## POSITIONALDRAW?

Froim Markovich Simkhovich (18961945), inventor of the term 'fortress', was one of the first composers systematically to investigate the positional draw. Incidentally, and I mention it because several players have asked me, the term 'domination' (as applied to chess studies) is attributed to Rinck. Here I wish to examine three famous and spectacular Simkhovich studies, the last of which I believe to be cooked.

L1
F.Simkhovich

1st Honourable Mention,
L'Italia Scacchistica, 1924


A rook down, W needs something surprising if he is to draw this endgame. 1.Sf7 Re8.

If 1...Rf8 2.Rf3+ Kg6 3.Se5+ Kg7 4.Rg3+, and $w R$ delivers perpetual check on g3 and h3.
2.Sd6+! ed
3. Rf3 +Kg 6
4.Rg3+Kf7
$5 . \operatorname{Rg} 3+\mathrm{Ke} 7$.
The only way to avoid the checks and to cross the e-file. W now swaps rooks - a remarkable concept.
6.Re3+ Kd8
7.Rxe8+ Kxe8
8.a3! Bb7.
bB is useless, and it will take four moves to transfer bR to the other wing. Incredibly, $W$ can use the time to set up his fortress, but there is not a single tempo to spare.
9.Kd1 Kf7
10.Kel Ra8
11.Kf1 Rh8
12. Kg1 Kf6.

W cannot be stopped.
13.g3 Kf5
14.f3 Re8
15.Kf2 Re7
16. Kf1 Rh7

If Re3 17.Kf2, and Rd3 18.Ke2, leads nowhere. W has to have so many Q -side pawns not only to deal with this incursion, but to render bRc8 threatless. 17.Kg2 Rh8
18.Kg1.

L2 position after 18.Kg1 from L1


Either side to move - a fortress draw

In contrast with the study, Bl makes no impression! A spectacular and, at the time, surely a very original composition. One can surmise that it was too original for first prize - it received 'only' an honourable mention. Life is tough (and the first hundred years are the hardest).

L3
F.Simkhovich

1st Prize, Pravda, 1937


L3 received the prize Simkhovich richly deserved. (The delusion that there is some justice in the world is reinforced...)
1.Bf7+ Kd7
2.Be6+ Kd6.

If Ke8 3.Bf7+, repeats. Bl is trying to win. The same consideration 'compels' most of Bl 's moves in this study.
3. $\mathrm{Bf} 4+\mathrm{Kc} 5$
4. $\mathrm{Be} 3+\mathrm{Kb} 4$
5.Bd2+ Ka3
6.Kb1!

Threatening 7.Bc1+, and a perpetual
check up and down the diagonal. Bl cannot move bK, or even bB, for any move of the latter merely shortens the diagonal bK is being 'propetualled' along. And there is only one positive move by wQ. 6...Qxa8
7.Ka1!!


The perpetual fails: $7 . \mathrm{Bc} 1+$ ? Kb 4 8.Bd2+ Kc5 9.Be3+ Kd6 10.Bf4+ Ke7 11.Bg5+ Ke8 12.Bf7+ Kd7 13.Be6+ $\mathrm{Kc} 7-\mathrm{wS}$ has been eliminated. Instead, with 7.Ka1, intending 8.Kb1, and 9.Ka1, (and so on) W 'announces' that it is a positional draw. Astonishingly, Bl can find no winning plan. It takes an effort to grasp the dynamics of this and I leave it to the reader to see why bQ cannot emerge. bB cannot move without allowing an immediate perpetual (or even mate, with bBb4). The moves ...a6;, or ...a5,, make no significant difference. If bQ ever plays to a7, then: $\mathrm{Bc} 1+, \mathrm{Kb} 4$; $\mathrm{Bd} 2+, \mathrm{Ka} 3$; - this is forced because the alternative, Kc5;, allows Be3+, followed by Bxa7, when W wins! [Jonathan. Is it worth expanding a little? If bQ goes to d8, it is swapped off, leaving an oppo-site-coloured B's ending in which bK is free to roam, but provided $W$ holds on to wPg6 he is in no danger.]

Lastly, the study that I think is bust. As before, W must draw by setting up a fortress.


First, the intended solution.

## 1.Bf6!

W is a piece up, but bPh 3 is in fact unstoppable. As $2 . \operatorname{Be} 5(+)$, is threatened, Bl must play -
1...Kd6
2.Be7+ Kc6.

If Kc7 3.Bf6, repeats, or Kd5? 3.Sf6+ and $4 . S g 4$.
3.f6! h2
4.Bf8 hiQ
5.Bh6,

- and becauise bK is now on c6 rather than c 7 , the check by bQ on a8 is not available. W plays -
6.Kf8, and
7.Kg7.

The fortress is established. Despite the extra bQ Bl can make no progress. W defends his corner to draw.

But now the second solution. After 1.f6, Simkhovich claims W is lost after: h2 2.Kf8 h1Q 3.Kg7 Kd7 4.Bf8 Ke6 5.Kg8 Qa8! (preventing wB from reaching h6, the main line fortress) $6 . \mathrm{Kg} 7 \mathrm{Kf} 57 . \mathrm{Kg} 8$ Kg4 8.Kg7 Qh1 9.Kg8 Qxh7+ 10.Kxh7 Kxg5.

(but the move is almost certainly irrelevant)

This is the position I dispute. Simkhovich claimed it is winning for Bl , but to me it is drawn. If I am right then the study loses its point - the first few moves are not necessary to hold the draw. They are certainly sufficient to do so (and also the clearest and easiest way) but they lose their uniqueness. The study would be unsound. At first it seems Bl can win wB using bK and gP , winning later with his remaining fP. But it is not so easy. For example.
11.Bb4 Kh5.

If Kxf6 12.Kh6, is only a draw as the pawns will be blockaded. Compare this with the final position of this analysis. 12.Be1 Be6
13.Bd2 g5
$14 . \mathrm{Bel} \mathrm{g} 4$.
If $\mathrm{Kg} 415 . \mathrm{Kg} 6$, is even easier.
15.Bg3 Kg5
16.Kg7 Kf5
17.Kh6! Kxf6.

If Ke4 18.Kg5 Kf3 19.Kh4.
18.Kh5 Kf5
19.Kh4 Ke4
20.Bb8 Kf3.

The draw is obvious with wKg 3 .
21.Bc7 f5
22. Bb 8 f 4 .

The only try, but it's still a draw.
$23 . \mathrm{Kg} 5 \mathrm{~g} 3$
24.Bxf4 g2
25.Bh2.

I have tried and failed to find a win for Bl . A solid proof that W can draw is very hard, but this is not necessary. The fore-
going analysis is sufficient for stating that to save the study a win for Bl must be shown! It is ironic that a study by the great master of the positional draw should be cast under a cloud by this opposite coloured B ending, which could itself be a positional draw.

## IM Jonathan Levitt

May, 1993

## IN THE MASTER'S FOOTSTEPS

## in gratitude to past great composers

Aleksei Alekseevich TROITZKY composed many fine studies in the course of his rich creative life.

A sense of dissatisfaction that, to my way of thinking, is a major indicator of talent, prompted him to return time and again to the same inspiring ideas, refining them to bring forth studies that scaled the artistic heights.

Sometimes it seems to me that the great master's spirit hovers over the chessboard still, spurring us on towards new ideas.

It was the impressions made on me by Troitzky's studies that sparked off my own creative life. I was struck by the abundance of his work in which, in the words of IGM Levenfish, 'spirit triumphs over base matter'.

The desire to follow in such footsteps has motivated my forays into the marvellously poetic ocean of the study. I have but one misgiving - that I may fail in the quest.

This article's purpose is to acquaint study enthusiasts with a few studies cre-
ated under the influence of Troitzky's work.

## T1

A.Troitzky

Novoe Vremya, 1896


In one of his early works Troitzky broached the theme of bQ-capture with the help of a wR sacrifice. T1: 1.Rd5!! f1Q/i 2.Rd4+Kxd4 3.Sf5+, and Kc4(d5) 4.Se3+, or Ke4 4.Sg3+, wins.
i) Kxd5 2.Sf5 Ke4! 3.Kd2 Kxf5 4.Ke2 Se4 5.a5 Kg4(xf4) 6.a6 Kg3 7.a7 Kg2 8.a8Q f1Q+ 9.Ke3 Qf2+ 10.Kd3!, and it's a draw.

The mechanism whereby bK, seemingly at liberty, is drawn towards destructive wS forks, appealed to me. Immersion in it eventually enabled me to enrich the Troitzky effect by working in another of his discoveries - the GBR class 0002.01 endgame.

T2


Let T2 and T3 refresh our memories: W wins in T2, independent of bK's position, if the single bP is blocked as indicated. On the other hand the $P$ may be further advanced if W can operate with mating threats, or if a drawing zone hap-

T3

pens to be inaccessible to bK . In T3 the corner square al for bPc4 (or h1 for bPf4), the sole drawing 'zone', is barred by the particular configuration of W's S-pair.

Returning to the mechanism of T1, let us turn our attention to T4. This result of my labours is a study entered, with some success, for the prestigious Bent JT of EG.

T4
S.Tkachenko 6th Hon. Mention, Bent JT of EG, 1990


T4: 1.Rg4!/i Rxg4/ii 2.Sxg4 Re1+ 3.Kb2! Sxb5/iii 4.Bc4+!!, and after Kxc4;, the Troitzky mechanism is before us. $5 . \mathrm{Se} 5+\mathrm{Kd} 46 . \mathrm{Sf} 3+\mathrm{Kc} 4$ ! 7.Se5+!!/iv Kc5 8.Sd3+ Kc4/v 9.Se5+ Kd4 10.Sf3+, and is this a positional draw?! Ke3! 11.Sxe 1 Sxe 1 12.e5 - one more rank and the draw will be clear - Sd3+ 13.Ka1!!/vi Kd2 14.e6 Kc2 15.e7, and draws, because $\mathrm{Sb4}$; is not check!
i) Bl's material plus is great. If W puts his trust in his aP, he is disappointed after 1.b6? Sxh4 2.ba Rg1+ 3.Kb2 Re2+ 4. Kb3 Rb1+.
ii) Re 5 2.b6 Sb5 3.b7 Sc3 4.Rxg2.
iii) An interesting line: Sc8!? 4.Se5+ Ke 2 ! 5.Sd7!, and Sf4 6.b6 Sd3+ 7.Ka2,
or Rd1 6.b6 Sd6 7.Sc5! Se3 8.b7 dSc4+ 9.Bxc4+ Sxc4+ 10.Kc3 drawn.
iv) Saying 'no' to bR offer, for if 7. Sxe1? Sxe1 8.e5 Sd3+ 9.Ka2/vii Kc3 10.e6 Kc2 11.e7 Sc1+ 12.Ka1 Sd4 13.e8Q Sb3 mate, and the drawing zone for bP cedes precedence to checkmate.
v) Kd4 9.Sxe1 Sxe1 10.e5 Sd3+11.Kc2, with the drawing e6 move inevitable, seeing that bK occupies the d 4 square that bS needs to give check.
vi) The immediate $13 . \mathrm{Kb} 3(\mathrm{c} 2)$ ? is rejected on account of Sd4+; and Sd6 (Troitzky). Also bad are: 13.Ka2? Kd2! 14.e6 Kc2 15.e7 Sc1+, and 13.Kb1? Kd2 14.e6 Sc3+ 15.Ka1 Kc2 16.e7 Sc1, mating in both cases thanks to a tempo-gaining check.
vii) 9.Kc2 Sd4+ and Se6, see T2.

The nuances unearthed in composing T4 contributed the boost to compose T5, a joint effort that won the top award in a tourney organised for the 1990 Odessa composer-solver festival.

T5 N.Ryabinin and S.Tkachenko 1st Pr., "Odessa-90" festival, 1990


T5: 1.Ke5+ Kg7! 2.Sh5+!!/i Kh8/ii 3.Rf8+ Qg8+ 4.Rxg8+ Kxg8 5.dSf6+ Kh8! 6.Bc3 a1Q! 7.Bxa1 Bb8+/iii 8.Ke4! Be5! 9.Bd4! Bxd4 10.Kxd4
(GBR class 2.01) e5+ (OK zone!) 11.Kd5! e4 12.Ke6 e3 13.Kf7 e2 14.Sf4 e1Q $15 . \mathrm{Sg} 6$ mate.
i) There is a 'symmetrical' thematic try: 2.Se8+? Kg8!!/iv 3.dSf6+Kh8! 4.Rxg1 Bxg15.Bc3a1Q6.Bxa1 Bh2+, and there is no obstruction on the f4 square, explaining 2.Kg8!!, so 7.Ke4 $\mathrm{Be} 58 . \mathrm{Bd} 4$ Bxd4 9.Kxd4 e5+ 10.Kd5 (Ke4 stalemate) e4 11.Ke6 e3 12.Kf7 e2 13.Sd6 e1Q, and 'Sf7 mate' is not allowed. ii) Kg 8 3. $\mathrm{Rxg} 1+\mathrm{Bxg} 1$ 4.dSf6+ Kh8 $5 . \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{Bh} 2+6 . \mathrm{Sf4} 4$, blocking that square. iii) Bl 's choice of 2 ...Kh 8 ! has avoided obstructing on the d 6 square.
iv) Kh8? 3.Rf8+ Qg8+ 4.Rxg8 Kxg8 5.dSf6+ Kh8 6.Bc3 alQ 7.Bxd1 Bb8+ $8 . S d 6$ wins.

It may be hard to see what T1 and T5 have in common, but Troitzky's study really is T5's ancestor, with T4 half-way in between.

Minor piece domination was one of Troitzky's favourite themes. Thumbing the pages of Kasparyan's "Domination" I made the surprising discovery that there are no examples in GBR class 0008.01. Eureka! The extra bP can be the basis of a win. Bl's advantage can be a disadvantage, thanks to Troitzky's discovery! T6 took the 2nd Prize in a Chelyabinsk tourney.

T6: 1...Se4+!/i 2.Kf5! h2 3.cSe3+/ii Kb3 4.Rb7+ Ka4 5.Rh7/iii h1Q 6.Rxh1 Sg3+ 7.Kf6! Sxh1 8.Sc3+! K- 9.Se4, and domination leads into a won position after $10 . \mathrm{Kxh} 8$, downstairs to capture on h1, and then Troitzky's 'book'.
i) h2 2.Rd2+ Kc1 3.Rxh2 Kxd1 4.Rxh8 wins.
ii) 3.Rh7? Sg3+ 4.- h1Q 5.Rxh1 Sxh1 drawn.

2ndPr Kaiev MT, 1990

iii) 5.Sc4? Sd6+! 6.Sxd6 h1Q 7.Sc3+ Ka5 8.Sc4+ Ka6 9.Rb6+ Ka7 10.Sb5+ Ka8 11.Sc7+ Ka7 drawn.

The date 14 iii 1991 was 125 years eaxctly since Troitzky was born, a happy reason for the newspaper Leninskoe znamya of Tver to announce an anniversary composing tourney for studies. In fact there were two sections, one with 'free theme', the other asking for 'development of a Troitzky theme'. O.Pervakov was the judge. I was proud when T7 won 1st Prize in the latter event.

T7
S.Tkachenko 1st Prize, Troitzky-125 MT, 1991


T7: 1.f7/i Bxf7 2.Sh6 Sd6! (for f2+;) 3.Rg5! Be6 4.g8Q/ii Bxg8 5.Sxg8 Rc5! 6.Sf6/ii f2+! 7.Kxf2 Sxf6!!/iii 8.Rxc5+ Kb6!/iv 9.Rd5! Sxd5 10.c4! (with tempo) and $11 . c 5+$, and this wP has succeeded in committing harakiri.
i) 1.Kf2? Sd6 2.Rxf3 Se4+ 3.Kg2 Rxf3 4.Kxf3 dSxf6 5.Sh6 Bd5! 6.c4 Sd2+ and Bl wins.
ii) 4.Re5? Sc4! 5.Rxe6 Rxc2, and 6.g8Q f2+ 7.Kg2 dSe3+ 8.Kg3 f1Q 9.Qa8+ Kb4 10.Qb7+ Kc3 11.Qg7+ Kd3 12.Qg6+ (Qd7+; Ke 2 ) Kd2 wins, or 6.Sf5 Rg2+ 7.Kh1 Rg5 8.Re1 Rh5+ 9.Kg1 f2+! 10.Kxf2 Rxf5+ wins.
iii) Is Bl playing to lose?
iv) Domination! wR is lifted right in the open! Bl looks forward to a 'Troitzky' win.

