Ignace Vandecasteele, Oscar Carlsson, José Copié and Alberto Foguelman
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It is of course possible with any kind of payment to save bank charges by paying for more years or for more persons together, like some subscribers already do.
John Roycroft's editorial in EG-150 and his footnote about the differing approaches of judges Kuryatnikov and Pervakov prodded me to offer my own view.

The widespread dissemination of 5 and 6 piece computer discoveries and especially mzz positions has led to a dramatic increase in the number of studies using such positions. The entire period of 1974-1990 saw twenty-five 5-piece mzz studies. The same number was published in the period 1998-2000, a five-fold increase. Furthermore, the pre-database period also contains less distinct mzz positions, so the real impact of databases is even greater.

As a column editor, beautiful chess ideas are the sole criteria for publication, even to the exclusion of any human contribution. A judge, however, must place a study within an historical and artistic context, separating the composer's original contribution and weighing it carefully against other studies. This calls for deep familiarity with a large corpus of prior work as well as the necessary research tools to acquire such knowledge. The rigor of such research is far more telling of a judge than his artistic preferences.

When a database mzz position appears in a study, I consider that element of the study to be anticipated. This approach is consistent with judging principles as applied historically, both in studies and in other artistic domains. It is the composers' duty to add original content beyond the anticipated element or show it in an otherwise new way. This is no different than taking a known element such as 'smothered mate' and building a new study around it.

In my capacity as Fide Album judge for 1998-2000 I received about 20 studies based on an mzz database position. It was evident that most composers consider their obligation of 'original contribution' to have been fulfilled by introductory play which at the most introduces the thematic try, if it is not already part of the database. In general, I do not consider such a minimal expository approach to warrant a prize or Fide Album entry. An example worth of such honors would be the linking of two distinct database positions through original and interesting play. Such a study would take the known computer elements and infuse them with something new.

The class RB-Q has been investigated for some seventy years, most exhaustively by Dobrescu followed shortly thereafter by the computer's ultimate verdict. Professor Rossi's miniature harks back to earlier times and adds new twists to a known idea.

No 13745 Pietro Rossi

h1a8 3510.00 4/3 Draw

No 13746 Gregory Slepjan

Black faces mating threats so: 1...b1Q+ 2.Re5 R2a6+ 3.Ne6 f1Q+ /i 4.Rxf1 Qxf1+ 5.Nf5+ Kxh5 /ii 6.Qxh7+ Rxc7 stalemate

f6h6 1832.13 7/7 BTM Draw

Stalemate with multiple pinned pieces became a popular theme sometime in 1970, following which nearly three-quarters of such studies were composed. The surge seems to owe something to Rusinek and especially A. Lewandowski who became the exponent of studies with 3 pinned pieces. Gregory's study belongs to this vain with three pinned pieces and a mid-board ideal stalemate.

No 13747 Noam Elkies

Noam seems to be composing more music than studies these days. His latest shows a paradoxical positional draw in which the white king subdues black's entire army with a zugzwang wand.
I conclude with a challenge. Last April AJR wondered in an email whether a positional draw existed in which every move by both black and white threatened mate. I invite all readers to send me originals that show such a draw, or alternatively a proof why it does not exist. Entries will be published in our next issue (EG 152) alongside the usual free-theme studies and take part in our regular EG tourney. If you are wondering whether such a position exists, your column editor and AJR know the answer but are not talking.

SPOTLIGHT
editor: Jarl Ulrichsen

This time Spotlight’s contributors were Gady Costeff (USA), Lars Falk (Sweden), Luis Miguel González (Spain), Valery Krivenko (Ukraine), Michael Roxlau (Germany), John Roycroft (England) and Valery Vlasenko (Ukraine).

147.13422, S. Osintsev. Unsound. 3 Kg3 b1S 4 Rf4+ Kg6 5 Bb4 followed by 6 Bxe7 leads to the GBR class 0143 which is a general win with different coloured bishops.
149.13644, F. Vrabec. Once more! The solution runs 1 Ke2 Ka5 2 c3 Kb6 3 Kb3 etc. Readers claimed that 1 Ke4 is a dual as 1... Ka5 2 c3 Kb6 3 Kb3 leads to the main variation whereas 2... Ka4 3 Kb3 Kb3 4 e4 Kxc4 5 Kg4 Kxc3 6 e5 c4 7 e6 Kb2 8 e7 c3 9 e8Q c2 10 Qb5+ Ka2 11 Qxg5 is also lost for Black. But then I also showed that Black can improve his play by 3... g4+ with an inevitable draw. This was all in my report, but I did not receive a copy of the printed award so I do not know what it looks like.
150.13667, P. Arestov. Second solution. 2 Be3+ Kh1 and now 3 Rxb4. If 3... Qf3 then 4 Rd1+ with perpetual check, and if 3... Qf5+ then 4 Rd3 and Black is in serious trouble.
150.13669, G. Amiryan. No solution. Black should play 2... Rb5 instead of 2... Qc4. White seems to lose in all variations: 3 Ba7 Rxb8 4 Rxb8+ Ka4 5 g7 Qh5+ 6 Kg2 Qg5+ 7 Kxh2 Qh6+ followed by 8 Qxg7+ and 3 Rxb5+ Qxb5 4 g7 (or 4 Kxh2 Qe5+) Qh5+ 5 Kg3 Qf5+ 6 Kxh2 Qxa8.
150.13671, N. Mansarliisky. Dubious. After 1 Sf6+ Kg5 2 hxg3 White is two pawns up and Black has no counterplay.
150.13672, V. Kalyagin. No solution. Black draws after 2... Ke3 3 Sd5+ Ke4 (not 3...Kd4) 4 Sf6+ Kd3 5 Kf3+ Ke4 6 Rf4+ Kd3.
150.13674, G. Amiryan. No solution. Black draws by playing 2... Be5 3 Rxa2 Kb3.
150.13677, B. Sidorov. No solution. 1... Qa3+ and Black wins!
150.13698, V. Chernous. Black could try 6... Sf1 7 Be2+ Ke1 8 Bf3 Kf2 9 Bc6 Sg3
and hope for a fortress so this line should have been analysed.

150.13699, ?Poitiers. No solution. 1...Qxg6.

150.13700: Mr. González of Tomelloso (Spain) reports that in 1997 he composed this position (after Amelung, 1898) and showed it to J. P. de Arriaga, who offered to submit it for a tourney. It now seems that this was done and that the sole and real composer of no. 13700 is not Friedman but Luis Miguel González. If so, the confusion is merely linguistic. One is reminded of the case of the Finnish composer Harri Hurme, who submitted an original to a Russian magazine only to see his name printed as 'Nishte' (we transliterate) after 'Hurme' was assumed to be already in Cyrillic.

150.13701, A. Ivanov. Anticipated by Y. Hoch, 2nd prize Thèmes-64, 1978, a3g3 3233.30 h3f1h7g6e6.4f7h5 6/4+, 1.Rf3+ Kxf3 2.hxg6 Qg3 3.Rh3 Qxh3 4.f8Q+ Sxf8 5.g7 Kxe4+ 6.Kb4; cfr. EG 61.4072.

150.13704, N. Kralin. The introduction is original and the return of the black rook to its initial square is surprising, but the finale including the march of the white knight has been shown by L. Falk among others; cfr. EG 92.6919.

150.13705, K. Sumbatyan. The stalemate avoidance has been shown several times before. Using the new program CQL which is reviewed in this issue of EG, G. Costeff sent me a list of 14 endgame studies showing this theme. The doubling of the idea is, however, original.

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DIAGRAMS AND SOLUTIONS
editors: John Roycroft
Harold v.d. Heijden

Garayazi-60 memorial tourney

This formal international tourney was judged by Ilham Aliev (Sumgait). There were 17 entries by 14 composers from 7 towns in Azerbaijan. Judge's report: Never having judged a tourney before it was all the greater honour and responsibility for me to do so for a memorial to the countryman whom I had never met, Isakhan Khalilov (1942-1991), who composed under the pseudonym 'Garayazli', was one of the late A.V.Sarychev's favourite pupils but outlived his mentor by only two years. Despite his relatively short life he has left a significant trace on the composition scene of Azerbaijan. The event was jointly organised by the Azerbaijan Chess Federation and the Chief Directorate of Youth, Sport and Tourism of the town of Sumgait. EG also co-operated. Honoured composers were rewarded with diplomas, money and book prizes. Publicity was accorded by national television, which features a 'chess club', and by the website www.azerichess.com.

Judge's comments: The standard of entries was very fair, considering the absence of such tourneys for a number of years. There were many interesting ideas, but too many entries fell by the wayside (analytical flaws, anticipations) thanks especially to the attentions of Harold van der Heijden, to whom we are very grateful.

Names of submitting composers: Araz...
Almammadov (Gabala) 2; Ramil Allatsov (Sumgait); Rauf Alievzatzade (AZE-USA); Samir Badalov (Baku); Vasif Durarbeili (Sumgait); Murad Jafarov (Sumgait); Rashad Hasanov (Sumgait); Agshin Masimov (Baku); Jeykhun Mammadov (Lenkoran); Muradhan Muradov (Gobustan) 2; Shahriyar Mammadov (Sumgait); Azad Suleymanov (Yevlakh); Kenan Velihanov (Imishli) 2; Misreddin Iskandarov (Sumgait). Ilham Aliev Sumgait, Azerbaijan 7ii2003

No 13748 M.Muradov prize Garayazli-60

a8f2 0054.12 5/5 Win

No 13748 Muradhan Muradov (Gobustan).


"Sympathetic, particularly the move 2.Sh6 and the unexpected checkmate, calling to mind the sole 2-move problem allegedly composed by Paul Morphy: Paul Morphy, 1856 f8h8 0130.12 hlg8.g6g7h7 3/4 #2.

1.Rh6. The position is often set on the Q-side.

"The composer, many times a finalist in the Azerbaijan Championship, now and then dabbles in studies -- to our delight. ..."

No 13749 S.Badalov 1st honourable mention Garayazli-60

f8h8 0304.42 6/5 Win

No 13749 S.Badalov 1st honourable mention Garayazli-60

f8h8 0304.42 6/5 Win
No 13750
A.Almammadov
2nd honourable mention
Garayazli-60

No 13751 R.Aliovsatzade commendation Garayazli-60

No 13752 M.Iskenderov commendation Garayazli-60

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The current leading figure in Azerbajani problem domain is A.Almammadov, participating as he does in practically every genre. He returns to studies here after years have elapsed. The position is open, with unassisted queen opposed to a minor piece. The play has a schematic feel.

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No 13750
Araz Almammadov (Gabala).
1.e6+ Kd6/1 2.e7, with:
- Qc8 3.Kf7 Qe6+
4.Kf8 Qh6+ 5.Kf7 Qh7+
6.Kf8 Qh8+ 7.Kf7 draw, or
- Qa8 3.Kf7 Qxd5+
4.Kf8 draw.
2.Sb4+. Kd8 2.e7+ Ke8

"The current leading figure in Azerbajani problem domain is A.Almammadov, participating as he does in practically every genre. He returns to studies here after years have elapsed. The position is open, with unassisted queen opposed to a minor piece. The play has a schematic feel."

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No 13751 Rauf Aliovsatzade (AZE-USA).
1.Sg3 h4/1 2.Sh1 Bxh1
3.Se5 Kxe5 (Bg2;Sg4+)
4.Qf4+ Kxf4 5.Bxh1 wins.
i) Bxf3 2.Sa5. Or Kf7
2.Sd4 h4 3.Sf2 hxg3

"A short, with double S-sacs. It improves upon the author's EG/48.13480 (a win with the addition of wPd3, probably the intention). It is gratifying that our well known problemist, now residing in the USA, hasn't neglected the study art."

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No 13752 Misreddin Iskenderov (Sumgait).
LRf7+Kg8 2.Rf8+ with:
- Kxf8 3.Bh6+ Ke7
4.Bg5+ Kf8 5.Bh6+, perpetual check, or
- Kg7 3.Rf7+ Kg8
4.Rf8+ Kg7 5.Rf7+, also perpetual check.

