Editorial

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EDITORIAL

Jan van Reek

This year a complete set of four issues of E G has been published. The subscription fees covered the costs, and it was even possible to add a second part to issue 106.

ARVES is confident that E G will continue. Payment has to be made to a new account. Look for the details at the backside of part 2. The old accounts will continue to exist for some time.

A new logo was designed by Ignace Vandecasteele. He wrote about it: "If we look attentively to the drawing, we discover the coherence of different chessmen in a harmonious whole: the knight on the left, together with the rook, hidden by the bishop on the forefront. Every piece fits, like in a nice puzzle, and this is what a good endgame should be. The initials of EG are drawn in characters of today, reminiscent of the desire to discover the mysteries of secret beauties, by the human mind and .. the computer. All this is drawn in a magic square."

The sad new is the death of Chris van Gunst (1922-1992), chairman of ARVES. He was an important organizer for our hobby. As player and composer, he was active during the 1930s.

C.A. van Gunst - C. Veenendaal
Het Handelsblad, 22 October 1938

The position came into being after move 44 by black. The game was played, when Van Gunst was fourteen.

1. a5-a6 g5-g4!

Sets the trap 2. axb7? h4 3. Bd5 g3 4. Kc5! h3 5. hxg3 h2 and stalemate will follow.

2. a6-a7+ Kb8-a8

2. .. Kc8? 3. Ba6!


3. Bc4-e6! Bb7-f3

4. Be6-f7! h5-h4

5. Bf7-h5!

Now the advance of blacks pawns has been forestalled. The white king moves to d6, a pawn is sacrificed on a8, the king moves to c7, pawn g4 can be captured, the h-pawn advances, and the bishop moves through d7 to c6.

Van Gunst found this mechanism and won!
Grzegorz Grzeban (the true family name was Bagdasarian; Grzeban was the chess pseudonym) died in Warsaw on 21 x 1991. He was born in Kishinev in 1902. His first studies were published (as G. Bagdasarian) in the Soviet press during the 1930s. After the last war, he lived in Poland and he began to publish studies under the pseudonym Grzeban. He was the editor of the study column in the Polish review Szachy for 25 years. Many Polish study composers, including J. Rusinek A. Lewandowski and W. Prosukowski, started in this column. He composed 150 studies; about 40 were distinguished. In 1987, the PCCC honoured him with the title Honorary Master of Chess Composition. Let us look at eight of his studies.

1. *Shakhmaty w SSSR*, 1936

Draw

Blocking the black queen for stalemate is a really "romantic" idea.

1. Rdl!

White offers the second rook: If 1. ... Qxd1† then 2. Bd5 mate 1. ... Qxh8 2. Rxfl Kxg8 3. Ke8! Threatens 4. Rf8 mate. 3. ... Se6 The only defence.

4. Rg1† Sg7† 5. Kxe7 and black is stalemate with a blocked queen and a pinned knight.

No. 2 presents a favourite theme of the author: a synthesis of black and white

2. *Shakhmaty w SSSR*, 1937 (version)

Draw

Stalemate. 1. h8Q Ra1! and white looses after 2. Qh6† Ke8 3. Kh4 Rh1† 4. Kg3 Rxh6 5. gxh6 Bh7 or 3. g6 f5 4. g5 Rh1† 6. gxh6 exf5† 7. Kxf5 Ke7 8. Kg4 Be6† 9. Kh5 Kf8 10. g7† Kf7 11. g8Q† Kxg8 12. Kg6 f5 13. exf5 Ba2 14. f6 Bb1†. The only correct move is 2. g6! Rh1† 3. Kg5 Rxh8 4. g7† Kg7 5. f6† and now 4. ... Kf8 and white is stalemate or 5. ... Kh7 6. Kh5! and black is stalemate.
3. *Shakhmaty w SSSR*, 1938 (version)


4. *Peris Memorial Tourney*, 1960 1st prize

Draw

This wonderful study presents two underpromotions in a draw study. 1. h8Q? is a mistake because of 1. .. Sb5†

2. K– Ra1 mate. Therefore 1. d5†! Kxd5 2. h8Q. The check 2. c4† loses after 2. .. Sxc4 3. h8Q Bb8† 4. Ka8 (4. Qxb8? Ra1 mate) Sxb6† 5. Kxb8 Raxh8† 6. Kc7 Kc5. Now black begins a sharp attack. 2. .. Bb8† 3. Qxb8 Sb5† 4. Ka8 Ra1† 5. Qa7 Rxa7†! It turned out that the knight is more valuable for black than the rook: 5. .. Sxa7 6. bxa7 Bc6 and draw is evident. Now black creates serious threats with modest material. 6. bxa7 Sc7† 7. Kb8 Sa6† 8. Ka8 and two variations:

A) 8. .. Ba4† and if 9. b8Q? then 9. .. Bc6† 10. Qb7 Kd6 11. c3 Kd5 12. c4† Kc5! 13. Qxc6† Kxc6 14. c5 Ke7 15. c6 Kc8 16. c7 Sxc7 and mate with the only knight! If 9. c4† Kc6! 10. b8S! Kc7 11. Sxa6† Kc8 12. Sb4 Be8 13. c5 Ba4 14. c6 Bb5 15. c7 Ba4 16. S– Bc6 and mate with the only bishop! 9. b8R! Bc6† 10. Rb7 Kd6 11. c3(4) draw

B) 8. .. Kc6! 9. b8St! 9. b8Q? Sc7† 10. Qxc7 Kxc7 and mate. 9. .. Kc7 10. Sxd7† Kc8 11. Sb6† Kc7 12. Sd5† draw.

5. *Problemista*, 1962

Win

6. **Szachy, 1963**

2-3 prize

(version)

![Diagram](image)

**Draw**

Black threatens 1. ... Kxe4 with an easy win. 1. Sc7? Bxc4; 1. Kb3? Bxe4†, 1. b6 Kxe4, and if 1. ... axb6, then 2. Sxb6 and black must give his bishop for a pawn. 1. ... Bd7† 2. Kb3 Bc6 3. Sc7 Bd8 4. c5! Ke4 5. Kc4 = – 2. bxa7 Bb5† Black begins an attack. 3. Ka5 Bd8† 4. Sb6† Kc5 5. a8Q! a6 = 5. a8Q? Bxb6 mate. 5. ... Bc6 6. a7 Bxa8 (or A) 7. Ka6 Bxb6 stalemate

7. **Wolanski Memorial Tourney, 1971**

1st prize

![Diagram](image)

**Win**

A) 6. ... Bb5! 7. Sc7 Bxc7 8. a8Q! a8Q? Bxb6 mate. 8. ... Bd8 9. Sxe7 and stalemate with a pinned knight.

No. 7: Both kings are in a mate net. 1. Bd2. Threatens 2. Rd3 mate. 1. ... Qh8†. Now if 2. Kb1 then 2. ... Qb2 mate, and if 2. c3 Qh1† and also mate. But after 2. Re5!! the situation is clear 2. ... Qxe5† 3. c3 and black has no defence against mate. 3. ... Qxc3† 4. Bxc3 b5 6. Kb1 b4 6. Bb2 mate. If 2. ... Qh1†, to 3. Re1 Qh8† 4. c3 and mate.

8. **Revista de Sah, 1983**

3rd prize

![Diagram](image)

**Draw**

SHAHMATNA MISAL (Bulgaria) 1974-75

No. 8468  N. Minev
1st Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75

Draw


No. 8469  Yu. Bazlov
2nd Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75

Win


No. 8470  Yu. Bazlov
3rd Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75

Win


No. 8471  Em. Dobrescu
4th Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75

Win

No. 8471: Em. Dobrescu. 1.Qe3† Be5 2.Qb3† Kf6/i 3.Qb6† Re6 4.Qd8† Kf5 5.Qd7 Kf6 6.Qf7 mate.
i) Kf7 3.Qb7† Bc7 4.Qb5† Ke6 5.Qe4† Kd7 6.Qe4† Kd8 7.Qe4† Rd7 8.Qe4† Ke8 9.Qe6 Kd8 10.Qe8 mate.

No. 8472: N. Minev. 1st Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75

1. Rg2 e3 2. Rg7† Kb8/i 3. Rg8† Kc7 4. Rc8† Kd6 5. Rc2 draw.
i) Ka8 3. Rg8† Ka7 4. Ra8†.

No. 8473: N. Minev. 2nd Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75

1. d6 (Rc7? Rd8;) Kf6 2. de Kxe7 3. d8Q† Kxd8 4. Ke5 wins.

No. 8474: V. Kalandadze and D. Gurgenidze. 1st Comm, Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75

1. g7 Rc4† 2. Kd1 Rd4† 3. Ke1 Re4† 4. Kf1 Rf4† 5. Kg1 Rg4† 6. Kh1 Rxa2/i 7. g8Q Rxg8 draw.

No. 8475: V. Kirilov. 2nd Comm. Shahmatna Misal, 1974-75

1. h7 a2 2. h8Q a1Q 3. Qh3 Qc3† 4. Kg2 Qd2† 5. Kg1 wins.


No. 8479: Em. Dobrescu. 1.Rc7t Kd8 2.Ba5 Sb6 3.Bxb6 g1Q 4.Re5† Ke8 5.Re8† Kd7 6.Re7† Kd8 7.Re5† Ke8
draw.

No. 8480  M.Gorbman  
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1976

\begin{center}
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Win  5/5

No. 8480: M.Gorbman. 1. e7 Ra8 2. Sxf7† Kh7 3.Sd8 Bg5† 4.Kxg5 Rxd8 5.edB wins.

Shahmatna Misal (Bulgaria)  
1977

No. 8481  I.Ionchev  
Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1977

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Win  7/4

No. 8481: I.Ionchev. 1.Ba6† Ka8 2.Bc4

Qx6 3.de Bg6 4.hg b2 5.g7 b1Q 6.g8B wins.

No. 8482  I.Ionchev  
1st Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1977

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Draw  4/4


No. 8482  I.Ionchev  
Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1977

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Win  4/4

No. 8483  D.Gurgenidze  
2nd Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1977

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No. 8484 Yu. Makletsov
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1977

No. 8485: Angel Zlatanov
Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1978

No. 8486 Yu. Makletsov
Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1978

Shahmatna Misal (Bulgaria) 1978

No. 8487 I. Ionchev
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1978

No. 8484: Yu. Makletsov. 1.d6+t/i Bxd6
2.b6+ Kb8 3.Rxd6 Rxe8+ 4.Kg7 Rxc7†
i) 1.b6+? Kxb6 2.d6 Rxe8+ 3.Kg7
Rxe7† 4.de Bxe7 draw.

Win 6/5

No. 8485: Angel Zlatanov. 1.c6 Kxb7
2.c7 eSg3† 3.Ke1 Re4 4.Rd5 Rc1†
5.Rd1 Rxc7 6.Rd7† Rxd7 stalemate.

Draw 3/4

No. 8486: Yu. Makletsov. 1.d6 cd 2.f7
Sa4† 10.Ka5 draw.

Draw 4/6

No. 8487: I. Ionchev. 1.d8Qt Kxd8

4/4
Shahmatna Misal (Bulgaria) 1979

No. 8488  F.S.Bondarenko
=1st/2nd Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1979

Win  6/10

No. 8489  K.Stoichev
=1st/2nd Prize, Shahmatna Misal, 1979

Draw  3/3
No. 8489: K.Stoichev. 1.h6 Kf6 2.h7 Kg7 3.Kd6 Sc3 4.Kc5 b3 5.Kb4 b2 6.Ka3 b1Q(R) 7.h8Q† Kxh8 8.g7†

No. 8490  K.Stoichev
1st Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1979

Win  3/3

No. 8491  A.Sarychev and V.Israelov
2nd Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1979

Draw  6/5
No. 8492  I.Ionchev  
3rd Hon. Mention, Shahmatna Misal, 1979

No. 8494  A.G. Kopnin  
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1979

Draw  4/7


No. 8493  N.Mansarliisky  
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1979

No. 8495  H.Getovsky  
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1979

Draw  4/5


Win  5/5


Israel 'ring' tourney of SHAHMAT, 1988

Director: Hillel Aloni
Total of entries: 20
Report (abridged) by judge: Noam Elkies.

"The 1988 Ring was considerably larger than usual, its scope of original studies to Shahmat and Variantim augmented by several corrections of studies from previous years as well as an original endgame from a contributed article in Variantim. Thus, despite a half-dozen cooks and one complete anticipation, thirteen compositions remained to be ranked. The overall quality of these surviving endgames is very high....

Hillel Aloni was the tourney organiser, Brian Stephenson vetted for anticipations, and with the cooperation of Peter Jansen the powerful chespalying computer Deep Thought was invoked for testing - this time without significant result."

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No. 8496: K.Panov
Comm., Shahmatna Misal, 1979

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Win 8/6

No. 8497: Emilian Dobrescu
1st Prize, Israel ring, 1988

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Win 4/6


Bxa6.


xi) 'The battery is harmless, while if Kb1? 8.Bd3†, 9.Rc2† and 10.Rxd2.

xii) 'Now Rc4 is met by 29.Rf4 Re3 30.Re4 Rd3 31.Bf4 Kd1 32.Bd1 Kc1 33.Be2 Kd2 34.Be5†, and Kb3 35. Bd1†, or Kc1 35.Re4†.

A wonderful discovery. 5.Bxe4† would be premature with bRa8, but it wins with bRa5. This is the object of the 15-move-long systematic manoeuvre involving all the pieces except wK. Then we see a new phase, with a different systematic manoeuvre, the culminating point being the discovered check on move 28! "... outstanding, maintaining interest and artistic unity throughout its great length. A clear first prize."

i) 1.Sd2(h2)? SxS 2.Sf3 Sd4. Or 1.Bd2? Sxf5 2.Sh2 Sd4 and Bl wins by transferring bSc2 to f3. 1.Rf2† e1Q/vii

No. 8498 Hillel Aloni
2nd Prize, Israel ring, 1988

2.Rh2† Kg1 3.Sd2 Se3 4.Sf3† Se5 5.Bxe3† Qxe3 6.Rh1† (Rf2,Qd3;) Kf2 7.Rf1† Ke2 8.Rf2† Kd3.
ii) If Sxf5 2.Sxc2. Or e1Q 2.Rf1† Qxf1† 3.Sxf1 SF Sf5.
iii) 2.Bd2† Sxf5 3.gf SF(c4) 4.Bc3 Se5 5.f6 Kg1. Or 2.Bxe3† Sf5 3.Bd2(f2) Sd4 for SF, Sf1†.
iv) e1Q 3.Bxe3 SF (Qxe3;Rf1†) 4.Rf3 Qa1 5.Bd4 Qh1 6.Rf5 draw.
v) 5.Ra3† Kg1 and Kf2. 5.Re3? SF 6.Rxf3 e1Q 7.Rf5 (Rf2;Qg1) Kg1 8. Rxe5 Qf2 and Qh2 mate.
vi) This threatens Rg1†. 6.Rh2?? Kg1 7.Rg2† Kf1 8.Rxd2 Qe4 for Qh7 mate.


