

FIDE ALBUMS

The F.I.D.E. Commission (or Permanent Sub-Committee) for Chess Compositions organises, on a totally voluntary basis, the selection and republication of 'the best' chess compositions that have been published as originals, on a three-yearly cycle. These Albums have always been published in Yugoslavia. The norm is for 800 compositions to appear in each Album. The selected compositions form the basis of the Commission's award of the international titles of Master and Grandmaster of Chess Composition. 1 point is awarded for a problem, 1 2/3 for a study (points are split for joint compositions). Currently, 25 points suffice to qualify for Master, 70 for Grandmaster -- the arithmetic being cumulative, not confined to a single Album.

The selection process

For each of 7 sections, of which studies comprise one, 3 judges ('A', 'B' and 'C') are appointed, and a 'Section Director' (SD). There are 3 stages in the selection process within a section. The SD has discretion in matters of detail. Entries are sent (by composers) to the SD, in 5 copies. The SD sends 1 set to 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

Stage 1:

'A', 'B' and 'C' independently select entries of insufficient quality, to be excluded from further stages. SD then excludes any entry that is eliminated by at least 2 of the judges. Generally, the FIDE Commission re-

commends that judges aim to exclude 50-60% of entries in this way.

Stage 2:

This concerns 'A' and 'B' only, who now **select** the best from those remaining. SD chooses, to include in the Album, those entries selected by **both** 'A' and 'B'.

Stage 3:

This concerns 'C' only. SD sends to 'C' the list of entries selected by 'A' or 'B' (but **not** by both). 'C' is required to select the best of these, to make up the number which the FIDE Commission will (in theory!) have decided to include (for that section) in the Album.

After Stage 3, SD sends a set of the finally selected entries to the Album Director, in Yugoslavia (generally Ing. Nenad Petrovic in Zagreb). 'A', 'B' and 'C' are allowed to compete in the tourney as composers, but their judging task is then performed, in respect of these entries only, by SD.

FIDE ALBUM 1974-1976

Studies Section: SD was AJR.

The closing date for composers to send entries was 30.vi.78. In fact entries arrived for at least a month after that date. 'A', 'B' and 'C' were in Finland, USSR and Czechoslovakia respectively. There were, finally, 834 entries, from 159 composers in 23 countries. SD operated by means of serially numbered, typed circular letters to the judges. His first, **SD-01**, was dated 6.vi.78, and **SD-12** (the last, containing the list of the 128* selected studies) was dated 13.viii.79. All judges cooperated magnificently.

AJR

* For other genres in this Album: 2-ers (216); 3-ers (172); moremovers (108); helpmates (75); selfmates (59); fairy types (42).

More information about the FIDE Commission can be read in issue No: 4a of **Suomen Shakki**, a special issue of the Finnish chess magazine, issued on the occasion of the meeting of the Commission in Hyvinkää in vii. 79. Address for enquiries: Esko Nuutilainen, Murtokatu 3 B 52, 04400 Järvenpää, FINLAND - SUOMI.

+ **HANS-HILMAR STAUDTE**
(18.i.11 - 21.i.79)

Dr. Staudte's death earlier this year at the age of 68 was a sad surprise to his many friends, but not to himself. As I later learned from his sister, he knew the truth and faced it with remarkable courage, active almost to the end.

While, of course, he will be mostly remembered as a problemist and endgame expert he was a successful tournament player for a brief period in his younger years. In the 1950 German Championship at Bad Pyrmont he shared 2/3 places with Bogolyubov, a mere ½-point behind Unzicker; and in the same year, playing on Board 4 in the Dubrovnik Olympiad, he scored 7½ out of 12.

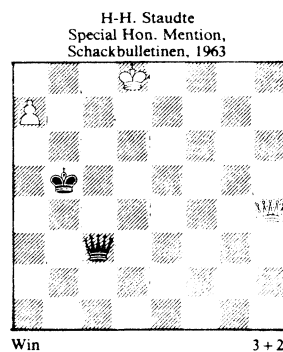
He was a frequent contributor to chess magazines and a noted expert on R+P endings: his column in the **Aachener Anzeiger**, later **Aachener Nachrichten**, ran for decades, and his books include **Aus der Welt der Schachstudie** (1961), **Richtig und Falsch** (1962, with Kurt Richter), and **Das 1x1 des Endspiels** (1964, with Milu Milescu). His (legal) duties at the Bundesfinanz-Ministerium (Treasury of the Bonn Government) caused his early retirement from tournament

chess, but he gave most of his free time to chess. When he retired from office at the age of 65 he had reached the rank of No. 2 behind the Under-Secretary of State. As for his uninterrupted chess activities he developed a preference for fairy chess in recent years. His friends will remember him as a charming companion no less than as a remarkable endgame expert.

Heinrich Fraenkel ('Assiac'),
and acknowledgements to
SCHACH-ECHO.

+ **JOSÉ MANDIL**
(21.ix.07 - 26.iv.79).

A full obituary notice in the iv-vii.79 issue of the Spanish **PROBLEMAS** acquaints us with the work and achievements of this Barcelona composer, FIDE Judge and editor of the **PROBLEMAS** studies section. There are 23 honoured studies among his compositions, between the years 1935 and 1961. He will be sadly missed by the Spanish and international chess fraternity. There will be a memorial tourney, of which Adam Sobey will be the judge.



1. Qe7/i Qf3/ii 2. Qd6/iii Ka5/iv 3. Qc5 + Ka4 4. Qc4 + Ka5/v 5. Qa2 + Kb6 6. a8Q/vi.

Our source, the FIDE Album, gives no notes (AJR).

- i) 1. a8Q? Qd4+ 2. Qxd4 stalemate. If W tries to improve by 1. Qh5+? Kb6 2. a8Q Qc7+ 3. Ke8 Qe5+ 4. Qxe5 is still stalemate -- and an echo.
- ii) Checks on h8 or the d-file are met by cross-checks, winning. Or 1. ..., Qc6 2. Qd7(e8) wins.
- iii) Preventing ..., Kb6; and threatening ... yes, exactly what? Certainly not 3. Qb8+ Kc5 4. a8Q Qf8+ drawing, while 4. Qc8+ Kb6 5. a8Q Qf8+ 6. Kd7 Qf7+ 7. Kd6 Qf4+ is, to say the least, unclear (I think Bl draws, due to W's inability to interpose against any black-diagonal check).
- iv) 2. ..., Qb7 3. Qb8 Ka6 4. a8Q+. 2. ..., Qa8+ 3. Qb8+. 2. ..., Qe4 needs analysing, as neither 3. Kc7 nor 3. Kc8 seem to win, while 3. Qb8+ leads to lines similar to (iii), Bl's first check being on h4.
- v) 4. ..., Ka3 5. Qa6+ and 6. a8Q.
- vi) All right, but how does wK escape the barrage of checks that now follow? Well, 6. ..., Qd5+ 7. Q8xd5 wins (not 7. Q2xd5? stalemate), and otherwise wK heads for f1-e1, after which a winning interposition cannot be avoided.



TROITZKY

There have been several recent USSR

articles, by E. Umnov and others, who have been researching early studies by A. Troitzky (1866-1942). Chris Becker of Northford (Connecticut, USA) has also been researching, and finds the attached, which was new to Richard Harman's collection.

1. Qf7. Threatening 2. Qxe6+ Kf3 3. Qe2+ Kg3 4. Qf2+. 1. ..., Qh6. Or 1. ..., e5 2. Sf2 mate. Or 1. ..., Kxd3 2. Qg6 mate. Or 1. ..., Kd5 2. Qb7 mate. 2. Sf2+ Kd5 3. Qb7+ Ke5 4. Sxg4+.

C Q+SP (on 7th rank) against Q By A.J. Roycroft

The GBR class 4000.10 has been solved for the case of wPg7. The Russian computer specialists E.A. Komisarchik and A.L. Futer programmed an IBM S/360 machine to do the work, and published their results as long ago as 1974*. The paper gave the longest win, 58 full moves, which we reproduce here. Since there are neither captures nor P-moves in the play, we have another example of the '50-move draw' rule requiring amendment. The peregrinations of wK are quite extraordinary ... but let the moves speak for themselves. All notes in the original are given.

- R1: 1. ..., Qb4+ 2. Ke6 Qg4+ 3. Kf6 (Kf7? Qf5+ draws) 3. ..., Qf4+ 4. Kg6 Qe4+ 5. Kg5 Qe3+ 6. Kh5 Qf3+ 7. Kh6 Qh1+ 8. Kg5 Qd5+ 9. Kf6 Qd4+ 10. Kf7 Qd7+ 11. Kg6 Qg4+ 12. Kh7 Qh3+.
- R2: 13. Kg8 (Qh6? Qd7 draws) 13. ..., Qf5 14. Qa2+ Kc1 15. Qh2 (the only move leading to a win) 15. ..., Qd5+ 16. Kh8 Qd4 17. Qc7+ Kb1 18. Kh7 Qe4+ 19. Kh6 Qe3+ 20. Kg6 Qe6+ 21. Kg5 Qd5+ 22. Kf6 Qf3+ 23. Ke7 Qe4+ 24. Kd8 Qa8+ 25. Kd7 Qd5+.
- R3: 26. Kc8 (Qd6? only draws) 26. ..., Qe6+ 27. Kb8 Qe8+ 28. Ka7 Qa4+ 29. Kb6 Qb3+ 30. Ka6 Qa2+ 31. Qa5 Qg8 32. Qb4+ Ka2 33. Qd4

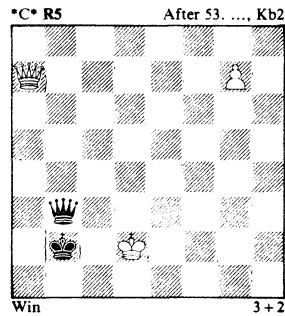
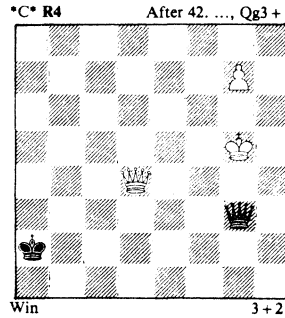
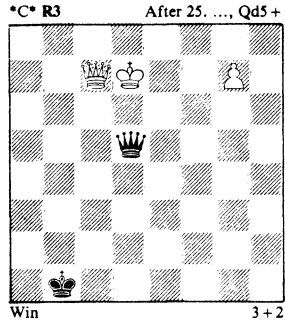
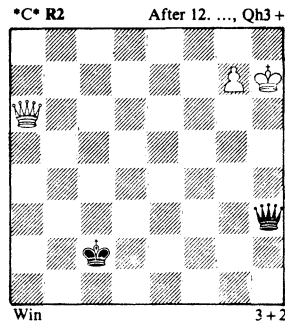
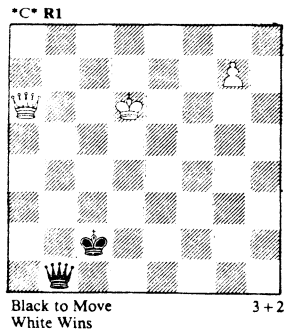
(It has taken 32 moves for W to force occupation of this crucial central square! AJR) 33. ..., Qe6+ 34. Kb5 Qe8+ 35. Kb4 Qb8+ 36. Kc3 Qg3+ 37. Kd2 Qg2+ 38. Ke1 Qh1+ 39. Kf2 Qh2+ 40. Kf3 Qh3+ 41. Kf4 Qh2+ 42. Kg5 Qg3+.

