

### THE CLASSIFICATION OF STUDIES

by G. M. Kasparyan

(translated by Paul Valois)

Modern study composition has reached a stage of development where it is difficult to find one's bearings in the variety of works published. The qualitative, and in particular the quantitative dimensions of the modern study are rapidly increasing. If one assumes that at the present time some 25,000-30,000 studies exist, then the desire naturally arises to know what are all these studies, spread through many different publications throughout the world - in books, magazines and newspapers. Studies published in collections, of course, are easily attainable. As for those in magazines and in particular in newspapers, things are much more difficult in view of the scarcity of information about these sources. The time has come to assemble this vast quantity of studies, to examine and systematize them in order to assess the achievements of the past, to clarify the present state of affairs and to determine the prospects for future development.\*

Until now no clear system of classification which might satisfy everybody and yet remain simple and obvious has been worked out. I do not think that one can that easily develop such a system for practical use. But as a first step

towards the truth, here is a possible scheme for classifying studies by content:-

1. Mate.
2. Stalemate.
3. Domination (for win).
4. Domination (for draw).
5. Positional draw.
6. Systematic ideas.
7. Utilization of pawns.
  - (a) Queen promotions.
  - (b) Minor promotions.
8. Studies with **prominent counterplay** (aiming at stalemate, positional draw etc.).
9. Pawn studies.
10. Other win studies.
11. Other draw studies.

The last two groups (10 and 11) would be of a general nature and would require further division into subgroups.

For my new work "Domination",\* which will consist of two volumes and contain over 2500 studies, I searched for studies featuring the win of material. The term "domination", as is well known, was invented by the great French composer H. Rinck. Its essence is that W pieces attack squares which B1 pieces then cannot occupy, leading to loss of material. I decided in the book to widen the definition of "domination" to

\* The explicit aim of anticipation retrieval might be added. (AJR)

\* Available, £1 post free, from AJR (Vol. 1 only). Review in EG35.

mean the trapping of pieces based on various elements - geometric, those of pinning, tying down to other pieces, discovered attack, refutation of mating threats, incarceration, zugzwang and so on. Why did I decide to do that? For a very important reason - these elements find their way into many studies, without any barriers between them. In fact, quite often in a study showing win of material B1 will lose in one variation through pin of a piece and in another because of a discovered attack and in a third through defending against mate, and so on. Thus the book contains many studies where W wins by the gain of material using the various devices mentioned above. Thus the concept of domination became wider, which somewhat simplified classification of the studies in the book. I also took the material into account in the classification. The studies were broken into groups, of which material was one of the principal determinants. The classification answers two questions: 1. Which B1 piece is being caught? 2. Which W pieces participate in the domination? Putting it this way allows the reader to find quickly that group of studies which interests him.

It seems to me that in elaborating different groups of studies by content, one can also adopt this combined system, where one takes into account material alongside the thematic elements. Of course, it is difficult to look ahead and make any categorical conclusions about how further work on creating a basic classification of studies should proceed. Such work is very time consuming and demanding. I feel that one should not complicate classification, but simplify it, bring out the main features of the content and putting aside the secondary, which in many studies only hampers a clear understanding. I hope that the grey areas in study composition will gradually disappear and

that by the combined efforts of the study world a proper classification will come about to reflect what has been composed.

**Corrections to, and comments on, TEST TUBE CHESS (contd.)**

Oisín McGuinness, a young enthusiast from Mount Merrion, Ireland, has spotted two notation errors.

p. 88 115 7. Qxd4 should be Qxc4.  
p. 321 ... (c) ... 3. Kxa2 should be Kxd2.

He also points out that it is a probable error that C. Forth is described on p. 85 as an Englishman, Carlow being firmly located in mid-Ireland. Very little indeed is known about this gentleman, except that he lived most of his life in Waterford, paid a brief visit to London (recorded in The Chess Player's Chronicle on the occasion of his death in 1847) in 1843, and contributed the analysis mentioned in TTC. I must thank Dr Adriano Chicco for drawing my attention to the CPC reference.

AJR

#### Tourneys

1. New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London WC1. Closing date: postmark 31.xii.73. Formal. Judges: Hooper, Sobey, Staude.
2. Bondarenko Jubilee. Entries to: Stadion Dinamo, Obl Sovetu "Dinamo", Ul. Dzerzhinskaya 35, Dniepropetrovsk 320027, U.S.S.R. Closing date: 31.iii.74. Judge: F. S. Bondarenko.
3. "International Tourney", Oblaetnomy Shakhmatny-Shashechnomy kluby, Ul. Zhukovskovo 33, Odessa 1, 270001 U.S.S.R. Closing date: 1.vii.74.
4. **The Problemist**, informal tourney 1974-75. To: A. J. Sobey, 15 Kingswood Firs, Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey GU26 6EU, England. Judge: A. J. Roycroft.

**ASSIAC JUBILEE Tourney  
of EG - Final Award**

1st Prize: V. A. Bron, No. 1850.  
(No. 1849 eliminated, see No. 1849a, note (x).)

2nd Prize: J. Rusinek, No. 1848.  
After composer's 8. Bf8 Rf3, the continuation 9. Bh6† draws as well as the given 9. Bd6. Then: 9. . . Kg3 10. Bg7 Re3 11. Eh6 Rel (. . Rf3; Bg7=) 12. Ec1 e4 13. Exe4, or 12. . . Sc3 13. Bd2. However, the main line can be considered to be 6. Bd3 Rg1 7. Ec5 Rh1 8. Bd6 Rh3 9. Eb4 Rh6 10. Kb3 Rh3 11. Kc2 Rh1 12. Bd6 positional draw. Note that 6. Bc4? Ke4(f5) 7. Ba2 Sd2 wins.

3rd Prize: Maksimovskikh and Perkonaja, No. 1852. (No. 1851 eliminated, bust by 3. Kb1 Se6, 4. Rc3 Sf8 5. Rc8 Rb2† 6. Kc1 Rb8 7. Rc7 Rc8, or 4. h7 Sg7 5. Rb3 Se8 6. Rb8 Re2 7. Kc1 Re7, or 4. Rb3 Sd8 5. Rb8 Rd2.)

4th Prize: A. van Tets, No. 1853.

5th Prize: A. H. Branton, No. 1854, without first move by White and Black.

1st-5th H.M. Nos. 1855-1859.

1st-6th Commended and 4 Special Prizes: as published.

Thanks to V. A. Eron (USSR) and V. Kos (Czechoslovakia) for analytical comments.

All prizes have been either distributed or ordered.

October 1973

AJR  
H. Fraenkel

(Hillel Aloni kindly informs that P. Sadger, composer of No. 1866, is in his 50's, hence not a "young" man, as implied on p. 480. Apologies.)

As far as can be ascertained, no matters of relevance to studies were decided at the FIDE Subcommittee's meeting at Imola (near Bologna, Italy) in x.73. AJR

**AJR mini-report on  
Subscriptions**

How would you like to subscribe to an East European chess magazine AND help EG at the same time?. If this appeals to you, send your name and address to AJR, together with the name of the magazine you select and a year's subscription to EG (i.e. £ 2,00). You may choose from: Shakhmatna Misl (Bulgaria), Magyar Sakkélet (Hungary), Szachy (Poland), Revista Romana de Sah (Romania), Shakhmaty v SSSR (USSR), Shakhmatny Bulletin (USSR), Ceskolovensky Sach (Czechoslovakia). All these magazines appear monthly. I shall then arrange for a national of the country concerned to send you the magazine you desire, and he will be sent EG.

An arrangement of this kind will help us through currently troubled financial waters, if it is supported. A small number of subscribers decided not to renew when the subscription increased. There are (at 25.xi.73) still the following outstanding renewals: AATA, EA, ECh, CF-H, LAH-S, RGr, EdHo, JRHo, AIH, MBJ, DHL, CMa, JLRa, CPK-F; LMa, RMi, GNe, MBe, RKG, LMu, ADu, PLe, SSa, HHS, JdeJ, WJGM, WAR, ARuSt, JvD, DFr, BSh, AvT, WPr, WI (3), MSch; RBr, WLa, PCL, FJSk, MGvP, HWT, OWe; (KAB, LAK, NeMcK, EMar, RWe, BiWh).

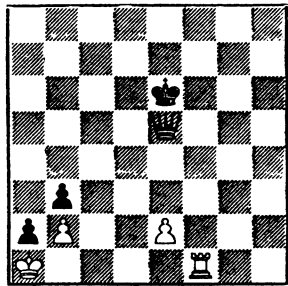
**Obituary.** Robert Smith (see EG32, p. 493), of Buckfastleigh, South Devon, died in September, 1973. One of our older and most loyal members he was also well known in draughts circles.

Rev. F. Guillaume, known in Canadian chess circles as "Charlie Hess", died 17.x.72. He ran the compositions column in **Canadian Chess Chat** (see EG32, p. 492).



Se5† Kc8 12. Qc6† Kd8 13. Sf7† Ke7 14. Qf6† Kd7 15. Qd8† and wins i) 1. Sc4? Kf5 2. Kg7 Sg6 Sd2 Kg5 4. Sf3† Kh5 draw. ii) 4. ... Kf5 5. Se5 d2 6. Sc4 d1S 7. Se5 Sxe5 8. h8Q wins.

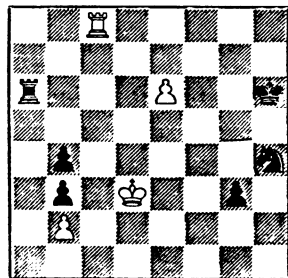
No. 1905 A. K. Kalinin  
Shakhmaty/Sahs v.72



Draw 4+4

No. 1905: A. K. Kalinin. 1. e4/i Qb5 2. Rg1 Qc5 3. Rh1 Qf2 4. e5 Kf5 5. e6 Qg2 6. Rcl Qd2 7. Rh1 draw, for example by 7. ... Kg4 8. e7 Qe2 9. e8Q Qxe8 10. Rg1† Kh3 11. Rh1† Kg2 12. Rg1† and so on. i) 1. Rf3? Qd5 2. Re3† Kf6 3. Rf3† Kg5 4. Rg3† Kh4 5. Rg1 Kh3 6. e4 Qd2 7. e5 Kh2 8. Rf1 Kg2 and wins. A refutation of 3. Rh6†? is also given, but it makes no sense.

