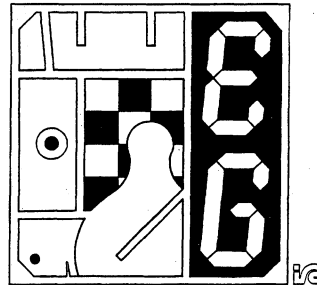

No. 106 - (Vol. VII)
Part 1



October 1992

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EDITORIAL

Jan van Reek

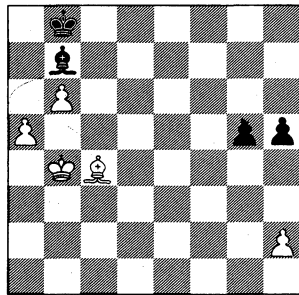
This year a complete set of four issues of E G has been published. The subscription fees covered the costs, and it was even possible to add a second part to issue 106.

ARVES is confident that E G will continue. Payment has to be made to a new account. Look for the details at the backside of part 2. The old accounts will continue to exist for some time.

A new logo was designed by Ignace Vandecasteele. He wrote about it: *"If we look attentively to the drawing, we discover the coherence of different chessmen in a harmonious whole: the knight on the left, together with the rook, hidden by the bishop on the forefront. Every piece fits, like in a nice puzzle, and this is what a good endgame should be. The initials of EG are drawn in characters of today, reminiscent of the desire to discover the mysteries of secret beauties, by the human mind and .. the computer. All this is drawn in a magic square."*

The sad new is the death of Chris van Gunst (1922-1992), chairman of ARVES. He was an important organizer for our hobby. As player and composer, he was active during the 1930s.

C.A. van Gunst - C. Veenendaal
Het Handelsblad, 22 October 1938



White wins

The position came into being after move 44 by black. The game was played, when Van Gunst was fourteen.

1. a5-a6 g5-g4!

Sets the trap 2. axb7? h4 3. Bd5 g3 4. Kc5! h3! 5. hxg3 h2 and stalemate will follow.

2. a6-a7† Kb8-a8

2. .. Kc8? 3. Ba6!

Again an obvious move fails: 3. Kc5? h4 4. Bd5 g3 5. hxg3 hxg3 6. Bxb7† Kxb7 7. Kd6 g2 8. a8Q† Kxa8 9. Kc7 g1Q 10. b7† Ka7 11. b8Q† Ka6 and a draw.

3. Bc4-e6! Bb7-f3

4. Be6-f7! h5-h4

5. Bf7-h5!

Now the advance of blacks pawns has been forestalled. The white king moves to d6, a pawn is sacrificed on a8, the king moves to c7, pawn g4 can be captured, the h-pawn advances, and the bishop moves through d7 to c6.

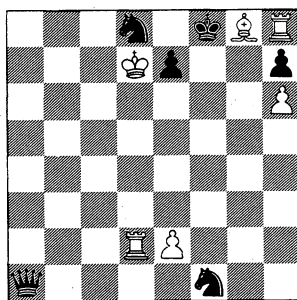
Van Gunst found this mechanism and won!

GRZEGORZ GRZEBAN 1902-1991

Jan Rusinek

Grzegorz Grzeban (the true family name was Bagdasarian; Grzeban was the chess pseudonym) died in Warsaw on 21 x 1991. he was born in Kishinev in 1902. His first studies were published (as G. Bagdasarian) in the Soviet press during the 1930s. After the last war, he lived in Poland and he began to publish studies under the pseudonym Grzeban. He was the editor of the study column in the polish review "Szachy" for 25 years. Many Polish study composers, including J. Rusinek A. Lewandowski and W. Proskurowski, started in this column. He composed 150 studies; about 40 were distinguished. In 1987, the PCCC honoured him with the title *Honourary Master of Chess Composition*. Let us look at eight of his studies.

1. *Shakhmaty w SSSR, 1936*

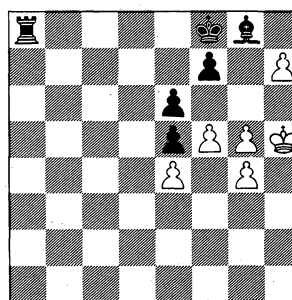


Draw

Blocking the black queen for stalemate is a really "romantic" idea. 1. **Rd1!** White offers the second rook: If 1. .. **Qxd1†** then 2. **Bd5** mate 1. .. **Qxh8** 2. **Rxf1† Kxg8** 3. **Ke8!** Threatens 4. **Rf8** mate. 3. .. **Se6** The only defence. 4. **Rg1† Sg7†** 5. **Kxe7** and black is stalemated with a blocked queen and a pinned knight.

No. 2 presents a favourite theme of the author: a synthesis of black and white

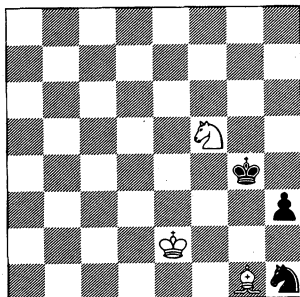
2. *Shakhmaty w SSSR, 1937*
(version)



Draw

stalemate. 1. **h8Q Ra1!** and white loses after 2. **Qh6†? Ke8** 3. **Kh4 Rh1†** 4. **Kg3 Rxh6** 5. **gxh6 Bh7** or 3. **g6 f6** 4. **g5 Rh1†** 6. **gxh6 exf5†** 7. **Kxf5 Ke7** 8. **Kg4 Be6†!** 9. **Kh5 Kf8** 10. **g7† Kf7** 11. **g8Q† Kxg8** 12. **Kg6 f5** 13. **exf5 Ba2** 14. **f6 Bb1†**. The only correct move is 2. **g6!** **Rh1†** 3. **Kg5 Rxh8** 4. **g7† Kxg7** 5. **f6†** and now 4. .. **Kf8** and white is stalemated or 5. .. **Kh7** 6. **Kh5!** and black is stalemated.

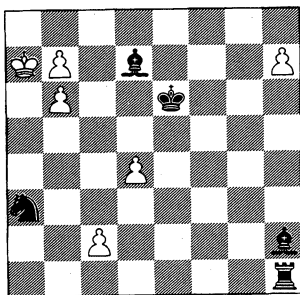
3. *Shakhmaty w SSSR, 1938*
(version)



Win

This miniature realizes two different mates by the only knight. 1. **Se3† Kg3**. 1. .. **Kf4** 2. **Bh2† Ke4** 3. **Sc2** or 1. .. **Kh2** 2. **Kf3** white immediately captures the black knight and wins. 2. **Sf1† Kg2** 3. **Bh2! Sf2**. The black knight seems to escape, but 4. **Se3†! Kxh2** 5. **Kxf2 Kh1** 6. **Sf1 h2** 7. **Sg3** mate or 4. .. **Kh1** 5. **Kxf2 Kxh2** 6. **Sg4†** 7. **Kf1 h2** 8. **Sf2** mate.

4. *Peris Memorial Tourney, 1960*
1st prize



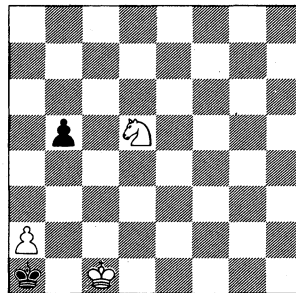
Draw

This wonderful study presents two underpromotions in a draw study. 1. **h8Q?** is a mistake because of 1. .. **Sb5†**

2. **K-- Ra1** mate. Therefore 1. **d5†! Kxd5** 2. **h8Q**. The check 2. **c4†?** loses after 2. .. **Sxc4** 3. **h8Q Bb8†** 4. **Ka8** (4. **Qxb8?** **Ra1** mate) **Sxb6†** 5. **Kxb8 Rxb8†** 6. **Kc7 Kc5**. Now black begins a sharp attack. 2. .. **Bb8†** 3. **Qxb8 Sb5†** 4. **Ka8 Ra1†** 5. **Qa7 Rxa7†!** It turned out that the knight is more valuable for black than the rook: 5. .. **Sxa7** 6. **bx7 Bc6** and draw is evident. Now black creates serious threats with modest material. 6. **bx7 Sc7†** 7. **Kb8 Sa6†** 8. **Ka8** and two variations:

A) 8. .. **Ba4!** and if 9. **b8Q?** then 9. .. **Bc6†** 10. **Qb7 Kd6** 11. **c3 Kd5** 12. **c4† Kc5!** 13. **Qxc6† Kxc6** 14. **c5 Kc7** 15. **c6 Kc8** 16. **c7 Sxc7** and mate with the only knight! If 9. **c4†! Kc6!** 10. **b8S!** **Kc7** 11. **Sxa6† Kc8** 12. **Sb4 Be8** 13. **c5 Ba4** 14. **c6 Bb5** 15. **c7 Ba4** 16. **S-- Bc6** and mate with the only bishop! 9. **b8R!** **Bc6†** 10. **Rb7 Kd6** 11. **c3(4)** draw
B) 8. .. **Kc6!** 9. **b8S†!** 9. **b8Q?** **Sc7†** 10. **Qxc7 Kxc7** and mate. 9. .. **Kc7** 10. **Sxd7!** **Kc8** 11. **Sb6† Kc7** 12. **Sd5†** draw.

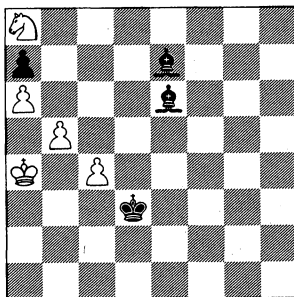
5. *Problemista, 1962*



Win

1. **Sb4?** stalemate; 1. **Sc3?** **b4** 2. **Kc2 b3†!** 3. **K--** (3. **axb3** stalemate) **bx2** draw. 1. **a4!** **bx4** 2. **Sb4 a3** 3. **Sc2† Ka2** 4. **Sd4 Ka1** 5. **Kc2 Ka2** 6. **Se2 Ka1** 7. **Sc1 a2** 8. **Sb3** mate. An unexpected first move.

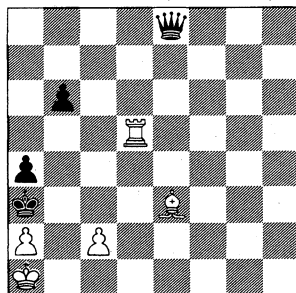
6. *Szachy*, 1963
2-3 prize
(version)



Draw

Black threatens 1. .. Kxc4 with an easy win. 1. Sc7? Bxc4; 1. Kb3? Bxc4†. 1. b6 Kxc4. and if 1. .. axb6, then 2. Sxb6 and black must give his bishop for a pawn. 1. .. Bd7† 2. Kb3! Bc6 3. Sc7 Bd8 4. c5! Ke4 5. Kc4 =. 2. bxa7 Bd7† Black begins an attack. 3. Ka5 Bd8† 4. Sb6† Kc5 5. a8S! 5. a8Q? Bxb6 mate. 5. .. Bc6 6. a7 Bxa8 (or A) 7. Ka6 Bxb6 stalemate

7. *Wolanski Memorial Tourney*, 1971
1st prize

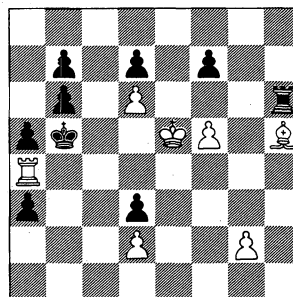


Win

- A) 6. .. Bb5! 7. Sc7 Bxc7 8. a8S! 8. a8Q? Bxb6 mate. 8. .. Bd8 9. Sxc7 and stalemate with a pinned knight.

No. 7: Both kings are in a mate net. 1. Bd2. Threatens 2. Rd3 mate. 1. .. Qh8†. Now if 2. Kb1 then 2. .. Qb2 mate, and if 2. c3 Qh1† and also mate. But after 2. Re5!! the situation is clear 2. .. Qxe5† 3. c3 and black has no defence against mate. 3. .. Qxc3† 4. Bxc3 b5 6. Kb1 b4 6. Bb2 mate. If 2. .. Qh1†, to 3. Re1 Qh8† 4. c3 and mate.

8. *Revista de Sah*, 1983
3rd prize



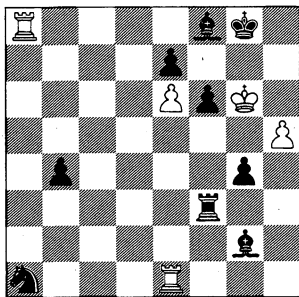
Draw

Another synthesis of black and white stalemate. 1. Bd1! 1. Rh4? f6†! 2. Ke4 a2 3. Rh1 Rxh5 4. Ra1 Kb4 5. Rxa2 Kb3 and wins. 1. .. f6†! 1. .. Rh1 2. Rxa3 Rxd1 3. Rxd3 and draw is easy. 2. Kd4!! 2. Kd5? Rh1 3. Bb3 Rb1 4. Rxa3 Kb4 5. Bxb1 Kb2 wins. 2. .. Rh1! 3. Bb3 Rh4† Or 3. .. Rb1 4. Kc3 =. 4. g4! (for stalemate) 4. .. Rxc4† 5. Kd5 Rxa4 6. Bc4†! and if 6. .. Rxc4 and white is stalemated, and if 6. .. Kb4, then 7. Ba2 b5 8. Kd4 b6 9. Kd5 black is stalemated.

DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

SHAHMATNA MISAL (Bulgaria) 1974-75

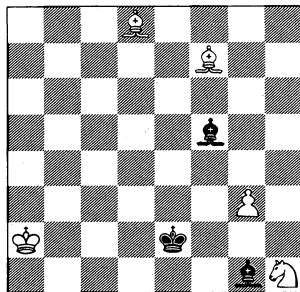
No. 8468 N.Minev
1st Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75



Draw 5/9

No. 8468: N. Minev. 1.Rd1 Rd3 2. Rxf8† Kxf8 3.Rxd3 Be4† 4.Kh6 Bc6 5.Rd8† Be8 6.Rd4 b3 7.Rxg4 b2 8. Rg8† Kxg8 draw.

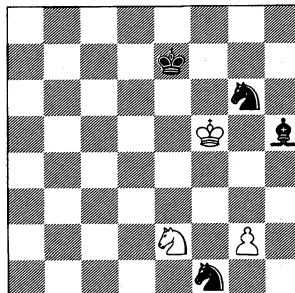
No. 8469 Yu. Bazlov
2nd Prize Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75



Win 5/3

No. 8469: Yu. Bazlov. 1.Bh5† Kf1 2.Bf3 Be6† 3.Kb1 Bf5† 4.Kc1 Bh3 5.g4 Bxg4 6.Bxg4 Kg2 7.Bc7 Be3† 8.Kd1 Kxh1 9.Ke2 Bf2 10.Kf1 Bg3 11.Bb6 Kh2 12.Bg1† Kh1 13.Bf3 mate.

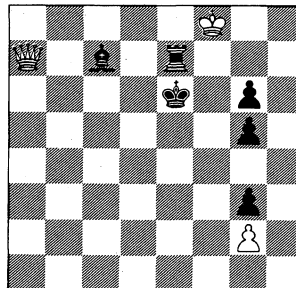
No. 8470 Yu. Bazlov
3rd Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75



Draw 3/4

No. 8470: Yu. Bazlov. 1.g4 Se3† 2.Ke4 Sxg4 3.Sg3 Sf6† 4.Kf5 Sh4† 5.Kg5 Sf3† 6.Kf4 Bg4 7.Se4 Bh5 8.Sg3 draw.

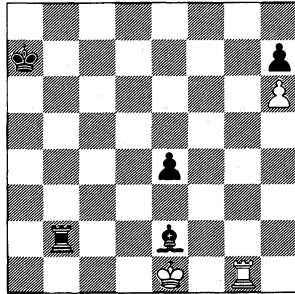
No. 8471 Em.Dobrescu
4th Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75



Win 3/6

No. 8471: Em. Dobrescu. 1.Qe3† Be5
 2.Qb3† Kf6/i 3.Qb6† Re6 4.Qd8† Kf5
 5.Qd7 Kf6 6.Qf7 mate.
 i) Kd7 3.Qb7† Bc7 4.Qb5† Ke6 5.Qc4†
 Kd7 6.Qg4† Kd8 7.Qd4† Rd7 8.Qf6†
 Kc8 9.Qe6 Kd8 10.Qe8 mate.

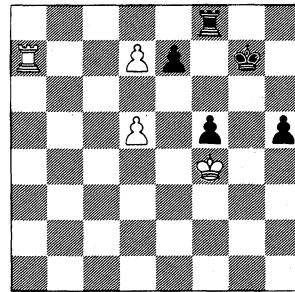
No. 8472 N. Minev
 1st Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal,
 1974-75



Draw 3/5

No. 8472: N. Minev. 1.Rg2 e3 2.Rg7†
 Kb8/i 3.Rg8† Kc7 4.Rc8† Kd6 5.Rc2
 Rxc2/ii draw.
 i) Ka8 3.Rg8† Ka7 4.Ra8†.
 ii) Rb1† 6.Kxe2 Rh1 7.Kxe3 Rxh6
 8.Kf3 draw.

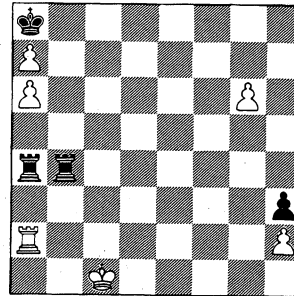
No. 8473 N. Minev
 2nd Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal,
 1974-75



Win 4/5

No. 8473: N. Minev. 1.d6 (Rc7? Rd8;)
 Kf6 2.de Kxe7 3.d8Q† Kxd8 4.Ke5
 wins.

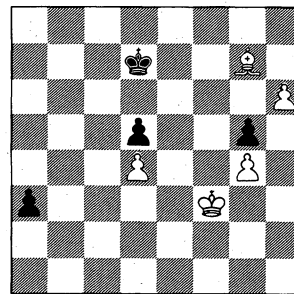
No. 8474 V. Kalandadze and D.
 Gurgenzidze
 1st Comm, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75



Draw 6/4

No. 8474: V. Kalandadze and D. Gur-
 genidze. 1.g7 Rc4† 2.Kd1 Rd4† 3.Ke1
 Re4† 4.Kf1 Rf4† 5.Kg1 Rg4† 6.Kh1
 Rxa2/i 7.g8Q† Rxc8 draw.
 i) aRb4 7.Rb2 bRc4 8.Rc2 cRd4 9.Rd2
 dRe4 10.Re2 eRf4 11.Rf2.

No. 8475 V. Kirilov
 2nd Comm. Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75



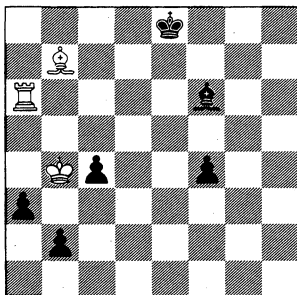
Win 5/4

No. 8475: V. Kirilov. 1.h7 a2 2.h8Q
 a1Q 3.Qh3 Qc3† 4.Kg2 Qd2† 5.Kg1

Qe1† 6.Qf1 Qg3† 7.Kh1 Qh4† 8.Kg2 Qxg4† 9.Kh2 Qh4† 10.Qh3† wins.

Shahmatna Misal (Bulgaria)1976

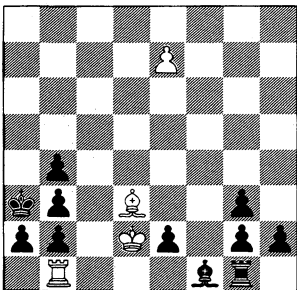
No. 8476 Yu.Makletsov
1st Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1976



Draw 3/6

No. 8476: Yu. Makletsov. 1.Be4 f3 2.Kxa3 b1Q 3.Bxb1 Be7† 4.Kb2 f2 5.Ra8† Kf7 6.Ra1 Bf6† 7.Ka3 Bxa1 8.Ba2 f1Q 9.Bxc4† Qxc4 draw.

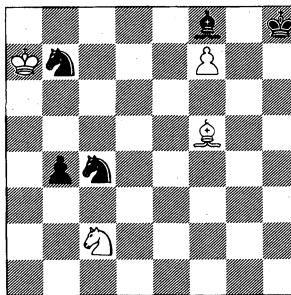
No. 8477 K.Stoichev
2nd Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1976



Win 4/11

No. 8477: K.Stoichev. 1.Ke1 a1S 2.e8Q Sc2† 3.Bxc2 bc 4.Qa8† Kb3 5.Qd5† Ka3 6.Qd3† b3 7.Qa6† Kb4 8.Qd6† Ka4 9.Qd4† Kb5 10.Qd7† Kb6 11. Qd8† Kb7 12.Qd5† wins.

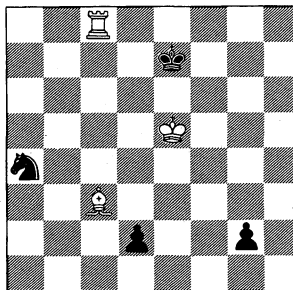
No. 8478 I.Ionchev
3rd Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1976



Draw 4/5

No. 8478: I.Ionchev. 1.Sxb4 Bxb4 2.Be6 cSa5 3.Bd5 Sd8 4.f8Q† Bxf8 5.Kb6 Bb4 6.Kc7 Be7 7.Kb6 Bb4 draw.

No. 8479 Em. Dobrescu
Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1976

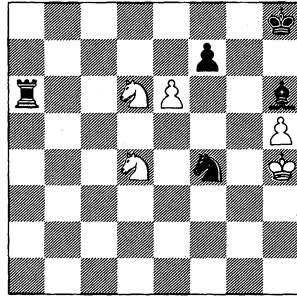


Draw 3/4

No. 8479: Em.Dobrescu. 1.Rc7† Kd8 2.Ba5 Sb6 3.Bxb6 g1Q 4.Rc5† Ke8 5.Rc8† Kd7 6.Rc7† Kd8 7.Rc5† Ke8

draw.

No. 8480 M.Gorbman
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1976

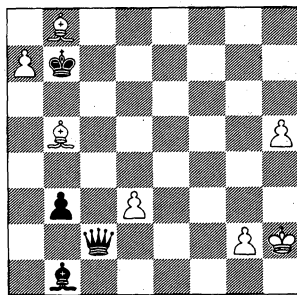


Win 5/5

No. 8480: M.Gorbman. 1. e7 Ra8 2. Sxf7† Kh7 3.Sd8 Bg5† 4.Kxg5 Rxd8 5.edB wins.

**Shahmatna Misal (Bulgaria)
1977**

No. 8481 I.Ionchev
Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1977

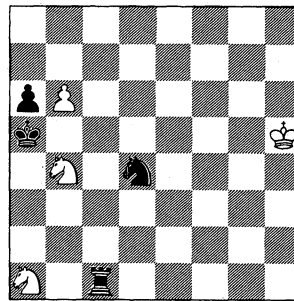


Win 7/4

No. 8481: I.Ionchev. 1.Ba6† Ka8 2.Bc4

Qxc4 3.dc Bg6 4.hg b2 5.g7 b1Q 6.g8B
wins.

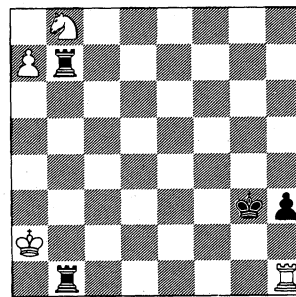
No. 8482 I.Ionchev
1st Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal,
1977



Draw 4/4

No. 8482: I.Ionchev. 1.Sb3† Sxb3 2.b7 Rh1 3.Kg6 Rh8 4.Kg7 Re8 5.Kf7 Rh8 6.Kg7 draw.

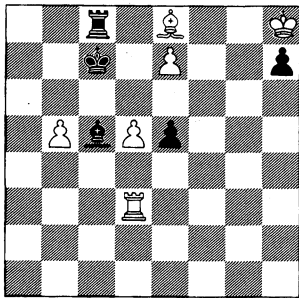
No. 8483 D.Gurgenidze
2nd Hon. Mentio, Shahmatna Misal,
1977



Win 4/4

No. 8483: D.Gurgenidze. 1.a8Q R7b2† 2.Ka3 Rb3† 3.Ka4 Rb4† 4.Ka5 Rb5† 5.Ka6 Rb6† 6.Ka7 Rxb8 7.Rg1† Kf4 8.Rf1† Ke5 9.Re1† Kd6 10.Rd1† Kc7 11.Rc1† wins.

No. 8484 Yu.Makletsov
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1977

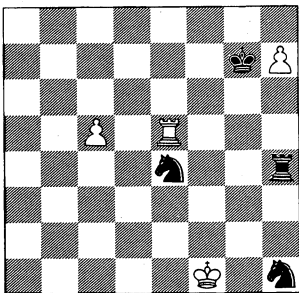


Win 6/5

No. 8484: Yu. Makletsov. 1.d6†/i Bxd6
2.b6† Kb8 3.Rxd6 Rxe8† 4.Kg7 Rxe7†
5.Kf8 Rb7 6.Rd8 mate.
i) 1.b6†? Kxb6 2.d6 Rxe8† 3.Kg7
Rxe7† 4.de Bxe7 draw.

**Shahmatna Misal (Bulgaria)
1978**

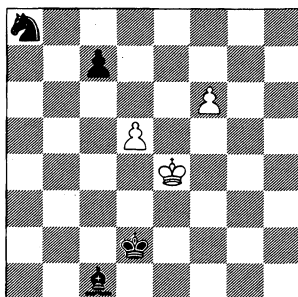
No. 8485 Angel Zlatanov
Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1978



Draw 4/4

No. 8485: Angel Zlatanov. 1.c6 Kxh7
2.c7 eSg3† 3.Ke1 Rc4 4.Rd5 Rc1†
5.Rd1 Rxc7 6.Rd7† Rxd7 stalemate.

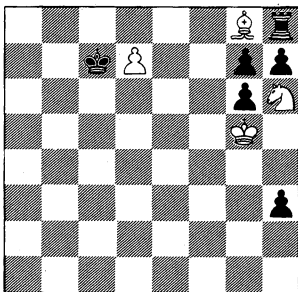
No. 8486 Yu.Makletsov
Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1978



Draw 3/4

No. 8486: Yu.Makletsov. 1.d6 cd 2.f7
d5† 3.Kxd5 Sc7† 4.Kd6 Sa6 5.Kc6 Ba3
6.Kb6 Sb8 7.Kc7 Sa6† 8.Kb6 Sc5 9.f8S
Sa4† 10.Ka5 draw.

No. 8487 I.Ionchev
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1978

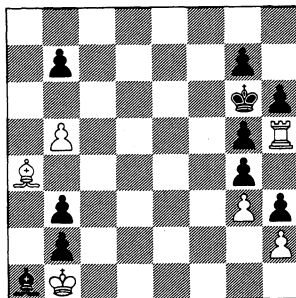


Draw 4/6

No. 8487: I.Ionchev. 1.d8Q† Kxd8
2.Sf7† Kc7 3.Sxh8 Kc6 4.Sxg6 hg 5.Bc4
h2 6.Bd3 Kd5 7.Ba6 Kc6 8.Bd3 draw.

**Shahmatna Misal (Bulgaria)
1979**

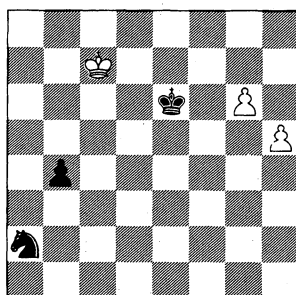
No. 8488 **F.S.Bondarenko**
=1st/2nd Prize, Shahmatna Misal,
1979



Win 6/10

No. 8488: F.S.Bondarenko. 1.b6 Kxh5
2.Be8† g6 3.Bc6 bc 4.b7 c5 5.b8S c4
6.Sd7 c3 7.Sf6 mate.

No. 8489 **K.Stoichev**
=1st/2nd Prize, Shahmatna Misal,
1979

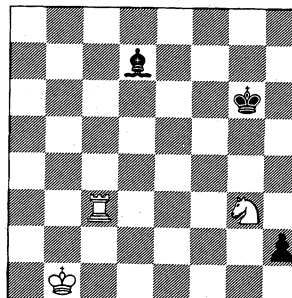


Draw 3/3

No. 8489: K.Stoichev. 1.h6 Kf6 2.h7
Kg7 3.Kd6 Sc3 4.Kc5 b3 5.Kb4 b2
6.Ka3 b1Q(R) 7.h8Q† Kxh8 8.g7†

draw.

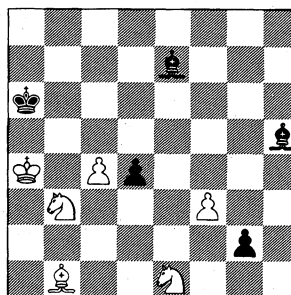
No. 8490 **K.Stoichev**
1st Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal,
1979



Win 3/3

No. 8490: K.Stoichev. 1.Rc1 Kg5 2.Rh1
Kg4 3.Sf1 Bb5 4.Sxh2† Kg3 5.Ka1 Ba6
6.Kb2 Bb5 7.Kc3 Bc6 8.Sf1† Kg2 9.Rh6
wins.