We conclude with an original study showing domination by wSS of $\mathrm{bR}+\mathrm{bP}$ : once more we feel the ubiquitous presence of Troitzky.

T8
S.Tkachenko
original for EG, 1993


T8: 1.Sc6+ (Rg8? Sf5+;) Kf6! 2.Rh2 (else Rh1;) Sf3!/i 3.Rh5!!/ii Sxd4/iii 4.Se3!/iv Sf5 + 5.Rxf5+! Rxf5 (GBR
class 0302.01) 6.Sg4+ Ke6 7.Sd4+ and $8 . S x R$, when fP is adequately blocked.
i) Sf5 + 3.Kh7 Rd1 4.Rf2 Ke6 5.Re2+ Kd5 6:Re5+ wins.
ii) Thematic try: 3.Rh3? Sxd4 4.Sxd4 Rf4 5.Rf3 Rxf3 6.Sxf3 Kf5! 7.Kh5! Kf4 8.cSd2 Kg3!, with f5;, and f4;, when bK reaches the drawing corner (T3).
iii) Rd1 4.Se3 Rd3 5.Rf5+. Or Ke6 4.Se3, when wPd4 decides.
iv) 4.Sxd4? Rf4 5.Rd5 Rh4+ 6.Rh5 Rxd4, draw.

A whole century has now passed since the artistic study drew its first breath, soon to take its first steps!

Glory as well we may in the galaxy of the contemporary study we would do well not to forget the place of Troitzky as pioneer in this field. The future exists only because of the past. In his examination of the past the composer of chess poetry is doomed (!) to make new discoveries. The legacy of genius is eternal!

## Sergei Tkachenko <br> Odessa, 1992

## XXXVI PCCC at Bratislava 28viii-4ix93

This was a quiet meeting, disturbed only by controversy when the direction of the WCSC (ie, the team solving) changed hands from John Beasley (England) to Bo Lindgren (Sweden). The latter's selection on non-originals came (apart from the studies) from a single source, and this was unacceptable to John, who had prepared his own set. The host country had to choose, and having invited Bo Lindgren (without John's knowledge) to select the problems to be solved, stuck by Bo.

The sub-committees worked hard and well. The Studies sub-committee presented guidelines for the organisers ('directors') of formal international tourneys for original studies. The guidelines were accepted and are being circulated to all PCCC members, with the request for maximum publicity, publication (translated if necessary - they are in English) and distribution. We hope EG will find the space for the complete text.

Studies-related titles (this is the work of the Qualifications sub-committee) were awarded: IGM of Composition - Norman Macleod (Great Britain); IM - none; FIDE Master - Hillel Aloni (Israel), Valery Shanshin (Kirgizstan); Judge Velimir Kalandadze (Georgia).

A most useful facility was the availablity of a personal computer (PC) for the copying of information between attendees. Technology was also prominent in the mini-lectures, where a large screen projected positions from a PC monitor screen. This experiment was also a great success.

The 1994 venue will be 'somewhere in France' - but not Paris. The 1995 invitation comes from Finland, decided by a vote after competition from Israel.

## [AJR 15ix93]

## Bron MT of Ekaterinburg 1991

B.Olympiev (Ekaterinburg) 48 entries, 15 in the award

No. 8977
M.Matous (Prague)

Ist Prize

1.Sd4 f2 2.Rb1 Se1 3.Sf3+ and:

Kh3 4.Rxe1 Bc6 5.Re4 f1Q+ 6.Sg1+ Kg 3 stalemate, or
Kg3 4.Rxe1 Bc6 5.Rg1+ Kh3 6.Rg3+ Kxg3 stalemate.


No. 8978: 1.Kg8 Se7+ 2.Kh8 Bxc3+ 3.Bxc3 Rxc3 4.a8Q h1Q+ 5.Qxh1 Rc8 6.Qa8 Sg6+ 7.hg Rxa8 8.g7 Rxe8+ 9.g8Q Rxg8+ 10.Kxg8 Kg6 11.Kh8 Kf6 12.Kh7 Ke5 13.Kg6 Kd4 14.Kf5 Kc3 15.Ke4 Kb2 16.Kd3 Kxa2 17.Kc2 draw.

No. 8979
V.Kovalenko
(Maritime Province, Far East)
3rd Prize

1.Ke6 Kf3 2.Kd5 Kf4 3.Kc6 Kf3 4.h4 Kg4 5.f3+ Kh5 6.f4 Kg4 7.f5 Kxf5 8.h5 Kg 5 9.Kxc7 d5 10.cd c4 11.d6 c3 12.d7 c2 13.d8Q+ wins.

No. 8980
V.Kondratev and the late A.G.Kopnin (Chelyabinsk) 4th Prize


No. 8980: 1.Kb3 a2 2.Be5, with:
Rg5 3.Ba1 Ra5 4.Kb4 Kb6 5.Bd4+ Ka6 6.Ba1 Rb5+ 7.Ka3 Ra5+ 8.Kb4, positional draw, or
Kb5 3.Bb2 (also Ba1) Re2 4.Ba1 Kc5 5.Bb2 Kb5 6.Ba1 Kc5 7.Bb2, positional draw.

No. 8981 G.Slepyan (Minsk, Belarus) 5th Prize


Black to play: white wins 7/6
1...Bc6 2.dc Rxa7+ 3.Kxa7 Bc5+ 4.Ka6 b1Q 5.e8S+ Kxc6 6.Bxe4+ Qxe4 7.d5+ Qxd5 8.b8S mate.

No. 8982
V.Kovalenko 1st Hon. Mention


No. 8982: 1.Sd5 Sc7 2.Se3 Sd5+ 3.Sxd5 g2 4.Be1+ Kh3 5.Bf2 Kh2 6.Bg3+ Kh1(h3) 7.Se4 g1Q 8.Sf2+ Kg2 9.Se3 mate.

No. $8983 \quad$ V.Ryabtsev (Ukraine)
2nd Hon. Mention

1.Rxg5+ Kd6 2.Rh6+ Kc7 3.Rg7 Kb6 4.Rh3 Rf5 5.Rb3+ Kc5 6.Rg5 Rd6+ 7.Rd3 dRf6 8.Rf3 Rxg5 9.Rxf6 wins.

No. 8984 I.Bondar (Belarus)
3rd Hon. Mention


Black to play: draw 4/3
1...Bd4+2.Kg3 b2 3.Bg6+ Kh6 4.Bf8+ Bg 7 5.Bd6 Bc3 6. $\mathrm{Bf} 8+\mathrm{Kg} 57 . \mathrm{Be} 7+\mathrm{Bf} 6$ 8.Bd6 Bd8 9.Bf4+ Kf6 10.Be5+ Kxe5 $11 . \mathrm{f} 6$ draw.

No. 8985 V.Kalyagin (Ekaterinburg) 1st Comm.

1.b7 Rf8 2.d6+ Kh8 3.Qf7 Qxd6 4.Bxe5 fe 5.Qxf8+ Qxf8 6.Ra1 and 7.Ra8 wins.

No. 8986 V.Ryabtsev 2nd Comm.

1.Kf3 Kf1 2.e6 h3 3.e7 h2 4.e8Q h1Q $5 . \mathrm{Qe} 2+\mathrm{Kg} 16 . \mathrm{Qe} 1+\mathrm{Kh} 27 . \mathrm{Qxg} 3+\mathrm{Kg} 1$ 8.Qe1+Kh2 9.Qe5+Kg1 10.Qc5+Kh2 11.Qxh5+ Kg1 12.Qc5+ Kh2 13.Qc7+ Kg 1 14.Qa7+ Kh2 15.Qxh7+ Kg1 16.Qxh1+ Kxh1 17.g4 b4 18.Ke2 wins.

No. 8987: 1.Sd2 Bd4 2.a6 e5 3.a7 Be6+ 4.Ka3 Bd5 5.Sf3+ Bxf3 6.h7 e4 7.a8Q wins.

No. 8987 P.Shuleiki (Ukraine) 3rd Comm.


No. 8988
V.Dolgov (Krasnodarsky krai)
1st Special Prize

1.Ra2+ Kb7 2.g8Q Bc7+ 3.Qg3 Rh8+ 4.Kg2 Bc6+5.Qf3 Rg8+ 6.Kf2 Bb6+ 7.Qe3 Rf8+ 8.Ke2 Bb5+ 9.Qd3 Re8+ 10.Kd2 draw.

No. 8988: 1.Rc1+ Ke2 2.Rc7 Sd8 3.Rd7 Se6+ 4.Ke5 Sc5 5.Rc7 Sd3+ 6.Kd4 Ba6 7.Rc2+ Kd1 8.Ra2 Sb4 9.Ra4 Sc2+ 10.Kc3 Bb7 11.Ra7 Bh1 12.Rh7 Bc6 13.Rd7+ Kcl 14.Rc7 Be4 15.Re7 wins.

No. 8989 2nd Special Prize


## 1

No. 8990 A.Davranyan (Ukraine) 3rd Special Prize

1.Kg2 Ka3 2.Kf3 Kb2 3.Ke3 Kc3 4.Kf4 d5 5.Ke3 f5 6.Kf4 Kxc2/i 7.Ke5 draw. i) Certainly not d4?? 7.Ke5 f4 8.f3, when W wins.

No. 8991: 1.Sa3+ Kb2 2.Rb1+ Ka2
3.Ra1+Kb2 4.Rb1+Ka2 5.Ra1+Kxa1 6.Sxb8 Rxd6+ 7.Sd7 Rxd7 8.Sc2+ Ka2 $9 . S b 4+$, with two stalemates:
Kb1 10.Ka3 Rd8 11.Sc6 Bxc6 12.b8Q+
Rxb8, No.1, and
Kb2 10.b8Q Rd8+ 11.Sc6+ Rxb8, No.2.


## 5th Bron MT (Ukraine) 1992

For studies with a maximum of 7 men . Judges: A.S.Bezgodkov and V.G.Samilo (both of Kharkov)
Over 50 studies were entered, 29 published and 21 figured in the award published in PROBLEMIST PRIBUZHYA No. 38 (20xii92).
No. 8992
1st Prize $\quad$ L.Palguev


No. 8992: 1.Be8 Bxe8 2.Ke6 with:
Bh5 3.d7 Bg4+ 4.Kd6/i Sf5+ 5.Ke5 Sd4 (or Sh6) 6.d8Q Sc6+ 7.Kf4 Sxd8 8.Kxg4 draws, or

Ba4 3.d7 Bb3+ 4.Ke7/ii Sb4 5.Kd6 Sf5+/iii 6.Kc5 Sd3 7.Kb6 draw.
i) $4 . \mathrm{Ke} 7$ ? $\mathrm{Sb} 45 . \mathrm{Kd6} \mathrm{Sc} 4+$.
ii) Dual: 4.Ke5. But not 4.Kf6? Sd5+ 5.Ke5 Se7 6.Kd6 Sf5+ 7.Ke5 Sh6. Nor 4.Kd6? Sf5+5.Kc6 Sd4+ 6.Kd6 Se6.
iii) Sc4+6.Kc5 Sd3+7.Kd4.
"An unexpected and paradoxical sacrifice of $w B$ on move 1 , followed by a quiet move by $w K$, leads to a position where $\mathrm{wK}+\mathrm{wP}$ hold off the trio of Bl pieces. Despite the dual on move 4 this discovery ('nakhodka') makes a strong impression. An idiosyncratic anti-domination."
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { No. } 8993 & \text { V.Tarasiuk } \\ \text { 2nd Prize }\end{array}$

1.Qa1+/i Qg7/ii 2.Qa8+ Qg8/iii 3.Rd8 Rc1+ 4.Kh2 Rc2+ 5.Kh3 Rc3+ 6.Kh4 Rc4+ 7.Kh5 Rc5+ 8.Kh6 Rc6+9.Qxc6 Qxd8 10.Qc3+ Kg8 11.Qg7 mate.
i) $1 . \mathrm{Rd} 8+$ ? $\mathrm{Kh} 72 . \mathrm{Rd} 7+\mathrm{Kg} 8$ draw.
ii) Kh 7 2.Rd7+ Kh6 3.Qh8 $+\mathrm{Kg} 54 . \mathrm{Rg} 7$ wins.
iii) Kh7 3.Qe4+ Qg6 4.Rd7+ Kh6 5.Qh4+ Qh5 6.Rh7+.
"In one of several of his win studies the author has managed with simple means to demonstrate harmonious inter-actions over the length and breadth of the board. A combination of pin and unpin of bQ reaches a climax with a checkmate led up to by witty and well-balanced play by both sides. A classic miniature."

No. 8994 N.Rezvov 3rd Prize

1.Kd4 (Kc4? g5;) Kb4/i 2.Ke5 Kc5 3.g3 Kb6 4.Kf6/ii Kc7 5.Ke7 Kb6 (Kc8;d6) 6.Kf6 Kc5 7.Ke5 Kb6 8.Kf6 Be4 9.d6/iii Kc6 10.Ke6, and Bf5+ 11.Ke7, or Bd3 11.g4, drawing in either case.
i) g5 2.Ke5 Bc8, and now 3.g4 Bxg4 4.Kf6, but not 3.Kd6? Kb4 4.Kc7 Kc5 5.Kxc8 Kxd5 6.Kd7 g4 7.Ke7 Ke5 8.Kf7 Kf5 9.Kg7 Kg5 10.Kf7 g3 wins.
ii) 4.Kd6? Kb7 5.Ke7 Kc7 6.d6+ Kc8, and Bl wins by zugzwang.
iii) 9.Ke5? Bd3 10.d6 Kb7 11.Ke6 Kc8 12. Ke 7 Bf 5 13.Ke8 g 5 and g 4 .
"A short introduction sets up the basic reci-zug position in which $W$ is saved by a short move of the shy gP . In the central position Bl must choose between consenting to the positional draw based on corresponding squares or destroying the equilibrium with the help of his apparently superfluous bB. This is a deep
study with an assortment of plans and motivations (for instance, the $1 . . \mathrm{g} 5$ line) suggestive of o-t-b situations."

No. 8995
1st Special Prize

1.Rd3+ Ke8 2.Bxg2 Bb1 3.Bc6+ Kf8 4.Be4 Rxe4 5.Rd5 Re5+ 6.Kh6 Rxd5 stalemate.
"Sharp play from the taut starting position leads to $w R$ being pinned. W retorts by offering wB to effect an unpin, and this leads to a stalemate that we know. Short, but memorable."

No. 8996
V.Prinev

2nd Special Prize


No. 8996: 1.c5/i Bd8/ii 2.c6 Bxg5 3.c7/iii Bf4 4.e5 Bxe5 5.Kb7 Bxc7 6.Kc6 h5 7.Kd5 h4 8.Ke4 draw.
i) $1 . \mathrm{Kc} 8$ ? Ke 7 wins. Or 1.Kb7? Bd8
2.Kc6 Bxg5 3.Kd5 h5 4.e5 h4 5.Ke4 h3 6.Kf3 Bh4 wins.
ii) $\mathrm{Kf7} 7$ 2.c6, and Kg6 3.c7 Bxc7 4.Kxc7 Kxg5 5.Kd6, or Ke6 3.c7 Bxc7 4.Kxc7 Ke5 5.Kc6 Kxe4 6.Kc5 Kf5 7.Kd4 draw. iii) 3.Kb7? Bd8 4.c7 Bxc7 5.Kc6 h5 $6 . \mathrm{Kd} 5 \mathrm{~h} 4$ wins.
"The author has taken his favourite material to present an organic synthesis of a number of study ideas: a freeing sacrifice (4.e5!); refusal to capture; Réti-like motivation (in jockeying for space) to enter the hP's quadrant. Highly instructive and with plenty of chess."

