## SPOTLIGHT

directed by Walter Veitch

EG28, centre page, T.A.3(1): A. Troitzky. Bl wins, not Wh, by C. J. S. Purdy's move 1. . Kc1, advised from Potts Point, Australia, by C. J. Taylor; e.g. 2. a6 Bg1 3. e4 Kd1 etc. (Correction by WV: Add wPf3, also wPa2 to eliminate 1 . Kd 3 Bg 1 2. e4 $\mathrm{Kb} 3=$. Cn T.A.3, moreover, add bPc7, else 2 . .. Bh2 =) .
EG32, No. 1756: L. I. Katsnelson. An attempted refutation is 10 ..〔d7 11. Sg8 Sf8. Now if 12. Bh5? g6 $\dagger$ draws, but A. J. Sobey points out that instead 12. Sg 4 wins for 12. .. Sxg6 13. Kxg6 is a Troitsky win.
EG34, No. 1907: Al. P. Kuznetsov. A dual win advised by Clin Per (Helsinki) is 6. Kg3 (instead of Kg4) e5 7. f6 e4 8. f7 e3 9. f8Q e2 10. Rxg1 $\dagger$.

No. 1921: Y. Dorogov. A dual win is 2. Ra7 (threat Sc 7 ) Kb5 3. f7 h2 4. f8Q h1Q 5. Qe8 $\dagger$ Ka5 (if 5. . Kc4 6. Rc7 $\dagger$ mates in 4) 6. Rxa6 $\dagger$ Kxa6 7. $\mathrm{Sb} 4 \dagger$ mates in 4. WV.

No. 1945: L. Kopac. No win, except probably for Black, because of 1. . $\mathrm{Bg} 4 \dagger$ 2. Ke 3 (2. Ke1 Sf $3 \dagger$ wins) Bxh5 3. Kf4 (3. f8Q Rxe8 $\dagger$ wins) Fxf7 etc. WV.
EG35 is marked Vol. IV on the cover. This should be Vol. III.
P. 51, G2-3: F. Sackmann. T. B. Gorgievs article shows why G3 is not successful as a correction of G2. But Mr. Chéron advises that he had also become aware of this and in 1965 produced a second correction by adding a wPh7 to G2 (See No. 1947 in Cheron IV).
P. 65, No. 9(1): T. B. Gorgiev. bP at g2 should be wP.
P. 65, No. 9(2): A. Kakovin. A dual win is 2. Kg4 Rb1 3. Bg3 Rb2 4. a5 Rb1 5. Bel Rb2 6. Bf2 Rb1 7. Bb6. WV.
P. 65, No. 9(3): V. Korolkov. Mr. Cheron points out a dual win and correction given by him with full analysis in No. 1948 of Cheron IV. The dual win is 10 . e5 f5 11. e6 Rh1 12. Bf1 Rh2 13. Be2 Rh1 14. Bd1 Rh2 15. Ec2 Rh1 16. h8Q $\dagger$ Rxh8 17. e7 Re8 18. Bxf5 Rc8 (18. .. Rxe7 19. Bc8) 19. Bd7 Re8 20. f5 Rg8 21. $f 6 \mathrm{gf} 22$. e8Q $\dagger$. The correction is achieved by moving bRg4 to e3 and wPe4 to g4. After 1. h7 Rh3 2. Bb1 a2 3. Bxa2 Rh1 the main line stays identical except that 16 . g5 and 22. gf replace the similar eP moves.
No. 1992: F. S. Bondarenko \& Al. P. Kuznetsov. A mate in 4 by 2. fxg6. WV.
No. 1995: M. N. Klinkov \& Al. P. Kuznetsov. Black draws by 2. .. Sb5. After 3. a8Q $\dagger \mathrm{Kc7}$ threatens perpetual check, so 4. Kb6(7) Rxg5 =. WV.
No. 1996: Al. P. Kuznetsov. 1. .. Ra5 probably wins for Black. 2. Rh1 Sh5 3. Rf1 Ra4 4. Rxg6 $\dagger$ Rf4 etc. WV.
No. 2009: C. M. Bent. Note (i) is in fact a dual win after 4. Qe5, threatening mate at both g5 and e7. WV.
No. 2016: E. Janosi \& J. Mayer. After 2. cxb8Q fxe2 is supposed to draw. Eut Wh wins by 3. Qc7 $\dagger$ Ke6 4. Qc4 $\dagger$ Kd6 5. Qd4 $\dagger$ Kc6 6. Qc5 $\dagger$ Kb7 7. Qb5 $\dagger$ Ka7 8. Sc5 and mate in 2. WV.

R studies have been rather thinly represented in this column to date, so I have selected four for this issue. Bl's immediate strategic aim in No. 2130 (V. Evreinov, draw) is to command a7 with bB , after which the win is sure; Bl will have the three threats of winning a5/a6, winning wB and forcing wK against the side of the board, and W cannot cope with them all. There are immediate tactical threats as well; not 1. .. Rxa6, certainly, for 2 . Bfl $\dagger$ is a refutation, but a preliminary bK move will threaten it and ..Rf8 $\dagger$ and .. Ra8 are also in the air. So W must act. If 1. a7? then 1. .. Rf8 $\dagger$ and 2... Ra8 as aforesaid, and if $1 . \mathrm{Bg} 2$ to prepare the ground then 1. . Kc5! 2. a7 (or Bb 7 ) Kd 6 and mate next move; nor does W get anywhere by 1. Bc8 (1. . . Rf8 $\dagger$ 2. Kd7 Bd4). This leaves 1. Ke7, threatening 2. a7, and 1. Kd 7 whose inadequacy will appear.
Now 1. . . Rf8 2. Bg2 Rc8 transposes into a variation off the main line, and threats of . . Ra6 after 1. . . Kc5 or 1 ... Kd4 can be met by 2. Bc8 Rf8 3. Bb7 Rb8 4. Ke6 with a7 to follow. This line does not work against 1. .. Kb4 since Bl could now play 4. .. Bd4, but 2. Be6 instead was suggested at the April C.E.S.C. meeting and looks good enough; 2. . Rf8 3. Bd5 Rc8 4. Kd7 and a7 will again soon follow. (If W had player 1. Kd7, however, then in this line 3... Bd4 would have been playable since bRf8 would not have been under attack.) So Bl's best is $\mathbf{1}$. . . Rc6 with the threat of . Rc7 $\dagger$.
Best is now 2. Bg2, commanding a8 as well as attacking bR; neither 2. Kd7 Kc5 3. Ef1 Be5 nor 2. Bf1 $\dagger$ Kc5 offers $W$ anything. In reply, 2. . . Rc7 $\dagger$ leads to a shortened version of the main line and 2 ... Rc8
to a repetition after 3. Kd7 Rf8 (for . . Rf7 $\dagger$ ) 4. Ke7 Rc8 5. Kd7; but $b R$ must stay on the file to meat a7 with . . Rc7†, so 2. . . Rc5 it is. The Bl threat is now 3... Rxa5 and 4. .. Bd4, and the only way for $W$ to hold out is by the sacrificial 3. ar!. It leads to 3. .. Rc7t 4. Ke8! (the reason will appear) Rxa7 5. a6 (threatening 6. Bb 7 and bR is boxed in); and now we see why wK had to go to e8, for if it were on d8 Bl could get bR out by 5. . . Bf6 $\dagger$ and 6. .. Rh8, while on the sixth rank 5. . . Rxa6 would be check. With wK on e8, however, bR can come out only to c7, and after 5. .. Re7 it can be attacked again by 6. Kd8. Now if Bl defends it by 6. .. Be5 then 7. Bby and . . Bd4 cannot be played; alternatively if 6. .. Rf7 then 7. Ke8 Re7 8. Kd8 and we have a draw by repetition.
In No. 2131 (V. Kovalenko, win) W must obviously try to promote wPa5. There is a possible check by 1. Rh8t, but a good general rule, both over the board and in studies, is to hold back such a check until it provides a definite advantage, so let us play 1. a6. Since bK is out of range, which bS should give chase? Neither is significantly nearer, but moving bSa 2 will free bPa 3 , so 1 . .. Sb4. There follows 2. a 7 Sd $5 \dagger$, and where should wK go? Not to d4, on account of 3. . . Sb6 4. Rh6 a2 and 5... alQ will be check and give W no time to mate; nor to e4 or e2 because of 3 ... Sb6 4. Rh6 $\mathrm{Sc} 3 \dagger$ and 5 . . csd 5 . ( W can win this bS, assuming 3 . Kxe4 and 5. Kd4, by 8. a8Q $\dagger$ Sxa8 7. Kxd5, but $R$ vs $S$ is only a draw unless the $R$ can prove otherwise, and the diversionary value of bPa3 just gives Bl time to organize himself.) This leaves only 3. Kf2!.

Now follows 3. .. Sb6 (not 3... Sc7 4 . Rh8 $\dagger$ K-- 5. Rh7 $\dagger$ and 6. Rxc7), and after 4. Rh6 e3 $\dagger$ wK must stop and think again. If 4. Ke2 (f3, f1) then bSb1 can check and then defend Sb 6 , and if 5. Kxe3 then the threatened fork on d5 after 5... Sc3 is equivalent. Clearly the best of the rest is Kel, blocking bPa3, but I do not think that the less clear moves . Kg3 (g2, g1) forfeit the win. After 5. Kel Bl has nothing better than 5. . Sa8 6. Rh8 $\dagger$ (delay justified!) Kd7 7. Rxa8 a2 and W has a standard sacrifice available in $\mathbf{8 .}$ Rd8 $\dagger$. If bK moves left then 9 . a 8 Q a1Q and W can mate with a string of checks before bQ can move, a theme that persists.

After 8. .. Ker, however, W must repeat the sacrifice by 9 . Re $8 \dagger$ ! Kf7 10. Rf8 +Kg 7 11. Rg8 $\dagger$ Kh7 12. Rh8 $\mathbf{H} \operatorname{Kg} 7$ 13. a8Q and soon mates; if he tries a8Q while bK is still to the right of $w R$ then.. a1Q stops the ultimate $w R$ check on h8.
Neither of these is really solving material for non-experts, but No. 2132 (D. Petrov, win) yields its secrets more readily and is of the kind perhaps best appreciated by solving. So try it before reading on; if you get to an apparent impasse, remember Sherlock Holmes's dictum - when you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth. Well? We must go for mate or material gain, and since only the win of a whole $R$ will do ( $R+B$ vs $R$ and $R+S$ vs $R$ both being drawn unless the stronger side can prove otherwise) it looks as if mate is the better immediate choice. Hence 1. Rg6 $\dagger$ $\mathbf{K h 8}$, and now 2. Rg8 $\dagger$ ! is the only way to keep checking. 2. .. Kxg8 3. Bd5 $\dagger$ Rf7 4. Sxf7 follows, and material gain has now become a possibility since bRd 8 is in danger. In fact it can be saved only by .. Rf8 (cramping bK and losing quickly after 5 . Se5 $\dagger$ ) or by 4. .. Re8; but 5. Se5 $\dagger$ again wins, since after 5. . Kf8 there is still a mate
by 6. Sg6. The purpose of bPa 7 escapes me.
My original intention was to use another piece from this award as a peg on which to hang an elementary dissertation on castling, but we have had more than enough of this lately, so instead let us look at No. NC 5.1 (V. Anufriev, draw).


1. Re6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kd} 2 / \mathrm{i}$ 2. Rd7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 23$. Rc $6 \dagger$ Kb1 4. Rb6 $\dagger$ Ka1 5. Rb1 $\dagger$ Qxb1 6. Rd1 Sc5 7. Re1, the additional twist that lifted it into the prize list. i) 1 . Kd1 2. Rxa6 and Bl cannot Kdi 2. Rxa6 and
JRH: Cf Yakimchik, 1966, in Shakhmaty. wKe6, wRb7. wPb6; bKe8, bBe5, bSa4, bPa6, b4. 1. Re7 b3 2. b7† Kb8 3. Kd5 b2 4. Kc6 Ka7 5. b8Q $\dagger$ Kxb8 6. Re8 $\dagger$ Ka7 7. Re7 $\dagger$ Ka8 8. Rxe5 biQ 9. Re8 $\dagger$ Qb8 10. Rd8 Ka7 11. Rd7 $\dagger$ Ka8 12. Rd8 Sc3 13. Rxb8Q $\dagger$ Kxb8 14. Kb6, draw.

W cannot hold out with 2 R against $\mathrm{Q}+\mathrm{S}$, since after say 1. Kxa4 Sc5 $\dagger$ 2. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Se} 4 \mathrm{bS}$ will stop immediate perpetual check, and once Bl gains the initiative his threats of mate and material gain will be too strong. 1. Rxa6? loses off-hand to 1. .. Qal† 2. Kb4 Qbl†, so W must try tactical checks. Even these do not seem very promising, however, for after 1. Rh2 $\dagger$ Kd3 2. R2h3 $\dagger$ Kc4 3. R3h4 $\dagger$ Kb5 4. R4h5 $\dagger$ Sc5 Bl has found a haven, and the correct 1. Re6 $\dagger$ looks no better after 1. . . Kd3
2. Rd $6 \dagger$ Kc4. But instead $W$ has available 2. Rxa6! and draws since Bl can no longer pick up either wR by immediate checks; a typical variation is 2. .. Qal $\dagger$ 3. Kb4 $\mathrm{Qd} 4 \dagger$ 4. Ka3 Qc3 $\dagger$ 5. Kxa4 Gd4 $\dagger 6$. Kb5 Qe5 $\dagger$ 7. Kb6 Qe6 $\dagger$ 8. Ka7 Qe3 $\dagger$ 9. Rb6 and W is safe. So bK must give up his dreams of a shelter behind bS and make for al instead. This leads to 1. .. Kd2 2. Rd7 $\dagger$ (we will look at 2. Rd6 $\dagger$ afterwards) Kc2 3. Rc6 $\dagger$ Kb1 4. Rb6 $\dagger$ Ka1 5. Rb1t and there will be either a forking check or a pin by 6 . Rd1 since .. Qxdl will stalemate.
Now we see why 2. Rd6 $\dagger$ would not have worked, since after 2. . Kcl the only available check is 3 . Re6 $\dagger$ and no wR can play to d1. Eut cannot Bl win after all by 5. .. Qxb1 6. Rd1 Sc5 since 7. Rxbl $\dagger$ will now lose and $W$ has no other strong move? No, he cannot; 7. Re1! and Bl must stop trying.

## Review.

1. Assiac's The Delights of Chess is now out in a revised edition, including selected studies from later New Statesman tourneys.
2. Gerald Abrahams' book Not Only Chess includes his "Chess Endings - Didactic and Epicurean" talk given to the extraordinary meeting of The Chess Endgame Study Circle held on $30 . x i i .67$ at the Hastings Congress (see EG15), and much else besides, some of it of interest to studies enthusiasts, and all in the well-known Abrahams style... to which no one can remain indifferent!

## Review

The second, and final, volume of Kasparyan's organised anthology on DOMINATION, has now been published. Starting with No. 1077. dominations of bQ by various W force take up to No. 2395 , while the final part (the last study bears the No. 2545, hence I intend to call the volumes ' 2545 ' for short) has seven sub-sections dealing with miscellaneous allied themes and
forces not otherwise dealt with. These seven are:

I : wRR against bR and Bl minor piece
(2396-2440/‘2545')
II: WR and 1 of 2 minor $W$
pieces against $b R$ and Bl minor piece
(2441-2476/‘2545’)
III: wRR and W minor
piece against similar
Bl material
(2477-2481/‘2545’)
IV: wQ against $b R$ and
Bl minor piece
(2482-2505/‘2545)
V : wQ and wR against
bQ and $b R$ or $b B$
(2506-2519/‘2545’)
VI: "draughts" combinations
(2520-2545/‘2545’)
VII: "devouring" of superior
Bl force by W
The "draughts" combinations describe, for example, successive forks by a wS, the position being set up for this finale by the introductory play. The "devouring" combinations include Q-ladders-with-captures, S-tours-with-captures, and related ideas, often whittling down overwhelming Bl superiority.
The volume is well produced and, in 350 pages with hard cover, is eminently portable. There is a bibliography showing 28 Russian/ Soviet titles and 44 others. In conjunction with Vol. I it is unquestionably a "must" for all enthusiasts. By the time this appears I hope to have copies of Vol. II available at $£ 1.50$ each post free). If previous experie: : $?$ is anything to go by, it will nut be readily available through normal sources.