"A pair of perpetual check positional draws. One would like to know the junior age record for composing a study. Born 14il 995 Misreddin has come up with something that is not at all bad. He is under-10 champion of Sumgait and his study derives a game he played (White against A.Babazade on 3i2003 in the event's zonal -- just before his eighth birthday): 1.e4 c5 2.Sf3 d6
3.d4 exd4 4.Sxd4 Sf6
5.Sc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.Be2
0-0 8.0-0 Sc6 9.f4 Rc8
10.Bb5 Bd7 11.Sxc6 bxc6"
12.Bc4 Sg4 13.Bd4 e6
14.Bxg4 hxg4 15.Qd4 Sxc2
16.Qf6 Sxa1 17.Rxa1 Rb8
18.Qd4 e5 19.fxe5 c5
22.Rg5 cxb2 23.Rxf7+ Kg7
25.Bc4 Qxe4 26.Rf7+ Kg8
27.Qf8+ Kxf8 28.Qb6+ Ke7
29.Bg5+ draw.

Die Schwalbe 1995-96

The bi-annual tournament was judged by Harold van der Heijden, replacing the originally appointed judge. Of the 37 studies, he had to eliminate 19 because of incorrectness or (partial) anticipation. The award was published in Die Schwalbe no. 182 (iv/2000).

The judge comments: "Quite a number of studies in this tournament were of sufficient quality to be considered for inclusion in the award. But on the other hand there was not a single (correct) study of exceptional quality."

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No 13753 Jürgen Fleck
viij/95
1st prize Die Schwalbe
1995-96

No 13754 David
Gurgenidze x/95
2nd prize Die Schwalbe
1995-96
"The author has worked before on the idea of systematically removing an obstructive white pawn (see EG#2596, EG#5836, EG#6616 and EG#7836). But the motivation in this study is completely new. Again very clear play in this beautiful piece of art in a light setting."

No 13755 Oleg Pervakov  
x/95  
1st HM Die Schwalbe 1995-96

No 13756 Juuri Randviir  
ii/95  
2nd HM Die Schwalbe 1995-96

No 13757 Leonid Topko  
xii/96  
3rd HM Die Schwalbe 1995-96

i) Rxh5+ 2.Kg6; Kh7 2.Rb7+ Kh8 3.Kg5 Rh7 4.Rb8 mate.


iii) 6.Rxb7? stalemate.


"Although the solution the author originally intended was wrong, this position appeared to be a lucky 'database jewel'. Jürgen Fleck discovered that the play is extremely rich: Knight sacrifice by White, multiple Rook sacrifices by Black and multiple stalemate avoidance by White, "Rundlauf" by White King and Black Rook around f6."

No 13758 Juuri Randviir xii/95
4th HM Die Schwalbe 1995-96

No 13759 Bernard Jacob vi/96
5th HM Die Schwalbe 1995-96

Rh8 0413.33 6/6 Win


i) 1.h6? Sxe6+ 2.Rxe6 Rxg5.


The final position is anticipated by Mitrofanov (see EG#10182/10183). But the present study has something extra. Both White and Black (after the try 3.Rxg7??) sacrifice a Rook on f6!"

f8c6 4575.32 10/8 Draw

No 13759 Bernard Jacob.


ii) 3.Qg7?? Qb4.


iv) Ke6? (Kd4?; c3+)


vi) Kf5 8.h8Q Bxb8 9.Kxb8 c1/Q 10.Sg3+ Kg4
vii) Kd2 11.Sd3 or immediately 11.b8Q.

viii) 10.Sf5 Bh2 11.b8Q Bxb8 12.Kxb8 Qa1 wins.

"The stalemate finish of this study, as also indicated by the author, was shown for the first time by Henri Rinck (see 1414#1375). After a vivid introduction in a crowded position, the interesting part of the study clearly lies behind move 6. At first I eliminated this study because of the line:


b2b8 4310.33 6/6 Win

No 13760  Pekka Massinen
vi/95
1st comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

No 13761  Valery Kalashnikov
iv/96
2nd comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

"Nice mating finish, albeit rather forced."
The use of castling to bring the King in a stalemate position is not new. A pretty example is Herbstman (EG#172). The study would have been placed higher if all pieces would have played during the solution.

"The use of castling to bring the King in a stalemate position is not new. A pretty example is Herbstman (EG#172). The study would have been placed higher if all pieces would have played during the solution."

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**No 13762** Igor Jarmonov  
iv/96  
3rd comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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1.e4 g5 2.Nf3 d5 3.exd5 g4 4.Qh4+ Kf8 5.Qxg4+ Ke7 6.Qg7+ Kf8 7.Qg8+ Ke7 8.Qf8+ Kd6 9.Qe7# 6/6 Draw
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**No 13763** Zlatko Maricic  
x/95  
4th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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a2d3 0102.24 6/5 Win
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**No 13764** Alain Pallier  
ii/96  
5th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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1.b4 e5 2.Bb2+ Kd8 3.d5+ Kc8 4.dxc6+ Kd8 5.Qd4+ Ke7 6.Qxe5+ Kf8 7.Qd6# 7/9 Win
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**No 13765** Zlatko Maricic  
x/95  
4th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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1.e4 g5 2.Nf3 d5 3.exd5 g4 4.Qh4+ Kf8 5.Qxg4+ Ke7 6.Qg7+ Kf8 7.Qg8+ Ke7 8.Qf8+ Kd6 9.Qe7# 6/6 Draw
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**No 13766** Alain Pallier  
ii/96  
5th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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1.b4 e5 2.Bb2+ Kd8 3.d5+ Kc8 4.dxc6+ Kd8 5.Qd4+ Ke7 6.Qxe5+ Kf8 7.Qd6# 7/9 Win
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**No 13767** Zlatko Maricic  
x/95  
4th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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a2d3 0102.24 6/5 Win
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**No 13768** Alain Pallier  
ii/96  
5th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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1.b4 e5 2.Bb2+ Kd8 3.d5+ Kc8 4.dxc6+ Kd8 5.Qd4+ Ke7 6.Qxe5+ Kf8 7.Qd6# 7/9 Win
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**No 13769** Zlatko Maricic  
x/95  
4th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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a2d3 0102.24 6/5 Win
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**No 13770** Alain Pallier  
ii/96  
5th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

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1.b4 e5 2.Bb2+ Kd8 3.d5+ Kc8 4.dxc6+ Kd8 5.Qd4+ Ke7 6.Qxe5+ Kf8 7.Qd6# 7/9 Win
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There is a dual in the main line as given (6...Qg2): also 7.f6! wins: 7...Bxf6 8.Bxg2 hxg2 9.Rxf2 Kg3 10.Rf3+ Kh2 11.Ra1 Bd4 12.Rf5 +-. But also in order to have the right climax in the play, I see no problem when the main line is changed to 6...Qg3 7.Rh1 mate. The pointe of the underpromotion on the first move is well hidden.

No 13765 Marco Campioli 6th comm Die Schwalbe 1995-96

Die Schwalbe 1997-98

This informal tournament was judged by Mario Matous (Czech Republic). The award was published in Die Schwalbe no.183 (vi/2000). 26 studies competed, 5 were eliminated.

No 13766 Michael Roxlau 1st prize Die Schwalbe 1997-98

f5h8 0031.78 9/10 Draw

No 13765 Marco Campioli (Italy) 1.e6 dx6+ 2.Kg6 b3 3.b6 axb6 4.Sc7 f5 5.g5 b5 6.Sxe6 Ba5 7.Kf7 b2 8.Sf4 b1Q 9.Sg6+ Kxh7 10.Sf8+ Kh8 11.Sg6+

draws.

"It is obvious that the white Knight attempts to catch the black King in the corner. But a 'Vorplan' is needed to accomplish... a draw."


Die Schwalbe 1997-98

No 13765 Marco Campioli (Italy) I.e6 dxe6+ 2.Kg6 b3 3.b6 axb6 4.Sc7 f5 5.g5 b5 6.Sxe6 Ba5 7.Kf7 b2 8.Sf4 b1Q 9.Sg6+ Kxh7 10.Sf8+ Kh8 11.Sg6+

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No 13767 Gert Rinder
x/97
2nd prize Die Schwalbe
1997-98

6xa5 0700.33 5/6 Win

No 13767 Gert Rinder
(Germany) 1.Rb8 Rc8
2.Rxc8 Kb6 3.h5 gxh5
(Kb7; Rf8) 4.g5 h4/i
5.g6/ii fxg6/iv 6.Re8 Kxc7
i) 3.g5? Kb7 4.Rf8 Kxe7
ii) d5 5.Ra8 Kxc7 6.g6
dxg6 7.Ra7+ wins. In Die
Schwalbe no. 185 a claim
that Black draws here with
Kd6 8.Rxb7 d4, was
refuted: 9.Kg5 d3 10.Rf7
Ke5 11.Re7+ Kd4 12.Kf4
g5 13.Kf3 g4 14.Kf4
and White wins.
iii) 5.Re8? Kxc7 6.g6 Rh6
7.Kxf7 h3 8.g7 h2 9.Rf1
h1Q 10.Rxh1 Rhx1 11.g8Q
Re6+ is a theoretical draw.
iv) Rh6 6.Kxf7 h3 7.Ra8
Kxc7 8.g7 h2 (Rh7; Rh8)
9.g8Q h1Q 10.Qb8+ Kc6
11.Ra6+ wins.
"An excellent achievement
of an unusual catch of bR.

The esthetic impression is
enhanced by the try on the
5th move*

No 13768 Igor Jarmonov
x/98
1st HM Die Schwalbe
1997-98

a3c5 0116.02 3/5 Draw

No 13768 Igor Jarmonov.
1.Ba7+/i Kd5/ii 2.Rh8/iii
Sc2+i 4.Kb2 Sd4 4.Rd8+
Ke4 5.Rxd4+ exd4 6.Kc2
Ke3 7.Kd1 Kd3 8.Bxd4
i) 1.Rd6? Sc2+ 2.Kh2 Sd4
5.Kd1 Sf6 6.Bxe5 Se4
wings.
ii) Kc4 2.Rd6 Kc3 3.Re6+
Sd4 4.Rd6+ Kc4 5.Kc5
Kb3 stalemate.
iv) Kc4 3.Re8+ Kd3
"Elegant introduction and
finish, in which Black is
forced to close the
stalemated net. It is a pity
that the zugzwang is not
reciprocal".

No 13769 Ignace Vandecasteele and Roger
Missiaen xii/97
2nd HM Die Schwalbe
1997-98

d4f6 0046.00 2/4 Draw

No 13769 Ignace Vandecasteele and Roger
Missiaen (Belgium) 1.Kd5+ Kf5/i
Sb6 7.Bc7 Sd6+ 8.Kc6
Kd4 11.Bc7 positional
draw.
i) Kf7 2.Kc6 Bd8 3.Be5
Sg4 4.Bb8 Sf6 5.Kb7, and
Sd7 6.Kxa8, or Sc7
5.Kc8 Sf7 6.Ba5 Sa6
7.Bxd8 Sd6 mate. 3.Kd7?
Sb6 4.Bc3 Kd5 5.Kc6 Sb6
wins.
iii) Sf7 4.Kb7 Sc7 5.Bb6
draws.
iv) 4.Bg1? Sf7 5.Bh2/vii
Sg5+ 6.Kb7 Sb6 wins;
Sc7 6.Kc8 Ke7 7.Bc5+
Kd7 wins.

v) 5.Kb7 Sc7 6.Kc8 Ke7

vi) Se5+ 6.Kb7 Sb6 7.Bc7 =


This work held out prospect for first prize. I especially liked the mate in the try. But after I found out that it has been reworked a number of times, I have slightly degraded the study. The connection between try and solution works harmonical.

No 13770 Leonid Topko
xii/98
1st comm Die Schwalbe 1997-98

v) Rh6 10.Sb5 Rh7 11.Kc8.