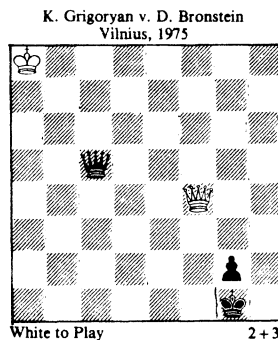
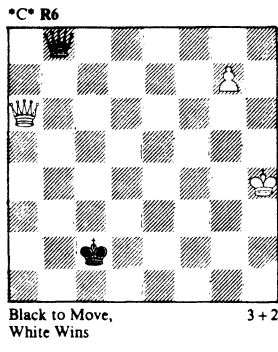
R4: 43. Kf6 (Qg4? only draws) 43. ..., Qf3+ 44. Ke6 Qc6+ 45. Ke5 Qe8+ 46. Kf4 Qf7+ 47. Kg3 Qg6+ 48. Kh3 Qh7+ 49. Kg2 Qg6+ 50. Kf1 Qb1+ 51. Ke2 Qb5+ 52. Kd2 Qb3 53. Qa7+ Kb2 54. Qf2.

R5: wQ is in ambush. (Similar to 309 in TTC after 6. ..., Qa3 by bQ. AJR) 54. ..., Qg8 55. Qb6+ Ka3 56. Qb7 Ka4 57. Kc3 Ka5 58. Qb4+ Ka6 59. Qc4+.

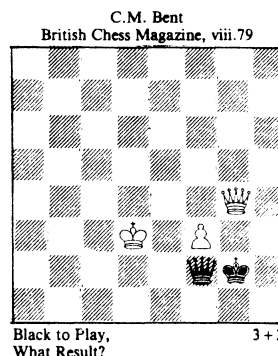
The position R6 has the same solution length. After 1. ..., Qh2+ 2. Kg5 Qg3+ 3. Kf6 Qf4+ we have transposed into the R1 line.

* "Ob analize ferzevovo endshpielya pri pomoschi EVM" (analysis of a Q endgame with the help of an electronic computer), 10 pages. Paper No. 29 of "Problemy Kibernetiki", a series for mathematics and physics published by 'Nauka' (science), Moscow, 1974.





is not yet over! However, once Bronstein had noticed this, and pointed it out, the program was corrected. The curious thing is that **after** correction it is B1 that diverges from the above line, not W. The positions after 30. Ka6 (Komissarchik and Futer) and 21. ..., Ka3 (above) are identical (allowing, as usual, for colours and rotation/reflection), yet a different check is chosen. Prima facie the scientific paper preceded the o-t-b game by a year. Explain this who may.



Yet more on Q + P v. Q

The actual play from this position was 1. Qd2? Qc6 + 2. Kb8 Kh1 and W resigned.

GM Bronstein, who had access to the computer analyses of this endgame at the previous adjournment, was prepared for a tougher defence. According to the computed line, best was:

1. Kb8 Qb6 + 2. Ka8 Qd8 + 3. Kb7 Qd7 + 4. Kb8 Qh7 5. Qd4 + Kh2 6. Qe5 + Kh1 7. Qd5 Qc2 8. Qh5 + Kg1 9. Qf3 Kh2 10. Qf4 + Kh3 11. Qf3 + Kh4 12. Qf4 + Kh5 13. Qf7 + Kg4 14. Qe6 + Kf3 15. Qd5 + Ke3 16. Qe5 + Kd2 17. Qd4 + Kc1 18. Qe3 + Kb1 19. Qe1 + Ka2 20. Qa5 + Kb3 21. Qb6 + Ka3 22. Qd6 + Ka2 23. Qa6 + Kb1 and the analysis stopped there. The computer had not been programmed to seek, or avoid, stalemate: 24. Qb6 + Qb2 25. Ka8 and all

ANALYTICAL CHALLENGE!

If anyone, or **anything**, can analyse the attached position to a definite result, there will be one unhappy composer made happy. It's the end of a study, and Michael Bent would **like** it to be a win for W. But is it? He invites, nay, implores, assistance! (Address on back page.)

Robert Fontana, of Zürich in Switzerland, has provided much important analysis of the GBR class **4000.10** with hP. Articles have appeared in the Swiss monthly chess magazine **Schweizerische Schachzeitung** as follows:
1976 Nos. 8/9, 10; 1977 No. 4; 1978 Nos. 3, 4, 10.

Copies of these numbers may be purchased from: Mr. A. Fricker, Bottmingerstrasse 27, 4142 Münchenstein, Switzerland.

AJR

POPULARISING THE ENDGAME AMONG PLAYERS

On 8.iii.79 The London Commercial Chess League held a (the first ever) Team Endgame Championship, played at New Scotland Yard. 11 teams of 4 competed in an all-play-all event in which alternate boards played the black and white side of endgame positions taken from master play. Most positions were known in advance. Each player was allowed 7 minutes for all his moves from any position. The League will now put up a trophy for this event to become annual. Mr. John Allain was the leading spirit. The winning team (with 30 points) was the Post Office, after a tie with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Zugzwang - does it start with a 'Z' or a 'z'? I have always given it a capital 'Z', because all German nouns commence with a capital letter, while David Hooper has argued that it's been anglicised and should have a 'z'. Well, the sixth impression (1978) of the sixth edition of **The Concise Oxford Dictionary** now lends its weight to the Hooper view, and EG will now go along with it. The decision must have been a narrow one, for *Zeitgeist* still begins with a capital!

AJR

REVIEWS

Meine 100 Besten Partien und Meine Probleme, by Ludek Pachman, 1978, 127 pages. There are here 29 studies by the ex-Czech Grandmaster. 13 of them have figured in awards. 26 of the 29 date from 1940 to 1953. Most of the book is naturally devoted to games.

Endspiele, by Siegfried Zill, 1978, 104 pages. An interesting introduction, in small compass, to the endgame. Quite a few studies - with the usual collection of false sources!

600 Okonchani, by L. Portisch and B. Sarkozy, 240 pages. Russian translation (1979) of the original 1973 Hungarian.

V Poiskakh Shakhmatnoi Istiny by O.N. Averkin and V.A. Bron, Sverdlovsk, 1979. Players and composers (FIDE Grandmaster V.A. Bron himself) from the Urals (but no problems) figure in this 160-page hard-cover book, printed in an edition of 40.000. It contains 180 of Bron's studies, right up to the present day. There is a single-page article on solving studies. The paper quality is poor, but the diagrams are clear. The title means 'In Search of Chess Truth'.

AJR

ALTERNATING BLOCKADE

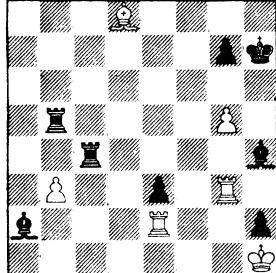
by A.G. Kopnin
(Translation by Paul Valois)

In 1969 I became interested in the idea of perpetual alternating blockade of Bl pieces by W. After much

In K2, composed a year later but only published in 1976, after 1. Be1 Rxe3 2. Sg6+ Sxg6 3. hg Kg7 4. Rxe6 R5d3 5. Bxc3+ Rxc3 6. Re4, the bRe3 is blockaded and bRc3 tied to its defence. bK is held in blockade by wPs, not by the wR as in K1. In the resulting position, bRe3 is not only blockaded but paralysed as it cannot even move along the 3rd rank (for example 6. ..., Red3? 7. Re7+ wins). Therefore 6. ..., Ra3 7. Ra4 Red3 (now bRa3 is paralysed) 8. Rd4 Kh8 9. Ra4 Kg7 10. Rd4 Rab3 11. Rb4 Re3 (... , Rf3 12. h8Q+ - not 12. Rf4? Rf2 wins - 12. ..., Kxh8 13. Rh4+ and 14. gf draws). 12. Re4 perpetual draw.

As was pointed out in EG47, a similar finale occurred in study K3. I had

K1 A.G. Kopnin
1st Prize,
Lenin 100th Anniversary Ty., 1970.

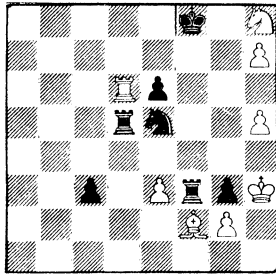


Draw 6+8

effort K1 was composed: 1. g6+ Kh6 2. Rh3 Bxb3 3. Bxh4 Rh5 4. R2xe3 R4xh4 5. Rxb3 Rxh3 6. Rg3 - White blockades the rook on h3 and bK, while bRh5 is tied to the defence of h3 - 6. ..., R5h4 7. Rg4 - bRh4 is blockaded and bRh3 tied to its defence - 7. ..., Kh5 8. Rg3 - once again the roles of the bRs change, while bK remains blockaded - 8. ..., Kh6 9. Rg4 and so on, perpetual draw.

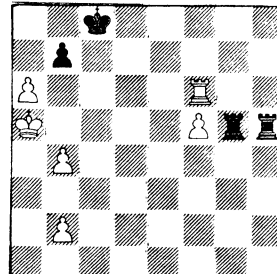
The idea of perpetual alternating blockade differs from perpetual alternating attack primarily in that W does not threaten to capture Bl's pieces; he creates a zugzwang position.