AJR

## Review

COMPOZITIA SAHISTA IN ROMANIA, by Emilian Dobrescu and Virgil Nestorescu, Rucarest 1974. Of the diagrams, which are numbered up to 957, those that will
primarily interest EG-readers are No. 234-316, No. 317-362, and No. 739-844. Except for a few these are all studies by Rumanian composers, and an astonishingly fine collection it makes, much of it material not known, at least to this reviewer. For instance, I was aware of only about 3 studies by Ginninger, but here can be found 12. It is curious, however, that Walter Veitch's demonstration of a flaw in a Nestorescu is acknowledged in a corrected version, while his demolition of a Ginninger is ignored. Both analytic comments appeared in EG12 (p. 347) following Nestorescu's article in EG9 on Rumanian study composers. The flawed Ginninger is No. 265 in the book reviewed here. But this is a niggle. At last we have a chance to look at 14 studies by that difficult man Joita, about whom I still cannot make up my mind whether the obscurity of motive behind the moves is a sign of his depth or of my shallowness: let us hope that the number of high prizes Joita has been awarded is a reliable indication of his depth and correctness.
Cf considerable interest is a section (with diagrams 317-362) devoted to theoretical contributions by Rumanian composers. These composers are Farago (mainly pawn material) and Dobrescu, whose $\mathrm{QvR}+\mathrm{B}$ in-depth analyses have uncovered many extraordinary and delightful winning possibilities, often depending on engineering a zugzwang. The bulk of the studies, which form the 739844 diagram group, are presented in more compact form, in alphabetical order of composer. The whole book has only 312 pages, including a composer index, small bibliography, and errata list. This latter is not, alas, complete, as on a quick riffle through I spotted 786 without a wK , and 789 with wK in check to bQ for several moves (presumably bQ should be on h8 and not on h6). No. 245 is repeated as No. 778. Teodoru, who left Ru-
mania a few years ago, but surely deserves a mention in the collection, is totally ignored. Well, readers of this review should not take too muct heed of criticisms like these. The book (if you can get hold of a copy - I have none available) is well researched and excellent.

AJR

Postscript to Gorgiev's "Edge to Edge" article (see p. 111 in EG36). Mr Harman writes: "Am I wrong or right that $\mathrm{K}+2 \mathrm{~S}$ v $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{P}$ frequently involves bK marching from edge to edge? And what about Reichhelm (No. 191 in T1000); Kok (1934, No. 195 in his collection); Krejcik (1930, XV on p. 84 of his book? TBG may add them to his collection. The fact is that the edge-to-edge K -march is of interest only in connection with other factors and by itself has no value in grouping studies for classification or discussion."

## Addendum to 'Newcomers' Corner'

My apologies for a sad blunder in the last study of NC4 (Bent). W's second move should of course be 2. Se4 $\dagger$; if then 2. . Kc5 3. Be8 b6, W can win bS by 4. cSd $6 \dagger$. Moral: Don't quote solutions from memory. (JDB)


No. 2099: E. Dobrescu. This 'twin' study is worth two separate diagrams. 1. Kf8/i Qh6/ii 2. Kg8 Kg6 3. Sf8 $\dagger$ Kh5/iii 4. Kf7/iv Qf4 $\dagger 5$. Ke7 Qg5 $\dagger$ 6. Kf7 Qd5 $\dagger$ 7. Se6 Qf5 $\dagger$ 8. Ke7 Qh7 9. Kf8 Qh6 10. Ke7/v draw. i) 1. Kh8? Qe5 2. Sf8 Kg5 3. Kh7 Qh2 $\dagger$ 4. Kg8 Kh6 5. Se6/vi Qe5 6. Kf7 Qf5† 7. Ke7 Kh7. 1. Sf8? Qh5 2. Sh7 Kg6 3. Sf8 $\dagger$ Kh6 4. Kh8 Qe5. ii) 1. ... Qd6 $\dagger$ 2. Kf7 Qe6† 3. Kf8. iii) 3. ... Kg5 4. Sh7 $\dagger$ Kg6 5. Sf8 $\dagger$ Kh5 6. Kh8. iv) 4. Sh7? Qf4 5. Kh8 Kh6 6. g8Q Qe5 t. 4. Sd7? Qf4 5. Kh7/vii Qe4† 6. Kh8/ viii Kh6 7. Sf6 Qd4 8. Sg8 $\dagger$ Kg6 9. Se7 $\dagger$ Kf7 10. Sf5 Qd8 $\dagger$ 11. Kh7 Qg8 $\dagger$ 12. Kh6 Kf6 wins. v) $10 . \mathrm{Kf} 7$ ? Qg6 $\dagger$ 11. Ke7 Kh6 . vi) 5. Kh8 Qe5 6. Se6 Qf6. vii) 5. Kh8 Kh6 6. g8S $\dagger$ Kg6 7. Se7 $\dagger$ Kf7. 5. Sf8 Kh6/ix. viii) 6. $\mathrm{Kg} 8 \mathrm{Qe} 8+7$ 7. Sf8 Kh6 8. Kh8 Qe5. ix) Interesting, and not given, is 6. g8S $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 5$ 7. Kg 7 , when the Bl win needs demonstrating, though this is not a known theoretical draw. AJR.

No. 2099a
E. Dobrescu

Romania 2 H.M.,
Romania S.R. Añiv. Tny, 1973


No. 2099a: E. Dobrescu. The diagram is the same pattern as No. 2099, but with all men shifted one file left. The solution here is to move wK to right, this time, i.e., the studies are genuine twins.

1. Kg8/i Qd5 2. Se6/ii Qxe6, book draw, by 3. Kg7(h8) Qe7 4. Kg8 Qe6 5. Kg7(h8) Qf6 $\dagger$ 6. Kg8 Qg6 $\dagger$ 7. Kh8 Qxf7 stalemate. i) 1. Ke8? Qg6 2. Kf8 Kf6 3. Se8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 5$ 4. Ke7 /iii Qe4† 5. Kd7 Qf5 $\dagger$ 6. Ke7 Qc5 $\dagger$ 7. Sd6 Qe5 $\dagger$ 8. Kd7 Qg7 9. Ke8 Qg6 10. Kd7 Qh6 11. Ke7/iv Qf6 $\dagger 12$. Kd7 Kg6. 1. Se8? Qg5 2. Sc7 Kf6 3. Se $8 \dagger$ Kg6 4. Sd6 Qd8 $\dagger$ 5. Se 8 Qd7. ii) 2. Kf8? Kf6 3. Se8† Kg6. 2. Se8? Kf5 3. Kg7 Qg2 $\dagger$ 4. Kf8/v Kg6 5. Sd6 Qg5 6. Ke8 Qe5 $\dagger 7$. Kd7 Kg7. 2. Sh5? Kd6 3. Sg7 Ke7. iii) 4. Sg7 Qe4 and 5. ... Kg6. 4. Sc7 Qe4 5. Kg7 Qd4 $\dagger$ 6. $\mathrm{Kh} 7 \mathrm{Qh} 4 \dagger$ 7. $\mathrm{Kg} 7 \mathrm{Qh} 6 \dagger$ 8. Kg8 Kg6. iv) 11. Se4 $\dagger$ Kf5 12. Sd6 $\dagger$ Kf6 13. Ke8 Qe3 $\dagger$ 14. Kf8 Qa3 15. Ke8 Ke6, or 15. Kg8 Qg3†. v) 4. Kh8 Kg6 5. f8Q Qh2 $\dagger$ and mates.


No. 2100: E. Dobrescu. 1. Sh4 g1S 2. Sg 2 e 2 3. Se1 Ke4 4. Kb3 Sf3 5. Kc 2 Ke 3 6. Sg2 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ Kf2 7. Sf4 draws. i) 6. Sd3? Se5 7. Se1 Kf2 8. Kd2 Sc4†.

No. 2101 2 Comm.
Romania S.R. Anniv. Tny


No. 2101: N. Kralin. 1. g4 Kc7†/i 2. Kf7 Kd7 3. g5 Re8 4. g6/ii Rxe7 $\dagger$ 5. Kf6/iii Re6 $\dagger$ 6. Kf7 Re7 $\dagger$ 7. Kf6 draw. i) 1. ... Ra4 2. g5 Rg4 3. Kf7 Rf4 $\dagger$ 4. Ke6 Re4 $\dagger$ 5. Kd6. ii) 4. Kf6? Rh8 5. Kf7 Rh7 $\dagger$ 6. Kf8 Rxe7 7. g6 Rel 8. g7 Rf1 $\dagger$ 9. Kg8 Ke7, or in this 5. g6 Ke8 6. g7 Rg8. iii) 5. Kf8? Re1 6. g7 Rf1 $\dagger$ 7. Kg8 Ke7 wins.

No. 2102 I. V. Zemjanski (iii.71)

1st Prize


No. 2102: I. V. Zemjanski and Al. P. Kuznetsov. Judge: A. Hildebrand, who looked for i) originality of idea, ii) counterplay by B1, iii) dynamic ,,all-the-men" play, iv) construction commensurate with the idea. In No. 2102 he found the doubling of the R -opposition new, the play good, R-moves pretty, introduction with tries "not without points". 1. Rg2/i Sxf2 $\dagger$ /ii 2. Rxf2 g3/iii 3. a8Q Rxa8 4. Rh2 $\dagger /$ iv gh $5 . \mathrm{Ra} 7 / \mathrm{v}$ and now either 5 .
. Rb8 6. Rb7 Rc8/vi 7. Rc7 Rd8 8. Rd7 Re8 9. Re7 Rf8 10. Rf7 draw, or 5. ... Rh6 6. Ra6 Rb8 7. Rb6 Rc8 8. Rc6 Rd8 9. Rd6 Re8 10. Re6 Rf8 11. Rf6 draw. i) 1. Re1? Sxf2 $\dagger 2$. Kg1 g3 3. a8Q Rxa8 4. Rxa8 Rd7 5. Rxa5 h4 6. Rb5 Rd2 7. a5 Kg4. ii) 1. ... g3 2. fg Sxg3 $\dagger$ (Ra8; Rg6) 3. Rxg3 $\dagger$ Kxg3 4. Rg6 $\dagger$. iii) 2. ... Ra8 3. Rh2 $\dagger$ Kg3 4. Rxa5 h4 5. Rg2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 4$ 6. Rf $2 \dagger \mathrm{Ke} 3$ 7. Rb2 aRxa7 8. Rxa7 Rxa7 9. Rb4 Rg7 10. Kg2. iv) 4. Rxa8? gf 5. Rf8 Kg3 6. Rf7 h4. v) 5. Rxa8? Rg7 6. Rg8 Rg1 $\dagger$ 7. Rxg1 hgQ $\dagger$ 8. Kxg1 Kg3 wins. vi) 6. ... Rf7 7. Rb3† Kh4 8. Rxb8 Rf3 9. Rb5 Rxa3 10. Rxa5 Ra2 11. Rb5 Rxa4 12. Rb2 draw.


No. 2103: G. M. Kasparyan. "Very aesthetically presented. Good harmony of means and active B1 counterplay justify a high placing" 1. Sd4 $\dagger$ Kf2 2. Qxe4 d5 $\dagger$ 3. Kxd5/i Bb7 $\dagger$ /ii 4. Sc6 and now, 4. ... Rd2 $\dagger$ 5. Kc5 Rg5 $\dagger$ 6. Kb6 Rb2 $\dagger$ 7. Kc7/iii Rg7 $\dagger$ 8. Kd6/iv Rd2 $\dagger$ 9. Kc5 draw, or 4. ... Rg5 $\dagger$ 5. Kd6 Rd2 $\dagger$ 6. Kc7 Rg7 $\dagger$ 7. Kb6/v Rb2 $\dagger$ 8. Kc5/vi Rg5 $\dagger$ 9. Kd6 draws. i) 3. Qxd5? Rc7 $\dagger 4$. $\mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{Ba}{ }^{\dagger} \dagger$ 5. Ke4 Fb7 wins. ii) 3. ... Rb5 $\dagger$ 4. Kc4 draw. 3. ... Rd7 $\dagger$ 4. Kc5 Rc7 $\dagger$ 5. Kd6 Rd7 $\dagger$ 6. Kc5 draw. iii) Not 7. Ka7? Ra5 $\dagger$ with win for El. iv) And not 8. Kd8? Rd2†. v) 7. Kb8? Rd8†. vi) 8. Ka5? Rg5 $\dagger$.



1 Hon Men
Schach-Echo, 1971-2


No. 2105: P. A. Petkov. "......heavy construction for the idea. a6 and h4 are wallflowers, even if the $\mathbf{S}$ does import some threat. A more experienced composer would have activated these men." 1. d7/i Rd6 2. h 7 Bb 2 3. Sd2 $\dagger / \mathrm{ii} \mathrm{Rxd} 2 / \mathrm{iii} 4$. c3 Bxc3 5. Bc2 $\dagger$ Kf4/iv 6. g3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4 / \mathrm{v}$ 7. $\mathrm{Bf} 5 \dagger \mathrm{Kh} 5 /$ vi 8. Bg6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4 /$ vii 9 Bf5 $\dagger$ draw. i) 1. h7? Re8†. ii) 3. c3! Pxc3 4. Sd2† Kd3. iii) 3. . . Kf4 4. g3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4$ 5. Be $6 \dagger \mathrm{Kh} 5$ 6. $\mathrm{Bf} 7 \dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4$ 7. Be6†. iv) 5. ... Rxc2 6. d8Q. 5.

Ke3 6. Sf5 $\dagger$ and 7. Sd4. v) 6. ..
Kxg3(e3) 7. Sf5 $\dagger$ and 8. Sd4. vi) 7. ... Kxg3 8. Bd3 Rxd3 9. Sf5†. vii) 8. ... Kh6 9. Sf5 $\ddagger$.

Schach-Echo, 1971-2


No. 2106: E. Hufendiek. "A little study showing equal forces. There are points (2. Kc1 and 5. Be6) but B1, especially bS , is passive." 1 . e7/i Be4†/ii 2. Kc1 Bg6 3. Se5 Be8 4. Bd7 Bh5 5. Be6 Be8/iii 6. Bf7 Ba4 7. Sc6/iv Bxc6 8. Bd5. i) 1. Se5? Be4 $\dagger$ 2. Kc1 Sb7 3. e7 Sd6 1. Sf6? Sc6 2. Sd5 Kb8. ii) 1. ... Bc6 is met by 2. Bg2. iii) 5. ... Sb7 6. Bf7 Bxf7 7. Sxf7. iv) 7. Bd5†? Sb7 8. Sc6 Sd6. 7. Kb2? Ka7 8. Ka3 Bb5 9. Kb4 Kb6.

Commended, Schach-Echo, 1971-2


No. 2107: T. B. Gorgiev 1. d6 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ Kxd6/ii 2. h5 Ke6 3. h6. g6 4. h7 Bg7 5. Kg4 Kf7 6. h4/iii Kf6 7. h5/ iv g5 8. h6 Bh8 9. Kh5 Kf5 stalemate i) 1. Kg4? Kf7 2. h5 Bd6 3. h4 Be7 4. h6 g6 5. h7 Kg7 6. d6 Bd8 wins. ii) 1. ... Kf7 2. d7 Be7 3. Kg4 Kg6 4. h5 $\dagger$ Kh6 5. Kf5 Kxh5 6. Ke6 Bd8 7. Kf7 g5 8. Ke8 Bc7 9. d 8 Q Bxd8 10. Kxd8 Kh4 11. Ke7 Kh3 12. Ke6 Kxh2 13. Kf5 draw. iii) 6. Kg5? Bf6†. 6. h3? Bf6†. iv) 7. Kf4? Bh6 $\dagger$ 8. Kg4 Kg7 wins. JRH: A version of Gorgiev's 1963 study on p. 7 of EG33.


