

# FIDE OLYMPIC TOURNEY – 2012

(dedicated to the World Chess Olympiad 2012 in Istanbul (Turkey))

## Section Studies

**PARTICIPANTS:** №1.Mihail Zinar(Ukraine); №2.Alain Pallier (France); №3. Darko Hlebec (Serbia); №4.Victor Aberman (USA); №5.Yuri Bazlov (Russia); №6.Ed Zator (Canada); №7.Valery Kalashnikov (Russia); №8. Bosko Miloseski (Macedonia); №9. David Gurgenedze (Georgia); №10. Michal Hlinka (Slovakia); №11. Iuri Akobia (Georgia); №12. Janos Mikitovics (Hungary); №13. Per Olin (Finland); №14. Valery Vlasenko (Ukraine); №15. Pavel Arestov (Russia); №16. Eduard Kudelich (Russia); №17. Yochanan Afek (Israel); №18. Sergiy Didukh (Ukraine); №19. Borislav Atanasov (Bulgaria); №20. Anatoly Skripnik (Russia); №21. Dmitry Korovianski (Russia); №22. Eduard Eilazyan (Ukraine); №23. Vladislav Tarasyuk (Ukraine); №24. Richard Becker (USA); №25. Martin Minski (Germany); №26. Luis Miguel Gonzalez (Spain); №27. Daniel Keith (France); №28.Leonid Topko (Ukraine); №29. Gerhard Josten (Germany); №30.Ljubomir Ugren (Slovenia); №31. Enzo Minerva (Italy); №32. Ilham Aliev (Azerbaijan); №33.Vladimir Samilo (Ukraine); №34. Alexey Oganessian (Russia); №35. Mihail Croitor (Moldova); №36. Darko Hlebec (Serbia); №37. Peter Krug (Austria); №38. Arpad Ruzs (Romania); №39. Velimir Kalandadze (Georgia); №40.Andrzej Jasik (Poland); №41. Joshua Rubin (USA); №42. Mike Pastalaka (Ukraine); №43. Harun Taner (Turkey); №44. Ivan Bakaev (Russia).

From the director of the Olympic tourney-2012 Petko Petkov I received 44 studies in the depersonalized form. As a whole I shall note rather high level of the works. After an initial exception of stereotyped or bulky studies, with not playing pieces or simply analytical positions there were 20 studies.

Check time came. Alas, in No. 28 (win) already on the first move the black win simple - 1...Rc3! (it is possible 1...Ka6). No solution. Obvious oversight or simple carelessness of the author! The same 1st move ruined No. 37 (win).

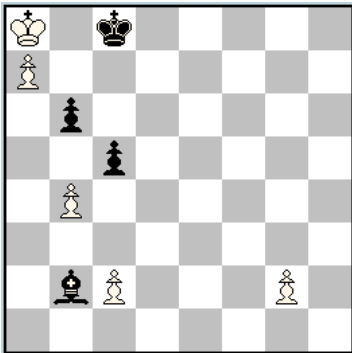
The author considers 1.Qa1 Be3 2.Nd3 Qe4 3.Nf2 Qf4 4.Qa2 Bxa7 5.Qxa7 Qc1+ with a conclusion: draw. But we shall continue option by some moves: 6.Ke2 Qc2+ 7.Ke3 Qc1+ 8.Kd3 Qc4+ 9.Kd2 Qb4+ 10.Ke3 Qe1+ 11.Kf4 Qb4+ 12.Ne4 Bc6 13.Qe3 Bxb7 14.g4+ Kg6 15.Qb6+ — white win a piece and a game. Among the remained 18 works such award is offered.

## Sergiy Didukh

(Ukraine)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

1<sup>st</sup> Prize (Gold Medal)



Draw

(5+4)

At a view of the position the rescue plan gradually appears — intelligently sacrifice white pawns, using stalemate position of the king. But black have the counterplan — a roundabout way to steal up to a pawn a7. Priorities are placed, forward! But not like mad. After *1.c3?* at once there is «study in study»! *1...cxb4!* Thematic try *1...b5?* *2.g4 Bc1 (2...Bxc3 3.g5 cxb4 4.g6 Bd4 5.g7 =) 3.g5! Bxg5 4.c4!!* — magnificent blow! — *4...cxb4 5.cxb5 Kc7 6.b6+ Kxb6 7.Kb8 Bf4+ 8.Ka8 Be3 9.Kb8* — positional draw. *2.cxb4 b5 3.g4 Bg7!* (beforehand blocking "g"-pawn!) *4.g5 Kc7 5.g6 Kb6 6.Kb8 Be5+ 7.Ka8 Ka6* — mutual zugzwang! *8.g7 Bxg7 9.Kb8 Be5+ 10.Ka8 Bd4 11.Kb8 Bxa7+* with win.

The author declared also the second thematic try — *3...Kc7* (instead of *3...Bg7!*) *4.g5*, and here — *4...Kb6? 5.Kb8 Be5+ 6.Ka8* (mutual zugzwang) *6...Ka6 7.g6 Kb6 8.g7 Bxg7 9.Kb8 Be5+ 10.Ka8 Bd4 11.Kb8* — positional draw.

But why we have to give the chance to ourself ... to be mistaken?! Black after *1.c3* act as the most strength and are obliged, as I consider, to do the strongest moves, namely *3...Bg7!* and *4...Kc7* and not the reverse! And on the Sun there are spots ... However, it is only my opinion, which has not affected an assessment of the study.

And now we look at the solution.

**1.b5!** (*1.bxc5?* *b5!*) **1...Bc3!** Blocking other pawn! **2.g3!!** Position of mutual zugzwang. Thematic try: *2.g4? Kc7 3.g5 Kc8 4.g6 c4 5.g7 Bxg7 6.c3 Bd4! 7.cxd4 c3 8.d5 c2 9.d6 c1Q* with mate.

**2...Kc7 3.g4 Kc8 4.g5 Kc7 5.g6 c4 6.g7 Bxg7 7.c3 Bd4! 8.cxd4 c3 9.d5 c2 10.d6+** (check!) **10...Kxd6** (*10...Kc8 11.d7+ Kxd7 12.Kb7 c1Q 13.a8Q Qh1+ 14.Ka7*, draw) **11.Kb7! c1Q 12.a8Q Qh1+ 13.Kxb6!** (but not *13.Ka7 Qxa8+ 14.Kxa8 Kc5*, and black win) **13...Qxa8** — stalemate.

