May 1976

## NEWCOMERS' CORNER <br> 'N C ${ }^{\prime}$

by J. D. Beasley

This will have to be my last NC; one's leisure will not accommodate all the things that one would like to fit into it. My thanks to all my various correspondents for their kind comments.
Though most NC material is taken from the easier end of the range, I have tried to include one more difficult piece in each issue, and this month it comes first. The basic strategy of $Q+B / Q$ is simple enough. Bl, if allowed a free move, can normally start checking in such a way that $W$ can prevent a perpetual check only by offering an exchange of Qs, which merely concedes the draw another way. If $W$ has the initiative then he may be able to start checking in his turn, but unless he can force a quick mate or material win he will soon be unable to continue checking without repetition. There are, however, a few positions where Bl cannot usefully check for long even with the apparent initiative, and it is the intention of the studyist to explore these.
In NC9.1 (T. Kok, win), for example, initial W checks lead nowhere, but the quiet 1. Bg6! threatens mate and leaves Bl without a good check in his turn (1. . . Qe2 $\dagger$ 2. $\mathrm{Kg} 5 \mathrm{Qe5}(\mathrm{~g} 2) \dagger$ 3. Kh 6 and wK is safe). So Bl can only defend with 1. . . Qg7, which makes him more cramped.
Let us now forget bPs for a while and consider the possible $W$ checks. With bKh8, bQg7 we have

check on rank, Qg8; on diagonal, Qg7; on file, Kg7/8 (whichever is free). With $\mathrm{bKg} 8, \mathrm{bQg7}$ we cannot play check on rank since . .Qf8 in reply will give Bl room to breathe, but check on diagonal forces ..Kh8, since ..Kf8 would allow check on rank, Ke 7 ; on rank, Kf6/8 (else Qxg7); on rank, Ke7 again (since . .Ke5 would allow a diagonal spear check), and W can zigzag in to mate. With bKg7, bQg8 we have no sensible check since wBg6 is attacked. Have we overlooked anything? Yes, the lovely Qg5 (as in NC9.1 A), since now Bl's only checks can be met by $\mathrm{Bf} 5 \dagger$ winning bQ .
First, however, we must get rid of bPa 2 and bPh 3 . This leads to 2. Qc8 $\dagger$ (if 2. Qd8 $\dagger$ ? Qg8 3. Qd4 (f6) $\dagger$ Qg7 and no progress is possible, nor does any line after 2. Qe8 $\dagger$ Qg8 3. Qe5 $\dagger$ Qg7 lead anywhere, as may be verified) Qg8 3. Qc3 $\dagger$ Qg7 4. Qxh3 $\dagger$ Kg8 5. Qb3 $\dagger$ Kh8 (forced as above) 6. Qb8 $\dagger$ Qg8
7. Qb2† Qg7 8. Qh2 $\dagger$ Kg8 9. Qxa2 $\dagger$ Kh8 10. Qa8 $\dagger$ (there is no other way to bring wQ closer again) Qg8 11. Qalt Qg7 12. Qh1 $\dagger$ Kg8 13. Qd5 $\dagger$ Kh8 14. Qd8 $\dagger$ Qg8 15. Qh4 $\dagger$ Kg 7 and at last 16. Qg5! (NC9.1A).


Now what can Bl do? Either bK move allows mate in two, and all bQ moves lose; the only cases that are not trivial are 16. . Qb8 which loses bQ after lines like 17. Be8 $\dagger$ Kf8 18. Qf6 $\dagger$ Kg8 19. Qf7 $\dagger$ Kh8 20. Qf8 $\dagger$ and 21. Bg6 $\dagger$, 16. . Qf8 which allows mate in four starting with 17. Bf5 $\dagger$, and 16. .. Qh8 which allows 17. Bh5 $\dagger$ Kf8 18. Qc5 $\dagger$ and mate or win of bQ in at most four move's more. This leaves only 16. . . f3. It is now obvious that the only safe move for wK is 17 . Kh3! since 17 . . Qh8 $\dagger$ loses as before to 18 . Bh5 $\dagger$; certainly not 17. Kxf3? Qb3 $\dagger$ 18. Bd3 $\dagger$ and Bl is free. There remains 17 . . . f2 18. $\mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{f} 1 \mathrm{Q} \dagger 19$. Kxf1 and W mops up after any Bl move as before.
This has been a longer exposition than is customary in this column, but I hope it will have shown that this particular wilderness is by no means devoid of tracks.
For the remainder of my set I have chosen three of Grigoriev's simpler pawn studies. In NC9.2 (win), let us first get the feel of the position by playing 1. f4 Kb5 (threatening to reach f 8 , which W must prevent) 2. Kd4 Kc6 3. Ke5 $\mathrm{Kd} 74 . \mathrm{Kf} 6 \mathrm{~b} 5$ ! and Bl will pro-
mote first. So we must head off bK before advancing wP, and since 1. Kc4 exposes wK to a surely undesirable check from bP (and indeed fails quite easily) the obvious move is $\mathbf{1}$. Kd4.


Now should Bl run bP or fight to stop wP? If he starts running, 1. .. b5, then he must carry on doing so since this move blocks bK and after 2. f4 wP is out of reach; so we have 2. . . b4 3. f5 b3 4. Kc3! (to persuade bK within range of a check from f8) Ka3 5. f6 b2 6. f 7 b1Q 7. f8Q $\dagger$ and either 7. . . Ka2 8. Qa8 mate or 7. . Ka4 8. Qa8t and 9. Qb8†.

Alternatively, let us try 1. . . Kb5 trying to stop wP. The immediate further shut-out 2. Kd5 is now necessary, since 2. f4 Kc6 transposes back into the line we tried first and the logical continuation is 2. . . Ka6 still trying to get round to f8. (If instead 2. . . Ka4, hoping to have diverted wK far enough to allow bP to run, then 3 . f 4 b 5 4. f5 b4 5. Kc4! b3 6. Kc3 Ka3 leads back into the line after 1...b5) Now we play 3. f4, threatening if B1 runs to pick up the new bQ with Qa8 $\dagger \dagger$ and Qb8 $\dagger$. So Bl must continue trying to defend with 3. . . Kb7, but he loses after 4. f5 Kcy (there is no point in Bl's running now since $W$ is a tempo ahead) 5. Ke6 Kd8 6. Kf7 b5 (Bl has regained the lost tempo by forcing wK to go in front of wP but at the cost of exposing himself
to check from f8) $7 \mathbf{K g} 7$ b4 8 f6 and promotes with check. If this was an example of a P-race, Nc9.3 (draw) looks more like a case where we may be trying to lose

a tempo. Both $1 . \mathrm{bc}$ ? Kxa3 and 1. Kb1? Kb3 lose quickly, so we are left with 1. Ka2 which treatens immediate mate. The reply 1 ... cb 2. Kxb2 would lead to a quick draw, so Bl must try 1. . . b4. Now if W tries to be clever with 2 . b3+ he will lose: 2 ...Kb5 3. a4† Kc5 4. Kb1 Kd4 5. Kc2 (else 5 ... c2) Ke4 (say) 6. K-- c2! 7. Kxc2 (nothing else is better) Ke 3 and turns the W position. So we play the straightforward $2 \mathbf{a b}$, and the reply 2. ab is obvious and best. Now 3. b $3 \dagger$ loses roughly as before, 3. bc bc 4. Kb1 (or 4. Ka1 Ka3 5. Kb1) Kb3 is a standard B 1 win and $3 . \mathrm{Kb} 1$ Kb 3 is almost as easy, so we must try 3. Kal!, which turns out to give the anticipated crucial tempo loss ( 3 ... Kb3 4. Kb1 drawing). But have we not overlooked the obvious, in the shape of 3. . c2? No, for after 4. b3 $\dagger$ ! Bl must either give stalemate or allow $W$ a safe capture of c2; after 4 ... Kb5 5. Kb2 $\mathrm{Kc} 55 . \mathrm{Kxc} 2 \mathrm{Kd} 46 . \mathrm{Kd} 2 \mathrm{wK}$ is in time to stop the turning movement.
NC 9.4 (win) is another race, in an apparently featureless position in which Bl will presumably promote immediately after $W$ with a draw. But 1. d4 puts on some pressure by threatening to promote

NC.9.4 N. D. Grigoriev Schachmaty, 1928

with check, and leads to $1 \ldots \mathrm{Kg} 5$ ( ... Kg4 2. d5 Kf5 3. Kf7 amounts to the same) 2. Kf7! (now 2. d5 allows 2 . . Kf6 which probably wins for B1, a typical line being 3 . Kf8 h5 4. e4 h4 5. d6 (if 5. Ke8 then Ke 5 and W is a tempo behind the main line since he has still to play Ke7) Ke6 6. e5 h3 7. Ke8 h2 and B1 promotes first) Kf5 (W was still threatening to promote iwith check) 3. d5 (now $W$ is so far ahead that Bl cannot afford to run) Ke5 4. e4. Strange how the featureless position has suddenly become tight. Now any attempt at further defence by $4 \ldots$ Kd6 will lose easily to 5 . Kf6 - if this is not in fact obvious, try a few lines but B1 can now afford to run since W must lose a tempo for Ke7. So which bP shall we run? Let us take them from left to right. If 4. . . a5 then 5. Ke7 a4 6-8 d8Q 9. Qh8t, if $4 \ldots$ b5 then 8. d8Q b1Q 9. Qd6 $\dagger$ Kxe4 10. Qg6 $\dagger$ and if $4 \ldots$ h5 then 8. d8Q h1Q 9. Qd6 $\dagger$ Kxe 410. Qc6 $\dagger$. Poor old B1, helpless as usual. Indeed one could even give him an i-pawn and he would still lose.
Grigoriev left no book as such, but a Russian collection of his studies and miscellaneous writings was published in 1954, and an Italian version, edited by G. Porreca, appeared from Mursia in 1965. It makes fascinating reading and should be on the shelf of every study enthusiast and practical chess-player.

Refiecied or rotated diagrams.
Not infrequently the identical position is encountered but reflected left for right, or, if there are no pawns, rotated (and maybe reflected as well). There are least four reasons why this might have been done.

1. To place the majoity of men on W squares, in order to ensure optimum clarity of the printed diagram. (Paper and print quality can leave much to be desired, for instance when B1 men occupy B1 squares.)
2. To make the position more "natural", by placing one or both K's nearer their starting squares (el, e8) in a game.
3. To facilitate comparison with similar positions. This was the stated intention of H. Keidanz in the problems and endings sections of Lasker's Chess Magazine, as Richard Harman has found (viii.08). He announced that in future all such positions would be published with bK on a W square.
4. To place obstacles in the way of solvers with good memories and good libraries. This device was used by Ceskolovensky Sach for many months in featuring a pawnless study on the front cover.
These are editorial devices, gut composers also tend to adopt one convention or another. C.M. Bent adopts No. 2, for instance.

AJR

## Recent literature.

"Idle Passion", a psycho-analytic treatment, and definitely "anti" chess, is worh reading (author: Alexander Cockburn). In my opinion his most illuminating suggestion is that move alternation in chess makes the game an ideal means of sublimating violence. That is, there is a semblance of conflict, but in a purely rationalised form. In genuine violence
(outside a game like chess) force is used simultaneously by both parties.
"Checkmate in Prague", by Ludek Pachman. Apparently the GM composed studies early in his chequered career. There is a passing mention of Prokop, and several mentions of Ludek's composer, and elder, brother Vladimir, now a GM of composition.

