Comay and Costeff enjoying a boat tour in Amsterdam.

Thanks to Uri Avner (Israel) for supplying this photo
Editorial Board

John Roycroft,
17 New Way Road,
London,
England NW9 6PL
e-mail: roycroft@btinternet.com

Ed van de Gevel,
Binnen de Veste 36,
3811 PH Amersfoort,
The Netherlands
e-mail: evg@qad.com

Harold van der Heijden,
Michel de Klerkstraat 28,
7425 DG Deventer,
The Netherlands
e-mail: harold van der heijden@wxs.nl

Spotlight-column:
Juergen Fleck,
Neuer Weg 110,
D-47803 Krefeld,
Germany
e-mail: juergenfleck@t-online.de

Originals-column:
Noam D. Elkies
Dept of Mathematics,
SCIENCE CENTER
One Oxford Street,
Harvard University
CAMBRIDGE
Mass 02138
U.S.A.
e-mail: elkies@math.harvard.edu

Treasurer:
Harm Benak,
Kamperfoeliezoom 50,
2353 RS Leiderdorp,
The Netherlands
e-mail: benak@tip.nl

EG Subscription

EG is produced by the Dutch-Flemish Association for Endgame Study ('Alexander Rueb Vereniging voor schaakEindspelStudie') ARVES. Subscription to EG is not tied to membership of ARVES.

The annual subscription of EG (Jan. 1 - Dec. 31) is € 22,- (or $20,- or £14,-) for 4 issues. Payments should preferably be in EURO's and can be made by bank note's, Eurogiro, Worldgiro, bankcheques and postal money orders.

To compensate for bank charges payments via Eurogiro should be €27,- (or $24,- or £17,-) and all other should be €32,- (or $28,- or £20,-). Subscribers with American Express cards can also pay €22,- with their card. They have to send their number, expiration date plus signature by post to the Treasurer. The accountnumber of ARVES (not EG!) is 54095.

Subscribers who want to pay via their bank should take notice of the following information;

The name of the bank is: Postbank.
The SWIFT-code of the bank is: PSTBNL21
The accountnumber of ARVES is: 54095
The address of the bank is:
Bijlmerdreef 109
1009 CD Amsterdam

All payments can be addressed to the treasurer (see Editorial Board) except those by Eurogiro which should be directed to: Postbank, accountnumber 54095, in the name of ARVES, Leiderdorp, The Netherlands.

It is of course possible with any kind of payment to save bank charges by paying for more years or for more persons together, like some subscribers already do.
EG it right first time!

The crescendo: papyrus scroll, pulpit, town crier's bell, printed page, cinema screen, mega- and micro-phones, universal radio receiver, TV screen, and now the pandemic medium of the modem has simplified the output of eye-input and ear-input -- each era's favoured one-to-many propaganda tool -- and maximised its impact. Today's finger-tip technologies allow anyone to be the 'one' of the one-to-many. Half the world seems in a frenzy of cut-and-paste. Fluent keystrokes assemble data indiscriminately. 'Automate -- disseminate' is the order of the day, and if there is an echo of the Daleks' 'Exterminate!' in this, that may not be so inappropriate.

In our arena the Porterfield Rynd episode -- a scandal to some -- is an example. On another site we find "[1705-1755]" stated as the life-span of P.Stamma, with no evidence in support, anywhere. And those who borrow may need reminding that laundering does not sanctify.

Our principal point is this: the reputations of conscientious researchers suffer when good sources are mingled -- by 'borrowers' -- with bad. When a falsehood or false claim is demonstrated in a 'borrowed' assembly of statements, a neighbour good source, whether identified or not, is contaminated by the association.

No one is immune from error. But, we firmly maintain, standards of good scholarship ought to apply to our hobby. EG's editors -- and this applies to EG's future editors too -- have a duty to their readers to research thoroughly before going into print, even if it means leap-frogging an issue or two. Get it right first time! applies as much to EG as it does to the composers who so richly contribute to its contents.

There is a place for conjecture that never masquerades as fact. Take Chapais, the 18th century French trader whose manuscript picked up by von der Lasa investigated the 0002.01 and other endgames. Who was Chapais -- we have no first name -- and what happened to him? Veteran researchers, especially the Frenchman Jean Mennerat and the Dutchman Henk Mesman, have tried to find out more facts than the meagre ones Chapais himself vouchsafed. Mesman traced the original manuscript to Kornik in Poland (a von der Lasa conference will be held there in ix2002) and Mennerat has produced selected facsimile reproductions. But no trace of Chapais has yet come to light.

This leaves us free to conjecture -- which we now do. Dr Mennerat has confirmed that the following conjecture had not occurred to him. We surmise that Chapais emigrated to French-speaking Canada to join an established Chapais community, perhaps when the upheavals of the French Revolution made life difficult for the well-to-do. In support we adduce: the township of Chapais in the Province of Quebec; records of early 18th century immigrants of the same name; genealogical trees of descendants, some of whom are on record as being traders; and a Chapais prominent in 19th century Canadian politics. Lastly, if relevant handwritten documents should be unearthed we have, thanks to Mennerat and Mesman and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kornik, dozens of pages of hologram material for ready comparison.
This time Spotlight's contributors were Ilham Aliyev (Azerbaijan), Richard Ballam (Australia), Mario Campioli (Italy), Mario Garcia (Argentina), Alberto Rosa Rodriguez (Argentina), Michael Roxlau (Germany) and Valery Vlasenko (Ukraine).


144.13064, B. Sidorov. MR prefers the following more economic setting: remove the pawns e4, f3, g5 and shift Bh6 to e1. Solution 1.Rd8+ Kxd8 2.Bh4+ Kc8 3.Be6+ Kb8 4.Bg3+ Ka8 5.Bd5 Bc4 6.Bg2 (the waste-of-time duals here occur also in the original version) Bf1 7.Bh1 and mate in a few moves.

144.13065, N. Argunov. Unsound. Black has a massive improvement in 1.... b5 2.Ra2 (2.Ra1? Bb7) b4+ 3.Kd3 (it is difficult for the king to find a good square. 3.Kd2 relieves the attack on h2 and allows 3.... Bb7) Rd6+ 4.Kc4 Rh6 5.Kh1 (5.Ka1 Bb7) Rh5 with the double threat Be6+ and Ba6+(mate!). Now 6.Kd3 Ba6+ is awkward, so White should play 6.a6 Be6+ 7.Kb5 c4+ which eventually fizzles out to a draw.

144.13071, V. Kirillov, A. Manyakhin, E. Fomichev. There are some duals: 7.Qg6 Qf6 8.Qf5 Qxf5 stalemate; or simply 5.Rg7 Ke6 6.Kg8.

144.13081, M. Roxlau. The composer himself reports the dual 1.Sg6 e2 2.Se5 and submits the following superior version: h3g1 0143.12 b8b4d6a1.f7a6e3 4/5+, 1.Rd8 Be7 2.Re8 Bxb4 3.Rb8 etc.

144.13085, J. Fleck. Unsound: 1.... Rf8+ 2.Stf2+ Kh2 3.Qxg8 Rxg8 4.Sg4+ Kg3 5.Sc4 Rf8+ 6.Kg1 Be7 and Black wins. The composer is becoming a regular guest at this column.


144.13098, H. Aloni. A dual: 1.R3xd2+ exd2 2.Rxd2+ Ka1 3.Rxe6+ Qg1 4.Sd2. Now in view of the threat Sb3 mate Black must take on a2 sooner or later and step in a discovered check. Surprisingly he cannot transfer his queen to a safe place: 4.... Bg3+ (4.... Qg3+ 5.Kxh5) 5.Kxh5 Qh2+ 6.Kg6 and wins. This looks like raw material for a
new study!


144.13105, A.Visokosov. This is dubious. MG and ARR claim a cook by the innocent 1.a4 (their main line is 1.... Bd2 2.Kc8 Bg4 3.Bd6 Kf7 4.Sc7). The a-pawn is surprisingly dangerous, and it is difficult to stop its further advance and at the same time keep the d-pawn.

144.13111, A.Visokosov. Though I suspect that this is sound one would like to see a note where the winning procedure after 3.... Bc4+ 4.Kf8 a2 or 4.... Bd5 is pointed out.

144.13113, A.Roslyakov, A.Serebryakov. The following line is worth noting: 5.... h3 6.Re7+ Kf8 7.Kf6 h2 (only ... g2 is given) 8.Rh7 Kg8 9.Rh5 with a draw after 9.... a4 10.Rg5+ Kf8 11.Rh5 or 9.... g2 10.Rg5+ Kf8 11.Rxa5.


144.13127, P.Rossi. A simple dual is 4.Bf3+. Furthermore White can easily reach the winning GBR class 0143 with different-coloured bishops by 2.Rd1.

144.13128, B.Sidorov. The solution is not easy to verify analytically. Our readers have claimed an alternative win by 5.Qc5 Kh2 6.Qxf5 as well as a draw in the final position by either 12.... Qc1 13.Qd4 Qh1 or 12.... Qh5 13.Qf1 Qb5+ 14.Kf2 Qb3 15.Kg2 Qf7.

144.13129, V.Kalyagin. A much simpler draw is 3.Rd8 Ke3 4.Rf8 or 3.... Ke3 4.Kf4 Bg7/c5 5.Rd7 followed by Rf7. In both lines the black f-pawn quickly drops off.

144.13130, E.Kudelich. The flashy 6.Rxb2+ is not necessary, as Black can make no progress after the simply 6.Rf1, e.g. 6.... Bc1 7.Rf7 Bd2 8.Kf1 Kc2 9.Kg1.

144.13139, N.Ryabinin. Perhaps it should be mentioned that 8.... Rc8 fails to 9.e7+ Kg7 10.Bb7 Re8 11.Bc6 and wins.


This formal international tourney was organized by THE CHESS FEDERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA and EG.

JUDGE: David Gurgenidze (Georgia)

closing date: 31xii2001
received: 52 by the underlisted 20 composers from 6 countries.

1. Armenia: Amiryan.
4. Italy: Campioli.
5. The Netherlands: van der Heijden.

This award, first published in EGJ45, is definitive.
Prizes will be sent from Georgia to the winners in July 2002.
No 13149 V. Neidze 3rd prize Gia Nadareishvili-80MT

- dx6 9. Sc4 mate or
- Rx6 9. Sc5 mate or
- Kxc6 9. Ra6 mate.


"[The eye-opening finale begs for tidier introductory play.""]

No 13150 M. Roxlau 4th prize Gia Nadareishvili-80MT


"[Dynamic play. White dismantles the battery only to reassemble it.""]

No 13151 V. Neidze 5th prize Gia Nadareishvili-80MT

1. ... Re1 2. Re8+ Qxe8 3. Rxe8+ Kh8 4. Rf8+ Kg8 5. Rf8+ Kh8 stalemate.

1. ... Rf8+ 2. Kh7 Qxf8 3. Rxf8+ Kh7 stalemate.

"[Dynamic play. White is short of a good continuation.""]

No 13152 H. van der Heijden 1st honourable mention Gia Nadareishvili-80MT


"[Dynamic play. White is short of a good continuation.""]

