

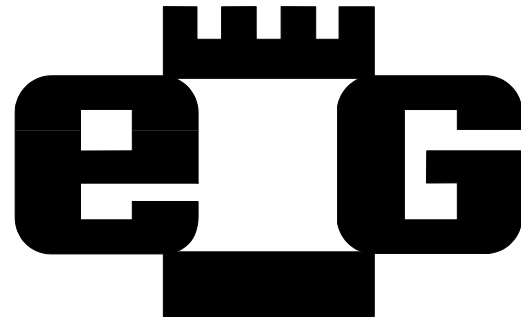
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Two new grandmasters!



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Oleg Pervakov

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Spotlight (8)

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JARL ULRICHSEN

Contributors: Iuri Akobia (Georgia), Ilham Aliev (Azerbaijan), John Beasley (England), Steffano Bruzzi (England), Mario Campioli (Italy), Gady Costeff (USA), Sergiy Didukh (Ukraine), Mario Guido García (Argentina), Guy Haworth (England), Daniel Keith (France), Alain Pallier (France), Michael Roxlau (Germany), John Roycroft (England).

For 'completeness' Haworth thinks that Spotlight should carry the following note: *EG136* p.93 B3: Marc Bourzutschky (*EG156* p.483) finds from his KNNNNKQ EGT that the position before White's 6th move is a draw.

154.14154, V.Samilo. The special HM seems to be unwarranted. Beasley (referring to Alain Villeneuve) points out that the position after 4...Kc6 is in all essentials identical to the starting position of a study by Wouter Mees, *De Schaakwereld* 1940 (Mees has wK on h1 and wB on f8). He adds that Mees had a second part with the white pawn on a3 instead of a2, when Bc5 fails and Bd6 works.

154.14211-14222. The Chervony Girnik XXIX tourney was a jubilee event celebrating the 75th birthday of Vasili Yakimovich Pidlivailo. It was reproduced on pp.79-80 of the 2002 *Ukrainian lito-pis* (year book) published in 2003. In the confirmation period Topko's commendation (EG154.14219) was eliminated. Our thanks to readers for drawing attention to the duplication in the cancelled

EG157. It should be added that EG154.14220 by I.Yarmonov is almost identical to an oeuvre by the same author published in 1998 (Akobia).

155.14304, V.Kichigin. Bruzzi suggests the following correction: e3c3 4010.24 5/6 h3a1a2.f2f4a3e4f3f5 Win. Solution: 1.Qh8+ Kc2 2.Bb3+ Kb1 3.Bc2+ Ka2 4.Qg8+ Kb2 5.Qb3+ Kc1 6.Qc4, and wins.

156.14391, M.Lavaud. Roxlau is not convinced by Akobia's analysis. Roxlau thinks that White wins in the line 2...Sxh4 after 4...Rd8 5.Sd3 Rd6+ 6.Ke5 Rd8 7.Sc5. Pallier also claims that White wins after 6.Ke5. bR will soon have to be sacrificed for wP and bS is locked up and doomed to be captured.

156.14394, A.Pallier. The composer corrects his study by putting a black pawn on a3 instead of a white pawn. The solution remains the same. Now 5.Sd5+ Kd6 6.Sb4 is met by 6...Qxb4 mate.

156.MB12 p.483. In line ii 13...Kb6 is a misprint for 13...Kb5 (Haworth).

When the promotion to queen is the natural and obvi-

ous move a weaker promotion (R, B, S) happens to work as well. In *EG157* I asked the readers if this is to be regarded as a dual. Our readers seem to answer in the negative. Such variations will therefore not be noted any more.

157.14397, M.G.García. Duals 9.Be5+, 10.Be5+ and 11.Be5+ instead of the corresponding moves of the solution (Akobia and EGTB).

157.14404, R.Becker. Incorrect according to García who plays 3...Bc4 4.Rf4+ Ke2 (*not* 4...Kg2) 5.Rxc4 bxc4 6.e6 c3 7.e7 c2 8.e8Q+ Kd2. EGTB shows that the position with bPa7 and bPc2 is drawn and that the position with bPa5 and bPc2 is also drawn. Does the extra presence of a pawn either on a5 or on a7 change the result?

157.14414, W.Bruch. A dual 7.Sg6 (Roxlau and EGTB); other duals: 9.Sd7 (Campioli), 10.Kd7 (García) and 12.Kd8 (Akobia, Campioli). Are all of them real duals or only loss of time?

157.14420, N.Mironenko. A dual. 9.Se2 instead of 9.Kc4 (Akobia, Campioli, Roxlau).

157.14422, H.Bednorz. Campioli mentions several duals like 6.Kh5 and 10.Kf6, and García mentions 14.Kf4.

157.14426–14435. This is the provisional award. The final award appeared in *Shahmat bestechiliyi* no 2 April 2005 pp.17-25, and a copy was sent to EG by the judge Aliev. Pallier tells us that there were many changes in the final award: 'Compositions for which computer databases were used were removed from their initial placing and now are grouped in a special part of the award.' We are most grateful for the following synopsis made by Pallier:

1st prize : M.Muradov (EG 14427)

2nd prize : S.Badalov (EG 14428)

3rd prize : G.Josten (EG 14429)

Sp prize : R.Becker (EG 14426)

HM : L.Topko (EG 14432)

1st com : P.Angelini (EG 14433)

2nd com : A.Kalbiyev (EG 14434)

3rd com : A.Pallier (this was not in the provisional award)

Sp HM : Y.Akobia (EG 14431)

Sp HM : H.van der Heijden (EG 14430)

Sp com : M.Campioli and P.Rossi (EG 14435)

157.14427, M.Muradov. Costeff writes: 'To answer the judge's quoted query, Korolkov & Mitrofanov Fide Ty. 1958 is the first to show a sin-

gle pawn attacking two rooks three different times.'

157.14437, O.Comay and G.Costeff. Another comment by Costeff: 'Yochanan Afek's name was omitted. Unfortunate since he is the one who actually composed the study while I was at the beach.'

157.14439, N.Kralin. Incorrect. Black wins after 1...Sc6+ 2.Ka6 Rxb6 3.Rxb6 Sb8+ (Campioli, García).

157.14440, G.Sobeck and R.Staudte. The 10th and 11th move may be transposed (Campioli).

157.14446, A.Manvelyan. 6...f1Q is the only move. If Black promotes his pawn to rook (6...f1R) then White also has 7.Sb4+ Ka1 8.Sxd5 (García).

157.14451, V.Syzonenko. No solution. Black should set up a fortress by playing 1...Rg6. P on the 2nd (7th) row assisted by K+R draws against K+Q (Roxlau).

157.14452, A.Visokosov. According to García Black wins after 3...Kxf7 4.Qc4+ Kf6 5.Qf4+ Ke6 6.Qe3+ Kf5 7.Qc5+ Kg4 8.Qb4+ Kh3 9.Qb3+ Qg3 10.Qe6+ Kh2. If 5.Qa6+ then Ke7 6.Qa3+ Kd7 wins.

157.14455, G.Costeff. The composer disagrees with the truncated presentation of the solution. His main line is note /xvi ending in 51.Sc7 mate. The last ten moves do contain minor duals, but the overall line is still unique and the win is by a single tempo.

157.14464, V.Maksaev. White also seems to win after 1.Rg2+ Kh5 2.Be7 f3 3.Rg5+ Kh4 4.Rd4+ (Keith). bK is trapped on the h-file and can only be saved by heavy sacrifices. In the intended solution there is no reason to take on h6. Black draws after 2...Kg4 (García).

157.14470, P.Arestov. 12.Be3 e5 13.Bg5 Rg6 14.Ra7+ Kc6 15.Rxf7 Rxb7 16.Rf5 also wins (Campioli). García cannot find any win after 11...e5; e.g. 12.Ra7+ Kb8 13.Kg8 Rxf3 14.Re7 Kc8; if 12.Rb3+ Ka6 13.Be7 Rf7.

157.14471, S.Zakharov and L.Mitrofanov†. Pallier points out that one move has been added to EG113.9421 (1st HM!) by the same composers. 2nd HM and 1st HM for one and the same study is not bad but hardly laudable or recommendable. Pallier also compares EG120.10179 by the same authors.

157.14472, V.Kondratev. Incorrect according to García: 1...Kc8 2.Ba6+ Kc7 3.Sxh5 Bd5+ 4.Kg1 Sf3+ 5.Kf1 Sxh4 6.e6+ Kb6 7.e7 Rxh5 8.e8Q Rf5+ 9.Ke1 Bxg3+ 10.Sxg3 Sf3+ 11.Kd1 e5 12.Qb5+ Ka7 13.Qa4 Kb6, and Black draws.

157.14474, L.Gonzales. There seems to be an alternative way of drawing: 2.f5 a4 3.f6 exf6 4.Sxf6+ gxf6 5.exf6 a3 6.e7 (García); if 3...a3 4.f7+ Kh8 5.Kg1 a2 6.Kh2 a1Q 7.Kxh3 Qh1+ 8.Kg4 Qxe4+ 9.Kh3 draws (Ulrichsen).

157.14475, E.Eilazyan. Du-als 2.Se4+ and 4.Sf2 (Akobia, Campioli, García).

157.14478, N.Argunov. No solution. Black should not cling to his material but play 2...Qg6 (Campioli, García, Roxlau).

157.14479, V.Kalyagin and B.Olimpiev. Readers (Akobia, Campioli, García, Keith)

point out that 1.Qxc8 draws immediately. As wQ is en prise and 2...Bb7+ would lead to mate, we suspect a diagram error. wQ on b4 seems to solve all problems (García).

157.14480, I.Aliev. A misprint. The right move is 6.Ka3, *not* 6.Ka2.

157.14493, V.Bratsev. A solution error. 8.Sb8+ loses to 8...Kb5, whereas 8.Sf6 draws (Campioli, Haworth, Roxlau).

157.14495, D.Gurgenidze. A dual. 3.Kh3 instead of 3.Kg3 (Campioli). Pallier compares EG125.10721 (with wPe4 instead of wPc4!) by the same composer.

World Congress of Chess Composition Report

The 48th WCCC took place in Greece on the island of Evia in an enclave called Eretria Village, which was not easy to find. It is also not easy to describe – maybe an up-market holiday camp with 'bungalow' chalets set in a plasticised vandalising of nature which nevertheless is a success, despite the resident cicadas pretending to be fortissimo mobile phones that the owners have not switched off. No, that was unkind: the variety in shape and design, the plentiful vegetation such as pineapple trees and unkempt cypresses, and the general spaciousness, that is what did the trick. The FIDE PCCC delegates, the WCSC competitors, the bustling, hustling composers, maybe 150 persons in all, not forgetting quite young children, enjoyed themselves hugely,

organised or left to themselves as they were by Harry Fougiaxis (the same Harry as in 2004 in Halkidiki) who miraculously combined being everywhere with being inconspicuous.

The studies sub-committee met just the once, but productively, under its new 'speaker' Yochanan Afek. GM members Gurgenidze and Kralin were joined, at Yochanan's invitation, by GM Pervakov. AJR was there too, and at least four observers joined in.

And the productivity? At the request of the WCCT sub-committee a studies theme was proposed for the yet-to-be announced 8th manifestation of this popular international contest; at the request of the FIDE Album sub-committee names were put forward for section director and three judges for the also yet-

to-be-announced 2004-2006 volume; it was decided to await the availability of access to the 2001-2003 FIDE Album entries before proclaiming a 'study of the year' for each of those years; finally, after brief discussion of the desirability of judges being presented with 'neutralised' entries (after all, 'mottoes' were used way back in the 19th century), the vote for 'anonymous' was unanimous. The reason for raising this last matter was that in Russia judging 'blind' has always been the exception rather than the rule, though we do understand that Russian team championships are judged this way. Yochanan presented the sub-committee's decisions and deliberations to the full commission – who listened attentively.

Originals (10)

EDITOR:
GADY COSTEFF

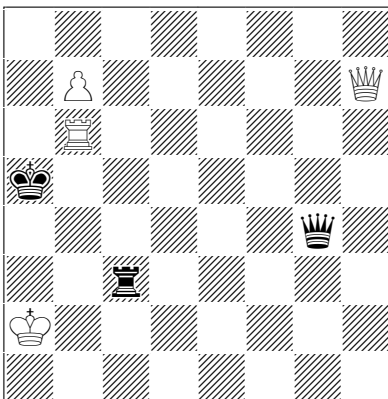
2004-2005 Tourney Judge: Jan Rusinek

Email: costeff@yahoo.com Post: 178 Andover St., San Francisco, CA 94110, U.S.A

Mate is the objective of the game, but it rarely happens in practice. In fact, one of the best techniques to get a game published is to make sure it ends with mate. Life is better in studies where 16% conclude with mate. This column includes two mating studies, which sparked the following question. Of the 10,792 studies concluding with mate, match the *mating piece* (*Q R B S P*) with its mating propensity (31%, 25%, 18%, 17%, 8%). The answer is at the end of this column.

Leonid's study has mutual rook sacrifices, the birth of a horse, checkmate with self-block, clear-cut play and just 7 men. On the other hand, every white move is a check.

No 14496 L. Topko



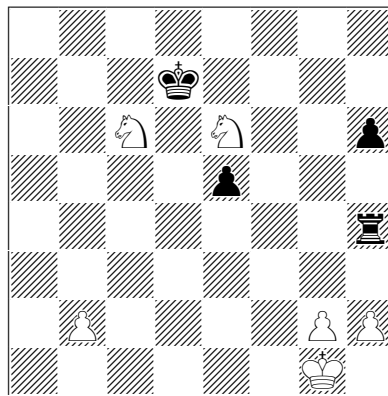
a2a5 4400.10 Win

No 14496 L. Topko (Ukraine) 1.Rb5+ Ka4

2.Rb4+ Qxb4 3.Qd7+ Rc6 [3...Ka5 4.Qd8+ Ka4 5.Qa8+] 4.Qxc6+ Ka5 5.Qc7+ Ka6 6.b8S+! Kb5 7.Qc6+ Ka5 8.Qa6 mate

Siegfried starts us off with a *domination* study in early 20th century style. As in other themes, progress in domination requires either combining it with other motifs or by discovering new positions.

No 14497
S. Hornecker



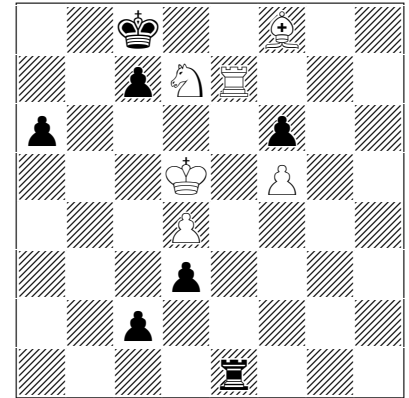
g1d7 0302.32 6/4 Win

No 14497 S. Hornecker (Germany) 1.g3 Rh5 2.g4 Rh3/i 3.Kg2 Re3 4.Kf2 Rh3 5.Sxe5+ Kxe6 6.Sf3 Kd5 7.Kg2 wins

i) 2...Rh4 3.Sxe5+ Kxe6 4.Kg2 Kxe5 5.Kg3

Back in 1928, Kubbel showed a new stalemate maneuver. Gerhard combines Kubbel's point with a pawn endgame epilogue.

No 14498
G. Josten



d5c8 0411.25 6/7 Draw

No 14498 G. Josten (Germany) 1.Bh6 c1Q/i 2.Bxc1 Rxc1 3.Sc5/ii Rxc5+ 4.dxc5 d2 5.Kc6 d1Q 6.Re8+ Qd8 7.Rg8 a5/iii 8.Rxd8+ Kxd8 9.Kb5 Kd7 10.Kxa5 Kc6 11.Kb4 Kd5 12.Kb5 Ke5/iv 13.Kc6 Kd4 14.Kd7 K:c5 15.Ke6/e7 draw

i) 1...Rxe7 2.Sc5 Rh7 3.Bc1 draw

ii) 3.Re3? d2 4.Rd3 d1Q 5.Rxd1 Rxd1 6.Sxf6 a5 7.Se4 a4 8.f6 a3 9.Ke6 Rf1 10.f7 Rxf7 11.Kxf7 a2 wins

iii) 7..Qxg8 stalemate

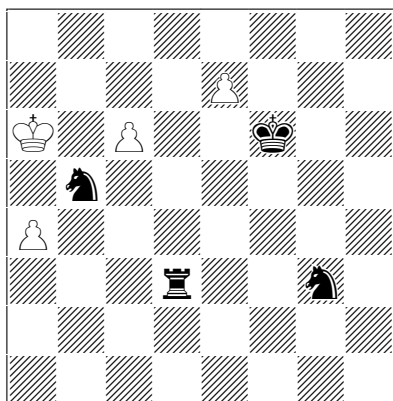
iv) 12...Kd4 13.Kc6 Kc4 14.Kd7 Kxc5 15.Ke6 draws

The work of exceptional composers leads to changes in fashion. When Rusinek turned his attention to pinned piece stalemates in the early 1980's he started a deluge. The same happened when

Gurgenidze and other Georgians started on rook studies. *The theme* since the dawn of the new millennium seems to be logical studies and thematic tries, perhaps due to the influence of Vysokosov, Ryabinin and others. Of course, this does not mean that Alexei's study was composed under this influence, but rather that judges, composers, readers and column editors, now view such studies under the new light.

No 14499

A. Sochniev



a6f6 0306.30 4/4 Draw

No 14499 A. Sochniev (Russia) 1.e8S+/i Ke7 2.axb5 Kxe8 3.b6 Ra3+/ii 4.Kb7 Se4 5.c7 Sd6+ 6.Kc6 Ke7 7.c8S+ Ke6/iii 8.Sxd6 Rc3+ 9.Sc4 Rxc4+ 10.Kb5 Rc1 11.b7 Kd7 12.b8S+! draw

i) The thematic try places the black king on e7 rather than e8, which wins for black after 1.axb5 Kxe7 2.b6 Ra3+ 3.Kb7 Se4 4.c7 Sd6+ 5.Kc6 Rc3+

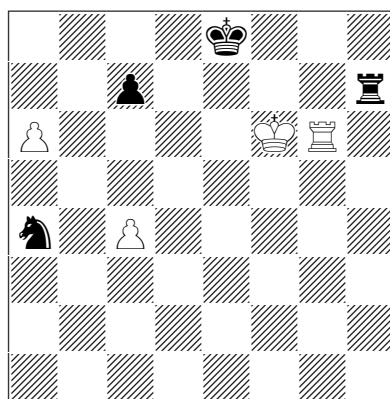
ii) 3...Kd8 4.Kb7; 3...Rb3 4.c7 Kd7 5.Kb7 Rc3 6.Ka8 Se4 7.b7

iii) 7...Sxc8 8.b7 Rc3+ 9.Kd5 Sb6+ 10.Kd4 Rc4+ 11.Kd3

In our final mating study Yochanan weaves a mating net with the most delicate of threads. There are few men, little initial tension and utmost activity by the pieces. Gurvitch would have liked this.

No 14500

Y. Afek



f6e8 0403.21 4/4 Win

No 14500 Y. Afek (Netherlands / Israel) 1.a7!/i Sb6

2.Rg8+/ii Kd7 3.c5 Sa8! 4.Rxa8 Rh6+ 5.Kf7!!/iii Ra6 6.Re8!! Rxa7 7.Re6! Kc8/iv 8.c6 Kb8 9.Re8 mate!

i) The order of the first 3 moves cannot be altered. 1.Rg8+? Kd7 2.a7 Rh6+ 3.Kg5 Ra6 4.a8Q Rxa8 5.Rxa8 Sb6=; 1.c5!? Rf7+! (1...Kd7? 2.a7 Rh8 3.Kf7!+-) 2.Ke5 Sxc5 (2...Kd7 3.a7 Rf8 4.c6+) 3.a7 Sd7+ 4.Ke4! Re7+! 5.Kf4 Kf7! draws

ii) 2.c5? Rf7+! 3.Ke5 Sa8 4.Rg8+ Rf8 5.Rxf8+ Kxf8 6.Kd5 Ke7=

iii) 5.Ke5? Ra6 6.Kd5 Ra1 7.Rh8 Rxa7 8.Rh7+ Kc8! 9.Kc6 (9.c6 Ra5+ 10.Ke6 Kb8 11.Rh8+ Ka7 12.Kd7 Rg5=) 9...Ra6+ 10.Kb5 Kb7=

iv) 7...c6 8.Re7+-

I conclude with the answer to the mating propensity question. It is 8% for a pawn, 31% for knight, 18% for Bishop, 17% for rook and 25% for the queen.

Diagrams and solutions

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HAROLD VAN DER HEIJDEN

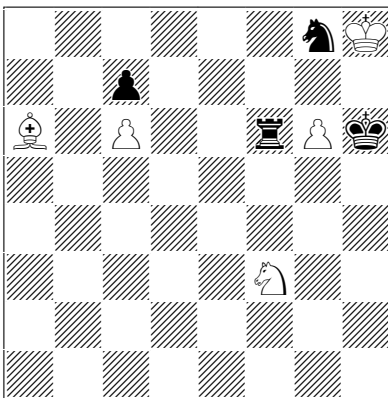
Uralsky problemist quick composing TT, Eretria WCCC 3-10ix2005

This award of this quick composing theme tourney was published on 9ix2005, at closing banquet. Andrei Se-livanov (Russia) acted as judge. The set theme: *mate or stalemate featuring pin of a piece (not a pawn)*

16 composers from 12 countries submitted 18 entries. There were no other study-composing events at Eretria

No 14501

D.Gurgenidze, N.Kralin
1st prize *Uralsky problemist*
quick composing TT,
Eretria WCCC 2005

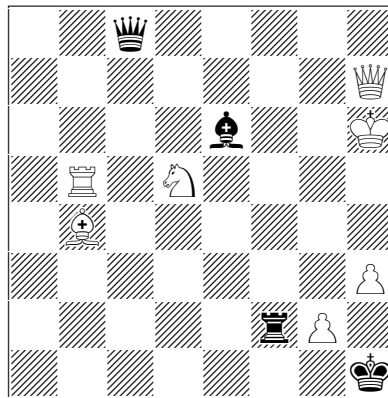


h8h6 0314.21 5/4 Draw.

No 14501 David Gurgenidze (Georgia), Nikolai Kralin (Russia). 1.Se5 Rf8 2.g7 Re8 3.Sf7+ Kh5 4.Be2+ Kg6 5.Bd3+ Kf6 6.Bh7 Sh6+ 7.g8S+ Sxg8 (Kxf7;Bg6+)

8.Bxg8 Kg6 9.Sd8 Rxd8 stalemate.

No 14502 O.Pervakov
2nd prize *Uralsky problemist*
quick composing TT,
Eretria WCCC 2005



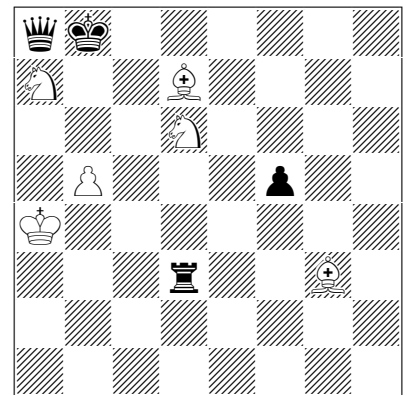
h6h1 4441.20 7/4 BTM Draw

No 14502 Oleg Pervakov. 1...Qc1+ 2.Kh5 Bf7+ 3.Kh4 Rxc2 4.Bd2 Qxd2 5.Rb1+ Kh2 6.Rh1+ Kxh1 7.Qb1+ Kh2 8.Qb8+ Kh1 9.Qb1+ Rg1 10.Qe4+ Kh2 11.Qe5+ Kh1 12.Qe4+ Qg2 13.Sf4 Qxe4 stalemate.

No 14503 Oleg Pervakov, Rashid Usmanov (Russia). 1.b6 f4 2.Bxf4 Rd4+ 3.Ka5 Qd5+ 4.dSb5+ Rxf4 5.Sc6+ Ka8 6.b7+ Kxb7 7.Bc8+ Kxc6 8.Bb7+ Kxb7 stalemate.

No 14503

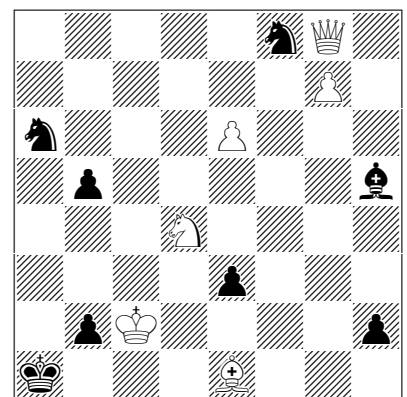
O.Pervakov, R.Usmanov
3rd prize *Uralsky problemist*
quick composing TT,
Eretria WCCC 2005



a4b8 3322.11 6/4 Draw

No 14504 N.Kralin

4th prize *Uralsky problemist*
quick composing TT,
Eretria WCCC 2005

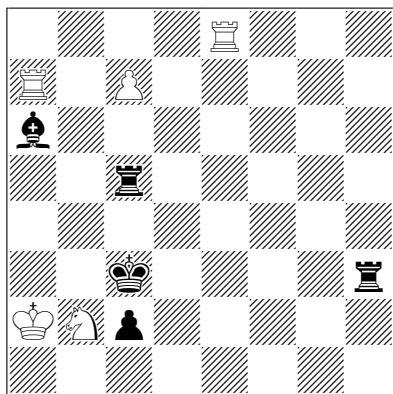


c2a1 1047.24 6/8 Draw

No 14504 Nikolai Kralin. 1.Sb3+ Ka2 2.Sc1+ bxc1Q+ 3.Kxc1 h1Q 4.e7+ Ka1

5.Qa2+ Kxa2 6.g8Q+ Ka3
7.exf8Q+ b4 8.Qa2+ Kxa2
9.Qxb4 Qc6+ 10.Bc3 Qh1+
11.Be1 Qc6+ 12.Bc3 Sxb4
stalemate.