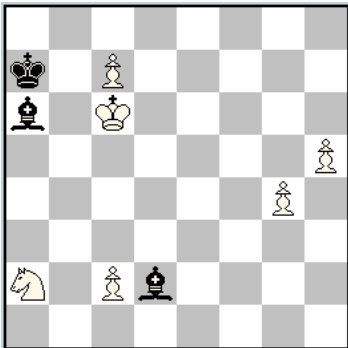
Logic «in a square» — both for black and for white. Very original (certainly, it doesn't belong to the final), harmoniously and crystal-clearly. How thin it was possible to the author to connect everything together! Bravo!

## Alain Pallier

(France)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

2<sup>nd</sup> Prize (Silver Medal)



Win

(6+3)

5...Bg2 6.Nc4+! Ka7 7.Nd6 Bh3+ 8.Ke8 Kb6 9.c8Q Bxc8 10.Nxc8 — victory. **4.Nd5!** Now 4.Nc6+? inefficiently: 4...Kb6 5.c8Q (5.c8N+ Kc5 6.Nd8 Bd2 7.Nd6 Bf3) 5...Bh3+ 6.Ke8 Bxc8 =. Too early 4.c3? — 4...Bh3+ 5.Kc6 Bg2+ 6.Nd5 (6.Kb5 Kb7) 6...Bxd5 7.Kxd5 Kb7, draw. Why it is impossible 4.c4? becomes clear later. Noticed, that the knight is again cut off by a bishop who settled down on g5 (remember the initial fields a2-d2)? **4...Bh3+ 5.Kc6!** (5.Kd6? Kb7) **5...Bc8!** Preparing simple protection on 6.Nb6? Bb7+! 7.Kb5 Ba6+. **6.c3!!** Thematic try: 6.c4? Ka6! 7.c5 Bg4 8.Nb6 Bf3+! 9.Nd5 Bg4 10.Kd6 (c5-square is occupied by a white pawn!) 10...Bh6 with draw. **6...Ka6.** The knight can't give vent — 6...Bh6 7.c4 Bf8 8.Nf6 Ka6 9.Ng8 Bb7+ 10.Kd7 Kb6 11.h6 Kc5 12.h7, a curtain. Also badly 6...Bg4 7.Nb6 Bf3+ 8.Kb5. **7.c4!** On the board — the position of mutual zugzwang. **7...Ka7.** Now after 7...Bg4 8.Nb6 Bf3+ 9.Kc5 c5-square is available to the white king, and the agony is short: 9...Be3+ 10.Kb4. And after 7...Ka5 8.Nb6 black have not 8...Bb7+. **8.c5.** Time waste 8.Nb4 Bg4 9.Nd5 Bc8 etc. **8...Ka6.** And now after 8...Bg4 9.Nb6 Bf3+ 10.Kb5 the white king have the next b5-square! **9.Nb6! Bb7+ 10.Kd7.** Again not modest 10.Kd6? in view of 10...Kb5 11.c8Q (11.c6 Bf4+ 12.Ke6 Kxb6) 11...Bf4+! 12.Ke7 Bxc8 13.Nxc8 Kxc5, draw. **10...Kb5 11.Nc4! Kxc5.** After 11...Kxc4 12.c6 Ba6 13.c8Q Bxc8+ 14.Kxc8 win is simple. **12.Nd6! Ba6 13.Ne4+!** with win. In the final the white knight punished the offender, having caught it on a fork. Very non-standard fight with a rare material! Beautiful, thin, though dryish study.

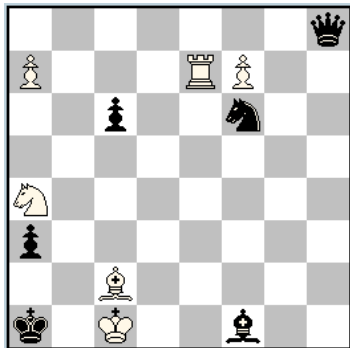
**1.g5!** It is necessary to raise blockade from a knight. Badly at once 1.Nb4+? Bxb4 2.h6 Bc8 3.g5 Bd2 4.h7 Bc3 5.Kd6 Kb7 6.Ke7 Kxc7 7.g6 Bf5, and a draw is obvious. Also early 1.Kd7? Bb5+ 2.Kd8 Bg5+ 3.Kc8 Be2 4.Kd7 Bxg4+ 5.Kc6 =. **1...Bxg5.** And black should not hurry: prematurely 1...Bb7+ 2.Kd7 Bxg5 3.c8Q Bxc8+ 4.Kxc8 with win. **2.Nb4!** Not 2.Nc3? Bb7+ 3.Kd7 Bf3! 4.Nd5 Bxh5 (took "h"-pawn!) 5.c8Q Bg4+ 6.Kc7 Bxc8 7.Kxc8, draw. **2...Bb7+ 3.Kd7!** The king should show the maximum activity. Poorly 3.Kd6? Bf4+ 4.Kd7 Bf3! 5.Nd5 (5.Nc6+ Kb6) 5...Bxc7 or 3.Kb5? Bc8. **3...Bg2!** 3...Bf3 4.Nc6+! (but not 4.Nd5? — look at 2.Nc3?) 4...Kb6 5.Ne5! (white win tempo by attack bishop f3)

## Victor Aberman

(USA)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

3<sup>rd</sup> Prize (Bronze Medal)



Win

(6+6)

blows begins with this «Trojan gift». **5.Bb3!** (5.Qxf6+? Qb2+ or 5.Nb3+? Ka2 6.Qxf6 Qg1+ 7.Kd2 Bxb3) **5...Bf7!** **6.Qd6!** (6.Bxf7? Nd5; 6.Qe7? Nd7) **6...Bxb3**. Black first have to accept «Trojan gift».

**7.Qxf6+ Ka2 8.Qf2+ Ka1**. The reciprocal sacrifice didn't possible to pay off: 8...Bc2 9.Qxc2+ Qb2+ 10.Kd2 Ka1 11.Kb3+Ka2 12.Kd1 c5 13.Nd2 Ka1 14.Qc4 with win.

