'ALL RIGHT, THEN, SO BLACK MAKES A QUEEN'
by C. M. Bent
(Talk to The Chess Endgame Study Circle on 3.vii.70.)

There is no disguising the queen. She is there for all to see. Like an enemy battleship her massive presence makes her the instant target of the white pieces who, like ants rallying to repel an intruder will perform miracles of valour. So have pity for the black queen who in the realm of endgame studies plays a most disadvantageous role and is made to appear an ignominious figure. Where the white queen is often a heroine the black queen is invariably the villainess. No piece is more unpopular; no superior personage ever suffered such outrageous induces the most startling reactions from the affronted opposition. It is with some disdain, then, that on being confronted with such an alarming prospect we merely shrug and say, 'All right, then, so Black makes a queen.'

There is a vast storehouse of studies involving black queen promotion and many good examples have appeared recently in EG. This selection has been chosen to illustrate the methods of neutralizing the upstart queen and classification can conveniently be made into ten groups. Illustrating diagrams are refered to by their letter.

Draw
1. Kf7 e3 2. Sf6† Kh8 3. Sd5
e3 4. Sf4 a1Q 5. Sxg7† Kh7
6. Sf8† Kh8 7. Sg8 perpetual
check, draws.

Draw
1. Se3/i glQ 2. &g3/ii Qel(hl)
3. Sf5f Kxh5 4. Sg7t Kh4
5. Sf8f perpetual check.
i) 1. Rf6† Kh7 wins.
ii) 2. Sf5† Kh7 3. Kg3 Qf1† win.

Win
1. Rd1 Kb3 2. Sd2† Kc2
3. Ra1 Kxb4 4. Sf4 Kea3 5. Sd3
b2 9. Sbd† Kb1 10. Kd1 a1Q/i
Sc2 mate.
i) 10. .. a1S 11. Sd2† Ka2 12.
Sb4 mate.

Draw
1. Be6† Kg4/i 2. Kg2/ii Kh5/
ili 3. Sh6† Kcl 4. Se6 Kg5
5. Sh4 Kh6 6. Se5—
i) 1. .. Ke4? 2. Sd6f Kd3
Kcl 6. Se7 wins.
ii) 1. .. Kf5? 2. Sd6† Ke6 3. Sb5
a2 4. Sd4† Kco Sxb3 wins.
1. .. Kg7 2. Se5† Ke3 3. Se4
a2 4. Bf6 wins.
ii) 2. Se5† Kf5 wins.
Sb5 a2 5. Sd4† Kco 6. Sxb3
wins.
Shorthand references to classic study anthologies

There is great convenience in referring to major anthologies and composer collections by the number of studies they contain. In practice there is no ambiguity. The following are the usual examples.

'1,000' = 'A Thousand End Games' by C. E. C. Tattersall, 1910-1911 (2 volumes).

'1234' = '1234 Modern Endgame Studies', by M. A. Sutherland and H. M. Lommer, 1938.

'1414' = '1414 Fins de Partie', by Henri Rinck, 1952.

'623' = 'Kniha Sahovych Studii', by L. Prokeš, 1951.
I

G. N. Zakhodyakin
1930

Draw 5
1. g7 Sxg7/2 2. Sf7+ Kg8 3. Bc3 f1Q 4. Sh6+ Kh8 5. Bd6 draws.

i) 1. ... Kgs 2. Sg4 wins.
ii) If the S moves, then Be5f draws as Q cannot capture on e5 or g5. Wb need fear nothing from bQ alone.

J

C. M. Bent
Schakend Nederland, xi.68

Draw 5

K

J. Hasek
La Strategie, 1929

Win 6

L

C. M. Bent
Schakend Nederland, i.70

Draw 5
1. b4f/i Ke4 2. Bf6 d4 3. Be6f d5 4. Bxd5f Kxd5 5. Sb5 a1Q


ii) 1. Bf6 Se3 wins.


148
Win

i) 1. Be4f? Kf5 2. Re8f Kd4 wins.