9.c6 Ke4 10.Kc4 Ke5
11.Kc5 Bd1 12.d6 Ke6
13.d7 Ke7 14.Kb6 Kd8
15.c7+ Kxd7 16.Kb7 Bf3+
17.Kb8 wins.
i) Kxd2 2.Rxd3+ Ke2
3.Re3.
ii) 3.Kd4? Kxd2. 3.Kc3?
Kb1.
iii) Thematic try: 6.d4? Be4
Kf4 10.c7 Bf5 draws.

No 13153 I.Akobia
2nd honours mention Gia
Nadareishvili-80MT

No 13154 Marco Campioli
(Sassuolo, Italy). 1.h7/i
Ra8 2.Kf7/ii b2 3.Re1 g2
4.Rg1/iii Rb8 5.Rb1 (Kg7?
b1Q; ) Ra8 6.Rgl (Kg7?
Ra1; ) Kd5/iv 7.Kg7 (Rb1?
Kd4; ) Ke4 8.h8Q Rxe8
9.Kxe8 Ke3 10.Rb1
(Rd1/Re1+? Kf2; ) Kd3
11.Rg1 draw.
i) 1.Kf7(Kf6)? b2 2.h7
Rf5+ 3.Kg7 g2 4.Re1 Rf1
wins. 1.Re8? b2 2.h7 Re3+
3.Kf7 Rxe8 4.Kxe8 b1Q
5.h8Q Qb8+ wins.
ii) 2.Ra7? Rh8 wins. Or
2.Kf5? b2 3.Re1 Rf8+
4.Kg4 Rh8 5.Kg3 Rxe7
6.Rb1 Rb7 7.Kf4 Kd5
8.Kc3 Kc4 wins. Or 2.Kf6?
b2 3.Re1 g2, and 4.Kg7
Ra1, or 4.Rb1 Rf8+, or

4.Rg1 Rb8 5.Rb1 Rf8+
wins.
iii) 4.Rb1? Ra7+
5.Kg6(Kg8) Ra1 wins. Or
4.Kg7? Ra1 wins. As in
several supporting lines it's
the promotion on gl with
check, supported by a
'reweks' bRa1, that wins
for Black when wK
occupies the g-file. (A
'reweks' is a defensive
'skewer'.)
iv) Ra1? 7.h8Q Rf1+
8.Ke6, when White wins.
R.Reti (1929)
h8c5 0100.03 d8.b5f4g4
2/4=
1.Rg8 (Rf8? f3; ) g3 2.Rg4
b4 3.Rxf4 b3 4.Rf1 g2
5.Rg1 (duals) b2 6.Kg7
Kd4 7.Kf6 Ke3 8.Rb1 Kd3
9.Rg1 draw.

No 13155 G.W.Hoarming
commendation Gia
Nadareishvili-80MT

f4e8 0056.21 5/5 BTM, Draw
No 13153 Iuri Akobia
(Georgia). 1...Se6+ 2.Kf5/i
Sbxd8 3.h7 Bh2+ 4.Kf6
Bxb7/ii 5.Bxb5+ Kf8
10.Bb3 Bg8 11.Bc4 Ke8
12.Bb5+ Kf8 13.Bc4,
position draw.
i) 2.Ke7? Sbxd8 3.h7 Sf7
4.Bxb5+ Kf8 5.Be2 Bb3
wins.
ii) Si7 5.Bxb5+ Kf8
iii) Thematic try: 7.Bh7?
Bf7 8.Bg6 Bxg6 9.Kxg6
Sf4+ 10.Kf5 Sd6, and
Black has a Troitzky win.
Kd7 wins.

No 13154 M.Campioli
commendation Gia
Nadareishvili-80MT

No 13155 G.W.Hoarming
commendation Gia
Nadareishvili-80MT

h1e7 1310.13 4/5 BTM Draw
No 13155 G.W.Hoarming
(Germany). 1...Kf8 2.Bb6
Rxe6 3.Qc2 Re3 4.Qxe3
f1Q+ 5.Qg1 draw. If Qf2
6.Qc1(Qu1/Qb1/Qd1).
No 13156
I.Akobia
special prize Gia Nadareishvili-80MT

No 13157
V.Kalandadze,
R.Martsvalashvili
prize Gia Nadareishvili-
80MT

No 13159
R.Takidze
prize Gia Nadareishvili-
80MT

No 13156 Iuri Akobia
(Georgia). 1.Rc8+ Kd3
2.Rxb8 Rh1+ 3.Kd2 Rxa1
4.Rg8/i Rd1+ 5.Ke2 Re1+
6.Kf2 Rfl+ 7.Kxf1/a1Q+
8.Kg2 Qb2+ 9.Kh3 Qc3+
10.Rg3 wins.
i) Thematic try: 4.Re8?
Rd1+ 5.Kxd1 a1Q+ 6.Ke2
Qb2+ 7.Kf3 Qf6+
(Qc3+;Re3) 8.Ke2 Qb2+
9.Kf3 Qf6+ draw.
ii) 7.Kg2 Rg1+ 8.Kxg1
a1Q+ 9.Kg2 is a minor
dual.
"[Nice piece of theatre by
four rooks, and an
interesting thematic try."

special section for
expression of ideas
favoured by the late GM
Gia Nadareishvili

c1c3 0800.12 4/5 Win

No 13157 Velimir
Kalandadze, Ruzvelt
Martsvalashvili (Georgia).
1.h7+ Kh8 2.a7 Rc1+
3.Kd7 Rd1+ 4.Ke7 Re1+
5.Kf7 Rfl+ 6.Sxf1 Rxfl
7.Ke7 Re1+ 8.Kd7 Rd1+
9.Kc7 Rc1+ 10.Kb7 Rce8
11.Kxc8 h2 12.a8Q h1Q

No 13158 D.Makhatadze
prize Gia Nadareishvili-
80MT

No 13159 Revaz Takidze
(Georgia). 1.f5 Kd7 2.f6
7.Kf5 Sc7 8.f7 Ke7 9.d6+
wins
i) Sc7 3.f7 Ke7 4.d6+ wins.
ii) 4.Kc2 is a minor dual.
"[The composer is well
known as the conductor of
a symphony orchestra in
Georgia. This study is his
first honoured effort."

a4c7 0003.31 4/3 Win

No 13158 Dzhemal
Makatadze (Georgia).

No 13158 Dzhemal
Makatadze (Georgia).
i) According to G. Nadareishvili (1975):
c3a1 3000.11 d6.h7f2 2/3=

No 13161 V. Kartvelishvili prize Gia Nadareishvili-80MT

iii) According to G. Nadareishvili malyutka

No 13160 Peter Schmidt (Germany).

f3h1 0100.14 3/5 Draw

No 13160 Velimir Kartvelishvili (Georgia). 1.Rg6+ Kh2 2.h6 Kh3 3.h5 Kh4 4.h7 Rh8 5.h6 gxh6 6.Rg7 wins.

No 13161 Viktork Sizonenko (Ukraine)

d3d5 1303.00 2/3 Win

No 13162 O. Pervakov 1st prize 64-2000

i) 6.Kc4 Rg6 7.Kb5 is a minor dual.

64 - 2000
judge: K. Sumbatian judge’s report: “It’s no big deal to have just a dozen originals, one per monthly issue of 64. A paltry prize of 500-700 US dollars might have brought in the best Russian studies and reversed the sad trend of sending abroad. But the real question is this: does our main chess publication have any need of His Majesty the Study, the nirvana of the practitioners, the Everest phenomenon still unconquered by the computer and which is Russia’s forte as sumo wrestling is Japan’s? It’s not up to the judge to answer this question...”
No 13163 Oleg Pervakov
(Moscow). 1.Kg5?, with:
- b5 2.d4 b4 3.d5 Kb5
  4.d6?? Kc6 5.Kxf5 Kxd6
  (b3;Ke6) 6.Kc4, or
- Kb3 2.Kxf5 Kc3 3.Ke5
  Kxd3 4.Kd5 and draws.
  i) 1.Ke5?? b5 2.d4 b4 3.d5
   b3 4.d6 b2 5.d7 b1Q 6.d8Q
   Qe4+ 7.Kf6 Qh4+ wins.
  ii) 4.Kf6?? Ke5 5.Ke6 b3
   6.d6 b2 7.d7 b1Q 8.d8Q
   Qe4+ 9.Kf7 Qd5+.

"A malyutka like this isn’t
composed - it happens, and
only once in a lifetime. In
this instance the blessing
fell on the sainted head of a
good friend, who is to be
congratulated."

No 13164 A.Visokosov
2nd prize 64 - 2000

f5c2 0313.32 5/5 Draw

No 13164 Andrei
Visokosov (Moscow).
Let’s try a few things.
1.h8Q? Rg3 is a good, and
winning, reply. 1.Bb3++?
Kc1 (Kd2??) 2.h8Q Rg3,
and 3.Qh6+ e3, or 3.e3
Kd2 4.Qd8+ Kxe3, or

One more time: 1.Bg6?
Kd2 (Rg3?), and now
2.h8Q Rg3 3.Qh6
(Qd8+ Ke3)? e3, or 2.Bxe4
Rxe2 (Rg3?) 3.h8Q Rf2
mate. The solution: 1.Bd5
Rg3/i 2.Bxe4+ Kd2 3.Bg2
Rxe3 4.Be4 Rg3/ii 5.Bg2
Rb3 6.Bb7/iii Rb1++ 7.Kg2
Sf4+ 8.Kh2/iv Sg6 9.Be4
  i) Kd2 2.h8Q Rg3 3.Qh6+
e3 4.Bg2.
  ii) Rc1++ 5.Kg2 Sf4+ 6.Kf2,
and g6 is covered.
  iii) 6.Bd5? Rb8 7.Bg8
Rb1++ 8.Kg2 Sf4+ and
Sg6;.

"Subtle logic that sparkles,
embellished by neat
draughtsmanship with the
set-square." The correction
was in fact a major anti-
form reconstruction.

Permitting such seems to
be within the judge’s
discretion in Russia,
despite the patent risk of
subsequent demolition.
 ‘Confirmation time’ seems
to be a thing of the past
in Russia. AJR

No 13165 A.Popov
3rd prize 64 - 2000

f5g3 0000.32 4/3 Win

No 13166 Gherman
Umnov (Podolsk).

f6h8 3540.00 4/4 Draw

No 13166 Gherman
Umnov (Podolsk).
1.Rh5+? Bh7 2.Ra8+ Rg8

i) Thematic try: 1.Rh3+? Bh7 2.Ra8+Rg8 3.Rxg8+ Kxg8 4.Rg3+Kh8 5.Be5 Qe7 6.Rg5 (Bb2,Bf5;) Bd3 7.Rh5+ Kg8 8.Rg5+ Kh8 wins.

"A subtle positional draw with nicely adjusted retreating moves by wR and wB. The thematic try is no more than a formality, allowing the coarse inversion of the first two checks."

