FIDE ALBUMS

The F.I.D.E. Commission (or Permanent Sub-Committee) for Chess Compositions organises, on a totally voluntary basis, the selection and republication of 'the best' chess compositions that have been published as originals, on a three-yearly cycle. These Albums have always been published in Yugoslavia. The norm is for 800 compositions to appear in each Album. The selected compositions form the basis of the Commission's award of the international titles of Master and Grandmaster of Chess Composition. 1 point is awarded for a problem, 1 2/3 for a study (points are split for joint compositions). Currently, 25 points suffice to qualify for Master, 70 for Grandmaster - the arithmetic being cumulative, not confined to a single Album.

The selection process

For each of 7 sections, of which studies comprise one, 3 judges ('A', 'B' and 'C') are appointed, and a 'Section Director' (SD). There are 3 stages in the selection process within a section. The SD has discretion in matters of detail. Entries are sent (by composers) to the SD, in 5 copies. The SD sends 1 set to 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

Stage 1:
'A', 'B' and 'C' independently select entries of insufficient quality, to be excluded from further stages. SD then excludes any entry that is eliminated by at least 2 of the judges. Generally, the FIDE Commission recommends that judges aim to exclude 50-60% of entries in this way.

Stage 2:
This concerns 'A' and 'B' only, who now select the best from those remaining. SD chooses, to include in the Album, those entries selected by both 'A' and 'B'.

Stage 3:
This concerns 'C' only. SD sends to 'C' the list of entries selected by 'A' or 'B' (but not both). 'C' is required to select the best of these, to make up the number which the FIDE Commission will (in theory!) have decided to include (for that section) in the Album.

After Stage 3, SD sends a set of the finally selected entries to the Album Director, in Yugoslavia (generally Ing. Nenad Petrovic in Zagreb). 'A', 'B' and 'C' are allowed to compete in the tourney as composers, but their judging task is then performed, in respect of these entries only, by SD.

FIDE ALBUM 1974-1976

Studies Section: SD was AJR. The closing date for composers to send entries was 30.vi.78. In fact entries arrived for at least a month after that date. 'A', 'B' and 'C' were in Finland, USSR and Czechoslovakia respectively. There were, finally, 834 entries, from 159 composers in 23 countries. SD operated by means of serially numbered, typed circular letters to the judges. His first, SD-01, was dated 6.vi.78, and SD-12 (the last, containing the list of the 128* selected studies) was dated 13.viii.79. All judges cooperated magnificently.

AJR
* For other genres in this Album: 2-ers (216); 3-ers (172); moremovers (108); helpmates (75); selfmates (59); fairy types (42).

More information about the FIDE Commission can be read in issue No: 4a of Suomen Shakki, a special issue of the Finnish chess magazine, issued on the occasion of the meeting of the Commission in Hyvinkää in vii. 79. Address for enquiries: Esko Nuutilainen, Murtokatu 3 B 52, 04400 Järvenpää, FINLAND - SUOMI.

+ HANS-HILMAR STAUDTE
(18.1.11 - 21.1.79)

Dr. Staudte's death earlier this year at the age of 68 was a sad surprise to his many friends, but not to himself. As I later learned from his sister, he knew the truth and faced it with remarkable courage, active almost to the end.

While, of course, he will be mostly remembered as a problemist and endgame expert he was a successful tournament player for a brief period in his younger years. In the 1950 German Championship at Bad Pyrmont he shared 2/3 places with Bogolyubov, a mere ½-point behind Unzicker; and in the same year, playing on Board 4 in the Dubrovnik Olympiad, he scored 7½ out of 12.

He was a frequent contributor to chess magazines and a noted expert on R + P endings: his column in the Aachener Anzeiger, later Aachener Nachrichten, ran for decades, and his books include Aus der Welt der Schachstudie (1961), Richtig und Falsch (1962, with Kurt Richter), and Das 1 x 1 des Endspiels (1964, with Milu Milescu). His (legal) duties at the Bundesfinanz-Ministerium (Treasury of the Bonn Government) caused his early retirement from tournament chess, but he gave most of his free time to chess. When he retired from office at the age of 65 he had reached the rank of No. 2 behind the Under-Secretary of State. As for his uninterrupted chess activities he developed a preference for fairy chess in recent years. His friends will remember him as a charming companion no less than as a remarkable endgame expert.

Heinrich Fraenkel ('Assiac'), and acknowledgements to SCHACH-ECHO.

+ JOSÉ MANDIL

A full obituary notice in the iv-vii.79 issue of the Spanish PROBLEMAS acquaints us with the work and achievements of this Barcelona composer, FIDE Judge and editor of the PROBLEMAS studies section. There are 23 honoured studies among his compositions, between the years 1935 and 1961. He will be sadly missed by the Spanish and international chess fraternity. There will be a memorial tourney, of which Adam Sobey will be the judge.

