3 Sxh6 3. Bxh6 d5 4. Se5† Kd6 5. Bf4 Sxb2† 6. Kc3 Sa4†/i 7. Kb4 Sb6 8. Sc4† Kc6 9. Sa5 mate. i) 6. . . Sd1† 7. Kd2 wins S.

No. 896: Kasparyan. 1. Bb4†/i Ke5 2. Bg8 Rh4 3. Be1 Rc4 4. Bg3† Bf4 5. Bxf4† Kxf4 6. d6 Se6†/ii 7. Kb8/iii Rb4† 8. Kc8 Rc4† 9. Kb8 Ke5 10. d7 Rb4† 11. Kc8 =. i) 1. Bg8? Rh4 2. Bxg5 Rg4 B1 wins. ii) 6. . . Sd5† 7. Kb7 Rb4† 8. Kc6 Sf6 9. d7 Rb8 (9. . . Rd4 10. Be6) 10. Kc7 Sxd7 11. Be6 =. iii) 7. Kd7? Sc5† 8. Kc6 Rc1 9. d7 Ke5 B1 wins.

No. 897: Lazar. 1. Sxd5 hg/i 2. Se3/ii Ke4/iii 3. d5 Ke5 4. Kg7 h5 5. Kf7 Kd6/iv 6. Kxg6 h4 7. Kf5 h3 8. Ke4 h2 9. Sf5† Kd7 10. Sg3 wins.  
 i) 1. ... Ke4 2. Sf6† Kxd4 3. Kxh7 h5 4. Sh4 wins. ii) 2. Sf6? h5 =.  
 iii) 2. ... h5 3. d5 h4 4. d6 h3 5. Sf1 wins. iv) 5. ... h4 6. Ke7 h3 7. d6 h2 8. Sg4† wins.

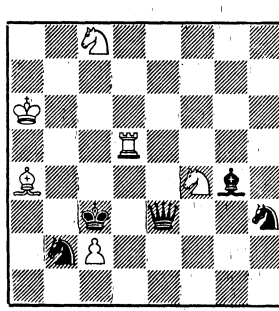
No. 898: Bent. 1. Rd3† Qxd3†/i 2. Sxd3 Bxc8† 3. Ka5 Sc4† 4. Kb5 Bd7† 5. Kc5 Bxa4 6. Sf4/ii Sxf4 stalemate. i) 1. ... Sxd3 2. Sd5† =.  
 ii) thr 7. Sd5†.

No. 897 J. Lazar  
 4 Hon. Men.  
 Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
 Award 31.x.68



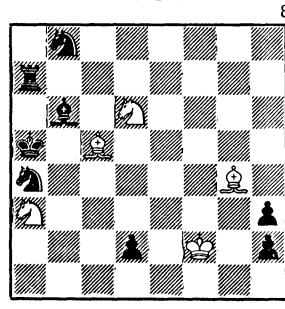
Win 4

No. 898 C. M. Bent  
 1 Men.  
 Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
 Award 31.x.68



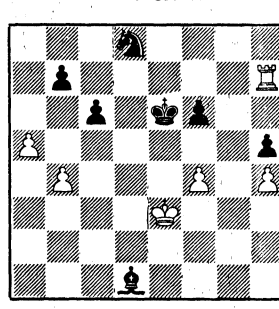
Draw 6

No. 899 C. M. Bent  
 2 Men.  
 Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
 Award 31.x.68



Win 5

No. 900 H. Aloni  
 3 Men.  
 Breyer mem. tny, 1968  
 Award 31.x.68



Win 6

No. 899: Bent. 1. Sac4† Ka6 2. Bc8† Rb7 3. Bxb7† Ka7 4. Bxb6† Sxb6 5. Sa5 d1S†/i 6. Kg3 h1S† 7. Kh2/ii Sc3 8. Kxh1 h2 9. Kxh2 and mates.  
 i) 5. ... h1S† 6. Ke2 Sg3† 7. Kd1 wins. ii) 7. Kxh3? Shf2† 8. Kg2 Sc3 9. Kxf2 Se4† =.

No. 900: Aloni. 1. f5†/i Kd6 2. Kf2/ii Bb3 3. Rxb7 Bc4 4. Rh7 Sf7 5. Rxh5 wins. i) 1. Rxb7? Sxb7 2. a6 Sd6 3. a7 Sc4† and 4. ... Sb6 E1 wins.  
 ii) 2. Rxb7? Sxb7 3. a6 Sa5 4. ba Kc7 or 2. Kd3? Bf3.

## SPOTLIGHT

directed by W. VEITCH & W. D. ELLISON

It is a double pleasure for me (WV) to see the last of the title "Walter Veitch Investigates". Firstly, it was too personal for a column never intended to be a solo effort and the very welcome increase in contributions by others has made it quite unsuitable. Secondly, Wallace D. Ellison of Blackfordby, Leicestershire, has agreed to collaborate in producing this column in future. Readers have already seen some of his very pertinent comments in EG 15 and will note below his corrections of two previous comments of mine.

We share the hope that a growing band of contributors will help us to direct the 'spotlight' on to both the merits and defects of the studies in EG. For convenience, all correspondence to W. Veitch as before (address on back page).

EG3, No. 94: E. Pogosjants. No win. After 1. Ra2 Sd3† 2. Kd2 simply 3. Kc3 (as good as any) Se6 4. a7 Sc7 or 4. Se8 Sc5=. 2. Kd1 avoids this line but allows 2... Sb2† 3. Rxb2 Ra5 or 3. K- Sc4=. (WDE)

EG4, No. 168: A. Grin (more familiar to many perhaps as A. Gulaev). Black wins. 1. Bb2 Kh7 (instead of 1... Kh6) 2. Kc6 Rh6† 3. Kc5 Rh5† followed by Bd5. Fortunately this bust, advised by Mr. Rombach of Toronto, can easily be eliminated; the addition of a wPh5 saves this very neat study.

EG8, No. 327: G. Nadareishvili. This First Prize winner is spoilt by a dual win pointed out in "Sahs", i.e. 6. a8Q (instead of 6. a8R) g6 Qe4 d1Q 8. Bf7 Se5 (8... Qb1† 9. Kc7 Qc2† 10. Kd6) 9. Qxe5 Qxd3 10. g4† winning the bQ or mating.

EG9, No. 341: V. Isarianov. On p. 285 we gave a dual draw. Now Mr. Rombach shows a White win. 1. R8d7† Kb8 2. Rb7† Ka8 3. Rf7! All one had to do was see it!

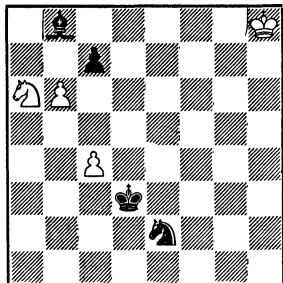
### A Question of Style.

EC11, p. 299: H. K. Mattison. Having pointed out that this study, an intended draw, is unsound because Black comes out with 2S v P, Mr. C. J. de Feijter revised it by reversing the colours and introducing a bPb7 to provide an initial move. The resulting Position A: White - Kh8, Sd8, Pc6; Black - Kc4, Bc5, Se2, Pb7, Pc7. is solved by 1. cb Ba7 2. Sc6 etc. as in B.

Mr. J. van Reek criticised this as being "not in the style of Mattison", whose studies, he explained, never had captures in the introductory play. Trying to improve on A, he arrived at Diagram B, but rejected it on the same grounds, regarding 2... Kxc4 as "an ugly move" like 1. cb in A. He finally suggested that the best way out of the difficulty was to omit 1. cb Ba7 from A.

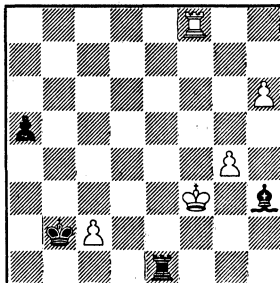
There was a curious sequel when I told WDE of Mr. van Reek's criticism. Though I had not mentioned B, he sent me the identical position with the comment that a wP given up is rather different from a blatantly captured, but that perhaps Mattison's ghost, through Mr. van Reek, might object to the Pc4. When he learned that it already had he found Diagram C, in which Mattison's Pc2 serves exactly the same purpose as the Pc4 in B, and there the matter rests for the time being. Readers' views will be welcome. (WV).

B. after H. K. Mattison 4



Win 4  
 1. b7 Ba7/i 2. Sb4† Kxc4 3. Sc6 Bb8 4. Sxb8 Sd4 5. Sd7 Sc6 6. Se5† Kb5 7. Sxc6 Ka6 8. b8S+ wins. i) 1. . . Sf4 2. Sxb8 Sg6† 3. Kg7 Se5 4. Sa6 Sc6(d7) 5. Sb4(c5)† wins.