No 14505 Yo.Afek
5th prize *Uralsky problemist*
quick composing TT,
Eretria WCCC 2005

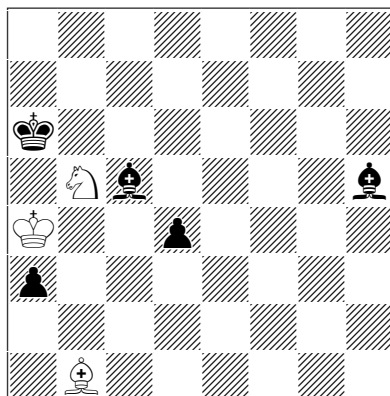


a2c3 0831.11 5/5 Draw

No14505 Yochanan Afek
(Israel). 1.c8Q Bxc8 2.Ra3+
Kb4 3.Rxh3 Ra5+ 4.Sa4
Rxa4+ 5.Kb2 Ra2+ 6.Kxa2
c1Q 7.Rb3+ Ka4 8.Re4+ Ka5
9.Re5+ Ka6 10.Re6+ Ka7
11.Re7+ Ka6 12.Re6+ Bxe6
stalemate.

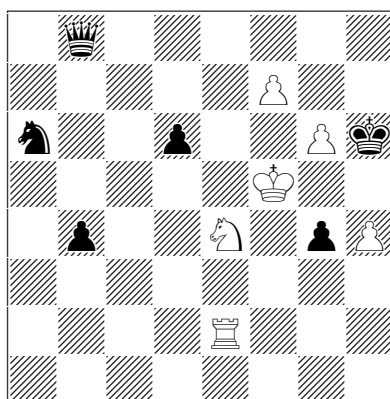
No 14506 Yochanan Afek.
1.Sxa3 Bd1+ 2.Bc2 Bxc2+
3.Sxc2 d3 4.Sa1 d2 5.Sb3
d1Q stalemate.

No 14506 Yo.Afek
1st honourable mention
Uralsky problemist
quick composing TT,
Eretria WCCC 2005



a4a6 0071.02 3/5 Draw

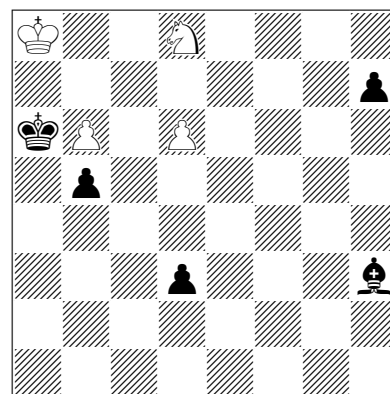
No 14507 J.Mestel
2nd honourable mention
Uralsky problemist
quick composing TT,
Eretria WCCC 2005



f5h6 3104.33 6/6 Draw

Nr 14507 Jonathan Mestel
(Great Britain). 1.Sg5 Sc7
2.Re8 Sxe8 3.f8Q+ Sg7+
4.Kf6 Qxf8+ 5.Sf7+ Kh5
stalemate.

No 14508 M.Caillaud
3rd honourable mention
Uralsky problemist
quick composing TT,
Eretria WCCC 2005



a8a6 0031.23 4/5 Draw

No 14508 Michel Caillaud
(France). 1.b7 Bg2 2.d7 d2
3.Sc6 d1Q 4.b8S+ Kb6
5.d8Q+ Qxd8 stalemate.

Hungary-1100AT

This international formal
tourney of the magazine
Sakkélet was judged by Pal
Benko. The provisional
award was published in
Sakkélet and signed by Benkő
Pál, Budapest 20x97.

No 14509 Jürgen Fleck
(Germany) 1.c7 Ba2+ 2.Kh8
Be6 3.h6 Sf5 (Sf3;Kg7) 4.h7

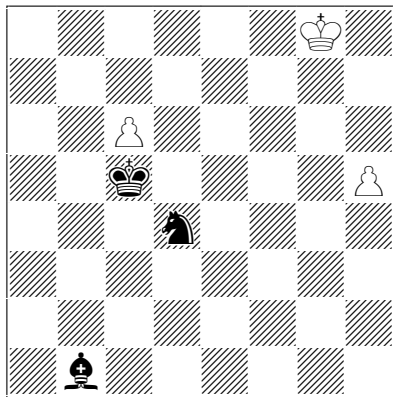
Kd6/i 5.c8Q Ke7/ii 6.Qb8
Kf6 7.Qc7 Kg6 8.Qd8 Kf7
9.Qg5 Ke8 10.Qf6 Kd7
11.Qf8 Kc6/iii 12.Qd8 Kc5
13.Qd7 (Q-sac 3) Bxd7
14.Kg8 wins, Be6+ 15.Kf8
Sh4 16.Kg7 Sf5+ 17.Kf6
wins.

i) The composer writes:
"Seeing that White will pro-

mote a pawn, Black may try
to reach the Karstedt draw,
but he is one tempo short:
Kb6 5.c8Q (Q-sac 1) Bxc8
6.Kg8 Se7+ 7.Kf7 Sd5 8.h8Q
Bb7 9.Qb8 wins."

ii) Q-sac 2. "Bxc8 6.Kg8
Be6+ 7.Kf8 Sh4 8.Kg7 Sf5+
9.Kf6 wins is weak, so Black
tries to defend by keeping wK

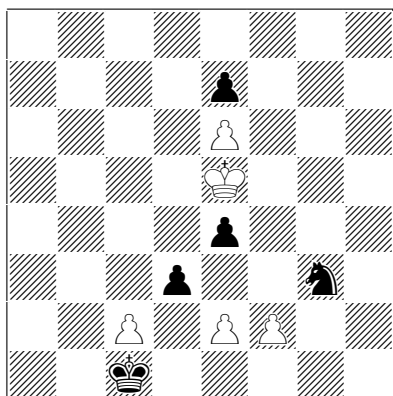
No 14509 Jürgen Fleck
1st prize Hungary-1100AT



g8c5 0033.20 3/3 Win

imprisoned: Ke6 6.Qd8 Ke4
7.Qa5 Kd4 (Kf4;Qe1) 8.Qb5
Ke4 9.Qc5 Kf4 10.Qd4+
(Q-sac 3) Kg5 11.Qe5 wins."
iii) Kc7 12.Qe7+ (Q-sac 4).

No 14510 A.Korányi
and P.Gyarmati
2nd prize Hungary-1100AT



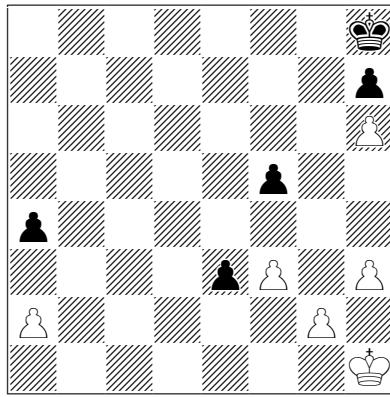
e5c1 0003.43 5/5 Draw

No 14510 Attila Korányi
and Peter Gyarmati (Hungary)
1.cxd3 e3 2.fxe3 Kd2
3.e4 Ke3 4.d4/i Sxe4 5.d5
Sd2 (Sd6 stalemate) 6.Kf5
Sc4 7.Kg6 Sd6 8.Kg7 Kxe2/ii
9.Kf8 Sf5 10.Ke8 Kd3
11.Kd7 Kd4 12.d6 draw.

i) 4.Kd5? Sxe2 5.Kc6 Sf4
6.Kd7 Sg6 7.Ke8 Kxd3 8.Kf7
Kxe4 9.Kxg6 Ke5 wins.

ii) Kd4 9.Kf8 Sf5 10.d6
draw.

No 14511 A.Korányi
3rd prize Hungary-1100AT



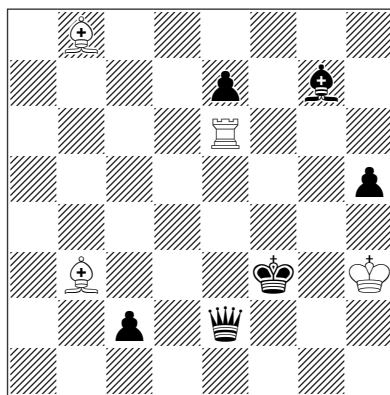
h1h8 0000.54 6/5 Win

No 14511 A.Korányi 1.Kg1
f4 2.Kf1 Kg8 3.Ke2 Kf7 4.g3
fxg3 5.Kxe3 Kg6 6.Ke2
Kxh6 7.f4/i Kh5 8.Kf1/ii Kh4
9.Kg1 h6 10.Kh1 (a3? h5;) a3
11.Kg2 h5 12.Kg1 g2 13.Kh2
wins.

i) 7.Kf1? Kg5 8.Kg2 Kf4
9.a3 h6 10.h4 h5 11.Kh3
Kxf3, and wK is stalemated!

ii) 8.Kf3? Kh4 9.Kg2 h5
10.Kg1 a3 11.Kg2, and this
time bK is stalemated, while
worse would befall if
11.Kh1? Kxh3 and White will
queen on f8 only to me mat-
ed.

No 14512 P.Gyarmati
1st honourable mention
Hungary-1100AT



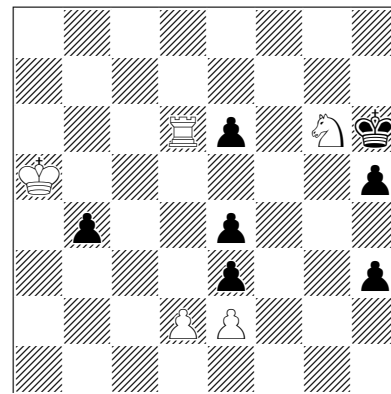
h3f3 3150.03 4/6 Win

No 14512 P.Gyarmati
1.Bd5+ Kf2 2.Bg3+ Kf1/i
3.Bc4 c1S 4.Re4 Bh6 5.Rxe7

Bf4 6.Rxe2 Sxe2 7.Bxf4
wins.

i) Kg1 3.Rxe2 c1Q 4.Rg2+
Kf1 5.Kh2 Bd4 6.Bb7 Qc4
7.Rd2 Qe2+ 8.Bg2+ wins.

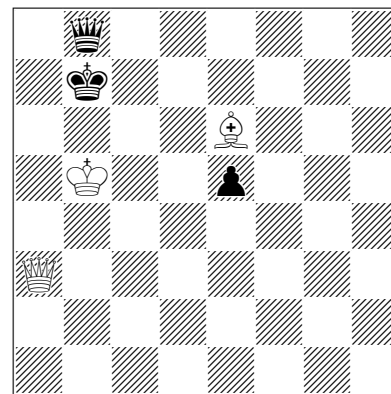
No 14513 I.Yarmonov
2nd honourable mention
Hungary-1100AT



a5h6 0101.26 5/7 Win

No 14513 I.Yarmonov
(Ukraine) 1.Se7 h2 2.Sf5+
Kg5 3.Sg3 Kg4 4.Sh1 Kh3
5.dxe3 Kg2 6.Rd1 e5/i 7.Ka4
b3 8.Kb4 h4 9.Kc3 h3 10.Kd2
b2 11.Ke1 Kxh1 12.Kf2 mate.

No 14514 J.Vandiest
3rd honourable mention
Hungary-1100AT



b5b7 4010.01 3/3 Win

I: diagram

II: remove bPe5; add bPe4

III: remove bPe5; add bPc3

IV: remove bPe5; add bPa5

No 14514 Julien Vandiest
(Belgium) I/II/III/IV: 1.Qe7+
Qc7 2.Bd5+ Kb8, with the

following differentiated solutions

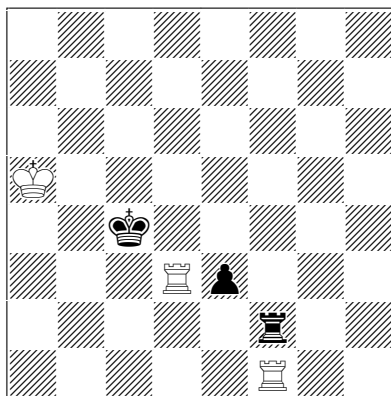
I: 3.Qe6 e4 4.Qe8+ Qc8
5.Qe7 Qc7 6.Qf8+ Qc8 7.Qb4
Qd7+ 8.Kb6 Kc8 9.Qc5+
Kd8 10.Qf8+ Qe8 11.Qd6+
Qd7 12.Qb8+ Qc8 13.Qe5
Qd7 14.Be6 Qa4 15.Qf6+
Ke8 16.Qf7+ Kd8 17.Qf8+
Qe8 18.Qd6+ wins.

II: 3.Qe6 d3 4.Qe8+ Qc8
5.Qe7 Qc7 6.Qf8+ Qc8 7.Qb4
d2 8.Kb6 Qc7+ 9.Ka6+ Kc8
10.Be6+ Kd8 11.Qf8 mate.

III: 3.Qf8+ Qc8 4.Qb4 c2
5.Ka5+ Kc7 6.Qb6+ Kd7
7.Be6+ Ke7 8.Qb4+ Ke8
9.Qb5+ Ke7 10.Qg5+ Kxe6
11.Qg4+ wins.

IV: 3.Qe6 a4 4.Be4 Qf4
5.Qe8+ Kc7 6.Qe7+ Kc8
7.Ka6 Qf1+ 8.Ka7 Qf2+
9.Ka8 wins.

No 14515 Gh.Telbis
4th honourable mention
Hungary-1100AT



a5c4 0500.01 3/3 Win

I: diagram

II: wKa6

III: wKa7

No 14515 Gheorghe Telbis
(Romania) I/II/III: 1.Rfd1 e2
2.Rd4+ Kc5 3.Rd5+ Kc6
4.Rd6+ Kc7 5.Rd7+, with the

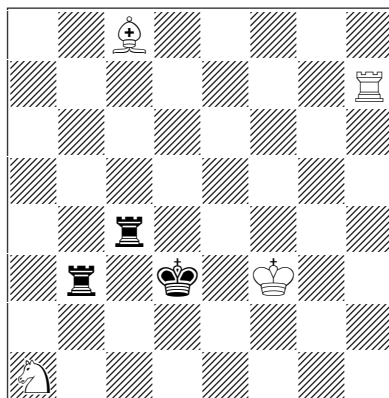
following differentiated solutions:

I: Kc6 6.R1d6+ Kc5 7.Rd5+
Kc4 8.Rd4+ Kc5 9.R7d5+
Kc6 10.Re5 Rf5 11.Re4 wins.

II: Kc6 6.R1d6+ Kc5
7.Rd5+ Kc6 8.R7d6+ Kc7
9.Re6 Rf6 10.Re5 wins.

III: Kc8 6.Rd8+ Kc7
7.R1d7+ Kc6 8.Rd6+ Kc7
9.R8d7+ Kc8 10.Re7 Rf7
11.Re6 wins.

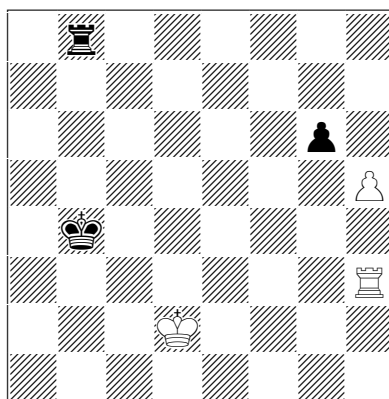
No 14516 Yo.Afek
commendation
Hungary-1100AT



f3d3 0711.00 4/3 Win

No 14516 Yochanan Afek
(Israel) 1.Bf5+ Kd4+
2.Sxb3+ Ke5 3.Bd3 Rc3
4.Rh5+ Kd6 5.Sd4 Rxd3+
6.Ke4 Rd1 7.Rd5+ wins.

No 14517 A.Bezgodkov
and B.Samilo commendation
Hungary-1100AT

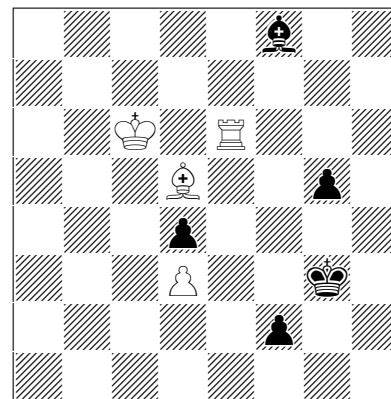


d2b4 0400.11 3/3 Win

No 14517 A.Bezgodkov and
B.Samilo (Ukraine) 1.h6/i
Kc4 2.h7 Rh8 3.Ke3 Kd5
4.Kf4 Ke6 5.Kg5 Kf7 6.Kh6
wins.

i) 1.hxg6? Kc5 2.Ke3 Kd6
3.Kf4 Ke7 4.Kg5 Kf8 5.Rh8+
Kg7 6.Rxb8 stalemate.

No 14518 P.Gyarmati
commendation
Hungary-1100AT



c6g3 0140.13 4/5 Win

No 14518 P.Gyarmati 1.Rf6
Bg7 2.Rf3+/i Kg2 3.Rf5+
Kg3 4.Be6/ii Bh6/iii 5.Rf7
Kg2 6.Bg4 f1Q 7.Bh3+ Kxh3
8.Rxf1 wins.

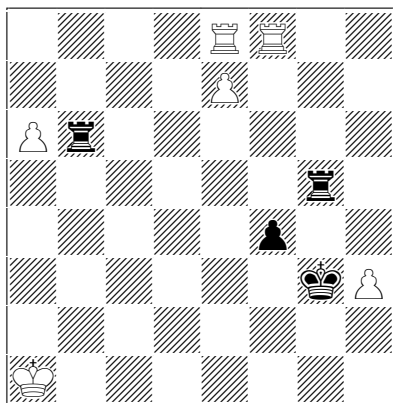
i) 2.Rf7? Be5 3.Rf3+ Kg2
4.Rf5+ Kg3 5.Rxg5+ Kf4
6.Rg8 f1Q 7.Rf8+ Bf6
8.Rxf6+ Ke5 9.Rxf1 stale-
mate.

ii) 4.Rxg5+? Kf4 5.Rxg7
f1Q 6.Rf7+ Ke5 7.Rxf1 stale-
mate.

iii) g4 5.Rf7 Kg2 6.Bxg4
f1Q 7.Bh3+ wins.

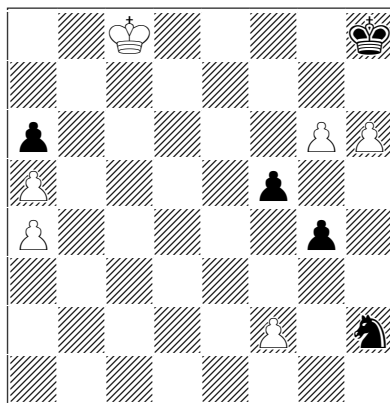
No 14519 Velimir Kalan-
dadze (Georgia) 1.Rg8
Rxa6+ 2.Kb2 Rb6+ 3.Kc2
Rc6+ 4.Kd2 Rd6+ 5.Ke1
Re6+ 6.Kf1 Rxc8 7.Rxc8+
Kf3 8.e8B (e8Q? Re1+;) Rh6
9.Bd7 Rd6 10.Bg4+ Kg3
11.Bc8+ Kf3 12.Bb7 wins.

No 14519 V.Kalandadze
commendation
Hungary-1100AT



a1g3 0800.31 6/4 Win

No 14520 K.Osul
commendation
Hungary-1100AT



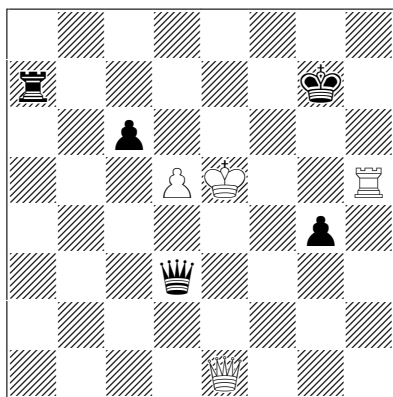
c8h8 0003.53 6/5 Draw

No 14520 Kozma Osul
(Russia) 1.Kd7 Sf3 2.Ke6 f4
3.g7+ Kg8 4.Kf5 g3 5.fxc3
fxg3 6.Kg4 g2 7.Kh3 g1B
8.Kg2 Be3 9.Kxf3 Bxh6
10.Ke4 Bd2 11.Kd5 Bxa5
12.Kc6 B- 13.a5 draw.

MSSZ-2000 (Hungarian Chess Federation 2000 ty)

18 studies competed. Judge Péter Gyarmati kindly provided an English translation of the award that was published in *Sakkélet* 1-2/2001 (provisional) and *Sakkélet* 5-6/2001 (final), with one study eliminated because of incorrectness. The judge commented that he was especially pleased with the studies combining tactical and strategic elements.

No 14521 Pal Benko
1st/2nd prize MSSZ-2000



e5g7 4400.12 4/5 Win

No 14521 Pal Benko (USA/
Hungary) 1.Rg5+ Kf8/i
2.Qb4+/ii Re7+ 3.Kf6 Qe4/iii

4.Rh5 Qf3+ 5.Rf5 Qe4
6.Qb8+/iv Re8 7.Qc7 Re7/v
8.Qc8+ Re8 9.Kg6+ Kg8
10.Qc7 Re7/vi 11.Qd8+ Re8
12.Qh4 Qe7/vii 13.Rf8+

i) Kh8 2.Qh1+ Rh7 3.Qa1
Rg7 4.Rh5+ Kg8 5.Qa8+ Kf7
6.Rf5+ wins.

ii) 2.Qf2+? Rf7 3.Qc5+
Re7+ 4.Kf6 Qh7.

iii) Qh7 4.Rg8+ Kxg8
5.Qb8+ and mate.

iv) 6.Kg6+? Ke8 7.Qb8+
Kd7.

v) Qe7+ 8.Kg6+ Kg8 9.Re5
with a nice cross-pin.

vi) Again Qe7 11.Re5.

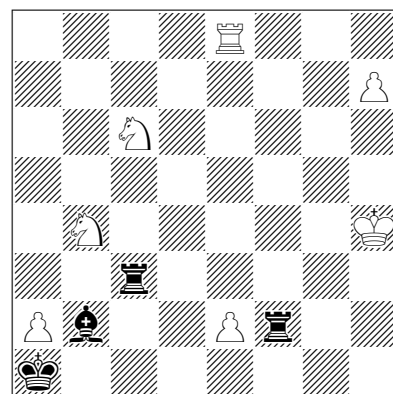
vii) Re7 13.Qf6.

viii) After this very surprising
blow, Black is mated
within a few moves.

"IGM Benko has recently
composed some really tactical
studies. The initial position is
naturally, but soon we have
very sharp edged play, and
many tactical elements. The
deflections are effective."

No 14522

Harold van der Heijden
1st/2nd prize MSSZ-2000



h4a1 0732.30 7/4 Win

No 14522 Harold van der
Heijden (Netherlands) 1.h8Q
Rh2+/i 2.Kg5/ii Rxh8/iii
3.Rxh8 Rc5+/iv 4.Se5
Rxe5+/v 5.Kf4/vi Rc5/vii
6.Rh1+/viii Rc1 7.Rxc1+
Bxc1+ 8.Ke4/ix Bd2 9.Kd3/x
Bxb4 10.Kc4 Bd2/xi 11.Kb3/
xii Be3 12.a3/xiii Kb1 13.a4
Kc1/xiv 14.Kc3/xv Bd2+/xvi
15.Kd3/xvii Bb4/xviii
16.Kc4/xix wins.

i) Rc4+ 2.Kg3; Rxc6
2.Qxb2+ Kxb2 3.Sxc6 wins.

ii) Not 2.Kg4? Rxh8 3.Rxh8 Rc4+ and a trick as in the main line doesn't work now: 4.Sd4 e.g. Rxd4+ 5.e4 Rxe4+ 6.Kf5 Rxb4 draws.

iii) Rc5+ 3.Se5 Rxh8 4.Rxh8 main line.

iv) Rxc6 4.Sxc6 Bxh8 5.a4 wins.

v) Bxe5 5.Rh1+ Kb2 6.Sd3+ wins.

vi) not 5.Kg6? Re6+ 6.Kf7 Bxh8 7.Kxe6 Kb2 8.Kd5 Ka3 9.Kc4 Bg7 and White cannot make progress.

vii) Rf5+ 6.Kxf5 Bxh8 7.a4.

viii) 6.Rb8? Be5+; 6.Rh4? Rc4+ 7.Kg3 Be5+ 8.Kh3 Rxh4+ 9.Kxh4 Bc3; 6.Re8? Bc1+ 7.Kf3 Rc3+ 8.Kf2 Rc4 9.Sd5 Kxa2.

ix) 8.e3? Bd2 9.a3 Kb2; 8.Ke5? Bd2 and 9.Kd3 is not possible.

x) 9.a3? Kb2 10.Kd3 Bf4 11.a4 Kb3 12.Sd5 Bb8 13.a5 Ka4 14.a6 Kb5 and the manoeuvre Bf4-b8 stopped the pawn.

xi) Be1 11.Kb3 Kb1 12.a4 wins.

xii) 11.a4? Kb2 12.e4 Bc3 13.Kb5 Kb3 14.a5 Bxa5 15.Kxa5 Kc4.

xiii) Thematic try: 12.a4? Kb1 ZZ 13.Kc3 Ka2, or 13.a5 Kc1 14.Kc3 Bd2+ that is the trick!

xiv) Bb6 14.e4.

xv) 14.a5? Kd2(1).

xvi) Bb6 15.e4; Kd1 15.Kd3 Bb6 16.e4.

xvii) 15.Kb3 Be3 16.Kc3 Bd2+ 17.Kd3 loss of time.

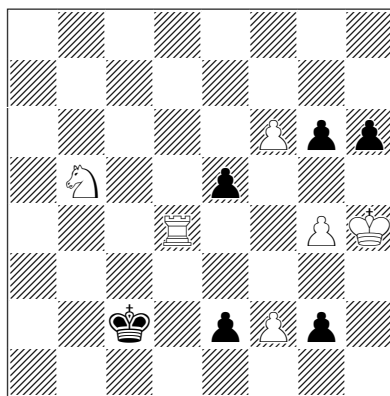
xviii) Sinds wK attacks bB, Black has no time to play Kb2; Ba5 16.e4 Kb2 17.e5

(Kc4?; Bc3) Kb3 18.e6 Bb4 19.a5 Bxa5 20.e7 wins.

xix) 16.e4? Kb2 17.Kc4 Bc3 draws. With the text-move, wK for the fourth time (9.Kd3, 10.Kc4, 15.Kd3, and 16.Kc4) wins an important tempo by attacking bB (Réti-manoevre).

"A multiphase, monumental study with rich strategic content. The first phase shows very sharp play. Here, the precise white King moves are precious. In the second part, wK is also the protagonist of the game. His long and exact manoeuvre is very attractive. In addition White bypasses a hidden zugzwang position in the end".