K2 A.G. Kopnin
4th Prize,
Mkhedruli, 1974-76



Draw 8+7

K3 M.S. Ljburkin
1950



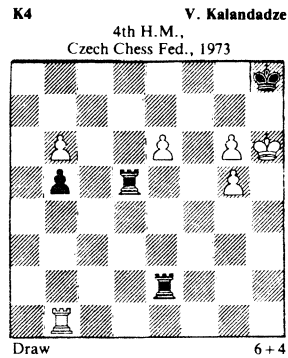
Draw 6+4

not known this study before, but, playing through the solution, I discovered that the finale is defective: 1. a7 Rxf5+ 2. Ka4 b5+ 3. Ka5 Kb7 4. b3 Ka8 5. Rh6 and now after, say, 5. ..., Rhg5 W can draw in 3 ways: 6. Rg6 6. Rf6 and 6. Rh8+. After 6. Rg6 Rgh5 there is again a dual 7. Rh6 or 7. Rf6. Similarly on 6. Rf6 Re5 W can play 7. Rg6 or 7. Re6. After 6. Rh8+ Kxa7 there is a dual. 7. Rg8 or 7. Rf8; now W has switched to a perpetual attack, threatening to capture bR. Now the bR which is attack-

ed must move, for example 7. Rg8 Rh5 after which there are again duals 8. Rh8 or 8. Rf8, which will go on for ever! It should be pointed out that after 5. ..., Rc5 duals arise unavoidably as after 6. Rc6 W already threatens 7. Rxc5 or 7. bc so that bRc5 must move, say, 6. ..., cRd5 and then 7. Rd6 or 7. Rh6 or 7. Rc8 + and so on.

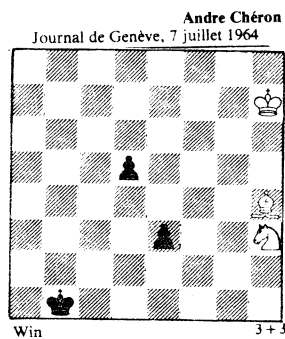
The same flaw exists in study **K4**: 1. g7+ Kg8 2. b7 Rxe6+ 3. g6 Re8 4. b8Q Rxb8 5. Rxb5 R5d8 6. Rd5 and now after 6. ..., Re8 we get the familiar dual 7. Re5 or 7. Rb5.

Such duals spoil the idea of an alternating, blockade, as W can blockade just one of the two bR's (as in **K4** after 6. ..., Re8 7. Re5 Rec8 8. Rc5 Rd8 9. Rd5 and so on).



So, the following two conditions are essential to express the idea of perpetual alternating blockade purely: 1. The blockade must create zugzwang, and not a threat. 2. As a result, B1's moves must provoke unique replies.

THE "IDEAL" MATE a personal view by André Chéron



Solution: 1. Sh3-f4!, d5-d4; 2. Bh4-f6, e3-e2; 3. Sf4-d3, Kb1-c2; 4. Sd3-e1+. Kc2-d2; 5. Bf6-h4, d4-d3; 6. Kh7-g6, Kd2-c3; 7. Bh4-d8, Kc3-d2; 8. Bd8-a5+, Kd2-e3; 9. Kg6-f5, d3-d2; 10. Ba5-b6 mate.

On trouvera les commentaires détaillés dans Chéron; Lehr- und Hand-

buch der Endspiele, Band II, au No. 921, page 210.

Le seul exemple en fin de partie et en problème de ce que j'ai appelé: "le mat idéal", **une conception personnelle** que j'ai exposée dans **Europe-Echecs** du 5 novembre 1978. A mon avis "mon mat idéal" surpasse-et de loin - la beauté du mat parfait de l'école bohémienne.

Voici brièvement les caractéristiques et les raisons de mon mat idéal.

- 1) Mon mat idéal doit être pur, et le roi noir maté doit être hors bande. Et cela comme le mat parfait de l'école bohémienne.
- 2) Toutes les pièces, blanches et noires, rois et tous les pions y compris, **présentes dans le diagramme**, doivent concourir au mat. Cela exclut donc toute prise dans le jeu principal car si une pièce était prise, cela prouverait son inutilité dans le mat (je ne dis pas dans la solution).

On a ainsi une économie complète et parfaite des pièces.

Dans le mat parfait de l'école bohémienne, seules les pièces blanches **présentes au moment du mat**, sont requises de concourir au mat. Il peut donc y avoir des prises dans la solution. Et les pièces noires n'ont pas besoin de concourir au mat. Elles doivent seulement éviter d'obstruer des cases de fuite, pour que le mat soit miroir.

3) Comme une pièce noire (autre que le roi) ne peut concourir au mat qu'en obstruant une case de fuite du roi noir, mon mat idéal n'interdit plus qu'aux seules pièces blanches de toucher le roi noir maté. Il est beaucoup plus piquant de forcer les pièces noires à concourir au mat de leur propre roi que de leur interdire de toucher le roi noir maté.

4) Aucune pièce, blanche ni noire, y compris les rois et tous les pions, ne doit occuper la même case dans le

mat idéal que dans le diagramme. Pourquoi? Pour éviter les mats préparés par le compositeur. Il est infiniment plus surprenant, donc plus beau, que le mat se construise entièrement dans la solution, par les jeux subtils de l'attaque et de la défense, que de le préparer. Donc pas de pièce exclusivement spectatrice. Toutes doivent être actrices. Quant au roi noir, il concourt à son propre mat en choisissant son tombeau.

Naturellement, un tel mat idéal est encore plus beau en fin de partie, où il est inattendu qu'en problème, où le mat est attendu puisqu'il est prescrit par l'énoncé.

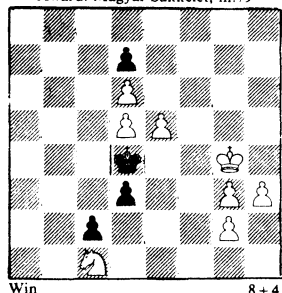
Enfin, les mats les plus surprenants sont ceux qui sont donnés par cavalier blanc et fou blanc associés: le mariage de la carpe et du lapin.

Leysin, le 28 janvier 1979

A. Chéron

DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 3863 J. Lamoss
1st Prize,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978
Award: Magyar Sakkelet, iii. 79



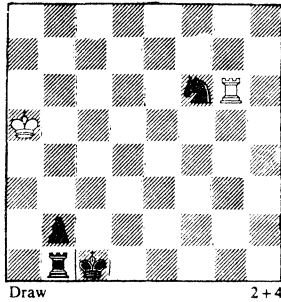
No. 3863: J. Lamoss. Judged by P. Perkonaja, this tourney had 25 entries from 7 countries. About 50% were eliminated, due to cooks or anticipations. Richard Harman helped

with identifying anticipations. "Because among the discarded studies there were some rather good ones, it is quite understandable that the level of the tourney unfortunately could not be very high."

1. e6 d2 2. Sb3 + Kxd5 3. Sxd2 c1Q 4. ed Qd1 + 5. Kh4 Qa4 + 6. Sc4 Qxc4 + 7. Kg5 Qc1 + 8. Kh5 Qd1 + 9. g4 Qd3 10. d8Q Qh7 + 11. Kg5 Qg7 + 12. Kf5 and wK will evade the checks. "...after the splendid wS sacrifice wK fights successfully (with Ps only) against bQ."

No. 3864: G. Amiryan. 1. Kb4 Se4 2. Kb3 Sd2 + 3. Kc3 Se4 + 4. Kb3 Sc5 + 5. Kc3 Sa4 + 6. Kd3 Sc5 + 7. Kc3 Se4 + 8. Kb3 Sf2 9. Rg1 + Sd1 10. Rg2 Ra1 11. Rc2 + Kb1 12. Rd2 Kc1 13. Rc2 + Kb1 14. Rd2. "A neat

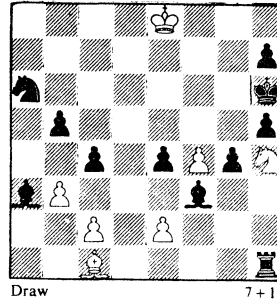
No. 3864 G. Amiryán
2nd Prize,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978



Draw 2 + 4

miniature, where play by wK is remarkable. The solution concludes sharply by repetition of moves."

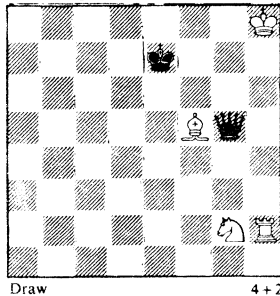
No. 3866 1 H.M., C.M. Bent
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978



Draw 7 + 11

easy to foresee. wB is very busy and is guilty of a brutal capture (2. Bxa3). bS passivity is also regrettable."

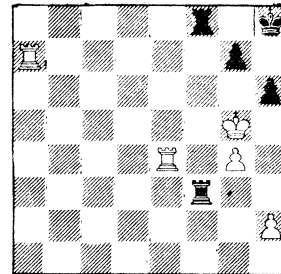
No. 3865 F. Moreno Ramos
3rd Prize,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978



Draw 4 + 2

No. 3865: F. Moreno Ramos. 1. Sh4 Kf6 2. Sg6 Qg3 3. Rh6 Qe3 4. Sf4 + Kxf5 5. Rf6 + Kg5 6. Rf7 draws. "A theoretical study. At first a wB sacrifice, then wR, by which W secures the draw."

No. 3867 2 H.M., A. Koranyi
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978



Draw I: diagram 5 + 5

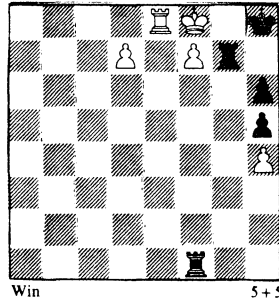
Draw II: remove h2, add wPf6

No. 3867: A. Koranyi I: 1. Kh4 g5 + 2. Kh5 Rg8 3. h4 Rh3 4. Rh7 + Kxh7 5. Re7 + Rg7 6. Rxg7 + Kxg7 stalemate. II: 1. Kh4 g5 + 2. Kh5 Rg8 3. Rg7 Rxg7 4. fg + Kxg7 5. Re3 Rxe3 stalemate. "This twin-study is like a position from a practical game ending with different stalemates. The deplorable defect is that wK stands in check."