"The stalemate conclusion is obvious from the start, but it can materialize only after both sides unleash an impressive tactical arsenal, with a variety of effects including sacrifices, mating threats to both Kings, mutual zugzwang (5.Re3? ... 7.Rf2 Qg1!), and pin-stalemate (6...Qf1) in thematic tries and in the main line. The quiet move 6.Rg2!! finally decides, bringing about a choice of perpetual check or stalemate. A beautiful creation."
No. 8499: Y.Tamari (Israel) and H.Aloni
3rd Prize, Israel ring, 1988

Win
6/6

No. 8499: Y.Tamari (Israel) and H. Aloni. W has to make Bl pay for fP with bR without losing wbP (b6; and a5/c5).


vii) Not yet 6.h6?? Kxb6 7.f8Q† Rxf8 8.Kxf8 Kg5 drawing as seen. But Now Bl is in zugzwang.


"A delicate tempo-battle full of clever strokes on both sides, W finally prevailing with careful move-order (4.h5!!) and zugzwang (6.Bd7!!). It's a pity that this requires such a large supporting cast of mostly passive Q-side P's to make everything work correctly."

No. 8500: Amatzia Avni (Israel) and H. Aloni
4th Prize, Israel ring, 1988

Draw
6/5


i) The Bl threats of Qb1† or Rxh4 or Qd4 or Qh7 are strong. 1.Kg2? Qh7
Qd4t.; Be6 4.f3 Bxg4 5.fg Qe5t 6.Kf2 Qd4t 7.Kg3 Qe3t 8.Qf3 Qe1t.

ii) Ka8 2.Qc7 Rxh4 3.Qc8t with perpetual check, "since if Ka5 6.Qc5t Qb5 7.Qa7t Kb4 8.Qe7t and 9.Qxh4, the dP is not strong enough".

Kb7 2.Qf4 Rh3 3.Bg4 (for Qf5-e8t) Qe4 4.Qxe4 f5.Sf5 draw.

iii) 2.Qf4? Rxh4 and 3.Qxf7 is not check, so Qh1t mates.

iv) 3.Bxe6?? Rx6 4.Qf4 Qxh3 and dP wins.

v) Qh7 4.Qf8t Kh1 5.Kg2 Qh2t 7.Kf3 holds, Qe5 8.Qe7t Kc6 9.Qxe6t.

vi) Qe4t 5.Qxe4 de 6.Sf5, attacking bR and covering the e3 square. The threats of Sd6t and f2-f3 will ensure Bl's P is eliminated.

vii) 6.Kg2? Rxg4t 7.Kf3 Rxf4t 8.Kxf4 Kg8. "All the pieces are active in this explosive tactical fracas, adorned with unprovoked sacrifices on both sides (4...Qh1t!!), 6.Bh3!!). It is unfortunate that, outside of the neat distinctions of 1...Kh7 2.Qf4 as against 1...Kc8 2.Bg4t (Qf4t?), the thicket of supporting analysis required to establish soundness has so little artistic content on its own and does not reinforce the ideas of the main line."

The presentation of non-prize winning studies has to be shortened due to lack of space (JvR)

No. 8501 Anders Gillberg (Sweden)
=1st/2nd Hon. Mention
Kf7.d2.g5.h2 = Ke4.Ba6.a7 4/3
1.b4/i Be3t/i 2.Kf6 a5 3.h5 a4 4.h6/i a3 (Bb5?Kg7) 5.h7 a2 6.d4, and a1Q 7.h8Q Qxd4f 8.Kg6 Bd7t (Qxh8 stalemate) 9.Kh7 Bg6t 10.Kg8 draw, or a1B 7.Kg6(g7) draws/iv, but not 7. h8Q? Bxd4 8.Kg6 Bxh8 9.Kh7 Bd4 10.g6 Kf3 11.g7 Bd3t 12.Kg8 (Kh6, Be3t;Bg6 13.Kf8 Be5t and bk can work to h6, a useful technique to know.


ii) Kf5 2.Kc7 for wKd6-c5. Be2 2.g6 a5 3.d3t.

iii) 4.d4? a3 5.h6 Bg8.

iv) For instance Bxd4t 8.Kh6 Kf5 9.g6 for 10.h8Q Bxh8 11.g7.

No. 8502 The late Iosif Krikheli (Georgian SSR)
=1st/2nd Hon. Mention
Kc8,Rf1.d3 + Ke3,b6,e5 - 3/3

i) 1.Re1t? Kxd3 2.Rxe5 Kc4 3.d5 draw, 10...b1Sf.

ii) Ke2 2.d4 Kxd1 3.d5 promoting with check.

iii) 2.Kf7? b4 3.Ke6 Ke2 4.Rb1 Kxd3 5.Rxb4 (Kxe5,Kc3) e4 6.Kd5 e3, and 10...e1Sf. In this line wk is too remote.


No. 8503 Yochanan Afek (Israel)
=3rd/4th Hon. Mention
Kh8,f6.g5,h2,h3,b7 = Kf8,Ra5,Ra6,h4
1.g5 (f7? Kxf7) Ra8/i 2.g7t Kf7t 3.g8Bt/i Kf8 4.f7 (Be6(c4,b3)? Rf5?) Ke7 5.Kg7iii, with Rg5t 6.Kh6 aRa5 7.h8S Rh8t 8.Kg7 draw, or Rh5 6. h8Q(R,S) Rxh8 7.Kxh8 Kf8 8.Kh7 positional draw, for instance Ra3 9.Kh6 Rxh3 10.Kg5, or Ra6 9.Kh8 Rh6t (Ra3;Kb7) 10.Bh7 Rf6 11.Bg6 drawn.

i) Rxf6 2.g7t Ke7 3.g8Q Rf8 4.Qd8t Kf8 stalemate.

ii) 3.g8Q(R)? Kxf6. 3.g8S? Rxa7, and
4. Sh6† Kx6 5. Sg4(g8)† Kg6, or 4. S(3)7 Rx7 5. fe Ra8†.


No. 8504 H. Aloni (correction of a 1959 study)
Ka3, Bc2, Be5, Sc3, Sg6 = Ke6, a2, b5, c4, e2, f3 5/6
i) 1. Sxe2? fe and a BP promotes.


iii) Kg4(e6) 3. Sxe2 fe 4. Sg2(f3).

v) Ke8 3. Sd6† Kd8 4. Sf7†, an echo of the perpetual.

No. 8505 A. Grinblatt (Israel)
1st Commended
Ke1, Rh8, Rb4, Bb7, c2 = Ka5, Ra3, Bd7, Sf2, a2, b4 5/6
1. Rh5†/i Bb5 2. Rxb5† Kxb5 3. Bd5† Ke5 4. Bxa2 Rxa2 5. Re8†/ii Kd4 6. Rb8/vi Ra4 iv 7. Rx(4b)† Rx(4b) 8. c3† Kxc3 draw!
i) 1. Ra8† Kb5 2. Ba6† Ke5 3. Rc4† Kd5.

ii) "If we will check or attack a BP, we may work, and wins..." 11. Ke3 Rb8 Kc7 8. Kb7, or even Ka5.

L. Kaisev Memorial Ty, 1990-91

Provisional published in: "Shakhmatnaya poezia" No. 1 1991, though some studies were unofficially published (by A.G. Kuznetsov) in Shakhmaty v SSSR, 12/90.

Judge: the late A.G. Kopnin

Total of entries: 92, by 86 composers
Section for Draws

No. 8508  
V.N. Dolgov  
= 1st/2nd Prize, Kaiev Memorial

Black to move; Draw  3/4

The two sections for studies were among nine sections in all. Lev Aleksandrovich Kaiev, 1913-1942, did not return from war service.


i) Bc2 2.Re7 a2 3.Re1 Bb1 4.Sb3 draw.


"A miniature. The positional draw is an original perpetual check based on the b-file being taboo to bK. A pity about Bi having the first move..."

No. 8509  
G.Amiryan

= 1st/2nd Prize Kaiev Memorial

Draw  4/4

Kd1 (Ke1;Rg3) 10.Rg1+ Ke2 11.Rg2+ KB 12.Rxe3+ (Rg3† Kxe4); Qxe3 13.Rg3+ Kxg3 stalemate, or Kc1 10.Rg1† Kb2 11.Rg2† Ka3 12. Rxe3 Qxe3 13.Rg3 Qxg3 stalemate.

i) Kf2 3.Rf4† Ke2/v 4.Rg2† Kd2 5.Rg2t draw.

ii) 4.Sxb3†? Kc3 (Qxb3?) 5.Rxe3 Qxe3 wins.

iii) Kc3 7. Sb5† Qxb5 8. Rxe3 Kr- 9. eRe2 draw.


v) Rf5 4.Rg2† Ke1 (Ke3;Rxf3†) 5.Rg1† Rf1 (Kd2;Rd4) 6.Rxf1† Qxf1 7.Rxf1† Kxf1 8.Sc5 b2 9.Sc4 b1Q 10.Sd2† draw.  

"The position is loose enough for a heavy piece endgame, the intro is complex and concealed, and the finale has a pair of mirror mates, one of which is ideal. The whole makes an agreeable impression."

No. 8509: G.Amiryan (Erevan). 1. bRe4† Re3 2.Rg1† Ke2/i 3.Sd4† Kd2 (Kf2;Rf4†) 4.Rg2+ii Kd1 5.Rg1† Kd2 6.Rg2+ Kc1/iii 7.Sxb3† Qxb3/iv 8.Rg1† Kd2 9.Rg2†, with:


i) 1.Rxf5? Kg7, and if 2.Kd8 Be6, or if 2.Re6 Sc7†, or if 2.Kd7 Sb6†.
No. 8510 G.Slepyan
3rd Prize, Kaiev Memorial

Draw 3/5

"Looking at the diagram it is hard to believe that the play will end in stalemate."

No. 8511 A.Zinchuk
Special Prize, Kaiev Memorial

No. 8512 V.Lovtsov (Magadan region)
1st Hon. Mention
Kb8,b3,d4 = Kg1,Be7,d6 3/3

"An appealing looking miniature!"

i) 1.Kg8? Bf6 2.d5 Bc3 wins.
5.Kc4 Ba3 6.b4 Ke3 7.b5 Kf4 8.b6 d5† wins.

"The point lies not so much in the stalemate as in the original triangulation by wK in a known line."

No. 8513 V.S.Kovalenko (Pacific Maritime province)
2nd Hon. Mention
Kb2,e2,g5,g6,h5 = Ke6,a4,b3,b4,c4,e3

1.h6/i a3† 2.Kb1/ii c3 3.g7/iii Now we have 3 possible lines:
c2? 4.Kc1 Kf7 5.g6† Kg8 6.h7† Kxg7
7.h8Q† Kxb8 8.g7† Kh7 9.g8Q† Kxg8 stalemate, or
a2† 4.Ka1 Kf7 5.g6† Kg8 6.h7† Kxg7
7.h8Q† Kxb8 8.g7† Kh7 9.g8Q† Kxg8 stalemate, or
Kf7 4.g6†/iv Kg8 5.Ka1 b2†/v 6.Kb1 h3/vi 7.h7† Kxg7 8.h8Q† Kxb8 9.g7†
Kh7 10.g8Q† Kxg8 stalemate.
i) 1.g7? Kf7 2.h6 a3† 3.Kb1 b2 4.g6† Kg8 5.Ka2 b1Q† 6.Kxb1 c3.
ii) 2.Ka1? c3, and if 3.h7 c2 4.h8Q c1Q mate, or if 3.g7 Kf7 4.g6† Kg8 5.Kb1 b2.
iii) 3.h7? a2† 4.Ka1 c2 5.h8Q c1Q mate.
iv) 4.Ka1? c2 5.g6† Ke7.
v) c2 6.h7† Kxg7 7.h8Q† Kxb8 8.g7†
Kh7 9.g8Q† Kxg8 stalemate.

vi) c2† 7.Kxc2 b3† 8.Kb1 a2† 9.Kxb2 a1Q† 10.Kxa1 b2† 11.Kxb2 and it's Bl's turn to be stalemated (reducing the tedium of these variations!).

"Wk is stalemated three times on adjoining squares a1, b1 and c1. Spoilt by the banal end-play."

No. 8514  V.Ryabtsev (Enakievo) 3rd Hon. Mention
Kh3,Bc8,Sf5,Sh4,h2 = Kg8,Bd8,b2,b3, e6,g6  5/6

i) Be7 3.g5xe7 b1Q 4.Bxb3 Qxb3f 5.Kg4, fortress draw.
ii) Kf5 5.Bg8 Kg6 6.Bd5 Kf5 7.Bg8, positional draw.

"The stalemate idea has been seen before. The author has hit upon a peculiar positional draw."

No. 8515  D.Gurgenidze (Georgia) Special Hon. Mention
Kc7,Rh7,b2 = Kg2,b3,c3  3/3

i) 1.bc? b2 2.Rg7† Kf2 3.Rf7† Ke2 4.Re7† Kd2 5.Rd7† Ke2 6.Kb8 b1Q† 7.Rb7, and it seems W soon achieve his object of a fortress (Ka7 Rc5), but Qgl! 8.Rc7 Qb6† and the win belongs to analyst Khenkin. The judge opined the try more interesting than the solution.


No. 8516  N.Ryabinin (Tambov region) 1st Comm.
Kh8,Bb6,Sd5,Sg2,a2,f2 = Kg6,Qc2, Bh3, Sh2,f7,h5  6/6

i) Kg5 4.Sd5† Kh6 5.Sf6 draw. Or Qb2 4.f4 Sg4 5.Sf5† Kg6 6.Sh4† Kh6 7.Sf5†.


"Plenty of play, but the intro is unconnected with the idea."

No. 8517  V.Lovtsov (Magadan region) 2nd Comm.
Kf4,Rd2,f5 = Kg7,Sg4,f6,h2  3/4
1. Rd7/i/i Kh6 2. Rd8 Kh5 3. Rd1 (Rh8†? Sh6;) Sf2 4.Rd8 Sh3† 5.Kg3 h1Q 6.Rh8† Kg5 7.Rh5† Kxh5 stalemate.

i) 1.Rd1? Sf2, and if 2.Ra1 h1Q 3.Rxh1 Shxh1 4.Kf3 Kh6 5.Kg2 Kg5, or if 2. Rd7† Kh6 3.Rd8 Sh3†.

"Not bad from the standpoint of technique but not enough novelty."

No. 8518  V.Kondratev (Ivanovsk region) 3rd Comm.
Ke2,Qd3,Sd8,Se3 = Kh6,Bf6,Sh3,Sg7,c7 Black to move  4/5

i) 9.Kd4† aSc7 10.Sa6+ gSe6† 11.Kc4 Sc3† 12.Kd3 Sb5.

"Interesting force: one S against three. A coarse intro where Bl moves first is negative."

No. 8519  J.Pitkanen (Finland) Special Comm.
Ka3,Qb7,Rd3,Bb1,Sal,b2,c2,e4 = Ke4, Qe8,Bb8,Bf3, Sa7,Se6,a5,c6,d4,e3,e5  8/11
1.Re3† dc 2.b3† K- 3.Qb4† ab† 4.Ka2,
and the stalemate with two immured W pieces cannot be lifted.

Section for Wins

No. 8520  P.P.Babich and R.Khatyamov
1st Prize, Kaiev Memorial

Win 6/4

No. 8520: P.P.Babich (Sverdlovsk) and R.Khatyamov (Sverdlovsk region). 1.