---

No 13167 V.Kozirev 2nd honourable men 64 - 2000

---

No 13168 S.Tkachenko 3rd honourable men 64 - 2000
derived zugzwangs and the 6.WCCT. Freshness of idea is lacking.” [The iv2000 diagram/solution have been amputated to the extent of two plies. AJR]

No 13170 A.Visokosov
2nd commendation 64 - 2000

No 13171 H.van der Heijden
3rd commendation 64 - 2000

b2h8 3813.22 6/7 Draw

No 13170 Andrei Visokosov (Moscow).
1.Rd8+ Sg8 2.Rxg8+ Kh7
3.Bg6+ Rxg6 4.fxg6+ Kg8
Kxg8 5.Rb8+ Qf8 6.a7 Rf4
7.a8Q Rb4+ 8.Ka1 Qxb8
9.Qa2+ Kh8 10.Qh2+ Kg8
11.Qa2+ Kh8 12.Qh2+

"Powerful as always from our young composer. But this time somewhat stilted (we prefer 6...Rf5 to 6...Rf4) and on the trivial side (the stalemates are old hat). So, not up to the usual standard. Speaking for myself I like to nit-pick with our ‘new Kasparyan’, rather than the talented pop-idol Zemfira is treated as a whiper-snapper. ‘Forgive me, Andrei!’ The pop-idol allusion is to Zemfira Ramazanova, an upstart on the Russian musical scene who has been cold-shouldered by the ‘establishment’. No 13171 H.van der Heijden
3rd commendation 64 - 2000

No 13171 Harold van der Heijden (Netherlands).
1.b3 Sg4 2.b4/f6 3.b5
Kd2 4.Kd3, with:
- Se7 5.d5 Ke1 6.Kc3
Kb1 7.Kb3 Ka1 8.d6 Kd1
9.Kc4 Kc2 10.Kd5, or
- Ke1 5.b6 Kf2 6.b7 Sd7
Sa6 10.Kf5 Kd4 11.d6 Sb8
12.Ke6 wins,

i) The position is one of reciprocal zugzwang, computer-based. “With all deliberate speed White leads up to the final point 10.Kf5!!”

No 13172 A.Visokosov.
O.Pervakov (Moscow). If it were White’s move he couldn’t play to a7 with wK, because of f4-f3, nor with wB, because of Bf3 checkmate. To preserve these possibilities, and to avoid hampering his own bB later, Black plays:

a8c8 0041.34 6/6 BTM Draw

No 13172 A.Visokosov.
O.Pervakov (Moscow). If it were White’s move he couldn’t play to a7 with wK, because of f4-f3, nor with wB, because of Bf3 checkmate. To preserve these possibilities, and to avoid hampering his own bB later, Black plays:

i) Bc2 4.Sf2. It is worth noting that 1...f5 could be met by 4.Sf4 and 6.Sg6, very strong ‘counterplay by White’.

No 13172 A.Visokosov.
O.Pervakov (Moscow). If it were White’s move he couldn’t play to a7 with wK, because of f4-f3, nor with wB, because of Bf3 checkmate. To preserve these possibilities, and to avoid hampering his own bB later, Black plays:

10.Sf6 f1Q 11.c8Q Qf5+
12.Ka7 Qa5+ 13.Kb7
Qxd5+. “Quite in the style of the late World Champion Botvinnik”
White charts out a draw with a series of strong, silent moves."

"One regrets that after such a wealth of high quality play the outcome is 'only' a draw. But Black has a big part to play. A complex construction at the GM level."

No 13173 A.Roslyakov, L.Serebryakov
spec commendation 64 - 2000
for foolhardiness(!)

e1g1 0226.05 5/8 Draw
No 13173 A.Roslyakov, L.Serebryakov. 1.Bxd5, with:
- aSxc4 2.Bxb2 Sxb2
3.Rxb3 f3 4.Bxf3 gx f3
5.Rxf3 Sd3+ 6.Kf2 Kg2
7.Rf1 Sf4+ 8.Kel Sh3
9.Rh1 Kxh1 10.Kf1, or
- bSxc4 2.Bxa3 Sxa3
3.Rxb3 f3 4.Rxf3 gxf3
7.Be4 Sf5 8.Kel Sh4 9.Bh1

"A monstrous execution of a curious idea. We have to agree, there's a lot going on: the disparity of force induces White to repeat a salvation manoeuvre. There is also that move by wK on move 10. But how is the bifurcation to be introduced? The late lamented Hungarian composer Attila Koranyi addressed such situations by presenting 'twin' studies, which here would indeed save no fewer than five chessmen. But we have our pride - even if the tree has to be hewn down with a stone-age axe, we'll have a study in one block!"

[Footnote: a position correction in the award was itself in error and hence superfluous! AJR]

Dadianidze 60 JT

Vazha Dadianidze, Georgian engineer and writer, was born in 1937. This event celebrated his 60th birthday. He collaborated with the late Iosif Krikheli. published where: in Sakartvelos respublika, a national Georgian newspaper
judge: V.Dadianidze

a2f6 3516.01 4/6 Draw
No 13174 D.Gurgenidze
(Tbilisi). 1.Rd6+ Kg5
2.Rg7+ Kf4 3.Rf6+ Ke3
4.Re6+ Kd2 5.Rg2+ Kd1
6.Rxe1+ Kxe1 7.Rxh2
aSc3+ 8.Kb2 Ra2+ 9.Kc1, with:
- Rxal 10.Ra2 Sxa2+
11.Kb2 (Gurvich!) or
- Rxh2 10.Bxc3+ Sxc3
stalemate - or, in this
10...Sd2 and a Vlleneuve-
Esclapon type draw as Black cannot release the pin without losing his knight. After 10...Sd2 the move 11.Kc2 is given, but
11.Ba5 or 11.Bb4 are just as good, though we may note the line: 11.Ba5 Ra5
12.Bb6? Rf5! the only move to win. But 12.Bb4 or 12.Bd6 both draw here - by preventing bK resting on c3 after wK is driven to b1 by Re2+;
No 13175 M. Gogberashvili
2nd prize Dadianidze 60 JT

No 13176 Velimir
Kalandadze (Tbilisi).
1.Bf3+ Kxf3 2.Kxd2, with:
- Bg5+ 3.Be3 Bxc3+
4.Kd3 Rxc8 stalemate, or
- Ba5+ 3.Bb4 Bxb4+
4.Kd1 Rxc8 stalemate.

Shanshin-40JT

The awards of this multi-
section formal international
tourney was published in
Shakhmatnaya poezia 20
(Sep-Dec 2001) and was
judged by Sergei
Tkachenko (Ukraine)
10 studies were entered
from Russia and Ukraine, 7
in award
judge's concluding
remarks: "I heartily join in
congratulating Valery
Shanshin on his 'first'
jubilee. As we say in
Odessa: see you on your
hundredth in just as good
health!"

No 13177 O. Pervakov
(Moscow). 1.Rh7 Rxh6
(4.xg6; Sf8+) 2.gxh6 Ke8+
3.Sc7+ Kd8 4.Bd7/ii
Qa2+/iii 5.Kb8/iv Qb1+
i) 2.Rxf7+? Rxh7, and 3.g6
Re7 4.g7 Ke8+ 5.Kb6 Kf7
6.Bh5+ Kg8, or 3.Kb6 Rf1
4.Kc5 Ke7 5.Kd5 Rg1
6.Bh3 (Bf5,Rxf5;) Kf7
7.Ke5 Re1+, in both cases
without a win for White.
ii) bQ gains her freedom
after 4.Kb8? Qb3+, or
4.Kb6? Qxf6+. Note the
Ke8 6.Bh5+ Qxh5 7.Sc7+
and 8.Sxh5. Also refutable
is the candidate waiting
move 4.Rg7? Qa2+ 5.Se6
(Qb6,Qa5+;) Qf2+ 6.Ka8
Qg2+ ('simplest'),
and 7.Kb8 Qb2+ 8.Re7 Qxc7
9.Sxc7 stalemate, or 7.Rb7
Qxg4 8.f7 Qc8+ 9.Rb8
Qxb8 10.Kxb8 Ke7,
dooming wp.
iii) Qxh7 5.Se6+ Kxd7
6.Sf8+ Ke8+ 7.Sxh7 Kf7
8.Kb7 Kg6 9.Kc7 Kxh7
10.Kd7 Kg6 11.Ke7 wins,
so Black plumps for a
check from the rear.
iv) As for 5.Kb7?, see the
no-pin curtain.
"Holding out against BR
the white force of
wB+wS+wP triumph
against a darted bQ. An
undiluted canvas
concentrate by the Moscow
GM."
No 13178 A. Kuryatnikov, E. Markov  
1st honourable mention  
Shanshin-40JT

No 13179 N. Rezvov  
2nd/3rd honourable mention  
Shanshin-40JT

No 13180 O. Rabinovich  
2nd/3rd honourable mention  
Shanshin-40JT

a8b6 0033.53 6/6 Win  
No 13178 A. Kuryatnikov, E. Markov (Saratov).  
1. c8Q? Sc5+ 2. Kb8 Sa6+ 3. Qxa6+ Kxa6 4. a8Q+  
Bxa8 5. Kxa8 d5 6. f4 d4  
would even lead to a loss for White. So: 1. Kb8 Sc5  
2. a8S+/i Bxa8 3. c8Q Sa6+ 4. Kxa8 Sc7+ 5. Kb8 Sa6+  
6. Qxa6+ Kxa6 7. f4 d5 8.5  
d4 9. f6 gx6f 10. gx6f d3  
11. f7 d2 12. B/Q d1Q  
13. Qa3+ Qa4/i 14. Qc6+  
Ka5 15. Qc7+ Kb4 16. Qc3  
mate.  
i) 2. a8Q? Sd7+ 3. Kc8 Bxa8  
ii) Kb6 14. Qa7+ Kc6  
15. Qc7+ Kd5 16. Qd7++.  
"Assiduous sweeping of the ice ahead of the curling-stone pawn does the trick,  
so that Black stands no chance in the Q-ending.  
Top-notch sculpting." (AJR has paraphrased.)

d2a4 0030.54 6/6 Win  
No 13179 N. Rezvov (Ukraine).  
1. h4? Ba2, and White can resign. It's the same if 1. d5? Kxb5. So:  
1. b6 cxb6 2. d5 cxd5/i 3. b3+ cxb3 4. h4 b5 5. h5  
b4 6. h6 Ka2 7. h7 b3 8. h8Q  
b2, and now, not 9. Kc3?  
d+ 10. Kxd4 Be4 11. Qg8+  
Ka1 for completion of a black excelsior, but 9. Qa8+  
and bP is rendered harmless.  
i) Ba2 3. d6 Be6 4. h4, and the episcopal elastic is stretched to breaking-point.  
"The excelsior theme is alive and well ever since  
Sam Loyd started the ball rolling in 1861."