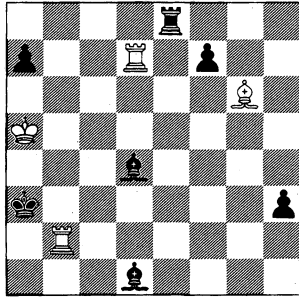
No. 8491 **A.Sarychev and V.Isra-
elov**
2nd Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal,
1979



Draw 6/5

No. 8491: A.Sarychev and V.Israelov.
1.Sc5† Bxc5 2.Sxg2 Bxf3 3.Se1 Bd1†
4.Bc2 Bxc2† 5.Sxc2 d3 6.Sa1 d2 7.Sb3
d1Q draw.

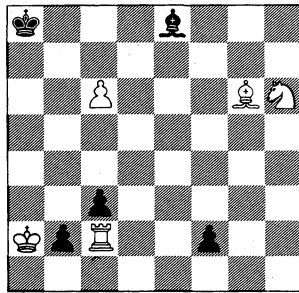
No. 8492 **I.Ionchev**
3rd Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1979



Draw 4/7

No. 8492: I.Ionchev. 1.Ra2† Kxa2 2. Bxf7† Ka3 3.Bxe8 Bb6† 4.Ka6 Be2† 5.Kb7 Bf3† 6.Ka6 h2 7.Rh7 h1Q 8. Rxh1 Bxh1 9.Bc6 Bxc6 draw.

No. 8493 **N.Mansarliisky**
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1979

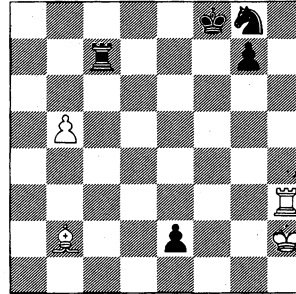


Win 5/5

No. 8493: N.Mansarliisky. 1.Bd3 Bg6 2.c7 b1Q† 3.Kxb1 Kb7 4.c8Q† Kxc8 5.Sf5 f1Q† 6.Bxf1 Bxf5 7.Bh3 wins.

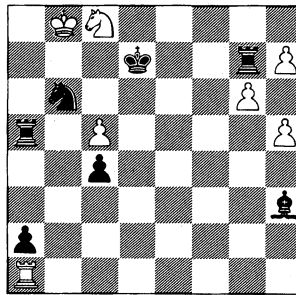
No. 8494: A.G.Kopnin. 1.Ba3† Kf7 2.Bb4 Rc4 3.Ba5 Ra4 4.Bc3 Ra1 5.Rg3 e1Q 6.Rxg7† Kf8 7.Bxe1 draw.

No. 8494 **A.G. Kopnin**
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1979



Draw 4/5

No. 8495 **H.Getovsky**
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1979

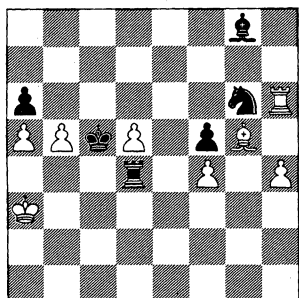


Draw 7/7

No. 8495: H.Getovsky. 1.Sa7 Ke6 2.h8Q Sd7† 3.Kc8 Sb6† 4.Kb8 Sd7† 5.Kc8.

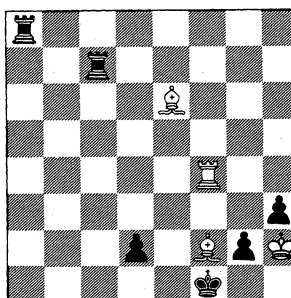
No. 8496: K.Panov. 1.Rxg6 Bxd5 2. Be7† Kxb5 3.Rb6† Kxa5 4.Bd8 Ra4† 5.Kb2 Rb4† 6.Kc3 Rxb6 7.Kd4 Bf7 8.Kc5 Ka4 9.Bxb6 a5 10.Kd6 wins.

No. 8496 K.Panov
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1979



Win 8/6

No. 8497 Emilian Dobrescu
1st Prize, Israel ring, 1988



Win 4/6

Israel 'ring' tourney of SHAHMAT, 1988

Director: Hillel Aloni
Total of entries: 20
Report (abridged) by judge: Noam Elkies.

"The 1988 Ring was considerably larger than usual, its scope of original studies to *Shahmat* and *Variantim* augmented by several corrections of studies from previous years as well as an original endgame from a contributed article in *Variantim*. Thus, despite a half-dozen cooks and one complete anticipation, thirteen compositions remained to be ranked. The overall quality of these surviving endgames is very high....

Hillel Aloni was the tourney organiser, Brian Stephenson vetted for anticipations, and with the cooperation of Peter Jansen the powerful chessplaying computer *Deep Thought* was invoked for testing - this time without significant result."

No. 8497: Emilian Dobrescu (Romania). 1.Bg4/i Rc4/ii 2.Bd4† Ke1 3.Re4† Kf1 4.Be2† Ke1 5.Bh5†/iii Kf1 6.Rf4† Ke1 7.Bf2† Kf1 8.Rf6(f7)/iv Rc6(c7)/v 9.Rf5 Ra5 10.Bc5† Ke1 11.Re5† Kf1 12.Be2† Ke1 13.Bg4† Kf1 14.Rf5† Ke1 15.Bf2† Kf1 16.Rf4 Rc4 /vi 17.Bd4† Ke1 18.Re4† Kf1 19.Be2† Ke1 20.Bxc4† Kd1 21.Re3 Kc1/vii 22.Rc3† Kb2 23.Rxh3† Kc1 24.Rc3† Kb2 25.Rf3†/viii Kc1/ix 26.Be3 Kc2/x 27.Bb3† Kxb3 (Kc1;Rf2) 28.Bxd2†! and 29.Bxa5 wins.

- i) 1.Bb6†? Ke1 2.Re4† Kf1.
- ii) Ra4 2.Bd4† Ke1 3.Re4† Kf1 4.Be2† Ke1 5.Bb5† Kd1 6.Bxa4† Kc1 7.Be3 wins.
- iii) 5.Bxc4†? Kd1 draws: if 6.Bb3† Kc1 7.Be3 Ra3 8.Rb4 Rxb3 9.Rxb3 Kc2, or 6.Re3 Kc1 7.Rc3† Kb2/xi 8.Rxh3† Kc1 9.Rc3† Kb2 10.Rg3† Kc1 11.Be3 Kc2 (or Rh8†) 12.Rxg2 Kc3 13.Be2 Ra1 14.Rg1 Rg1 and Kc2 is OK for Black.
- iv) Not yet 8.Rf5? Ra5 9.Bc5† Ke1 10.Re5† Kf1 11.Be2† Ke1 12.Bxc4† (bRR cover g4,h5) Kd1 13.Bb3† Kc1 14.Rd5 Kb2 15.Bd1 Kc1 16.Bh5 Kb1, a positional draw.
- v) (8.Rf6) Ra6 9.Bb6† Ke1 10.Re6† Kf1 11.Be2† Ke1 12.Bxc4† Kd1 13.

Bxa6.

vi) Ra4 17.Bd4† Ke1 18.Re4† Kf1 19.Be2† Ke1 20.Bb5† Kd1 21.Bxa4† Kc1 22.Be3 wins, e.g. Rd6 23.Rc4† and 24.Rd4. After 15 moves we have bRa5 instead of bRa8.

vii) To defend against 22.Bb3† Kc1 23.Rc3† Kb1(b2) 24.Rd3(†) Kc1 25. Be3.

viii) Another 'mill'. 25.Rg3† Kc1 26. Be3? Rh5† 27.Kg1 (Kxg2;Kc2) Rc5 28.Bb3 Rc3 29.Ba4 Rc4 30.Be8 Rc3, positional draw.

ix) Kc2 26.Bb3† Kc1 27.Rc3† Kb1 28.Rd3 Kc1 29.Be3.

x) If Ra3 27.Bxd2†. Or Rc5 27.Bb3 Rc3 28.Ba4 Rd3/xii 29.Kxg2 Kb2 30. Bd1 Kc1 31.Be2 Kb2 32.Bxd3 d1Q 33.Bd4† Ka2 34.Bc4† Kb1 35.Rf1 wins.

xi) "The battery is harmless, while if Kb1? 8.Bd3†, 9.Rc2† and 10.Rxd2.

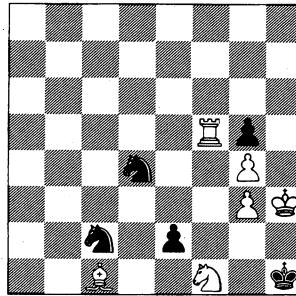
xii) "Now Rc4 is met by 29.Rf4 Rc3 30.Re4 Rd3 31.Bf4 Kb1 32.Bd1 Kc1 33.Be2 Kb2 34.Be5†, and Kb3 35. Bd1†, or Kc1 35.Rc4†.

A wonderful discovery. 5.Bxc4†? would be premature with bRa8, but it wins with bRa5. This is the object of the 15-move-long systematic manoeuvre involving all the pieces except wK. Then we see a new phase, with a different systematic manoeuvre, the culminating point being the discovered check on move 28! "... outstanding, maintaining interest and artistic unity throughout its great length. A clear first prize."

No. 8498: Hillel Aloni (Israel). 1.Se3/i Sxe3/ii 2.Rf2/iii Sf3/iv 3.Rxf3 Sf1(c4) 4.Bd2 Sxd2 5.Rf2/v e1Q (Sf3;Rg2) 6.Rg2/vi Sf3 (Qf1 is stalemate) 7.Rh2† Kg1 8.Rg2† Kf1 9.Rf2† (bS covers h2) Kg1 10.Rg2† and drawn.

i) 1.Sd2(h2)? Sxf5 2.Sf3 Sd4. Or 1.Bd2? Sxf5 2.Sh2 fSd4 and Bl wins by transferring bSc2 to f3. 1.Rf2? e1Q/vii

No. 8498 Hillel Aloni
2nd Prize, Israel ring, 1988



Draw

6/5

2.Rh2† Kg1 3.Sd2 Se3 4.Sf3† Sxf3 5.Bxe3† Qxe3 6.Rh1† (Rf2,Qd3;) Kf2 7.Rf1† Ke2 8.Rf2† Kd3.

ii) If Sxf5 2.Sxc2. Or e1Q 2.Rf1† Qxf1† 3.Sxf1 Sf3 4.Bxg5.

iii) 2.Bd2? Sxf5 3.gf Sf3(c4) 4.Bc3 Se5 5.f6 Kg1. Or 2.Bxe3? Sxf5 3.Bd2(f2) Sd4 for Sf3, Sg1†.

iv) e1Q 3.Bxe3 Sf3 (Qxe3;Rf1†) 4.Rxf3 Qa1 5.Bd4 Qb1 6.Rf5 draw.

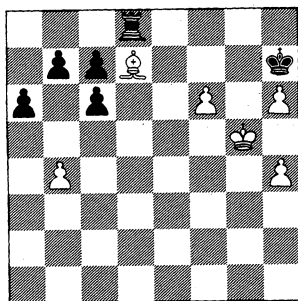
v) 5.Ra3? Kg1 and Kf2. 5.Re3? Sf3 6.Rxf3 e1Q 7.Rf5 (Rf2;Qg1) Kg1 8. Rxg5 Qf2 and Qh2 mate.

vi) This threatens Rg1†. 6.Rh2†? Kg1 7.Rg2† Kf1 8.Rxd2 Qe4 for Qh7 mate.

vii) Sf3 2.Rxf3 e1Q 3.Sh2 Qxc1 4.Rf1† Qxf1† 5.Sxf1 Sd4 6.Sd2 and 7.Sf3.

"The stalemate conclusion is obvious from the start, but it can materialize only after both sides unleash an impressive tactical arsenal, with a variety of effects including sacrifices, mating threats to both Kings, mutual zugzwang (5.Re3? ... 7.Rf2 Qg1!), and pin-stalemate (6...Qf1) in thematic tries and in the main line. The quiet move 6.Rg2!! finally decides, bringing about a choice of perpetual check or stalemate. A beautiful creation."

No. 8499 Y.Tamari (Israel) and H.Aloni
3rd Prize, Israel ring, 1988



Win 6/6

No. 8499: Y.Tamari (Israel) and H. Aloni. W has to make B1 pay for fP with bR without losing wbP (b6; and a5/c5).

1.f7/i Rf8 2.Kf6/ii Kxh6 3.Be8/iii Rh8-iv 4.h5/v Kh7/vi 5.Ke7 Kg7 6.Bd7/vii Kh6 (Rh7;Ke8) 7.f8Q(R)† Rxf8 8.Kxf8 Kxh5 9.Ke7(e8)/viii Kg5 10.Kd8 wins.

i) 1.Bf5†? Kh8 (tempo saved!),and 2.Kg6 b6 3.f7 c5 4.Bd7 Rf8, drawing by Rxf7, or 2.Be4 a5 3.ba Ra8 4.f7 Rxa5† 5.Kf6 Ra8 6.Ke7 Rg8 7.Bf5 (h7,Rg7;) b5 8.Be6 Rb8 9.Bd7 Rg8 and drawn.

ii) 2.Be8? Rxf7 3.Bxf7 b6 draws, so wB must control c6.

iii) 3.Ke7? Kg7 4.Be8 Rxf7†. 3.h5? Kxh5 4.Kg7 Rxf7† 5.Kxf7 Kg5 and bK is too close, if 6.Bc8 Kf4 7.Bxb7 Ke5 8.Bxc6(a6) Kd4, and bKc3, or 6.Ke7 Kf4 7.Kd8 Ke5 8.Kxc7 Kd5 9.Kb6 Kc4 10.Ka5 and Bl draws with b6† 11.Ka4 a5(c5), or c5 11.Be6† Kd4.

iv) Kh5 4.Kg7 Rxf7† 5.Kxf7 Kxh4 6.Ke7 Kg5 7.Kd7 wins by a tempo.

v) Not 4.Ke7? Rh7 5.h5/ix Kg5 (Kxh5? Kd8) 6.Kd7/x Kh6 7.Kxc7 Kg7 8.Kxb7 Kf8 and draws by Rxh5.

vi) Rf8 5.Ke7. b6 5.Bxc6. Kxh5 5.f8Q†.

vii) Not yet 6.h6†? Kxh6 7.f8Q† Rxf8 8.Kxf8 Kg5 drawing as seen. But Now Bl is in zugzwang.

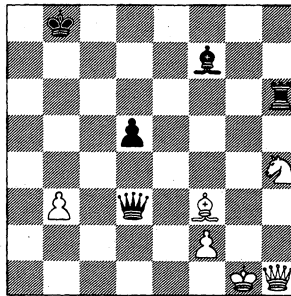
viii) 9.Bc8? Kg5 10.Bxb7 Kf6 11.Bxc6 Ke6 12.Bb7 Kd6 13.Bxa6 c5 14.b5 c4 draw.

ix) 5.Kf6(f8) Rh8(†). 5.Ke6 Kg7. 5.Bd7 Kg6 6.h5† Kxh5 7.Ke8 Rxf7 draw.

x) 6.Kd8 Rxf7 7.Bxf7 b6 8.Ke7 Kh6. Or 6.Bd7 Kxh5 7.Ke8 (Bc8,Kg6;) Rxf7 drawn.

"A delicate tempo-battle full of clever strokes on both sides, W finally prevailing with careful move-order (4.h5!!) and zugzwang (6.Bd7!!). It's a pity that this requires such a large supporting cast of mostly passive Q-side P's to make everything work correctly."

No. 8500 Amatzia Avni (Israel) and H. Aloni
4th Prize, Israel ring, 1988



Draw 6/5

No. 8500: Amatzia Avni (Israel) and H. Aloni. 1.Qh2†/i Kc8/ii 2.Bg4†/iii Be6 (Kb7;Qf4) 3.Qf4/iv Qb1†/v 4.Kg2 Qh1†/vi 5.Kxh1 Rxh4† 6.Bh3/vii Rxf4 7.Bxe6† and 8.Bxd5 drawn.

i) The Bl threats of Qb1† or Rxh4 or Qd4 or Qh7 are strong. 1.Kg2? Qh7

Qd4†; Be6 4.f3 Bxg4 5.fg Qe5† 6.Kf2 Qd4† 7.Kg3 Qe3† 8.Qf3 Qe1†.

ii) Ka8 2.Qc7 Rxh4 3.Qc8† with perpetual check, "since if Ka5 6.Qc5† Qb5 7.Qa7† Kb4 8.Qe7† and 9.Qxh4, the dP is not strong enough".

Kb7 2.Qf4 Rh7 3.Bg4 (for Qf5-c8†) Qe4 4.Qxe4 fe 5.Sf5 draw.

iii) 2.Qf4? Rxh4 and 3.Qxf7 is not check, so Qb1† mates.

iv) 3.Bxe6†? Rxe6 4.Qf4 Qxb3 and dP wins. 3.Qd6? Qb1† 4.Kg2 Qe4† 5.f3 Qc2† 6.Kg3 (Kg1,Qc1†); Qc7 7.Qxc7† Kxc7 wins, 8.Sf5 Rf6 9.Sd4 Bxg4 and bKd6.

v) Qh7 4.Qf8† Kd7 5.Sf5 Rh1† 6.Kg2 Qh2† 7.Kf3 holds, Qe5 8.Qe7† Kc6 9.Qxe6†.

vi) Qe4† 5.Qxe4 de 6.Sf5, attacking bR and covering the e3 square. The threats of Sd6† and f2-f3 will ensure Bl's P is eliminated.

vii) 6.Kg2? Rxg4† 7.Kf3 Rxf4† 8.Kxf4 Kc7 9.Ke5 Bg8.

"All the pieces are active in this explosive tactical fracas, adorned with unprovoked sacrifices on both sides (4...Qh1†!!, 6.Bh3!!). It is unfortunate that, outside of the neat distinctions of 1...Kb7 2.Qf4 as against 1...Kc8 2.Bg4† (Qf4?), the thicket of supporting analysis required to establish soundness has so little artistic content on its own and does not reinforce the ideas of the main line."

The presentation of non-prize winning studies has to be shortened due to lack of space (JvR)

No. 8501 Anders Gillberg (Sweden)

=1st/2nd Hon. Mention

Kf7,d2,g5,h2 = Ke4,Ba6,a7 4/3

1.h4/i Bc4†/ii 2.Kf6 a5 3.h5 a4 4.h6/iii a3 (Bg8;Kg7) 5.h7 a2 6.d4, and a1Q 7.h8Q Qxd4† 8.Kg6 Bf7† (Qxh8 stalemate) 9.Kh7 Bg6† 10.Kg8 draw, or

a1B 7.Kg6(g7) draws/iv, but not 7. h8Q? Bxd4† 8.Kg6 Bxh8 9.Kh7 Bd4 10.g6 Kf3 11.g7 Bd3† 12.Kg8 (Kh6, Be3†); Bg6 13.Kf8 Bc5† and bK can work to h6, a useful technique to know.

i) 1.Ke6? Bc4† 2.Kd6 Kd4 3.h4 a5 4.h5 a4 6.h6 Bd3 wins. 1.Kf6? Bb5 2.h4 a5. 1.d4? Be2 2.g6 a5 3.d5 Bc4.

ii) Kf5 2.Ke7 for wKd6-c5. Be2 2.g6 a5 3.d3†.

iii) 4.d4? a3 5.h6 Bg8.

iv) For instance Bxd4(†) 8.Kh6 Kf5 9.g6 for 10.h8Q Bxh8 11.g7.

No. 8502 The late Iosif Krikheli (Georgian SSR)

=1st/2nd Hon. Mention

Ke8,Rf1,d3 + Ke3,b6,e5 - 3/3

1.Rd1/i b5/ii 2.Ke7/iii Ke2/iv 3.d4 Kxd1 (or b4); 4.d5 wins.

i) 1.Re1†? Kxd3 2.Rxe5 Kc4 3.Kd7 b5 draws (10...b1S†).

1.Kd7? Kxd3 2.Kc6 e4.

ii) Ke2 2.d4 Kxd1 3.d5 promoting with check.

iii) 2.Kf7? b4 3.Ke6 Ke2 4.Rb1 Kxd3 5.Rxb4 (Kxe5,Kc3); e4 6.Kd5 e3, and 10...e1S†. In this line wK is too remote.

2.Kd7? blocks dP, Ke2 3.Rb1 Kxd3 4.Kd6 e4 draws, but not b4? 5.Kc5 e4 6.Rb3† wins.

iv) b4 3.Kd6 Ke2 4.Rb1 Kxd3 5.Kc5 e4 6.Rb3†.

No. 8503 Yochanan Afek (Israel)

=3rd/4th Hon. Mention

Kh8,f6,g5,h2,h3,h7 = Kf8,Ra5,Ra6,h4

1.g6 (f7? Kxf7); Ra8/i 2.g7† Kf7† 3.g8B†/ii Kf8 4.f7 (Be6(c4,b3)? Rf5); Ke7 5.Kg7/iii, with Rg5† 6.Kh6 aRa5 7.h8S Rh5† 8.Kg7 draw, or Rh5 6. h8Q(R,S) Rxh8 7.Kxh8 Kf8 8.Kh7 positional draw, for instance Ra3 9.Kh6 Rxh3 10.Kg5, or Ra6 9.Kh8 Rh6† (Ra3;Kh7) 10.Bh7 Rf6 11.Bg8 drawn.

i) Rxf6 2.g7† Ke7 3.g8Q Rf8 4.Qxf8† Kxf8 stalemate.

ii) 3.g8Q†(R)? Kxf6. 3.g8S? R8a7, and

4.Sh6† Kxf6 5.Sg4(g8)† Kg6, or 4.Se7
Rxe7 5.fe Ra8†.
iii) 5.f8Q†? Rxf8 6.Kg7 Rg5† 7.Kh8
Rf3 8.Be6 Rf6.

No. 8504 H.Aloni (correction of a
1959 study)

=3rd/4th Hon. Mention

Ka3,Bc2,Be5,Sc3,Sg6 = Ke6,a2,b5,c4,
e2,f3 5/6

1.Bf5†/i Kxf5/ii 2.Sh4† Kxe5/iii 3.
Sxf3† Kf4 4.Sxe2† Kxf3 5.Sd4† Ke3/iv
6.Sc2† Kd2 7.Sa1/v Kc3 8.Kxa2 (Sb3?
Kc2;) b4 9.Sb3 (Kb1? b3;) cb† 10.Ka1
and stalemate in two ways.

i) 1.Sxe2? fe and a BP promotes.

ii) Kf7 2.Sxb5 (for Sd6†) a1Q†/vi
3.Bxa1 e1Q 4.Sd6† Kg8 5.Be5 Qa5†
6.Kb2 Qc7(d8) 7.Se4 and draw.

iii) Kg4(e6) 3.Sxe2 fe 4.Sg2(f3).

iv) Ke4 6.Sc2 Kd3 7.Sb4†.

v) 7.Kb2? c3† 8.Kb3 Kc1, and if 9.Kxc3
b4† 10.Kb3 Kb1, or 9.Sa1 Kb1 10.Sc2
b4.

vi) Ke8 3.Sd6† Kd8 4.Sf7†, an echo of
the perpetual.

No. 8505 A.Grinblatt (Israel)

1st Commended

Kc1,Rb8,Rh4,Bb7,c2 = Ka5,Ra3,Bd7,
Sf2,a2,b4 5/6

1.Rh5†/i Bb5 2.Rxb5† Kxb5 3.Bd5†
Kc5 4.Bxa2 Rxa2 5.Rc8†/ii Kd4 6.
Rb8/iii Ra4/iv 7.Rxb4† Rxb4 8.c3†
Kxc3 drawn!

i) 1.Ra8†? Kb5 2.Ba6† Kc5 3.Rc4†
Kd5.

ii) "W will check or attack bP for a
positional draw like this: Kd6 6.Rc4
Ra4 7.c3, or Kd5 6.Rd8† Ke5 7.Rb8
Ra4 8.Kb2 Se4, when W chooses
between 9.Rb5† Kd4 10.Kb3 Sc5†
11.Rxc5, and 9.Kb3 Sc5† 10.Kc4 b3†
(Sa6;Rb5†) 11.Kxc5/v - drawing in
either case. So B1 tries another tack...

iii) 6.Rd8†? Ke3 7.Rb8 Ra4 8.Kb2 Se4
9.Kb3 (Rb5,Sc3-d5) Sc5† 10.Kc4 b3†
(Sa6 may work), and wins 11. Kc3

(Kxc5,bc;) Rc4† 12.Kxc4 bc 13.Re8†
Se4.

iv) Kc3 7.Rc8† Kd4 8.Rb8.

v) 11.Kc3? Rc4† 12.Kxc4 bc 13.Re8†
Se6 wins.

No. 8506 A.Grinblatt

2nd Comm.

Kh7,Rh8,Bc2,c4,h2,h3 + Ka3,Rc6,g2,h6
6/4

1.Ra8†/i Kb2 2.Rb8† Kxc2 (else Rb1)
3.Rg8 Rc7† (Rxc4;Rxc2†) 4.Kxh6 Rc6†
5.Kxh5 Rc5† 6.Kh4 Rxc4† 7.Kh5 Rc5†
8.Kh6 Rc6† 9.Kh7 Rc7† 10.Kh8 wins
(11.Rxc2) seeing that Rc8 11.Rxc8† is
check.

i) 1.Rg8? Rc7† with perpetual check
since 3.Kxh6 (Kh8,Rc8;) Rc6† 4.Kh5
(Bg6;g1Q) Rc5† 5.Kh4 Rxc4† and wK
must never permit g1Q†.

No. 8507 Yehuda Hoch (Israel)

Mention

Kf8,a3,b4,b6 = Kd2,Sf4,b5,b7 4/4

1.Ke7/i Sd5† 2.Kd6 Sxb6 3.Kc5 Sa8/ii
4.Kxb5 Kc3 5.a4 Kd4 6.a5 Kd5 7.a6
b6/iii 8.a7 Kd6 9.Ka6 Kc7(c6) 10.b5(†)
Kc8(c7) stalemate.

i) 1.Ke8? S=f4-d5xb6-c4xa3 wins.

ii) Otherwise Kxb5 and a4-a5-a6(-a7)
drawing.

iii) Sc7† 8.Kb6, or even Ka5.

L.Kaiev Memorial Ty, 1990-91

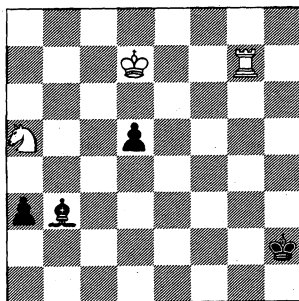
Provisional published in: "*Shakhmat-
naya poezia*" No.1 1991, though some
studies were unofficially published (by
An.G.Kuznetsov) in *Shakhmaty v SSSR*,
12/90.

Judge: the late A.G.Kopnin

Total of entries: 92, by 86 composers

Section for Draws

No. 8508 V.N. Dolgov
= 1st/2nd Prize, Kaiev Memorial



Black to move; Draw 3/4

The two sections for studies were among nine sections in all. Lev Aleksandrovich Kaiev, 1913-1942, did not return from war service.

No. 8508: V.N.Dolgov (Krasnodarsky Krai). 1...Ba4†/i 2.Kd6 a2 3.Rh7† Kg2 4.Rg7† Kf2 5.Rf7† Ke2 6.Re7† Kd2/ii 7.Ra7 Kc2/iii 8.Rc7† Kb2 9.Rb7† Kc3/iv 10.Rc7† Kd2 11.Ra7 Ke2 12.Re7†, positional draw.

i) Bc2 2.Re7 a2 3.Re1 Bb1 4.Sb3 draw.

ii) Kd1 7.Rh7 Kc1 8.Rh1† Bd1 9.Sb3†.

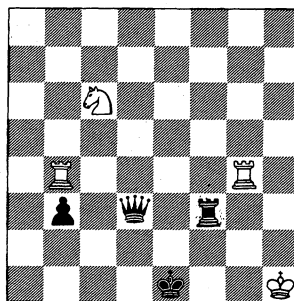
iii) Kd3 8.Sb7 a1Q 9.Sc5† Ke2 10.Rxa4, and if Qd1 11.Ke5, or if Qh1 11.Se6 and 12.Rd4.

iv) Ka3 10.Kxd5 a1Q 11.Sc4† Ka2 12.Rb2† draw.

"A miniature. The positional draw is an original perpetual check based on the b-file being taboo to bK. A pity about Bl having the first move..."