No. 8521  S.Tkachenko
2nd Prize, Kaiev Memorial

Black to move, Win 4/5

No. 8521: S.Tkachenko (Odessa region). 1.Sd4+i 2.Kc5 a2 3.f5d3+i

No. 8522  L.Katsnelson
3rd Prize, Kaiev Memorial

Win 4/5

No. 8522: L.Katsnelson (St.Petersburg). 1.Kgl g2 2.e5 Ke4/i 3.e6, with:

No. 8522: L.Katsnelson (St.Petersburg). 1.Kgl g2 2.e5 Ke4/i 3.e6, with:

No. 8522: L.Katsnelson (St.Petersburg). 1.Kgl g2 2.e5 Ke4/i 3.e6, with:

No. 8522: L.Katsnelson (St.Petersburg). 1.Kgl g2 2.e5 Ke4/i 3.e6, with:

No. 8522: L.Katsnelson (St.Petersburg). 1.Kgl g2 2.e5 Ke4/i 3.e6, with:

No. 8522: L.Katsnelson (St.Petersburg). 1.Kgl g2 2.e5 Ke4/i 3.e6, with:

ii) Kxe4 6.Rd7 and Bl is in zugzwang.

iii) 6.Rd7? Kxe4 and W is in the zugzwang.

iv) Kg5 (Kxe6;Rd5) 5.Rd6 wins.

"A curious study that owes its existence to the 'USSR - Rest of the World' match."

No. 8523  
N.Ryabinin  
4th Prize, Kaiev Memorial

\[\text{Diagram}\]

Win 4/5

No. 8524: A.Sadykov  
Special Prize, Kaiev Memorial

No. 8525: A.Zinchuk  
1st Hon. Mention

No. 8526: D.Gurgenidze  
2nd Hon. Mention

\[\text{Diagram}\]

Win 7/6


"We have seen a number of recent studies with this material. Here the author gives us some original play and four checkmates."

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No. 8527  V.S.Kovalenko
3rd Hon. Mention
Kf5, Sh5, b6, h6 + Kg8, Rh8, Sh5, f7, h7 4/5
7. Sxe7 mate.
/ i) 1. Ke6? Sc3, and 2. b7 Sc5 + 3. Kh5
4. b7+ Sc7+ drawn.
mate.
/ iii) f5 6. Ke7 f4 7. Sf6 mate.

No. 8528  V.Ryabtsev
4th Hon. Mention
Kh6, Rh1, Be1, Sc7, c4 + Ke7, Ra7, Ba1,
Sh4, e6 - 5/5
1. Sb5 Ra4 2. Rxd4/i Rxb4 3. Ba3 Kf6
Kd7, or if 3. Sxe3 Rxa3 4. Rxb4 Rxc3
drawn.
/ ii) Be5 7. Sf7+ wins, not 7. Bxc5
stalemate?

No. 8529  E.L.Pogosyants (Moscow)
5th Hon. Mention
Kaf6, Qc5, Sb7, Sh7 + Ka4, Sa3, Sc4, b3, c2 - 4/5
1. Sf6 b2 2. Qb4+i Kxb4 3. Sd5+, and Ka4

No. 8530  A.Pankratov (Moscow)
1st Comm.
Kh5, Rg2, Bf7 + Kd8, Sg3, e2 - 3/3
1. Rg1 Sf1 2. Rg8t Ke7 3. Bb5/i Sg3
4. Re8+ Kd7 5. Bg6/i Sf5 6. Re5 Kd6
7. Re4 Sg3 8. Re8/i i 5d5 9. Bd3 and
wins.
/ i) 3. Bg6? Kf6 4. Re8 Kg6 5. Rxe2 Kg5
draw.
/ ii) 5. Bf7+ Sf5 and Sd6, drawing.
"A lot in this miniature."

No. 8531  L.Topko (Krivoi Rog)
2nd Comm.
Kf4, Rb2, Bb8 + Ke1, Ra1, h5 - 3/3t.
1. Ba5t Kd1/i 2. Rd2+ Ke1 3. Kg3 Kf1/i
4. Rf2+ Kg1 5. Bb6 h4+/ii i 6. Kh3 Rf3+
7. Rf3+ Kh1 8. Be3, wins, but not 8. Rxg3
stalemate?
5. Rh2 Kg1 6. Rg5 Rf8 7. Ra5 wins.
"The rook-bishop battery works twice."

No. 8532  A.Kubryak 3rd Comm.
Kc7, Rh3, Ba2, h7 + Kg4, Ba1, Bc4, h5 4/4
1. Ra3 Kg5 (Bb8; Ra5) 2. Ra5+i Kh6
3. Bh8 Bb4 4. Rb5 Kh7 5. Bg6 (Rf5? Kf6;)
Bxh7 6. Rxb7 (Bxh7 stalemate?)
Kg8 7. Rh6, and a win.

No. 8533  M.Zinar (Odessa region)
Special Comm.
Kd3, a5, b6, e5, e6, f2, f3, g5, h2 + Ka4, a3,
b4, b7, e7, f4, h6, b4 - 9/9
1. a6 2. a2 2a7 Kd3 3.a8R (a8Q? a1Q?)
Kb2 4. Ke4 a1Q 5. Rxa1 Kxa1 6. Kb4
gf 16.g6 f4 17.g7 f3 and it looks as if W
is in zugzwang, for 18.g8Q? h3 draws,
or 18.Ke1? h3 19.Kd2 Kg1 20.g8Q?
Ksf2 draws, but 18.g8S! h3 19.Sf6 wins.
No. 8534  Andrzej Lewandowski
Prize Tidskrift för Schack, 1990

Draw


i) 1.Sc2? Ba5 2.Sb4 Bxb4†? 3.Kc6 Ba5 4.a7 Rb6† 5.Kc7 draws, but 2...Bb6†!
ii) wS must avoid blocking the c6 square.

No. 8535: Juri Randviir (Estonia)

2nd Hon.Mention
Kb8,Sh3,b6,h7 = Ke3,Sc6.g2,h4 5/4 1.Sf4 Sh8 2.e4/i Kb3/ii 3.Sc3 Ke4 4.e5 Kd5 5.Se4† Kc6 6.Sh3 Kd7/iii 7.Kb7 Ke6 8.Sf4† Kf7 9.Sh3 Kg6 10.Kc6 Kg5 11.Kd5 Kg4 12.e6 Kxe3 13.e7 g1Q 14.e8Q draws, for example, Qd1† 15. Kc4 Qe2† 16.Kb4 (Kd4? Kg4;) Qb2† 17.Kc4 Kg4 18.Qe4† Kg5 19. Qe3† Kg6 20.Qe4† Kh5 21.Qf5† Kh6 22.Qf4†.

i) 2.Sxg2 h3 3.Sf4 h2 4.Se2† Kd2 5.Sg3 Ke1 wins.


No. 8537  Jüri Randviir (Estonia)

3rd Hon.Mention

i) bK is just too far away to draw if bS oscillates in and out of h8
ii) Kc8 8.Bc7 Kd7 9.Kxb7

No. 8538  H.Stenicka

Comm.
Kf2,Ra7,Rf5,Bf1,h2,c3,d5,h3 + Kg6, Rh4,Bc2,a2,b6,d7,f6,h5,h6 6/9

ii) 4.Rf1†? Bxd3 5.Ra1 Bb1 wins.

No. 8539  J.Randviir (Estonia)

Comm.
Kf5,Rd8,Be2,Se4 = Kb4,Be4,Sh5,Sh8, c2,c3 4/6

Ke7, positional draw.
ii) 2.Sce5? Sg3† 3.Kf6 Bb3 4.Sxb3 Sxe2 wins. 2.Rd3† Kb2 3.Rxc3 Sg3†.
iii) 3.Sxe3†? Ka3. 3.Sce5† Ka3 4.Sd3 Sg3†.
iv) cdS 4.Sxe3† Sxe3 5.Kg5.

No. 8540 Beat Neuenschwander
(Switzerland)
Comm.
1.Se6 c5 2.Sf8 e4 3.Sxg7 c3 4.Sc5 bc 5.d7 c2 6.d8Q c1Q 7.Qd2 Qa3 (Qc4; Qf4†) 8.Qg2† Ke1 9.Qg3† Qxg3
stalemate.

No. 8541 J.H. Ulrichsen
Comm.

No. 8544 Leopold Mitrofanov
=1st/3rd Prize, Suomen Shakki, 1989-90

No. 8545 G. Amiryan
=1st/3rd Prize, Suomen Shakki, 1989-90

Suomen Shakki 1989-90

Judge: Kari Valtonen (Tampere, Finland)

No. 8544: Leopold Mitrofanov (St Petersburg). 1.c6/i e3/ii 2.Bd4 Rxd4
3.c7 Rc4 4.Sb6† ab 5.d6 g1Q 6.d7 wins.
ii) Rxd5 2.Be7 and 3.c7.
No. 8546  Virgil Nestorescu
= lst/3rd Prize, Suomen Shakki, 1989-90

No. 8546: Virgil Nestorescu. 1.Sd7/i
Qc3t/ii 2.Ke4/iii Qc4t 3.Ke5/iv Kg5
4.Ra3 Qb4 5.Ka7 Qd4 6.Ra3, with:
Qc1 7.Rd3 draw, or
Qe2† 7.Kd6 Qd2(d1)† 8.Ke6(e7) draw, or
i) 1.Ra8? Qe5† 2.Kf2 Qg3† and Qg2
(Q3). 1.Rh7†? Kg3 2.Sd7 Qc3†.
iii) 2.Ke2? Qd4 3.Rc4 Qe4† 4.Kd1
Qh1† 5.K- Qh2t.
iv) 3.Ke3? Kg3 4.g5 Qe3† 5.Ke4 Qf3†
6.Ke5 Qe3† 7.Kf6 Qc7 8.Sf8 Qb8
9.Kf7 Ke4 10.g6 Ke5 11.g7 Qb6.

No. 8547  Matti Kokkonen (Iisalmi, Finland)
1st Hon.Mention
Kg2,Rg7,Sg8,f3,g4,g6,h3 = Kg5,Bg1,f2,
f6,h2,h6 - 7/6
1.Kg3 f1† 2.Kg2 Se3† 3.Kh1 Sd1
Kg2/i Sf2/i 8.Sf7† Ke6 9.Rh7 draw.
ii) 7.Sf7†? Kf6 8.Rh7 h1Q 9.Rxh3
Bf2†.

No. 8548  L.Mitrofanov
2nd Hon.Mention
Kd5,Rd8,Be4 + Ka4,a7,c7,e2,f4,g4 - 3/6
1.Re8/i f3 (e1S;Kc4) 2.Kc4/i f2/iii
3.Bc6† Ka5 (Kc1;Re3†) 4.Re5† Kb6
5.Bg2 e1Q 6.Rb5† Ka6 7.Bb7 mate.
i) Maybe (AJR) 1.Bc2? fails to Kb4
2.Re8 f3 3.Re3 c6†, for if 4.Kd4 c5†.
iii) Ka3 3.Bd3 g3 4.Bxe2 g2 5.Rg8 fe
6.Rg3† Ka4 7.Rxg2 e1Q 8.Ra2 mate.

No. 8549  Nicolae Mieu (Romania)
3rd Hon.Mention
Kd2,Rg6,Bf8,Sf1,h3,d7,f6 + Ka2,Qa8,
Bc6,a6 - 7/4
1.Be7/i Bd7 2.f7 Qd5† 3.Kc1 Qxh7
4.Rxa6† Kxb3 5.Sd2† Kc3 6.Ra3† Kd4
7.Sf3† Kd5 8.Ra5† Ke6/ii 9.Re5 mate.
i) 1.f7? Bb5 2Bg7 Qd5† 3.Kes Qd3†
4.K- Qxh7†.
ii) Kc6 9.Sc5† Kd6 10.Bd8†.

No. 8550  Pekka Massinen (Helsinki)
1st Commended
Kb6,Bf1,a7,e2,e5,g2 + Ka8,Bf5,b7,e6,
e7,f4,b4 - 6/7
1.g4/i Bxg4 2.Bg2 f3 3.Bh1/i ii h3 4.ef
h2 5.f4 Bf3 6.f5 Bxh1 7.f6 Bef 8.f7
wins.
i) 1.g3? h3 2.gf h2 3.Bg2 Be4 4.Bxe4
h1Q 5.Bxh1 stalemate.
ii) 3.ef? Bh3 4.Bh1 Bg2 5.Bxg2 h3

No. 8551  Benjamin Yaacobi
2nd Comm.
Kg7,d3,e2,f5,h5 = Kf2,Re1,Bf1,d6 5/4
1.6f/i Rxe2 2.6f/i Re7 3.6h6/ii Bxd3
i) 1.h6? Bxe2 2.f6 Rg1† 3.Kf8 Bxd3 4.f7
Ke3 5.Ke7 Rf1.
ii) 2.h6? Ke3 3.h7 Rg2† 4.Kf8(h6)
Rh2(‡) 5.Kg7 Bxd3 6.h8Q Rxh8 7.
Kxh8 Bg6 8.Kg7 Bh5 9.Kh6 Be8 and
d5.

No. 8552 Jüri Randviir (Viro, Estonia)
3rd Comm.
Kh3,Ba2,Sd5,Sg5 + Ke2,Ba8,b4,h6,h7 - 4/5
1.Se6/i b3 2.Bxb3† Kxb3 3.dSc7/ii Bh1
4.Kh2 B- 5.f† wins - calling on Troitzky.
i) 1.Sxb4†? Kc3 2.Sd5† Kb2.

"Priority-90"
SHAKHMATY (Baku), 1990

award: ii91, supplied by Rauf Aliofsadzade

No. 8553 David Gurgenidze and An.G. Kuznetsov
1st Hon. Mention, "Priority-90"
Shakmaty (Baku), 1990

Win
5/7

Judge: A.Alizade (Baku). There were 14 entries published in this informal tourney of the Azerbaidzhan newspaper column. We do not know why the tourney has the name "Priority-90". Only HMs and Commends were awarded. The ii91 date is for the provisional award.

No. 8554 M.Muradov (Nariman-kend village, Gobustan region).
2nd Hon. Mention
Kc6,Ra2,b2 = Kh5,a3,b4,c4,d4 3/5
1.Kd5/i c3 2.bc b3 3.Rxa3 b2 4.Rb3 dc
8.Rb3† Kh4 9.Rb4†, positional draw.
i) 1.ba? b3 2.Rb2 c3 3.Rxb3 c2 4.Rb5† Kg4 5.Rc5 d3.
ii) Kh6 7.KI6 Kh7 8.Rb7† Kg8 9.Rb8† Kh7 10.Rb7?.

1st Comm.
I. Kh5,Re8,Rg8,e4,d3,g7 + Kh7,
  Qa3,a4,d6,e5,g3 - 6/6
II: Move Re8 to a8 6/6
Let's hope there's correctness, as well as safety, in numbers (of composers)!
i) 1.Re7 Kg8 2.Kh6 Qc1† 3.Kg6 Qg5†
  4.Kxg5 g2 5.Kf6 g1Q 6.Re8† Kh7
  7.Rh8 mate.
II: 1.gRd8 Kg7 2.Rd7† Kf6 3.Rf8†
  Ke6 4.Rf7 d5 cd mate.