"A classical miniature. The systematic movement of the knights needs a precise conclusion, otherwise Black has a stalemate defence".

No 13771 Sergei Borodavkin
x/97
2nd comm Die Schwalbe 1997-98

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counterplay”.

No 13772 Klaus-Dieter Schmidt and Hans-Joachim Schmidt ii/97
3rd comm Die Schwalbe 1997-98

h8a8 3200.22 5/4 Win

No 13773 Gert Rinder xii/98
4th comm Die Schwalbe 1997-98

g1a8 0001.22 4/3 Win

No 13774 Werner Issler x/98
sp. HM Die Schwalbe 1997-98

c7g7 0040.11 3/3 Win

No 13774 Werner Issler (Switzerland) l.Bd1/i Bf5
2.Ba4 c5 3.Bb5/ii Kf6
4.Bd7 (Ba6?; Ke5) Bg6/ii
5.Bg4 Be8 6.Bb5/v
Bb5(a4) 7.Bf3 c4 8.Bc6 c3
9.d7 wins.
i) 1.Ba4? c5 2.Bb5/v Kf6
3.Bd7 Bh5 4.Bc8 Be8
5.Bb7 e4 6.Bc6 c3, or
1.Kc6? Kf1 2.Kc7 Ke5
5.Bc8 Be8 6.Bb7 Ke5
draws, motivates the key move.
ii) Threatens Bb5-a6-c8.
draws.
iii) Bc2(d3) 5.Bg4 Ba4(b5)
v) 2.Bd7 Bxd7 3.Kxd7 c4
“For the very successful
extension and improvement of J. Sulc's idea.”

Schach 1999-2001

Judge Jürgen Fleck considered 62 studies of 36 composers from 13 countries, and especially was happy with the (good quality of the) 14 German studies. Unfortunately, the level of the foreign studies was not very high. Special honourable mentions were awarded for studies based on database material.

No 13775 Gerhard Josten 1st Prize Schach 1999-2001 xi/2001

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\begin{array}{c}
a8h8 0531.02 4/5 Win
\end{array}
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No 13776 Helmut Waelzel 2nd Prize Schach 1999-2001 vii/1999

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\begin{array}{c}
a8g5 0404.01 3/4 Draw
\end{array}
\]


\[
\begin{array}{c}
g5f8 0441.35 7/8 Win
\end{array}
\]
"Beautiful, neverending, dynamic play (pay attention to the changing batteries with role exchanges of rook and bishop), almost without captures! Unfortunately there is a typical manco of long-phase studies: there is no clear motive and play dissolves without a concrete finish".

No 13778 Peter Schmidt
1st Hon. Mention Schach 1999-2001 xii/2001

No 13779 Igor Yarmonov
2nd Hon. Mention Schach 1999-2001 xii/1999

No 13780 Leonid Topko
No 13781 Harold van der Heijden (Netherlands)
Special Hon. Mention
Schach 1999-2001
ii/2001

1.e5 g3 0033.21 3/4 Draw
2.Kxf5 Kf7+ 3.Kf6 i Sxh8
Sd8 5.Ke7 d5 6.Kd6 d4
7.Kd5 draws.

i) 2.Kxf5? Sxh8 ZZ, e.g.
3.Kg5 Kf2 4.e4 Ke3 5.e5
8.Kf6 Kc7 d6 10.e7
Kd7 11.e8Q+ Kxe8 12.Ke6
Sf7 wins, or 3.Ke5 Sg6+i/ii
4.Kd6 Sf8 5.Kf7 Kf2 (d5?;
Kd6) 6.e4 Ke3 7.e5 Ke4, or
3.Kf6 Kf4 (Kf2?; e4)
4.Ke7 d5 win.

ii) Kf2 4.e4 Ke3 5.e5 Kd4
6.e6 draws.

iii) But not Kf2? 4.Kd6, or

A popular theme: White, although short on material, postpones to capture a piece in order to get on the right site of the zugzwang. The ZZ position is absolutely amazing.

No 13782 Helmut Waelzel (Germany)
1.Bb7/i f5
2.Bc8 Rh5 (Rf2; Kf6)
3.Bd6/i Rg5+ 4.Kf6 Kf4
5.Bf7 Kg1 6.Bh6 Rg5
7.Bf7 Kg4 8.Be6 positional
draw.

i) Thematic try: 1.Bd5? f5
2.Be6 Rh5 3.Bd7 Rg5+
4.Kf6 Kf4 5.Bh6 Rg8
6.Bd7 Ra8 7.Bb5 Ke3, or
here: 3.Bc8 Rg5+ 4.Kf6
Kf4 5.Bd7 Rg8 6.Bb5 Rb8,
1.Bc6? Kf4 2.Bd7 Ke5,

ii) 3.Bd7? Rg5+ 4.Kf6 Kf4
5.Be6 Rh5 6.Kg6 Ke5
wins.

"Subtle play leads to a previously unknown positional draw of Bishop against Rook and pawn as a result of reciprocal Zugzwang. Nice choice of key move with thematic try (1.Bd5?) and extra try (1.Be4?)".

No 13783 Emil Melnichenko (New Zealand)
1.Bc5 Bd8
2.a8Q+ Bxa8 3.Kb4+ Kb7
4.Be4+, and:

- Kb8/i 5.Bd6+ Ke8 6.b7+
Bxb7 7.Bf5 mate, or:
- Ka6 5.b7 Ba5+ 6.Kb3
Bxb7 7.Bd3 mate.

i) Kc8 5.Bxa8 Kd7 6.b7
Bc7 7.Ba7 wins.

"Nice mates with two black self-blocks. Unfortunately, play is very forced".

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No 13784 J. Kaschirski
2nd Commendation Schach

1. Sxc6 Kxc6 2. b8S+ Kc7
7. Ka5 Rb2 a8Q Ra2+ (Bb4+; Kb5) 9. Kb5 Rxa8 stalemate.

i) Rxb8 5.axb8Q+ Kxb8
"Nice stalemate study with underpromotion and multiple S-sacrifice on c6."

No 13785 Ralph
Wüsthofen (Germany)
3rd Commendation Schach
1999-2001 xi/1999

1. f3/i Kd2/ii 2. Kg2 (Rg4?; b4) Ke2/iii 3. Rg4 (Kh3?; Kxf3) c4/iv 4. Rg6 c3
5. Rxe6 b4 6. Rc6 Kd3
Kd2 17. Kg4 Ke2 18. h3
Kf2 19. Kh4 Kxf3 stalemate.

i) Rg4? c4/vi 2. Rg7/vii
3. Rb7 c2 4. Rxb5 Kd2 5. Rc5 c1Q+ 6. Rxc1 Kxc1 7. f3 Kd2 8. Kg2 Ke2,


iii) b4 3. Kh3 b3 4. Kg4 b2 5. h3 b1Q stalemate.


vi) But not b4? 2. Rg7 c4 3. Rb7 b3 4. Rc7 b2
5. Rxe4+ Kd2 6. Rb4 Kc2 7. f3 b1Q+ 8. Rxb1 Kxb1

H. Kg4 Ke2 12. h3.

vii) 2. Rg6 b4 3. Rxe6 c3 4. Rb6 c2 5. Rxb4 Kd1 6. Rxc4 c1Q 7. Rxc1+ Kxc1
wins.
"Double stalemate through self-incarceration; one with and one without immured
rook; both well-known.
Nice try in key move (1. Kg2? f3+!)".

No 13786 Peter Süßmann
=4-5th Commendation

1. Re6+ Kd8 2. Re7 Qf4 3. KB7 wins.
No 13787 Peter Süßmann
=4-5th Commendation

\[ g7d5 \text{ 0401.11 4/3 Draw } \]

No 13787 Peter Süßmann
(Germany) 1.Sf6+ Kd4/i
2.Sg4 d1Q 3.Rc4+ Kxc4
4.Se3+ draws.

i) Ke6 2.Se4 d1Q 3.Sxd6
Qxd6 4.Rf7 Qe5+ 5.Kh7.
(for both =4-5th commendations): "Nice
tricks, although restricted
to the theme-position, no
introduction or
counterplay"

The Problemist 1994-95

This informal bi-annual
tourney of the British
Chess Problem Society was
judged by Professor
Nicolae Micu (Romania).
The provisional award was
published in The
Problemist ix/1999, and
had the usual three month
confirmation period.
The judge comments "At
first the overall level of the
tourney seemed very high,
and the provisional award
contained several
remarkable studies. On
close examination many of
these proved to be
unsound...
The evaluation and comparison
of studies is a multi-
criterion problem. Evidently
judgement shows
personal preferences
concerning end-game
studies". Endgame study editor
Adam Sobey assisted in
correctness and
anticipation checking.

No 13788 Marc Lavaud
prize The Problemist,
1994-95 iii/95

\[ d2g8 \text{ 0314.10 4/3 Draw } \]

No 13788 Marc Lavaud
(Germany) 1.Bb7 Rd8+
2.Kc2 Kxg7 3.Sg6 Rb8
4.Be4 Rb4 5.Bd5 Kxg6
8.Bc2 draws.

"A sharp but graceful
struggle. Although the
solution is not easily found,
the study is not loaded with
tiresome analysis. The
search for and discovery of
the solution leave a strong
artistic impression"

No 13789 Valery
Kalashnikov
1st honourable mention
The Problemist, 1994-95
v/94

\[ h5g7 \text{ 0313.20 4/3 Win } \]

No 13789 Valery
Kalashnikov (Russia)
1.c7/i Se4/ii 2.Bxe4/iii Kf7
3.b7 Rh3+/iv 4.Kg5 Rh8/v
5.e8Q+ Rxe8 6.Bg6+ wins.

i) 1.b7+ Rh3+ 2.Kg5 Rh8
3.e7 Sf3+ 4.Kf5 Sh4+
5.Ke6 Sxg6 draws.

ii) Ra5+ 2.Kh4 Ra4+
3.Kh3 Ra3+ 4.Kg2 Re3
5.e8Q Rxg8 6.Bxe8 Sc4
7.b7 and the pawn cannot
be stopped.

iii) 2.e8S+? Kf8 3.Bxe4
Kxe8 4.b7 Rb3 =.

iv) Ra5+ (Rb3?; Bd5+)
4.Kh4 Rb5 5.e8Q+ Kxe8

v) Rg3+ 5.Kf4 Rg8 6.Bd5+
wins.

"Four times the black King
and Rook are found on the
same diagonal, allowing
the white Bishop to strike decisively".
HvdH observes that this study (but mirrored!) was also awarded in the Selivanov-30 JT 1997.

No 13790 Robert Pye
2nd honourable mention
The Problemist, 1994-95
i/95

e3h5 0307.47 6/11 Win

No 13790 Robert Pye (Ireland) 1.h8Q Rg2 2.Qa8 Rb2 3.Qa1 Rg2 4.Qh1 Rb2 5.Qd1+ Kh4 6.Qa1 Rg2 7.Qa8 Rb2 8.Qh8 Rg2 9.Qxb6+ wins.
"A white promoted Queen completes a Rundlauf (h8-a8-1-h1-h8) with a logical stop at d1. To achieve this idea a number of cook-stoppers are needed, and copious analysis".

No 13791 Iuri Akobia
3rd honourable mention
The Problemist, 1994-95
iii/95
c5c3 0114.05 4/7 Draw

i) a2 2.Bb8 b3 3.Sxf2 =,
"Play splits at move 2, where Black chooses between perpetual check in one variation and Queen-domination in the other.
The white King opens the 5th rank for the Rook to enter the play. This study would have been much improved had the Knight-capture on f2 been brought more subtly".