No. 1906 P. Perkonaja  
1st Pr., Thèmes-64, 1970-71  
Dedicated to Harold Lommer  
Award: x-xii.72 and i-iii.73

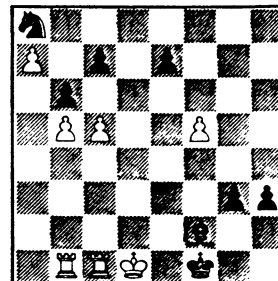


Draw 4+6

No. 1906: P. Perkonaja. 1. e7 Rd6† 2. Kc4 Re6 3. e8Q Rxe8 4. Rxe8 g2 5. Rel/i Sf3 6. Rcl/ii Sd2†/iii 7. Kd3 Sf1 8. Rc6† Kg7/iv 9. Rc4 Sh2 10. Rcl Sf1 11. Rc4 g1R/v 12.

Rxb4 Rg3† 13. Ke2 Sh2 14. Kf2 Rd3/vi 15. Ke2 Rh3 16. Kf2 (for Kg2) 16. ... Rd3 17. Ke2 drawn. i) 5. Re6†? Kg5 (same reply to 1. Rh8†?) 6. Rel Sf3 7. Rcl Kf4 (for ... Sd2† and ... Sf1) 8. Kxb4/vii Ke3 (for 9. ... Kd2 and 10. ... Sel) 9. Kxb3 Sd2† 10. K- Sf1 11. Rc3† Kd2. ii) 6. Rd1? Sd2† 7. Kxb4 Sf1 8. Rd6† Kg7 9. Rd7† Kf6 10. Rd6† Kf5 11. Rd5† Kf4 12. Rd4† Kf3 13. Rd3† Ke2. iii) 6. ... Kg5 7. Kxb4 Kf4 8. Rc4† Kg3 9. Rc8. iv) 8. ... Kg5 (h5) 9. Rc8 Sg3 10. Rcl Sf1 11. Rc8, a positional draw. v) 11. ... g1Q 12. Rg4†. vi) 14. ... Rh3 15. Kg2. vii) 8. Kxb3 Ke5 9. Kxb4 Kd2 10. Ral Sel. Or 8. Kd3 Ke5 9. Rd1/viii Ke6 10. Ke3 g1Q† 11. Rxl Sxg1 12. Kd4 Se2† 13. Kc4 Sel. viii) 9. Kc4 Sd2† 10. Kxb4 Sf1 11. Rc5† Kf4 12. Rc4† Kf3 13. Rc3† Kf2 (e2). "Two positional draws - very interesting and difficult." Judge: A. Hilbedrand.

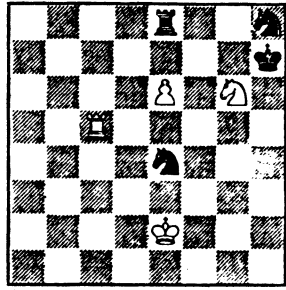
No. 1907 Al. P. Kuznetsov  
2nd Pr., Thèmes-64, 1970-71  
Version x-xii.70



Win 7+8

No. 1907: Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Kd2†/i Kg2 2. c6 h2 3. Rh1 Bg1 4. Ke2 Kxh1 5. Kf3 g2 6. Kg4 e5 7. f6 e4 8. f7 e3 9. f8B e2 10. Bb4 e1Q 11. Bxel Bc5 12. Bf2† g1Q† 13. Rxl† hgQ† 14. Bxg1 Kxg1 15. Kf5 wins. i) 1. c6? Be3 2. Rc2 g2 3. Ra2 g1Q 4. Kc2† Ke2 5. Kc3† Kf3 6. Rxl Bxg1 7. Kc4 h2 8. Rxh2 Bxh2 9. Kd5 Kf4 10. Ke6 Kg5 11. Kxe7/ii Kxf5 12. Kd7 Kf6 13. Kc8 Ke7 14. Kb7 Kd8 15. Kxa8 Kc8 stalemate. ii) Or 11. Kd7 Kxf5 12. Kc8 e5 13. Kb8 e4 14. Kxa8 e3 15. Kb7 e2 16. a8Q e1Q draw.

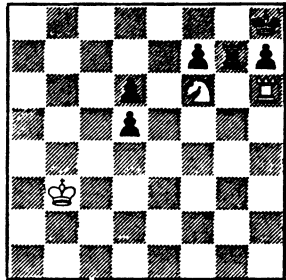
No. 1908 Zvi Rot  
3rd Prize, Thèmes-64, 1970-71



Draw 4+4

No. 1908: Zvi Rot. 1. Rc4/i Sd6/ii 2. Sf8† Rxf8/iii 3. Rc7† Kg8/iv 4. Rd7 Se8/v 5. Rf7/vi Sxf7 6. e7 drawn. i) 1. Re5? Sg3†, but not 1. ... Sc3†? 2. Kd3 Sxg6 3. Rh5† and 4. Kxc3. After 1. ... Sg3† the line could go 2. Kf3 Sxg6 3. Rg5 Sf5, and not here 3. ... Sf1? 4. Ke2 Rf8 5. e7 Sxe7 6. Rg1 Sh2 7. Rh1, or 6. ... Sf5 7. Rxf1, though not 5. Rg1? Sf4†. ii) 1. ... Rxe6 2. Sf8†. iii) 2. ... K- 3. Rc6. iv) 3. ... Kg6 4. Rc6 Se8 5. e7† Rf6 6. Rxf6†. v) 4. ... S- 5. e7 and 6. Rd8. vi) 5. Rd8? Sg6 6. Ke3 Kg7.

No. 1909 B. Kampmann  
(iv.-vi.70)  
1 Hon. Men.,  
Thèmes-64, 1970-71  
Version x-xii.70

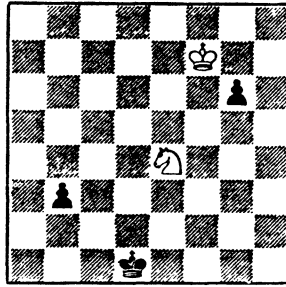


Win 3+6

No. 1909: B. Kampmann. 1. Kb4 d4 2. Rh1 d3/i 3. Kc3/ii d2 4. Kc2 d5 5. Kd1 d4 6. Kc2 d1Q† 7. Kxd1 d3 8. Kc1(e1) d2† 9. Kd1 Rg1† 10. Rxc1. i) 2. ... d5 3. Rh2/iii d3 4. Kc3 d2 5. Kxd2 d4 6. Kc2(e2) d3† 7. Kd2 Rg2† 8. Rxc2. ii) 3. Kb3?

d5 4. Kc3 d2 5. Kc2 d4 6. ... d3 and W is in Zugzwang. After 3. Kc3 the reply ... d5 is met by 4. Rh2 d4 5. Kd2. "Two positions of reciprocal Zugzwang in chameleon echo."

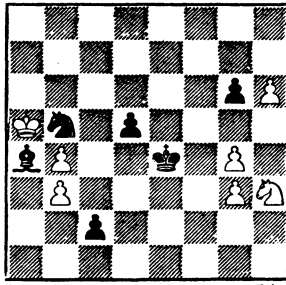
No. 1910 M. Doré  
(iv.-vi.71)  
2 Hon. Men.,  
Thèmes-64, 1970-71



Draw 2+3

No. 1910: M. Doré. 1. Sc5/i b2 2. Sa4 b1Q/ii 3. Sc3† Kc2 4. Sxb1 g5 5. Sa3† Kd3 6. Sb5 g4 7. Sc7/iii g3 8. Se6/iv Ke3 9. Sg5. i) 1. Kf6? b2 (Kc2? Sd6) 2. Sc3† Kc2 3. Sb5 Kb3 4. Sd4† Ka4(c4) 5. Se2(Sf3) Kb4(Kc3), thus suggesting the actual solution. ii) 2. ... g5 3. Sxb2† Ke2 4. Sc4 g4 5. Se5 g3 6. Sg6. This remote move is intended to be a counterpart to 7. Sc7 in the main line, a kind of echo. iii) 7. Sd6? g3 8. Sf5 g2. iv) 8. Sd5? Ke4 9. Sf6†(Sc3†) Kf3.

No. 1911 A. P. Maksimovskikh  
(x-xli.71)  
3 Hon. Men.,  
Thèmes-64, 1970-71  
Version iv.-vi.72

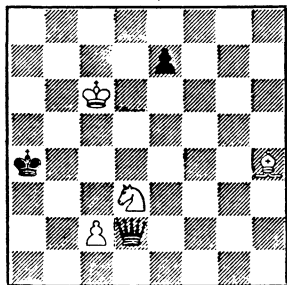


Draw 7+6

No. 1911: A. P. Maksimovskikh. 1. h7/i c1Q 2. h8Q Qc7† 3. Kxa4 Sc3† 4. Ka3 Qa7† 5. Kb2 Qa2† 6. Kxc3/ii Qa1† 7. Kd2 Qxh8 8. Sg5† Kd4/iii 9. Sf3† Ke4 10. Sg5†. i) The original had no bPg6, when there was a complex cook with 1. Sf2†. ii) 6. Kc1? Qb1† 7. Kd2 Qd1† 8. Kxc3 Qc1. iii) 8. ... Ke5 9. Sf7†.

Rh8(g8, f8, e8) 5. Sb8 R5† 6. Kc4 (Kd4) Ra5/i 7. Sc6 Ra6/ii 8. Kc5. i) Checking on the fourth rank would not allow bR to reach a5. ii) 7. ... Rc5† 8. Kd4.

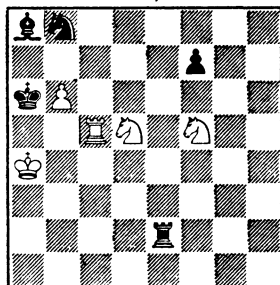
No. 1912 V. A. Bron (vii-ix.70)  
Commended,  
Thèmes-64, 1970-71



Win 4+3

No. 1912: V. A. Bron. 1. Sb2† Kb4 2. Be1 Qc3† 3. Kd1/i e6† 4. Kd6/ii e5 5. Sd3† Kc4 6. Bxc3 Kxc3 7. Se1 e4 8. Kd5 e3 9. Ke4 Kd2 10. c4. i) 3. Kb6(d7)? e5 4. Sd3† Kc4 5. Bxc3 Kxc3 6. Se1 e4 7. Kc6 e3 8. Kd5 e2 9. Ke4 Kd2 draw. ii) 4. Kxe6? Qxe1† wins.