No. 8556 =2nd/3rd Comm.
M.Muradov
Ka2,Ra6,Sb6,f2 = Kg8,Rb7,a7,g6,h3 4/5

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1. Sd5 h2 2. Rxg6† Kh7 3. Rg2 h1Q 4. Sf6† Kh6 5. Sg8† Kh7(h5) 6. Sf6† Kh6 7. Sg8† Kh5 8. Sf6† Kh4 9. Rg4† Kh3 10. Rg3† draw.

No. 8557  I. Garayazli (Sumgait) 2nd/3rd Comm.


No. 8558  V. Kichigin (Perm) 4th Commended

1. Kg2 Qd6, Rgl, Sa1, Sh4, f2, g6 + Kh8, Qb2, Rc8, Bd3, Se4, b5, e5, h5, h7 7/9
2. Kg7† Kxg7 2. Qe7† Kh8 3. Qf8† Rc8 4. Kh2 Rxgl 5. Qxf2t. Rg8 6. Sg6† hg 7. Qh6 mate.

No. 8559  Filipp S. Bondarenko (Dniepropetrovsk) 5th Comm.


No. 8560  K. Velikhianov (Imishli) 6th Comm.

1. Kg1 Be8f with two lines:


ii) Kh8? Ke4; Ke4 6. Kg6t Kd7 7. Kh6 Kc7 8. Kg6t, perpetual check by W, or

No. 8561  B. N. Sidorov 1st Prize, Krivoi Rog ty, 1990

1. Be8† with two lines:


This was a formal multi-genre ty jointly sponsored by Bogatyr Sports Club and the Krivoi Rog Steel Combine. This is the final award of a tourney that is somewhat familiar (from a previous booklet).

There is a 3-page preamble to the studies final award. The final award has been fully tested by competitors, etc. There were 43 entries.

Judge: Anatoly Zinchuk, Kiev.
No. 8562  V. Prigunov
2nd Prize, Krivoi Rog ty, 1990

![Chessboard with moves](image)

Black to move; draw

Qxd7 7.g8Q† Kxf6t 8.Kh8 Qh3t 9.Qh7 Qc8t 10.Qg8, perpetual check by Bl.

No. 8563  V. Bron and S. Abramenko
3rd Prize, Krivoi Rog ty, 1990

![Chessboard with moves](image)

Draw

No. 8563: V. Bron (sic!) and S. Abramenko (Volzhsky).

i) 2.3b3? Re3, and 3.Sd4 Sc7 mate(1)


No. 8564  I. Melnichenko and L. Melnichenko
1st Hon. Mention
Ke3,Rc4,Rb8,a4,h7 = Kc1,Rd7,Rh1, a5,b3,h2 5/6

i) 1.Kxb3?? Kd2 2.Ra8 Rh1† 3.Ka2 Ra1†.

ii) Kd2 3.Rd8† Ke3 4.Re8† Kf3 5. Rf8† Kg3 6.Rg8† Kh3 7.Re3† Kb4 8.Re4†.

iii) Rhb† 8.Kxb3 h1Q 9.Re1† Qxcl stalemate.


No. 8565  V. Kondratev (Ivanovsk region)
2nd Hon. Mention
Kd8,Rb2,Rb6,c6,f5,h4 = Kh8,Qc2, Rf3,d3,h5 6/5
1.c7 d2 2.Rxc2 d1Q† 3.Ke7 Qxc2/i 4.Rb8† Kg7 5.Ke8 Qe2† 6.Qe6 Rd3 7.f6† Kh7 8.Rh8† Kh8 9.Kf8 Rxe6 10.f7, and despite Bl's overwhelming material advantage, the position is drawn.

i) Re3† 4.Kf8 draw. Qe1† 4.Kf7 Rxf5† 5.Kg6 Qe4 6.c8Q† Rf8† 7.Kg5 draw.

No. 8566  P. Maly (Kharkov region)
3rd Hon. Mention
Ke2,b4,e4,g3,g5 = Ke6,b5,e5,f7,h7 5/5

No. 8567  B. N. Sidorov
1st Commended
Ke4,Ra8,Bh7 = Kd1,Bb2,Sa6,e2 3/4
1.Rd8† Kc1 2.Rc8† Kd2 3.Rd8† Bd4 4.Rxd4† Kc1 5.Rc4† Kb2 6.Rc2† Kc2
7. Ke3† Kd1 8. Be2† draw.

No. 8568  Kirichenko, A. (Krasnodar province)

2nd Comm.
Kh2, Be5, d6, f3, g5 = Kh4, Rb6, Bb2, h3 5/4

This study can be solved from move to move. Black threatens to take on e5 with check. 1. Bg3† Kxg5. Otherwise Bb6 cannot play to f6. 2. d7 Bf6. Now W, still a rook behind, has only one possible threat. 3. Bc7 Rb2†. This is the most natural move, but the alternative of Rb3 4. d8Q Bxd8 5. Bxd8† Kf4 6. Kh3 must be seen to draw. 4. Kxh3 Rd2. Now the wP is halted, but there is a but. 5. d8Q Bxd8 6. Bf4† Kf4 stalemate. All the pieces move into position for the finale, but without the pawns on g5 and h3 the artistic effect would be significantly heightened.

No. 8569 A. Kirichenko

3rd Comm.
Kd8, Rf2, Bg2, c2 = Ke6, Qb5, Bh5, d7 4/4
1. Bh3† Kd6 2. Rf6† Ke5 3. Rf5† d5 4. Rxd5† Kxd5 5. c4† Qxc4 6. Be6† Kc6 stalemate.

"Studies from games 1990"

Czechoslovak tourney
Judge: Emil Vlasak (Usti nad Labem)
This was the second such tourney aimed at stimulating interest in studies among practical players.


No. 8570 Jan Lerch
1st Prize, 'Studies from Games' national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990

Win 5/5

i) 4. Ba2?? Rb2†. 4. Kc1? Rc6†.

No. 8571: Michal Hlinka (Kosice).

2nd Prize, 'Studies from Games' national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990

Win 10/9

No. 8571 Michal Hlinka

No. 8572  M. Hlinka
3rd Prize, 'Studies from Games' national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990


No. 8573  Ladislav Milder (Kosice)
Hon. Men., 'Studies from Games' national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990
Ka5, Bh7, b6, c5, g6 + Kg7, Rc3, d6, e7 - 5/4

No. 8574  Lubos Kekely (Zilina)
'Studies from Games' national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990
Kh6, Rg7 + Ke5, a5, b7 - 2/3

No. 8575  M. Hlinka
'Studies from Games' national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990
Kg5, e5, g4 = Ke4, Ra8 3/2

No. 8576  V. Bunka (Kutna Hora)
'Studies from Games' national Czechoslovak tourney, 1990
Ka5, Rf3, a3, b4, b6, c5, f5, g6 + Kd7, Rg5, b5, b7, c6, d4, e5, h5 - 8/8

Buletin Problemistic 1988-1989
Judge: Gheorghe TELBIS

No. 8578  Emilian Dobrescu
1st Prize, Buletin Problemistic 1988-89


No. 8579  M. Nicu
=2nd/3rd Prize, Buletin Problemistic

Win 5/3

No. 8580  D. Godes
=2nd/3rd Prize, Buletin Problemistic

No. 8581  Anders Gillberg
1st Hon. Mention

Kc2,Bb6,b7,g7 = Ka7,a2,d5,g2
1...g1Q 2.Be3+ Qxe3 3.b8Q+ Kh8
4.g8Q+ Ka7 5.Qf7+/i Kh8 6.Qg8+ Ke7
7.Qxd5, and Qe2+ 8.Kb3 a1Q (a1Q;Qe5+) 9.Qc4+ Kb7 10.
Qd5+ Kb8 11.Qd8+, and another perpetual check.
i) 5.Qxd5? Qe2+ 6.Kb3 a1Q 7.Qa5+ Qa6 and Bf1 wins, while 7.Qd7+ does
indeed seem to allow bK to travel (to
d3, for example) to escape.

No. 8582  Paul Raican (Romania)
2nd Hon. Mention
Kc1,Qb8,d4 = Ka1,Bb1,Sf4,b4,e3,h5 3/6
1.Qa8+ Ba2 2.Qf5 Se6/i 3.Qe3 Se7/ii
4.Qe1/i Bb1 5.Qd1 Sd5 6.Qa4+ Ba2
7.Qd1, and b3 8.Qxb3 Bxb3 stalemate,
or Se5 8.Qd3/iv Se4 9.d5 Sd6 10.Qd1
b3 11.Qxb3 Bxb3 stalemate.
i) Se2+ 3.Qxe2 b3 4.Qxb5 h4 5.Qxf4 b3
6.Qxb4 draw.
ii) h4 4.Qe1 Sxd4 5.Qxb4 draw.
iii) 4.Qf3? h4 5.Qd3 Sb5.

No. 8583  David Gurgenidze
3rd Hon. Mention
Kh5,Sg4,f5,g6 = Kh8,Qb1,Rf8,Se1,f3
1/5
1.g7+ Kg8 2.Qf3 Se6/n 3.Qe3 Sc7/ii
4.Qe1/iii Bh6 5.Qc4 Sd5 6.Qa7+ Kh8
7.Qc4, and stalemate.
i) Se2+ 3.Qe2 b3 4.Qxb5 h4 5.Qxf4 b3
6.Qxb4 draw.

No. 8584  Kianan Velikhanov
1st Commended
Kb4,Bd1,Sf4,d2,d7,g5,h6 + Kd8,Ra5,
Ba3,Bb1,d3,f5,h5 - 7/7
1.Se6+ Kxd7 2.g6 Ba2 3.h7/i Bb2 4.g7
Bxg7 5.Sxg7 Ra8 6.Se8 Rxg8 7.Ba4+
i) 3.g7? Bxe6 4.h7 f4 5.g8Q Be7+
6.Qg5 Bxg5+ 7.Kxg5 Ra8.

No. 8585  P. Raican
2nd Comm.  Ke1,Qc4,d6,h2 = Ka1,
Bd1,a2,a5,b4,c3,g3,h3 1 4/8
1.d7, and g2 2.d8Q g1Q 3.Qd8+ Qe1
4.Qf1 Qxf1 5.Qxc3+ be stalemate, or
gh 2.d8Q h1Q 3.Qxa2+ Kxa2 4.Qd5+
Qxd5 stalemate.
No. 106 - (Vol. VII)
Part 2

November 1992

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Jenő Bán MT
(SAKKÉLET 1989-90)

Judge: Attila Korányi

1989 was the 70th anniversary of the birth of Jenő Bán, and the tenth of his death. The political upheavals in Eastern Europe account for the two-year span of the tourney.

No. 8586
Pál Benkő
1st Prize, Jenő Bán MT

Win 3/2

iii) h4 7.Kf8 h3 8.g7 h2 9.Sh5† and 10.Sg3.

No. 8587
V. Kondratev and A.G. Kopnin
2nd Prize, Jenő Bán MT

Draw 4/3


No. 8588  D.Gurgenidze (Georgia) and L.Katsnelson
3rd Prize, Jeno Bán MT


No. 8589  D.Gurgenidze and A. Machitidze
4th Prize, Jeno Bán MT


i) 1.Ra8? Ke5 2.Bg5 Bf6 draw.


No. 8590  Pál Benkö
Special Prize, Jeno Bán MT (after Gurgenidze and Mitrofanov)


i) bc 2.Sxh2 Kxh2 3.g4 Bd4 4.b4 g1Q 5.Rxg1 Kxg1 6.Kd6 wins.


iii) Cf. Gurgenidze and Mitrofanov (Molody Leninets, 1982 - EG75.5113).
iv) Be5? 8.Kh3 g1S† 9.Kg3 Bd6† 10.
KZ Be5† 11.Kf1 wins.
v) Bd4 9.Ke4 Bb6 10.b4 Kg1 11.Bf3† 
KZ 12.Rb2†.
"... 'switch-back' problem theme ...
Rf1-b1..."

No. 8591 Oscar Carlsson (Argentina)

1st Hon.Mention

Kd2,Re1,Bb8,d3,e4,e6,f3,g4 + Ka8,
Rh6,d4,e5,f4,g3,g5 - 8/7
1.e7 Rh8† 2.Ke1 Rh1† 3.Ke2 Rh2†
4.Kf1 Rh1† 5.Kg2 Rxcl 6.e8R (e8Q? 
Re8;) Re2† 7.Kf1 Re1† 8.Kc2 g2 9.
Bxe5† Kh7 10.Bxd4 wins.

No. 8592 V.S.Kovalenko (Russia)

2nd Hon.Men.

Ke3,Re1,Sc3 + Kb4,Bb1,Sa2,a3,a4,d6 - 
3/6
1.Sd5† Kb3 2.Rxb1† Kc2 3.Ra1 Kb2
4.Kd2 Kxa1 5.Kc2 with:
Sc3 6.Sxc3 d5 7.5b5(e2) Ka2 8.Sd4
Ka1 9.Sc6 Ka2 10.Sb4† Ka1 11.Kc1 d4
mate, or
Sb4† 5.Sxd4 d5 7.Kc1 d4 8.Sc2† Ka2

No. 8593 Péter Gyarmati (Hungary)

3 Hon.Men.

Kf6,Rb6,g6,h5,h7 + Kb8,Re1,Bd7 - 
5/3
1.Kf7 Re8 2.Rb2/i Re8 3.Re2 Bb5
7.Kg5 Kg7 8.h6† Kh8 9.Rf3 Re5† 10.
Kh4 Re4† 11.Kg3 wins.
i) 2.Rb7? Re8f. 2.Rb1? Bf5 3.Re1
RB8† 4.Ke7 Bc2 5.Re2 Re8. 2.Rb4?
Re1. "Drawn." But without accompanying
explanation the claimed solution (in
particular its claimed uniqueness) is
obscure. Pre-requisite knowledge inclu-
des when a lone B will draw against
R+hP.

No. 8594 Aleksandr and Sergei 
Manyakhin (Lipetsk, Russia)

4 Hon.Men.

Kg7,Bb7,Se8,c3,f5 + Kc2,Rb3,Sa4 - 
5/3
1.Be4† Kxc3 2.f6 Sc5 3.f7 Se6† 4.Kf6
8.Sc8 Rb5 9.Be4 Re5† 10.Kd4 Rx4
11.Sf6 wins.

No. 8595 M.Hlinka and E.Vlasak

5 Hon.Men.

Kd8,Sa2,Se1 = Kc4,Rg3,e3 3/3
Sxe3 Re1 5.Sc2† Kb3 6.Sc1† Kc3 7.
Sa† positional draw (or draw by repe-
tition)?!

No. 8596 G.Amiryin (Armenia)

Commended

Kb8,Rb3,Rf3,e3,f5,g7 + Kh2,Rg1, 
Rh4,Sd8,c6,e4,e7 - 6/7
1.Rb2† Kh1 2.Rf1 Rg4 3.Rf2 Rg3
4.Rh2† Kg1 5.Rd2 Kh1 6.Rd1† Rg1
7.Rxd8 Rg3 8.Rd1† Rg1 9.Rd2 Rg3
10.Rh2† Kg1 11.Rh2 Re2 wins, Kh1 12.
Rb1† Rg1 13.Rg1† Kg1 14.Rx6.