No. 8509: G.Amiryan (Erevan). 1. bRe4† Re3 2.Rg1† Ke2/i 3.Sd4† Kd2 (Kf2;Rf4†) 4.Rg2†/ii Kd1 5.Rg1† Kd2 6.Rg2† Kc1/iii 7.Sxb3† Qxb3/iv 8.Rg1† Kd2 9.Rg2†, with:

No. 8509 G.Amiryan
= 1st/2nd Prize Kaiev Memorial



Draw 4/4

Kd1 (Ke1;Rg3) 10.Rg1† Ke2 11.Rg2† Kf3 12.Rxe3† (Rg3†? Kxe4;) Qxe3 13.Rg3† Kxg3 stalemate, or

Kc1 10.Rg1† Kb2 11.Rg2† Ka3 12.Rxe3 Qxe3 13.Rg3 Qxg3 stalemate.

i) Kf2 3.Rf4† Ke2/v 4.Rg2† Kd1 5.Rd4 drawn.

ii) 4.Sxb3†? Kc3 (Qxb3?) 5.Rxe3 Qxe3 wins.

iii) Kc3 7. Sb5† Qxb5 8. Rxe3† K- 9. eRe2 draw.

iv) Kd1 8.Rd4, or Kb1 8.Rxe3 Qxe3 9.Sd2† draw.

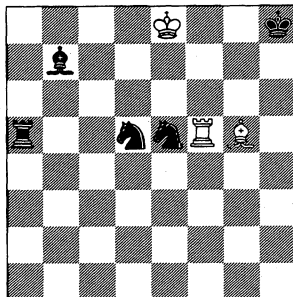
v) Rf3 4.Rg2† Ke1 (Ke3;Rxf3†) 5.Rg1† Rf1 (Kd2;Rd4) 6.Rxf1† Qxf1 7.Rxf1† Kxf1 8.Sa5 b2 9.Sc4 b1Q 10.Sd2† draw.

"The position is loose enough for a heavy piece endgame, the intro is complex and concealed, and the finale has a pair of mirror mates, one of which is ideal. The whole makes an agreeable impression."

No. 8510: G.Slepyan (Minsk)1.Bd8/i Bc6† 2.Kf8 Sg6† 3.Kf7 Be8† 4.Kxe8 Sc7† 5.Kf7 Rxf5† 6.Bf6† Kh7, stalemate in spite of everything.

i) 1.Rxe5? Kg7, and if 2.Kd8 Bc6, or if 2.Re6 Sc7†, or if 2.Kd7 Sb6†.

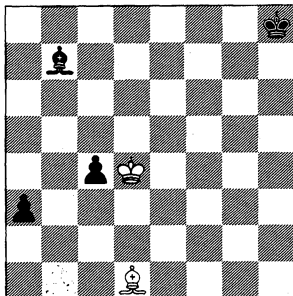
No. 8510 G.Slepyan
3rd Prize, Kaiev Memorial



Draw 3/5

"Looking at the diagram it is hard to believe that the play will end in stalemate."

No. 8511 A.Zinchuk
Special Prize, Kaiev Memorial



Draw 2/4

No. 8511: A.Zinchuk (Kiev). 1.Kc3 Bd5 (Ba6;Bb3) 2.Bc2 a2 3.Kb2 c3† 4.Ka1 Kg7 5.Bb3 Kf6 6.Bxa2 (Kxa2;c2) Be4 7.Bb3 Ke5 8.Ka2 Kd4 9.Ka3 Kd3 10. Kb4 Kd2 11.Kc5, 'only this paradoxical move saves W', for if instead 11.Kc4? Bc2 12.Ba2 Bd3† 13.K- c2, or if 11. Bd1? Bh7(b1) 12.Ba4 Bc2 13.Be8 Bd1 14.Bg6 Be2 15.Bb1 Bd3 wins.

"The point lies not so much in the

stalemate as in the original triangulation by wK in a known line."

No. 8512 V.Lovtsov (Magadan region)
1st Hon. Mention

Kh8,b3,d4 = Kg1,Be7,d6 3/3

"An appealing looking miniature!"

1.Kg7/i Bd8 2.b4/ii Kf2/iii 3.Kf7 Ke3 4.Ke6 Bc7 5.Kd7/iv Bb8 6.Kc8 Ba7 7.Kb7 Bxd4/v 8.Kc6 Be5 9.Kd5, draw.

i) 1.Kg8? Bf6 2.d5 Bc3 wins.

ii) 2.Kf7? Ba5 3.Ke6 Bb4 4.Kd5 Kf2 5.Kc4 Ba3 6.b4 Ke3 7.b5 Ke4 8.b6 d5† wins.

iii) Bb6 3.Kf7 Bxd4 4.Ke6 Be5 5.Kd5 drawn.

iv) 5.Kd5? Bb8 6.b5 Kd3 7.b6 Kc3 8.Kc6 Kxd4 9.Kb7 Kc5 wins.

v) Kxd4 8.Kxa7 Kc4 9.Kb6 d5 10.Kc6 d4 11.b5 draw.

"wK's pursuit of an ungainly bB leads to the desired end."

No. 8513 V.S.Kovalenko (Pacific Maritime province)
2nd Hon. Mention

Kb2,e2,g5,g6,h5 = Ke6,a4,b3,b4,c4,e3 5/6

1.h6/i a3† 2.Kb1/ii c3 3.g7/iii Now we have 3 possible lines:

c2† 4.Kc1 Kf7 5.g6† Kg8 6.h7† Kxg7 7.h8Q† Kxh8 8.g7† Kh7 9.g8Q† Kxg8 stalemate, or

a2† 4.Ka1 Kf7 5.g6† Kg8 6.h7† Kxg7 7.h8Q† Kxh8 8.g7† Kh7 9.g8Q† Kxg8 stalemate, or

Kf7 4.g6†/iv Kg8 5.Ka1 b2†/v 6.Kb1 b3/vi 7.h7† Kxg7 8.h8Q† Kxh8 9.g7† Kh7 10.g8Q† Kxg8 stalemate.

i) 1.g7? Kf7 2.h6 a3† 3.Kb1 b2 4.g6† Kg8 5.Ka2 b1Q† 6.Kxb1 c3.

ii) 2.Ka1? c3, and if 3.h7 c2 4.h8Q c1Q mate, or if 3.g7 Kf7 4.g6† Kg8 5.Kb1 b2.

iii) 3.h7? a2† 4.Ka1 c2 5.h8Q c1Q mate.

iv) 4.Ka1? c2 5.g6† Ke7.

v) c2 6.h7† Kxg7 7.h8Q† Kxh8 8.g7†

Kh7 9.g8Q† Kxg8 stalemate.
vi) c2† 7.Kxc2 b3† 8.Kb1 a2† 9.Kxb2
a1Q† 10.Kxa1 b2† 11.Kxb2 and it's Bl's
turn to be stalemated (reducing the
tedium of these variations!).
"wK is stalemated three times on
adjoining squares a1, b1 and c1. Spoilt
by the banal end-play."

No. 8514 V.Ryabtsev (Enakievo)
3rd Hon. Mention
Kh3,Bc8,Sf5,Sh4,h2 = Kg8,Bd8,b2,b3,
e6,g6 5/6
1.Bxe6† Kh7 2.Sxg6 Kxg6/i 3.Sh4†
Bxh4 4.Bd5 b1Q/ii 5.Be4† Qxe4
stalemate.
i) Be7 3.gSxe7 b1Q 4.Bxb3 Qxb3†
5.Kg4, fortress draw.
ii) Kf5 5.Bg8 Kg6 6.Bd5 Kf5 7.Bg8,
positional draw.
"The stalemate idea has been seen
before. The author has hit upon a
peculiar positional draw."

No. 8515 D.Gurgenidze (Georgia)
Special Hon. Mention
Kc7,Rh7,b2 = Kg2,b3,c3 3/3
1.Rh6/i cb/ii 2.Rg6† Kf2 3.Rf6† Ke2
4.Re6† Kd2 5.Rd6† Kc3 6.Rc6† Kb4
7.Rb6† Kc4 8.Rc6† Kd5 9.Rd6† with
perpetual check.
i) 1.bc? b2 2.Rg7† Kf2 3.Rf7† Ke2
4.Re7† Kd2 5.Rd7† Kc2 6.Kb8 b1Q†
7.Rb7, and it seems W will soon
achieve his object of a fortress (Ka7
Rc7 Pc5), but Qg1! 8.Rc7 Qb6† and
the win belongs to analyst Khenkin.
The judge opined the try more
interesting than the solution.
ii) c2 2.Rc6 Kf2 3.Kb6 Ke2 4.Kb5 Kd2
5.Kb4 draw.

**No. 8516 N.Ryabinin (Tambov
region)**
1st Comm.
Kh8,Bb6,Sd5,Sg2,a2,f2 = Kg6,Qc2,
Bh3, Sh2,f7,h5 6/6
1.Sh4† Kg5 2.Bd8† Kh6 3.Sf6 Qc3/i

4.f4 Sf3 (else Be7) 5.Sxf3 Qxf3 6.Sg8†
Kg6 7.Se7† Kf6 8.Sc6† Kf5 9.Sd4†
Kxf4 10.Sxf3/ii Kxf3 11.Bf6/iii Be6
12.a4 Kg4 13.Kg7 h4 14.Bxh4 Kxh4
15.Kf6 Kh5 16.a5 Kh6 17.a6 Kh7 18.a7
Bd5 19.a8Q Bxa8 20.Kxf7 drawn.
i) Kg5 4.Sd5† Kh6 5.Sf6 draw. Or Qb2
4.f4 Sg4 5.Sf5† Kg6 6.Sh4† Kh6 7.Sf5†.
ii) 10.Bg5†? Kxg5 11.Sxf3† Kf4.
iii) 11.Kg7? f5 12.Kf6 Kg4.
"Plenty of play, but the intro is
unconnected with the idea."

**No. 8517 V.Lovtsov (Magadan
region)**
2nd Comm.
Kf4,Rd2,f5 = Kg7,Sg4,f6,h2 3/4
1. Rd7†/i Kh6 2. Rd8 Kh5 3. Rd1
(Rh8†? Sh6;) Sf2 4.Rd8 Sh3† 5.Kg3
h1Q 6.Rh8† Kg5 7.Rh5† Kxh5
stalemate.
i) 1.Rd1? Sf2, and if 2.Ra1 h1Q 3.Rxh1
Sxh1 4.Kf3 Kh6 5.Kg2 Kg5, or if 2.
Rd7† Kh6 3.Rd8 Sh3†.
"Not bad from the standpoint of
technique but not enough novelty."

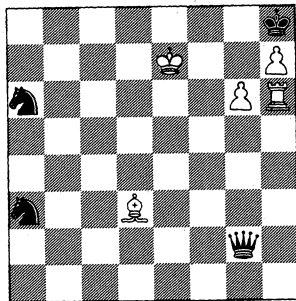
**No. 8518 V.Kondratev (Ivanovsk
region)**
3rd Comm.
Ke2,Qd3,Sd8,Se3 = Kh6,Bf6,Sb3,Sg7,c2
Black to move 4/5
1....c1S† 2.Kd1 Sxd3 3.Sg4† Kg5 4.Sxf6
Kxf6 5.Kc2 bSc5 6.Sb7 Sb4† 7.Kc3 cSa6
8.Sc5 Sd5† 9.Kc4/i aSc7 10.Sa6 Sb6†
11.Kc5 drawn.
i) 9.Kd4? aSc7 10.Sa6 gSe6† 11.Ke4
Sc3† 12.Kd3 cSb5.
"Interesting force: one S against three.
A coarse intro where Bl moves first is
negative."

No. 8519 J.Pitkanen (Finland)
Special Comm.
Ka3,Qb7,Rd3,Bb1,Sa1,b2,c2,e4 = Kc4,
Qe8,Bb8,Bf3,Sa7,Se6,a5,c6,d4,e3,e5
8/11
1.Rc3† dc 2.b3† K- 3.Qb4† ab† 4.Ka2,

and the stalemate with two immured W pieces cannot be lifted.

Section for Wins

No. 8520 P.P.Babich and R.Khatyamov
1st Prize, Kaiev Memorial

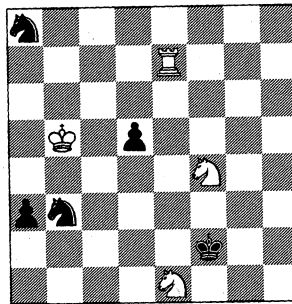


Win 6/4

No. 8520: P.P.Babich (Sverdlovsk) and R.Khatyamov (Sverdlovsk region). 1. a8Q† Qxa8 2.g7† Kxg7 3. h8Q† Qxh8 4.Rg6† Kh7 5.Kf7, and:
Qd4 6.Rd6† Qxd3 7.Rxd3 Kh6 8.Rxa3, or
Sb4 6.Be4 Qe5 7.Re6† Qxe4 8.Rxe4 Kh6 9.Rxb4, or
Sc5 6.Bf5 Qe5 7.Rf6† Qxf5 8.Rxf5 Kh6 9.Rxc5 wins.
"...echo-play in three variations."

No. 8521: S.Tkachenko (Odessa region). 1.Sd4†/i 2.Kc5 a2 3.fSd3†/ii Kf1/iii 4.Rf7†/iv Kg1 5.Ra7/v a1Q 6.Rxa1 Sb3† 7.Kc6 Sxa1 8.Sf3†/vi K-9.Sd4 and W wins.
i) a2 2.Re2† Kf1 3.Rxa2 Sc7† 4.Kc6.
ii) 3.Ra7? a1Q 4.Rxa1 Sb3†. 3.eSd3†? Kf3 4.Re1 Sc2 draw.
iii) Kg3 4.Rg7† Kh4 5.Ra7 as in solution.
iv) 4.Ra7? a1Q 5.Rxa1 Sb3†.

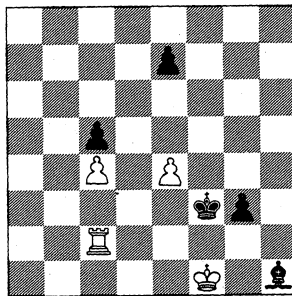
No. 8521 S.Tkachenko
2nd Prize, Kaiev Memorial



Black to move, Win 4/5

v) 5.Sf3†? Sxf3 6.Ra7 Sc7 draw.
vi) It is this check that explains 4.Rf7†! "Another case where Bl moves first. But an original little treatise on the Troitzky theme. An original domination - bK is impotent in aiding his pieces."

No. 8522 L.Katsnelson
3rd Prize, Kaiev Memorial



Win 4/5

No. 8522: L.Katsnelson (St.Petersburg). 1.Kg1 g2 2.e5 Ke4/i 3.e6, with:
Kd3 4.Rc1 Kd4 5.Rd1† Kc3/ii 6.Rd5 /iii Kb4 7.Rd3 Kxc4 8.Rd7 Kb5 9.Rxe7 Kc6 10.Rd7 wins, or
Ke5 4.Rd2 Kf6/iv 5.Rd7 (Rd5? Kxe6;)

Kxe6 6.Rd5 Kf7 7.Rxc5 Ke6 8.Rd5 wins.

i) e6 3.Rd2 Ke4 4.Rd5.

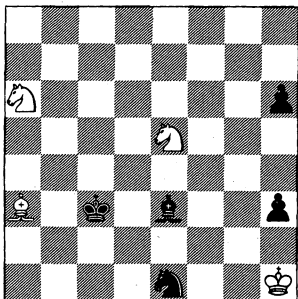
ii) Kxc4 6.Rd7 and Bl is in zugzwang.

iii) 6.Rd7? Kxc4 and W is in the zugzwang.

iv) Kf5 (Kxe6;Rd5) 5.Rd6 wins.

"A curious study that owes its existence to the 'USSR - Rest of the World' match."

No. 8523 N.Ryabinin
4th Prize, Kaiev Memorial



Win 4/5

No. 8523: N.Ryabinin. 1.Bb4† Kd4 2.Sc6† Kd5 3.Se7† Ke6 4.Sc7† Kd7 5.Bxe1 Bc5 6.eSd5 Kc6 7.Bd2/i h5/ii 8.Ba5 Bd6 9.Kg1 h2† 10.Kh1 h4 11.Kg2 h3† 12.Kh1 wins.

i) 7.Ba5? Bd6 8.Kg1 h5 9.Kh1 h2 10.Kg2 h4 11.Kh1 h3 draw.

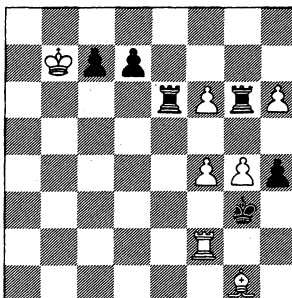
ii) Ba3 8.Sc3, or Bd6 8.Ba5.

"Yet again a study in domination with an interesting struggle for gain of tempo."

No. 8524: A. Sadykov (Asbest). 1.f5/i Rb6†/ii 2.Kxc7 Rxh6 3.f7 bRc6† 4.Kxd7 cRf6 5.g5/iii Rxf7† 6.Ke8 hRh7 7.g6 Re7† 8.Kf8 hRg7 9.f6, the fourth, and decisive, pawn fork.

i) 1.h7? Rh6 2.g5 Rxh7 3.g6 Rxf6 4.gh Rh6 5.f5 Rxh7 6.f6 Rf7 7.Kxc7 h3 8.Kd6 h2 draw.

No. 8524 A.Sadykov
Special Prize, Kaiev Memorial



Win 7/6

ii) eRxf6 2.fg Rxg6 3.h7 Rh6 4.Rf7 Kxg4 5.Kxc7 Kh5 6.Be3 Kg6 7.Bxh6 Kxf7 8.h8Q wins.

iii) 5.Ke7? Kxg4 6.f8Q Rxf8 7.Kxf8 Rf6†.

No. 8525 A.Zinchuk

1st Hon. Mention

Kb6,Qa5,Bb1 + Kd7,Qe8,a4,g4 - 3/4
1.Bf5† Ke7 2.Qe5† Kf8 3.Qh8† Ke7 4.Qh4†, with:

Kf7 5.Qh5† Ke7 6.Qg5† Kd6 7.Qd2† Ke7 8.Qe3† Kf8 9.Qh6† Ke7 10.Kc5, and if Qf8 11.Qe6† Kd8† 12.Kd5 Kc7 (Qe7;Qc8 mate) 13.Qc6† Kb8 14.Qb6† Ka8 15.Be4, or Qd8 11.Qg7† Ke8 12.Bg6 mate, or

Kd6 5.Qg3† Qe5 6.Qa3†, and Qc5† 7.Qxc5 mate or Kd5 7.Qc5 mate.

"We have seen a number of recent studies with this material. Here the author gives us some original play and four checkmates."

No. 8526 D.Gurgenidze

2nd Hon. Mention

Kc4,g5,h5 + Ka7,Re8 - 3/2

1.g6/i Re4† 2.Kd3 (Kd5? Rh4;) Rg4 3.Ke3 Kb6 4.Kf3 Rg1 5.Kf4 Kc5 6.Ke5/ii Rg5† 7.Kf6 Rxh5 8.g7 Rh6† 9.Kf5 Rh5† 10.Kf4 wins.

i) 1.h6? Rh8 2.Kd4 (Kd5,Rg8;) Kb6 3.Ke5 Kc5 4.Kf5/iii Kd4 5.g6 Rxh6 6.g7 Rh5† 7.Kf4 Rh1 draw.
 ii) 6.Kf5? Kd5, and 7.h6 Rf1† 8.Kg5 Ke5, or 7.Kf6 Rf1† 8.Kg7 Ke6 9.h6 Rh1 10.Kh7 Rg1 drawn.
 iii) 4.Kf6? Kd5 5.Kg7 Ra8 6.g6 Ke6 7.h7 Kf5 8.Kh6 Kg4 draw.
 "Malyutka! The author's favorite material continues to yield new ideas. The try-play is of interest but the main line reverts to known theory."

No. 8527 V.S.Kovalenko

3rd Hon. Mention

Kf5,Sh5,b6,h6 + Kg8,Rh8,Sb5,f7,h7 4/5
 1.b7/i Sd4†/ii 2.Kf6 Sc6 3.b8Q† Sxb8
 4.Ke7 Sd7 5.Kxd7 Kf8/iii 6.Sf6 Rg8
 7.Sxh7 mate.
 i) 1.Kf6? Sc3, and 2.b7 Sd5† 3.Kf5 Se7† 4.Kf6 Sd5† 5.Ke5 f6† 6.Ke6 Sc7† 7.Ke7 Sd5† 8.Ke6 Sc7† 9.Kxf6 Sd5† 10.Ke6 Sc7†, or 2.Ke7 Sd5† 3.Ke8 f5 4.b7 Sc7† drawn.
 ii) Sd6† 2.Kf6 Sxb7 3.Ke7 and 4.Sf6 mate.
 iii) f5 6.Ke7 f4 7.Sf6 mate.

No. 8528 V.Ryabtsev

4th Hon. Mention

Kh6,Rb1,Bc1,Sc7,e4 + Ke7,Ra7,Ba1, Sb4,e6 - 5/5
 1.Sb5 Ra4 2.Rxb4/i Rxb4 3.Ba3 Kf6 4.Bxb4 Ke5 5.Sd6 Bd4 6.Kg5 Ba7/ii 7.Kg4 Bb8 8.Kf3 Bxd6 9.Bc3 mate.
 i) 2.Ba3? Bc3, and if 3.Rb3 Bd2† 4.Kg6 Kd7, or if 3.Sxc3 Rxa3 4.Rxb4 Rxc3 drawn.
 ii) Bc5 7.Sf7† wins, not 7.Bxc5 stalemate?

No. 8529 E.L.Pogosyants (Moscow)

5th Hon. Mention

Ka6,Qc5,Sb7,Sh7 + Ka4,Sa3,Sc4,b3,c2 - 4/5
 1.Sf6 b2 2.Qb4† Kxb4 3.Sd5†, and Ka4 4.Sc5 mate, or Kb3 4.Sc5† Ka2 5.Sc3† Ka1 6.Sb3 mate.

No. 8530 A.Pankratov (Moscow)

1st Comm.

Kb5,Rg2,Bf7 + Kd8,Sg3,e2 - 3/3
 1.Rg1 Sf1 2.Rg8† Ke7 3.Bh5/i Sg3 4.Re8† Kd7 5.Bg6/ii Sf5 6.Re5 Kd6 7.Re4 Sg3 8.Re8/iii Kd5 9.Bd3 and wins.
 i) 3.Bg6? Kf6 4.Re8 Kxg6 5.Rxe2 Kg5 draw.
 ii) 5.Bf7? Sf5 and Sd6, drawing.
 iii) 8.Re3? Kd5 9.Re8 Kd4 10.Kb4 Se4 11.Rxe4† Kd3 12.Re8† Kd2 drawn.
 "A lot in this miniature."

No. 8531 L.Topko (Krivoi Rog)

2nd Comm.

Kf4,Rb2,Bd8 + Ke1,Rc1,h5 - 3/3†.
 1.Ba5† Kd1/i 2.Rd2† Ke1 3.Kg3 Kf1/ii 4.Rf2† Kg1 5.Bb6 h4†/iii 6.Kh3 Rc3† 7.Rf3† Kh1 8.Be3, wins, but not 8.Rxc3 stalemate?
 i) Kf1 2.Bd2 Rc8 3.Kf3 Rf8† 4.Bf4 Re8 5.Rh2 Kg1 6.Rxh5 Rf8 7.Ra5 wins.
 ii) h4† 4.Kg2 h3† 5.Kg1 h2† 6.Rxh2† Kd1 7.Rd2† Ke1 8.Kg2 wins.
 iii) Kh1 6.Rh2 mate, or Rb1 6.Rb2†.
 "The rook-bishop battery works twice."

No. 8532 A.Kubryak 3rd Comm.

Ke7,Rh3,Ba2,h7 + Kg4,Ba1,Be4,h5 4/4
 1.Ra3 Kg5 (Bh8;Ra5) 2.Ra5† Kh6 3.Bf7 Bh8 4.Rxh5† Kg7 5.Bg8 (Rg5†? Kh6;) Bxh7 6.Rxh7† (Bxh7 stalemate?) Kxg8 7.Rh6, and a win.

No. 8533 M.Zinar (Odessa region)

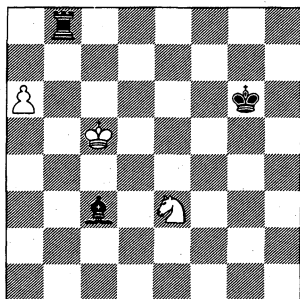
Special Comm.

Kd3,a5,b6,e5,e6,f2,f3,g5,h2 + Ka4,a3, b4,b7,e7,f4,g6,h3,h4 - 9/9
 1.a6 a2 2.a7 Kb3 3.a8R (a8Q? a1Q;) Kb2 4.Kc4 a1Q 5.Rxa1 Kxa1 6.Kxb4 Kb2 7.Kc4 (Kc5? Kc3;) Kc2 8.Kd4 Kd2 9.Ke4 Ke2 10.Kxf4 Kf1 11.Ke3 Kg2 12.Ke2 Kxh2 13.Kf1 Kh1 14.f4 h2 15.f5 gf 16.g6 f4 17.g7 f3 and it looks as if W is in zugzwang, for 18.g8Q? h3 draws, or 18.Ke1? h3 19.Kd2 Kg1 20.g8Q† Kxf2 draws, but 18.g8S! h3 19.Sf6 wins.

Tidskrift för Schack 1990

Judge: Lars Falk

No.8534 Andrzej Lewandowski
Prize Tidskrift för Schack, 1990



Draw 3/3

No. 8534: Andrzej Lewandowski (Poland). 1.a7/i Ra8 2.Sd5 Be1 3.Se7† Kf7 4.Sc8/ii Bf2†/iii 5.Kc6 Bxa7 6.Kb7 Rb8† 7.Kc7 Ra8 8.Kb7 and a draw.
i) 1.Sc2? Ba5 2.Sb4 Bxb4†? 3.Kc6 Ba5 4.a7 Rb6† 5.Kc7 draws, but 2...Bb6†! 3.Kc6 Bg1 4.Sd5 Ra8 5.Sc7 Ra7 wins.
ii) wS must avoid blocking the c6 square.
iii) Rxc8† 5.Kb6 Re8 6.Kb7 Re7† 7.Ka6 draw.

No. 8535: H.Steniczka (Austria)
1st Hon.Mention
Kh8, Bg4, b6, e2, e6 + Ke1, Rc3, Bb1 - 5/3
1.e7 Bg6 2.Kg7 Be8 3.Kf8 Ba4/i 4.Be6 Rc2 5.b7 Rb2 6.Bd5 (for e4) Kxe2 7.Bc4† Kf3(d2) 8.Bb5 Rxb5 (Bxb5; b8Q) 9.e8Q Rf5† 10.Qf7 wins.
i) Bg6 4.Be6. Bc6 4.Bf3 Bd7(a4) 5.b7 Rb3 6.Bd5 Rxb7 7.Bxb7 Kxe2 8.Bd5 Ke3 9.Bf7 Kf4 10.Be8 Bg4 11.Bb5 Bh5 12.Bc4 and 13.Bf7.

No. 8536 Juri Randviir (Estonia)

2nd Hon.Mention
Ka8, Sh3, e3, h6, h7 = Kc3, Sg6, g2, h4 5/4
1.Sf4 Sh8 2.e4/i Kb3/ii 3.Sh3 Kc4 4.e5 Kd5 5.Sf4† Kc6 6.Sh3 Kd7/iii 7.Kb7 Ke6 8.Sf4† Kf7 9.Sh3 Kg6 10.Kc6 Kf5 11.Kd5 Kg4 12.e6 Kxh3 13.e7 g1Q 14.e8Q draws, for example, Qd1† 15. Kc4 Qc2† 16.Kb4 (Kd4? Kg4;) Qb2† 17.Kc4 Kg4 18.Qe4† Kg5 19. Qe3† Kg6 20.Qe4† Kh5 21.Qf5† Kxh6 22.Qf4†.
i) 2.Sxg2? h3 3.Sf4 h2 4.Se2† Kd2 5.Sg3 Ke1 wins.
ii) Kd4 3.e5 and Kc5 4.Sxg2 h3 5.Sf4 h2 6.Sd3†, or Kxe5 4.Sxg2 h3 5.Se3.
iii) Kc7 7.Ka7. Sg6 7.Kb8 Kd5 8.Sf4†.

No. 8537 Jüri Randviir (Estonia)

3rd Hon.Mention
Kc4, Bb1, b7, h4 + Kb8, Ba1, Sh1, b2 - 4/4
1.h5 Sg3 2.h6 Sf5 3. h7 Sd6† 4.Kc5 Sf7 5.Kb6 Sd8/i 6. h8B Sxb7 7.Be5† Ka8/ii 8.Kc7 Ka7 9.Bc3 Ka6 10.Bd3† Ka7 11.Bd4† Ka8 12.Bb1 Sc5 13.Kc8 Sb7 14.Kd7 Kb8 15.Bb6 Ka8 16.Kc7 Sc5 17.Kc8 and mates.
i) bK is just too far away to draw if bS oscillates in and out of h8
ii) Kc8 8.Bc7 Kd7 9.Kxb7

No. 8538 H.Steniczka

Comm.
Kf2, Ra7, Rf5, Bf1, b2, c3, d5, h3 + Kg6, Rh4, Bc2, a2, b6, d7, f6, h5, h6 8/9
1.Kg3 Ra4 2.Rxa4 Bxa4 3.Bd3 Bb5 4.c4/i Bxc4/ii 5.Rg5† Kf7 6.Bxc4 a1Q 7.d6† and 8.Rg8 mate.
i) 4.Rf1†? Bxd3 5.Ra1 Bb1 wins.
ii) h4† 5.Kxh4 Bxc4 6.Rg5† Kf7 7. Bg6† Kg7 8.Rg1 a1Q 9.Rxa1 Kxg6 10.d6 and a winning position.