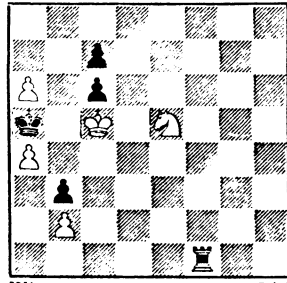
No. 1914 V. Kalandadze (x-xii.70)  
Commended,  
Thèmes-64, 1970-71



Win 5+5

No. 1914: V. Kalandadze. 1. Ra5† Kb7 2. Ra7† Kc8 3. Rxa8 Ra2† 4. Kb5 Rxa8 5. b7† Kxb7 6. Sd6† Ka7 7. Se7 Sd7 8. Sc6 mate.

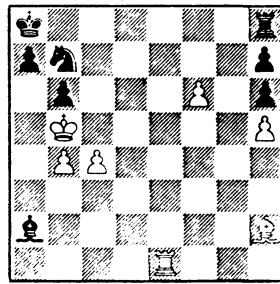
No. 1913 C. Goumondy (iv-vi.71)  
Commended,  
Thèmes-64, 1970-71



Win 5+5

No. 1913: C. Goumondy. 1. a7 Rf8 2. Sd7 Ra8 3. Sb8 Kxa4 4. Sxc6

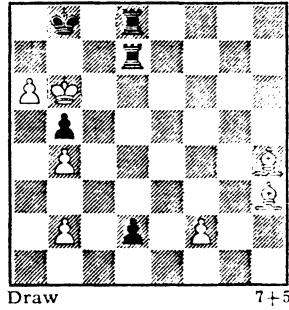
No. 1915 L. Katsnelson  
1st Prize.  
Award v.t.  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Win 7+8

No. 1915: L. Katsnelson. Judge: A. Kazantsev. 1. f7 Sd8 2. Re8 Kb7 3. Re7† Ka8 4. Ka6 Bxc4† 5. b5 Sc6 6. Re8† Sb8† 7. Bxb8 Bxf7 8. Re7 Be6 9. Rxe6 Re8 10. Rxh6 Re1 11. Bxa7 Ra1† 12. Kxb6 Ra6† 13. Kc7 Rxh6 14. b6 wins. For the 2nd Prize (Pogosjants), see No. 1171 in EG22.

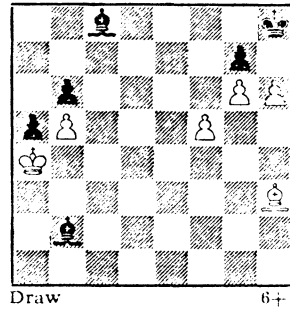
No. 1916 S. Pivovar  
3rd Prize,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Draw 7+5

No. 1916: S. Pivovar. 1. a7† Ka8 2. Bg2† Rd5 3. Bxd8 d1Q 4. Ka6 and W can just keep bQ out: 4. ... Qd4 5. Bb6 Qc4 6. Bh1 Qc6 7. f4 Qe6 8. Bf3 Qc8† 9. Ka5 Qc4 10. Ka6 Qa2† 11. Ba5 Qb3 12. Bh1 Qd1 13. Bg2 Qh5 14. Bb6 Qf5 15. Bh1 Qd7 16. Bf3 Qc6 17. Bh1 Qc8† 18. Ka5 Qf5 19. Ka6 Qd3 20. Bg2 Qb3 21. Ph1 Qa4† 22. Ba5 Qa2 23. Bf3 etc.

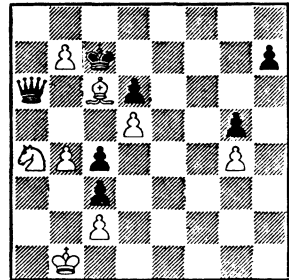
No. 1918 V. Yakimchik  
5th Prize,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Draw 6+6

No. 1918: V. Yakimchik. 1. f6 gh 2. g7† Kh7 3. Be6 Bxe6 4. g8Q† Bxg8 5. f7 Bg7 6. f8S† Kh8 7. Sf6† Kh7 8. Sf8† draw. JRH: Cf T. R. Dawson (1923) in Magyar Sakkvilag -- //8/2p5/p7/b7/kp4p1/1pPS1bP1/1P5K/8// 5+8 = . 1. c4 Bb6 2. Sc5† Ka5 3. Sxb3† Ka4 4. Sc5† Ka5 5. Sb3†.

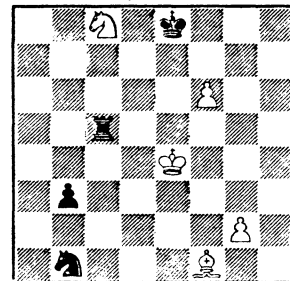
No. 1917 F. Bondarenko  
and Al. P. Kuznetsov  
4th Prize,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Win 8+7

No. 1917: F. Bondarenko and Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. b5 Qa5 2. b6† Kb8 3. Ka1 Qb4 4. Ka2 Qa5 5. Ka3 Qa6 6. Kb4 h6 7. Ka3 Qa5 8. Ka2 Qb4 9. Ka1 Qa3† 10. Kb1 Qb4† 11. Ka2 Qa5 12. Ka3 Qa6 13. Kb4 wins. JRH: A development of No. 174 (1965) in EG5, by the same pair.

No. 1919 A. Belenky  
(after V. Bron)  
Special Prize,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968

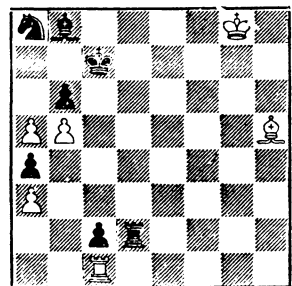


Draw 6+4

No. 1919: A. Belenky (after V. Bron). 1. Sd6† Kd8 2. Sc4 b2 3. Sxb2 Sd2† 4. Kd4 Rc2 5. Kd3 Rxb2 6. Kc3 Ra2 7. Bd3 Ke8 8. f7† Ke7 9. f8Q† Kxf8 10. f6 Ke8 11. Bg6† Kd7 12. Bf5† Kd6 13. Bd3 draw. JRH: did not trace the Bron, but AJR suggests No. 112 (1960) in his collection -- the 1st Prize in the Olympiad Tourney.

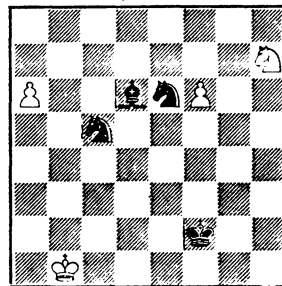


No. 1921 D. Banni  
1 Hon. Men.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Draw 6+7

No. 1922 E. Belikov  
and An. G. Kuznetsov  
3 Hon. Men.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968

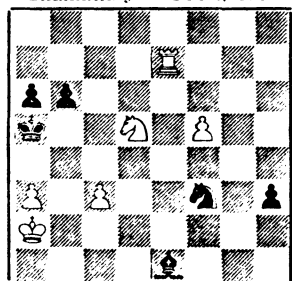


Draw 4+4

No. 1920: D. Banni. 1. Bf3 Ba7 2. Bxa8 Rd8† 3. Kf7 Rxa8 4. Rxc2† Kd7 5. Rd2† Kc8 6. Rc2† Kb8 7. a6 stalemate.

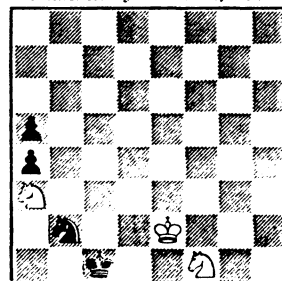
No. 1922: E. Belikov and An. G. Kuznetsov. 1. a7 Sc7 2. f7 Sd7 3. f8Q/i Sxf8 4. Sf6 Ba3 5. Ka2 Bc1 6. Kb1 Ba3 7. Ka2 draw. i) 3. Sg5? Ke3 4. Se6 Sa8 wins. JRH: Interesting to compare with Perelman (1928), p. 64 of Kasparian's 'Positional Draws', and Perelman (1954), No. 123 in the same.

No. 1921 Y. Dorogov  
2 Hon. Men.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Win 6+6

No. 1923 N. Sikdar  
4th Hon. Men.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968

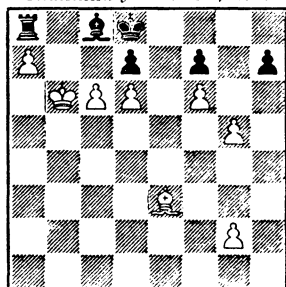


Win 3+4

No. 1921: Y. Dorogov. 1. f6 Bh4/i 2. Re1 Sxe1 3. f7 Be7 4. Sxe7 h2 5. f8Q h1Q 6. Kb3 Sd3 7. Sc6† Qxc6 8. Qb4† Sxb4 9. cb† Kb5 10. a4 mate. i) 1. ... h2 2. Rh7 wins by queening fP.

No. 1923: N. Sikdar (India). 1. Sd2 Sd1 2. Sdb1 Sb2 3. Sc3 Sd1 4. Sxa4 Sb2 5. Sc5/i a4 6. Ke1 and mates. i) 5. Sc3? Sa4 6. Sxa4 stalemate. JRH: Cf. Troitzky (1909), No. 360 in his '500'.

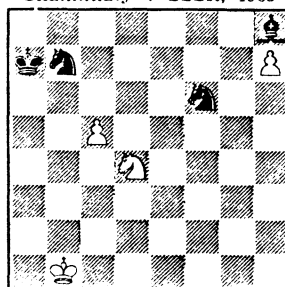
No. 1924 D. Djaja  
5 Hon. Men.,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Win 8+6

No. 1924: D. Djaja. 1. g6 hg 2. c7† Ke8 3. Bh6 g5 4. g4 Bb7 5. c8Q† Bxc8 6. Bg7 Kd8 7. Bf8 Ke8 8. Bh6 Kd8 9. Bxg5 Ke8 10. Bh6 Kd8 11. g5 (Bg7) Ke8 12. Bg7 (g5) Kd8 13. Bf8 Ke8 14. Bh6 Kd8 15. g6 wins.

