GENS UNA SUMUS

## The $5^{\text {th }}$ FIDE World Cup in Composing

# Section D - Endgame studies 

Preliminary award by
Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen

## Participants

| D01 | M.Minski (DEU) | D22 | A.Stavrietsky (RUS) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D02 | A.Rusz (ROU) | D23 | B.Miloseski (TUR) |
| D03 | O.Holscher (DEU) | D24 | A.Shpakovsky (RUS) |
| D04 | M.Zinar (UKR) | D25 | J.Timman (NLD) |
| D05 | L.Topko (UKR) | D26 | V.Tarasiuk (UKR) |
| D06 | A.Avni (ISR) | D27 | M.Campioli (ITA) |
| D07 | K.Barikbin (IRN) | D28 | D.Hlebec (SRB) |
| D08 | M.G.Garsia (ARG) | D29 | A.Jasik (POL) |
| D09 | H.Yassine (DZA) | D30 | G.Sonntag (DEU) |
| D10 | A.Oganesjan (RUS) | D31 | S.G.L.Flores (MEX) |
| D11 | V.Nejshtadt (RUS) | D32 | S.Osintsev (RUS) |
| D12 | A.Skripnik (RUS) | D33 | I.A.L.Olmos (MEX) |
| D13 | A.Litvinov (LTU) | D34 | L.M.Gonzalez (ESP) |
| D14 | L.Kekely (SVK) | D35 | D.Kachakovski (MKD) |
| D15 | Y.Bazlov (RUS) | D36 | A.Sochnev (RUS) |
| D16 | P.Arestov (RUS) | D37 | A.Gasparyan (ARM) |
| D17 | M.Hlinka (SVK) | D38 | R.Becker (USA) |
| D18 | I.Aliev (AZE) | D39 | J.Kristiansen (DNK) |
| D19 | J.Mikitovics (HUN) | D40 | V.Vlasenko (UKR) |
| D20 | A.Zhukov (RUS) | D41 | Y.Afek (NLD) |
| D21 | V.Kalashnikov (RUS) | D42 | V.Samilo (UKR) |

Ireceived 42 studies and I want to thank every composer for making my first judging job such an enjoyable one.

I thank Siegfried Hornecker for anticipation checking. In addition I consulted my friend, club player Hans Christian Andersen (yes, that is his name). I wanted the point of view of a chess player who is not familiar with the conventions of our art. There were strong differences in our evaluations of five studies. D06, D20 and D27 he would have placed high in the rankings. The second prize winner D16 and the third prize winner D25 on the other hand, left him largely untouched.

As is often the case in competitions where each composer is allowed only one contribution, the level of this tournament was very uneven. The level of the top studies was nevertheless excellent and despite my resolution of establishing a reputation of being a strict judge, I saw myself "forced" to award four prizes.

Before presenting the award, I would like to point out some unfortunate tendencies, that I noticed while judging.

## A lack of idea

Precision and economy does not make a study. Showing the complexity of chess is not the job of study composers. In some of the studies I saw no idea at all. This was typically the case in studies without accompanying prose.

Amatzia Avni correctly pointed the need for textual explanations out in a lecture at the Belgrade WCCC last year.

## An urge for epicness

On average the studies of this tournament had a mainline of more than 14 moves. This is too long, I feel. On several occasions a nice clear idea was blurred by a long, complicated introduction. On other occasions interesting pointed play faded out into a long aftermath consisting of technical moves. I believe the computer plays an unfortunate role in this tendency. It is easy to add moves both before and after one's idea. In the same manner it is easy to add another main line if the computer shows something interesting. But in many cases the extra mainlines in the studies in this tournament would function better as sidelines. I realize the irony of the prize winning studies having an average mainline of around 14 moves as well. But I really missed some short, pointed studies for this tournament.

Here are some words about some of the studies that I did not find room for in the award.

D01: One tactical shot is not enough. The rest of the play has little interest and is rather forced.

D03: After the initial underpromotion play becomes technical in chararcter.