Win

ii) 1. .. Bxd7 2. g8Qf wins,

iii) 3. .. Bf5 4. Bxb3 wins,

iv) 4. g8Qf blQt 5. Kxa5 a2=.

v) 4. .. Bf5 5. Bb1 wins.

vi) 5. .. a1Q (axb1Q) 6. g8Q Qxa6 7. Qe4f Qe4 8. Qe4f Bxc6 9. Kxc6 wins.

vii) 6. g Sg(R)/f stalemate.

b) 6. g8Bf Bf7 7. Bh7 Bg6=.

Draw


ii) or 3. .. Ra6 4. Bxb3 Rh7 5. Kxh5 stalemate.
Q

C. M. Bent

Shahmat, iii.68 5

Draw


i) 1... Kb6 2. Rh4=.

ii) 3... Kf5 4. Rd5f Kg4 5. Rh5=.

iii) 4... Kf5 5. Sd3 hiQ 6.

iv) 5... Kf5 6. Rh4=.

R

V. I. Tjavlovsky

5th Hon. Men.

Ceskoslovensky Sach 1963

Win

g2 4. Se2f Kal 5. Bd3f Ka2
6. Sg1 Kal 7. Sf3 Ka2 8. Be4
9. g6, h1Q Kal 9. Kd3 a2
10. Kg3 g1Q/ii 11. Sxg1 d3
Bxd1 Kbl 15. Se2 a1Q/iv 16.
Be2 mate. All the pawns
promote to Q.

i) 4. Sxg2f d3f 5. Bxd3 Ka2
6. Kb3 a2 draws,

Kxa2 g1S draws.

iii) 10... d3 11. Sd2 g1Q 12.
Sb3f Kbl 13. Bxd3 mate

iv) 15... a1Sf 16. Ke3 Ka2
Bg6 Ka3 20. Bht wins, or 12.
. .. Ka1 16. Se1 wins.

The Society called 'Friends of Chess' was formed in vi.1969 with the
objective of 'improving Britain's position in international Chess.' The
Society is affiliated to the British Chess Federation. The Chairman's
first annual report lists the Society activities to date. Although chiefly
concerned with competitive play, it is gratifying to learn that composi-
tion is not being ignored. Specifically mentioned among the 'other
events' to be supported is the composition 'of problems and end-games.'
£50 is already being provided for a 'Friends of Chess' problem com-
posing tourney to be organised in 1971 by The British Chess Problem
Society.

One may become a 'Patron' or a 'Friend'. Patrons are entitled to vote,
and their annual subscription is £20. A Friend subscribes £5 p.a.

The address of the Treasurer:

Ralph C. Hopton
Westholm
Orchehill Avenue
Gerrards Cross
Buckinghamshire.
DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTION

No. 1119 B.-Soukup-Bardon

Original

Draw

Tourney announcement

‘Ajedrez’ of Argentina announces a major tourney for original endgame studies. Entries in two (2) copies.
Closing date: 31.X.70. 8 Prizes. Judges: B. Soukup-Bardon (Prague) and Francisco Benkö (Argentina). Director: Dr Carlos Skalicka. Address for entries:

Revista ‘Ajedrez’, (Director del Concurso de Composiciones
Calle 25 de Mayo 195
BUENOS AIRES ARGENTINA.


Mr Harman has been in hospital and was therefore unable to check all the studies in EG 19 for anticipations before publication. He is now, I am very glad to say, out of hospital and recovering, and gives the following EG 19 anticipations.

No. 1020. See No. 40 in Nadareishvili’s ‘Studies’ (p. 74).
No. 1026. See No. 284 (Zemliansky) in EG 8.

The Encyclopedia of Chess, by Anne Sunnucks, published by Robert Hale, 1970. Encyclopedia is too heavy a word. With some skipping of lists and tournament tables it is not only possible, it is enjoyable to read straight through the 549 pages from Aaron to Zvorikina. There are illustrations and a beautiful dust cover. Clarity, presentation and choice of type are unexceptionable. The attempt is made to be thorough without being academic, to be anecdotal without being trivial. On balance, and with exceptions, I think the attempt has succeeded, which is remarkable considering the dangers of mixing extremes. Naturally, there are inconsistencies, oddities, repetitions and errors. About a couple of hundred accents are missing; the definition under pinned pieces is unsatisfactory; there is a curious sense of proportion; much could be compressed with advantage. On the other hand, serious omissions are hard to find. If there is no article on magazines as such, there are many references under individual magazines or countries. Games that have won names for themselves, such as the Immortal and Evergreen, are given, though Najdorf’s ‘Polish Immortal’ is missing. If the total space devoted to
women's chess seems unduly large, at least this has the justification that the information will be found nowhere else. If the bias is British, this shows chiefly in the inclusion of trivia. The total space devoted to endgame studies compares favourably (I should not say more, as the reviewer provided the material) with that in the French 'Dictionnaire' and not badly with that in the 1964 Russian production. Which reminds me - there is no entry under either 'dictionary' or 'encyclopedia'!