No 14523 Virgil Nestorescu
& Paul Joitsa †
3rd prize MSSZ-2000



h4c2 0101.35 6/6 Draw

No 14523 Virgil Nestorescu
& Paul Joitsa (Rumania)
1.Sa3+ Kc1/i 2.Rb4/ii e1Q
3.Rb1+ Kd2 4.Sc4+ Ke2
5.Rxe1+ Kxe1 6.Sxe5 Ke2/iii
7.Sf3 Kxf3 8.f7 g1S/iv 9.f8S/
v Kg2 10.Sxg6 draws.

i) Kb3 2.Rb4+/vi Kxb4 3.f7,
and 3...g1Q 4.f8Q+ Kb3
5.Qf3+ Ka4 6.Qa8+ Kb4
7.Qf8+ Kc3 (Ka5; Qd8+) Kc3
8.Qf3+ Kd2 9.Sc4+ Ke1

10.Qc3+ Kf1 11.Sd2+, or
e1Q 4.f8Q+ Kb3 (Ka4; Qa8+)
5.Qf3+ Ka2 6.Qxg2 Kxa3
7.Qa8+ Kb2 8.Qb7+ Kc2
9.Qc6+ Kd1 10.Qd5+, or here
Qc3 10.Qe4+ Kd2 11.Qxg6;
Kc3? 2.Rc4+ Kd2 3.Sb1+
Ke1 (Kd1; Sc3+) 4.f7 g1Q
5.Rc1+ Kxf2 6.f8Q+ and
White wins.

ii) 2.Rc4+? Kd1 3.Rb4 e1Q
4.Rb1+ Ke2.

iii) g1Q 7.Sf3+.

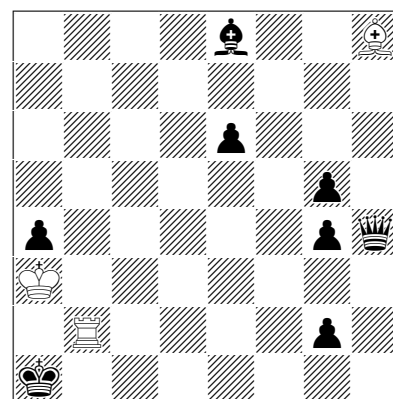
iv) Or the thematic g1Q
9.f8Q+.

v) 9.f8Q+? Kg2 10.g5 h5
and Sf3+, or 10.Qxh6 Sf3
mate. In *Sakkélet* iii-iv/2001,
a minor dual found by
Michael Roxlau was given:
9.g5 h5 10.f8S Kg2 11.Sxg6,
see main line.

vi) Not 2.Rd3+? Ka2 3.f7
g1Q 4.f8Q Qh2+ 5.Rh3 g5+.

"The study shows a half
Babson and Phoenix-theme.
Only one of the two themes is
a curiosity in studies, joining
the two is a first class per-
formance! In the introduction
there is a nice Rook move,
and in the try there is a posi-
tional draw with perpetual
check."

No 14524 Michael Roxlau
1st HM MSSZ-2000



a3a1 3140.05 3/8 Draw

No 14524 Michael Roxlau (Germany) 1.Bf6/i e5 (Qh6?; Be5) 2.Bxe5 Qg3+ 3.Bxg3 g1Q 4.Ra2+ Kb1 5.Rb2+ Kc1 6.Bf2 Qh1/ii 7.Be3+ Kd1 8.Rb1+ Ke2 9.Rxh1 Kxe3 10.Re1+/iii Kf3 11.Rf1+/iv Kg3 (Kg2; Rf5) 12.Rg1+/v Kh3 13.Rh1+ Kg2 14.Rh8/ix Bf7 15.Rh7 g3 16.Rg7 (Rxf7?; Kh3) draws.

i) 1.Bd4? g1B; 1.Bg7? Qh7; 1.Be5? Qg3+.

ii) Qf1 7.Be3+ Kd1 8.Rb1+ Ke2 9.Rxf1 Kxe3 10.Rf5, or Kxf1 10.Bxg5 draws.

iii) 10.Rg1? Bd7 11.Re1+ Kf3 12.Rf1+ Ke2 and Black wins.

iv) 11.Rxe8? g3 12.Re5 g4 13.Rf5+ Ke3 wins, or 11.Re5? Kf4.

v) 12.Rf5? Kh4.

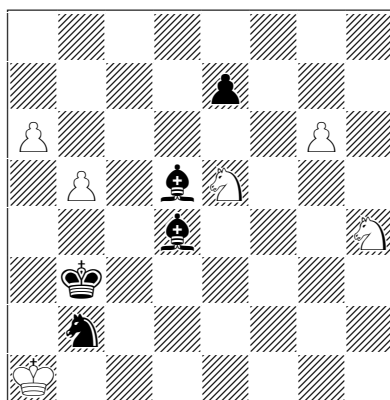
vi) 14.Rh7? Kf3; 14.Rh6? g3; 14.Re1? g3 15.Rxe8 Kf3.

"A two-phase study. In the first part there are many tactical motives. White avoids a stalemate trap in one of the lines. The play is sharp and a little brutal. The second phase is the opposite of the first one: many lines, strong black counterplay. But this part has a technical character".

No 14525 Marco Campioli (Italy) 1.Shf3/i Bc3 (Bxf3; Sxf3) 2.Kb1/ii Sc4/iii 3.Sxc4 (Kc1?; Sxe5) Bxc4/iv 4.g7/v Bd5 5.g8Q (b6?; Bxg7) Bxg8 6.b6 (a7; Bd5) Bb2 7.Sd2+ (a7?; Bh7+) Ka3/vi 8.Kc2 Bd4/vii 9.Kd3/viii Bxb6/ix 10.Sc4+/x Bxc4+ 11.Kxc4 Ka4/xi 12.Kd5 Kb5/xii

13.Ke6 Bc5 14.a7/xiii Bxa7 15.Kxe7 draw.

No 14525 Marco Campioli
2nd HM MSSZ-2000



a1b3 0065.31 6/5 Draw

i) 1.Sef3? Bf6 2.a7 Sc4+ 3.Kb1 Bb2 4.a8Q Be4+ 5.Qxe4 Sa3 mate, 1.Sc6? Bxc6 2.bxc6 Sd1+ 3.Kb1 Bb2, and mate, or 1.a7? Sa4+ 2.Kb1 Bb2 and mate.

ii) 2.a7? Kc2 3.Se1+ Kc1 4.a8Q S- mate.

iii) Sa4 3.a7 Sb6 4.g7.

iv) Kxc4? 4.b6 Bxf3 5.b7 Be5 6.g7 and White wins.

v) 4.a7? Bd5 5.Sg5 Bb2 and quickly mate, or 4.Kc1? Kb4 5.a7 (Sh4; e6) Bd5 6.Sh4 e6 7.b6 Kc5 wins.

vi) Kc3? 8.Se4+ Kb3 9.b7 and White wins.

vii) Be5 9.a7, but not 9.b7? Bb8.

viii) 9.a7? Bd5; 9.b7? Ba7 10.Sf3 Kb4 11.Se5 Bb3+ 12.Kd2 Ba4 wins.

ix) Bc5 10.b7 Ba7 11.Sc4+ Kb4 12.Se5 Bh7+ 13.Kd2 Kb5 14.Sd7.

x) 10.Kc3? Ka4 11.Sc4 Bxc4 12.Kxc4 Ka5 13.Kd5 Kxa6 wins.

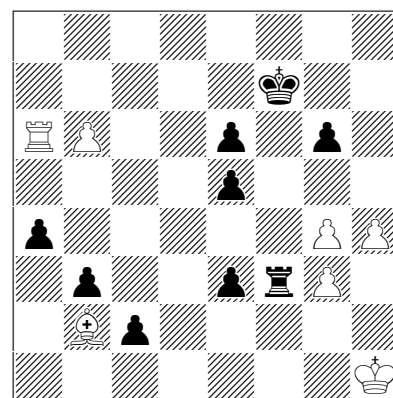
xi) e6 12.Kd3 Kb4 13.Ke4 draws.

xii) Ka5 13.Ke6 Bc5 14.a7 (Kd5?; Kb5) Bxa7 15.Kxe7.

xiii) 14.Kd5? Ba7 15.Ke6 Bc5 16.a7 Bxa7.

"The character and value of this study are similar to the previous one. The first phase is certainly better, with various tactical play. White threatens to advance his pawns and Black threatens mate".

No 14526 VI Kozhakin
1st comm MSSZ-2000



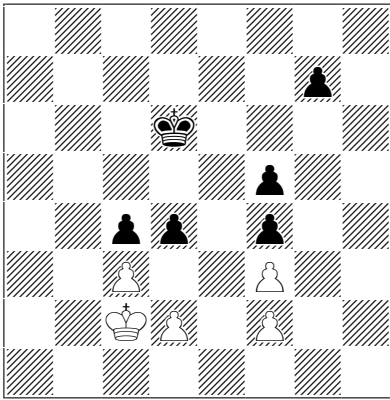
h1f7 0410.47 7/9 Win

No 14526 Vladimir Kozhakin (Russia) 1.Ra7+ Kf6/i 2.b7 c1Q+ 3.Bxc1 b2 4.Bxb2 Rf1+ 5.Kg(h)2 Rf2+ 6.Kh3 Rxb2 7.g5+ Kf5 8.Rxa4 e4 9.Ra5+ e5 10.Ra6 and mate.

i) Kg8 2.b7 Rf8 3.Ra8 e2 4.Rxf8+ Kh7 5.Rh8+! Kxh8 6.b8Q+ Kh7 7.Qxe5 wins.

"In the introduction Black has strong counterplay, but this is a little brutal. Then a Rook ending remains, finishing with an attractive self-block mate."

No 14527 Evgeny Markov
2nd comm MSSZ-2000



c2d6 0000.45 5/6 Draw

No 14527 Evgeny Markov (Russia) 1.dxc4/i d3+/ii 2.Kd2/iii Kc5/iv 3.Kxd3, and:
– g6 4.Kc(e)2 Kxc4 5.Kd2 g5 6.Kc2 g4 7.fxc4 fxc4 8.Kd2, draw, or:

– g5 4.Kd2 Kxc4 5.Kc2 g4 6.fxc4 fxc4 7.Kd2 draw.

i) 1.cxd4? cxd3+ 2.Kxd3 Kd5 3.Kc3 g5 4.Kd3 g4 5.fxc4 fxc4 6.Kc3 g3.

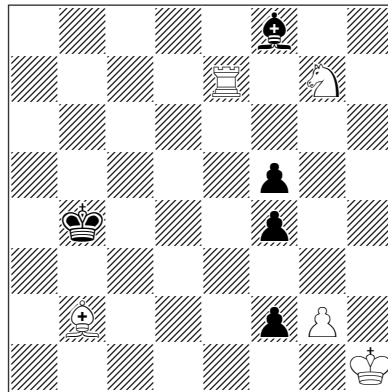
ii) Kc5 2.Kd3 dxc3 3.Kxc3 g5 4.Kd3 g4 5.fxc4 fxc4 6.Ke4, or dxc3 2.Kxc3 Kc5 3.Kd3.

iii) 2.Kxd3? Kc5 3.Kc2 Kxc4 4.Kd2 g6.

iv) Kc6 3.c5 Kxc5 4.Kxd3 Kd5 5.c4+ Kc5 6.Kc3.

"A pawn endgame with two main lines, mutual zugzwang positions, thematic tries. But in the main line the play is very similar. The construction is very good, but a consequence of the material is that the study is not spectacular enough".

No 14528 Pietro Rossi
3rd comm MSSZ-2000



h1b4 0141.13 5/5 Draw

No 14528 Pietro Rossi (Italy) 1.Rb7+/i Kc4 2.Rc7+ Bc5/ii 3.Rxc5+ Kxc5 4.Bd4+/iii Kxd4 5.Sxf5+ Ke4 6.Sg3+ Ke3/iv 7.Sf1+ Ke2 (Kd3; g4) 8.Sh2/vi Ke1/vii 9.Sf3+/viii Kd1 (Ke2; Sh2) 10.Sh2 Ke2 11.g4 fxc3ep/ix 12.Sf1 Kxf1 stalemate.

i) 1.Ba3+? Kxa3 2.Ra7+ Kb2 3.Rb7+ Ka2 4.Ra7+ Ba3

wins, 1.Bc3+? Kxc3 2.Rc7+ Kb2.

ii) Kb3 3.Rc1 Kxb2 4.Rf1 Bxc7 5.Rxf2+.

iii) 4.Se6+? Kd6 5.Sxf4 f1Q+ 6.Kh2 Qxf4+.

iv) fxc3 stalemate, 6...Kd3 7.Sf1 Ke2 8.Sh2 draws.

vi) 8.Sg3+? Ke1 9.Kh2 fxc3+ wins.

vii) f1Q+ 9.Sxf1 Kxf1 10.Kh2 Kf2 11.Kh3 Ke3 12.Kg4 Ke4 13.Kg5 Ke5 14.Kg4.

viii) In *Sakkélet* iii-iv/2001, Michael Roxlau reported a dual: 9.g4 fxc3 10.Sf1.

ix) f1Q+ 12.Sxf1 Kxf1 13.g5 Ke2 14.g6 f3 15.g7 f2 16.g8Q f1Q+ 17.Qg1; f3 12.g5 f1Q+ 13.Sxf1 Kxf1 14.g6 Ke2 15.g7 f2 16.g8Q f1Q+ 17.Qg1.

"After the aggressive introduction, White sacrifices a pawn and piece. The result is a elementary stalemate. There is a nice moment: White has to avoid a mutual zugzwang. Instead of the intended solution, 9.g4! leads to a quick draw. This reduces the value of the study".

Viktor Kalyagin 50 JT

This international jubilee tourney was published in *Uralsky Problemist* 3/2003 (35) 21x2003. V.Kalyagin, Ekaterinburg acted as judge.

50 studies were received from composers from eight countries.

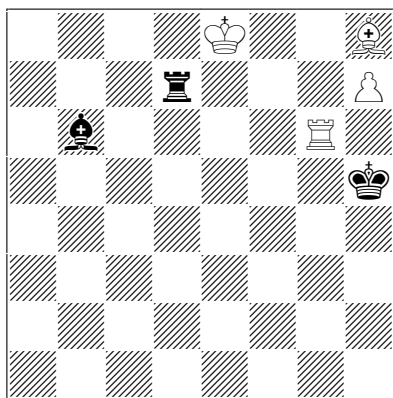
Judge's report / AJR remarks: Having received such

a variety of entries Kalyagin decided to hold two sections – one for wins and the other for draws.

Section for wins

No 14529

M.Campioli, P.Rossi
1st prize Kalyagin 50 JT



e8h5 0440.10 4/3 Win

No 14529 Marco Campioli, Pietro Rossi (Italy). 1.Rg5+ Kxg5 2.Bf6+ Kxf6 3.h8Q+ Rg7 4.Qf8+ Kg6 5.Qd6+ Kh7 6.Qd3+/i Kh6/ii 7.Qh3+ Kg6 8.Qe6+ Kh7 9.Qf5+ Kh6/iii 10.Kf8 (Qf8? Bc7;) Rg6 11.Qe5/iv Bg1/v 12.Qh8+ Kg5 13.Kf7 Ba7 (Kf5;Qh7) 14.Qe5+ wins.

i) "A regrouping is needed, seeing that 6.Qxb6? fails to bR's drawing checks from the g-file. It's deeds-not-words time for wQ."

ii) Kh8 7.Qh3+ Kg8 8.Qb3+ Kh7 9.Qb1+ Rg6 10.Kf7. Rh7 8.Qc3+ Rg7 9.Kf8 is simple.

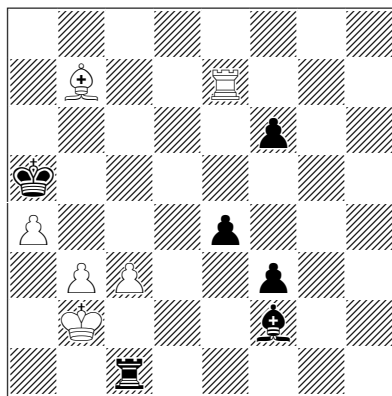
iii) Kg8 10.Qd5+ Kh8 11.Qf8+ wins.

iv) This threatens to play 12.Kf7.

v) Ba7 12.Qh2+ Kg5 13.Qd2+ Kh4 14.Qb4+ wins.

"Intelligence, subtlety and beauty. Good for the Italian composer pair!" And good for the computer? Only two sacrifices -- instant ones at that -- have been added to *C* material. AJR

No 14530 V.Katsnelson
2nd prize Kalyagin 50 JT



b2a5 0440.33 6/6 BTM Win

No 14530 V.Katsnelson (St Petersburg). "The material is level, but clouds hover about bK's head." Leaving out 1...Re1 2.Re6 Bb6 3.b4+ Kxa4, because of 4.Bc6 mate, there are two moves to consider:

1...Rxc3 2.Kxc3 Be1+ 3.Kc2/i f2 4.Ba6 (b4+? Bxb4;) Kxa6 5.Re6+ Ka5 6.Rxf6 Kb4/ii 7.Rf5/iii e3 8.Rf4+ Ka3 9.a5 Bb4 10.a6 e2 11.a7 e1Q 12.a8Q+ Ba5 13.Ra4 mate.

The other:

1...Bd4 2.b4+ Kb6 3.a5+ Kb5 4.Rxe4 f2 5.Rxd4 f1Q/iv 6.Rd5+ Kc4 7.Rc5+ Kd3 8.Ba6+ Ke3 9.Bxf1 wins.

i) Defending wPb3, while if, instead. 3.Kd4?, see (ii).

ii) Had W chosen 3.Kd4? then here: Kb4 7.a5 Kxa5 8.Kc4 e3 9.Rf5+ Kb6 10.Kd3 Bd2 drawn.

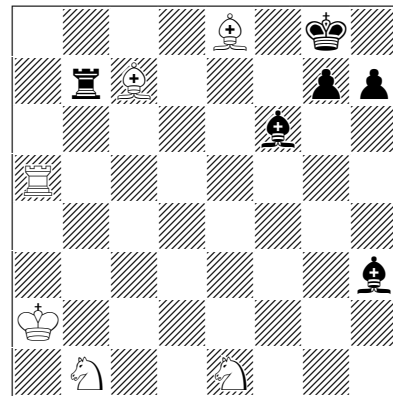
iii) 7.Rf4? Kc5 8.a5 Kb5 9.Rf5+ Ka6 10.Kd1 e3 11.Ke2 Bd2 12.Kd3 f1Q 13.Rxf1 is a draw after Kxa5;.

iv) 5...Rb1+ 6.Kxb1 f1Q+ 7.Kb2 Qg1 8.Rd6, and Qh2+ 9.Kb3 Qxd6 10.c4 mate, or f5

9.Ba6+ Ka4 10.Bd3 Qh2+ 11.Bc2+ Kb5 12.Rd5.

"Two hone-sharp lines moulded round precise, but different, wR manoeuvres."

No 14531 A.Stavrietsky
3rd-4th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



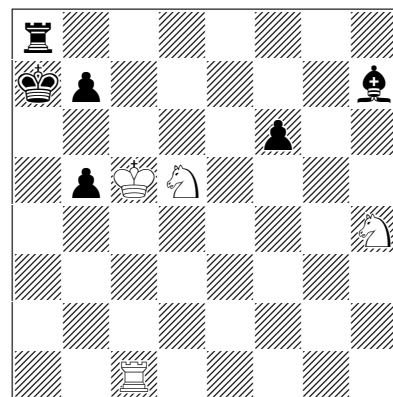
a2g8 0482.02 6/6 Win

No 14531 A.Stavrietsky. 1.Be5 Be6+ (Re7;Ra8) 2.Ka1 Ra7 3.Rxa7 Bxe5+ 4.Sc3 Bxc3+ 5.Kb1 Bxe1/i 6.Bf7+ Bxf7 7.Ra8+ Be8 8.Rxe8+ Kf7 9.Rxe1 wins.

i) Kf8 6.Ra8 Bxe1 7.Bd7+ wins.

"A black-white synthesis of the known 'draughts' theme, happily done here, and appealingly, too."

No 14532 E.Zimmer
3rd-4th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



c5a7 0432.03 4/6 Win

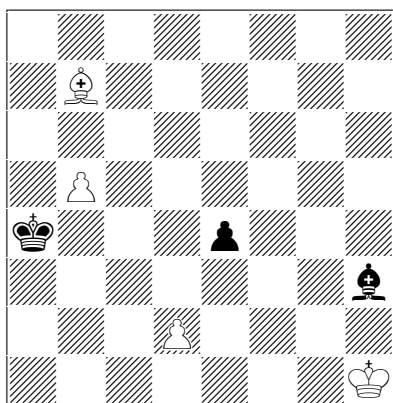
No 14532 E.Zimmer (Poland?). 1.Sc7? Rc8 2.Kd6 b4 3.Kd7 Rg8 4.Rc4 b3 5.Rb4

Rg3 6.Sd5 b2 7.Rxb2 Rg4 8.Sg2 Rd4 9.Sc3 Bg8 10.Kc7 Bd5 11.Sxd5 Ka6 12.Ra2+ Kb5 is only a draw. 1.Sb6 Rd8 2.Ra1+ Kb8 3.Ra8+ Kc7 4.Sd5+ Kd7 5.Sxf6+ Ke7 6.Rxd8 Kxd8 7.Sxh7 b4 (b6+;Kb4) 8.Kb6 (Kxb4? b5;) b3 9.Sf3 b2 10.Sd2 Ke7 11.Sg5 Kf6 12.gSf3 Kf5 13.Se1/i Kf4 14.Sc2 Kf5 15.Sa3 Ke5 16.dSc4+ Kd4 17.Sxb2, and a Troitzky win.

i) 13.Sd4+? Ke5 14.Sc2 Kd5 15.Sa3 Kd4 draw.

"Subtle, imaginative, and, for once, [or: 'exceptionally'.] likeable!"

No 14533 L.Katsnelson
5th-6th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



h1a4 0040.21 4/3 Win

No 14533 Leonard Katsnelson (St Petersburg). 1.Bc6 Ka5 2.Kg1/i Be6 3.Kf2 Bc4 4.Ke3 Bd3/ii 5.Kd4 Kb6 6.Kd5 Bc2 7.Ke5 Bd3 8.Kd4/iii Kc7 9.Kc5 Bc2 10.b6+ Kb8 11.Kd4 and 12.Bxe4, winning.

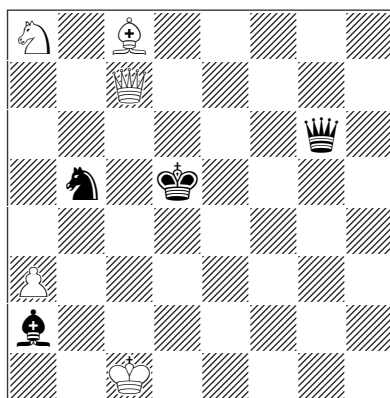
i) "Controlling f1."

ii) "After some waffle, bB occupies the key square.

iii) "Having given Black the move White puts him in zugzwang."

"In the Petersburg maestro's best style."

No 14534 Vl.Kondratev
5th-6th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



c1d5 4044.10 5/4 Win

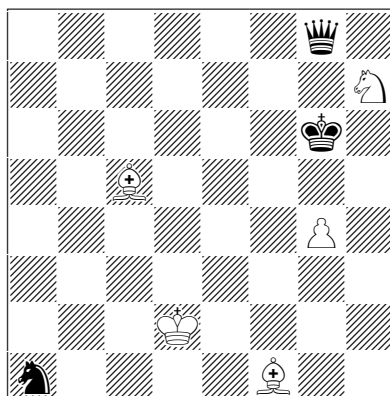
No 14534 Vl.Kondratev. 1.Sb6+ Kd4 2.Qf4+ Qe4 3.Qd2+ Qd3 4.Qxd3+ Kxd3 5.Ba6 Kd4 6.Bxb5 Kc5 7.Sa4+ Kxb5 8.Sc3+ Kc4 9.Kc2/i Bb3+ 10.Kb2, Black's in zugzwang, so White wins.

i) 9.Sxa2? Kb3. 9.Kb2? Bb3.

"My longtime friend and opponent has come up with a neat way to present a recizug."

Hew Dundas: Under-rated!

No 14535 Vl.Kondratev
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



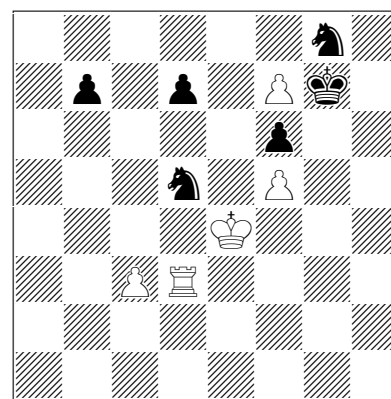
d2g6 3024.10 5/3 Win

No 14535 Vladimir Kondratev. 1.Bd3+ Kh6 2.Be3+/i Kg7 3.Bd4+ Kh6 (Kf7;Bc4) 4.g5+ Qxg5 5.Sxg5 Sb3+ 6.Ke3 Sxd4 7.Sf7+ Kg7 8.Sd8 Sb3 9.Sb7 Sc1 10.Bc4 wins.

i) 2.g5+? Qxg5 3.Sxg5 Sb3+ draw.

"...witty combination snaffles the cornered steed."

No 14536 F.Bertoli
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



e4g7 0106.33 5/6 BTM, Win

No 14536 F.Bertoli (?Italy). 1...gSe7 2.Rxd5/i Sxd5 3.Kxd5 Kxf7 4.Kd6 Ke8 5.Kc7 (c4? b6;) d5/ii 6.Kd6 d4/iii 7.cxd4 Kf7 8.d5/iv b5 9.Kc5 Ke7 10.Kxb5 Kd6 11.Kc4 Ke5 12.Kc5 wins.

i) 2.f8Q+?Kxf8 3.Rxd5 Sxd5 4.Kxd5 Ke7 5.Kc5 Kd8 draw.