No. 2108: W. Keym. 1. Be7/i Rd2/ ii 2. Pf3 Kh3/iii 3. Bc5/iv Rc2 4. Bg2†/v Rxg2/vi 5. Bf2. Zugzwang. 5. ... Rg8 6. Bg3 for 7. Bxh2 draw. i) 1. $\mathrm{Bf} 4 \dagger(\mathrm{~h} 4 \dagger)$ ? $\mathrm{Kxf} 4(\mathrm{~h} 4)$ 2. Kxh 2 Kg4 wins. 1. Bd8? Rc2 2. Bg5 Re2. 1. Be3? Rxg2. 1. Be7 threatens 2. Bd6 $\dagger$ drawing. ii) 1. ... Rxg2 2. Bh4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 3$ (Kh3 is main line, move 5) 3. Bf2 or (a dual) 3. Be7 Rd2 4. Bb 4 . iii) If bR off d-file, Bd6 $\dagger$, and otherwise $w B$ oscillates between a 3 and f8. 2. . Kxf3 3. Bb4. iv) 3. $\mathrm{Bg} 2 \dagger$ ? Rxg2. 3. $\mathrm{Bg} 4 \dagger$ ? Kxg4. v) 4. Ba3? Ra2. 4. Be3? Rb2 5. Be4 Re2, or here 5. Bg2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 3$. vi) 4. ... Kg3 5. Bd6 $\dagger$.


No. 2109: E. Vladimirov. 1. Bh6 $\dagger$ Kb1 2. Rd2 b3 3. Ke5 b2 4. Kd4/i Kc1/ii 5. Rf2 $\dagger$ d2 6. Bxd2 $\dagger$ Kd1 7. Kc3 b1S $\dagger$ 8. Kd3 Sxd2 9. Rxd2 $\dagger$ Ke1/iii 10 Ke3 Be6 11. Rd6 Bf7 12. Rd7 Be6 13. Re7 Bh3 14. Rh7 Bg2 15. Ra7 wins. i) 4. Kxd5? Kc1 5. Rh2 $\dagger$ d2. ii) 4. ... Kal 5. Kxd5 b1Q 6. $\mathrm{Bg} 7 \dagger$. iii) An echo to the main line: 9 ... Kc1 10. Kc3 Bc6 11. Rd6 Bb5 12. Rd5 Ee2 13. Rg5.

No. 2110

## E. Dobrescu

Farago Memorial Tourney, Farago Mer1
Award in Revista de Sah,


No. 2110: E. Dobrescu. This was a sizeable formal tourney, with 89 entries by 64 composers from 6 (only!) countries. Judges: Radu Voia and Sergiu Samarian. As many as 18 studies figure in the award.

1. Bg1 $\dagger / \mathrm{i} \mathrm{Kb5} \mathrm{2}. \mathrm{Kxe2} \mathrm{Qc4} \dagger$ 3. Kf2 Qf4 $\dagger$ 4. Kg2 Qe4 $\dagger$ 5. Kh2 Qf3 6. b4/ii Kxb4 7. Bb6 Kb5/iii 8. Ba7 Kc4/iv 9. Re1 Qf6 (for Qh4†) 10. Re4 $\dagger \mathrm{K} d 5$ 11. Rg4 Qb2 $\dagger$ 12. Kh1/v Qa3 $13 . \operatorname{Rg} 5 \dagger \mathrm{~K}$ - 14. Bg1 draw. i) 1. K Kxe2? Qh5 $\dagger$ 2. Kf2 Kb5 3. $\mathrm{Kg} 3 \mathrm{Qe} 5 \dagger$ 4. Kh3 Qe6 $\dagger$ 5. Kg3 Qe3 $\dagger$ 6. Kg2 Qe4 $\dagger$ 7. Kg1 Qf3 8. Bb8 Qe3 $\dagger$ 9. Kf1 Qc1 $\dagger$ 10. Kg2 Qc6 $\dagger$ 11. Kh2 Qc2 $\dagger$ 12. $\mathrm{Kg} 3 \mathrm{Qg} 6 \dagger$ 13. K - Qf(h) $7 \dagger$ 14. Kg2 Qb7 $\dagger$ wins.
ii) 6. Ba7? Kb4 7. Kg1 Qg4 $\dagger 8$. Kf1 Qc4 $\dagger$ 9. Kg1 Qc1 $\dagger$ 10. Kg2 Qc6 $\dagger$ 11. Kg1 Qg6 $\dagger$ wins, while if in this 7. b3 Qh5 $\dagger 8$. K - Qg6 $\dagger$ 9. Kf1 Qa6 $\dagger$ wins. Threat is Bc5 draw.
iii) 7. ... Qh5 $\dagger$ 8. $\mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Qg} 6 \dagger$ 9. Kh 2 Qh6 $\dagger$ 10. Kg2 Qc6 $\dagger$ 11. Kh2, and wB is taboo on account of Rb1 $\dagger$. 7. ... Kc3 8. Ba5 $\dagger$ and 9 . Bel draw. 7. ... Kc4 8. Bc7 and bQ will not be able to check on c6. 7. ... Ka4 8. Kg1 and Bf2.
iv) 8. ... Ka6 9. Bb8 Qf2 $\dagger$ 10. Kh3 Qf5 $\dagger$ 11. Kg3 Qd3 $\dagger$ 12. Kf2 Qd4 $\dagger$ 13. Kg3 Qe3 $\dagger$ 14. Kh2 Qf $2 \dagger$ 15. Kh3 Qf5 $\dagger$ 16. Kg3 draw. 8. ... Kc6 9. Bb8 Qh5 $\dagger$ 10. Kg2 Qd5 $\dagger$ 11. Kh2 Qa2 $\dagger$ 12. Kh3 Qe6 $\dagger$ 13. Kh2 Qh6 $\dagger$ 14. $\mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Qd} 2 \dagger$ 15. $\mathrm{Kh} 3 \mathrm{Qd} 7 \dagger 16$. Kg 2 draw.
v) But not 12 . Rg2? Qh8 $\dagger$ wins.

No. 2111 | O.J. Carlsson |
| ---: |
| and $\mathbf{J}$. Mugnos | 2nd Prize,



No. 2111: O. J. Carlsson and J. Mugnos. 1. c7 Rb2†/i 2. Kg3 h1S $\dagger$ /ii 3. Kf3 Rc2 4. Bb6/iii Kf7 5. Bg1 /iv Ke7 6. Be3/v Kd7 7. f6/vi Ke6
8. Bb6 Kf7 9. Bg 1 Kg 6 10. Bb 6 Kxf6 11. c8Q Rxc8 12. Kg2 Rc1 13. Bg1 Sg3 14. Bd4 $\dagger$ Kf5 15. Kxg3 draw.
i) 1 ... Rc1 2. c8Q $\dagger \mathrm{Rxc} 8$ 3. Kg 2 Rc2 $\dagger$ 4. Kh1 Kh7 5. Bd8 Kh6 6. Bf6 Kh5 7. Be5 Kg4 8. Bxh2 draw. ii) 2. ... h1Q 3. c8Q $\dagger$ draw.
iii) 4. Ke4? $\mathrm{Sg} 3 \dagger$ 5. Ke5 Kf7 6. Kd6 Ke8 7. f6 Se4 $\dagger$ 8. Ke5 Sg5 wins. 4. c8Q $\dagger$ ? Rxc8 5. Kg2 Rcl 6. Bb6 Rd1 7. Bc7 Kh7 8. Bf4 Kg7 9. Bg5 Kf7 10 Bh4 Rd4 11. Bel Ra 4 12. Bc 3 Sg 3 wins.
iv) 5. Be3? Rxc7 6. Kg2 Re3 7. Bf4 Re4 8. Be3 Rh4 9. Bg1 Rh5 10. Bd4 Ke7 11. Bc3 Kd6 12. Bd4 Kd5 13. Be3 Rh7 14. Ba1 Ke4 15. f6 Kd5 16. Bc3 Ke6 17. Bd4 Rh5 18. Bc3 Rh4 19. Be1 (Ba1, Re4;) 19. Re4 20. Ba5 Ra4 21. Bd8 (Be1, Ra2 $\dagger$; Kxh1, Ra1;) 21. ... Rh4 22. f7 Rh8. But not in this 9.... Rh7 10. Bd4 Rh5 11. Bc3 Rh4 12. Be5 Re4? 13. Bh2 with a draw. B1 would win also in this long line if 8. Bh2 Rc1 9. Be5 Rd1 10. Bh8 Kg8 11. Be5 Kh7 12. Bf4 Kg7 13. Be5 $\dagger$ Kh6 14. Bf4 $\dagger$ Kh5 15. Be3 Rd3.
v) 6. c8Q? Rxc8 7. Kg2 Rh8 8. Bh2 Sf2 9. Be5 Rh5. 6. f6†? Kf7 7. Ee 3 Rxc 7 8. Kg2 Rc3 9. Bf4 Rc4 10. Be3 Rh4 11. Bg1 Rh5 as in previous note.
vi) 7. Bb6? Rc6 8. Be3 Rxc7 9. Kg2 Re3 10. Bf4 Re4 11. Be3 Rh4 12. Bg1 Rh5 13. Bd4 Ke 7 as we have seen (if we've played it through!), while no better is 8. Bh2 Rc1 9. Be5 Rd1.
JRH: Rinck (1923), No. 1282 in '1414'. Fritz (1951) No. 155 on p. 252 of his 1954 book. Isenegger (1955), No. 1918 in Cheron III. Weichert (1968) in DSZ.

No. 2112 V. V. Anufriev
Farago Mem. Ty., 1971


No. 2112: V. V. Anufriev. 1. Rh8 Ka7/i 2. Sd6/ii Sb6/iii 3. Be3 Ka6 4. Rb8 Rb2 5. Bxb6 h2 6. Rh8 h1Q 7. Rxh1 Rb1 8 Rg1 Rxb6 9. Ra1 mate. i) 1. ... K̇b7 2. Sd6 $\dagger$ Kc6 3. Rxa8 Rh1 4. Se4 h2 5. Rh8. 1. ... Sc 7 2. Rh6 $\dagger \mathrm{K}$ - 3. Bf4 wins ii) 2. Be $3+$ ? Kb7 3. Sd $6 \dagger$ Kc6 4. Rxa8 Rh1 5. Se4 Rd1 $\dagger$ 6. Ke2 h2 7. Kxd1 hlet craw. iii) 2. .. Sc7 3. Rh7 Kb6 4. Sc4 $\dagger$ Kc6 5. Rxc7 $\dagger$ Kxc7 6. Bf4 $\dagger$ and 7. Bxh2. JRH: Birnov (1954), No. 1613 in FIDE Album.


No 2113: V. A. Bron. 1. Sf $3 \dagger \mathrm{Kg} 2$ 2. Rg5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 3$ 3. Rg6/i a3 4. Rg1. Zugzwang. 4. . Qh6 5. Kf1 Qg7/ii (f8) 6. Rh1 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4$ 7. Ke2/iii Qh8 8. Rh2. Zugzwang. 8. ... Qf6 9. Rh7 Qd8 10. Sxe5 $\dagger$ Kg5 11. Sf7 $\dagger$ wins. i) 3. Rg1? a3 4. Rh1 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 2$ 5. Rh4 Qh5 6. Rxh5 draw. ii) If bQ could play to b8, a draw! 6. Rh1 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4$ 7. Kg2 Qh8. iii) 7. Kg2? Qh8 8. $\mathrm{Rh} 2 \mathrm{Qh} 3 \dagger$ 9. Rxh3 stalemate.


No. 2114: E. Dobrescu and V. Nestorescu. 1. h4/i Rg4 2. Ra5 Rf7 3. Rc5 $\dagger$ Rc7 (else Rg5) 4. Ra5 Rg3 5. Ra4 Rg2 6. Ra3 Rg1 7. Ra2 Rg4 8. Rg5 draw. i) 1. Ra6? Kd7 2. Kb8 Rb5 $\dagger$ 3. Ka8 Rc8 $\dagger$ 4. Ka7 Kc7 and 5. ... Rb7 $\dagger$ 1. Ra4 (a3, a2)? R7c5 2. Ka7 Rcf5 3. h4 Rg1 4. Ra6 Kc7 5. Re6 Ra5 $\ddagger$ 6. Ra6 Rga1 wins.


No. 2115: V. N. Dolgov. 1. d8Q $\dagger$ Bxd8 2. Sd7 $\dagger$ Ke7 3. Bg4 Rg1/i 4. Se5/ii Bc7 5. Sc6 $\dagger$ Kd6 6. Bf3 Rf1 7. Sd4 Bb6 8. Sb5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc5} 9 \mathrm{Be} 2$ Re1 10. Bd3 Re3 11. Bf1 draw. i) 3. ... Rb4 4. Se5 Re4 5. Sc6 $\dagger$ Ke8 6. Bh5 $\dagger$ and draws. ii) 4. Bf5? Rg5 5. Bh3 Rh5 $\dagger$ wins.

No. $2116 \quad$ V. Kalandadze 4 H.M.,
Farago Mem. Ty., 1971


No. 2116: V. Kalandadze. As the award says, the composer showed this idea in the New Statesman (see No. 1762, also No. 1889). 1. Rgb8 $\dagger$ $\mathrm{Kc} 2 / \mathrm{i} 2 . \mathrm{Rc} 8 \dagger \mathrm{Kd} 2 / \mathrm{ii} 3$. Rd8 $\dagger \mathrm{Ke} 2$ 4. Re8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 2$ 5. Rf8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kxg} 2$ ( Kgl ; Rf6) 6 Ra6/iii h1Q $\dagger$ 7. Rh6 Qa1 8. Rg6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 3$ 9. Rh8 a2/iv 10. Rg7. i) 1. ... Ka2 2. Rxa3 $\dagger$ wins. ii) 2. .. Kb2 3. Rab8 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 2$ 4. Rc2 $\dagger$ and 5. Rc1 $\dagger$. iii) 6. Rg8†? Kf1 7. Raf8 $\dagger$ Ke1 8. Re8 $\dagger$ Kd1 9. Rd8 $\dagger$ Kcl 10. Rc8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 1$ 11. Rb8 $\dagger$ Ka1 draw. iv) Threatening ... Qxh8 $\dagger$, but blocking a2 for bQ !

No. 2117 Constantin Raina 5 H.M.,
Farago Mem. Ty., 1971


No. 2117: C. Raina. 1. Se8 $\dagger$ Kxe8 2. $\mathrm{f} 7 \dagger \mathrm{Kf} 8$ 3. fgQ $\dagger \mathrm{Kxg} 84$. Ra8 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ Re8/ii 5. Rxe8 $\dagger$ Kf7 6. Re4 f1Q 7. Kf4 4 Qxf4 8. g6 $\dagger$ and stalemate. i) 4. Ral? Re1 5. Ra8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf7} 6 . \mathrm{Ra} 7 \dagger$ Ke6 7. Ra6 $\dagger$ Ke5 8. Ra5 $\dagger$ Kf4 9. Ra4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 3$ wins. ii) 4. ... Kf7 5. g6 $\dagger \mathrm{Ke} 7$ 6. Ra7 $\dagger$ and 7. Rf7.


No. 2118: A. Kopnin. 1. Bh4 Bg2 $\dagger$ 2. Kxg2 Rxg4 $\dagger$ 3. Kh1/i Rxd4 4. Bf2 Rf4 5. e4. Zugzwang for if ... Kxe7; Bc5†. 5. ... Rf3 6. Kg2 Rf4 7. Kh1 Rf3 8. Kg2 draw. i) 3. Kxh2? Rxh4 $\dagger$ and 4. ... Rxd4 3. Kh3? Rxd4 4. Bf2 Rf4 5. Kg2 Rf5 6. e4 Rh5.


No. 2119: V.A. Eron. 1.f7/i e5 2. h6 Rf1 3. Kg2 ef 4. ef Rxf4 5. h7 e1S $\dagger$ 6. Bxe1 Be5 7. Bh4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kd7}$ 8. Bf6 Rxf6 9. h8Q Rg6 $\dagger$ 10. Kh1 Bxh8 11. f8Q wins (bB moves; Qf7†). i) 1. h6? Bxf4 2. ef Rf3 $\dagger$ 3. Kg2 Rxc3 4. f7 e1Q, or in this 2. $\mathrm{Ba} 5 \dagger$ Ke8 3. ef Rf1 4. Rg2 Rxf4, draw. JRH: Cf. Troitzky (1909) No. 637 in Tattersall.