AJR

Reviews.


No. 1120 M. Mikhailov
Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1952

No. 1121 M. Mikhailov
Shakhmatna Misl, 1954

No. 1120: M. Mikhailov. 1. Sf2† Kd2 2. Se4† Kd1 3. Rd3† S{(1 or 3)d2 4. Rxd2† Sxd2 5. Sc3† Ke1 6. Kg1 c1S 7. Kg2 and mates next move.

The eminent Italian player and composer, Dr Enrico Paoli, who is endings editor of Sinfonie Scacchistiche, offers 2 prizes for the best correction of the attached study by Barbieri. The conditions are:

1. Place BK (other pieces unmoved) in the diagram to form a sound study to draw.
2. Supply full solution.
3. Send to AJR not later than 3 months after the end of the month that this EG is dated. (If 'October 1970', send by 31.1.71.)

Vittorio de Barbieri
Revista Romana de Sah, 1938

Draw 6
Composer's solution: 1. d7
Ba5 2. e6 Bd8/1 3. g6 Rc5 4. e7/ii Bxe7 5. g7 Rg5 6. d8Qt
Rxg6 7. g6 Rxg6 stalemate.
i) 2. ... Rxg6 3. g6 Re7 4. g7
Rxg7 5. d8Qt Bxd8 stalemate.
ii) 4. g7 Rh5 5. Kg4
Rg5 6. Kh3 Rxg7 7. e7 Rxg7
wins. Demolition by Dr Pirrone: 1. d7 Ba5 2. e6 Rxg6
3. g6 Kh7 4. g7 Kh6 5. Kg3
Rg5 6. Kh3 Rc7 and Black wins.

CHESS PERIODICALS IN THE U.S.S.R.

The following information is incomplete. If any U.S.S.R. reader would like to supply further details, they will be printed.

1. Monthly

(i) Shakmaty v SSSR ('Chess in the U.S.S.R.'). This is a general chess magazine, with a section for composition. There may be up to five originals in each issue. There is an annual informal tourney. Several times a year there will be articles of interest for the endgame. Circulation: 45,000.

(ii) Shakmatny Bulletin ('Chess Bulletin'). Intended for tournament players, so there is special emphasis on openings. There is no com-
positions section and no tourney. Occasional articles on the endgame when relevant to theory: especially Q + P v Q and rook and pawn endings. Circulation 12,750.


(iv) Shakmatisti Rossii ('The Chessplayers of Russia'). I have seen only one issue, xii.68, which gave the results of the 'All-Russian' (i.e. not 'All-Union') Fifth Study Tourney. Like 1 (iii) it is a 16-page newspaper, but it seems to devote relatively more space to articles. It is not clear whether there is a regular studies section. The Moscow address is different from that of 1 (iii). Circulation: not known.

2. Twice monthly

(i) Shakmaty ('Chess'). Published in Riga, capital of the Latvian Republic, this small-format magazine is not to be confused with 1 (i). It has 32 pages, one or two of which are devoted to composition. The study content is variable, often nil. Solutions have been published a year after the diagrams, or, in some cases, apparently not at all. There is a definite interest in studies, however, for issues in 1968 and 1969 mentioned a Ehthing Memorial tourney (though the award in the studies section has so far eluded my search), while a Mattison Memorial tourney award is excepted late in 1970 (closing date was 1.iii.70) Circulation: 19,450.

(ii) Sahs ('Chess'). Apparently the same as 2 (i), but in the Latvian language instead of in Russian. However, Alexander Hildebrand has shown me an issue where the compositions section was partially different. Indeed, that issue is the only one I have ever seen. Circulation: not known.