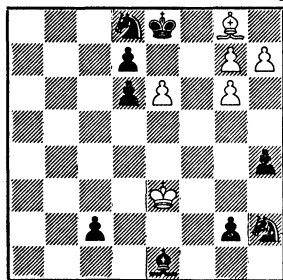
C. H. K. Mattison I Pr. Magyar Sakk. 1925 4



Win 5  
 1. Rb8† Kxc2 2. h7 Rh1/i 3. Rb2† Kc1 4. Rh2 Rxb2 5. Kg3 wins. i) 2. . . Bxg4† 3. Kg2 (not 3. Kxg4) Bf3† 4. Kxf3 Rh1 5. h8Q Rxb8 6. Rxb8 a4 7. Ra8! Kb3 8. Ke3 a3 9. Kd2 wins.

EG13, No. 639: S. Tikhy. Mr. F. Fargette, of Neuilly-sur-Seine, justifiably considers that this study is surpassed by one of Halberstadt's with 3 S-promotions and only 15 pieces. (Diagram D).

D. V. Halberstadt Thèmes/64 1956 H.M. Dedicated to H. Lommer 9



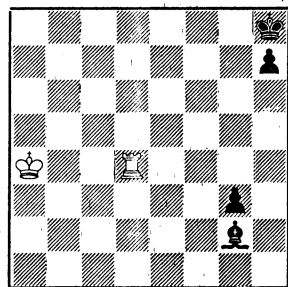
Win 6

Solution: 1. Bf7† Ke7 2. g8S† Kf8 3. e7† Kg7 4. e8S† Kh8/i 5. g7† Kxh7 6. Sgf6† Kh6 7. g8S† Kg5 8. Se4† Kf5/ii 9. S8xd6† Ke5 10. Sc4† Kf5 11. Sh6 mate.  
 i) 4. . . Kf8 5. g7† Kxf7 6. Sh6† Ke7 7. Sf5† K- 8. g8Q† wins. ii) 8. . . Kg4 9. S(e8)f6† Kh3 (. . . Kf5 10. Sh6† mates next) 10. Sg5† Kg3 11. Sfe4† Kg4 12. Sh6 mate.  
 There is, however, a dual win by 9. Sd7† (instead of S8xd6†) Ke5 (. . . Kg4 10. S8f6† mates in 2) 10. Sg6† Kf5 11. Sg7† Kg4 12. Se5† dxe5 (. . . Kh3 13. Sg5† mates next) 13. Bh5† Kh3 14. Sg5† Kg3 15. Sf5 mate.  
 Since this line contains a neat clearance sacrifice and saves the B from taking root at f7, it seems best to amend the study by adding a bPc7 to prevent 9. S8xd6†.

No. 641: Zh. Byuzandyan. No win. 16. . . dc (instead of a2) shatters the illusion.

EG14, No. 646: G. V. Afanasiev & E. I. Dvizov. The authors correct the study as follows: White - Kh7, Bh3, Pa2, Pb7; Black - Kf4, Rb6, Pg7. White to win. 1. Bg2 Ke5 2. a4 etc. as before. Compare with Diagram E.

E. W. Korteling  
Tijdschrift. 1942



Draw

4

2

Solution: 1. Rd8† Kg7 2. Rd3 Bc6† 3. Kb4 g2 4. Rg3† Kf6 5. Kc5 Bb7 6. Kd4 h5 7. Ke3 h4 8. Kf2 hxg3† 9. Kg1 =.

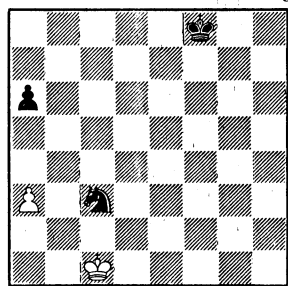
No. 648: V. Evreinov. No win. On p. 465 we gave as an interesting side line 1. . . g5 2. Ed3† Ke5 3. Be2 Kf5 etc., but instead this becomes a "bust" by 3. . . g4 4. Kxh2 Kf4 = as pointed out by Mr. Rombach.

No. 654: G. V. Afanasiev & E. I. Dvizov. The study is correct. On p. 465 I suggested that 5. . . Rb7 might draw but WDE counters this with 6. Qc8† Rd7 (. . . Kxe5 7. Qxb7) 7. Qc6† Ke7 8. Qf6† Ke8 9. Qh8† Ke(f)7 10. Qh2 wins. (WV)

No. 689: W. Proskurowski. The study is correct. The composer has kindly written to say that note (ii) should read: If 2. Bf1? Rh2 (not 2. . . Kb7) 3. Bd3 Kb7 (now!) 4. Be4† Kxb6 5. a8Q Rh8† =. The critical comment on p. 466 therewith falls away.

No. 693: W. Proskurowski.

F. J. Vandiest  
after W. Proskurowski



Draw

3

2

"An exquisite miniature", writes Mr. Vandiest from Antwerp, then develops the original by the version shown here. The solution: 1. Kc2/i Sa4/ij 2. Kb3 Sc5† 3. Kc4/iii Sd7 4. Kd5 Ke7 5. Kc6 Ke6 6. Kb(c)7 Sc5† 7. Kc6 Sb3 8. Kb6 a5 9. Kb5 Kd5 10. Ka4 Kc4 stalemate.

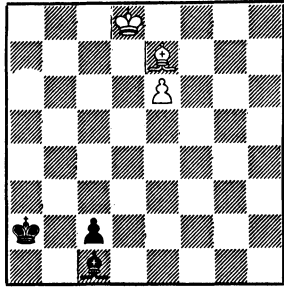
i) 1. Kb2? Se4 2. Kb3 Ke7 3. Kb4 Kd6 4. Ka5 Sc5 wins. ii) 1. . . Se4 produces Mr. Proskurowski's initial position when after 2. Kd3 Sc5† 3. Kd4 or Kc4 both draw. 1. . . Sa4 avoids this dual. Moreover 1. . . Sb5 introduces a further variation, showing the draw with bS at c7; i.e. 1. . . Sb5 2. Kb3 Ke7 3. Kb4 (a4) Kd7 4. Ka5 Sc7 5. Kb6 Kc8 6. Ka7 = (cf. Chéron No. 836). iii) 3. Kb4? Sb7 wins.

No. 722: G. V. Afanasiev. The composer advises that wR at a3 should be a wQ, which makes the study sound.

EG15, p. 449, No. 9: V. A. Korolkov. There is a dual draw here by 1. Sb3 d3 2. Kxh6 (instead of 2. Bg5) c1Q 3. Sxc1 d2 4. Sd3 d1Q 5. Sxe1 Qxe1 6. Bf6 Qd2† 7. Kg7 Qxh2 8. g4 and White has a comfortable fortress position (Given by WV in 1950 BCM). A corrected version was given in Shakhmaty 1960: wBd8 moved to h6, bPs added at f6 and g5. Solution as before.



G. H. Rinck  
La Stratégie - Feb. 1917 3



Draw

3

P. 450, No. 11: A. A. Troitzky. Again there is a dual draw, i.e. 1. Kd7, as is demonstrated by the solution to the Rinck study here, which presumably was sparked off by the Troitzky. 1. Kd7/i Bf4 2. Ba3 Bg5/ii 3. Bc1/iii Bxc1 4. e7=.

i) 1. Bf6? Bf4 wins.

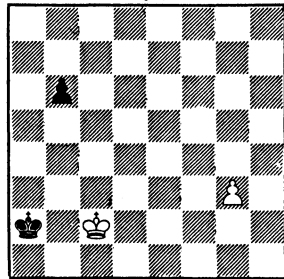
ii) 2. .. Kxa3 3. e7 c1Q 4. e8Q Qc7† 5. Ke6 Qe5† 6. Kf7 Qh5† 7. Ke7=.

iii) 3. e7? Bxe7 4. Bc1 Kb1 5. Bh6 Ba3 6. Kc6 Bc1 7. Bf8 Ka2 wins.

P. 451 - No. 17: G. Abrahams. A highly interesting position. After 4. Se5 Black should avoid Zugzwang and draw by 4. .. Kb7 5. Sd7 Ka6 6. f8Q (6. Sc5† Kb5 =) Rxf8 7. Sxf8 Kxa5, being 2 moves ahead on the line which follows. Best play however wins for White: 1. gxf6 Rxf1† 2. Kg2 Rcl (better than .. Rd1) 3. f7 Rc8 4. a6/i Kb8/ii 5. Sg5 Kc7/iii 6. Se6† Kb6 7. Kf3 (Gaining a vital tempo for if 7. .. Kxa6 8. Sc7† Ka5 9. Se8) Rh8 8. f8Q Rxf8 9. Sxf8 Kxa6 10. Ke3 and wK stops the aP while S eliminates the others. i) Cne move slower but still a win (a very difficult one) is 4. Sg5 Kb7 5. Se6 Rh8 etc. ii) 4. .. Rf8 5. Se5 Zugzwang, as played. But 4. Se5? Kb7 draws. iii) Shows why bR is better on c8 than on d8. The alternative here is 5. .. Rf8 6. Kf3 Kc8 7. Ke4 Kd7 8. Kf5 Ke7 (8. .. Kc6 also loses) 9. Kg6 Rh8 10. Kxg7 Rf8 11. Kh6 Rh8† 12. Kg6 winning.