No. 2120 C. Raina
Farago ${ }^{4}$ Mem. Ty., 1971


No. 2120: C. Raina. 1. a7 Rxa4/i 2. Rxg5 Bxh4 3. Rxg7/ii Bf2 4. Rxg4 Rxa7 $\dagger$ 5. Kxa7 d3 $\dagger$ 6. Ka8 d2 7. Rb4 d1Q 8. Rb1 Qxb1 stalemate. i) 1. ... Bxe5 2. a8Q gh 3. Qal $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 2$ 4. Qa2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 3$ 5. Qxc4 wins. ii) 3. Rxg4? Bf6 4. Rg3 Kh2 5. Ré3 Bg5 6. a8Q Rxa8 7. Kxa8 Kg2 8. Rf5 Be3 9. Kb7 d3 wins.

No. 2121 B. G. Olympiev Farago Mem. Ty., 1971


No. 2121: B. G. Olympiev. 1. f6 Rc8 2. Kb7 Rg8 3. f7 Rf8 4. Kc7 f3 5. Kd6/i f2 6. g7 Rxf7 7. g8Q f1Q 8. Qxf7 Qxf7 stalemate. i) 5. Kd7? f2́ 6. Ke7 Ra8 7. g7 Ra7 $\dagger$ 8. Ke8 f1Q 9. g8Q Qc4 wins.


No. 2122: P Ruszczynski. 1. f5 Sd5 2. Bb3 Rc7 3. Bxd5 ef/i 4. Bd8/ii Rd7 5. Be6 Rंxd8 6. Bxf5 Ke3 7. Bh3 Rh8 8. Bg2 Rd8 9. Bh3 Rh8 10. Bg2 draw. i) 3. ... ed 4. f6 Ke5 5. f7, or 4. ... Ke3 5. Kd1. ii) 4. Bd6? Rd7 5. Be6 Rxd6 6. Bxf5 Ke3 7. Bh3 Rh6 8. Bg2 wins. In the main line $b R$ cannot play to a-file as a8 is controlled.

No. 2123
J. Koppelomäki

Farago Comm


No. 2123: J. Koppelomäki. 1. Qa8 $\dagger$ /i Kc7 2 f5 Sxf5 3. Qxa2 Sf6 $\dagger 4$. Kf8 Sh7 $\dagger$ 5. Ke8 Sf6 $\dagger$ 6. Kf8 Sd7 $\dagger$ 7. $\mathrm{Ke} 8 \mathrm{Sg} 7 \dagger$ 8. Ke 7 Bxa 2 stalemate. i) 1. f5? $\mathrm{Sc} 7 \dagger$ 2. Kf 8 Bb 3 3. Qa5 Sxf5 4. Qxf5 $\dagger$ Se6 $\dagger$ wins. JRH: Cf. Chéron (1957), No. 1832 in Chéron III.

No. 2124
D. Dolgov

Farago Mem. Ty., 1971


No. 2124: V. Dolgov. 1. Qa8 $\dagger$ Kb3 2. Sd2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 2$ 3. Qh8 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 3 / \mathrm{i} 4 . \mathrm{Qd} 4$. Zugzwang. 4. ... d6 5. Qa7† Kb2 6. Qg7† Ka3 7. Qd4. Z. 7. ... d5 8. Qc5. Again. 8. ... Kb2 9. Qxb4 $\dagger$ Ka1 10. Qd4 $\dagger$ Qb2 11. Qa4 $\dagger$ Qa2 12. $\mathrm{Qd} 1 \dagger \mathrm{~Kb} 2$ 13. $\mathrm{Qc} 2 \dagger$ wins. i) 3. .. Kc1 4. Qh1 $\dagger$ Kb2 5. Sc4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 3$ 6. Qd1†. JRH: Cf. Dolgov (1972), No. 1724 in EG31.

No. 2125
G. Telbis

Farago Mem. Ťy., 1971


No. 2125: G. Telbis. 1. Sg3 f4 2. Sh1 Kxh1 3. Sxd5 Kg1 4. Sxf4 hiQ 5. Sh3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 2$ 6. g6 fg 7. Sg5 Qg2 8. Bxg2 fg 9. Ke2/i Kh1 10. Sh3 (for fP advance) 10. ... Kh2 11. Sg5 draw. i) 9. Sf3†? Kh1 followed by ... g5-g4.

No. 2126


No. 2126: L. Kopac. 1. de Ba5 $\dagger 2$. Kxe2 Rxa8 3. Sc6 Bb6 4. Sd8 Ra2 $\ddagger$ 5. Kd3 Ra3 $\dagger$ 6. Kc4 Re3 7. Sc6 Bc7 8. Kd5 Kh3 9. f4 Bxf4 10. Se5 Rxe $5 \dagger$ 11. Kd6 and draws JRH: Cf. Gulayev (1926), No. 282 in '650'.

No. 2127
A. S. Kakovin

10 Comm.,


No. 2127: A. S. Kakovin. 1. Kd2 e1Q $\dagger$ 2. Kxe1 h2 3. Rb3 $\dagger$ Kc8/i 4. $\mathrm{Rc} 3 \dagger \mathrm{~Kb} 8$ 5. Pc7† Ka8 6. Rb3/ii $\mathrm{h} 1 \mathrm{Q} \dagger$ 7. Kf2 Qh4 $\dagger$ 8. Bg3 wins. i) 3. ... Ka8 4. Bc7 is eventually main line. ii) 6. Bxh2? d2† 7 Kf2 d1S $\dagger$ and 5. .. Sxd3 6. Eg3? h1Q $\dagger 7$. Kf2 Qe1 $\dagger$ 8. Kxe1 d2 $\dagger$ 9. Kf2 and again 9. ... d1S $\dagger$.


No. 2128: A. Chéron. 1. Rf4†! Kb3 (1. ... Ka5 2. b4 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 4$ 3. b5 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 5$ 4. b6 hg 5. e7 Bd5 $\dagger$ 6. Kg1 g3 7. e8Q g2 8. Qa8 $\dagger$ Kb5 9. Qa4 $\dagger$ Kxc5 10. Qb4 mate) 2. e7! (2. Rf3? Rxf3 3. Bxf3 Bxe6 4. Bxc6 Kb4 and Kxc5) 2. ... Re3 (2. ... Bd5 $\dagger$ 3. Bf 3 Re3 4. Bxd5 $\dagger$ cd 5. Rf3 Rxf3 6. e8Q) 3. Rf3! wRook pins threatening to queen. (3. Rf8? Bd5 $\dagger$ 4. Bf3 Rxe7 5. Bxd5 $\dagger \mathrm{cd}$ ). 3. . . Bd5! pins (3. . . Rxf3 4. Bxf3 Bf7 5. Bxc6 Rb4 6. $\mathrm{e} 8=\mathrm{\rho}$ Вxe8 7. Bxe8 Кxc5 8. Bxh5).4. Be6! wB pins the pinning and wins. Of course not 4. $\mathrm{e} 8=\mathrm{Q}$ ? Bxf3 $\dagger$ 5. Bxf3 Rxe8.
"I will spare the readers the analysis after 4. ... Kxb 2 , or 4. . Kc 2 and 4. ... Kb4 5. e8Q, as well as 4. ... Ka4 5. Bxd5 which all lead to the win, but not without difficulty. The idea of the theme belongs to A. A. Troitzky, but an idea is but a dream and the real creation consist in giving it life with all its difficulties. Hereunder the ending of Troitzky "Bohemia" 1912( which is in his book "Chess Studies" (1937) No. 258.
White: Kg 2 , Rf1, $\mathrm{Bg} 4, \mathrm{~Pb} 2$, c5, e6 Black: Ka4, Rd3, Bg8, Pa5, c6, c7, h5
White plays and wins.
"Troitzky's solution: 1. Rf4 $\dagger$ Kb3 2. e7 Re3 (2.... Bd5 $\dagger$ 3. Kf2) 3. Rf3 Bd5 4. Be6! and 5. e8Q wins. He did not give any analysis except a few false starts. I have cooked this ending as follows: 3. ... Rxf3 4. e8Q hg 5. Qxg8 Kxb2
6. Qxg4 Rc3 7. Qa4 (if 7. Qg7 a4 8. Qxc7 a3 9. Qxc6 a2) 7. ... Rxc5 and one cannot see how W can avoid the drawing position of Frink (see: Chéron's "Nouveau Traité Complet d'Echecs", La fin de partie No. 61).
The reconstruction of this ending gave me endless difficult analysis. For instance let us see why Troitzky added bP a5 which has the aesthetic drawback to impede 1. .. Ka5, instead of refuting it like in my setting. The fact is that there would be no solution after 1. $\mathrm{Rf} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Ka} 5$ because if $2 . \mathrm{b} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Ka} 4$ 3. $\mathrm{b} 5 \dagger \mathrm{Ka}$ and there is no win. One could argue that there could be a win by eliminating bPc7.
True, but this would permit a second solution which would cook the ending by 1. Rf4 $\dagger$ Kb3 2. e7 Re3 3. Rf3 Bd5 4. Rf2 (also wins) Rxf3 5. Bxf3 Bd7 6. Bd5 $\dagger!!$ cd 7. c6 wins. Adding bP g3 with wK g2 on my diagram would leave the ending without solution."


No. 2129: A. Chéron. Here, unlike my first ending, it is not a question of promoting a White Pawn, but to impede the promotion of a Black Pawn. Four consecutive pins, two white and two black, will assure this. 1. Rb4 (impedes 1. ... b1 = Q) 1. ... Rg4! - the black Rook pins the white Rook - 2. c4! - unpins the white Rook - 2. ... Rxc4! - repins the white Rook but occupies a square where it will be pinned - 3. Bb5 - the white Bishop
pins the pinning Rook - 3. ... Bd7! - the white pinnig Bishop is now pinned by the black Bishop - 4 . Rd8! - the second white Rook ends this pinning festival by pinning the black Bishop - White wins! For instance:
A) 4. ... Kd2, 5. Rxd7 $\dagger$ and 6. Bxc4; or 4. ... Ke2 5. Rxd7, $\mathrm{b} 1=\mathbf{Q}$
6. Bxc4 $\dagger$ and 7. Rxb1; or 4. ... Kc3, Kd4 or Ke4 5. Rxc $\dagger \dagger$ and 6. Rb4 $(\dagger)$; or 4. ... Pf7 or h7 move 5 . Rxd7 $\dagger$ and 6. Bxc4.
B) 4. ... $\mathbf{b 1}=\mathbf{Q}$ 5. Rxd7 $\dagger$ Ke4! (if 5. ... Kc3 or Kc2 6. Rxc4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 27$. $\mathrm{Rb} 4 \dagger$ and 8 . Rxb1; or if $5 . \ldots \mathrm{Ke} 2$ 6. Bxc4 $\dagger$ and 7. Rxb1) 6. Bxc4!! if 6 . Rxc4 $\dagger$ the best black move would be 6 . ... Kf5! and if 6. f4 Qe1 - 6. ... Qal or Qc1 (if 6.
Qc $2 \dagger$ 7. $\mathrm{Bb} 3 \dagger$ or if $6 \ldots \mathrm{~b} 5 \dagger$ 7. Bxb5 $\dagger$; if 6. ... Qg1 7. Bd $3 \dagger$ (see below) 7. Bd3 $\ddagger$ Kf3 (if 7. ... Ke5 8. Re4 $\dagger$ Kf5 9. Rd1 $\dagger$ ) 8. Rxf $7 \dagger$ Rg2 9. Rg4 $\dagger$ Rh3 10. Rg3 $\dagger$ and 11. Rxh' mate. "Here again, as my first ending, the theme belongs to Troitzky. Unfortunately too many endings of this genial composer have been found incorrect, and his talent as analyst is far below his higly developed imagination. The difficulties of constructing such difficult tasks are enormous. In the first place a winning line must be found against all black defences and the principal line (the four pins) must be the only solution. It means that ons must make innumerable improvements and endless analysis. I will show only one, the most subtle: 2. f4? (instead of c4!) would be refuted by 2. ... Rxf4, and $W$ cannot win. After 3. c4 W continues the line of the solution, as the sacrifice of wP f4 does not seem to have altered anything, 3. ... Rxc4 4. Bb5 Bd7 5. Rd8 and now comes the disagreeable surprise 5 ... Ke3!, (the sacrifice of the pawn on f4 allows access to e3) and W can no longer win. For instance if 6. Rxd7 or 6. Bxd7 6. ... Rxb4 $\dagger$ followed by 7. ... b1Q; or if 6. Rxc4 Bxf5 $\dagger$ 7. Kxb5 bl=Q $\dagger$ 8. Rb4 Qf5 $\dagger$ 9. Kxb6 Qxg5 etc."

No. 2130
V. Evreinov

1-2 Prize
Krasnoye Znamya, 1971


No. 2130: V. Evreinov. 'Krasnoye Znamya' is a Vladivostok newspaper. Judge: Y. Zemlyansky. 1. Ke7 Re6 2. Bg2 Re5 3. a7 Rc7 $\dagger 4$. Ke8 Rxa7 5. a6 Rc7 6. Kd8 Rf7 7. Ke8 Re7 8. Kd8 Be5 9. Bb7 draw.


No. 2131: V. Kovalenko. 1. a6 Sb4 2. a7 Sd5 $\dagger$ 3. Kf2 Sb6 4. Rh6 e3 $\dagger$ 5. Kel Sa8 6. Rh8 $\dagger$ Kd7 7. Rxa8 a2 8. Rd8 $\dagger$ Ke7 9. Re8 $\dagger$ Kf7 10. Rf8 $\dagger$ Kg8 11. Rg $8 \dagger$ Kh7 12. Rh8 $\dagger$ Kg 7 13. a8Q alQ 14. Qf8 $\dagger$ wins.

No. 2132
3rd Prize,
D. Petrov

Krasnoye Znamya, 1971


No. 2132: D. Petrov. 1. Rg6 $\dagger$ Kh8 2. Rg8 $\dagger$ Kxg8 3. Bd5 $\dagger$ Rf7 4. Sxf7 Re8 5. Se5 $\dagger$ Kf8 6. Sg6 mate.

No. 2133
Y. Bazlov and V. Kovalenko 1 Hon. Men.
Krasnoye Znamya, 1971


No. 2133: Y. Bazlov and V. Kovalenko. 1. Qf1 $\dagger$ Qxf1 2. Bd4 Qg2 3. h8Q $\dagger$ Qg8 4. Qf6 $\dagger$ Qf7 5. Qh6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 8$ 6. Qh8 mate.

No. $2134 \underset{2 \text { Hon. S. Men., }}{\text { F. Bondarenko }}$


No. 2134: F. S. Bondarenko. 1. Qh1/i Bxh1 2. Kc7 Qe4 3. Bb7 $\dagger$ Qxb7† 4. ab $\dagger$ Bxb7 5. d7 wins. i) 1. Kc7? Qe4.

No. 2135: V. Kovalenko. B1 cannot castle since his last move must have been with K or R. 1. h7 Kf7/ i 2. $\mathrm{Bb} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Kg} 6$ 3. $\mathrm{Bg} 8 \mathrm{Ra} 5 \dagger 4 . \mathrm{Ke} 6$ Rh5 5. Bf7 $\dagger$ wins. i) 1. ... Kd7 2. Bg4 $\dagger$ e6 3. Bxe6 $\dagger$ Kc6 4. Bd5 $\dagger$. JRH: cf. Ivanow (1965/7), No. 1422 in EG26.

No. 2136 D. Pikhurov Commend


No. 2136: D. Pikhurov. 1. a7 Sa6 2. Kd7 a2 3. a8Q Kg7 4. Ke7 a1Q 5. Qf8 $\dagger$ Kg6 6. Qf7 $\dagger$ Kh6 7. Qf4 $\dagger$ Kh7 8. Qf5 $\dagger$ Kh8 9. Qh5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 710$. Qg5 $\dagger$ Kh7 11. Kf8 Qh8 $\dagger$ 12. Kf7 wins.