3. Fortnightly

(i) Shakmatnaya Moskva ('Moscow Chess'). 4 or 8 pages. Sometimes appears weekly. Issued by the periodical Moskovsky Komsomolets ('Moscow Communist Youth Organisation'). Similar to 1 (iii), but with emphasis on minor competitions (games) and interviews. Informal tourney for studies. Circulation: not known.

4. Weekly

(i) 64. Under the general editorship of ex-World Champion Petrosian, this again resembles 1 (iii). 16 pages. There is a compositions section and an annual informal tourney for studies. Circulation: not known.

5. Other

There must be scores, if not hundreds, of newspapers with chess columns. Some will be familiar to EG readers: Vecherny Tbilisi, Vecherny Leningrad, Komsomolskaya Pravda, Leninskaya Smena, Tikhokeansky Komsomolets have all organized study tourneys.
These are again in the news (see EG17, p. 31). Botvinnik held out a promise (Shakhmaty v SSSR, vii.70) of a strong Soviet contender against the American 'Mac Hack VII' of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while another U.S. program of considerable power has been developed by programmers of the computer manufacturers Control Data Corporation. This one is decidedly stronger in the endgame than its predecessors. It will play in the Islington Open tournament in xi.70, whose organiser is the English player Stewart Reuben. Here Reuben, who scored 8 in the 1970 Open Championship of Serbia (against winner Farago of Hungary's 10), loses to the CDC program, but Reuben (White) played at under 10 seconds a move, while the computer was controlled to about a minute a move.


i) 2... Kg8 3. Be6f Kh7 4. Qh3f Kg7 7. Qg4f Kg6 8. Kg7f Kf7 9. Qg6f Kg7 wins. 2... b2 3. Qxb2f Kh7 4. Qg4f Kg7 5. Qg6f Kf7 6. Be6f wins.

ii) 3... Kg8 4. Be6f Kg7 5. Qg4f Kg7; but not 4. Qg2f? Qg7 = .

either 21. ... Kb8 22. Qd6† Kb7 23. Bc6†, or 21. ... Kc7 22. Qa7† Kd6 23. Qb6†: xxiii) Compare with the position after Bl's move 11. 21. Ba6† Kd6 22. Qb4† Kc6 23. Bb5† Kd6 24. Qa5† Kc6 27. Bb8† Kc5. xxiv) 21. ... Kd4 22. Qb4† Kd3 23. Qb1† Kd2 24. Qd1† is the main line, and if here 22. ... Kd5 23. Qb5† Kd6 24. Qc6†. xxv) But not 25. Qe1†? Kd3. xxvi) 25. ... Kd3 26. Bb5† Kd4 27. Qb2†. 25. ... Ke2 26. Bb5† Kf2 27. Qf1† Kg3 28. Qf4† Kg2 29. Bc7† Kgl 30. Qg7† mates. xxvii) 26. Qf4†? Ke2 27. Bb† Kd1. xxviii) Two other checks also suffice: 27. Qe7† or Qf7†.

Judges: H. M. Lommer and Perkonoja. 77 entries, plus 45 more from a single composer - all draws, of poor quality. The judges praise the First Prize for its theoretical value, long solution, multiple discovered checks, and wB sacrifices. The award is provisional for six months, presumably starting vii.70.

No. 1125: A. Bondarev. 'Finding 3 positional draws in the one study is a remarkable achievement. The slim white force holds the black superiority in check. Note the admirable riposte 12. Rh8 in the 4. ... Bg6 line. A pity that b5d1 is so passive.' (Judges).


No. 1126: W. D. Ellison. 'A very interesting struggle between same-coloured bishops, with a precise path to the win. There is a Q+ B v Q theoretical ending, with two variations terminating with mate or win of bQ.' (Judges.)