b7a4 0000.24 3/5 Win  
No 13180 Oleg Rabinovich (Chelyabinsk).  
d3 5. Kc3/i c4 6. h5 Ka3  
7. h6 and wins, for instance,  
d2 8. Kc2 (also 8. Kxd2) c3  
9. h7 d1Q+ 10. Kxd1 Kb2  
11. h8Q and bP is paralysed by the pin.  
i) 2. Kxd5? expects Kb5?  
3. h4 c5 4. h5 c4 5. Kd4 Kb4  
6. h6 c3 7. Kd3 Kb3 8. h7 c2  
9. Kd2 Kb2 10. h8Q+, but  
Black has a Réti manoeuvre up his sleeve and refutes with 2...Kb4  
3. Kc6 (h4,c5;) Kc4 4. h4  
Kd3 5. h5 Ke2 6. h6 Kxf2  
7. h7 Kg1 8. h8Q f2, and the draw is obvious.  
ii) 5. Kxd3? Kb3 6. h5 c4+  
7. Kd2 Kb2 8. h6 c3+. The checks guarantee the excelsior.  
"A systematic shuffle by wK accompanying the black pawn-pair paves the way for his own infantry to proceed."
No 13181 A.Kuryatnikov, E.Markov
1st commendation Shanshin-40JT

No 13182 V.Kalyagin, B.Olimpiev
2nd/3rd commendation Shanshin-40JT

No 13183 B.Sidorov
2nd/3rd commendation Shanshin-40JT

h8f7 0408.11 5/5 Win

No 13181 A.Kuryatnikov, E.Markov (Saratov):
7.h7 Kf7 - and White really would like to be winning.
7.Kxf6z, with:
- Sg5 8.Sf2 Se4+ 9.Sxe4+, and Troitzky wins, or
- Sh2 8.Sf2 S- 9.Sg4 mate.

i) 6.Kxf6? Sxf3z 7.Sf2 Sh2. "The evergreen theme of play for stalemate leading into checkmate. The non-capture notches up a brownie point based on reciprocal zugzwang. One tut-tuts over the non-participation of bR-bait..."

h5f7 0434.00 3/4 Draw

No 13182 V.Kalyagin, B.Olimpiev (Ekaterinburg):
4.Kh3 Ra2 5.Kh4 Bg5+ 6.Kh3 (Kxg5? Se4+;) Bf4
"A so-called 'aristocratic' miniature in which the play does not live up to the promise."

No 13183 B.Sidorov (Krasnodarsk province).
Black threatens Sc2+, so:
1.Sxd1+ 5.Kf1 Se3+ 6.Ke2 g3 7.gQ g2 8.Kf3 Kh2
9.Qh7+ Kg1 10.Qb1+ Kh2 11.Qxb6 g1Q 12.Qh6 mate.
"Textbook realisation of an advantage in material."

Vladimir Kos-70 JT **H**

The award of this tourney was published in Sachova Skladba no. 67 (xii/1999).
14 composers from 6 countries entered 23 studies. The tourney director was Zdenek Libis, the judge V.Kos himself.
John Beasley kindly provided an English
translation of the Czech award.

No 13184 Sergei Osintsev 1st prize Kos-70 JT

atttractive position and dynamic play by both sides are sufficient reasons for the award of first place".

No 13185 Pavel Arestov 2nd prize Kos-70 JT

"By precise play, White achieves a good position for the capture of the Queen. However, I am not too keen on the twin form, because it tends to show that the author has been unable to set his theme using variation play or tries."

No 13186 Evgeny Markov 1st hon mention Kos-70 JT

ii) b1Q 6.g8Q Bc5+ 7.Ka4 draws.

iii) or Kc1 12.Sd3+ draws.

"The opening position with advanced pawns is very enticing and the play is interesting, but the final five-man positional draw cannot be regarded as original."

No 13187 Vladislav Bunka
2nd hon mention Kos-70 JT

643 0400.13 3/5 Win

No 13188 Zdenek Libis
1st commendation Kos-70 JT

h1h4 4114.05 5/8 Draw

No 13189 Jiri Desensky


"White reaches harbour after a precise sequence of moves."

No 13190 Marian Frak
3rd commendation Kos-70 JT

607 h6a7 0430.11 3/4 Draw

Micu-60 JT *//*

25 authors of 14 countries submitted 32 studies for the Nicolae Micu - 60 JT. The preliminary award was published in Buletin Problemistic no. 75 (i-vi/2001). Two studies, one initially awarded with
shared 1st prize, were disqualified because they had been published earlier elsewhere. Also some studies were cooked during the confirmation period. The final award was published in Bulletin Problemistic no. 76 (vii-xii/2001).

No 13191 Harold van der Heijden
1st Prize Micu-60 JT

No 13192 Eduardo Iriarte
2nd/3rd Prize Micu-60 JT


No 13193 Virgil Nestorescu
2nd/3rd Prize Micu-60 JT

No 13194 Jaroslav Pospisil

i) 1.Sh5+? Kg6 2.Sf4+ Kf6

No 13193 Virgil Nestorescu

i) 3.Kg3 Bb7 4.Kh3 Be6 5.g4

No 13194 Jaroslav Pospisil

i) 1.Sh5+? Kg6 2.Sf4+ Kf6

No 13195 Jaroslav Pospisil
2nd Hon.Mention Micu-60 JT

g4d5 3002.32 6/4 Win

No 13193 Virgil Nestorescu

i) 3.Kg3 Bb7 4.Kh3 Be6 5.g4

No 13194 Jaroslav Pospisil

i) 1.Sh5+? Kg6 2.Sf4+ Kf6

No 13193 Virgil Nestorescu

i) 3.Kg3 Bb7 4.Kh3 Be6 5.g4

No 13194 Jaroslav Pospisil

i) 1.Sh5+? Kg6 2.Sf4+ Kf6

No 13195 Jaroslav Pospisil
2nd Hon.Mention Micu-60 JT

Be8/vii 7.Kg4 Bg6/viii 8.hh5 Ke6 (Bf7; Sc7) 9.e8Q+ wins.

No 13194 Jaroslav Pospisil

i) 1.Sh5+? Kg6 2.Sf4+ Kf6

No 13193 Virgil Nestorescu

i) 3.Kg3 Bb7 4.Kh3 Be6 5.g4

No 13194 Jaroslav Pospisil

i) 1.Sh5+? Kg6 2.Sf4+ Kf6

No 13195 Jaroslav Pospisil
2nd Hon.Mention Micu-60 JT

g8c6 3000.41 5/3 Win

No 13195 Jaroslav Pospisil
(Czech Republic) 1.b7/i Kxb7 2.h6 gxh6 (Qxg6; h7) 3.g7 Ke7/i 4.Kh8 Qe5
5.h5 iii Kd7 6.Kh7 Qf5+ 7.Kxh6 iv Qf7 8.g8Q Qxg8 stalemate.

i) 1.h6? Qxg6 2.h7 Qe8+ 3.Kxg7 Qe5+ 4.Kg8 Qg3+ 5.Kf8 (Kh8; Qg6) Qxb4 6.b7 Qxh7 7.b8Q Qh8+ wins.

ii) h5 4.Kh8 and Black cannot win because bQ has no access to h5.

iii) 5.Kh7? Qe4+ 6.Kh8 Qxb4 7.g8Q Qd8 wins.

iv) 7.Kh8? Qxh5 8.g8Q Qe8+ wins.

No 13196 Alberto Foguelman
3rd Hon.Mention Micu-60 JT

No 13197 Pietro Rossi
1st/2nd Comm. Micu-60 JT

1.Bd5 Rd1 2.Bxa2 (Bb3; a1S) Rd2 4.Bb3, with:
- Bh6 5.Rf6+ (Kxh6; Rd3) Kh8 6.Be6/iv Rd8 7.Rf7 wins/v, or:

No 13198 Michael Roxlau (Germany) 1.Se5/i dxe5/ii 2.Bd5 Rdl 3.Bxa2 (Bb3; a1S) Rd2 4.Bb3, with:
- Bh6 5.Rf6+ (Kxh6; Rd3) Kh8 6.Be6/iv Rd8 7.Rf7 wins/v, or:


ii) 3.Rxh3 stalemate.

iii) 6.Kxh3 e4+ 7.Kc2 e3 8.h7 e2 9.h8Q e1Q.
The provisional award of this tourney was published in Buletin Problemistic no. 73 (i-vi/2000), and the final award, dated September 30th 2000 appeared in BP no. 74 (vii-xii/2000).

Four studies were eliminated from the provisional award by judge Nestorescu because of incorrectness or anticipation. One study that was originally considered to be incorrect, was added (5th prize).

---

No 13199 Harrie Grondijs
3rd Comm Micu-60 JT

No 13200 Valeriu Petrovici
Mention Micu-60 JT

No 13201 Emilian Dobrescu
1st prize Nestorescu-70 JT

---

Nestorescu-70 JT  *H*

The provisional award of this tourney was published in Buletin Problemistic no. 73 (i-vi/2000), and the final award, dated September 30th 2000 appeared in BP no. 74 (vii-xii/2000).

Four studies were eliminated from the provisional award by judge Nestorescu because of incorrectness or anticipation. One study that was originally considered to be incorrect, was added (5th prize).

---

No 13201 Emilian Dobrescu
1st prize Nestorescu-70 JT

---

h3e7 0333.30 4/4 Win


---

No 13200 Valeriu Petrovici (Romania) 1.Kc1/i Ke2 2.c4 Kd3 3.c5, with:
- Kc4 4.a5 Kxb5 5.axb6 c6 6.exd6 Kxb6 7.Kc2 cxd5 8.exd5 wins, or:
- dxc5/ii 4.a5 bxa5 5.b6 exb6 6.d6 wins.
  i) 1.c4? Kd1 2.c5 (Kb2; Kd2) bxc5 3.a5 c4 etc.
  ii) Kxe4 4.a5 Kxd5 5.c6 bxc6 6.a6, or also 4.c6 bxc6 5.a5 bxa5 6.b6.

---

No 13200 Valeriu Petrovici
Mention Micu-60 JT

---

b1e1 0000.55 6/6 Win

No 13200 Valeriu Petrovici
(Romania) 1.Kc1/i Ke2 2.c4 Kd3 3.c5, with:
- Kc4 4.a5 Kxb5 5.axb6 c6 6.exd6 Kxb6 7.Kc2 cxd5 8.exd5 wins, or:
- dxc5/ii 4.a5 bxa5 5.b6 exb6 6.d6 wins.
  i) 1.c4? Kd1 2.c5 (Kb2; Kd2) bxc5 3.a5 c4 etc.
  ii) Kxe4 4.a5 Kxd5 5.c6 bxc6 6.a6, or also 4.c6 bxc6 5.a5 bxa5 6.b6.

---

No 13201 Emilian Dobrescu
1st prize Nestorescu-70 JT

---

b1e1 0000.55 6/6 Win

No 13200 Valeriu Petrovici
(Romania) 1.Kc1/i Ke2 2.c4 Kd3 3.c5, with:
- Kc4 4.a5 Kxb5 5.axb6 c6 6.exd6 Kxb6 7.Kc2 cxd5 8.exd5 wins, or:
- dxc5/ii 4.a5 bxa5 5.b6 exb6 6.d6 wins.
  i) 1.c4? Kd1 2.c5 (Kb2; Kd2) bxc5 3.a5 c4 etc.
  ii) Kxe4 4.a5 Kxd5 5.c6 bxc6 6.a6, or also 4.c6 bxc6 5.a5 bxa5 6.b6.
No 13202 Paul Joitsa
2/3rd prize Nestorescu-70 JT

(positional draw.)