No. 8997 V.Kirillov and V.Udartsev 3rd Special Prize

1.Be7 Rh7 2.Kc6, and:

Rxe7 3.Kxd6 Rg7 4.Se3+ Kf2 5.Sf5
Rg66.Se7 Rf6 7.Ke5 Rh6 8.Sf5 draw, or Sd4+ 3.Kxd6 Sf5+ 4.Ke6 Sxe7 5.Sf6 Rg7 6.Se8 Rh7 7.Sf6 draw.
"A pair of chameleon echo positional draws with the familiar force of wS against $b \mathrm{R}+\mathrm{bS}$, for which purpose the play bifurcates already at move 2 . A good technical achievement, but the play
lacks subtlety and appears somewhat schematic."

1.e7/i Kd7 2.Kb6 Ral/ii 3.Kb7 Rb1+ 4.Bb6/iii Ra1 5.Bc5/iv Rb1+/v 6.Ka6/vi Ra1+ 7.Kb6 Rb1+/vii 8.Bb4/viii Rxb4+ 9.Ka5 Rb1 10.e8Q+ (a8Q? Ra1+;) Kxe8 11.a8Q+ wins.
i) 1.Bb6? Kb7 2.e7 Re 2 3.Kd6 Rxe 7 draw.
ii) $\mathrm{Rb} 2+3 . \mathrm{Ka} 6 \mathrm{Ra} 2+4 . \mathrm{Ba} 5$.
iii) David Blundell: "This is daft: 4.Ka6 $\mathrm{Ra} 1+5 . \mathrm{Ba} 5$, is a rather obvious dual." iv) Otherwise Rxa7+;, and Kxe7;, will follow.
v) $2 \ldots$ Ra 4 , for $5 \ldots$ Rb4+, would be met here by 6.Bxb4+. And 2...Ra3, for $5 \ldots \mathrm{Rb} 3+$, is met by $6 . \mathrm{Ka} 6$, safe from checks.
vi) Had W played 2.Bb6? then $6 \ldots \mathrm{Ra} 2$, at this point.
vii) $\mathrm{Ra} 28 . \mathrm{Bb} 4$ and 9.Ba5 wins. viii) $8 . \mathrm{Ka} 5$ ? $\mathrm{Ra} 1+9 . \mathrm{Kb6} \mathrm{Rb1}+$.
"Another positional study redolent of practical play with a single thread. W plays with wK and wB on both flanks and with subtle and accurate play takes the Bl defence apart and queens a P. A technical study with a purposeful meaning, but all the same it has to be said
that Bl does no more than follow W's lead, being woefully surpassed as regards imagination."

No. 8999
G.Amiryan
=2/3rd Hon. Mentions

1.Rc4+ (Rf3+? Bd3+;) Kb2/i 2.Rb4+ $\mathrm{Kc} 1 / \mathrm{ii} 3 . \mathrm{Sd} 2 / \mathrm{iii} \mathrm{Bc} 2$ 4.Rb3 a1Q 5.Rb1+ Bxb1 6.Sb3+ drawn.
i) Kd3 2.Rc1 draw. Or Kb3 2.Sd2+ draw.
ii) $\mathrm{Kc} 23 . \mathrm{Se} 3+\mathrm{Kc} 3(\mathrm{Kc} 1 ; \mathrm{Rg} 4) 4 . \mathrm{Sd} 1+$ Kd3 5.Rb3+ and 6.Ra3 draw.
iii) 3.Rc4+? Kd1 4.Se3+/iv Kd2 5.Sf1+ Ke2 6.Sg3 Ke3/v 7.Sf1+ Kf2 8.Rc1/vi Bb1 9.Sd2 a1Q 10.Rxb1 Qd4 11.Sc4 Qd5+ 12.Kb4 Qb7+.
iv) If 4.Rd4+ Ke1 5.Se3 Ke2 6.Rd1 Bb1 wins.
v) $\mathrm{Kf} 27 . \mathrm{Se} 4+\mathrm{Bxe} 48 . \mathrm{Ra} 4$ draw.
vi) If $8 . \mathrm{Rf} 4+\mathrm{Kg} 1$ 9.Se3 Bd3+ 10.a1Q.
"A short intro is followed by W sacrificing first a wS, then a wR. The try line (iii) is most curious, with a fascination all its own. It is a pity that the composer did not succeed in incorporating this into the main line or to extend the introduction: the study would have fared better."

No. 9000: 1.Kg4 Sf6+ (Sg7;Bc3) 2.Kf5 Sd7 3.Ke6 Bc6 4.Kd6 Ba4 5.Kd5 Bb3+

No. 9000
$=2 / 3$ rd Hon. Mentions


Draw
6.Kd6 Ba4 7.Kd5 Bc2 8.Ke6 Ba4 9.Kd5 Sb6+10.Kc5 Sc8 11.Kd5/i Sb6+ 12.Kc5 Sd7+ 13.Kd5 draw.
i) $11 . \mathrm{Be} 3+$ ? $\mathrm{Kg} 212 . \mathrm{Kd} 5 \mathrm{Kf} 3$ (for e4;). David Blundell: "The composer's main line demonstrates that Bl cannot make progress in the position after $5 . \mathrm{Kd} 5$, i.e. that this is a positional draw. But Bl can try 8 ...Sb6, a winning attempt, $9 . \mathrm{Kxe} 5$ $\mathrm{Sc} 4+$ 10.Kd4 Sxd2 11.Kc3. So why not demonstrate that nothing else makes progress and then end the main line with this sequence?"

No. 9001 N.Rezvov and V.Chernous 4th Hon. Mention

"An original mechanism for a positional draw without capture. It's already in place at the start, though, and only three pieces participate."

No. 9001: 1.a7 Qe3+/i 2.Kc6 Qxa7 3.Be6+ Kb8 4.Bd6+ Ka8 5.Bd5 Qd4/ii 6.b5 Qd3 7.b6 Qc4+ 8.Bc5 Qd3 9.b7+ wins.
i) $\mathrm{Qc} 1+2 . \mathrm{Kb5} \mathrm{Qc} 7+3 . \mathrm{Ka6}$ wins. ii) Qa6+ 6.Kc7+Ka7 7.Bc5+ wins. " $\mathrm{wBB}+\mathrm{P}$ dominate bQ , with the point on move 5 and a Bl zugzwang. The full excelsior (with wPb 2 ) is not achieved, and with wP already at b4 W's position looks disagreeably strong."

No. 9002
V.Kalashnikov 5th Hon. Mention

1.Rg7 g1Q/i 2.Bd2+/ii Ka6/iii 3.Rxg1 Rxg1 4.e7 Rh1+5.Kg7 Rg1+6.Kf7 Rf1+7.Ke6Rf2 8.Bc3Re2+9.Be5 wins. i) $\mathrm{Rh} 1+2 . \mathrm{Bh} 6 \mathrm{~g} 1 \mathrm{Q} 3 . \mathrm{Rxg} 1 \mathrm{Rxg} 14 . \mathrm{e} 7$ Re1 5.Bd2+.
ii) 2.Bd8+? Kb5 3.Rxg1 Rxg1 4.e7 Re1 draw.
iii) Kb 5 ;, allows W to promote with check. If Rxd2 3.Rxg1 Re2 4.Rg6 Kb6 $5 . \mathrm{Kg} 7 \mathrm{Kc} 76 . \mathrm{Kf} 7$ wins.
"Plenty of play here via simple chess motivations. $w B+w P$ dominate $b R$. The
merit lies in notes (i) and (ii), with the implied choice underlining the ideas."

## No. 9003

D.Kaseko

6th Hon. Mention

1.Sb5 (Sd5? c2;) c2 2.Sd4 c1S (c1Q;Se2+) 3.Sf3+Kf2 4.Se5 Ke3 5.Kf6 Ke4 6.Kf7 Sh7 7.Kg6 Sf8 8.Kf7 draw.
"An ultra-miniature with underpromotion to bS and an unexpected positional draw in Troitzky's ending of SSS vs. S."

No. 9004
S.Radchenko

Special Hon. Mention


I: Diagram
II: bKh6

No. 9004: I: 1.Ra4, and:
Ral 2.Kf6 a2/i 3.Ra5+ Kh6 4.Ra6/ii Kh7 5.Ra7+ Kg8 6.Ra8+ Kh7 7.Ra7+ draw, or
Rd3 2.Kf4 Rg3 3.Ra6/iii Rxh3 4.Ra5+ $\mathrm{Kg} 65 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \mathrm{Rg} 3+(\mathrm{Rb} 3 ; \mathrm{Kxh} 4) 6 . \mathrm{Kxh} 4$ Rb3 7.Kg4 Kf6 8.Kf4 Ke6 9.Ke4 Kd6 $10 . \mathrm{Kd} 4$ draw.
i) $\mathrm{Rf} 1+3 . \mathrm{Kg} 7$ (Ke5? Rf3;) $\mathrm{Rg} 1+4 . \mathrm{Kh} 7$ draw.
ii) A zugzwang.
iii) Another zugzwang.

II: 1.Ra4/i Ral 2.Kf6 Kh5 3.Ra5 Kh6
4.Ra4 draws, not 4.Ra6? a2.
i) $1 . \mathrm{Rh} 4 ? \mathrm{Kg} 52 . \mathrm{Ra} 4 \mathrm{Ra} 1$ wins.
"This continues the composer's delving into this material of practical value, demostrating yet another variant, reci-zug in a R-ending."

No. $9005 \quad$ L.Topko 1st Comm.

1.h8Q+/i Kxh8 2.Kf6 Rxh5/ii 3.Kg6 Re5 4.Rxd6 Re8 5.Kf7 wins.
i) 1.Rh6? Ra7+ 2.Ke6 Ra8 draw.
ii) $3 . \mathrm{Re} 8+$ was threatened. If Ra8 3.Bf7 d5 4.Re7 Ra6+ (Kh7;Bxd5+) 5.Be6 Ra5 6.Kg6.
"wR begs to be sacrificed (1.Rh6?) to make the extra material tell. But the sol-
ution shows the need to switch strategies. wB and wP are sacrificed with W playing for mate on the file, then on the rank, and then once more on the file. This leads to the win of bR or to mate. Likeable echo-play."

No. 9006
I.Zamotaev

2nd Comm.

1.Kd4 Ba5 2.Kc5 Be 13.Kd6 Bf2 4.Kxe6 Kc4 5.b3+ Kxb3 6.Kxd5 draw.
"One would scarcely think at the outset that bP will deliver the coup de grace."

No. 9007 3rd Comm.


No. 9007: 1.Sf7 g4 2.Sxh8 g3 3.Sf7 g2 4.h8Q g1Q 5.Qb2+ Kxa6 6.Kc6 Qh1+ (Qg6+;Sd6+) 7.Kc7 Ka5 8.Qa3+ Kb5 9.Sd6 mate.
"A study for mate where a newly promoted bQ has an open board to administer checks, only to find they are last gasp efforts."

## No. 9008

A.Stavrietsky 4th Comm.

1.Rh4+ Kg5 2.Rg4+ Kxg4 3.f6+ Kg5 4.fg Kf6 5.g8S+ wins, avoiding 5.g8Q stalemate? or 5.g8B?

No. 9009
A.Selivanov 5th Comm.


Black to play: white wins $3 / 3$
"A bright 'shortie' but the play is forcing and the underpromotion is familiar territory."

No. 9009: If 1...Bf7 2.Ke4 wins. So: 1...Bf3 2.Ke6 Bg4+ 3.Kxd6 Bc8 4.a7 Bb7 5.Kc5/i Kf7 6.d6 Ke6(Ke8) 7.Kb6 Ba8 8.Kc7 wins.
i) 5.Ke6? Kf8 6.d6 Ke8 7.d7+ Kd8 draw. "We remember the point on move 5 to gain the necessary tempo."

No. 9010
A.Biryukov 6th Comm.

1.e6 (Kg3? e6;) Kf2 2.Kh3 Kf3 3.Kh4 Kf4 4.Kh5, and Kf5 5.Sxe7 Bxe7 stalemate, or g5 5.Sh6 B- $6 . \mathrm{Sg} 4$ draw.
"Another 'brief encounter' winding up with a petite combinaison, namely wS sacrifice and stalemate."

No. 9011: 1.Sh4/i Bf6 2.Sg6+ Kf5 3.Sf4 Kg5 4.Sh5 Bh8 (Kh6;Sxf6+) 5.Kg8 Kg6 6.Sf4+ Kf6 7.Kxh8 Kf7 8.Se6(Sg6) wins.
i) $1 . \mathrm{Kg} 8($ ? ) Bf6 2.Kf7 Bh8, and W has wasted time - he can still win because the initial position is repeated. A convention might usefully be adopted to attach '(?)' to a white move uniquely to signify 'waste of time'.

No. 9011
A.Pankov Special Comm.


No. 9012
I.Zamotaev

Special Comm.

1.Kb4 Sd2 2.Kb5 Se4 3.Kb6 Sd6 4.Kc7 b5 5.Kxd6 b4 6.Ke5 b3 7.Kf6 b2 8.g7 b1Q 9.g8Q draw.

## L.Kubbel Centenary 1991

Judge: V.Vlasenko (Kharkov)
Number of entries: ca. 30
The judge - "There is no question that the distribution of honours reflects both the judge's personal tastes, formed over many years of involvement with studies,
and his predilection for this or that style. No other approach to the evaluation of a study, as a work of art, can be justified." The provisional award (with 15 of ca. 30 studies) was published in (mag/date): Shakhmatnaya Kompozitsia 1/92, a new quarterly. The issue emerged in June 1992.

No. 9013
A.Bezgodkov and V.Samilo (Kharkov)
lst Prize


All W has to do is neutralise the one remaining bP. But W's forces are disorganised.
1.Sc4+ Kd4 2.Sd2 Bg2 (covers f1) 3.Sf2 Kc3 $4 . \mathrm{Sb} 1+/ \mathrm{i} \mathrm{Kc2} \mathrm{5.Sa3+/ii} \mathrm{Kd2} \mathrm{6.Sc4+}$ Ke2 7.Se5 Bf3 (covers g4) 8.Sh1 Ke3 9.Kb2!!/iii Ke4 10.Sc4 Bxh1 11.Sd2+ Kd3 12.Sf1, mission accomplished. i) $4 . \mathrm{dSe} 4+$ ? Bxe4 5.Sxe4+ Kc2, and Bl wins.
ii) $5 . \mathrm{Ka} 2$ ? would be rash: Bc6 $6 . \mathrm{Sa} 3+$ (Ka1,Bd5;) Kd2 7.Sc4+ Ke2 8.Se5 Bf3 9.Sh1 Bxh1 10.Sg4 Bd5+, saved by the check.
iii) $9 . \mathrm{Ka} 2(\mathrm{~b} 1)$ ? Ke4 10.Sc4 Kd4 $11 . \mathrm{Sd} 2$ Bxh1 12.Sf1 Bd5(e4)+, check again.
"Out of limited material, just 6 men in all, and at first sight not very interesting material at that, the authors have put
together a superb spectacle with elegant play. Technically too it is above reproach."

No. 9014
G.Nekhaev (Kursk)

2nd Prize

1.b6/i Sc6/ii 2.Kd7 Se5+ 3.Kc7 Bf3/iii 4.Rh2+ Kd1 (not to c-file!) 5.Rh3 Bg2 6.Rg3/iv Ba8 7.Rg8 Bf3 8.Rf8!/v Bg2 9.Rd8+Kc1/vi 10.Rg8 Bf3 11.Rg5 Sc4 12.Rc5, and we witness the triumph of the idea!
i) 1.ba? Bb7 2.Rh6 (a7,Sc6;) Bxa6 3.Rxa6 Sb 7 draws
ii) Se6 2.Kf7, and if Bd5 3.Rh5 Sf4+ 4.Rxd5! Sxd5 5.67 wins, or if $\mathrm{Sg} 5+$
3.Kg6 Bb7 4.Kxg5 Kc3 5.Rh7 Bg2
6.Ra7 Kb4 7.Rxa6 Kb5 8.Ra2 Bb7 $9 . \mathrm{Rb} 2$ wins.
iii) Evaluation: bSc4 would draw, so what can be done? Perhaps entice bK to the c-file, then play wRh5, say, and after $\mathrm{bSc} 4 ; \mathrm{Rc} 5$, and bS is pinned?
iv) W misses the boat with 6 .Rh2? Be4 7.Rh4 Bg2!
v) bB must be steered onto g2. 8.Rd8+? Kc2! 9.Rf8 Bh1! 10.Rh8 Bf3! 11.Rh2+ $\mathrm{Kb1}$, and Bl is in a drawing haven.
vi) Kc 2 10.Re8 Sc4 11.Re2+, lies in wait!
"A deep manoeuvring study whose fine points take a deal of unravelling. To tell
the truth the solution is not strictly unique, in the sense that some moves prolong its length. For example, instead of the author's 8.Rf8, one can play 8.Rg3 Ba8 9.Rg8 Bf3, and now 10.Rf8. Such duals are not ruled out by 'Codex' provisions, but this tourney judge is sensitive to the taking of liberties."