No 13792 Jürgen Fleck
4th honourable mention
The Problemist, 1994-95
xi/95
a6a8 0440.03 3/6 Draw

"The model stalemate is ingeniously brought about but, unfortunately, the Pa5 is passive".
No 13793  David Gurgenidze
Special honourable mention The Problemist, 1994-95 vii/94

No 13794  Nikolai Mironenko
comm The Problemist, 1994-95 vi/94

No 13795  Aleksandr Grin
comm The Problemist, 1994-95 vii/94

No 13796  Mike Bent
comm The Problemist, 1994-95 vii/94
(France). 49 studies from 30 composers from 14 countries competed. Harold van der Heijden was consulted for a correctness and anticipation check. The provisional award was published in The Problemist no.1, January 2001.

"The standard of the studies was very disparate".

No 13797 Vyacheslav Anufriev vii/98
1st prize The Problemist 1998-99

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g5e3 0408.03 4/7 Draw
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- Kd5 7.Rb1 Qa5 8.Rb5 Qa7 9.Rb7 Qa3 10.Rb3 draws, or:


iii) 9.Se6+? Kg8 10.Sg5 Kf8

"Positional draws with this sort of material are known (generally R+S v Q+2S endings). Here, after a subtle introduction, all three black Ps disappear, leaving a R+2S v Q+2S ending. Perpetual threats of forking the royal couple in the first variation, with wR acting as a leech, perpetual check given by a knight in the second variation (all four white men taking part in the drawing mechanism). One could complain that the study lacks unity but, in my opinion, this is not important (you have two studies in one!). Du grand art".

No 13798 E. Kudelich ix/99
2nd prize The Problemist 1998-99

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d3h3 1033.13 3/6 BTM Draw
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No 13798 E. Kudelich 1...Ba6+ 2.Kd2 e1Q+ (Bc4; Qc3+) 3.Qxe1 Sb1+ 4.Ke3/i a1Q/ii 5.Qh1+ Kg4 6.Qf3+ Kg5 7.Qf4+/iii Kxh5 8.Qf5+ Kh6 9.Qf6+ Qxf6 stalemate.


"A nice mirror stalemate, apparently not previously shown, and obtained with great economy of means. The 'Black to move' stipulation is a minor drawback".
No 13799 Nicolae Micu
xi/99
1st special prize The
Problemist 1998-99

\[
\]

No 13800 Emil
Melnichenko i/98
2nd special prize The
Problemist 1998-99

\[
h8b4 0423.42 8/5 \text{ Win}
\]

No 13801 Jarl Ulrichsen
vii/99
1st HM The Problemist
1998-99

\[
c5d7 0011.13 4/4 \text{ Draw}
\]
Qd1 wins.
"A good ending that needs accurate play, but the final position, with a wP on g6 instead of the wB, has been shown since Leick, 1930".


No 13802 Axel Ornstein
2nd HM The Problemist 1998-99

b4b1 4474.14 6/10 Win

No 13803 R. Caputa:
1.Qf5+ Ka1 2.Ka4 b2
3.Re2 Sf6 4.Bxf6 Qd1
5.Bxb2+ Kb1 6.Se3 Bxe6
7.Qh7/i Bg8 8.Qg6 Bf7
9.Sc1 Bxg6 10.Rc1+ Ka2
11.Ra1 mate.
i) 7.Sc1? Rh4+ 8.Ka3
Bd6+ 9.Qc5 Bxc5+

i) Kg4 2.Sf2+; Kf5 2.Qe6
mate.
"A nice picture mate, but the mating attack is brutal".

No 13805 Ivan Bondar and
N. Ageiko
1st comm The Problemist 1998-99

a7c5 3002.20 5/2 Win

No 13804 E. Kudelich
ix/98
4th HM The Problemist 1998-99
N.Ageiko (White-Russia)
1.c7 Kb5+ 2.Ka8/1 Ka6
3.b8=S+ Kb6 4.c8=S+ Kc7
"Nothing deep, but the use of this specific material is fresh."

No 13806 Rashid
Khatyamov ix/98
2nd comm The Problemist 1998-99

b1h8 0000.44 5/5 Win
No 13806 Rashid
Khatyamov (Russia) 1.e5
d3 2.e6/i Kg7 3.Kb2 Kg8
4.g6 hxg6 5.fxg6 Kf8
6.Kb1 b3 7.axb3 exb3
8.Kc1 wins
i) 2.Kb2 Kg8 3.e6 Kg7
4.Kb1 b3 5.axb3 exb3
6.Kc1 Kg8 7.g6 hxg6
8.fxg6 Kf8.
"Good exploitation of known recipes."

No 13807 Michael Bent
v/99
3rd comm The Problemist 1998-99

No 13807 Michael Bent
(United Kingdom) 1.f3+ Kh4 (Kxf5; R1d5+)
6.Rd8 Qh5 7.Rd1 and mate.
"Of the three Bent studies showing the pendulum motif, this is in my opinion the best."

No 13808 Paul Byway
i/98
special comm The Problemist 1998-99

No 13808 Paul Byway
(United Kingdom) 1.Bf5+/i
Kd2/ii 2.g8Q a1Q/iii
3.Qxg2+ Kc3 4.Qg7+ Kd2
5.Qh6+iv Kd1 (Kd1; Qh1+)
6.Qh8+ Kd2
7.Qh2+ Kc3 8.Qe5+ Kd2
9.Qe3+ Kd1 10.Qe4+ Kc1
11.Qc2 mate.
i) 1.g8Q? g1S+ 2.Kf2 Sh3+
3.Bxh3 a1Q 4.Bf5+ Kc3
5.Qg7+ Kd2 6.Qd7+ Kc1
7.Qe7+ Kb2 8.Qe5+ Ka2
9.Qa5+ Kb2 10.Qb4+ Kc1
11.Ke1 Qe5+ 12.Be4 Qg3+
13.Ke2 Qg4+ draws.
ii) Kc3 2.g8Q a1Q 3.Qg7+ wins.
iii) g1S+ 3.Qxg1 a1Q
4.Qh2+, or g1Q 3.Qxg1
a1Q 4.Qe3+ and mate in two.
iv) 5.Qxa7 stalemate.

4th Norman Macleod Award 2000-2001

This award is for the "most striking and original problem" to appear in The Problemist; i.e. a multi-genre tourney. The sub-editors of the various originals sections submitted 25 problems. This is the 4th award (2000-2001) and it was the first time that a study was submitted for the award. It won, with a score of 14 points out of a possible 20. The 5 judges were Marjan Kovacevic, Bo Lindgren, Hans-Peter Rehm, John
Rice an Paul Valois.
A proof game by Unto Heinonen (14 points) and a threemover by Ariel
Grinblatt & Uri Avner (13 points) were placed 2nd and 3rd, respectively.

No 13809 Nicolae Micu
Norman Macleod Award winner 2000-2001

Quartz 2000-2001
The judge Amatzia Avni (Israel) judged 9 studies. The award was published
in Quartz no. 21 (vii-ix/2002). The judge concluded that "the number
of studies in this bi-annual tourney was small, but of reasonable quality". Harold
van der Heijden was consulted for anticipation checking.

No 13810 Harold van der
Heijden
Hon. Mention Quartz
ix-xii/2000

Bo Lindgren comments:
"None of the other tasks has, in its genre, such a
degree of originality. A true piece of art of the type
Norman would have liked, as an occasional endgame
study composer himself".

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degree of originality. A true piece of art of the type
Norman would have liked, as an occasional endgame
study composer himself".
Rb4.

ii) ZZ with WTM!

iii) Rf8 3.b5 Rf4 4.f3 Kb1 5.b6.

iv) Thematic try: 1.b4? Kxa1 2.Kb3 Rb8 and now it's ZZ, with WTM 3.f3 Kb1 4.f4 Rf8 5.b5 Rxf4 wins.

"Subtle play creativity between try and solution, when a minor change makes a difference. The passive role of Sa1 is a disadvantage."

No 13811 Marco Campioli
1st Commendation Quartz iii-iv/2000

No 13812 Vladi Crisan
2nd Commendation Quartz iii-iv/2000

d3f 432.01 4/5 Win No 13812 Vladi Crisan
(Rumania) 1.Ra5+ Ba7 2.Kc7/i Sg6/ii 3.b5 Se7/iii 4.b6 Sc6 5.Ra6 bxa6 6.b7 mate.
i) 2.b5? b6 3.Rxa7+ Kxa7 4.a5 Sf5 5.Kc7 Ka8 6.axb6 Sd6 draws.
ii) b6 3.Rg5 Bb8+4.Kxb6 wins.
iii) b6 4.Rxa7+ Kxa7 5.a5 wins.

The original position had wKd7 and bBg3, solution 1.Kc8 Bf2, but was surprisingly cooked by 1..b6! 2.a5 Sg6 3.axb6 Se7+ 4.Kd7 Kb7 5.Kxe7 Kxb6. The correction (removing first move) was proposed by the judge.

"The remaining play contains charm, but is rather simple."

2nd International Chess Clinic tourney: Josten-65 JT

After the first experiment with an internet endgame study composition tourney (see EG no.136, #13258 - #13266) Attila Schneider (Hungary) decided to organize another tourney. The Gerhard Josten-65 JT was held between June 2002 and April 2003. As before, the composers had to award each other's studies. Rules had been changed in order to avoid the problems of the first time (highest and lowest scores removed). Still there were some irregularities e.g. a composer A.Strebkovs sending 6 plagiarized studies (which were of course immediately eliminated). Also scores sometimes differed extremely (e.g. a study scoring 18 and 1 points out of a maximum), although there was hardly a discussion about the prize winners. A discussion forum was established by Emil Vlasak, where everybody could argue about the studies. There some discussion points were raised; e.g. Harold van der Heijden submitted two different studies with the same finish and was practically forced to...
withdraw one, while no practical consequences arose from the fact that many studies (2x Vysokosov, Gurgenidze & Akobia, Tkachenko) were against the request of the PCCC not to publish studies with the 7th WCCT-theme in this period of time.

18 studies competed. Harold van der Heijden performed an anticipation check, but due to a misunderstanding the results were published very late (end of judging period). But it was a very interesting tourney, and everybody hoped for more experiments in the future. It came as a shock for everybody that shortly after the tourney, on July 8th, IM Attila Schneider unexpectedly died in his sleep.

No 13813 Andrey Vysokosov 1st Prize Josten-65 JT


iv) Same position as in thematic try after move 8, but without wBa8. 7th WCCT-theme. 16.8 points average (maximum 20 points).

No 13814 Andrey Vysokosov 2nd Prize Josten-65 JT

1. a3 g2 0460.43 6/7 Win


v) Kxh3 7. Qa3+ Kh4
8. Qg3+ Kh5 9. h3 Kg6 
10. h4.

vi) Kxh3 8. Rb3+ Kh4 

vii) Kxh3 10. Rh2 Bf7 

viii) Kh5 13. Qf5+ compare 
with thematic try. Same 
position without wpf5. 7th 
WCCT-theme.

13.5 points.

No 13815 David 
Gurgenidze & Iuri Akobia 
3rd Prize Josten-65 JT

No 13816 Emil Vlasak 
(Czech Republic) 1.Sd4/i 
Bxd4/ii 2.exd4 blQ 3.h8Q 
Qxa2 4.Kb8/iii Qxd7 (Qf4; 
Qc5) 5.Qd8/iv, and:

- Qg8 6.c8B+/viii Qxd8 
stalemate.

i) 1.Ra4? (Sa3?; Kc6) 
Qxe4 2.Rb4+ Kc5 3.Rb7 
b1Q 4.Kh8 Qxb7+ 5.Kxb7 
Qb1+ 6.Ka8 Qh1+ 7.Kxa7 
Qa1+ 8.Kb7 Qb2+ 9.Ka8 
Qa3+ 10.Kb7 Qb3+ 
11.Ka7 Qa4+ 12.Kb8 
Qb5+ 13.Kc8 Kc6 14.Kd8 
Bf6+ 15.Ke8 Qe5+ wins, 
or 1.Rxb2+? Bxb2 2.Sd4/ix 
Bxd4 3.exd4 Qf8+ 4.Rd8 
Qe7 5.Rd7 Qe8+ 6.Rd8 
Qc6 7.Rd7 Qa8 mate, or

c8b6 3231.32 7/5 Draw

No 13816 Emil Vlasak 
1st Hon. Mention Prize 
Josten-65 JT.
1.e4? Qf8+ 2.Rd8 Qc5 3.Rd7x b1Q wins.