D05: The introduction offers too many exchanges and a capture of
an unmoving piece to justify the final idea.
D06: The introduction steals too much focus from the dramatic position occurring after Black's $10^{\text {th }}$
move.
D07: A remarkable position of domination. But more play is needed and the position is rather heavy and requires heavy analysis.
D08: Accurate, technical domination. But I fail to see the the artistic element.
D10: 6. §f5 and 6. §c7 in Mainline B cooks. In Mainline A, the final point is known from HHDBV \#10834 (Sizonenko) and \#17829 (Topko).
D11: The general exchange on c3 ruins it for me.
D12: The quiet move 8. Qe5 is admittedly excellent, but the play surrounding it is of little interest and the sidelines feature numerous non obvious perpetuals and are extremely difficult.
D17: The difficult sidelines of this study makes it incomprehensible to me.
D18: The static nature of the play, the choice of square duals and the fact that this actually is a \#21-problem prevents me from awarding this study with an otherwise clear and human idea.
D19: Very long and precise play to convert an extra pawn, but I fail to see the idea.
D20: This study has an abundance of spectular moves and queen sacrifices, but there is no clarity or overriding idea. The
composer himself mentions "Sacrificial fireworks" in his comments, but these fireworks are split up into so many lines, sublines and sub sublines, that they have a blinding effect on me.
D21: Yet another study with two mainlines. The play is clearly understandable, but without any surprises or difficult moves. The Bg7 never moves and there are some partial anticipations.
D23: Several cooks towards the end of the study the first being 9 . Nc5.
D27: The final part of this study has some exciting paradoxes but I don't see how the introduction fits with this. I would consider starting this study with 10 . Bc7.
D29: I fail to see the idea of these dramatic events.

D30: The introductory play is good, but after the knight promotions in the mainline the play becomes technical and tablebaseish.
D32: Very long foresight, but the play between the try and the climax is of little interest.
D34: Precise technical play to secure a draw.

D35: Good finesse 2. Eh8+ but the rest is without surprises. A good study for solving.
D36: Long study with precise play where White slowly makes progress. I would have likes prose to accompany the lengthy variations.
D39: Forced play to reach an incarceration position known from
several studies and the wild game Kupferstich－Andreassen 1953.
D40：Cook 4．．．．昏b8！
After the preliminary award a cook was found in the 1st prize study．A correction was made and the corrected version is shown here．In addition，a cook was found in the study（D37）that was initially awarded $2^{\text {nd }}$ honourable mention．No correction was possible and the study was removed from the award．
$1^{\text {st }}$ Prize - Gold medal
Yuri BazLov
Russian Federation
version


 －）3．白f7！厼h5 4．白d6！号：b6
 EGTB）5．台 $\mathrm{d} 5+$ ！客a6！6．筸： e 7

 win；1．．．苔h5 2．白f8 宫b7 3．白f7

勾f44．台c4！＋


 9．ふxc5＋－EGTB 7．由́n ： 8 分 $\mathrm{d} 6+$ ！ 8．白c7－8．́ㅡㄹ d ？台c6＋9．́ㅡㄷ 7

 perpetual check．
8．．．台b5＋9．白d8！台c6＋10．官e8！台 $\mathrm{c} 7+11$ ．白f8！－11．宫 d 7 （f7）？攵 $\mathrm{e} 5+$ draw．
 －13．ஜ́g7（h7）？分g5＋ничья． 13．．．台g6＋14．皃h7！分g5＋15．宵：g6
 18．壬f4！各d4 19．ふ：d4 win．
6．．．昌c8！！＋What a move．A misprint？Not at all． Before this move，all the main actors are brought into play．The composer has shown great technical skill in luring White＇s rook into its cave／grave on f3．The sidelines in this part of the study （especially $1 \ldots$ 昌e4，2．甼h6 and 6．．．分d6＋）are unfortunately extremely difficult and require help from tablebases．
But then comes．．．．．6．．．留c8！！＋and all is forgiven．Did I mention this move already？Now White has only a narrow king route to avoid a perpetual or loss of his rook．In the end the trip seems to no avail as the rook is forked leaving the drawing material of KBN vs KN． But Black＇s knight is dramatically trapped midboard and it is conquered just one move before the black king comes to the rescue．A memorable study in classical style．

2nd Prize－Silver medal
Pavel Arestov
Russian Federation


Generally speaking，I am not a fan of studies with several main lines（not to speak of sub main lines），as it conflicts with the principle of clarity which is dear to me．But here the thematic coherence between the three lines reaches a very high level．We witness three rook promotions on square d 8 to avoid three different stalemates．In addition there are two other stalemates after queen promotions．In the five stalemates Black＇s king is caught on five different squares，f5，f8，g5，g8 and h7．The economy is excellent， especially considering the task nature of the study．It may not be obvious to everyone that RRB vs Q is a general win，but this weakness is an inherent part of the scheme and the final moves of the study offer good clarity．This study in my view shows the highest level of
constructional skill in the tournament．
1．当f5＋！皃h6 2．ふe8！自： a 7 3． $1 \mathrm{f} 6+$ ！§：f6＋
3．．．㡙g7（吕g5）4．留g6＋＋－． 4． $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{g}}$ ：f6＋with 2 thematic lines：
 쓸d4＋！6．쓸：d4－stalemate №1． 5．．．白f5！6．d8 ！white phenix №1． 6．d8㭃？聯d4＋！7．씀：d4－stalemate №2．6．．．背c5