No 13203 Nicolae Micu
2/3rd prize Nestorescu-70 JT

No 13204 Nikolai Kralin and Yochanan Afek
4th prize Nestorescu-70 JT

612
No 13205 N. Mironenko  
5th prize Nestorescu-70 JT

i) Kg2 2.Sf4+ Sxf4 3.Qxf7 g5 4.h4. 
iii) 4.Qg7?? Sf3+ 5.Kg3 Sh5+; 4.Qh8? g5+ 5.Sxg5 Sg6+; 4.Qxe7?? g5+ 5.Kg3 Se4 mate. 
iv) Kxh2 6.Qg7 Kh1 7.Kh3. 

No 13206 Andrzej Jasik  
1st HM Nestorescu-70 JT

i) Rf7 2.h7 Rhxh7 3.Rb4+ Kh5 4.Sxg5 Rxg5 5.Kh4+ mate; Rxh6 2.Rb4+ see main line. 

No 13207 Alain Pallier  
2nd HM Nestorescu-70 JT

1...Ra8+ 2.Kc7/i 3.b8Q/iii RxB8+iv 
9.Kxd6 Kxg3 10.b4/x exb4 
11.c5 h3/ix 12.c6 b2 13.c7 b1Q 14.c8Q draws. 
i) Refusal of capture. If 
2.bxa8Q? Sxa8 3.Kc8/xii Kxe5 
4.Kb7/xiii Kxe4 
5.Kxa8 K£3 6.Kb7 Kxg3 
h3 10.c5 h2 11.c6 h1Q 
12.c7 Qb7 wins. 

ii) Kxe5 3.Kxb6 Rg8/xiv 
6.Kc7 Kg7+ 7.Kc6/xvi Rg8 

iii) 3.Kxb6? Rx£3 4.b8Q 
Rxb3+ 5.Kc7 Rxb8 6.Kx£8 
h4, or here 4.Kc7 Rg8, or 
6.Rg8 hd5 b4 6.Kc7 h3 
7.hQ Rxb8 8.Kxb8 h2 9.b6 
h1Q 10.b7 Kxe5 wins. 
iv) Sb8+ 4.Kb7 Rxb8+ 
5.Kxb8 Kxe5 (Sb6; K£7) 
6.Kxa8 Kxe4 see line vii). 

v) Sxc4 5.bxc4 Kxe5 6.Kc7 
Kxe4 7.Kd6 K£3 (Kd4; b3) 
8.Kxe5 Kxg3 9.b4; 
Kxe5 (dxe5; Kxe8) 7.Kxa8 
Kxg3 10.b4 cxb4 11.Kxd6 
h4 12.c5 h3 13.c6 h2 14.c7 
h1Q 15.c8O QiO+ 16.K£5 
Qe2+ 17.Kd4 Qxb2+ 
18.Ke4, or h4 11.b5 h3 
12.b6 h2 13.b7 h1Q 
14.b8Q. 
vi) 5.K£7 Sa8+ 6.Kb7 
Kxd7 see line i). 

vii) Sa8 6.Kxa8 Kxe4 
7.Kb7 K£3 8.K£7 Kxg3 

613
9.b4 cxb4/iviii 10.Kxd7 h4
9.c5 h3 12.c6 h2 13.c7

Kxg3 9.b4 exd4 10.c5 b3
11.c6 b2 12.c7 b1Q 13.c8Q
Qf5+ wins.

Kxg3 9.b4 cxb4 10.c5 b3
11.c6 b2 12.c7 b1Q 13.c8Q
Qf5+ wins.

ix) 8.Kxe5 Kxg3 9.b4;

x) 10.Kxe5? h4 11.b4 h3
12.b5 h2 13.b6 h1Q 14.Kd6
Qb7, or 11.Kb6 h3 12.c5 h2
13.c6 h1Q 14.Kb7 Kf4
wins.

xi) h4 12.c6 h3/xx 13.c7 h2
14.c8Q h1Q 15.Qg8+ Kf4
(Kf2; Qa2+) 16.Kc7 Qe4
(Qb1; Qb8+) 17.Qb6+ Qe5+
18.Qxe5+ Kxe5

xii) 3.b4 exd4 14.c5 Kxe5
5.Kxd7 Kxe4 6.Kc6 Kd4
7.b3 Sc7 wins.

xiii) 4.Kd7 Kxe4 5.Kc6
Kf6 6.Kb7 Kxg3 7.Kxa8 h4
8.b4 h3 9.bxc5 h2 10.c6
h1Q wins, or 6.Kxe5
Kxg3 7.b4 h4 8.b5 h3 9.b6
Sxb6 10.Kxb6 h2 11.c5
h1Q wins.

xiv) Rb8 4.Kc7 Rg8 5.b8Q
Kf3 8.Kxd7 Kxg3 9.b4 and
White has an extra tempo in
comparison with the main
line.

xv) Rh8 5.Kb6 Kd6 6.e5+
(Ka7?; Kc7; Ke7; Kc7;
Kxg3 5.Kd6 (Kb6; Rxg3)
Kc3 6.Kd7 Kxg3 7.e5 h4
8.c6 h3 9.c7.

xvi) But not 7.Kc7? Rxg3
8.b8Q Rg8+ 9.Kc7 Rxb8
10.Kxb8 h4; or 7.Kb6?
Rxe3 8.b8Q Rxb3+.

No 13208 Sergei Kasparyan
mention Nestorescu-70 JT

No 13208 Sergei Kasparyan
(Armenia) 1.Kd2/i a1Q/i 2.Sc4+
Ka2 3.Bb3+ Kb1 4.Sd3 Qa6/i
i) 1.Kd2? a1Q 2.Sc4+ Ka2
2.Bb3+ Kb1 4.Sa4 Ke1/v
3.Sc3 Qa6 6.Bc2 Qg6+
7.Se4 b5.

ii) axb6 2.Sb3 b5/vi 3.Bd1
b4 4.Kd3 b5 5.Kc4 a1Q
6.Sxa1 Kxa1 7.Be2 b3
8.Bxb5 b2 9.Bd3 mate, or
a1Q 3.Sxa1 Kxal 4.Kc3
Ka2 5.Kd4 wins.

iii) Qd4 5.Sa3+ Ka1 6.Sc2+
wins.

iv) Qg6 6.Bc2 wins; Qb5

v) But not b5? 5.Sc3+ Kc1
8.Sc3+ wins.

No 13209 Michael Roxlau
comm Nestorescu-70 JT

No 13209 Michael Roxlau
(Germany) 1.Kh2 Kg4
2.f6+ Kh4 3.Kg1/i Rc2/i
4.Kf1/i h2 5.5d5 Rd2
6.Bb1/iv Kg3 7.f7/v Rf2+
8.Kf1 Rxg7 9.b5 (Bd5; Rf3)
Rd7 10.b6 Rxd6 11.b7 Rd6
Rxh3 14.Ke2 Rb5 15.Bh1
draw.

6.h4 0310.41 63 Draw

No 13209 Michael Roxlau
(China) 1.Kh2 Kg4
2.f6+ Kh4 3.Kg1/i Rc2/i
4.Kf1/i h2 5.5d5 Rd2
6.Bb1/iv Kg3 7.f7/v Rf2+
8.Kf1 Rxg7 9.b5 (Bd5; Rf3)
Rd7 10.b6 Rxd6 11.b7 Rd6
Rxh3 14.Ke2 Rb5 15.Bh1
draw.

6.h4 0310.41 63 Draw

No 13209 Michael Roxlau
(China) 1.Kh2 Kg4
2.f6+ Kh4 3.Kg1/i Rc2/i
4.Kf1/i h2 5.5d5 Rd2
6.Bb1/iv Kg3 7.f7/v Rf2+
8.Kf1 Rxg7 9.b5 (Bd5; Rf3)
Rd7 10.b6 Rxd6 11.b7 Rd6
Rxh3 14.Ke2 Rb5 15.Bh1
draw.

6.h4 0310.41 63 Draw

No 13209 Michael Roxlau
(China) 1.Kh2 Kg4
2.f6+ Kh4 3.Kg1/i Rc2/i
4.Kf1/i h2 5.5d5 Rd2
6.Bb1/iv Kg3 7.f7/v Rf2+
8.Kf1 Rxg7 9.b5 (Bd5; Rf3)
Rd7 10.b6 Rxd6 11.b7 Rd6
Rxh3 14.Ke2 Rb5 15.Bh1
draw.

6.h4 0310.41 63 Draw

No 13209 Michael Roxlau
(China) 1.Kh2 Kg4
2.f6+ Kh4 3.Kg1/i Rc2/i
4.Kf1/i h2 5.5d5 Rd2
6.Bb1/iv Kg3 7.f7/v Rf2+
8.Kf1 Rxg7 9.b5 (Bd5; Rf3)
Rd7 10.b6 Rxd6 11.b7 Rd6
Rxh3 14.Ke2 Rb5 15.Bh1
draw.

6.h4 0310.41 63 Draw

No 13209 Michael Roxlau
(China) 1.Kh2 Kg4
2.f6+ Kh4 3.Kg1/i Rc2/i
4.Kf1/i h2 5.5d5 Rd2
6.Bb1/iv Kg3 7.f7/v Rf2+
8.Kf1 Rxg7 9.b5 (Bd5; Rf3)
Rd7 10.b6 Rxd6 11.b7 Rd6
Rxh3 14.Ke2 Rb5 15.Bh1
draw.

6.h4 0310.41 63 Draw

No 13209 Michael Roxlau
(China) 1.Kh2 Kg4
2.f6+ Kh4 3.Kg1/i Rc2/i
4.Kf1/i h2 5.5d5 Rd2
6.Bb1/iv Kg3 7.f7/v Rf2+
8.Kf1 Rxg7 9.b5 (Bd5; Rf3)
Rd7 10.b6 Rxd6 11.b7 Rd6
Rxh3 14.Ke2 Rb5 15.Bh1
draw.
Springaren 1999

The judge for this informal tourney was Leonard Katsnelson (Russia). The award, dated June 1, 2000, was published in Springaren no. 83 (xii/2000).

No 13211 Evgeny Fomichev and Vladimir Vinichenko
1st prize Springaren 1999

No 13212 Axel Omstein
2nd prize Springaren 1999

No 13211 Evgeny Fomichev and Vladimir Vinichenko
1st prize Springaren 1999

No 13210 Paul Joitsa
comm Nestorescu-70 JT

No 13210 Paul Joitsa
(Romania) 0700.21 4/4 Draw

No 13211 Evgeny Fomichev and Vladimir Vinichenko (Russia) 0403.42 6/5 Win

No 13212 Axel Omstein (Sweden) 0020.12 4/3 Draw

No 13213 Franjo Vrabec
(Sweden) 01-sc6 0020.12 4/3 Draw

No 13210 Paul Joitsa
(Romania) 0700.21 4/4 Draw

No 13211 Evgeny Fomichev and Vladimir Vinichenko
(Russia) 1f7/i

No 13212 Axel Omstein

No 13213 Franjo Vrabec
(Sweden) 1.Sfl Be2+ (b3; Sd2) 2.Kxb4 Bxf1 3.Rf6

No 13210 Paul Joitsa
(Romania) 1.c5 Rxb7/i

No 13212 Axel Omstein

No 13213 Franjo Vrabec
(Sweden) 1.Sfl Be2+ (b3; Sd2) 2.Kxb4 Bxf1 3.Rf6

No 13210 Paul Joitsa
(Romania) 1.c5 Rxb7/i
i) 7.Rf6 Rg4 8.Rf7 loss of time.
ii) Ka8 11.Ra7+ with perpetual check.