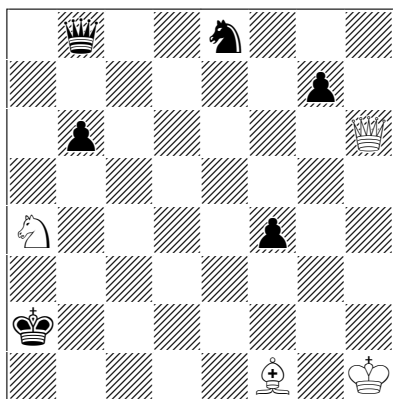
ii) Ke7 6.Kxb7 Kd6 7.Kc8. b5 6.Kb6 Ke7 7.Kc5 wins.

iii) Kd8 7.Ke6 b5 8.Kxd5 wins.

iv) 8.Kc5? Ke7 9.Kb6 Kd6 10.Kxb7 Kd7 draw.

"And they say there's nothing new to be found in pawn endings."

No 14537 E.Markov
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT

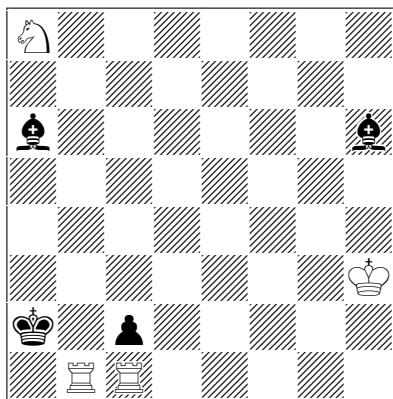


h1a2 4014.03 4/6 Win

No 14537 Evgeny Markov.
1.Bc4+? Ka1. 1.Qe6+? Ka3.
Draws, both. 1.Qh2+ Kb3
2.Qb2+ (Bb5? Qe5;) Kxa4
3.Bb5+ (Bc4? b5;) Ka5
4.Qb3 Qb7+ 5.Kh2 Qe4
6.Bc4 Qh7+ 7.Kg1 Qg6+
8.Kf1 Qc6 9.Qc3+ Ka4
10.Bb3+ Kb5 11.Ba4+, victory.
Quiet moves threatening mate.

"A little piece of theatre
graced with a glint of Gorgiev."

No 14538 A.Sadikov
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



h3a2 0261.01 4/4 Win

No 14538 A.Sadikov. "Not
all that hard to solve, if you
know the classic antecedent."
1.Rxc2+? Kxb1 2.Rc6 Bf1+
3.Kg3 Bc1 draw. 1.Ra1+
Kb2 2.Rxc2+ Kxa1 3.Rc6
Bf1+/i 4.Kg3 Bg5 5.Rc5 Be3/
ii 6.Rh5 Bd2 7.Rd5 Be1+
8.Kh2/iii Be2 9.Re5, winning
bB and the 'game'.

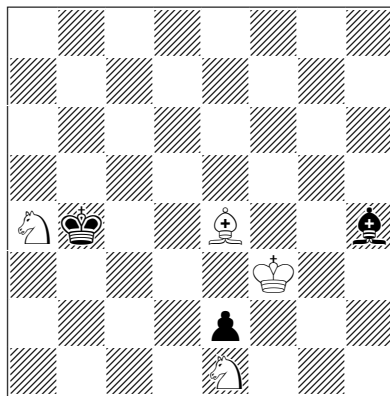
i) Bb7 4.Rxh6 Ba6 5.Rxa6+
wins.

ii) Bh6 6.Rh5 Bc1 7.Rh1
wins.

iii) 8.Kf3? Ba6. 8.Kf4?
Bg2.

"Cautious and scholarly de-
velopment of Rinck (1929)."

No 14539 L.Topko
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



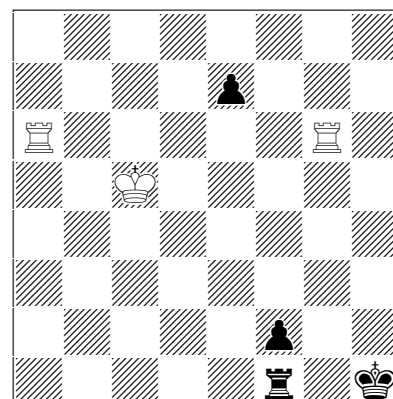
f3b4 0042.01 4/3 Win

No 14539 Leonid Topko
(Ukraine). 1.Sb2 Kc3 2.bSd3
Kd2 3.Sg2 e1Q 4.dSxe1 Bxe1
5.Bd5/i Kd1 6.Bb3+ Kd2
7.Ba4 zugzwang, winning for
White.

i) 5.Bc6? Kd1 6.Ba4+
Kd2zz 7.Bb3 Kc3 draw.

"Laconic. Convincing."

No 14540 S.Borodavkin
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



c5h1 0500.02 3/4 Win

No 14540 S.Borodavkin
(Ukraine). 1.Rg8? Rc1+
2.Kb4 f1S 3.Rh8+ Kg2
4.Rg6+ Kf3 5.Rf8+ Ke2
6.Re6+ Se3 draw. 1.Rg7
Rc1+ 2.Kb4/i f1S 3.Rh7+
Kg2 4.Rg6+ Kf3 5.Rf7+, af-
ter which a number of things
can happen, namely:

– Ke4 6.Rg1 Rb1+ 7.Kc3
Sd2 8.Rg4+ Ke3 9.Rg3+ Ke2
10.Rg2+ wins, or

– Ke3 6.Rxe7+ Kf4 7.Rf7+
Ke5 8.Rg1 Rb1+ 9.Kc3 Sd2
10.Rxb1/ii Sxb1+ 11.Kd3 Sa3
12.Rb7 Kd5 13.Rb3 Sc4
14.Rb5+ wins, or

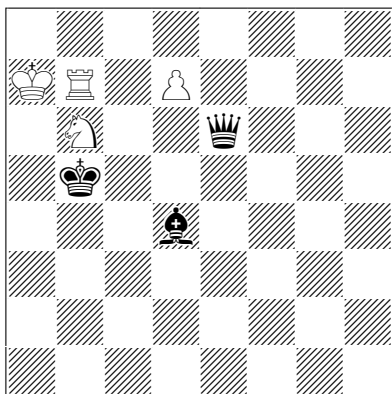
– Ke2 6.Rxe7+ Kd1 7.gRe6
Sg3 8.Re3 Sf5 9.Rd7+ Kc2
10.Re2+ Kb1 11.Kb3 wins.

i) 2.Kd4? e5+ 3.Ke3 f1S+
4.Kf2 Sh2 draw.

ii) 10.Rg5+? Ke6 11.Rf4 Sf1
12.Rg1 Se3 13.Rxb1 Sd5+
draws.

"A good patchwork of
known rook motifs."

No 14541 I.Bondar
special prize
Kalyagin 50 JT



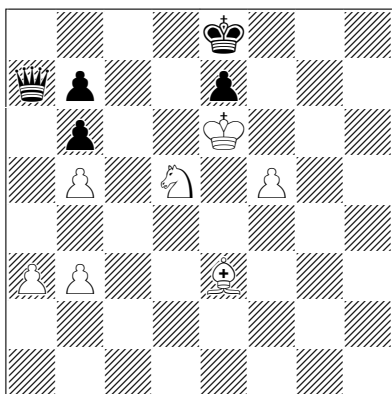
a7b5 3131.10 4/3 Win

No 14541 Ivan Bondar (Belarus). 1.d8Q Qa2+ 2.Kb8 Be5+ 3.Kc8 Qc2+ 4.Sc4+ Kxc4 5.Qd7 Qc3/i 6.Rb6 Bd4 7.Qb5 mate.

i) Kc3 6.Rb6 Qe4 7.Rc6 Kb3 8.Qb7+ Qb4 9.Rb6 wins.

"It is a real pleasure to dissect a miniature like this one!"

No 14542 A.Golubev
special honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



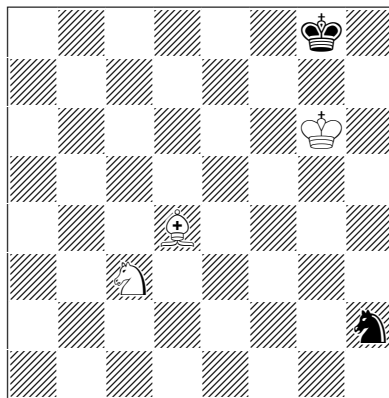
e6e8 3011.43 7/5 Win

No 14542 A.Golubev. 1.Sxe7? Qxa3 2.f6? Qxb3+? 3.Sd5 Qa3 4.f7+ Kd8 5.Bxb6+ Kc8 6.Se7+ may look OK, but 2...Qxe7+ 3.fxe7 stalemate is the hole in the stocking. 1.f6 exf6 2.Bxb6 Qxa3/i 3.Sxf6+ Kf8

4.Bc5+ Qxc5 5.Sd7+ and 6.Sxc5 'diagonal fork'.

i) Qa8 2.Sxc7+. Qb8 3.Sxf6+ Kf8 4.Sd7+. 'Chameleon echo forks.'

No 14543 B.Olimpiev
special honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT

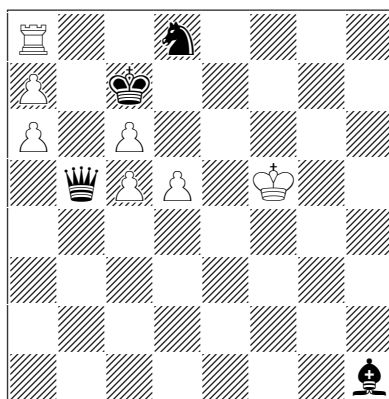


g6g8 0014.00 3/2 Win

No 14543 B.Olimpiev. 1.Se4 (for Sd2) Sf3 2.Bc3 Kf8 3.Kf5/i Kf7 4.Kg4 Sh2+ 5.Kg3 Sf1+ 6.Kf2 Sh2 7.Sf6 Kg6 8.Kg2, and it's all over.

i) 3.Kh5? Sg1 4.Sg3 Sh3 draw.

No 14544 A.Sadikov
special honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT

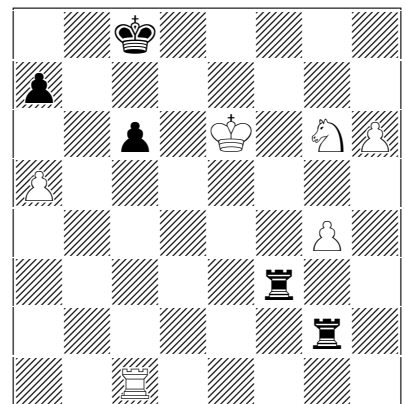


f5c7 3133.50 7/4 Win

No 14544 A.Sadikov. 1.Rb8? Qxa6. 1.Rc8+ Kxc8 2.a8Q+ Qb8 3.Qxb8+ Kxb8 4.a7+ Kxa7 5.c7 Sc6 6.dxc6 (c8Q? Se7+;) Bg2 7.Kg4 (c8Q? Bh3+;) Bf1 8.c8R wins

– the only promotion choice to do so, for 8.c8S? Ka8.

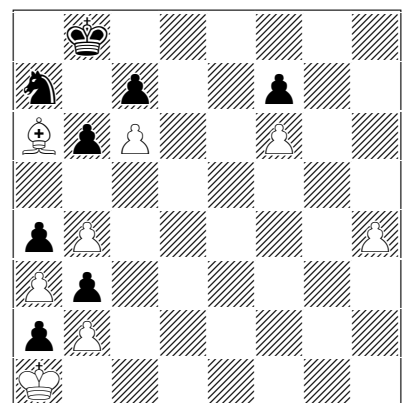
No 14545 A.Strebkovs
special honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



e6c8 0701.32 6/5 Win

No 14545 A.Strebkovs (Latvia). 1.Rxc6+? Kb7 2.Rc4 Rh3 3.Sf4 Rxc4 4.Kf5 Rxf4+ 5.Rxf4 Rxh6 draw. 1.h7 Rh3 2.h8Q+ Rxh8 3.Sxh8 Rxc4 4.Rxc6+ Kb7 5.Rc5 Ka6 6.Sf7 Ra4 7.Sd6 Rxa5 8.Rc6 mate.

No 14546 J.Pitkänen
special honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



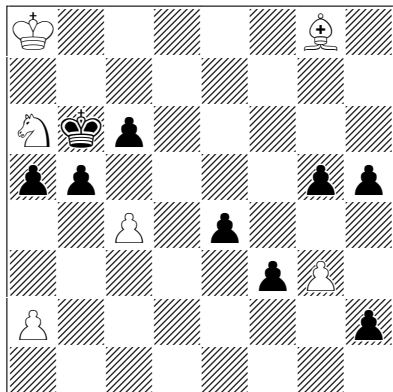
a1b8 0013.66 8/8 Win

No 14546 J.Pitkänen (Finland). 1.h5? Sxc6 2.h6 Sd4 3.Bd3 Sc2+ 4.Bxc2 bxc2 wins. 1.b5 Sc8 2.Bxc8/i Kxc8 3.h5 Kb8 4.h6 Ka8 5.h7 Ka7 6.h8S wins, not 6.h8R stalemate?

i) 2.h5? Sd6 3.h6 Sc4 4.h7 Se3 5.h8Q+ Ka7 6.Qh2 Sc2+ 7.Qxc2 bxc2 wins.

No 14547

E.Kudelich, B.Sidorov
special honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT

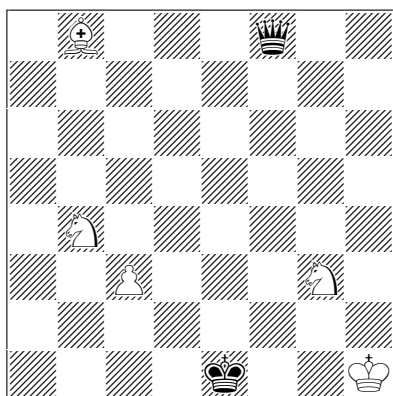


a8b6 0011.38 6/9 Win

No 14547 E.Kudelich, B.Sidorov. 1.c5+ Kxa6 2.a4 h1Q 3.Be6 Qh3 4.Bxh3 g4 5.Bf1 e3 6.Bd3 e2 7.Bf5, and it's a toasting-fork finish: bxa4 8.Bd3 mate, or e1S 8.Bc8 mate. Black is toasted on both sides.

Section for draws

No 14548 B.Olimpiev
1st prize Kalyagin 50 JT



h1e1 3012.10 5/2 Draw

No 14548 B.Olimpiev. 1.Bf4? Kf2 2.Sd3+ Kf3 3.Be5 Qh6+ 4.Kg1 Qd2 wins.

1.Be5 Kf2 2.Sd3+ Kf3 3.Se1+ Kg4 4.Kg1/i Qe8 5.Sd3 Qb5 6.Se4 Kf3 (Qxd3;Sf2+) 7.Sg5+ Ke3 8.Sc5/ii Qxc5/iii 9.Bd4+ drawn by the seldom case of a bishop fork.

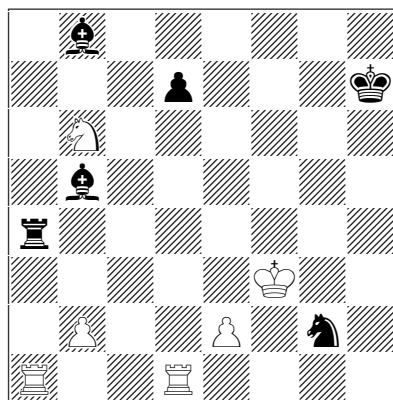
i) In the nick of time slipping out of the tightening mating net.

ii) The quiet point. Not 8.Sf2? Qxe5? 9.Sg4+, but 8...Ke2 9.Bf4 Qb1+ 10.Kg2 Qf1+ winning. The judge comments here: "Up to here the solution has observed the sacred ritual of full economy of force, but now plunges into a Cold War flare-up."

iii) Qb1+ 9.Kg2 Qf5 10.Bd4+ Ke2 11.cSe4, with a fortress.

"Nothing run-of-the-mill here..."

No 14549 L.M.Gonzalez
2nd-4th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



f3h7 0564.21 6/6 BTM Draw

No 14549 L.M.Gonzalez (Spain). 1...Bc6+ 2.e4 Bxe4+ 3.Kf2 Rb4 4.Rxd7+ draw. Black has better winning chances with: 1...Sh4+ 2.Kf2/i Ba7 3.Rxa4 Bxa4 4.b3/ii Bxb6+ 5.Kg3 Sf5+ 6.Kf4 Bxb3 7.Rxd7+ Kg6

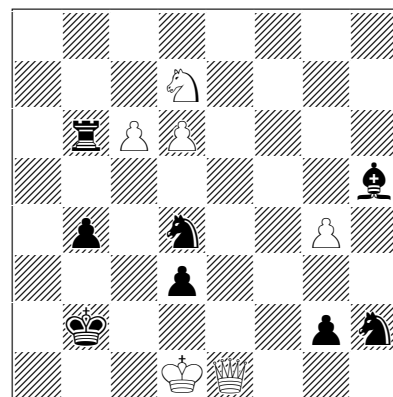
(Sg7;Rb7) 8.e4/iii Sd4 9.Rd6+ Se6+ 10.Ke5 Bc7 stalemate, an ideal one with pinned rook.

i) 2.Ke3? Ba7 3.Rxa4 Bxa4 4.b3 Bxb6+ 5.Kf4 Bc6 wins.

ii) 4.Rh1? Bxb6+ 5.Kg3 Bd8. 4.Ra1? Bxb6+ 5.Kg3 Sf5+ 6.Kf4 Bc2. 4.Rd6? Bc6 wins.

iii) 8.Rb7? Be3+ 9.Ke5 Bc4.

No 14550 P.Arestov
2nd-4th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



d1b2 1337.33 6/8 Draw

No 14550 Pavel Arestov. 1.Sxb6? Bxg4+. 1.Qf2+? Kb1. 1.Qd2+ Sc2 2.Qxg2 Bxg4+ 3.Kd2 Sf3+ 4.Qxf3/i Bxf3 5.c7/ii Rc6 6.Se5 Rxc7 7.Sxd3+/iii Kb3/iv 8.Sc1+ Kb2 9.Sd3+ Kb1 10.d7 Rxd7 stalemate, one of the 'ideal' variety, and with a pinned knight to boot, tying up a full-scale chessboard tussle.

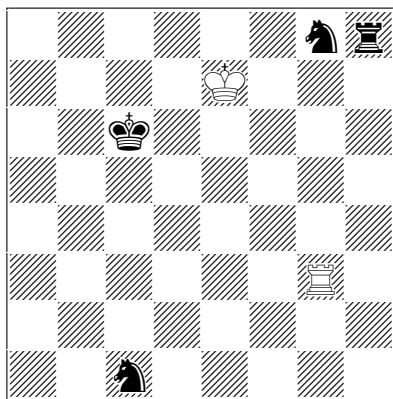
i) 4.Kd1? Ra6. 4.Kxd3? Se1+.

ii) 5.Sxb6? Bxc6 6.d7 Bxd7 7.Sxd7 b3 8.Kxd3 Ka1 wins.

iii) 7.dxc7? Bb7 8.Sxd3+ Kb1 9.Sc5 Bc8 10.Se4 b3 wins.

iv) Ka3 8.dxc7 Bb7 9.Kxc2 draw.

No 14551 A.Sadikov
2nd-4th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



e7c6 0406.00 2/4 Draw

No 14551 Azat Yusupovich Sadikov. wK is in check.
1.Kf7 Sh6+ 2.Kf6 Rf8+ 3.Ke5/i Re8+ 4.Kf6 Kd5/ii 5.Rg5+ Ke4 6.Rg6 Sf5 7.Rg4+ Kf3 8.Rc4 (Kxf5? Rf8+;) Rf8+ 9.Kg5 (Ke5? Sd3+;) Se2 10.Rf4+ Sxf4 stalemate.

i) 3.Ke7? Rf7+, and 4.Ke8 Kd5, or 4.Ke6 Rf1.

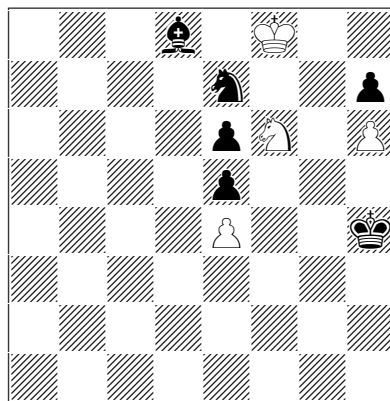
ii) Kd6 5.Rg6 Re6+ 6.Kg5 Sf7+ 7.Kf5 Sh6+ 8.Kg5 positional draw.

"This is an achievement with six chessmen in a solution of ten moves that had only been done before, eg by Jürgen Fleck (prize, *Schach* 1997-8) with seven men and eight moves – this corrected an unsound Sadikov effort (4th prize, 64 1970)."

No 14552 S.Osintsev.
1.Sxh7? Sg6+ 2.Ke8 Be7 3.Kf7 Kh5 4.Kxe6 Kxh6. 1.Kg7? Sg6 2.Kxh7 Bxf6 3.Kxg6 Bh8 4.Kh7 Kg5. Black is winning. 1.Ke8 Sd5/i 2.Sxh7 Sf6+ 3.Kxd8/ii Sxh7

4.Ke7 Kg4 5.Kf7 Kf4 (Sg5+;Kf6) 6.Kg7/iii Sg5 7.Kg6/iv Kg4 8.Kf6 Kf4/v 9.Kg6, positional draw.

No 14552 S.Osintsev
5th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



f8h4 0034.23 4/6 Draw

i) Sc6 2.Sxh7 Kh5 3.Sf8 Kxh6 4.Kd7 Sd4 5.Kxd8 Kg5 6.Ke7 Kf4 7.Kf6 Kxe4 8.Sg6 draw. EG's source castigates 1...Sc6 as 'weaker', giving it a '?'. We think this is bad practice, seeing that the drawing outcome is unchanged.

ii) 'Thematic try': 3.Sxf6? Bxf6 4.Kf7 Kg5? 5.h7 Bh8 6.Kg8 Bf6 7.Kf7, and White likes the zugzwang, but Bl has better by playing 4...Bh8 5.Kg8 Kh5 6.h7 Bf6 7.Kf7 Kg5. when Black licks his lips – 8.Kxe6 Kg6.

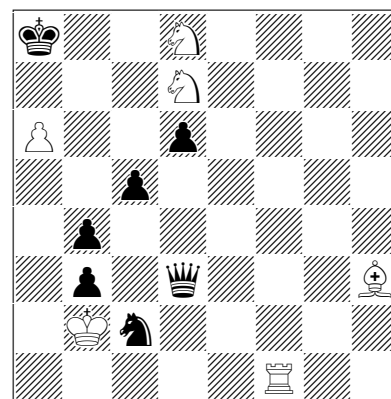
iii) 6.Kg6? Sg5zz 7.Kh5 Sxe4 8.h7 Sf6+ wins.

iv) Yes, Bl is now in zugzwang.

v) Sxe4+ 9.Kxe5 Sg5 10.h7 draw.

"Sergei has welded two recizugs with three positional draws."

No 14553
V.Kalashnikov, A.Pankratev
6th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



b2a8 3115.14 6/7 Draw

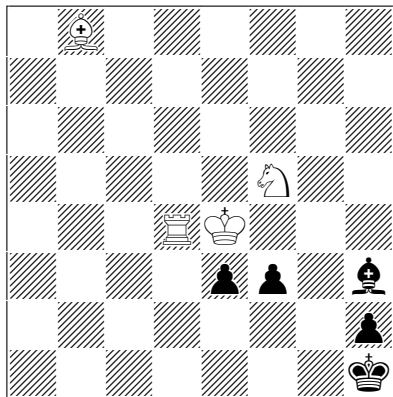
No 14553 V.Kalashnikov, A.Pankratev. 1.Bg2+ Ka7 2.Sc6+ Kxa6 3.Ra1+i Sxa1 4.Sxc5+ dxc5 5.Sxb4+ cxb4 6.Bf1, and Qxf1 stalemate, or 6...Qb5 7.Bxb5+ Kxb5 8.Kxa1 Kc5 9.Kb2/ii Kc4 10.Kb1/iii Kd3 11.Kb2 Kc4 12.Kb1, positional draw, Kc3 13.Kc1(Ka1) b2+ 14.Kb1 b3 stalemate again.

i) 3.Sxc5? dxc5 4.Ra1+ Sxa1 5.Sxb4+ cxb4, and this pawn gives Bl the win.

ii) 9.Kb1(?) Kd4 10.Kb2 Kc4, merely extends the solution, which the judge finds an acceptable 'waste of time'. This is controversial: where, in a draw, a white alternative cannot be refuted the dual is indisputable. The extent of the dual is, naturally, a matter of opinion. Our view (AJR is opining here) is that a king-move dual is more serious than a knight-move (alternative path) dual. It is an absolute 'given', though, that the harm done to the whole by a faulty depart depends on the

relative importance of the flaw when put in context.

No 14554 I.Bondar
7th prize Kalyagin 50 JT



e4h1 0141.03 4/5 BTM Draw

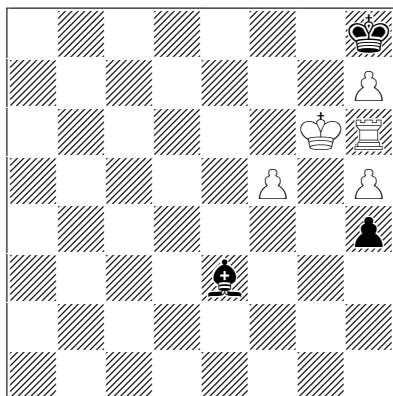
No 14554 I.Bondar. 1...e2 2.Kxf3/i e1Q 3.Sg3+ Kg1 4.Se2+ Qxe2+ 5.Kxe2 Bf1+ 6.Ke1 h1Q 7.Rg4+ Bg2 8.Bg3zz Bh3/ii 9.Bf2+ Kh2+ 10.Bg1+, and after this 'exchange of checks' W has his desired level playing-field.

i) 2.Sg3+? Kg1 3.Sxe2+ fxe2 4.Bxh2+ Kxh2 5.Rd2 Bg2+ 6.K- e1Q wins.

ii) Qh3 9.Bf2+ Kh1 10.Rh4, bQ is done for.

"Ivan knows somehow how to squeeze the unexpected out of minimal material."