No. 8539 J.Randviir

Comm.
Kf5, Rd8, Be2, Se4 = Kb4, Ba4, Sh5, Sh8, c2, c3 4/6
1.Rd4†/i Ka3 2.Rxa4†/ii Kxa4 3. Bd1 /iii Sg3†/iv 4.Ke6/v cdS 5.Sxc3† Sxc3 6.Kf6 Sh5† 7.Kg5 Sg7 8.Kf6 Se8† 9.

Ke7, positional draw.

i) 1.Sxc3? Kxc3 2.Bxh5 Kb4, and 3. Rd4† Kc5, or 3.Rc8 Bd7†, winning.

ii) 2.Sc5? Sg3† 3.Kf6 Bb3 4.Sxb3 Sxe2 wins. 2.Rd3? Kb2 3.Rxc3 Sg3†.

iii) 3.Sxc3†? Ka3. 3.Sc5†? Ka3 4.Sd3 Sg3†.

iv) cdS 4.Sxc3† Sxc3 5.Kg5.

v) 4.Ke5? Sg6†. 4.Kf4? Se2†.

No. 8540 Beat Neuenschwander
(Switzerland)

Comm.

Kh1,Sd4,d6 = Kf1,b6,c6,d7,f5,f6 3/6

1.Se6 c5 2.Sf8 c4 3.Sxd7 c3 4.Sc5 bc
5.d7 c2 6.d8Q c1Q 7.Qd2 Qa3 (Qc4;
Qf4†) 8.Qg2† Ke1 9.Qg3† Qxg3
stalemate.

No. 8541 J.H.Ulrichsen

Comm.

Kb1,Bc6,Sf6 + Kh3,Bh1,g2,g3,h4 - 3/5

1.Bd7† Kh2 2.Sg4† Kg1 3.Bb5 h3 4.Kc2
h2 5.Kd3 Kf1 6.Kd2† Kg1 7.Bc6 Kf1
8.Se3† Kf2/i 9.Sd1† Kf1 10.Bb5† Kg1
11.Bd7 Kf1 12.Bh3 Kg1 13.Bg4 Kf1
14.Be2† Kg1 15.Sc3 Kf2 16.Se4† Kg1
17.Sg5 Kf2 18.Sh3 mate.

i) Kg1 9.Sd1 Kf1 10.Bb5† Kg1 11.Bd7.

Suomen Shakki 1989-90

Judge: Kari Valtonen (Tampere,
Finland)

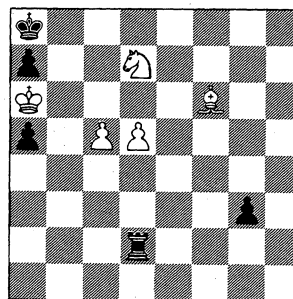
No. 8544: Leopold Mitrofanov (St
Petersburg). 1.c6/i g2/ii 2.Bd4 Rxd4
3.c7 Rc4 4.Sb6† ab 5.d6 g1Q 6.d7 wins.

i) 1.Be5? Rxd5 2.c6 Rxe5 3.Sxe5 Kb8.

ii) Rxd5 2.Be7 and 3.c7.

No. 8544 Leopold Mitrofanov

= 1st/3rd Prize, Suomen Shakki, 1989-
90

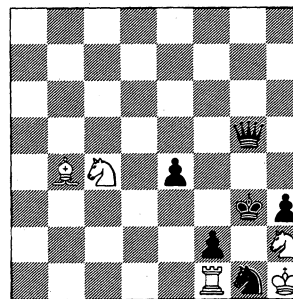


Win

5/5

No. 8545 G. Amiryan

= 1st/3rd Prize, Suomen Shakki, 1989-
90



Draw

5/6

No. 8545: G.Amiryan. 1.Bd2/i e3/ii
2.Sxe3 Qf4/iii 3.Rxf2 Qxf2/iv 4.eSf1†
Kh4 5.Be1 Qxe1 6.Sf3† Sxf3 stalemate.

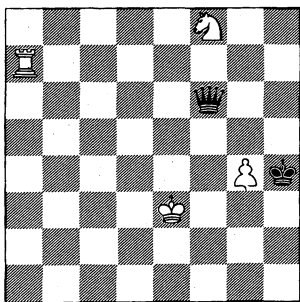
i) 1.Bd6†? Kh4 2.Rxf2 Se2 3.Be7 Sg3†
4.Kg1 Qxe7. 1.Sd2? Qd5.

ii) Qd5(g8) 2.Be3 Qxc4 3.Bxf2† Kf4
4.Bxg1† Kg5 5.Be3† Kg6 6.Rf2 and
7.Sf1.

iii) Qb5 3.Rxg1† fgQ† 4.Kxg1.

iv) Kxf2? 4.Sd1† Kg3 5.Be1†. Qe4†?
4.Kxg1.

No. 8546 Virgil Nestorescu
= 1st/3rd Prize, Suomen Shakki, 1989-90



Draw 4/2

No. 8546: Virgil Nestorescu. 1.Sd7/i Qc3†/ii 2.Ke4/iii Qc4† 3.Ke5/iv Kg5 4.Ra3 Qb4 5.Ra7 Qc4 6.Ra3, with:
Qc1 7.Rd3 draw, or
Qe2† 7.Kd6 Qd2(d1)† 8.Ke6(e7) draw, or
Qf4† 7.Kd5 Qd2† 8.Ke6 drawn.
i) 1.Ra8? Qe5† 2.Kf2 Qg3† and Qg2 (f3)†. 1.Rh7?† Kg3 2.Sd7 Qc3†.
ii) Qd6 2.Ke4. Or Qc6 2.Kd4.
iii) 2.Ke2? Qd4 3.Rc7 Qe4† 4.Kd1 Qh1† 5.K- Qh2†.
iv) 3.Ke3? Kg3 4.g5 Qc3† 5.Ke4 Qf3† 6.Ke5 Qe3† 7.Kf6 Qxa7 8.Sf8 Qb8 9.Kf7 Kf4 10.g6 Kf5 11.g7 Qb3†.

No. 8547 Matti Kokkonen (Iisalmi, Finland)

1st Hon.Mention
Kg2,Rg7,Sg8,f3,g4,g6,h3 = Kg5,Bg1,f2,f6,h2,h6 - 7/6
1.Kg3 f1S† 2.Kg2 Se3† 3.Kh1 Sd1 4.Kg2 Sf2 5.Kg3 Sxh3 6.Sxh6/i f5 7.Kg2/ii Sf2/iii 8.Sf7† Kf6 9.Rh7 draw.
i) 6.Kg2? Sf2 7.Kg3 Sxg4 8.Kg2 Sf2.
ii) 7.Sf7?† Kf6 8.Rh7 h1Q 9.Rxh3 Bf2†.
iii) Sf4† 8.Kh1 Sd3 9.Kg2 Sf4† 10.Kh1 draw.

No. 8548 L.Mitrofanov
2nd Hon.Mention
Kd5,Rd8,Be4 + Ka4,a7,c7,e2,f4,g4 - 3/6
1.Re8/i f3 (e1S;Kc4) 2.Kc4/ii f2/iii 3.Bc6† Ka5 (Ka3;Re3†) 4.Re5† Kb6 5.Bg2 e1Q 6.Rb5† Ka6 7.Bb7 mate.
i) Maybe (AJR) 1.Bc2†? fails to Kb4 2.Re8 f3 3.Re3 c6†, for if 4.Kd4 c5†.
ii) 2.Bd3? g3 3.Bxe2 g2 4.Rg8 fe.
iii) Ka3 3.Bd3 g3 4.Bxe2 g2 5.Rg8 fe 6.Rg3† Ka4 7.Rxg2 e1Q 8.Ra2 mate.

No. 8549 Nicolae Micu (Romania)
3rd Hon.Mention
Kd2,Rg6,Bf8,Sf1,b3,d7,f6 + Ka2,Qa8, Bc6,a6 - 7/4
1.Be7/i Bxd7 2.f7 Qd5† 3.Kc1 Qxf7 4.Rxa6† Kxb3 5.Sd2† Kc3 6.Ra3† Kd4 7.Sf3† Kd5 8.Ra5† Ke6/ii 9.Re5 mate.
i) 1.f7? Bb5 2.Bg7 Qd5† 3.Ke3 Qd3† 4.K- Qxf1†.
ii) Kc6 9.Se5† Kb6 10.Bd8†.

No. 8550 Pekka Massinen (Helsinki)

1st Commended
Kb6,Bf1,a7,e2,e5,g2 + Ka8,Bf5,b7,e6, e7,f4,h4 - 6/7
1.g4/i Bxg4 2.Bg2 f3 3.Bh1/ii h3 4.ef h2 5.f4 Bf3 6.f5 Bxh1 7.f6 Bc6 8.f7 wins.
i) 1.g3? h3 2.gf h2 3.Bg2 Be4 4.Bxe4 h1Q 5.Bxh1 stalemate.
ii) 3.ef? Bh3 4.Bh1 Bg2 5.Bxg2 h3 6.Bh1 h2 7.Bg2 h1Q 8.Bxh1 stalemate.

No. 8551 Benjamin Yaacobi

2nd Comm.
Kg7,d3,e2,f5,h5 = Kf2,Re1,Bf1,d6 5/4
1.f6/i Rxe2 2.f7/ii Re7 3.h6/iii Bxd3 4.h7 Bxh7/iv 5.Kh8 Rxf7 stalemate.
i) 1.h6? Bxe2 2.f6 Rg1† 3.Kf8 Bxd3 4.f7 Ke3 5.Ke7 Rf1.
ii) 2.h6? Ke3 3.h7 Rg2† 4.Kf8(h6) Rh2(†) 5.Kg7 Bxd3 6.h8Q Rxh8 7.Kxh8 Bg6 8.Kg7 Bh5 9.Kh6 Be8 and d5.

iii) 3.Kf6(g8)? Rxf7(†) 4.Kxf7 d5 5.d4
Ke3 6.Ke6 Kxd4 7.h6 Bd3.
iv) Rxf7† 5.Kxf7 Bxh7 6.Ke6.

No. 8552 Jüri Randviir (Viro,
Estonia)

3rd Comm.

Kh3,Ba2,Sd5,Sg5 + Kc2,Ba8,b4,h6,h7 -
4/5

1.Se6/i b3 2.Bxb3† Kxb3 3.dSc7/ii Bh1
4.Kh2 B- 5.S† wins - calling on
Troitzky.

i) 1.Sxb4†? Kc3 2.Sd5† Kb2.

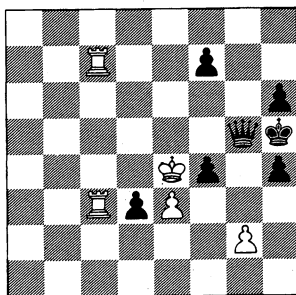
ii) 3.Sb6? Bc6 4.Sd4† Kb4 5.Sxc6† K-5.

**"Priority-90"
SHAKHMATY (Baku), 1990**

award: ii91, supplied by Rauf Aliofsad-
zade

**No. 8553 David Gurgenidze and
An.G. Kuznetsov**

1st Hon. Mention, "Priority-90"
Shakhmaty (Baku), 1990



Win

5/7

Judge: A.Alizade (Baku). There were
14 entries published in this informal
tourney of the Azerbaïdzhān

newspaper column. We do not know
why the tourney has the name
"Priority-90". Only HMs and
Commends were awarded. The ii91
date is for the provisional award.

No. 8553: D.Gurgenidze (Georgia) and
An.G.Kuznetsov (Reutovo, Moscow).
1.R3c5/i f5† 2.Rxf5 Qxf5† 3.Kxf5 d2
4.Rd7 fe 5.Rd3/ii e2 6.Rh3 and 7.g4
mate.

i) 1.R7c5? f5† 2.Rxf5 Qxf5† 3.Kxf5 d2
4.Rd3 fe, and it's zugzwang as planned
- but by B! W cannot maintain the
position! In other words, a thematic try.
ii) As planned by W this time!

No. 8554 M.Muradov (Nariman-
kend village, Gobustan
region).

2nd Hon. Mention

Kc6,Ra2,b2 = Kh5,a3,b4,c4,d4 3/5
1.Kd5/i c3 2.bc b3 3.Rxa3 b2 4.Rb3 dc
5.Ke4 c2 6.Kf5 Kh4/ii 7.Rb4† Kg3
8.Rb3† Kh4 9.Rb4†, positional draw.

i) 1.ba? b3 2.Rb2 c3 3.Rxb3 c2 4.Rb5†
Kg4 5.Rc5 d3.

ii) Kh6 7.Kf6 Kh7 8.Rb7† Kg8 9.Rb8†
Kh7 10.Rb7†.

**No. 8555 S.Kraiev, I.Ionov, A.Elo-
nov, S.Kruzhkov, V.Utkina, V.Perety-
atko** (Kemerovo).

1st Comm.

I. Kh5,Re8,Rg8,c4,d3,g7 + Kh7,
Qa3,a4,d6,e5,g3 - 6/6

II: Move Re8 to a8 6/6

Let's hope there's correctness, as well
as safety, in numbers (of composers)!

I: 1.Re7 Kxg8 2.Kh6 Qc1† 3.Kg6 Qg5†
4.Kxg5 g2 5.Kf6 g1Q 6.Re8† Kh7
7.Rh8 mate.

II: 1.gRd8 Kxg7 2.Rd7† Kf6 3.Rf8†
Ke6 4.fRf7 d5 5.cd mate.

No. 8556 M.Muradov

=2nd/3rd Comm.

Ka2,Ra6,Sb6,f2 = Kg8,Rb7,a7,g6,h3
4/5

1.Sd5 h2 2.Rxg6† Kh7 3.Rg2 h1Q 4. Sf6† Kh6 5.Sg8† Kh7(h5) 6.Sf6† Kh6 7.Sg8† Kh5 8.Sf6† Kh4 9.Rg4† Kh3 10.Rg3† draw.

No. 8557 I.Garayazli (Sumgait)
=2nd/3rd Comm.
Kh5,Ba4,f7 = Kb7,Rf8,Sf3 3/3
1.Kg6 Se5† 2.Kf6 Sxf7 3.Ke7 Ra8
4.Bb3 Se5(d8) 5.Bd5† Sc6† 6.Kd6 (Kd7?) Rc8 7.Kc5 draw.

No. 8558 V.Kichigin (Perm)
4th Commended
Kg2,Qd6,Rg1,Sa1,Sh4,f2,g6 + Kh8, Qb2,Rc8,Bd3,Se4,b5,e5,h5,h7 7/9
1.g7†/i Kxg7 2.Qe7† Kh8 3.Sc2 Rg8†
4.Kh2 Rxg1 5.Qf8† Rg8 6.Sg6† hg
7.Qh6 mate.
i) 1.Qd7? Qxf2† 2.Kh1 Qxh4†.

No. 8559 Filipp S.Bondarenko (Dniepropetrovsk)
5th Comm.
Kd1,Qg5,Sf6,b2,b4,d4,f3,f4 = Ke7, Qc8,Rd8,Rf7,Be8,Sf8,c4,c6,c7,e3,e6,h6 8/12
1.Sg8† Kd6 2.Qc5† Kd7 3.Qe7† Rxe7
4.Sf6† Kd6 5.Se4† Kd5 6.Sc3† Kxd4
7.Se2† Kd3 8.Sc1† Kd4 9.Se2† Kd5
10.Sc3† Kd6 11.Se4† drawn.

No. 8560 K.Velikhanov (Imishli)
6th Comm.
Kf4,Rb1,Be1,Bh5,h6 = Kd6,Bd8,Bg2, Se5,f7,h2,h7 5/7. Correction.
1.Bg3 h1Q 2.Rxh1 Bxh1 3.Kf5 f6 4. Bxe5† fe 5.Bf3 Bxf3 stalemate.

Krivoi Rog, 1990

This was a formal multi-genre ty jointly sponsored by Bogatyr Sports Club and the Krivoi Rog Steel Combine.

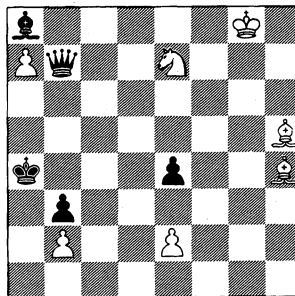
This is the final award of a tourney

that is somewhat familiar (from a previous booklet).

There is a 3-page preamble to the studies final award. The final award has been fully tested by competitors, etc. There were 43 entries.

Judge: Anatoly Zinchuk, Kiev.

No. 8561 B.N. Sidorov
1st Prize, Krivoi Rog ty, 1990

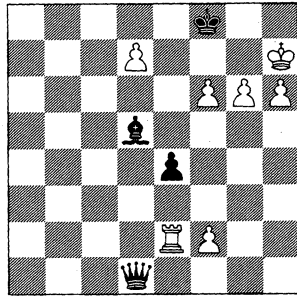


Draw 7/5

No. 8561: Sidorov, B.N. (Apsheeronsk).
1.Be8† with two lines:
Ka5 2.Sc6† Ka6/i 3.Bd8 Qc8 4.Bd7 Qb7 5.Be8 e3 6.Kh8 Qc8 7.Bd7 Qb7 8.Be8 Qc8 9.Bd7, positional draw, or
Kb4 2.Sc6† Kc5 3.Be7† Kd5 4.Bf6 e3 5.Be5 (Kh8? Ke4;) Ke4 6.Bg6† Kd5 7.Be8 Kc5 8.Bd4† Kd5 9.Be5 Qb6 10.Bd4 Qb7 11.Be5 Kc5 12.Bd4† Kd6 13.Be5† Kc5 14.Bd4† Kd5 15.Kh8 Qc7 16.Be5 Qb7 17.Kg8 Ke4 18.Bg6† Kd5 19.Be8, positional draw.
i) Kb5 3.Sd8†. Kb6 3.Bd8†.

No. 8562: V.Prigunov (Kazan). 1... Bg8† 2.Kh8 Qd6 (Qxd7; ??) 3.Rd2 Qxd2 4.h7 Bxh7 5.g7† Kf7 6.Kxh7, with:
Qg5 7.d8S† Kxf6 8.g8S† Kf5 9.Sh6† Kf6 10.Sg8†, perpetual check by W, or

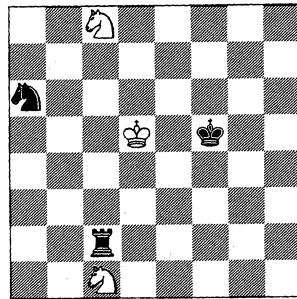
No. 8562 V. Prigunov
2nd Prize, Krivoi Rog ty, 1990



Black to move; draw 7/4

Qxd7 7.g8Q† Kxf6† 8.Kh8 Qh3†
9.Qh7 Qc8† 10.Qg8, perpetual check
by Bl.

No. 8563 V. Bron and S. Abramenko
3rd Prize, Krivoi Rog ty, 1990



Draw 3/3

No. 8563: V. Bron (sic!) and S. Abramenko (Volzhsky).

1.Sd6† Kf4 2.Sd3†/i Ke3 3.Sb2/ii Sc7†
4.Ke5 Rc5† 5.Kf6 Sd5† 6.Ke6 Sb6
7.Sd1† Ke2 8.Sf2 (Sb2? Rc2;) Kxf2
9.Se4† draw.

i) 2.Sb3? Rc3, and 3.Sd4 Sc7 mate(!)
or 3.Sa1 Rd3† 4.Kc6 Ra3 5.Sc2 Rc3†
6.Kb6 Rxc2 7.Kxa6 Rc6†.

ii) 3.Se5? Sc7 mate. 3.Se1? Re2.

No. 8564 I. Melnichenko and L. Melnichenko

1st Hon. Mention

Kc3, Rc4, Rh8, a4, h7 = Kc1, Rd7, Rh1,
a5, b3, h2 5/6

1.Rb8/i Rxh7 2.Kxb3† Kb1/ii 3.Ka3†
Ka1 4.Rc2 Rh3† 5.Rb3 Rxb3† 6.Kxb3
Rb1† 7.Ka3 Rb2/iii 8.Rc1† Rb1 9.Rc2
Rb2/iv 10.Rc1†, positional draw.

i) 1.Kxb3†? Kd2 2.Ra8 Rb1† 3.Ka2
Ra1†.

ii) Kd2 3.Rd8† Ke3 4.Re8† Kf3 5.
Rf8† Kg3 6.Rg8† Kh3 7.Rc3† Kh4
8.Rc4†.

iii) Rb3† 8.Kxb3 h1Q 9.Rc1† Qxc1
stalemate.

iv) Rd1 10.Ra2† Kb1 11.Rb2† Kc1
12.Rxh2.

No. 8565 V. Kondratev (Ivanovsk
region)

2nd Hon. Mention

Kd8, Rb2, Rb6, c6, f5, h4 = Kh8, Qc2,
Rf3, d3, h5 6/5

1.c7 d2 2.Rxc2 d1Q† 3.Ke7 Qxc2/i
4.Rb8† Kg7 5.c8Q Qe2† 6.Qe6 Re3
7.f6† Kh7 8.Rh8† Kxh8 9.Kf8 Rxe6
10.f7, and despite Bl's overwhelming
material advantage, the position is
drawn.

i) Re3† 4.Kf8 draw. Qe1† 4.Kf7
Rxf5† 5.Kg6 Qe4 6.c8Q† Rf8† 7.Kg5
draw.

No. 8566 P. Maly (Kharkov region)

3rd Hon. Mention

Ke2, b4, e4, f3, g5 + Ke6, b5, e5, f7, h7 5/5

1.Kf2 f6 2.Kg3 f5 3.Kh4 fe 4.fe Kf7
5.Kh3 Kg7 6.Kg3 Kf7 7.Kh4 Kg7 8.Kh5
Kf7 9.Kh6 Kg8 10.g6, and it might go
on Kh8 11.Kg5 Kg7 12.gh Kxh7 13.Kf6
wins.

No. 8567 B. N. Sidorov

1st Commended

Ke4, Ra8, Bh7 = Kd1, Bb2, Sa6, e2 3/4

1.Rd8† Kc1 2.Rc8† Kd2 3.Rd8† Bd4
4.Rxd4† Kc1 5.Rc4† Kb2 6.Rc2† Kxc2

7.Ke3† Kd1 8.Bc2† draw.

No. 8568 Kirichenko, A. (Krasnodar province)

2nd Comm.

Kh2,Be5,d6,f3,g5 = Kh4,Rb6,Bb2,h3 5/4

This study can be solved from move to move. Black threatens to take on e5 with check. 1.Bg3† Kxg5. Otherwise bB cannot play to f6. 2.d7 Bf6. Now W, still a rook behind, has only one possible threat. 3.Bc7 Rb2†. This is the most natural move, but the alternative of Rb3 4.d8Q Bxd8 5. Bxd8† Kf4 6. Kxh3 must be seen to draw. 4.Kxh3 Rd2. Now the wP is halted, but there is a but. 5.d8Q Bxd8 6.Bf4† Kxf4 stalemate. All the pieces move into position for the finale, but without the pawns on g5 and h3 the artistic effect would be significantly heightened.

No. 8569 A.Kirichenko

3rd Comm.

Kd8,Rf2,Bg2,c2 = Ke6,Qb5,Bh5,d7 4/4
1.Bh3† Kd6 2.Rf6† Kc5 3.Rf5† d5
4.Rxd5† Kxd5 5.c4† Qxc4 6.Be6† Kxe6 stalemate.

"Studies from games 1990"

Czechoslovak tourney

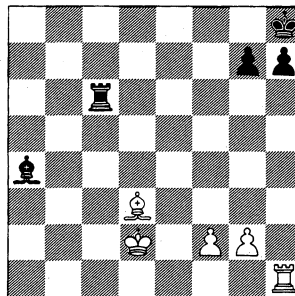
Judge: Emil Vlasak (Usti nad Labem)

This was the second such tourney aimed at stimulating interest in studies among practical players.

No. 8570: Jan Lerch (Trinec). 1.Bxh7? wins nothing except a pawn. 1. Ra1 Bb3 2.Ra8† Bg8 3.Bb1 Rb6 4.Kc2/i Rf6 (Rc6†;Kd3) 5.f3 Rg6 6.g4 h5 7.Ba2 hg 8.Bxg8 Rc6† 9.Kb2 Rb6† 10.Bb3† Kh7 11.fg Rb4 12.Ra4 wins, as W retains a P.

No. 8570 Jan Lerch

1st Prize, 'Studies from Games'
national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990



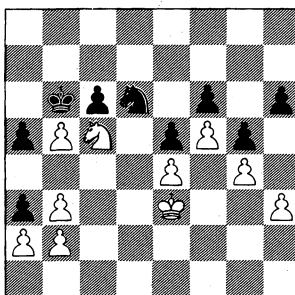
Win

5/5

i) 4.Ba2?? Rb2†. 4.Kc1? Rc6†.

No. 8571 Michal Hlinka

2nd Prize, 'Studies from Games'
national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990

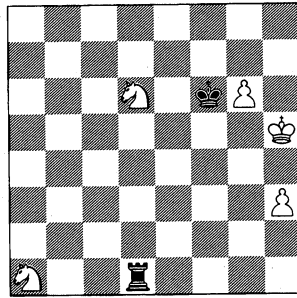


Win

10/9

No. 8571: Michal Hlinka (Kosice). 1.Sa4† Kxb5 2.ba Sc4† 3.Ke2 Sxa3 4.Kd3/i i) Claimed as a position of reciprocal zugzwang. Sb1 5.Kc2/ii ii) The solution refers to 5.Sc3†?! but I do not follow why. Sa3† 6.Kb2 Sc4† 7.bc† Kxa4 8.a3 c5 9.Ka2 h5 10.gh g4 11.h6 gh 12.h7 h2 13.h8Q h1Q 14.Qe8 mate.

No. 8572 M. Hlinka
 3rd Prize, 'Studies from Games'
 national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990



Win 5/2

No. 8572: M.Hlinka. 1.Se4† Kg7 2.Sc2 Rd5† 3.Sg5 Rd6 4.Sd4 Rxc6 5.dSe6† Kf6 6.Se4† Kf7 7.Sd6† Kf6 8.Se8† Kf7 9.Sd8† wins.

No. 8573 Ladislav Milder (Kosice)
 Hon.Men., 'Studies from Games'
 national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990
 Ka5,Bh7,b6,c5,g6 + Kg7,Rc3,d6,e7 - 5/4
 1.b7 dc 2.Bg8 Ra3† 3.Kb5 Ra1 4.Bb3 Rb1 5.Kc4 wins.

No. 8574 Lubos Kekely (Zilina)
 'Studies from Games' national
 Czechoslovak tourney, 1990
 Kh6,Rg7 + Kc5,a5,b7 - 2/3
 1.Rc7† Kb4 2.Rxb7† Kc3 3.Ra7 Kb4 4.Kg5 a4 5.Kf4 a3 6.Ke3 Kb3 7.Kd2 Kb2 8.Rb7† wins.

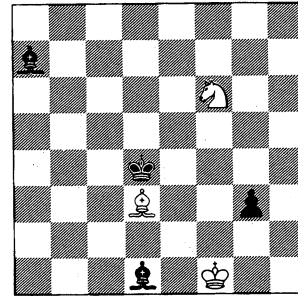
No. 8575 M.Hlinka
 'Studies from Games' national
 Czechoslovak tourney, 1990
 Kg5,e5,g4 = Kc4,Ra8 3/2
 1.Kf6 Kd5 2.g5 Ra6† 3.Kf5 Ra1 4.Kf6 Rf1† 5.Ke7 Kxe5 6.g6 Rg1 7.Kf7 Rf1† 8.Ke7 Ra1 9.g7 Ra7† 10.Kf8 Kf6 11. g8S†, a standard draw.

No. 8576 V.Bunka (Kutna Hora)
 'Studies from Games' national
 Czechoslovak tourney, 1990
 Ka5,Rf3,a3,b4,b6,c5,f5,g6 + Kd7,Rg5, b5,b7,c6,d4,e5,h5 8/8
 1.f6 Ke8 2.f7† Kf8 3.Rf6 Rg3 4.Rxc6 Rxa3† 5.Kxb5 bc† 6.Kxc6 Ra8 7.b7 Rb8 8.Kc7 d3 9.Kxd8 d2 10.Kc7 wins.