**9.Qd4+ Ka2 10.Qd2+ Ka1 11.Qa5!! Qxa5**. All white forces, except a knight, were sacrificed by silent moves!

**12.Nxb3+ Ka2 13.Nxa5 c5 14.Kc2**, and white win in the known way, with the black king mated in a1-corner.

For example: 14...Ka1 (14...c4 15.Nxc4 Ka1 16.Nd2 Ka2 17.Ne4 Ka1 18.Nc5 Ka2 19.Kd3 Ka1 20.Nc1 a2 21.Nb3#) 15.Nb3+ Ka2 16.Nd2 Ka1 17.Kb3 c4+ 18.Kc3 Ka2 19.Kc2 c3 20.Ne4 Ka1 21.Nc5 Ka2 22.Nd3 Ka1 23.Nc1 a2 24.Nb3#.

Hot fight! Yes, the final victim falls under the theme of passing now 9 WCCT, but as the brochure with positions is already issued, the judge counted himself has the right to note this cheerful study.

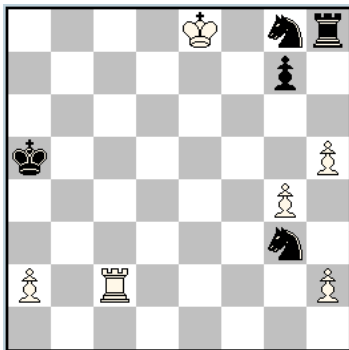
**1.a8Q!** The first sacrifice justified only with bishop on f1. Early 1.Nc5? Bc4 2.a8Q!?, but 2...Qh6+! 3.Kd1 Qh5+ 4.Kd2 Qh2+ 5.Kd1 Qh5+. Doesn't conduct to success 1.Re1? Qh6+ 2.Kd1 Ka2! 3.Bb3+ (3.Rxf1 Qh5+ 4.Kd2 Qg5+ 5.Ke2 Qe5+ 6.Kf3 Qh5+) 3...Kxb3 4.a8Q Qh5+ 5.Kc1 Qg5+ 6.Kb1 Nd7 7.Qxc6 Bd3+ 8.Ka1 Qg7+.

**1...Qxa8**. Now after 1...Qh6+ white is not terrible — 2.Kd1 Qh5+ 3.Ke1.

**2.Nc5** (2.Re1? Qa5 3.Rxf1 Nd7 4.Bb3 Qb5 5.Re1 Qxb3 6.Kd2+ Qb1 7.Rc1 b2 =>) **2...Bc4**. After 2...Qf8 3.Nb3+ Ka2 4.Re3! Bd3 (4...Qh6 5.Bb1#) 5.Rxd3 Qh6+ 6.Nd2 Qh1+ 7.Bd1 black just right to be lost. **3.Ra7!**

**Qxa7 4.f8Q Qb6!** Leaving on sacrifice of knight f6. The sharp exchange of

**Pavel Arestov**  
(Russia)  
FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012  
**4<sup>th</sup> Prize**



Win

(6+5)

**1.Kf7 Nxh5! 2.Rc5+!** ( 2.gxh5? Rxh5 =) **2...Ka4!** At any other retreat of the king the white would win without a delicacy: 2...K~ 3.Rxh5 Nh6+ 4.Kxg7 Rg8+ 5.Kxh6. **3.Rxh5 Nh6+ 4.Kxg7 Rg8+ 5.Kh7!!** Refusal of a capture on the threshold of a position of mutual zugzwang. Thematic try we will consider at the end of the solution.

**5...Rxxg4.** Win for white isn't difficult after 5...Nxxg4 6.Rh4! Rg5 7.h3 Ka3 8.hxxg4.

**6.Kxxh6!** Mutual zugzwang! Poorly 6.Rxxh6? Ka5 or 6.h3? Rg3! 7.Rxxh6 Ka5(b5) with draw.

**6...Rg8 7.h3! Rg3 8.Kh7! Kb4.**

Or 8...Ka3 9.Rh4 Kxa2 10.Rh6 Kb3 11.h4 Kc4 12.Rg6 Rh3 13.Rg4+ Kd5 14.Kg6, and the pawn directs forward.

**9.h4!** Only time loss 9.Kh8 Rg6! 10.Kh7 Rg3 etc.

**9...Rg4 10.Kh8! Ka4 11.a3!** The final mutual zugzwang.

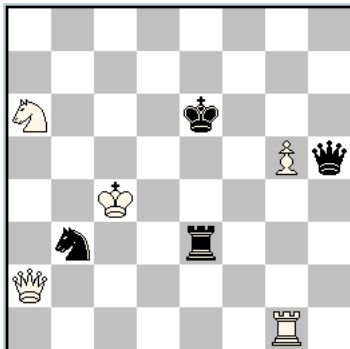
**11...Kxa3 12.Rh7! Kb4 13.h5!** (but not 13.Rb7+? Kc5 14.h5 Kd6! 15.h6 Ke6 =) with win.

Thematic try: 5.Kxxh6? Rxg4 zz 6. Kh7 Rg2! zz 7.Kh8 Kb4! zz 8.a3+ Ka4! zz 9.h3 Rg3! zz 10.h4 Rg4! zz 11.Rh7 Ka5! 12.h5 Rg5 13.h6 Rg6 14.Ra7+ Kb6, draw.

The whole train of mutual zugzwangs in the 6-piece rook endgame, pleasant refusal of a capture "not to get into a mess".

Certainly, the end of the study has theoretical value.

**Arpad Ruz**  
(Romania)  
FIDE Olympic Tournament 2012  
**5<sup>th</sup> Prize**



Win (5+4)

**1.Nc5+ Nxc5 2.Kd4+!** White attack choked after immediate capture of a knight — 2...Kxc5+? Ke7 3.Qa7+ Kf8 4.Rf1+ Kg8 5.Qa2+ Kg7 6.Qb2+ Kg8. **2...Rb3!** Withdrawal of the king 2...Ke7 3.Qa7+ Ke6 4.Qb6+ Kd7 5.Qb5+ Kd8 6.Qb8+ Kd7 7.Kxe3 and the countercheck of knight didn't rescue — 2...Nb3+ 3.Kxe3 Qh3+ 4.Kf2 Qh2+ 5.Rg2 Qf4+ 6.Kg1 Qd4+ 7.Qf2 Qd1+ 8.Qf1 Qd4+ 9.Rf2 Nc5 10.Qh3+ Ke7 11.Qh7+. But now the rook gets under a pin.