 10．它a4 皆c4＋11．它a5 win． B）4．．．घ́g7 5． $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{g} 6+!}$ with：
啙b6＝）6．．．Qd4＋！7．兜：d4－echo－ stalemate №3；

 B1）5．．．Kh7！6．d8日！white phenix
 stalemate №4．

 11．安a5 win．
B2）5．．．白f8！6．d8甼！white phenix
 stalemate №5．


 11．它a5 白e7 11．．．皆c5＋12．ふb5＋ ＋－．12．留6d7＋！＋－

3rd Prize－Bronze medal
Jan Timman
Netherlands


A study with a well hidden theme．The initial position is rather unnatural（the pawn confrontation c5－e 5 vs．d6 being my main complaint），but this is adequately compensated by the tour de force that follows．In fact this study more than anything highlights the art of creating an introduction．Obviously the composer must have worked his way back from the final unavoidable stalemate．But the introduction has so many fine intricacies（the line openings $3 . . . e 3$ and 7 ．d5 just to mention a couple） that one forgets that it is an introduction．In other words，the two parts of the study－ introduction and climax－melt together into a harmonic whole．

The final stalemate is known from a（cooked）study by Emil

Richter（\＃66127），preventing this study from fighting for first prize．

1．c6！1．g5 d：c5 2．d：c5 e3 3．ふ3：e3 ふd5－＋1．．．d：c6 1．．．兒a8 2．c：d7 e3 3．e6 e2 4．§3f2 f：e6 5．g5＝or 1．．．e3 2．c：d7 e2 3．ßf2 皆a8 4．e6！＝2．e6！
 5．g5
 3．ふ3：e3 3．e：f7 e2 4．f8呰 e1留 5．f7
 ふe4 6．́g g7 6．d5 蹅8－＋6．．．ふg6 7．d5！c：d5 8．ふb6！8．ふh6 d4 9．g5 d3 10.94 ふе4－＋8．．．面e8 9．ふe3！ Switchback 9．．．d4 9．．．́ㅗc2 10．ふh6 d4 11．g5 d3 12．g4 ふe4 13．亡b：f7 d2
 10．ふ： d 4 旬c2 11．§e3 d5 12．ふh6！安d3 13．g5 ⿷匚⿱㇒日勺心㇒ 4 14．g4 Stalemate is unavoidable．


Already from the configuration of the pieces in the top left corner of the diagram one suspects that a knight promotion is coming up． But that this knight has to take a detour via b2 before returning to b8 comes as a complete surprise and makes this study memorable．

There are a number of additional subtleties，for instance the arrival of the black queen on g1 to cover c5 avoiding the dual mating move 17．公c5\＃．Also，the way the composer has managed to avoid the move transposition 7 ． b8台＋？deserves praise．
The mating picture is known from a study by Aliev（\＃6777）．

多d7，positional draw $1 \ldots$ 昌e8＋！ 1．．．亿a6 2．ßc4＋，wins，or $1 \ldots$ 名c5
 3．b8断 皆e3 4．聯：a7＋，wins，or
酜b6，and black wins $3 \ldots$ 昌c1！ 3．．．酜c5 4．ふc4＋兹：c4 5．d：c4 昌e1

 $6 . d: c 4$ ！Thematic try：6．b：c4？a1啠 7．b8台＋\＆ٌb6 ，draw，e．g．8．§b2聯：b2 9．弁d7＋ジa6 10．台c5＋它b6 11．台a4＋家a6 12．台：b2 f：g3 13．㕕a4

 Thematic try：7．b8台＋？亡్ğb6 8．ふb2些e1（h1）！（8．．．酝：b2？9．公d7＋wins， see main line；8．．．嫘h1！9．公d7＋吕a6 10．台c5＋啲b6 11．ふd4！聯h3＋ 12．g4！啠：g4＋13．公d7＋家a6

 or 7．b8啠？些h8＋8．㤩c7 啠e5＋！，

 8．b8完＋！昌b6 9．台d7＋它a6 10．台c5＋10．乌́c7？紫g7，and Black
 f：g3 13．公a4！Try：13．勾d3？a4 （13．．．g2？14．台c5＋臽b6 15．公d7＋， win，see main line）14．b4 它b6！， and Black wins 13．．．g2 14．Sc5＋
 17．台b8\＃