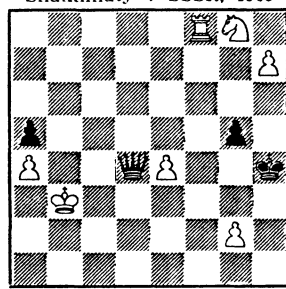
No. 1926 M. Krejevic  
Commended,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Draw 4+4

No. 1926: M. Krejevic. 1. Sc6† Ka8 2. Se5 Sxh7 3. Sf7 Bc3 4. c6 Sc5 5. c7 Kb7 6. Sd6† Kxc7 7. Sb5† draw.

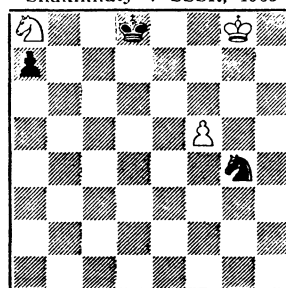
No. 1925 I. Prascheruk  
Specially Commended  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Win 7+4

No. 1925: M. Prascheruk. 1. h8Q† Qxh8 2. Se7 Qa1 3. Rf1 Qxf1 4. Sf5† Kh5 5. Sg3† wins.

No. 1927 T. B. Gorgiev  
Commended,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



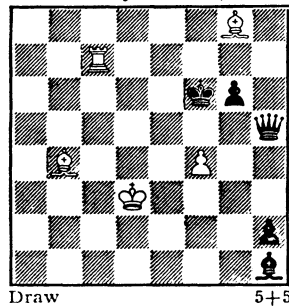
Draw 3+3

No. 1927: T. B. Gorgiev. 1. Kg7 Kc8 2. f6 Se5 3. f7 Sd7 4. f8Q† Sxf8 5. Kxf8 Kb7 6. Ke7 a5 7. Kd6 a4 8. Sc7 a3 9. Se6 a2 10. Sc5† Kb6 11. Sb3 Kb5 12. Kd5 (e5) Kb4 13. Sa1 Kc3 14. Ke4 Kb2 15. Kd3 Kxa1 16. Kc2 stalemate. JRH: Nearest is Selman (1940-41), No. 794 in Chéron (II).

Mr. J. P. Toft, Copenhagen veteran, supplies two interesting items of information. The source of the Troitzky (p. 490 of EG32) mangled by Capablanca is probably *Novoye Vremya*, 1896. Mr Toft has an almost complete set of Troitzky studies. In response to my query, he

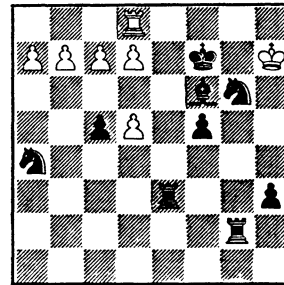
elucidates the mystery of a "game Jorgensen-Sorensen, 1945" which is widely believed to have ended in the 9th century arab sacrificial mate in 3 reproduced as 59 in **Test Tube Chess**. Mr Toft assures me that the "game" was a joke in a Danish chess column. AJR

No. 1928 V. Yakovenko  
Commended,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Draw 5+5

No. 1930 Y. Zemlyansky  
Commended,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968

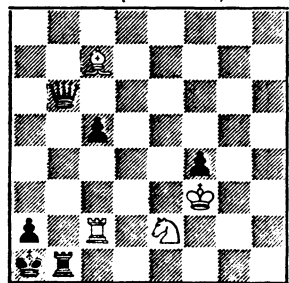


Win 7+9

No. 1928: V. Yakovenko. 1. Bc3† Kf5 2. Rc5† Kxf4 3. Bd2† Kg3 4. Be1† Kg4 5. Be6† Qf5† 6. Bxf5† gf 7. Rc8 Be4† 8. Ke2 Bf3† 9. Kd3 Be4† 10. Ke2 draw.

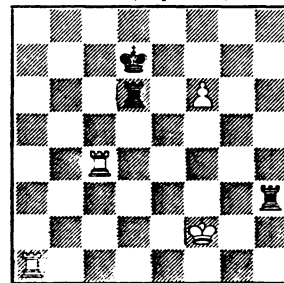
No. 1930: Y. Zemlyansky. 1. Rg8 h2 2. d8S† Ke7 3. c8S† Kd7 4. b8S† Kc7 5. a8S† Kxc8 6. Sf7† Kb7 7. Sd6† Ka7 8. Sc6† Ka6 9. Sc7† Kb6 10. Rb8† Kxc7 11. Sb5† Kd7 12. Rb7† Ke8 13. Sd6† wins.

No. 1929 Y. Hortov  
Commended,  
Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1968



Win 4+6

No. 1931 D. F. Petrov  
=1/2 Prize, Spartak, 1973

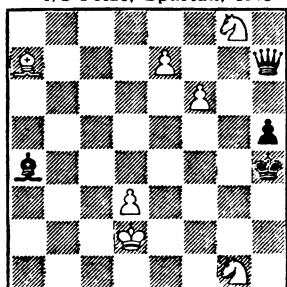


Win 4+3

No. 1929: Y. Hortov. (Solution not published). Conjecture by JDB: 1. Be5† Qb2 2. Sc1 c4 3. Kg4/i f3 4. Kh3 f2 5. Kg2 fQ† 6. Kxf1 c3 7. Bxc3 and mate next move. i) 3. Ke4(xf4)? Qxe5†, or 3. Ke2 (f2,g2)? c3 4. Bxc3 Rxc1 and draws since wR is pinned.

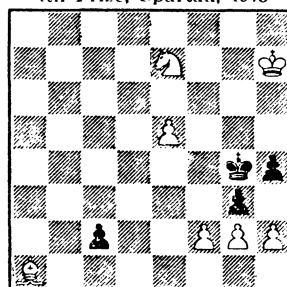
No. 1931: D. F. Petrov. The tourney, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the USSR, was judged by T. B. Gorgiev. 1. f7 Rf6† 2. Kg2 Rhf3 3. f8Q Rf2† 4. Kg3 Rxf8 5. Rd1† Ke6 6. Re4† Kf5 7. R1e1 Kg5 8. Rg4† Kf5 9. R1e4 Rf1 10. Kg2 Re1 11. Ref4† wins. JRH: Cf. Rinck (1921). No. 534 in '1414', and Kozłowski (1938), K21 in EG18.

No. 1932 G. M. Kasparyan  
=1/2 Prize, Spartak, 1973



Draw 7+4

No. 1934 V. Chupin  
4th Prize, Spartak, 1973

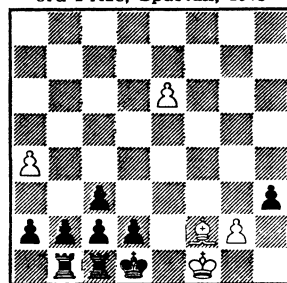


Win 7+4

No. 1932: G. M. Kasparyan. 1. Bf2† Kg5 2. Sh3† Kg6 3. e8Q† Bxe8 4. Se7† Kxf6 5. Bh4† Ke5 6. Bg3† Kd4 7. Bf2† Ke5 8. Bg3† Kf6 9. Bh4† Kg7 10. Sg5 Qh8 11. Bf2 Kf8/i 12. Bd4 Qh6 13. Bg7† Kxg7 14. Sf5† Kg6 15. Sxh6 Kxg5 16. Sg8 draw. i) Echoed by 11. ... Kh6 12. Bd4 Qf8 13. Bg7† Qxg7 14. Sf5† Kxg5 15. Sxg7.

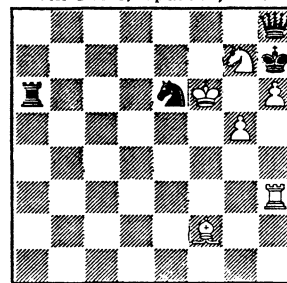
No. 1934: V. Chupin. 1. h3† Kh5 2. Bb2 gf 3. Sf5 f1Q 4. g4† Kg5 5. Ec1† Qxc1 6. Sd4 Kf4 7. Se2† wins.

No. 1933 E. L. Pogosjants  
3rd Prize, Spartak, 1973



Win 5+9

No. 1935 G. M. Kasparyan  
5th Prize, Spartak, 1973

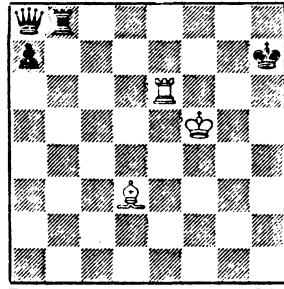


Draw 6+4

No. 1933: E. L. Pogosjants. 1. e7 a1B 2. e8B hg† 3. Kxg2 Ke2 4. Bb5† Kd1 5. Bd4 Ke1 6. Bxc3 Rd1 7. Bf6 Rdc1 8. Bh4† Kd1 9. Kg3 Ke1 10. Kf3† Kd1 11. Be2 mate.

No. 1935: G. M. Kasparyan. 1. g6† Kg8 2. Ke7 Sg5 3. Bd4 Rxg6 4. h7† Sxh7 5. Rh4 Rxg7† 6. Ke8 draw, as 6. ... Sf6† 7. Bxf6, protecting wRh4 (thus explaining W's 5th).

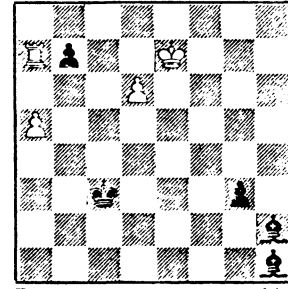
No. 1936 E. L. Pogosjants  
1 Hon. Men., Spartak, 1973



Draw 3+4

No. 1936: E. L. Pogosjants. 1. Be4 Rb7 2. Ke5† Kh8 3. Rh6† Kg8 4. Rg6† Kf8 5. Rf6† Ke7 6. Re6† Kd8 7. Rd6† Kc8 8. Rc6† Kb8 9. Re6 Kc7 10. Rc6† draw.

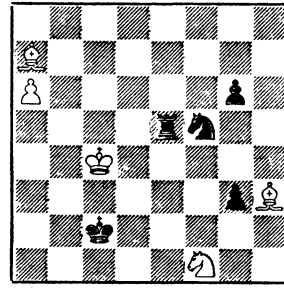
No. 1938 N. A. Kondratyuk  
3 Hon. Men., Spartak, 1973



Draw 4+5

No. 1938: N. A. Kondratyuk. 1. a6 g2 2. ab Bxd6† 3. Kxd6 g1Q 4. Ra3† Kd2 5. Ra2† Ke3 6. Ra3† Ke2 7. Ra2† Kf3 8. Ra3† Kg4 9. Ra4† Kg5 10. Ra5† Kf6 11. b8Q Qg3† 12. Re5 Qxe5† 13. Kd7 Qxb8 stale-mate.