**3.Kxc5 Qf3.** After 3...Qh3 4.Qa6+ Ke7 5.Re1+ Re3 6.Qa3! we observe the first cross-pin added with an ambush.

**4.Qa6+ Kd7 5.Qd6+ Ke8.** And on the "c"-file there is no rescue: 5...Kc8 6.Qc6+ Kd8 (6...Qxc6+ 7.Kxc6 Kd8 8.g6) 7.Qxf3 Rxf3 8.g6.

**6.Re1+ Re3 7.Qd3!!** Here is second cross-pin. But now there is no battery, and the black queen has a check...

**7...Qf8+, but...8.Kc6! Rxe1 9.Qd7#.**

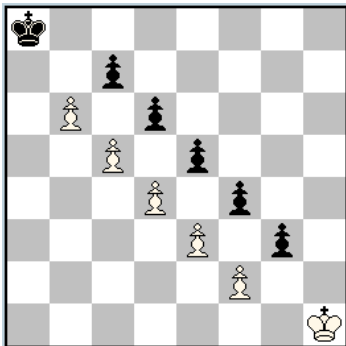
Openwork cloth!

### Mike Pastalaka

(Ukraine)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

Special Prize



Win

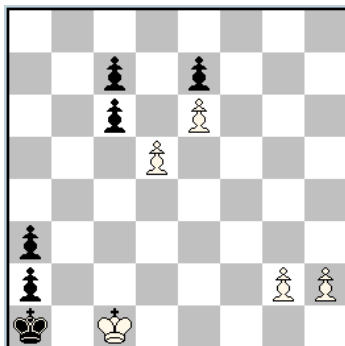
(6+6)

### Mihail Zinar

(Ukraine)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

Special Prize



Win

(5+6)

### Mike Pastalaka (Ukraine)

The hand reaches 1.bxc7, but after 1...Kb7 2.cxd6 gxf2 3.Kg2 f3 4.Kxf2 e4 the white king is not the assistant to the pawns.

It is correct to begin from below!

**1.fxg3! exd4, and only now 2.bxc7 Kb7 3.c6 Kxc7 4.exd4 Kxc6 5.gxf4 Kd5 6.f5!, final.**

Special prize — for the most ridiculous study of tourney!

### Mihail Zinar (Ukraine)

**1.d6!** Thematic try: 1.g4? cxd5 2.g5 d4 3.g6 d3 4.g7 d2+ 5.Kxd2 Kb2 6.g8Q a1Q 7.Qg7+ Ka2 8.Qxa1+ Kxa1 9.Kc1 a2! 10.h4 (10.h3 c5!)= 10...c6! 11.h5 c5 12.h6 c4 13.h7 c3 — mutual zugzwang, 14.h8Q — stalemate.

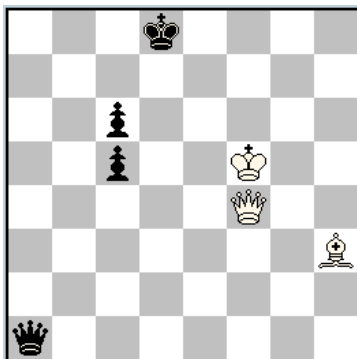
**1...cxd6 2.g4!** The "h"-pawn will be necessary for a mate. 2.h4? d5 3.h5 d4 4.h6 d3 5.h7 d2+ 6.Kxd2 Kb1 7.h8Q a1Q 8.Qxa1+ Kxa1 9.Kc1 a2 10.g4 c5 11.g5 c4 12.g6 c3 13.g7 c2 14.g8Q — again stalemate.

**2...d5 3.g5 d4 4.g6 d3 5.g7 d2+ 6.Kxd2** (6.Kc2? d1Q+ 7.Kxd1 Kb2 8.g8Q a1Q+) **6...Kb2 7.g8Q a1Q 8.Qg7 (h8)+ Ka2 9.Qxa1+ Kxa1 10.Kc1! a2** (10...Ka2 11.Kc2) **11.h4 c5 12.h5 c4 13.h6 c3 14.h7.** And now the same mutual zugzwang in favor of white. **14...c2 15.h8Q (B)#.**

The method of creation of thematic try is known from «the study of 2010» Z. Hornecker and S. Didukh.

Special prize — for the pawn study!

**Richard Becker**  
(USA)  
FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012  
**Special Prize**



Win (3+4)

**1.Ke6!** Early 1.Kg6? in view of 1...Qd4(Qd1) =. The king will come to g6 later! **1...Qa7.** After 1...Qe1+ or 1...Qa2+ business was reduced sooner or later to the solution. **2.Kf6! Qe7+!** **3.Kg6 Qe8+ 4.Kg7 Qe7+ 5.Kh6 Ke8! 6.Kg6!** The king arrived to the destination! **6...c4.** There are minuses from 6...Qb7 — 7.Qe4+ (f5) Kd8 8.Qe5! Qc7 9.Qh8+ Ke7 10.Qf6+ Ke8 11.Bg4 c4 12.Qh8+ Ke7 13.Qh7+ Kd8 14.Qg8+ Ke7 15.Qf7+ Kd6 16.Qf4+ with victory. **7.Qb8+ Qd8 8.Qe5+ Qe7 9.Be6!** The move, known from early studies of Vandist. **9...Qh4.** Lost quickly 9...c3 in view of 10.Qh8+ Qf8 11.Bf7+ Ke7 12.Qf6+ Kd7 13.Be6+. **10.Bxc4+ Qe7.** Or 10...Kd7 11.Be6+ Ke8 12.Bg4+ etc.

**11.Be6 Qh4 12.Bg4+!** Second shot of the battery! Only the loss of time is 12.Bh3+ Qe7 13.Qf4 Qb7 14.Qe5+ Qe7 15.Be6 Qh4 etc.