No. 8597 V.S.Kovalenko

Comm.

Kd4,Qa1,Be1,Sh3 + Kf1,Qh5,Se4,e6, 
g5,g6 - 4/6+
1.Bh4† Kg2 2.Qg† Kh3 3.Qh† Kg4
4.Qxe† Kh3 5.Qh† Kg4 6.Ke3 Kg5
7.Qf† Kg4 8.Qf2 e5 9.Kc4, and gh
10.Qg2 mate, or Oxd4 10.Qf5 mate.

No. 8598 Enrico Paoli (Italy)

Comm.

Kc6,Sd4,d6 + Kd1,Ba1,b3,c7 - 3/4

No. 8599  Juri Randviir (Estonia)
Comm. Kb5, Qe6, Be5, h2, d7, f4 + Kb8, Rc7, Rf5, Bd8, Sa8, e7, g6 - 6/7

No. 8600  A. Sochniev (St. Petersburg)
Comm. Kg3, Sc6, d5, g5 + Ke4, Be3, Sd1, e5 - 4/4
1. g6 Bh4+ 2. Kh3 Sf2+ 3. Kb4 Kf5 4. g7 Bg5+ 5. Kg3 Se4+ 6. Kf3 Sf6 7. Se7 mate.

Uralskie Skazy Festival, 1991

Three tourneys!
1) brought from home, free theme
2) at least two under-promotions - 4 days
3) at least one check met by a counter-check - 8 hours

Correspondent: E. V. FOMICHEV, Nizhny Novgorod

Comp. No. 1: Free Theme

Judges: An. G. Kuznetsov and K. Sukharev

No. 8601  L. A. Mitrofanov and N. G. Ryabinin
1st Prize

No. 8602  V. Kirillov and N. G. Ryabinin
2nd Prize

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No. 8602  V. Kirillov and N. G. Ryabinin
2nd Prize

Ural'skie Skazy Festival, 1991
No. 8602: V.Kirillov (Sverdlovsk region) and N.G.Ryabinin. 1.Bf8† Ka2 2.Kc2/i Qh7† (Ba5;Bf7†) 3.Rxh7 Ba5 4.Bf7† (Rh3? e1St;) Ka1 5.Ba3 (Rh4? e1St;) e1St† (Bc3;Bc4) 6.Kb3 f1Q 7.Bb2† Kb1 8.Bg6† e4/i 9.Bxe4† Sd3 10.Rh1 Be1 11.Bg6 (Ka3? Qf8†;) Qe2 12.Rxe1† Qxe1 13.Bxd3 mate. 

i) 2.Bf7†? Ka1 3.Kc2? Qh7†. 


"Bright combination play with sacrifices, promotions, play for mate and stalemate."


"Lively and delicate, with unexpected finale."


No. 8606: V.Vinichenko (Novosibirsk). 1st Hon.Mention Kg4,Qd4,Rh2,Bh4,g2,g3 = Kh7,Rc4,
Bg7, Bd3, Sd8, d6, f7, g6  6/8
Sf4 8. Qe7 g5† 9. Qxg5† Sxg5 stalemate.

No. 8607  V. Kirillov and A. Selivanov (Sverdlovsk region)
2nd Hon. Men.
Ka1, Bc4, Sa5, f6 = Kc1, Bg1, Sd1, g2  4/4
1. Sb3t Kc2 2. f7 Bc5 4. Sd4† Kc3 5. Bd5 g1Q 6. Se2t Kc2 7. Be4† Kb3

No. 8608  V. Vinichenko
1st Comm.  Ke5, Rg1, f3, f6, g6 + Ke8, Re3, Sf8, g7  5/4
1. Kd4 Rf3 2. Re1† Se6† 3. Rxe6† Kf8
4. Re8† Kxe8 5. fg Rf8 6. Ke5 Rg8 7. Kf6
Rf8† 8. Kg5 Kg8 9. Kh6 Ke7 10. Kh7
wins.

No. 8609  V. Katsnelson (Leningrad)
2nd Comm.
Kg6, Re8, Sb8, g2 + Kb7, f4, g3, h4  4/4
1. Re1 f3 2. Rh1†, and Kc7 3. Kf5 g2
4. Ke6 f2 5. Sa6† Kc6 6. d4 f1Q 7. d5
mate, or Ke8 3. Kf5 g2 4. Ke6 f2 5. Sa6
f1Q 6. Rh8 mate.

Comp. No. 2: TT Two Underpromotions
judge: Arkady KHAIT (Saratov)

No. 8610  S. Osintsev
1st Prize

Win  5/4

No. 8610: S. Osintsev. 1. f7 Bc5 (Kxf7; Rg7†) 2. Bxb4 Bxb4 3. h7 Ra2 4. f8S† Bxf8 5. Rg6† Kf7 6.h8S mate.

No. 8611  E. Markov (Saratov) and N. G. Ryabinin
2nd Prize E. Markov (Saratov) and N. G. Ryabinin

Win  5/8

No. 8611: E. Markov (Saratov) and N. G. Ryabinin. 1. f7 f1S† 2. Kf2/i g3† 3. Kxf1 g2† 4. Ke2 Sd4† 5. Kf2 Se6 6. Kg1
Sf8 7. a5 g5 8. a6 g4 9. a7 g3 10. a8B/i Se6 11. Be4/i Sf8 12. Ba5, reci-zug and W wins.

No. 8612: N. G. Ryabinin. 1. g6 Kg5 2. f7 Bd4 3. f8Q Be5† 4. Kc6 Sd7† 5. Kd6/i Sfx8 6. g7, and Se6 7. Bxe6 Kf6 8. g8S†,
or Sh7 7. Bxh7 Kf6 8. g8R wins.
i) 5. Kc6? Sxf8 6. g7 Sd7 draw.
No. 8612  N.G.Ryabinin
3rd Prize

Win
5/3

No. 8613  V.Kirillov
1st Hon. Men.
Kh8,d6,e6,f4,g6,h7 = Ke8,Ra8,Bd1,Bh6, a7,d7,f6
1.e7 Be2 2.Kg8 Bb3+ 3.Kh8 Bc2 4.Kg8
Bb3+ 5.Kh8 f5 6.g7 Kf7 7.g8B+ Kf6
8.e8S+ Kg6 9.Bf7+ and stalemate.

No. 8614  S.Tkachenko
2nd Hon. Men.
Ka3,Bf5,Bg5,Sd2 + Ka1,Sf2,Bb2,c2 -
4/4
1...b1S+ 2.Sxb1 cbS+ 3.Kh3 Se4 4.Be7
Ka1 7.Bf6+ mates, or Sc4 6.Be6 Se3+
Kxc3.

No. 8615  N.Mansarliisky (Odessa region)
3rd Hon. Men.
Ka1,Rg6,Sc7,a7,b7,d5 = Ke7,Qf7,Bb6, Sa4,b4
1.d6+ Kd7 2.b8S+ Ke8 3.d7+ Kxc7
4.a8S+ Kxb8 5.Rxb6+ Ka7 6.Rb7+ Ka6

No. 8616  V.Kondratev and V.Vinichenko
1st Comm.
Kg3,Sc6,d4,d7,f6,f7,g2,g7,b4 = Kf5,
e4,f2,g4,b2,h5 9/6
1...h1S+ 2.Kh2 g3+ 3.Kh1 f1S 4.Se7+
Ke6 5.f8S+ Kxf6 6.g8S+ Kf7 7.Sh6+
Kxe7 8.Sf5+ Kd8 9.Se6+ Kxd7 10.Se5+ and

No. 8617  R.Khatyamov (Sverdlovsk region)
2nd Comm.
Ka3,Se4,a2,b2,b3,c4,d5,e6,g6 + Ke7,
Sf8,a7,h5,d4,e2 10/6
1.g7 e1S 2.g8S+ Kd8 3.e7+ Ke7 4.e8S+
Kb8 5.c7+ Kb7 6.Sd6+ Kxc7 7.Sxb5+ and
8.Sxd4 wins.

No. 8618  K.Sukharev (Novosibirsk)
3rd Comm.
I: Kh3,Re6,Sh2,a6,c2,d2,e5,g4 + Kh1,
Rf7,a7,c3,g5,h4 8/6
1.Rf6 Rx6 2.e4 cd 3.f7 d1S 4.f8R, wins.
II: Ka8,Rc2,a5,b4,f6,h2 + Ka6,Rd3,Sa7,
b5,d4,e7,h3,h7 6/8
1...Rc3 2.Rxc3 dc 3.fe e2 4.e8Q c1Q
5.Qe6+ Qc6+ 6.Qxc6+ Sxc6 stalemate.

Comp.No.3: check and cross-check 'blitz' composing theme tourney: 8 hours
judge: An.G.Kuznetsov

No. 8619  N.Ryabinin
1st Prize

Draw
5/4
No. 8619: N.Ryabinin. 1.h3 Kg2 2. Kxb5 Kxh3 3.Ka6 Kg4 4.b5 h3 5.b6 h2 6.b7 Bxb7† 7.Kxb7 h1Q† 8.f3† (cross-check) Qxf3† 9.Kb8 draw.

i) 1.Kxb5? Kxh2 2.Ka6 Kgl 3.b5 h3 4.b6 h2 5.b7 Bxb7† 6.Kxb7 h1Q† 7.f3 (not check!!) Qh7† and Black wins.

No. 8620 A. and V.Semenenko
2nd Prize

Win

5/7

No. 8620: A. and V.Semenenko (Dnipropetrovsk). 1.d6 (Kf4?? Kf7:) cd† (ed†;Kf4 mate) 2.Kf4† e5† 3.fe† Kg8 4.e7† Se6† 5.Bxe6 mate. 'Tank'

No. 8621 V.Vinichenko
3rd Prize

Draw

4/3

No. 8621: V.Vinichenko. 1.a7 Ra1/i 2.Bf6† Kxf6 3.a8Q/ii Bc1† 4.g5† Bxg5† 5.Kh7 Rxh8 stalemate.
i) Bf8† 2.Kg6 Ra1 3.Bf6†. Or Bc1† 2.Kg6.

No. 8622 V.Kirillov and V.Kondratiev

1st Hon.Mention
Kg3.Qh3,Bd4,h7 = Ke4,Qd5,Rd2,e2, h2,h5 4/6
1.Qg2† Kxd4 2.h8Q† Qe5† 3. Qxe5† Kxe5 4.Qxh2 e1Q† 5.Kf3† Ke6 6.Qe5† Qxe5 stalemate.

No. 8623 A.Slesarenko (Dubna)
2nd Hon-Men.
Kd5,d6,g3 = Kg5,Sd4,12,g6 3/4

No. 8624 Yu.Gorbatenko (Chelyabinsk)
3rd Hon-Men.
Kf3,Bb1,b5 = Kd5,Rh5,f2 3/3
1.Bg2 Rf5† 2.Ke3† Kc5 3.Bf1 Re8
Kc5 8.Ke4 draw.

No. 8625 R.Zalitis (Riga) and K.Sukharev
1st Comm.
Kg1.Bc1,Sh8,d5,d6,g5,h3,h4 = Ke8,Qh7, a4,a6,d4,g7,h5 8/7
1.d7† Kd8 2.g6 Qxg6† 3.Bg5† Qf6
4.Bd2 Qg6† 5.Bg5† Qf6 6.Bxf6 draw.

No. 8626 E.Markov
2nd Comm.
Ka6,Rh1,Sc8,a5,b6,d5 = Ka8,Qe8,
Bgl,f3,h5 6/5
1.b7† Kxb8 2.Sc6† Qxc6† 3.dc f2 4.c7†
Kxc7 5.b8Q† Kxb8 6.Raxh5 f1Q† 7- Rb5† K- stalemate.

No. 8627 N.Mansarliisky
3 Comm.
Ka1,Rd3,Sc4,Sd7,h5 = Ka6,Bb8,Sc6, e3,e2,g6 5/6
1.Ra2† Kb5 2.Sxe2 c2† 3.Rb2† Sb4
4.hg Kxa4 5.g7 Bxg7 6.Sf6 Bxf6 7.Sc3† Bxc3 stalemate.

PHÉNIX 1991
Memorial Tourney for Jean Bertin

Judges: Jacques Rotenberg, Michel Caillaud and Jean-Marc Loustau

The tourney was innovative in deliberately including several genres. There were other sections as well.

No. 8628
Emilian Dobrescu
1st Prize

Draw 6/5

No. 8628: Emilian Dobrescu (Romania). 1.Bc7† Kd4/i 2.Bf4 Qg7(A)/ii 3.
Be2†/iii Kc3 4.Rd3† Kc4(B) 5.Rd2†/iv
Re2† Kf1(D)/vi 12.Rd2† Kg1 13.Rd1† Kg2 14.Rd2†/vii Kf3/viii 15.Be2† Ke4
16.Bd3† Kd4 17.Be2† drawn.

Positions A and C echo B and D.

i) Ke6 2.Bf5† Ke7 3.Bd6† Ke8 4. Re2†
Kd8 5.Be7† Kc7 6.Rc2† Kbd8 (Kb6;
Bd8f) 7.Bd6† Ka7 8.Bc5† Kb7 9.Be4†
Kad6 10.Bd3†.

ii) Qc5 3.Bf5† and 4.Rc2†.

iii) 3.Ba6(b5,f1)† Ke3 4.Rd3† Kc2
5.Rd2† Kc1 and B1 wins.

4.Bxe6† Kh6, or 4.Bxf6 Kd4, or
5.Bxh6 Qxh6, B1 winning.

3.Bf5†? Kc5 4.Bd6† (Rc2†, Bc4;) Kb6
5.Rb2† Kc6 wins.

Rb5† Ke6 8.Bf5† Kd7 9.Rb7† Kd8
10.Rb8† Ke7 11.Rb7† Kf8 12.Bd6†
Kg8 13.Rb8† Kh7 wins.

5.Rd1?? Kc5 6.Rc1† Kd4 7.Rd1† Ke4
8.Bd3† Kf3 9.Rf1† Kg2 wins.

v) Kb6 7.Rb2† Kc6 8.Rc2† Kd7 9.Rd2†
Kc6/x 10.Rc2† Kd5 12.Rd2† drawn.

vi) Kd1 12.Rd2† Kc1 13.Rc2† Kb1
14.Rc1† Kb2 15.Rc2† drawn.

vii) 14.Be4?? Kf2 15.Rd2† Ke1 and a
win for Black.

viii) Kh3 15.Bf1† Kxg4 16.Be2† Kf5
wins.

ix) 6.Rd3† Ke5 7.Rc3† Bc4.

x) Ke8 10.Bb5† Kf8 11.Rd8†, and Ke7
12.Rd7† Ke6 13.Rd6†, or Be8 12.Bxh6

"RB and BR batteries pursue hK, the
networks of orthogonal and diagonal
perpetual checks cohabiting in bliss.
The longer one stays with this work the
more it reveals: geometrical rigour
resides discreetly therein. A defence
counsel's plead 'perpetual checks and
batteries echoed on diagonals and
orthogonals' is a precise thematic state-
ment expressing better than anything
else this study's aesthetic content."
No. 8629  Michal Hlinka  
Prize, Pravda 1988

Win 4/3

No. 8629: Michal Hlinka (Kosice).  