Buletin Problemistic 1988-1989

Judge: Gheorghe TELBIS

No. 8578 Emilian Dobrescu
 1st Prize, Buletin Problemistic 1988-89

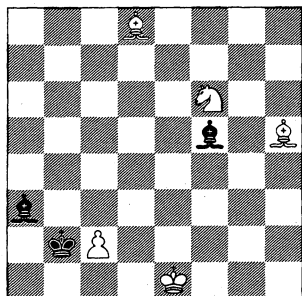


Draw 3/4

No. 8578: Emilian Dobrescu (Romania). 1.Be4 Ke5 2.Kg2 Bf2 3.Sd5 Bh5 4.Sc3 Kd4 5.Sd5 Bd1 6.Sf6 Ke5 7.Sd5 Bb3 8.Sc3 Kd4 9.Sb1 Ba2 10.Kf3 Be1 11.Sa3 g2 12.Sc2+ draw.

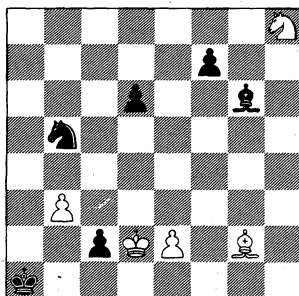
No. 8579: N.Micu (Romania). 1.c4 Bd3/i 2.Bf7 Bb4+/ii 3.Kd1 Kc3 4. Sd5+ Kxc4 5.Sc3+ Kxc3/iii 6.Bf6 mate.
 i) Bb4+ 2.Ke2 Kc3 3.Sd5+ wins.
 ii) Kc3 3.Ba5+ Kd4 4.Bb6+ Bc5 5.Sd7 Bxb6 6.Sxb6 Kc5 7.Sa4+ Kb4 8.Sb2 wins.
 iii) Kd4 6.Bf6+ Ke3 (Kc5;Be7+) 7.Bd5 8.Sxe4 Bxe4. What about 7.Sd5+ - ?

No. 8579 M. Nicu
=2nd/3rd Prize, Buletin Problemistic



Win 5/3

No. 8580 D. Godes
=2nd/3rd Prize, Buletin Problemistic



Draw 5/6

No. 8580: D.Godes (USSR). 1.Kc1 Bh7
2.Sxf7 Sd4 3.e4 d5 4.Sg5 Ka2 5.Sf3 Sxf3
6.Bxf3 de 7.Bh5(g4) Kxb3 8.Bf7+ Kc3
9.Bg6 e3 10.Bxc2 e2 11.Bd1 e1Q(R)
stalemate.

No. 8581 Anders Gillberg
1st Hon. Mention
Kc2,Bh6,b7,g7 = Ka7,a2,d5,g2
1...g1Q 2.Be3+ Qxe3 3.b8Q+ Kxb8
4.g8Q+ Ka7 5.Qf7+/i Kb8 6.Qg8+
Kc7 7.Qxd5, and Qe2+ 8.Kb3 a1Q
9.Qa5+ Qxa5 draws, or Qf2+ 8.Kb3
a1R (a1Q;Qc5+) 9.Qc4+ Kb7 10.

Qd5+ Kb8 11.Qd8+, and another
perpetual check.

i) 5.Qxd5? Qe2+ 6.Kb3 a1Q 7.Qa5+
Qa6 and Bl wins, while 7.Qd7+ does
indeed seem to allow bK to travel (to
d3, for example) to escape.

No. 8582 Paul Raican (Romania)
2nd Hon. Mention Kc1,Qb8,d4 =
Ka1,Bb1,Sf4,b4,c3,h5 3/6

1.Qa8+ Ba2 2.Qf3 Se6/i 3.Qe3 Sc7/ii
4.Qe1/iii Bb1 5.Qd1 Sd5 6.Qa4+ Ba2
7.Qd1, and b3 8.Qxb3 Bxb3 stalemate,
or Se3 8.Qd3/iv Sc4 9.d5 Sd6 10.Qd1
b3 11.Qxb3 Bxb3 stalemate.

i) Se2+ 3.Qxe2 b3 4.Qxh5 h4 5.Qxf4 b3
6.Qxh4 draw.

ii) h4 4.Qe1 Sxd4 5.Qxh4 draw.

iii) 4.Qf3? h4 5.Qd3 Sb5.

iv) 8.Qe1? Sg2 9.Qg3 Bb1 10.Qb8 Se1.

No. 8583 David Gurgenzidze

3rd Hon. Mention

Kh5,Sg4,f6,g6 = Kh8,Qb1,Rf8,Sd1,f3
4/5

1.g7+ Kg8 2.Sh6+ Kh7 3.gfS+ Kh8
4.Sg6+ Kh7 5.Sf8+ Kh8 6.Sg6+
Qxg6+ 7.Kxg6 f2 8.f7 f1Q 9.f8Q+ Qxf8
10.Sf7+ Kg8 11.Sh6+ Kh8 12.Sf7+,
perpetual check.

No. 8584 Kianan Velikhanov

1st Commended

Kh4,Bd1,Sf4,d2,d7,g5,h6 + Kd8,Ra5,
Ba3,Bb1,d3,f5,h5 - 7/7

1.Se6+ Kxd7 2.g6 Ba2 3.h7/i Bb2 4.g7
Bxg7 5.Sxg7 Ra8 6.Se8 Rxe8 7.Ba4+
K- 8.Bxe8 and wins.

i) 3.g7? Bxe6 4.h7 f4 5.g8Q Be7+
6.Qg5 Bxg5+ 7.Kxg5 Ra8.

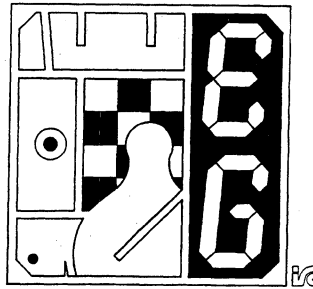
No. 8585 P. Raican

2nd Comm. Kc1,Qe4,d6,h2 = Ka1,
Bd1,a2,a5,b4,c3,g3,h3 4/8

1.d7, and g2 2.d8Q g1Q 3.O8d4 Qe1
4.Qf1 Qxf1 5.Qxc3+ bc stalemate, or
gh 2.d8Q h1Q 3.Qxa2+ Kxa2 4.Qd5+
Qxd5 stalemate.

No. 106 - (Vol. VII)
Part 2

November 1992



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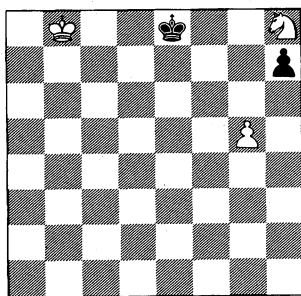
DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

Jenő Bán MT (SAKKÉLET 1989-90)

Judge: Attila Korányi

1989 was the 70th anniversary of the birth of Jenő Bán, and the tenth of his death. The political upheavals in Eastern Europe account for the two-year span of the tourney.

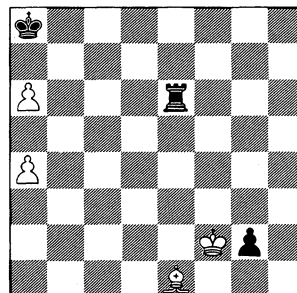
No. 8586 Pál Benkő 1st Prize, Jenő Bán MT



Win 3/2

No. 8586: Pál Benkő (USA and Hungary). 1.Kc8/i Kf8/ii 2.Sg6† Kf7 3.Sf4 h6 4.g6† (gh? Kg8; Kf6 5.Kd7 h5 6.Ke8 Kg7/iii 7.Ke7 h4 8.Ke6 h3 9.Kf5 h2 10.Sh5† Kg8 11.Sg3 wins.
i) 1.Kc7? Ke7 2.Kc6 Ke6.
ii) Ke7 2.Kc7 Ke6 3.Kd8 Kf5 4.Sf7 wins.
iii) h4 7.Kf8 h3 8.g7 h2 9.Sh5† and 10.Sg3.

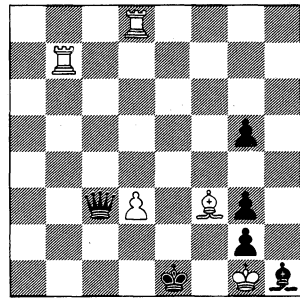
No. 8587 V. Kondratev and A.G. Kopnin 2nd Prize, Jenő Bán MT



Draw 4/3

No. 8587: V.Kondratev and A.G.Kopnin (Russia). 1.Ba5/i Rxa6 2.Bd8/ii Rg6 3.Kg1 Kb7 4.a5/iii Kc6/iv 5.Bh4/v Kb5 6.Bd8 (Be1? Rg8; Kc6 7.Bh4 Rg8 8.Bf2 Kb5/vi 9.Bb6 Ka6 10.Bc7 Kb5 11.Bb6 Ka4 12.Bc7 Kb5 13.Bb6 Kc6 14.Bf2 Kb5 15.Bb6, draw.
i) 1.Bd2? Re2†. 1.Bc3(b4)? Rg6 2.Kg1 Ka7 3.Bd4(c5)† Kxa6 4.Bc3(b4) Kb6 5.Be1 Kc6 6.Bf2 Kd5 7.a5 Ke4 8.a6 Kf3 9.a7 Ra6 wins.
ii) 2.Bc3? Rg6. 2.Bd2? Rxa4. 2.Be1? Re6 3.Ba5 Rg6 4.Kg1 Kb7 wins.
iii) 4.Bh4? Rg8 5.Bf2 Ka6 6.Be1 Kb6 wins.
iv) Rg8 5.Bb6 Kc6 6.Bf2.
v) e1-a5-d8-h4! Geometry! 5.Bb6? Kd5 6.Bf2 Ke4 7.a6 Kf3 8.a7 Ra6 (Rg8? Bg3). 5.a6? Rg8 6.Ba5 Kb5.
vi) Kd5 9.a6 Ke4 10.a7 Kf3 11.Bg3 Rh8 12.Bh2 Re8 13.Be5 Rd8 14.Bd6 Rc8 15.Bc7, and a draw discussed in Shakhmaty v SSSR iv88.

No. 8588 **D.Gurgenidze (Georgia)**
and **L.Katsnelson**
3rd Prize, Jenő Bán MT



Win 5/6

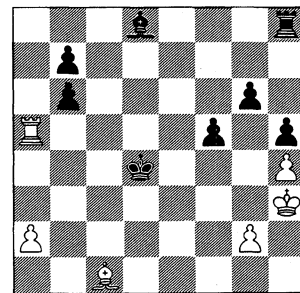
No. 8588: D.Gurgenidze (Georgia) and L.Katsnelson (Russia). 1.Rb2/i Qe5/ii 2.Re8/iii Qxe8 3.Re2† Qxe2 4.Bxe2 Kxe2 5.d4 Kf3 6.d5 Kg4 7.d6 Kh3 8.d7 g4 9.d8R Kh4 10.Rd5 Kh3 11.Rh5† mate.

i) 1.Rb1†? Kd2 2.Rd1† Kc2 3.Bg4 Qf6 draw. 1.Re7†? Kd2 2.Re2† Kc1 3.Re6 Kd2 draw.

ii) Qxb2 2.Re8† Kd2 3.Re2† Kc1 4.Rxb2 Kxb2 5.d4 wins.

iii) 2.Re2†? Qxe2 3.Bxe2 Kxe2 4.d4 Kd3 5.d5 Kd4 6.d6 Kd5 7.d7 Kd6 draw.

No. 8589 **D.Gurgenidze and A. Machitidze**
4th Prize, Jenő Bán MT



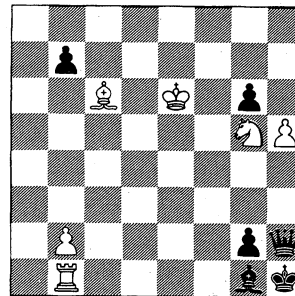
Win 6/8

No. 8589: D.Gurgenidze and A.Machitidze (Georgia). 1.Bb2†/i Kc4 2.Ra8 Rf8 3.Ba3 Re8 4.Bc1 Rf8 5.Bh6/ii Rh8 6.Bg5 Bf6 7.Ra4† Kb5 8.Bxf6 Rf8 9.Rb4† Ka5 10.Bc3 wins, but not 10.Be7? Re8 11.Bd6 Re3† 12.g3 Rd3 and it's drawn.

i) 1.Ra8? Kc5 2.Bg5 Bf6 draw.

ii) 5.Bg5? Be7 6.Ra4† Kb5 7.Bxe7 Re8 8.Rb4† Ka5 9.Bd6 Re3† 10.g3 Rd3 11.Be7 Rd7 12.Bf8 Rd8 13.Be7 Rd7, positional draw.

No. 8590 **Pál Benkő**
Special Prize, Jenő Bán MT
(after Gurgenidze and Mitrofanov)



Win 6/6

No. 8590: Pál Benkő. 1.Sf3 gh/i 2.Kd5 /ii bc† 3.Ke4 c5/iii 4.Kd5 c4 5.Kc6 h4 6.Kb7 h3 7.Ka8 c3 8.bc Qb8† 9.Rxb8 h2 10.Rh8 wins.

i) bc 2.Sxh2 Kxh2 3.hg Bd4 4.b4 g1Q 5.Rxg1 Kxg1 6.Kd6 wins.

ii) 2.Bxb7? Qh3† 3.Kf6 Qxf3† 4.Bxf3 h4 5.Kg5 h3 6.Kg4 h2 7.Bd1 Bf2/iv 8.Kf4 (Kh3,g1S†;) Bg3†/v 9.Kg4 Bf2 10.Kf5 Bb6 11.Ke4 Kg1 drawn.

2.Be4? Qh3† 3.Kf6 Qxf3† 4.Bxf3 Kh2 (h4;Kg5) 5.Bxg2 Kxg2 6.Kg5 Be3† 7.Kxh5 Kf3 8.Kg6 Ke4 9.Rd1 Bd4 10.b3 Kd5 11.Rc1 b5 12.Kf7 Kd6 13.Ke8 Bf6 draw.

iii) Cf. Gurgenidze and Mitrofanov (*Molodoy Leninet*, 1982 - EG75.5113).

iv) Bc5? 8.Kh3 g1S† 9.Kg3 Bd6† 10. Kf2 Bc5† 11.Kf1 wins.
 v) Bd4 9.Ke4 Bb6 10.b4 Kg1 11.Bf3† Kf2 12.Rb2†.
 "... 'switch-back' problem theme ... Rf1-b1..."

No. 8591 Oscar Carlsson (Argentina)
 1st Hon.Mention
 Kd2,Rc1,Bb8,d3,e4,e6,f3,g4 + Ka8, Rh6,d4,e5,f4,g3,g5 - 8/7
 1.e7 Rh2† 2.Ke1 Rh1† 3.Ke2 Rh2† 4.Kf1 Rh1† 5.Kg2 Rxc1 6.e8R (e8Q? Rc8;) Rc2† 7.Kf1 Rc1† 8.Ke2 g2 9. Bxe5† Kb7 10.Bxd4 wins.

No. 8592 V.S.Kovalenko (Russia)
 2nd Hon.Men.
 Ke3,Rc1,Sc3 + Kb4,Bb1,Sa2,a3,a4,d6 - 3/6
 1.Sd5† Kb3 2.Rxb1† Kc2 3.Ra1 Kb2 4.Kd2 Kxa1 5.Kc2 with:
 Sc3 6.Sxc3 d5 7.Sb5(e2) Ka2 8.Sd4 Ka1 9.Sc6 Ka2 10.Sb4† Ka1 11.Kc1 d4 12.Sc2† Ka2 13.Sxd4 Ka1 14.Sc6 Ka2 15.Kc2 Ka1 16.Sb4 a2 17.Kc1 a3 18.Sc2 mate, or
 Sb4† 6.Sxb4 d5 7.Kc1 d4 8.Sc2† Ka2 9.Sxd4 Ka1 10.Kc2 Ka2 11.Sc6 Ka1 12.Sb4 a2 13.Kc1 a3 14.Sc2 mate, or Sc1 6.Kxc1 a2 7.Sb4 d5 8.Sc2 mate.

No. 8593 Péter Gyarmati (Hungary)
 3 Hon.Men.
 Kf6,Rb6,g6,h5,h7 + Kh8,Re1,Bd7 - 5/3
 1.Kf7 Re8 2.Rb2/i Rc8 3.Re2 Bb5 4.Re3 Ba4/ii 5.Kf6 Re8 6.Ra3 Re4 7.Kg5 Kg7 8.h6† Kh8 9.Rf3 Re5† 10. Kh4 Re4† 11.Kg3 wins.
 i) 2.Rb7? Re8†. 2.Rb1? Bf5 3.Re1 Rf8† 4.Ke7 Bc2 5.Re2 Rc8. 2.Rb4? Rc8 3.Re4 Bf5. 2.Rd6? Bb5 3.Kf6 Re1. "Drawn." But without accompanying explanation the claimed solution (in particular its claimed uniqueness) is

obscure. Pre-requisite knowledge includes when a lone B will draw against R+hP.
 ii) Bd7 5.Kf6 Re8 6.Rd3 Bb5 7.Rd5 Bc6 8.Rd6 Bf3 9.Kg5 Re5† 10.Kf4 wins.

No. 8594 Aleksandr and Sergei Manyakhin (Lipetsk, Russia)
 4 Hon.Men.
 Kg7,Bb7,Se8,c3,f5 + Kc2,Rb3,Sa4 - 5/3
 1.Be4† Kxc3 2.f6 Sc5 3.f7 Se6† 4.Kf6 Sf8 5.Bf5 Rb5 6.Sd6 Rb6 7.Ke7 Rb8 8.Se8 Rb5 9.Be4 Re5† 10.Kxf8 Rxe4 11.Sf6 wins.

No. 8595 M.Hlinka and E.Vlasak
 5 Hon.Men.
 Kd8,Sa2,Se1 = Kc4,Rg3,e3 3/3
 1.Sc1 Rg1 2.Sc2 Rd1† 3.Ke7 Kc3 4. Sxe3 Re1 5.Sa2† Kb3 6.Sc1† Kc3 7. Sa2† positional draw (or draw by repetition?)!

No. 8596 G.Amiryan (Armenia)
 Commended
 Kb8,Rb3,Rf3,e3,f5,g7 + Kh2,Rg1, Rh4,Sd8,c6,e4,e7 - 6/7
 1.Rb2† Kh1 2.Rf1 Rg4 3.fRf2 R1g3 4.Rh2† Kg1 5.hRd2 Kh1 6.Rd1† Rg1 7.Rxd8 R1g3 8.Rd1† Rg1 9.dRd2 R1g3 10.Rh2† Kg1 11.hRc2 wins, Kh1 12. Rb1† Rg1 13.Rxg1† Kxg1 14.Rxc6.

No. 8597 V.S.Kovalenko
 Comm.
 Kd4,Qa1,Be1,Sh3 + Kf1,Qh5,Se4,e6, g5,g6 - 4/6+.
 1.Bh4† Kg2 2.Qg1† Kxh3 3.Qh1† Kg4 4.Qxe4† Kh3 5.Qh1† Kg4 6.Ke3 Kf5 7.Qf1† Kg4 8.Qf2 e5 9.Ke4, and gh 10.Qg2 mate, or Qxh4 10.Qf3 mate.

No. 8598 Enrico Paoli (Italy)
 Comm.
 Kc6,Sd4,d6 + Kd1,Ba1,b3,c7 - 3/4

1.dc b2 2.c8Q b1Q 3.Qg4† Kc1 4.Qf4† Kb2 5.Qd2† Ka3 6.Qa5† Kb2 7.Qb4† Kc1 8.Qc4† Kd2 9.Qe2† Kc3 10.Sb5† Kb4 11.Qe7† Kb3 12.Qe3† Kb4 13. Qa3† Kc4 14.Sd6† Kd4 15.Qc5† wins.

No. 8599 Juri Randviir (Estonia)

Comm.

Kb5,Qe6,Be5,b2,d7,f4 + Kb8,Rc7,Rf5, Bd8,Sa8,e7,g6 - 6/7

1.Ka6 Rf6 2.f5 gf 3.Qxf6 ef 4.Bf4 Be7 5.b3 Bd8 6.b4 Be7 7.b5 Bd8 8.b6 Sxb6 9.Kxb6 Ka8 10.Bxc7 Be7 11.Bf4 Bd8† 12.Kc6 Ka7 13.Bc7 Be7 14.Kd5 f4 15.Ke6 wins.

No. 8600 A.Sochniev (St.Petersburg)

Comm.

Kg3,Sc6,d5,g5 + Ke4,Be3,Sd1,e5 - 4/4

1.g6 Bf4† 2.Kh3 Sf2† 3.Kh4 Kf5 4.g7 Bg5† 5.Kg3 Se4† 6.Kf3 Sf6 7.Se7 mate.

Uralskie Skazy Festival, 1991

Three tourneys!

- 1) brought from home, free theme
- 2) at least two under-promotions - 4 days
- 3) at least one check met by a counter-check - 8 hours

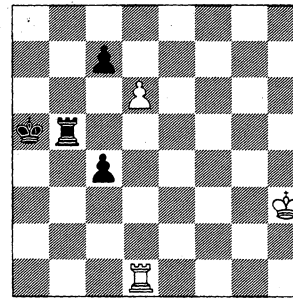
Correspondent: E.V.FOMICHEV, Nizhny Novgorod

Comp.No.1: Free Theme

Judges: An.G.Kuznetsov and K.Sukharev

No. 8601 L.A. Mitrofanov and N. G. Ryabinin

1st Prize



Win 3/4

No. 8601: L.A.Mitrofanov and N.G.Ryabinin. 1.d7/i Rh5† (Rb8;Ra1†) 2.Kg2 Rh8 3.d8Q Rxd8 4.Rxd8 c3 5.Rc8/ii Kb6 6.Rf8 Kc5 7.Rf2 (Rf7? c6;) Kd4 8.Kf1 Kd3 9.Ke1 c2 10.Rf3† K- 11.Kd2 wins.

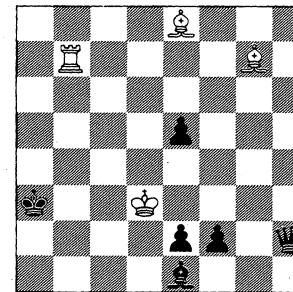
i) 1.dc? Rc5 2.Rd5 Rxd5 3.c8Q Kb4 'draw'.

ii) 5.Rd1? Kb4 6.Kf2 c2 7.Rh1 Kc3 8.Ke2 c5, draw.

"Classical, delicate R-miniature, relevant for the endgame."

No. 8602 V.Kirillov and N.G.Ryabinin

2nd Prize



Win 4/6

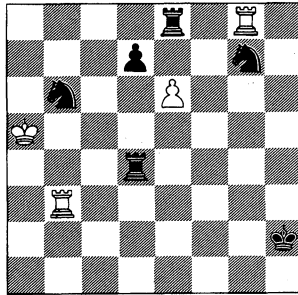
No. 8602: V.Kirillov (Sverdlovsk region) and N.G.Ryabinin. 1.Bf8† Ka2 2.Kc2/i Qh7† (Ba5;Bf7†) 3.Rxh7 Ba5 4.Bf7† (Rh3? e1S†;) Ka1 5.Ba3 (Rh4? e1S†;) e1S† (Bc3;Bc4) 6.Kb3 f1Q 7. Bb2† Kb1 8.Bg6† e4/ii 9.Bxe4† Sd3 10.Rh1 Be1 11.Bg6 (Ka3? Qf8†;) Qe2 12.Rxe1† Qxe1 13.Bxd3 mate.

i) 2.Bf7†? Ka1 3.Kc2? Qh7†.

ii) Qd3† 9.Bxd3† Sxd3 10.Rh1† Be1 11.Bc3 Sc1† 12.Kc4 Bf2 13.Bd2.

"Bright combination play with sacrifices, promotions, play for mate and stalemate."

No. 8603 S.Tkachenko
3rd Prize



Draw 4/6

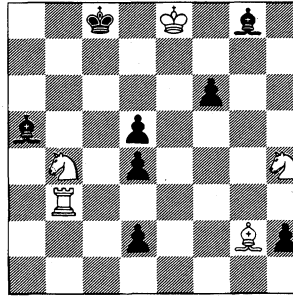
No. 8603: S.Tkachenko (Odessa region). 1.Rb2† Kh3 2.Rb3† Kh4 3.Rxe8 Sxe8 4.ed Sc4† (Sxd7;Rb4) 5.Kb5 Sc7† 6.Kc6 Sa6 7.Kb5/i Sc7† 8.Kc6 Se6 9.Rb4 Kg5 10.Rxc4 Rxc4† 11.Kd5 draw.

i) 7.d8Q†? Rxd8 8.Kb5 Sd6† 9.Kxa6 Ra8† 10.Kb6 Rb8†.

"Lively and delicate, with unexpected finale."

No. 8604: S.Osintsev (Sverdlovsk). 1.Sa6 Bf7† 2.Ke7 Bd8† 3.Kxf7 h1Q 4.Bxh1 d1Q 5.Bf3 Qxb3 6.Bg4† f5 7.Sxf5, and Qb7† 8.Se7 mate, or Qa3 8.Sd6 mate, or Bb6 8.Sd6† Kd8 9.Sb7

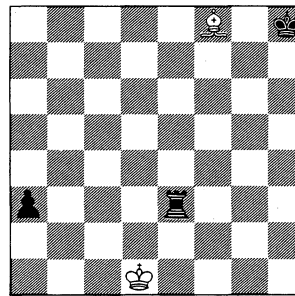
No. 8604 S.Osintsev
Special Prize



Win 5/8

mate, or Be7 8.Sxe7† Kd8 9.Sc6 mate.

No. 8605 V.Kondratev
Special Prize



Draw 2/3

No. 8605: V.Kondratev (Chelyabinsk). 1.Kc2 Kg8 2.Bc5/i a2 3.Kb2 Rc3 4.Bd6 Rd3 5.Bc5 Rc3 6.Bd6, draw.

i) 2.Bd6? Kf7 3.Kb1 Ke6 4.Bc5 Rc3 5.Bd4 Rd3 6.Bc5 Kd5 7.Be7 Kc4 8.Ka2 Re3 9.Bf8 Rc3 10.Bg7 Rf3 and 11... Kb4.

No. 8606 V.Vinichenko (Novosibirsk)
1st Hon.Mention
Kg4,Qd4,Rh2,Bh4,g2,g3 = Kh7,Rc4,

Bg7,Sd3,Se8,d6,f7,g6 6/8
 1.Bf6† Bh6 2.Rxh6† Kxh6 3.Qxc4 Sxf6†
 4.Kh3 Sg4 5.Qd5 f5 6.Qe6 dSf2† 7.Kh4
 Se4 8.Qe7 g5† 9.Qxg5† Sxg5 stalemate.

No. 8607 V.Kirillov and A.Selivanov
 (Sverdlovsk region)

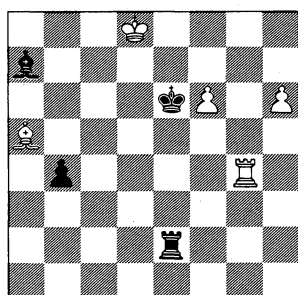
2nd Hon.Men.
 Ka1,Bc4,Sa5,f6 = Kc1,Bg1,Sd1,g2 4/4
 1.Sb3† Kc2 2.f7 Bc5 3.f8Q Bxf8 4.Sd4†
 Kc3 5.Bd5 g1Q 6.Se2† Kc2 7.Be4† Kb3
 8.Bd5† Kc2 9.Be4† draw.

No. 8608 V.Vinichenko
 1st Comm. Kc5,Rg1,f3,f6,g6 + Ke8,
 Re3,Sf8,g7 - 5/4
 1.Kd4 Rxf3 2.Re1† Se6† 3.Rxe6† Kf8
 4.Re8† Kxe8 5.fg Rf8 6.Ke5 Rg8 7.Kf6
 Rf8† 8.Kg5 Rg8 9.Kh6 Ke7 10.Kh7
 wins.

No. 8609 V.Katsnelson (Leningrad)
 2nd Comm.
 Kg6,Re8,Sb8,d2 + Kb7,f4,g3,h4 4/4
 1.Re1 f3 2.Rb1†, and Kc7 3.Kf5 g2
 4.Ke6 f2 5.Sa6† Kc6 6.d4 f1Q 7.d5
 mate, or Kc8 3.Kf5 g2 4.Ke6 f2 5.Sa6
 f1Q 6.Rb8 mate.

Comp.No.2: TT Two Underpromotions
 judge: Arkady KHAIT (Saratov)

No. 8610 S.Osintsev
 1st Prize

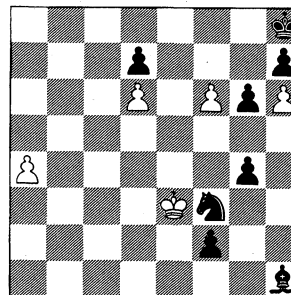


Win 5/4

No. 8610: S.Osintsev. 1.f7 Bc5 (Kxf7;
 Rg7†) 2.Bxb4 Bxb4 3.h7 Ra2 4.f8S†
 Bxf8 5.Rg6† Kf7 6.h8S mate.