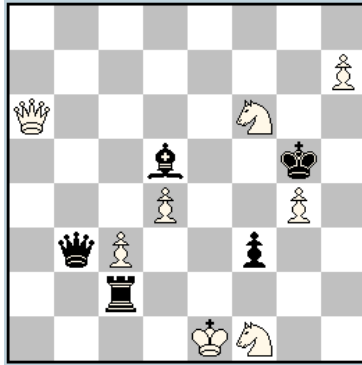
**12...Qe7 13.Qf4! Qb7** (13...c5 14.Qb8+ Qd8 15.Qe5+ Qe7 16.Qd5 c4 17.Qa8+ Qd8 18.Qc6+; 13...Qa7 14.Qf6! Qc7 15.Qh8+ Ke7 16.Qh7+ Kd8 17.Qg8+ Ke7 18.Qf7+) **14.Qe4+ (f5) Kd8 15.Qe5! Qb1+** (15...c5 16.Qd6+ Ke8 17.Kh6!) **16.Bf5 Qb4 17.Kf7!** (17.Bh3 и 17.Be6 — again loss of time) **17...Qb7+ 18.Kf6 Qb4 19.Kg6!** The classical triangle performed by the white king brought to zugzwang.

**19...Qd2** (19...Qb7 20 Qd6+ Ke8 21.Kh6!) **20.Qb8+ Ke7 21.Qc7+ Ke8 22.Be4,** win.

Special prize — for a miniature!



**Eduard Eilazyan**  
(Ukraine)  
FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012  
**1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention**



Draw (8+5)

**1.Nd2!** Prematurely 1.Ne4+? Bxe4 2.Nd2 (2.Qh6+ Kxh6 3.h8Q+ Kg6! 4.Qe8+ Kg7 5.Qe7+ Qf7 6.Qxe4 Re2+) 2...f2+ 3.Kf1 Rc1+ 4.Kxf2 Qf7+ 5.Ke2 Qxh7, and black wins.

**1...f2+.** Not dangerously for white 1...Rxd2 2.Kxd2 Qb2+ 3.Kd1 Qb1+ 4.Kd2 Qb2+ 5.Kd1, or 1...Rc1+ 2.Kf2 Qc2 3.Nxd5 Qxd2+ 4.Kxf3 Qd1+ 5.Qe2 Qh1+ 6.Kf2 Qh4+ 7.Kg2 Qh1+ 8.Kf2, or 1...Qxc3 2.Nfe4+ Bxe4 3.Qb5+ Kxg4 4.Qd7+ Kf4 5.Qd6+ Ke3 6.Qh6+ Kd3 7.Qa6+ Ke3 8.Qh6+.

**2.Kf1.** Loses 2.Kd1? Ra2+ 3.Nxb3 Bxb3+ 4.Kc1 Rxa6 5.Ne4+ Kg6 6.Nxf2 Kxh7. **2...Rxd2!** **3.Ne4+!** **Bxe4** **4.Qh6+!** The sacrifice at other square comes to grief — 4.Qf6+? Kxf6 5.h8Q+ Kf7 6.Qh5+ Bg6.

**4...Kxh6** **5.h8Q+ Kg5!** It is necessary to give a rook d2 after activation of the king, more poorly 5...Kg6 6.Qh5+ Kg7 7.Qg5+ Bg6 8.Qxd2, draw.

**6.Qh5+ Kf4** **7.Qh6+ Kg3** (or 7...Kf3 8.Qh3+ Kf4 9.Qh6+ Kg3 etc.)

**8.Qe3+ Kh4!** Connection a bishop to protection doesn't bring dividends: 8...Bf3 9.Qe5+ Kxg4 10.Qg7+ Kf5 11.Qe5+ Kg6 12.Qg3+.

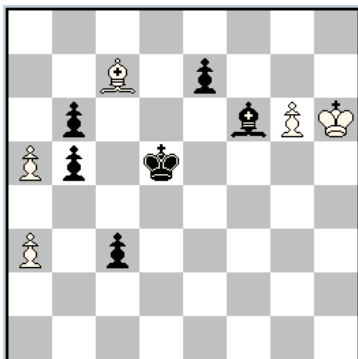
**9.Qh6+!** Thematic try: 9.Qxd2? Qd1+! 10.Qxd1 Kg3 11.Qe1 (or 11.Qd2 Bg2+ 12.Ke2 f1Q+ 13.Ke3 Qf3#) 11...Bd3+ 12.Qe2 Bxe2+ 13.Kxe2 Kg2 — victory of black. It is necessary to get rid of «g»-pawn!

**9...Kxg4** **10.Qxd2 Qd1+!** **11.Qxd1+ Kg3** **12.Qg4+!** Square g4 is empty!

**12...Kxg4** **13.Kxf2,** draw.

The classical logic study with two-edged play.

**Valery Vlasenko**  
(Ukraine)  
FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention**



Win

(5+6)

**1.a6.** Poorly 1.axb6? c2 2.Bf4 Kc6 3.Be3 Bd4 4.Bc1 Kxb6 =.

**1...Kc6.** If 1...c2, then 2.Bf4 Be5 3.Bc1 Kc6 4.g7 Bxg7+ 5.Kxg7 Kc7 6.Bf4+ Kc8 7.Kg6 e5 8.Bd2 Kb8 9.Kf5 Ka7 10.Kxe5 Kxa6 11.Kd4 c1Q 12.Bxc1 Ka5 13.Bd2+ Ka4 (it is useless to go to corner: though white «not that bishop», win nevertheless is provided with it, as black have on "b"-file two pawns!) 14.Bb4, win.

**2.Bf4.** Only draw after 2.a7? Kb7 3.Bxb6 c2 4.Be3 Bd4! 5.Bc1 Kxa7 or 2.Bg3? c2 3.Bf4 Be5 4.Bd2 Kc7 5.g7 Bxg7+ 6.Kxg7 Kb8 7.Kg6 Ka7 8.Kf5 Kxa6 9.Ke4 b4 10.axb4 Kb5 11.Kd3 c1Q 12.Bxc1 Kxb4.