No. 2137 V. Kovalenko

Commend,
Krasnoye Znamya, 1971


No. 2137: V. Kovalenko. 1. b6† Ka6 2. b7 Rxe5 3. b8S $\dagger$ Kb6 4. Sd7 $\dagger$ Kc6 5. Sxe5 $\dagger$ wins.


No. 2138: V. Kalandadze. Judge: T. Gorgiev. 1. Rf1 $\dagger$ Kc2 2. Rxa1/i Rb1 3. Ra2 $\dagger$ Rb2 4. Rc8 $\dagger$ Kb1 5. Ral $\dagger$ Kxal 6. Rc1 $\dagger$ Rb1 7 Rh1 Rxh1 8. a7 wins. i) 2. Rc8†? Kb2 3. Rxa1 Kxal 4. Re1 $\dagger$ Kb2 draw. JRH: Final play known from Stamma (No. 391 in Tattersall, No. 88 on p. 27 of Rueb's Bronnen I). Also: Cozio, p. 36 of Rueb's Studien II. Also Wotawa: wKb3, wRd6, h8, wPg2, e6. bKb1, bRd1, bPe2. 1. Rd2 Rxd2 2. Rh1 $\dagger$ Rd1 3. Re1 Rxe1 4. e7.
Equal with this study was No. 1901 in EG34. 3rd Prize: No. 1904 in EG34.

No. 2139 V. V. Yakimchik 4th Prize Shakhmaty/Sahs, 1971-2


No. 2139: V. V. Yakimchik. 1. f6 Bf3 $\dagger$ 2. Kd6 Sxf6 3. Kxe5 Sfe8 4. h5/i Sxh5 5. Kf5/ii Bxa8 6. Be5 Shg7†/iii 7. Kg6 Se6 8. Kf7 S8c7 9. Ke7 Be6 10. Bxc7 Sxc7 11. Kd6 draw. i) 4. Kf8? Bxa8 5. Be5 Ke2 6. h5 Sxh5† 7. Kg5 Bf3 8 Kg6 Ke3 9. Kf7 Ke4 wins. ii) 5. Ke6? Bxa8 6. Be5 Seg7 $\dagger$ 7. Kf7 Sf5 8. Kg6 Sg3 9. Kg5 Ke1. iii) 6. ... Bf3 7. Kg6 Ke2 8. Kf7 Bc6 9. Kg6. JRH: cf. Sarychev, No. 589 in FIDE 1956/8.


No. 2140: V. V. Yakimchik. 1. Bc6 Sd5 2. Bxd5 c3 3. Be4/i f3 4. e7 c2 5. Bxc2 Ke1/ii 6. e8Q $\dagger /$ iii Kf2 7. Qe3†/iv Kxe3 8. Bd1 Kf2 9. Bxf3 Kxf3 10. Kg1 Kxg4 11. Kg2 draw. i) 3. e7? c2 4. e8Q c1Q $\dagger$ 5. Kg2 Qc5 6. Kh3 Qxd5 7. g5 g2 8. Kh2 f3 9. Qb8 Qd4 wins. ii) 5. ... Ke2 6. Bd1 $\dagger$. iii) 6. Be4? g2 $\dagger$ 7. Kh2 Kfa. iv) 7. Qe5? g2 8 . Kh2 g1Q + 9. Kh3 $\mathrm{Qh} 1 \dagger$ 10. $\mathrm{Qh} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Qg} 2 \dagger$. 6 th Prize: No. 1899 in EG33.


No. 2141: V. Pachman. 1. $\mathrm{Sb} 6 \dagger$ Ka7/i 2. Sd5 Rg1 3. Sb3 Rg2 $\dagger 4$. Kxc3 Be6 5. Se3 Rg3 6. Sd4 Rxe3 $\dagger$ 7. Kd2 Re4 8. Kd3 Re1 9. Kd2 Re4 10. Kd3 Bd5 11. Sb5 $\dagger$ Kb6 12. Sc3 Re5 13. Kd4 draw. i) 1. ... Kb7 2. Sd5 Rg1 3. Sb3 Rg2 $\dagger$ 4. Ǩxc3 Be6 5. Sc $5^{\dagger}$ draw. $(R+B$ vs $2 S$ is a theoretical draw so B1 must play for material gain from the start).

No. 2142
V. Kovalenko (1972)


No. 2142: V. Kovalenko. 1. h7 Sh6́ $\dagger$ 2. Kg7 Sf5 $\dagger$ 3. Kf7 Sd6 $\dagger 4$. Ke6(e7)/i Sf7 5. Kxf7 Rf2† 6. Rxf2 a1Q 7. Rg2 $\dagger$ Kf5 8. Rf2 $\dagger$ Ke4 9. $\mathrm{Re} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Kf} 5 / \mathrm{ii}$ 10. Rf2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 511$. Kg2 /iii Kh /iv 12. h8Q $\dagger$ Qxh8 13. Rg6† Kh7 14. Rg5 Kh6 15. Rg6 $\dagger$ draw.
i) 4. Kg7? Kh4 $\dagger$ 5. Kh6 Sf7 $\dagger 6$.

Rxf7 a1Q wins. ii) 9. ... Kf3 10. Re8 Qa7 $\dagger$ 11. Kg6. iii) 11. Kg8? Qa8 $\dagger$ 12. Rf8 Qd5 $\dagger$ 13. Rf7 Kg6 14. h8S $\dagger$ Kh6 15. Kf8 Qd8 mate. iv) 11. ... Kh4 12. Rg8 Qa7 $\dagger$ 13. Kg6 Qb6 $\dagger$ 14. Kg7. JRH: See Kovalenko (1965): wKb5, wRf5, wSa7, wPb6, bKd6, bGh3, bSe3, h4, bPa4, e6. 1. Sc8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 7$ 2. Rf7 $\dagger$ Kxc8 3. a7 Qg2 4. a8Q $\dagger$ Qxa8 5. Rf8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 7$ 6. Be4 $\dagger$ Sd5 7. Bxd5 $\dagger$ ed 8. Rf7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 8$ 9. Rf8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb7}$ 10. Rf7 $\dagger$ Kb8 11. Kb6 Sg6 12. Rg7 Sf8 13. Re7 Sd7 $\dagger$ 14. Rxd7 Kc8 15. Rg7 Qb8 $\dagger$ 16. Kc6 Qa8 $\dagger$ 17. Kb6 Qb8 $\dagger$ 18. Kc6 draw.


No 2143: L. Topko. 1. Sf1 h2 2. $\mathrm{Ba} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Kd} 1$ 3. $\mathrm{Bg} 4 \dagger$ Ke1 4. Sxh2 Bb8 $\dagger$ 5. Kf3 Bxh2 6. Bb4 $\dagger$ Kf1 7. Bh3 ${ }^{\dagger}$ Kg1 8. Bc $5 \dagger$ d4 9. Bxd4 $\dagger$ Kh1 10. Bg2 mate.


No. 2144: A. T. Motor. 1. Bf $1 / \mathrm{i}$ Sd7 $\dagger$ 2. Kd6 $\mathrm{Sf6}$ 3. Ke5 $\mathrm{Sg} 4 \dagger 4$. Kf4 Sf2 5. Ke3 Sd1 $\dagger$ 6. Kd2 Sb2 7. Ke3 Sa4 $\dagger$ 8. Kb4 Sb6 9. Kc5 $\mathrm{Sa} 4 \dagger$ 10. Kb4 Sb2 11. Kc3 Sd1 $\dagger 12$. $\mathrm{Kd} 2 / \mathrm{ii} \mathrm{Sf} 2 \mathrm{13}$. Ke3 ${ }^{\text {Sg } 4 \dagger}$ 14. Kf4 Sf6 15. Ke5 ¿d7 $\dagger$ 16. Kd6 Sb6 17. Kc5 draw. i) 1. Kd4? Sc8 2. Bc4 Sd6 3. Bd5 $\dagger$ Kb6 4. Bc6 Sxb5 $\dagger$ wins, or 1 . Bg4? Sc8 2. Kd4 Sd6 3. Bh 3 Kb 64 . $\mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Sxb} 5 \dagger$ 5. Ke5 e3 6. Bf1 Sc3. ii) 12. Kd4? Kb6 13. Bg 2 Sf 2 14. Ke3 Sg4 $^{\mathrm{K}}$ 15. Kf4 Sf6 16. Ke5 Sdi7† 17. Kd6 Sc5. JRH: By Al. P. Kuznetsov and Motor (date?) wKb8, wBa2, wPd3, d4, h4, h5. bKh7, bBe6, bSg8, bPd5. 1. Kc7 Sf6 2. Kd6 Bg8 3. Ke5 Sg4 $\dagger$ 4. Kf4 Sf2 5. Ke3 Sd1 $\dagger$ 6. Kd2 Sb2 7. Kc3 Sa4 $\dagger$ 8. Kb4 Sb6 9. Kc5 Sd7 $\dagger$ 10. Kd6 Sf6 11. Ke5 Sd7 $\dagger$ 12. Kd6 Sb6 13. Kc5.


No. 2145: G. Amiryan. 1. $\mathrm{Bb} 8 / \mathrm{i}$ Bxg5 2. Kg4 h2 3. Bxh2 Sxh2 $\dagger 4$. Kh5 Rg8 5. Rb7 $\dagger$ Kf6 6. Rf7 $\dagger$ Ke6 7. Rg7 Rxg7 stalemate. i) 1. Rb7 $\dagger$ Kd8 2. Bf4 Bxf4 3 Kxf4 h2 4. Rh7 Ke8 5. Kf5 Rg7 6. Rh8 $\dagger$ Kf7 7. Kg4 Rg8 8. Rh7 $\dagger$ Kg6 9. Rh6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 710$. Kf3 Rf8 $\dagger$ 11. Kg2 Se3 $\dagger$ 12. Kh1 Sg 4 13. Kg2 Rf $2 \dagger$ 14. Kg3 Rf1 15. $\mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Rg} 1_{\dagger}{ }^{\text {Sins }}$, or 1 . Ke2? Sxh2 2. Kxd2 Sf1 $\dagger$ 3. Ke1 h2 4. Rh3 Rxg5 5. Kf2 Kf6 6. Rh6 $\dagger$ Kg7 7. Rh4 Rg6 8. Rh3 Se3, or 1. Bc7? Bxg5 2. Kg4 Bf4† 3. Kf5 h2 4. Rh3 Rh6.


No. 2146: V. Sereda. 1. Bc8 $\dagger$ Kb5 2. Bd7 $\dagger$ Kc4 3. Be $6 \dagger$ Kd3 4. Bf $\dagger \dagger$ Ke2 5. Bg4 $\dagger$ Kel 6. Bd2 $\dagger$ Kxf2 7. Bdl glQ 8. Be3† Kxe3 stalemate.


Special (1971) aty/Sahs


No. 2147: E. L. Pogosjants. 1. Sd4/i Sg7 2. Sc2 Sf5 3. Sb4 Se7 4. Sc2 Sf5 5. Sb4 d4 6. Sc2/ii Kg5 7. Sxd4 Kf4 8. Sb3 Kf3 9. Sxd2 $\dagger$ Kf2 10. $\mathrm{Se} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Kf} 1$ 11. Sd2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 2$ 12. Se $4 \dagger$ draw. i) 1. Sc3? Sf4 wins. ii) 6. Sc6? d3 \% Sd4 Kg5 8. Sxf5 e2 $\dagger$ 9. Kxd2 Kxf5.

Special Hon. Men Shakhmaty/Sahs. 1971-2


No. 2148: D. Gurgenidze. 1. Ke1/i g2 2. Kf2 Se2 3. Kxg2 Sf4 $\dagger$ 4. Kf3 Sd5 5. Sb6/ii Sxb6 6. Ke4 Kc2 7. Kd4 Kb3 8. Kc5 wins. i) 1. Ke3? Sd3 2. Kf3 Se5 $\dagger$ 3. Kxg3 Sc6 draw. ii) 5. Ke4? $\mathrm{Sc} 3 \dagger$ 6. Ke5 Sb5. JRH: cf. Zepler (1951), p. 69 of Rueb's Bronnen V.


No. 2149: R. Skuja. 1. h6 f4 2. h7 f3 3. h8Q f2 4. Qb2/i Ke3 5. Qb5 h3 6. Qf1 h2 7. Kc4 h1Q 8. Qxh1 Ke2 9. Qg2 Ke1 10. Kc3 f1Q 11. Qd2 mate. i) 4. Qxh4? Ke2 5. Qh2 Kf3 draw. JRH: Without bPh4 this is Frink in Chess Amateur, 1927. See also Berger, No. 550 in BCE, and Kok (1938), p. 33 of Rueb's Bronnen V.

## No. 2150

A. L. Bor

Commend,
Shakhmaty/Sahs, 1971-2


No. 2150: A. L. Bor. 1. b8Q Bd2 $\dagger$ 2. Kg6 Qxb8 3. Qxa6 Qe8 $\dagger$ 4. Kf5 Qf7 $\dagger$ 5. Ke4/i Qf3 $\dagger$ 6. Kd4 Bd3 $\dagger$ 7. Kc4 Qf1† 8. Kb3 Qxa6 stalemate i) 5. Qf6? Qxf6 6. Kxf6 Bc3 $\dagger$ 7. Ke6 Bxal wins. JRH: reports that this also appeared in Chess Life \& Review (USA) in 1972.
No. 2151
L. Shilkov (1971)

Commend,
Shakhmaty/Sahs, 1971-2


No. 2151: L. Shilkov. 1. Bg8 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ Kf8 2. d 7 Ke 7 3. Ke3 Be2 4. Bd5 Se5 5. Kd2 Sed3 6. Bc4 Bf1 7. Bb5 draw. i) 1. Be4? Sd2 2. Bd5 $\dagger$ Ke8 3. Ke3 Scb3 4. Kd3 Kd7 5. Kc3 Kxd6 wins.
JRH: cf. Bent (Schakend Nederland, 1969) wKc4, wBb5, wSe3, wPd7, e5. bKf7, bRa8, bSb8, c6. 1 e $6 \dagger$ Kf8 2. e7 $\dagger$ Kxe7 3. Sd5 $\dagger$ Kंxd7 4. Sb6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 75 . \mathrm{Sxa}{ }^{\mathrm{K}} \dagger \mathrm{Kb} 76$. Kc5 Kxa8 7. Kb6 Bd7 8. Ba4 Be8 9. $\mathrm{Eb} 5=$.

No. 2152 N. Chernyavsky (1972)

Commend,
Shakhmaty/Sahs, 1971-2


No. 2152: N. Chernyavsky. 1. f6 Rxg3/i 2. f5/ii Rg4 3. f4 Rg2† 4. Kel Sxf5 5. f7 Re2 $\dagger$ 6. Kd1 (f1) wins. i) 1. ... Se6 2. f5 $\dagger \mathrm{Rxg} 3$ 3. fe wins. ii) 2. f7? Se6 $3 . \mathrm{fg} \mathrm{Kc7} \mathrm{4}. \mathrm{f5}$ Sf8 5. g4 Kd7 draw. or 2. fg3? Se6 3. f5 Sf8 4. g4 Kc7 5. g5 Kd6 6. g6 Sd7.
JRH: cf. Rossi (Italia Sc. ix.67): wKa2, wRe7, wBg3, wPb2, f4, f5, h2. bKb8, bRg2, bSh5, bPb4, b5, b7, g7, h7. 1. Rxg7 Sxg7 2. f6 Rxg3 3. f5 b3 $\dagger 4$. Ka3 b4 $\dagger 5$. Ka4 b5 $\dagger$ 6. Ka5 Rg5 7. h4 Rxf5 8. fg wins, an attempt to embellish a famous otb ending Ortueta v. Sanz, Madrid (1934), but 1. ... b3 $\dagger$ draws.