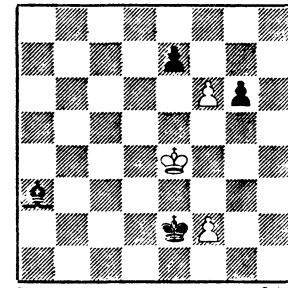
No. 1937 D. F. Petrov  
2 Hon. Men., Spartak, 1973



Win 5+5

No. 1937: D. F. Petrov. 1. Bb8 Ra5 2. a7 Se7 3. Bg2 Sc8 4. a8S, wins, presumably by material superiority, though theory is not explicit on 4 minor pieces against R+S (with or without P's). One is inclined to believe it, as 4 minor pieces win against Q. Given as a draw is 4. a8Q? Sb6† 5. Kb4 Rxa8 6. Bxa8 Sxa8 7. Kb5 g2 8. Se3† Kd2 9. Sxg2 g5 10. Kc6 Sb6 11. Kxb6 Ke2 12. Bg3 Kf3.

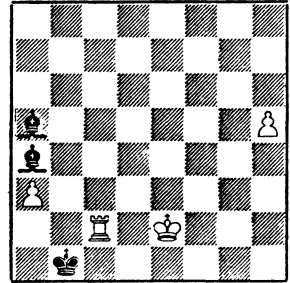
No. 1939 I. L. Kovalenko  
Special Prize for a local  
(Dnepropetrovsk)  
Composer, Spartak, 1973



Draw 3+4

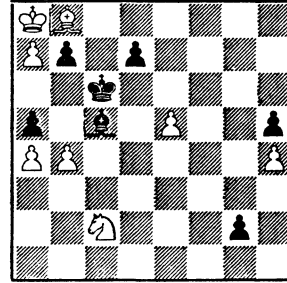
No. 1939: I. L. Kovalenko. 1. f7 e6 2. Ke5 g5 3. Kxe6 g4 4. Kf5 Kf3 5. Kg5 Bc5 6. Kf5 Be7 7. Ke6 Bf8 8. Kf5 Bh6 9. Kg6 Bf8 10. Kg5 Bc5 draw, W always being able to maintain an alternative attack on bPg4 or bB.

No. 1940 V. Dolgov  
and Al. P. Kuznetsov  
5 Hon. Men., Spartak, 1973



Win 4+3

No. 1942 I. Birbrager  
4 Hon. Men., Spartak, 1973

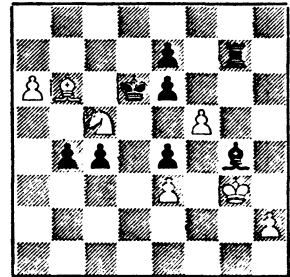


Draw 8+7

No. 1940: V. Dolgov and Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Rc4/i Bb5 2. Kd3 Kb2 3. a4 Ba6 4. Kd4 Bb6† 5. Rc5 Kb3 6. a5 Ba7 7. Kd5 Kb4 8. Rc6 Bb7 9. a6 Ba8 10. Kd6 Bb8† 11. Rc7 Kb5 12. a7 wins. i) No doubt the reader would like some analysis of 1. Rc5 and 1. Rc8. So should I (AJR)!

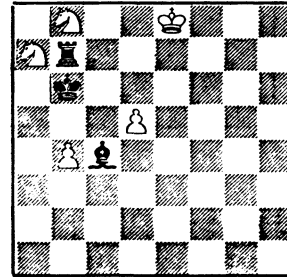
No. 1942: I. Birbrager. 1. Sd4† Bxd4 2. b5† Kb6 3. e6 de 4. Bh2 Be5 5. Bf4 Bd6 6. Be5 g1Q 7. Bd4† Bc5 8. Bxg1 Bxg1 9. Kb8 Bh2† 10. Ka8 e5 11. Kb8 e4† 12. Ka8 draw.

No. 1941 I. Kriheli  
Commended, Spartak, 1973



Win 7+8

No. 1943 W. Naef  
Commended, Spartak, 1973

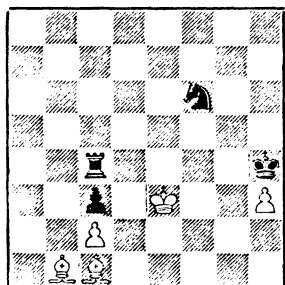


Draw 5+3

No. 1941: I. Kriheli. 1. a7 Bf3† 2. Kf2 Rg8 3. Bd8 Rg2† 4. Kf1 Ra2 5. Ba5 Ral† 6. Kf2 Ra2† 7. Kg3 Rg2† 8. Kh3 Rg8 9. Bd8 Rh8† 10. Kg3 Rg8† 11. Kh4 Rg4† 12. Kh5 Rg2† 13. Kh6 Ra2 14. Ba5 wins.

No. 1943: W. Naef. 1. Sc8† Kc7 2. d6† Kxb8 3. d7 Bb5 4. Sd6 Bxd7† 5. Kd8 Rc7 6. Sb5 Rb7 7. Sd6 Rc7 8. Sb5 Bxb5 stalemate.

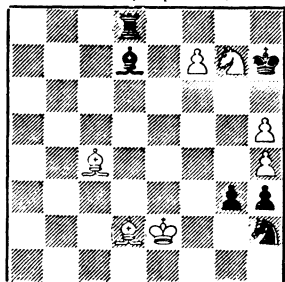
No. 1944 G. Amiryan  
Commended, Spartak, 1973



Draw 5+4

No. 1944: G. Amiryan. 1. Kd3 Ra4 2. Kxc3 Sd5† 3. Kb2 Rb4† 4. Ka1 Sc3 5. Ba2 Ra4 6. Kb2 Sxa2 7. Kb3 Ra7 8. Bb2 Kxh3 9. c4 Kg4 10. c5 Kf5 11. c6 Ke6 12. Ba3 Sc3 13. Bc5 draws, this manoeuvre failing at any earlier stage to the reply ... Rc7 (now, this would not attack wB). The next position in the award is, as JRH identifies, identical with No. 1464 in EG27.

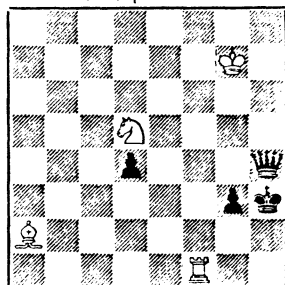
No. 1945 L. Kopac  
Commended, Spartak, 1973



Win 7+6

No. 1945: L. Kopac. 1. Se8 Bxe8 2. f8S† Kg7 3. h6† Kf6 4. Bc3† Ke7 5. Bb4† Kf6 6. h7 Bh5† 7. Ke3 wins (though there is some mystery, as my source continues 7. ... g2 8. h8Q 'mate', which it is not).

No. 1946 A. H. Branton  
Original, Dedicated to  
J. E. Peckover



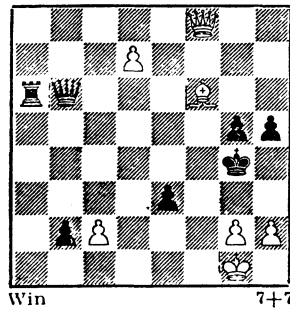
Win 4+4

No. 1946: A. H. Branton. 1. Rh1†/i Kg4 2. Sf6†/ii Kg5 3. Sh7†/iii Kh5 4. Bf7†/iv Kg4 5. Be6† Kh5 6. Re1 Qf4/v 7. Sf6† Kg5/vi 8. Se4† Kh5 9. Rh1† Qh4 10. Sxg3† Kg5 11. Rxh4 wins. i) 1. Sf4†? Kh2. ii) 2. Rxh4†? Kxh4 3. Sf4 d3 4. Bd5 d2 5. Bf3 g2 6. Sxg2† Kg3 draw. iii) 3. Rxh4 Kxh4 4. Bd5 d3 5. Se4 g2, or here, 5. Bf3 d2 6. S - g2. There is a close try by 3. Bd5? Qxh1/vii 4. Bxh1 Kf4 5. Sd5† Ke5 6. Sb4 Kf4 7. Sd5† (Sc2, d3) 7. ... Ke5 8. Kg6 d3 9. Se3 Kd4 10. Sd1/viii d2 11. Kf5 Kd3 12. Kf4 Kc2 13. Se3† Kc1 14. Bf3 g2. iv) 4. Bd5? Qxh1 5. Bxh1 Kg4 6. Bg2 Kf4 7. Sf4 Ke3. v) Threat Re5†. If 6. ... Qe7† 7. Bf7† and Rxe7. vi) 7. ... Kh4 8. Rh1† Kg5 9. Rh5 mate. vii) 3. ... g2 4. Bxg2 Qg3 (f2) 5. Se4†. viii) 10. Sf5† Kc3 11. Sxg3 d2 12. Bf3 Kc2 13. Sf1 d1S draw.

**Micro-Spotlight** (AJR usurping WV) Kvezereli (p. 433 in EG31) is bust, reports Karl Junker. 1. Rh4 Ee5 2. Rxh7 Bd4† 3. Ka6 Bg7 4. Kb6 Bd4† 5. Kc7 Bb6 (Chéron I/60). Werner Keym (*Schach-Echo*, 9/72) has corrected, with wRh4: 1. Rf4 Bg7.

John Feasley conscientiously indicates a blemish in the footnote study of his on p. 9 of EG33. 1. Rxh4† Qxh4 2. g8R Qh3† 3. Kxb4 Qh4† 4. Kb5 Qh5† 5. Kb6 Qh6† and now 6. Ka5 will also win, transposing to the main line after 6. ... Qh5† 7. Kb6 Qh6†, or 6. ... Qd2† 7. Sb4.