1.Rd7† Kg8/i 2.h7t/iii Kh8 3.Bc3 Sd4  
4.Bb2/iii Rf8† (Re6†;Kd8(f7,f8)) 5.Ke7  
i) Kg6 2.h7. Kh8 2.Bc3.  
ii) 2.Rg7†? Kh8 3.Bc3 Rxh6 4.Kf8 Sd4  
5.Bxd4 Rf6† 6.Bxf6 (or Rf7) stalemate.  
5.Ke7 Rf1 6.Bxd4† Kxh7 7.Rd6 Rf7†  
8.Kxf7 stalemate.  
iv) Re8† 6.Kd6(f6,f7). Or Rf2 6.Bxd4†  
Kxh7 7.Kf6†, and Kh6 8.Kf5 Rb5†  
9.Be5, or Kg8 8.Rg7† Kh8 9.Rg1 Rb7  
10.Kf5† Kh7 11.Rh1† Kg6 12.Rh8†.  
Or Rf1 6.Kd6 wins.  
ii) Kb4 4.a8Q c1Q 5.Qb8† Kc3 6.Qg3†, and bQ is lost. Or Kxe4 4.a8Q Kh3 (c1Q;Qe8†) 5.Qf3† Kb2 6.Qe2 wins. Or Kc5 4.a8Q c1Q 5.Qd5† (Qa5†? Kc6;) Kb4 6.Qd6† Ka4 (Kc3;Qg3†) 7.Qxd7† Kb4 8.Qd6† Kc3 9.Qd3† Kb4 10.Qb3† Ke5 11.Qb5† Kd6 (Kd4;Qe5†) 12.Qb6† Kc6 13.Be6† Re7 14.Qb7 (a7)† Kd6 15.Qd7† Kc5 16.Qc8(c7)† wins.

"Witty 3.Bc4†, and the centre of the board mate in the main line."

SCHACH 1987-88

Number published: 62
Number in award: 15
The quality of the correct studies was 'quite high' (ziemlich hoch).

No. 8633  Jan Rusinek
1st Prize, Schach 1987-88

i) 1.Kc2(c4)†? Sg7 2.Sf6 Re8† wins.

"An aristocratic with interesting play in which Black's material advantage is kept in check by two minor pieces. The try 5.Sf6? has a surprising refutation."
The tourney judge (the late A.G.Kopnin) was himself a great specialist in pawnless wins and draws.

No. 8634  Michal Hlinka and Emil Vlasak
2nd Prize Schach 1988-89

Draw 3/4


i) 1.Kc2(c4)†? Sg7 2.Sf6 Re8† wins.

"...fine play and original reci-zug. W wins by declining B1's sacrificial offers."

No. 8635  G.M.Kasparyan
3rd Prize, Schach 1988-89

No. 8635: G.M.Kasparyan (Erevan).
1.Qf6t Kg1 2.Qxc3/i Kh1 3.Rb7 g1Q/ii 4.Qe6t/iii hQg2 5.Qh6t Qh2 6.Qe1t
gQg1 7.Qe6t Bx6 stalemate.
   i) 2.Rg7? Kh1 3.Qxc3 Bc6† 4.Ka7
g1Q† 5.Rxg1† Qxg1† 6.Ka6 Qf1†
   7.Ka7 Qe2† 8.Ka6 Qe2† 9.Ka7 Qe7†
   10.Kb6 Qh4†. 2.Re7? Kh1 3.Re1† g1Q
   4.Rxg1† Kg1 5.Qx3 Bc6†. Or 2.Rxa5?
   Kh1 3.Qf3 Bd1 4.Qe4 c2 5.Re5 Qh3.
   ii) 2.Rg7? Kg1 3.Qf3t Kg2 4.Rg5 Qf1†
   5.Kf3 Qg2 6.Rh5 Kg3. It follows that bP
   has to be eliminated at all costs.

No. 8636: Michal Hlinka (Kosice) and
Jan Sevcik (Olomouc). 1.Bdlt/i Kxdl
Sxf2† 6.Kxh2 Sg4† 7.Kh1 Sxe3 8.Se7 d4
9.Sc6 d3 10.Se5 d2 11.Sf3 Sxd3 stale-
mate.
   i) 1.Be3? Sxe3† 2.fe f2 3.Ba4 Kxe3
   ii) 1.Ba5? Sxf2† 2.Kh5 Sh3 3.Ba4 h3f4†
   4.K-‡ f5 Bb5† Sd3. It follows that bP
   has to be eliminated at all costs.

No. 8636 Michal Hlinka and Jan
Sevcik
4th Prize, Schach 1988-89

No. 8636: Michal Hlinka and Jan
Sevcik
4th Prize, Schach 1988-89

"Surprise stalemate after 11 moves.
Move 1 decoys bK to block bP. Diffi-
culty and effect result from all being
revealed only right at the end."

No. 8637: Aleksandr P.Manyakhin
5th Prize, Schach 1988-89

No. 8637: Aleksandr P.Manyakhin
(Lipetsk, Russia). 1.Qb5t Kc7 2.Qc5t
Kd7/i 3.Bc8f Ke7 4.Qc8t Ke8 5.Qe6t
Qe6† Kf7 6.Qb3f Kg7 7.Qe6t
Kg5 8.Qe6† Kg6 9.Qe6† Kh5 10. Qxh3?
Kg5 11.Qe6† Kh5 12.Bg4† Kg6 13.Qe7,
the last of a series of surprisingly quiet
moves with this material.

No. 8637 Aleksandr P.Manyakhin
5th Prize, Schach 1988-89
i) Kd8 3.Qd6† Ke8 4.Bb5 mate.
"The battle" in the GBR class 4013 "is wound up by an original zugzwang. It is irritating that bS is captured without having moved."

No. 8638 Genrikh M.Kasparyan
(Armenia)
1st Hon. Mention
Kg8,Rd4,Be7,g3 = Ka1,Bb1,Sd2,a2, c2,g4 4/6
1.Rb4/i Se4 2.Rxe4 c1Q/i 3.Bf6† Qb2

i) 1.Bf6? Kb2 2.Rxd2 Kb3 3.Rd3† Kb4
4.Rd4† Kb5 5.Rd5† Ke6 6.Rd8 Kc7
7.Rd3 c1Q 8.Rc3† Qxc3 9.Bxc3 Kd6
10.Kf7 Kd5 11.Kf6 Be4 12.Kg5 Bf3
13.Kf4 Ke4 and Bl wins, while 1.Rxd2?
Kb2 2.Bf6† transposes.

ii) 1.Ba3? c1Q 2.Bxc1 Sb3 3.Be3 Kb2
wins.

iii) 4.Rd4? is tempting because of Bd3?
5.Rb4 Qxf6 6.Rb1†, but Be2 5.Rb4
Bb3† wins.

iv) Qc3 5.Kg7 Bd3 6.Re8 Kb2 7.Bxe3†
Kxe3 8.Ra8 Kb2 9.Rb8† Kc1(c3) 10.
Kf5† Kb1 14.Ra8 draws.


Kxf6 and Bl is stalemated.

"Bl has the initiative in this ending, striving for stalemate or positional draw... Many near misses..."

No. 8639 Pavel Arestov (Ros-
tov-on-Don)
2nd Hon. Mention
Kd7,Qc5,Rd6,Rb6,b2,c4 = Kb8,Qa7, Rb7,b6,h7 6/5
1.Ke8 (Kd8? bc) Re7† (bc)Rd8†
2.Kf8 (Kd8? bc) Re7† (bc)Rd8† 3.Kg8
Rg7†/i 4.Kh8 bc 5.Rb6† (ii) K8/iii 6.bRe6† (hRd6†) Re7; Kd8 (Re7;
Rxb7? 7.Rd6† Ke8 8.dRe6† Kf8 9.
eRf6† Ke8 10.Re6† Kd8 11.Rd6† Kc8
12.Re6† Kb8 13.Rb6† Rb7 14.Ra6 and
it's a draw.

i) bc 4.Rd8† Kc7 5.Rd6 Re7 6.Kb8.

ii) 5.Rd8†? Kc7 6.hRd6 Re7.


"wbKk pursued by wbRr: bK blocks bQ to put an end to checks. Setting artificial, with wK in check."

No. 8640 Shamil A.Chobanyan and
Sergei G.Kasparyan
(Erevan)
3rd Hon. Mention
Kd8,Ba2,Sc5,Se3,a5,d6 = Kb8,Qh7, Sf6,c7 6/4
1.Se6†/i Ke8 2.d7† Sd7 3.Sc7† Kf8
4.Se6† Ke8 5.Sc7† Kd8 6.Sc6 Kc7
7.Sc5/ii Qh1 8.Ka7 Qg1† 9.Ka8 Qg2
10.Ka7 Qf2† 11.Ka8 Qf3 12.Ka7 Qa3

i) 1.Sb7? Kd7 2.de Qx7, and if 3.Sc4
Sd5 4.Ka7 Ke6 5.cSd6 Sc7 6.Be4 Qf8,
or if 3.Sc5 Qf2† 4.Ka6 Sd5 5.Bxd5

ii) 7.Bd5? Qb1. 7.Bc4† Qe4† 8.Sd5
Qxe6.

"In the course of interesting play Bl must rest content with a positional draw, or else part with bQ under penalty of mate."

No. 8641 Rolf Richter
(Oederan)
4th Hon. Mention
Kf8,Ba4,f6,f7 + Kg5,Rc7,Sh1 - 4/3
1.Bc2/i Rxc2/ii 2.Kg8/iii 3.8Q Rx8
4.RQx8 St2 5.f7/iv, and now, Sg4 6.Kg7
Sg5 7.8Q, or Se4 6.Ke7 Se5 7.8Q,
winning.

i) 1.Kg8? Rx8 2.Kxg7 Se4 1.Bd1? Sf2

Drawn in both cases.

ii) Sf2 2.Bf3 Kf4 3.Kg8 Rx8 4.Kxf7
Kx8 5.Ke7 Sg4 6.f7 Se5 7.8Q†.

iii) 2.Kg7? Rc7 3.Kg8 Rx7, Rc8†

iv) Kx7† Sg4 6.f7 Se5 7.8Q Sg6†.

"wbKk pursued by wbRr: bK blocks bQ to put an end to checks. Setting artificial, with wK in check."
"There is logic, significance for theory, and a good introduction."

No. 8642 David A Gurgenidze (Georgia) and Leopold Mitrofanov (Leningrad).

5th Hon. Mention
Ke4,Rd6,Bf4,d2,h4,h7 + Kg7,f2,f6,g3 - 6/4
iii) 3.Kg6? g1Qf 4.Bg5 Qb1t 5.d3 Qb6 6.Rb7 f1Q 7.Rxb6 Qxd3t.
"An original struggle over focal points."

No. 8643 G.M.Kasparian
1st Comm.
Ke7,Rb6,Bd8,Sf6 + Kh7,Rf8,Bc6 - 5/3
1.Kg5+ Kg8 (Kh8;Sd6) 2.Bc4† Kh7 3.f7 Bxe8 (Rxe8;Bf6) 4.Bd5† Kg7 (Kh8;Bf6 mate), and 5.Bf6† Kxf7 6.Bc4 mate.
"Direct play leads to a pair of model mates, one of which is ideal."

No. 8644 Amot M.Egiasaryan
(Abovyan, Armenia)
2nd Comm.
Ke1,Rb6,Bh4,a6,b4 = Ka7,Sf4,Sh3,b3,c7 5/5
1.Rb7t Kxa6 (Ka8;Bf6) 2.Rxc7 b2 3.b5+ Ka5/i 4.Be1t Kh6/i 5.Rc1 b6 (bc5;Bd2) 6.Bb2 Bb2 7.Bc3 Ba3 8.Bb4 Bxb4 stalemate.
i) Kb6 4.Bd8 b1Q† 5.Rc1t.
"Two mates with distinct motivation, but the end-positions are practically there to start with."

No. 8645 Josif Krikheli (Georgia)
3rd Comm.
Ke7,Ra3,b3 + Kb4,Re5,d4 - 3/3
i) Bb5 2.Rxd4† Kg3 3.b4 (Rd3?? Kf4;) Kf3 4.Kd6 wins.
ii) 5.b4? Kf3 6.Rh4 Ke3 7.Kd5 Kd3 8.Rh3† Ke2, 'a theoretical draw'.
"Fine tuning of a known R-ending idea."

No. 8646 Gregor Werner (Worms)
4th Comm.
Ke4,Qc7,Bf3,e5,g2,g3 + Kg5,Bf8,Bg4, e6,e7,g6,g7,h2,b6 - 6/9
1.Kb5/i h1Q 2.Qc4t Bxh3/iii 3.Qf4t Kh5 4.Qa3† Kg5 5.Qf4t Kh5 6.Ke4 g5 7.Qx7t g6 8.g4† Kb4 9.Qf2† Kg4 10.Qf3† Kb4 11.g3t wins.
i) 1.Qc5† h1Q 2.Qe3† Kh5 3.Bxg4† Kxg4 4.Qf3† Kg5 5.Qe3† Kg4 (Kh5? Qf4) 6.Qf4t Kh5 draw.
ii) Qb1† 3.Ke6 Qc5 4.Qc1t Kh5 5. Qh1† Kg5 6.Qh4 mate, but not here 3.Ka6? Qa1†, nor 3.Kc5? Qa1† 4.Ke6 Bxh3†.
"Win of bQ by discovery follows zug-wang due to step backwards (6.Kc4!) by wK."

No. 8647 Jan van Reek (Netherlands)
5th Commended
Kd6,Rc2,Bg2,e5 = Kb1,Rb5,Bc1,a2,a3 4/5
9.Ke5 Qg7† (Qe7†;Kd4) 10.Kd6 Qh6† 11.Ke5 Qh7† (Qc7†;Kd6) 12.Kd4 Qb4† 13.Ke5 draw.
ii) Rb4 2.Rc4† Kb2 3.Rxb4† Kc3 4. Rc4† Kxe4 5.Bxd5†. Be3 2.Re2†.


v) 7.Rh2(e2)? Qg7 8.Rxa2 Qf7†. "An 'anti-domination in which 7.Rg2 stands out."

'Troitzky-125 MT'
Leninskoe Znamya (Tver)
1990

Judge: Oleg Pervakov (Moscow)
Number of entries: 39 by 31 composers. After close examination, 27 valid entries remained. The entry from R. Bryukhanov (Kansk) was deemed an outright plagiarism.

The studies award has two sections, the first with 'free' theme, the second 'after Troitzky' themes.

From: V.A.Krivenko.
Missing solutions were added by IM Colin Crouch.
The Commendeds are not presented in EG.

No. 8648: Yu.Roslov (Leningrad). 1. Rc8† Bg8 2.b7 Qxc8 3.bc8 (bc8? Bc4;)
Bc4 4.Sd2(e3) f1Q 5.Sxf1 Bxf1 6.Bxf1
Kg8. Oleg Pervakov (Moscow) in his award comments that after content-ful bloodletting, in the course of which Black has twice played for stalemate and White has replied with underpromotion and non-capture, we arrive at an extraordinary endgame of a pair of white light bishops (b8 is a dark square) seemingly with no winning prospects. But watch what follows. 7.g5 hg 8.Bh3!!/f Kf8 9.Kg4 Ke7 10.Kf5 g4 (else Bg4) 11.Ke5, and the culminating manoeuvre stalemates the black king and forces the losing capture. 11...Kf8 12.Kd6 Kg8 13.Be4† Kf8 14.Bd5 Ke8 15.Ke6 Kf8 16.Kd7 gh 17.g5 gh 18.Bxg2 and finally wins easily.