No. 2153 A. P. Kazantsev

Commend,
Shakhmaty/Sahs, 1971-2


No. 2153: A. P. Kazantsev. 1. f6 hg $\dagger /$ i 2. Kh5 ef 3. e7 Sf3 4. e8S/ii Sxh2 5. Sxf6† Kg7 6. Kxg5 f3 7. Sh5 $\ddagger$ Kh7 8. Sg3 Kg7 9. Kh4 Kg6 10. Kh3 wins. i) 1. ... Sf $3 \dagger$ 2. Kh5 Sxg5 3. fe Sxe6 4. e8S wins. ii) 4. e8Q? Kg7 5. Qe4 Sh4 6. h3 Sg6.


No. 2154: L. Shilkov. 1. Sf6 Bd3 2. Sc3 Bd4 3. Bxe6 Rg6 4. Scd5 Bxf6 5. Sf4 Rg3 6. Sh5/i Rg6 7. Sf4 draw. i) 6. Bd5 $\dagger$ ? Ka7 7. Sh5 Be5 $\dagger$ 8. Kxe5 Rg5 $\dagger$ wins.

JRH: cf. Bondarenko and Kakovin (1955) No. 218 in Bondarenko's "Gallery".
No. 2155
G. Nadareishvili
(1972)

Shakhmaty/Sahs, 1971-2


No 2155: G. Nadareishvili. 1. Rc4 $\dagger$
Ka5 2. Re5 $\dagger$ Ka6 3. b8S $\dagger$ Ka7 4. Bxg2 f1Q/i 5. Bxf1 h1Q $\dagger$ 6. Bh3 Qel $\dagger$ 7. Kh5 Qe8 $\dagger$ 8. Kh4 Qe1 $\dagger 9$. Kh5 draw. i) 4. ... h1Q $\dagger$ 5. Bxh1 f1Q 6. Sd7 Qxh1 $\dagger 7$. Kg5 Qh3 8. Rf5 Qe3 $\dagger$ 9. Kf6 Qc3 $\dagger$ 10. Se5.

No. 2156
G. M. Kasparyan Commend
Shakhmaty/Sahs, 1971-2


No. 2156: G. M Kasparyan. 1. .. Rd6 $\dagger$ 2. Kb5 Rxd5 $\dagger$ 3. Kc4 Rd6 4. a8Q $\dagger$ Bxa8 5. Rxd3 Rxa6 6. Kb5 Ra7 7. Kb6 Rb7† 8. Ka6 Be7 9. Rd8 $\dagger$ Bxd8 stalemate. JRH: cf. Perkonoja (1965) No. 239 in EG7.


No. 2157: N. Nishte, a Finnish composer. 1. Se7 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ Kg7 2. Sg8 $\dagger$ Kg6 3. Se7 $\dagger$ Kh6 4. Rb1 Sd1 5. Sf5 $\dagger$ Kg5 6. Sd4 draw. i) 1. Rb8 $\dagger$ ? Kg 7 2. Rb1 Sc1 3. Rxc1 Sd1 wins.

No. 2158 A. T. Motor Motor
(1972)
Commend,


No. 2158: A. T. Motor. 1. $\mathrm{Rg} 2 / \mathrm{i}$ e1Q $\dagger$ 2. Kf7 Bg7 3. Re2 Bc3 4 Rg2 $\mathrm{Bg} 7 / \mathrm{ii}$ 5. Re2 Bc3 6. Rg2 h5 7. Rg8 $\dagger$ Kh7 8. Rg7 $\dagger$ Rh6 9. Rg6 $\dagger$ draw. i) 1. Rg1? f4 2. Kf7 h6 3. Re1 f3 4. Rb1 Kh7 wins. ii) 4. ... Qe8 $\dagger$ 5. Kxe8 f4 6. Kf7 h6 7. Kg6 Kg8 8. Kxh6 $\dagger$ Kf7 9. Kg5 Be5 10. Kf5 Bd6 11. Rf2.
Another commend among these was No. 1898 in EG33. JRH: This mid-board stalemate alternative to $w R$ perpetual has 11 examples in my collection. A very serious anticipation is Golubiev (1951), No. 1134 in Kasparyan's 2500.
No. 2159
E. L. Pogosjants
(1971)

Commend,
Shakhmaty/Sahs, 1971-2


No. 2159: E. L. Pogosjants. 1. Rb2/ i Sc4t/ii 2. Kc7 Sxb2 3. Sd4 d1Q 4. Sc3 draw. i) 1. Rb1†? Kxb1 2. Sec3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 2$ 3. Kd5 Sb5 wins, or 1. Rb3? Sc4 $\dagger$ 2. Kc5 d1Q, or 1. Sec3? Sxb5 $\dagger$ 2. Kc5 Sxc3 3. Sxc3 Be2 4. $\mathrm{Kb} 4 \mathrm{~Kb} 25 . \mathrm{Sa4} \dagger \mathrm{Kc} 26 . \mathrm{Sc} 3$ Bf3. ii) 1. ... d1Q 2. Ra2†.

SNAP: No. 2
Some notably anticipated prizewinners
V. Yakimchik

1st Prize, (xii.72)

Central Chess Club of USSR, 1972


1. Sf4 Ec4 2. Sd5 $\dagger$ Bxd5 3. Kc8 Bxb7+ 4. ab Ka6 5. Kb8 Kb6 6. Ka8 Ka6 7. b8S $\dagger$ Kb6 8. Sd7 $\dagger$ Kc6 9. $\because 5 \dagger \mathrm{Kd} 5$ 10. Sd3 Kc4 11. Sb2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 3$, ad only now has W gained time and space to play 12 . Kxa7 and win.
JRH: Cf. Selesniev (1923), No. 2258 in Kasparyan's '2500', which is indeed identical after Yakimchik's 4th move.


No. 2160: I. Prascheruk. The diagram is a correction of a study published in the vi. 71 issue of the Bulletin.

1. Rd6 $\dagger$ Kc3 2. b7 Rxb7 3. Rd7 Sc2 $\dagger$ 4. $\mathrm{Ka} 2 \mathrm{Bd} 5 \dagger$ 5. Kb1 $\mathrm{Sa} 3 \dagger$ 6. Ka 1 Ih8 7. Rd8 Bf6 8. Rd6 Eg7 9. Rd7, positional draw.
For the 1st Prize, see SNAP No. 2. Judge: A. Kalinin.
For the 3rd Prize, see p. 115.


No. 2161: V. N. Dolgov. 1. Kg1 Bf3 2. Kf2 Bh1 3. Sg3 Bd5 4. Sh5 Kf7 5. Sf4 Be4 6. Ke3 Bh1 7. Sd3 (for Sc5) 7. .. c5 8. Se5 $\dagger$ and 9. Sf3, winning.
JRH: Not completely anticipatory, but of interest, are Vandecasteele (1967), No. 836 in EG16; Holm (1917), and Holm (1915), Nos. 275 and 277 in ' 1234 '.


No. 2162: N. Kralin. 1. d3 Pxd3 2. Sd2 $\dagger \mathrm{Ke} 2$ 3. Sb3 Bc4 4. ${ }^{\text {S d }} 4 \dagger$ Bxd4 5. cd Bd5 $\dagger$ 6. f3 Kxf3 7. Kh2 g6 8. Kh3 g5 9. Kh2 g4 10. Bf2 Kxf2 stalemate.
JRH: Cf. Herbstman (1930), No. 209 in ' 1234 '.


No. 2163: A. Bor. 1. Rh2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kxh} 2$ 2. b7 Rh4 $\dagger$ 3. Kg7 Rg4 $\dagger$ 4. Kf8 Rf4 $\dagger$ 5. Ke7 Rf7 $\dagger$ 6. Kxf7 Sd6 $\dagger$ 7. Ke7 Sxb7 8. b4, when W wins bS.
JRH: Cf. Fritz (1950), No. 87 of his Sachova Studie (1954); Neumann (1926), No. 106 in '1234'.

$$
\text { No. } 2164 \quad \text { D. Gurgenidze }
$$

Bulletin of Central Chess
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No. 2164: D. Gurgenidze. 1. b7 h2 2. Kf2 h1Q 3. b8S $\dagger$ Kd5 4. Sc7† Ke5 5. Sd7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 4$ 6. Se6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4$ 7. Sf6 $\dagger$ Kh3 8. Sxg5 $\dagger$ Kh2 9. Sg4 mate.


No. 2165: V. N. Dolgov. 1. Bh5 $\dagger$ Kg3 2. Bxe2 Sb4 3. Rd4 Sc6 4. Rc4 Se5 5. Rc5 Sd7 6. Rd5 Sf6 7. Rd6 Se8 8. Re6 Sg7 9. Re7 Sf5 10. Re8 Sg7 11. Rg8 wins.


No. 2166: E. Asaba. 1. Be6 Be4 2. Bb3 Ef3 3. c7 Bb7 4. e6 Kc3 5. Bd5 Bc8 6. Ka3 Kd4 7. Bc6 Bxe6 8. Bb7 wins.

No. 2167: V. Yakimchik. 1. Bc6 Sf6 + 2. Kd8 Sd5 3. Rxd5 h1Q 4. Rd7 Ed5 5. Bxd5 h2 6. Bc6 Qc1 7. Rb7† Ka8 8. Rb6 $\dagger$ Qxc6 (else mate) 9. bc hlQ 10. Ra6 $\dagger$ Kb8 11. c7 $\dagger$ and 12. c8Q mate.


No. 2168: E. Pogosjants. 1. f7 Bg8 2. f8B e2 $\dagger$ 3. Kxe2 Kg2 4. Bh7 h1Q 5. $\mathrm{Be} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Kh} 2$ 6. $\mathrm{Bg} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Kg} 1$ 7. $\mathrm{Bf} 2 \dagger$ Kh2 8. Bxh1 Kxh1 9. Bxc5 Kg2 10. Bd6 h2 11. Bxh2 Kxh2 12. Kd3 c5 13. Kxc3.

4th Commend was awarded to a study by E. Asaba, but I have been unable to locate it in the Bulletin. Club of USSR, 1972


No. 2169: G. M. Kasparyan. 1. Sf4 $\dagger$ Kd7 2. Rd2 $\dagger$ Kc6 3. Se6 Qg8 4. c8Q $\dagger$ Qxc8 5. Rd8 Qb7 6. Sd4 $\dagger$ Kxc5 7. Sb3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 6$ 8. Rd6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 5$ 9. Rd5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 4$ 10. Rd4, draw (10... Ka3 11. Ra4 $\dagger$ ).

No. $2170 \quad$ V. V. Yakimchik
t Prize, 64, 1972 Award: iii. 74


No. 2170: V. Yakimchik. V. A. Korolkov judged the 24 originals. 1. a7 d5/i 2. Kf2 Bb6 +3 . e3 Bxe3 4 . Kxe3 Kg1 5. Eg2/ii Kxg2 6. a8Q d4 $\dagger /$ iii 7 . Kf4/iv h1Q 8. Qa2 $\dagger$ Kh3 9. $\mathrm{Qb} 3 \dagger / \mathrm{v}$ Kg2 10. Qc2 $\dagger / \mathrm{vi} 11$. Qd $1 \dagger /$ vii Kg2 12. Qd2 $\dagger$ and either 12. . Kg1 13. Kg3, or 12. . Kh3 13. Qg4 $\dagger$ Kh2 14. Qg3 mate. i) To meet 2. a8Q? with 2. . $\mathrm{Bg} 3 \dagger$ and 3. . . Kg1, drawing. 1. . . Ba5 $\dagger$ 2. Kf2 Bb6 $\dagger$ 3. e3 Bxe3† 4. Kxe3 Kg1 5. Bg 2 leads to an echo-like procedure to the main line, wQ checking
on fgh-files. ii) 5. a8 d4 $\dagger$ 6. Ke 2 $\mathrm{d} 3 \dagger$ (see (iv)), or 6. Kf4 h1Q 7. Qg8 $\dagger$ Kxf1 8. Qc4 $\dagger$ Kg1 9. Qxd4 $\dagger$ Kh2 draw. iii) 6. . h1Q 7. Qg8 $\dagger$ as in (i). iv) 7. Ke 2 ? d3 + 8. Ke 3 h1Q 9. Qg8 $\dagger$ Kf1 10. Qf7 $\dagger$ Kg2 11. Qg6 $\dagger$ Kf1 12. Qf5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 2$ 13. $\mathrm{Qg} 4 \dagger$ Kf1, e2 not being available for wQ . v) 9. Qe $6 \dagger$ ? Kh2! vi) 10. Qg8 $\dagger$ ? Kf1! vii) 11. Qd3†? Kg1!
". . sacrifices of B's by both sides.. symmetry (wKe3 once, wKf4 once, wQg8 $\dagger$ once, $\mathrm{wQa} 2 \dagger$ once) . . practical, even theoretical content.." JRH: Cf. V. and M. Platov (1906), No. 206 in ' 1234 '; and Ponziani: wKd5, wBg6, wPa6, bKf3, bPf4, h2; 1. Be4† Kf2 2. a7 f3 3. Bxf3 Kxf3 4. a8Q Kf2 5. Ke5 Kg1 6. Kf4 h1Q 7. Qal†.


No. 2171: V. N. Dolgov. 1. Kd2 Sg2 2. Sf3 (for Ke2 to take bS) 2. . Bd8 3. Sd4 $\mathrm{Ea} 5 \dagger$ 4. Ke2 Se1 5. Sc6 Bc3 6. Sd4/i Bb4 7. Sc6 Sc2 8. Kd3 Sel $\dagger$ 9. Ke2 Bc3 10. Sd4 Ba5 11. Sc6, positional draw. i) 6. Se5? Sc2 7. Kd3 Bxe5 8. Kxc3 Pxg3 wins, 9. Kd2 h4 10. Ke2 h3 11. Kf1 Bh2 12. Kf2 Kg6 13. Kf3 Kg5, just in time to prevent the book repetition draw.
Subtle manoeuvring by wS.
JRH: Of interest is Troitzky (1910), No. 112 in Kasparyan's 'Positional Draw'.

No. 2172 S. Rumyantsev


No. 2172: S. Rumyantsev. 1. Sf3 $\dagger$ Kh3/i 2. Re4 ef 3. Sxd2 Bb7 4. d5 Bxd5 5. Sf3 f1Q/ii 6. Sg1 $\dagger$ Kg3 stalemate with both W pieces pinned. Delightful.
i) 1. .. Kg 4 2. $\mathrm{Sh} 2 \dagger \mathrm{Kh} 4$ 3. $\mathrm{Sf} 3 \dagger$ simply repeats.
ii) 5. . . Bxe4 is a pin stalemate, of course, while 5 . . . Kg 3 is met not by 6. Sd2? Bc6, but, as the CESC meeting of $5 . \mathrm{iv} .74$ discovered, by 6. $\mathrm{Rg} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Kxg} 4$ 7. Kg 2 , or 6 . . . Kxf3 7. Rg1.

No. $2173 \quad$ V. Yakimchik
1 Hon. Men., 64, 1972


No. 2173: V. Yakimchik: 1. Kh7 Qa2 (Kf8; Kg6) 2. Kg8 f5 3. Rh7 Qd5 (trying for a Zugzwang) 4. Rg7 Kf6 5. Kh7/i Qa8 6. f8Q $\dagger$ Qxf8 7. Rg6 $\dagger$ Ke7/ii 8. Rg8 Qf6 9. Rg7 $\dagger$ Ke8 10. Rg8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 7$ 11. Rf8 $\dagger$ Kxf8 stalemate.
i) 5. Kh8? Qa8 $\dagger$ 6. Kh7 Ke6 7. Rg8 Qh1 $\dagger$ 8. Kg7 Qg1 $\dagger$ 9. Kh7 Qh $2 \dagger 10$. Kg7 Qg3 $\dagger$ 11. Kf8 Qa3 $\dagger$ 12. Kg7 Gc3 +13 . Kf8 Kf6.
ii) 7. . Kf7 8. Rf6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kxf6}$ stalemate, an echo of the main finale.


No. 2174: A. Maksimovskikh. 1. g7/i e5 2. b7 Rh1 $\dagger$ 3. Kd2 Rbl 4. Eb4 Rxb4 5. c4 Exc4 6. Kc3, winning a piece, when a wP queens. i) 1. b7? Rb5 2. g7 e5.