No. 9015 V.Kalyagin (Ekaterinburg) 3rd Prize

1.Kc7 Sc5 2.Kb6 Ba3 3.Sa7/i Kd74.Sb5 Bb4 5.Sa7 (else Kc8;) Kd8 6.Kb5 Be1! 7.Kb6! (b4? Sd7!) Bb4/ii 8.Kb5 Be1 9.Kb6, positional draw.
i) 3.Kb5? Sxb3 4.Ka4 Bc5 5.Kxb3 Kd7, when Black wins.
ii) Bf2 8.b4 S-+ 9.Kxb7 draws.

No. 9016: 1.Kc7 Ba8 (B-;Rc6) 2.Kb8! (R-?,a4;) Bd5 (Be4;Rh3) 3.Rd3 Bc6 4.Rd6 Bf3 5.Rf6 Bg2 (aha!) 6.Rf2 Bh1 7.Rb2+/i Kc4 8.Rh2 Bf3 9.Rh3 Bc6 10.Ka7 a4 11.Kxa6/ii Kb4 12.Rh6 Bg2/iii 13.Rg6 Bh1 14.Rg1 Bd5 15.Rd1 Ba8 16.Rd4+ Kb3 17.Kb5 a3 18.Rb4+, and White wins.
i) White has been attacking the bishop so as to gain time by checking on the b-file. But it's not quite finished.
ii) Now it is clear that Black requires an extra tempo to advance his pawn to a3.

iii) Or Ba8 13.Rh4+ Kb3 14.Kb5 a3 15.Rb4+! Ka2 16.Kc4 Bb7 17.Rb3 Bd5+ 18.Kxd5 Kxb3 19.b7a2 20.b8Q+, and White's king is in the winning zone.

No. 9017
5th Prize

1.Kd3 c2 2.Bb3, with:

Kc1 3.Kc3 Kb1 4.Bxc2 Ka2 5.Bd1!! Kxa3 6. Bb 3 , with a position of reciprocal zugzwang, Sc7 7.Sd6 b4+ 8.Kc2 b5 9.Se4 Sa6 10.Sd2 Sc5 $11 . \mathrm{Sb} 1$ mate, or Sc7 3.Se5 Sa6 4.Bxc2+ Kc1 5.Kc3 b4+ 6.ab Sxb4 7.Be4 Sa6 8.Sd3+ Kd1 9.Bf3 mate.
"A complex thought, to synthesise two positions of mate, executed with relatively light construction. The dual in the second variation (9. Bb 7 ) is not serious, but remains a blemish."

No. 9018 Lars Falk (Sweden) 1st Hon.Mention

1.c7 Sc6 2.Sxc6/i Rb3+ 3.Kc8/ii Rh3/iii 4.Se5 Rxh6 5.Kb8 Rd6 6.Ka7!!/iv Rd8 7.Kb7, and Black is squeezed, so White wins.
i) $2 . \mathrm{c} 8 \mathrm{Q}$ ? Sxd8+ $3 . \mathrm{Ka} 7 \mathrm{Rxh} 6$, drawing. ii) 3.Ka6? Kd7 4.h7 Rh3 5.Kb7 Rb3+, and it's no more than aa repetition of moves.
iii) Kf8 4.h7 Kg7 5.Kd8 Rf3 6.h8Q+ Kxh8 7.Kd7 Rf7+ (Rf8;Sd8) 8.Se7 Rf8 9.Sg6+, is just as bad news for Black. iv) 6.6.Kb7? Rd8!, or 6.Ka8? Rd1!

No. 9019: 1.Kc6 Sb4+/i 2.Rxb4 Se5+!/ii 3.Sxe5 d1Q 4.Kc7 Ka6/iii 5.Rb6+ (Sc6? Qd6+;) Ka5 6.Sc4+ Ka4 7.Sb2+ Ka3 $8 . S x d 1$ wins.
i) Se5+ 2.Sxe5 d1Q 3.Ra3+ Kb8 4.Sd7+ Qxd7+ 5.Kxd7 Sc1 6.Kc6, and bS will perish.
ii) "Besides the prosaic main line there is a pair of chameleon echoes: the first after d1Q 3.Rb7+ Ka6 4.Sc5+ Ka5 5.Rb5 mate, the second after:

No. 9019 D.Gurgenidze (Georgia) 2nd Hon.Mention

iii) Qc2+ 5.Sc6+ Ka6 6.Rb6 mate."

No. 9020 G.Amiryan (Armenia) 3rd Hon.Mention

1.Rb5+ Kf6 2.Rb6+, with:

Kf7 3.Rb7+ Ke6 4.Rh6+/i Qxh6 5.Rb6+, or

Ke5 3.Rh5+ Qxh5 4.Rb5+, and drawn again.
i) $4 . \mathrm{Rb} 6+$ ? $\mathrm{Kd} 7 \mathrm{5.Rh} 7+\mathrm{Kc} 88 . \mathrm{Rc} 6+$ Kb8 7.Rb6+ Ka8, no more checks.

No. 9021
4th Hon.Mention

1.Rg7! Rxf7 2.Bg6 d2 3.Rxf7 Sh4/i 4.Bh5 d1Q 5.Rf3+ Kd8 6.Rf8+ Ke7
7.Re8+ Kd6 8.Bxd1 wins.
i) $\mathrm{Kd} 84 . \mathrm{Bc} 2 \mathrm{Se} 35 . \mathrm{Kb} 3 \mathrm{~d} 56 . \mathrm{Rf} 3 \mathrm{~d} 4$ 7.Rf4 wins.
"A scintillating demonstration of battery power. Not made more beautiful by the brutal introductory captures, naturally."

No. 9022
G.Amiryan

5th Hon.Mention

1.Rc4+ Kd6 (Kd5;Ke7) 2.Rb6+ Ke5 3.Ke7/i h1Q 4.Rh4/ii Qd5/iii 5.d4+ Qxd4 6.Rb5+ Qd5 7.d4 mate, after all!
i) 3.Rh4? b1Q 4.Ke7 Qxd 3 5.Re6+ Kd5 6.Rd6+ Kc5 7.Rxd3 h1Q 8.Rc3+ Kd5!
ii) Threatening 5.Rb5+ Qd5 $6 . \mathrm{d} 4$ mate.
iii) Qe4 5.Rb5 Kd4 6.de b1Q 7.ef+ Kd3 8.Rxb3+ Qxb3 9.Rxh3+, winning.
"Another finish with the same mating picture, but here with a different pawn."

No. $9023 \quad$ V.Prigunov (Kazan) 1st Comm.

1.a7/i Rf8 2.Kb3 Rc8 3.c4 Rd8 4.d4 Re8 5.e4/ii Rf8 6.Kb4 Rc8 7.c5 Rd8 8.d5 Re8 9.e5! Rf8 10.Kb5 Rc8 11.c6 Rd8 $12 . \mathrm{d} 6$ Re8 13.e6, and now 13...Rf8, is no threat because of the reply 15 .gf to $14 \ldots$...Rf5. This is why White now wins.
i) $1 . \mathrm{b} 7$ ? $\mathrm{Rb} 82 . \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Rxb} 7$, and the rook is a desperado.
ii) The four white men (king and three pawns) have all moved one rank up the board. Watch the next space! And the next.
"The study shows a systematic movement, but it does smack rather of the schematic."

No. 9024: analysis of match-game Karpov vs. Korchnoi
"The diagram occurred in the 8th game of the Karpov vs. Korchnoi match at Merano" (1981). Karpov played 74.Sf5? and after 75.h6 Se4+ 76.Kd3 Sg5

77.Kd4 Kc6 78.fSg7 Se7 79.Sf6 Sg6 80.Sf5, a draw was agreed. Arkady Khait begs to differ!
1.Sf6!! Sc6 2.Sf7 Se7 3.h6 Sg6 4.Ke3! Kc75.Kd4 Se6+ 6.Kd5 eSf8 7.Sg8! Kd7 8.Se5+ Sxe5 9.Kxe5 Ke8 10.Kf6 Sh7+ 11.Kg7 Sf8 12.Sf6+ Ke7 13.Sd5+ Ke8 14.Sf4 Ke7 15.Sg6+, when White wins. "The negative side is the deep analytical proliferation that, one has to say, is to be expected in S-endgames."


No. 9025: 1.Ra5! clQ 2.Bxc1 Qel+ 3.Be3+! Qxe3+4.Se4 Qc1 5.Rxa6 Kxa6 6.c8Q+!/i Qxc8 7.Bb7+! Kxb7 8.Sd6+! Kc7 9.Sxc8 Sh5 10.Kf5 Bxf4 11.g4 Bh6 12.gh Kxc8 13.Kf6 Kd7 14.g7, and White will win easily.
i) The first double attack. There will be two more, the third being decisive.

No. 9026 S.Berlov (St. Petersburg) 4th Comm.

1.e5 Bg6! 2. Bxg6 h2 3.Be4 b1Q 4.Rc2+ Kxa7 5.Rc7+ Ka6 6.Kb8 b4 7.a4! b5 8.Rc6+ Ka5 9.Ka7 $\mathrm{Qg} 1+10 . \mathrm{Kb} 7 \mathrm{ba}$ 11.d4 Qf1/i 12.Rc5+ Qb5 13.Rxb5+ Kxb5 14.d5 ab 15.d6 ed 16.e6 b2 17.e7 h1Q 18.e8Q+ Ka5 19.Qa8+ Kb5 20.Qa6+ Kc5 21.Qc6+ Kd4 22.Qd5+ Kc3 23.Qd3 mate.
i) Qxd4 12.Ra6+ Kb5 13.Bc6+ Kc5 14.Ra5 mate. Or ab 12.Ra6+ Kb5 13. Bd 3 mate.
"A lengthy forcing line climaxes in checkmate, but this does not seem essential to the win, seeing that bQ is lost and wQ controls b1."

No. 9027: 1.g6+/i Kxg6 2.Qa3 Qa8 3.Qxf3 Rf7 4.Qf5+ Rxf5 5.ef+ Kxf5 6.Bxa8 wins.
i) 1. Qb 8 ? Qxg 5 2.a8Q $\mathrm{Qcl}+$.

No. 9027 V.Priniev (Moscow region) 5th Comm.

"Maybe this combination will please solvers. But isn't there too much wood to express what is an uncomplicated idea?"

## Magadan-91

Judge: Gh.Umnov (Podolsk) 38 Studies from 31 composers.
Provisional award published in (mag/date): KUDESNIK (Magadan), 30 viii91-a single sheet 'special issue'.

No. 9028 V.Lovtsov (Myaundzha) Prize


No. 9028: 1.Sd5 Kal 2.Sc3 Rh1 3.Rb3 aRh7 4.Ra3+ Kb2 5.Ra2+ Kc1 6.Kd3 R1h2 7.Ra1 +Kb 2 8.Rb1 +Ka 3 9. Kc 4 a 4 10.Sxa4 Rh1 11.Rb6 Ka2 12.Sc3+ Ka1 13.Ra6+ Kb2 14.Ra2+ Kc1 15.Kd3

R1h2 16.Ra1+ Kb2 17.Rb1+Ka3 $18 . \mathrm{Kc4}$, with mate to follow.

No. 9029
V.Lovtsov

1st Hon.Mention

1.Sxe7/i Rd1+ 2.Ka2 Rd2+ 3.Ka3 Rd3+
4.Ka4 Rd4+ 5.Ka5 Rxd8 6.Sg6+ Kg8 7.Sh8 Kxh8 8.e7 wins.
i) 1.fe? Ke82.Sc7+Kxe73.Sc6 Kd64.e7 Re2 draws.

No. 9030
V.Kovalenko

2nd Hon.Mention


No. 9030: 1.Ke6 a3 2.Kd7, with: Kb7 3.c4 a2 4.c5 a1Q 5.c6+ Ka8 6.b7+ Ka7 7.b8Q+ Kxb8 8.c7+Ka7 9.b6+Ka6 $10 . c 8$ Q+ wins, or Kb8 3.a6 a2 4.a7+ Kb7 5.a8Q+ Kxa8 6.Kc7 alQ 7.b7+ wins.

No. 9031
V.Kirillov (Serov)

3rd Hon.Mention

1.Kd1 Rf8 2.Kd2 Ra8 3.Rb2 Re8 4.e3 (e4? Rf8;) Rf8 5.Kd3 Ra8 6.Rb3 Re8 7.e4 Rf8 8.Kd4 Ra8 9.Rb4 Re8 10.e5 Rf8 11.Kd5 Ra8 12.Rb5 Re8 13.e6 Rf8 14.Kd6 Re8 $15 . \mathrm{e} 7$ wins.
"A synthesis of a study by Gorgiev and another by Rinder."

No. 9032 1st Comm.


No. 9032: 1.Rc3 Ka2 2.Sc1 Qxc1 3.Rxc1 Rb4+ 4.Kxa5 bRb1 5.Qc4+ $\mathrm{Kb} 2+6 . \mathrm{Kb} 4 \mathrm{Rxc} 1$ 7.Qb3 mate.

No. 9033 P.Arestov (Krasnogorsk) 2nd Comm.

1.Ba6+/i Kd8 2.Rd4+ Kc7 3.Rc4+ Kd8 4.Bb5, with:

Rh8 5.Kb7/ii Bf8 6.Rc8+ Ke7 7.Re8 mate, or
Rg 8 5.Kb8 Bc5 6.Rxc5 Ke7+ 7.Kb7 f6 8.Rc7 Ke6 9.Bc4+, or

Rf8 5.Kb7 Bg5 6.Rc7 Bf4 7.Rd7+ Ke8 8.Kc8 Rh8 9.Rd8+ wins.
i) $1 . \mathrm{Bh} 3$ ? Bg 5 . $1 . \mathrm{Bb} 5$ ? $\mathrm{Bc} 5+$ draws. 1.Rc4+? Kd8 2.Bh3 Bb4.
ii) $5 . \mathrm{Kb} 8$ ? Bc 5 6.Rxc5 $\mathrm{Ke} 7+7 . \mathrm{Kb} 7 \mathrm{f} 6$ draw.

## Sakkélet 1991

Judge: Beala Bakay (Budapest)
No. 9034: 1.g7 Rg4+ 2.Kf3 (Kf2? Kf6;) Kh6 3.e7/i d2 4.Ke2 Rxg7 5.Sg6/ii Rg8 6.Sf8 Rg5 7.Sg6/iii wins.
i) $3 . \mathrm{Kxg} 4$ ? d2 4.g8Q d1Q+5.Kh4 Qh5+ 6. Kg3 Qf3+ draw.
ii) $5 . \mathrm{e} 8 \mathrm{Q}$ ? $\mathrm{Re} 7+6 . \mathrm{Qxe} 7 \mathrm{~d} 1 \mathrm{Q}+7 . \mathrm{Kxd} 1$ stalemate. Or 5.e8R? Rd7 6.Kd1 Rd6

No. 9034 Pal Benko, USA/Hungary 1st Prize

7.Re6+ Rxe6 8.Sxe6 Kg6 9.Sd4 Kf6 10.Sc6 Ke6 11.Sxa7 Kd7 12.Sb5 Kc6 13.Kxd2 Kb6 14.a7 Kb7 drawn. iii) 7.e8Q? Re5+8.Qxe5 d1Q+9.Kxdl stalemate. Or 7.e8R? Rd5 6.Kd1 Rd6, transposes to (ii).