No. 8649: V.Anufriev and B.Gusev
2nd Prize, Troitzky-125 MT

No. 8648: Yu.Roslov (Leningrad). 1. Rc8† Bg8 2.b7 Qxc8 3.bc8 (bc8? Bc4;)
Bc4 4.Sd2(e3) f1Q 5.Sxf1 Bxf1 6.Bxf1
Kg8. Oleg Pervakov (Moscow) in his award comments that after content-ful bloodletting, in the course of which Black has twice played for stalemate and White has replied with underpromotion and non-capture, we arrive at an extraordinary endgame of a pair of white light bishops (b8 is a dark square) seemingly with no winning prospects. But watch what follows. 7.g5 hg 8.Bh3!!/f Kf8 9.Kg4 Ke7 10.Kf5 g4 (else Bg4) 11.Ke5, and the culminating manoeuvre stalemates the black king and forces the losing capture. 11...Kf8 12.Kd6 Kg8 13.Be4† Kf8 14.Bd5 Ke8 15.Ke6 Kf8 16.Kd7 gh 17.g5 gh 18.Bxg2 and finally wins easily.


No. 8649: V.Anufriev and B.Gusev
2nd Prize, Troitzky-125 MT

Win 4/4

No. 8649: V.Anufriev (Tula). 1.Kb3
Rb1/i 2.Ka2 Rb8 3.Sg6/ii Ke4 4.e7
Re8/iii 5.Kb1/iv Rb8† 6.Ka1 Re8
i) Re1 2.Bf7 g5 3.Sg6 g4 4.e7 g3 5.e8Q Rxe8 6.Bxe8 g2 7.Sf4t.
v) But now Bl is in zugzwang. Ke3 8.Sh4. Or Kd5 8.Sf4+. Or Kf5 8.Sh4++. And wSf8 wins if bR moves. Now the f5 square is a long way from bK.

"Wk's subtle manoeuvre sets up an original position of zugzwang based on forks and royal lunges using practically the whole chessboard."

No. 8650  S.Berlov 3rd Prize, Troitzky-125 MT

Win 4/3

No. 8650: S.Berlov (Leningrad). In the introduction we find three subtleties favouring Bl. 1.f7 b3/i 2.Bd5 b2 3.Se4† Kg6 4.Sd2/ii Bb4 5.Kf2/iii Bxd2 6.BaQ b1Q. And now we have three subtleties favouring W. 7.Bb7† (No.1) Kd7 8.Qg8† Kf6 9.Qh8† (No.2) Kg5 10.Qg7† Kh4 11.Qg3 mate (No.3), while if Kf4 11.Qg3+ Ke4 12.Bg6†.
ii) 4.Sc3? Bb4 5.Kf2 Bxg3, and W is unable to play 10.Qg7†.
iii) 5.Ke2? and there is no 11.Qg3† (or mate).

"... a memorable study. Observe the airy setting."

No. 8651  T.Khamitov (Kazan).
1st Hon. Mention Kg8,Rb7,b6,d4 1.Ke7,Rg2,b5,d7,g7 - 4/5

No. 8652  V.Ryabtsev (Enakievo)
2nd Hon. Mention Ke3,Rc6,Se4,b3 + Kb5,Ba2,Se7,d7 - 4/4

No. 8653  L.Palogev (Orsha)
3rd Hon. Mention Kf6,Bb3,Se5,e6 + Kg8,Qf1 - 4/2
1.Le7 is clear, but after Qa6†, all of: 2.Sc6, 2.Bc6 and 2.Kg5 have their points, but none seems conclusive. For example: 2.Kg5 Qb5 (Qe8;Be6) 3.Bd5† Kg7, and Bl holds on.

Section 2, 'Troitzky' themes

No. 8654: S.Tkachenko (Belgrad, Odessa region). 1.f7/i Bx7 2.Sh6 Sd6 (for f2†;) 3. Kg5 Be6 4. g8Q/ii Bxg8 5. Sxg8
No. 8654  S.Tkachenko  (Bolgrad, Odessa region)
1st Prize, Troitzky-125 MT

Draw
6/6

Re5 6.Sf6 f2† 7.Kxf2 Sxf6 8.Rxc5† Kxb6/iii 9.Rd5/iv Sxd5 10.c4 (tempo-gain) S(d5)- 11.c5†, and wcP has succeeded in committing harakiri. "A beautiful final position bringing prominence to Troitzky's work, leaving an excellent impression. If only the introductory play slotted in better with the attention-grabbing final position."


ii) Bl has a hard time winning, but wins he does, after 4.Re5? Sc4 5.Rxe6 Rxc2 6.g8Q/v f2† 7.Kg2 dSc3† 8.Kg3 f1Q 9.Qa8† Kb4 10.Qb7† Kc5 11.Qg7† Kd3, and 12.Qg6† Kd2, or 12.Qd7† Ke2.

iii) Bl's plan against W's powerful 6.Sf6 is now clear: to win the 0006.10 Troitzky endgame. How does W have the last word?

iv) But whyever not 9.Rb5†, surely equally effective? wcP reaches c5, and that is enough to draw."

v) 6.Sf5 Rg2† 7.Kh1 Rg5 8.Re1 Rh5† 9.Kg1 f2† 10.Kxf2 Rxf5†.

No. 8655  V.Pankov
2nd Prize, Troitzky-125 MT

Win
5/6

No. 8655: V.Pankov (Moscow). 1.Bd3 Qb2/i 2.Sc5† Kb6 3.Sd7† Ka6 (Kc6; Se5†) 4.Be4 Qb4† (Qxe4; Sc5†) 5.Kxa8 Qb4/ii 6.Sb8t/i/ii Kb6 7.c5†, and either Kxc5 8.Sa6†, or Qxc5 8.Sd7†, winning.

We hope readers do not feel we have been spoon-feeding them with forks.

i) Qxd3 2.Sc5†. If Qh3 2.Sf4.

ii) Qxe4 6.Bd3 Qxd3 7.Sc5†. Or Qb2 6.Sc5† Kb6 7.Sxa4†.

iii) 6.h6? c6 7.Bxc6 Qxc4 8.h7 Qxc6†.

"The composer has developed a Troitzky study (1924):
Ke8,Ld2,Sf6,b4,d4,e2 + Kb6,Qg1,a6, b5,e5 -
The classic-romantic master was fond of play with minor pieces against bQ."

No. 8656  D.Gurgenidze  (Georgia)
Hon. Mention

Kc8,a5,b7,e5,h5 = Kg8,Rg7,a3,a7,b5, e7,h6 5/7
1.b8Q a2 2.Kb7† Kh7 (Kf7,e6†) 3.Qf8 e6†/i 4.Ka6 a1Q 5.Qf1 Qxe3/ii 6.Qf5† ef draw.

i) a1Q 4.Qf5† Kh8 5.Qf8† Kh7 6.Qf5† Kg8 7.Qe8†.

ii) Other bQ moves are met by check on b1-h7 diagonal.
No. 8657 V. Vlasenko (Kharkov region, Ukraine)
Hon. Mention
Kb7,a6,e5 = Kg3,Sc2,Sg2,a7 3/4
i) 4.Sd6? Se7 5.Kg7 eSf5†.

ARTICLES

THE LOGICAL STUDY

H.W. Muzerie

The phrase 'logical combination' reminds us of thematic tries, critical moves and Romans, Hamburbers, Dresdner, Münchener and Swiss. Although we occasionally encounter these 'citizens' in studies (S01), the problem offers a more appropriate framework for the portrayal of such contraptions.

S01. V. Tjavlovski, 1953

Draw 3/3

A full-blooded Roman. 1. a5? Se6 is a win for black. The logical 'Vorplan' 1. e7 Be7 replaces the adequate defence 3. .. Be3 by 4. .. Bc5, which allows a double attack.

For the study one might consider using an adapted approach to the concept of logic.

* The position needs a small and single adjustment prior to white's enforcement of a draw or win.
* A series of one or more double moves (i.e. white & black) has as its sole purpose to make the necessary adjustment, through black play.
* The purpose of the preparatory moves is not obvious; only the subsequent play brings the explanation.
* The logic makes a stronger impact if more emphasis lies on indirect moves, orthodox purity of aim ('Einzweckigkeit') and seemingly insignificant consequences of long-winded manoeuvres.

The Logical Study's counterpart is the so-called New-Russian Study, with its accumulation of effect and battle at
close range in which immediate threats dictate the course of affairs and the contestants hardly get a chance to be concerned with the final outcome.

S02.  
E. Pogosjan, 1961

Win 4/3

By contrast the unobtrusive gestures of the logical study evoke the contemplative quiet of thin air and wide-open spaces. There is plenty of room for polishing details and minimal effect of time-consuming means.

S03.  
A. Mandler, 1929

Win 3/2
1. Kg6 Ka6 2. Kg7 Ka7 3. Kg8 Ka8 4. c5.

After 1. c5? the pawns promote at the same time. After the 'Vorplan' 1-3. Kg8 K-a8 white promotes with check. The black king is remotely controlled within a system of corresponding squares. After 3. .. Ka8 the white king might as well be replaced on h5. If not, there would be no indirect manoeuvre (no purity of aim) and no logic.

S04.  
A. Wijnans, 1938

Win 3/4
1. Sd4 Kc5 2. Rg1 Bd7 3. Rg7 Ba4 4. Ra7 Bd1 5. Ra5 Kb6 6. Ra1 Bg4 7. Rg1 Bd7 8. Rg7 Ba4 9. Kb4 Bd1 10. Rg1 Bh5 11. Rh1
The sole purpose of the Vorplan 2-6 is 5. .. Kb6, which frees b4 for the white king (9. Kb4) in order to prevent 10. .. Ba4.

Let us look at some special study effects.
A white switchback is an indirect manoeuvre. Black can prefer a weakening move in order to avoid repetition of moves - a type of decoy unknown in problems.

S05. B. Sivak, 1974

S06. P. Heuäcker, 1956

S07. H. Mesman, 1959


Black can escape from the checks but loses one of his winning S-moves: 4. .. Kf4 5. Re5 = or 6. .. Kb6 7. Ra1.

Draw

In orthodox problems a weakening produces mate; the study can do with more subtle (intermediary) objectives, e.g. the gain of a tempo. A modest weakening with a humble effect makes the ideal logical combination.

Derives its logical flavour from the long checking series.

In indirect manoeuvres the indirect moves are only a means to an end. Even more indirect is a move transference: the white move does not appear at all. Move transference is a logical 'Vorplan' (German word for the preparatory plan that changes the position in such a way that an original obstacle is removed or circumvented).

Solution S08: 1. d4 Bd4 2. Rc4 Bg7 3. Rc5 Bd4 4. Rc7 Kd2 5. g7 Bg7 6. Rd7

Here the logical combination and the transfer of moves start on the second move. Immediately 2. g7? is refuted by 2. .. c2 =. White needs to capture this pawn with check (2-4. .. Kd2).
S08. C. McSheehy, 1976

Win 4/3

The introductory sacrifice 1. d4 opens the d-file (Loyd annihilation).

Closely related to move transference is a manoeuvre in which white drops a tempo before a position of mutual zugzwang occurs, so that it is black's move at the critical moment.

S09. N. Grigoriev, 1937

Draw 2/3


The anti-critical .. Rf8 is the decisive weakening move. With the rook on f3 black could counter 9. Rf4 with 9... g2. Being in check black has only the drawing move 9... Rf4.

S10. M. Liburkin, 1947

Win 4/3


Not 2. Kc1/Kc3? a3 3. Kb1/Kb3 Bh7. 1. e6 threatens 2. Ke3. 2. Kd1 a3 is an indirect 'Vorplan'. So is 5. Ka1 Kh7. 3 & 5... Kh7 are obstructions.

An extra dimension appears if both players try to be the last one to enter the zugzwang area.

S11. J. Vancura, 1926

Draw 2/3

150
Kd3-Kb3 is mutual zugzwang: white to move is a win for black. The zugzwang territory consists of the b- and d-file: 1. Kd8? Kb8 -+. White sheds a tempo by entering the territory via d2 (or by means of a horizontal side-step in case black enters sooner; e.g. 1. Ke7 Kb7 2. Kd7 =). The thematic line is a sustained mutual ‘space out’ on squares outside the territory.


During the ‘space out’ there is neither zugzwang nor opposition - appearance notwithstanding. The first indirect move is 6. Kd2. We suggest to consider this study logical because of its style.

The manipulation of time, in problems mostly absent, is an inexhaustible study-theme. Whether the play should be considered logical depends on style, taste and imagery.

The following lines show progressive degrees of refinement.

a) 1. Kg4? Kc5 2. Kh5 Kd5 -+ (two tempi short)
b) 1. Kf4? Kb6 2. Kg5 Kc5 -+ (one tempo short)
c) 1. Ke4 Kb6 2. Ke5? Kc7 3. Ke6 Kd8 4. Kf7 Kd7 5. Kg7 h5 -+

After the weakening move 2. h5 the pawn, when attacked from the left, can no longer escape (vide c). 4. Ke6 costs a tempo, but extends black's itinerary to d5 by two moves. 2. Kd4 (threat Ke4) and 4. Ke6 (threat Kc7) are indirect. In total and on balance white gains two tempi.

To a certain extent time and distance are exchangeable.

S13. J. Moravec, 1952

One method to gain time is transplanting an exchange to another segment of the board.


Draw 4/5

1. Sf5 gf5 (the sacrifice is not pure as the knight has to go if white wants stalemate) 2. Bd8 Kc5 3. Rg3 Bg3 4. Kh3 Bc7 5. Be7 Bd6 6. Bd6 Kd6 7. Kg2 =.

Without the 'Vorplan' 2. Bd8 Kc5 the black bishop would have been exchanged on e5 (- +).

4. .. Bh4 5. Bf2 and stalemate.

S15. R. Réti, 1924

Win 4/4

A lesser known study by Réti, but one of his best.


White has to move the exchange to a lower rank.


(1. Sf5 Re2 2. Sd4 Re3 3. Ra1 Kb6 4. Sf5 Re6 5. Sd6 +

2. Re4 3. Sb3 +

1. .. Re4 2. Sd4 Ka6 3. Sc2 +

1. .. Ka6 2. Sd6 Re7 3. Ra1 +)

A logical combination?

And so on. In problem-composition the demarcation of the realm of logic is not an easy task; for the study it is well-nigh impossible. The point is indirect study-moves are much too commonplace to carry the logic of a study alone. As to the necessary additional elements and ornaments - and their intensity - tastes may differ widely. S16 seems to be a borderline case.