H-H. Staudte
Special Hon. Mention,
Schackbulletinen, 1963

Win
3 + 2

Our source, the FIDE Album, gives no notes (AJR).

i) 1. a8Q? Qd4+ 2. Qxd4 stalemate.

If W tries to improve by 1. Qh5 + ?

Kb6 2. a8Q Qc7 + 3. Ke8 Qe5 + 4. Qxe5 is still stalemate – and an echo.

ii) Checks on h8 or the d-file are met by cross-checks, winning. Or 1. ..., Qc6 2. Qd7(e8) wins.

iii) Preventing ..., Kb6; and threatening ... yes, exactly what? Certainly not 3. Qb8+ Kc5 4. a8Q Qf8+ drawing, while 4. Qc8+ Kb6 5. a8Q Qf8 + 6. Kd7 Qf7 + 7. Kd6 Qf4 + is, to say the least, unclear (I think Bl draws, due to W’s inability to interpose against any black-diagonal check).

iv) 2. ..., Qb7 3. Qb8 Ka6 4. a8Q + . 2. ..., Qa8+ 3. Qb8+ . 2. ..., Qe4 needs analysing, as neither 3. Kc7 nor 3. Kc8 seem to win, while 3. Qb8+ leads to lines similar to (iii), Bl’s first check being on h4.

v) 4. ..., Ka3 5. Qb6 + and 6. a8Q.

vi) All right, but how does wK escape the barrage of checks that now follow? Well, 6. ..., Qd5 + 7. Qbxd5 wins (not 7. Qxh5? stalemate), and otherwise wK heads for f1-e1, after which a winning interposition cannot be avoided.

---

**TROITZKY**

There have been several recent USSR articles, by E. Umnov and others, who have been researching early studies by A. Troitzky (1866-1942). Chris Becker of Northford (Connecticut, USA) has also been researching, and finds the attached, which was new to Richard Harman’s collection.


*C* Q + SP (on 7th rank) against Q

By A.J. Roycroft

The GBR class 4000.10 has been solved for the case of wPg7. The Russian computer specialists E.A. Komisarchik and A.L. Futer programmed an IBM S/360 machine to do the work, and published their results as long ago as 1974*. The paper gave the longest win, 58 full moves, which we reproduce here. Since there are neither captures nor P-moves in the play, we have another example of the ‘50-move draw’ rule requiring amendment. The peregrinations of wK are quite extraordinary ... but let the moves speak for themselves. All notes in the original are given.


(It has taken 32 moves for W to force occupation of this crucial central square! AJR) 33. ..., Qe6 + 34. Kb5 Qe8 + 35. Kb4 Qb8 + 36. Kc3 Qg3 + 37. Kd2 Qg2 + 38. Ke1 Qh1 + 39. Kf2 Qh2 + 40. Kf3 Qh3 + 41. Kf4 Qh2 + 42. Kg5 Qg3 +.

R4: 43. Kf6 (Qg4? only draws) 43. ..., Qf3 + 44. Ke6 Qc6 + 45. Ke5 Qe8 + 46. Kf5 Qf7 + 47. Kg4 Qg6 + 48. Kh3 Qh7 + 49. Kg2 Qg6 + 50. Kh1 Qh1 + 51. Ke2 Qb5 + 52. Kd2 Qb3 53. Qa7 + Kb2 54. Qf2.

R5: wQ is in ambush. (Similar to 309 in TTC after 6. ..., Qa3 by bQ. AJR) 54. ..., Qg8 55. Qb6 + Ka4 56. Qb7 Ka5 57. Kc3 Ka5 58. Qb4 + Ka6 59. Qc4 +.

The position R6 has the same solution length. After 1. ..., Qh2 + 2. Kg5 Qg3 + 3. Kf6 Qf4 + we have transposed into the R1 line.

Yet more on Q + P v. Q

The actual play from this position was 1. Qd2? Qc6 + 2. Kb8 Kh1 and W resigned.

GM Bronstein, who had access to the computer analyses of this endgame at the previous adjournment, was prepared for a tougher defence. According to the computed line, best was:

1. Kb8 Qb6 + 2. Ka8 Qd8 + 3. Kb7 Qd7 + 4. Kb8 Qh7 + 5. Qd4 + Kh2 6. Qe5 + Kh1 7. Qd5 Qc2 8. Qh5 + Kg1 9. Qf3 Kh2 10. Qf4 + Kh3 11. Qf3 + Kh4 12. Qf4 + Kh5 13. Qf7 + Kg4 14. Qe6 + Kf3 15. Qd5 + Ke3 16. Qe5 + Kd2 17. Qd4 + Ke1 18. Qe3 + Kb1 19. Qe1 + Ka2 20. Qa5 + Kb3 21. Qb6 + Ka3 22. Qd6 + Ka2 23. Qa6 + Kb1 and the analysis stopped there. The computer had not been programmed to seek, or avoid, stalemate: 24. Qb6 + Qb2 25. Ka8 and all is not yet over! However, once Bronstein had noticed this, and pointed it out, the program was corrected. The curious thing is that after correction it is Bl that diverges from the above line, not W. The positions after 30. Ka6 (Komissarchik and Futer) and 21. ..., Ka3 (above) are identical (allowing, as usual, for colours and rotation/reflection), yet a different check is chosen.