No. 2175: A. Bor. 1. Kg3 Rxg4 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ 2. Bxg4/ii cb 3. b5 ba/iii 4. ba Kd2 5. Kf4 Kd3 6. Ke5 Kc4 7. Kd6 Kb5
8. Kc7 Kxa6 9. Be2 mate.
i) 1. . . Rf8 2. ba wins. 1. . . Rxf3 $\dagger$ 2. Kxf3 and gP runs.
ii) For the effect of taking with wK, see move 10 of (iii).
iii) The other capture is an equivalent variation. 3. . ab 4. a6 Kd2 5. Kf4 Kc3 6. Ke5 Kb4 7. Kd6(d5) Ka5 8. Bc8 b4 9. Kc6(c7) b3 10. $\mathrm{Kb7}$ and wB stops bPb . Had W taken 2. Kxg4? then b7 would be occupied by wB, and 10. Kb7 would be impossible. JRH: Cf. Bagdasarian (Dr. Czeban), 1936, No. 44 in Studies of Ukraine'.


No. 2176: S. Belokon. 1. d7 Sg5 $\dagger 2$. Kh4 Se6 3. deS/i Kf4 4. Kh5 Kf5 5. Kh6/ii Sf8 6. Sg7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4 / \mathrm{iii} 7$. Se8(h5) Kh4 8. Sf6/iv Bxf6 stalemate.
i) 3. deQ? Bg3 $\dagger$ and either mate or Q -win.
ii) If it were W's move, Bl would now win. 6. Kh7 Kg5 7. Kg8 Kg6, or 6. Kh5 Bf4 7. Kh4 Kg6. iii) 6. . . Kf6 7. Sh5 $\dagger$ Kf5 8. Sg7 $\dagger$ repeats.
iv) Do not miss the point that 8. Sg 7 ? is met by 8. . . Bf4 mate! A pity, as the judge said, about the dual on move 7 .
JRH: The stalemate is known, for instance from Seletzky (1936), No. 126 in 'Studi Scacchistici'.

No. 2177
2 Commend, 64,1972


No. 2177: L. Mitrofanov. 1. c4/i b4 2. c5t/ ii Kxc5 3. a3 ba 4. Kc3 Sb4/iii 5. Kb3 a2 6. Kb2 standard draw.
i) 1. Kd4? Sb4 2. c4 Sc6 $\dagger$ 3. Kc3 b4 $\dagger$ 4. Kb3 Kc5 5. a3 Sa5 $\dagger$ wins.
ii) 2. a3? ba 3. Kc 3 Sc 5 wins.
iii) But now, compared with (ii), bS no longer has c5 available, thanks to 2. c5 $\dagger$ ! Kxc5, where 2. . ${ }_{5} \mathrm{xc} 5 \dagger$ fails to 3 . Kc4 Sa6 ${ }^{-}$4. a3, drawing.


No. 2178: V. Israelov. 1. Sb3 Bd1 2. Sc5 $\dagger$ Kd5 3. Sd3 Sxb8 4. Sf4 $\dagger$ Ke4 6. Sxg6 Bh5 6. Kd8 Bxg6 7. Kc7 Sa6 +8 . Kb6 Sb8 9. Kc7 draw. As Karolkov indicates, "if only wPa3 played to that square in the course of play', the study would be significantly improved.

No. 2179 Em. Dobrescu Prize,
'Solidarity' Tourney Skopje, 1972


No. 2179: Em. Dobrescu. 1 a7/i a1Q 2. abQ Qa6 $\dagger / \mathrm{ii}$ 3. Kd8 Qa5 $\dagger$ 4. Ke8 Qa4 $\dagger$ 5. Kf8 Qa3 $\dagger$ 6. Kg8 Qa2 $\dagger$ 7. Kh8 Qa1 8. Qb7/iii Kg6 $\dagger$ 9. Kg8 Qa2 $\dagger$ 10. Kf8 Qa3 $\dagger$ 11. Ke8 C a4 $\dagger$ 12. Ke7 Qa3 $\dagger$ 13. Ke6 Qa2 $\dagger$ 14. Kd6 Qa3 $\dagger$ 15. Bc5 wins.
i) 1. Bd4†? Kg6 2. a7 e1Q 3. abQ Qe6 $\dagger$ 4. Kd8 Qg8 $\dagger$, and the checks from bQ are inescapable. 1. Rg1? Sxa6 2. Bd4† Kg6 3. Bc3 Sc5 and 4. .. Sb3(e4).
ii) $2 . . . \mathrm{e} 1 \mathrm{Q} 3$. Qd6 $\dagger$.
iii) 8. Kh7? Qh1 $\dagger$ 9. Kg8 Qd5 $\dagger$.
8. Qc7? Qh1 $\dagger 9$. Kg8 Qa8 $\dagger$.
8. Qf4 + ? Kg6 $\dagger$.
8. Qe8? Qh1 $\dagger$ 9. Kg8 Qd5 $\dagger$ 10. Kf8 Qd $6 \dagger$ 11. Kg8 Qd5 $\dagger$ 12. Kh8 $\mathrm{Qh} 1 \dagger$. This was in fact the second 'Solidarity' tourney, run in many sections, but the first had no section for studies.

No. $2180 \quad \begin{gathered}\text { V. Nestorescu }\end{gathered}$
2nd Prize,
'Solidarity' Tourney Skopje, 1972


No. 2180: V. Nestorescu. 1. a6/i Rxf5/ii 2. a7/iii Ra5 3. Kg3/iv Rg5 $\dagger$ 4. Kf2/v Rg2†/vi 5. Kf3 Ra2/vii 6. Sc6/viii Ra1/ix 7 . $\mathrm{Kg} 3 / \mathrm{x}$ Rgl $\dagger$ 8. Kf2 $\mathrm{Rg} 2 \dagger$ 9. Kf3 $\mathrm{Ra} 2 / \mathrm{xi}$ 10. Re1 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 2$ 11. Re $2 \dagger$ Rxe2 12. Kxe2 wins. i) 1. Sxd7? Rxf5 2. Ra3 Bg8 3. a6 Bc4 4. a7 Bd5 5. Ra5 Rf4 $\dagger$ 6. Kg3 Rf3 $\dagger 7$. Kh4 Ba8. ii) 1. . d6 2. Sc6 Rf8 3. a7 Ra8 4. f6. iii) 2. Kg3? Rg5 $\dagger$ 3. Kf2 $\mathrm{Rg} 2 \dagger$ 4. Kf3 Ra 2 draw. iv) 3. Sa6? Be4 4. Rxe4 Rxa6 5. Kg3 Ra3t, but not 3. . Rxa6? 4. $\mathrm{Kg} 3 \mathrm{Rg} 6 \dagger$ 5. Kh3. Or 3. Sc6? dc 4. Kg3 Rg5 $\dagger$ 5. Kf2 Rg2 $\dagger$ 6. Kf3 Rg8 7. Kf2 Kh2. v) 4. Kf3? Be4 $\dagger 5$. Rxe4 Ra5 6. Kg3 Ra3†. vi) 4. . Rf5 $\dagger 5$. Rf3. vii) $5 .$. Be4 $\dagger$ 6. Rxe4 Ra2 7. Rel† Kh2 8. Re2†. viii) 6. Rel $\dagger$ ? Kh2 7. Re2 $\dagger$ Rxe2 8. Kxe2 Be4. ix) 6. .. dc 7. Rel $\dagger$ and 8. Re2†. Cr 6. . . Bd3 7. Rxd3 de 8. Rd1 $\dagger$ Kh2 9. Rd2 $\dagger$ Rxd2 10. a8Q. x) Necessary triangulation. 7. Re1 $\dagger$ ? Rxel 8. a8Q Be4 $\dagger$ 9. Kf2 Rg1 10. Qh8 Rg2 $\dagger$ 11. Kf1 Bxc6, or 10. Qa3 Rg2 $\dagger$ 11. Kf1 Rg1 $\dagger$ draw. xi) 9. .. Rg8 10. Sb8 Rf8 $\dagger$ 11. Ke 2 .


No. 2181: V. A. Korolkov and L. I. Loshinsky. 1. Se6 $\dagger$ Kd6 2. e8S $\dagger$ Kxd5 3. Se7 $\dagger$ Ke5 4. d4 $\dagger$ ed 5. Rh1 $\mathrm{b} 6 \dagger$ 6. Ka4 b2 7. Re1 mate.

No. 2182
4th Prize,
V. A. Bron
'Solidarity' Tny
Skopje, 1972


No. 2182: V. A. Bron. 1. c7 Rc8 2. Bxh8 Rxh8 3. Se4 Kb6 4. Rxh6 Rc8 5. Sxd6 Rxc7 6. Sc8 mate.

No. 2183 and Z. Mikhailoski ${ }_{1}^{\text {and }} \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$.
II 'Solidarity' Tny, Skopje, 1972


No. 2183: B. Milosheski and Z. Mikhailoski. 1. Qg7 $\dagger$ Kf5 2. e4 $\dagger$ Kxe4 3. Qg2† Ke5 4. Qg5 $\dagger$ Ke6 5. Qg8 $\dagger$ Kd6 6. Qd8 $\dagger$ Kc6 7. Qa8 $\dagger$ Kc5 8. Qa5 $\dagger$ Kc4 9. Qa2 $\dagger$ Kc5 10. Qa5 $\dagger$ Kd6 11. Qd8 $\dagger$.


No. 2104: B. Milosheski and Z. Mikhailoski. 1. Be5 Kg8 2. Kf5 Re6 3. Bd6 ed 4. c8Q $\dagger$ Rxc8 5. Kg6 and 6. h 7 mate.


No. 2185: V. A. Korolkov and L. I. Loshinsky. 1. h7 Sc6 $\dagger$ 2. dc Rd8 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ 3. Kc4 b5 $\dagger$ 4. Kc 5 Rb 2 5. Sc 3 Bxc 3 6. e5 Bxe5 7. Sg7 $\dagger$ Гxg7 8. h8Q $\dagger$ Ff8 9. Qxf8 $\dagger$ Kxf8 draw.
i) Castling not allowed, since bRa7 could not have arrived there without bRa8 moving. JRH: See Perkonoja (1965), No. 1410 in EG26.

4 H.M.,
II 'Solidarity' Tny Skopje, 1972


No. 2186: V. A. Bron. 1. Bc7 $\dagger$ Ke4 2. Bxg3 Kf3 3. Bf2 d3 4. Kf1 d2 5. Ee1, drawing.
JRH: Cf. Centurini (1856), No. 1169 in Chéron II, and also Yaroslavtsev (1946), No. 1182 in Chéron II.

No. 2187
B. Miloshesk and Z. Mikhailoski 1 Cormm
I 'Solidarity' Tny


No 2187: B. Milosheski and Z. Mikhailoski. 1. f4 Kc4 2. fg fg 3 f5 Kd5 4. fg Ke6 5. h5 f5 6. h6 Kf6 7. h7 Kg7 8. Ke3/i b5 9. Kf4 b4 10. Ke5 b3 11. Ke6 b2 12. h8Q $\dagger$ Kxh8 13. Kf7. i) But not 8. Kc3? on account of 8. .. f 4 .
JRH: I have 1. studies featuring this final combination (Roll, 1851, is earliest) but none has wPg7 starting on f-file.

No. 2188
B. Milosheski
and Z. Mikhailoski
II 'Solidarity', Tny,


No. 2188: B. Milosheski and Z. Mikhailoski. 1. e7 Qxd5 2. g5†/i Qxg5 3. e8S $\dagger$ Kf5 4. Sg7 $\dagger /$ ii Kf6 5. Se8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 5$ 6. Sg7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 4$ 7. Rg1 $\dagger \mathrm{Kh} 4$ 8. Rh1 $\dagger$ draw.
i) 2. e 8 Q ? $\mathrm{Qb} 7 \dagger$
ii) 4. $\mathrm{Sd} 6 \dagger$ ? Kg 4
5. Rg1 $\dagger$ Kh5.


No. 2189: E. Milosheski and Z. Mikhailoski. 1. Sg6 d2 2. Sf4 Kc2 3. Sd5 Kd3 4. Sf4 $\dagger$ (Sc3? a5 $\dagger$ ) 4. .. Ke4 5. Se2 Kd3 6. Sf4 $\dagger$. and Z. Mikhailosk 4 Comm.,
II 'Solidarity' Tny, Skopje, 1972


No. 2190: B. Milosheski and Z. Mikhailoski. 1. g6 Kf5 2. Kh5 Kf6 3. Kh6 Re8 4. g7 Re4 5. g8S $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 7$ 6. Sf6.

No. 2191 G. M. Kasparyan


No. 2191: G. M. Kasparyan. Judge: P. Perkonoja. 1. Bg6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kxg} 6$ (Kg4; $\mathrm{Bf} 5 \dagger$ ) 2. $\mathrm{Sf} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Kxf6}$ 3. Ke3/i Kg7 4. Se6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 6$ 5. Sf4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 7$ 6. Se6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 6$ 7. Sf4/ii e5 8. Bc3/iii Kg7 9. Sf5 $\dagger$ Kf7 10. Sd6 $\dagger$.
i) 3. $\mathrm{Ke} 2(\mathrm{~d} 3)$ ? ed 4. $\mathrm{Bc} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Kf} 55$. Bxh8 Kxf4 wins.
ii) 7. Ec3†? Kxe6 8. Bxh8 ed and $2 S+P$ win, in the long run, against a B.
iii) 8. Bh4†? Sg5 9. Fxg5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 710$. Se6 $\dagger$ Kg6 11. Sf $8 \dagger$ Kh5 and $W$ has run out of steam.

No. 2192
Y. Bazlov and V.Kovalenko


No. 2192: Y. Bazlov and V. Kovalenko. 1. $\mathrm{Rg} 7 \mathrm{Bb} 5 \dagger$ 2. $\mathrm{Kdl} / \mathrm{i} \mathrm{Ba} 4 \dagger$ 3. Ke1 Ba5 $\dagger$ 4. Ke2 Bb5 $\dagger$ 5. Kd1 $\mathrm{Ba} 4 \dagger$ (Bc3; Kc2) 6. Kc1 wins. i) No notes given, but it looks as if 2. Ke3? is met by 2 . . Bb8 3. Rb7 g2 4. Kf2 Bg3†. (AJR)

No. 2193
J. H. Ulrichsen

Commended, Stella Polaris, 1972


No. 2193: J. H. Ulrichsen. 1. Ke3 Bb5/i 2. Be4 $\dagger$ Kg1 3. Bxc6 Bxc6/ii 4. Kd 4 and now there is a $\mathrm{wK} / \mathrm{bB}$ duel, 4... Bb6 $\dagger$ 5. Ke5 Bc7 $\dagger$ 6. Kd4 Bd8 7. Ke5 Ba5 8. Kd4 Bd8 9. Ke5 Be7 10. h7 Ba3 11. h8Q Bb2 $\dagger 12$. Kd6 draw.
i) $1 . . . \mathrm{Bb} 6 \dagger 2 . \mathrm{Kxe} 2 \mathrm{Sd} 4 \dagger$ 3. Kd 3 Sxf5 4. h7 Bd4 5. Ke4 draw. ii) 3. . $\mathrm{Bb} 6 \dagger$ 4. $\mathrm{Ke} 4(\mathrm{f} 4) \mathrm{Bc} 6(\dagger) 5$. Ke5 draw.

No. 2194 O. Kaila Parhi and Lilja Jubilee Ty, 1971
Award: Stella Polaris "xi.73"


No. 2194: O. Kaila. Judges in this formal event were the 260 -yearolds Parhi and Lilja. The closing date was 31.xii.71, i.e. the date as regards anticipations.

1. Kd7/i Ba6 2. g4/ii Kxg4 3. d4 Kf5 4. d5 Ke5 5. d6 Kd5 6. Ke7 wins.
i) 1. Kb7? Be6/iii 2. Kc6 Ke4 3. Kd6 Bc8 4. Ke7 Kf3 and draws. If in this 3. Kc5 Kd3 4. Kd6 Bc8 5. Ke5 Kc4 6. d4 Kb5 7. d5 Kc5 8. d6 Kc6 draw.
ii) 2. Kc6? Kxg3 3. d4 Kf4 4. d5 Ke5 5. d6 Ke6 6. d7 Bb5 $\dagger$ 7. Kxb5 Kxd7 draws.
iii) 1. . . Bd5 $\dagger$ ? 2. Kb6 Be6 3. d4.