No 13213 Franjo Vrabec
1st HM Springaren 1999


No 13215 Vladimir Vinichenko
3rd HM Springaren 1999

10.Qf7+ Kg5 11.Qh5+ Kh4

No 13217 Robert Åström
comm Springaren 1999
he would get the worse of it by playing: 3.Qxg5+ Kxg5 4.h6 a4 5.Kg7 a3 6.h7 a2 7.h8Q a1Q+ 8.Kh7 Qb1+ with a standard win.

T44 Albert van Tets
"AEK Cent", 6xxi1985

63 studies by van Tets,
part III

T43 Albert van Tets
"AEC News" [Atomic Energy Commission], 20ix1985

h7e7 0003.21 3/3 Win
1.h6/i Kf6 2.Kg8 Se5 3.g7
g6 4.Kh7 Se7 5.g8Q wins.
i) 1.g7? Kf6 2.g8Q Sg5+
and White does best to submit to the draw by perpetual check, seeing that

2.Kb6 Rb4+ 3.Kc6 Rxb7, a line that should nudge the solver in the right direction.

T45 Albert van Tets
24i1986

a7e6 0300.21 3/3 Draw

T46 Albert van Tets
16v1986
d7g2 0000.11 .c2f7 2/2+
1.Kd6 (c4? f5) Kg3
(f5;Ke5) 2.Ke5 wins:
wins, or
- Kg4 3.c4 f5 4.c5 f4
5.c6 f3 6.c7 f2 7.cQ+ Kg3
8.Qe1 Kg2 9.Qd2 Kg1?
But 9...Kh1 draws.

T46 Albert van Tets
Correction 1st publication EG

T7c2 0000.11 2/2 Win.
1.Kf6 Kc3 2.Ke5 Ke4
d6+,Kd5) 3.g4 d5 4.g5 d4
5.g6 d3 6.g7 d2 7.g8Q+
wins.
Composing date -

T47 Albert van Tets
19ix1986

1.Rb3? d1Q 2.Kc7 Sc6
3.Rh7 (Kf7,Qd4+;) Qa1+
4.Kb5 Qa5+ 5.Kc4 Qa4+
6.Kc3 Qd4+ 7.Kc2 Qe4+
and Qxh7. Or, in this,
2.Sc5 Sxe6 3.Sxe6+ Kc6
4.Sf8 Qa1+ 5.Ra3 Qd4+,
winning wS. The right
way: 1.Rd6! Kxd6 2.Sb6/i
Kc7 3.Rc8+ Kxb6 4.Rxd8
b2 5.Rxd2/i b1Q 6.Rb2+
Qxb2 stalemate.
i) Threatening both
ii) HvdH: dual 5.Ka3 Kc7

T48 Albert van Tets
6ii1987

b8e6 3100.10 3/2 Draw
1.Re8+/i Kd6/ii 2.Rd8+
Kc5/iii 3.c7 Qb6+ 4.Ka8/iv
Qxc7 5.Rd5+ draw by
perpetual check, winning
bQ, or stalemate, e.g. Kc6
6.Rc5+ Kxc5 stalemate.
i) 1.c7? Qb5+ 2.Ka8 Kd7.
ii) Kf7 2.c7 Qb6+ 3.Kc8
Kxe8 stalemate.
iii) Kxc6 3.Rd6+ Kxd6
stalemate
iv) 4.Kc8? Kc6 5.Rd7 Qf2
6.Kb8 Qb2+ 7.Kc8 Qh8+
8.Rd8 Qh3+ 9.Kb8 Qb3+
and 10...Qb7 mate.
"Stalemate is a powerful
defensive weapon in this
type of endgame."
1.Kd4 supports his pawn:
Rh1 2.Kd5 Rxa5 3.e7 g4+
4.Ke6, and Kxg6 5.e8Q+
Kg5 6.Qe7+ Kf4 7.Qf7+
Kg5 8.Qf6 mate, or Rh1
5.Rxg4 Re1+ 6.Kf6 Rf1+
What White actually
played was: 1.Kf3? Rh1
2.Kg4, expecting Rh4+
3.Kf5. But Miss André
refuted this with 2...Rf1, so
a draw had to be offered
because further K-moves
would have been
ineffective. If 2. Ke4
(instead of 2.Kg4) then
Rxd5 3.e7 Rh4+ 4.Kf5
Rf4+ 5.Ke5 Kxg6 should
draw - not Rf1? Re6.

T50 Albert van Tets
AEKCENT, Chessnuts
4ix1987

c5e8 0000.32 4/3 Win
1.b6 (a4? axb5;) Kb7
(axb6/axb6) 2.a3/i, with:
- axb6+ 3.axb6 a5 (else
 Kb4) 4.Kb5 (a4? Ka6;) a4
5.Ka5 Kc6 6.Ka6 wins, or
- Ka8 (Kc8;Kc6) 3.Kc6
Kb8 4.a4 axb6/i 5.axb6
Kc8 6.b7+ Kb8 7.Kb6
wins, or
- Kb8 3.Kc6 axb6 4.axb6
Kc8 5.Kd5/iii Kb8

618
(Kb7;Kc5) 6.Kc4 Kc8
i) 2.a4? axb6 3.axb6 Kc8
4.Kc6 Kb8 5.b7 a5 draw.
ii) Kc8 5.bxa7. Ka8 5.Kc7
axb6 6.axb6 a5 7.b7+ wins.
iili) 5.Kd6 also wins, but
not 5.Kc5? Kb7, and not
5.b7+?

T51 Albert van Tets
AEKCENT, Chessnuts
23x1987

T52 Albert van Tets
"Ndaba Chess", ix1990

T53 Albert van Tets
"Ndaba Chess", xi-xii 1990

T54 Albert van Tets
"Ndaba Chess", xi-xii 1990

c5g8 0030.32 4/4 Win
1.d6/1, with:
Bd7 4.Kb6 Be8 5.Kb5
8.Kc6 Ke8 9.f3 f5 10.f4
Be6 11.Kb7, winning, or
- Bd7 2.Kb6 c5 3.Kb7 c4
4.c8Q+ Bxe8 5.Kxc8 c3
6.d7 c2 7.d8Q+ wins.
i) 1.Kxc6? Kf8 2.d6 Ke8
puts White into zugzwang.

The columnist-composer's prize offered for spotting an analytical flaw in what
Dr David Joseph (1921) concluded 6.h7 a2 7.h8Q

620
T61 Albert van Tets
"Ndaba Chess", xi1992

published in 1962 (in Problemista) where a pawn rather than a knight was sacrificed.

The composer himself points out a major anticipation by M.Lewitt (1933).

1.Sh4, with:


i) The composer recalls that the late Polish composer G.Grzeban used this position in a study

T62 Albert van Tets
"Ndaba Chess", iii1993

b7h5 0030.42 5/4 Win
1.Kb6i c5 2.Kxc5 Bg6
3.Kd4 Be8 4.g6 Kh6
5.Kd5, with:

- Bd7 6.a7 Bxh3 7.Ke5
Bg2 8.Kf6 Bd5 9.h3 wins,
- Bh5 6.a7 Bh1 7.Ke6
Bg2 8.Kf7 Bd5+ 9.Kf6 Be4
10.g7 Kh7 11.Kf7 Bd5+ 12.Kf8 wins.

i) La7?Bd5 2.Kb6c5 draws. l.Kxc6??Be6 2.a7 Bxh3, and White has thrown away even the draw.

The Reciprocal Zugzwang in Studies - the GBR classes 1330 and 1303

Iuri Akobia,
Tbilisi (Georgian Republic)

In examining and analysing positions of reciprocal zugzwang ("zz", with just 'z' for non-reciprocal) generated by the computer, the question of the admissibility of this electronic source in human composition often arises. My personal opinion is that such sources are 'clean', but at the same time I should like to propose a set of important caveats.

It is essential to probe the chosen reci-zug profoundly, in order to identify absolutely everything that can be linked to it. Specifically,
there are the following features to home in on:
i) the possibility of incorporating a thematic try. If this is lacking, the study's worth suffers. In my view such a feature is a 'must' if the study is a malysuka - without it a malysuka forfeits the right to exist, whatever the other supporting content. [Because the core position may have been simply lifted from the database. AJR]
ii) the hidden presence of one or more related zugzwangs (whether reciprocal or simple)
iii) if at all possible, introductory play with acceptable economy. Lengthy lead-in play tends to put the solver off and is to be deprecated. The composer's idea is best expressed in 'burst mode'!
iv) opportunities for artistic elements such as sacrifice or quiet move
v) black counter-play rather than Black passively following White's lead.

In this article I offer positions, including some of my own, in which the foregoing considerations are highlighted. The selections are confined to the GBR classes 1330 and 1303.

**A1** E.Markov
*Bulletin Problemistic, 1999*

![Diagram](attachment:diagram.png)

```
```

My opinion is that the absence of the above listed desiderata worryingly reduces *A1's* value as a study.

**A2** J.Nunn
"Secrets of Pawnless Endings", 1994

![Diagram](attachment:diagram.png)

```
A2: 1.Ba4+! 2.Qe5+! Kd3 3.Qc5! BTM and with:
   - Bb3 4.Qf5+ Kd4/iv 5.Qf2! (Qg4/Qf4+,Ke5) Ke3/v 6.Qf3+! (Qe3? Kb4;) and Kb4 7.Qb7+, or 6...Kc2 7.Qe2 mate, or
```

**A3** I.Akobia
(first publication)

![Diagram](attachment:diagram.png)

```
A3: 1...Ba4/i 2.Qe5+!ii Kd3/iii 3.Qc5! BTM and
   - Bb3 4.Qf5+ Kd4/iv 5.Qf2+! (Qg4/Qf4+,Ke5) Ke3/v 6.Qf3+! (Qe3? Kb4;) and Kb4 7.Qb7+, or 6...Kc2 7.Qe2 mate, or
```

**A3** I.Akobia
(first publication)

```
   - Bb3 4.Qf5+ Kd4/iv 5.Qf2+! (Qg4/Qf4+,Ke5) Ke3/v 6.Qf3+! (Qe3? Kb4;) and Kb4 7.Qb7+, or 6...Kc2 7.Qe2 mate, or
```

**A3** I.Akobia
(first publication)
ii) Thematic try(1):
2.Qe5!? Kd3! WTM and draws.

Thematic try(2): 2.Qg5+!? Kd3? 3.Qe5! WTM, but 2...Kd4! draw.


In A3 wQ's deployment on the high seas makes a long introduction far from straightforward to dream up. But we are dealing with a malayutka and the effort must be made. In the event we have reci-zugs in both main and try play.