## $1^{\text {st }}$ Honourable Mention Yochanan Afek Netherlands



Not all epic studies are bad．This one has two phases of equal value． A tactical festival of forks and sacs followed by an interesting knight endgame．
1．勾d8＋！安h8 1．．．どg8 2．台e6＋
 5．g：f5＋－2．留e7！ふg6 After queen moves such as 2．．．茲h2 3．曾：e8＋客h7 4．g：f5 啠f2＋5．宫a6 聯：f5
 쓸d7＋9．公c7 white should win on material．3．§f7！Not 3．g：f5？eg 3．．．背h2 4．f：g6 留：a2＋！5．及：a2 stalemate！3．．．ß：f7 Any queen

客h7 8．g6＋客h6 9．日h8＋4．分：f7＋官g8 5．g6！！쓸：g6 6．臽 e 5 ！The queen is dominated！6．．．出f6 Or 6．．．聯d6 7．当e8＋兑h7 8．甼h8＋宫：h8 9．台f7＋＋－7．乮e8＋客h7 8．g5！쓸：g5 9．甼h8＋！它：h8 10．2迫f＋宫h7 11．台：g5＋皃h6 The second phase is
starting：a subtle chase of the black pawns 12．2f7＋！Switch back of the knight for the third time to its initial square！12．公f3？g5
 13．台e5＋13．台d6？白f6！14．a4 g5 15．a5 g4 16．a6 g3＝13．．．囱f6 14．勾d3！g5 15．它b6！f4 16．ஷ́g c5！f3
 19．a4 f2！！20．台：f2 g3 21．台d3 g2！


 19．．．g3 20．台e4 g2 21．勾g5＋宫d5
 19．．．f2 20．台e4 f1 2 21．a5 g3 22．台：g3＋！＋－20．它e3 g2 21．甶f2
 The hidden purpose of White＇s 18th move finally becomes apparent

## $2^{\text {nd }}$ Honourable Mention Vladimir Samilo <br> Ukraine



A tribute to the founders of the endgame study．The winning manouvre starting with 13．Kc6 was shown by Kling and Horwitz in 1851！（\＃83878）．On his eighth move White can chose among three moves．In two cases the Black rook ends up on d3 and d2 respectively securing him a draw．In the third it ends up on $d 4$ ，which proves a decisive weakness in the black position．

 4．ダa8！
 $1 \ldots$ 皃b2 2．g8自 皆： $\mathrm{d} 7+2 \ldots \mathrm{~h} 2$ 3．胃h1
 5．昌b5＋品c2 8．啠b3＋品d2 9．皆a2＋ 4．日h1！
客c1 7．씀g5＋晢d2 8．宫：b8 씀g2＝ 4．．． c1 씀

 7．省h5 c2 8．聯：h2 6．．．它b1 6．．．c2
 7．员：b8？c2 8．聯：h2 c1晢＝7．．．c2 8．씀：b8！！Try A）8．쌤：c2＋？랠：c2
 c1兹＋9．씀：c1＋皆：c1 10．宫：b8晢d2！＝8．．．習f7！9．皆c7 甼f8＋






 13．它c6 甼f8 14．它b5！㞩b2 15．官a6白b3 16．安a7 安b4 16．．．筸f7 17．号a8！＋／－17．b8 邕＋－

3 rd Honourable Mention Richard Becker<br>United States of America


 2．客g6 fails to $2 \ldots .$. צ́ge6 4．ふd5＋亡્ધ̉xd5 when Black＇s pawns secure him a draw． Therefore White must first get rid of the pawn on a4．This requires a foreplan of 22 accurate moves．

1．ふb7＋！它b8 1．．．ٌُc7 2．聯c6＋
 3．．．宫a74．聯c7 聯d2＋5．宫h5 啠h2＋

 etc．

3．쓸 $\mathrm{c} 6(\mathrm{c} 5)+$ 它d8 4．씀b6＋家d7
亩 e 7 8．嫘c5＋皃d7 9．ふc6＋囱c7 10．ふb5＋！10．ふ：a4＋？농b8 11．聯d6＋多a7 12．ふc6 聯 $\mathrm{e} 2=10 \ldots$ 它b7 11．聯 $\mathrm{c} 6+$ 安 b 8 12．自 $\mathrm{d} 6+$ 安 b 7





21．道：h2 b2 22．ふf5＋－19．쓸c5＋囱b7 20．ふc6＋白c7 21．ふe4＋出d8
 24．タ́g 6 白d7 25．ふc6＋！25．ふf5＋？ ジอ8！＝25．．．ウ́e6 26．』d5＋！它e5 27．씀 $\mathrm{f} 6+$ 皃： d 5 28．씀 $\mathrm{d} 8++-$