S16. G. Nadareishvili, 1974

Draw

1. Rh5 a4 2. Rh8 Kb7 3. Rh4 a3 4. Rh3 a2 5. Ra3 =. The pawn has to be brought beyond the reach of the black king before the interference of Kb7.
Gia Nadareishvili, who succumbed to his third heart attack, in his beloved and scenic Tbilisi shortly after his 70th birthday, was the man who single-handedly put Georgia on the endgames studies map. His composing genius and energy accomplished this for his numerically small nation to leave the double legacy of a flourishing school of talented study composers and a series of remarkable books - written in Georgian and Russian, though none in English. In 1975 he organised, hosted and toasted the FIDE PCCC meeting in Tbilisi, an eye-opening and emotional experience for all who experienced it, and an exhausting one for Gia himself. There he introduced his country and its traditions - whose legendary hospitality is based on the belief that travellers come from God - to the world. At that meeting Gia, not yet a delegate, was elected to non-voting PCCC 'expert for studies', succeeding Britain's Harold Lommer who had occupied the position, a counter-balance to a problemist-dominated Commission, since its inception. The new responsibilities obliged Gia, willingly enough, to manage the studies in the protracted FIDE Album selection tourneys. After Viktor Czepizhny's unfortunate experience in Graz the USSR troika appointed as delegate Gia, who had the eleventh hour triumph at Budapest in 1988 of securing the creation of the Studies Sub-Committee, on a vote that was almost unanimous. This coup no doubt swung matters in his favour, when, for the first time, a non-Russian was made Chairman of the 'All-Union' Soviet Commission for Chess Composition. This is just one example of how he succeeded in walking the tightrope of a Georgian in the Russian milieu, a tightrope outsiders glimpsed only rarely, such as on being told that the Soviet delegate simply had to go back with one 'positive' achievement, better with two, the implication being that otherwise he would be replaced. At subsequent PCCC meetings the sub-committee has felt guided by the global vision of Gia's original agenda, whether or not he was there in person.

Gia's composing career, with an output of 400 studies (he seems to have composed no problems), began in 1938 and culminated in the coveted and rare (extremely rare for studies alone) GM title in 1980. As a composer his imagination, originality and Spartan technique are models - as if anyone could follow them.

Gia knew only the Georgian and Russian languages. On formal occasions his intended meaning was not always accurately conveyed by the interpreter to his audience or conversation partner. But no one could mistake his warmth, amounting at times to heat, his strength of personality, his courage, his mission. He leaves behind his ethnologist widow Nanauli, his son Tsulik who is taking his father's professional path into neurology, and his philologist daughter Ketino.
**Silly Themes**

Jan van Reek

Monty Python had a Department of Funny Walks, as John Cleese wonderfully demonstrated. We should establish a Department of Silly Themes, where study composers apply problem themes. How entertaining the resulting monstrosities can be, shows the work of Korolkov.

Popular are interference themes with sacrifices. A study with a Novotny interference is relatively easy to compose (a piece is placed on the junction of the diagonal and rank or file of two hostile pieces, which interferer with the threats of both pieces across the junction). Kazanchyev showed a repeated Novotny.

1. **Alexander Kazanchyev**  
   1st prize *Chigorin Memorial, 1949*

   Draw 7/6


   I) 1. .. Rxg6?! 2. Bb6 Rd6 3. Bd4Bg7 4. c7

   II) 3. .. a2 4. Bc3! and a Novotny, for if 4. Bxc3 5. a8Q a1Q 6. Sxa1! or 4. .. Rxc3 5. a8Q a1Q 6. Qxa1!

   In a Plachutta interference a piece is placed on the junction of a rank and file or two diagonals of hostile pieces with interferences. Multiple Plachutta's were a favourite theme of the Dutch composers Kok and Marwitz. The former set a sort of record.

2. **Jan Marwitz**  
   2nd prize *Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1962*

   Win 8/11


   I) 4. .. fxg2? Re1 5. Be2!

   II) 1. .. Rh2 2. fxg2 3. Be2!

   1. .. Rh4 2. fxe7 Re1 3. Be4!

   II) 3. .. Rh4 4. fxg7 Rg1 5. Bg4!

   Five Plachutta-interferences are included in one study.
It occurred to me that the ideas of the Novotny and Plachutta themes can be combined.

In a Plavotny a piece is placed on the junction of a rank, file and diagonal with interferences of three threats across the junction. The next study is the first example.

3. Jan van Reek

Draw 5/6

1. Sxa2/I clQ!/II Rank clearance. 2. Sxcl/III Rh2/IV 3. Re1!!/V Kxe1 4. Sd3† Kf1! 5. Sb4!! Plavotny (the threats were mate and two captures after promotions) 5. .. Rxb4/VI 6. b8Q† Rf4 7. Qxf4† Rx6 8. b8Q Rh4† 9. Qh2 and interference.
I) 1. b8Q? a1Q 2. Kxg2 Qd4 and a mate attack.
II) 1. .. Rg3 2. Rd5† Ke2 3. Re5† and the b-pawn promotes when the king enters the fourth rank.
1. .. Rg7 2. Rd5† Ke2 3. Re5† Kd3 4. Rd5† Ke4 and 5. Rh5 or 5. b8Q
III) 2. Rd5†? Rd2 3. Sxcl Rh4† 4. Kg1 Rg4† and 5. .. Rx6
IV) 2. .. Rg3 3. Rh5!
V) 3. Re3 Rh4† 4. Kg1 Bc5
VI) 5. .. Rf2 6. b8Q Rx6 7. Qg3 Rx6f 8. Qd3† Kf2 9. Qe2†

Threats on two diagonals and a rank or file are interfered in a Novotutta. The next scheme is an example.

4. Jan van Reek

Draw 6/7

1. Qd4†! I A Novutta. Qxd4 2. d8Q† /II Qxd8 3. h8Q† Bxh8 stalemate.
I) 1. b8Q? Bxh8 2. Qd4 Rx6d4!
II) 2. b8Q?? Qxh8 3. d8Q† Rxd8 and no stalemate.

In the chaos theme threats on two diagonals, a rank and a file are interfered.

5. Jan van Reek

Draw 5/11

1. Sc4! Chaos interference: two mate and two capture threats are countered.
1. .. Qxe4 2. g8Q†! Qxg8 3. c8Q† and stalemate.
ANALYTICAL NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS

A new column could be started by the response of readers. If the response remains high, this column will appear regularly in E G.

Virgil Nestorescu and Alain Pallier mentioned the anticipation of S. Tkachenko, 1st prize SSZ 1989/90 (EG #8424) by A. Hildebrand, Sp. H.M. Lewandowski J.T. 1987 (EG#7530).


Dr. John Nunn found the refutation of G. Nekhaev, Comm. Birnov Memorial, 1990 (EG#8404): 2. .. Sa2! and draws according to the computer database (the solutions of EG#8403 and 8404 were presented in the wrong order).

A reader sends the following analytical notes:


Alain Pallier sent a long list of anticipations and comments:


EG#5031 (I. Bondar, 3rd prize KIEV 1500, 1982) got a fourth place in the first championship of Byelorussia in 1980).

EG#5170 and EG#6260 by P. Benko were later published in Chess Life (EG#7163 and EG#7164).

EG#5518 (D. Gurgenidze, 7th H.M. Canadian Chess Chat, 1980) is similar to EG#5145 (Azerbaijan Open 1979 by the same composer).

EG#5854 (M. Matous, Special prize Sachove Umenie, 1983) is similar to EG#3807 (original by the same composer).

EG#6049 (A.P. Kouznetsov, D. Godes and V.I. Neishtadt, 2nd prize Chervony Girnik, 1985) is similar to EG#4933 (A.P. Kouznetsov and V.I. Neishtadt, 2nd prize Schach, 1979-89).

EG#6175 (A. Ivanov, 2nd H.M. Victory Ty of RSFSR, 1985) is anticipated by L. Kubbel, Shakhmatsy v SSSR, 1936.

EG#6199 (Gia Nadareishvili, Commended 64, 1984) is anticipated by E. Pogosyants, Europe Echecs, April 1977 (No. 220).

EG#6200 (V. Kozyrev, Commended 64, 1984) is anticipated by EG#5229 (I. Silaev, 3rd prize Grziban J.T., 1982).
EG#6339 (A.J. Pollard, 2nd prize Chess Life, 1984/5) is anticipated by EG#4800 (4th H.M. Rubinstein M.T., 1972 by the same composer).
EG 89 article by A. Khait pp. 232-3: In K11 (Khait), 1984 the move 9. Kf6 wins also.
EG#6601 (V. Neidže, 1st prize Golden Fleece Ty, 1986) is comparable with EG#5715 (A. Bor, Prize Sahs (Judge: V. Neidže), 1981-2).
EG#6613 (E. Asaba, 3rd Comm. Golden Fleece Ty, 1986) is anticipated by EG#5880 (A. Sochniev, 1st H.M. Molodyo Leninets, 1985).
EG#6626 (J. Sevcik, Due Alfieri, 1984-5) is anticipated by EG#6004 (Y. Shanshin, 1st prize Solidarity Ty, 1983-4).
EG#6638 (A. Kalinin, 1st Comm. 64, 1985) is part of a Réti study from 1922 (No. 37 in Estudios Completos).
EG#6765 (V.S. Kovalenko, 2nd prize Thèmes-64, 1985) is anticipated by EG#4942 (G. Scheffler, Comm. Schach, 1979-80).
EG#7218 (E.L. Pogosyants, 11th H.M. Częstochowa Circle, 1986/7) is similar to EG#6907 (5th prize, Moscow Sports and Town Committees, 1986 by the same composer).
EG#7576 (P. Vassiliev, Commended Birnov Memorial, 1987) is equal to EG#5433 (original by the same composer).
EG#7931 (A. Gillberg, 1/2 place En Passant, 1988) has a similar final to G. Kasparian, Zaria Vostoka, 1931.
EG#8181 (G. Zakhodyakin, 3rd prize Thèmes-64, 1972-73) is the same as A.P. Grin EG#2525.
EG#8411 (P. Aretsov, 2nd prize Themes-64, 1985) is anticipated by several studies by A. Sochniev. The 1th H.M. of V. Gudok (EG#8448) is anticipated by the game Zubcenko - Gudok, SSSR 1989.
EG#8442 (B.G. Olympiev, 1st Comm. Sachove Skladba, 1989): The black pawns e5, f5 and f7 are missing in the diagram.
EG#8447 (A. Grin, Sp. prize Nikolaev-200, 1989) is the same as A.P. Grin EG#2525.
EG#8462 (G.N. Zakhodyakin, 3rd prize Shahmatna Misal, 1972-73): This study by the same composer is commended in the Lommer M.T., 1974.


1. Guy Bacqué
(correction Vandiest, 1990)

Win
3/3

1. Bg4! Qc7 2. Kg8! a6 3. Qf6 and the main line intended by Vandiest.
Plagiarism

Alain Pallier informed us about recent cases of plagiarism. In L’Aprenti Sorcier, a new Canadian (Quebec) magazine devoted to chess compositions (mainly problems), the originality of entries by Reimunas Senkus, from Lithuania was discussed. One study (AS2 no. 36) was nearly the same as EG #471. F. Chlubna claims in AS3: "Within 18 months I saw seven completely anticipated problems by Senkus".

Alain found a study by Senkus in EG (#7436, Comm. Sarychev M.T., 1988) which is anticipated by L.B. Salkind, 1st prize 64, 1928.

Editorial note: Senkus’ 'originals' were not accepted for the KNSB tourney. In Van der Heijden's database I found a study by Senkus in Ceskoslovensky Sach, 1990 which is the mirrored G. Amiryan, 2nd prize Chernoviy Girmik, 1988, after two moves (JvR).

Interesting Anticipations

Alain Pallier

The late E.L. Pogosyants could not obtain a high pacing in the 18th championship of chess composition, for studies from 1985-6 (he finished 12th out of 14), but the next study was honoured with 11 points (out of 15).


1. Ernest L. Pogosyants

Gudok, 1986

Win 4/4

Apparantly the judge, N. Kralin, was unaware of EG#5729 (Mario Matous, 1st prize Sachove Umenie, 1982).

This does not finish the story about anticipation. Look at the next study.

2. Ernest L. Pogosyants

Chervony Girmik, 1976

Win 4/4


Furthermore main ideas in number two anticipate the other studies.
TOURNEYS

The inclusion of tourney announcements in E G is difficult. Information about special tourneys often arrives late. Another difficulty is caused by the collapse of the Soviet empire. The change from a communist to a capitalist system brought many journals in great difficulties. New journals appear irregularly in middle and eastern Europe. It is difficult to keep track of what is going on. Fortunately the new correspondents of E G give information.

Two new tourneys can be announced.

Memorial Gh. MIHOC (1986-1981)

The Rumanian Chess Federation organizes an international tournament for endgames in the memory of the late prof. Georghe Mihoc, former president of the Rumanian Academy and president of the Rumanian Chess Federation.

The theme is free. Judge will be prof. Nicolae Micu. Entries can be sent until 1 March 1993 to Federatia Romana de Sah, str. Otetari Nr. 2 Sect. 2, 70206 Bucuresti (mentioning "Concurs Gh. Mihoc").

THE BORIS' 10TH ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE TOURNEY OF E G

Boris, a great friend of AJR, has become ten years of age during this year. A small tourney will be a worthy celebration of a small cat. His boss JvR will assist him as judge. Please send entries to until 1 March 1993: Jan van Reek, De Erk 8, 6269 BJ Margraten, Netherlands.

The obligated theme is mirror mate (eight unoccupied squares around in black king in the mate position). This theme is difficult to achieve in good quality studies. Six different mirror mate positions are included in Nadareishvili and Akobya's book about mate studies (M1250, M1281, M1413, M1479, M1575, M1605), one in Chessmen in the endgame study part 3 (2.8) and one will be included in part 4 (Henri Rinck, La Stratégie, 1921; two mirror mates, but little content). Beautiful books will be prizes.

Editorial note: Originals are not accepted for publication in E G, except of tourneys and articles.
The annual subscription of EG is NLG 35 (Dutch guilders), free of bank charges, or alternatively NLG 50. Bank account: Postbank 54095 in the name of ARVES, Doorwerth, Netherlands. If payment is made by Eurocheque please fill in your number! The intention is to produce 4 issues per year. If organizational problems make the production of 4 issues in one year impossible, the subscription fees are considered as payment for 4 issues. EG No. 106 is the last number for 1992. Subscribers who have not yet paid for 1993 are invited to do so early next year.

ARVES Membership

ARVES organizes two meetings per year, and produces the magazine EBUR and the book of the year. The membership costs NLG 50 per year, free of bank charges, and can be paid through the above mentioned procedure.

BOOKS PRODUCED BY ARVES

The following books can be ordered by paying the necessary amount on Postbank account 105170 of Jan van Reek at Margraten. Foreign buyers should add NLG 11.- bank costs. Mailing costs are included.

2. *Miniatures* by Jan van Reek f 17.-
3. *The composing of endgame studies* by Jan van Reek f 19.-
10. Chessmen in the endgame study, part 1-3 f 27.50
ARVES books 4, 5, 6 and 11 are sold out.

The following books can be ordered from the KNSB, Frans Halsplein 5, 2021 DL Haarlem, Netherlands. Mailing and bank costs have to be paid additionally.

1. *The ultra modern endgame study* by Jan van Reek f 21.50
8. *Reciprocal stalemate* by John Selman f 30.-
9. *Eindspelkunst* by Jan H. Marwitz f 47.-
12. *Endgame study composing in the Netherlands and Flanders* by Jan van Reek and Henk van Donk f 45.-