P. 452, No. 23: D. Joseph. Faulty because 5. .. Kh3 draws and therefore presumably never published. Quite recently a chance purchase of ours was the 1965 book in German, "Das 1x1 des Endspiels" by Dr. H. Staudte (of "Schach-Echo" and "Schwalbe" fame) and M. Milescu (the Israeli and former Rumanian study composer). For a paper-back of 164 pages the price of nearly £2 is, by British standards, rather high but otherwise the book has much to commend it. It sets out to show analogies between games and studies, and does this in a very interesting and entertaining way. Having just had EG 15, it was a surprise to find on p. 27/8 the following, which can serve as a (slightly abbreviated) sample.

H. N. D. Grigoriev  
Izvestija, 1928 2

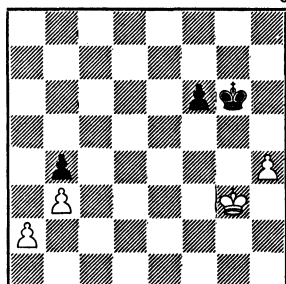


Win

2

"In Position H the bK must already reckon with a check from g8, but has the equally sharp weapon of a check on b3. Yet White can overcome this, unlikely though it seems. 1. Kc3. No tempo is lost as Black must match the K-moves. 1. .. Ka3 2. Kc4 Ka4 3. g4 b5†. But what has White achieved, except to remove bK from a potential check and run into a tempo-gaining check himself? 4. Kd3! The point! By the threat of Kc2 the wK forces the bK to return. 4. .. Ka3 (The position now recalls a well-known 1905 Duras study) 5. g5 b4 6. g6 b3 7. g7 b2 8. Kc2. Now that the bP has passed the

I. **Kmoch v.  
Van Scheltinga**  
Amsterdam 1936  
(Version from play)



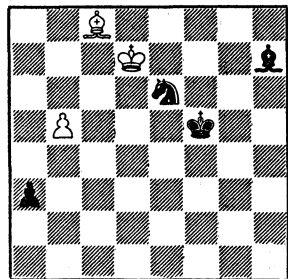
Black to play - 4  
White wins

P. 452 - No. 23a: As regards this related study (published in *Shakhatnaya Khronika* 3/1945) Mr. Botwinnik writes in his "100 Selected Games" that he composed it because, having seen Fine's analysis above, he assumed the side-step manoeuvre to be new. Evidently he did not know the Grigoriev study.

P. 460 - G: B. Horwitz. WDE supplies these titbits. The original "Chess Studies" by Kling and Horwitz jointly appeared in 1851. In 1884, after Kling's death, Horwitz republished the same studies omitting all mention of his deceased partner and in a second part added studies by himself which had appeared between 1879 and 1883 in "Chess Monthly", then edited by Hoffer and Zukertort. Horwitz died in 1885, when nearly 80, and a second edition of his book, dated 1889, includes a preface which sets out the facts and gives due recognition to Kling. Position G is in the second part of the book and its likely date is therefore 1881 rather than 1851. The circumstances help to explain its inaccuracy, but on the other hand the 1889 preface claims that the studies "have undergone careful revision by the editors" (of Chess Monthly) and that "so rigorous a test... must have gone a long way to ensure correctness". It also refers to an "elaborate review" of the book by Ranken in the B.C.M.

EG15, p. 461 - J: P. A. Basilikov. The study is correct.

J. **J. Vandiest**  
after P. A. Basilikov



Draw 3

critical square b3 without check the wK blithely returns to his original square. 8. ..Ka2. So must bK. 9. g8Q† and all is over.

Position I is, we stress, a hypothetical one which van Scheltinga only could have reached. Grandmaster Fine analysed it in "Basic Chess Endings" (1941) and considered that Black could draw by 1. ..Kf5 2. Kf3 Ke5 3. Kg4 (The only move for 3. h5? Kf5 loses the pawn) 3. ..Ke4 4. h5 f5† 5. Kg3 Ke3 6. h6 f4† drawing "as both pawns queen simultaneously". But he who has carefully followed the Grigoriev above will immediately spot the snag: White plays not 5. Kg3? but 5. Kh3! wrecking Black's efforts." (Also mentioned is that even in Fine's line 7. Kg4 f3 8. h7 f2 9. h8Q f1Q 10. Qe5† Kd2 11. Qd4† Kc2 12. Qxb4 etc. may well win.)

After 1. a6 Kd3 2. Bf2 b3 3. a7 my suggested drawing line was 3. ..b2 4. a8Q Kc2 5. Qe4† Kc1 but WDE refutes this neatly by 6. Be1 Bxe1 7. Qc4† Kd1 (7. ..Kd2 8. Qb4†) 8. Kf3 Bd2 (8. ..b1Q 9. Qe2† or 8. ..Ba5 9. Qa4†) 9. Qb3† Kc1 10. Ke2 and White wins after all. I have two Russian books with this study but neither mentions 3. ..b2 (WV)

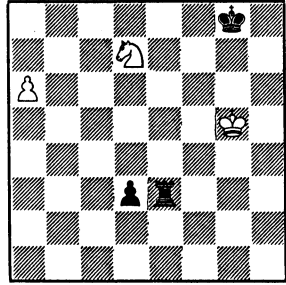
A fortunate result of the reference to the study has been to prompt Mr. Vandiest to compose an attractive extension of it. (see Diagram J.) Since Black wins after 1. Kd6 Bg8 2. b6 a2 3. Bxe6† Bxe6 4. b7

a1B! as in the Basilikov study, and also after 1. b6 Ke5 the solution is:- 1. Ke7 Bg8 2. b6 a2 3. Bxe6†/i Bxe6 4. b7 a1Q 5. b8Q Qf6†/ii 6. Kd6 Qd5† (6. .. B-† 7. Kc7) 7. Ke7 Qxb8 stalemate. i) Or 3. b7 a1Q 4. Bxe6† etc. but not 4. b8Q Qg7† wins. ii) 5. .. Qg7† 6. Kd6 Qd7† 7. Kc5 Qd5† 8. Kb6 =.

P. 464 - L: S. Kozlowski. Great carelessness in notation on my part here, duly spotted by Mr. Peckover. 8. Rc7 of course allows 8. .. Rxc7 and Black wins. Instead 8. Kb6 Re6† 9. Rc6 Re8 10. Rc7 Re6† 11. Kb7 Re8 achieves the critical position. In this line the drawing resource of playing the bR to the g-file was, for convenience, discussed at move 9 but can naturally be adopted much earlier, e.g. 3. .. Rg3. (WV)

No. 732: Y. Bazlov. "Very beautiful indeed, this stalemating manoeuvre!" writes Mr. Vandiest, "But is that all there is to it?" His answer

K. after Y. Bazlov J. Vandiest 3



Win

3

to this question appears as Diagram K, in which he skilfully exploits the latent possibilities. Solution:- 1. a7 (not 1. Sf6† Kf7 2. a7 Re5† & 3. .. Ra5 =) Re8 (1. .. d2 2. a8Q† Kf7 3. Qd5† & 4. Qxd2) 2. Sf6† Kf7 3. Sxe8 d2 4. Sd6† Ke6 5. a8Q d1Q 6. Qg8† Ke5 7. Sc4† Kd4 (7. .. Ke4 8. Qe6† etc.) 8. Qd8† Ke4 9. Qe8† (9. Qe7†? Kf3 =) Kd4 (9. .. Kf3 10. Qh5† Ke4 11. Qh4†) 10. Qd7† Ke4 11. Qe6† Kd4 (11. .. Kf3 12. Qg4†) 12. Qd6† Ke4 13. Qf4† finally winning the bQ after evading three attempts to draw by stalemate. Both the original study and this new version are free of duals.

No. 734: S. Lissy. It deserves to be noted that 1. Sc7† Ke7 2. Bf6† Rxf6 (instead of .. Kf8) does not save Black for after 3. Sd5† Kd6 4. Kxf6 Kc6 5. Ke5 Kb7 6. Ke4 Kc6 7. Kd3 Kb7 8. Kc3 Kc6 9. Kc4 d6. Repeated triangulation (wKd3/c3/c4) now forces bP to f5 whereafter it falls to the wK. 1. b7? only draws to 1. .. Rb6 2. b8Q Rxb8 3. Sxb8 Kd6 4. Kf5 Kc7.