No. 3866: C.M. Bent. 1. Kf7 Rxh4 2. Bxa3 b4 3. Bb2 c3 4. Bc1 e3 5. Bxe3 Bd5 + 6. Kf6 Rh3 7. f5 + Rxe3 stalemate. "The surprising stalemate in almost the middle of the board is not

No. 3868 J. Lazar

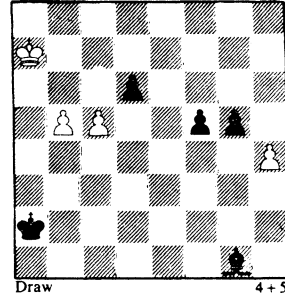
3 H.M.,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978



No. 3868: J. Lazar. 1. Ke7 + Kh7 2. d8Q gRxf7 + 3. Ke6 R7f6 + 4. Ke5 R6f5 + 5. Ke4 R5f4 + 6. Ke3 R4f3 + 7. Kd2 R3f2 + 8. Re2 wins. "An exact wK march down the board."

No. 3870 L. Mozes

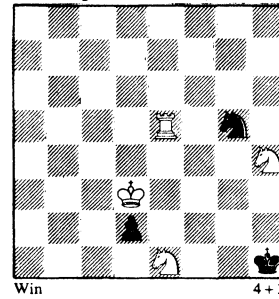
2 Comm.,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978



No. 3870: L. Mozes. 1. b6 dc 2. b7 c4 + 3. Ka8 Bh2 4. hg c3 5. g6 c2 6. g7 c1Q 7. g8Q + Ka1 8. b8Q Bxb8 9. Qg7 + Kb1 10. Qb7 + Qb2 11. Qh1 + Ka2 12. Qb1 + and the capture leaves stalemate. "A stalemate study without special points."

No. 3869 A. Koranyi and J. Lazar

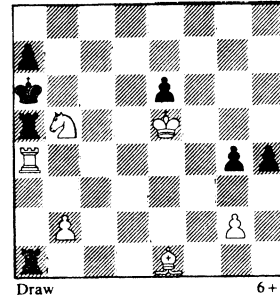
1 Comm.,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978



No. 3869: A. Koranyi and J. Lazar. 1. Kc2 Sf3 2. Rh5 deS + 3. Kd1 Kg1 4. Ke2 Sxh4 5. Rxh4 Sg2 6. Rg4 Kh2 7. Kf2 wins. "The beginning is fresh, there are stalemate avoidances, there is S-promotion, but the end is known theory."

No. 3871 S.T. Sahasrabudhe

Original



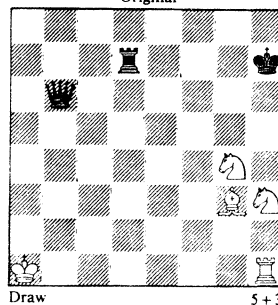
No. 3871: S.T. Sahasrabudhe (Bombay, India). 1. Rxa5 + Rxa5 2. Bxa5 h3/i 3. gh gh 4. Sd6 h2 5. b4/ii h1Q 6. Kxe6 with a fortress draw. i) 2. ..., Kxa5 3. Sd6(c3) h3 4. gh gh 5. Se4 Kb4 6. Sf2 h2 7. Ke4 Kb3/iii 8. Kf3 Kxb2 9. Kg2 Kc2 10. Se4 a5 11. Sc5 Kc3 12. Kxh2 draw.

ii) 5. Bc7? h1Q 6. b4 Qe1+ and 7. ..., Qxb4, winning, presumably, by bQe6 when wBd8, so that Bc7, Qe7; puts W in zugzwang (AJR).

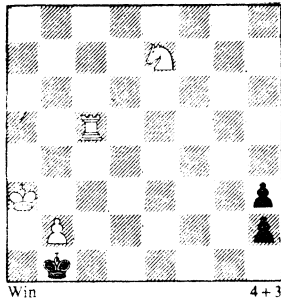
iii) 7. ..., e5 8. Kf3 e4+ 9. Kxe4/iv Kb3 10. Kf3 a5 11. Kg2 Kxb2 12. Sd3+ draw.

iv) 9. Kg2? e3 10. Sd3+ Kb3 11. Sf4 a5 12. Kxh2 Kxb2 13. Kg2 a4 14. Kf3 a3 15. Sd3+ Kc3 16. Sc1+ Kc2 17. Sa2 Kd2 wins.

No. 3873 Original M. Matous



No. 3872 I.L. Kovalenko Original



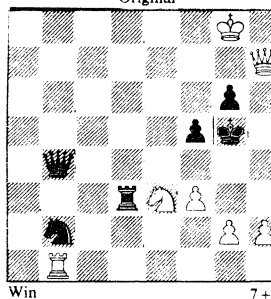
No. 3872: I.L. Kovalenko. 1. Sd5 h1Q 2. Sc3+ Ka1 3. Ra5 Qb7 4. b4 Qf7 5. Re5 Qf2 6. Re2 Qa7+ 7. Sa4 Qg1 8. Ra2+ Kb1 9. Sc3+ Ke1 10. Ra1+ wins.

JRH finds no anticipation.

i) 4. ..., Qxh6 5. Sf7+. 4. ..., Qa5+ 5. Kb1 Qxe5 6. Sf7+. 4. Qg1+ 5. Ka2 Qxg5 6. Sf7+.

ii) 3. Rxd7? Qa5+ and 4. Qb5+. Again, JRH finds no anticipation.

No. 3874 Original V. Kichigin



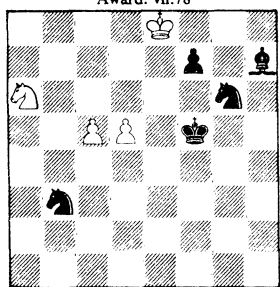
No. 3874: V. Kichigin. 1. f4+ Qxf4 2. h4+ Qxh4/i 3. Qe7+ Kh5 4. Rh1/ii Qxh1 5. Qh7+ Kg5 6. Qxh1 Rxe3 7. Qc1.

i) 2. ..., Kf6 3. Qf7+ Ke5 4. Rxb2 Qxe3 5. Re2 Qxe2 6. Qe7+.

ii) 4. g4+? fg 5. Qe5+ Kh6 6. Qf4+ Kh5 7. Rh1 Qxh1 8. Qxg4+ Kh6 9. Sf5+ gf 10. Qg7+ Kh5 11. Qh7+ Kg4 12. Qxh1 Rg3 draw.

No. 3873: Mario Matous (Prague). 1. Sg5+ and either 1. ..., Kg8 2. Rh8+ Kxh8 3. Be5+ Rg7 4. Sg6 draw/i, or 1. ..., Kg7 2. Rh7+ Kf8 3. Rh8+ /ii Ke7 4. Rh7+ Kd8 5. Rh8+.

No. 3875 V.V. Yakimchik (iii.77)
1st Prize,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977
Award: vii.78



Win 4+5

No. 3875: The late V.V. Yakimchik. Judge was Revaz Tavariani (Tbilisi). 1. c6 Kf6 2. c7 Se7 3. d6 Bf5 4. de Sd4 5. Sb8/i Sb5/ii 6. Sd7+ Bxd7+ 7. Kd8/iii Sxc7 8. Kxd7 and W wins, since Bl is, astonishingly, in zugzwang.

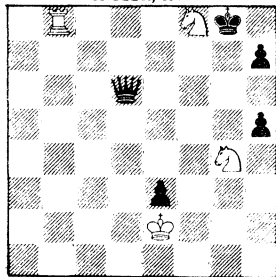
i) 5. Sb4? Se6 6. Sd5+ Ke5 7. Kxf7 Sxc7 8. Sxc7 Bd7, draw.

ii) Now Bl is ready for W to continue 6. Kd8? Sxc7 7. Sd7+ Ke6. with a draw.

iii) W would actually lose after 7. Kxd7? Sxc7, whereas now there is the direct threat of promoting one P and then the other.

"Natural initial position with great material plus for Bl, avoidance of capture, reciprocal zugzwang, pleasing finale with surprising move 7 -- this wins the tourney."

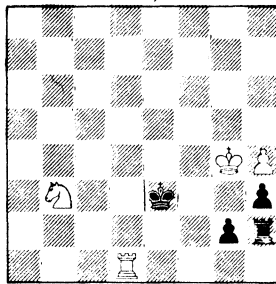
No. 3876 G.A. Nadareishvili
2nd Prize,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977



Draw 4+5

No. 3876: G.A. Nadareishvili. 1. Sh6+ Qxh6 2. Se6+ Kf7 3. Rb7+ Ke8 4. Rb6 Ke7 5. Rb7+ Kd6 6. Rb6+ Ke5 7. Rb5+ Ke4 8. Rb6 Ke5 9. Rb5+ Kf6 10. Rb6 Ke7 11. Rb7+ Ke8 12. Rb6. "Excellent study as to its echo-variation positional draw shape, and the interesting delicate battery (W's 4. Rb6!) -- all this is very fine. A pity that the passivity of bQ reduces the quality."

No. 3877 E.L. Pogosyants
3rd Prize,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977



Draw 4+4

No. 3877: E.L. Pogosyants. 1. Rc1 Rh1 2. Rc3+ Kf2 3. Rc2+ Ke3 4. Rc3+, and 2 lines: 4. ..., Ke4 5. Sd2+ Kd5 6. Rg3 h2 7. Rxc2 Rg1 8. Kh3 h1Q+ 9. Rh2, a finale known from a Gurgenzidze study (EG41. 2352).

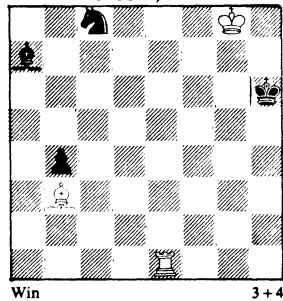
And, maybe even better: 4. ..., Kf2 5. Rc2+ Ke1 6. Kg3 g1Q+ 7. Kf3 Qf1+ 8. Ke3 Qg1+ 9. Kf3, positional draw. In both variations W draws only by deliberately playing wK to a square where he is immediately checked by bP promoting to Q.