## $1^{\text {st }}$ Commendation Darko Hlebec Serbia



This study may have been inspired by the composer＇s own Special Prize from the FIDE Olympic Tournament in Composing 2016 showing a stalemate with five pinned pieces． The five pieces are here pinned in a different pattern offering a clear improvement．The composer has managed to spare a pawn and a piece and has avoided the＂Black to move＂stipulation．The play also flows more naturally beginning with 4 quiet half moves（in this kind of position I consider the capture of a pawn to be a quiet move）．
I only have praise for the composer．But still，this is a task style problem and considering the task had already been accomplished，a commendation is the maximum honour I am able to give．

1．它c5！1．聯 e 2 ？聯：d2＋2．씀： d 2 ふ：d2 3．ふ：d5 e：d5－＋1．．．分：b4 1．．．台：g4？2．b5＋品a5 3．台b3\＃or 1．．．聯：d2 2．ふb5＋兑b7 3．§c6＋家a6 4．ふ b $5+=$ 2．씀：e6！2．笪：b4？分 $4+$ ！
断f1＋！6．台：f1 c1断＋－＋2．．．筸c7


名a8 10．筸c7＋＝7．台c4 c1啠 7．．．
 stalemate with 5 pinned white pieces．
$2^{\text {nd }}$ Commendation Arpad Rusz
Romania


A clear and excellent idea． Rundlauf of the White queen． Unfortunately this happens at the cost of a capture on a7．Also at the peak of the study（7．b4！！）I need help from the tablebases to understand why other moves like 7．欮e1＋or 7．Ae 7 are insufficient to draw．
 avoid the capture of the white pawn．2．皆g4＋！亡́g d5 2．．．․․ㄹ： 5 3．台c4＋＝3．聯 $\mathrm{d} 7+$ 它： $\mathrm{e} 53 . . . \dot{\text { 它e4 }}$ 4．諬g4＋perpetual check．4．数：a7！ Only now is possible to take that knight，after the black king has moved to e5．4．．．a1嫘 4．．．留d1＋ 5．́ㅐㄹ 8 ！$=5$ ．公c4＋！White fires the knight battery．This check was the reason why black tried to avoid capturing the e5－pawn．5．．．啠：c4 6．断：a1 The queen returns to a1 and rebuilds the pawn battery which，unlike in the initial
position，is not blocked any more． 6 ．．．f5！Black is not afraid of the white battery！
7．b4＋！！Thematic try：7．b3＋？䙺d4＋！
宫：d4 9．家c7！White is starting a Reti manoeuvre to catch the black
 11．\＆́ad6 f4－＋；9．́ㅗㄹd7？f4 10．b5亡゙c5－＋．9．．．亡́x c4 9．．．f4 10．b5 f3 $11 . \mathrm{b} 6 \quad \mathrm{f} 2 \quad 12 . \mathrm{b} 7$ f1 率 13．b8聯＝ 10．́ㅗc6！它：b4 10．．．f4 11．b5＝ 11．ํㅜㅁ $\mathrm{d} 5=$
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Commendation
Alexander Shpakovsky
Russian Federation


The idea of this study is clear．A tempo move is necessary for White to make progress．The actual variations are less clear．It takes a lot of work to convince oneself that the intended solution is indeed the only way to win．This is in part due to some loss of time duals and transpositions to the mainline．

1．ஷٌ́d3！§g3 2．当f3 h6！2．．．ふh4？
 3．．．岁c6？4．白f6＋包c5 5．自f3 ふh4
 4．吻：d4？§f4！－＋4．．．ふh4 5．白f1！！A
 －loss of time by repetition or even draw in case of 5 ．笪d5＋自c6

 loss of time．6．．．呙c7 6．．．号d6 7．留d5＋\＆

 11．笪d3 ふh4 12．筸c3＋－10．白f5





## $4^{\text {th }}$ Commendation Mikhail Zinar Ukraine



Poor judge．He was really put to the task by this amusing task study．How to place this？The idea here is not simply showing the fivefold knight promotion（which has been show on other occasions， even in pawn studies），but rather the systematic and humorous movement of the Black king and the entire forest of white pawns．In fact the economy of the study is excellent，leaving only the necessary White army to force the win in the end．

1．ぶb7＋吕a72．c8台＋！客：b8 3．c7＋号：b7 4．d8资＋！家：c8 4．．．它a8


岁：e7 10．台g6＋官e6 11．f8各＋！1－0