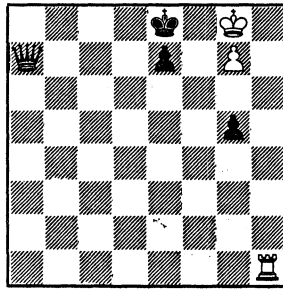
No. 735: E. Pogosjants. No win seems possible after 4. .. d3 (instead of 4. .. Sc3), a positional sacrifice clearing the rank for the bR and restricting White. If 5. Rxa2 Rb4 6. Rb2 (6. Ra3 d2 7. Sf2† Kg3 8. Kf1 Kf3 9. Rb1 Ke3 10. b4† Kf4 11. Sf2 Rxb4 =) d2 7. Sf2† Kg3 8. Kf1 Kf3 9. Rb1 Ke3 10. Kg2 Ke2 11. Kg3 Rb8 12. Sd1 Rxb3 =. If 5. Rh2† Kg4 6. Rxa2 Kf3 7. Ra4 Rh8 8. Sf2 Rd8 9. Kf1 d2 10. Ra1 Rc8 =. If 5. Sf2† Kg3 6. Sxd3 Rd4 =. (WDE)

No. 747: I. Kriheli. A letter from Mr. van Reek stimulated the following analysis on this interesting position. Re the comment in Note (i) Black can win, e.g. 1. Rf7? Re8 2. c7 Rc8 3. Rd7 Bg5 4. Kf3 h6 5. Ke4 Kg8 6. Kd5 h3 7. Kc6 h2 8. Rd1 Kf7 9. Kd7 Rxc7† 10. Kxc7 Be3 11. Rh1 Bg1 etc. On the other hand, apart from the introductory "bust", there

are dual drawing possibilities in the main line, of which the simplest is 10. Rd7 (instead of Rd4) reestablishing Zugzwang, while the more basic dual is 9. Kh1 Rc2 10. Kg1 h2† 11. Kh1 h4 12. Rd4. Now if 12. . . h3 13. Rd3=. If 12. . . Be7 13. Rd8†=. If 12. . . Rxc7 13. Rg4† Kf7 14. Rxh4 Bd6 15. Rh7†=. Finally if 12. . . Kf7 13. Rf4† Ke8 (there is nothing better) 14. Rxh4 Bd6 15. Re4† Kd7 16. Re1= for with bP on h2 there is no win (cf. Fine BCE No. 532).

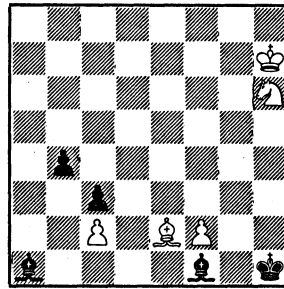
Our thanks to all correspondents, also those not specifically mentioned above, i.e. Mr. Boogaard (Nuland, Holland), Mr. Flower (Brussels), Mr. Harman (London), Mr. Marvan (Prague), Mr. Richardson (Leeds).

A. S. Kaminer and N. Rossolimo  
Shakhmaty 1928 4



Win 3  
1. Kh7 e6 2. Rb1/i Qc7 3. Rb2/ii g4 4. Rf2 Qb7 5. Rf4/iii Qb1† 6. Kh6 Qh1† 7. Kg6 Qb1† 8. Kg5 Qb5† 9. Kh6 wins. i) Thr 3. Rb8† Qxb8 4. g8Q†. ii) 3. Rb8† Ke7 4. g8Q Kf6† 5. Kh8 Qh2† 6. Qh7 Qxb8†. iii) 5. Rf8† Ke7 6. g8Q Qb1† 7. Kh8 Qh1† 8. Kg7 Qa1† 9. Kg6 Qb1† 10. Kg5 Qc1† 11. Rf4 e5=. The companion composer is the same Nicolas Rossolimo, born in 1910 in Kiev, who is now a U.S. Grandmaster.

B. Radu Voia (Romania)  
1 Pr., Magyar Sakkvilag 1950 5

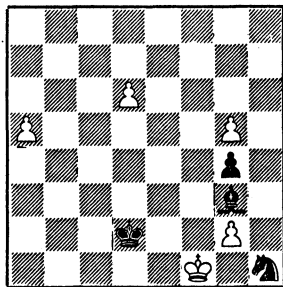


Draw 5  
1. Sf5 b3 2. Sg3† Kg2 3. Bxf1† Kxf2 4. c6 c2 5. Se2 Bb2 6. Sc1 Kxf1 7. Sa2 and draws, as bK cannot approach. The 'fortress' theme usually involves wK, but not here.

**Review. Kouzlo Sachoveho Diagramu, or Zauber des Schachdiagramms** by F. J. Prokop, Prague 1968. The idea behind this collection is a novel one. The author is a famous composer, not only of studies, but of self-mates. He has paired off the two genres so that on every diagrammed page a study with a given white force appears at the top and a self-mate with the identical black force appears below. The aim seems to be to try to popularise the self-mate, but the result, for readers of E G, anyway, is a collection of little known studies, 73 of them, 37 by the author. The booklet may prove difficult to obtain, as I have not noticed it mentioned anywhere else and only have a copy through the courtesy of D. J. Morgan of Aberystwyth, who received a complimentary one from the author himself. Here are 4 samples, all by Prokop.

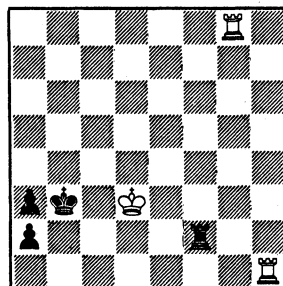
AJR

C. P. Joitsa (Romania)  
1st Prize, Revista de Sah 1954  
4



Win 5  
1. Kg1/i Bxd6 2. Kxh1 g3 3. g6 Be5 4. a6 Bd4 5. g7 Bxg7 6. a7 Bd4 7. a8Q Bf2 8. Qa3 Kc2 9. Qf3 Kb2 10. Qd3 Kc1 11. Qe2 Kb1 12. Qd2 Ka1 13. Qc2 and wK is sprung from his prison, bB being lost after any move. i) 1. d7? Ec7 2. a6 Sg3† 3. Kf2 Se4† 4. Kf1 Sg3† 5. Kg1 Bb6† 6. Kh2 Sfi† 7. Kh1 Sg3†=.

A. F. J. Prokop  
El Ajedrez Argentino 1956  
4



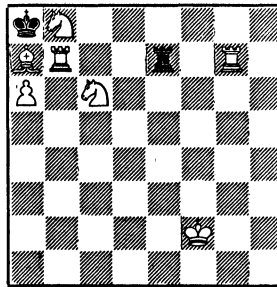
Win 3  
1. Rb8† Ka4 2. Rh7/i Rf5 3. Ra7+/ii Ra5 4. Re7 Ra6/iii 5. Re4† Ka5 6. Re1 Ka4 7. Kc4/iv Rc6† 8. Kd5 Rc3 9. Re4/v Ka5 10. Re7 Rd3†/vi 11. Ke4 Rd4† 12. Ke3 Rd6 13. Ra7† Ra6 14. Rxa6† Kxa6 15. Ra8† and 16. Rxa3. i) 2. Rh4? Ka5 3. Ra8† Kb5 4. Rxa3? Rf3†. 2. Kc4? Rf4† 3. Kd5 Rf5† 4. Ke6 Rh5 5. Ra1 Rb5=.

ii) 3. Rh4? Ka5 4. Ra8† Kb5 5. Rxa3?. iii) 4. ... Rd5† 5. Kc4 Rd4† 6. Kc5. iv) 7. Ra1? Rd6† 8. Kc4 Rc6† 9. Kd5 Rc2=.

v) 9. Re7? Rd3† 10. Ke4 Rd4† 11. Kf3 Rb4=.

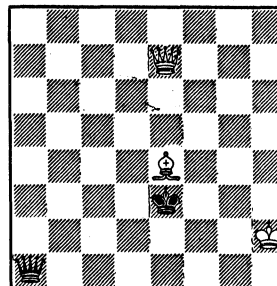
vi) 10. ... Ka6 11. Ra8† Kb6 12. Re1 Kb5 13. Ra1. Very difficult.