No. $9035 \quad$ J.Nunn (Great Britain) 2nd Prize


This was 'composed' using a Ken Thompson database and the user-friendly, information-rich, interface programmed by Hans Rasmussen. 1. $\mathrm{Qf} 2+/ \mathrm{i}$ Ka6 2.Kc7 Qb1 (Kb5;Qb6+) 3.Qf6+/ii Ka5 (Ka7;Qd4+) 4.Qc3+ (Qc6? Qb8+;)

Ka4 (Ka6;Qc6+) 5.Kc8/iii and wins, it being BTM in one of the reci-zug positions. The next moves might go Qb6 6.Qa3+Kb5 7.Qb4+ Ka6 8.Qa4+ Qa5 9.Sb4+ Kb6 10.Qc6+.
i) 1.Qe7+? Kb6 2.Qc7+ Kb5 3.Qb7+ Kc5 4.Qb4+ Kc6 5.Sd4+ Kd5 6.Qb5+ Ke 4 , and Bl has drawn.
ii) 3.Qe2+? Ka5 4.Qd2+ (Qe5+,Ka4;) Qb6+.
iii) John Nunn's note reads "W can maintain the win with $5 . \mathrm{Qa} 3+$ or $5 . \mathrm{Qc} 4+$, but ... has to return to $\mathbf{c 3}$ the move after". Programming the identification of 'waste of time' has not yet been tackled. The attempt will help define 'waste of time'. (AJR)

## No. 9036 Csaba Meleghegyi (Hungary) 3rd Prize


1.Sh2 Bd1/i 2.Kd3/ii Ba4/iii 3.Kc3 Bb5/iv 4.Kd4 Ba65.Kc5/v Be2/vi 6.Kd5 Bf3+ 7.Kd6 Kf6/vii 8.Sf1 Be2/viii 9.Se3 Bf3 10.Sd5+ Kf5 11.Sf4 Kf6/ix 12.Se6 Bd1 13.Sc5 Bf3 14.Sd7+ Kf5 15.Ke7 Bd5 16.Sc5 Ba2/x 17.Kf8 Kg6 18.Se4 Bd5/xi 19.Sf2 Be6/xii 20.Ke7 Bc8 (Bf5;Sd1) 21.Se4 Bf5 22.Sd6 Bd3 23.Ke6 Ba6 24.Ke5 Bd3 25.Kf4 Be2 26.Se4 Bf3 27.Sf2 Kh5 28.Kf5 Bb7 29.Se4 Bc8+ 30.Kf6 Kh6 31.Sd6 Bd7
32.Sf7+ Kh5/xiii 33.Kg7 Bb5 34.Sg5 Bd3 35.Se6 Bb1 36.Sf4 mate.
i) Bg 2 2.Kc5 Bh 3 3.Kd5 wins.
ii) 2.Kd5? Bb3+ 3.Kd6 Ke4 4.Ke7 Ke3
5.Kf6 Kf2 6.Sxg4+ Kxg3 7.Kg5 Bf7
8.Se3 Kh3 9.Sf5 Be8 10.Sd6 Bg6 draw. iii) If Bb 3 3.Kc3, and $\mathrm{Bd} 14 . \mathrm{Kd} 4 \mathrm{Bb} 3$ 5.Sf1 Be6 6.Se3+ Kf6 7.Ke4, or Ba4 4.Kc4 Bd1 5.Kd4 Be2 6.Kd5 Bf3+ 7.Kd6 wins.
iv) Ke4 4.Sxg4 Kf3 5.h5 wins.
v) 5.Kd5? Be2 6.Kd6 Kf6 draw.
vi) Ke4 6.Kd6, and Ke3 7.Ke5 wins, or Bc8 7.Ke7 Ke3 8.h5 wins.
vii) $\mathrm{Be} 28 . \mathrm{Ke} 7 \mathrm{Kg} 69 . \mathrm{Ke} 6$ (for Ke5-f4) wins.
viii) Bd1 9.Se3 Be2 10.Sd5+ Kf5 11.Sc3 wins. Or Kf5 9.Ke7 Be2 10.Sh2 wins.
ix) Ke4 12.Ke6 Bd 1 13.h5 Kf3 14.h6 wins.
x) K. 5 17.Sd3+, and Kf5 18.Sf2 wins, or Ke4 18.Sf4 Bb3 19.h5 Kf3 20.h6 Bc2 21.Kf6 wins.
xi) Be6 19.Ke7 Kf5 20.Sf2 wins.
xii) Bf3 20.Ke7, and Kf5 21.Kf7 wins, or Kg 7 21.Ke6 Kg6 22.Ke5 wins. xiii) Kh 7 33.Kg5, for Se 5 .

Scepticism over this study's soundness was expressed at the iv 93 meeting of the CESC in London.

No. 9037
O.Carlsson and L.Parenti (Argentina)

4th Prize


No. 9037: 1.c4/i Sg3/ii 2.d4 Bxc4 3.Kc6 Sxf5 4.d5 Se7+5.Kc5, and if Bxd5 6.Kd6 draw.
i) Bl wins, we learn, after any of 1.d3?, 1.Kc6? or $1 . \mathrm{d} 4$ ? But it would be nice to have a line or two!
ii) Bxc4 2.Kc6 Sg3 3.d4.

No. 9038 Saandor Tóth (Hungary) 5th and Special Prize

1.Bc4 a1R (a1Q;Sd3) 2.Sd3 h5 3.g8S a2 4.Sf6 ef 5.e7 f5 $6 . \mathrm{Be} 6 \mathrm{f} 47 . \mathrm{Bg} 4$ wins.

No. 9039 A. and S.Manyakhin (Russia) 1st Hon. Mention

1.Sc8 c1Q 2.Rd7+ Kc2 3.Rc7+ Kb1 4.Rxc1+ Kxc1 5.Bb6 Sg5+ 6.Kf4 Se6+
7.Kf5 Sg7+ 8.Kg6 Se6 9.Kf6 Sf8 10.Be3+ Kd1 11.Sb6 wins.

No. 9040 Michal Hlinka (Slovakia) 2nd Hon. Mention


Black to play: White wins 4/4
1...e6+ 2.Kg6 Be7 3.f4+ Kd2 4.Bf3 Ke3 5.Bh1 Kxf4 6.Kh5 e5 7.f8Q Bxf8 8.Kh4 e4 9.Kh3 e3 10.Kg2 draw.

No. 9041 A.Krochek (Ukraine, Israel) 3rd Hon. Mention

1.Sa5+ Kb5 2.Sxc6 Ka6 3.b8Q c2+ $4 . \mathrm{Kb} 2 \mathrm{clQ}+5 . \mathrm{Kxc} 1 \mathrm{~d} 2+6 . \mathrm{Kb} 2 \mathrm{~d} 1 \mathrm{Q}$ 7.Qa7+ Kb5 8.Sd4+ Kc4 9.Qa6+ Kd5 10.Qe6+ Kc5 11.Qc6+ Kxd4 (Kb4;Qb5+) 12.Qd6+ and 13.Qxd1 wins. Yu.Akobia (Georgia) 1st Comm.

1.Rf6+ Kd5 2.Rb7 b1Q 3.Rxb5+ Qxb5+ 4.Kxb5 e1Q 5.e4+ Kd4/i 6.Rd6+ Kc3 7.Bd2+ wins.
i) Kxe4 6.Re6+, or Qxe4 6.Rd6+.

No. 9043 B.Yaacobi (Israel)

2nd Comm.

1.Kc3 Se4+ 2.Kxc2 Bxg5 3.Sf1+ (Kd3? Sd2;) Kf2 4.Kd3 Sc5+ 5.Kd4 Se6+ 6.Ke4 Kxf1 7.Kf5 draw.

64 - Shakhmatnoe obozrenie 1990

Judge: N.Ryabinin
47 studies of 38 composers were published.
Peryakov gave Ryabinin 1st Prize for 1989 and Ryabinin returns the compliment in 1990!

No. 9044
D.Gurgenidze and O.Pervakov
1st Prize

1.Sc3+ Kb3 2.Se2 h2 3.Rc3+/i Kb4 4.Rc1 g3 5.Sxg3/ii Sxg3 6.e5 Kb3/iii 7.Re1 Kc3 8.e6 Se2 9.e7 Sg1 10.e8Q h1Q+ 11. Kg7 Qg2+ 12.Qg6 Qxg6+ 13.Kxg6 Sf3 14.Re3+ wins. i) $3 . \mathrm{Rc} 1$ ? g3 4.Sxg3 Sxg3 5.e5 Kb4, and Bl is pulling the zuzwang reins, $6 . \mathrm{K}$ h1Q 7.Rxh1 Sxh1 8.e6 Sg3, or 6.e6 Se2 7.Rh1 Sf4 draws.
ii) 5.Rh1? Kc4 6.e5 Kd5 7.Kh7 Kxe5 8.Kh6 Sf6 9.Sxg3 Kf4 10.Sf1 Sg4+ 11.Kh5 Kf3 12.Sxh2+ Kg2 drawn.
iii) h1Q+ 7.Rxh1 Sxh1 8.e6 Sg3 9.e7 Or Kb5 7.e6 Se2 8.e7 and promotes with check.

No. 9045 A.\& S.Manyakhin (Lipetsk) 2nd Prize

1.Se6+ Kd6 2.Rb6+ Ke5 3.Sc5 Bd5 4.Sd3+Kd4 5.Sc 1 Bc4 6.Rg6 Kc3 7.Rg4 Se3 8.Rg3 Kd2 9.Rg1 Sd1 10.Rg4/i Ba6 11.Rg6/ii Bc4 12.Rg4 Se3 13.Rg1 Bd5 14.Ke7 Sd1 15.Rg5 Bc4/iii 16.Rg4 Bf1 17.Sa2 Sc3 18.Rg1 Ke1 19.Sc1 Se2 20.Sd3+ drawn.
i) Had W played 6.Rh6? then Bl could play here $10 \ldots$...Bg 8 11.Rh8 Kxcl 12. Rxg 8 Kb 1 wins.
ii) 11.Ra4? Bb5 12.Rb4 Bf1 13.Sa2 Sc3 14. Rb 2 Sd 5 wins.
iii) The square $f 7$ is not available.

No. 9046
3rd Prize $\quad$ N.Kralin (Moscow)

"High technique here, with all the good and bad points of the analytical study."

No. 9046: 1.g7/i Sxg7/ii 2.bc Ra3+ 3.Kbl/iii Ra8 4.Bxc6 Rc8 5.Bd7 Rxc7 6.c6 Ke1 7.Kal (Kcl? Se6;) Kd2 8.Kb2 Ke2 9.Ka2 Kd3 10.Kb3 Ke3 11.Ka3/iv Kd4 12.Kb4 Ke4 13.Ka4 Ke5 14.Ka5 Kd5 15.Kb5 Kd6 16.Kb6, drawn.
i) 1.Bf5? Sxc5 2.g7 Kcl 3.g8Q Ra3+ 4. Qa 2 Sb 3 mate.
ii) $\mathrm{Ra} 3+2 . \mathrm{Kb} 2 \mathrm{Ra} 83 . \mathrm{Bxc} 6 \mathrm{Rb} 84 . \mathrm{g} 8 \mathrm{Q}$ Rxg8 5.Bd5 Re8 6.Bxe6 Rxe6 7.bc Rc6 8.Kc3 Rxc5+ 9.Kd4 Rxc7 10.Ke5 draws.
iii) 3.Kb2? Ra8 4.Bf3+ Ke1 5.Bxc6 Rc8 6.Bd7 Rxc7 7.c6 Kd2, and W is in zugzwang, 8.Kb3 Kd3 9.Kb4 Kd4 10.Kb5 Kd5 11.Ka5 Kc5 12.Ka6 Se6 13. Bxe6 Rxc6+.
iv) $11 . \mathrm{Kc} 3$ ? Ke4 12.Kc4 Se6.
"Such K-dances are known from Grigoriev's P-endings, but here there are pieces on the board, and a thematic try which is a step in the right direction."

No. 9047 E.Kolesnikov (Moscow) 4th Prize

1.Be1/i d2 2.Sd4 deS 3.Sxf3+ Sxf3+ 4.Kf6 Sh4 5.Sd6 Se3 6.Sf 7 S8g6 7.Se5, with:

Sf4 8.Sg4+ Sxg4 9.Kg5 Kg3 stalemate, or
Sf8 8.Kf7 Sh7 9.Kg7 Sg5 10.Kh6 Se4 11.Sg4+Sxg4 12.Kh5 Kh3 stalemate.
i) $1 . \mathrm{Bf} 4+? \mathrm{Kg} 22 . \mathrm{Bg} 3 \mathrm{Kxg} 33 . \mathrm{Sc} 5 \mathrm{f} 2$ 4.Se4+Kf3 5.Sxf2 Sf7+ and Kxf2.

No. 9048
P.Arestov 1st Hon. Mention

1.Sf2+Kh2 2.Sh3 f3 3.Bc7+Kh1
4.Kxe4 g1Q 5.Sxg1 f2 6.Se2 Sc3+
7.Sxc3 f1Q 8.Bf3+ Kg1 9.Se2+ Kf2 $10 . \mathrm{Bg} 3$ mate.

No. $9049 \quad$ V.Kondratev and
A.Kopnin (Chelyabinsk) 2nd Hon. Mention


No. 9049: Solution appears not to have been published!

No. 9050 L.Mitrofanov and V.Razumenko (St.Petersburg) 3rd Hon. Mention

1.Qe5+ Kh3 2.Qf5+ Kh4 3.Qe4+ g4 4.Qxd3 Rc2+5.Qxc2 bc 6.c8Q clQ 7.Qd8+ Qg5 8.Kg2 b1Q 9.Bf2+ g3 10. Qd4+ Qg4 11.Qf6+ Qg5 12.Bxg3+ Kg 4 13.Qf3 mate.

No. 9051
V.Tarasiuk (Pervomaisk, Kharkov district) 4th Hon. Mention


No. 9051: 1.Rd1 g2 2.Rb1 b5 3.Re6+ Ka5 4.Kb7 b4 5.Re5+ Ka4 6.Ka6 b3 7.Ra1+ Kb4 8.Rb5+ Kc4 9.Ra4 mate.

No. 9052 A.Pankratov (Moscow) 5th Hon. Mention

1.g7 Kf6 2.Kh6 Bf4+ 3.Kh7 Sf3 4.Be6 Sg5+5.Kh8 Be5 6.g8S mate, not 6.g8Q? Ke7+.

No. 9053 A.Gasparyan (Erevan) 6th Hon. Mention

1.e8Q Re2+ 2.Kd6 Rxe8 3.c7 Re6+ 4.Kxe6 Bd1 5.Bf6+ Kh7 6.g5 Bg4+ 7.Ke7 hg 8.hg Kg8 9.Kd8 Kf7 10.c8Q Bxc8 11.Kxc8 Ke6 12.Kd8 a4 13.Ke8 a3 14.Kf8 a2 15.Kg7 Kf5 16.Kh6 wins.
"... 6...Bdl ushers in a tempo-struggle, and the finale is a P-ending."

No. 9054
V.Tarasiuk

Special Hon. Mention (for 'malyutka')

1.a7 Rb4+/i 2.Ka3 elQ 3.a8Q+ Kd4 4.Qh8+/ii Kd3 5.Qh3+ Kc2 6.Qg2+/iii $\mathrm{Kb} 17 . \mathrm{Qf} 3 / \mathrm{iv}$, with the computer-found position of reciprocal zugzwang. i) e1Q 2.a8Q+ Kd4 3.Qh8+ (Kxb3? Qb1+;) Kc4 4.Qg8+ Kd4 5.Kxb3.
ii) 4.Qd8+? Kc3 5.Qc7+ Kd3 6.Qd6+ Rd4 wins.
iii) $6 . \mathrm{Qh} 2+$ ? is wrong because wQ must head for f3.
iv) 7.Qa2+? $\mathrm{Kc} 18 . \mathrm{Qa} 1+\mathrm{Rb} 1$ wins.

No. 9055 M.Hlinka (Czechoslovakia) Comm.


No. 9055: 1.Sd6 Rd7 2.Bb4 Bf8 3.Sc4
$\mathrm{Ra} 7+$ 4.Ba5 Bb4 5.Se5+ Kg3 6.Sc6 $\mathrm{Bc} 3+7 . \mathrm{Kb} 1 \mathrm{Rb} 7+8 . \mathrm{Kc} 2$ draw.

No. $9056 \quad$ V.Prigunov (Kazan) Comm.

1.Sd3 Ke3 2.Se1 Kf2 3.Ba5 Kf1 4.Sc7 Bf2 5.Sd5 Bxe1 6.Se3+Kf2 7.Sg4+Kf1 8.Sh2+ Kf2 9.Bb6 mate.