No 14555 V.Vlasenko
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



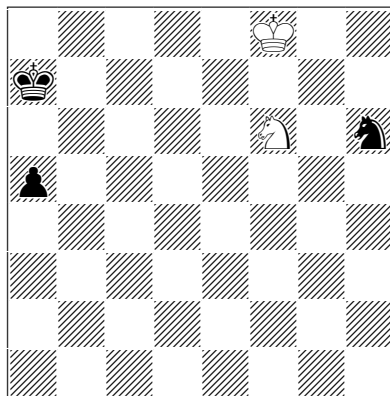
g6h8 0130.31 5/3 Draw

No 14555 V.Vlasenko. 1.f6 h3 2.f7 Bc5 3.Kf6/i h2 4.Rg6 h1Q 5.Rg8+ Kxh7 6.Rg7+ Kh6 7.Rg6+ Kxh5 8.Rg5+ Kh4 9.Rxc5 draw.

i) 3.Kf5? h2 4.Rc6 h1Q 5.Rxc5 Qxh5 wins. 3.Kg5? h2 4.Rc6 h1Q 5.Rxc5 Qg1+ wins.

"We like the third move selection criteria."

No 14556 S.Osintsev
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



f8a7 0004.01 2/3 Draw

No 14556 S.Osintsev. 1.Ke7? Sg8+ 2.Sxg8 a4. 1.Se4? Kb6 2.Ke7 Kc6 3.Ke6 a4 4.Ke5 a3 5.Sc3 Kc5 wins. 1.Sd5 Ka6/i 2.Ke7/ii Kb5 3.Kd6 Sf7+ 4.Ke6 Kc4 5.Sb6+ Kb5 6.Sd5 Kc5 7.Sf4/iii Sd8+ 8.Kd7/iv Sb7 9.Kc7 Kc4 10.Kxb7 a4 11.Se2 a3 12.Sc1 draw.

i) Kb7 2.Se3 a4 3.Sg5, bS is doomed.

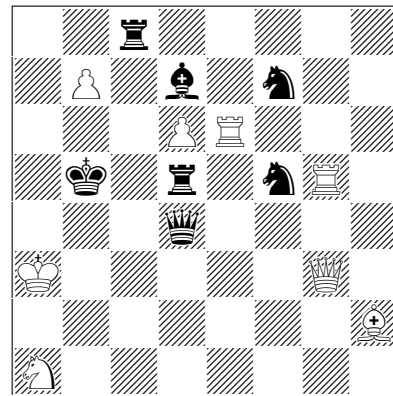
ii) 2.Sc3? Kb6 3.Ke7 Kc5 4.Ke6 Sg4 5.Kf5 Kc4 6.Sa4 Kb4 7.Sb2 Sf2, wS is trapped. 2.Se3? a4 3.Kg7 Kb5, W is a tempo short.

iii) 7.Sc3? Sd6 8.Ke5 Kc4 9.Sd5 Sc8 10.Ke4 a4 11.Se3 Kb3 wins.

iv) 8.Ke5? Kc4 9.Sd5 Sf7+ 10.Ke6 Kd4 11.Sb6 Se5 12.Sa4 Sd3 wins.

"Malyutka depth -- something to be proud of."

No 14557 A.Sadykov
honourable mention
Kalyagin 50 JT



a3b5 4847.20 8/7 Draw

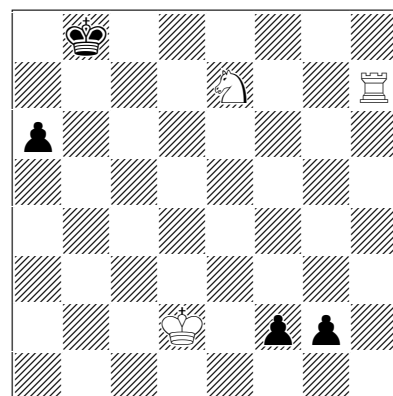
No 14557 A.Sadykov. 1.Qb3+ Ka5 (Kc6; bxc8Q+) 2.Qxd5+ Qxd5 3.Rxf5 Qxf5/i 4.Sb3+ Kb6 5.bxc8Q Bxc8 6.d7+ Qxe6 7.d8Q+ Sxd8 8.Bg1+ Kc7/ii 9.Bh2+ Kb6 (Kd7; Sc5+) 10.Bg1+ perpetual check.

i) Rc3+ 4.Kb2Qxf5 5.b8Q draw.

ii) Kb7 9.Sc5+. Kc6 9.Sd4+.

"Is the finish something new?"

No 14558 V.Vlasenko
special prize Kalyagin 50 JT



d2b8 0101.03 3/4 Draw

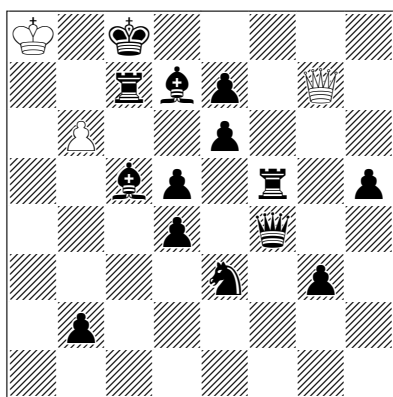
No 14558 V.Vlasenko.
 1.Sc6+ Kc8 2.Re7 f1S+
 3.Ke1/i g1Q 4.Sa7+ Kb8
 5.Sc6+ Ka8 6.Ra7+ Qxa7
 7.Sxa7 Kxa7/ii 8.Kxf1 draws.

i) For 3.Ke2? see (ii).

ii) Had the thematic try 3.Ke2? been played, 7...Sg3+ 8.Kf3 Kxa7 9.Kxg3 a5, winning, would be available.

No 14559

A.Kuryatnikov, E.Markov
 special prize Kalyagin 50 JT



a8c8 4663.17 3/14 Draw

No 14559 A.Kuryatnikov,
 E.Markov (Saratov, on the

Volga). 1.b7+? Rxb7 2.Qh8+ Kc7. 1.Qf8+ Rxf8 2.b7+ Kd8 3.b8Q+/i Bc8 4.Qxc7+ Ke8 5.Qd8+/ii Kf7 6.Qxf8+ Kg6 7.Qg7+/iii Kf5 8.Qf6+ Kg4 9.Qh4+ Kf5 10.Qf6+ Kg4 11.Qh4+ Kf3 12.Qh1+ (Qxg3+? Ke4;) Sg2/iv 13.Qxg2+ Kg4 14.Qh3+ Kg5 15.Qxh5+ Kf6 16.Qh8+ Kf5 17.Qf6+ Kg4 18.Qh4+ Kf5 19.Qf6+ Ke4 20.Qxd4+ Kf5 (Kf3;Qd1+) 21.Qf6+ Kg4 22.Qh4+ Kf3 23.Qh1+ Ke3 24.Qe1+ (Qc1+? Ke4;) Kd4 25.Qc3+ Ke4 26.Qd4+ Kf5 27.Qf6+, desperado perpetual check, full circle!

i) Don't overlook the phoenix-effect!

ii) "It's clear now why checking on g8 or h8 on move 1 would have failed."

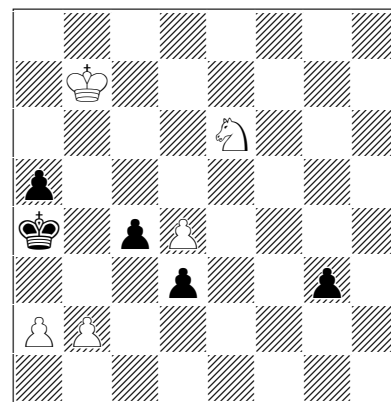
iii) "bK must not be given the e5 flight."

iv) Ke2 13.Qd1+. Kg4 13.Qxh5+.

"Volga monster..."

No 14560

V.Kalashnikov, A.Pankratev
 special honourable mention
 Kalyagin 50 JT



b7a4 0001.34 5/5 Draw

No 14560 V.Kalashnikov,
 A.Pankratev. 1.Sc5+ Kb5
 2.a3/i g2 3.Se4 Ka4 4.Sc5+ Kb5
 5.Se4 a4 6.Sd6+ Ka5
 7.Sxc4+ Kb5 8.Sd6+ Ka5
 9.Sc4+, perpetual check.

i) 2.Se4? c3 3.Sxc3+ Kc4
 4.d5 g2 5.d6 g1Q 6.d7 Qd4
 wins.

Valentin Rudenko 60 JT

To celebrate the 60th birthday of the Ukrainian GM problem composer.

Announced: at Pula WCCC 1997 and in the Ukrainian newspaper *Sportivnaya gazeta* (whose chess column is, we believe, edited by Rudenko himself) on 3ix1997.

Entries: 59 by 41 from 3 countries (Ukraine, Russia, Czech republic).

Provisional award published in *Sportivni gazet* on 27vi1998, 30vi1998 and 1vii1998.

Definitive: EG's version is taken from pp18-31 of a special issue (dated January 1998) of the general Ukrainian chess magazine *VERTIKAL*, and is definitive. The tourney had three sections, for two-movers and three-movers (Rudenko's two fortes) as well as studies. The studies were judged by Sergei N.Tkachenko (Odessa). We understand that one sad reason for IGM Valentin Rudenko not travelling to WCCCs is his increasing deafness.

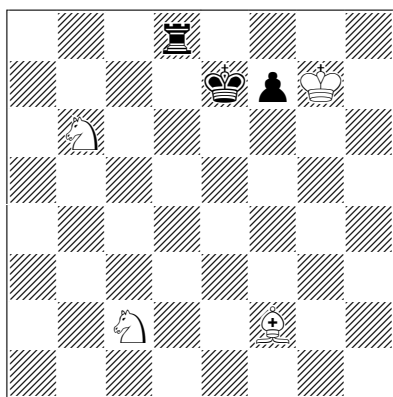
Report: "...ranged from a chamber music ensemble to the most strident of contemporary effusions! New names were most welcome. If they were not up to the high standard of the best this is almost inevitable for a newcomer: we pray that examination of this award will encourage and enthuse new pilgrims on a fruitful voyage on the limitless ocean of study composing poetry."

Comment: the award and publication were speedy – but it was nevertheless several

years before **EG** obtained a copy. A high proportion of the honoured studies were submitted to the 1998-2000 FIDE Album selection tourney.

No 14561

M.Gromov, An.G.Kuznetsov
1st prize Rudenko 60 JT



g7e7 0312.01 4/3 Win

No 14561 M.Gromov, An.G.Kuznetsov (Russia). The obvious line to avoid is 1.Bh4+? f6 2.Bxf6+ Ke8 3.Bxd8 Kxd8, the deadest of draws. White must also beware of the standard 'Rinck' draw in the GBR class 0312.00. 1.Bc5+ Ke8/i 2.Sd4 Rb8/ii 3.Sb5 Kd8 (Rb7;Sd6+) 4.Kf8/iii Rb7 5.Sd6/iv Rb8/v 6.Se8 Rb7 7.Bb4 f6/vi 8.Bc3 Re7 9.Sc7 Re3/vii 10.Bxf6+/viii Kxc7 11.Sd5 and 12.Sxe3 winning.

i) Black prefers not to lose his rook too quickly: Ke6 2.Sd4+ Ke5 3.Sc6+.

ii) f5 3.Kf6 f4 4.Sb5 Rb8 (Rd1;Be7) 5.Ke6, with: Rd8 6.Sc7 or Kd8 6.Be7+ or f3 6.Sd5 Kd8 (Rb5;Sc7+) 7.Be7+ Kc8 8.Sd6 mate.

iii) 4.Kf6? looks strong but fails to a reciprocal zugzwang! Let's see: Rb7 and it's White's move so there's no

mate (by Be7 and Sc7/Sd6)! 5.Sd6 Ra7 6.Sb5 Rb7 positional draw. We note the drawback of 4.Kf6? – the closing of the d8-h4 diagonal.

iv) 5.Bd4? Re7 6.Bf6 stalemate, while if White 'corrects' with 5.Bb4 Rxb6 6.Ba5 Kd7 7.Bb6 Kc6 with a double attack.

v) Alternatives: Ra7 6.Be3/ix and Black's freedom is illusory: Kc7 7.Sb5+, or f6 7.Bf4 Kc7 8.dSc8+, or Ra5 7.Sb7+. Apart from the main line choice of move by bR there remain only: Ra2 7.Sb5 Rg2 8.Bf4 with two mating threats, and Ra1 7.Sb5 Rf1 8.Bg5+ f6 9.Bh4 – zugzwang – with: Rf4 10.Bg3 f5 11.Kf7(Bh2), or Rf5 10.Sd4 Rh5 11.Se6 mate; nor is there escape after: Rf3 10.Sd4 Re3 (else Se6) 11.Bf6+ Kc7 12.Sd5+ and 13.Sxe3. "Study within a study! Quite some added value, this line!"

vi) Rxb6 8.Ba5 Kd7 9.Bb6, when the previously available double-attack defence (Kc6;) has evaporated.

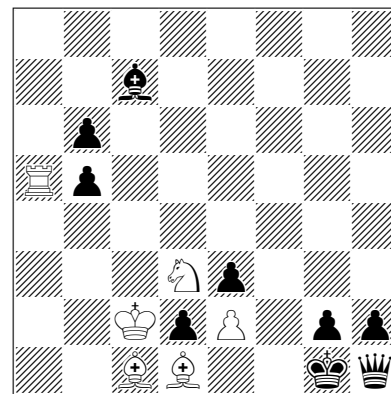
vii) Kxc7 10.Sd5+, or Rxc7 10.Bf6. We should bethink ourselves of the try in (iv): 5.Bd4? Re7 6.Sc7 Re4. A small difference can make all the difference.

viii) Can we transpose into a 'Troitzky' win? No, we cannot: 10.cSd5? Rxc3 11.Sxc3 f5 12.Se2 f4 13.Sd4 Kc7 (f3??) 14.Sd5 Kd6 and 15...f3 attains the drawing zone.

ix) 6.Bd4? f6 7.Sb5 Re7 8.Bxf6 stalemate. Or 6.Bf2? Ra2 and 7...Kc7.

"Dips into the whole range of the chess palette! There is domination, there is zugzwang, there are logical plans (the 'roman' theme 7.Bb4!!), there are mates and stalemates, Rinck and Troitzky are ever-present spectres. How one sequence segues into the next to spirit up chess' spellbinding genie! We were forgetting – it's a miniature!!"

No 14562 A.Manvelyan 2nd prize Rudenko 60 JT



c2g1 3151.16 6/9 Draw

No 14562 A.Manvelyan (Armenia). The diagram will come as a shock to admirers of the first prize winner. Take a deep logical breath: White must find an answer to the threat of 1...Kf1. 1.Ra8/i Bd6 2.Ra7 Bg3 3.Rf7/ii Bf2/iii 4.Rf2/iv exf2 5.Sf4/v Kf1 6.Sd5 Kg1 (g1Q;Se3) 7.Sf4 dxc1Q+ 8.Kxc1 Kf1 9.Sd5 Ke1 10.Sb4/vi Kf1 11.Sd5 Kg1 12.Sf4 draw.

i) 1.Rxb5? Bg3 2.Rf5 Bf2 3.Rxf2 dxc1Q+ 4.Kxc1 exf2 5.Sf4 Kf1 6.Sd5 Ke1 7.Sb4 b5 – tempo!!! – 8.Sc2+ Kf1 9.Se3+ Kg1, and there is now no stopping Black from promoting fP. (The printed solution deferred presenting this

line until right at the end! They have a point...)

ii) 3.Bxd2? Kf1 4.Rf7+ Bf2 5.Bxe3 g1Q and Black has few problems.

iii) dxc1Q+ 4.Kxc1 Bf2 5.Sb4 Kf1 6.Sc2, with perpetual check to come, despite two queens on the other side. Now Black still hankers after slipping sideways with bK, even after letting wR occupy the f-file.

iv) 4.Sb4? Kf1 5.Sd5 (c2 is blocked!) Ke1 6.Se3 dxc1Q+ 7.Kxc1 Bxe3+ wins.

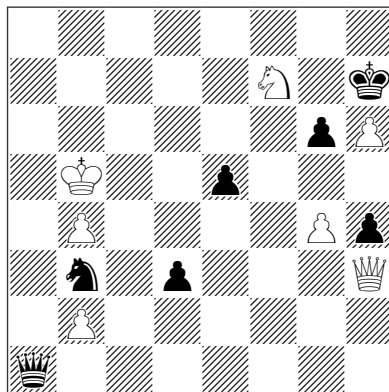
v) The annotation at this point draws attention to a Troitzky draw study published in 1898: d2g1 3041.03 h7d8h1a4.f5g2h2 3/6=.

1.Ke1 Qa7 2.Bxb6 Qxb6 3.Sxb6 f4 4.Sd5 f3 5.Sf4 f2+ 6.Kd2 Kf1 (f1Q;Sh3) 7.Sd5 Kg1 (g1Q;Se3) 8.Sf4 Kf1 9.Sd5, with 'perpetual threat of mate'.

vi) So, another twist, and a big one, is added to the king/knight *pas de deux*. The perpetual repetition occurs after 10...Qg1(g1Q) 11.Sc2+ Kf1 12.Se3+ – but suppose it were White's move?! He has no waiting move at all. If 11.e4 f1Q, scuppers the mate, while 11.Kc2 f1Q, and again Sc2 mate is not on. So White owes his escape to fate having given his opponent the move! See note (i), where the 'gap' on b5 critically helps Black.

The judge felt the need to justify this high placing, which he did in these words: "Initially I planned a special prize – the conventional cop-out – for Manvelian's study. But then I had second thoughts and placed it where it stands proud: not just boldly, but with cunning and care, the Armenian composer has taken a classic score, lending it freshness with the reciprocal zugzwang. True, bQh1 is a statue (Troitzky chose a bishop) but without it the melody would lose a beat and, after all, in the 100 years since AAT's effort no one had come up with this!"

No 14563 N.Kralin,
O.Pervakov, A.Selivanov
3rd prize Rudenko 60 JT



b5h7 4004.44 7/7 Win

No 14563 N.Kralin, O.Pervakov, A.Selivanov (Moscow). "Conventionally speaking we are looking at a fragment from a game. Who's going to get at his opponent's king's throat first?" 1.Sg5+ Kh8/i 2.Qe3/ii Qxb2 3.Qa7 Sd4+ 4.Kc4/iii Qb3+ 5.Kc5 Qxb4+ (Se6+;Sxe6) 6.Kd5

(Kxb4? Sc6+;) Qd6+ 7.Ke4/iv Qc6+ 8.Kxe5 Qd6+ 9.Ke4 Qe5+ (Qc6+;Kxd4) 10.Kxe5/v Sc6+ 11.Kf6 Sxa7 12.Kxg6, followed by 13.Sf7+ and 14.h7+.

ii) Threatening to play 3.Qxe5+. 2.Qxd3? Sd4+ 3.Kb6 Qa8 4.Qxg6 Qb8+.i) Kg8 2.Qxd3 Sd4+ 3.Kb6. Kxh6 2.Qxh4+ Kg7 3.Qh7+ Kf6 4.Se4+ Ke6 5.Qxg6+ Ke7 (Kd5;Sc3+) 6.Qg7+ Ke6 7.Qf6+ Kd7 8.Qf7+ Kd8 9.Qxb3(Sf6) wins.

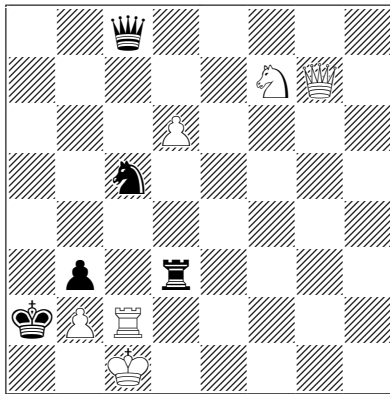
iii) 4.Kc5? Se6+ 5.Kb5 (Sxe6? Qf2+;) Sd4+ 6.Kc4, only a draw.

iv) Why not: 7.Kxd6? Sb5+ 8.Kxe5 Sxa7 9.Kf6 d2 10.Kxg6 d1Q 11.Sf7+ Kg8 12.h7+ Kf8 13.h8Q+ Ke7 14.Qf6+ Ke8 (Kd7;Qd8+) 15.Qe6+ Kf8 16.Sg5 Qc2+ 17.Kh6 Qc6 18.Sh7 mate. So what is wrong? Why the '?' to White's first in this line? The answer is that the very first chord was false! Not 9...d2, but 9...Sc8(Sc6), and there will be no checkmate, for if 10.Kg6 Se7+.

v) 10.Kxd3? Qe2+ 11.Kxd4 Qf2+, X-ray.

"Wild! By squeamishly turning down three bQ-offers wK with palace punctiliousness gains a vital tempo for his P-push on the flank. One can only admire the composing control of the turbulent queen/knight force on either side. Unforgettable."

No 14564 Yu.Zemlyansky
4th prize Rudenko 60 JT



c1a2 4404.21 6/5 Draw

No 14564 Yuri Zemlyansky (Russia). "wQ and wS clearly have other things on their minds than defending their king. So it's up to wR to do something. But wR is *en prise*. Let's try: 1.Rc3? Qf5 2.Rxd3 Qxd3 3.Qg2 Qb1+ 4.Kd2 Qxb2+. Well, 1.Rc4? Qf5 2.Qg2 Rf3." So?! 1.Se5 Rd1+/i 2.Kxd1 bxc2+ 3.Kxc2 Se6+ 4.Qc7 Sxc7 5.d7 Qb8 6.d8Q Qxd8 7.Sd3/ii Sb5/iii 8.Sc1+ Ka1 9.Sb3+ Ka2 10.Sc1+, and perpetual check.

i) bxc2 2.Qa7+ Sa6 3.Sxd3, seizing the initiative.

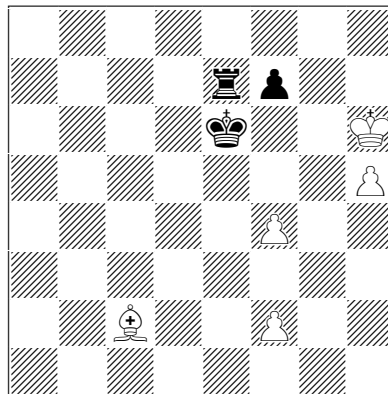
ii) "A picture: wherever one looks the black pieces are as if hypnotised, petrified spectators of the drawing power in the fist of the residual white forces. The triumph of the spirit!"

iii) Ka1 8.Sc1(Sc5) and so on.

"The heavy pieces are handled with a light touch. Two wQQ disappear in the creation of a real windfall position where White is faced with an extra queen and Black having the move. To his exasperation Black can do nothing in the face of the

compelling persuasiveness of White's drawing arguments."

No 14565 G.Amiryan
1st honourable mention
Rudenko 60 JT



h6e6 0310.31 5/3 Win

No 14565 G.Amiryan (Armenia). 1.Kg7 Rc7/i 2.Bb3+/ii Kf5 3.h6 Kxf4 4.h7 f5+ 5.Bf7/iii Rc8 (for Kf3;) 6.Bd5 Rc7+ 7.Kh6(Kg6) Rc8 8.Kg6(Kh6)/iv Rd8/v 9.Bg8 Rd6+ 10.Kh5 Rd1 11.Bd5 Rc1 12.Bc6/vi Rc3/vii 13.Kh4 Rc1 14.Kh3 and a win.

i) Rb7 2.h6 f6+ 3.Kg6, and White's hP earns its sauce. Hew Dundas: "Very witty!!! Why not a prize?"

ii) 2.Bb1? Rc1 3.f5+ Ke5 4.Ba2 Rg1+ 5.Kf8 (Kf7,Rg5;) Rh1 6.Bf7 Kf5.

iii) Otherwise: Rxh7 6.Kxh7 Kf3, and 7...Kxf2.

iv) 8.Bg8? Rc6+ 9.Kh5 Rc1 10.Bd5 Rc8, with a 'pendulum' kind of draw.

v) Rb8 9.Kg7 Ke5 ("Rb7"?!) 10.Bg8 Rb7 11.Bf7/viii Rb8 12.h8Q Rxh8 13.Kxh8 Kd4 14.Bh5 wins, covering the pawn from the other flank.

vi) 12.h8Q? Rh1+ 13.Bxh1 stalemate. ["Brilliant!" HewD] 12.h8R? Rf1 and 13...Rxf2, or 13.f3 Rh1+.

12.Kh6? Rc8 13.Kg6 Rd8 14.Bg8 Rd6+ 15.Kh5 Rd1 16.Bd5 Rc1.

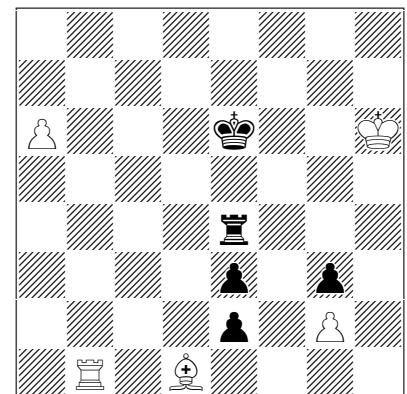
vii) Rd1 13.Kh6(Kg6) Rd8 14.Kg7, and d7 is in wB's power.

viii) 11.Kg6? Rxh7 12.Kxh7 Ke4, taking away d5 from wB.

"The WCCT5 theme. White condenses small advantages into one big plus while outwitting Black's stalemate and other tricky devices."

No 14566

L.Katsnelson, V.Katsnelson
=2nd/3rd honourable mention
Rudenko 60 JT



h6e6 0410.23 5/5 BTM,
Draw

No 14566 Leonard Katsnelson, V.Katsnelson (St Petersburg). "Converting into a R-ending is so obvious that, after rejecting 1...e1Q 2.Bg4+ (constricting the mating artery) Kf6 3.Rxe1 Rxg4 4.Kh5, there seems no doubt that best is: 1...exd1Q 2.Rxd1 Kf5 3.Rf1+ Kg4 4.Ra1 Re8 5.a7 Ra8 6.Ra4+ Kf5 7.Ra2 Ke4 8.Kg5 Kd3 9.Kf4 e2 10.Ra3+ Kd2 11.Ra2+ Ke1 12.Kf3 Rf8+ 13.Ke3 Re8+ 14.Kf3 Kf1 15.Rxe2 Rf8+ 16.Ke3 Re8+, but this leads to no more than perpetual

check." So, Black tries something else: 1...Rb4 2.Bb3/i Rxb3/ii 3.a7 Ra3/iii 4.Rb3 Ra6/iv 5.a8Q Rxa8 6.Rxe3+ Kf6 7.Rf3+ Ke5 8.Re3+ Kf6 9.Rf3 drawn.

i) 2.Ra1? exd1Q 3.Rxd1 Kf5 4.Ra1 Rb8 5.a7 Rh8+ 6.Kg7 Rd8 7.Rf1+ Ke4, after which the win is not difficult. 2.a7? Rxb1 3.a8Q exd1Q, and there is no perpetual check by 4.Qe4+.

ii) Kf6 3.Kh5 Rxb3 4.a7 Ra3 5.Kg4 Ke5 6.Kf3, and wK is first to the pawns.