**2...e5 3.Be3!!** Thematic try 3.Bc1? is considered at the end of the solution.

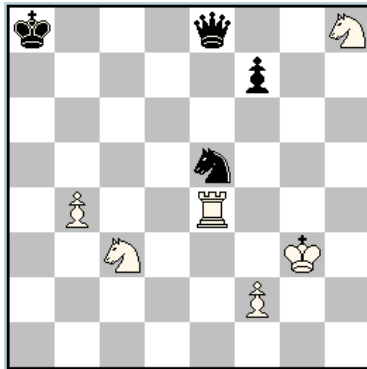
**3...Kc7 4.g7.** Some more draw variants: 4.Kh7? c2 5.Kg8 (5.g7 Bxg7 6.Kxg7 Kb8 7.Kf6 Ka7 8.Kxe5 Kxa6 9.Kd4 Ka5 10.Kc3 Ka4 11.Bc1 b4+ 12.axb4 b5 13.B~ c1Q+ 14.Bxc1 – stalemate) 5...Kb8 6.Kf7 Bh8 7.Ke6 Ka7 8.Kd5 Kxa6 9.Ke4 Kb7 10.Kd3 Kc6; 4.Kh5? c2 5.Kg4 Kb8 6.Kf5 Bg7 7.Ke4 Ka7 8.Kd3 Kxa6 9.Kxc2 Kb7 10.Kd3 Kc6 11.Ke4 Kd6 12.Kf5 Kd5 13.Bxb6 e4; 4.a7? Kb7 5.Bxb6 c2 6.Be3 e4 7.Kh5 Bd4 8.Bc1 e3.

**4...Bxg7+ 5.Kxg7 Kb8 6.Kf6 Ka7 7.Kxe5 Kxa6 8.Kd4 Ka5 9.Kxc3 Ka4 10.Bc1** — mutual zugzwang and win.

Thematic try: 3.Bc1? Kc7 4.g7 Bxg7+ 5.Kxg7 Kb8 6.Kf6 Ka7 7.Kxe5 Kxa6 8.Kd4 Ka5 9.Kxc3 Ka4 — mutual zugzwang in favor of black; white should reconcile with positional draw — 10.Bb2 b4+! 11.axb4 b5! 12.Ba1 Ka3 13.Bb2+ Ka4!, or with a stalemate after 14.Bc1.

One more classics — now on mutual zugzwang.

**Yuri Bazlov**  
(Russia)  
FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012  
**3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention**



Draw

(6+4)

**1.Ng6!** Cling to knight is a loss: 1.Rh4? Qg8+ 2.Kf4 Nd3+ 3.Kf3 Qg5 4.Rd4 Qf6+ 5.Ke3 Nxb4, and black win.

**1...fxg6 2.Nd5 Qb8.** The best square. 2...Qh8 3.f4 N~ 4.Re8+ Qxe8 5.Nc7+.

**3.f4 Nf7 4.Re8! Nd8 5.Re7 g5 6.Kf2!** There was a difficult position of mutual zugzwang on a board. If white move, they lose. I will not give all author's options as proof, here a few: 7.Kg3 Qd6 8.Rd7 Qh6 9.Rxd8+ Kb7 10.Rg8 Qh4+ 11.Kg2 gxf4 12.Rg7+ Kc6 13.Ne7+ Kb5 14.Nf5 Qh5 15.Nd4+ Kxb4; 7.Ke3? or 7.Ke2? Qd6 8.Rd7 Qe6+; 7.Kg2 Qd6 8.Rd7 Qh6 9.Rxd8+ Kb7 10.f5 g4 11.Kg3 Qh3+ 12.Kf4 g3 13.Rg8 g2 14.f6 Qh2+.

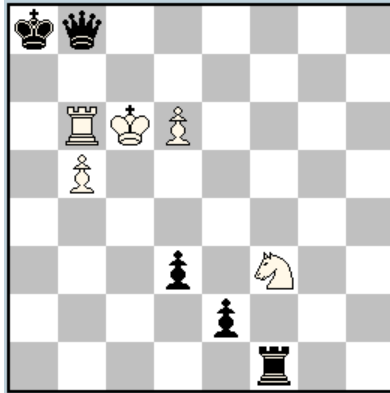
**6...gxf4.** Easy draw white have after 6...Qd6 7.Rd7 Qh6 8.Rxd8+ Kb7 9.fxg5 Qxg5 10.Rd7+ Kc6 11.Rc7+ Kd6 12.Rc5.

**7.Kf3!** The second position of mutual zugzwang.

**7...Qd6 8.Rd7 Qb8 9.Re7.** Loses 9.Rc7 Ne6 10.Rc8 Qxc8 11.Nb6+ Kb7 12.Nxc8 Kxc8 or 9.Nc7+ Ka7 10.Ne6 Nb7 11.Nc5 Qe5 12.Rxb7+ Ka8 13.Kg4 Qe3 14.Rd7 Qg3+ 15.Kf5 f3 16.Rd3 Qg2.

**9...Nc6 10.Re8 Nd8 11.Re7 Qd6 12.Rd7 Qf8 13.Nc7+ Kb8** (13...Kb7? 14.Se6+ **14.Sa6+ Ka8** (14...Kc8?? 15.Rc7#) **15.Sc7+**, perpetual check. Interesting synthesis of domination and mutual zugzwang.

**Iuri Akobia**  
 (Georgia)  
 FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012  
**4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention**



Win (5+5)

**1.Ra6+!**

Rather early to take a queen: 1.Rxb8+? Kxb8 2.d7 Rc1+ 3.Kb6 Rc8.

**1...Qa7 2.d7 Rc1+**, and the white king before a hard choice.

**3.Kd5!!** Only this way! After the erroneous 3.Kd6!? (thematic try) 3...Kb7 4.Rxa7+ Kxa7 5.d8Q d2 6.Qa5+ Kb7! (but not 6...Kb8? 7.Qxd2 Rd1 8.Qd5!) 7.Qxd2 Rd1 it seems that 8.Qd5+ wins, but black escape by 8...Kb6! 9.Nd4 e1Q 10.Qc6+ Ka7! (mate in 7 after 10...Ka5?) 11.b6+ Ka6 12.b7+ Ka7 13.Qb6+ Kxb6 14.b8Q+ Ka6 15.Qa8+ Kb6 16.Qb8+ Ka6, draw.