Based on a database position discovered by P. Karrer.

11.3 points.

No 13817 Sergey N. Tkachenko
2nd Hon. Mention Prize
Josten-65 JT

1.e5 f4 2.Sh6 f3 3.Sg4 e5 4.Sh2/ii f1Q+ 5.Sxf1 Kxh1 6.Kxf7 g5 7.e6 g4 8.e7 g3 9.e8Q Qg2 10.Qb5+ wins.
i) Thematic try: 4.Qf5? Kxf5 5.Kf7 g5 6.e6 g4 7.e7 g3 8.e8Q g2 drawing.

10.4 points.
No 13819 David Gurgenidze
1st Hon. Mention Prize
Josten-65 JT

h8b8 0001.02 2/3 Draw

No 13820 Gerd Wilhelm Horning & Michael Roxlau
2nd Hon. Mention Prize
Josten-65 JT

b8h8 0030.74 8/6 Win

No 13819 David Gurgenidze (Georgia)
1.Sc3/i g4 2.Kg7 a5 3.Kf6
g3 4.Ke5 a4/ii 5.Kd4 a3/iv

i) Thematic try: 1.Sd4? g4
2.Kg7 a5/iii 3.Kf6 a4
4.Ke5 g3 (a3?; Kf4) and
now d4 is blocked.
5.Ke4
g2 6.Se2 a3

ii) g2 5.Se2 a4 6.Kd4 a3

iii) Not g3? 3.Se2 g2

iv) And now c3 is blocked,
but wK is able to deal with
the g-pawn now.

9.2 points.

No 13820 Gerd Wilhelm Horning & Michael Roxlau
(Germany)
1.Ka8/i Bc7
2.Ka7 ZZ Bf4 3.Kxb6 Bd6
4.e3 Be5 5.Kxc5 b6+/ii
6.Kd5/iii Bd6 7.e5 bxc5
8.Kc4 (b6?; c4) Bc7 9.e5
Bxe5 10.b6 Bc7 11.b7 Bb8
12.e4 Bc7 13.Kd5 c4 14.e5
c3/iv 15.e6 wins.

i) Great key. bpb7 should
be saved so it can play to
c3 later on (and there is no
stalemate), 1.Ka7? Bc7 ZZ
2.e5/v Bxe5 3.Kxb6 Bd6
4.e4 Bc7 5.Kxc5 b6+
6.Kd5 Bd6 7.e5 bxc5
8.Kc4 Bc7 ZZ draws.

ii) Lc7? Rb3+ 2.Ka2 Ra3+

9.0 points.

No 13821 Harold van der Heijden & Yochanan Afek
3rd Hon. Mention Prize
Josten-65 JT

b2b4 0400.21 4/3 Win

No 13821 Harold van der Heijden & Yochanan Afek
(Netherlands/Israel)
1.Rxa4+/i Kxa4 2.c7, and:
- Rb3+ 3.Kc2 Rd5 4.e8R/ii
Rd5 (Kb4; Kd3) 5.Rb8
(Kc3?; Kb5) wins,
- Rd2+ 3.Kc1/iii Rd5
4.e8Q/iv wins.

i) 1.c7? Rb3+ 2.Ka2 Ra3+,
i) 1.Rc1? Rd8 2.c7 Rc8 3.e4 Kb5 4.e5 Kb6 5.e6 Rc7 draw, or 2.e4 Rc8 3.e5 Kb5 4.e6 Rxc6 5.Re1 Rc8 6.e7 Re8 draw.
ii) 4.c8Q? Rc5+ 5.Qxc5 stalemate.
vi) 4.c8Q? Rc5+ 5.Qxc5 stalemate.

Paul Joitsa MT

Gheorghe Telbis judged the Memorial Tourney of Paul Joitsa (1937-2000) for which 22 studies were entered. The award was, of course, published in Bulletin Problemistic (no. 79, i-vi/2003).

No 13822 Harold van der Heijden
1st Prize Joitsa MT


i) 1.Sfd7+? Kb7 2.Sc4 Sc6 and Black remains a rook up.

ii) Rd8 (Re5+; Sd5) 2.dxc8Q+ Sxc8 3.Sxh7 Sxh6 4.Kxb6 Rh8 5.Sg5 Rh6+ 6.Kc5 Rh5 7.h4 draws.


xv) Sf1(e2+)? 16.Kg5 Sg3 17.Kf4 Se4 loss of time.


xvii) The only way for
Black to win is to play b5 to g7. This is also possible by 5f6 19.Kf4 Se8 20.Kg5 Sg7, or Se5 19.Kf4 Se6+ 20.Kf5 Sg7+.

No 13823 Pietro Rossi
2nd-3rd Prizes Joitsa MT

No 13824 Virgil
Nestorescu
2nd-3rd Prizes Joitsa MT

No 13825 Harold van der Heijden
1st Hon. Mention Joitsa MT
Ra6 and Rf6, fortress draw.

No 13826 Viktor Kalyagin
2nd Hon. Mention Joitsa
MT

h3g1 0321.01 4/3 Win
No 13826 Viktor Kalyagin (Russia) 1.Bh2+ Kf1/i
2.Bf3/ii, and:
- Rb5 3.Sc4 Ke2 (Rb3; Sxd2+) 4.Sxd2/iii Ke3
5.Bc6 Rh5+/iv 6.Kg4 Rxh2
7.Sf1+ Kf2 8.Sxh2 wins,
or:
Rb4+ 5.Kf5 Ke2 (Rb3;
Ke4) 6.Bh5/vi Rxb2/vii
i) Kf2 2.Sd1+ Kf1 3.Se3+
Ke1 4.Bg3 mate, Kh1
2.Bf3 mate.

ii) 2.Bd1 Rb5 3.Sc4 Rb4
4.Se3+ Kf2 5.Sc2 Rb3+
6.Kg4 Rc3 draws.
iii) 4.Bd1? Ke1 5.Bf3 d1S
6.Bg3+ Sf2+ 7.Kg2 Rg5
8.Sb2 Rxg3+ 9.Kxg3 Kf1
 stalemate.

iv) Rc5 6.Bg1+, Rb2
v) 3.Sxd3? d1Q 4.Bxd1
stalemate, 3.Kg3? Rb3
4.Sd1 Rxh3+ 5.Kxf3 Ke1
draws.

vi) 6.Bg4? Rxg4, 6.Bd1+
Rxb2 draw.
vii) Rh4 7.Bd1 Rh1
8.Bd4+ wins, Rb3 7.Sd1+
Ke1 8.Sc3 wins.

No 13827 Luis Miguel Gonzalez
3rd Hon. Mention Joitsa
MT

h4g4 0415.13 6/6 Win
No 13827 Luis Miguel Gonzalez (Spain) 1.Sac5+/i
Ke3/ii 2.Kg3 Sxc3/iii
3.Bcl elQ+/iv 4.Rxel+
Se2+ 5.Kg4/v g1Q+
6.Rxg1 Sxg1/vi 7.Sb3 Sf3
wins.
i) l.Sg5+? Kd3 2.Sc5+
Ke4 3.Sc3 Rd1, 1.Sec5+
Ke5 2.Sd7+ Ke6 3.Sac5+
Kf7 draws.

ii) Ke5 2.Sd4 Rd1 3.Sxe2
Sxc3 4.Rxg2 Sa2 5.Sb3
wins, or here Rxc1 4.Sxg1
Sxc3 5.Sd3+ Kd4 6.Sc1
wins.

iii) Rd1 3.Bc1+ Rxc1
4.Rxc1 Kd2 (Sxc3; Sb3)

No 13828 Marco Campioli
1st Commendation Joitsa
MT

h1f1 0040.52 7/4 Draw
No 13828 Marco Campioli
(Italy) 1.f8Q+/i Bxf8
2.Kh2/i Kf2 3.Bg5/ii g3+
4.Kh3 (Kh7; g2+) g2
5.Be3+ Kxe3 6.Kxg2 Kxd4
7.e6 (h5?; Kxe5) dxex6
(Bxd6; exd7) 8.d7 Be7
9.h5/iv Ke5 10.h6 (Kh7?
Kd6) Kf6 11.Kf3/v Kg6
12.Ke4 Bf6 (Kh6; Ke5)
13.h7/vi Kxh7 14.d8Q
Bxd8 15.Kc5 draws.

i) 1.Kh2? Bf4+ 2.Kh1 g3,
1. Bg5? g3, 2. f8Q+ Bxf8 3. Be3 Bh6 wins.


4. Kg3? Ke5 10. h5 Kc6 wins.


No 13829 Marco Campioli
2nd Commendation Joitsa
MT

\[
\text{h6b7 0001.23 4/4 Draw}
\]

No 13829 Marco Campioli
(I Italy) 1. d7/i Kc7 2. Sc6
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Kxd7} & \quad \text{3. Sc5+ Ke6 4. Sxf3 Kf5 5. Kh5/i Kxf4 6. Kg1/iii}
\text{d4/iv Se2+}, \text{and:}
\end{align*}
\]


11. Sc1 draws, or:
- Ke4 8. Kg4 (Sg3+; Kf3)
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{d3} & \quad \text{9. Kg3+yii Ke5 10. Kf3}
\text{d2 11. Ke2 draws.}
\end{align*}
\]

i) 1. Sc5? Ke8, but not f(e)? 2. d7.


9. Sc3+yii draw.


No 13830 Marco Campioli
3rd Commendation Joitsa
MT

\[
d1b1 0001.24 4/5 Win
\]

Reino Heiskanen-70 JT

In Suomen Tehtävänieteet 3/2002 the award of the Reino Heiskanen-70 JT was published. It was a national tourney for draw studies. Six studies participated. There was a special section for beginners, but the one study submitted proved to be dualistic. Heiskanen was the judge. Jorma Paavilainen kindly provided for an English translation.

No 13831 Pauli Perkonoja
1st Prize Heiskanen-70 JT

\[
a4a6 0432.34 7/7 Draw
\]

No 13831 Pauli Perkonoja
(Turku) 1. Rd6/i Bxc3/ii
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Rxg6 hxg6/iii 3. gxf3 b5+}
\text{4. Ka3 b4+iv 5. Ka4/v}
\end{align*}
\]
Bel/vi 6.f4, and:
- g5 7.fxg5 g6 8.Sd2 Bxd2 stalemate, or:


"In my opinion the best entry, it's a good achievement to show two stalemates in the course of the solution. In addition, the stalemates take place on different files. The latter stalemate has been shown with the same last three moves by Selesniev already in 1918, but the rich content of this study is more than a full compensation for this".

A. Selesniev, Deutsche Schachzeitung 1918, b5e7

0000.22 .d7f5g5g7 3/3


No 13832 Harri Hurme
2nd Prize Heiskanen-70 JT

---

No 13833 Jorma Pitkanen
3rd Prize Heiskanen-70 JT

---

No 13832 Harri Hurme
(Espoo) 1.f8S+, and:
- Rxf8+ 2.exf8S+ Sxf8 3.axb6 Sxf8
- Rxe4+ Kf2 5.Rf4+ draws.


iv) After 4.Kb7? not Rb1++


"The same case as with the 1st prize winner, perhaps a coincidence: Frank Sackmann showed the same rook promotion in 1922, but the study was found to be incorrect. This new presentation is therefore unprecedented and has three additional underpromotions".

---

No 13833 Jorma Pitkanen
(Lahti) 1.Re8+ Rg7+ 2.Kh8 Rg6 3.Sf8 Sxf8 4.Rxe4+ Kf2 5.Rf4+ (Re2+; Kf3) Kg3 6.Rg4+ Kf3 7.Rf4+ draws.


ii) 5.Kxf7 h5 or 6.Rf3+ Kh4 wins.
"Here also a beautiful and surprising stalemate, perhaps a novelty".