i) 1. Bb5t Kf6 2. b6 Ra4 3. b7/v Rb4 4. a4 Ke5 5. a5 Kxd6 6. a6 Ke6 draws. ii) 1. .. Ra5 2. b7 Rg5t 3. Kf2 Rf5t 4. Kg3 Rg5t 5. Kf4 Rg8 6. Bd5t and 7. Bxg8. iii) This protects b1. If 3. Bb5t Kf6 4. a4 Ke5 5. a5 Rb1t 6. Kf2 Kxd5 7. a6 Ke6 draws. iv) 5. .. Rb4 6. a6 Kc7 7. a7 wins. v) 3. a3 Rxa3 4. b7 Ra1t 5. K- Rb1 draws.
JRH: 'Anticipated finale: Prokop (1924), 316 in Ban's „Tactics”; Prokop (1924), p. 41 in Vol III of Rueb's „Bronnen”; Afanasiev and Dvizov (1967), EG14 No. 646; Mugnos (1946 and 1947), Nos 29, 29A in his „Finales”.' Also interesting is the composer's No. 646a on p. 34 of EG18. (AJR)


JRH: 'Nearest is Platov, No. 418 in Tattersall.'

No. 1130: E. Dobrescu
3rd Hon. Men., Halberstadt Memorial Award in Thèmes 64, iv-vi.70

No. 1131: G. Afanasiev and E. Dvizov
4/5 Hon. Men., Halberstadt Memorial Award in Thèmes 64, iv-vi.70

No. 1132: J. Kopelovich
= 4/5 Hon. Men., Halberstadt Memorial Award in Thèmes 64, iv-vi.70

No. 1133: E. Dobrescu and V. Nestorescu
Prize, Revista de Sah, 1966


No. 1136: V. Kondratenko. 1. c7 Se4 2. Bg4+ Kf4 3. c8Q Kxf2 4. c8Q Bh1#. 5. Qxb7 pins and wins. i) 1. Bg4+? Kf4 2. c7 Bb7 3. c8Q Sb5 4. c8Q Sd7#. 1. Bb7? Sd5 2. Bxa8 Sb4#. 

No. 1136 V. Kondratenko
Prize, 'The Don Basin
Socialist', 1969 3

No. 1137 J. Pospisil
1st Prize, Ceskoslovensky
Sach, 1967-68 4

Win

Draw

Qxa7 9. Bd1 Qc5 10. Ka2 Qb4 and wins, as Bl's control of c3 prevents
the formation of the Lolli fortress. bK can advance towards c4. The
other defence attempt is 4. Be8? Qa8 5. Bb5/xxi Qxa7† 6. Kb3 Qb7
(Bb3, Qg2) 11 . . . Qb5 12. Bb3 Qe2 13. Ba2 Qc2, or 13 Bb2 Qd2, again
with winning control of c3. xv) 5. Ka1 Qxb6 6. Bg6 Qb3 wins. xvii)
Qd1† 15. Ka3/xxxi Ke5 16. Ba4/xxxii Qb1 17. Bb3 Qc1† 18. Bb2 Qd2
2. Bc3 Qe3f 9. Qd5 Qe3f 10. Ka2 Kd4f 11. Ka2 Qe6 (this
seems better than composer's 15 . . . Qg4). xxxi) 15. Kb4 Qd5† 16.
Kc4 Qd5 wins. xxxv) 17. Be6 Qf5† 17. Bb2 Qc2, wins. xxxvii) 7. Kb2
Qxb5 8. Bd1 (to stop . . . Qb3) 8 . . . Qd3† (f1).

The composer, who is responsible for the analysis above, refers to
analysis by F. Dedrle in the Czech journal Sach during the war years
1939 and 1940. This related to Qv2B's and tended to demonstrate that
the sole drawing possibility was the Lolli position. The Pospisil study
combines three known drawing positions in the one composition.

Judge: F. J. Prokop.

JRH: ‘Hildebrand (1955), 753 in EG16; Dobrescu and Nestorescu (1968), 752 in EG16.’

No. 1139: L. I. Katsnelson. 1. Rg7 a4 2. Rg4 a3 3. Rc4 a2 4. Rxc3† Kb2 5. h7 a1Q 6. h8Q Qh1† 7. Rh3† wins.


No. 1141: C. M. Bent. 1. Sd6† Qb7 2. Bxb7† Ka7 3. d8S c1S† 4. Kf3 g1S† 5. Kg2 wins.