Prima facie the scientific paper preceded the o-t-b game by a year. Explain this who may.

ANALYTICAL CHALLENGE!

If anyone, or anything, can analyse the attached position to a definite result, there will be one unhappy composer made happy. It’s the end of a study, and Michael Bent would like it to be a win for W. But is it? He invites, nay, implores, assistance! (Address on back page.)

Robert Fontana, of Zurich in Switzerland, has provided much important analysis of the GBR class 4000.10 with hP. Articles have appeared in the Swiss monthly chess magazine Schweizerische Schachzeitung as follows: 1976 Nos. 8/9, 10; 1977 No. 4; 1978 Nos. 3, 4, 10.
Copies of these numbers may be purchased from: Mr. A. Fricker, Bottmingerstrasse 27, 4142 Munchenstein, Switzerland.

POPULARISING THE ENDGAME AMONG PLAYERS
On 8.iii.79 The London Commercial Chess League held a (the first ever) Team Endgame Championship, played at New Scotland Yard. 11 teams of 4 competed in an all-play-all event in which alternate boards played the black and white side of endgame positions taken from master play. Most positions were known in advance. Each player was allowed 7 minutes for all his moves from any position. The League will now put up a trophy for this event to become annual. Mr. John Allain was the leading spirit. The winning team (with 30 points) was the Post Office, after a tie with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

REVIEWS
Meine 100 Besten Partien und Meine Probleme, by Ludek Pachman, 1978, 127 pages. There are here 29 studies by the ex-Czech Grandmaster. 13 of them have figured in awards. 26 of the 29 date from 1940 to 1953. Most of the book is naturally devoted to games.

Endspiele, by Siegfried Zill, 1978, 104 pages. An interesting introduction, in small compass, to the endgame. Quite a few studies - with the usual collection of false sources!


Zugzwang - does it start with a 'Z' or a 'z'? I have always given it a capital 'Z', because all German nouns commence with a capital letter, while David Hooper has argued that it's been anglicised and should have a 'z'. Well, the sixth impression (1978) of the sixth edition of The Concise Oxford Dictionary now lends its weight to the Hooper view, and EG will now go along with it. The decision must have been a narrow one, for Zeitgeist still begins with a capital!

V Poiskakh Shakhmatnoi Istiny by O.N. Averkin and V.A. Bron, Sverdlovsk, 1979. Players and composers (FIDE Grandmaster V.A. Bron himself) from the Urals (but no problems) figure in this 160-page hardcover book, printed in an edition of 40,000. It contains 180 of Bron's studies, right up to the present day. There is a single-page article on solving studies. The paper quality is poor, but the diagrams are clear. The title means 'In Search of Chess Truth'.
ALTERNATING BLOCKADE
by A.G. Kopnin
(Translation by Paul Valois)

In 1969 I became interested in the idea of perpetual alternating blockade of Bl pieces by W. After much effort K1 was composed: 1. g6+ Kh6 2. Rh3 Bxb3 3. Bxh4 Rh5 4. R2xe3 R4xh4 5. Rxb3 Rxh3 6. Rg3 - White blockades the rook on h3 and bK, while bRh5 is tied to the defence of h3 - 6. ..., R5h4 7. Rg4 - bRh4 is blockaded and bRh3 tied to its defence - 7. ..., Kh5 8. Rg3 - once again the roles of the bRs change, while bK remains blockaded - 8. ..., Kh6 9. Rg4 and so on, perpetual draw.

The idea of perpetual alternating blockade differs from perpetual alternating attack primarily in that W does not threaten to capture Bl's pieces; he creates a zugzwang position.

In K2, composed a year later but only published in 1976, after 1. Be1 Rxe3 2. Sg6+ Sxg6 3. hg Kg7 4. Rxe6 R5d3 5. Bxc3+ Rxc3 6. Re4, the bRe3 is blockaded and bRe3 tied to its defence. bK is held in blockade by wPs, not by the wR as in K1. In the resulting position, bRe3 is not only blockaded but paralysed as it cannot even move along the 3rd rank (for example 6. ..., Red3? 7. Re7+ wins). Therefore 6. ..., Ra3 7. Ra4 Red3 (now bRa3 is paralysed) 8. Rd4 Kh8 9. Ra4 Kg7 10. Rd4 Rab3 11. Rh4 Re3 (..., Rf3 12. h8Q+ - not 12. Rf4? Rf2 wins - 12. ..., Kxh8 13. Rh4+ and 14. gf draws). 12. Re4 perpetual draw.