No 13834 Jorma Pitkänen
1st Hon. Mention
Heiskanen-70 JT

8.axb5 cxb5 9.Kxb5 Ke7
"An active selfstalemate
with an almost miraculously
exact move order".

No 13835 Jorma Pitkänen
2nd Hon. Mention
Heiskanen-70 JT

Chess Life 1997-2000

Grandmaster Pal Benko
judged the 1st endgame
study tourney of the
American magazine Chess
Life. In the preliminary
award in CL xi/2000 he
states:
"As a judge I look for
originality, artistic merit,
and of course soundness.
Unfortunately, many
entries were unsound. Peter
Kurzdorfer and Ron
Burnett were of great help
in sorting out the endgames
by computer".
The tourney had a three
months confirmation
period.

No 13836 Ervin Janosi
1st Prize Chess Life 1997-
2000 xii/1999

a4f5 0401.11 4/3 Win

No 13836 Ervin Janosi
(Rumania) 1.Sf3 Re4+/i
2.Kb5 Kf6/ii 3.Rh6+
Kc7/iii 4.Rh7+ Kf6/iv
5.Rf7+ Kg6 6.Sh4+/ Rxh4

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i) R(K)x6 2.Sd4+.
pawn is harmful to Black - now and later".
iv) Kd6 5.Sd4; Ke8 5.Sg5 Re5+ 6.Kc6 Rxc5 7.Kd6. Without the a-pawn 6...Rxc6+ leads here to
stalemate.
"A game-like miniature. Though White is a piece ahead, the win is far from
easy with only a single pawn. There are several
variations in those White five(!) times has to
sacrifice his knight to reach his goal. Interestingly,
because the black pawn on a7 is actually a harmful
piece, the position is of
theoretical significance".

No 13837 Sergei N. Tkachenko 2nd Prize Chess Life 1997-
2000 iii/2000

a3al 0008.12 4/5 Win

No 13838 Yochanan Afek 3rd Prize Chess Life 1997-
2000 vi/1997

h7g4 3201.10 5/1 Win
No 13839 Judith Polgar

h8h1 0000.22 3/3 Win

No 13839 Judith Polgar
(Hungary) 1.Kg7 Kg2
4.a5/ii Kd3 5.Kd5 Kc2

i) a5 4.Kd6 Ke4 5.Kc7 Kd4
6.Kxb7 Kc5 7.Ka6 Kb4
8.b3

ii) 4.Kd5? a5 draws.

iii) 7.Kc7?? Kb4 8.Kb6 Ka4
9.b3+ Kb4 draws.

"A practical pawn endgame, which actually occurred in her tournament game against Shirov. She extended the idea to a cute composition".

HvdH: the embarrassing thing is that the position is identical (although mirrored) to an endgame study by Rob Bertholee, published in Schakend Nederland ii/1979.

No 13840 Artov Vsevolod

b2h8 0310.58 7/10 Draw

No 13840 Artov Vsevolod
1.a7/i d2 2.a8R+ Kh7
3.Ra1 c3+ 4.Ka2 Rxb1/iii
5.Rxb1 e5 6.Rg1 e4
7.Rg7+ Kh8 8.Rg3 b6
9.Rg1 e3 10.Rg2 d1B/iv
11.Rg3 Rxb5 12.Rxe3 Kh7
13.Re5 Bg4 14.Rxb5 Kg6
15.Rxb6 h5 16.Rxb4 Kg5
17.Rb8 h4 18.Rg8+ Kf4
19.Rh8 h3 20.b4 Kg3
21.Kb3 h2 22.Rxh2 Kxh2
23.Kxc3 Kg3 24.Kd4 Kf4
25.Kd5

i) I.axb7? d2 2.b8Q+ Kh7
3.Qd8 c3+ 4.Ka1 Rg1
5.Qd7 Kh8 6.Qd8+ Rg8
7.Qd3 e5, or here 4.Ka2
Rg1 5.Qf8 Rg8.

ii) 2.a8Q+? Kh7 3.Qxb7
Rxb1+ 4.Ka2 Ra1+

iii) otherwise stalemate.

iv) d1Q 11.Rg8+ Kxg8

stalemate.

"It begins like a spectacular problem with multiple themes, like wall-in underpromotion, etc. for both sides. Yet the second part is only a long analysis to prove the soundness, the material is rather excessive; as you know, I prefer less weight and a more natural position".

No 13841 Yochanan Afek

d1f5 3104.10 4/3 Draw

No 13841 Yochanan Afek
(Israel) 1.Sd4+ Kf6/i
2.Re6+ Kg5 3.g7/ii
Qxg7/iii 4.Re5+ Kf6
5.Re6+ Kg5 (Kf7; Re7+)
6.Re5+ Kg4 7.Re4+ Kh5
(Kh3; Re3+) 8.Rh4+ Kxb4
9.Sf5+ draws.

i) Kf4 2.g7 Qg6 3.Kd2 Sb4
4.Se2+ Kf5 5.Rg3 draws.

ii) 3.Re5+? Kf4 4.g7 Qh1+
5.Kd2 Qc1+ 6.Kd3 Qc3+
7.Kc2 Qc4+, or here 5.Ke2
Qg2++; 5.Re1 Qd5.

iii) Qh5+ 4.Re2 Sc3+
5.Kc2; Qh1+ 4.Re1.

"Again, this is a fight against an active black Queen, with lots of knight forks. Unfortunately, the black Knight is only a passive bystander".
No 13842 Ervin Janosi
3rd Hon.Mention Chess
Life 1997-2000 ix/1999

No 13843 Peter Gyarmati
4th Hon.Mention Chess

No 13844 Richard Becker
5th Hon.Mention Chess

e6a6 0143.01 3/4 BTM Win
No 13842 Ervin Janosi
(Rumania) 1...Bh3+ 2.Kf6/i
Ka5 3.Ke5/ii Be8 (Se3;
Rf3) 4.Rh4 Ba6 5.Re4 Be8
i) 2.Ke5? Ka5 3.Kf6 Be8
4.Rh4 Ba6 5.Re4 Bb7
5.Bxb5 Kxb5 6.Rh5 Ke4
7.Rxf5 b5.
"We can see fine play with
fine points, but somehow I
miss the foreplay".

a6b4 0340.20 4/3 Draw
No 13843 Peter Gyarmati
(Hungary) 1.Bd5/i Rh4
2.c7 Rh7 3.c8S/ii Re7
4.Sb6/iii Re5 5.Se4/iv
Rxd5 6.Sxe3 Re5 7.Sc2+
Kc3 8.Sa3 Kb4 9.Sc2+
positiona draw.
i) LBe6? Rh4 2,c7 Rh7
3.c8S Rh6 wins.
ii) 3.e8Q? Ra7 mate.
Rb5 wins.
"Neat miniature with good
try, exact play, and
underpromotion, but it
could be somewhat
longer".

e8a1 1000.03 2/4 Draw
No 13844 Richard Becker
(USA) 1.Qh3/i d1Q/ii
2.Qc3+ Qd2 3.Qa1+ Qd1
4.Qc3+ Kf1 5.Qh3+ draw.
i) "The assymetrical key".
If 1.Qb3? f1Q 2.Qg3+ Qf2
and no more checks are
available. 1.Qc4? d1S
2.Qh4 Se3 3.Qg3 Sg2
4.Kd7 Kf1 5.Qd3 Sf4
6.Qc4 Kg1 wins.
ii) f1Q 2.Qh4+ Qf2 3.Qh1+
Qf1 4.Qh4+ Kd1 5.Qa4+;
d1S 2.Qg3 Se3 3.Qxe3 f1Q
4.Qc1+ Kf2 5.Qf4+ draw.
"The best American entry.
Picturesque symmetrical
position, but with
assymetrical solution
depending on Black's
defence".

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No 13845 Jürgen Fleck

No 13846 Robert Brieger

No 13847 Peter Schmidt
Commendation Chess Life 1997-2000 x/1999

f6h6 3000.20 3/2 Draw

No 13845 Jürgen Fleck


ii) Kg6 3.d7 Qb5 4.Kf8 draws.

iii) Kf7 5.e8Q+ Kxe8 6.d7+ draws.


"Theoretical significant struggle of Queen against two passed pawns. But nowadays in an endgame with only five pieces, it is hard to tell the contribution of the computer".

d8h8 0006.30 4/3 Win

No 13846 Robert Brieger

- Sf6 9.e8Q+ Sxe8 10.Kxe8 Sc7+ 11.Kd7 Sd5 12.a8Q+ wins, or:

  - Sac7 9.a8Q Sxa8 10.Kxe8 Sc7+ 11.Kd7 Sd5 12.e8Q+ wins.


f6h8 0103.03 2/5 Draw

No 13847 Peter Schmidt


v) 8.Kc2(3)? Sf2.

No 13848 Artov Vsevolod
Commendation Chess Life

No 13849 Gregor Werner
Commendation Chess Life
1997-2000 vi/1999

h1e5 0013.44 6/6 Draw

No 13848 Artov Vsevolod
1.Kg1 Kd4 2.Be6/i Ke3
Sd4 (Sxh6; Be6) 6.Bh1
Sb3 7.Kg2 Sd4/ii 8.Kf1
Se6 9.Bf3 Sg5/iii 10.Bg2
Sf7 11.Bd5 Se5 12.Bh1
Sc4 13.Kg2 Sd6 14.Kf1
Kd5 17.Kc3 Kxc6 18.Ke4
Kb5 (Kd6; Kd4) 19.Ke5 c5
22.Kxh7 c2 23.Kg7 c1Q
24.h7 draws.
i) 2.Ba2? Ke3 3.Kf1 Sf5
4.Bb1 Sd6! 5.Bxh7 Sc4
ii) Both 7...Sd2, and
7...Ke2 stalemate.
iii) Kxf3 stalemate.

No 13849 Gregor Werner
(GB) 1.Bg3+i Kg1/ii
2.Qe3+ Kh1 3.Qe1+ Qg1
4.Qc6+ Qg2 5.Qh6+ Kg1
6.Qb6+ Kh1 7.Qb1+ Qg1
8.Qb7+ Qg2 9.Qh7+ Kg1
10.Qa7+ Kh1 11.Qa1+ Qg1
12.Qa8+ Qg2
13.Qh8+ Kg1 14.Qd4+
Khl/iii 15.Qd1+ Qg1
16.Qh5+ Kg2 17.Qf3+
Kh3 18.Bf2+ wins.
i) 1.Qh5+? Qh3 2.Bg3+
Kg1 3.Qxh3 stalemate.
ii) Kh3 2.Qh5 mate.
iii) Kf1 15.Qd1 mate.

Anders Gillberg (Sweden)
also won a commendation,
but his study already
participated in another
tourney (see EG#10490).

Heureka 1992-93
The German composition
magazine Heureka was
founded in 1992 but
already ceased publication
in 1993. Sven Trommler
volunteered in December
1999 to act as tourney
director in all sections, to
finish off the informal
tourneys.
Michael Pfannkuche
judged the study tourney,
and was assisted by Boris
Tummes (correctness
testing), Jürgen Fleck and
Harold van der Heijden
(anticipation check). 8
studies by 7 composers of 3
countries participated. Only
one study partly survived.
The award was published
in a special issue of
Harmonie, dated March
2001, with all the Heureka
awards.

No 13850 Andrei
Selivanov
comm Heureka 1992-93
2/1993

c5d2 0033.10 2/3 Draw

No 13850 Andrei
Selivanov (Russia) 1.Kb6/i
Bd3 2.Ka5 Sc3 3.b6 Sc4+
4.Kb5/ii Sc3+ 5.Ka5 Sc4+
6.Kb5 Se5+ 7.Kc5 Ba6/iii
"Despite the limited material this study has a rich content, with highlights at the first and the last move."