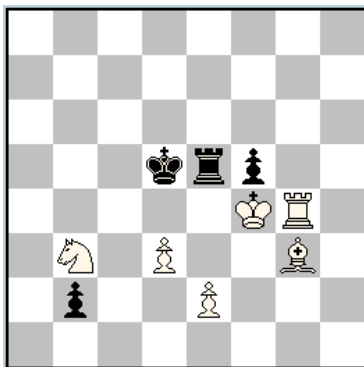
**3...Kb7 4.Rxa7+ Kxa7 5.d8Q d2 6.Qa5+ Kb7 7.Qxd2 Rd1.**

There was a position similar to thematic try, only the white king on d5, so it is possible:**8.Qd4!** And the black king doesn't manage to attack "b"-pawn.

**8...Rxd4+ 9.Kxd4 Kb6 10.Kc4** with win.

The curious logic study with a choice of the correct pin.

**Janos Mikitovics**  
(Hungary)  
FIDE Olympic Tournament 2012  
**5<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention**



Win (6+4)

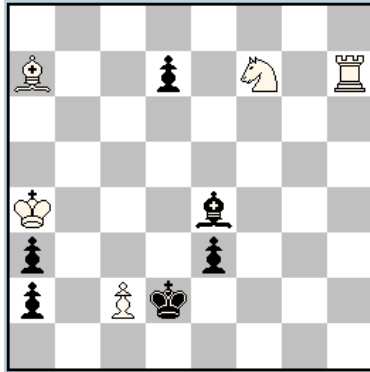
**1.e4+!** Attempt to attack by rook from the back gives nothing: 1.Rg8? b1Q 2.Rd8+ Kc6 3.Nd4+ Kc7. **1...fxe4 2.Nd2 exd3! 3.Kf3! Re2 4.Nb1!** (4.Rg5+? Kd4 5.Nb1 Re3+) **4...Rc2! 5.Rg5+! Kc4 6.Bf4! Kb3! 7.Ra5! Rc1 8.Nd2+!** (8.Rb5+? Ka2) **8...Kc2 9.Rc5+! Kd1 10.Rb5 Kc2! 11.Nc4! Rf1+!** (11...Ra1 12.Ne3+ Kc3 13.Be5+, win) **12.Kg3!!** Unexpected withdrawal of the king! Wrongly 12.Ke4? in view of 12...Kc3! 13.Nxb2 (13.Na3 Re1+! 14.Kd5 d2) 13...d2 14.Na4+ Kc4, draw.

**12...Ra1.** The best move. Fight came to the end at the extreme file with mate after 12...Kc3 13.Nd2! (13.Nxb2? d2 14.Na4+ Kc4 =) 13...Rd1 (13...Rxf4 14.Nb1+! Kc4 15.Na3+) 14.Rc5+! Kb4 15.Rc4+! Ka3 (15...Kb5 16.Rc8! Kb4 17.Bd6+ Kb5 18.Rb8+ Kc6 19.Bf4) 16.Bd6+ Ka2 17.Ra4#. Didn't help 12...d2 13.Rxb2+! Kc3 14.Nxd2 Rxf4 15.Rb3+! **13.Ne3+!** (13.Nxb2? d2; 13.Rxb2+? Kc3 =) **13...Kc1! 14.Rc5+ Kd2 15.Nd5+! Ke1!** (15...Kd1 16.Nc3+ Kc2 17.Ne4+! Kb3 18.Nd2+ Ka3 19.Rb5) **16.Nc3 b1Q! 17.Re5+!** One more clever move, the king can't be started up on the queen side: 17.Nxb1? Rxb1 18.Re5+ Kd1! **17...Kf1 18.Nxb1 Rxb1 19.Bd2! Rd1 20.Rf5+ Ke2 21.Rf2#** — mate with two active blockings.

Uf-f-f. Let's wipe sweat and be glad for the white! Big fight (or fuss — to whom as it is pleasant) comes to the end with mate in the center.

I usually give commendations as equals. There was no reason to refuse it now.

**Michal Hlinka**  
(Slovakia)  
FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012  
**Commendation**



Draw

(5+6)

**1.Rh2+**

It is necessary to neutralize "a"-pawn. Badly 1.Bxe3+? Kxe3 2.Rh3+ Bf3 3.Ng5 a1Q 4.Rxf3+ Kd2 5.Ne4+ Ke2 6.Rxa3 Qd4+ 7.Kb3 Qxe4 (EGTB).

**1...Kc3! 2.Bb8!** Unexpectedly it becomes clear that the main headache white is pawn ... d7! Early 2.Bd4+? Kxd4 3.c3+ Kxc3 4.Rxa2 Bc2+ 5.Kxa3 e2 6.Ra1 Bd1 7.Ne5 e1Q 8.Rc1+ Kd2 9.Nf3+ Bxf3 10.Rxe1 Kxe1, and black win.

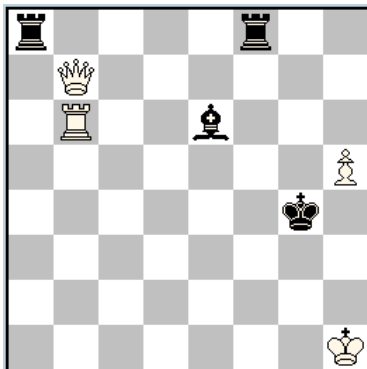
**2...d5** (2...Bc6+ 3.Ka5!) **3.Be5+ d4 4.Bxd4+! Kxd4.**

The "d"-pawn is destroyed, it is time to be engaged in domination.

**5.c3+ Kxc3 6.Rxa2 Bc2+ 7.Kxa3!** (7.Kb5? Kb3!) **7...e2 8.Ra1 Bd1 9.Ne5! e1Q 10.Rc1+ Kd2 11.Nf3+**, draw.

The pleasant study with effect of a prediction.

**Anatoly Skripnik**  
(Russia)  
FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012  
**Commendation**



Win            BTM            4+4

**1...Ra1+ 2.Kg2!** (2.Rb1? Bd5+ 3.Qxd5 Rxb1+) **2...Ra2+ 3.Kg1! Ra1+.**

The first pin we see after 3...Raf2 4.Qe4+ Kg3 5.Qe1!

**4.Rb1 Rxb1+ 5.Qxb1 Rg8! 6.Qb5!**

Other protection of pawn 6.Qh7? encountered on 6...Rg5! 7.Kf2 Bf5 8.Qc7 Kxh5 with draw (but not 8...Rxb5? 9.Qg3#).