As was pointed out in EG47, a similar finale occurred in study K3. I had not known this study before, but, playing through the solution, I discovered that the finale is defective: 1. a7 Rxf5 + 2. Ka4 b5 + 3. Ka5 Kb7 4. b3 Ka8 5. Rh6 and now after, say, 5. ..., Rhg5 W can draw in 3 ways: 6. Rg6 6. Rf6 and 6. Rh8+. After 6. Rg6 Rgh5 there is again a dual 7. Rh6 or 7. Rf6. Similarly on 6. Rf6 Re5 W can play 7. Rg6 or 7. Re6. After 6. Rh8+ Kxa7 there is a dual. 7. Rg8 or 7. Rf8; now W has switched to a perpetual attack, threatening to capture bR. Now the bK which is attack-
ed must move, for example 7. Rg8 Rh5 after which there are again duals 8. Rh8 or 8. Rf8, which will go on for ever! It should be pointed out that after 5. ..., Rc5 duals arise unavoidably as after 6. Rc6 W already threatens 7. Rxc5 or 7. bc so that bRc5 must move, say, 6. ..., cRd5 and then 7. Rd6 or 7. Rh6 or 7. Rc8 + and so on.

The same flaw exists in study K4: 1. g7+ Kg8 2. b7 Rxe6+ 3. g6 Re8 4. b8Q Rxb8 5. Rxb5 R5d8 6. Rd5 and now after 6. ..., Re8 we get the familiar dual 7. Re5 or 7. Rb5.

Such duals spoil the idea of an alternating blockade, as W can blockade just one of the two bR's (as in K4 after 6. ..., Re8 7. Re5 Rec8 8. Rc5 Rd8 9. Rd5 and so on).

So, the following two conditions are essential to express the idea of perpetual alternating blockade purely: 1. The blockade must create zugzwang, and not a threat. 2. As a result, B1's moves must provoke unique replies.

---

THE "IDEAL" MATE

a personal view

by André Cheron


Le seul exemple en fin de partie et en problème de ce que j'ai appelé: "le mat idéal", une conception personnelle que j'ai exposée dans Europe-Echecs du 5 novembre 1978. A mon avis "mon mat idéal" surpasse et de loin - la beauté du mat parfait de l'école bohémienne.

Voici brièvement les caractéristiques et les raisons de mon mat idéal.

1) Mon mat idéal doit être pur, et le roi noir maté doit être hors bande. Et cela comme le mat parfait de l'école bohémienne.

2) Toutes les pièces, blanches et noires, rois et tous les pions y compris, présentes dans le diagramme, doivent concourir au mat. Cela exclut donc toute prise dans le jeu principal car si une pièce était prise, cela prouverait son inutilité dans le mat (je ne dis pas dans la solution).
On a ainsi une économie complète et parfaite des pièces.
Dans le mat parfait de l'école bohémienne, seules les pièces blanches présentes au moment du mat, sont requises de concourir au mat. Il peut donc y avoir des prises dans la solution. Et les pièces noires n'ont pas besoin de concourir au mat. Elles doivent seulement éviter d'obstruer des cases de fuite, pour que le mat soit miroir.

3) Comme une pièce noire (autre que le roi) ne peut concourir au mat qu’en obstruant une case de fuite du roi noir, mon mat idéal n’interdit plus qu’aux seules pièces blanches de toucher le roi noir maté. Il est beaucoup plus piquant de forcer les pièces noires à concourir au mat de leur propre roi que de leur interdire de toucher le roi noir maté.

4) Aucune pièce, blanche ni noire, y compris les rois et tous les pions, ne doit occuper la même case dans le mat idéal que dans le diagramme. Pourquoi? Pour éviter les mats préparés par le compositeur. Il est infiniment plus surprenant, donc plus beau, que le mat se construise entièrement dans la solution, par les jeux subtils de l'attaque et de la défense, que de le préparer. Donc pas de pièce exclusivement spectatrice. Toutes doivent être actrices. Quant au roi noir, il concourt à son propre mat en choisissant son tombeau.

Naturellement, un tel mat idéal est encore plus beau en fin de partie, où il est inattendu qu'en problème, où le mat est attendu puisqu'il est prescrit par l'énoncé.

Enfin, les mats les plus surprenants sont ceux qui sont donnés par cavalier blanc et fou blanc associés: le mariage de la carpe et du lapin.

Leysin, le 28 janvier 1979
A. Chéron

DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS

No. 3863: J. Lamoss. Judged by P. Perkonoja, this tourney had 25 entries from 7 countries. About 50% were eliminated, due to cooks or anticipations. Richard Harman helped with identifying anticipations. "Because among the discarded studies there were some rather good ones, it is quite understandable that the level of the tourney unfortunately could not be very high."

1. e6 d2 2. Sb3+ Kxd5 3. Sxd2 clQ 4. ed Qd1+ 5. Kh4 Qa4+ 6. Sc4 Qxc4+ 7. Kg5 Qc1+ 8. Kh5 Qd1+ 9. g4 Qd3 10. d8Q Qh7+ 11. Kg5 Qg7+ 12. Kf5 and wK will evade the checks, "...after the splendid wS sacrifice wK fights successfully (with Ps only) against bQ."