No. 3878: V.N. Dolgov and A. Maksimovskikh. Although published in i.76, this study was allowed to enter for the 1977 tourney because one of

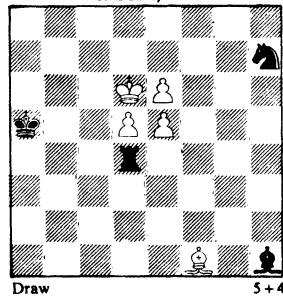
the composers (Maksimovskikh) was himself the judge in the former year. 1. Re8 Sb6 2. Rd8 Kg6 3. Rd6 + Kf5 4. Kf7 Ke5 5. Rd8 Kf5 6. Ke8 Ke5 7. Ke7 Ke4 8. Ke6 Ke3 9. Kf5 Kf2 10. Kf4 Kf1 11. Kf3 Kg1 12. Rg8 + Kf1 13. Rg7, but (the solution in v.76 says) the authors overlook the simple possibility of 2. Re7, when 2., Sc8 3. Rc7, or 2., Bb8 3. Rb7. "After the preparatory play there is a busy duel between the 2 Ks, both sides proffer pitfalls, struggling right to the end, but the poorly expressed finale detracts from the author's intended effect."

As JRH remarks, it is extraordinary that a cooked study should figure in an award. Is there an explanation?

No. 3878 V.N. Dolgov and A. Maksimovskikh
1 H.M.,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977



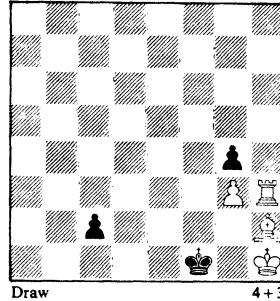
No. 3879 Y. Makletsov (vi.77)
2 H.M.,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977



No. 3879: Y. Makletsov. 1. e7 Rxd5 + 2. Ke6 Sg5 + 3. Kf6 Se4 + 4. Ke6 Sc5 + 5. Kf6 Sd7 + 6. Ke6 Rxe5 + 7. Kxd7 Kb6 8. Bg2 Bxg2 9. e8Q Bc6 + 10. Kd6 Rxe8 stalemate. "bS makes an almost closed tour, and wK has trouble finding saving moves. True, the stalemating end is old."

JRH: Cf. Kasparyan (1958), No. 851 in FIDE.

No. 3880 E.L. Pogoyants (vii.77)
3 H.M.,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977



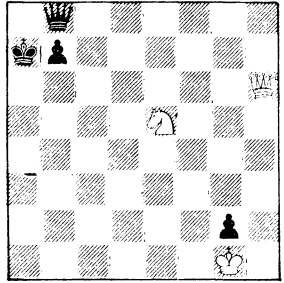
No. 3880: E.L. Pogoyants. 1. Rh6/i c1Q 2. Rf6 + Ke2 + 3. Kg2 Qe3 4. Rf4 Qf3 + 5. Kg1 Ke1 6. Re4 + Qxe4 stalemate.

i) 1. Rh5? c1Q 2. Rf5 + Ke2 + 3. Bg1 Qc6 + 4. Kh2 Qh6 +. 1. Rh7? c1Q 2. Rf7 + Ke2 + 3. Kg2 Qc6 + 4. Kg1 Qc5 + 5. K- Qd5 + 6. Kg1 Qxf7. 1. Rh8? c1Q 2. Rf8 + Ke2 + 3. Kg2 Qc6 + 4. Kg1 Qc5 + 5. K- Qxf8. "A happy miniature, with an interesting choice of first move and concluding point (6. Re4 +), but wB is scarcely visible in the play."

No. 3881: V. Neidze. 1. Qe3 + Ka8/i 2. Sd7 Qa7/i 3. Sb6 + Kb8 4. Qe5 mate.

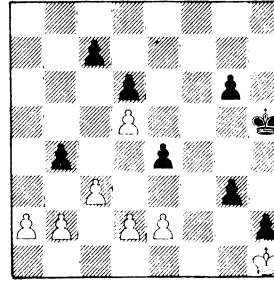
i) 2., Qd6 3. Sb6 + Kb8 4. Qe8 + Kc7 5. Sa8 mate. "Short distance miniature with 2 problem mates."

No. 3881 V. Neidze (xii.77)
1 Comm.,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977



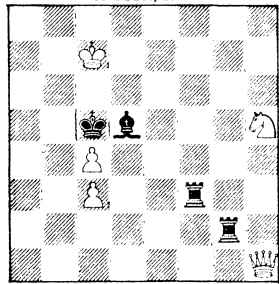
Win 3+4

No. 3883 M. Zinar (viii.77)
3 Commend,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977



Win 7+8

No. 3882 M. Bordenyuk and
Al.P. Kuznetsov (iv.77)
2 Comm.,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977

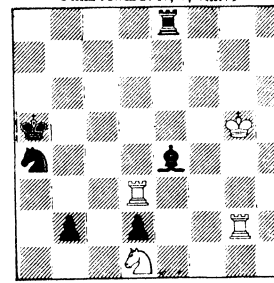


Draw 5+4

No. 3882: M. Bordenyuk and Al.P. Kuznetsov. 1. Sg3 gRxg3 2. Qh8 Rf7+ 3. Kd8 gRg7 4. cd Rd7+ 5. Kc8 Rc7+ 6. Kb8 Rb7+ 7. Kc8 gRc7+ 8. Kd8 Rb8+ 9. Kxc7 Rxh8 10. d6 Ra8 11. d7 Ra7+ 12. Kc8 Kc6 13. d8S+. "2. Qh8! makes a pleasing impression, but it looks as if the authors could have polished the composition."
JRH: The termination is known (eg Cozio, 1766), but the fore-play seems new.

No. 3883: M. Zinar (Simferopol, Crimea). 1. a4 ba 2. ba Kg4 3. Kg2 Kf5 4. a4 Ke5 5. c4 Kd4 6. a5 Kc5 7. Kh1/i c6 8. a6 Kb6 9. c5+ Ka6 10. cd Kb7 11. d7 Kc7 12. dc g5 13. d4 ed 14. ed Kd8 15. d4 Kc7 16. d5 Kd8 17. d6 g4 18. Kg2 h1Q 19. Kxh1 g2+ 20. Kxg2 g3 21. c7+ wins.
i) 7. d4+? Kxd4 8. a6 Ke3 9. a7 h1Q+ 10. Kxh1 Kf2 11. a8Q g2+. "A P-study? A good one!"

No. 3884 Y. Hoch (i.78)
1st Prize, KNSB, 1977
Final Award: iv, v, viii.79



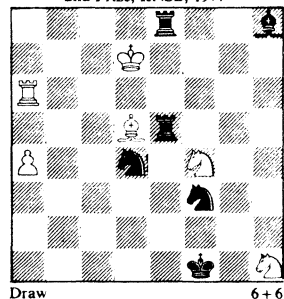
Draw 4+6

No. 3884: Y. Hoch. Judge: F.A. Spinhoven. Richard Harman was consulted for anticipations. 1. Sxb2/i Sxb2/ii 2. Rd5+/iii Bxd5 3. Rxd2 Re5+ 4. Kf4/iv Sc4 5. Rd4 (for Rxc4) Rh5 6. Kg4 Re5 7. Kf4 drawn.
i) B1 threats are ..., b1Q; or ...,

Bxd3; or ..., Bxg2; or ..., Rg8+.
 ii) 1. ..., Bxg2 2. Rxd2 is a draw. For 1. ..., Rg8+ see below.
 iii) 2. dRxd2? Rg8+ and 3. ..., Rxg2 wins. Or 2. gRxd2? Sxd3 wins. After 2. Rd5+ the capture on d5 is compulsory, to avoid 3. gRxd2.
 iv) 4. Kf6? Sc4 5. Rd4 Re6+ and 6. ..., Rd6 wins.
 A parallel line after 1. Sxb2 is 1. ..., Rg8+ 2. Kf4/v Rxg2 3. Sc4+ Kb4 4. Rxd2/vi Kxc4 5. Rd4+ Kxd4 stalemate.
 v) Otherwise 2. ..., Rxg2 3. Rxd2 Sxb2 wins.
 vi) Not 4. Rd4? d1Q 5. Rxd1 Sc3 6. Se3 and given is 6. ..., Sxd1 7. Sxg2 Bxg2, but 6. ..., Rf2+ also wins.

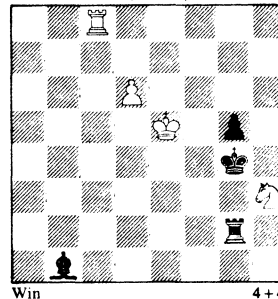
ii) 1. ..., gf 2. Rg8+ Kf3 3. Rxg2 Kxg2 4. Kxf4 and dP wins. 1. ..., Bf5 2. Rc4 Rd2 3. Se6+ Kg3 4. Sxg5.
 iii) 3. ..., Rf2+ 4. Kg7 Bf5 5. Rf8/iv and either 5. ..., Kg3 6. Sc3 Rd2 7. Rxf5 Rxd6 8. Se4+, or 5. ..., Re2 6. Rxf5 Kxf5 7. d7 wins.
 iv) 5. Se3+? Kg3 6. Sxf5+ Rxf5 7. d7 Rd5 8. d8Q Rxd8 9. Rxd8 g4 is a Chéron I draw.

No. 3885 Em. Dobrescu (xi.77)
 2nd Prize, KNSB, 1977

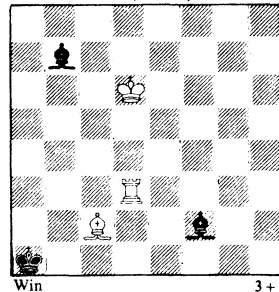


No. 3885: Em. Dobrescu. 1. Sg6 Re1 2. Sg3+ Kg1 3. Se4 Rb8 4. Kc7 eRb1 5. Sc3 R1b2 6. Sb5 Re8 7. Kd7 bRe2 8. Sc3 Re1 9. Se4 Rb8 10. Kc7 eRb1 (bRb8 is tied to defence of bBh8) 11. Sc3 draw.