163


No. 1144: Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. e7 Rf1† 2. Kh2 Rh1† 3. Kxh1 Rf1† 4. Kh2 Rh1† 5. Kxh1 Qf1† 6. Kh2 Se2 7. Rh8† Kf7 8. Rh8† Kxh8 9. Qb8† Kh7 10. Qb8† Kxh8 11. Rh8† Kh7 12. Rh8† Kxh8 13. e8Q† Kh7 14. Bc2† wins. The B sacrifices create a murderous mating threat, against which only checks will prevail. Hence the W sacrifices to ensure that W remains with a Q and opens the wB's diagonal to c2 without loss of a tempo.

Tourney announcements

‘Delo’ and ‘Tovaris’. Entries to: L. Ugren, Beljaska 22, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Judge: Dr T. Petrovic (Closing date not known...)

‘Ajedrez’. Entries (in 2 copies) on diagrams with full solution, to Revista ‘AJEDREZ’, Director del Concurso de Composiciones, Calle 25 de Mayo 195, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.
Closing date 31.x.70. Judges: B. Soukup-Eardon (Czechoslovakia) and F. Benkö (Argentina).

Tourney: Original studies (in 2 copies) to Signor Gino Mentasti, Via Grottin 53, Busalla, Italy. Closing date: 31.xii.70.
Judge: Dr E. Paoli. (‘Associazione Problemistici Italiana’, 2nd International Tourney.)

Anagrams

Received from MICHAEL BENT:
Dear ROYCROFT (COR! FORTY)*,
I was interested in the idea of Harold Lommer’s, p. 121 in EG20, concerning anagrams of composers’ names.
A pre-requisite of composing is, of course, peace and quiet, so BE IN THE CALM. I’m sure the Scandinavian composers, those BALTIC HE-MEN, would agree. After this ETHNIC AMBLE I must be careful what I say, for if this NIMBLE CHEAT continues much longer in this vein you will have to CANE BELT HIM or at the very least CANE THE LIMB that wields the pen. I’m sorry about all this, and for many of my dreadful studies. When I think of those which end in MATE I BLENCH. My compositions continue unabated, however, being produced as if from a MACHINE BELT. On balance my standard is improving. BECLAIM THEN your well-meaning Circle member and study producer,

MICHAEL BENT (THEME LAB INC.)

P.S. Don’t forget to CLEAN THE IBM computer.

*Actually 41 last July; AJR.

From Walter Veitch: editorial exasperation CRY OF ROT! = ROYCROFT.

From AJR: a contorted sequence: ROYCROFT = FORTY OR C = (Roman substitution for FORTY) XL OR C = (a piece of transposition here) XL C OR = (in pronunciation, anyway) ‘Excelsior!’

Lommer challenged me to do something with ‘HUGH BLANDFORD’. The best I can do is suggest the answer to the question ‘What is the most lasting impression composers have of their efforts?’

SPOTLIGHT
directed by Walter Veitch

EG 18, No. 929: V. Neidze & V. Kalandadze. Following the comment in EG 19 Mr. Neidze has kindly written, agreeing that the solution should read 6. .. Kf8 7. Qc5† Kg7 8. f8Q† Qxf8 9. Qg5 mate, thus avoiding the duals which would arise after 6. .. Kg6.

Mr. Neidze adds that this study was finally awarded 2nd Prize (not 3rd). Presumably therefore Benko’s No. 928 took 1st Prize (not 2nd). No 1st Prize was quoted in EG 18.
KG UX No. SY5; L. S. Prusm. We thank the composer for pointing out that Note (iii) is incorrect. If 3. Sg7 then not 3...Bb2 as 4. Se6 draws. The refutation is 3...Kf3 4. Sxh5 Bb2 5. Kh2 Kg4 6. Sg3 Be5.

No. 998: L. Maslanka. No win. After 4. Sc1† Black refuses to capture. 4...Ka1 5. b7 g2 6. Se2 now looks an easy win, but G. W. Richardson of Leeds cooly continues 6...d3 7. b8Q d4. The obvious 8. Qxe5 here is met by 8...g1Q 9. Sxg1 d3† 10. Kxd3 c2 and if 8. Qc7 g1Q 9. Sxg1 e4 etc.