No. 3864: G. Amiryan
2nd Prize,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978

Draw 2 + 4

miniature, where play by wK is easy to foresee. wB is very busy and
remarkable. The solution concludes sharply by repetition of moves."

No. 3866: C. M. Bent
1 H.M.,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978

Draw 7 + 11

easy to foresee. wB is very busy and is guilty of a brutal capture (2. Bxa3).
bS passivity is also regrettable."

No. 3865: F. Moreno Ramos
3rd Prize,
Hungarian Chess Fed., 1978

Draw 4 + 2

No. 3865: F. Moreno Ramos. 1. Sh4
Kf6 2. Sg6 Qg3 3. Rh6 Qe3 4. Sf4+
Kxf5 5. Rf6 + Kg5 6. Rf7 draws. "A
theoretical study. At first a wB sacri-
fice, then wR, by which W secures
the draw."

Kh5 Rg8 3. h4 Rh3 4. Rh7 + Kxh7 5.
Re7 + Rg7 6. Rxa7 + Kg7 stalemate.
II: 1. Kh4 g5 + 2. Kh5 Rg8 3. Rg7
Rxg7 4. fg + Kg7 5. Re3 Rxh3 stale-
mate. "This twin-study is like a posi-
tion from a practical game ending
with different stalemates. The deplor-
able defect is that wK stands in
check."

No. 3870: L. Mozes. 1. b6 dc 2. b7 c4+ 3. Ka8 Bh2 4. hg c3 5. g6 c2 6. g7 c1Q 7. g8Q+ Ka1 8. b8Q Bxb8 9. Qg7+ Kb1 10. Qb7+ Qb2 11. Qh1 + Ka2 12. Qb1 + and the capture leaves stalemate.

"A stalemate study without special points."

No. 3869: A. Koranyi and J. Lazar.

"The beginning is fresh, there are stalemate avoidances, there is S-promotion, but the end is known theory."

No. 3871: S.T. Sahasrabudhe (Bombay, India).

ii) 5. Bc7? h1Q 6. b4 Qe1 + and 7. ...
..., Qxb4, winning, presumably, by bQe6 when wBd8, so that Bc7, Qe7; puts W in zugzwang (AJR).

Sd3 + draw.

Sa2 Kd2 wins.

No. 3873 M. Matous

No. 3873: M. Matous (Prague).
1. Sd5 h1Q 2. Sc3 + Kal 3. Ra5 Qb7 4. b4
Qf7 5. Re5 Qf2 6. Re2 Qa7 + 7. Sa4
Qg1 8. Ra2 + Kb1 9. Sc3 + Kc1 10. 
Ra1 + wins.

JRH finds no anticipation.

No. 3872: I.L. Kovalenko. 1. Sd5
h1Q 2. Sc3 + Kal 3. Ra5 Qb7 4. b4
Qf7 5. Re5 Qf2 6. Re2 Qa7 + 7. Sa4
Qg1 8. Ra2 + Kb1 9. Sc3 + Kc1 10. 
Ra1 + wins.

JRH finds no anticipation.

No. 3874: V. Kichigin. 1. f4 + Qxf4
2. h4 + Qhx4/i 3. Qe7 + Kh5 4. Rh1/
ii Qxh1 5. Qh7 + Kg5 6. Qxh1 Rxex3
7. Qc1.

i) 2. ...., Kf6 3. Qf7 + Ke5 4. Rxb2

ii) 4. g4 + fg 5. Qe5 + Kh6 6. Qf4 +
Kh5 7. Rh1 Qxh1 8. Qxg4 + Kh6 9. 
Sf5 + gf 10. Qg7 + Kh5 11. Qh7 +
Kg4 12. Qxh1 Rg3 draw.

No. 3874: V. Kichigin. 1. f4 + Qxf4
2. h4 + Qhx4/i 3. Qe7 + Kh5 4. Rh1/
ii Qxh1 5. Qh7 + Kg5 6. Qxh1 Rxex3
7. Qc1.

i) 2. ...., Kf6 3. Qf7 + Ke5 4. Rxb2

ii) 4. g4 + fg 5. Qe5 + Kh6 6. Qf4 +
Kh5 7. Rh1 Qxh1 8. Qxg4 + Kh6 9. 
Sf5 + gf 10. Qg7 + Kh5 11. Qh7 +
Kg4 12. Qxh1 Rg3 draw.

248
No. 3875: V.V. Yakimchik
1st Prize,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club of USSR, 1977
Award: vii.78
Win
4 + 5

No. 3875: The late V.V. Yakimchik.
Judge was Revaz Tavariani (Tbilisi).
iii) W would actually lose after 7. Kxd7? Sxc7, whereas now there is the direct threat of promoting one P and then the other.