No. 8611 E.Markov (Saratov) and N.G.Ryabinin

2nd Prize E.Markov (Saratov) and N.G.Ryabinin



Win 5/8

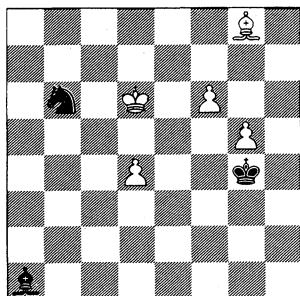
No. 8611: E.Markov (Saratov) and N.G.Ryabinin. 1.f7 f1S† 2.Kf2/i g3†
 3.Kxf1 g2† 4.Ke2 Sd4† 5.Kf2 Se6 6.Kg1
 Sf8 7.a5 g5 8.a6 g4 9.a7 g3 10.a8B/ii
 Se6 11.Be4/iii Sf8 12.Bf5, reci-zug and
 W wins.

i) 2.Ke2? Sd4† 3.Kxf1 Se6.
 ii) 10.a8S? Se6 11.Sb6 Sf8 12.Sd5 Se6
 13.Sf4 Sf8, reci-zug.
 iii) 11.Bc6? Sf8 12.Ba4 Se6 13.Bxd7 Sf8
 14.Bf5 Sd7 draws.

No. 8612: N.G.Ryabinin. 1.g6 Kg5 2.f7
 Bxd4 3.f8Q Bc5† 4.Kxc5 Sd7† 5.Kd6/i
 Sxf8 6.g7, and Se6 7.Bxe6 Kf6 8.g8S†,
 or Sh7 7.Bxh7 Kf6 8.g8R wins.
 i) 5.Kc6? Sxf8 6.g7 Sd7 draw.

No. 8612
3rd Prize

N.G.Ryabinin



Win

5/3

No. 8613 V.Kirillov
1st Hon.Men.

Kh8,d6,e6,f4,g6,h7 = Ke8,Ra8,Bd1,Bh6,
a7,d7,f6 6/7

1.e7 Bc2 2.Kg8 Bb3† 3.Kh8 Bc2 4.Kg8
Bb3† 5.Kh8 f5 6.g7 Kf7† 7.g8B† Kf6
8.e8S† Kg6 9.Bf7† and stalemate.

No. 8614 S.Tkachenko

2nd Hon.Men.

Ka3,Bf5,Bg5,Sd2 + Ka1,Sf2,b2,c2 -
4/4

1...b1S† 2.Sxb1 cbS† 3.Kb3 Se4 4.Be7
(Bxe4? Sd2†;) Sd2† 5.Kc2 Ka2 6.Be6†
Ka1 7.Bf6† mates, or Sc4 6.Be6 Se3†
7.Kc1 Sc3 8.Bf6 Sd1 9.Kc2 Sb2 10.
Kxc3.

No. 8615 N.Mansarliisky (Odessa
region)

3rd Hon.Men.

Ka1,Rg6,Sc7,a7,b7,d5 = Ke7,Qf7,Bb6,
Sa4,b4 6/5

1.d6† Kd7 2.b8S† Kc8 3.d7† Kxc7
4.a8S† Kxb8 5.Rxb6† Ka7 6.Rb7† Ka6
7.Sc7† Kxb7 8.d8S† K- 9.Sxf7 draw.

No. 8616 V.Kondratev and V.Vini-
chenko

1st Comm.

Kg3,Sc6,d4,d7,f6,f7,g2,g7,h4 = Kf5,

e4,f2,g4,h2,h5 9/6

1...h1S† 2.Kh2 g3† 3.Kh3 f1S 4.Se7†
Ke6 5.f8S† Kxf6 6.g8S† Kf7 7.Sh6†
Kxe7 8.Sf5† Kd8 9.Se6† Kxd7 10.Sc5†
and 11.Sxe4.

No. 8617 R.Khatyamov (Sverdlovsk
region)

2nd Comm.

Ka3,Sc4,a2,b2,b3,b4,c6,d5,e6,g6 + Ke7,
Sf8,a7,b5,d4,e2 10/6

1.g7 e1S 2.g8S† Kd8 3.e7† Kc7 4.e8S†
Kb8 5.c7† Kb7 6.Sd6† Kxc7 7.Sxb5†
and 8.Sxd4 wins.

No. 8618 K.Sukharev (Novosibirsk)
3rd Comm.

I: Kh3,Re6,Sh2,a6,c2,d2,e5,g4 + Kh1,
Rf7,a7,c3,g5,h4 8/6

1.Rf6 Rxf6 2.ef cd 3.f7 d1S 4.f8R, wins.

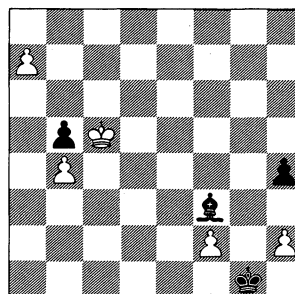
II: Ka8,Rc2,a5,b4,f6,h2 + Ka6,Rd3,Sa7,
b5,d4,e7,h3,h7 6/8

1...Rc3 2.Rxc3 dc 3.fe c2 4.e8Q c1Q
5.Qe6† Qc6† 6.Qxc6† Sxc6 stalemate.

Comp.No.3: check and cross-check
'blitz' composing theme tourney: 8
hours

judge: An.G.Kuznetsov

No. 8619 N.Ryabinin
1st Prize

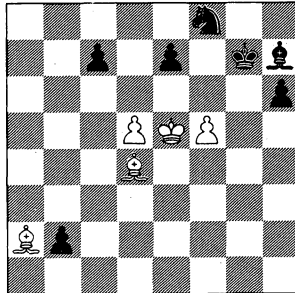


Draw

5/4

No. 8619: N.Ryabinin. 1.h3/i Kg2 2. Kxb5 Kxh3 3.Ka6 Kg4 4.b5 h3 5.b6 h2 6.b7 Bxb7† 7.Kxb7 h1Q† 8.f3† (cross-check) Qxf3† 9.Kb8 draw.
 i) 1.Kxb5? Kxh2 2.Ka6 Kg1 3.b5 h3 4.b6 h2 5.b7 Bxb7† 6.Kxb7 h1Q† 7.f3 (not check!!) Qh7† and Black wins.

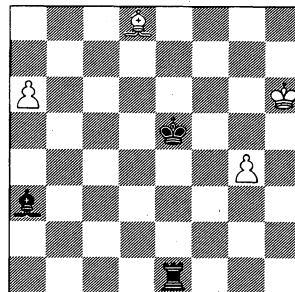
No. 8620 A. and V.Semenenko
 2nd Prize



Win 5/7

No. 8620: A. and V.Semenenko (Dniepropetrovsk). 1.d6 (Kf4†? Kf7;) cd† (ed†;Kf4 mate) 2.Kf4† e5† 3.fe† Kg8 4.e7† Se6† 5.Bxe6 mate.
 'Task'

No. 8621 V.Vinichenko
 3rd Prize



Draw 4/3

No. 8621: V.Vinichenko. 1.a7 Ra1/i 2.Bf6† Kxf6 3.a8Q/ii Bc1† 4.g5† Bxg5† 5.Kh7 Rxa8 stalemate.
 i) Bf8† 2.Kg6 Ra1 3.Bf6†. Or Bc1† 2.Kg6.
 ii) 3.g5†? Kf7 4.g6† Kg8 5.a8Q† Bf8†.

No. 8622 V.Kirillov and V.Kondratyev

1st Hon.Mention
 Kg3,Qh3,Bd4,h7 = Ke4,Qd5,Rd2,e2, h2,h5 4/6
 1.Qg2† Kxd4 2.h8Q† Qe5† 3. Qxe5† Kxe5 4.Qxh2 e1Q† 5.Kf3† Ke6 6.Qe5† Qxe5 stalemate.

No. 8623 A.Slesarenko (Dubna)
 2nd Hon.Men.

Kd5,d6,g3 = Kg5,Sd4,f2,g6 3/4
 1.d7 Sc6 2.Kxc6 f1Q 3.d8Q† Qf6† 4.Qxf6† Kxf6 5.Kd5 Kf5 6.Kd4 Kg4 7.Ke5 g5 8.Kf6 draw.

No. 8624 Yu.Gorbatenko (Chelyabinsk)

3rd Hon.Men.
 Kf3,Bh1,b5 = Kd5,Rh5,f2 3/3
 1.Bg2 Rf5† 2.Ke3† Kc5 3.Bf1 Rf8 4.Ke4 Kd6 5.Ke3 Ke5 6.Ke2 Kd5 7.Ke3 Kc5 8.Ke4 draw.

No. 8625 R.Zalitis (Riga) and K.Sukharev

1st Comm.
 Kg1,Bc1,Sb8,d5,d6,g5,h3,h4 = Kc8,Qh7, a4,a6,d4,g7,h5 8/7
 1.d7† Kd8 2.g6 Qxg6† 3.Bg5† Qf6 4.Bd2 Qg6† 5.Bg5† Qf6 6.Bxf6† draw.

No. 8626 E.Markov
 2nd Comm.

Ka6,Rh1,Sd8,a5,b6,d5 = Ka8,Qe8, Bg1,f3,h5 6/5
 1.b7† Kb8 2.Sc6† Qxc6† 3.dc f2 4.c7† Kxc7 5.b8Q† Kxb8 6.Rxh5 f1Q† 7.-Rb5† K- stalemate.

No. 8627 N.Mansarliisky

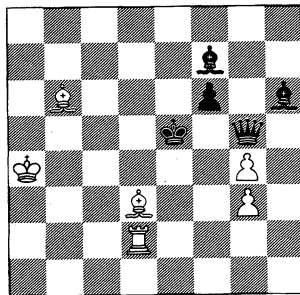
3 Comm.
 Ka1,Rd2,Sf4,Sh7,h5 = Ka6,Bh8,Sc6,
 c3,e2,g6 5/6
 1.Ra2† Kb5 2.Sxe2 c2† 3.Rb2† Sb4
 4.hg Ka4 5.g7 Bxg7 6.Sf6 Bxf6 7.Sc3†
 Bxc3 stalemate.

PHÉNIX 1991
Memorial Tourney for Jean Ber-
tin

Judges: Jacques Rotenberg, Michel
 Caillaud and Jean-Marc Loustau

The tourney was innovative in delibera-
 tely including several genres. There
 were other sections as well.

No. 8628 **Emilian Dobrescu**
 1st Prize



Draw 6/5

No. 8628: Emilian Dobrescu (Romani-
 a). 1.Bc7† Kd4/i 2.Bf4 Qg7(A)/ii 3.
 Be2†/iii Kc3 4.Rd3† Kc4(B) 5.Rd2†/iv
 Kc5 6. Rc2† Kd4/v 7.Rd2† Ke4 8.Bd3†
 Kf3 9.Be2† Kf2(C) 10.Bd3† Ke1 11.

Re2† Kf1(D)/vi 12.Rd2† Kg1 13.Rd1†
 Kg2 14.Rd2†/vii Kf3/viii 15.Be2† Ke4
 16.Bd3† Kd4 17.Be2† drawn.
 Positions A and C echo B and D.

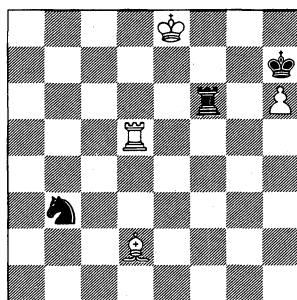
- i) Ke6 2.Bf5† Ke7 3.Bd6† Ke8 4. Re2†
 Kd8 5.Be7† Kc7 6.Rc2† Kb8 (Kb6;
 Bd8†) 7.Bd6† Ka7 8.Bc5† Kb7 9.Be4†
 Ka6 10.Bd3†.
- ii) Qc5 3.Bf5† and 4.Rc2†.
- iii) 3.Ba6(b5,f1)†? Kc3 4.Rd3† Kc2
 5.Rd2† Kc1 and Bl wins.
 3.Bg6†? Kc5, and 4.Bxf7 Bxf4, or
 4.Bxh6 Qxh6, Bl winning.
 3.Bf5†? Kc5 4.Bd6† (Rc2†,Bc4); Kb6
 5.Rb2† Kc6 wins.
- iv) 5.Rb3†? Kd4 6.Rb4†/ix Kc5 7.
 Rb5† Kc6 8.Bf3† Kd7 9.Rb7† Kd8
 10.Rb8† Ke7 11.Rb7† Kf8 12.Bd6†
 Kg8 13.Rb8† Kh7 wins.
 5.Rd1†? Kc5 6.Rc1† Kd4 7.Rd1† Ke4
 8.Bd3† Kf3 9.Rf1† Kg2 wins.
- v) Kb6 7.Rb2† Kc6 8.Rc2† Kd7 9.Rd2†
 Kc6/x 10.Rc2† Kd5 12.Rd2† drawn.
- vi) Kd1 12.Rd2† Kc1 13.Rc2† Kb1
 14.Rc1† Kb2 15.Rc2† drawn.
- vii) 14.Be4†? Kf2 15.Rd2† Ke1 and a
 win for Black.
- viii) Kh3 15.Bf1† Kxg4 16.Be2† Kf5
 17.Bd3† Ke6 18.Bc4† Ke7 19.Bd6†
 wins.
- ix) 6.Rd3† Kc5 7.Rc3† Bc4.
- x) Ke8 10.Bb5† Kf8 11.Rd8†, and Ke7
 12.Rd7† Ke6 13.Rd6†, or Be8 12.Bxh6
 Qxh6 13.Rxe8† and 14.Re4 draw.

"RB and BR batteries pursue bK, the
 networks of orthogonal and diagonal
 perpetual checks cohabiting in bliss.
 The longer one stays with this work the
 more it reveals: geometrical rigour
 resides discreetly therein. A defence
 counsel's plead 'perpetual checks and
 batteries echoed on diagonals and
 orthogonals' is a precise thematic state-
 ment expressing better than anything
 else this study's aesthetic content."

Pravda (Bratislava) 1988

Judge: Mario Matous (Prague)
National Czech tourney
Pat A Mat 14 (Dec 1991)

No. 8629 Michal Hlinka
Prize, Pravda 1988



Win 4/3

No. 8629: Michal Hlinka (Kosice).
1.Rd7† Kg8/i 2.h7†/ii Kh8 3.Bc3 Sd4
4.Bb2/iii Rf8† (Re6†;Kd8(f7,f8)) 5.Ke7
Rf4/iv 6.Kd8/v Rf8† 7.Kc7 Rf6/vi
8.Rxd4 Kxh7 9.Rd7† Kg6 10.Bxf6 wins.
i) Kg6 2.h7. Kh8 2.Bc3.
ii) 2.Rg7†? Kh8 3.Bc3 Rxh6 4.Kf8 Sd4
5.Bxd4 Rf6† 6.Bxf6 (or Rf7) stalemate.
iii) 4.Bxd4 stalemate? Or 4.Ba1? Rf8†
5.Ke7 Rf1 6.Bxd4† Kxh7 7.Rd6 Rf7†
8.Kxf7 stalemate.
iv) Re8† 6.Kd6(f6,f7). Or Rf2 6.Bxd4†
Kxh7 7.Bxf2 wins. Or Rb8 6.Bxd4†
Kxh7 7.Kf6†, and Kh6 8.Kf5 Rb5†
9.Be5, or Kg8 8.Rg7† Kh8 9.Rg1 Rb7
10.Kf5† Kh7 11.Rh1† Kg8 12.Rh8†.
Or Rf1 6.Kd6 wins.
v) 6.Kd6? Rh4 draw. Or 6.Bxd4†?
Kxh7 7.Rd6 Rf7† 8.Kxf7 stalemate.

vi) Rc8† 8.Kd6 Rc6† 9.Kd5(e5).
"Reci-zug after surprising 4.Bb2. W has
to play very exactly to avoid B's stale-
mate traps."

No. 8630 M.Hlinka

Hon. Mention

Kc5,Sc4,a6,h4 + Kh8,Re4,h5 - 4/3
1.a7/i Re8 2.Sb6/ii Kg7 3.Kc6/iii Kf7
4.Kd6, and Kf6 5.Sd7† Kf5(f7) 6.Sb8
Re6† 7.Kd7(d5) and wins, or Kg6
5.Kd7 Rf8(h8) 6.Sc8 Rf7† 7.Se7† wins.
i) 1.Sb6? Re5† 2.Sd5 Re1 3.a7 Ra1
4.Kb6 Kg7 draw.

ii) 2.Kc6? Ra8 3.Kb7 Rxa7† (or Rf8)
drawing. Or 2.Sd6? Ra8 3.Kb6 Kg7
4.Se4 Kg6 5.Sg3 Rh8.

iii) 3.Kd6? Kf7, reci-zug, for example
4.Kc7 Re7† 5.Sd7 Re8 draw. If 3.Kd5?
Kf6 4.Sd7† Kf5 5.Sb8 Re5† 6.K- Ra5
draw. Or if 3.a8Q? Rxa8 4.Sxa8 Kf6
(g6) and bKf5-g4xh4. The main play
hangs on bK not being able to execute
this plan.

"Reci-zug again. The use of light (c8)
and dark (b8) squares leaves a good
impression."

No. 8631 Lubos Kekely (Zilina)

1st Comm.

Kd6,Bd1,Sg8,g2 = Ka7,c3,e3,g3,g4 4/5
1.Kc7 (Se7? Kb7;), with:

e2/i 2.Bxe2 c2 3.Se7 c1Q† 4.Sc6† Ka8
5.Ba6 draw, or

c2 2.Bxc2 e2 3.Se7 e1Q 4.Sc6† Ka8
5.Bf5, with 6.Bc8 and a draw.

i) Ka6 2.Se7 Ka5 3.Sc6†.

"B1 cannot make use of his material
advantage because of a perpetual
threat of mate."

No. 8632 M.Seckar (Trencin)

2nd Comm.

Kf5,Ba8,a6 + Kc4,c3,d5,d7 3/4

1.Bxd5† Kb5/i 2.a7 c2 3.Bc4† Kb6/ii
4.a8Q c1Q 5.Qb8† Kc6 6.Bb5† wins.

i) Kxd5 2.a7 c2 3.a8Q† Kc4 4.Qa3. Or
Kb4 2.Be4.

ii) Kb4 4.a8Q c1Q 5.Qb8† Kc3 6.Qg3†, and bQ is lost. Or Kxc4 4.a8Q Kb3 (c1Q;Qc8†) 5.Qf3† Kb2 6.Qe2 wins. Or Kc5 4.a8Q c1Q 5.Qd5† (Qa5†? Kc6;) Kb4 6.Qd6† Ka4 (Kc3;Qg3†) 7.Qxd7† Kb4 8.Qd6† Kc3 9.Qd3† Kb4 10.Qb3† Kc5 11.Qb5† Kd6 (Kd4;Qe5†) 12.Qb6† Kd7 13.Be6† Ke7 14.Qb7 (a7)† Kd6 15.Qd7† Kc5 16.Qc8(c7)† wins.

"Witty 3.Bc4†, and the centre of the board mate in the main line."

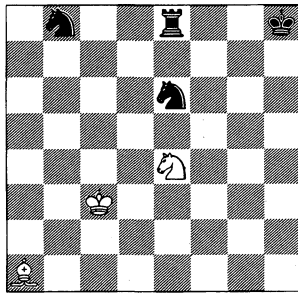
SCHACH 1987-88

Number published: 62

Number in award: 15

The quality of the correct studies was 'quite high' ('ziemlich hoch').

No. 8633 **Jan Rusinek**
1st Prize, Schach 1987-88



Draw

3/4

No. 8633: Jan Rusinek (Warsaw). 1. Kb3†/i Sg7 2.Sf6 Re3† (Re1;Bc3) 3.Kc2/ii Sc6 (Re2†;Kd1/Kb3) 4.Sh5 Se5/iii 5.Sf4/iv, and Kh7 6.Sd5 Re1 6.Bc3 Re2 8.Kd1 Re4 9.Sf6†, or Sc4 6.Sh5 Sa3† 7.Kd2 Sc4† 8.Kc2 Kh7

9.Sxg7 Kg6 10.Bc3 Re7 11.Kd3 Se5† 12.Ke4 drawn.

i) 1.Kc2(c4)†? Sg7 2.Sf6 Rc8† wins.

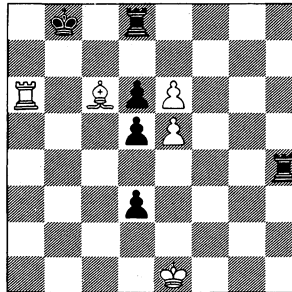
ii) 3.Kc4? Sc6 4.Sh5 Se5† 5.Kd4 Ra3 6.Bb2 Rb3.

iii) Sb4† 5.Kd2 Rd3† 6.Ke2 Rh3 7.Sxg7 draw.

iv) 5.Sf6? Re1 6.Bc3 Re2† 7.Kd1 Re3 8.Kc2 Sc6 9.Sh5 Sb4† 10.Kb2 Kh7, and if 11.Bxg7 Kg6 12.Bc3 Sd5 13.Bd4 Re4, or if 11.Sxg7 Sd5 12.Bd4 Re4 13.Sf5 Rf4 wins.

"An aristocratic with interesting play in which Black's material advantage is kept in check by two minor pieces. The try 5.Sf6? has a surprising refutation." The tourney judge (the late A.G.Kopinin) was himself a great specialist in pawnless wins and draws.

No. 8634 **Michal Hlinka and Emil Vlasak**
2nd Prize, Schach 1988-89



Draw

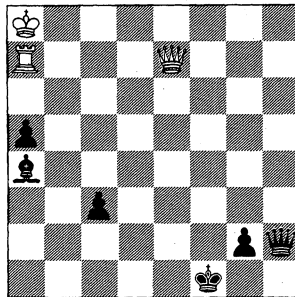
5/6

No. 8634: Michal Hlinka and Emil Vlasak (Czechoslovakia). 1.e7/i Re8 2.Ra8† Kc7 3.Bxe8 Re4† 4.Kd2 Re2† 5.Kc3 d4† 6.Kxd3 Re3† 7.Kc4 Rxe5 8.Ra7† Kb6 9.Rd7 Kc6 10.Kxd4, and wins by zugzwang, for example Re1 11.Ra7† Kb6 12.Bf7(g6) Re5 13.Rd7 and W wins.

i) 1.Ra8†? Kc7 2.Rxd8 Kxd8 3.ed Re4†. 1.Bxd5? de 2.e7 dRh8.

"...fine play and original reci-zug. W wins by declining Bl's sacrificial offers."

No. 8635 G.M.Kasparyan
3rd Prize, Schach 1988-89



Draw 3/6

No. 8635: G.M.Kasparyan (Erevan).
1.Qf6† Kg1 2.Qxc3/i Kh1 3.Rb7 g1Q/ii
4.Qc6†/iii hQg2 5.Qh6† Qlh2 6.Qc1†
gQg1 7.Qc6† Bxc6 stalemate.

i) 2.Rg7? Kh1 3.Qxc3 Bc6† 4.Ka7
g1Q† 5.Rxg1† Qxg1† 6.Ka6 Qf1†
7.Ka7 Qf2† 8.Ka6 Qe2† 9.Ka7 Qe7†
10.Kb6 Qb4†. 2.Re7? Kh1 3.Re1† g1Q
4.Rxg1† Kxg1 5.Qxc3 Bc6†. Or 2.Rxa5?
Kh1 3.Qf3 Bd1 4.Qe4 c2 5.Rc5 Qh3.

ii) g1R 4.Qf3† Rg2 5.Rb1†.
iii) 4.Qf3†? gQg2 5.Rb1† Qg1.

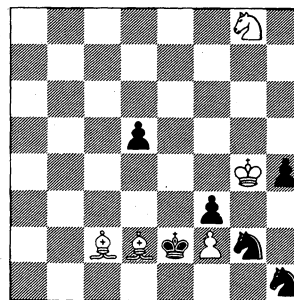
"W draws in the rare GBR class 7130.
Original pair of identical stalemates in
which bQQ have exchanged places!"

No. 8636: Michal Hlinka (Kosice) and
Jan Sevcik (Olomouc). 1.Bd1†/i Kxd1
2.Kxf3 h3 3.Be3 Se1† 4.Kg4 h2 5.Kh3
Sxf2† 6.Kxh2 Sg4† 7.Kh1 Sxe3 8.Se7 d4
9.Sc6 d3 10.Se5 d2 11.Sf3 Sxf3 stale-
mate.

i) 1.Be3? Sxe3† 2.fe f2 3.Ba4 Kxe3
4.Bb5 Sg3 5.Se7 Se2 6.Sxd5† Kd2.
1.Ba5? Sxf2† 2.Kh5 Sh3 3.Ba4 hSf4†
4.K- f2 5.Bb5† Sd3. It follows that bP
has to be eliminated at all costs.

No. 8636 Michal Hlinka and Jan Sevcik

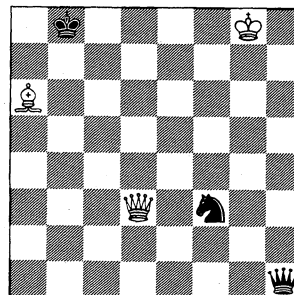
4th Prize, Schach 1988-89



Draw 5/6

"Surprise stalemate after 11 moves.
Move 1 decoys bK to block bP. Diffi-
culty and effect result from all being
revealed only right at the end."

No. 8637 Aleksandr P.Manyakhin
5th Prize, Schach 1988-89



Win 3/3

No. 8637: Aleksandr P.Manyakhin
(Lipetsk, Russia). 1.Qb5† Kc7 2.Qc5†
Kd7/i 3.Bc8† Kd8 4.Bg4 (Bf5? Qg1†);
Qh6 5.Qc8† Ke7 6.Qd7† Kf6 7.Qe6†
Kg5 8.Qe3† Kg6 9.Bf5† Kh5 10. Qxf3†
Kg5 11.Qe3† Kh5 12.Bg4† Kg6 13.Qe7,
the last of a series of surprisingly quiet
moves with this material.

i) Kd8 3.Qd6† Ke8 4.Bb5 mate.
"The battle" in the GBR class 4013 "is wound up by an original zugzwang. It is irritating that bS is captured without having moved."

No. 8638 Genrikh M.Kasparyan
(Armenia)

1st Hon. Mention

Kg8,Rd4,Be7,g3 = Ka1,Bb1,Sd2,a2,
c2,g4 4/6

1.Rb4/i Se4 2.Rxe4 c1Q/ii 3.Bf6† Qb2
4.Re5/iii Bd3/iv 5.Re1† Bb1 6.Re5/v
Be4 7.Rb5 Qxf6/vi 8.Rb1† Kxb1 stale-
mate.

i) 1.Bf6? Kb2 2.Rxd2 Kb3 3.Rd3† Kb4
4.Rd4† Kb5 5.Rd5† Kc6 6.Rd8 Kc7
7.Rd3 c1Q 8.Rc3† Qxc3 9.Bxc3 Kd6
10.Kf7 Kd5 11.Kf6 Be4 12.Kg5 Bf3
13.Kf4 Kc4 and Bl wins, while 1.Rxd2?
Kb2 2.Bf6† transposes.

1.Ba3? c1Q 2.Bxc1 Sb3 3.Be3 Kb2
wins.

ii) Kb2 3.Bf6† Kc1 4.Bg5† Kd1 5.Rd4†
Ke2 6.Ra4 draws.

iii) 4.Rd4? is tempting because of Bd3?
5.Rb4 Qxf6 6.Rb1†, but Bc2 5.Rb4
Bb3† wins.

iv) Qc3 5.Kg7 Bd3 6.Re8 Kb2 7.Bxc3†
Kxc3 8.Ra8 Kb2 9.Rb8† Kc1(c3) 10.
Ra8 Bc4 11.Kf6 Kb2 12.Kf5 Be2 13.
Rb8† Kc1 14.Ra8 drawn.

v) 6.Kg7? Qxf6† 7.Kxf6 Kb2 wins.

vi) Bd5† 8.Kg7 Bb3 9.Rxb3 Qxf6†
10.Kxf6 and Bl is stalemated.

"Bl has the initiative in this ending,
striving for stalemate or positional
draw... Many near misses..."