No. 3886 J.H. Marwitz (viii.77)
 3rd Prize, KNSB, 1977



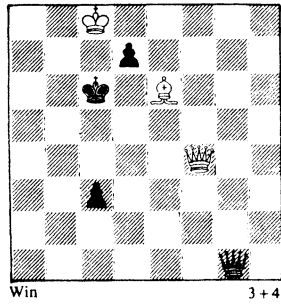
No. 3887 R. Missiaen (xii.77)
 4th Prize, KNSB, 1977



No. 3887: R. Missiaen. 1. Ba4 Bc8 (against Ra3+-b3+) 2. Rc3 Ba6 3. Rc1+ Kb2 4. Rc2+ Ka3 5. Rxf2 Kxa4 6. Ra2+ Kb5 7. Kc7 a (known) domination of B by R. 1. ..., Ka2 2. Bd7 Bh4 3. Be6+ Ka1 4. Ra3+ and 5. Rb3+ and 6. Rxb7.

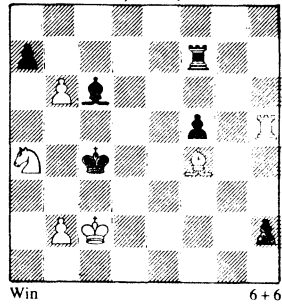
No. 3886: J.H. Marwitz. 1. Sf4/i Rd2/ii 2. Sd5 Re2+ 3. Kf6 Re6+/iii 4. Kxe6 Bf5+ 5. Kf6 Bxc8 6. Sb6, Bf5 7. Ke5, winning through zugzwang.
 i) 1. d7? Re2+ 2. Kf6 Rd2 3. d8Q Rxd8 4. Sf2+ Kf3.

No. 3888 J. Vandiest (v.77)
5th Prize, KNSB, 1977



Win 3+4

No. 3889 G.J. van Breukelen (viii.77)
1 H.M., KNSB, 1977



Win 6+6

No. 3888: J. Vandiest. 1. Qc7+/i Kb5 2. Qc4+ Kb6/ii 3. Qb4+ Kc6 4. Qb7+ Kd6 (Kc5;Qa7+) 5. Qd5+ (Qxd7+? Ke5); 5. ..., Ke7 6. Qxd7+ Kf6 7. Qf7+ Ke5 (Kg5;Qg7+) 8. Qf5+ Kd6 (Kd4;Qd5+) 9. Qd5+ Ke7 10. Qe5 (for Bc4+) 11. Bb3+ Kf8 12. Qh8+ Ke7 13. Qg7+ Kd6 14. Qf6+ Kc5 15. Qf2+/iv Kb5 (Kc6;Ba4+) 16. Qe2+ Ka5 17. Qa2+ Kb4(b5) 18. Qa4+ Kc5 19. Qc4+ Kd6 20. Qe6+ Kc5 21. Qd5+ Kb4 22. Qc4+ Ka3 23. Qa4+ Kb2 24. Qa2+ Kc1 25. Qc2 mate.

i) 1. Qa4+? Kd6 2. Qxd7+ Ke5 3. Qd5+ Kf4 4. Qf5+ Kg3 5. Qg4+ Kf2 6. Qd4+ Kg2 7. Bd5+ Kf1 8. Bc4+ Kg2.

1. Qe4+? d5 2. Qxd5+ Kb6 3. Qb7+ Ka5 draws, and 2. Bxd5+ Kc5 3. Qc4+ Kd6 4. Qc6+ Ke5 5. Qe6+ Kf4 6. Qf6+ Kg3 7. Qg5+ Kf2.

ii) 2. ..., Ka5 3. Bxd7 for mate. If 3. ..., Qb1 4. Qd5+ Ka6 5. Qa8+ Kb6 6. Qb7+, or 3. ..., Qg5 4. Qa4+ Kb6 5. Qc6+ Ka5 6. Kb7 Kb4 7. Qa4+ and 8. Qb5+.

iii) Now if 11. Bc4+? Kf8 12. Qh8+ Ke7, the square d8 is not available for wQ.

iv) 15. Qxc3+? Kd6 16. Qf6+ Kc5 17. Qf2+ Kb5 18. Qe2+ Kb4 19. Qc4+ Ka3 20. Qa4+ Kb2 21. Qa2+ Kc3 22. Qc2+ Kb4 draw.

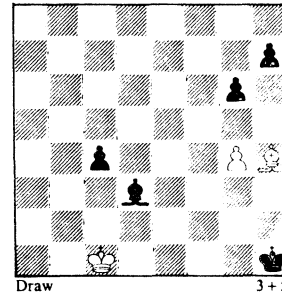
No. 3889: G.J. van Breukelen. 1. b3+ Kb4 2. Bxh2/i Bxa4 3. Rh4+ f4 4. Rxf4+ Rxf4 5. b7 Bxb3+/ii 6. Kd3 Bc4+ 7. Ke3 Rf3+ 8. Ke4 (Kd4? Rd3+) 8. ..., Bd5+ 9. Kxd5 Rd3+ 10. Ke6 Rd8 11. Bc7 Rh8 12. Be5 Rd8 13. Ke7 Rg8 14. Kf7 Rd8 15. Bc7 Kb5 (Rh8;Bd6+ and Bf8) 16. Bxd8 Ka6 17. b8S+.

i) 2. Bd6+? Ka5 3. Bxh2 Bxa4. 2. Bd2+? Ka3 3. Bc1+ Kb4 4. Rh4+ f4 5. Rxh2 Bxa4. W must retain the bP.

ii) 5. ..., Rf2+ 6. Kd1 Rf1+ 7. Kd2 Rf2+ 8. Ke3 Rf3+ 9. Kd4.

As the composer himself remarks, apart from bPa7 the position after move 10 is a Mattison study (Rigaer Tageblatt, 1913). The P provides the enrichment of the underpromotion.

No. 3890 C.J. de Feljter (xii.77)
2 H.M., KNSB, 1977

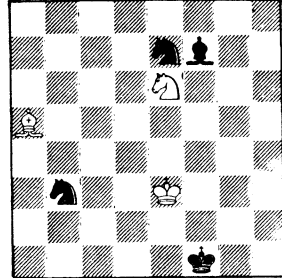


Draw 3+5

No. 3890: C.J. de Feijter. 1. g5 c3 2. Be1 c2 3. Bd2 Kg2 4. Kb2 Bf5 5. Kc3 Kf3 6. Bc1 (Kd4? Ke2;) 6. ..., Kg3 7. Kd4 Kh4 (Kf2;Kc3) 8. Ke5 Kg4 9. Kd4 h5 10. gh g5 11. Ke5 Bh7 12. Kf6 and 13. Bxg5 draw.

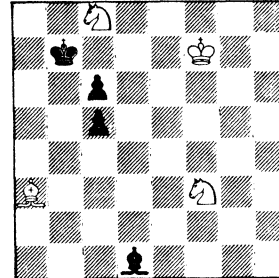
No. 3892: A. van Tets. 1. Bg6 hg 2. h7 f5 3. h8Q Bxh8 4. Bxh8 fg 5. fg g5 6. h4 gh 7. g5 h3 8. g6 h2 9. g7 a2 10. g8B wins(!), not 10. g8Q? a1Q 11. Qd5 + Kg1 12. Bd4 + Qxd4 and it's now a standard draw.

No. 3891 I. Vandecasteele (iii.78)
3 H.M., KNSB, 1977



Draw 3+4

No. 3893 V.A. Bron (xii.77)
5 H.M., KNSB, 1977

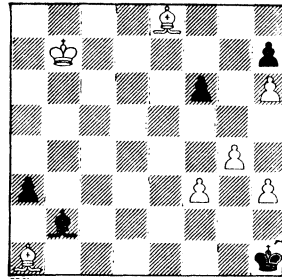


Win 4+4

No. 3891: I. Vandecasteele. 1. Sg5/i Bg6 2. Bd8 Sd5 + 3. Kf3 Sd4 + 4. Kg4 with 2 lines: 4. ..., Sc6 5. Se6 Be8 (for Bd7;) 6. Kg5 Bf7 7. Kf5 Se3 + 8. Kf6 Bg8 9. Bc7 Sd5 + 10. Kf5 cSe7 + 11. Ke5 drawn. 4. ..., Bf5 + 5. Kh5 Sc6 6. Sf7 Be6 7. Kg6 (Sg5? Bg8;) 7. ..., Sf4 + 8. Kg7 W is in zugzwang (9. Kg7 Se6 +). i) 1. Sd8? Bc4 2. Sb7 Ba6 3. Bd8 Sd5 + and 4. ..., Bxb7.

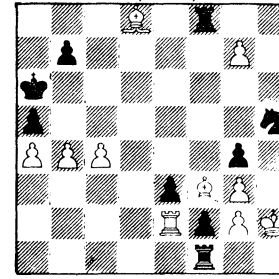
No. 3893: V.A. Bron. 1. Sd6 + Kc7 2. Se8 + Kd8 3. Sg5 Bh5 + 4. Kf8 Bxe8 5. Se6 + Kd7 6. Sxc5 + Kd8 7. Se6 + Kd7 8. Sf4 c5 9. Bb2 (Bxc5? Kc6;) 9. ..., Kd8 10. Bf6 + Kd7 11. Bg5 c4 12. Bf6 c3 13. Bxc3 Kd8 14. Bf6 + Kd7 15. Bg5. There are precedents, for instance, as JRH indicates, Kf7/d8 by the same composer (1970, Halberstadt Memorial).

No. 3892 A. van Tets (ii.78)
4 H.M., KNSB, 1977



Win 7+5

No. 3894 M.F. Bordenyuk and
A.I.P. Kuznetsov (i.78)
1 Comm., KNSB, 1977

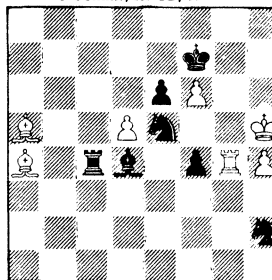


Win 10+9

No. 3894: M.F. Bordenyuk and Al.P. Kuznetsov. Bl can draw if allowed 1. ..., Rh1 + 2. Kxh1 Sxg3 + 2. Kh2 Sf1 +. 1. b5 + Ka7 2. Bb6 + Kxb6 3. c5 + Ka7/i 4. b6 + Ka6 5. Rxf2 (for Be2 mate) 5. ..., Rh1 + 6. Kxh1 Sxg3 + 7. Kh2/ii ef 8. Be2+/iii Sxe2 9. gfR wins, but not 9. gfQ? f1S + 10. Kh1 Sg3 + 11. Kh2 Sf1 + 12. Qxf1 g3 + 13. K- stalemate.
 i) 3. ..., Kc7 4. b6 + Kd7 5. c6 + bc 6. Bxg4 +.
 ii) 7. Kg1? ef + 8. Kxf2 Re8 9. Bd5 Se4 + 10. Bxe4 g3 + 11. Kf3 Rxe4 12. g8Q Re3 + 13. Kf4 Re4 +.
 iii) 8. Kxg3? Rxf3 +. 9. gf f1Q 10. g8Q Qxf3 +.