"Natural initial position with great material plus for Bl, avoidance of capture, reciprocal zugzwang, pleasing finale with surprising move 7 -- this wins the tourney."

No. 3876: G.A. Nadareishvili
2nd Prize,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club of USSR, 1977
4 + 4


No. 3877: E.L. Pogosyants
3rd Prize,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club of USSR, 1977
Draw
4 + 5

No. 3877: E.L. Pogosyants. 1. Rc1 Rh1 2. Rc3 + Kf2 3. Rc2 + Ke3 4. Rc3 +, and 2 lines:
And, maybe even better: 4. ..., Kf2 5. Rc2 + Ke1 6. Kg3 g1Q + 7. Kf3 Qf1 + 8. Ke3 Qg1 + 9. Kf3, positional draw. In both variations W draws only by deliberately playing wK to a square where he is immediately checked by bP promoting to Q.

No. 3878: V.N. Dolgov and A. Mak-simovskikh. Although published in i.76, this study was allowed to enter for the 1977 tourney because one of
the composers (Maksimovskhikh) was himself the judge in the former year.


As JRH remarks, it is extraordinary that a cooked study should figure in an award. Is there an explanation?

No. 3878 V.N. Dolgov and A. Maksimovskikh
1 H.M., Bulletin of Central Chess Club of USSR, 1977

No. 3879 Y. Makletsov (vi.77)
2 H.M., Bulletin of Central Chess Club of USSR, 1977

No. 3880 E.L. Pogosyants (vii.77)
3 H.M., Bulletin of Central Chess Club of USSR, 1977


i) 2. ... Qd6 3. Sb6 + Kb8 4. Qe8 + Kc7 5. Sa8 mate. "Short distance miniature with 2 problem mates."
No. 3881 V. Neidze (xii.77)
1 Comm.,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977

Win 3 + 4

No. 3883 M. Zinar (viii.77)
3 Commend,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977

Win 7 + 8

No. 3882 M. Bordenyuk and
Al.P. Kuznetsov (iv.77)
2 Comm.,
Bulletin of Central Chess Club
of USSR, 1977

Draw 5 + 4

No. 3884 Y. Hoch (i.78)
1st Prize, KNSB, 1977
Final Award: iv, v, vii.79

Draw 4 + 6

No. 3883: M. Zinar (Simferopol,
Crimea). 1. a4 ba 2. ba Kg4 3. Kg2
Kf5 4. a4 Ke5 5. c4 Kd4 6. a5 Kc5 7.
Kh1/c6 8. a6 Kb6 9. c5 + Ka6 10.
cd Kb7 11. d7 Kc7 12. dc g5 13. d4 ed
d6 g4 18. Kg2 h1Q 19. Kxh1 g2 + 20.
Kxg2 g3 21. c7 + wins.

i) 7. d4 + ? Kxd4 8. a6 Ke3 9. a7
h1Q + 10. Kxh1 Ke2 11. a8Q g2 +.
''A P-study? A good one!''

No. 3882: M. Bordenyuk and
Al.P. Kuznetsov. 1. Sg3 gRxg3 2. Qh8
R7 + 3. Kd8 gKg7 4. cd Rd7 + 5.
Kc8 Rc7 + 6. Kb8 Rb7 + 7. Ke8
gRc7 + 8. Kd8 Rb6 + 9. Kxc7 Rxh8
10. d6 Ra8 11. d7 Ra7 + 12. Kc8 Kc6
13. d8S +. ''2. Qh8! makes a pleasing
impression, but it looks as if the
authors could have polished the com-
position.''

JRH: The termination is known (eg
Cozio, 1766), but the fore-play seems
new.

No. 3884: Y. Hoch. Judge: F.A.
Spinhoven. Richard Harman was
consulted for anticipations. 1. Sxb2/i
Sxb2/ii 2. Rd5 +/iii Bxd5 3. Rxd2
Re5 + 4. Kf4/iv Sc4 5. Rd4 (for Rxc4)

i) Bl threats are ..., b1Q; or ...,
Bxd3; or ..., Bxg2; or ..., Rg8+.  
ii) 1. ..., Bxg2 2. Rxd2 is a draw. For 1. ..., Rg8 + see below.  
iii) 2. dRxd2? Rg8 + and 3. ..., Rxd2 wins. Or 2. gRxd2 Sxd3 wins. After 2. Rxd2 + the capture on d5 is compulsory, to avoid 3. gRxd2.  
v) Otherwise 2. ..., Rxd2 3. Rxd2 Sxb2 wins.  


No. 3888: J.H. Marwitz (viii.77) 3rd Prize, KNSB, 1977

Win 4 + 4

No. 3887: R. Missiaen (xii.77) 4th Prize, KNSB, 1977

Win 3 + 3

No. 3886: J.H. Marwitz (viii.77) 3rd Prize, KNSB, 1977

Win 4 + 4

No. 3887: R. Missiaen (xii.77) 4th Prize, KNSB, 1977

Win 3 + 3


iii) Now if 11. Bc4+ ? Kf8 12. Qh8+ Ke7, the square d8 is not available for Q.