## TOURNEY ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. THEMES-64 20th anniversary. Thematic tourney: ZUGZWANG set theme. Maximum of 3 entries per composer. Closing date: 31.xii.76.
Judges: H. M. Lommer and E. Oňate. Book prizes. Formal. Address: P. Drumare, 'Concours 20 Ans', 42 Rue Etienne Marcel, 75002 Paris, France.
2. J. E. PECKOVER JUBILEE
(formal), in honour of the An-glo-American composer's 80th birthday. The tourney is sponsored jointly by The Chess Endgame Study Circle of New York and by E G. It will be the 4th Jubilee Tourney of EG. Closing date: $15 . x i .76$. Send to: Prof. Neil McKelvie, c/o Manhattan Chess Club, 155 East 55th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. (Do NOT send to AJR). Judge: A. J. Roycroft. (Twins, and study whose primary points is retroanalysis, will NOT be accepted.) First Prize: $\$ 50.00$. The award will be published in EG, probably in EG48.

## EDITOR'S ITEMS

1. Renewal to EG45-48: on receipt of this issue, the $£ 2.00$ renewal is due. After EG48, the amount of the annual subscription is sure to increase, even drastically.
2. COZIO! In the ii. 76 issue of the Italian SCACCO! is a $2-$ page article giving the results
of Sig. Adriano Chicco's researches. His full name was Carlo Francesco Cozio, and although his exact dates are not known, it seems reasonable to surmise ca. $1715-\mathrm{ca} .1780$.
3. FIDE Album $1965-7$ has appeared, and we are assured
that the 1968-70 volume will not be long in following.
4. Among the notable supporters of EG's financial appeal was the British Friends of Chess organisation.

## DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS



No. 2526: G. Nadareishvili. 1. Ba5 $\dagger$ Kc4 2. Re1 $\dagger$ Kd4 3. Bb6 $\dagger$ Kd3 4. Rd1 $\dagger$ Kc3 5. Rd4 Rb8/i 6. Bc7/ii Rb7 7. Rd7/iii wins. i) 5. .. Ra6 6. Bc5 Ra5 7. Bb4 $\dagger$. ii) 6. Rd6? Ra8, or 6. Ba7? Rb1 $\dagger$ 7. Ka2 Ra1 $\dagger$ 8. Kxa1 stalemate. iii) 7. Be5? Rb1 $\dagger$.
For other studies in this award, see Nos. 2372-2376 in EG41.


No. 2527: V. Evreinov. 1. Bd4 ed 2. Rf2/i Kbi 3. $0-0 \dagger$ Bc1 4. Rd2 d3 5. Kf2 b2 6. Ke1 Bxd2 $\dagger$ 7. Kxd2 mate. i) 2. $\mathrm{Ke} 2+$ ? Kb2 3. Rxal Be3! 4. Rh1 a1Q 5. Rxal Kxal draw, but not 3. .. Kxal? 4. Rxb3 wins. For the bulk of this award see Nos. 2239-2256.
The 4 studies given here were 'reserves' brought in to fill gaps caused by positions found faulty during confirmation time. Having 'reserves' in a formal tourney is perhaps not recommended, if only because these reserves will not themselves be subject to confirmation time scrutiny, AJR


No. 2528: L. A. Mitrofanov. The "Final Award" was published on 2.v.75, with the first 2 reserves appearing one week before Identifying the positions by their serial numbers used during the judging, the final New Statesman 1973 award should read: Prizes 35, 75, 30, 41, 79, 55. Honourable Men-
tions: 31, 68, 82, 36, 62, 63. Commendeds: $80,71,3,49,77,51$. (This is in accordance with David Hooper's letter to me of 28.iv.75. However, what is published is different! Discrepancy due to (a) No. 2242 (70), and (b) NS of 2.v. 75 placing two of the reserves in the ranking positions of eliminated studies, rather than moving those originally below up! AJR)

1. Kh6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 2$ 2. Kg7 f1Q 3. Rh6 $\dagger$ Kg3 4. Rg6 $\dagger$ Kh4 5. Rh6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 56$. Rg6 $\dagger$ Kf5 7. e7 drawn. David Hooper, tourney judge and authority on $R+P v Q$, assures me there is no Bl win after 7. .. Rg8 $\dagger$ 8. Kxg8 Qc4 $\dagger$. (AJR).


No. 2529: V. Nestorescu. 1. Be4/i Rf4/ii 2. b6/iii Rxe4/iv 3. b7/v Rxe5 4. Bb4 $\dagger$ /vi Ka4/vii 5. b8Q Rxf5 $\dagger$ 6. Kh6/viii Rb5 7. Qd6 Rxb4 8. Qa6 mate. i) 1. b6? Rxf5 $\dagger 2$. Kg6 Rxe5 3. b7 Rb5. ii) 1. . . Ka4 2. b6 Rg1 3. b7 Rg8 4. Bc 7 wins. iii) 2. Bb4+? Kxb4 3. b6 Bd5 4. Bxd5 Rxf5t 5. Kg6 Rxe5. 2. Bd3? Rf3 3. Be4 Rf4 4. Bb1 Rf1 5. b6 Bd5 6. Bd3 Rf3 7. Bc2 Kb2 8. Ba4 Rxf5 $\dagger$. iv) 2. .. Bd5 3. Bxd5 Rxf5 $\dagger$ 4. Kg6 Rxe5 5. b7. v) 3. e6? Re5 or 3. .. Bxe6. vi) 4. b8Q? Rxf5 $\dagger$ and 5. .. Rxa5. vii) 4. Kxb4 5. b8Q $\dagger$ Rb5 6. Qf4 $\dagger$ Ka5 7. Kh6 "wins", but after 7. . . Rb7 it remains to be proved that wP can pass f7. See TTC p. 209 (AJR). viii) 6. Kg6? Rb5 7. Qd6 Bc2† 8. KRxb4. 6. Kh4? Rb5 7. Qd6 Rxb4†.

No. $2530 \quad$ V. S. Kovalenko (No. 51, reserve) 7th Commend, New Statesman, 1973 (ix.74, 2.v.75)


No. 2530: V. S. Kovalenko. 1. Re8/i Rxf7/ii 2. Re2 Rf5/iii 3. Rf2/iv Rf7 (c5) 4. Rd2 $\dagger \mathrm{Ke} 1$ 5. Re2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 16$. $\mathrm{Rf} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Kg} 1$ 7. Rg2 $\dagger$ Kh1 8. Rh2 $\dagger$ draw. i) 1. Re1 $\dagger$ ? Kd2 2. Re2 $\dagger$ Kd 3 3. Rd2 $\dagger \mathrm{Ke} 3$ 4. Re2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kd} 45$. Rd2 $\dagger$ (Re4†, Kxe4) 5. . . Bd3 6. Rf2 Pc4. 1. $\operatorname{Re} 6(\mathrm{~g} 5)$ ? Rc8. ii) 1. .. Rxe8 2. f8Q Re1 3. Qf1 Be8 4. Qd3 $\dagger$. iii) 2. .. Rf1 3. Re1 $\dagger .2$. . . Bd3 3. Rd2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 1$ 4. Rxd3. 2. .. Be4 3. Rd2 $\dagger$ Kel 4. Re2 $\dagger$ Kf1 5. Rf $2 \dagger$ for 6. Rxf7. iv) 3. Re5? Rf8 and 4. Re8 Bxe8, or 4. Rf5 Bxf5.


No. 2531: M. Gorbman. 1. a3 d3 2. Se1 d2 3. Sd3 b6 4. Ka2 d1S 5. Se1 Sc3 $\dagger$ 6. Kb2 Sd1 $\dagger$ 7. Ka2 draw. JRH: Cf. Grosdemange (1860), p. 48 of Rueb II.


No. 2532: M. Gorbman. 1. Sh7 Bg3 2. Sd7 a1Q 3. Bxe4 Bxe4 4. Sf6 $\dagger$ Qxf6 5. Sxf6 $\dagger$ Kxg5 6. Sxe4 $\dagger$ Kf4 7. Sxg3 wins.


No. 2533: F. S. Eondarenko and Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Bb4 h2 $\dagger$ 2. Kh1 gf 3. Bxe3 Ke 2 4. Sxf2 Kxf2 5. Ba5 Kg3 6. b4 wins, as wK can cross to take bSa8 while bK, driven back, will have to take time to capture gP .

No. 2534: F. S. Bondarenko and Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Kg7 fe/i 2. Bf7 $\dagger$ Kf5 3. Se7 $\dagger$ Kg4 4. Bh5 $\dagger$ Kxh5 5. Sf5 f1Q 6. g4 $\dagger$ wins. i) 1 . . d $d 6$ 2. ef $\dagger$ Kxf5 3. Bg6 $\dagger$ Kxf4 4. Bd3. JRH: Not unlike P. Farago (1946), No. 46 in his collection. This is not exact, but the coup-de-grace is nearly identical.


No. 2535 Al. P. Kuznetsov Original


No. 2535: Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Rf $2 \dagger$ Rxf2 2. a7 Re2 $\dagger$ 3. Kxf3 Re8 4. Bc7 $\dagger$ Kh3 5. Bb8 Rxb8 6. abR wins.

No. 2536 Al. P. Kuznetsov and V.I. Neishtadt Original


No. 2536: Al. P. Kuznetsov and V. I. Neishstadt. 1. b6 Rh3 $\dagger / \mathrm{i} 2$. Kg2 Rxh5 3. Se2 Kb2 4. Bd4 $\dagger$ Kxa2 5. Bf6 wins. i) 1. .. Kd2 2. Bel $\dagger$ Kxe1 3. b7 Kf1 4. b8Q Rh3 $\dagger$ 5. Qh2 Rh4 6. Sb3.


No. 2537: P. Monsky. The composer is from the USA. 1. Re6 c3 2. Kh2 b5/i 3. Rb6 c2 4. Rxb5 c1B 5. Kg 1 Bb 2 6. Kf2 Kb1 7. Ra5. i) 2. .. c2 3. Rxc2 Kb1 4. Rc6 a1Q 5. Rxb6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 2$ 6. Rb4.