No. 9057 M.Zinar (Odessa district) Comm.

1.e8S+ Kf7 2.Kd2 Kxe8 3.Kxc2 Ke7 4.Kd3 Kd6 5.Ke4 Kxc6 6.Ke5 Kd7 7.Kf6 Kd6 8.g5 Kd5 9.Kg7 Ke4 10.Kxh7 Ke3 11.Kxg6 Kf2 12.Kh5

Kxg2 13.g6 Kxh3 14.g7 g2 15.g8R Kh2
10.Kxh4 glQ 17.Kxg1 Kxg1 18.Kg5 Kf2 19.Kf6 Kf3 20.Kf5 Ke2 21.Ke6 Ke3 22.Ke5 Kd2 23.Kd6 Kd3 24.Kd5 Kc2 25.Kc6 Kb3 26.Kxb5 wins.

No. 9058 V.Shanshin (Osh, Kirgizia) Comm.

1.Rh4 Kf2 2.Rh2+ Kf1 3.Ra2 Rxh5+ 4.Rh2 Rg5 5.Rh4 Kf2 6.Rf4+ Kg3 7.Rf3+/i Kxf3 8.h8Q wins.
i) David Blundell: "The point being that with $w \mathrm{Ph} 5$ there is a perpetual check after 1.Rf3+? Kxf3 2.a8Q Kf2! 3.Qh6 $\mathrm{Rg} 1+4 . \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Rg} 2+$ etc.

No. 9059 Revaz Tavariani (Tbilisi) Comm.


No.9059: 1.Rd4+ Ke5 2.Re4+ Kf5 3.Rf4+ Kg6 4.Rxf6+ Kxg5 5.bRf4 Kh5 6.Rh4+ Kg5 7.fRf4 Rg1 8.Kh2 wins.

## Subbotnaya Gazeta (Kurgan) 1991

144 (!) miniatures were judged by A.Maksimovskikh. The provisional award contained 18 studies. However 2 studies (1st and 2nd prize!) were eliminated due to unsoundness or anticipation, respectively.
The provisional award was published in Subbotnaya Gazeta ('Saturday Newspaper') 4i92; no final award seen yet. But we give here the hand-amended provisional by Maksimovskikh himself.

No. 9060 Valery Vlasenko (Kharkov) 1st Prize

1.h6 Bd4+ 2.Kg8 Kg6 3.h7 Bh8 4.d4/i Se4 5.d5, with:

Bg7 6.h8S+ draws, not 6.h8Q? Sf6 mate, or
Sf6+ 6.Kxh8 Kf7 7.d6 Sg4 8.d7 Se5 9.d8S+, drawn again.
i) 4.Kxh8? Kf7, and bS will ply the coup de grace.
"Two mating threats parried by different S-promotions."

No. 9061 M.Matous (Czechoslovakia) 2nd Prize

1.Ka4 (Rxb2? Sc4+;) Sc4 2.Rb5+ Kg6 (Kg4;Se3+) 3.Se3/i Rh5/ii 4.Rb3/iii Rh3 5.Sd1 Rxb3 6.Sxb2 Sd2 7.Sc4 Rd3 8.Se5+, picking up bR to draw. "Both protagonists use their wits!"
i) $3 . \mathrm{Sf} 4+$ ? Kf7 4.Rb7+Ke8 $5 . \mathrm{Rb} 8+\mathrm{Kd} 7$ $6 . \mathrm{Rb} 7+\mathrm{Kc} 8$ and W will lose.
ii) Rh1 4.Sxc4 Ra1+5.Sa3 draw.
iii) 4.Sd1? Rxb5 5.Sxb2 Sd6 6.Sc4 Rd5 wins.

No. $9062 \quad$ O.Pervakov (Moscow) 3rd Prize


No. 9062: 1.Bf4+ Kg6/i 2.cd e2 3.Bg3/ii Kf5 4.Kb2 Ke4 5.Kc3 d5 6.Bh4zz Ke3 7.Bel(g5+) Ke4 8.Bd2 wins.
i) Kh5 2.cd e2 3.Bd2 Kg4 4.Kb2 Kf3
$5 . \mathrm{Kc} 3 \mathrm{~d} 56 . \mathrm{Kd} 3$ wins.
ii) 3.Bd2? Kf5 4.Kb2 Ke4 5.Kc3 d5zz 6.Be1 Ke3 7.Bg3 Kf3 8.Bh4 Ke4 9.Be1 Ke3 draws.

No. 9063
V.Kovalenko
(Maritime Province, Far East)
4th Prize

1.d7 Rf4+ 2.Ke1/i Rd4 3.Ke2zz Kg7 4.Se8+ Kf8 5.Sd6 Ke7 6.Sf5+ wins bR. i) 2.Ke2? Rd4 3.Ke3 Rd1 4.Ke2 Rd4 5.Kf2 Rd2+ 6.Ke1 Rd3 7.Ke2 Rd4 8.Kf3 Rd1 9.Ke3 Kg7 10.Se8+ Kf7 11.Sd6+ Ke7 draw.

No. 9064: 1.Kd5 Sf4+ 2.Ke5 Sd3+ 3.Kd4 Sf2 4.Ke3 Sxe4 5.Sf5 Rg4 6.Sh6 Rg6 7.Sf5 Re6 8.Sg7 Re7 9.Sf5 Re8 10.Sg7 Rg8 11.Sf5 Rg4 12.Sh6 Rh4 13.Sf5, positional draw, "known from Gurvich and Kasparyan but seen here in a wider setting and with only 6 men."

No. 9064 1st Hon. Mention


No. 9065 V.Lovtsov (Magadan district) 2nd Hon. Mention

1.Kg2 Rh5 2.Kh1 Bd6 3.a7/i Ra5 4.a8Q+ Rxa8 5.Ra2 Rb8 6.Rb2 Rc8 7.Rc2 Bc7 8.Rg2 Ke7 9.Rg8 Rxg8 stalemate.
i) 3.Ra2? Rb5 4.Ra1 Rb8 5.a7 Ra8 wins.

No. 9066: 1.Kd6 Kb4 2.Kc7 Ba6 3.Kd6 Bc4 4.Be1+/i Kb35.Kc5 e5 6.Ba5/ii Bd3 7.Kd5 e4 8.Kd4 Kc2 9.Ke3 Kd1 10.Kf2 draws. "Now we see the point of wB being posted on $\mathrm{a}^{\prime \prime}$ ".
i) 4.Ke5? Kc3 5.Be1+ Kc2 6.Kd4 Kd1 7.Ba5 Bd5 8.Ke3 e1Q wins.

No. 9066

ii) $6 . \mathrm{Bg} 3$ ? Bd3 7.Kd5 d4 8.Kd4 Kc2 9.Ke3 Kd1, and Bl will win.

No. 9067 A.Grin (Moscow)
4th Hon. Mention

1.Kg2 c2 2.Bb4+ (Bf8(e7)? h1Q+;) Kd3
3.Bc4+ Ke3 4.Bc5+ Ke4 5.Bd5+Kf4 6.Bd6+ Kf5 7.Be6+ Kg5 8.Be7+ Kg6 9.Bf7+ Kh6 10.Bf8+Kh7 11.Bg8+Kg6 12.Bf7+ draws, seeing that " bK cannot capture the light wB without losing control of the c1-h6 diagonal".

No. 9068
5th Hon. Mention

1.Rf6+ Kg1 2.Bf3 Rg2+/i 3.Kh7 h1Q+ 4.Rh6 Rg7+ 5.Kxg7 Qxf3 6.Rg6+, perpetual check.
i) Rf2 3.Bc6 Rg2+ 4.Kh7 h1Q+ 5.Rh6, draw.

No. 9069
N.Subbot (Crimea)

Comm.

1.f7 Rg5 $+2 . \mathrm{Kh} 3 \mathrm{~d} 2$ 3.Bg4 Rxg4 4.f8Q d1Q5.Qa3+Kf2 6.Qb2+Kg17.Qc3 Kf1 8.Qf6+ Kg1 9.Qc3 h5 10.Qe1+ Qxe1 stalemate.
"Yet another reworking of the computer discovery - see Shakhmaty v SSSR 2/1991." The reciprocal zugzwang,
unique with this force, was first published in EG84 (vii86).

No. 9070
B.Sidorov (Apsheronsk)

Comm.

1.Qh8+ Qh4 2.Qe5 Qg3 3.Qh8+ Qh4 4.Qe5 g3 5.Qe6+ Qg4 6.Qh6+ Qh4 7.Qe6+ g5 8.Qe2(a2) Qh8 9.Qh2+ gh stalemate.

No. 9071
B.Sidorov Comm.

1..Rc1+2.Kg2 Rc3 3.Kf2, zugzwang: Kf5 4.Be6+, or
Rd3 4.Ra6+ Kf5 5.Bc2, or Rh3 4.Ra6+ Kf5 5.Be6+, winning every time.

No. 9072
Comm.

1.Rb6+ Kg7 2.Kxc4 Sd2+ 3.Kd3 g2 4.Rb7+ Sd7 5.Rxd7+ Kh6 6.Rd6+ Kh5 7.Rd5+ Kh4 8.Rd4+ Kh3 9.Rd8 Sf3 10. $\mathrm{Rg} 8 \mathrm{Se} 5+$ 11.Ke2 Sg 4 12.Rxg 4 Kxg 4 13.Kf2 Kh3 14.Kg1 Kg3 stalemate.

No. 9073 S.Zakharov (St.Petersburg) Comm.

1.Rc3 b1Q 2.Rh3+ Qh7+ 3.Kf8 Qxh3 4.Sf7+ Kh7 5.Sg5+ Kg6 6.Sxh3 Kf5 7.a5 Kg4 8.Sg1 Kg3 9.a6 Kf2 10.a7 Kxg1 11.a8Q wins.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR 5-MENONLY ('malyutka')

No. 9074 Rafail Galperin (Kursk) 1st Special Prize

1.Kg7 Sg5 2.Kg6 Se6 3.Sc3 Sf8+4.Kf7 Sh7 5.Kg7 Sg5 6.Kg6 Se6 7.Sd1 Sf8+ 8.Kf7 Sh7 9.Kg7 Sg5 10.Sf2/i Kf5/ii 11.Sh3 Se6+ 12.Kg8 Sf8 13.Sf4 Kg5 14. Kg 7 , and Bl is in zugzwang.
i) $10 . \mathrm{Kg} 6$ ? Se6 11.Sf2 Sf8+ 12.Kf7 Kf5 13.Sh3 Sh7 14.Kg7 Sf6 15.Sf4 Se8+ 16.Kf7 Sf6 17.Sd5 Kg5, drawn.
ii) $\mathrm{Se} 6+11 . \mathrm{Kg} 8 \mathrm{Sg} 512 . \mathrm{Sh} 3$ wins.
"Impressive trot by wS!"
No. 9075
Mario Matous
2nd Special Prize


No. 9075: 1.Bd5+ Kh8 2.Qg5 Qh7+ 3.Kd2 Qg6 4.Qe5+ Qg7 5.Qh5+ Qh7 6.Qg4 Qh6+/i 7.Ke2 Qf8 8.Qh5+ Kg7 9.Qg5+Kh8 10.Be6 Qg7 11.Qd8+Kh7 12.Bf5+ Kh6 13.Qh4 mate.
i) $\mathrm{Qh} 2+7 . \mathrm{Kd} 1$, and $\mathrm{Qb} 88 . \mathrm{Qh} 5+\mathrm{Kg} 7$ 9.Qg5 + Kh7 10.Be4+ Kh8 $11 . \mathrm{Qh} 6+$, or Qh7 8.Qd4+ Qg7 9.Qh4+ Qh7 10.Qf6+ Qg7 11.Qd8+.
"A tough route to reach a classic mate!"

| No. 9076 | Leopold Mitrofanov <br> (St Petersburg) |
| :--- | ---: |
| 3rd Special Prize |  |


1.h5 Sa5+ 2.Kd5 Sc6 3.Kxc6 f5 4.Kd5/i Ke3 5.h6 f4 6.h7 f3 7.h8Q f2 8.Qe5+, with either
Kd3 9.Qb2 f1Q 10.Qb5+, or
Kd2 9.Qh2 Ke1 10.Ke4 f1Q 11.Ke3
wins.
i) $4 . \mathrm{h} 6$ ? $\mathrm{f} 45 . \mathrm{h} 7 \mathrm{f} 36 . \mathrm{h} 8 \mathrm{Q} \mathrm{f} 2$, drawn.
"Known ideas in exquisite form!"
Tidskrift for Schack 1991
Judge: Jarl Henning ULRICHSEN (Oslo, Norway)

No. 9077 :1.e7/i Sxe7 2.Rxb5/ii Qc2+ 3.bRc5 Qh2 4.Kd7/iii Qd2+/iv 5.Kxe7

No. 9077 Sergei Rumyantsev (Russia) 1st Prize


Ba3 6.Kf7 Qd7+ 7.Re7 Qg4 8.Kf8+, with:
Kh6 9.Re6+ Qxe6 stalemate, or
Kh8 9.Rh5 + Qxh5 stalemate.
i) Is 1.Rxb5 Qc2+2.bRc5 Qh2 3.e7 Sxe7 4.Kd7, a transposition possibility? No, for the the P -advance can be met by bQf7, for example 1...Qa2 2.e7 Qf7 3.Kd8 Sxe5 4.Rxe5 Qf6 5.Kd7 Qxe5 6.e8Q Qb5+ 7.Ke7 Bg5+ 8.Kf8 Qc5+ 9.Kf7 Qf5 mate.
ii) bS is doomed, so W can deal with bP first.
iii) If 4.Kd8?, then Qxe5;. or Sc6+;
iv) Qh3+ 5.Ke8!, and Rxe7, but not 5.Kxe7? Ba3 6.Kf7 Bxc5, as bQ prevents mate. Nor 5.Kd8? Qd3 6.Kxe7 Ba3 7.Kf7 Qg6+ wins.
v) Qa2+ 7.cRd5 Qf2+ 8.Ke6 (Rf5? Qa7+;) Qb6+ 9.Kd7 Qb7+ 10.Kd8 Qb8+ 11.Kd7 Qb7+ 12.Kd8 draw.

No. 9078: 1.Bd3+/i, with:
Ka5 2.Bxc2 Sxd4+ 3.Kc3 Sxc2 4.Kb2/ii
Sa3 5.Kxa3/iii Bf4 6.Se5 Bxe5 7.Sd2
Bd3 (Bd6+;Kb2/b3) 8.Sc4+ Bxc4 stalemate, or
Kb6 2.Bxc2 Sxd4+ 3.Kc3 Sxc2 4.Sd2/v Ba2 5.Sc4+ Kc7/v 6.fSe5/vi Se1 7.Kb2 Sd3+ 8.Kxa2 drawn.

No. 9078
Andrzej Lewandowski (Poland)

i) $1 . \mathrm{Bxc} 2$ ? $\mathrm{Sxd} 4+$, and Bl wins due to his better K-position compared to the main line. 1.Kb2? Sxd4 2.Bxc2 Bxc2, a book win.
ii) 4.Sd2? Ba2 5.Sc4+ Ka4 6.fSe5 $\mathrm{Se} 3 / \mathrm{viii} 7 . S d 7$ (c6) Bf4, and wins on the presumption that the GBR class 0027 endgame is a win as is 0023 .
iii) 5.Sd2? Bg6 6.Sh8 Be5+.
iv) $4 . \mathrm{Kb} 2$ ? Sa3 5.Kxa3 Bf4 6.Se5 Bxe5 7.Sd2 Bd 3 , and this time there is no stalemate.
v) $\mathrm{K} \mathbf{~} 56 . \mathrm{fSe} 5 \mathrm{Se} 37 . \mathrm{Sd} 7+$ draw. Or Ka7 6.fSe5 Se3 7.Sc6+ draw. Or Ka6 6.fSe5 Se3 7.Sc6 Bf4 8.Sb4+ draw. Other bK moves allow wS to check, with wKxc 2 to follow.
vi) 6.fSd6? Sa3! 7.Se8+Kd8 wins, but not here for Bl 6...Se3? 7.Sb5+ Kc6 8.Sd4+ Kc5 9.Sxe3 Be5 10.Sc2(f5), draw.
vii) Sa3? 7.Sd7! Ba7 8.cSb6+ Kb5 9.Kb2 draw.