No. 8639 Pavel Arestov (Ros-
tov-on-Don)

2nd Hon. Mention

Kd7,Qc5,Rd6,Rh6,b2,c4 = Kb8,Qa7,
Rb7,b6,h7 6/5

1.Ke8 (Kd8? bc;) Re7† (bc;Rd8†)
2.Kf8 (Kd8? bc;) Rf7† (bc;Rd8†) 3.Kg8
Rg7†/i 4.Kh8 bc 5.Rb6†/ii Kc8/iii
6.bRc6† (hRd6†? Rc7;) Kd8 (Rc7;

Rxh7) 7.cRd6† Ke8 8.dRe6† Kf8 9.
eRf6† Ke8 10.Re6† Kd8 11.Rd6† Kc8
12.Rc6† Kb8 13.Rb6† Rb7 14.Ra6 and
it's a draw.

i) bc 4.Rd8† Kc7 5.hRd6 Re7 6.Kf8.

ii) 5.Rd8†? Kc7 6.hRd6 Re7.

iii) Ka8 6.Ra6. Kc7 6.Kxg7.

"wbKk pursued by wbRr: bK blocks bQ
to put an end to checks. Setting artificial,
with wK in check."

No. 8640 Shamil A.Chobanyan and
Sergei G.Kasparyan
(Erevan)

3rd Hon. Mention

Ka8,Ba2,Sc5,Se3,a5,d6 = Kd8,Qh7,
Sf6,e7 6/4

1.Se6†/i Ke8 2.d7† Sxd7 3.Sc7† Kf8
4.Se6† Ke8 5.Sc7† Kd8 6.Se6† Kc8
7.Sd5/ii Qh1 8.Ka7 Qg1† 9.Ka8 Qg2
10.Ka7 Qf2† 11.Ka8 Qf3 12.Ka7 Qa3
13.Bc4 (a6? Qd6;) wins.

i) 1.Sb7†? Kd7 2.de Qxe7, and if 3.Sc4
Sd5 4.Ka7 Kc6 5.cSd6 Sc7 6.Bc4 Qf8,
or if 3.Sd5 Qf8† 4.Ka7 Sxd5 5.Bxd5
Kc7 6.Be4 Qf2† 7.Ka8 Qe2.

ii) 7.Bd5? Qb1. 7.Bc4? Qe4† 8.Sd5
Qxe6.

"In the course of interesting play Bl
must rest content with a positional
draw, or else part with bQ under pe-
nalty of mate."

No. 8641 Rolf Richter (Oederan)

4th Hon. Mention

Kf8,Ba4,f6,f7 + Kg3,Rc7,Sh1 - 4/3

1.Bc2/i Rxc2/ii 2.Kg8/iii 3.f8Q Rxf8
4.Kxf8 Sf2 5.f7/iv, and now, Sg4 6.Kg7
Se5 7.f8Q, or Se4 6.Ke7 Sg5 7.f8Q,
winning.

i) 1.Kg8? Rxf7 2.Kxf7 Sf2. 1.Bd1? Sf2
2.Bf3 Kxf3 3.Kg8 Rxf7 4.Kxf7 Sg4.
Drawn in both cases.

ii) Sf2 2.Bf5 Kf4 3.Kg8 Rxf7 4.Kxf7
Kxf5 5.Ke7 Sg4 6.f7 Se5 7.f8Q†.

iii) 2.Kg7? Rc7 3.Kg8 Rxf7. Rc8†

iv) 5.Ke7? Sg4 6.f7 Se5 7.f8Q Sg6†.
5.Kg7? Se4 6.f7 Sg5 7.f8Q Se6†.

"There is logic, significance for theory, and a good introduction."

No. 8642 David A Gurgenzidze (Georgia) and Leopold Mitrofanov (Leningrad).

5th Hon. Mention

Ke4,Rd6,Bf4,d2,h4,h7 + Kg7,f2f6,g3 - 6/4

1.Rd7†/i Kh8 2.Kf5 g2/ii 3.Bg5/iii f1Q† 4.Kg6 Qb1† 5.d3 Qb6 6.Rb7 Qd8 7.Rb8 Qxb8 8.Bxf6 mate.

i) 1.Kf5? Kxh7 2.Rd7† Kg8 3.Kg6 Kf8.

ii) f1Q 3.Kg6 Qb1† 4.d3 Qb6 5.Bc7.

iii) 3.Kg6? g1Q† 4.Bg5 Qb1† 5.d3 Qb6 6.Rb7 f1Q 7.Rxb6 Qxd3†.

"An original struggle over focal points."

No. 8643 G.M.Kasparyan

1st Comm.

Kf5,Bd3,Bd8,Se8,f6 + Kh7,Rf8,Bc6 - 5/3

1.Kg5† Kg8 (Kh8;Sd6) 2.Bc4† Kh7 3.f7 Bxe8 (Rxe8;Bf6) 4.Bd3† Kg7 (Kh8;Bf6 mate), and 5.Bf6† Kxf7 6.Bc4 mate.

"Direct play leads to a pair of model mates, one of which is ideal."

No. 8644 Amot M.Egiasaryan (Abovyan, Armenia)

2nd Comm.

Kf1,Rb6,Bh4,a6,b4 = Ka7,Sf4,Sh3,b3,c7 5/5

1.Rb7† Kxa6 (Ka8;Bf6) 2.Rxc7 b2 3.b5† Ka5/i 4.Be1† Kb6/ii 5.Rc1 bcB (bcS;Bd2) 6.Bd2 Bb2 7.Bc3 Ba3 8.Bb4 Bxb4 stalemate.

i) Kb6 4.Bd8 b1Q† 5.Rc1†.

ii) Ka4 5.Rc4† and 6.Rb4.

"Two stalemates with distinct motivation, but the end-positions are practically there to start with."

No. 8645 Iosif Krikheli (Georgia)

3rd Comm.

Ke7,Ra3,b3 + Kh4,Rc5,d4 - 3/3

1.Ra4 Rd5/i 2.Ke6 Rd8 3.Ke5 Kg3 4.Rxd4 Rb8 5.Rd3†/ii Kf2 6.Kd4 Ke2

7.Rh3 Kd2 8.Rh2† Kc1 9.b4 Rxb4† 10.Kc3 wins.

i) Rb5 2.Rxd4† Kg3 3.b4 (Rd3†? Kf4;) Kf3 4.Kd6 wins.

ii) 5.b4? Kf3 6.Rh4 Ke3 7.Kd5 Kd3 8.Rh3† Kc2, 'a theoretical draw'.

"Fine tuning of a known R-ending idea."

No. 8646 Gregor Werner (Worms)

4th Comm.

Kc4,Qc7,Bf3,e5,g2,g3 + Kg5,Bf8,Bg4, e6,e7,g6,g7,h2,h6 - 6/9

1.Kb5/i h1Q 2.Qc4 Bxf3/ii 3.Qf4† Kh5 4.Qxf3† Kg5 5.Qf4† Kh5 6.Kc4 g5 7.Qf7† g6 8.g4† Kh4 9.Qf2† Kxg4 10.Qf3† Kh4 11.g3† wins.

i) 1.Qc5? h1Q 2.Qe3† Kh5 3.Bxg4† Kxg4 4.Qf3† Kg5 5.Qe3† Kg4 (Kh5? Qf4) 6.Qf4† Kh5 draw.

ii) Qb1† 3.Kc6 Qf5 4.Qc1† Kh5 5.Qh1† Kg5 6.Qh4 mate, but not here 3.Ka6? Qa1†, nor 3.Kc5? Qg1† 4.Kc6 Bxf3†.

"Win of bQ by discovery follows zug-wang due to step backwards (6.Kc4!) by wK."

No. 8647 Jan van Reek (Netherlands)

5th Commended

Kd6,Rc2,Bg2,e5 = Kb1,Rb5,Bc1,a2,a3 4/5

1.Be4 Rxe5/i 2.Kxe5 a1Q† 3.Ke6/ii Bd2 (Bb2;Re2†) 4.Kf5/iii a2/iv 5.Rxd2† Kc1 6.Rc2† (Rg2? Qb2;) Kd1 7.Rg2/v Qh8 8.Rxa2 Qh7† (Qf8†;Ke5) 9.Ke5 Qg7† (Qe7†;Kd4) 10.Kd6 Qf6† 11.Kc5 Qe7† (Qc3†;Kd6) 12.Kd4 Qb4† 13.Ke5 draw.

i) Rb4 2.Rc4† Kb2 3.Rxb4† Kc3 4.Rc4† Kxc4 5.Bd5†. Be3 2.Re2†. Rb6† 2.Rc6†. Bh6 2.Rh2† Ka1 3.Bd5 Rxd5† 4.Kxd5 Kb1 5.Rxh6 a1Q 6.Rh1†. Rb2 2.Rc3† Ka1 3.Rxc1† Rb1 4.Rc2.

ii) 3.Kf5? Bd2 4.Rxd2† Kc1 5.Rc2† Kd1 6.Rg2 Qd4 7.Ra2 Qc4 8.Bb1 Kc1.

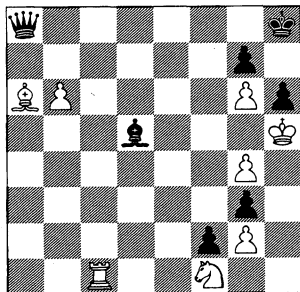
3.Kd5? Qb2 4.Rxb2† Kxb2.
 iii) 4.Rxd2†? Kc1 5.Rc2† Kd1. 4.Kd5?
 Qb2 5.Rxb2† Kxb2.
 iv) Qb2 5.Rxb2† Kxb2 6.Bd5. Qd4
 5.Rc4† Qxe4† 6.Rxe4.
 v) 7.Rh2(£2)? Qg7 8.Rxa2 Qf7†.
 "An 'anti-domination' in which 7.Rg2!
 stands out."

'Troitzky-125 MT'

Leninskoe Znamya (Tver)
 1990

Judge: Oleg Pervakov (Moscow)
 Number of entries: 39 by 31 compo-
 sers. After close examination, 27 valid
 entries remained. The entry from R.
 Bryukhanov (Kansk) was deemed an
 outright plagiarism.
 The studies award has two sections, the
 first with 'free' theme, the second 'after
 Troitzky' themes.
 From: V.A.Krivenko.
 Missing solutions were added by IM
 Colin Crouch.
 The Commendeds are not presented in
 EG.

No. 8648 Yu.Roslov
 1st Prize, 'free theme section', Lenin-
 skoe znamya (Tver), 1990

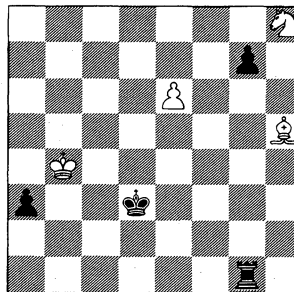


Win 8/7

No. 8648: Yu.Roslov (Leningrad). 1.
 Rc8† Bg8 2.b7 Qxc8 3.bcB (bcS? Bc4);
 Bc4 4.Sd2(e3) f1Q 5.Sxf1 Bxf1 6.Bxf1
 Kg8. Oleg Pervakov (Moscow) in his
 award comments that after content-ful
 bloodletting, in the course of which
 Black has twice played for stalemate
 and White has replied with underpro-
 motion and non-capture, we arrive at
 an extraordinary endgame of a pair of
 white light bishops (h8 is a dark squa-
 re) seemingly with no winning pros-
 pects. But watch what follows. 7.g5 hg
 8.Bh3!!/i Kf8 9.Kg4 Ke7 10.Kf5! g4
 (else Bg4) 11.Ke5, and the culminating
 manoeuvre stalemates the black king
 and forces the losing capture. 11...Kf8
 12.Kd6 Kg8 13.Bc4† Kf8 14.Bd5 Ke8
 15.Ke6 Kf8 16.Kd7 gh 17.gh g2 18.Bxg2
 and finally wins easily.

i) Had 7.Bd3? been played we would
 have seen Kf8 8.g5 hg 9.Bh3 Ke7 10.
 Kg4 Kf6 11.Be4 Ke5 12.Kf3 g4† 13.Ke3
 Kf6, and a draw after 14.Kf4 gh 15.gh
 g2 16.Bxg2 Kxg6.

No. 8649 V.Anufriev and B.Gusev
 2nd Prize, Troitzky-125 MT

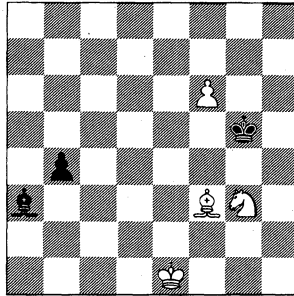


Win 4/4

No. 8649: V.Anufriev (Tula) 1.Kb3
 Rb1†/i 2.Ka2 Rb8 3.Sg6/ii Ke4 4.e7
 Re8/iii 5.Kb1/iv Rb8† 6.Ka1 Re8
 7.Ka2 Kd4/v 8.Bd1 Kc5 9.Ba4, and it's
 all over.

i) Re1 2.Bf7 g5 3.Sg6 g4 4.e7 g3 5.e8Q Rxe8 6.Bxe8 g2 7.Sf4†.
 ii) 3.Sf7? Re8 4.Bg4 Kd4 5.Sd6 Rxe6 6.Bxe6 Ke5 draws.
 iii) Kf5 5.Sf8 Kf6 6.Sd7†. If Kd5 5.Sh4.
 iv) One might well have thought W was in zugzwang. 5.Kxa3? Ra8† 6.Kb4 Kf5 7.Sf8 Kf6 8.e8Q Rxe8 9.Bxe8 Ke7. Or 5.Bd1? Kf5 6.Ba4 Kxg6 7.Bxe8† Kf6. Or 5.Bg4? Kd5 6.Bd7 Rxe7 7.Sxe7† Kd6. While 5.Ka1? a2 is an evident draw.
 v) But now Bl is in zugzwang. Ke3 8.Sh4. Or Kd5 8.Sf4†. Or Kf5 8.Sh4†. And wSf8 wins if bR moves. Now the f5 square is a long way from bK. "wK's subtle manoeuvre sets up an original position of zugzwang based on forks and royal lunges using practically the whole chessboard."

No. 8650 **S.Berlov**
 3rd Prize, Troitzky-125 MT



Win 4/3

No. 8650: S.Berlov (Leningrad). In the introduction we find three subtleties favouring Bl. 1.f7 b3/i 2.Bd5 b2 3.Se4† Kg6 4.Sd2/ii Bb4 5.Kf2/iii Bxd2 6.f8Q b1Q. And now we have three subtleties favouring W. 7.Bf7† (No.1) Kh7 8. Qg8† Kh6 9.Qh8† (No.2) Kg5 10.Qg7† Kh4 11.Qg3 mate (No.3), while if Kf4 11.Qg3† Ke4 12.Bg6†.
 i) 2.Sf1? b2 3.Sd2 Bb4 4.Ke2 Bxd2

5.f8Q b1Q and draws.
 ii) 4.Sc3? Bb4 5.Kf2 Bxc3, and W is unable to play 10.Qg7†.
 iii) 5.Ke2? and there is no 11.Qg3† (or mate).
 "... a memorable study. Observe the airy setting."

No. 8651 **T.Khamitov** (Kazan).

1st Hon. Mention
 Kg8,Rb7,b6,d4 + Ke7,Rg2,b5,d7,g7 - 4/5

1.Ra7 Rg6/i 2.Ra6 Rf6 3.b7 Rf8† 4.Kxg7 Rb8 5.d5/ii Rxb7/iii 6.Rf6 Kd8 (d6;Rf7†) 7.d6 Kc8 8.Rf8 mate.
 i) Kd6 2.Rc7, followed by 3.Rc8 and b7.
 ii) 5.Rb6? d5 6.Rxb5 Kd6 7.Rb6† Kc7 draw.
 iii) d6 6.Rb6 Kd7 7.Rxb5 wins, Kc7 8.Kf7 Kd7 9.Rb1 Kc7 10.Ke7.

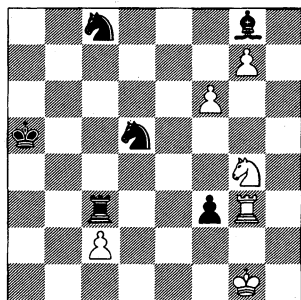
No. 8652 **V.Ryabtsev** (Enakievo)
 2nd Hon. Mention
 Ke3,Rc6,Se4,b3 + Kb5,Ba2,Se7,d7 -4/4
 1.Rc2 Bxb3 (Sd5†;Kd4) 2.Rb2 Ka4 3.Sc5† Kb4 4.Sxb3 Kc3 5.Rb1 Kc2 6.Sd2 Sd5† 7.Kd4, and Sc7 8.Rb7 Se6† 9.Ke5 Kxd2 10.Rxd7† wins, or Se7 8.Rb7 Sc6† 9.Kc5.

No. 8653 **L.Palguev** (Orsha)
 3rd Hon. Mention
 Kf6,Bf3,Se5,e6 + Kg8,Qf1 - 4/2
 1.e7 is clear, but after Qa6†,; all of: 2. Sc6, 2.Bc6 and 2.Kg5 have their points, but none seems conclusive. For example: 2.Kg5 Qb5 (Qc8;Bc6) 3.Bd5† Kg7, and Bl holds on.

Section 2, 'Troitzky' themes

No. 8654: S.Tkachenko (Bolgrad, Odesa region). 1.f7/i Bxf7 2.Sh6 Sd6 (for f2†;) 3. Rg5 Be6 4. g8Q/ii Bxg8 5. Sxg8

No. 8654 S.Tkachenko (Bolgrad,
Odessa region)
1st Prize, Troitzky-125 MT



Draw 6/6

Rc5 6.Sf6 f2† 7.Kxf2 Sxf6 8.Rxc5† Kb6/iii 9.Rd5/iv Sxd5 10.c4 (tempo-gain) S(d5)- 11.c5†, and wcP has succeeded in committing harakiri. "A beautiful final position bringing prominence to Troitzky's work, leaving an excellent impression. If only the introductory play slotted in better with the attention-grabbing final position."

i) 1.Kf2? Sd6 2.Rxf3 Se4† 3.Kg2 Rxf3 4.Kxf3 dSxf6 5.Sh6 Bd5 6.c4 Sd2† wins.

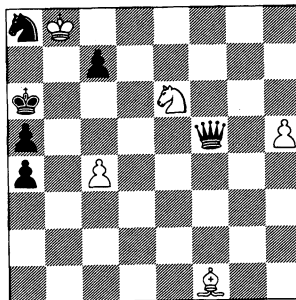
ii) Bl has a hard time winning, but win he does, after 4.Re5? Sc4 5.Rxe6 Rxc2 6.g8Q/v f2† 7.Kg2 dSe3† 8.Kg3 f1Q 9.Qa8† Kb4 10.Qb7† Kc3 11.Qg7† Kd3, and 12.Qg6† Kd2, or 12.Qd7† Ke2.

iii) Bl's plan against W's powerful 6.Sf6 is now clear: to win the 0006.10 Troitzky endgame. How does W have the last word?

iv) But whyever not 9.Rb5†, surely equally effective? wcP reaches c5, and that is enough to draw.*

v) 6.Sf5 Rg2† 7.Kh1 Rg5 8.Re1 Rh5† 9.Kg1 f2† 10.Kxf2 Rxf5†.

No. 8655 V.Pankov
2nd Prize, Troitzky-125 MT



Win 5/6

No. 8655: V.Pankov (Moscow). 1.Bd3 Qf3/i 2.Sc5† Kb6 3.Sd7† Ka6 (Kc6; Se5†) 4.Be4 Qb3† (Qxe4;Sc5†) 5.Kxa8 Qb4/ii 6.Sb8†/iii Kb6 7.c5†, and either Kxc5 8.Sa6†, or Qxc5 8.Sd7†, winning. We hope readers do not feel we have been spoon-feeding them with forks.

i) Qxd3 2.Sc5†. If Qh3 2.Sf4.

ii) Qxc4 6.Bd3 Qxd3 7.Sc5†. Or Qb2 6.Sc5† Kb6 7.Sxa4†.

iii) 6.h6? c6 7.Bxc6 Qxc4 8.h7 Qxc6†.

"The composer has developed a Troitzky study (1924):

Kc8,Ld2,Sf6,b4,d4,e2 + Kb6,Qg1,a6, b5,e5 - 6/5

The classic-romantic master was fond of play with minor pieces against bQ."

No. 8656 D.Gurgenidze (Georgia)

Hon. Mention

Kc8,a5,b7,e5,h5 = Kg8,Rg7,a3,a7,b5, e7,h6 5/7

1.b8Q a2 2.Kb7† Kh7 (Kf7;e6†) 3.Qf8 e6†/i 4.Ka6 a1Q 5.Qf1 Qxe5/ii 6.Qf5† ef draw.

i) a1Q 4.Qf5† Kh8 5.Qf8† Kh7 6.Qf5† Kg8 7.Qc8†.

ii) Other bQ moves are met by check on b1-h7 diagonal.

No. 8657 V.Vlasenko (Kharkov region, Ukraine)

Hon. Mention

Kh7,a6,e5 = Kg3,Sc2,Sg2,a7 3/4

1.e6 Sf4 2.e7 Sd5 3.e8S Sd4 4.Kg7/i Kg4 5.Sd6 Sb6 6.Kg6 (Kf6? Kf4;) Kf4 7.Kf6 draw.
i) 4.Sd6? Se7 5.Kg7 eSf5†.

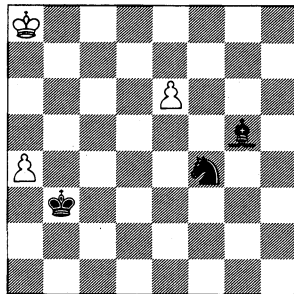
ARTICLES

THE LOGICAL STUDY

H.W. Muzerie

The phrase 'logical combination' reminds us of thematic tries, critical moves and Romans, Hamburgers, Dresdeners, Münchenerers and Swiss. Although we occasionally encounter these 'citizens' in studies (S01), the problem offers a more appropriate framework for the portrayal of such contraptions.

S01. V. Tjavlovski, 1953



Draw

3/3

1. e7 Be7 2. a5 Se6 3. a6 Sd8 4. Kb8 Bc5 5. Kc7 Sf7 6. Kb7 Sd6 7. Kc6 = (7. .. Kc4 8. a7).

A full-blooded Roman. 1. a5? Se6 is a win for black. The logical 'Vorplan' 1. e7 Be7 replaces the adequate defence 3. .. Be3 by 4. .. Bc5, which allows a double attack.

For the study one might consider using

an adapted approach to the concept of logic.

Here is a possibility:

* The position needs a small and single adjustment prior to white's enforcement of a draw or win.

A series of one or more double moves (i.e. white & black) has as its sole purpose to make the necessary adjustment, through black play.

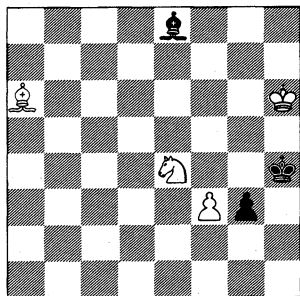
* The purpose of the preparatory moves is not obvious; only the subsequent play brings the explanation.

* The logic makes a stronger impact if more emphasis lies on indirect moves, orthodox purity of aim ('Einzweckigkeit') and seemingly insignificant consequences of long-winded manoeuvres.

The Logical Study's counterpart is the so-called New-Russian Study, with its accumulation of effect and battle at

close range in which immediate threats dictate the course of affairs and the contestants hardly get a chance to be concerned with the final outcome.

S02. E. Pogosjanz, 1961

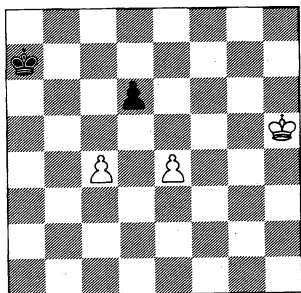


Win 4/3

1. Bf1 Bb5 2. Bg2 Bf1 3. Bf1 g2 4. Sg3.

By contrast the unobtrusive gestures of the logical study evoke the contemplative quiet of thin air and wide-open spaces. There is plenty of room for polishing details and minimal effect of time-consuming means.

S03. A. Mandler, 1929

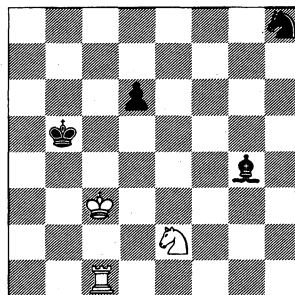


Win 3/2

1. Kg6 Ka6 2. Kg7 Ka7 3. Kg8 Ka8 4. c5.

After 1. c5? the pawns promote at the same time. After the 'Vorplan' 1-3. K-g8 K-a8 white promotes with check. The black king is remotely controlled within a system of corresponding squares. After 3. .. Ka8 the white king might as well be replaced on h5. If not, there would be no indirect manoeuvre (no purity of aim) and no logic.

S04. A. Wijnans, 1938



Win 3/4

1. Sd4 Kc5 2. Rg1 Bd7 3. Rg7 Ba4 4. Ra7 Bd1 5. Ra5 Kb6 6. Ra1 Bg4 7. Rg1 Bd7 8. Rg7 Ba4 9. Kb4 Bd1 10. Rg1 Bh5 11. Rh1

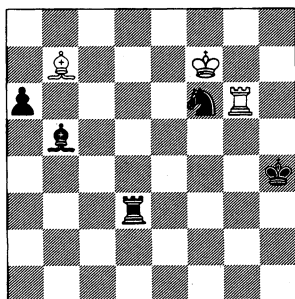
The sole purpose of the Vorplan 2-6 is 5. .. Kb6, which frees b4 for the white king (9. Kb4) in order to prevent 10. .. Ba4.

Let us look at some special study effects.

A white switchback is an indirect manoeuvre. Black can prefer a weakening move in order to avoid repetition of moves - a type of decoy unknown in problems.

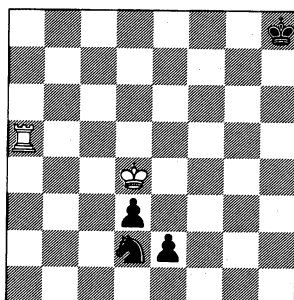
Solution S05: 1. Rh6 Kg5 2. Rg6 Kh5 3. Ba6 Be8 4. Kf6 Rd6 5. Ke7 Rg6 6. Bc4 =. With his king on h4, Be8 does not have to guard f7.

S05. B. Sivak, 1974



Draw 3/5

S06. P. Heuäcker, 1956



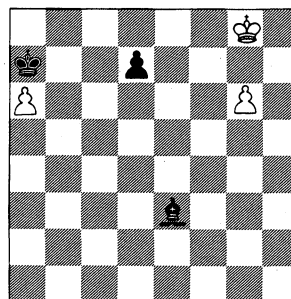
Draw 2/4

- 1. Ra1? Sb1 - +
- 1. Re5? Se4
- 1. Ra8 =

Black can escape from the checks but loses one of his winning S-moves: 4. .. Kf4 5. Re5 = or 6. .. Kb6 7. Ra1. Derives its logical flavour from the long checking series.

In orthodox problems a weakening produces mate; the study can do with more subtle (intermediary) objectives, e.g. the gain of a tempo. A modest weakening with a humble effect makes the ideal logical combination.

S07. H. Mesman, 1959



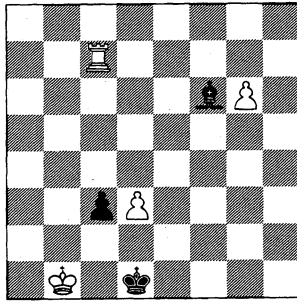
Draw 3/3

1. Kf7 Bh6 2. Kg8 d5 3. Kh7 Bf8 4. Kg8 Ba3 5. Kf7 Bb2 6. Ke6 =.
After 1. Kf7 black has a choice between a strong (Bh6) and a weak defense (Bd4). The 'Vorplan' 1-4 moves the bishop from e3 to a3, which leaves only the inadequate defense in the form of Bb2 (this theme is called 'Beugung'). Bb2 provides white with the missing tempo for catching up with the pawn (2. .. d5 makes no progress as e6 becomes accessible for the white king!).

In indirect manoeuvres the indirect moves are only a means to an end. Even more indirect is a move transference: the white move does not appear at all. Move transference is a logical 'Vorplan' (German word for the preparatory plan that changes the position in such a way that an original obstacle is removed or circumvented).

Solution S08: 1. d4 Bd4 2. Rc4 Bg7 3. Rc5 Bd4 4. Rc7 Kd2 5. g7 Bg7 6. Rd7
Here the logical combination and the transfer of moves start on the second move. Immediately 2. g7? is refuted by 2. .. c2 =. White needs to capture this pawn with check (2-4. .. Kd2).

S08. C. McSheehy, 1976

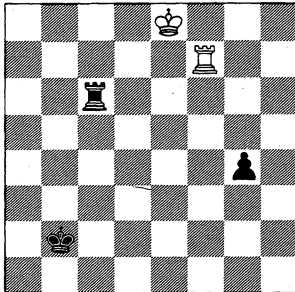


Win 4/3

The introductory sacrifice 1. d4 opens the d-file (Lloyd annihilation).

Closely related to move transference is a manoeuvre in which white drops a tempo before a position of mutual zugzwang occurs, so that it is black's move at the critical moment.