No. 2538: C Raina. This was the 3rd informal tourney of the Romanian quarterly ' BP ', judged this time by A. Hildebrand. 1. Ka2/i Qxf7 $\dagger$ 2. e6/iii Qc7/v 3. e7/vi Qxa5 $\dagger /$ viii 4. Ba3/ix Qa8 5. h6/x $\mathrm{b} 5(\mathrm{~g} 3)$ 6. Bb3 b4(g2) 7. e8Q $\dagger \mathrm{Qxe} 8$ 8. $\mathrm{Bb} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Qe5} 9 . \mathrm{Bxe5}$ mate.
i) 1. Bb3? Qxe5t 2. $\mathrm{Ka} 2 / \mathrm{ii} \mathrm{Qxa5} \dagger$ 3. Ba3 Qxa3† 4. Kxa3 Kg7 5. Kb4 g3. ii) 2. Kb1 Qf5 $\dagger$. iii) 2. Bb3? Qc7 3. Ba3 Qxe5 4. e6/iv Kg7 5. e7 Qa8 6. Bd5 g3 7. Bxb7 Qa4 8. Bd5

Kf6. iv) 4. h6 Qxe5 5. Bb2 Qxb2†. v) 2. .. Qxe6 $\dagger$ 3. Bb 3 , or 2 . .. Qe8 3. $\mathrm{h} 6 \mathrm{Qb5}$ 4. e7 Qxa5t 5. Ba3 Qa8 6. Kb1, or 2. . Qe7 3. Ba3 Qd8 4. e7. vi) 3. $\mathrm{Bb} 2+$ ? Kg 8 4. e7/vii Qxa5 $\dagger$ 5. Kb1 Kf7. vii) 4. Bb3 Qxa5† 5. Kb1 Kf8. viii) 3. .. Qxe7 4. $\mathrm{Bb} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Kg} 8$ 5. $\mathrm{Bb} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Kf} 86$. Ba3 Ke8 7. Bxe7 Kxe7 8. Bd5 Kd6 9. Bxb7 Kc5 10. h6 Kb5 11. Be4 g3 12. Kb3. ix) 4. Kb1? Qe1 5. Bb3 Kg7. x) 5. Bxg4? Kg7 6. Bd7 Kf7 7. e8Q $\dagger$ Qxe8 8. Bxe8 $\dagger$ Kxe8 9. Kb3 Kd7 10. Bb2 g4.


No. 2539: E. Dobrescu. I: 1. Bc3 $\dagger$ Kh7 2. Sf3 Sa3/i 3. b6/ii Sc4 4. a6/iii ba/v 5. Kc7/vi Sd2/vii 6. Se1 Se4 7. Ba1(b2)/ix Sc5 8. Kc6/x Se6 9. b7 Sd8 $\dagger$ 10. Kc7(b6) Sxb7 11. Kxb7 wins. i) 2. .. alQ 3. Bxa1 Sxa1 4. a6, or 2. .. e1Q 3. Sxe1 Sxe1 4. a6. ii) 3. Kxb7? Sxb5 4. Be5 Kg6 5. a6 Kf5 6. Kb6 Sd6 draw. iii) 4. Kxb7? Sxa5 $\dagger 5$. Kc 7 Sb 3 6. b7 Sc5 7. b8Q $\mathrm{Sa} 6+8$. Kb7 Sxb8 9. Kxb8 Kg6 10. Ba1/iv Kh5 11. Kc7 Kg4 12. Se1 Kf4 13. Sc2 Ke4 draw. iv) 10. Kc7 Kf5 11. Sd4 $\dagger$ Ke4 12. Sxe2 Kd3 draw. v) 4. . Sxb6† 5. Kxb7 Sa4 6. a7 Sxc3 7. a8Q wins. vi) 5. b7? Sd6 $\dagger$ 6. $\mathrm{Kc7} \mathrm{Sb} 5 \dagger$. vii) 5. .. Sxb6 6. Kxb6 Kg6 7. Kc5 wins, or 5. . . Sa5 6. Se1 Kg6 7. Sc2 S--/viii 8. b7. viii) Else 8. Bxa5. ix) 7. Bd4? Sc5 8. Kc6 Se6 9. Bal Kg6 10. b7

Sd8 $\dagger$ 11. Kb6 Sxb7 12. Kxb7 Kf5 draw. x) 8. b7? a5 9. b8Q Sa6 $\dagger$ 10. Kb7 Sxb8 11. Kxb8 Kg6 draw.

II: 1. Bb2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 7$ 2. Sf3 Sa3 3. a6/xi ba/xii 4. ba Sb5 5. Kb7 Kg6 6. a7 Sxa7 7. Kxa7 Kh5/xiii 8. Kb6 Kg4 9. Sel Kf4/xiv 10. Bd4 Ke4 11. Kc5 wins. xi) 3. b6? Sc4 and 4. .. Sxa5 draw. xii) 3. . Sxb5 4. ab Sd6 $\dagger$ 5. Kc7 Sxb7 6. Kxb7 Kg6 7. Kc6 Kh5 8. Kd5 Kg4 9. Ke4 Kg3 10. Ke3 wins. xiii) 7. .. Kf5 8. Sd4† Ke4 9. Sxe2 Kd3 10. Sd4 wins. xiv) 9. .. Kg3 10. Bd4 wins.


No. 2540: A. Tutlayants and C. Petrescu. 1. b7 Re8 2. Sxd6 Rb8/i 3. gf Kf4/ii 4. f7 Ke3/iii 5. Sc4 $\dagger$ /iv Kd4 6. Sb6 Ke3/v 7. Ke1/vi Rd8/ vii 8. Sd7 f2† 9. Kf1 Rxd7 10. f8Q Rd1 $\dagger$ 11. Kg2 Rg1 $\dagger$ 12. Kh2 f1Q 13. Qxf1 Rxf1 14. b8Q wins. i) After 2. . . Rd8 the move in the source is palpably illegal, but (AJR) 3. gf Kf4 4. Kf2 seems to win. ii) 3. .. Kxh4 4. f7 Kg3 5. f8Q Rxf8 6. $\ddot{S c} 8$ Rh8 7. b8Q $\dagger$ wins. iii) 4. .. Ke5 5. f8Q Rxf8 6 Sc8 iv) f8Q? Rxf8 6. Sc8 Rd8 7. Kg1 Rd1 $\dagger 8$. Kh2 Rb1, v) Else 7. Kf2. vi) 7. f8Q? Rxf8 8. Sd7 Rd8 9. b8Q Rxb8 10. Sxb8 Kf4 11. Sd7 Kg4 draw, or 7. Sd7? Rxb7 8. Kg1 Rb1† 9. Kh2 f2 10. f8Q f1Q draw. vii) 7. . . g5 8. Sc4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kd} 4 / \mathrm{viii} 9$. $\mathrm{hg} \mathrm{Kd5} / \mathrm{ix} 10$.
g6 Ke6 11. Sb6 Ke7 12. Sd7 wins. viii) 8. .. Ke4 9. hg Kf5 10. Sb6 Kxg5 11. Sd7. ix) 9. . . Kxc4 10. g6.


No. 2541: C. Raina. 1. e5 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ Kxg6/ ii 2. Rxb4 g2 $\dagger$ 3. Kh2/iii Bc7/iv 4. Rb5 Kf5/v 5. Rxb3 Bxe5† 6. Rg3; vi $\mathrm{Bxg} 3 \dagger /$ vii 7. Kxh3 g1Q(R) stalemate.
i) 1. Rxb4? g2 $\dagger 2 . \mathrm{Kg} 1 /$ viii Be7 3. Rb6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 5$ 4. Rb5 $\dagger$ Kxg6 5. Rb6 $\dagger$ Kg 5 6. Rb5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4$ 7. e5 b2 8. Kh2 Be5 wins. 1. g7? g2 $\dagger$ 2. Kg1/ix Kxg7 3. Rxb4-Be7 4. Rb7 Kf8 5. Rb8 $\dagger$ Kf7 6. Rb7 Ke6 7. Rb5 b2 8. e5 Bc5 $\dagger$.
ii) 1. .. Kg 7 2. $\mathrm{Rxb} 4 \mathrm{~g} 2 \dagger$ 3. Kh2 Be7 4. Rb7

1. . K Ke6 2. g7 Kf7 3. g8Q $\dagger$ Kxg8 4. Rxb4.
iii) 3. Kg1? Be7 4. Rb5 b2 5. Kh2 Bc5.
iv) 3. .. Be7 4. Rxb3 Be5 5. Kxh3 g1Q 6. Rg3†.
v) 4. .. Kh6 5. Kg1. 4. .. b2 5. Rxb2 Bxe5 $\dagger$ 6. Kxh3 g1Q 7. Rg2 $\dagger$ draw. After 4. . . Kf5 5. Kg1? Bxe5 6. Rb4 b2 7. Rb5 Ke4.
vi) 6. Kg1? Bd4 $\dagger$. vii) $6 . . . g 1 Q \dagger$ 7. Kxg1 draw.
viii) 2. Kh2 Bc7 $\dagger$ 3. Kg1 Be5 4. Rb6 $\dagger$ Kg5 5. Rb5 Kf4 6. Rb4 b2 7. g7 Bd4 $\dagger$.
ix) 2. Kh2 Kxg7 3. e5 Bg5 4. Rxb4 Be3.

JRH: For the stalemate see (earliest) Kubbel (1908), No. 605 in 'T1000'.


No. 2542: A. S. Kakovin and A. T. Motor. 1. Se2/i Rxe2 2. Qh7 Re1 $\dagger$ 3. $\mathrm{Qb} 1 \dagger \mathrm{Rxb} 1+$ 4. Kxb1 Bd3 $\dagger$ 5. Kc1 Bh7 6. Kd2 Kc4 7. Ke3 Kd5 8. Kf4 Ke6 9. Kg5 Ke5 10. Kh6 Bg8 11. Kg5 Ke4 12. Kh6/ii Ke5/iii 13. Kg5, positional draw. i) 1. Sf3? Rxf3 2. Qh7 Bd3 wins. ii) 12. Kf6? Kf4 13. Ke7 f5 14. Kf8 Bh7 15. g8Q Bxg8 16. Kxg8 Kg5 wins. iii) 12. . . Kf5 stalemate.


No. 2543: V. A. Bron. 1. Sc8 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ Kb8/ii 2. Se7/iii Rh4 $\dagger$ 3. Kxg5 Rxc4 4. Sc6 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka}(\mathrm{c}) 8$ (Kb7;Sa5 $\dagger$ ) 5. Sc3. Zugzwang. 5. . Kbld 76. $\mathrm{Sa}(\mathrm{e}) 5 \dagger$ wins. i) $1 . \mathrm{Sd} 7$ ? Rh4 $\dagger 2$. Kxg5 Rxc4 3. aSxc5 Rc2 4. b3 Rxc5 5 . Sxc5 Kb6 6. Sd3 c5 7. Kf4 Kb5 8. Ke4 c4. ii) 1. .. Kb7 2. Bd5t Kxc8 3. Bxh1. iii) 2. Be6? Rh4 $\dagger$ 3. Kxg5 Rxa4.

No. 2544 A. Lobusov
A. Lobus0v

Commended
Buletin Problemistic, 1973


No. 2544: A. Lobusov. A USSR composer. 1. Bf4 $\dagger$ Kh7 2. g5 Bc3 3. g6t Kh8 4. Bh6 b3/i 5 . Bf8 b2 6. $\mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Bd} 4 / \mathrm{ii} 7$. Bc5 Be5 8. Bd6 Bf6 9. Be7/iii Bg7 10. Bf8 Bxf8 11. Kxf8 b1Q 12. g7 $\dagger$ Kh7 13. g8Q $\dagger$ Kh6 14. Qe6 $\dagger$ and 15. Qh3 $\dagger$ or e7 $\dagger$. i) 4. .. a2 5. g7 $\dagger \mathrm{Bxg} 7$ 6. $\mathrm{Bxg} 7 \dagger$. ii) 6. .. Bxb4? 7. g7t and mates. iii) 9. Kxf6? Kg8 wins.

The remaining 5 in this award are either badly anticipated, unclear or weak. (AJR)


Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1973
Award: v. 75 Award: v. 75


No. 2545: J. Fritz. Judge was P. Perkonoja (Finland), who had 60 entries to rank. 1. Kd4/i Kxg6/ii 2. Bc2 Kf5 3. Bxe4 $\dagger$ Bxe4 4. Rf1 $\dagger$ wins. i) Tries by 1. Rg1?, 1. Re1?, 1. Rb2?, 1. Rb6?, 1. Sf8 $\dagger$ ?, 1.