No. 9079: 1.Sb5/i Ra5/ii 2.Sb6/iii Ke4/iv 3.a8Q/v Rxa8 4.Sxa8 Kd5 5.Sa7/vi Kc5/vii $6 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \mathrm{~h} 5+7 . \mathrm{Kh} 4$, winning by zugzwang.

No. $9079 \quad$ Yuri Randviir (Estonia) Hon.Mention

i) 1.Sd5+? Kd4 2.Sc7 Ra5+ 3.Kh4 Kc5 4.a8Q Rxa8 5.Sxa8 Kc6 6.aSb6 Kb7(c7) draw. By 1.Sb5, W prevents bK advancing via d4.
ii) After 1...Ke4, W executes the main line plan of $\mathrm{Sb6}$, and a 8 Q . But here the alternative $2 . \mathrm{Sc} 7 \mathrm{Ra} 5+3 . \mathrm{Kh} 4 \mathrm{Kd} 4$ 4. a 8 Q , also wins.
iii) 2.Kh4? h5! (Ra4+? Kh5), with 3.Sc7 Ra4+ 4.Kh3 h4, and this $P$ has advanced far enough to draw, or 3.Sb6 Ke4 4.a8Q Rxa8 5.Sxa8 Kd5 6.Sa7 Kc5, reaching the main line zugzwang WTM: 7.Kg3 h4+.
iv) Rxb5+ 3.Kh4 (Kg4? Rg5+;) Rb4+ (Ra5;Sc4+) 4.Kh3(g3), and the pawn promotes.
v) $3 . \mathrm{Kh} 4$ ? $\mathrm{h} 54 . \mathrm{Sd} 6+\mathrm{Kd} 45 . \mathrm{Sf} 5+\mathrm{Kc} 5$ draw.
vi) wS's second move, and again to hinder bK's advance. Not 5.Sa3? Kc6 6.Sc4 Kc5 7.Se5 Kd5.
vii) $5 . . . \mathrm{Kd6}$, lets wS escape: $6 . \mathrm{Sb} 6$ wins. 'Typical of Randviir's style, sharp and pointed and demanding alertness from the solver.'

No. 9080: 1.Bg3 Rg6 2.Sf5 Rg4/i 3.Sd4+/ii Kc4/iii 4.Se2 Kd3 5.Kf5/iv

No. 9080 Virgil Nestorescu (Romania) Commendation


Rg8 6.Sf4+ Ke3 7.Bh2/v Kf2/vi 8.g4 Kf3 9.g5 Rh8 10.g6 Rxh2 $11 . \mathrm{g} 7$ wins. i) Preventing wK from crossing the fourth rank to unravel his pieces, the GBR class 0311.10 being a standard win.
ii) 3.Kf6? Ka2(a4), positional draw because bK avoids checks from wS or wB and W can make no progress: $4 . \mathrm{Ke} 6 \mathrm{~Kb} 1$ (or Rg6+;) 5.Kf6 Ka2 drawn.
iii) If $3 \ldots \mathrm{Kc} 3$, the main line plan fails: 4.Se2+ Kd2 5.Kf5 Rg8 6.Sf4, and this move is no longer check. But W can play 4.Kf5! first and both pieces are immune from capture. Bl retorts with his own transposition, $4 \ldots \mathrm{Rg} 8$, hoping for $5 . \mathrm{Se} 2-$ + ?, but now comes 5.Ke4 Rg4+ 6.Kf3 Rxd4 7.Be5 wins. David Blundell, to whom all EG's notes to this award are due, writes " A stunning line of play which I failed to fathom first time round. I'd dismissed the study as unsound."
iv) An important zwischenzug, for the immediate $5 . \mathrm{Sf} 4+$ ? fails to Ke 3 6. Bh 2 Kf2.
v) 7.Bh4? Rf8+8.Ke5 Rxf4 9.Bg5 Kf2 draws, as does 7.Sh5? Rxg3.
vi) $\mathrm{Rf} 8+8 . \mathrm{Kg} 5 \mathrm{Rg} 8+9 . \mathrm{Kh} 4 \mathrm{Rh} 8+$ 10.Sh5 with a book win. Wrong would be $8 . \mathrm{Kg} 4$ ? Kf2 9.g3 Rg8+ 10.Kh4 Rh8+
11.Sh5 Kg2 draw. The move $8 . \mathrm{Kg} 5$ ! gives wP space to advance two squares after 8 ...Kf2.

Tidskrift for Schack 1992
Judge: Alexander Hildebrand

No. 9081 Helmut Steniczka (Vienna) 1st Prize

1.Sd3/i Rxd3 2.Kg1 Kg3/ii 3.Kf1/iii Kf3/iv 4.Kg1/v e5/vi 5.h7/vii Rd1+/viii 6.Be1 Rd8/ix 7.Bh4 Rh8(f8) 8.Bf6 drawn.
i) 1.Be1? Rd1 2.Sd3 Rxd3 3.Kg1 Kg4 4.Kg2 e5 5.Bb4 Rg3+ 6.Kf2 Rh3 7.Bd2 Rh2+ 8.Ke3 Kf5 9.Kd3 e4+ 10.Kc3 $\mathrm{Rh} 3+11 . \mathrm{Kc} 2$ e $312 . \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Ke} 4$ wins. ii) e5 3.h7 Rd8 4.Bc3.
iii) $3 . \mathrm{Be} 1+$ ? Kg 4 , see (i), but not 3...Kf3(f4)? 4.Bh4.
iv) e5 4.h7 Rd8 5.Be7 (Bc3? Kf4;) and 6.Bf6, but if $5 . . \mathrm{Rd} 1+6 . \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Rh} 17 . \mathrm{Bf} 6$ draws. Or e6 4.h7 Rd8 (Rd1? Be1+) $5 . \mathrm{Bc} 3$ wins bR.
v) $4 . \mathrm{Ke} 1$ ? Rd8 $5 . \mathrm{h} 7 \mathrm{e} 56 . \mathrm{Be} 7 \mathrm{Rh} 8$ 7.Bf6 Rxh7 8. Bxe5 Re7 wins. Or 4.h7? Rd1+ 5.Be1 Rd8 6.Bh4 Rh8 7.Bxe7 Rxh7 $8 . \operatorname{Bc} 5 \mathrm{Rh} 1+9 . \operatorname{Bg} 1 \mathrm{Kd} 3$, or if, here, 6.Bc3 e5 7.Kg1 Kf4 wins. vi) $\mathrm{Rd} 1+5 . \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{e} 56 . \mathrm{Be} 7$.
vii) 5.Be7? Kf4, and $6 . \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Rg} 3+7 . \mathrm{Kh} 2$ Rg 68 . Bf 8 Rg 5 , or $6 . \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Kg} 4$ and $\mathrm{Rh} 3+$. viii) The idea is $6 . \mathrm{Kh} 2$ ? Rd 8 7.Be7 Rh8 8.Bf6 Rxh7+. If Bl tries 5...Rd8 6.Be7 and 7.Bf6 wins.
ix) Rxel+7.Kh2 Re2+ 8.Kh3 Rel 9.Kh2 draw.

No. 9082
Leopold Mitrofanov and Yu.Roslov (St Petersburg)
2ndPrize

1.Kf8 c4 2.Sf3 d2/i 3.Bb2 Bc2 4.Ba3/ii d1Q 5.Se5 (Sg5 also) Bg6 6.Sf7+ Bxf7 7.Be7 Qf3 8.Bf6+ Qxf6 stalemate.
i) Bxf3;, leads to a pair of symmetrical variations, d2 4.Ba3 d1Q 5.Be7, or h2 4.Bc1 hlQ 5.Bg5.
ii) Not 4.Sg5(e5)? Bg6 5.Ba3 d1R 6.Sf7+ Bxf7 7.Be7 Rf1 wins.

No. 9083: 1.Se7+ Kc7 2.Sd5+ Kb7 3. $\mathrm{Rxb} 3 / \mathrm{i} \mathrm{Sxc} 2+4 . \mathrm{Ka} 4+/ \mathrm{ii} \mathrm{Ka} 7$ 5.Rxa3/iii Ra6+ 6.Kb3 Sxa3 7.Sb4 Ra5 8.Sc6+ draw.
i) 3.Sc3? a2 4.Sxa2 b2.
ii) 4.Ka5? $\mathrm{Ka} 75 . \mathrm{Sb} 4 \mathrm{Ra} 6+6 . \mathrm{Sxa} 6 \mathrm{a} 2$ 7.Rb7+ Kxb7 8.Sc5+ Kc6 9.Sb3 Kd5 10.Ka4 Kc4 11.Sa1 Kc3 12.Sb3 Kb2 and Bl wins.

iii) 5.Sb4? Ra6+6.Sxa6a2 7.Rb7+Kxa6 8. Rbl abB and Bl wins.

No. 9084
L.Werner (Sweden)

1st Hon. Mention

1.Rg2+ Kh3 2.Rg1 Rf3/i 3.Ba4/ii Rf5 (Rd3;Bb5) 4.Bc6/iii Rd5 5.Bb7 (Ba4? Rd2;) Rc5 6.Ba6 (Bf3? Rg5;) Rc4 7.Bb5 wins.
i) Re4 3.Bf3 Rf4 4.Be2 and 5.Bf1+.
ii) Not 3.Be2? Rg3, nor 3.Bc2? Rf2.
iii) 4. Bb 3 ? Re 5 5. $\mathrm{Ba} 4 \mathrm{Rb} 56 . \mathrm{Bc} 2 \mathrm{Rg} 5$. Nor 4.Be8? Rd5, and 5.Bf7 Re2, or 5.Bg6 Rg5. Nor 4.Bc2(Bd1)? Rg5 draw.

No. 9085 Oleg Pervakov (Moscow) 2nd Hon. Mention

1.c4+ Ka5 2.Qa2 Sxc4 3.Sxc5/i Be6+ 4.Sxe6 de 5.Kc5/ii Sb3+/iii 6.Kxc4 e4 7.Qxa4+ Kxa4 stalemate.
i) 3.Qa1? Be6+. Or 3.Sxe5? Be6+ 4. $\mathrm{Kxc} 5 \mathrm{Sb} 3+5 . \mathrm{Qxb} 3 \mathrm{~d} 6$ and Bl wins.
ii) $5 . \mathrm{Ke} 4$ ? $\mathrm{Sb} 36 . \mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{bSd} 2+7 . \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{~b} 3$ $8 . \mathrm{Qa} 1 \mathrm{a} 3$ and Bl wins.
iii) Sd2 6.Kd6 S4b3 7.Kxe5.

No. 9086
Emilian Dobrescu
(Bucharest)
3rd Hon. Mention


No. 9086: 1.Sd4 (Se1? Rg4;) Rc3 2.Kg7/i Rc4 3.Kf8/ii Rb4 4.Ba7 Rc4 5.Ke8 Ra4 6.Sb5 Ra5/iii 7.c4 Ra4 8.c5 Ra5 9.c6 Rxb5 10.c7, and Rh5 11.Bd4 wins, or Re5+ 11.Kd7 Rd5+ 12.Kc6 wins.
i) " $2 . \mathrm{Kg} /(\mathrm{Kh} 5)$ ? Rc4 $3 . \mathrm{K}-/ \mathrm{Ba} 7 \mathrm{Rb} / \mathrm{a} 4$ draw" Or 2.Kg6? Rc4 K7 Rb4. Or 2.Ba5? Rc4 3.c3 Kg2 4.Sb3 Kf2 5.Sc1 Ke3 6.Bb6+ Kd2 7.Sa2 Ra4 draw.
ii) 3.Kg8? Rb4 4.Bc5 Rc4 5.Bb6 Rb4 6.Ba7 Rc4 draw.
iii) Rb4 7.Sa3 and Ra4 8.Bc5, or Rb7 8.Bd4. If Rc4 7.c3 Kg2 8.Bd4 and 9.Sd6.

No. 9087 J.H.Ulrichsen (Norway)
1st Comm.

1.Kd3, with: Bxb3 2.Ke4 Ba4 3.Kd5 $\mathrm{Bb} 3+4 . \mathrm{Ke} 4 \mathrm{Bc} 2+5 . \mathrm{Kd} 5 \mathrm{Bd} 1 / \mathrm{i} 6 . \mathrm{Ke} 4$ Ba4 7.Kd5 draws, or
$\mathrm{Bb} 1+$ 2.Ke3 Be7 3.Kd4 Bh4 4.Ke3 $\mathrm{Bg} 5+5 . \mathrm{Kd4}$, positional draw.
i) Bd3 6.a7 Bf1 7.a8Q Bg2+ 8.Kf6 Bxa8 9.Kxf6 draw.

No. 9088: 1.Sf7/i h3 2.Sg5 h2 3.Se4+ Kd3 4.Sg3 Sc5 5.Kf5/ii Se4 6.Sh1/iii Sf2/iv 7.Sg3/v Se4 8.Sh1 Sf2 9.Sg3 draw.
i) $1 . \mathrm{Sg} 6$ ? $\mathrm{h} 32 . \mathrm{Sf} 4 \mathrm{~h} 23 . \mathrm{Se} 2+\mathrm{Kd} 24 . \mathrm{Sg} 3$ Ke1 wins.

No. 9088 S.Shaigorovsky (Bulgaria) 2nd Comm.

ii) 5.Ke5? Se4 6.Sh1 Ke3 wins. iii) 6.Sxe4? Ke3 7.Sg3 Kf3 8.Sh1 Kg2 wins.
iv) $\mathrm{Ke} 37 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \mathrm{Sf} 2+8 . \mathrm{Kg} 3$ draw. v) 7.Sxf2=? Ke2 8.Sh1 Kf3 wins.

No. 9089
Juri Randviir (Estonia) 3rd Comm.

1.Qc1 b6+/i 2.Ka6 Qc3 3.Bd2 Qc2 4.a5 $\mathrm{Qc} 8+5 . \mathrm{Qxc} 8+\mathrm{Kxc} 8$ 6.Bg5 Rb8/ii 7.Bd8 Kxd8/iii 8.Kxa7 Kc8 9.a6 wins. i) $\mathrm{Qd} 8+2 . \mathrm{Qc} 7+\mathrm{Qxc} 7+3 . \mathrm{dc}+\mathrm{Kc} 84 . \mathrm{Bd} 6$ wins.
ii) ba 7.Be3. Or Kb8 7.Bd8.
iii) Rb 7 8.ab. Or ba 8.Bxa5 $\mathrm{Rb} 79 . \mathrm{Bc} 7$

No. 9090 G.Kasparyan (Armenia) 4th Comm.

1.Ra5+ Kh6/i 2.Rh1+/ii Kg7 3.Rg1+/iii Kh8/iv 4.Rxg8+ Rxg8 5.Be5+, and now: hRg7 6.Ra2/v c2+ 7.Rxc2 Kh7 8.Be4+ Kh6 9.Rh2 + Kg5 10.Rg2+ Kh6 11.Bf4+ Kh5 12.Bf3+ Kh4 13.Rh2 mate, or gRg7 6.Rxa7/vi Kg8 7.Bd5+ Kf8 8.Bd6+ Ke8 9.Bc6+ Kd8 10.Ra8 mate. i) $\mathrm{Kg} 42 . \mathrm{Rg} 1+\mathrm{Kh} 43 . \mathrm{Ra} 4+\mathrm{Kg} 54 . \mathrm{Rg} 1+$ Kf5 5.Rf4+ wins. Or Kf6 2.Rf1+Kg7 3.Rg5+ Kh6 4.Rxg8 Rxg8 5.Rh1+Kg7 $6 . \mathrm{Be} 5+$ wins.

No. 9091
D.Gurgenidze (Georgia) and N.Kralin (Moscow)
5th Comm.

3.Rg5+ Kh6 4.Rxg8 Rxg8 5.Rh1+Kg7 $6 . \mathrm{Be} 5+$ wins.
ii) $2 . \mathrm{Bf} 4+$ ? Kg 7 3.Rg1+ Kh 8 4.Be5+ Rg 7 5.Rh1+ Qh7+ draw.
iii) $3 . \mathrm{Rg} 5+$ ? Kf6 4.Rxg8 Rxh1+ draw.
iv) Kf6 4.Rf1+Kg6 5.Be4+ Kh6 6.Rf6+

Kg7 7.Rg6+ Kf7 8.Rxg8.
v) $6 . \mathrm{Bxc} 3$ ? Rb8+ 7.K- Kg8 draw.
vi) 6.Rb5? Rh4 7.Rb7 Rg4 draw.