D. M. Henneberger  
(Switzerland)  
Nazionalzeitung 1931  
2



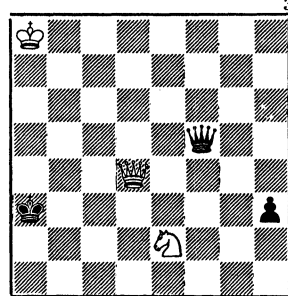
Win 7  
1. Bd4 Re2† 2. Kg3 Rg2† 3. Kf4 Rf2† 4. Ke5 Re2† 5. Kd6 Re6† 6. Kc7 Rxc6† 7. Kd8 Rc8† 8. Kd7 Rd8† 9. Kc7 Rc8† 10. Kb6 Rc6† 11. Ka5 Rxa6† 12. Kb5 Rb6† 13. Kc5 Rc6† 14. Kd5 Rd6† 15. Ke5 Re6† 16. Kf5 Rf6† 17. Kg5 Rf5† 18. Kh6 Rh5† 19. Kg6 Rg5† 20. Kf7 Rf5† 21. Ke7, and wins.

B. F. J. Prokop  
Tidskrift för Schack 1949  
2



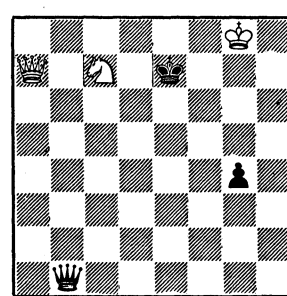
Win 3  
1. Bb1† Kd2/i 2. Qg5† Ke2 3. Qg2† Ke3 4. Qg1† Kd2 5. Qf2† Kd1 6. Qc2† Ke1 7. Qc1† Kf2 8. Qg1† K- 9. B† wins. i) 1. ... Kf4 2. Qh4†.

C. F. J. Prokop  
Lidove Listy 1944



Win 3  
1. Qa1† Kb4 2. Qb2† Ka4/i 3.  
Sc3† Ka5 4. Qa3† Kb6 5. Qd6†  
Ka5 6. Kb8 h2 7. Qa3† Kb6 8.  
Qa7† Kc6 9. Qc7 mate.  
i) 2. ... Kc5 3. Qa3† Kc4 4.  
Qc3† Kd5 5. Qa5†.

D. F. J. Prokop  
Basler Nachrichten 1951



Win 3  
1. Sb5† Kf6/i 2. Qg7† Ke6 3.  
Qh6† Ke5 4. Qd6† Kf5 5. Sd4†  
Kg5 6. Qe5† Kh4/ii 7. Sf5†  
Kg5 8. Se3† Kh4/iii 9. Sg2†  
Kh3 10. Sf4† Kh4 11. Qe7†  
Kg3 12. Qe3† Kh4 13. Sg2†  
Kh5 14. Qe5† Kh6 15. Qh8†  
Kg5 16. Qh4† and 17. Qh7†.  
i) 1. ... Ke6 2. Qb6†.  
ii) 6. ... Kg6 7. Qg7† Kh5 8.  
Qh8† Kg5 9. Se6†.  
iii) 8. ... Kh6 9. Qg7†.

**Review. Gallery of Chess Study Composers**, by F. S. Bondarenko, in Russian. 304 pages, on very good quality paper, though on some copies the pages were on receipt already partially detached from the spine. Historical development up to the 19th century occupies 5 pages, the precursors of Troitzky and Rinck take a further 5, while the modern classics, including Mattison, the Platov brothers and Leonid Kubbel take us up to p. 48 and the first 60 studies. Part II is rightly devoted to Soviet composers, among whom it is interesting to note Sergei Mikhailovich Kaminer with a correct date of demise of 1943 (at the age of 35) compared with a date in the 1964 Soviet **Dictionary of Chess** of 1937, and this section takes us up to study 231. The third part is devoted to the remainder of the world, with up to 10 pages, but usually not more than 2 or 3, for Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany (East and West), Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, England, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, USA, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Lebanon, Israel, India, South Africa and Australia. Many passport size photographs or sketched portraits are included, and the selection of studies is very attractive. About 300 composers appear, with examples, and a few more by name only. EG gets a mention. There is a section on joint compositions, and a kind of postscript on personal collections of studies. We give 4 examples from this excellent book that is much more than a mere anthology.

(A small number of copies is available from AJR at 12/6d each, post free.)

AJR

**Review. Soviet Chess**, by International Master R. G. Wade. 1968, by Neville Spearman, publishers who appear to be new to chess but who are obtaining excellent authors. There is, they say in many languages, no discussion of taste. I found this book, which covers all aspects of Soviet Chess, highly informative and readable, succeeding in combining a work of reference with something one could enjoy on a journey. It received an extraordinarily poor review in the April 1969 **Chess Life** (U.S.A.). The American reviewer found it dull, attributing this to the description 'compiled', rather than 'written' or even 'edited', which pre- here is an author being both modest and accurate, since he did not him- self play any of the games or compose any of the studies or problems to be found in the book. Again, the American reviewer jibs at 'brief passages (no games) about Janovsky, Rubinstein, Bernstein, Znosko- Borovsky, Tartakower, Nimzovitch and Bogoljubov', when the total time spent by all these players in Soviet lands was minute, Rubinstein being in any case universally deemed Polish. Again (again) the **Chess Life** account is followed by a review of **The Chess Companion** by (note the 'by') Irving Chernev, which consists 100% of compilations, yet the same reviewer is all praise in this case! The only good words for **Soviet Chess** come on the section devoted to the big names. Anyway, there is an appreciable section for the endgame study, over 30 of the 288 pages.

AJR

**Review. Chess in Moldavia**, in Russian. A mini-book, on poor paper, devoted to the history and personalities of this Black Sea corner of Europe. Only a few pages are devoted to composition, but notable names are F. Simkhovich (1896-1945), who lived in Bessarabia until 1925, V. Kuchuk and M. Bordenyuk, one study of each being given.

AJR

## SITUATION VACANT !

Wanted: Studies Editor for EG.

The job is no sinecure, if only because it is unpaid. It requires a methodical and energetic person who likes working with chess material. He must have a type-writer and should have at least some knowledge of German and chess-Russian. The job does not include most of the primary abstracting, which is mainly done by a small band of helpers, but it does include corresponding with the abstractors and editing their output. It also excludes proof-checking but includes taking detailed decisions on content that a proof-checker cannot take. Correspondence with J. R. Harman, "Spotlight" investigators, the printer and myself will be involved. Chess ability is required to select the best of the material submitted, but I am willing to give as much assistance as necessary with this. The appointment of a studies editor would leave me with the responsibilities of articles, reviews, subscriptions, magazine exchanges and general correspondence, and might even leave me time to compose something! "Job satisfaction?" That of making a major contribution to E G. Any offers?

AJR

## E G STATISTICS

47 periodicals are currently monitored for material, and of these, 41 are received on an exchange basis. 4 more are seen selectively, but we do not do the selecting. For local Soviet tourneys we rely exclusively on the kindness of correspondents in the USSR.

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In the 12 months ending 19.vii.69 I have corresponded with 232 different people on E G matters, involving 865 items (received combined with sent). The figure excludes magazines received and sent.

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Up to 19.viii.69 the total of E G renewals received for EG 17-20 was 39. The total of subscribers for EG 13-16 was a quite satisfactory 185.

AJR

## SOME QUICK SPOTLIGHT COMMENTS ON EG16

No. 762: M. N. Klinkov. No win after 5. ..Kc7, anticipating Sb5. E.g. 6. Ke6 c3 7. Kxd5 Bxc6† 8. Sxc6 Kd7=.

No. 764: N. J. Maclean. A simpler win is the immediate 1. Sb6† Ke5 2. Sd7† Kd5 (else 3. Bxh3†) and Sf6-g4-h2. (Nos 301/2 in "1234" are examples to follow.)

In the C. M. Bent sequence the following are faulty:

No. 766: No win. 4. ..Sd4 5. Bd6 Sf3 and Ph2 still falls.

No. 768: A simple alternative win is 2. Bd4†.

No. 772: Black wins by 2. ..Kh5, threatening 3. ..Bc7 and 4. ..Sg1 mate. There is no satisfactory answer.

No. 774: 1. d5 also draws and probably wins.

No. 780: A dual draw is 1. f5† Kxf5 2. e4† Kg4 (2. ..Kf4 3. Sd5†=) 3. Sc4 Kf4 (3. ..c1Q 4. Se5† Kf4 5. Sd3†=) 4. Ba5 Kxe4 5. Sd2† and 6. Sb3=.



No. 781: G. M. Kasparian. My comment regarding the wrong corner was inappropriate with bK so far away. (AJR)

Nos. 782, 784, 787, 809 already appeared as Nos. 584, 588, 585, 563.

No. 786: B. V. Badaj. A printing defect. There should be a wP at h4.

No. 788: Al. P. Kuznetsov. In the line 2. . . g5 3. hgQ† a win can be achieved by 7. Rg8. E.g. 7. . . Bc3 8. Rxg7† Kh6 9. Rg8 f5 (9. . . Kh7 10. Rc8) 10. Rg6† Kh7 11. Rxg5 etc.