A4 1.Akobia first publication

A5 1.Akobia first publication

d7a5 1330.00 2/3 BTM Win
A4: 1...Ra2+ 2.Qd4/i Kc5 3.Kd8! WTM

4.Qd5+! (Qd1! Rb2;) Ka4/v 5.Qd1z BTM, and wins.


ii) Against any of: 2.Qc3+?
2.Qd6? 2.Qf4? 2.Qe5?
2.Qd8? Black draws with 2...Ka4.
2.Qe6? Rd2+!

iii) A step out of the limelight! Thematic try:


v) Rc5 5.Qb3+ Kb4 5.Qb7+. Ka6 5.Qa8+

And in A4 again we can see reciprocal zugzwang in the main line and in the try.
In A5 there are sacrifices and a pair of thematic tries. The main line's promoted queen has to manoeuvre with great care to avoid White stumbling into zugzwang. A position of reciprocal zugzwang is shown in echo.

A6 I.Akobia first publication

\[ \text{d8f8 1330.12 3/5 BTM, Win A6:} \]
\[ 1...Bh7/2 2.Qxg5!/3i Rxd3 4.Qf6+!/3ii Kg8 5.Kxc7+/3iii Rg3 6.Qd8+ Kg7, and c7 is not free for wQ to check from. \]
\[ v) \text{Thematic try (2):} 4.Qh6+!? Kg8 5.Qf6 Rg3 6.Qd8+ Kg7, and again c7 is unavailable to the piece that 'wants' to play there. \]
\[ vii) 3.d4 Rg7+ 4.Kc6 Bf5 5.Qf2 Rf7, and White has no winning chances. Different motifs are illustrated in A6's tries, which do not lead to the central zugzwang. The refutation hangs on the blocking of an important square needed by wK. This is what determines the precision wK shows on move 5. \]
\[ My view is that GBR class 1303 has greater potential. The knight has greater manoeuvering versatility despite not being a long-range piece, while the striding bishop limits the opponent's options. This characteristic exerts a significant influence on the play. In A7 this shows in the number of quiet, unexpected moves, one of which gives rise to a reciprocal zugzwang. \]

A7 E.Dobrescu Kivi JT, 1966 2nd prize (correction)

\[ \text{b2f8 1303.00 2/3 BTM Win A7:} \]
\[ 1...Sd3+/3i Kd5 2.Qb4+ Kg8 3.Qc8+ Kh8 4.Kh8 Rg8/3ii 5.Kf8 Rf8+ 6.Kg7 Rg7+ 7.Kf7 wins. \]
\[ ii) Ra5+ 4.Kbl Se5 5.Rc8+ \]
\[ iii) 4.Qe6? Ra8+ 5.Kb1 Rb8! \]
\[ iv) Continue: Sc6, and 10.Ka2 Rb6 12.Qc8+, or, unfortunately, also 10.Kc1 Ra6 12.Qf5+, preventing the main line from being longer. \]

\[ 624 \]
It would have been nice to have seen a try or a second reci-zug. As the reci-zug is the core idea it cries out for emphasis in the shape of a try.

The next example, A8, is different. Right at the start a reciprocal zugzwang looms, and as it is WTM he wins: with BTM 1...Kg6 would draw. One main line position is a reci-zug and there are two tries, simple WTM zugzwangs that boost the quality.

\[ A8 \]

V. Nestorescu
Chess in Israel, 1993

\[ A9 \]

LAkobia
first publication

In A9 one wants to take the h2 pawn at once, by Qd2+ (a check at close quarters) but this is only the try! Zugzwangs and thematic tries - which we enumerate - occur several times, underlining the chosen theme.

\[ A9 \]

1. Qd2+! Kb1!
2. Qd3+! Kb2 3. Qe2+! Kb3 4. Qxh2 Kc3 5. Qh3+! Kd2 6. Qg2+! iv with:
   - Ke1 7. Kd3z BTM(11)/v wins, or
   - Kc3 7. Qh2! wins.


Thematic try(2) 1. Qb8+!? Kc2 2. Qxh2+/ix Kc1zz WTM(6).

Thematic try(3) 1. Qxh2!? Kc1zz WTM(7).
ii) Thematic try(4): 2. Qxh2!? Kc1zz WTM(8).

iv) 6. Qd3+? Ke1 draw.
6. Qh2+? Kc3 draw.
v) 7. Qa2? Kd1 draw.
7. Qc2? Sg3+ draw.

\[ A9 \]

LAkobia
first publication

\[ A10 \]

LAkobia
first publication

625


A10 delivers two reciprocal zugzwangs and three thematic tries.

A11: 1.Akobia first publication

A11 illustrates two reciprocal zugzwangs and a number of simple white zugzwangs plus four thematic tries.

Forgotten talent
by Ken Whyld

The Chess World survived for 9 issues from October 1932 to August 1933, the last two being double numbers. The English-language magazine, published from Antwerp, had as its study editor Hubert D' Hondt of Aalst (midway between Brussels and Gent). In issue #3, December 1932, the editor, Koltanowski, regret to announce that our youthful collaborator, H. D'Hondt, editor of our endgame section and composer of the two prize endings given in our initial issue, has had a nervous breakdown and the doctor has ordered him to give chess a serious rest for some time yet;'

That announcement perhaps explains the fitful appearance of the study department. During its life The Chess World published 14 original studies, and the solutions to two of them. Versions of two others appear in Harold van der Heijden's database 2000 CD. For the rest I have conjectured solutions. First, the two 'prize endings'. No solutions were published, nor prizes awarded to readers.

626
W1 H. D' Hondt
[The Chess World October 1932 #1]

1.Qb3+ Kb5 2.Qxg8 d1Q
3.Qb8+ Ke4 4.Qc7+ Kd3
5.Qd6+ Ke2 6.Bf3+

The composer Vittorio de Barbieri (1860-1943) featured in the next two issues. He was born in Odessa, and most of his early output appeared in Russian-language publications. After the Bolsheviks came to power he moved to Genoa.

W2 H. D' Hondt
[The Chess World October 1932 #2]

4010.03e8c6 3/5 win
1.Qc5+ Kb7 2.Qc7+ Ka6
3.Qa5+ Kb7 6.Qa7+ Kc6
7.Be3 Qd3/1 8.Qc5+ Kd7
9.Qb6+ Ke8 10.Qc6+ Kg8
11.Bb6 Qa6 12.Bc7+ Ka7
i) Qf5 8.Qb6+ Kd5 9.Qc5+ Ke4 10.Qc2+

W3 V. de Barbieri
[The Chess World November 1932 #3]

0001.13f6g8 3/4 win
1.Sf5 h1Q/1 2.Sf7+ Kf8!
3.g7+ Ke8 4.g8Q+ Kg7
5.Qc8+ Kd6 6.Sf5+ Kd5
7.Qxb7+
i) d1Q 2.Se7+ Kf8 3.g7+ Ke8 4.g8Q+ Kd7 5.Qc8+ Kd6 6.Qd8+

W4 V. de Barbieri
[The Chess World November 1932 #4]

3162.12h1g3 5/6 draw
solution December 1932
1.Sxh5+! gxh5 2.Rf4!
Qb7+/ii 3.Rf3+ Qxf3+
4.Sxf3 Kxf3 5.d5
i) Kf2 2.Sg4+ Kf3 3.Rxe7
Bxe7 4.Sxe5+ Ke3 5.Sxg6
ii) Kxf4 3.Sg6+ Kf4
Kh4 4.Sg6+ Kg4 5.Sxe7

W5 V. de Barbieri
[The Chess World December 1932 #5]

4013.04b2c4 3/7 win.

4170.01c3d5 4/5 win

627
The database version has the R on f4 instead of f8, and extra pawns, wPa3 and bPa4.

The next two were published in the month of their composer's 17th birthday.

The database version has no pawns on g2, g3.

The final batch appeared in the penultimate number.

Harold van der Heijden draws attention to a sounder and more elegant treatment.
1. Qh6+ Kh4 2. Se4 Qa5
3. Qd2 Se7+ 4. Kh7 Qc5
5. Qe1+ g3 6. Qh1+ Kg4
7. Qh3+ Kf4 8. Qxg3+ Kf5
9. Qh3+ Kxe4 10. Qf3#

W10. D'Hondt
[The Chess World Jly-Aug 1933 #10]

4010.02a5a8 3/4 win
1. Qf1+ Ke7 2. Rf7+ Kxf7
3. Qh7+ Kg6 4. Qg7+ Kf5
5. Qf5+ Ke4 6. Qg2+

W12. D'Hondt
[The Chess World Jly-Aug 1933 #12]

4400.12f5h5 4/5 win
1. Qd1+ Kh6/i2. Rb6+ Kh7
3. Qh5+ Kg8 4. Qxe8+ Qf8+
5. Qxf8+ Kxf8 6. Kg6
i) Kh4 2. Qa4+ Kxh3
3. Qh4+ Kg2 4. Qh1+ Kf2
5. Qg1+, with:
- Kf3 6. Rb3+ Qc3
  (Ke2;Qg2+) 7. Rxc3+ Ke2
8. Re2+ Kd3 9. Qd1+ Ke3
10. Re2+, or
  Kd2 10. Rd1+ Ke2 11. Qd3+
  Kb2 12. Rb1+ Kc2 13. Qb3#

W13. H. D'Hondt
[The Chess World Jly-Aug 1933 #13]

4400.11e8e1 4/4 win
1. Rg5/i Rxe5 2. Qh1+ Kf2
3. Qh2+ Kf3 4. Qxa2
i) This does not appear to be an obviously winning line, but neither is 1. Rd6 Rh5. 1. Ra6 Qd2 2. Qb1+
  Qd1 3. Qe4+ is also inconclusive.

W14. D'Hondt
[The Chess World Jly-Aug 1933 #14]

4101.11a8a6 5/3 win
The source diagram has a wR instead of wS on b6.
This is my (Ken Whyld's) supposition: 1.Ra5+ Kxa5
2.Qa4+ Kxb6 3.Qa7+

Little seems to be known about D'Hondt, and these compositions might well represent his farewell to chess.

A few personal details were given in *The Chess World* #6, March 1933, p. 262: -

**H. D'HOND'T**

In publishing the following photograph we comply with the general request of many of our readers, who at the same time express their heartiest sympathy for Mr D'Hondt's illness and wish him a speedy recovery. His two original end-game studies published in our first number (solutions of which will be given in our April issue) have made him known and proved him to be of premier force as an end-game composer. Several of our readers have asked us for his history, they will be surprised to learn that he is only 20 years of age. He learnt the game at 16 and has occupied himself exclusively with the problem side of it. Two years ago he began composing and since then he has produced all kinds of problems; 2 movers, 3 movers, 4 movers and endgame studies. He has a predilection for mates in 4 as well as endings of K + Q + B (or Kt) and occasionally Pawns against K + Q + Pawns (and pieces if necessary). He has had a whole series of studies on this theme published in *De Schelde* chess column.

It is very curious to note that he has rarely competed in tourneys.

His brother informs us that he is well on the road to recovery and hopes to resume composing on the latter theme as soon as the doctor allows him. This may be in another two months time.