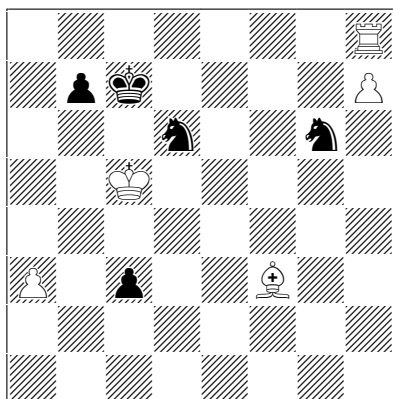
iii) Rxb1 4.a8Q e1Q 5.Qc6+ and a perpetual.

iv) Three other possibilities: Rxb3 5.a8Q e1Q 6.Qc6+. Rxa7 5.Rxe3+. e1Q 5.Rxa3, when the move 5...Qc1 is nullified by bPe3.

"By selfless play White counters all Black's efforts to penetrate to the e4 square, around which the whole plot revolves. We like the straightforward logical incisions in what at first sight seems an everyday R-endgame."

No 14567

N.Kralin, O.Pervakov
=2nd/3rd honourable mention
Rudenko 60 JT



c5c7 0116.22 5/5 Win

No 14567 Nikolai Kralin, Oleg Pervakov (Moscow). 1.Rg8 c2/i 2.Rg7+ Sf7 3.Rxf7+ (h8Q? c1Q+;) Kb8/ii 4.Kb6 c1Q 5.h8Q Sxh8 6.Rf8+ Qc8 7.Rxc8+ Kxc8 8.Bg4+/iii Kb8 9.Bh5 Kc8 10.a4 Kb8 11.a5 Kc8 12.Bf3 Sf7 13.Bxb7+/iv Kb8 14.a6 Sd6 15.a7 mate.

i) b6+ 2.Kb4 c2 3.Rg7+ Sf7 4.h8Q gSxh8 5.Rg1, when White's passed P wins the day.

ii) Kd8 4.Kd6 c1Q 5.h8Q Sxh8 6.Rf8 mate.

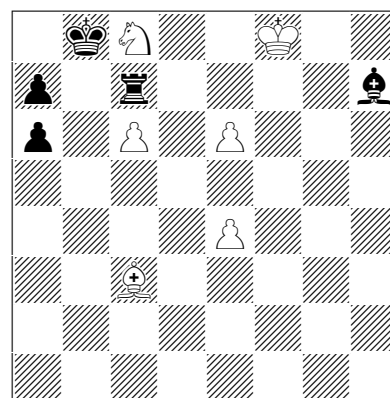
iii) The attempt to improve on 8.Bxb7+? with 8.Bh5? is met like this: Kb8 9.a4 Kc8 10.a5 Kb8 11.Bf3 Sf7 12.Bxb7 Sd6, and there will be no win now.

iv) EG's source omits checks, which saves printing space, but then has to draw attention, with the word 'check!', whenever a check has special importance, such as when the same move occurs elsewhere but without check! "In today's tourneys it's not often that one meets a study with two logical plans. The play here, however, suffers from some dryness."

No 14568 Nikolai Rezvov (Ukraine). 1.Be5? to pin bR, looks a promising wheeze, but Kxc8 2.Bxc7 Kxc7 3.e7 Bg6 4.e8Q Bxe8 5.Kxe8 a5 6.e5 a4 7.e6 a3 8.e7 a2 9.Kf7 a1Q, and Black holds the cards. So White plays a move that saves the knight (or does it?!) and threatens the afore-

said pin. 1.Se7 Rxe7/i 2.Kxe7 Kc7 (Bxe4;Kd7) 3.Ba5+/ii Kxc6/iii 4.Kf7 Bxe4 5.e7/iv Kb7 6.e8R, and the breathing space granted to Black's king is fatal to him: Bg6+ 7.Kxg6 Kc6, and not 6.e8Q? Bg6 7.Kxg6 stalemate.

No 14568 N.Rezvov
4th honourable mention
Rudenko 60 JT



f8b8 0341.32 6/5 Win

i) Bxe4 2.Be5 a5 3.Ke8 a4 4.Kd8 a3 5.Bxc7+ wins.

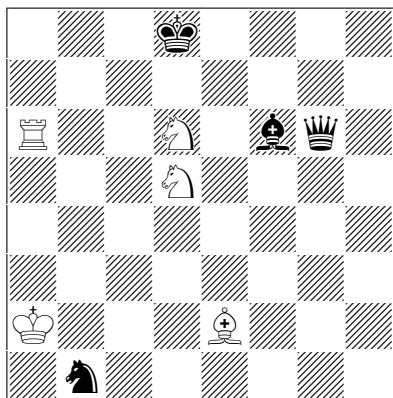
ii) 3.e5? Bg6 4.Kf8 Kc6 5.e7 Kd7. 3.Kf7? Bxe4 4.Ba5+ Kc8 5.c7 Bf3 6.Kg6 Be4+ 7.Kf6 Bf3 8.Kg5 Bd5 9.e7 (Kf6,Bf3;) Bf7 10.Kf6 Bh5 11.Kg7 Kd7 12.Kf8 Bg6. 3.Be5? Kc8 4.Kf7 Be4 5.c7 Bf3, evidently draws.

iii) Kc8 4.e5 Be4 5.c7 Bg6 6.Kf8, and the eP drives through.

iv) "c6, which bB wants to occupy, is taken. The previously available drawing 5...Bf3 (for Bh5;) loses to 6.e8Q+."

"Despite opposite B's White persuades the black men to get in each others' way. The curtain-call R-promotion adds a dollop of pleasure."

No 14569 V.Ryabtsev
1st commendation
Rudenko 60 JT



a2d8 3145.00 5/4 Win

No 14569 V.Ryabtsev.
1.Sf7+/i Qxf7/ii 2.Ra8+ Kd7
3.Ra7+ Ke8/iii 4.Bh5 Sc3+
5.Kb3/iv, with:

– Sxd5 6.Bxf7+ and 7.Bxd5,
or

– Qxh5 6.Sxf6+ and 7.Sh5.

i) White sacrifices one of his
two chargers and pins the oth-
er! 1.Sb7+? Kc8 2.Se7+ Bxe7
3.Rxg6 Sc3+ 4.Kb2 Sxe2
5.Re6 Bh4(Bg5/Bf8/Bb4)
draws, not, of course,
5...Kxb7? 6.Rxe7+ and
7.Rxe2.

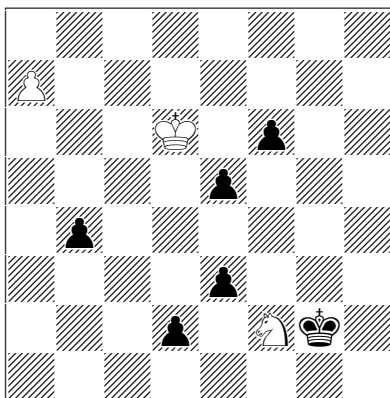
ii) Kc8 2.Se7+ Bxe7 3.Rxg6
Sc3+ 4.Kxb2 Sxe2, and this
time the double attack 5.Re6,
does win! Ke8 2.Sxf6+ Kf7
3.Bh5 wins.

iii) Ke6 4.Sf4+ Kf5+ 5.Rxf7
wins.

iv) The win is forfeited by
5.Ka3? Sb5+, or by
5.Ka1(Kb2)? Sd5+.

"Subliminal in the try, the
'draughts' theme occurs twice
as a death sentence in the ac-
tual play. An unusual study
with a distinctly odd thought
behind it!"

No 14570 I.Yarmonov
2nd commendation
Rudenko 60 JT



d6g2 0001.15 3/6 Win

No 14570 I.Yarmonov.
1.Sd1 e2 2.a8Q+ Kh2 3.Qh8+
Kg1 4.Qg8+/i Kf1/ii 5.Qc4,
with:

– Ke1 6.Qe4, and f5 7.Qh1
mate, or Kd1 7.Qb1 mate, or

– f5 6.Kxe5 Ke1 7.Se3 d1Q
8.Qxb4+ Qd2/iii 9.Qh4 mate.

i) 4.Qg7+? Kf1 5.Qxf6+
Ke1 6.Qxe5 Kd1 7.Qa1+
Kc2, and there's nothing deci-
sive.

ii) Kh2 5.Qh7+ Kg1 6.Qg6+
winning in a familiar manner.

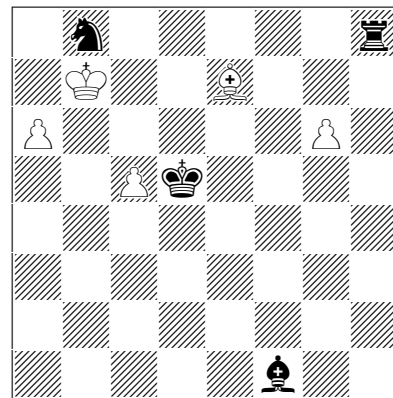
iii) Kf2 9.Qf4+ and Ke1
10.Sg2 mate, or Kg1 10.Qg3+
Kh1 11.Qg2 mate.

"A bouquet of five pure mat-
ing positions in the Bohemian
problem school tradition. If
we include the try wQ visits
all four corners. However, we
are not bowled over: the
white force blasts away at the
lone, lorn bK. One wants to
shout 'Don't hit a man when
he's down!' And that's why
the study is where it is in the
award pecking order."

No 14571 B.Sidorov. If
1.g7?, then not Rg8? 2.Bf8
Sc6 3.a7, but Bxa6+ 2.Ka7

Rg8 3.Bf8 Sd7. So: 1.a7 Sc6
2.g7/i Rg8 3.Bf8/ii Sxa7
4.Kxa7 Kc6 5.Kb8(Ka8) Ba6
6.Ka8 Kc7 7.Ka7 Bb7
8.Bd6+/iii Kc6 9.Bf8 Kc7
10.Bd6+ positional draw.

No 14571 B.Sidorov
3rd commendation
Rudenko 60 JT



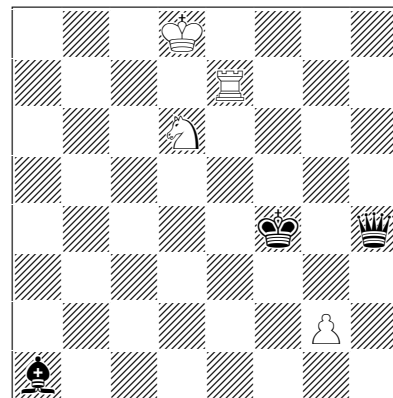
b7d5 0343.30 5/4 Draw

i) 2.a8Q? Rxa8 3.Kxa8 Sxe7
wins.

ii) 3.a8Q? Rxa8 4.Bf8 Ra7+
5.Kb6 Ra6+ 6.Kb7 Se7
7.Bxe7 Rg6 8.Bf8 Ke6 9.c6
Bg2 10.Kb6 Kf7 wins.

iii) 8.c6? Kxc6 9.Kb8 Ba6
10.Ka7 Bc8 11.Kb8 Bb7
12.Ka7 Kc7 wins.

No 14572
V.Kalyagin, B.Olimpiev
4th commendation
Rudenko 60 JT



d8f4 3131.10 4/3 Draw

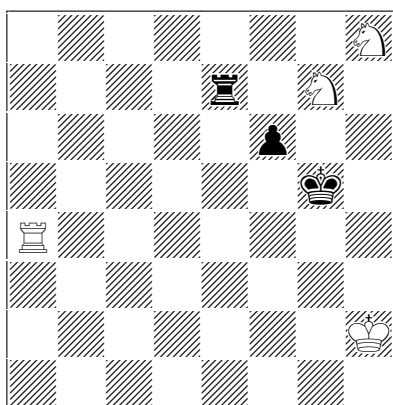
No 14572 V.Kalyagin, B.Ol-
impiev. Festival of forks –

quite a barbecue, in fact.
 1.g3+ Qxg3 2.Re4+ Kg5/i
 3.Re5+ Kg6/ii 4.Re6+ Kh7/iii
 5.Re7+ (Rh6+? Kg8;) Kg8
 6.Re8+ Kh7 7.Re7+ Bg7/iv
 8.Se8 Qb8+ 9.Kd7 Kg8
 10.Sxg7, and the white fortress cannot be breached, but not 10.Rg7+? Kf8 11.Re7 Qb5+ 12.Kd8 Qg5+ winning.

- i) Kf3 3.Re3+ Kxe3 4.Sf5+.
- ii) Bxe5 4.Se4+. Qxe5 4.Sf7+. Kg4 4.Rxg5 Kxg5 5.Se4+.
- iii) Kh5 5.Rh6+ Kxh6 6.Sf5+.
- iv) Kg6 8.Re6+ Bf6 9.Rxf6+ Kf6 10.Se4+.

"Miniature based on forks."

No 14573 M.Matouš
 1st special prize
 Rudenko 60 JT



h2g5 0402.01 4/3 Win

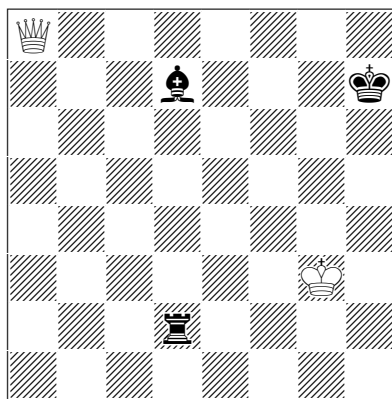
No 14573 M.Matouš (Prague). 1.Ra5+ f5/i 2.Rxf5+ Kh6/ii 3.Sh5 Rh7/iii 4.Sf7+ Kg6 5.Rf6+ Kxh5 6.Kh3/iv Rg7 7.Rh6 mate.

- i) Kh6 2.Sf5+. Kg4 2.Ra3.
- ii) Delicious! The Sf5+ fork is history.
- iii) Re8 4.Sf7+ Kg6 5.Sg3 wins.
- iv) 6.Kg3? Rg7+ 7.Kh3 Rg3+ 8.Kxg3 stalemate.

"A positional find after move 6 from an airy set-up. The GBR class 0401 has been chased uphill and down dale, but here the composer seems to have found something new. The judge could trace nothing like it in E.Umnov's book on this material. Long-mined seams still reveal the occasional nugget."

AJR: Knowing the composer's skill we do not suspect a *C* source.

No 14574 V.Kalyagin
 2nd special prize
 Rudenko 60 JT



g3h7 1330.00 2/3 Win

No 14574 V.Kalyagin. The dispersed black force suggests a quick gain of material by White. 'Taint necessarily so. 1.Qe4+ Kg7 2.Kh4/i Rh2+/ii 3.Kg5 Rd2/iii 4.Qe5+/iv Kh7 (Kg8;Kh6) 5.Kh5 Rd1 (else Qe7+) 6.Qe4+ Kg7/v 7.Qg2+, with:

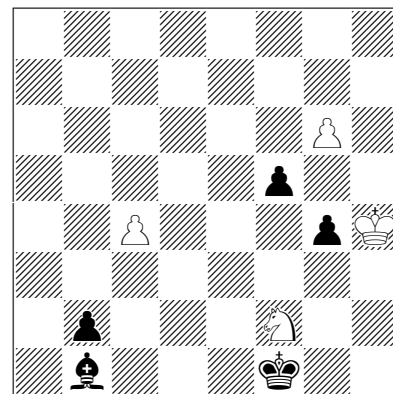
- Kf7 8.Qf3+, or
- Kh8 8.Qb2+ Kg8 (Kh7;Qc2+) 9.Qb3+ wins.
- i) 2.Qe5+? Kg6 3.Kh4 Rd3 4.Qe4+ Bf5 5.Qc6+ Kg7 6.Kg5 Bh7 7.Qf6+ Kg8 8.Qe6+ Kg7 9.Kh5, with zugzwang against Black: Kf8 10.Kh6 Bg8 11.Qf5+ and 12.Qxd3. But all this hangs

on a mistake by Black on his 5th move – he draws with 5...Kf7 6.Kg5 Be6 7.Qc7+ Rd7, and a standard barricade has been reached.

- ii) White threatened to play 3.Qe7+ Kh8 4.Qe5+ Kh7 5.Qh5+ and 6.Qg5+
- iii) Rh7 4.Qg6+ Kh8 5.Qf6+ Rg7 (Kg8;Qd8+) 6.Kh6 wins.
- iv) 4.Qg6+? Kf8. 4.Qe7+? Kg8 5.Kg6. With wKg5 the d2 square is safe for bR.
- v) Kh8 7.Kg6 Rd6+ (Rg1;Kh6) 8.Kf7 Be6+ 9.Kf8 Rd8+ 10.Ke7 with a double attack.

"A busy malyutka with a subtle try and intriguing play. To ask for sacrifices would be unfair to it..." But this is different: the *C* odb has been mined.

No 14575 An.Kuryatnikov,
 E.Markov special mention
 Rudenko 60 JT
 (for theoretical value)



h4f1 0031.23 4/5 Draw

No 14575 An.Kuryatnikov E.Markov. 1.g7? Kxf2 2.g8Q Be4. So: 1.Sd1 f4 (for g3;) 2.Kxg4 Bf5+ 3.Kxf4 b1Q 4.Se3+ Kf2 5.Sxf5 Qc1+ 6.Ke5 Qxc4/i 7.Kf6 Qc6+ 8.Kf7 Qd5+ 9.Kf6 Qc6+ 10.Kf7 Qd5+ 11.Kf6 Qd8+ 12.Kf7/ii Qg5 13.Se7 Qf4+

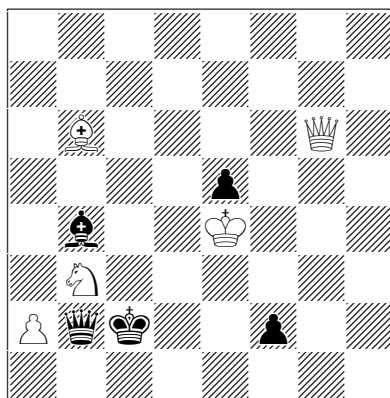
14.Ke6 Qf8 (for Qg7;) 15.Sf5 Qg8+ 16.Kf6 Qf8+ 17.Ke6 Qg8+ 18.Kf6 Qd8+ 19.Kf7 Qg5 20.Se7, and the endless royal stand-off guarantees a positional draw.

i) How is White to secure the safe advance of his pawn from the sixth to the seventh rank? 7.g7? Qf7.

ii) 12.Ke6? Qg5 13.Se7 Kf3 14.Kf7 Qf4+ 15.Ke6 Qf8 16.Sf5 Kf4, gaining a tempo and winning the 'game'.

"Chekhover did this kind of thing, but the judge failed to trace anything quite like this on his bookshelves. Nevertheless there's a sameness and insipidity about the main line play: all White has to do is exercise care not to detach his king from the key squares f7, f6 and e6."

No 14576 V.Shoshorin
special commendation
Rudenko 60 JT
(for a reworked idea)



e4c2 4041.12 5/5 Win

No 14576 V.Shoshorin.
1.Ke3+ Kd1 2.Qg4+ Kc2
(Ke1;Qxb4+) 3.Qe4+ Kd1
4.Qh1+ Kc2 5.Sa1+ Qxa1
6.Qxa1 Be1 7.Ke2 f1Q+
8.Kxf1 Bc3 9.a4/i Bxa1 10.a5
Bd4 11.Ke2/ii Kc3 12.Bxd4+
exd4 13.Kd1 wins.

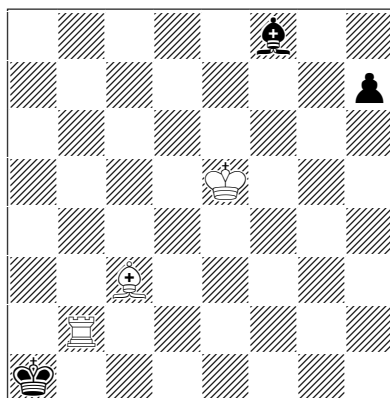
A.Sadykov 65 JT

The award of this formal international tourney was published in *Uralsky problemist* 4(24)2000 ix2000 pp14-17 A.Sadykov, Asbest acted as judge. 25 studies by 16 composers from Armenia, Ukraine, Belarus and Russia were entered.

No 14577 Gherman Umnov (Podolsk). 1...Bg7+ 2.Ke4/i Bxc3 3.Rb3 Be1 4.Kd3 Ka2 5.Kc2 h5 6.Re3 Bf2/ii 7.Re2/iii Bg1 8.Kc3+ Ka3 9.Re1 wins.

i) 2.Kd5? Bxc3 3.Rc2 Ba5 4.Kc4 Kb1 5.Kb3 h5 6.Rc5 Be1 7.Re5 Bg3 8.Rg5 h4 draw.

No 14577 Gh.Umnov
1st prize Sadykov 65 JT



e5a1 0140.01 3/3 BTM Win

ii) Ba5 7.Re5 Bb4 8.Re8 h4 9.Ra8+ Ba3 10.Ra7 h3 11.Rh7 wins.

iii) 7.Rf3(?) Be1 8.Rf1 Ba5 9.Rf5 Be1 10.Re5 Bf2, only wastes time, White being

i) 9.Qxc3+? Kxc3 10.a4 Kb4 draws, because a prerequisite for a win is the missing dark black bishop.

ii) 11.Bxd4? exd4 12.a6 d3 13.a7 d2, and the tempo gain secures the draw.

"The reason this study was not placed higher is the existence of an anticipation by the self-same composer – but not declared by him.

Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1973

e3c2 0141.13 e1b6b4b3.
a2b2e5f2 5/5+.

1.Sa1 bxa1Q 2.Rxa1 Be1, and so on.

"The composer may be said to have added a Zakhodyakinesque paradox to the position at his move 8 – but that hardly counts as originality!"

forced to play 10.Re2 - if he aims to win.

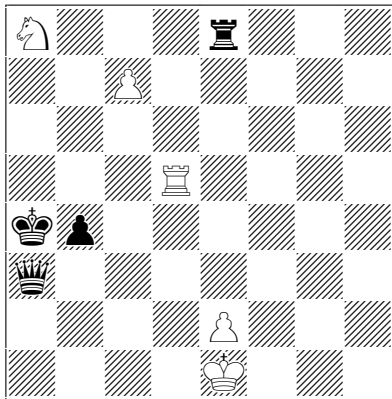
"With the sparsest of material the composer has brilliantly and economically attained one of the toughest of goals, namely the symmetry try. We tut-tut that Black opens the batting."

The judge gratefully acknowledged the testing for soundness performed in many instances by V.A.Kirillov.

No 14578 Valery Kalashnikov (Russia). 1.Sb6+ Kb3 2.Rd3+ Kc2 3.Rd2+ Kc1 4.Rd1+ Kc2 5.Rd2+ Kb3 6.Rd3+ Ka2 7.Rd2+ Ka1 8.Rd1+ Ka2 9.Rd2+ Kb1

10.Rd1+ Qc1 11.c8Q/i Rxc8
12.Sxc8 b3 13.Sb6(Sd6) b2
14.Sa4(Sc4) Kc2 15.Sxb2
Qe3 16.Kf1 Kxb2 17.Rd3,
draw/ii.

No 14578 V.Kalashnikov
=2nd/3rd prize Sadykov 65 JT



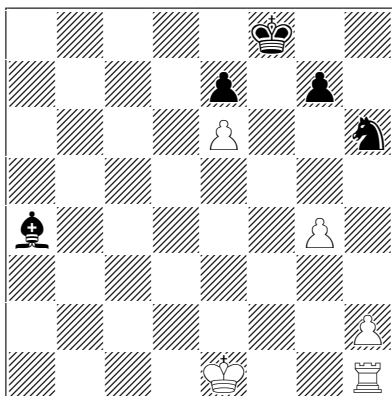
e1a4 3401.21 5/4 Draw

i) 11.Rxc1+? Kxc1, and
12.c8Q+ Rxc8 13.Sxc8 b3
14.Sd6 b2, or 12.Sd5 b3
13.Sb4 Rc8. Black wins.

ii) It is not too late to lose!
17.Rd5? Qf4+, and 18.Ke1
Qh4+ 19.Kd2 Qc4 20.Rd3
Qc1 mate, or 18.Kg1 Qe4
19.Rb5+ Kc2 20.Kf2 Kd1
21.e3 Qc2+ 22.Kg1 Qd3.

"Perpetual check integrated
with fortress. We appreciate
the absence of analytical un-
dergrowth."

No 14579 B.Olympiev,
V.Kalyagin
=2nd/3rd prize Sadykov 65 JT



e1f8 0133.32 5/5 Win

No 14579 Bronislav Olympiev,
V.Kalyagin (Ekaterinburg).
1.0-0+/i Kg8/ii 2.g5/iii
Sg4 3.Rf4 Bd1 4.Rd4 Bf3
5.g6/iv Sf6 6.Rd8+, and mate
with eyebrows raised.

i) 1.g5? Sf5 2.0-0 g6 draw.

ii) Ke8 2.g5 Sg8/v 3.Rb1
Kd8/vi 4.Rb8+ Kc7 5.Rxg8
and b5 is lost.

iii) 2.Rf4? Bc2 3.g5 Sf5
draw.

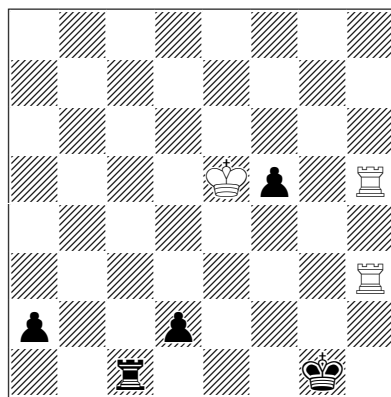
iv) 5.Rd8+? Kh7 6.Rd7 Se5
7.Rxe7 Bg4 8.Ra7 Bxe6
9.Re7 Sf3+ 10.Kf2 Bd5 draw.

v) Sg4 3.Rf4 Bd1 4.Rc4 Kd8
5.Rd4+ and 6.Rxd1.

vi) Kf8 4.Rb8+ Be8 5.h4 g6
6.Ra8 wins a piece.