S09. N. Grigoriev, 1937

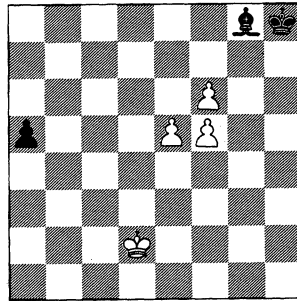


Draw 2/3

1. Rf5 g3 2. Rg5 Rc3 3. Kf7 Kc2 4. Kg6 Kd2 5. Kh5 Ke2 6. Kh4 Kf2 7. Kh3 Rf3 8. Rg4. Only now the purpose of 1. Rf5 becomes clear. After the obvious 1. Rf4? g3 2. Rg4 it would be white's move. The detour R-f5-g5-g4 loses a tempo. 8. .. Rf8 9. Rf4 Rf4 stalemate.

The anti-critical .. Rf8 is the decisive weakening move. With the rook on f3 black could counter 9. Rf4 with 9. .. g2. Being in check black has only the drawing move 9. .. Rf4.

S10. M. Liburkin, 1947

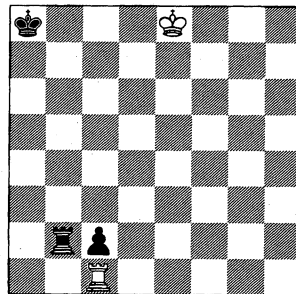


Win 4/3

1. e6 a4 2. Kd1 a3 3. Kc1 Kh7 4. Kb1 Kh6 5. Ka1 Kh7 6. Ka2 +. Not 2. Kc1/Kc3? a3 3. Kb1/Kb3 Bh7. 1. e6 threatens 2. Kc3. 2. Kd1 a3 is an indirect 'Vorplan'. So is 5. Ka1 Kh7. 3 & 5. .. Kh7 are obstructions.

An extra dimension appears if both players try to be the last one to enter the zugzwang area.

S11. J. Vancura, 1926



Draw 2/3

Kd3-Kb3 is mutual zugzwang: white to move is a win for black. The zugzwang territory consists of the b- and d-file: 1. Kd8? Kb8 - +. White sheds a tempo by entering the territory via d2 (or by means of a horizontal side-step in case black enters sooner; e.g. 1. Ke7 Kb7 2. Kd7 =). The thematic line is a sustained mutual 'space out' on squares outside the territory.

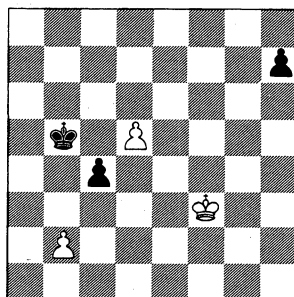
1. Ke7 Ka7 2. Ke6 Ka6 3. Ke5 Ka5 4. Ke4 Ka4 5. Ke3 Ka3 6. Kd2 Kb3 7. Kd3 = (7. .. Ra2 8. Kd2 Ra8 9. Rc2 Rd8 10. Kc1).

During the 'space out' there is neither zugzwang nor opposition - appearance notwithstanding. The first indirect move is 6. Kd2. We suggest to consider this study logical because of its style.

The manipulation of time, in problems mostly absent, is an inexhaustible study-theme. Whether the play should be considered logical depends on style, taste and imagery.

S102.

M. Zinar, 1986



Draw

White is coping with the distant free pawn. After the exchange of d- and h-pawn it is a draw provided white was the first one to capture (please check). White can shorten the distance to the black pawn through promotion-threats

with the d-pawn. The following lines show progressive degrees of refinement.

a) 1. Kg4? Kc5 2. Kh5 Kd5 - + (two tempi short)

b) 1. Kf4? Kb6 2. Kg5 Kc5 - + (one tempo short)

c) 1. Ke4 Kb6 2. Ke5? Kc7 3. Ke6 Kd8 4. Kf7 Kd7 5. Kg7 h5 - +

d) 1. Ke4 Kb6 2. Kd4 h5 3. Ke5 Kc7 4. Kf5? Kd6 - + (one tempo)

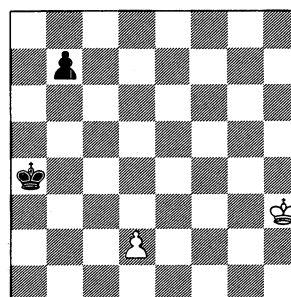
e) 1. Ke4 Kb6 2. Kd4 h5 3. Ke5 Kc7 4. Ke6 Kd8 5. Kf5 =

After the weakening move 2. .. h5 the pawn, when attacked from the left, can no longer escape (vide c). 4. Ke6 costs a tempo, but extends black's itinerary to d5 by two moves. 2. Kd4 (threat Kc4) and 4. Ke6 (threat Ke7) are indirect. In total and on balance white gains two tempi.

To a certain extent time and distance are exchangeable.

S13.

J. Moravec, 1952



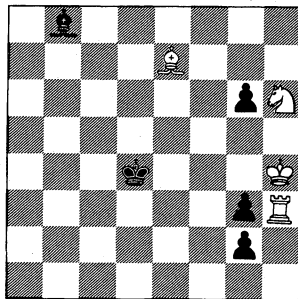
Draw

2/2

1. Kg4 b5 2. d4 b4 3. d5 Kb5 4. d6 Kc6 5. Kf5 Kd6 6. Ke4 =. The (fragmented) indirect 'Vorplan' p--d6 K--d6 chases away the king, to where he can no longer support his pawn or get in the way of the white king.

One method to gain time is transplanting an exchange to another segment of the board.

S14. H. Steniczka, 1967



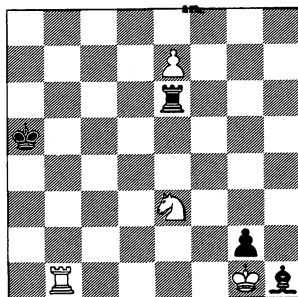
Draw 4/5

1. Sf5 gf5 (the sacrifice is not pure as the knight has to go if white wants stalemate) 2. Bd8 Kc5 3. Rg3 Bg3 4. Kh3 Bc7 5. Be7 Bd6 6. Bd6 Kd6 7. Kg2 =.

Without the 'Vorplan' 2. Bd8 Kc5 the black bishop would have been exchanged on e5 (- +).

4. .. Bh4 5. Bh4 g1Q 6. Bf2 and stalemate.

S15. R. Réti, 1924



Win 4/4

A lesser known study by Réti, but one

of his best.

1. Sd5? Ka4 2. Rc1 Re5 3. Rc4 Kb5 4. Re4 Re4 5. Sc3 Kc6 6. Se4 Kd7 =.

White has to move the exchange to a lower rank.

1. Sf5 Ka4 2. Sd4 Re4 3. Ra1 Kb4 4. Rc1 Ka3 5. Rc3 Kb4 5. Rc3 Kb4 (5. .. Ka4 6. Rc4) 6. Re3 + (4. .. Ka5 5. Rc5 +).

(1. Sf5 Re2 2. Sd4 Re3 3. Ra1 Kb6 4. Sf5 Re6 5. Sd6 +

2. .. Re4 3. Sb3 +

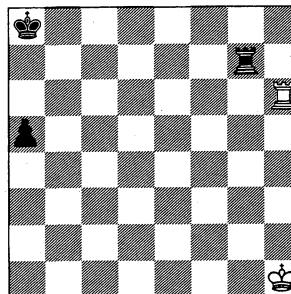
1. .. Re4 2. Sd4 Ka6 3. Sc2 +

1. .. Ka6 2. Sd6 Re7 3. Ra1 +)

A logical combination?

And so on. In problem-composition the demarcation of the realm of logic is not an easy task; for the study it is well-nigh impossible. The point is indirect study-moves are much too commonplace to carry the logic of a study alone. As to the necessary additional elements and ornaments - and their intensity - tastes may differ widely. S16 seems to be a borderline case.

S16. G. Nadareishvili, 1974



Draw

1. Rh5 a4 2. Rh8 Kb7 3. Rh4 a3 4. Rh3 a2 5. Ra3 =. The pawn has to be brought beyond the reach of the black king before the interference of Kb7.

Not 4. Ra4? Rg3 5. Kh2 Rc3 6. Kg2 Kb6 7. Kf2 Kb5 8. Ra8 Kb4 9. Ke2 Kb3 10.
Kd2 Kb2 - +
Not 1. Ra6? Ra7 2. Re6 a4 3. Kg2 a3 4. Re1 a2 5. Ra1 Kb7 6. Kf2 Kb6 7. Ke2 Kb5
8. Kd2 Kb4 9. Kc2 Ka3 - +
Or 1. Rh5 Ra7 2. Kg2 a4 3. Kf2 a3 4. Rh1 a2 5. Ra1 Kb7 6. Ke2 Kb6 7. Kd2 Kb5
8. Kc2 Kb4 9. Kb2 =.

FIDE IGM DR GIA NADEREISHVILI

John Roycroft

Gia Nadareishvili, who succumbed to his third heart attack, in his beloved and scenic Tbilisi shortly after his 70th birthday, was the man who single-handed put Georgia on the endgames studies map. His composing genius and energy accomplished this for his numerically small nation to leave the double legacy of a flourishing school of talented study composers and a series of remarkable books - written in Georgian and Russian, though none in English. In 1975 he organised, hosted and toasted the FIDE PCCC meeting in Tbilisi, an eye-opening and emotional experience for all who experienced it, and an exhausting one for Gia himself. There he introduced his country and its traditions - whose legendary hospitality is based on the belief that travellers come from God - to the world. At that meeting Gia, not yet a delegate, was elected to non-voting PCCC 'expert for studies', succeeding Britain's Harold Lommer who had occupied the position, a counter-balance to a problemist-dominated Commission, since its inception. The new responsibilities obliged Gia, willingly enough, to manage the studies in the protracted FIDE Album selection tourneys. After Viktor Czepizhny's unfortunate experience in Graz the USSR troika appointed as delegate Gia, who had the eleventh hour triumph at Budapest in 1988 of securing the creation of the Studies Sub-Committee, on a vote that was almost unanimous. This coup no doubt swung matters in his favour, when, for the first time, a non-Russian was made Chairman of the 'All-Union' Soviet Commission for Chess Composition. This is just one example of how he succeeded in walking the tightrope of a Georgian in the Russian milieu, a tightrope outsiders glimpsed only rarely, such as on being told that the Soviet delegate simply had to go back with one 'positive' achievement, better with two, the implication being that otherwise he would be replaced. At subsequent PCCC meetings the sub-committee has felt guided by the global vision of Gia's original agenda, whether or not he was there in person.

Gia's composing career, with an output of 400 studies (he seems to have composed no problems), began in 1938 and culminated in the coveted and rare (extremely rare for studies alone) GM title in 1980. As a composer his imagination, originality and Spartan technique are models - as if anyone could follow them.

Gia knew only the Georgian and Russian languages. On formal occasions his intended meaning was not always accurately conveyed by the interpreter to his audience or conversation partner. But no one could mistake his warmth, amounting at times to heat, his strength of personality, his courage, his mission. He leaves behind his ethnologist widow Nanauli, his son Tsulik who is taking his father's professional path into neurology, and his philologist daughter Ketino.

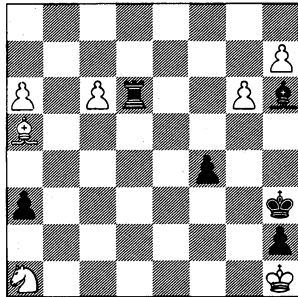
SILLY THEMES

Jan van Reek

Monty Python had a Department of Funny Walks, as John Cleese wonderfully demonstrated. We should establish a Department of Silly Themes, where study composers apply problem themes. How entertaining the resulting monstrosities can be, shows the work of Korolkov.

Popular are interference themes with sacrifices. A study with a *Novotny interference* is relatively easy to compose (a piece is placed on the junction of the diagonal and rank or file of two hostile pieces, which interferes with the threats of both pieces across the junction). Kazanchyev showed a repeated Novotny.

1. Alexander Kazanchyev
1st prize *Chigorin Memorial*, 1949



Draw

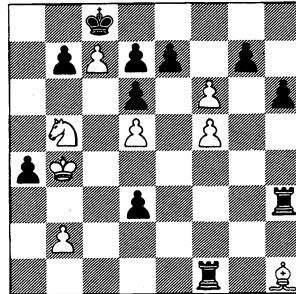
7/6

1. Sc2 Bg7/I 2. c7 Rc6 3. a7 Rxc2/II 4. Bd2 a2 5. a8Q a1Q 6. Qxa1 Bxa1 7. c8Q! Rxc8 8. Bc3! (Novotny) Rb8 9. Bb2 (Novotny) Rd8 10. Bd4 (Novotny) Re8 11. Be5 (Novotny)
I) 1. .. Rxc6?! 2. Bb6 Rd6 3. Bd4 Bg7 4. c7
II) 3. .. a2 4. Bc3! and a Novotny, for if 4. Bxc3 5. a8Q a1Q 6. Sxa1! or 4. .. Rxc3 5. a8Q a1Q 6. Qxa1!

In a *Plachutta interference* a piece is placed on the junction of a rank and

file or two diagonals of hostile pieces with interferences. Multiple Plachutta's were a favourite theme of the Dutch composers Kok and Marwitz. The former set a sort of record.

2. Jan Marwitz
2nd prize *Ceskoslovensky Sach*, 1962



Win

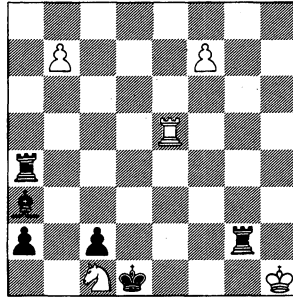
8/11

1. Ka5 d2/I 2. Bf3! d1Q 3. Bxd1 Rh2 /II 4. fxe7 Re1 5. Be2!
I) 1. .. Rh2 2. fxg7 3. Bg2!
1. .. Rh4 2. fxe7 Re1 3. Be4!
II) 3. .. Rh4 4. fxg7 Rg1 5. Bg4!
Five Plachutta-interferences are included in one study.

It occurred to me that the ideas of the Novotny and Plachutta themes can be combined.

In a *Plavotny* a piece is placed on the junction of a rank, file and diagonal with interferences of three threats across the junction. The next study is the first example.

3. Jan van Reek



Draw 5/6

1. Sxa2!/I c1Q!/II Rank clearance. 2. Sxc1/III Rb2/IV 3. Re1†!!/V Kxe1 4. Sd3† Kf1! 5. Sb4!! Plavotny (the threats were mate and two captures after promotions) 5. .. R2xb4/VI 6. f8Q† Rf4 7. Qxf4† Rxf4 8. b8Q Rh4† 9. Qh2 and interference.

I) 1. b8Q? a1Q 2. Kxg2 Qd4 and a mate attack.

II) 1. .. Rg3 2. Rd5† Ke2 3. Re5† and the b-pawn promotes when the king enters the fourth rank.

1. .. Rg7 2. Rd5† Ke2 3. Re5† Kd3 4. Rd5† Kc4 and 5. Rh5 or 5. b8Q

III) 2. Rd5†? Rd2 3. Sxc1 Rh4† 4. Kg1 Rg4† and 5. .. Rxd5

IV) 2. .. Rg3 3. Rh5!

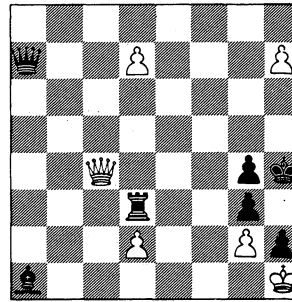
V) 3. Re3? Rh4† 4. Kg1 Bc5

VI) 5. .. Rf2 6. b8Q Rxb4 7. Qg3 Rxf7 8. Qd3† Kf2 9. Qc2†

Threats on two diagonals and a rank or file are interfered in a *Nochutta*. The

next scheme is an example.

4. Jan van Reek



Draw 6/7

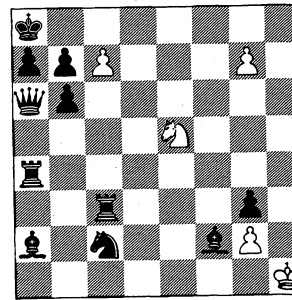
1. Qd4!/I A Nochutta. Qxd4 2. 2. d8Q† /II Qxd8 3. h8Q† Bxh8 stalemate.

I) 1. h8Q? Bxh8 2. Qd4 Rxd4!

II) 2. h8Q†? Qxh8 3. d8Q† Rxd8 and no stalemate.

In the *chaos theme* threats on two diagonals, a rank and a file are interfered.

5. Jan van Reek



Draw 5/11

1. Sc4! Chaos interference: two mate and two capture threats are countered. 1. .. Qxc4 2. g8Q†! Qxg8 3. c8Q† and stalemate.

ANALYTICAL NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS

A new column could be started by the response of readers. If the response remains high, this column will appear regularly in E G.

Virgil Nestorescu and Alain Pallier mentioned the anticipation of S. Tkachenko, 1st prize SSZ 1989/90 (EG #8424) by A. Hildebrand, Sp. H.M. Lewandowski J.T. 1987 (EG#7530).

Virgil Nestorescu found the refutation of W. Naef, 3rd prize SSZ 1989/90 (EG #8426) by 4. .. Kd3! 5. Kg2 (5. Rb3† Kd4 6. Rb5 Ke4!) 5. .. Ke3!! 6. Kg1 (6. Kf1 Kf3 7. Rf5† Ke4 8. Rb5 Se3†; 6. Kh3 Ke4!) 6. .. Kf3† 7. Kf1 Se3† 8. Ke1 Bd4 9. Rb3 b6

Dr. John Nunn found the refutation of G. Nekhaev, Comm. Birnov Memorial, 1990 (EG#8404): 2. .. Sa2! and draws according to the computer data base (the solutions of EG#8403 and 8404 were presented in the wrong order).

A reader send the following analytical notes:

EG#8242 (D. Gurgenedze, 2nd H.M. SN, 1989): 2. .. Qc5† 3. Bg5 Qxg5† 4. Kxg5 b1Q = and refutes.

EG#8260 (V.N. Dolgov, 2nd prize I.A. Kan M.T., 1991): The line 3. .. Rh6† 4. Kb5 Rh5† 5. Ka4 Rh7 6. Ka3 Ra7† 7. Kb2 Sa4† 8. Kb3 should be added.

EG#8281 (R. Brieger, Comm. Mugnos Memorial, 1987-91): 3. .. Sf3 4. Sfe6† Kh8 = and refutes.

EG#8317 (N. Mukhin, Sp. Comm. Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1988): The line 1. .. Kg7 2. Rxe7 Bd3† 3. Kg4 f2 4. Bg3! Be2† 5. Kh4 Bxg3† 6. Kxg3 f1Q 7. Rxf7† should be added.

Alain Pallier send a long list of anticipations and comments:

EG#4226 (T. Sarkssian, 5th prize J.T. of Soviet Armenia, 1980; award: Nov. 1980) is the same as EG#4400 (E. Seduni, 7th Comm. Seneca M.T., 1978; award: Dec. 1980).

EG#5031 (I. Bondar, 3rd prize KIEV 1500, 1982) got a fourth place in the first championship of Byelorussia in 1980).

EG#5170 and EG#6260 by P. Benko were later published in Chess Life (EG#7163 and EG#7164).

EG#5518 (D. Gurgenedze, 7th H.M. Canadian Chess Chat, 1980) is similar to EG#5145 (Azerbaijan Open 1979 by the same composer).

EG#5854 (M. Matous, Special prize Sachove Umenie, 1983) is similar to EG#3807 (original by the same composer).

EG#6049 (A.P. Kouznetsov, D. Godes and V.I. Neishtadt, 2nd prize Chervony Gornik, 1985) is similar to EG#4933 (A.P. Kouznetsov and V.I. Neishtadt, 2nd prize Schach, 1979-89).

EG#6175 (A. Ivanov, 2nd H.M. Victory Ty of RSFSR, 1985) is anticipated by L. Kubbel, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1936.

EG#6199 (Gia Nadareishvili, Commended 64, 1984) is anticipated by E. Pogoyants, Europe Echecs, April 1977 (No. 220).

EG#6200 (V. Kozyrev, Commended 64, 1984) is anticipated by EG#5229 (I. Silaev, 3rd prize Grzeban J.T., 1982).

EG#6339 (A.J. Pollard, 2nd prize Chess Life, 1984/5) is anticipated by EG#4800 (4th H.M. Rubinstein M.T., 1972 by the same composer).

EG 89 article by A. Khait pp. 232-3: In K11 (Khait), 1984 the move 9. Kf6 wins also..

EG#6601 (V. Neidze, 1st prize Golden Fleece Ty, 1986) is comparable with EG#5715 (A. Bor, Prize Sahs {Judge: V. Neidze}, 1981-2).

EG#6613 (E. Asaba, 3rd Comm. Golden Fleece Ty, 1986) is anticipated by EG#5880 (A. Sochniev, 1st H.M. Molodoy Leninet, 1985).

EG#6626 (J. Sevcik, Due Alfieri, 1984-5) is anticipated by EG#6004 (Y. Shanshin, 1st prize Solidarity Ty, 1983-4).

EG#6638 (A. Kalinin, 1st Comm. 64, 1985) is part of a Réti study from 1922 (No. 37 in Estudios Completos).

EG#6765 (V.S. Kovalenko, 2nd prize Thèmes-64, 1985) is anticipated by EG#4942 (G. Scheffler, Comm. Schach, 1979-80).

EG#7218 (E.L. Pogosyants, 1th H.M. Czestochowa Circle, 1986/7) is similar to EG#6907 (5th prize, Moscow Sports and Town Committees, 1986 by the same composer).

EG#8117 (D. Gurgenedze, 3rd prize Szachy, 1988) is partially anticipated by EG#7365 (D. Probst, 2nd. Comm. SSZ 1985-6).

EG#7576 (P. Vassiliev, Commended Birnov Memorial, 1987) is equal to EG#5433 (original by the same composer).

EG#7931 (A. Gillberg, 1/2 place En Passant, 1988) has a final similar to G. Kasparyan, Zaria Vostoka, 1931.

EG#8181 (G. Zakhodyakin, 3rd prize Thèmes-64, 1978-9) adds nothing to the 1947 study by the same composer.

H-200 (page 88-90, EG 105) should be 'Nikolaev-200' for miniatures. The studies in the award lack originality.

The fourth prize of P. Aretsov (EG #8446) is anticipated by several studies by A. Sochniev. The 1th H.M. of V. Gudok (EG#8448) is anticipated by the game Zubcenko - Gudok, SSSR 1989.

EG#8411 (Jan Lerch, 1st H.M. CS, 1989-90): The study from 1986 is EG #7175.

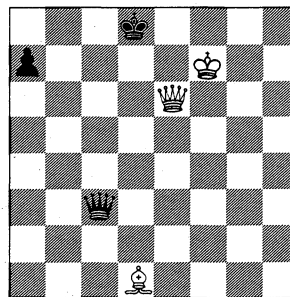
EG#8442 (B.G. Olympiev, 1st comm. Sachove Skladba, 1989): The black pawns g5,f5 and f7 are missing in the diagram.

EG#8447 (A. Grin, Sp. prize Nikolaev-200, 1989) is the same as A.P. Grin EG#2525.

EG#8462 (G.N. Zakhodyakin, 3rd prize Shahmatna Misal, 1972-73): This study by the same composer is commended in the Lommer M.T., 1974.

Guy Bacqué found a second solution in EG#8256 (Julien Vandiest, 2nd Comm. Schakend Nederland, 1990): 5. Qf4! a6 6. Qf5 Qd6 (6. ... a5 7. Qh5) 7. Qc8! Qd8 8. Qe6 Qe7 9. Qc6 Kd8 10. Qc8 mate.

1. Guy Bacqué
(correction Vandiest, 1990)



Win

3/3

1. Bg4! Qc7 2. Kg8! a6 3. Qf6 and the main line intended by Vandiest.

PLAGIARISM

Alain Pallier informed us about recent cases of plagiarism. In *L'Apprenti Sorcier*, a new Canadian (Quebec) magazine devoted to chess compositions (mainly problems), the originality of entries by *Reimunas Senkus*, from Lithuania was discussed. One study (AS2 no. 36) was nearly the same as EG #471. F. Chlubna claims in AS3: "Within 18 months I saw seven completely anticipated problems by Senkus".

Alain found a study by Senkus in EG (#7436, Comm. Sarychev M.T., 1988) which is anticipated by L.B. Salkind, 1st prize 64, 1928.

Editorial note: Senkus' 'originals' were not accepted for the KNSB tourney. In Van der Heijden's database I found a study by Senkus in Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1990 which is the mirrored G. Amiryanyan, 2nd prize Chernovi Girnik, 1988, after two moves (JvR).

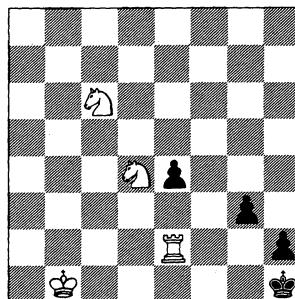
INTERESTING ANTICIPATIONS

Alain Pallier

The late *E.L. Pogosyants* could not obtain a high pacing in the 18th championship of chess composition, for studies from 1985-6 (he finished 12th out of 14), but the next study was honoured with 11 points (out of 15).

Solution 1: 1. Sf5 g2 2. Sg3† Kg1 3. Se5 h1S 4. Sxe4 Kf1 5. Rf2† Sxf2 6. Sg3† Ke1 7. Kc1 g1S 8. Kc2 S-- 9. Sd(f)3 mate.

1. Ernest L. Pogosyants Gudok, 1986

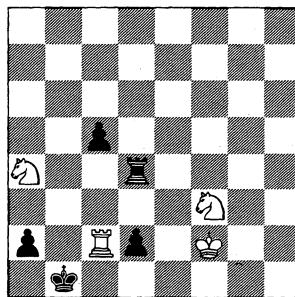


Win

4/4

Apparently the judge, N. Kralin, was unaware of EG#5729 (Mario Matous, 1st prize Sachove Umenie, 1982). This does not finish the story about anticipation. Look at the next study.

2. Ernest L. Pogosyants Chervony Girnik, 1976



Win

4/4

1. Rb2† Ka1 2. Sxd4 d1S† 3. Ke1 Sxb2 4. Sc2† Kb1 5. Sa3† Kc1 6. Sxc5 a1S 7. Ke2. This study anticipates EG#3727 (O. Mazur, 3rd H.M. Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1977).

Furthermore main ideas in number two anticipate the other studies.

TOURNEYS

The inclusion of tourney announcements in **E G** is difficult. Information about special tourneys often arrives late. Another difficulty is caused by the collapse of the Soviet empire. The change from a communist to a capitalist system brought many journals in great difficulties. New journals appear irregularly in middle and eastern Europe. It is difficult to keep track of what is going on. Fortunately the new correspondents of **E G** give information.

Two new tourneys can be announced.

Memorial Gh. MIHOC (1986-1981)

The Rumanian Chess Federation organizes an international tournament for endgames in the memory of the late prof. Georghe Mihoc, former president of the Rumanian Academy and president of the Rumanian Chess Federation.

The theme is free. Judge will be prof. Nicolae Micu. Entries can be sent until 1 March 1993 to Federatia Romana de Sah, str. Otetari Nr. 2 Sect. 2, 70206 Bucuresti (mentioning "Concurs Gh. Mihoc).

THE BORIS' 10TH ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE TOURNEY OF **E G**

Boris, a great friend of AJR, has become ten years of age during this year. A small tourney will be a worthy celebration of a small cat. His boss JvR will assist him as judge. Please send entries to until 1 March 1993: Jan van Reek, De Erk 8 , 6269 BJ Margraten, Netherlands.

The obligated theme is mirror mate (eight unoccupied squares around in black king in the mate position). This theme is difficult to achieve in good quality studies. Six different mirror mate positions are included in Nadareishvili and Akoby's book about mate studies (M1250, M1281, M1413, M1479, M1575, M1605), one in *Chessmen in the endgame study part 3* (2.8) and one will be included in *part 4* (Henri Rinck, *La Stratégie*, 1921; two mirror mates, but little content). Beautiful books will be prizes.

Editorial note: Originals are not accepted for publication in **E G**, except of tourneys and articles.

EG

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E G No. 106 is the last number for 1992. Subscribers who have not yet paid for 1993 are invited to do so early next year.

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BOOKS PRODUCED BY ARVES

The following books can be ordered by paying the necessary amount on Postbank account 105170 of Jan van Reek at Margraten. Foreign buyers should add NLG 11.- bank costs. Mailing costs are included.

- | | |
|--|---------|
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| 3. <i>The composing of endgame studies</i> by Jan van Reek | f 19.- |
| 10. Chessmen in the endgame study, part 1-3 | f 27.50 |
- ARVES books 4, 5, 6 and 11 are sold out.

The following books can be ordered from the KNSB, Frans Halsplein 5, 2021 DL Haarlem, Netherlands. Mailing and bank costs have to be paid additionally.

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|---|---------|
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