P. 121 - No. 5: A. Wotawa. As Black I should expect to win by 6...Rb2 (instead of...Ra2) 7. Kg1 Rhe2 8. Kf1 Rhe7 9. f8Q Rc7 10. Qf3† Ka6 11. Qc3 Rh3 12. Qc2 Rh6 13. Qe3 Rxg6 etc.

No. 1047: E. L. Pogosjants. A dual draw is 7. Sf5† Kg8 8. Kg5 Qe8† 9. Kf5=.  

No. 1059: V. Dorogov & A. Kuznetsov. Seems doubly wrong. In place of 6...Qg7, Black can draw by 6...Kc7 7. e8Q Kd8 (7...Kc8? 8. Re7 wins) 8. Rd1† Ke7. On the other hand a likely win is 1. Kb6 Bd7 2. Bxd7† (instead of c6) Kxd7 3. c6† Kxe7 3...Kd6 4. e8Q wins 4...a7. Now if 4...Kd6 5. Ra5 Qh4 6. a8Q Qd4† 7. Kb7 Qb4† 8. Ke8 Qg4† 9. Kb8 Qxe6† 9...Qb4† 10. Qb7† 10. Ka7 Qg7† 11. Ka6 Qf1† 12. Bb5 Qa1† 13. Kd7 Qg7† 14. c1† Qxc7† 15. Ka6. If 4...Qe3 5. Bb1 Qd4† 6. Kc7 Kd6 7. Rb6 wins. If 4...Qd5 5. Ra4 Kd6 6. a8Q Qc5† 7. Ka6 wins.

No. 1072: V. I. Tjavalovsky. A dual win despite Note (i) is 1. Rxe7† Kc6 for now 2. Ra7 (not Re8) as 2...Rxe6 is not playable and if 2...Kd6 3. Ra6† Ke7 4. Se5 wins easily. The dual can be eliminated by moving the pieces one file to the left.

No. 1073: V. I. Tjavalovsky. Note (i) gives 1. a4 Se2 as a win for Black. Yet there is an easy dual draw here by 2. Sb4 (not a3). If 2...Rd4 2. Sf6 Rxh4 3. e7† Kxe7 5. Sd5†. If 2...Ra3 3. Sd5 Rxh4 4. Kb7 Rxg4 5. e7† Kf7 6. e8Q Kxe8 7. Sf6†.

Nos. 1088/9; L. Anyos. In No. 1088 2. Kc4 is a dual possibility. In No. 1089 in Note (ii) instead of 6. Kf1 a simpler win is 6...b6 axb7 7. a4 b5 8. a5 etc.

No. 1099: P. Perkonoja. 3. Bb7† is a dual win despite Note (ii) because after 3...Kc7 4. Bxd3 (not Sg8†) and 4...Kxe8 fails to 5. Se1†.
EG7, No. 249: F. S. Bondarenko & A. P. Kuznetsova. Note (i) gave 1. Sf4 Ke5 as drawing for Bl, which we disproved on p. 204. We learn that Mr. Kuznetsova has since shown that Bl can draw instead by 1. ... Kd7 2. Qb7+ Sc7 3. Qxb2 f2 4. Qb1 Be4 5. Sd3 Bxd3 6. cxd3 Ke7 7. Qf1 (7. Qc7 f1Q 8. Qxe7 Ke6 9. Qxa5 Qxf1 =) Ra2 8. e4 Se6 9. Kh6 Sd4 10. g5 Sf3 11. g6 Sh2 =. The study is therefore sound.


Win


A- 5. ... Rg6 6. Ka2 Kg5 7. Sd5 Kh6 8. Se7 Rg7 9. Sxe7 wins;


N. 1056: V. Bron. Relative to this study AJR inter alia quoted No. 135 in Bron's recent book. The position and an abbreviated solution are given here. Mr. Cheron, writing to us, states that various duals unfortunately deprive this work of its artistic value, in particular 4. Bf6 (or Ba1) instead of 4. Bb2. Now after 4. ... Kg4 5. Kg3 6. Bb2 Bxg4 7. Bxg4 Kg5 8. Bf6, the solution can be rendered more interesting by showing also 4. ... Kg5 5. Kg3 6. Bxg4 Kg3 7. Kh2 Sf3 8. Kh3 Bf6 9. Be7 Sd4 10. Bc8 =. The study is therefore sound.


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