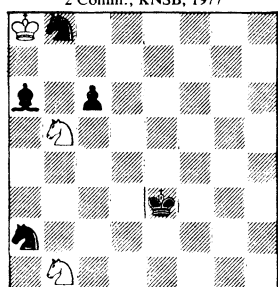
ii) 2. Bb3? hSxg4 3. Bxc4 + Sxc4 4. Kxg4 Sxa5.
 iii) 4. Bb3? Rc6 5. Rxd4 Rh6 + 6. Kg5 eSf3 +.
 iv) 5. ..., Rd5 allows either 6. Bc6 Rc5 7. Bd4 Ra5 8. Bc3, or 6. Bb3 Rc5 7. Bd4 Rb5 8. Bc4 Ra5 9. Bc3.

No. 3896 J.J. van den Ende (iii.78)
 3 Comm., KNSB, 1977



Draw 7 + 7

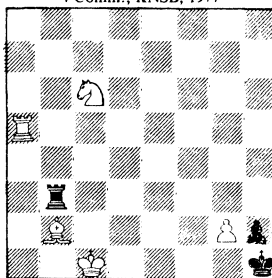
No. 3895 C.M. Bent (x.77)
 2 Comm., KNSB, 1977



Draw 3 + 5

No. 3895: C.M. Bent. 1. Sa7 (Sc7? Bd3); 1. ..., Sd7 (Bd3;Kxb8,c5;Sa3) 2. Sxc6 Bd3 3. Sa3 Be4 4. Ka7 (Kb7? Se5); 4. ..., Bxc6 5. Sc2 + K- 6. Sb4 Sxb4 stalemate. Bad is 4. Sc4 + ? Kd3 5. Sa5 Sb4 6. Kb7 Se5.

No. 3897 Y. Makletsov (i.78)
 4 Comm., KNSB, 1977



Win 5 + 3

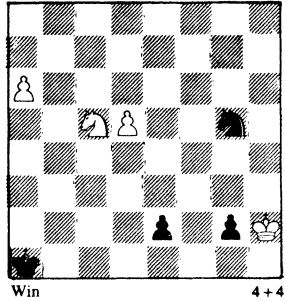
No. 3897: Y. Makletsov. 1. Be5/i Kg1/ii 2. Bxh2 + Kxh2 3. Sd4/iii Rc3 + /iv 4. Kd2/v Rg3 5. Se2 Rxc2 6. Rh4 mate, or 5. ..., Rg4 6. g3 Kg2 7. Rf5.

No. 3896: J.J. van den Ende. 1. de + Kxe6/i 2. f7/ii Kxf7 (Sxf7;Bb3) 3. Rxf4 + Kg7 (else Bb3) 4. Rxd4/iii Rxd4 5. Bc3 Re4/iv 6. Bc2 Re3 7. Bd4 Re2 8. Bd3 Re1 9. Bc3.
 i) 1. ..., Kxf6 2. Rxf4 + Ke7 3. Bb3.

i) 1. Ra2? Rxb2 2. Rxb2 Kg1 3. Sd4 h1Q 4. Sf3 + Kf1. 1. Sd4? Rxb2 2. Kxb2 Kxg2 3. Rg5 + Kf1 4. Rh5 Kg2.
 ii) 1. ..., Rb6 2. Rc5 Kg1 3. Bxh2 + Kxh2 4. g4.

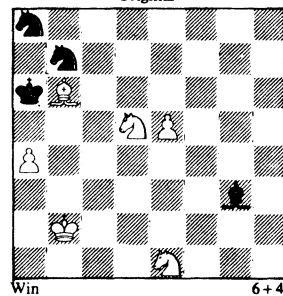
iii) 3. g4? Rc3+ 4. Kd2 Rxc6 5. Ke3 Kg3 6. g5 Kg4.
 iv) 3. ..., Rb4 4. Sc2 Rg4 5. Se3 wins.
 3. ..., Re3 4. Sf5.
 v) 4. Kb2? Rg3 5. Se2 Re3 6. Sf4 Re4 7. Rf5 Kg3.

No. 3898 J. Selman (x.77)
 5 Comm., KNSB, 1977



No. 3898: J. Selman. 1. Sd3 Sh3 2. Kxg2 Sf4+ 3. Kf2 and now either 3. ..., Sxd5 4. a7 Sc7 5. Kxe2 Ka2 6. Sc5 Ka3 7. Kd3 wins (7. ..., Kb4 8. Sa6+, or 7. ..., Sa8 8. Kc4 Sc7 9. Sa6 Sa8 9. Kb5), or 3. ..., Sxd3+ 4. Kxe2 Sf4+ 5. Kd2 Sxd5 6. a7 Sc7 7. Kd3 Kb2 8. Kc4 wins.

No. 3899 Original E. Melnicenko

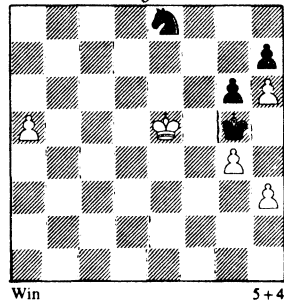


No. 3899: E. Melnicenko. A septet of originals from the 'new' New Zealand composer. 1. Sd3/i Bxe5+/ii 2. Sxe5 Sxb6 3. Sc7+ Ka5 (Ka7;Sc6 mate) 4. Ka3 (Kb3 also works) 4. ..., Sd8 5. Kb3 Sxa4 6. Sc4 mate, or 5. ..., dS- 6. Sc6 mate.

i) 1. Sc2? Bxe5+ 2. Ka3 Bd6+, or 2. Kb3 Sa5+.

ii) 1. ..., Sa5 2. Sc5 mate. 1. ..., Sxb6 2. S3b4+ and 3. Sc6+ mates. JRH: This particular form of the final forced mate is new, but the general idea is known, for example from Heuäcker (1936), p. 34 (note) in Rueb (B) V.

No. 3900 Original E. Melnicenko



No. 3900: E. Melnicenko. 1. a6 (Ke6? Sc7+;) 1. ..., Sc7 2. a7 Kxh6/i 3. Kf6/ii Sa8/iii 4. h4/iv Sb6/v 5. Kf7/vi Sa8 6. Kf8 (Ke8? Kg7) 6. ..., g5/vii 7. h5 Sb6 (Sc7;Ke7) 8. Ke8, but not 8. Ke7? Sc8+.

i) 2. ..., Kh4 3. Kf6 and xh7. 2. ..., Sa8 3. Kd6 Kf6 (Kh4;Kc6) 4. g5+.

ii) 3. Ke4? Kg7 4. Kd3 Kf7 5. Kc4 Ke7.

iii) 3. ..., g5 4. Ke7 Kg7 (Sa8) 5. Kd7.

iv) 4. Kf7? Kg5. 4. Ke7? Kg7.

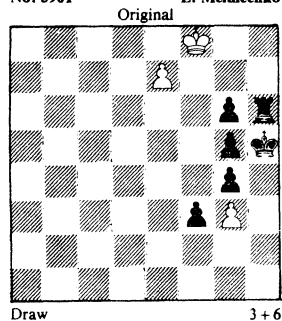
v) 4. ..., Sc7 5. Ke7, or 4. ..., g5 hg mate.

vi) 5. Ke7? Sc8+, or 5. Ke5? Kg7 6. Kd4 Kf7 7. Kc5 Sa8.

vii) 6. ..., Sc7 7. Ke7, or 6. ..., Sb6 7. Ke8.

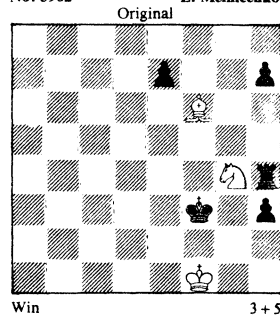
JRH: a new setting, but idea known from Haggquist (1945).

No. 3901 E. Melnicenko



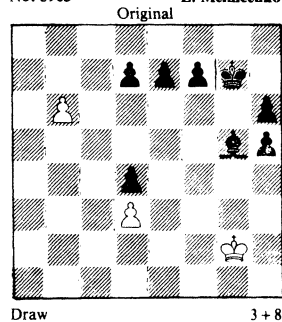
No. 3901: E. Melnicenko. 1. Kg8 (Kg7? f2;) 1. ..., f2/i 2. e8S/ii Rh8 + 3. Kxh8 Kh6/iii 4. Sf6/iv f1Q/v 5. Sg8 + Kh5 6. Kg7/vi Qa1 +(f3) 7. Sf6 + Qxf6 + 8. Kxf6 drawn.
 i) 1. ..., Rh8 + 2. Kxh8 f2 (Kh6? e8Q) 3. Kh7 f1Q (f1S? e8Q) 4. e8S Qf7 + 5. Sg7 +.
 ii) 2. e8Q? f1Q wins, for instance, 3. Qe4 Qf3 4. Qe8 Qf6.
 iii) 3. ..., f1Q 4. Kh7 Qf7 + 5. Sg7 +. 3. ..., f1S? 4. Sf6 + Kh6 5. Sxg4 + Kh5 6. Sf6 + Kh6 7. g4 Se3 8. Sg8 mate.
 iv) 4. Sd6? f1Q 5. Sf7 + Kh5 wins, but not 4. ..., f1S? 5. Se4 draw.
 v) 4. ..., f1S? 5. Sxg4 + wins.
 vi) 6. Kh7? Qf7 + 7. Kh8 Qf3 8. Kh7 Qxg3 wins.
 JRH: no anticipation.

No. 3902 E. Melnicenko



No. 3902: E. Melnicenko. 1. Sh2 + Kg3 2. Be5 + Rf4 + 3. Kg1 e6 4. Kh1/i h6/ii 5. Kg1 h5 6. Kh1 h4 7. Bd6 (Kg1? stalemate) 7. ..., e5 8. Bxe5 Kf2 9. Bxf4.
 i) 4. Bd6? e5 5. Bxe5 h5 6. Bd6 Kh4 7. Bxf4 stalemate, or 7. Be7 + Kg3 8. Bd6 Kh4.
 ii) 4. ..., h5 5. Kg1 h4 6. Kh1 wins, though not 6. Bd6? e5.
 JRH: Cf. Rinck (1926), No. 613 in '1414', or No. 763 in '2545'.