No. 790: J. Lazar. Note (ii) seems a dual draw for after 2. Rf2 Qxe8 3. Rf8 looks very good.

No. 794: F. S. Bondarenko & Al. P. Kuznetsov. Black wins. He too has a pawn sacrifice: 7. . . d5! (8. Bxd5 Qe5†).

No. 795: V. Kalandadze. A dual win is 1. Qg8 Ka1 2. Qh8† (instead of 2. Qg7†) Ka2 3. Qxh2 gxh2/i 4. a7 Qd1† 5. Kxh2 g3† 6. Kh3 Qh1† (6. . . Qh5† 7. Kxg3 Qg6† 8. Kf2) 7. Kg4 Qd1† 8. Kg5. i) 3. . . Qd1† 4. Qg1 Qxd3 5. Qe1 Qh7† 6. Kg1 Qh2† 7. Kf1 Qh1† 8. Ke2 Qxg2† 9. Kd1.

No. 811: J. H. Marwitz. A bP needs to be added on f3. This amendment by the composer, which eliminates 1. Kf2 as a dual, was overlooked in the Award diagram. (Advised by F. A. Spinhoven.)

No. 816: C. J. de Feijter. 2. . . Bg7(?) is a good attempt at losing consummated by 4. . . Kf4?, whereafter 5. Re1 Kf3 6. Ke5 Kf2 7. Rh1 Ke3 8. Kd5 Kd3 9. Kc5 Kc2 10. Kb4 Kxb2 11. Rh2† wins for White. 4. . . Kf3 holds the draw.

No. 817: B. V. Badaj. The study is correct but not Note (i). After 1. Ra5? Rd5 is bad, for 2. Ra7 Rb5 3. Rc7 (not Rg7) Rxb6 4. Rg7 Rb5 5. Rc7 Rb6 6. Rg7 Rb1† 7. Kf2 Rb2† 8. Ke3 Rg2 9. Rc7=. But 1. . . Bd5 wins. If 2. Kf2 g4 3. Kg3 Bf3 4. d5 Rb8 etc.

No. 820: C. M. Bent. Note (i) should read: 1. Sc8? Qc8 wins. In the line given with 1. . . Qg1 White wins by 4. Kf6.

No. 822: B. Cvejic. Black wins by 3. . . Sfd5 (instead of 3. . . Sfd3) 4. Kb2 Se3 which was threatened anyway, or 4. . . Sc2.

No. 831: B. V. Badaj. Black wins. 2. . . Sxf4 (not . . . Rxg4†) 3. Rxc3 Se2†. Or 3. Kxf4 Rxf3† etc. with a technical win.

No. 838: M. N. Klinkov. After 9. Sf4 Bxb4 (instead of . . . Bd6) not only draws but wins for Black.

No. 850: I. Vandecasteele. There recurs the same dual win 12. Ke7 Rd7† 13. Ke6 which marred Mr. Nestorescu's original and gave rise to his amended version in EG14, p. 405.

No. 856: M. N. Klinkov. 1. Bd2 avoids the loss of the wR and produces a simple win on material.

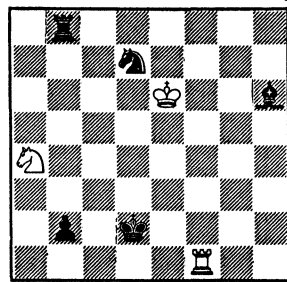
## DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

The Rubinstein Memorial Tourney attracted 149 entries by 87 composers from 11 countries. The Tourney was divided into two sections, the first being unrestricted and the second devoted to rook endings in memory of Rubinstein's virtuosity in over-the-board play with this force. Dr Max Euwe was president of an all-Dutch jury consisting of de Feijter, Marwitz, Mees, Selman and Spinhoven under the auspices of the "Alexander Rueb Foundation", a body which kindly donated a number of EG-subscriptions for EG9-12, but whose other activities in the endgame study field are unknown to me (AJR). The Rueb Foundation relates to the wishes of the first President of F.I.D.E. who devoted many years to his classification of studies frequently referred to in Mr Harman's "Anticipations".

No. 901: V. A. Bron. 1. Rf2†/i Kc1 2. Sxb2 Sf8† 3. Kf7 Rxb2/ii 4. Rf1† Kd2/iii 5. Rf6 Rb7† 6. Kg8 Bg7/iv 7. Rf2†/v Kd3 8. Rd2† Kc4 9. Rc2† Kd5 10. Rc7 Rb8 11. Rb7 Rxb7 stalemate. i) 1. Sxb2? Sf8† 2. Kf7 Rb7† (and not 2... Rxb2, which is the main line, a draw) 3. Kg8 Rg7† 4. Kxf8 Rg1† 5. Ke8 Rxf1 wins (no S-fork). ii) 3... Rb7† 4. Kg8 Rg7† 5. Kxf8 Rg2† 6. K- Rxf2 7. Sd3† (the fork!). Cr here 4... Rxb2 5. Rf1† Kd2 6. Rf6. iii) A fine thematic echo occurs after 4... Kc2, diverging with 7. Rc6† Kb3 8. Rc7 Rxc7 stalemate, but not 7. Rf2†? Kb3 8. Rf3† Kc4 9. Rf4† Kd5 10. Rf5† Kd6 wins. iv) 6... Rg7† 7. Kxf8 =. v) This time the other check would be fatal, 7. Rd6†? Ke3 8. Rd3† Kf4 9. Rf3† Ke5 10. Re3† Kd6 11. Rd3† Ke6 12. Rd6† Kf5 wins. "Two 'desperado' R variations, in one of which it must be sacrificed on the rank and in the other on the file. The stalemate position is well disguised. A brilliant setting - undoubtedly the best entry."

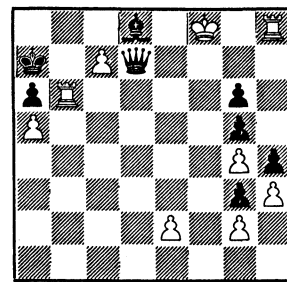
No. 902: M. Bordenyuk. 1. Rh7 Qxh7 2. Rb7†/i Kxb7 3. cdS† Kc7 4. Sf7 Kc6 5. e4 Kc5 6. e5 Kd4 7. e6 Ke3 8. e7 Kf4 9. e8B/ii Ke3 10. Bb5 Kd4 11. Bxa6 Kc5/iii 12. Bd3 Kc6 13. Bxg6 wins. i) 2. cdQ? Qf7†. 2. c8Q? Be7† 3. Ke8 Qg8† 4. Kd7 Qd5† 5. Kc7 Bd8† 6. Qxd8 Qc6†. ii) 9. e8Q? Qh8† 10. Ke7 Qf6† 11. Kd7 Qc6† 12. Ke7 Qd6†. 9. e8S? Ke3 10. Sf6 Qxf7† 11. Kxf7 Kf2. iii) It looks as if bK has saved the day, but a finish of classic simplicity has been engineered. The attempt 11... Kd5 is met by 12. Bb5 Kc5 13. Ed3. "2 R sacrifices, 2 underpromotions, very active play by the promoted men, and a surprise finale. Rather heavy construction."

No. 901 V. A. Bron  
1st Prize, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney, 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



Draw 3

No. 902 M. Bordenyuk  
2nd Prize, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



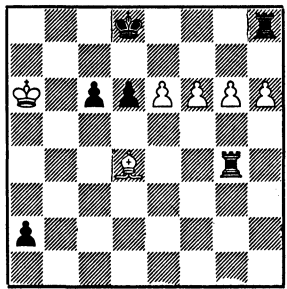
Win 9

No. 903: L. A. Mitrofanov. 1. g7 a1Q†/i 2. Kb7/ii Rxc7† 3. hg/iii Qh1 4. ghQ†/iv Qxh8 5. f7 Qh6 6. Be3 Qxe6 7. Bg5†/v Qe7†/vi 8. Kxc6 wins. i) 1... Re8 2. f7 a1Q† 3. Bxa1 Kc7 4. feS†. 1... Kc7 2. Bb6†. ii) 2. Bxa1? Kc7 with a fiendish mate. iii) 3. fg? Qxd4. iv) 4. Bb6†? Ke8 5. f7† Ke7 6. g8Q c5† 7. Ka7 Kxe6. v) 7. f8Q†? Kd7. vi) 7... Kd7 8. f8S† wins. "Great tension. W declines to capture bQ, and himself offers bB 4 times. The diagram is a little artificial, but the play and final position are extraordinary."