Sxh4? and 1. Bc2? are noted but no refutations given, though the Bl threats of .. Sd2 $\dagger$ or . . h3 or Kxg6 are clear enough.
ii) 1. .. Sd2 2. Rd1 Sf3 $\dagger$ 3. Ke 3 Kxg6 4. Bc $2 \dagger$ Kh5 (g5) 5. Be4 Kg4 6. Bxf3 $\dagger$ Bxf3 7. Rg1 $\dagger$, or 1. .. h3 2. Sf4.

$$
\text { No. } 2546 \quad \text { D. Gurgenidze }
$$

2nd Prize, 1973


No. 2546: D. Gurgenidze. 1. Kf7/i $\mathrm{h} 2 / \mathrm{ii}$ 2. g7 h1Q 3. g8S $\dagger / \mathrm{iii} \mathrm{Kh} 54$. Sf6 $\dagger$ Kh4 5. Bel $\dagger$ Kh3 6. Sf4 $\dagger$ Kh2 7. Sg4† Kg1 8. Bf2 mate. i) 1. g7? Bc4 2. Kf7 Bxe6t. ii) 1. .. Bc4 2. Bd2 $\dagger$ Kh5 3. g7. iii) 3. g8Q? $\mathrm{Qf} 3 \dagger$ 4. Ke7 Qa3 $\dagger$ 5. Kf7 Qf3 $\dagger 6$. Ke8 Bb5 $\dagger$.


No. 2547: V. Dolgov. 1. Rd8 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka7} / \mathrm{i}$ 2. Qc7 $\dagger$ Qb7 3. Qc5 $\dagger$ Qb6 4. Rd7 $\dagger$ Ka6/ii 5. Qc4 $\dagger$ /iii Qb5 6. Rd6 $\dagger$ Ka5/iv 7. Qc3 $\dagger / \mathrm{v}$ Qb4 8. Rd5 $\dagger$ Ka6/vi 9. Qc6 $\dagger$ Qb6 10. Qc4 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 7$
11. $\mathrm{Rd} 7 \dagger \mathrm{Qb} 7$ 12. $\mathrm{Qc} 5 \dagger \mathrm{Ka} 813$. Rd8 $\dagger$ Qb8 14. Qc6 $\dagger$ Ka7 15. Rd7 $\dagger$. i) 1. . . Kb7 2. Rb8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 63$ 3. Rxb4. ii) 4. .. Ka8 5. Qe8 $\dagger$ Qb8 6. Qc6 $\dagger$. iii) 5. Qc8+? Kb5 6. Rd5 $\dagger$ Kb4 7. Qf8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc4}$. iv) 6. .. Ka7 7. Qc7 $\dagger$ Qb7 8. Qc5 $\dagger$ Ka8 9. Rd8 $\dagger$ Qb8 10. Qc6 $\dagger$ Ka7 11. Rd7†. v) 7. Qc7†? Kb4 8. Rd4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 3$ 9. Qf7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 3$. vi) 8. .. Ka4 9. Qc6 $\dagger$ Ka3 10. Rd3 $\dagger$ Qb3 11. Qc5 $\dagger$ Ka4 12. Rd4 $\dagger$.
No. 2548 V. Kalandadze

Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1973


No. 2548: V. Kaladandze. 1. Sb6 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ Ke8/ii 2. Ra8 $\dagger$ Kf7 3. Rf8 $\dagger$ Kxf8 4. Se6 $\dagger$ Kf7 5. Sxc7 Sef5 $\dagger$ 6. Kh3 Kg6 7. Sbd5 Kxh5 8. Sf4 $\dagger$ Kg5 9. Sce6 mate. i) 1. Ra7? Kxc8 2. Rxc7 $\dagger$ Kxc7 3. Rxh6 Sf5 $\dagger$. ii) 1. . . Kc6 2. Sa8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 7$ 3. Sxc7.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { No. } 2549 & \begin{array}{r}
\text { J. Kopelovich } \\
\text { (ix.73) }
\end{array} \\
& 2 \text { H.M., }
\end{array}
$$

Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1973

chess composition, or perhaps rather his 1824 book.
Incidentally, Mr Umnov (Moscow) informs me that 97 in TTC, given in good faith as the earliest, known Russian study (also from Petrov's 1824 book) is in fact earlier, appearing in the Stratagèmes of Montigny in 1802.
The judge of this tourney was Korolkov, who reports in the vii. 75 issue of the Bulletin of the Central Chess Club of the USSR that there were 193 entries from 112 composers in the studies section. AJR

1. Kb5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 7$ 2. $\mathrm{Bb} 1 \dagger \mathrm{Kh} 8$ 3. Bc 5 Rf7 4. Bg6 Sd6 $\dagger$ 5. Ka4 Rd7 6. f7 Sxf7 7. Bd4 $\dagger$ Sfe5 8. Bf5 Rg7 9. Ka3 Se3 10. Ka4 S3c4 11. Be6 Sb2 $\dagger$ 12. Ka3 Sbd3 13. Bf5 Sc4 $\dagger$ 14. Ka4 Sde5 15. Be6 Sb2 $\dagger$ 16. Ka3 draw.


No. 2572: A. Kopnin. 1. Be5 $\dagger$ Kf8 2. Bxg3 Rxg3 3. Bxf5 Bc8 4. Bc2 Be6 $\dagger$ 5. Kb4 Bxa2 6. Sxc3 c5 $\dagger 7$. Ka3 Rxc3t 8. Kb2 Re4 9. Ka1 Kg7 10. Kb2 Kf8 11. Ka1 Ke7 12. Kb2 Kf8 13. Ka1 Rc3 14. Kb2 Re4 15. Kal draw.
JRH: The termination is a development of Kopnin (1971), no. 2118 in EG37.

No. 2573 E. Dobrescu


No. 2573: E. Dobrescu. 1. Ra8 +Kb 6 2. Rb8 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka7}$ 3. Rxc7 $\dagger$ Kxb8 4. Bd6 Qf6 5. Rc6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 7$ 6. Rb6 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 87$. Ra6† Kb7 8. Rb6 $\dagger$ Ka7 9. Bc5 Qc3 10. Rc6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 7$ 11. Rc7 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 8$ 12. Rc8 $\dagger$ Kb7 13. Rc7 $\dagger$ Kb8 14. Bd6 Qf6 15. Re6 $\dagger$ draw.


No. 2574. L. Katsnelson. 1. Bf6 cb 2. Bxb2 c3/i 3. Bxc3 f2 4. d7 f1Q 5. d8Q Qg2 $\dagger$ 6. Kb5/ii Qxc2 7. Qc8 $\dagger$ Kg2 8. Qc6 $\dagger$ Kf1 9. Qh1 $\dagger$ Ke2 10. $\mathrm{Qg} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Kd} 3$ 11. Qf 3 mate. i) 2. . . f2 3. d7 f1Q 4. d8Q Qg2 $\dagger 5$. Qd5 Qxc2 6. Qf3 $\dagger$ Kh2 7. Be5 $\dagger$ Kg1 8. Ed4 $\dagger$ Kh2 9. Qh5 $\dagger$ Kg2 10. Qg4 $\dagger$ Kh2 11. Be5 $\dagger$ Kh1 12. Qh3 $\dagger$ Kg1 13. Bd4 $\dagger$. ii) 6. Qd5 $\dagger$ Qxc2.


No. 2575: G. M. Kasparyan and V. Yakimchik. 1. a6 Sc4 2. Kb3 Sd2 $\dagger$ 3. Rxd2 Rxd2 4. a7 Rd8/i 5. Bb8 Rhh8 6. Rf8 Rxf8 7. a8Q $\dagger$ wins. i) 4. . Kxf 3 5 . Bb 8 e 5 6. $\mathrm{a} 8 \mathrm{Q} \dagger \mathrm{Kf} 4$ 7. Ka4 Rxb2 8. Bxe5 $\dagger$ Kxe5 9. Qe8 $\dagger$.


No. 2576: J. Fritz. 1. Sa3 Rg8/i 2. Sc4 Rxh8 3. Sd6 $\dagger$ Kc7 4. Sf7 Rh7 5. Kg6 Rg7 $\dagger$ 6. Kf6 Rh7 7. Kg6 draw. i) The other main line is 1. .. Bf8 2. Sc4 Rg8 3. Se5 Rxh8 4. Sg6 Rg8 5. Kf7 Rg7 $\dagger$ 6. Kf6 Rg8 7. Kf7.

JRH: The first embodiment appears to be F. Richter (1955), No. 500 in " 555 ". Other examples: Nos. 313 and 495 in EG.

No. 2577 E. Pogosjants
Petrov Memorial Tny, 1975


No. 2577: E. Pogosjants. 1. f8S $\dagger$ Kf7 2. Kc6 Se4 3. Kd5 Sg5 4. Sd7 Sxh7 5. Se5 $\dagger$ Kxg8 6. Sg6 Sf6 $\dagger 7$. Ke6 Rh6 8. Se7 $\dagger$ Kf8 9. Sf5 Rg6 10. Se7 Rg7 11. Sf5 Rf7 12. Sd6 Rd7 13. Sf5 Rf7 14. Sd6 draw

JRH: Cf. Alekseev (1971), No. 1566 in EG28.


No. 2578: V. Dolgov and Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. Kg2 Ke5 2. Bc7 Sd6 3. Sf8 Kd5 4. Bf3 $\dagger$ Se4 5. Sg6 Kd4 6. Bb6 $\dagger \mathrm{Sc} 5$ 7. Se7 Kc4 8. Be2 $\dagger$ Sd3 9. Sf5 Kc3 10. Ba5 $\dagger$ Sb4 11. Sd6 Kb3 12. Bd1 +Sc 2 13. Bd2 Kb2 14. Sc4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 1$ 15. Bc3 wins, for example.
15. .. Kc1 16. Bf3 Kb1 17. Be4 Kc1 18. Bf5 Kd1 19. Sb2 $\dagger$ Kc1 20. Sd3 $\dagger$ Kb1 21. Sb4, or 15. . . Sa1 16. Se3 Ka 2 17. Bf3 Sb3 (Sc2; Bd5†) 18. Bd5 Ka3 19. Sc4 $\dagger$.

No. 2579
4 H.M.
N. Kralin


No. 2579: N. Kralin. 1. f5 Kc7/i 2. Kb3 Kb8 3. Kc2 Ra1 4. Kd2 Ka8 5. Ke2 Ra2 $\dagger$ 6. Kf1 Rxh2 7. Qf3 ef 8. Bxh2 f2 9. e4. i) 1. .. Ke7 2. Kb3 Kf7 3. Kc2 Ral 4. Kd2 Kg7 5. Ke2 Kh8 6. Kf2 Rd1 7. Kg3 Rf1 8. Kxh3 Rxg1 9. Qg2 Rxg2 10. Kxg2 Kg7 11. Kf2 Kf7 12. Ke2 Ke7 13. Kd2 Kd6 14. Kc3 Kc6 15. Kb4 Kb6 16. h3 Kc6 17. Ka5 Kc7 18. Kb5 Kd6 19. h4.