No. 1947 J. Rusinek  
=1/2 Pr., Szachy, 1971  
Award: x.72

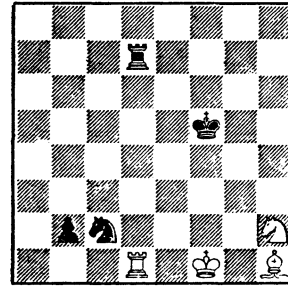


Win 7+7

No. 1947: J. Rusinek. 1. h3† Kh4/i 2. Be5 e2† 3. Kh2 Qg1† 4. Kxg1 Ra1†/ii 5. Kh2 Rh1† 6. Kxh1 e1Q† 7. Qf1 Qxf1† 8. Kh2 Qf2 9. d8Q Qg1† 10. Kxg1 b1Q† 11. Qd1 Qxd1† 12. Kh2 and wins. i) 1. ... Kf4 2. Bxb2† Ke4 3. Qf3 mate. ii) 4. ... e1Q† 5. Qf1 Qxf1† 6. Kh2 Qf2 7. d8Q Ra4 8. Qd2. JRH: "Considerable prior art, beginning with Amelung and Cordes in the last century. See Nos. 165-170 in Kasparyan's '2,500'". Judge: "...record in reciprocal Q-sacrifices, combined with stalemate and not-capturing... very natural initial position."

f3†. Judge: "Good realisation of a known idea. Well masked, effective, 'trap' mechanism arises during play. Use of R's as thematic material probably original."

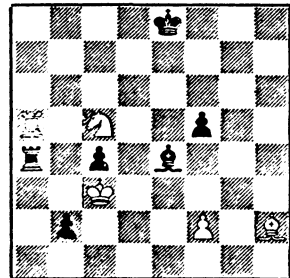
No. 1949 A. Kakovin  
3 Hon. Men., Szachy, 1971



Draw 4+4

No. 1949: A. Kakovin. 1. Rb1 Rd1† /i 2. Rxd1 Se3† 3. Kg1 Sxd1 4. Sf1 b1Q 5. Be4† Kxe4/ii 6. Sd2†. i) 1. ... Rd2 2. Sf3. ii) 5. ... Qxe4 6. Sg3†. JRH: "For the termination see, for example, Szentai (1967), No. 480 in EG11." Judge: "Amazingly fresh working of an apparently exhausted motif."

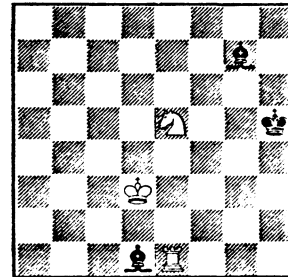
No. 1948 A. Sarychev  
3rd Pr., Szachy, 1971



Win 5+6

No. 1948: A. Sarychev. 1. Rb5 b1Q 2. Rxb1 Ra3† 3. Kb4 Rh3 4. Sxe4 Rxh2 5. Sd6† Ke7/i 6. Sxf5† Ke6 7. Sd4† Kd5 8. Rb2 Kxd4 9. Rd2† Ke5/ii 10. f4† and wins. i) 5. ... Kd7 6. Rd1. ii) 9. ... Ke4 10.

No. 1950 E. L. Pogosjants  
4 Hon. Men., Szachy, 1971



Win 3+4

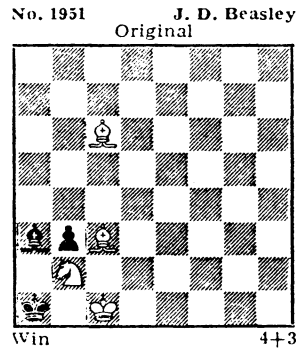
No. 1950: E. L. Pogosjants. 1. Rh1† Kg5 2. Rg1† Kf6/i 3. Sd7† Ke7 4. Sc5 Bh5 5. Rxe7 Bg6† 6. Kd4 Kf8 7. Se6† Ke7 8. Ke5 and wins. i) 2. ... Kh6 3. Sxf7†. Judge: "Witty miniature with vivacious mutual play."



NEWCOMERS' CORNER "NC 2"

by J. D. Beasley

It is an inevitable feature of tourney judging, which must endeavour to assess composing skill, that the good big pieces find their way to the top while the smaller works, however good, rarely creep far above the Commends. A consequence is that this column will take most of its material from the lower reaches of awards, or even from outside them.



No. 1951, for instance, is a short-short that would never stand a change in a respectable tourney but is not totally out of place here. W has on the face of it a winning material advantage, but he cannot afford to lose a piece (two Bs only drawing against one if the stronger side has no pawns), so that wK and wBc3 are tied to the defence of the pinned wS. Nor can wBc6 try to pick up bPb3, for B1 threatens 1. ... Ka2 and 2. ... Bxb2†, after which 3. Bxb2 will be stalemate. Hence W must play 1. **Be4 Ka2** 2. **Bb1† Ka1**. Since bK is now immobile, any waiting move by wBc3 will force bB to

give up the pin; but the first try 3. Bd4? fails against 3. ... Bc5!, since 4. Bxc5 is again stalemate while lines like 4. Sc4† Bxd4 5. Sd2/Sa5 (hoping for mate on b3) Be3/Bb2† give B1 a safe gain of enough material to draw. There is another variation of this stalemate after 3. Be5? Bd6 4. Sc4† Bxe5 5. Sxe5 b2† 6. Kc2. So wB must journey into outermost darkness: 3. **Bh8!** and soon mates. To this general rule concerning high-ranking studies the 'Szachy' award for 1971 provided a partial exception. No 1952 (V. N. Dolgov) will be won for W if he can promote and keep the new Q, for Q vs 2S is a win unless the weaker side can prove otherwise (and here the B1 force is so scattered that W will soon win additional material). So 1. **Rb8†**, and if 1. ... Ka2 or Kc2 then 2. a8Q and wins quickly. If bK stays on the first rank, however, B1 can meet 2. a8Q? with 2. ... Ra2†, winning the new wQ, and we shall see later that 1. ... **Ka1** is the better choice. The only way for W is now 2. **Rb5**, to meet 2. ... Ra2† with 3. Ra5, while if 2. ... **Rg6†** then 3. **Ka5** and B1 has nothing significantly better than 3. ... **Rg2**. W can repeat this procedure: 4. **Rb4 Rg5†** 5. **Ka4 Rg2** 6. **Rb3 Rg4†** 7. **Ka3 Rg2**, and if bK were now on c1 W could win by 8. a8Q. As it is, however, 8. **Re3** threatens mate, and since 8. ... Kbl 9. Rel† Kc2 10. a8Q is hopeless for him B1 must try 8. ... **Ra2†** 9. **Kb3 Rb2†** 10. **Kc3**; but it is to no avail, for though the mate threat has temporarily departed any attempt to pick up by 10. ... Ra2 will bring it back. This column is not deliberately didactic, but there is a lesson for over-the-board play in this repeated shielding manoeuvre.

In No. 1953 (V. A. Bron) W's winning hopes centre upon the attacked wPf6, whence 1. f7 is automatic, and since 1. ... Rd8 is met by 2. Re8 B1 must try 1. ... Rf6. The necessary defence 2. Re7 creates a subsidiary threat (3. Rxc7† Kb6 4. Re7 and either 4. ... Kxc6 5. Re6† Rxe6 6. f8Q or 4. ... else 5. c7 Kb7 6. c8Q† Kxc8 7. Re8† and so on), so 2. ... Kb6 is necessary. Now 3. Kxh4 threatens to push bR off the f-file by 4. Kg5, whence 3. ... h6, and the very unexpected 4. f3! is now needed to stop B1 from giving himself essential space by 4. ... f3. Since 4. ... Kc5 5. Rxc7 Kd6 6. Ra7 any 7. c7 gets him nowhere, B1 has nothing better here than 4. ... a5. There remains only 5. Kh5 a4 6. Re8! Rxf7 7. Kg6 and bR has nowhere to go. (JRH says that the nearest are Troitzky, No. 640 in Tattersall, and Rinck (1922), No. 708 in his '1414').

The two top prizes in the award were shared, one of the participants being a full-scale piece of blood-and-thunder which would take for too long to elucidate in detail. The other, No. 1954 (G. M. Kasparian), is much more in line with the visions normally conjured up by the term 'endgame study'. Getting our bearings, we notice that W is two pawns up and can immediately loot a piece by 1. Bxd5 Bxd5 2. Kxd5; but this allows 2. ... Kxh5 followed by the capture of wPg6, and two minor pieces alone will not win against K+B. Meanwhile if W does nothing B1 can not only play ... Kxh5 but can dissolve the pin of bSd5 by ... Sxe7. Since wPh5 cannot be defended, we might as well confirm the pin at least by 1. Bf8†, which also defends g7 for the advance of wPg6. Not immediately after 1. ... Kxh5, however, for after 2. g7? Bxg7 3. Bxg7 B1 can escape from the pin by 3. ... Se3; if 4. Bxb3 the piece comes straight back by 4. ... Sf5†. Subtly better is 2. Bf7!, for the discovered check by g7† cannot

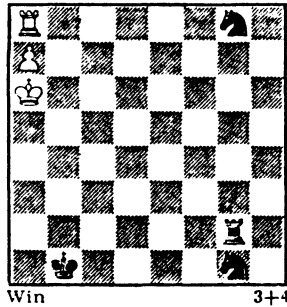
be tolerated, while after 2. ... Kg5 (B1 must keep in touch with wPg6 to prevent Bxd5 followed by g7) wS can make itself felt by 3. Sf3†. Chasing wS by 3. ... Kf4/Kg4 leads to a book loss such as we shall demonstrate later, and 3. ... Kh5? 4. g7† is disastrous, so the choice lies between 3. ... Kf5 and 3. ... Kf6. On f5, however, bK prevents the bS fork there after 4. g7 Bxg7 5. Bxg7 Se3, and though 5. ... Se7 will give a similar fork on e8 after 6. Bxb3, two can play at that game: 6. Sd4† instead and W's fork beats B1's. Best therefore is 3. ... Kf6.

Now 4. Sh4 gives added protection to wPg6 (as indeed would 4. Se5, but wS will need to reach f5 later), and chasing wS by 4. ... Kg5 leads to a standard loss: 5. Bxd5 Bxd5 (if bB moves elsewhere wS has time to retreat) 6. Kxd5 Kxh4 7. Ke6 Kh5 8. Kf7 Bc3 (if bB stays put 9. Bg7 exchanges it) 9. Bg7 Bd2 10. Bd4 Bh6 11. Be3 Bf8! (11. ... Bxe3? 12. g7) 12. Bd2! (12. Kxf8?? Kxg6) and B1 must move and give up his grip. He has two other ways of dealing with the threat of 5. Bxd5, however: 4. ... Bc2 and 4. ... Sf4, both further attacking wPg6. After 4. ... Bc2 B1 seems indeed to have escaped, for even after 5. Kxd5 Eb3† 6. Kd6 Bxf7 wPg6 is doomed, but it is a Pyrrhic victory: 7. g7! Bxg7 8. Be7 mate.