As the composer himself remarks, apart from bPa7 the position after move 10 is a Mattison study (Rigaer Tageblatt, 1913). The P provides the enrichment of the underpromotion.

No. 3892: A. van Tets. 1. Bg6 hg 2. h7 f5 3. h8Q Bxh8 4. Bxh8 fg 5. fg g5 6. h4 gh 7. g5 h3 8. g6 h2 9. g7 a2 10. g8B wins(!), not 10. g8Q? a1Q 11. Qd5 + Kg1 12. Bd4 + Qxd4 and it's now a standard draw.


No. 3894: M.F. Bordenyuk and Al.P. Kuznetsov. Bl can draw if allowed
1. ..., Rh1 + 2. Kxh1 Sxg3 + 2. Kh2
Sf1 +. 1. b5 + Ka7 2. Bb6 + Kxb6
3. c5 + Ka7/i 4. b6 + Ka6 5. Rxf2
(for Be2 mate) 5. ..., Rh1 + 6. Kxh1
9. gfr wins, but not 9. gfrQ? f1S +
10. Kh1 Sg3 + 11. Kh2 Sf1 + 12.
Qxf1 g3 + 13. K- stalemate.

i) 3. ..., Kc7 4. b6 + Kd7 5. c6 +

Se4 + 10. Bxe4 g3 + 11. Kg1 Sxe4
12. g8Q Re3 + 13. Kf4 Re4 +.

g8Q Qxf3 +.

No. 3895: C.M. Bent. 1. Sa7 (Sc7?
Bd3;) 1. ..., Sd7 (Bd3;Kxb8,c5;Sa3)
2. Sx6 Bd3 3. Sa3 Be4 4. Ka7 (Kb7?
Se5;) 4. ..., Bxc6 5. Sc2 + K - 6. Sb4
Sxb4 stalemate. Bad is 4. Sc4 + ? Kd3

No. 3896: J.J. van den Ende. 1. de +
Kxe6/i 2. f7/ii Kxh7 (Sf7;Bb3) 3.
Rxf4 + Kg7 (else Bb3) 4. Rxd4/iii
i) 1. ..., Kxf6 2. Rxf4 + Ke7 3. Bb3,

No. 3897: Y. Makletsov. 1. Be5/i
Kg1/ii 2. Bxh2 + Kxh2 3. Sd4/iii
Rc3 +/iv Rg3 5. Se2 Rxe2
6. Rh4 mate, or 5. ..., Rg4 6. g3
Kg2 7. Rf5.
i) 1. Ra2? Rxb2 2. Rxb2 Kg1 3.
Sd4? Rxb2 2. Kxb2 Kg2 3. Rg5 + Kf1 4. Rh5
Kg2.

No. 3896 J.J. van den Ende (iii.78)
3 Comm., KNSB, 1977

No. 3897 Y. Makletsov (i.78)
4 Comm., KNSB, 1977
iii) 3. g4? Rc3 + 4. Kd2 Rxc6 5. Ke3 Kg3 6. g5 Kg4.
iv) 3. ..., Rb4 4. Sc2 Rg4 5. Se3 wins.

ii) 1. ..., Sa5 2. Sc5 mate. 1. ..., Sxb6 2. S3b4 + and 3. Sc6 + mates.

No. 3900: E. Melnicenko. 1. a6 (Ke6? Sc7 +;) 1. ..., Sc7 2. a7 Kxh6/i 3. Kf6/ii Sa8/iii 4. g5 +. 
iii) 3. ..., g5 4. Ke7 Kg7 (Sa8) 5. Kd7.
v) 4. ..., Sc7 5. Ke7, or 4. ..., g5 hg mate.

JRH: a new setting, but idea known from Haggquist (1945).
i) 1. ..., Rh8 + 2. Kxh8 f2 (Kh6? e8Q) 3. Kh7 f1Q (f1S? e8Q) 4. e8S Qf7 + 5. Sg7 +.
ii) 2. e8Q? f1Q wins, for instance, 3. Qe4 Qf3 4. Qe8 Qf6.
iii) 3. ..., f1Q 4. Kh7 Qf7 + 5. Sg7 +.
v) 4. ..., f1S? 5. Sxg4 + wins.


JRH: Cf. Rinck (1926), No. 613 in '1414', or No. 763 in '2545'.

i) 1. Kg3? Bd2 2. b7 Bh4 3. b8Q Bd6 + . Or (Bl dual) 1. ..., Bf6 2. Kf4 e5 +.
v) 8. ..., e4 9. b7 e3 (or ed) 10. b8Q e2 (or d2) 11. Qxg3 + Bg3 12. Qf2(d3).