No. 2580
D. Gurgenidze

5 H.M.


No. 2580. D. Gurgenidze. 1. Rf8 $\dagger$ Kg 3 2. Rxf3 $\dagger$ Sxf3 3. g8Q $\dagger$ Kf2 4. $\mathrm{Qg} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Ke} 3$ 5. Qb2 $\mathrm{Rxh} 5+$ 6. Kg2 Rh2 $\dagger$ 7. Kf1 Rh1 $\dagger$ 8. Kg2 Rg1 $\dagger 9$. Kh3 Kf4 10. Qg7 Rh1 $\dagger$ 11. Kg2 Rh2 $\dagger$ 12. Kf1 Ke3 13. Qb2.

No. 2581
G. Bondarev and E. Pogosjants Commend, Petrov Memorial Ty, 1975


No. 2581: G. Bondarev and E. Pogosjants. 1. e7 Bh5 2. Bf3 Bg6/i 3. Be4t Kxe4 4. c6. i) 2. . Bf7 3. c6 Ke6 4. Bd5 $\dagger$ Kxd5 5. c7, or 2. .. Ee8 3. c6 Ke6 4. c7 Kd7 5. Ec6 $\dagger$ Kxc7 6. Bxe8.

No. 2582 A. Sarychev
2nd Commend,


No. 2582: A. Sarychev. 1. Sd2 $\dagger$ Kc2 2. Sxb3 Kxb3 3. Sd3 Rxa4 4. Sxc5 $\dagger$ Kb4 5. Bxf7 Rg7 6. Kb6 Rxf7/i 7. Sd3 $\dagger$ Kb3 8. Sc5 $\dagger$ Kb4 9. Sd3 $\dagger$ draw. i) 6. . Ra8 7. Sd3 $\dagger$ Ka4 8 Sc5 $\dagger$ Kb4 9. Sd3 $\dagger$.


No. 2554: V. Miltner. The idea is related to a study by A. Wotawa (DSZ, 1955). 1. Rh5 g2 2. Rxh6 Kh8 3. Rg6 h3 4. Ka3 h2 5. Rg8 $\dagger$ Kxh7 6. Rxg2 h1Q 7. Rh2 $\dagger$ Qxh2 stalemate.
JRH: see Herbstman (1960) No. 1974 in Chèron IV.


No. 2555: J. Koppelomäki. Judge: A. Koranyi. 1. Sg1 Kg3 2. hSf3/i Be4 3. Kd1 Kg4/ii 4. Ke2 c2 5. Kd2 Kg3 6. Kc1 Kg4 7. Sh2† Kf5 8. gSf3 Kf4 9. Kb2/iii Ke3 10. Sf1 $\dagger$ Ke2 11 S1d2/iv Kd1 12. Sb3 Bc6 13. Sc1 Bd5/v 14. Sd3/vi Ke2 15. Sg1 $\dagger$

Kxd3 16. Bxd5 Kd2 17. Sf3 $\dagger$ Kd1 18. Bb3. i) 2. gSf3? Bh3 3. Kc2 Bg 2 draw. ii) 2. .. Kf2 3. Sh3 $\dagger$ Ke3 4. hSg5 wins. iii) 9. Kd2? Kg3 10. Sf1 $\dagger$ Kf2 11. S1h2 Kg3. iv) 11. Sd4 $\dagger$ ? Kd1. v) 13 . . Be4 14. Sa 2 and $15 . \mathrm{Sc} 3 \dagger$. 'vi) $14 . \mathrm{Bg} 2$ ? Be4 15. Sa2 Ke2 16. Sg1 $\dagger \mathrm{Ke} 317$. Bh3 Kf2 18. Sc3 Bg2 draw.
Only the 4 studies given here were given in the v. 75 award, leaving it unclear whether there were other mentions or commendeds.


No. 2556: E. Janosi. 1. Sd5 $\dagger$ Kg3 2. Sd6/i c2/ii 3. Se4 $\dagger$ Kh3 4. Sf2 $\dagger$ Kg3 5. Sd3 c1Q 6. Sxcl Kh3 7. Sf4 $\dagger$ Sxf4 8. e8B/iii Se6/iv 9. Bc6/v Sxg5 10. Sd3 Kg3 11. e4 Kf3 12 e5t Ke3 13. Sc5 Kd4 14. e6 wins. i) But not 2. Sxc3? Kh3 and wins. ii) 2. .. Kh3 3. Sf4† Sxf4 4. e8Q c2 5. Qc6. iii) Astonishing! 8. e8Q? Sh5! 9. Qxh5 g3 10. Qf3 is stalemate. iv) Best, winning wPg5, as otherwise W wins using his extra material. v) 9. g 6 ? Sg 7 10. Bc6 Sh5 11. Bg2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 3$ 12. e3 h3 13. $\mathrm{Se} 2 \dagger$ (or Bd5) Kf2, while not being quite clear, seems to give drawing play.


No. 2557: G. Steckbauer. From the DDR. 1. Sc5 h2 2. Se6/i h1Q 3. Bh2. Preventing .. Qh3. 3. . Qxh2 4. Sc7† Qxc7t 5. bc wins. i) 2. Sa6? h1Q 3. Bh2 ba 4. ba Qxh2 wins.
J. Lamoss
(xi.74)

1 H.M.
Magyar Sakkélet, 1974


No. 2558. J. Lamoss. 1. Sg5 a3 2. Sf3/i Sc2/ii 3. Se1 Sd4/iii 4. Sd3 $\dagger$ $\mathrm{Kc} 45 . \mathrm{Sc} 1$, and hP promotes. i) 2. Se6 $\dagger$ ? Sxe6 3. $\mathrm{h} 7 \mathrm{Sg} 7 \dagger$ and draws. ii) 2. . . Se6 3. h7 Sg7 $\dagger 4$. Kf7 a2 5. Sd4 wins. 2. .. Sb3 3. Se1 a2 4. Sc2 Kc4 5. h7 Kc3 6. Sa1 Sxal 7. h8Qt wins. iii) 3. .. Sxe1 4. h7 a2 5. h8Q Sc2 6. Qe5†.

No. 2559 E. Vladimirov


No. 2559: E. Vladimirov. 1. b6 Se3 $\dagger$ 2. Kc3 d4 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ 3. Kxd4 Sd5 4. Kxd5 fg 5. o7 g2 6. b8R wins, but not 6. b8Q? glQ 7. Qh8 $\dagger$ Kg4 8. Qg7 $\dagger$ Kf4 9. Qxg1 stalemate.
i) 2. .. fg 3. b7 g2 4. b8Q Kg4 5. Qh2.
JRH. cf. V. and M. Platov (1906), No. 2331 in ' 2500 '.


No. 2560: P. Olin. 1. d8Q b1Q 2. Qxd3t/i Qxd3 3. Ba6 Qxa6 4. Rxa6/ii b2 5. c8Q b1Q 6. Qf5 $\dagger$ /iii Qxf5 7. Rf6 fg/iv 8. Rxf5 $\dagger$ gf 9. e6 b3 10. e7 b2 11. e8Q b1Q 12. Qb5 $\dagger$ Qxb5 13. ab a4 14. b6 a3 15. b7 a2 16. b8Q a1Q 17. Qb1/v Qxb1 stalemate. i) 2. Qd4? $\mathrm{Ke} 2 \dagger$ 3. Qg 1 Qxg1 $\dagger$ 4. Kxg1 b2 (d2? Ba6 $\dagger$ and Rd8) 5. $\mathrm{Bg} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Ke} 3$ 6. Bxh3 b1Q $\dagger$ and now 7. $\mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Qb} 2 \dagger$ mates quickly, and 7. Bf1 Qe1 also.
ii) 4. c8Q? Qxc8 5. Rxc8 b2 wins. iii) 6. Re6? K-2 $\dagger$ 7. Rc1 Qe4 $\dagger$
iv) 7. .. Qxf6 8. ef b3 9. g7.
v) 17. Qa7? Qd1(e1) 18. Qg1 Ke2.


No. 2561: N. Sikdar. I. 1. Sb4 (threatening 2. Qe7 mate) Qe4 2. Qc7 $\dagger$ Ke6 3. Qe7 $\dagger$ Kf5 4. Qh7 $\dagger$ and either 4. . . Kf4 5. Sd3 $\dagger$ Kf3 6. Qh1 $\dagger$ or 4. .. Ke5 5. Sd3 $\dagger$ Kd5 6. Qb7 $\dagger$. II. 1. Sg4 Qd4 2. Qf7 $\dagger$ and we have the position after W's 2nd in I reflected left for right. This and the next two are by the only currently active study composer in India.


No. 2562: N. Sikdar. 1. b7 h1Q 2. b8Q $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 5 / \mathrm{i}$ 3. Qa7 $\dagger / \mathrm{v}$ Kb4/vii 4. Qb6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 3$ 5. Qc5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kd} 2 /$ viii 6. Qd4 $\dagger$ Kc2 7. Bd3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 3 / \mathrm{ix} 8$ 8. Bc4 $\dagger$ /x Kc2 9. $\mathrm{Qd} 3 \dagger \mathrm{~Kb} 210$. Qb3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 11$. Qxa3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 2$ 12. $\mathrm{Bb} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Kd} 2$ 13. Qb2 $\dagger$

Kd3 14. Qc2 $\dagger$ Kd4 15. Qc4 $\dagger$ Ke5 16. Qc5 $\dagger /$ xi Kf4/xii 17. Qd6 $\dagger$ Kg4 18 Bd1 $\dagger$ Kh3 19. Qh6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 2$ 20. Bf3 $\dagger$ wins. i) 2. .. Ke6 3. Bc4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 6 / \mathrm{ii}$ 4. Qd6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 7$ 5. Qe7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 6 / \mathrm{iii} 6$. Qf8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 6 / \mathrm{iv}$ 7. Bf7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf6}$ 8. Bd5 $\dagger$.
ii) 3. . . Qd5 $\dagger$ 4. $\mathrm{Bxd} 5 \dagger \mathrm{Kxd5} 5$. Ke 7 and wins by bringing wK over as quickly as possible. iii) 5. . Kg6 6. $\mathrm{Bf} 7 \dagger \mathrm{Kg} 7$ 7. Bd5 $\dagger$. iv) $6 . . . \mathrm{Kh7}$ 7. Qg8t. v) 3. Qb5t? Kd4 4. Qc4 $\dagger$ Ke5 5. Qc3 $\dagger$ Ke6 6. Bc8 $\dagger$ /vi Kf7 7. Qc7 $\dagger$ Kg6 8. Qd6 $\dagger$ Kh5 draw.
vi) Or 6. Bc4 4 Kd6 7. Qd4 $\dagger$ Kc6 8. Qd7 $\dagger$ Kc5. vii) 3... Kd6 4. Qe7 $\dagger$ K-- 5. Qb7t. viii) Alternatives also lead to $\mathrm{Bb} 3 \dagger$ with $\mathrm{WQa3}$ and bKc2. ix) 7. .! Kd2 8. Be4 $\dagger$.
x) To allow W's 12 th and 18 th and stop 16. .. Qd5 $\dagger$. xi) 16. Qc3 $\dagger$ ? Kf 4 17. Qc7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4$ and 18 . Bd1 $\dagger$ is unavailable. xii) 16. .. Kf6 17. Qe7 $\dagger$ Kg6 18. Bf7 $\dagger$.
JRH: Cf. Platov (1914), No. 2293, and Kubbel (1911), No. 2323, both' in Kasparyan's "Domination".