There is another pretty mate after 4. ... Sf4 5. Be7† Kg7 6. Sf5, but though both are 'pure' (each square in bK's field being denied to him in only one way) the first has the additional charm that all the men on the board, including wK and the full B1 force, are involved. That bBh8 blocks bK on two different squares, and while it scarcely qualifies as a 'turbulent' priest, how bK must long for someone to rid him of it!

NC1, p. 14 of EG33 (No. 1871), for "1. ... ba Se7" read "1. ... ba 2. ba Se7".

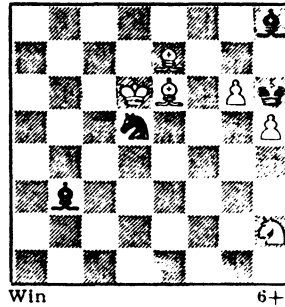
No. 1952 V. N. Dolgov  
1 Hon. Men., Szachy, 1971



Win 3+4

No. 1952: V. N. Dolgov. 1. Rb8† Ka1 2. Rb5 Rg6† 3. Ka5 Rg2 4. Rb4 Rg5† 5. Ka4 Rg2 6. Rb3 Rg4† 7. Ka3 Rg2 8. Re3 Ra2† 9. Kb3 Rb2† 10. Kc3 and wins. Judge: "Systematic manoeuvres of 3 pieces in miniature form. Despite passivity of bS's, the setting can be considered good."

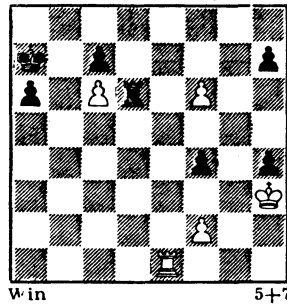
No. 1954 G. M. Kasparyan  
=1-2 Pr., Szachy, 1971  
Award x.72



Win 6+4

No. 1954: G. M. Kasparyan. The total entry, judged by Dr A. Lewandowski, was 29 (16 composers). 1. Bf8† Kxh5 2. Bf7 Kg5 3. Sf3† Kf6/i 4. Sh4 Bc2/ii 5. Kxd5 Bb3† 6. Kd6 Bxf7 7. g7 Bxg7 8. Be7 mate. i) 3. ... Kf5 4. g7 Bxg7 5. Bxg7 Sc7 6. Sd4†. ii) There is another pretty mate after 4. ... Sf4 5. Be7† Kg7 6. Sf5. Judge: "Non-standard play with all pieces participating, 2 model mates. Flawless construction."

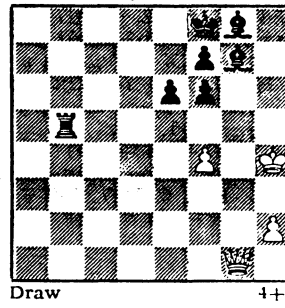
No. 1953 V. A. Bron  
2 Hon Men., Szachy, 1971



Win 5+7

No. 1953: V. A. Bron. 1. f7 Rf6 2. Re7 Kb6/i 3. Kxh4 h6 4. f3 a5/ii 5. Kh5 a4 6. Re8 Rxf7 7. Kg6 and dominates. i) 2. ... a5 3. Rxc7† Kb6 4. Re7 Kxc6 5. Re6†. ii) 4. ... Kc5 5. Rxc7 Kd6 6. Ra7 a5 7. c7 Kd7 8. c8Q† Kxc8 9. Ra8†. Judge: "Short but interesting play, with nice concluding domination."

No. 1955 V. Yakimchik  
1st Prize,  
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1966

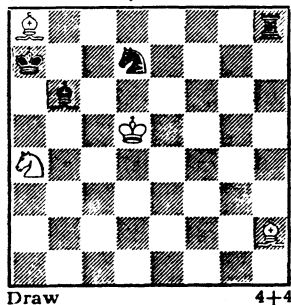


Draw 4+7

No. 1955: V. Yakimchik. 1. Qa1/i Bh8/ii 2. Qa3†/iii Kg7 3. Qg3† Kh7 4. Qd3† Rf5 5. Qxf5† ef 6. Kh5 Kg7/iv 7. h4 Kf8 8. Kh6 Bg7†

9. Kh5 Bh8 10. Kh6 Ke7 11. h5 draw, or 10. ... Bh7 11. Kxh7 Bg7 12. h5 Bh6! 13. Kxh6 Kg8 stalemate. i) Threatening to draw by perpetual check. ii) 1. ... Bh6 2. Qxf6, iii) 2. Qa8†? Kg7 3. Qg2† Kh7 4. Qc2† f5 wins. iv) To deal with the immediately drawing self-stalemate threat of h4.

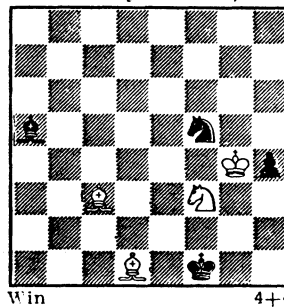
No. 1956 E. L. Pogosjants  
2nd Prize,  
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1966



No. 1956: E. L. Pogosjants. 1. Bd6/i Rxa8/ii 2. Kc6 Sb8†/iii 3. Kb5 Bd8/iv 4. Sc5 Bb6/v 5. Sa4 Bf2 6. Bc5† Bxc5 7. Sxc5 followed, because of Zugzwang, by SxS next move, drawing. i) 1. Bc6? Sf6† 2. Ke6 Rxb2 3. Kxf6 Rh6† wins. 1. Kc6? Rxb2 2. Kxd7 Rh7† 3. Kc6/vi Be3 4. Bb7 Rh6† wins. ii) 1. ... Kxa8 2. Kc6 regains a piece. 1. ... Rc8 2. Ke6, ii) The alternative, 2. ... Rd8 leads to a positional draw, 3. Sxb6 Sxb6 4. Bc5 Rb8 5. Kb5 Rb7 6. Bd4. iv) 3. ... Bf2 transposes into the main line later. v) 4. ... Bh4 5. Bc7 Sa6 6. Bb6† and 7. Sxa6†. vi) 3. Ke8 Rh8† and 4. ... Rxa8.

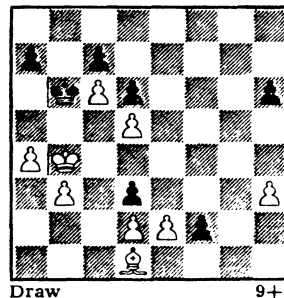
The given main line and note (iii) are in a sense echoes as in one case a lone wS, in the other a lone wB, draw against bR and bS combined. The Zugzwang in the main line is reciprocal, in that W has no spare move.

No. 1957 N. Kralin  
3rd Prize,  
Shakhmatnaya Moskva, 1966



No. 1957: N. Kralin. 1. Se2† Ke1/i 2. Exa5 Se3† 3. Kf4/ii Sxd1 4. Kf3 h3/ii 5. Se4† Kf1 6. Sg3† Kg1 7. Bb6† Kh2 8. Sf1†/iv Kh1 9. Bd4 h2 10. Sg3 mate. i) 1. ... Kg1 2. Bxa5 Se3† 3. Kf3 Sxd1 4. Bb6† Kh1 5. Bd4. ii) 3. Kf3? Sxd1 4. Bb4 Sb2 5. Sc4† Kd1 6. Sxb2† Kc2, and because W has had to waste a move, wB is on b4 and he loses a piece. iii) Now 4. ... Sb2 just loses itself. iv) 8. Bd4? Se3 9. Bxe3 is stalemate.

No. 1958 D. Gurgenzidze  
Prize,  
Bulletin of Central Chess  
Club of USSR, 1970-71  
Award: iv.72



No. 1958: D. Gurgenzidze. Judge E. Asaba reports many casualties among the 16 entries. 1. a5† Ka6 2. e3 f1Q 3. Bg4 Qf8 4. Ka4 Qh8 5. Bc8† Qxc8 6. b4 Qb8 7. e4. The crucial tempo won by 2. e3. 7. ... h5 8. h4 Qb5† 9. Kb3 Qb8 10. Ka4 draw.

The following studies (to No. 1981) are from the awards in what Hillel Aloni describes as the Israeli "Ring Composing Tourneys", of which there have been 5:  
 1963-5 Judge: A. Hildebrand (Sweden)  
 1966 Judge: M. Milescu  
 1967 " H. Aloni  
 1968 " S. Segenreich  
 1969-70 " H. Aloni

Mr Aloni writes: "We have now in Israel a new young generation of study-composers J. Hoch, J. Kopelovich, M. Bronstein, Z. Rot, O. Komai and others - and the whole branch of endgame composition is in swift development, and we hope that British, and other, composers will take part in our tourneys".

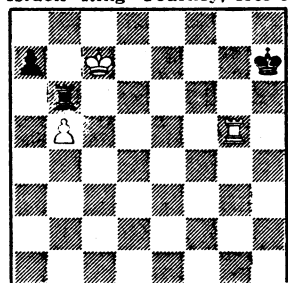
With this group the coverage of tourneys by EG from 1965 is almost complete: the only serious omissions are the Yugoslav **PROBLEM** (quality good, but tourneys take years to complete and analysis is minimal), and the following:

Schakend Nederland 1968, 1970  
 Stella Polaris 1968, etc.  
 Tidskrift för Schack 1970.

If there are any other omissions, please let me know!

AJR

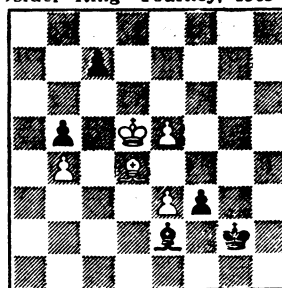
No. 1959 Z. Kahan  
 Prize,  
 Israeli 'Ring' Tourney. 1963-5



Win 3+3

No. 1959: Z. Kahan. The tourney was in memory of A Luxemburg and was the first such in Israel. A. Hildebrand was the judge. There were 27 qualified entries. "An interesting and well-done R endgame with many fine points and classical economy".  
 1. Rd5 Kg7/i 2. Rd7† Kf8 3. Rd8† Ke7 4. Rb8 Rd6 5. Ra8/ii Rd5/iii 6. Rxa7 Rxb5 7. Kc6† wins. i) 1. ... Kg6 2. Rd6†, or 1. ... Kg8 2. Rd8† and Rb8. ii) 5. Rb7? a5 draw, or 5. Kb7? Rd7† 6. Ka6 Kd6 7. Rb7 Rxb7 8. Kxb7 Kc5, iii) 5. ... Rd7† 6. Kb8 Rd5 7. Rxa7† Kd6 8. Ra5 Rh5 9. Ra6† Kc5 10. b6 and Ka7 wins. JRH: Cf. Moravec (Ceske Slovo, 1941), on p. 14 of Fritz' book Sachove Studie.