No. 2195 J. Koppelomäki
Parhi and Lilja Jubilee Ty, 1971


No. 2195: J. Koppelomäki. 1. Ba4 $\dagger$ $\mathrm{c} 6 / \mathrm{i}$ 2. Exc6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kd} 8$ 3. Kd6 (Bh4 $\dagger$ ? Kc 7 ) 3. . . alQ 4. Ph4 $\dagger$ f6 5. Bxf6 $\dagger$ Qxf6 $\dagger$ 6. Sxf6 Bb7 7. Bd7 Bxf3 (Bc8; Ba4) 8. Sh7/ii Bb7 9. Sf8/iii Bd5 10. Sg6 Ec4 11. Se5 Bd5 12. Kxd5 wins.
i) 1. . . Ke7 2. Bh4 $\dagger$ f6 3. Bxf6 $\dagger \mathrm{Kf} 7$ 4. Kf4.

1. . Kd8 2. Bh4† f6 3. Bxf6 mate. ii) 8. Se8? Bg4 draw. 8. Sg8? Be2, when 9. Se7 Pb5 10. Bxb5, and 9. Sf6 Pg4 10. B(S)xg4 are both stalemate!
iii) 9. Sg5? Bd5 10. Sh3 Pc4 11. Sg5 Ed5 12. Sh7 Bg8 13. Sf8 Bf7. JRH: König and Mandler (1924), p. 58 of Dedrle's 'Finales Artisticos', and Hatheway (1912), No. 304 'in ' 1234 ' are among many, but after 6. SxQ it seems new.

No. 2196
S. Liljestrand

Parhi and $\begin{gathered}\text { 3rd Prilja } \\ 1971\end{gathered}$


No. 2196: S. Liljestrand. 1. a6 b2 2. $\mathrm{Sc} 2 \dagger / \mathrm{i} \mathrm{Ka} 2$ 3. $\mathrm{Sb} 4 \dagger / \mathrm{ii} \mathrm{Ka} 1 / \mathrm{iii} 4$. a7 $\mathrm{Bg} 7 \dagger$ 5. Kxc4 b1Q 6. a8Q $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 2$ 7. $\mathrm{Sd} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Kc} 2$ 8. Qg2 $\dagger \mathrm{Kd} 1$ 9. Qf1 $\dagger$ Kc2 10. Qe2 mate.
i) 2. a7? $\mathrm{Bd} 2 \dagger$ 3. Kxd 2 b 1 Q 4 . a8Q $\dagger$ $\mathrm{Qa} 2 \dagger$ 5. Sc $2 \dagger \mathrm{~Kb} 1$ 6. Qh $1 \dagger \mathrm{~Kb} 27$. Qc1 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 3$ draw.
ii) 3. a7? $\mathrm{Bg} 7 \dagger$ 4. Kxc4 blQ 5. $\mathrm{a} 8 \mathrm{Q} \dagger \mathrm{Kb} 2$ 6. Qa3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kxc} 2$.
iii) 3. . Ka3 4. a7 $\mathrm{Bd} 2 \dagger$ 5. Kxc 4 b1Q 6. $\mathrm{a} 8 \mathrm{Q} \dagger \mathrm{Kb} 2$ 7. $\mathrm{Sd} 3 \dagger \mathrm{Kc} 28$. Qa4 $\dagger$.

## No. 2197

 R. Heiskanen
## 4th Prize

Parhi and Lilja Jubilee Ty,


Black to Move,
White Draws
$3+4$
No. 2197: R. Heiskanen. 1. . Sg3 $\dagger$ 2. Kf2 Se4 $\dagger / \mathrm{i}$ 3. Ke1/ii Sxb7 4. Bc4 Ec6 5. Bb5 draw.
i) 2. .. Shl $\dagger$ 3. Ke 3 Sxb 7 4. Be 2 Sg3 5. Bf3 draws, but not 4. Bd3? Sd6 and wins.
ii) 3. Kg1? Sxb7 4. Bf1 Sg3 5. Bg2 Se4 and Bl wins.
JRH: A simplified version of the idea in Korolkov (1938), EG12 (p. 338) and Afanasiev and Dvizov (1967), No. 667 in EG14.


No. 2198: A. Hildebrand. 1. Rc3†/i Rc5 2. Rxc5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 7$ 3. Rc7 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka6} 4$. $\mathrm{Ra}+\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 5$ 5. Ra5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kc} 4$ 6. Rc5 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 3$ 7. Rc3† Ka2 8. Ra3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 1$ 9. Rb3/ii Eg1 10. Rxb4 Kcl 11. Rxb6 and a draw.
i) 1. Rxb 2 ? $\mathrm{Rc} 52 . \mathrm{Rc} 2 \mathrm{Bg} 1$.

1. Rxb4? blQ $\dagger$.
ii) 9. Ral†? Kc2 10. Rb1(a2) Bg1.


No. 2199: D. Gurgenidze. 1. Rh7 $\dagger$ Kg 8 2. $\mathrm{g} 7 \mathrm{Ra} 5 \dagger$ 3. $\mathrm{Kb} 4 \mathrm{Ra} 4 \dagger$ 4. Kb3 $\mathrm{Ra} 3 \dagger$ 5. Kb2 Ra2 $\dagger$ 6. Kc1 Rxc2 $\dagger 7$. Kd1 Re1 $\dagger$ 8. Kd2 Rc2 $\dagger$ 9. Kd3 Rc3 $\dagger$ 10. Kd4 Re4 $\dagger$ 11. Kd5 Rc5 $\dagger 12$. Kxd6 Re6 $\dagger$ 13. Kd5 Rc5 $\dagger$ 14. Kd4 Rc4 $\dagger$ 15. Kd3 Rc3 $\dagger$ 16. Kd2 Rc2 $\dagger$ 17. Ke1 Rxe2 $\dagger$ 18. Kf1 Re1 $\dagger 19$. $\mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Re} 2 \dagger$ 20. Kf3 Re3 $\dagger$ 21. Kg4 Re4 $\dagger$ 22. Kf5 $\mathrm{K} \leqslant 5 \dagger$ 23. Kxf6 Re6 $\dagger$ 24. Kf5 Re5 $\dagger$ 25. Kxe5 Re8 $\dagger$ 26. Kf5 Kxh7 27. Kf6 Kg8 28. h7 $\dagger$ Kxh7 29. Kxf7 wins.

Mr Eondarenko sent me this award, in which the position that shared $1 / 2$ Prize is identical with SNAP No. 1 (EC-35, p. 66). See also No. 1982. And the Judge this time? Kalandadze ... such mysteries have no explanation! Gantiadi is a sports organisation in Georgia. AJR.

JRH: Cf. Hildebrand, Problem 1957, No. 32.

## No. 2200

 3rd Prize, Gantiadi, 1973L. Katsnelson


No. 2200: L. Katsnelson and A. Kotov. 1. Kh1 Sf4 2. dRxf4 g5 3. Re4 Rxc4 4. Rd4 Rb4 5. Rc4 Ra4 6. Rb4 Ra1† 7. Rg1 wins.


No. 2201: L. Mitrofanov. 1. Kd8 $\mathrm{Sc} 6+$ 2. Kc7 Sd4 3. d8S b4 4. d7 b3 5. Sf7 $\dagger$ Kxh5 6. Kd6 b2 7. d8Q b1Q 8. Qg5 mate.


No. 2202: R. Tavariani and D. Se2 12. Ke3 Sc3 13. Kd4 Sb5 $\dagger 14$. Matsionashvili. 1. Bc4 Rc3 $\dagger$ 2. Kc5 Sc7 15. Kd6 draw.
Kb4 Re3 3. b7 Re8 4. Be6 $\dagger$ Kf3/i JRH: E. B. Cook (1868) shows the 5. Bc8 Rel 6. Be6 Re4† 7. Kc5 Re5 $\dagger$ 8. Bd5 $\dagger$.
i) 4. . Kg5 5. Bc 8 Re 1 6. $\mathrm{Be} 6 \mathrm{Re} 4 \dagger$ 7. Kc3 Re3 $\dagger$ 8. Kd2 wins.


No. 2203: F. Aitov and E. Nogovit$\sin .1$. Sf2 $\mathrm{d} 2 / \mathrm{i}$ 2. f8Q/ii d1Q 3. Qh6 $\dagger$ Qd2 4. Sd3 $\dagger$ Kd1 5. Gh1 $\dagger$ Ke2 6. Sc1 $\dagger$ Kf2 7. Qh2 $\dagger$ Ke1 8. Qg1 mate.
i) John Beasley indicates the line:

1. .. Kd2 2. f8Q clQ 3. Qf $4 \dagger \mathrm{Kc} 2$
2. Qb4.
ii) 2. Sd3 $\dagger$ ? Kd1 3. f8Q Ke2 (AJR)


No. 2204: Al. P. Kuznetsov and A. T. Motor. 1. a5 $\dagger$ Kxa5 2. Sd4 c1S 3. Sxe2 Sxe2 4. Ke3 Sc3 5. Kd4 Sb5 $\dagger$ 6. Kc5, with two lines: 6. .. Sxa3 7. e6 Sb5 8. Kc6 「d4 $\dagger$ 9. Kb7 a6 10. e7 Sb5 11. e8S draw. 6. . Sc7 7. Kab Se8 $\dagger$ 8. Ke7 Sg7 9. Kf6 Sh5 $\dagger$ 10. Kg5 Sg3 11. Kf4
first line, No. 88 in '1234'; Gorgiev (1971) shows the second, No. 1894 in EG33.


No. 2205: A. S. Kakovin and A. T. Motor. 1. b3 $\dagger \mathrm{Kxb} 3$ 2. Rdl $\dagger \mathrm{Kb} 4$ 3. Exa4 Kxa4 4. Kb6 Be5 5. c6 Bd4 $\dagger$ 6. Ka6 Bf1 $\dagger$ 7. Kb7 Kb5 8. c7 $\mathrm{Bg} 2 \dagger$ 9. Kb8 Re5 10. Ka7 Bd4 $\dagger 11$. Kb8 Kb6 12. c8S $\dagger$ draw.


No. 2206: N. Eremadze. 1. c4 Qc5 2. $\mathrm{b} 8 \mathrm{~S} \dagger \mathrm{Ka} 5$ 3. $\mathrm{b} 4 \dagger \mathrm{Kxb} 44 \mathrm{Sa} 6 \dagger$ Kxc4 5. Sxc5 g5 6. Sg2 Kxc5 7. Kb7 Kb5 8. Kc7 Kc5 9. Kd7 Kd5 10. Ke7 Ke5 11. Kf7 Kf5 12. Kg7 g4 13. $\mathrm{Se} 3 \dagger$ wins.


No. 2207: M. Gogberashvili. 1. Sg7 Kh6 2. g4 Kh7 3. Sh5 Kh6 4. Sf4 Kh7 5. Sxh3 Kh6 6. Sf4 Kh7 7. h3 Kh6 8. h4 Kh7 9. h5 Kh6 10. g5 $\dagger$ Kh7 11. Sg6 fg 12. hg mate. JRH: For this formation of bKRBfP, see Troitzky (1936) in Magyar Sakkvilag; Romaniv (1971), No. 1775 in EG32; Cortlever (1938), No. 418 in Bondarenko's 'Gallery'.


No. 2208: A. Koranyi. Judge: V. Nestorescu. 1. .. Qc5/i 2. Sd6 $\dagger$ Qxd6 $\dagger$ (cd;Re7) 3. Se6 b3 4. Rg7/ii Qb4 5. Rh7 c6 6. Rh8 $\dagger$ Kd7 7. Rd8 mate.
i) 1. .. Qa1 2. Re7†/iii Kd8 (Kf8; mate in 4) 3. $\mathrm{Se} 6 \dagger \mathrm{Kc} 8$ 4. Rxc7 $\dagger$ Kb8 5. Ke7 (for Se5) 5. .. Qe1 6. Sd6 Qh4 $\dagger$ 7. Kd7 Qh7 $\dagger$ 8. Kc6 Qh1 $\dagger$ 9. Kb6 Qg1 $\dagger$ 10. Sc5.
ii) 4. Rh7? Qb4 (cf. main line).
4. Rxc7? Qe5 $\dagger$.
iii) 2. Se5? Qxb2 3. Re7 $\dagger \mathrm{Kd} 84$.
dic6 $\dagger$ Kc8 5. Re8 $\dagger \mathrm{Kb7}$ 6. Rb8 $\dagger$ Ka6 7. Sxb4 $\dagger \mathrm{Ka} 78$ 8. bSc6 $\dagger$ Ka6 9. $\Gamma \mathrm{xb} 2$ stalemate.
JRH: The mate is at least as old as Eerger (1888), p. 352 of '1414'. See also Kasparyan, Nos. 582 and 584 of his ' 2500 '.


No. 2209: Z. Mikhailosky and B. Miloshesky.
I: 1. Rxb4 Kxb4 2. b6 Ka3 3. b7 b2 4. b8R (b8Q? b1Q) 4. . Ka2 5. Ka5 a3 6. Ka4 b1Q 7. Rxb1 Kxb1 8. Kxa3 Kc2 9. d4.
II: 1. Rd1 b2 2. b6 a3 3. b7 a2 4. b8Q alQ $\dagger$ 5. Kb7 Qxd1 6. Qc7 $\dagger$ Kb5 7. Qc6 $\dagger$ Ka5 8. Qa6 mate, or 6. . Kd4 7. Qd6 $\dagger$ and 8. Qxd1.
JRH: Cf. Kalandadze, 1966, No. 415 in EG10.

No. $2210 \quad 2$ J.M. C. Infantozzi
Olympic Tourney,
Skopje 1972


No. 2210: J. C. Infantozzi. 1. Rg8 $\dagger$ Kh7 2. Rg7 $\dagger$ Kxh6 3. Sf5 $\dagger$ Kh5 4. Sg3 $\dagger$ Kh4 5. Sf5 $\dagger$ Kh3 6. Rh7 $\dagger$ (Kf1? Bg2 $\dagger$ ) 6. . Kg2 7. Sh4 $\dagger \mathrm{Kg} 1$ 8. Sxf3 $\dagger$ gf 9. Rxd7 Rc6 10. Rd6 with perpetual opposition of R's or stalemate if ...RxR.


No. 2211: J. C. Infantozzi. 1. h7 Sxf7 2. g6 Sh8 3. g7 Bh6 4. ghR Rf3 5. b7 $\dagger$ Kxb7 stalemate, hile 4. ghQ $\dagger$ loses to 4. . Rf3.


No. 2212: J. Lazar. 1. c4 Kc3 2. c5 Kc4/i 3. c6 Kc5 4. c7 Kb6 5. c8B (Se6? Kb7; draw) 5. .. Kc7 6. Bb7/ii Kxd8 7. Kg2 Kc7 8. Bf3 Kb6 9. Kxg3 Kc5 10. Kxh2 Kb4 11. Bc6 (Bd1 would also suffice).
i) 2... Kd2 3. Se6 Ke3 4. Kg2 h1Q $\dagger$ 5. Kxh1 Kf2 6. Sf 4 wins.
ii) The only real surprise here. 6. Bxa6? Kxd8 and W has lost a tempo on the main line and cannot win.

No. 2213 Z. Mikhailosky and B. Miloshesky Commended, Olympic Tourney, Skopje 1972


No. 2213: Z. Mikhailosky and B. Miloshesky. 1. Rh1 Bb1 2. Kh8 a1Q $\dagger$. g7 Qa8 $\dagger$. Keep watching all those corners! 4. g8S $\dagger$. Aha! Not a wQ because wRh1 goes with check and a fast mate follows. 4. . Kf7 5. Rf1 $\dagger$ Ke6 6. Rxb1 Qa5 7. Rb7 and draws.

In my opinion this deserved a much higher place. The tourney was of low quality for a so-called 'Olympic". Probably it was poorly planned, and in a hurry, with little publicity. AJR.

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