No. 2563: N. Sikdar. 1. Rc5/i Sxh4/v 2. Rg5t Kf8 3. Ra5/vi Rb8 4. Rb5 Rc8 5. Rc5 Sc6 6. Rh5 draw. i) Re4? Ra6 $\dagger$ 2. $\mathrm{Ke} 7 / \mathrm{ii} \mathrm{Sc} 6 \dagger$ 3. Ke8 Ra8 $\dagger$ wins, or 1. Re3? Sxh4 2. Rg3 $\dagger$ Kh7/iii 3. Rh3/iv Ra4 4. Kg5 Sf7 $\dagger$. ii) Or 2. Kg5 Sf7 $\dagger$ 3. Kh5 Rh6 $\dagger$.
iii) If 2. .. Kf8? W can draw with precise play (composer gives variations). iv) 3. Kg5 Sg6.
v) 1. .. Ra6 $\dagger$ 2. $\mathrm{Ke} 7 \mathrm{Sc} 6 \dagger$ 3. Kd7 Sb8 $\dagger$ 4. Kc7 draw. vi) 3. Rh5? Ra6 $\dagger$.


No. 2564: N. Kralin. Judge: S. Limbach (Poland), who runs the small, but regular, column in the newspaper. The tourney was, naturally, informal. 1. g7/i Qc3/ii 2. Sd4/iii Qxd4 3. Qe3 $\dagger$ Qxe3 4. g8S $\dagger$ Kg6 5. Sxe7 $\dagger$ Kf6 6. Sd5 $\dagger$ Kxe6 7. Sxe3 wins. i) 1. Kg8? Qa8 $\dagger 2$. Kf7 Qxf3 $\dagger$ 3. Qxf3 stalemate. ii) 1. . $\mathrm{Qa} 8 \dagger$ 2. $\mathrm{g} 8 \mathrm{~S} \dagger$ wins.
iii) 2. Se5? Qc8 +3 . g8Q Qxg8 $\dagger 4$. Kxg8. 2. Qg3? Qc8 $\dagger$ 3. g8Q Qxg8 $\dagger$ 4. Kxg8.

There were 6 other studies in the award.

No. 2565
J. Rusinek

1st Prize,
Problemista, 1971-2
Award! "v-ix.73"'


No. 2565: J. Rusinek. 1. d8R/i Ec3 $\dagger$ 2. Rd2 Kf3 3. Sa2/ii Ba5/iii 4. $\mathrm{Sb4} \mathrm{Bxb} 4 / \mathrm{iv}$ stalemate.
i) 1. d 8 Q ? $\mathrm{Bc} 3 \dagger$ 2. $\mathrm{Qd} 2 \mathrm{Bxb4} 3$. Qxb4 Sd3†. ii) 3. Sd5? Sd3 $\dagger 4$. Kd1 Ba4 $\dagger$ 5. Rc2 Be1 6. Sc3 Bb3
and 7. . . Ke3 wins. iii) Or 3. . . $\mathrm{Sd} 3 \dagger$ 4. Kd1 Ba4 $\dagger$ 5. Rc2 Ba5 (Bel; $\mathrm{Sc} 1)$ 6. Sc 3 Bxc 3 stalemate. iv) 4. .. Ke 3 5. $\mathrm{Re} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Bxe} 2$ stalemate.
Judge: Dr G. Grzeban.

No. 2566
N. Kralin

Problemista, ${ }^{\text {2nd }}$ Pri-2


No. 2566: N. Kralin. 1. Qe6 $\dagger$ Kh8 2. Qe5 $\dagger$ Sf6 $\dagger$ 3. QQxf6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 74$. Qg6 $\dagger$ Kh8 (Rxg6; fgt, and Bxh3) 5. Qg7 $\dagger$ Rxg7 6. hg $\dagger$ Kh7 (Kxg7; $\mathrm{f} 6 \dagger$, or Kg 8 ; Be6 $\dagger$ ) 7. Be6 Qh5 $\dagger 8$. Kf8/i Qh6 9. Bg8 mate.
i) 8. Bf7? Qe2† 9. Kf8 Kh6 draws, for 10. g8Q Qe7 (e8) $\dagger$ leads to stalemate, and $10 . \mathrm{g} 8 \mathrm{R}$ is also a draw after $10 \ldots$ Qd2 (guarding h6), not 10. .. Qxf2? 11. Rg6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 712$. Bg 8 .


No. 2567: V. Kalandadze. 1. e8Q/i Sxe8 2. f7 Rxf4† 3. Kxf4 Sxg7 4. f8S $\dagger$ Kh6 5. Kg4 Sf6 $\dagger$ 6. Kh4 and


No. 2583: A. Melnikov. 1. Rg1 Sb1 2. Rg8 $\dagger$ Kh7 3. Be4 $\dagger$ Kh6 4. Rg6 $\dagger$ Kh5 5. Bd5 a1Q 6. Bf7 Kh4 7. Rg4 $\dagger$ Kxh3 8. Be6 Qa3 9. Rb4† Kg3 10. Rb3†.

No. 2585 Z. Gostinsky 5 7th Commend Petrov Memorial Ty, 1975


No. 2585. Z. Gostinsky. A Czech composer. 1. Ka8 Bh7 2. Kb8 Re8 3. Kc8 Rg8 4. Kc7 Re8 5. Kd6 Rf8 6. Kd7 Rg8 7. Ke7 Kh3 8. Rg1 Kh2 9. Rg3 Kh1 10. Bd2 Kh2 11. Bf4 Kh1 12. Be3 Kh2 13. Bf2 Kh1 14. Bg1.
AJR: Cf. the over-the-board analysis position No. 2293.

No. 2586 V. Nestorescu and E. Dobrescu Memorial Ty, 1975 5-7th Commend


No. 2586: V. Nestorescu and E. Dobrescu. 1. f8Q d2 2. Qh8 +Kd 3 3. Qa1 Se2 $\dagger$ 4. Kh1 Sc1 5. Qa4 Sb3 6. Qxd7 $\dagger$ Sd4 7. Qg4 Se2 8. Qxe4 $\dagger$ Kc3 9. Qb1 Sc1 10. Qal† Kd3 11. Qa4 Sb3 12. Qd7† Sd4 13. Qg4 Se2 14. Qxg6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc3}$ 15. Qb1 Sc1 16. Qa1 $\dagger$ Kd3 17. Qa4 Sb3 18. Qd7 $\dagger$ Sd4 19. Qg4 Se2 20. Qf5 $\dagger$ Kc3 21. Qf1.

No. 2587 5-7th Commend P. Olin


No. 2587: P. Olin. 1. b8Q Qxb6 2. Qxb6 ab 3. c8Q Bxc5 $\dagger$ 4. Qxc5 bc 5. d8Q Sd4 6. e8Q Ral 7. Qxd4 $\dagger$ cd 8. Qe3 de stalemate.

No. 2588
N. Kralin

Petrov Memorial T'y, 1975


No. 2588: N. Kralin. 1. d7 $\dagger$ Ka7 2. Qb8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kxb} 8$ 3. $\mathrm{d} 8 \mathrm{Q} \dagger \mathrm{Ka7}$ 4. Qd4 $\dagger$ Kxa6 5. Sc5 $\dagger$ Kb5 6. Qa4 $\dagger$ Kxc5 7. Qa7† Kc4 8. Qxh7 Rb2 $\dagger$ 9. Kc1 Rb1 $\dagger$ 10. Qxb1 Bd3 11. Qc2 Bxc2 stalemate.

No. 2589: B. Breider. 1. Sb8/i Ra5/ii 2. g4 g5 3. Kxc2 Bxd4 4. c7 Re5 5. Sa6 Re6 6. Sb4 Rxc7 7. h7 Bxf6 8. Sd5 Rc8 9. Sxf6 + Ke7 10. Sg8t. i) $1 . \mathrm{h} 7$ ? $0-0-0$. So W plays the only move that stops castling. ii) 1. .. Rxb8 2. h7, and, bR now having moved, castling is not permitted.

No. 2589 B. Breider 9th Commend


No. 2590. Z. Gostinsky. 1. Kcl $\mathrm{cbQ}+2$. $\dot{\mathrm{Kxb}} 1 \mathrm{Rb} 5+3$. $\mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Rc} 5 \dagger 4$. Kd3 Rc3 $\dagger$ 5. Ke4 Re4 $\dagger$ 6. Kf5 Rc5 $\dagger$ 7. Kg6 Rg5 $\dagger$ 8. Kf6 $6 \mathrm{Rf} 5 \dagger$ 9. Ke6 Re5 $\dagger$ 10. Kd6 Re6 $\dagger$ 11. Kd5 Rd6 $\dagger$ 12. Ke4 Re6 $\dagger$ 13. Kf3 Rf6 $\dagger$ 14. Ke2 Re6 $\dagger$ /i 15. Kd1 Rd6 $\dagger$ 16. Kc1 Rc6 $\dagger$ 17. Kb1. i) 14 . .. Rf2 $\dagger$ 15. Ke 3 $\mathrm{Re} 2 \dagger$ 16. Kd3 Rd2 $\dagger$ 17. Ke4 Re $2 \dagger$ 18. Kf5 Rf $2 \dagger$ 19. Kg6 Rg2 $\dagger 20$. Kxh5 Rg5† 21. Kxh4. JRH: I have 50 examples of R -sac-for-stalemate.

Should this tourney be a "Jubilee" or a "Memorial"? It seems reasonable to keep "Jubilee" for living composers and "Memorial" for a deceased composer, however long ago he died. Had the event been a "Centenary" instead of 150 years, there would have been no problem of nomenclature! AJR
C. M. Bent (ix-x.73) 1st Prize, The Problemist, 1972-3 Award vii-ix. 75


No. 2591: C. M. Bent. After eliminating 4 cooks and 8 (Harman) anticipations, the judge I. Vandecasteele (Eelgium) found the quality of the remaining 23 "generally on the poor side", but "fortunately, there were some exceptions". Although the studies were all published, the judge did not, apparently, see them and was unaware of the composers' identities.

1. Bf5 Bd8 2. Sd5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 3$ 3. $\mathrm{Sd} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Kg} 3$
2. Sc6 Sf7 5. Be6 Sg5 6. Bg8.
". . fresh, pawnless miniature".

No. 2592
A. C. Miller
(vii-viii.73)
2nd Prize,


No. 2592: A. C. Miller. 1. Kc2 Sd5 2. Kc 1 c 5 3. Bg 5 c 4 4. Bd2 c3 5. Be1 c2 6. Bd2 and 7. Bc3 mate.
".. White has to make precise moves in this miniature .."


No. 2593: C. M. Bent. 1. Sc4 b1S 2. Rh8 g1S 3. Re8 d1S 4. Rf8 Sd2 5. Sxd2 Kxd2 6. a4 Ke2 7. Sc2 Sf3 8. Sd4 $\dagger$ Sxd4 9. Kxd4 Sb2 10. a5 Sa4 11. Kc4.
" 4 bP 's are about to promote - W forces three S-promotion .. Quite an achievement!"
No. $2594 \quad$ C. M. Bent

1 H.M.,
(i.73)

The Problemist, $1972-3$


No. 2594: C. M. Eent. 1. g6 $\dagger$ Kh8 2. g7† Kh7 3. g8Q $\dagger$ Kxg8 4. Sc1 Qxa2 5. Sxa2 Be6 6. Sc3 Bf7 $\dagger 7$. Kh6 Bxe8 8. Se4 Sd7 9. Sd6.
"After a somewhat forced introduction, W catches bB by checks and the threat of checks. A pity wSa7 is inactive."