"It's not credible that from
such a natural starting position
we get a speedy mate. True,
en route there is many an
underwater reef to be circum-
vented. Sad that the large
quantity of supporting analy-
sis of rook against bishop de-
motes the overall value."

No 14580 I.Bondar,
G.Nekhaev
4th prize Sadykov 65 JT



e5g1 0500.03 3/5 Draw.

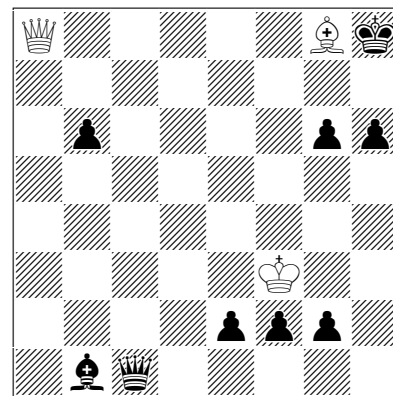
No 14580 Ivan Bondar (Be-
larus), Gennadi Nekhaev
(Russia). 1.Rh1+/i Kf2
2.R5h2+ Kf3 3.Rh3+ Kg4
4.Rh4+ Kg5 5.Rh5+ Kg6

6.Rh6+ Kf7 7.Rh7+ Ke8
8.Rh8+ Kd7 9.R1h7+ Kc6
10.Rc8+ Kb5 11.Rb7+ Ka6
(Rb8+? Kc4;) 12.Rb2 Rxc8
13.Rxa2+ draw.

i) 1.Kf4? Rf1+ 2.Kg3 Rf3+
wins.

"The nice 13 main line
moves comport a subtle
avoiding manoeuvre that does
for both the black passed
pawns. A superb add-on to
Bondar's article 'wRR vs.
bR+hP on the brink' in a re-
cent issue of *Zadachy i ety-
udy*."

No 14581 B.Sidorov
5th prize Sadykov 65 JT



f3h8 4040.06 3/9 Win

No 14581 Boris Sidorov
(Apsheronk). 1.Bb3+/i Kg7
2.Qa1+ Kh7/ii 3.Qa7+ Kh8
4.Qb8+ Kg7 5.Qe5+/iii, with:
– Kf8 6.Qf6+ Ke8 7.Ba4+,
or
– Kh7 6.Qe7+ Kh8 7.Qf8+
wins.

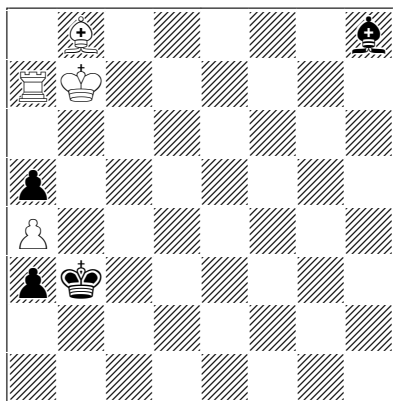
i) Thematic try: 1.Be6
(Bd5)+? Kg7 2.Qa1+ Qb2
3.Qxb2+ Kh7, and 'Qb7' is
ruled out. Or 1.Bc4+? Kg7
2.Qa1+ Qc3+ 3.Qxc3+ Kh7,
when 'Qc7' is ruled out.

ii) Qb2 3.Qa7+ Kf6 4.Qf7+
and mates.

iii) 5.Qg8+? Kf6 6.Qf7+
Kg5, and no mate.

"Original, but also 'virtual'. There is surely no parallel for the thematic tries, but one has to regret the absence of something of the kind in the main line."

No 14582 G.Amiryan
6th prize Sadykov 65 JT

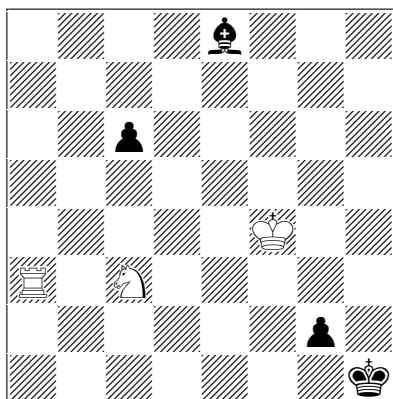


b7b3 0140.12 4/4 Draw

No 14582 Gamlet Amiryman (Armenia). 1.Rxa5? a2 2.Rb5+ Kc4. 1.Ka6 a2 2.Rb7+ Kc2 3.Rc7+ Kd2 4.Rd7+ Kc2 5.Rc7+ Kb2 6.Rb7+ Ka3 7.Bd6+ Kxa4 8.Rb5 Bc3 9.Be5 a1Q 10.Rxa5+ Bxa5 11.Bxa1 draw.

"A neatly forcing line slots into a R-sacrifice with win of bQ. Not hard to solve, but somewhat spoilt by the 'icicle' suspended from the a-file."

No 14583 L.Topko
special prize Sadykov 65 JT



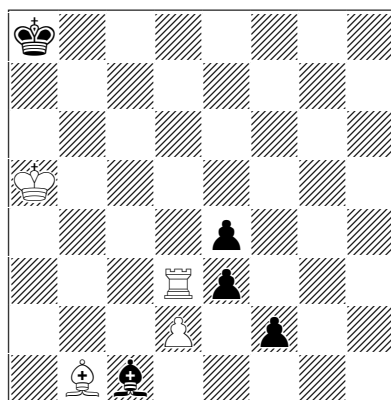
f4h1 0131.02 3/4 Win

No 14583 Leonid Topko (Ukraine). 1.Se2 g1Q 2.Sxg1 Kxg1 3.Ra8 Bh5/i 4.Ra5 c5 (Be2;Ra1+) 5.Rxc5 Be8 6.Kg3 Kf1 7.Rf5+ Kg1 8.Re5 wins.

i) Bd7 4.Kg3 Kf1 5.Rf8+ Kg1 6.Rd8. Or Bf7 4.Kg3 Kf1 5.Rf8. Or Bd7 4.Kg3 Kf1 5.Rd8 Be6 6.Rf8+ Kg1 7.Re8.

"Another find to add to the R vs. B anthology."

No 14584 V.Kirillov and A.Manyakhin
=1st/2nd honourable mention
Sadykov 65 JT



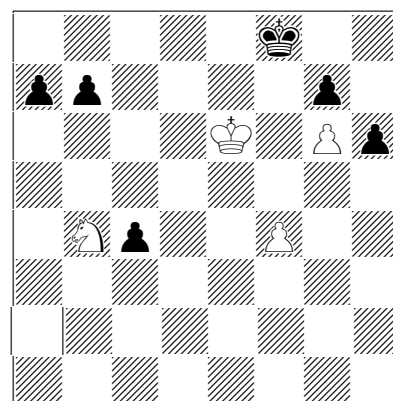
a5a8 0140.13 4/5 Draw

No 14584 V.Kirillov, A.Manyakhin (Russia). 1.Kb6? exd3 2.Bxd3 exd2. 1.Rb3 Bxd2+/i 2.Ka4 f1Q 3.Bxe4+ Ka7 4.Rb7+ Ka6 5.Bd3+ Qxd3 (Kxb7;Bxf1) 6.Rb6+ Ka7 7.Rb7+ Ka8 8.Rb8+ Kxb8 stalemate.

i) f1Q 2.Bxe4+ Ka7 3.Rb7+ Ka8 4.Rf7+ draw.

"Not at all bad from the technical standpoint, but short on novelty and too close to 'desperado rook' theme stalemate studies familiar from those our forefathers have passed down to us."

No 14585 V.Kichigin
=1st/2nd honourable mention
Sadykov 65 JT

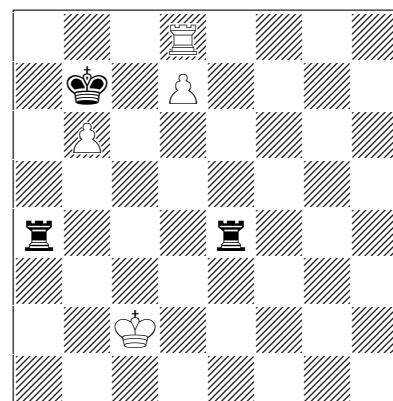


e6f8 0001.25 4/6 Win

No 14585 V.Kichigin (Perm). 1.f5 h5/i 2.f6 h4 3.f7 h3 4.Sd5 h2 5.Sf6 gxf6 6.Kxf6 h1Q 7.g7 mate.

i) c3 2.f6 a5 3.Sc2 gxf6 4.Kxf6 Kg8 5.g7 b5 6.Sd4 c2 7.Sf5 leads to a quick mate.

No 14586 V.Kalyagin
3rd honourable mention
Sadykov 65 JT



c2b7 0700.20 4/3 Win

No 14586 Viktor Kalyagin (Ekaterinburg). 1.Rb8+ Kxb8 2.d8Q+ Kb7 3.Qc7+ Ka6 4.Qa7+ Kb5 5.b7, with:

– eRc4+ 6.Kd3/i Rd4+ 7.Qxd4/ii, or

– Rxa7 6.b8Q+ Ka6 7.Qd6+ Kb5 8.Qd5+ winning.

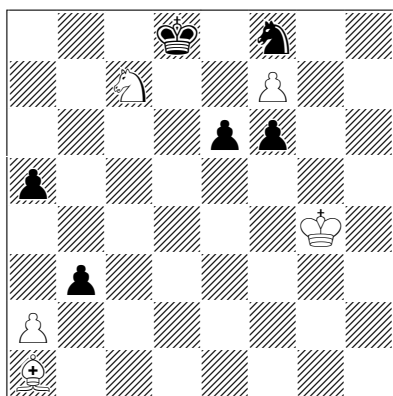
i) 6.Kb3? aRb4+ 7.Ka3 Rc3+ is a perpetual check.

ii) 7.Ke2(?) Rxa7/iii 8.b8Q+ Ka6 9.Qc8+ Rb7 10.Qe6+ Rb6 draw.

iii) Surprisingly, Re4+ 8.Qe3, is given without mentioning 8.Kd3. The move 7.Ke2 is no worse than a waste of time.

"Crystal clarity in miniature form [exaggerated praise, perhaps. AJR], culminating in win of bR."

No 14587 V.Chernikov
4th honourable mention
Sadykov 65 JT



g4d8 0014.24 5/6 Win

No 14587 V.Chernikov ().
1.Sxe6+/i Ke7 2.Sxf8 b2 (Kxf8;axb3) 3.Sg6+ Kxf7 4.Sh8+ Kg7/ii 5.Bxb2 a4 6.Kf5 Kxh8 7.Kxf6 Kg8 (Kh7;Bc1) 8.Ba3 Kh7 9.Bf8 Kg8 10.Bg7 Kh7 11.Kf7 a3 12.Bf8 wins.

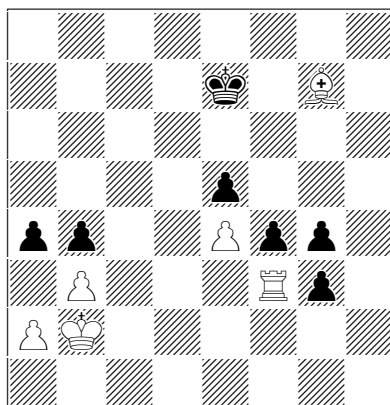
i) "White offers his knight in exchange for three pawns – if 1...Sxe6 2.Bxf6+ Kd7 3.axb3 – but Black prefers counter-play."

ii) Kg8 5.Bxb2 a4 6.Sg6.

"... has its subtleties and double-edged play. Spoiled

by the capture on the first move."

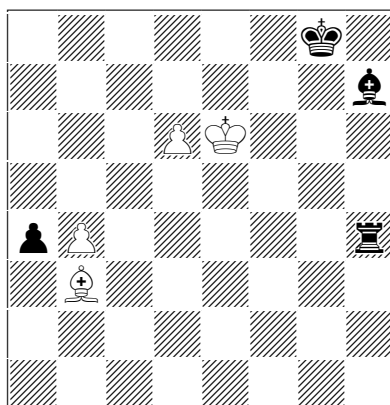
No 14588 I.Bondar
1st commendation
Sadykov 65 JT



b2e7 0110.36 6/7 Win

No 14588 Ivan Bondar (Belarus).
1.Rxg3 f3 2.Bf8+ Kxf8 3.Rxg4 f2 4.Rg5 f1Q 5.Rf5+ Qxf5 6.exf5 a3+ 7.Kc2 Ke7 8.Kd3 Kf7 9.Ke3 (Kc4? Kf6) Ke7 10.Kf3 Kf7 11.Kg3 Kg7 12.Kh4 Kh6 13.Kg4 winning thanks to the P's remoteness.

No 14589 V.Kondratev
2nd commendation
Sadykov 65 JT



e6g8 0340.21 4/4 Win

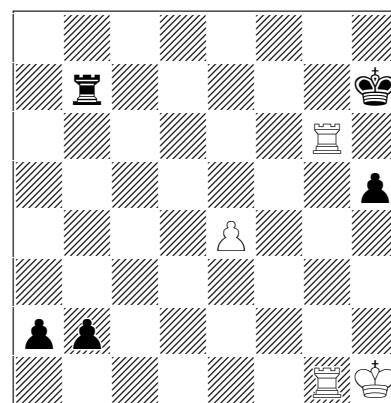
No 14589 V.Kondratev ().
1.d7 Rd4 2.Ke5+ axb3 3.Kxd4 b2 4.d8Q+ Kg7

5.Qc7+ Kg8 6.Qb8+ Kg7 7.Qb7+/i Kh8 8.Qa8+ Bg8 9.Qh1+ Bh7 10.b5 b1Q 11.Qxb1 Bxb1 12.b6 wins.

i) 7.Qa7+? Kg8 8.Qb6 Bg6 draw.

"... comes down to a fight against B+P. The dual 6.Qc8+ is not critical but it irks."

No 14590 V.Kichigin
3rd commendation
Sadykov 65 JT



h1h7 0500.13 4/5 Draw

No 14590 Viktor Kichigin ().
1.R6g5 Kh8 2.Rg8+ Kh7 3.R8g5 Kh6 4.Rg6+ Kh7 5.R6g5 Rb6 6.Rg7+ Kh6 7.Rg8 Rb7 8.R8g6+ Kh7 9.R6g5 draw.

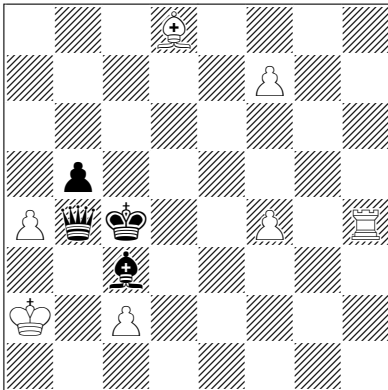
The judge bewails the lack of an introduction.

In a letter to *Shakhmatnaya kompozitsia* 65 (6vi2005) Boris Sidorov (Apsheronk) informs readers that Azat Yusifovich Sadykov (Asbest) has been taken seriously ill, and appears to have lost his memory. We earnestly hope for the composer's recovery and trust that this will not be yet another tragic instance of a JT turning into an MT.

Lev Tamkov memorial

The award of this magazine was published in *Zvyazda* (Belarus) Chess columnist V.Sichev (Minsk) acted as judge.

No 14591 E.Dvizov
1st prize Tamkov MT



a2c4 3140.41 7/4 Draw

I: diagram

II: remove wPf4, add wPg4.
Draw

III: then add bPh5. Draw

No 14591 E.Dvizov (Zhlobin) I: 1.f5+ Bd4 2.Rxd4+ Kxd4 3.c3+ Kxc3 4.Ba5 Qxa5 5.f8Q Qxa4+ 6.Qa3+ Qxa3+ 7.Kxa3 b4+ 8.Ka4/i b3 9.f6 b2 10.f7 b1Q 11.f8Q draw.

i) 8.Ka2? Kc2 9.f6 b3+ 10.Ka3 b2 11.f7 b1Q 12.f8Q Qb3 mate.

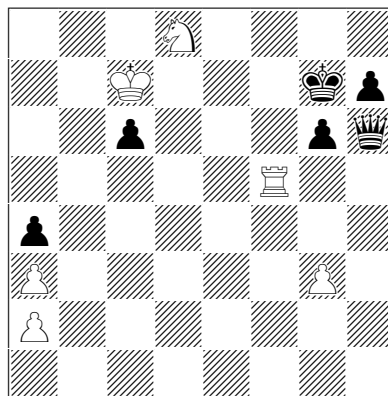
II: 1.g5+ and as in I until 8.Ka2/i Kc2 9.g6 b3+ 10.Ka3 b2 11.g7 b1Q 12.g8Q draw.

i) 8.Ka4? b3 9.g6 b2 10.g7 b1Q 11.g8Q Qb4 mate.

III: 1.gxh5+/i Bd4 2.Rxd4+ Kxd4 ... 8.Ka4 b3 9.h6 b2 10.h7 b1Q 11.h8Q+ draw.

i) 1.g5+? ... and 8.Ka2 b3+ 9.Kb1 h4 10.g6 h3 11.g7 h2 12.g8Q h1Q+ 13.Qg1 Qxg1 mate, or 8.Ka4 b3 9.g6 b2 10.g7 b1Q 11.g8Q Qb4 mate.

No 14592 Ivan Bondar
2nd prize Tamkov MT



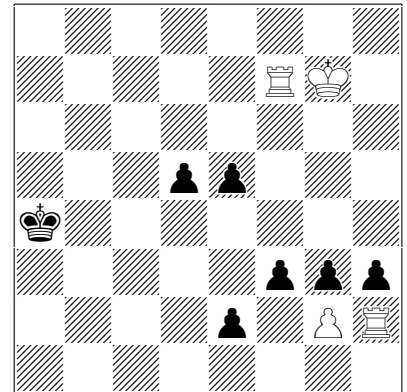
c7g7 3101.34 6/6 Win

No 14592 Ivan Bondar (Gantsevichi) 1.Se6+ Kg8 2.Rf6 c5 3.Kc8 c4 4.g4 c3 5.g5 c2 6.gxh6 c1Q+ 7.Kd7(Kd8) Qd2+ 8.Ke7/i Qxh6 9.Ke8 Kh8 10.Rf8+ Qxf8+ 11.Kxf8 wins.

i) 8.Ke8? Qxh6 9.Ke7 Qh4 draw.

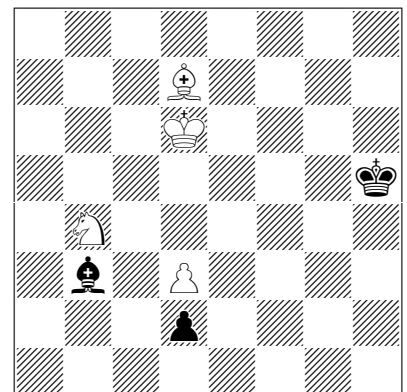
No 14593 I.Bondar 1.Rh1 hgx2 2.Rb1 g1Q 3.Rxg1 f2 4.Rb1 e1Q 5.Ra7+ Qa5 6.aRb7 Qc5 7.Ra1+ Qa3 8.aRb1 Qc3 9.Ra7+ Qa5, with a positional repetition draw.

No 14593 I.Bondar
hon. mention Tamkov MT



g7a4 0200.16 4/7 Draw

No 14594 V.Zhuk
and A.Sachs
commendation Tamkov MT



d6h5 0041.11 4/3 Draw

I: diagram

II: remove wPd3, add wPd5.
Draw

No 14594 V.Zhuk (Brest) and A.Sachs (Russia)

I: 1.Sd5 d1Q 2.Bg4+ Kxg4 3.Se3+ Kf3 4.Sxd1 draw.

II: 1.Bg4+ Kxg4 2.Sd3 Bxd5 3.Sb2 draw.

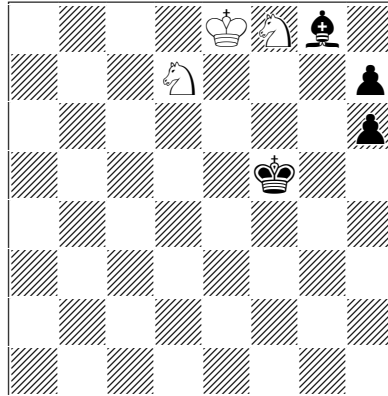
Pat a Mat 2000-2001

Judge Michal Hlinka only had 4 studies to consider. He placed one in the award published in *Pat a Mat* no.44 iii/2004.

No 14595 S.Svetlik & Marek Kolcak (Slovakia)
 1.Ke7/i h5 2.Sf6 h4 3.Sxg8 h3 4.Sh6+ Kg5/ii 5.Se6+ Kxh6 6.Kf6 h2 7.Sg7 h1Q/iii 8.Sf5+ Kh5 9.Sg3+ draws.

i) 1.Sc5? h5 2.Sd3 h4 3.Sf2 Kf4 4.Sd7 Kg3 5.Se4+ Kg2 6.Se5 h3 7.Sd3 h2 8.Se1+ Kf1 9.Sf3 h1Q 10.Sg3+ Kf2 11.Sxh1+ Kxf3.

No 14595 S.Svetlik
 and M.Kolcak
 Commendation
 Pat a Mat 2000-2001



e8f5 0032.02 3/4 Draw.

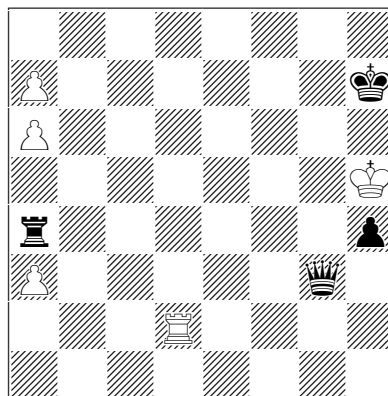
ii) Kf4 5.Se6+ Kg3 6.Sf5+ Kf2 7.Sg5 h2 8.Se4+ Kf3 9.Sfg3 h5 10.Kf6 h4 11.Sh1 Kxe4 12.Kg5.

iii) h1S 8.Sf5+ Kh5 9.Kg7.

Uralsky Problemist quick thematic tourney during Moscow WCCC 26vii-2viii2003

The award of this quick thematic, international mixed-genre tourney was published on p20 of *Uralsky Problemist* 35, 21x2003. Andrei Selivanov acted as judge. 1 study was published among 14 entries in the full award, which is also in *International Congress of Chess Composers* (Uralsky Problemist publication no.23, 16xii2003)

No 14596 D.A.Gurgenidze
 2nd prize Uralsky Problemist
 quick thematic tourney
 during Moscow WCCC 2003



h5h7 3400.31 5/4 Win

No 14596 David Gurgenidze (Georgia). The diagram is intended to represent the latin letter U (for Urals – no close Cyrillic equivalent shape).
 1.Rd7+ Kh8 2.a8Q+ Qg8 3.Rd8 Ra5+ 4.Kxh4 Ra4+ 5.Kh3/i Rxa3+ 6.Kh4 Ra4+ 7.Kh5 Ra5+ 8.Kh6 Rxa6+ 9.Qxa6 Qxd8 10.Qa1+ wins.

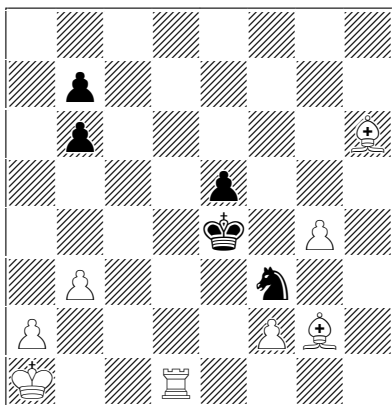
i) 5.Kh5? Ra5+ 6.Kh6 Rxa6+ 7.Qxa6 Qxd8 draw.

The Indian Theme in Studies

VIKTOR ALEKSEEVICH RAZUMENKO

Every chessplaying school-boy must know the famous 4-move problem *R1* first published in 1845 and composed by the Englishman Henry Augustus Loveday (1815-1848) and sent by him to Howard Staunton while Loveday was in India. There have been many subsequent imitations.

R1 H.A.Loveday, 1845



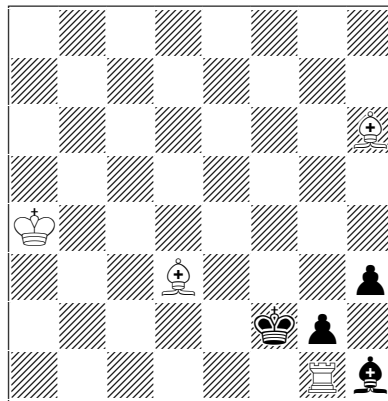
a1e4 0123.43 8/5 mate in 4

R1: 1.Bc1!! b5 2.b4 b6 3.Rd2 Kf4 4.Rd4 mate! [But see *The Oxford Companion to Chess* (1992) entry for Loveday.]

It comes as no surprise that the Indian problem theme has also transferred to studies, seeing that one path of development for studies has always been the adaptation of themes and ideas from problemdom. The theme's content is this: *a line-moving white piece having crossed a critical square, a second white chessman temporarily blocks it to eliminate a stalemate defence, after which the first piece delivers check(mate).*

R2 to *R10* are studies, all published, that illustrate the Indian theme.

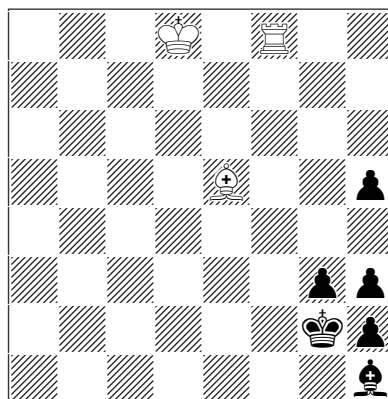
R2 K.Behting, J.Behting
Rigaer Tageblatt 1893



a4f2 0150.02 4/4 Win

R2 is one of the earliest. 1.Ba6! crosses the critical square b5. 1...Kxg1 2.Be3+ Kh2 3.Bf4+ Kg1 4.Bg3 h2 5.Kb5. wK obstructs wB so as to un-stalemate bK. 5...Kf1 6.Kb4(Kc5)+ Kg1, and by manoeuvring bK downstairs as far as the e3 square, White wins: 7.Kc4 Kf1 8.Kc3+ Kg1 9.Kd3 Kf1 10.Ke3+ Kg1 11.Bf2 mate.