**6...Rg5.** More pair of pins we see in option 6...Kh4+ 7.Kf2 Rg5 8.Qe8 Bf7 9.Qe7! (9.Qxf7? Rf5+! 10.Qxf5 — stalemate) 9...Bxh5 10.Ke3 Kg4 11.Qe4+ Kh3 12.Qh1+ Kg4 13.Qf3+ Kh4 14.Qf6! Kg4 15.Qf4+ with win.

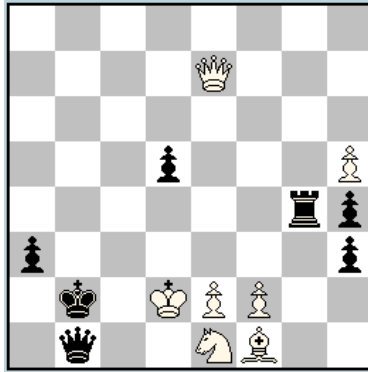
**7.Qe2+ Kh4+ 8.Kh2** (8.Kh1? Bd5+) **8...Bg4** (8...Bf5 9.h6 Rh5 10.Qe3!)

**9.Qe7!** Next pin, and branching: **9...Kxh5 10.Qh7#** — right mate.

**9..Bxh5 10.Qe1+ Kg4 11.Qe4#** — ideal mate.

The entertaining final with two mates (I didn't find the predecessor). Unfortunately, introductory play is unintelligible.

**Vladislav Tarasyuk**  
(Ukraine)  
FIDE Olympic Tournament 2012  
**Commendation**



Win

(7+7)

**1.Nd3+ Ka2 2.Nc1+ Qxc1+! 3.Kxc1 h2 4.Bg2! Rxxg2 5.Qb4!**

After rather forced introduction accuracy now is necessary: 5.Qb7? Rg1+ 6.Kc2 Rc1+! 7.Kxc1 h1Q+ 8.Kd2(c2) Qe4(+).

**5...Rg1+!** It is necessary to open diagonal a8-h1.

**6.Kc2 Rc1+ 7.Kxc1 h1Q+ 8.Kc2 Qe4+ 9.Qxe4 dxe4 10.h6 e3! 11.f3!** In a new, pawn phase white again is necessary to take care of diagonal a8-h1.

**11...h3 12.h7 h2 13.h8Q h1Q 14.Qg8+!** (14.Qxh1? – stalemate) **14...Ka1**

**15.Qg7+ Ka2 16.Qf7+ Ka1 17.Qf6+ Ka2 18.Qe6+ Ka1 19.Qe5+** (19.Qxe3? Qb1+) **19...Ka2 20.Qd5+!** Here the exact 11.f3! affected.

**20...Ka1 21.Qd4+ Ka2 22.Qc4+ Ka1 23.Qc3+ Ka2 24.Qb3+ Ka1 25.Qxa3#.**

Large-scale fight for possession of big diagonal, however, ideas are known.

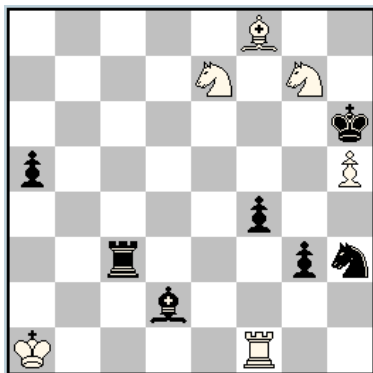


## Martin Minski

(Germany)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

Commendation



Win

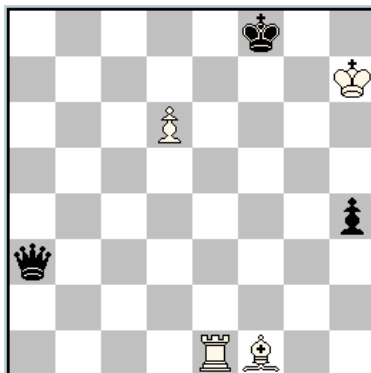
(6+7)

## Mihail Croitor

(Moldova)

FIDE Olympic Tourney 2012

Commendation



Win

(4+3)

**Martin Minski** (Germany)

**1.Ng8+! Kh7** (1...Kg5 2.Be7+ Kg4 3.Nh6#) **2.Nf6+ Kh8** (2...Kh6? 3.Ne6#) **3.Ne6!** Only at e6-square the white knight is impregnable and won't disturb own rook. Tries are 3.Nge8? Rc7! 4.Rc1!? Rf7! 5.Bg7+ Rxc7, and no 6.Rc8+, and 3.Nf5? Rc7! 4.Rc1!? Rxc1+! 5.Ka2 Rc2+ 6.Kb3 Rc3+ 7.Ka4 Rc4+ 8.Kb5 Rc5+! 9.Kb6? Rxf5! **3...Rc7! 4.Rc1!!** (4.h6? Bc3+! 5.Ka2 Bxf6) **4...Rxc1+**. After 4...Bxc1 5.h6 bishop cannot to get with tempo on a1-h8 diagonal: 5...Bb2+ 6.Kxb2 (according to the author — a Roman theme) 6...Rf7 7.Bg7+ Rxc7 8.hxc7#. **5.Ka2 Rc2+**. If 5...Rc7, than 6.h6 Bc3 (without check, according to the author — Lepushutz theme) 7.Bg7+ Rxc7 8.hxc7#. **6.Kb3 Rc3+ 7.Ka4 Rc4+** (7...Ra3+ 8.Kb5!) **8.Kb5 Rc5+! 9.Kb6! Rg5 10.h6 Bc3 11.Bg7+ Rxc7 12.hxc7#**.

Good choice of square for knight, pair of problem's themes, the beautiful sacrifice 4.Rc1!! Unfortunately, the technical black pieces at the king side not playing in the solution are unpleasant

**Mihail Croitor** (Moldova)

**1.d7! Qa8** (1...Qe7+ 2.Rxe7 Kxe7 3.Bh3) **2.Bb5 Kf7 3.Re8 Qd5! 4.Bc4!** (4.d8N+ Kf6, draw) **4...Qc4 5.Rf8+! Kxf8 6.d8Q+ Kf7 7.Qg8+**, win.

Lovely and with taste!

The judge of tourney **Oleg Pervakov**