JRH: Nearest is Selesniev, No. 49 in Mieses' 'Moderne Endspielstudien'.

257
No. 3904: E. Meinicenko. 1. Sh5 + Kd3 (Ke3;Sc3) 2. Sc5 + Ke2/i 3. Sc3 + Ke1 4. Bd1 Sxd1 (or any) 5. Sd3 mate.
JRH: no anticipation.

No. 3905: E. Meinicenko. 1. Sd5 + (Se4 + ? Ke7) 1. ..., Kg6/i 2. Bxh8 Sf5 + 3. Kg4 Sg7 4. eSf4 + Kh7 (Kf7;Sh5) 5. Sf6 + Kxh8 6. Sg6 mate, or 5. ..., Kh6 6. S6h5.
JRH: Cf. Sevitov (1940), No. 221 in '2500'. And Gurvich (1928), Nos. 220,221 in 'The Delights of Chess' (Assiac).

No. 3906: A.P. Kuznetsov and V.I. Neishtadt. 1. d4 Qg4 2. Sxe3 + fe 3. Bh3 Qxh3 4. Sg2 Kg4 (Kg6;Sf4 +) 5. Kg1 Kf5 6. Kh1 positional draw.
JRH: no anticipation.

No. 3907: Bogdan Cvejic. Dr. Savo Zlatic was the judge of this section of the tourney, for which there where precisely 2 entries.
JRH: Cf. Cheron (1944) in Cheron I. 263, and Stamma (1737), XI in Dedrle's Finales Artisticos. "Bilten" (or 'bulletin') is the occasional publication of the Slovenian Problemists' Association. "Delo" and "Tovaris" appear to be distinct publications.

258


The award was made by the judge, Vladislav Bunka.


i) To mate after, for instance, 1. ..., Bh6 2. Rf8 + Kh7 3. Bg8 + Kh8 4. Bf7 + Kh7 5. Bg6.


i) Threatening mate in a few by 4. g3 + Kh3 5. Sf4 + Kh2 6. Rh5 + Kg1 7. Se2 +.
AJR Notes:
1. While on a normal Intourist tour of the USSR in ix.79 I was fortunate to be able to deliver a lecture in the Erevan Chess Club, on "The Investigation of Elementary Chess Endgames by Means of Electronic Computers", introduced by Grandmaster Kasparyan.
2. A knowledge of the German language will enable anyone curious about the FIDE Commission's goings-on to obtain a rare feel for its meetings' atmosphere, by reading FEENSCHACH, No. 47, which devotes some 30 pages, including photographs, to the 1979 Hyvinkää (Finland) meet. Copies may be obtained from Irene Kniest, Postfach 10, 5144 Wegberg, BRD, at a cost of DMO 15 per page (No. 47 has 96 pages).
3. There will, alas, be many casualties in the 'Roycroft Jubilee' Award (EG57). The final award should nevertheless be in EG59.
4. We sadly record the death, in his 45th year, of Joachim Reiners of Cologne. He had just begun a new column in DIE SCHWALBE and was in the course of organising a Paul Heuäcker Memorial Tourney, see EG57, p. 234.
5. The Argentine Olympics Tourney (1978) may have to be annulled if records lost in a fire cannot be made good.
6. We heartily congratulate the following new (or confirmed) holders of the title of International Master of Chess Composition: F.S. Bondarenko (USSR), A. Sarychev (USSR), B. Kozdon (BRD), M. Vukcevic (USA). These (studies-oriented) titles were awarded/confirmed at the vii.79 meeting of the FIDE Commission.
7. SUBSCRIBERS - PLEASE RENEW NOW for 1980 and EG59-62. Still £4 or $10.00. Thanks!

The Chess Endgame Study Circle and EG 4 issues p.a. EG59-62 for 1980 £ 4.00 or $ 10.00. Calendar year.
How to subscribe:
1. Send money (cheques, dollar bills, International Money Orders) direct to A.J. Roycroft.
Or
Or
3. If you heard about EG through an agent in your country you may, if you prefer, pay direct to him.
New subscribers, donations, changes of address, ideas, special subscription arrangements (if your country's Exchange Control regulations prevent you subscribing directly):
A.J. Roycroft, 17 New Way Road, London England, NW9 6PL.
Editor: A.J. Roycroft.
"Analytical Notes": all analytical queries arising out of studies published in EG should be addressed to: Prof. Neil McKelvie, Dept. of Chemistry, The City College, New York, NY 10031 USA.
To magazine and study editors: Please arrange to send the complimentary copy of your magazine, marked "EG Exchange", to: CM. Bent, Black Latches, Inkpen Common, Newbury, Berkshire, England.
THE CHESS ENDGAME STUDY CIRCLE
Next meeting: Friday 4th January, 1980, at 6.15 p.m. At: 101 Wigmore Street. (IBM building, behind Selfridge’s in Oxford Street).

Printed by: Drukkerij van Spijk - Postbox 210 - Venlo - Holland

260