We have pleasure in publishing some of D'Hondt's best studies.

We are indebted to his brother for having placed them at our disposal, as well as the accompanying solutions and notes which he has been good enough to compile for readers of *The Chess World*.

Then followed 8 problems and 3 studies, the latter all on the database CD.

Another 5 studies by D'Hondt are on the CD, but the 8 above are additions.

---

**Endgame Study Composing in The Netherlands and Flanders** by van Reek and van Donk gives just one study (also on CD), and no biography, but it does contribute the forename.

---

**REVIEWS**

**editor: John Roycroft**

**Review**

*Secrets of Pawnless Endings*, expanded edition, by John Nunn. Gambit 2002. 384 pages, 521 diagrams. ISBN 1 901983 65 X. Players remain the target audience, the first 320 pages being effectively identical to the first edition (published by Batsford in 1994). The 62 new pages deal with 17 or so 6-man endings, the moves taken from Ken Thompson's internet-bequeathed material supplemented by examples from practical play commented from the same oracular source. A statistical table (including for each class a single non-digrammed maximal reci-zug position without moves) is included, along with one study - a sound one by Prokop. The maximal length win in GBR class 4013 is amusingly unreachable:
few studies and then homes on the meagre Hispanic output, two of which we fail to find in Harold's database - though all those quoted by the 'other' Harold (Lommer), are there. Some examples are piquant. The book finishes with a 60-page section on problems.

A player might comment on the 15 maximal length (to conversion) win 'solutions' included that they are untypical and often exceed, sometimes by far, the boundary of the 50-move rule in force for otb play.

Review: Gran Libro de Finales by Lorenzo Ponce, Barcelona 1973. 416 pages. ISBN 84-02-03057-2. In Spanish, descriptive notation. The author is sometimes referred to as Ponce Sala. Covering the basic endgame field, and with many studies, this is not a great book - illuminating observations are scarce, Fine's 15 endgame rules are parroted, and there is poor sourcing - but it intrigues. Part two, 'the artistic study' begins on p267 with Puig y Puig's 'doctrinal' lecture, cites a

1.d7 Bb6 2.Bc5 Bxc5
3.d8Q Be7+ 4.Qxe7 Sg6+
5.Kg5 Sxd8 6.h7 Sg6 7.Kf6
a5 8.Kxf7 wins.

F.Vivas Font

L.Ponce-Sala

h4a7 0043.33 5/6 Win

g2b8 0003.31 4/3 Win
1.g6 Sg7/i 2.h6 Sf5/i 3.h7
Sh4+ 4.Kh3 Sxg6 5.Kg4
i) Sg5 2.g7 f3+ 3.Kf2 Se4+
4.Kxf3 Sf6 5.h6 Or f3+
2.Kxg3 Sg7 3.h6 Sf5 4.h7
Sh4+ 5.Kg4 Sxg6 6.Kf5

Review: Le Manuscrit de Chapais - un manuscrit méconnu by Dr Jean Mennerat, Paris/Coulans-sur-Lison, Oct.1990 - Feb.1992. 38+8 A4 pages. No ISBN. In French, with some German and English. Several illustrations. 326 diagrams. No chess moves. This compact work reflects the climax of the lifelong fascination of the veteran French medical doctor with the elusive manuscript of his countryman Chapais, a
late 18th century Paris merchant about whom no firm details are known. The manuscript came into the possession of von der Lasa, possibly in 1855, but the German luminary never described it in detail, tantalisingly quoting only a handful of positions. It subsequently disappeared from the chess scene. With this monograph we now know a great deal more about the manuscript. The complete text has 532 dense pages of archaic French with not a single diagram. The unique idiosyncratic numeric (1-64) method of plotting the chessboard keeps even numbers for the white and odd numbers for the black squares. What Dr Mennerat gives us, and for the first time ever, is a bibliophile's description of the physical document itself and a detailed list of the contents. Dr Mennerat's monograph concludes with eight facsimile pages in Chapais' dense hand: there is not a single emendation - incredible! Dr Mennerat neither reproduces nor comments on any of Chapais' moves, leaving this, and the verdict on the quality of the chess, for future researchers aching for a 'travail de Bénédicte'. Dr Mennerat reminds us that von der Lasa approved of the quality of the Chapais analysis he cites, but Chapais himself makes no special claims, telling us that all he did was respond to occasional requests from friends. Chapais devotes pp413-455 to the ending by which, courtesy of von der Lasa, he is best known, namely two knights against pawn: later authorities were unable to increase the number of examples (three) that von der Lasa ever released. Dr Mennerat neither reproduces nor comments on any of Chapais' moves, leaving this, and the verdict on the quality of the chess, for future researchers aching for a 'travail de Bénédicte'. Dr Mennerat reminds us that von der Lasa approved of the quality of the Chapais analysis he cites, but Chapais himself makes no special claims, telling us that all he did was respond to occasional requests from friends. Chapais devotes pp413-455 to the ending by which, courtesy of von der Lasa, he is best known, namely two knights against pawn: later authorities were unable to increase the number of examples (three) that von der Lasa ever released. Dr Mennerat neither reproduces nor comments on any of Chapais' moves, leaving this, and the verdict on the quality of the chess, for future researchers aching for a 'travail de Bénédicte'. Dr Mennerat reminds us that von der Lasa approved of the quality of the Chapais analysis he cites, but Chapais himself makes no special claims, telling us that all he did was respond to occasional requests from friends. Chapais devotes pp413-455 to the ending by which, courtesy of von der Lasa, he is best known, namely two knights against pawn: later authorities were unable to increase the number of examples (three) that von der Lasa ever released.

AJR footnotes:
1. A scholarly poser is set by Dr Mennerat when he points to a position on p470 of the Chapais manuscript - c6d8 1300.00 e6d7 - which is identical with one of Crosskill's published in 1895. Was the position therefore 'known' before Crosskill? It certainly wasn't, but it existed.
2. The material in Dr Mennerat's monograph greatly expands on what is on Ballo's bi-lingual website (in xii2001), which supplies a photograph of Dr Mennerat.
3. Murray's erudite *A History of Chess* (1913) seems to ignore Chapais, despite Murray's familiarity with the work of von der Lasa, who had died in 1899.
4. The bibliography on pp38-38 of Dr Mennerat's monograph contains a few inaccuracies.
5. Neither Mesman (De Artistieke Schaakstudie - I, 2001, pp184-205) nor Mennerat mention each other. Their overlapping investigations appear to have proceeded independently. Mesman tells us that the Chapais manuscript was traced by him in 1991 to Kornik (20 km. south of Poznan in western Poland), with photocopies now in his own and the Dutch Royal Library's possession.

632
6. Although the trail left by Chapais has gone cold, if AJR were to pick up the detective threads he would conjecture that the Paris merchant emigrated to Canada to join relatives in the Quebec area. In the 19th century a Chapais family flourished there commercially and politically to the extent of having a town named after them. A Jean Chapais seems to have set foot there from France in the 1740's.

SNIPPETS
1. The official Azerbaidzhan chess website is at: http://www.zerkalo.az/
The word 'zerkalo' is Russian for 'mirror'.
2. The judging of the FIDE ALBUM 1995-1997 selection tourney is now complete. 87 studies (13.5%) have been selected from the 640 sent in by 139 composers. Publication of the album is a long way off, but the following will be represented: Afek, Arestov, Astrom, Babic, Benko, Costeff, Dobrescu, Gurgenidze, Hlina, Hoch, Husak, Kalandadze, Kalashnikov, Kalyagin, Kolesnikov, Kotov, Kralin, Kuryatnikov, An.Kuznetsov, Iriarte, Mansartilisky, Manvelian, Markov, Martvalashvili, Matous, Mieu, Nahshoni, Neidze, Nestorescu, Osintsev, Pervakov, Razumenko, Rezvov, Rusinek, Ryabinin, Selivanov, Slepian, Sumbatyan, Tarasiuk, Tazberik, S.N.Tkachenko, van Reek, Visokosov. [Details are supplied by the section director and Snippets-man, AJR.]
3.1 More on GBR class 1006.
*C*

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{b5e6 1006} \quad 2/3.
\end{array}
\]

From the previous diagram this is just one move by each black man, and the defence has turned on its heels - Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers could not have done it better. And the steps can be repeated, for there is room on the dance floor. This is just one defensive option - other rotations, reflections and shiftings, each as good as each other, are easily identified.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{d3d6 1006.00 2/3.}
\end{array}
\]

- is 431 in John Nunn's Secrets of Pawnless Endings. It is drawn wherever wQ is placed. As Nunn points out, it is a barrier, not a fortress. There will always be at least one 'hole' in the wall. If wK heads for this hole Black, to draw, will have to re-form. This is always possible. Away from the edge the black threesome can back away from a threatened incursion to set up a parallel or 90 degree symmetrical pseudo-

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{fortress. Naturally wQ will try to prevent this, but provided Black keeps a choice for himself White can make no headway. Consider:}
\end{array}
\]
3.2.1 Two squares only for wQ(d5) guarantee a win: h5 and g2, paralysing a knight.

3.2.2 With wQd5, wK is promisingly adjacent to a 'hole' on f4, so he plays there. Then Black has Sd3+* to draw, for White's sole relief from checks is to retreat, when Black is safe. If in reply to Sd3+, White plays Ke4, then either knight check from the second row will draw.

3.2.3 But if wK were already adjacent to g2 or g3, within the 'pale', he would win easily.

3.2.4 From the diagram play Kf4, Sd3+*; Kg3, and Black draws by any of fSe5; or fSe1; or Sd2. The first two re-form a barrier, while the third is the type draw we saw first.

3.2.5 From the diagram play Kf5, however, and only Se1;* draws. White can win against all other moves. This endgame keeps surprising us!

4. A letter from Dr Gerhard Hanisch in the vi2002 number of Rochade Europa points up the kind of absurdity that the new rules introduced for speed chess generate.
**GBR code**

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

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

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

A natural extension of the GBR code is to use it to represent a complete position. A good convention is to precede the GBR code with the squares of the kings, and follow the code with the squares of the pieces, in W-before-BI within code digit sequence, preserving the 'decimal point' to separate the pieces from the pawns, if any (where all W pawns precede all BI).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picture of Comay and Costeff by Uri Avner</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Board / Subscription</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGt it right the first time</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotlight by Jürgen Fleck</td>
<td>592-593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagrams and Solutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gia Nadareishvili 80 MT</td>
<td>594-598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“64” 2000</td>
<td>598-602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadianidze 60 JT</td>
<td>602-603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanshin 40 JT</td>
<td>603-605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kos 70 JT</td>
<td>605-607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micu 60 JT</td>
<td>607-611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestorescu 70 JT</td>
<td>611-615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springaren 1999</td>
<td>615-617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 studies by Albert van Tets, part III</td>
<td>617-620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The reciprocal zugzwang in studies – the GBR classes 1330 and 1303 by Iuri Akobia</td>
<td>621-626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgotten talent by Ken Whyld</td>
<td>626-630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviews</td>
<td>630-633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snippets</td>
<td>633-634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR Code</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>