No. 904: G. M. Kasparyan. 1. Qh1 Ka7/i 2. Qg1† Ka8/ii 3. a6 Rb2/iii 4. Qd4 Rb8 5. Qc5/iv c6 6. a7 Rc8 7. Qf5 Rc7 8. Qe5 Rc8 9. Qe6 Rc7 10. Qd6 Rc8 11. Qd7 wins. i) 1. .. Kxa5 2. Qa8† Kb6 3. Qb8† Ka6 4. Qb5† Ka7 5. Qa5†. 1. .. Rc2† 2. Kb3 Rc5 3. Qa8† Kb5 4. Qb7†. ii) 2. .. Kb7 3. Qb1† Ka7 4. a6 Kxa6 5. Qb5† Ka7 6. Qa5†. iii) 3. .. Rd6 4. Qg2† c6 5. Qg7 wins. iv) 5. a7? Rb4† 6. Kxb4 c5† 7. Qxc5 Be7 =, or 7. Kxc5 Bb6† =. A 100% non-checking Q-stair! (AJR) See the remark to No. 795 on p. 496 of EG16. "A difficult theoretical ending, which W wins only by subtle manoeuvring."

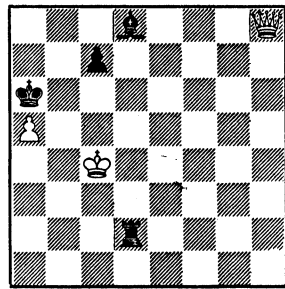
No. 905: E. Janosi. 1. Rd7† Ke8/i 2. Ra7 Rg2 3. Ra8† Ke7 4. f3/ii Rg3 5. Kc5 Rxf3 6. Sg6† Ke6 7. Ra6† and S-fork next move wins. i) 1. .. Kxf8 2. Rd8† K- 3. Rxc8 Kxc8 4. Kc6 with a win. 1. .. Kf6 2. Rd3 wins, either by simple material preponderance, or R-swap. ii) 4. f4? Rg8 5. Kc5 Rxf8 6. Rxf8 Kxf8 7. Kd6 Kf7 8. Ke5 Ke7 =. "A skilful miniature. The forced capture of the fP leads, in spite of the reduced material, to win of bR."

No. 903 L. A. Mitrofanov  
3rd Prize, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



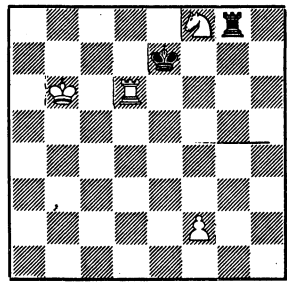
Win 6

No. 904 G. M. Kasparyan  
4th Prize, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



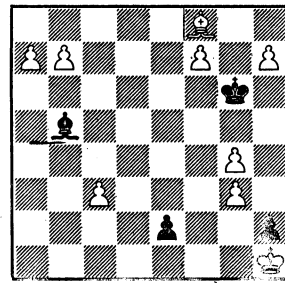
Win 3

No. 905 E. Janosi  
1 H.M., Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



Win 4

No. 906 S. Byelokon  
2 H.M., Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



Win 9

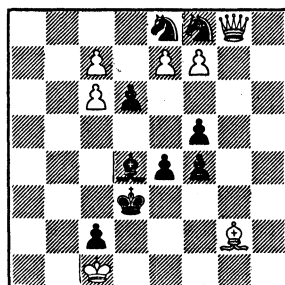
No. 906: S. Byelokon. 1. h8S† Kg5/i 2. Bh6† Kxg4 3. Bd2 Kh3 4. b8S e1Q†/ii 5. Bxe1 Be2 6. f8R Bd3 7. a8B wins. i) 1. ... Kh7 is not given, and I see no win, nor even a draw for W. The threat is 2. ... e1Q† 3. Kxh2 Bc6 and mates. 2. b8S is useless after 2. ... e1Q 3. Kxh2 Qf2† 4. Kh3 Qxa7 5. Bd6 Qg1 6. Kh4 Qh2† 7. Kg5 Qh6† 8. Kf5 Qxd6. "W minor promotion prevents B1 eP promoting. 4 successive minor promotions." (AJR).

The 3rd H.M., by Kasparyan, is wholly anticipated (JRH) by V. A. Sokov (1937), see No. 354 in Porreca's "Studi Scacchistici" (1967).

No. 907: S. Byelokon. 1. Bf1† Kc3 2. Qh8 Bxh8 3. efQ Bd4 4. Qh8 Bxh8 5. feQ Bd4 6. Qh8 Bxh8 7. c8Q Bd4 8. Qh8 Bxh8 9. c7 Kb3 10. Bc4† wins. "Witty 4-fold frustration of mate."

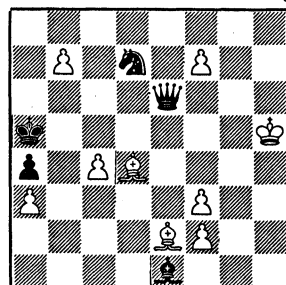
No. 908: Y. Zemlyansky and Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. f8Q Qh3† 2. Kg5 Bd2† 3. f4 Sxf8 4. Bb6† Ka6 5. b8Q Bxf4† 6. Kxf4 Qh2† 7. Ke3 Qxb8 8. c5† Kb7 9. Bf3† Kc8 10. Bg4† Sd7 11. f4 Qb7 12. Bf3 Qa6 13. Be2 Qa8 14. Bf3 Qb8 15. Bg4 Kb7 16. Bf3† Ka6 17. Be2† =. Both bK and bQ are chivvied in the final matrix, a remarkable and unmechanical discovery. (AJR)

No. 907 S. Byelokon  
4 H.M., Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



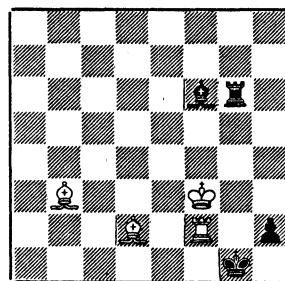
Win 7

No. 908 Y. Zemlyansky  
and Al. P. Kuznetsov  
5 H.M., Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



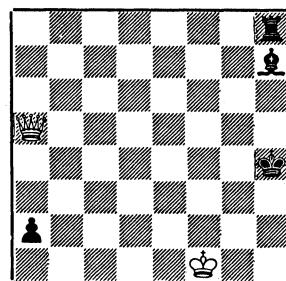
Draw 9

No. 909 M. N. Kleinkov  
6 H.M., Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



Win 4

No. 910 E. Dobrescu  
Commended, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



Win 2

No. 909: M. N. Klinkov. 1. Rf1†/i Kxf1 2. Ec4† Kg1 3. Be3† Kh1 4. Bd5 Rg5 5. Bc6/ii Rg2 6. Bf2 Bh4 7. Ke2 Bxf2 8. Kf1 and 9. Bxg2 mate.

i) 1. Be3? h1Q 2. Rg2† Kf1 3. Bc4† Ke1 4. Bd2† Kd1 5. Bb3 mate does not work because of 1. .. Rg3† 2. Kxg3 h1S† 3. Kf3 Sxf2. ii) 5. Bxg5? Bxg5? 6. Kf2 mate, but 5. .. Kg1 =.

No. 910: E. Dobrescu. 1. Qe1† Kg4 2. Qe2† Kf4 3. Qd2† Kf5/i 4. Qxa2 Kg6/ii 5. Qe6† Kg7 6. Qe5† Kg8 7. Qf6 Bb1 8. Kg2 Be4† 9. Kg3.

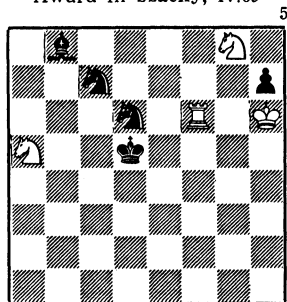
i) By indirect threats to bRh8, capture of which would control a1, wQ has forced bK to block both f-file and white diagonal, so that B1 is deprived of a check by bR or bB. ii) 4. .. Bg8 is the only reasonable alternative, 5. Qc2† Kg5 6. Qc8 Kg6 7. Kg1 Kg7 8. Qc3† Kh7 9. Qf6 Ba2 10. Qh4† K- 11. Qg3† and further checks will win (there are duals, e.g. after 11. .. Kf8 12. Qa3† or 12. Qb8† win, or 11. .. Kf7 12. Qf2† or 12. Qc7†; or 11. .. Kh7 12. Qh2(c7)†).

No. 911: V. Kalandadze. 1. Se7† Ke5 2. Rf8 Sce8 3. eSc6† Ke6 4. Sxb6 Sf7† 5. Kxh7 Ke7 6. aSc6† Kxf8 7. Sd7 mate.