R3 A.S.Kakovin
Shakhist (Ukraine) 1938

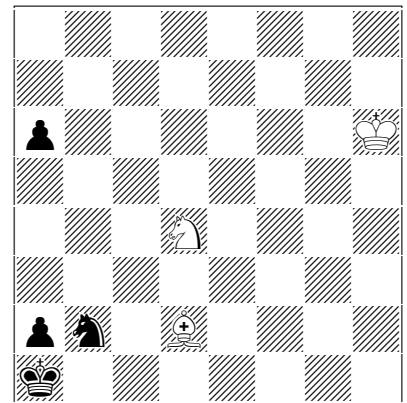


d8g2 0140.04 3/6 Win

R3 has a different flavour. 1.Bb8! h4 2.Kc7 Kg1 3.Ba7+ Kg2 4.Kb6 Kg1 5.Kb5+ Kg2 6.Kc5 Kg1 7.Kc4+ Kg2 8.Kd4 Kg1 9.Kd3+ Kg2 10.Ke3 Kg1 11.Ke2+ Kg2 12.Bf2! gxf2 13.Rg8 mate.

The giants of our world likewise dabbled.

R4 A.Troitzky
Deutsche Schachzeitung 1909

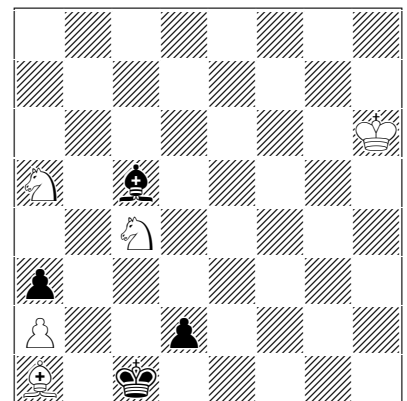


h6a1 0014.02 3/4 Win

R4: 1.Sc2+ Kb1 2.Sa3+ Ka1 3.Bc3 a5 – stalemate?! – 4.Bh8! a4 5.Kg7 S- 6.Kg6+ wins by marching down to the c2 square.

And:

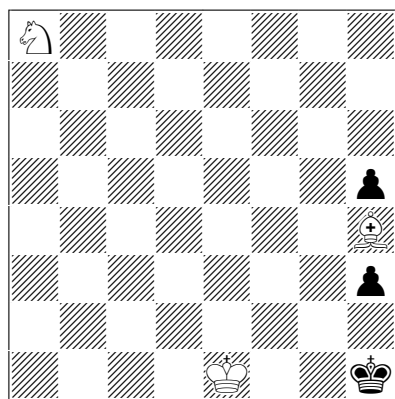
R5 V.Shoshorin
Shakhmaty v SSSR 1972



h6c1 0042.12 5/4 Win

R5: 1.Sb3+ Kb1 2.cSxd2+ Kxa2 3.Bh8!! Be3+ 4.Kg7! Bh6+! 5.Kf6! Bg5+ 6.Ke5 Bf4+ 7.Kd4 Be3+ 8.Kc3, a well-thought-out development of the idea of R4.

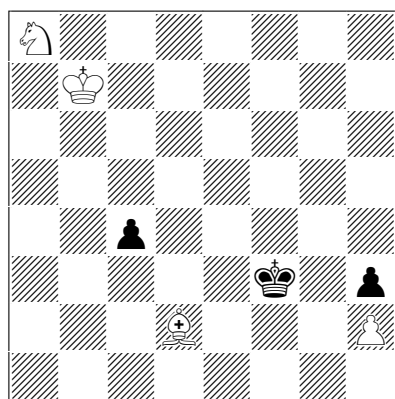
R6 V.Platov, M.Platov
Shakhmaty 1924



e1h1 0011.02 3/3 Win

R6 laconically expresses the Loveday idea in an 'ultra'-miniature (ie 6 chessmen).
1.Kf2 h2 2.Bg3 h4 3.Bb8 h3 4.Kg3 Kg1 5.Ba7+ Kh1! 6.Sb6 Kg1 7.Sd5(Sc4)+ Kh1 8.Se3 Kg1 9.Sg4+ Kh1 10.Bb8 Kg1 11.Sxh2 wins.

R7 L.Nyeviczkey
Magyar Sakkvilág 1933

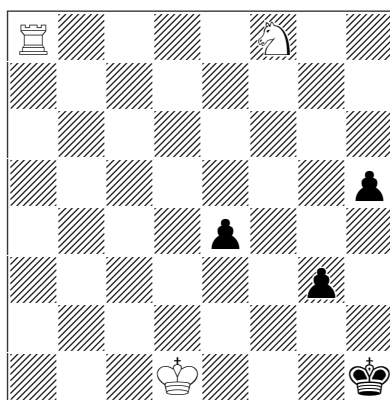


b7f3 0011.12 4/3 Win

R7 develops the version by the Platov brothers (R6).
1.Kc6 Kg2 2.Bf4 c3 3.Kd5 c2

4.Ke4 c1Q 5.Bxc1 Kxh2 6.Kf3 Kg1 7.Be3+ Kh1 8.Ba7 h2 9.Sb6 wins.

R8 V.Platov, M.Platov
Shakhmaty 1924

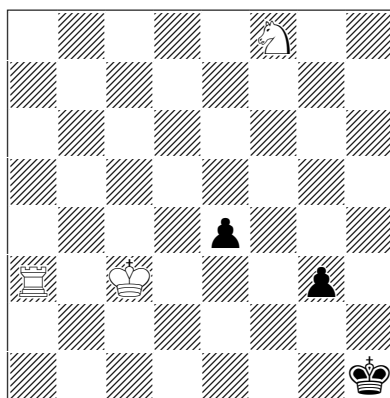


d1h1 0101.03 3/4 Win

R8: 1.Ra5 h4/i 2.Rh5 g2 3.Rxh4+ Kg1 4.Ke1 e3 5.Rh8 – wR crosses the critical square – 5...e2 6.Sh7 wins.

i) g2 2.Rxh5+ Kg1 3.Ke1 e3 4.Sg6 e2 5.Sh4+ wins.

R9 G.M.Kasparyan, 1974
after the Platov brothers



c3h1 0101.02 3/3 Win

In R9 the GM takes up the baton after half a century! 1.Kd2, with:

– g2 2.Rh3+ Kg1 3.Ke1 e3 4.Rh8 e2 5.Sh7 wins, or

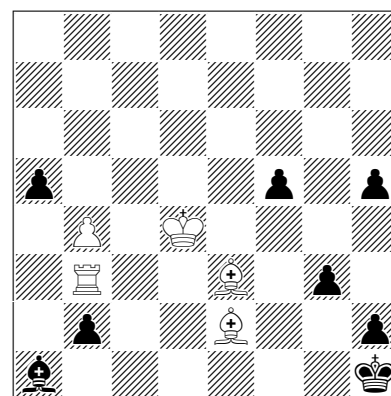
– e3+ 2.Rxe3 g2 3.Rh3+ Kg1 4.Sg6 Kf2 5.Sh4 g1Q 6.Rf3 mate, or

– Kh2 2.Sg6(Se6) g2 3.Sf4 e3+ 4.Rxe3 g1Q 5.Rh3 mate

What a synthesis of Indian with two mating finales!

My last example of the time-honoured Indian theme is R10, in which it is combined with the contemporary theme of a finale with all men active.

R10 V.Razumenko
5th place, X Team Championship of USSR, 1979



d4h1 0150.16 5/8 Win

R10: 1.Bf3+ g2 2.Kd3 a4 3.Kc2 (Ke2? h4;) axb3+ 4.Kb1 f4! 5.Ba7!! (Bxf4? h4;) h4 6.b5 h3 7.b6 Kg1 8.b7+ Kh1! 9.Bb8/i Kg1 10.Bxf4 h1Q 11.Bg3 Kf1 12.b8Q g1Q 13.Qb5 mate.

i) 9.Be3? fxe3 10.b8Q Kg1! 11.Qg3 Kf1! 12.Qxh2 e2 draws.

One hopes that the Indian theme in the study genre has not reached the end of the line. By combining with other ideas and themes it ought still to be possible to come up with presentable compositions.

St Petersburg, 8iii2004

Obituary

† ALEXANDER HILDEBRAND (24xii1921-3viii2005)

EG is deeply grateful to Lars Falk of Uppsala for the following tribute to the departed Nestor of Swedish chess. Valued contributions by Jarl Ulrichsen [JU], Indrek Aunver [IA] and Kjell Widlert [KW] are incorporated.

When Alexander phoned a few weeks ago to ask me for an obituary of a Swedish problemist it never occurred to me that I might soon be writing his own. He was less intense than usual, but I attributed that to his recent removal to a flat in Stockholm.

Alexander was a gregarious personality who grew up in a big family in Tallinn. He was fluent in Russian, German, French and Estonian, but claimed that Russian was his mother's tongue, because his mother was Russian like his stepfather – whose name, believe it or not, was Mikhail Gorbachov! [IA: Alexander nevertheless always thought of himself as 100% Estonian.] His father was a naturalised Estonian with a French and German background, which accounted for the remaining languages. [IA: French, which his father taught, was spoken at home, there was a German maid, and Estonian was spoken with other children. He took economics at Tartu University.] Later Alexander became fluent in Swedish, which he wrote very effectively and beautifully, though his speech preserved a slight accent.

The two ominous despotic powers sweeping over Estonia in his youth scattered the family. Alexander's mother [IA: arrested by the NKVD] died in a Soviet camp in Siberia; a half-brother was killed by the Germans and another became a professor of geology in Sweden. [IA: In August 1941 he was a Soviet army conscript. Bound for Russia, the ship he was on was bombed outside Tallinn harbour so stayed in Estonia. It was at the same time that his mother was arrested. Returning home to look for her he encountered government officials who expressed surprise that he himself was still at liberty. He stayed out of sight until the German forces arrived.] Alexander was subsequently arrested without any explanation, but told me he fared well in prison. He spent the time playing chess with the inmates until he was unexpectedly released: a soldier, who before the war had obeyed Hitler's call for Baltic-German people to return to Germany, arrived back with German troops and simply told the Estonian colonel that Alexander was not a communist and had to be released. [AJR: Alexander had

known the German through chess.] Soon afterwards the other prisoners were reported to have been moved to a labour camp; in fact they had all been shot. There was a chilling postscript when an unknown man appeared asking Alexander for forgiveness: out of spite he had reported Alexander to the authorities.

Chance struck again when Alexander was conscripted into the Estonian army. He asked for a low rank job but had the luck to become interpreter for French forced labour. In the summer of 1944, faced with a Soviet invasion for the second time, he took a new chance. With two dollars in his pocket he boarded a ship that brought him to Sweden. [IA/JU: a sailing-ship. Alexander bribed the captain with his pistol to go the whole distance, as otherwise he would have been marooned on an island.] Alexander spent long periods in hospital in Sweden and lost one lung to tuberculosis.

Alexander had a string of different jobs but never in his life had a steady occupation. He worked as an interpreter – indeed, he taught interpreters – but he was mainly a bril-

liant journalist, with an unusual ability to infuse interest into his stories. [IA: he was an editor of the pre-war chess magazine *Male Eestis*.] Looking back on the 1960s I vividly remember Alexander and his chess publishing house (*Schackbulletinens förlag*), which was located in his home. There he produced books and magazines devoted to opening theory and chess problems. In those days there were many newspapers and every one of them wanted a column for chess. Alexander conducted many, and through them soon built up an international network. [AJR: He edited the *Tidskrift för Schack* studies section for many years, chief editor of *Springaren* in 1965 and co-editor 1985-1991.] He also became a radio journalist for the Russian transmissions of Radio Sweden. But art and literature were just as important to him. Alexander was deeply involved in the society of Estonian immigrants. He hated the Soviet Union, but never allowed this feeling to affect his relations with individual Russians. [AJR: He knew everybody, from Paul Keres in Estonia to Korolkov and Herbstman in Leningrad – and was no doubt of inestimable value to the latter when the Herbstman household decided to emigrate to Sweden.]

For five years he acted as team captain for the national Swedish chess team and represented Sweden at a large number of international chess meetings. These events were

mentioned in his writings but the finest pieces always concerned his meetings with foreign authors of problems and studies. They appeared in the local Uppsala newspaper and lent an international flavour unusual in those days. Equally memorable was his interview with Boris Spassky during the 1969 match against Petrosian. Later Spassky visited Alexander and his family at their mansion in Morgongava, and was visibly affected by the address: Fischer's road!



As a chess player Alexander was a gambler. He was extremely resourceful and during his early days in Sweden made a living at poker. He must have passed on these traits to his son Per who recently won \$300,000 at the World Poker Championships in Las Vegas. I was often intrigued by the fact that the outgoing Alexander seemed to prefer quiet evenings and lonely work. Once he told me how much chess magazines and problems meant to him during his lonely days at the sanatorium. He gradually fo-

cussed on studies and self-mates, probably because they allowed him to present ideas that rarely occur over-the-board. His interest in zugzwang seemed paradoxical, because in real life Alexander could always find new possibilities in stressful moments. He maintained constant contact with his great circle of friends, children and three wives, past and present. I have rarely known a person who could contribute such a feeling of ease and culture to his companions. The post-Soviet liberation of Estonia struck deep. When in 1992 Alexander returned from one of his many visits to Yugoslavia I thought him unjustifiably naïve in interpreting the excessive violence there as a passing phenomenon. In the case of Estonia he was fortunately accurate. This was important, because he could, and immediately did, re-establish contact with survivors of a world, so near and yet so far, that for decades seemed irretrievably lost.

Lars Falk, Uppsala

28 August 2005

*
* *

The funeral of Alexander Hildebrand took place in Uppsala on Tuesday 30th August 2005.

Jarl Ulrichsen writes:

Alexander married three times. When he fled from Estonia his wife did not go with him. He was never able to extricate her from the USSR so

it is understandable that a divorce was inevitable. A child is named Eugen. When the USSR finally collapsed he helped her to come to Sweden and found a flat for her in an Estonian milieu. Barbara, Per and Cari are three children by his second marriage, to Margareta, who often accompanied him to meetings of the FIDE PCCC meetings, [KW: to which he was the delegate for Sweden until Kjell Widlert deputised in 1979 and then took over]. Some two years ago he married for the third time, to Svetlana, an Estonian doctor. Alexander

maintained excellent relations with both his divorced wives.

AJR: EG had just reprinted Alexander's 80th birthday award. His linguistic talents, especially the Russian, made it a simple matter for him to interpret when he was asked to do so, for instance at FIDE PCCC meetings, where we always kept an eye open for him. He willingly obliged. It was a big disappointment if he didn't turn up.

The USSR – Rest-of-the-World study composing match [EG134] was Alexander's idea. He hoped that the non-Soviet world would hold

its own, but when a number of leading 'Westerners' failed to take part, and a Soviet triumph (its last!) became inevitable, Alexander regretted his decision and withdrew his support.

No fewer than 200 studies (naturally, some are joint) of his are recorded on the HvdH III CD (2005), which now must sadly be the definitive assembly.

Only recently *Springaren* carried a small paragraph advertising that his complete run of EG was for sale. Perhaps he knew the contents by heart.

Correspondence

Reading through EG157 I was struck by an unwelcome trend. Looking at three of the First Prize winners, I find that the solution to 14402 (Melnichenko) contains almost 400 separate moves, with many more unanalyzed alternatives, and both 14426 (Becker) and 14455 (Costeff) around 300. Many of the side variations in 14402 have little connection with main theme, yet the judge calls the piece 'harmonious'.

Who is the public for these studies? What incentive is there for ordinary enthusiasts to plough through the full solutions? Dedicated solvers will be reluctant to seek out every line, as any satisfaction will not be worth the enor-

mous effort. A single mistake in one of the variations (which is highly likely) would ruin the whole study, which makes composing them a risky strategy. Perhaps the latest computer aids can ensure complete soundness, but just because a long sub-variation happens to lead to the correct result does not mean it is valid artistically.

I am not asking for a dumbing down to simple, snappy studies, but for a recognition of the primacy of clarity and economy. Study 14406, by the consistently brilliant Matous, demonstrates not merely these qualities but wit, surprise and just the right amount of graspable complexity. This near-masterpiece

was accorded a *second honourable mention* in the competition where Melnichenko's 14402 captured *first prize*.

The more judges give *first prizes* to leviathan studies, the more composers will be tempted to follow suit, and so the trend continues. There is a place for such studies, as for all other categories, but I do not agree with judges who think these are the worthiest examples of the genre. A prizewinner should be memorable, and for a study to be memorable it must surely show clarity.

Jim Vickery
Leeds
27 July 2005

Snippets

EDITOR :
JOHN ROYCROFT

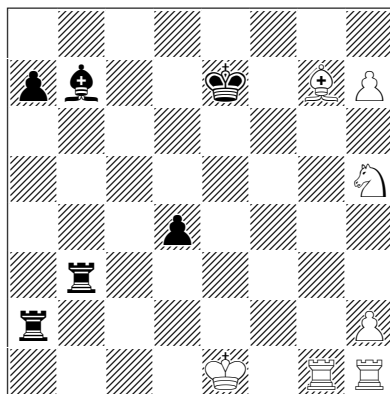
1. After 101 years the British Chess Federation (BCF) is mutating, with effect from October 2005, into the English Chess Federation (ECF), thereby in effect dropping Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The ECF is a company limited by guarantee, but with members, not shareholders. The Chess Endgame Study Circle, an informal group with no constitution, no list of its members, and no officers, meeting at quarterly intervals in London NW9, is a member of the ECF through the CESC's founder, AJR. Readers of **EG** would be correct in assuming that continued CESC membership of the ECF, currently at an annual cost of £50, is not guaranteed. As reported in *EG1* in 1965 the inaugural meeting of the CESC agreed to start **EG**, at an annual subscription of £1.

2. **EG** Vol.XI, the catch-up volume with awards missing from **EG**'s pages for reasons of space, is on track for publication in i2006. Expected to be the size of a FIDE Album, it will contain original articles of high calibre by invited contributors. The publisher will be ARVES and the printer will be Bernd Ellinghoven (Aachen). The price to purchasers has yet to be determined.

3. From an article in issue 33 of *Shakhmatnaya poezia* by

fellow townsman (the town of Tula) Anatoly Stepochkin we learn with sadness of the passing of the brilliant if not prolific Vyacheslav Anufriev (1949-2005), over 20 of whose prize-winning studies were reproduced in that issue.

No 14597 V.Anufriev
prize *Pioneria*, 1985



e1e7 0841.22 7/6 Draw

No 14597 V.Anufriev
1.Bf6+ (Bf8+? Kd8;) Kd6
2.Be5+ Kc5 (Kd5;Sf4+)
3.Bxd4+ Kc4 4.Bb2 bRxb2
5.Rg4+ Kc5 6.Rg5+/i Kb6
7.Rg6+ Kc7 (Bc6;Rd6)
8.Rg7+ Kd6 9.Rg6+ Kc5
10.Rg5+ Bd5 11.Rxd5+ Kxd5
12.Sf4+ Ke4 13.0-0 Rxb2
14.Se2/ii aRxe2 15.Re1 Rg2+
16.Kh1 Rh2+ 17.Kg1 draw.

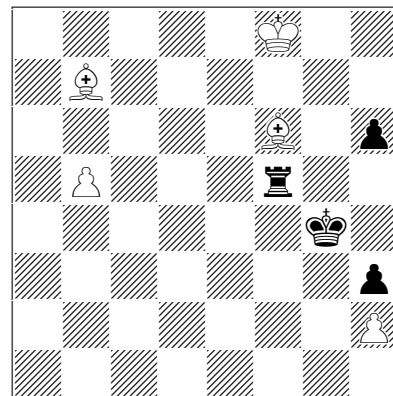
i) 6.Rd4? Re2+, and 7.Kd1 Bf3+, or 7.Kf1 Ba6+ wins.

ii) 14.Ra1? Rc2 15.Se6 Ke5 16.Sf8 aRg2+ 17.Kf1 Rg7 wins.

No 14598 V.Anufriev,
V.Anufriev, A.Stepochkin
1.Bc8 Kh5 2.Kf7 Rxb5 3.Ba6

Rg5 4.Be2+ Kh4 5.Be7 h5
6.Kf6 and mates!

No 14598 V.Anufriev
V.Anufriev, A.Stepochkin
Shakhmatnaya poezia, 2005



f8g4 0320.22 5/4 Win

4. The announcement (on p4 of the same magazine) of a memorial tourney for Vladimir Archakov (b.1938) gives us our first news of the death of the versatile Kiev plane pilot and author responsible with M.Zinar for *The Harmony of the Pawn Study*.

5. *C* From Guy Haworth we learn that Microsoft's Eugene Nalimov has produced win/draw/loss DTM frequency statistics for the 6-man GBR class 0000.22. On their own these have little or no value for **EG**'s readers, we feel, so we are saving space.....

6. The 2001-2003 Individual World Championship results can be viewed on the FIDE PCCC web-site. The three judges in the studies section

of this FIDE event for published work were Vazha Neidze (Georgia), Michael Roxlau (Germany) and Gheorghe Telbis (Romania). The section attracted 46 participants, each of whom submitted up to six studies. The Director was Mike Prcic (USA). Harold van der Heijden was placed =7th with Sergei N. Tkachenko (Ukraine) on 31 points. Andrei Visokosov (Russia) was placed first with 39 points.

7. On Tim Krabbé's web-site we read that **EG's** co-editor Harold had 14 of his own studies in the 2000 version of his CD, while the number in 2005 is now 103, several jointly.

8. On the same site (and indeed elsewhere – see next) Harold attracts further attention with a 10-question quiz (closing date was 1x2005). The quiz has a chicken-and-egg element in that there are questions that can be answered from Harold's CD – several copies of which are to be the prizes! The question that has us really stumped is no.5, which asks for the record number of times that a study has achieved publication by being entered for more than one tourney!

9. The Chess Problem Discussion Board web-site run by Reb & Nora Orrell is (quite) user-friendly, provided one takes the trouble to register (you may keep your e-mail address and full name private) and accepts the hierarchy: forum; topic; posting. Currently we count 22 topics

on the endgame study forum. Only two of the 169 registered users give their country as Russia.

10. As **EG's** visual appearance becomes more sophisticated we shall need a set of 'house rules' or 'style guide' for the guidance of the editorial team. For general reference purposes we recommend the one used by the Guardian (British national daily newspaper) available on www.guardian.co.uk/styleguide. This is excellent, but it takes no account of chess (eg our special annotation standard) or of **EG's** cosmopolitan readership, so should not be followed slavishly.

11. CDs and DVDs (Digital Video Disks) that aim to instruct in the endgame are becoming commonplace: Mednis, Dzhindzhikashvili, Averbakh. Would any **EG** reader familiar with them like to comment on their strong and weak points? We should like to be clearer in our own mind as to the potential of the new medium and its 'value for money'. We cannot supply 'review' copies.

12. Outreach! Don't waste your spare copy of *EG157*! Give it to someone you think might take out a subscription! *There may not be another opportunity!*

13. Our energetic Azerbaijani composer confrère and father of twins informs us that 17 original studies have featured in his first 27 columns in the sporting paper *Olimpiya dünyasi*.

14. *C* Work on some 7-man pawnless odds – already reported in John Beasley's *British Endgame Study News* – has been completed by Marc Bourzutschky and ace Russian programmer Yakov Konoval using 'every trick in the book' including the (mildly unsatisfactory) DTC metric rather than DTM. It is far too early for any online access, but max-length wins and recizugs have been identified. Perhaps the most interesting is the GBR class 0441 (oc), generally considered a win, but still needing a concerted attack on it when online access is feasible.

15. *C* In a 9-page article in the 6/2005 issue of *New in Chess* John Nunn investigates the 6-man ending 4000.20 where the pawn-pair is on the g- and h-files. Provided the defending king is ahead of the pawns, he demonstrates that in a normal position he can draw. The article considers alternative plans for White, and Nunn examples (in this and in related endings with other material, including over-the-board cases). We consider the type of expository analysis done here by John Nunn to be the best possible, and the most admirable, use of the wonderful gift of oracle databases that our world has been blessed with.

16. While in Greece we asked the Japanese delegate Tadashi Wakashima if he could help us by naming the Japanese inventor of the Sudoku number puzzle. Alas, he could not.

GBR-CODE

GBR code (after Guy/Blandford/Roycroft) concisely denotes chessboard force in at most 6 digits. Examples: two white knights and one black pawn codes into **0002.01**; wQ bQ wR codes as **4100**; wBB vs bN codes as **0023**; the full complement of 32 chessmen codes as **4888.88**. The key to encoding is to compute the sum '*1-for-W-and-3-for-Bl*' for each piece type in QRBN sequence, with white pawns and black pawns uncoded following the 'decimal point'. The key for decoding is to divide each QRBN digit by 3, when the quotient and remainder are in each of the 4 cases the numbers of Bl and W pieces respectively.

The *GBR* code permits unique sequencing, which, together with the fact that a computer sort of several thousand codes and the reference attached to each is a matter of a second or two, enormously facilitates the construction of look-up directories.

A consequence of the foregoing is the code's greatest overall advantage: its user-friendliness. The *GBR* code has the unique characteristic of equally suiting humans and computers. No special skill or translation process is required whether the code is encountered on a computer printout or whether it is to be created (for any purpose, including input to a computer) from a chess diagram.

A natural extension of the *GBR* code is to use it to represent a complete position. A good

convention is to precede the *GBR* code with the squares of the kings, and follow the code with the squares of the pieces, in W-before-Bl within code digit sequence, preserving the 'decimal point' to separate the pieces from the pawns, if any (where all W pawns precede all Bl).

The 223-move optimal play solution position in the endgame wR wB bN bN would be represented: a7d3 **0116.00** b2b3c6d6 3/3+. The '3/3' is a control indicating 3 W and 3 Bl men, with '+' meaning W wins, while '=' would mean White draws. The win/draw indicators are optional. Note that although in this example there are no pawns the *GBR* code decimal point and immediately following pair of zeroes are obligatory (enabling a scan of a text file searching for encoded chess positions) but the absence of a decimal point in the list of squares confirms that there are no pawns. A position with pawns but no pieces would be coded in this manner: a2c4 **0000.32** .d4e3f2e4f3 4/3 WTM. To indicate Black to move (but still with the implied win or draw for White) it is suggested that '-+' and '-=' be employed. Where the position result is unknown or undecided or unknowable it is suggested that the computer chess convention 'WTM' (White to move) and 'BTM' be followed. The redundancy check piece-count (including the '/' separator) and terminating full stop are both obligatory.

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