Sachova Skladba 1990-91

In Sachova Skladba no.70 (ix/2000) the provisional award of the Sachova Skladba 1990-91 tourney was published. During the confirmation time 7 of the 9 studies were eliminated because of multiple incorrection or re-publication.
The judge, Jan Sevcik, decided to cancel the whole tourney (Sachova Skladba no.73 xi/2001). This does not seem fair to the composers of the two correct entries, therefore we do re-produce them in EG.

No 13851 Sergei I.
Tkachenko
Sachova Skladba 1990

No 13852 Pekka Massinen
Sachova Skladba 1991

Sachova Skladba 1995-98

Two informal tourneys (1995-96 and 1997-98) were merged by judge Evzen Pavlovsky and tourney director J. Brada because there were only a small number of correct entries (4 and 11, respectively).
The preliminary award was published in Sachova Skladba No.69 (vi/2000), with a 3 month confirmation period. During this time three studies (both Hon. Mentions and the commendation) were eliminated because of anticipation or re-publication. The definitive award was published in Sachova Skladba no. 74 (iii/2002). De delay in
publication was mainly caused by the death of the magazine's main editor J. Brada. Michal Dragoun took over and since then the magazine appeared again regularly.

No 13853 Marco Campioli
xii/98
1st prize Sachova Skladba 1995-98


viii) 7.Qg6+ Kh7 8.Kf7 Qf7+ 9.Kg6 Qg6+ 10.Kf7 stalemate.


xii) 11.Kg6 Qg6+ 12.Kf7 stalemate.


"A modern study illustrates an interesting battle - two minor pieces against queen and advanced pawn."

No 13854 Nikolai Rezvov
2nd prize Sachova Skladba 1995-98

1) e6 0-0 2.d5 Qe6+ 3.Qe2+ Kg8 4.Kf3 Qxh3 5.Kg3+ Kh7 stalemate, or


iii) Kh7 9.Qe8+ Kg8 10.Kg6 and quickly mate.

"An impressive production with two stalemate lines."
No 13855 Karel Husak
vii/97
Prize for miniature,
Sachova Skladba 1995-98

No 13856 G.Costeff
Shahmat (Israel) 1997

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{1. Se4/i} \\
\text{Kxa3 (SfB; Bd6) 2.Kb5/ii} \\
\text{Kb3 3.Bd6 Kc2 4.Kc6 Kd3} \\
\text{5.Sf2+ Ke2 6.Sg4 Kf3} \\
\text{7.Sh2+ Ke4 8.Kxd7 (Sg4; Kf5) wins.} \\
i) 1.Sh5? Sc5+ 2.Kb6 Se4 draws. \\
"The pawn is lost so White has to trap black knight for a win. Spice is added by the second white move; because after 2.Bd6+? White would find himself in zugzwang." \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{d3f6 0447.75 11/10 BTM Win} \\
No 13856 Gady Gosteff \\
\text{(Israel, resident in USA).} \\
1...Bc4+/i 2.Kd4/ii Rd7+ \\
- exd1Q 8.e8Q Qd4+ 9.c4 wins (exd4? Rb4+), or \\
- exd1R 8.e8R/vii Rd2 \\
9.Rb8+ Rf7 10.Rxh7+ Kxf7 11.Kxb3 wins, or \\
- exd1S 8.e8S+ (Ba1? b2) Kf7 9.Sd6+ wins. \\
i) e1Q 2.Rxe1 Sxe1+ \\
3.Kc2 Rxh7+ 4.Sxe7 Sd7 \\
5.Sxg8+ Kf7 6.Kxe1 Kxg8 \\
7.Kd2 Kf7 8.c4 Ke7 9.Be5 wins. \\
iii) Sxb2+ 5.Kc5. Re7+ 5.Kd5. \\
\end{array}
\]

14.Bxc3+ Qxc3+ 15.Ka2 Qc2+ drawn. \\
v) Rxh7 7.Re1 Sc2/viii \\
13.Kxb3 Sd3 14.c4 Sf2 \\
15.Kb4 Sxg4 16.Kc5 Se3 \\
17.Bc1 Sxf5 (Sf1;Bxg5) \\
vii) 8.e8Q? Rd4+ 9.c4 Rb4+ draw. \\
ix) Ke5 10.c4+ Ke4/xi \\
11.Kxb3 Sd3 12.Sc3+ Ke3 \\
x) g6 12.fxg6+ Kxg6 \\
x) Kd6 11.Sb4 Sf3 12.Sd3 e1Q 13.Sxe1 Sxe1 \\
14.Bxg7 Sf3 15.Kxb3 Sh2 \\
ii) Sf3 16.Kc5 Se5 \\
17.Kb6 Sxg4 18.c4 Sd3 \\
19.c5 Sc4+ 20.Kxa6 Sxb2 \\
21.Kb5 g4 22.c6 g3 23.c7 g2 24.e8Q g1Q 25.Qg8+ wins.
Study composing in the future

Editorials in EG149 and EG150 asked us, from all possible angles, for our thoughts on composing endgame studies with the help of a computer. One further question was posed: can study composition in the twenty-first century remain the glory of the creative human spirit that it was in the twentieth?

For other chess problem genres there seems to be a more liberal attitude to using the computer in composing. The role seems to be especially significant when checking soundness as the problem composer iterates for the best possible setting. This aid to composing and the way the computer is used in endgame composing are at present not comparable. However, there is gradual convergence. BT (ie British Telecom) futurologist Ian Pearson predicts that around 2015 the computer will be as intelligent as the human being. After another ten more years computer intelligence will be a billion times superior. [This type of prediction is as much nonsense today as it has always been! AJR]

Let us imagine what this means for study composing. Take André Chéron's study published in Journal de Genève, February 4th 1964 (Lehr- und Handbuch der Endspiele, vol.IV, p.105: a6c6 3677.85 11/13+.). This study has over twelve dense pages of analyses to demonstrate the correctness of the eight successive white knight promotions. The mind boggles. Computer capacity of the future will check these in a short time to free the composer from such tedium. [Will it change the position if there is an error?! AJR] Even half a century later (ie, today), a fraction of the time would be needed. As in so many areas of our lives, the computer speeds things up. Future study composing will assuredly resemble today's computer-assisted composing of direct mates. Just as the computer has not killed the composing of other types of composition, neither will it exterminate our beloved studies.

The case against computers: the 'economy' fallacy

Endgame studies are evaluated in part on their economy, defined as expressing the idea with a minimum number of pieces. Alternatively, it means that there are no excess pieces: each piece has a soundness function. So a study with 32 men can be economical. In limiting ourselves to miniatures we limit our possibilities to what can be expressed in miniature form.

Why then are we so obsessed by studies with few pieces that we do not see the
immense possibilities there are with a greater number of chessmen? Let us not idolize the malyutka as we see in the Selivanov JT (EG149), where, ironically, computer testing has shown that economy should not overrule correctness. Let us rather admire the Costeff EG149.13560, where, with 25 pieces the composer has realized his dream, which took years to bring to fruition. This is what composing really is, while the prepending of introductory moves to a position from an odb can seldom be called composing.

Are there other EG-readers who, like myself, give malyutkas scant attention, sometimes doing no more than read through the solution from the page? If there are, is this because of a feeling that there cannot be much novelty in a miniature? The 13560 Bristol-theme study, on the other hand, with its dynamic position, calls for a thorough probe before one can grasp its essence. With pleasure one takes almost the whole complement of chessmen to become acquainted with a real composition made by human creativity. No place for a computer here!

Let us look at some achievements in study composition. F.Saavedra did not have a dream -- it was a flash of genius for which we are grateful. A.P.Kazantsev had many dreams, which will stand forever in the endgame annals. Now Rinck and Chéron gave us splendid analytical studies. Which type do we remember best? Surely it is the dream, the lightning flash, not the analytical miniatures.

With computer abilities improving all the time we can consider analytical studies with few pieces to be basic knowledge. Among the 'Studies of the Year' selected by the FIDE sub-committee we see excellent works, dominantly with a few pieces: they represent the best that can be created without having to compete with the computer. But the upper limit for the number of pieces the computer can exhaustively cope with will not long stay where it is today. The diagrams for miniatures will soon have as 'composer' a software program+odb.

The new world

But let us turn the world upside down. Why not start appreciating and composing studies with many pieces provided the result is economical (ie there are no superfluous pieces; removal gives rise to unsoundness). Down with the malyutka -- long live the 'bolshushka'! [The Russian word 'bol'sushch' means 'tremendous'. AJR] EG's 13560 illustrates the creative possibilities. What dynamic possibilities we have in such an approach! Look at the originals 13659 and 13662 in EG150. We delight in the plethora of pieces! After these, who wants a study with two kings and three pawns?!

One benefit here is that our thinking does not centre on small matters such as can two bishops win against a knight. [Dismay! I love that ending!!! AJR] Let the computer solve these trivial matters with its mechanical analysing capacities. Our strength
versus the computer is imagination, at least for the time being. With the 'bolshushka' we can grow combinational fireworks and complex positional adventures. We do not have to limit ourselves to the endgame, we can extend our horizons to embrace the middlegame using the stipulations of endgame studies. We can compose in the spirit of Tal, with due respect to the analytical and crystal clear Capablanca. When will we see a tourney with a special section for the bolshushka?

Among the studies with fewer than ten men, which is the most well known and admired? Probably Kazantsev’s 1948 study with three underpromotions. And the corresponding one for studies with over twenty men? Answer: it has not yet been composed.

Seeking support for these thoughts I glanced through the Akobia & Nadareishvili World Anthology of Chess Studies Volumes I and II, with their over 8,700 studies. There are surprisingly few miniatures. The majority have from eight to twenty men, with few exceeding twenty. My contention is that history in part, and computers totally, show that the future does not lie with studies with thinly populated diagrams.

Summing up our answer to the question posed in the first paragraph: the future of study composing is glorious, and the more pieces we use, the greater the glory will be.

As the reader notices, the tone has been provocative. If this small article sows the seed of even one superheavy bolshushka, it will have served its purpose. The gold rush can begin. Start dreaming!

Espoo, Finland 31.10.2003

Per Olin

**CQL – Chess Query Language**

CQL was invented to provide powerful search capabilities of chess positions, especially in conjunction with the Harold van der Heijden Study Database (HHDB). CQL allows researchers to match complex thematic requirements that cannot be accomplished using existing facilities. The target users of CQL are composers, researchers, tourney directors and judges.

The most common use for CQL is as a way to check originality. Consider the position following white's 4th move in a recent prizewinner:
There are two stalemate variations:
3..Be7 4.Kxb5 Rg5+ 5.Bf5! Rxf5+ 6.Ka4! Kxc2 stalemate
3..Bc3 4.Kxb5 Rg5+ 5.Bf5! Rxf5+ 6.Kc4 Kxc2 stalemate
The following CQL query details the two stalemate positions:

```cql
; two-stalemates.cql
(match
:pgn heijden.pgn
:output out.pgn
(position
Ka3 kcl ra-h4 b[d5,e6,f7,g8]
:piececount r 1
:piececount b 1
:piececount A 1
:piececount [qnp] 0
:stalemate
:flip
:shift
:variations
:markall
)
(position
Ka3 ka1 ra-h4 ba2
:piececount r 1
:piececount b 1
:piececount A 1
:piececount [qnp] 0
:stalemate
:flip
:shift
:variations
:markall
)
```
two-stalemates.cql is the filename containing the query, preceded by a semicolon which denotes a comment, and hence is ignored by CQL.

heijden.pgn is the database to search through, in this case a PGN version of the HHDB, but in principle any PGN file.

out.pgn is the output PGN file where results will be written to in PGN format.

(match begins the query, which in this case describes the two stalemate positions, the number of specific pieces, the need to search within variations in addition to the main line and the requirement to mark the matching stalemates within the results.

(shift ‘shifts’ the specified piece configuration so it is independent of a specific location. It is one of the most powerful and useful of CQL tags.

(flip allows all symmetries, vertical, horizontal and diagonal so a piece configuration is independent of orientation.

(markall will insert MATCH after matching positions, making it easier to scan the results.