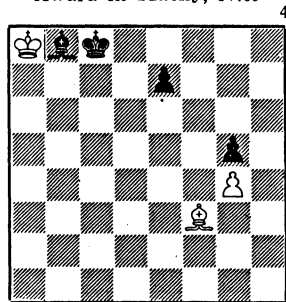
No. 912: V. Kovalenko. 1. Bb7† Kc7 2. Be4 Kc8 3. Bf5† Kc7 4. Bd3 Kc8 5. Ba6† Kc7 6. Bc4 Kc8 7. Be6† Kc7 8. Bf5 e6 9. Bd3 Kc8 10. Ba6† Kc7 11. Bb7 e5 12. Be4 Kc8 13. Bf5† Kc7 14. Bd3 Kc8 15. Ba6† Kc7/i 16. Bb7 e4 17. Bxe4 Kc8 18. Bb7† Kc7 19. Ba6 Kb6 20. Kxb8 wins. i) 15. Bf5† Kc7 16. Bd3 Kc8 17. Ba6† Kc7 18. Bb7 also appears to win. (AJR)

For similar studies, see EG16 Nos. 752 and 753, and also (JRH) a study in TfS xii.68, p. 322, though this and 752 cannot be considered anticipations because of overlapping tourney closing dates.

No. 911 V. Kalandadze  
Commended, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



No. 912 V. Kovalenko  
Commended, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



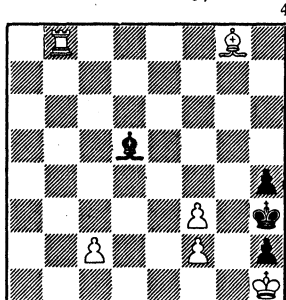
No. 913: M. Matous. 1. Rb3 Bxb3 2. c4 Bxc4 3. Bh7 Bd3 4. Be4 Bc2 5. Bb7 Bf5 6. Ba6 Bd3 7. Bc8†.

No. 914: E. Pogosjants. 1. Kf6 Bxe6/i 2. c6 Bc8 3. Bb5 Kxe8/ii 4. cb† Kd8 5. b8R wins. i) 1. .. Sxc5 2. e7† Kd7 3. Bb5 mate. 1. .. Bc7 2. e7† Kxe8 3. Bf7 mate. ii) 3. .. Sa5 4. c7 mate.

No. 915: E. Puhakka. 1. Sb7/i Ke3/ii 2. Sd6 Bc6 3. Sf5† Kf2/iii 4. Bb3 Ba8 5. Bc4 Bg2 6. Sd6/iii Ke3 7. Sb5 Kd2/iv 8. Sa3 Ke3 9. Sb1 Bf1 10. Sc3 Kc4 11. Sd1 Kxc4/v 12. Se3† and 13. Sxf1 wins. i) Preventing 1. .. Bb5. ii) Again threatening 2. .. Bb5. iii) Or 3. .. Kd2 4. Bb3 Kxe2 5. Sd4†. 3. Sc4† Kf2 would not have allowed 4. Bb3, while B1's 2. .. Bc6 is directed against e2-e4 by W. iv) 7. .. Bf1 8. Sc3 as main line.

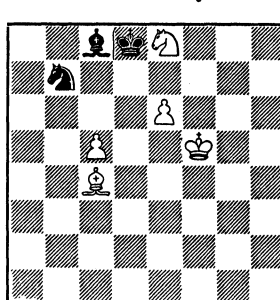
No. 916: L. Shilkov. 1. Re7 Kf8 2. Rxe8† Kxe8 3. Sd6† Kd7 4. Sf5 e2 5. Kd2 Ba6 6. Sg3 Sb1† 7. Kel Sc3 8. Se4 Sa4 9. Sg3 Sc3 10. Se4 Sxe4 stalemate.

No. 913 M. Matous  
Commended, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy, iv.69



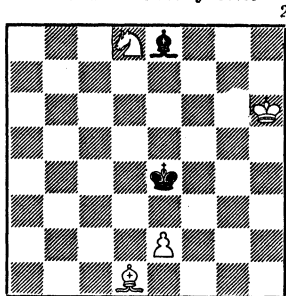
Win 6

No. 914 E. Pogosjants  
Commended, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy iv.69



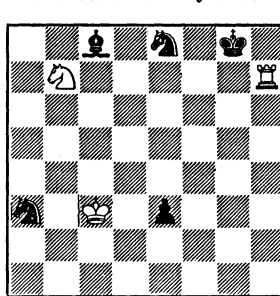
Win 5

No. 915 E. Puhakka  
Commended, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8  
Award in Szachy iv.69



Win 4

No. 916 L. Shilkov  
Commended, Rubinstein  
Memorial Tourney 1967-8.  
Award in Szachy iv.69

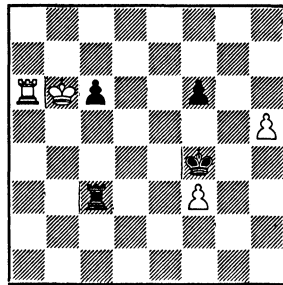


Draw 3

No. 917: A. Botokanov. 1. h6 Rb3†/i 2. Kc7 Rb5 3. Ra4† Kg3 4. Rg4† Kh3 5. h7 Rh5 6. Rg7 c5 7. Kd6 c4 8. Ke6 f5/ii 9. Ke5/iii c3 10. Kf4 c2/iv 11. Rc7 c1Q† 12. Rxc1 Rxh7 13. Rh1† wins. i) 1. .. Rc1 or 1. .. Rxf3 2. Ra4† Kg5 3. Rh5 wins. ii) 8. .. c3 9. Kxf6 c2 10. Rc7 similarly to the main line. iii) 9. Kf6? f4 10. Kg6 Kh4 11. Rc7 Rg5† 12. Kf6 Rh5 13. Kg7 Kg3. iv) 10. .. Kh2 11. Ke3. The author intends the letter R (stretched sideways across the board) to be seen in the diagram, for Rubinstein. W. Proskurowski suggests a flaw with 2. .. Re3 3. Kd7 Rb3 4. Ke6 Kg5 5. h7 Rb8 6. Ra7 Kg6 =.

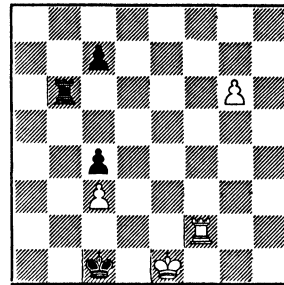
No. 918: V. Dolgov and B. Sidorov. 1. Rg2 Rb8 2. g7 Rg8 3. Kf1 Kd1 4. Kg1 Ke1 5. Kh2/i Kf1 6. Kh1 Ke1 7. Kg1 Kd1 8. Kf1 Kc1 9. Ke1 c6/ii 10. Kf1 Kd1 11. Kg1 Ke1 12. Kh2 Kf1 13. Kh1 Ke1 14. Kg1 Kd1 15. Kf1 Kc1 16. Ke1 c5 17. Kf1 Kd1 18. Kg1 Ke1 19. Kh2 Kf1 20. Kh1 Ke1 21. Kg1 Kd1 22. Kf1 Kc1 23. Ke1 Re8† 24. Kf2 Rg8 25. Ke3 wins.  
 i) the first of 3 triangulations. Of course, 5. Kh1, followed by 6. Kh2, here and later, is equally effective, but hardly counts as a dual.  
 ii) 9. . . Re8† 10. Kf2 wins much sooner than in the main line. W. Proskurovski points out that 2. Kf1, with g7 later, is possible, while a simple march of wK to h7, with wR playing on g-file, also seems a serious flaw. (AJR)

No. 917 A. Botokanov  
 1st Prize, Rubinstein  
 Memorial Tourney 1967-8 -  
 Rook and Pawns Section  
 Award in Szachy iv.69



Win 4

No. 918 V. Dolgov  
 and B. Sidorov  
 2nd Prize, Rubinstein  
 Memorial Tourney 1967-8 -  
 Rook and Pawns Section  
 Award in Szachy iv.69



Win 4

**Review** A very welcome reprint by Dover appears under the title **360 Brilliant and Instructive End-Games**. This is the famous Troitzky "360" (see EG16 p. 516), but with one significant omission. The appendix analysing 2S's v P is not there. So, the original retains its value.

AJR

**Computers.** A significant weakness in computer chess so far has been the endgame, possibly because no one has yet discovered how to 'teach' computers chess the sensible way, that is by starting with mastering the elements and building up to the complicated positions. Now ex-World Champion Botvinnik predicts (from the vii.69 issue of the East German *Schach*, quoting *Deutsches Sportecho*) that in 1970 a computer will beat a grandmaster. Key figure in this prediction is Vladimir Butenko, computer programmer and player in the first category employed in the Academy of Sciences computer centre at Akademgorodok in Siberia. Other experts remain unconvinced that such a great advance in computer chess is possible so soon.

AJR

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Friday 3rd October 1969, at 101 Wigmore St., London W 1 (IBM Bui-  
lding, behind Selfridge's in Oxford St.). Time: 6.15 p.m.

Sydney Capsey: "Pawn Mates".

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