No. 2595. C. M. Bent. 1. Ba6 $\dagger$ Kb8 2. Rd8 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka7}$ 3. Rxa8 $\dagger$ Kxa8 4. Sd 7 Sb4 5. Be2 Ba7 6. Bf3†.
"Here, too, the opening play is forced. However, subsequent

## events produce a surprising mate".

3 H.M. was by John Beasley, see E on p. 9 of EG33.


No. 2596
D. Gurgenidze 1st Prize
Shakhmaty/Sahs (Riga) 1974


No. 2596: D. Gurgenidze. 1. hg $\mathrm{Rg} 2 \dagger$ 2. Kf1 Rf $2 \dagger$ 3. Ke1 Re2 $\dagger 4$. Kd1 Rd2 $\dagger$ 5. Kc1 Rc2 $\dagger$ 6. Kb1 Rb2 $\dagger$ 7. Ka1 Rxa $2 \dagger$ 8. Kb1 Rb2 $\dagger$ 9. Kc1 Rc2 $\dagger$ 10. Kd1 Rd2 $\dagger$ 11. Ke1 Re2 $\dagger$ 12. Kf1 Rf $2 \dagger$ 13. Kg1 Rg2 $\dagger$ 14. Kxg2 Rxh2 $\dagger$ 15. Kxh2 Bxf7 16. gf Kxf7 17. Sxd7 b3 18. Se5 $\dagger$ Kxg7. 19. Sc4 b2 20. Sa3 wins. Judge: V. Yakimchik.

No. 2597 2nd Prize F. Aitov Shakhmaty/Sahs (kiga) 1974


No. 2597: F. Aitov. 1. Se3 Qd5 2. Sxd5 b3 3. Kc1 ba 4. Sxc3 alQ 5.
Sb1 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 2$ 6. Sb4 mate.
No. 2598 G. Nadareishvili
Shakhmaty/Sahs (Riga) 1974


No. 2598: G. Nadareishvili. 1. Sf6 Bxf6 2. b6 e2 3. b7 Be5 4. e7 Bb8 $\dagger$ 5. Ka8 e1Q 6. e8Q Qxe8 stalemate, or 4. .. elQ 5. e8Q Bd4 $\dagger$ 6. Kxa6 Qxe8 7. b8Q $\dagger$ Qxb8 stalemate.

No. 2599
I. Krikheli

Shakhmaty/Sahs (Riga) 1974


No. 2599: I. Krikheli. 1. Rb8 Ral $\dagger$ 2. Rxal c1S $\dagger$ 3. Rxcl deS $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ 4. Kal Sb3 $\dagger$ 5. Ka2 f1Q 6. Rh8 $\dagger$ Kxh8 7. c8Q $\dagger$ Kh7 8. Qh8 $\dagger$ Kxh8 9. d8Q $\dagger$ Kh7 10. Qd3 Qxd3.
i) 4. .. f1Q 5. Rh8 $\dagger$ Kxh8 6. d8Q $\dagger$ Kh7 7. Qh8 $\dagger$ Kxh8 8. c8Q $\dagger$ Kh7 9. Qf5 $\dagger$ Qxf5, second stalemate.


No. 2600. V. Sereda. 1. g4 $\dagger$ Kh4 2. Re1 Bc2 3. g5 Kh5 4. g6 Kh6 5. g7/i Kxg7/ii 6. a7 Bd1 7. Rxd1 c2 8. Rg1 $\dagger$. i) 5. a7? Bd1 6. a8Q b1S mate. ii) 5. .. Bd1 6. g8S $\dagger$ Kh5 7. Rxd1 c2 8. Rd5 $\dagger$.


No. 2601: V.,Moz-zhukin. 1. Sf6 $\dagger$ Kh4 2. Belt g3 3. Bd2 d5 4. Be3/i d4 5. Bc1 d3 6. Bd2 g4 7. Bxh6 d2 8. Kg6 elQ 9. Bg5 mate.
i) 4. Bc1? d4 5. Bd2 d3 6. Be3 d2 7. Bxd2 g4 8. Bxh6 is stalemate.

No. 2602 I. Kovalenko 1 Comm.i.
Shakhmaty/Sahs (Riga) 1974


No. 2602: I. Kovalenko. 1. Sc6 $\mathrm{f} 6 / \mathrm{i}$ 2. Rb5 f2 3. Kc8 Qg8 $\dagger$ 4. Kc7 Qf7 $\dagger$ 5. Kd8 Qa7 6. Rbl f1Q 7. Rxf1 $\mathrm{Qb} 6 \dagger$ 8. Kd 7 Qb 2 9. $\mathrm{Kc} 7 \mathrm{Qh} 2 \dagger 10$. Kb6. i) 1. . f2 2. Rxg3 f1Q 3. Rg8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 7$ 4. Rb8 $\dagger$ Ra6 5. Rb4.


No. 2603: V. Dolgov, S. Belokon, V. Samilo. 1. g6 Rhi $\dagger$ 2. Kg 4 Bd 4 3. Rd8 $\dagger$ Kc5 4. Rxd4 Rh6 5. Rd5 $\dagger$ Kxd5 6. Sf4 $\dagger$ Ke5 7. g7 Rg6 $\dagger 8$. Sxg6 Kf6 9. g8R wins.
JRH: cf. Herbstman (1928), wKc4, wSb4, wPb6; bKa5, bRb6. 1. c7 Rc $6 \dagger$ 2. Sxc $6 \dagger$ Kb6 3. c8R.

No. 2604: V. Kalandadze and D. Gurgenidze. 1. h7 Qd4 2. Bxh5 $\dagger$ Kf8 3. h8Q $\dagger$ Qxh8 4. Bb4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 85$. Bf7 $\dagger$ Kh7 6. g $6 \dagger$ Kh6 7. Bd2 $\dagger$ e 38. Bxe3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 7$ 9. Bd4 $\dagger$ Kf8 10. g7 $\dagger$ Qxg7 11. Bc5 mate.
JRH: Nearest to this mate is Ka landadze (1971), No. 1598 in EG29. Shakhmaty/Sahs (Riga) 1974


No. 2605: V. Kozlov and Y. Nevmerzhitzky. 1. a4 Kc7 2. b4 cb 3. c5 Kd7 4. h4 Ke7 5. g5 hg 6. hg g6 7. f6 $\dagger$ draw.


No. 2606: J. Fritz. The judge, L. Kopac, seems to have treated this and the next study as twins, joining them together for a single prize And the special prize has precedence in the award over the First Prize. To complete the reader's confusion, EG is changing its method of referring to these awards from 'Ceskoslovensky Sach' to 'Sachove Umeni'. So this award follows on from the 1972 and 1973 awards of 'Ceskoslovensky Sach' already reported in EG. 1. Ra5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 4 / \mathrm{i}$ 2. Ra4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 5$ 3. Rd5 $\dagger$ Kc6 4. $\mathrm{Eb} 3 \mathrm{Rh} 2 \dagger$ 5. Kg8/ii Bc2 6. $\mathrm{Ra}+\dagger \mathrm{Kb7} 7$ 7. Bc4 Bb3 8. Rc7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 8$ 9. Rf7 Bxc4 10. Ra8 mate.
i) 1. . . Kb2 2. Bxg6 and 2. . . Rxg6 3. Rd2 $\dagger$ or $2 \ldots$ Rf2 3. Bf7. ii) 5. Kg 7 ? Bc2 6. Ra6 $\dagger$ Kb7 7. Bc4 Rh7 $\dagger$ 8. Kg8 Bb3 (!!) 9. Kxh7 Bxc4, or 9. Rb5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kxa6}$ 10. Rxb3 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka5} 11$. $\mathrm{Ra} 3 \dagger \mathrm{~Kb} 4$.

No. 2607
J. Fritz (xil.74)
Special Prize Sachove Umeni, 1974


No. 2607: J. Fritz. 1. Rd5 $\dagger$ (Rf5 $\dagger$ ? Kb4) 1. . Kb4 2. Rd4 $\dagger$ Kc5 3. Rc4 $\dagger$ Kd5 4. Rf5 $\dagger$ Ke6 5. Bd3 Be2 6. Rc6 $\dagger$ Kd7 7. Be4 Bd3 8. Rf7† Ke8 9. Bd5 Be4 and draw.
The stipulation was printed as "White to Move, Black Draws", and ons sees the point, though no "Codex" is going to approve!

No. 2608: M. Sindelar. 1. Rd1 c2 2. Rc1 (Bd4? cdS) 2. .. bcQ 3. Bd4 $\dagger$ b2 4. Kc6 a4 5. Bc3 h5 6. Kb7 h4 7. Kc8 h3 8. gh a3 9. Sa5 mate follows. Not everyone's choice for a 1st Prize (AJR).


No. 2609: J. Fritz. The position is a correction of a xii. 73 study. 1. f7/i Ke7/ii 2. f8Q $\dagger$ Kxf8 3. Bxd1 Sf7 $\dagger$ 4. Ke6 Rh6 $\dagger$ 5. f6 Kxe8/iii 6. Bh5 Rh7 7. Eg6 Rh6 8. Bh5 (Bxf7 $\dagger$ ? Kf8) Rxh5 stalemate.
i) 1. Bxd1? Sf7 $\dagger$ 2. Kf4 Rh4 $\dagger$ 3. Kg3 Rd4. or in this 2. Kd5 Rxf5 $\dagger$ 3. Ke4 Re5 $\dagger$ and 4. . . Kxe8.
ii) 1. .. Sxf7 $\dagger$ 2. Bxf7 draw. 1. .. Sc6† 2. Kf6.
iii) 5. . . Rh1 6. Ba4 Ra1 7. Bb5.

No. 2610: J. Fritz. 1. hSf4 Bg5/i 2. Kd6 Bc8 3. Se6 Sf5 $\dagger$ 4. Kc6 Bxe6 5. Sc5 $\dagger \mathrm{Ke} 5$ 6. f4 $\dagger$ Rxf4 7. $\mathrm{Sd} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Ke} 4$ 8. Sc5 $\dagger$ draw.
i) 1. .. Be7 $\dagger$ 2. $\mathrm{Kc} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 4 / \mathrm{ii} 3$. f3 $\dagger$ Kxf3 4. Sd5 Be6 5. Kd4 Sf5 6. Ke5 draw. ii) 2. .. Bg5 3. $\mathrm{Se} 2 \mathrm{Be} 6 \dagger$ 4. Kc3 Bf6 5 5. Kc2 Bc4 6. eSc1. 2. .. Rc8 3. Kc3 Ba6 4. Sh5 Bxd3 5. $\mathrm{Sg} 3 \dagger$.

No. 2610 3rd Prize, J. Fritz Sachove Umeni, 1974

 Sachove Umeni, 1974


No. 2611: C. M. Pent. (The position was badly misprinted in xi. 74). 1. g4 $\dagger$ Kxg5 2. Rf5 $\dagger$ Qxf5 3. gf Bb4 4. Se6 $\dagger$ Kxf5 5. Sg7 $\dagger$ Kg6 (f6) 6. Sc2 Bd2 $\dagger$ 7. Kd1 Kxg7 8. Sd4 Se7 9. Sd6 $\dagger$ and 10. Sc5 draw. 8. . . Sxd4 would be stalemate. JRH: cf. Bent (1972), No. 2225 in EG 38.