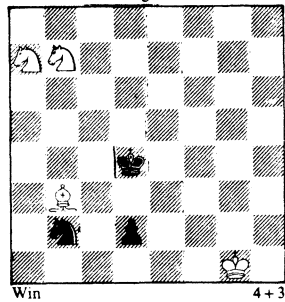
No. 3903 E. Melnicenko



No. 3903: E. Melnicenko. 1. Kf3/i Bf6 2. Ke4 Bh4 3. Kf3/ii Bf6 4. Ke4 d5 + 5. Kf4/iii Bg5 + 6. Kf3/iv Bf6 7. Kf4 e5 + 8. Kf5 Bd8/v 9. b7 Bc7 10. b8Q Bxb8 stalemate.
 i) 1. Kg3? Bd2 2. b7 Bb4 3. b8Q Bd6 +. Or (Bl dual) 1. ..., Bf6 2. Kf4 e5 +.
 ii) 3. Kf4? Be1 4. b7 Bb4 +. Or (Bl dual) 3. ..., e5 + 4. K- Bd8.
 iii) 5. Kf5? e6 + 6. Kf4 Bd8.
 iv) 6. Kf5? e6 + 7. Ke5 Bd8. Or (Bl dual) 6. ..., f6 7. b7 Kf7. 6. Kg3? Bd2.
 v) 8. ..., e4 9. b7 e3 (or ed) 10. b8Q e2 (or d2) 11. Qg3 + Bg5 12. Qf2(d3).
 JRH: Nearest is Selesniev, No. 49 in Mieses' 'Moderne Endspielstudien'.

No. 3904 E. Melnicenko

Original



Win

4 + 3

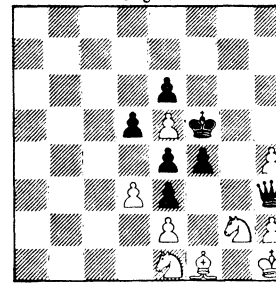
No. 3904: E. Melnicenko. 1. Sb5 + Kd3 (Ke3;Sc3) 2. Sc5 + Ke2/i 3. Sc3 + Ke1 4. Bd1 Sxd1 (or any) 5. Sd3 mate.

i) 2. ..., Ke3 3. Sc3 Kd4 4. S5a4 Kd3 5. Sd1 wins.

JRH: no anticipation.

No. 3906 Al.P. Kuznetsov and V.I. Neishtadt

Original



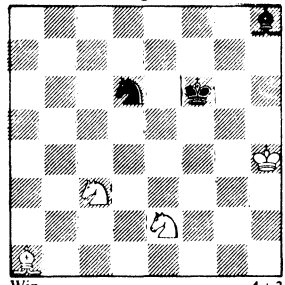
Draw

9 + 7

No. 3906: Al.P. Kuznetsov and V.I. Neishtadt. 1. d4 Qg4 2. Sxe3 + fe 3. Bh3 Qxh3 4. Sg2 Kg4 (Kg6;Sf4 +) 5. Kg1 Kf5 6. Kh1 positional draw. JRH: no anticipation.

No. 3905 E. Melnicenko

Original



Win

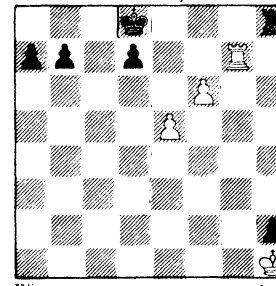
4 + 3

No. 3905: E. Melnicenko. 1. Sd5 + (Se4 + ? Ke7) 1. ..., Kg6/i 2. Bxh8 Sf5 + 3. Kg4 Sg7 4. eSf4 + Kh7 (Kf7;Sh5) 5. Sf6 + Kxh8 6. Sg6 mate, or 5. ..., Kh6 6. S6h5.

i) 1. ..., Kf7 2. Bxh8 2. Bxh8 Sf5 + 3. Kh5 Sg7 4. Kh6.

JRH: Cf. Sevitov (1940), No. 221 in '2500'. And Gurvich (1928), Nos. 220,221 in 'The Delights of Chess' (Assiac).

No. 3907 B. Cvejc
H.M., Delo-Tovaris (Yugoslavia), 1969
Award: Bilten, 1971



Win

4 + 6

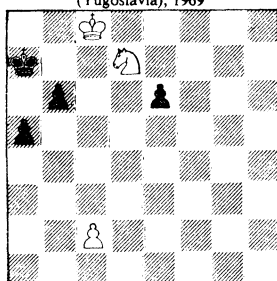
No. 3907: Bogdan Cvejc. Dr. Savo Zlatic was the judge of this section of the tourney, for which there were precisely 2 entries.

1. e6 de 2. Rxb7 Kc8 3. Rxa7 Kb8 4. Re7 Kc8 5. f7 Kd8 6. Ra7 Rf8 7. Kxh2 and wins.

JRH: Cf. Chéron (1944) in Chéron I. 263, and Stamma (1737), XI in Dedrle's *Finales Artisticos*.

"Bilten" (or 'bulletin') is the occasional publication of the Slovenian Problemists' Association. "Delo" and "Tovaris" appear to be distinct publications.

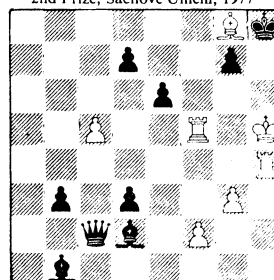
No. 3908 M. Zigman
Commended, Delo-Tovaris
(Yugoslavia), 1969



Draw 3 + 4

No. 3908: Matjaz Zigman. 1. Sf8 e5
2. Sd7 e4 3. Sf6 e3 4. Sd5 e2 5. Sc3
e1Q 6. Sb5 + drawing by perpetual
check.

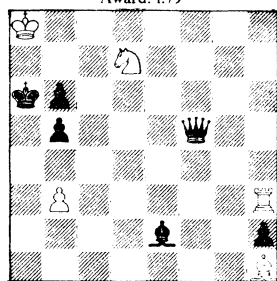
No. 3910 L. Machat (ii.77)
2nd Prize, Sachove Umeni, 1977



Win 7 + 9

No. 3910: L. Machat. 1. Bxe6/i Kh7
2. Bg8 + Kh8/ii 3. Kg6 + Bh6 4.
Bxb3 Qxb3 5. Rf8 + Qg8 6. Rxg8 +
Kxg8 7. Rb4 wins.
i) To mate after, for instance, 1. ...,
Bh6 2. Rf8 + Kh7 3. Bg8 + Kh8 4.
Bf7 + Kh7 5. Bg6.
ii) Or 2. ..., Kxg8 3. Kg6 (for Rh8 +)
3. ..., Bh6 4. Rb4 wins.

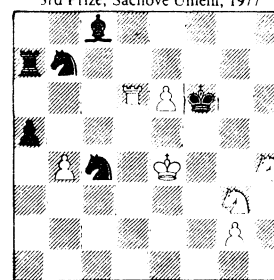
No. 3909 M. Matous (ii.77)
1st Prize, Sachove Umeni, 1977
Award: i.79



Win 5 + 6

No. 3909: M. Matous. 1. Sb8 + /i
Ka5 2. Sc6 + Ka6 3. b4 Bf3 4. Bxf3/ii
Qc8 + 5. Sb8 + Qxb8 + 6. Kxb8 h1Q
7. Bg2 Qh2 + 8. Kc8 Qb8 + 9. Kd7
Qa7 + 10. Ke6 wins.
i) 1. b4? Bf3 + 2. Bxf3 Qxd7.
ii) 4. Rxf3? Qc8 + 5. Sb8 + Qxb8 +
6. Kxb8 stalemate, similar to 8. Ka8?
in the main line.
The award was made by the judge,
Vladislav Bunka.

No. 3911 V. Pachman (vii.77)
3rd Prize, Sachove Umeni, 1977



Draw 7 + 6

No. 3911: V. Pachman. 1. Sh5 + Kg5
2. Rd5 + Kxh4 3. Kf3/i Sd2 + 4.
Rxd2 Bxe6 5. Sg7 Bg4 + 6. Kf4 ab
7. Rd3 (for Rh3 +) 7. ..., Ra3 8. Rd5
(for Rh5 + and Sf5 mate) 8. ..., Ra5
9. Rd3 and a repetition draw.
i) Threatening mate in a few by 4.
g3 + Kh3 5. Sf4 + Kh2 6. Rh5 + Kg1
7. Se2 +.

AJR Notes:

1. While on a normal Intourist tour of the USSR in ix.79 I was fortunate to be able to deliver a lecture in the Erevan Chess Club, on "The Investigation of Elementary Chess Endgames by Means of Electronic Computers", introduced by Grandmaster Kasparyan.
2. A knowledge of the German language will enable anyone curious about the FIDE Commission's goings-on to obtain a rare feel for its meetings' atmosphere, by reading FEENSCHACH, No. 47, which devotes some 30 pages, including photographs, to the 1979 Hyvinkää (Finland) meet. Copies may be obtained from Irene Kniest, Postfach 10, 5144 Wegberg, BRD, at a cost of DMO 15 per page (No. 47 has 96 pages).
3. There will, alas, be many casualties in the 'Roycroft Jubilee' Award (EG57). The final award should nevertheless be in EG59.
4. We sadly record the death, in his 45th year, of Joachim Reiners of Cologne. He had just begun a new column in DIE SCHWALBE and was in the course of organising a Paul Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, see EG57, p. 234.
5. The Argentine Olympics Tourney (1978) may have to be annulled if records lost in a fire cannot be made good.
6. We heartily congratulate the following new (or confirmed) holders of the title of International Master of Chess Composition: F.S. Bondarenko (USSR), A. Sarychev (USSR), B. Kozdon (BRD), M. Vukcevic (USA). These (studies-oriented) titles were awarded/confirmed at the vii.79 meeting of the FIDE Commission.
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THE CHESS ENDGAME STUDY CIRCLE

Next meeting: Friday 4th January, 1980, at 6.15 p.m. At: 101 Wigmore Street. (IBM building, behind Selfridge's in Oxford Street).