No. 9091: 1.Sf7 Sf2+ 2.Kxh2 Sg4+ 3.Kh3 Sxh6 4.Rb5+ e5/i 5.Sxe5 c1Q 6.Sd3+ Qg5 7.Sf4 mate.
i) $\mathrm{Kg} 65 . \mathrm{Se} 5+$ and $6 . \mathrm{Sd} 3$ wins.
ii) 5.Rxe5? $\mathrm{Kg} 66 . \mathrm{Sh} 8+\mathrm{Kg} 7$ draw.

## Triangular Match: Urals/Siberia/Far East 1991-92

1st set theme - successive stalemates: in the course of play Bl just avoids giving stalemate but a second stalemate arises, with $w K$ on a different square.
2nd set theme - successive mates: in the course of play Bl just avoids a pure mate, but a second pure mate arises, with bK on a different square.
Judge: An.G.Kuznetsov
No. 9092
V.S.Kovalenko (Far East) 1st theme, 1st Place


No. 9092: 1.Kb7 Re7+ 2.Kxa6 Rxh7 3.b5 Kc5/i 4.b6 Kc6 5.b7 Rxb7 stalemate, and Rh8 6.Ka7 Kc7 7.a6 Rg8 8.b8Q+ Rxb8 stalemate
i) Rh1 4.b6 Rb1 5.b7 Rb5 6.Ka7 Rxa5+ 7.Kb6 Rb5+ 8.Ka7 draw.

No. $9093 \quad$ V.Kirillov (Urals) 1st theme, 2nd Place

1.Re5+ Kg4 2.Rxe3 Bb6 3.c5 Bxc5 4.d4 Bxd4 5.Kh1 g2+ (avoiding Bxe3) 6.Kh2 Bxe3 stalemate.

No. 9094
V.Vinichenko (Siberia) 1st theme, 3rd Place

1.Qh8+ Kxh8 2.Rxe3 f4 3.Kg6 fe $4 . \mathrm{b7}$ $\mathrm{Be} 8+5 . \mathrm{Kf5} \mathrm{e} 2$ 6.b8Q, and e1Q 7.Qxe8+

Qxe $\overline{\text { en }}$ stalemate, or g6+ 7.Kf6 e1Q 8.Qxe8+ Qxe8 stalemate.

No. 9095 V.Kalashnikov (Urals) 2nd Theme, 1st Place

1.Kf6 Re6+ 2.Kxe6 Kxg7 3.h6+, with: Kxg6 4.Be4+ Kxh6 5.Kf6 Kh5 6.Kf5 Kh4 7.Kf4 d2 8.Bf3 h5 9.Be2 b2 10.Bf1 and $11 . \mathrm{g} 3$ mate, or
Kxh6 4.Se7 b2/i 5.Kf6 (for Sf5+) Kh5 6.Bf3 $+\mathrm{Kh} 47 . \mathrm{Sf} 5$ mate.
i) $\mathrm{Kg} 55 . \mathrm{Sd} 5 \mathrm{~b} 26 . \mathrm{Sc} 3$, or d2 5.Bf3 b2 6.Kf6 and 7.S mates.

No. 9096 V.Vinichenko (Siberia) 2nd Theme, 2nd Place


No. 9096: 1.Re5+ Kd3/i 2.Rd6+ Rd4 3.Bb5+/ii Sxb5/iii 4.Sf4+ Kc3 5.Rc5+ Bc4 6.Rxc4+, and Kxc4 7.Rc6 mate, or Rxc4 7.Rd3+ Rxd3 8.Sc2 mate.
i) Kf1 2.Kxd2 Rg2+ 3.Kd1 b2 4.Re1+ Kf2 5.Rf6 mate.
ii) 3.Rxd4+? Kxd4 4.Kxd2 Kxe5.
iii) Kc3 4.Re3+, or Bc4 4.Sf4+.

No. 9097 V.Kirillov, V.Kondratev, B.Olympiev and A.Selivanov (Urals) 2nd Theme, 3rd Place

1.Sf4+ Kh6 2.S4xh3 gh/i 3.Bd2+ Kh5 4.Sxe4 g1Q 5.Sg3+ Qxg3 6.hg b2 (h2;Bg5) 7.g4+ Kh4 8:Be1 mate, with other mates en route.
i) g1Q 3.Sxg1 b2 4.Sxg4+ Kh5 5.Se2 and 6.Sf4 mate.

## Chelyabinsk Festival, May 1992

Mixed tourney (problems \& studies) in Uralskie Skazy: 1) bring from home (to festival); 2) Blitz (during festival); 3) Superblitz (4 hours only)

No. 9098 S.Rumyantsev (Omsk) 2nd Place 'Homework'

1.Bc6+ Kh2 2.Bb5 d3 3.Se3 Bd1+
4.Kh4/i Be2 5.Sxh7 f1Q 6.Sxf1 Bxf1
7.Sf6/ii d2/iii 8.Sg4 Kh1 9.Bxf1 d1Q 10.Bg2+Kxg2 11.Se3+Bxe3 stalemate. i) $4 . \mathrm{Kg} 5$ ? $\mathrm{Be} 25 . S x h 7$ f1Q 6.Sxf1 Bxf1 7.Sf6 d2 8.Ba4 Be2 wins.
ii) $7 . \mathrm{Sg} 5 ? \mathrm{Bf} 2+8 . \mathrm{Kg} 4 \mathrm{~d} 29 . \mathrm{Sf} 3+\mathrm{Kh} 1$ 10.Ba4 Be 2 wins.
iii) Bf2 8. $\mathrm{Kg} 5 \mathrm{~d} 29 . \mathrm{Ba} 4 \mathrm{Kg} 2$ 10.Kf4 Be2 11.Sg4 draw.

No. 9099 S.Rumyantsev (Omsk) $=1 / 2$ Places, Thematic Blitz


The set theme was 'check is answered by mate'. Judge: An.G.Kuznetsov.

No. 9099: 1.Sf4+Kh1 2.Ra1+Bg 1 3.Se3 $\mathrm{g} 24 . \mathrm{Sd} 1 \mathrm{Rc} 2+/ \mathrm{i} 5 . \mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{R}+6 . \mathrm{KxR} \mathrm{B}+$ 7. KxB g $1 \mathrm{Q}+8 . \mathrm{Sf} 2$ mate.
i) $\mathrm{Rb} 45 . \mathrm{Kxb} 4 \mathrm{Bc} 5+6 . \mathrm{Kxc} 5 \mathrm{~g} 1 \mathrm{Q}+7 . \mathrm{Sf} 2$ mate.

No. 9100 R.Khatyamov (Sredneuralsk) $=6 / 7$ Places, Thematic Blitz ty


Black to play: White wins 6/5
1...Qd5+ 2.Kg6 Bxd3+ 3.Kh6 Ra6+ 4.Qf6+/i Rxf6+ 5.Bxf6+ Qg5+ 6.Bxg5 mate, $W$ shows the theme.
i) 4.Bf6+? Qg 5 mate, Bl shows the theme.

No. 9101 S.Rumyantsev 1st Place, Superblitz mixed ty


No. 9101: Set theme: "e2-e4 mate". Judge: An.G.Kuznetsov. 1.f6 Sh6 2.Kc5 Bh4 3.Kd6 Sf5+ 4.Ke6 Sd4+ 5.Kd7 Bxf6 6.Bd3+ Ke5 7.Bd6+ Kd5 $8 . e 4$ mate.

## Baltic States 1991-93

The initiative for a composing event for countries with borders on the Baltic came from St Petersburg. Invitations were sent to Finland, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Norway and Poland. The last three mentioned did not respond. St Petersburg participated for Russia.
Judge: V.Nestorescu (Romania), for both studies' sections
There were two studies sections, one thematic, the other 'free theme'. The set theme: in a study to win or draw a rook (either wR or $b R$ ) without itself moving is open to capture by the opposing king for at least two successive moves.
Each country was invited to enter two compositions in each section, but only one (the better) would count. Points were awarded from 7 (the number of competing countries) down to 1 - or as far as appropriate!

No. 9102: 1.Kf7 Sf6 2.Rf5 Sg4/i 3.Kg7 Rg8+ (Rxf8;Rxf8) 4.Kxh7/ii Ka3/iii 5.b4 Ka4 b5 6.Ka5 7.b6+ Kxb6 8.Sd7+ Kc7 9.Se5 Kd6 10.Sf7+ Ke6 11.Rf4 Re8 12.Sg5+Kd5 13. Rxg 4 Re 2 14.Sh3 wins. i) Se 4 3.Kg7 Rxf8 4.Rxf8 Sxf2 5.Rxf3 (or b4 ??) wins.
ii) 4.Kxg8? Sh6+ 5.Kxh7 Sxf5 6.b4 Sd6 draw.
iii) Kb1 5.b4 wins. Or Kxb3 5.Rxf3. Or Kxb4 6.Rxf4+ and 7.Kxg8.
J.Pavilainen and P.Perkonoja (Finland)

1st Place, TT section


No. $9103 \quad$ P.Rewitz (Denmark) 2nd Place, TT section

1.Ra7+Kb6 2.g7Bxg73.c7d\|Q4.c8S+

Kc6 5.Se7+ Kd6 6.Sf5+ Ke6 7.Sxg7+
Kf6 8.Sh5+ Kg6 9.Rg7+ Kh6 10.f5 Qd6/i 11.Rg6+ Qxg6 12.fg e2 13.g5 draw.
i) Qd 8 11.Rg6+Kh7 12.Re6 draw.

No. 9104 Yu.Roslov (St Petersburg) 3rd Place, TT section

1.Rb6+ Ka5 2.Sc4+ Rxc4 3.Rb5+ Ka6 4.Kxc4 c2 5.b8S+ Ka7 6.Sc6 Ka6 7.Sb4+ Ka7 8.Kxd3 wins.

No. 9105 Rainer Staudte (Germany) 4th Place, TT section

1.Re7+ Kf8 2.Rf7+ Kg8 3.Kh5 Sxd6/i 4.cd Qg 7 (Qh7;Rf8+) 5.Rxg7+ Kf8 (Kh8;Rh7+) 6.Kg6 draw.
i) Kxf7 stalemate. Or Qh7 4Rf8+ Kg7 5.Rf7+ Kh8 6.Rxh7+ Kg8 7.Rg7+ Kf8 8.Kg6 draw.

No. 9106: 1.Rd8/i Kg8 2.Rxe8+ Kf7 3.Re7+ Kxf6 4.Sd5+ Kf5 5.Kh5 with: A.Sochniev (St Petersburg) 1st Place, Free Theme

bSd2 6.Sc6 c1Q 7.e4+ Sxe4 8.Re5+ Sxe5 9.Sd4 mate, or
Sc3 6.Sxc3 ba 7.e4+ Kf6(Kf4) 8.Sd5 mate, or
Se5 6.Sc6 Sxc6 7.e4 mate, or
Sg5 6.Sc6 Se6 7.Sd4+ Ke4 8.Sb4 clQ 9.Rxe6 mate.
i) $1 . \mathrm{Sxc} 2$ ? g 2 2.Rd8 Kg8 3.Rxe8+ Kf7 4.Re7+ Kxf6 5.Rg7 g1Q draw.

No. 9107 J.Rewitz (Denmark) 2nd Place, Free Theme


No. 9107: 1.a7 Ra8 2.Rxh7+ Kg2 3.Rg7+Kf2 4.Rg8 Sd4 5.Rxa8 Sxb5 6. Kg6/i Kg3 (Ke3;Re8) 7.Kf5 Kf3 8.Ke5 Ke3 9.Kd5 Sc7+ 10.Kc6 Sxa8 $11 . \mathrm{Kb7}+$ wins.
ii) $6 . \mathrm{Kxe} 7$ ? Ke3 7.Kd7 Kd4 8.Kc6 Kc4 9.Kb6 Kb4 10.Rb8 Sxa7 11.Kxa7+ Kc3 draw.

No. 9108 Anders Gillberg (Sweden) 3rd Place, Free Theme

1.Sg5+Kf4 2.Sh3+ Kf5 3.Rg1 Sf1 4.Rg5+ Kf6 5.Rxe5 Kxe5 6.Sg1 elS 7.Sf3+ Sxf3 8.Kb3 draw.

No. 9109
Raimondas Senkus (Lithuania)
4th Place, Free Theme


No. $9109: 1 . \mathrm{Bd} 5 / \mathrm{i} 22$ 2.Ral/ii Rg1 3.Kc2 Rxal 4.Kb2 Rxbl + 5.Kxa2 Rb4 6.Bf3+ wins.
i) 1.Bf1? a2 2.Ra1 Kb3 3.Rc1 Kb2 draw. ii) 2.Bxa2? $\mathrm{Rg} 1+4 . \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Rg} 2+$ and 5...Rxa2. Or 2.Rc1? Kb3 3.Kd2 Kb2 4.Rc2+Kb3 5.Rc1 Kb2 draw.
H.v.d.Heijden: Senkus is a known plagiarist (more than 10 cases, i.e. almost all of 'his' published studies, without any doubt). The study above was composed by A.Gurvitch (1958), see e.g. FIDE-Album \#549. As always the position after a move or two is mirrored.
elh6 $0411.03 \mathrm{glb} 4 \mathrm{~b} 2 \mathrm{e} 7 . \mathrm{g} 6 \mathrm{~g} 5 \mathrm{~h} 3$. 1.Sg8+Kh5 2.Sf6+Kh4 3.Be5.

No. 9110
P.Massinen (Finland) 5th Place, Free Theme

1.Sc7+Kb8 2.Sxe8+ Bc7/i 3.Bxc7+Kc8 4.Sd6+Kxc7 5.e8S+Kd8/ii $6 . \mathrm{c}^{7} 7+\mathrm{Ke} 7$ 7.Re3+ Kf8/iii 8.Rf3+Kg8 9.Sf6+Kf8 $10 . \mathrm{Sg} 4+\mathrm{Ke} 7$ 11.c8S +Kd 8 12.Rf8 +Kc 7 13.Sb5+ Kb7 14.S8d6+ Kb6 15.Rb8+ Ka5 16.Sc4+ Ka4 17.Sc3+ Qxc3 18.bc elQ 19.Rb4 mate.
i) Kc8 3.Sd6+ Kc7 4.Sb5+ Kc8 5.e8Q+ Bd8 6.Sa7 mate.
ii) Kb6 6.Rb3+Ka5 7.Rb5+Ka4 8.b3+ Ka3 9.Sc4 mate.
iii) Be6 8.Rxe6+ Kf8 9.Rf6+ Kg8 10.Rg6+.

No. $9111 \quad$ M.Barth (Germany)
6th Place, Free Theme

1.Kc6 alQ 2.Bb3+Kc1 3.Sd3+ Kbl
4.Kb7
a line given runs: "4...Qc3 5.Bxc3 dc 6.Se 1,Sb4."

No. 9112: 1.Qb5 (Qa6? Rf7;) Bb6/i 2.Qa6+/ii Ba7 3.Qc8+ Bb8 4.Qc6+ Ka7 5.Qc5+ wins.

No. 9112
A.Dreijers (Latvia)

7th Place, Free Theme

i) $\mathrm{Rd} 22 . \mathrm{Qe} 8+\mathrm{Kb} 73 . \mathrm{Qe} 7+\mathrm{Ka} 84 . \mathrm{Qe} 4+$ Kb8 5.Qf4+ wins.
ii) $2 . \mathrm{Qxb} 6$ ? $\mathrm{Rh} 2+3 . \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{Rh} 1+4 . \mathrm{Kf} 2$ Rh2+ 5.Ke3 Rh3+ 6.Kd4 Rh4+ 7.Kc5 Rh5 + 8.Kb4 Rh4+ 9.Ka5 Ra4+ 10.Kb5 Rb4+ draw.

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The annual subscription of EG is NLG 35 (Dutch guilders), free of bank charges, or alternatively NLG 50.
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