No. 2612: M. Matous. 1. Bf5 g1Q 2. Rb7 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 8$ 3. Be4 and two lines: 3. . . h1Q 4. Bd5 and the threat of 5. Rb5 $\dagger$ Qxd5 6. Rb8 $\dagger$ Kxb8 leaves Bl , very surprisingly, nothing better than 4. . Q Qf1 $\dagger$ 5. Rb5 $\dagger$ Qxd5 and it's still stalemate!
Or 3. . . h1B 4. Bc6 with the same remarkable effect.


No. 2613: S. Pivovar. 1. g7 (h7? Kf8) 1. .. Sf7/i 2. h7/ii Sh6 3. g8Qt/iii hSxg8 4. h8Q Kf8/iii 5. Kg1/iv Kf7 6. Kf1 Kf8 7. Kel Kf7 8. Kd1 Kg6 9. Kc1 Kf7 10. Kb1 Kg6 11. Ka2(a1) Kf7 12. Ka1(a2) Kg6 13. Kb1 Kf7 14. Kc1 Kg6 15. Kd1 Kf7 16. Kel Kg6 17. Kf1 Kf7 18. Kg1 Kg6 19. Kh2 Kf7 20. Kh3 Kg6 21. Kh4 Kf7 22. Kg5 Kf8 23. Kxf4. i) 1. .. Sg6 2. h7 Kf7 3. h8Q wins, or 2. . . Sg4 $\dagger$ 3. Kh3 Sh6 4. g8Q $\dagger$ wins. ii) 2. g8Q $\dagger$ Sxg8 3. h7 Sf6. iii) 4. .. Kf7 5. Kh3 Kg6 6. Kh4 Kf7 7. Kg5. iv) 5. Kh3? Kf7 6. Kh4 Kg6 7. Kh3 Kf7. 5. Sg3? fg 6. Kxg3 g4 $\dagger$ 7. Kxf4 Kf7 8. Kg5 Sh7t.
JRH reports that he has 19 studies showing a wK march to and fro in order, eventually, to put bK in Zugzwang. Earliest appears to be

Blathy (1890), see Problem 7-9 p. 137. All these studies are characterised by masses of P's. Of particular interest is Kok (1934), No. 195 in his collection, which shows several times repeated K march. None of these is an explicit anticipation.

$$
\text { No. } 2614 \text { J. Mugnos }
$$

Special H.M.,


No. 2614: J. Mugnos. Again an oddity. These two studies appear to have the one award, a single "Special Hon. Mention", this time placed after the other H.M.'s.

1. a6 f6 2. Ral f5 3. Rf1 Ke3 4. Kxg3 f4 $\dagger$ 5. Kg2 h1Q $\dagger$ 6. Rxh1 Ke2 7. Ra1 f3 $\dagger$ 8. Kg3 f1Q 9. Rxf1 Kxf1 10. Kxf3 Ke1 11. Ke4 Kf2 12. Kxd4 Kg3 13. c4 Kxh3 14. c5 g4 15. c6 g3 16. c7 g2 17. c8Q $\dagger$.
No. 2615 J. Mugnos

Sachove Umeni, 1974


No. 2615: J. Mugnos. 1. Kd3 Rc3 $\dagger$ 2. Kd2 e4 3. a4 Rc5 4. Ke3 Ra5 5. Kd4 Rxa4 6. Kc4 Ra6 7. Kb3 drawn.

No. 2616: S. Pivovar. 1. f7 (g8Q? Rd7) 1. . Rxg7 2. f8Q Rg5 3. Qf4 $\dagger$ Rg4 4. Qf6 $\dagger$ Rg5 5. Qe7 a5 6. Qf6 Kg 4 7. Qf3 $\dagger$ Kh4 8. Qf4 $\dagger \mathrm{Rg} 49$. Qf6 $\dagger \mathrm{Rg} 5$ 10. Qe7 c4, and by repetition of this manoeuvre we finally reach 65. .. Kg4 66. Qe4 mate.
JRH: Strikingly similar to Hallstrom (1951) in Suomen Shakki, No. 22 in '123'.


No. 2617: J. Volf. Bl threatens . c5. 1. c5 Rd7 (Rxd5;Rxd5) 2. Sxe7 Rxe7 3. d6 Re4 4. Rd3† Kc4 5. de/i Sxc7/ii 6. Rd6 Kxc5 (Re6;Kb6) 7. Rxc6 $\dagger$ Kxc6 stalemate.
i) 5. d7? Se6 6. d8Q Sxd8 7. Rxd8 Rxe3 wins. ii) 5. .. Re8 6. Rd8 Sxc7 7. Rxe8 Sxe8 8. Kb6 Kd5 9. e4 draw.

No. 2618
2. Vlasak

3 Comri (iii.74)


No. 2618: E. Vlasak. 1: Kc4 (for 2. b5) 1. .. a6/i 2. Kb3/ii Kd2 3. Ka4 Kc3 4. Ka5 Kb3 5. a4 Ka3 6. b5 ab 7. cb cb 8. Kxb5 Kb3 9. c6 Kc3 10. Ka6 Kc4 11. Kb7.
i) 1. . . Kd2 2. b5 cb $\dagger$ 3. Kxb5 Kc3 4. a4 and wins, for instance 4. . a5 5. Kxa5 Kc4 6. c6 Kc5 7. Ka6 Kxc6 8. a5, or 4. . . Kd4 5. a5 Kd5 6. Ka6 Kxc5 7. Kxa7.
ii) 2. Kd4? Kd2 3. Ke5 Kc3 4. Ke6 Kb3 5. Kd7 Kxa3 6. Kxc7 Kxb4 7. Kxc6 a5 draw.

No. 2619 and V. Razumenko and V. Razumenko Komsomolskay Znamya, 1975 Award: 4.xi. 75


No. 2619: L. Mitrofanov and V. Razumenko. Judge: G. Nadareishvili. 1. h8Q h1Q 2. Bf8 $\dagger$ Ke8 3. Qg8 Qg1 4. Qxg1 alQ 5. Qg8 Qa6 6. Ba3 $\dagger$ Kd7 7. Qf7 $\dagger$ Kc6 8. Qxe6 $\dagger$ Kb5 9. Qd5 $\dagger$ Ka4 10. Qxd1 $\dagger$ Ka5 11. Qe1 $\dagger$ Kb6 12. Qe6 $\dagger$ Ka5 13. Bb4 $\dagger$

Ko. If Oezt Kof 15. Of2+ Kef 16. Qfet Kha 17. Qxil Kb6 18. Qf2 + Shs 19 Qe $2+\mathrm{Kbj} 20$. Qe3 +Kbj I. Qc3 K 66 22. Qd7 and 23. Qb7 mate.
"The best entry. It shows a complex of ideas: sacrifice, not capturing, ambush, going over the same ground, a ladder-manoeuvre, zugzwang, mate and so on. All in an economical form with interesting play by both sidea." JRH: Cf. Bron (1962), No. 758 in FIDE Album.


No. 2620: S. Belokon and V. Korolkov. 1. Bg7 Qxg7 2. a8Q Bg2 $\dagger 3$. Qxg2 and now two variations: 3. . Qh7 $\dagger$ 4. Qh2 Rh6 5. Rd2 $\dagger$ Ke4 6. Re2 $\dagger$ Kf5 7. $\mathrm{Rf} 2 \dagger$ Kg6 8. Rg2 $\dagger$ Kf7 9. Rf2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 7$ 10. Rg2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 811$. Qxh6 Qxh6 12. Rh2.
3. . Rh6 $\dagger$ 4. Kg 1 Rg 6 5. Rd2 $\dagger \mathrm{Ke} 5$ 6. Re2 $\dagger$ Kf6 7. Rf $2 \dagger$ Ke7 8. Re $2 \dagger$ Kf7 9. Rf2 $\dagger$ Kg8 10. Qxg6 Qxg6 $\dagger 11$. Rg2.

No. 2621: L. Katsnelson and L. Tolmachov. 1. a7 Rxa7 2. Bxb6 $\dagger$ Re7 3. Bxc7 $\dagger$ with two variations: 3. . Kxc7 4. Be8 Kd8 5. Ef7 Ke7 6. Bg8 Kf8 7. Bh7 Kg7 8. Be4. 3. . . Kxd7 4. Bb8 Kc8 5. Ba7 Kb7 6. Be5 Kc6 7. Bf8.

No. 2621 and L. Katsnelson and L. Tolmachov omsomolskaya Znamya, 1975


1 H.M., Komsomolskay


No. 2622: V. Dolgov. 1. Ka6 b5 $\dagger 2$. Ka5 Rd5 3. Rh7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 64$ 4. Se4 b4 $\dagger 5$. Ka4 f5 6. Rh5 Rxd4 7. Sg3 f4 8. Rh4 b3 9 9. Ka3 Rd3 10. f3 Re8 11. Rg4 $\dagger$ Kh6 12. Rxf4.

No. 2623 D. Gurgenidze


No. 2623: D. Gurgenidze. 1. a8R $\dagger$ /i Kb5 2. Ra3 Kb4 3. c7 b5 4. c8S Kc5 5. Rxa2 ba 6. b4† Kxb4 7. Kb2 Kc5 8. Se7 wins. i) 1. a8Q? Kb5 2. Qa3 Qb1 $\dagger$ 3. Kxb1 stalemate.

## No. 2624 <br> E. Pogosjants <br> 3 H.M..

Komsomolskaya


No. 2624: E. L. Pogosjants. 1. Bh3 Rd2 $\dagger$ 2. Bg 2 Rg 4 3. Kh1 Rd1 $\dagger 4$.
Kh2 Rd2 5. Kh1 dRxg2 6. Rh6 $\dagger$
Kg3 7. Rh3 $\dagger$ Kf4 8. Rf3 $\dagger$ Kg5 9.
Rf5 $\dagger$ Kh4 10. Rh5 $\dagger$ draw.
JRH: "As old as Salvioli I p. 167".

No. 2625
Al. P. Kuznetsov and B. Sidorov 1 Comm.,
Komsomolskaya
Znamya, 1975


No. 2625: Al. P. Kuznetsov and B. Sidorov. 1. Bb3 Qxb3 2. Bh6 Kh8 3. Rf8 $\dagger$ Qg8 4. Sxd6 Sg5 5. Bxg5 g 1 Q 6. Bf6 $\dagger \mathrm{Qg} 7 \dagger$ 7. Sf7 mate, is given, but, as JRH asks: what if 5. .. h5; .. there's no answer to that.


No. 2626: V. Dolgov. 1. Bb7 Bg2 2. Sg4 $\dagger$ Kg3 3. Se3 Bf3 4. Sf5 $\dagger$ Kf4 5. Sd4 Be4 6. Se6 $\dagger$ Ke5 7. Sc5 Bd5 8. Sd7 $\dagger$ Kd6 9. Sb6 Sxc6 10. Kxb6 h3 11. Bxd5.


No. 2627: E. Kudevich. 1. Sd3 c4 2 Sc1 Kb4 3. Ke7 Ka3 4. Kd6 b4 5. Kc5 b3 6. Kb5 b2 7. Bf8 mate.

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