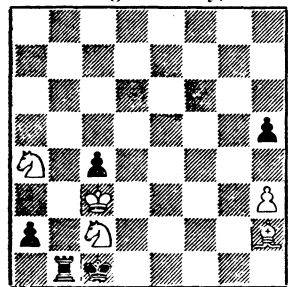
No. 1960 D. Ehrlich  
 Hon. Men.,  
 Israel 'Ring' Tourney. 1963-5



Draw 5+5

No. 1960: D. Ehrlich. "Very pleasant, with good play and tries".  
 1. e4 f2 2. Bxf2 Kxf2 3. Kc5/i Ke3 4. e6 Kxe4 5. e7 Bh5 6. e8Q†/ii Bxe8 stalemate. i) If 3. Kc6? then 3. ... Ke3 4. e6 Kxe4 5. e7 Bh5 6. Kxb5 Be8† 7. Kc5 c6 8. Kd6 Kf5 9. Kc7 Ke6 10. Kd8 Kf7, while 3. e6? draws against 3. ... Bc4†? but not against 3. ... Bh5 4. Kc6 Be8† 5. Kxc7 Ke3. ii) 6. Kxb5? Be8†. JRH: Of interest are Lommer (1933), No. 152 in '1234'; Paoli (1947), No. 3 in his '54' collection; and Isenegger (1927), No. 1300 in Kasparyan's '2,500'.

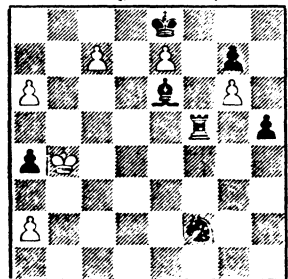
No. 1961 H. Aloni  
Mention,  
Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1963-5



Win 5+5

No. 1961: H. Aloni. "A logical theme. The construction could be lighter but can be accepted". 1. Sb2/i Rxb2 2. Bf4† Kbl 3. Sa3† Ka1 4. Ee5 Re2/ii 5. Bd4/iii Re4 6. Bh8 Re8 7. Kc2†/Kd2† Rxh8 8. Kc1 and mates. i) 1. Sa1? wins if 1. ... Rxa1? but not if 1. ... Kd1. If 1. Bf4†? then 1. ... Kd1 2. Sb2† Ke2 3. Sxc4 a1Q† 4. Sxa1 Rxa1 followed by ... Rh1 and ... Kf3. ii) 4. ... h4 5. Bd4 is zugzwang: 5. ... R - 6. Kxc4† Rb2 7. Kc3 and mates. 4. ... Rg2 5. Kxc4† Rb2 6. Bd4 h4 7. Kc3 similarly. iii) 5. Bh8? h4 6. Bd4 Rb2 and W is in zugzwang.

No. 1962 H. Rombach  
1 Hon. Men.,  
Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1966

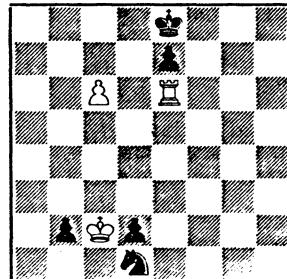


Draw 6+7

No. 1962: H. Rombach. No prizes were awarded by Milesescu, the judge. 18 entries. "A nice strugg-

le of anti-stalemate with a return sacrifice by wQ." 1. a7 Sd3† 2. Ka3 Ra5/i 3. c8Q†/ii Bxc8 4. a8Q Rc5 5. Qa5/iii Kxe7 6. Qa7† Bd7/iv 7. Qc7 (threatens perpetual check) Rb5/vi 8. Qc5† K - 9. Qxb5 Bxb5 stalemate. i) Black cannot win after 2. ... Kxe7 3. a8Q Rf8 4. Qa7 ii) 3. a8Q†? Rxa8 4. c8Q† Rxc8. iii) 5. Qxa4†? Bd7 6. Qd4 Ra5† 7. Kb3 Sc5† and 8. ... Se6 wins, or 5. Kxa4? Kxe7 6. Qe4† Se5 7. Qh4† Kd6 8. Qxh5 Bd7† 9. Kb3 Be6† 10. Ka4 Sc6 11. Qh2† Kd7 12. ... Ka3 Ra5† 13. Kb2 Rxa2†. iv) 6. ... Kf6 7. Qf7† Kg5 8. Qe7†/v Kf5 9. Qf7† draw, or 6. ... K - 7. Qxg7. v) 8. Qxg7? Bf5. vi) 7. ... Rc6 8. Qxc6.

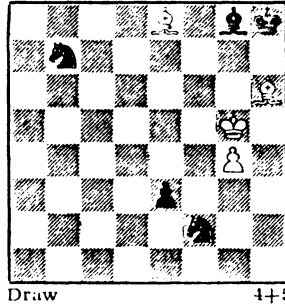
No. 1963 Y. Segenreich  
and H. Aloni  
2 H.M.,  
Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1966



Draw 3+5

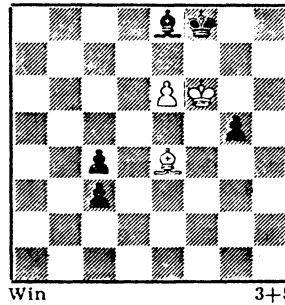
No. 1963: Y. Segenreich and H. Aloni. "A natural position in an artistic setting with a nice echo variation. A composition of class". 1. c7 Kd7/i 2. Rxe7† Kc8 3. Re8† Kxc7 4. Re7† Kc6/ii 5. Re6† Kc5 6. Re5† Kb4/iii 7. Rd5/iv Sc3/Se3† 8. Kxb2 Sxd5 9. Kc2 draw. i) 1. ... b1Q† 2. Kxb1 Sc3† 3. Kb2 Kd7 4. Rxe7† Kc8 5. Re3 d1Q 6. Rxc3 draw. ii) 4. ... Kb6 5. Rd7. iii) 6. ... Kd4 leads to an echo of the main line after 7. Rb5. iv) 7. Re4†? Ka3 wins.

No. 1964 A. Hildebrand  
Commended  
Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1966



No. 1964: A. Hildebrand. "...the solution is somewhat too short. Black is forced to prevent a fatal check, whereas he has the advantage of 2 pieces". 1. Kg6/i Bh7†/ii 2. Kf7 Sd6†/iii 3. Kf8 Sxe8 4. Bxe3 Sxg4 5. Bd4†/v S(either) f6 6. Kf7 Bg8† 7. Kg6 Bh7† 8. Kf7 draw. i) 1. Bb5? Sd6 wins. ii) 1. ... B - -? 2. Bxe3. iii) 2. ... Sd8† 3. Ke7 e2 4. Bd2 Se4/iv 5. Bb4 Sb7 6. Bb5 draw. iv) 4. ... Sb7?? 5. Bc3† Kg8 6. Bf7 mate! v) 5. Bc1? Bg6.

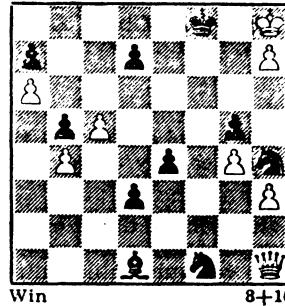
No. 1965 A. H. Branton  
Commended  
Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1966



No. 1965: A. H. Branton. "Good play. The main variation has 13 moves, after which W is left with a won position". 1. Bh7 Bh5/i 2. e7† Ke8 3. Ke6/ii Bg4†/Bf7† 4. Kd6 Bh5/iii 5. Bg8 c2/iv 6. Bd5/v c1Q 7. Bc6† Kf7 8. e8Q† Kg7 (B1 alternatives from here on are met by continuous checks forcing mate

or material gain) 9. Qe5† Kg8 10. Bd5† Bf7 11. Qe8† Kg7 12. Qxf7† Kh6 13. Qe6† and after ... Kh5 both Qh3† and Bf3† lead to wins. i) 1. ... Ba4 2. e7† and 3. Bg6†. ii) 3. Bf5? c2 4. Bxc2 Kd7 draw. iii) 4. ... Kf7 5. Bg6†. iv) 5. ... Bd1 6. Be6 Ba4 7. Bg4 Kf7 8. Ed7 wins. v) 6. Bxc4? c1Q 7. Bb5† Kf7 8. e8Q† Kg7 9. Qe5† Kg8 draw, or 6. Be6? c1Q 7. Bd7† Kf7 8. e8Q† Kg7 9. Qe5† Kg8 10. Ee6† Bf7.

No. 1966 P. Vatarescu  
Commended  
Israel 'Ring' Tourney, 1966



No. 1966: P. Vatarescu. "A struggle of wQ against 2 B1 pieces. Rich content with quiet moves. It is a pity the key is somewhat rough and the construction too heavy". 1. Qxe4/i Bf3 2. Qxd3/ii Bd5 3. c6/iii Bxc6/iv 4. Qxf1†/v Bf3 5. Qd3/vi Bd5/vii 6. Qc2/ix Bc6 7. Qc5†/x Kf7 8. Qf2† (at last!) Bf3 9. Qa2† d5 10. Qc2 Sg6† 11. Qxg6 Kxg6 12. Kg8 wins. i) Threatens Qa8†. 1. Qxf1†? Bf3 wins. ii) Threatens Qd6†. 2. Qe8†? Kxe8 3. Kg7 Sg6 4. Kxg6 Be4†. iii) 3. Qxf1† Bf7, or 3. Qc2? Se3 etc. iv) 3. ... dc 4. Qc2 Bc4 5. Qf2† Bf7 6. Qc5†. v) 4. Qd6†? Kf7. vi) 5. Qb1? d6 6. Qc2 Bc6 7. Qd3 Bd5. viii) 5. ... Bc6 6. Qb1 d6/viii 7. Qc2. viii) For 6. ... B - - 7. Qc2 Bc6 7. Qc5† see main line. ix) 6. Qb1? Bc6 etc. x) 7. Qf2†? Bf3 8. Qc5† Kf7 and W cannot make progress.

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**THE CHESS ENDGAME STUDY CIRCLE**

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