The above query produces a dozen studies, which completely anticipate the two-stalemate conclusion of P1 as well as each other. The earliest is the following study:

SC2
S. Krutchkov
Shakhmaty, 1926

5...Bdl+ 6.Ka3 Rxh2 MATCH
5...Ra2+ 6.Kb3 Bc4+ 7.Kc3 Rxh2 MATCH

Note that this position is both shifted and mirrored compared to P1.

Following in the footsteps of Krutchkov, we find Kubbel (1934), Bron (1939), Fritz (1955), Jakimtsjik (1958), Wotawa (1959), Belenky and AG Kuznetsov (1960), Kasparian (1st HM 1986), Rumjantzev (2nd Prize 1987), Micu (3rd Prize 1987), Kalandadze (3rd Prize 1997). They vary by introduction with no real additional
content. Note, however, how the honors increase in a reverse relationship to originality!

A different powerful feature of CQL is used in “wct7.cql” which looks for win studies that match the 7th world championship theme.

```
(match
 :pgn heijden.pgn
 :output out.pgn
 :result 1-0 ;return only win studies
 (position
 :markall
 :relation (:missingpiececount A 1 10)
 )
)
```

The :relation tag denotes a second position within the study, which by default is identical, but can be modified by the parameters that follow. Here that relationship is described as identical positions with the modification that between one and 10 white pieces are missing from the second one.

The above CQL query produces over 400 studies. Including draw studies there are over 1000 such studies published in 2001 by Stiller for the benefit of WCCT7 composers and judges at http://www.dnai.com/istiller/eg/matchtheme.htm. (EG supplement 142, p. 450). The earliest example is the following:

```
SC3
P. Stamma
Essai sur le Jeu des Echecs, 1737

f1b8 0408.13 5/7 Win
Match1 1.Rb7+ Ka8 2.Rb8+ Kxb8 Match2 i 3.Nba6+ Ka8 4.Nc7+ Kb8 5.N5a6 mate
i) The initial position repeats but the white rook has been eliminated.
```
CQL was designed to provide a rich set of primitive operators, which can be used by researchers to search for precise thematic classifications. The primitives work effectively because CQL treats each study as a set of all the positions within it. This methodology turns out to be extremely effective given the relatively small size of the study domain.

One of the beneficial results of CQL is that it solves, to a large extent, many of the thematic classification issues in the study domain. Specifically, when the HHDB appeared, several reviewers commented on the desirability of thematic classification. Using CQL for this purpose bypasses the need for coding the studies themselves. This is advantageous because classification is inherently arbitrary. Consequently, using CQL as the classifying engine allows for any hierarchy or combination of classification with no limit on the number of themes and theme combinations.

One shortcoming of CQL is inherent to its design. The dependence on explicit variations leads to some anomalous behavior. For example, searching for studies that contain at least 3 different stalemates, we will miss many studies that match the requirement. This is because many studies in the HHDB do not contain fully explicit variations. A desperado rook is the most common example. Such data quality problems are typically corrected by defining a more inclusive search, then manually examining the results.

The following query located in mzz5.cql illustrates the above considerations. It locates all mutual zugzwang studies with exactly 5 pieces and at most one pawn. However, it is really just an approximation since it retrieves all the studies in which same position occurs, both with black and with white to move, but the white to move position occurs in the variation and the black to move position occurs in the main line. Consequently, the result set will contain some 'false' hits such as when the study is won with either side to move in the critical position. Furthermore, the result set will not contain true mzz positions in which the thematic try was not explicitly stated. Despite this high ratio of 'false positives' it misses very few true 5 piece mzz studies.

```
(match
 :pgn heijden.pgn
 :output out.pgn
 (position
  :piececount U 5 ; 5 pieces
  :piececount [Pp] 0 1 ; 0 or 1 pawns
  :btm
  :relation (:
   :variationsonly
   :changessidetomove)
  )
)
```

The above query produces about 300 studies. After examination, the following study,
21st on the list, emerged as the correct mzz study matching the query.

SC4
H. Rinck
Deutsche Schachzeitung {v}, 1908

a3c2 0400.01 3/2 Draw
1...Rg3 /i 2.Rb7 /ii 2...Rc3 3.Rb4! MATCH1 /iii 3...Rc8 4.Rc4+ Rxc4 stalemate
i) 1...b2+ 2.Ka2
ii) 2.Rb6 and 2.Rb5 are minor duals but not 2.Rb4? Rc3! MATCH2 mzz WTM 3.Rc4
(3.Rb8 Rc7) 3...b2+ 4.Rxc3+ Kxc3 -+
iii) Same position as in ii) but with BTM.

The above shows the power of CQL to identify a complex thematic construct such as mutual zugzwang through the relationships inherent in it. To illustrate the weakness of CQL, it is sufficient to note that it cannot do the same for single side zugzwang since the latter cannot be identified without chess knowledge!

These three examples are the tip of the CQL iceberg. Moves, move-sequences, threats and many other primitives are supported. Combined with the logical operators of AND, OR, NOT, these gives users tools for pinpoint research, classification and originality checking.

Looking to the future, it would be nice if a computer program could automate the task of originality checking. Such software would have to know what patterns in a given study are important, an extremely subtle question. CQL is built on a simpler notion; giving humans the responsibility of defining the pattern and using computers to perform the actual search.

CQL requires a computer savvy user, access to the HHDB and a PGN viewer such as the free Chessbase 6. The CQL distribution contains many example queries as well as a manual containing the full syntax and usage instructions. After downloading CQL, the quickest way to master it is to run one of the sample files and look at the results. Following that, users can modify the sample file with different arguments or venture
out with a completely new query. CQL was developed by Lewis Stiller and Gady Costeff. It is freely available at http://www.rbnn.com/cql.

Gady Costeff

REVIEWS
   ISBN 0 7134 8809 3.
   ISBN 0 7134 8775 5.
Sadly, neither of these books by recently departed chess notables 'sells' studies, but the 'openings' to do so are there, neglected: from (1):
- [p22] '...I have a strong tendency to look at crazy things first. When promoting a pawn I prefer a bishop to a queen if that is possible. I am very fond of three rooks on the board...';
- the GM's opponent (White) resigned here:

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{\textbullet} & \text{\textbullet} & \text{\textbullet} & \text{\textbullet} & \text{} \\
\hline
\text{\textbullet} & \text{} & \text{\textbullet} & \text{\textbullet} & \text{} \\
\hline
\text{} & \text{} & \text{} & \text{} & \text{} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\begin{align*}
d5a5 & 0000.12 \ b2b5c4 2/3 \\
\end{align*}

-- WTM 'would lose' but BTM 'can do nothing -- it's mutual zugzwang (p239). Tony invites the reader to do the analysis;
- (p244) 'A remarkable endgame position that I was shown recently':

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{\textbullet} & \text{\textbullet} & \text{\textbullet} & \text{} & \text{} \\
\hline
\text{} & \text{} & \text{} & \text{} & \text{} \\
\hline
\text{} & \text{} & \text{} & \text{\textbullet} & \text{} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\begin{align*}
e2d6 & 0030.31 \ b1.e2c3e3b5 4/3 \text{ Draw} \\
\end{align*}
'Consider yourself extremely talented if you can solve it in under half an hour'. 1.c4 b4 2.Kd1 Kc5 3.Kd2 Kxc4 4.Kcl Ba2 5.Kd2 (Kb2? Bb3;) Kc5 6.c3 b3 7.Kc1 draw. Neither Miles nor the compiler (nor anyone else at Batsford, for that matter) names the source, which is: P.Kiryakov, commendation in Moscow-850AT, see EG128.10960 [thanks, Harold!]. On p251 Miles, never reluctant to castigate others (or himself), is reported as being disappointed that 2.Kd3 is a dual, but it isn't: 2.Kd3? b3. In 1976 Tony took over Assiac's New Statesman column, and changed its flavour, running it until 1981: in my only chat with Tony he told me he didn't know that Fraenkel, who wrote with a strong studies flavour right from its 1949 inception, had been the victim of an editor's coup when the column was handed to Tony on a plate. On p278, the heading to the extracts from Tony's reviews (which are great fun!) and other minor writings, we read Tony's creed 'I have no style -- I just make moves'. This suggests the anagram 'I'm no style' in addition to 'It's Only Me'.

The stimulating (2), whose main author is another 'EG', quotes several studies and devotes some 80 pages to 'endgame strategy', but commits sacrilege in rendering Georges Barbier's name as 'Barbieu' (twice). We know nothing of the co-author, whether the name be 'Kalienchenko' (on the cover) or the more likely Kalinichenko.

To clarify what stimulated us: it had not seriously occurred to us before to consider that 'strategy' has an application to studies, in particular to their solving.

REVIEWS
(A) aims at the young player swotting on his own; (B) is sub-titled 'The tournament player's guide'; (C) targets the ambitious.
(A)'s chat-line opening: "To be honest, so far this year has been the worst time of my life", irritates as much as Matthew Sadler's "I"-centred 'reviews' in New in Chess, or the otioseness of GM Larry Evans' preamble to a Bobby Fischer game (47 in My 60 Memorable Games): "Now that Bobby has added psychology to his arsenal of weapons he is a much more dangerous opponent than ever before".
(B) is less "I"-centric, starts from square two rather than one, and the commentary has much original meat on bone culled from hither and yon.
(C) is even better, implying even harder work and richer reward. Diagrams grab with pithy, germane, content-related, admirably terse, 'positional feel' captions, such as: "White's king is near and he can hold"; "Not easy for White to get active".

All three works are easy on the eye. (B) and (C) have exercises and bibliographies, and acknowledge a debt to compact disk technology. (A) and (B) have indexes to 'material balance', even if the systems differ. Studies and the GBR code are prominent by their absence -- there is a single Kubbel.
REVIEWS
Secrets of Pawn Endings, by Karsten Mümuller & Frank Lamprecht. London, 2000. 288 pages. ISBN 1 85744 255 5. In English. Conceived as a textbook for chess trainers, this volume, with an introduction by IGM John Nunn, is more. N.D.Grigoriev is only one (but by far the most frequent) of over 70 composers cited. Though not easy to digest (could any book devoted to P-endings ever be light on the palate?) it will suit the studies aficionado looking for: ready reference to, and practise with, any of the various types of pawn ending, such as pawns on both wings; or certain types of manoeuvre such as tempo-play, breakthrough, and corresponding squares.

EG's ace programming friend, Lars Rasmussen from Denmark, supplied John Nunn with a special program (not private) which he used to help the authors verify play with certain pawn formations. Lars tells me that the program's latest version handles 6-8 pawns depending on how blocked the position is. It is NOT an oracle, warns Lars, and its answers should be treated with some scepticism, but it is still very helpful in many situations.

REVIEWS

Philanthropy and discipleship and serendipity can go no further. The right man in the right place at the right time: motivation, linguistic expertise, specialist knowledge, computer know-how and resources, research facilities, 'insider' contacts and conscientiousness ... the convergence on John Beasley is miraculous -- frighteningly so! (So don't miss your opportunity...) We have here the scrupulous translation and no less scrupulous (but also inventive when called for) editing of Mandler's own book Studie (1970, a year before his death, in an edition size of 500), now brought up to date by computer testing and commentary. (Other studies and related material are in four compact appendices.) The 1970 book in Czech was, due to the exigencies of the time and despite the efforts of Mandler's tireless assistant, the late F.Macek, on poor paper with a weak binding and fuzzy diagrams. All such drawbacks have now evaporated, leaving a pure residue. No question: we have a masterpiece -- as much Beasley's as Mandler's, however John may protest -- which the author has already widely distributed free. Summarising: the definitive work of Artur Mandler, Grigoriev's chief rival in the fields of pawn studies and rook studies, is now, in 2004, available in English. Missing: a GBR code retrieval directory, but since most Mandler studies group themselves, having neither queens nor bishops, this does not irk; and a photograph or likeness of Mandler.

[AJR 26ix2003]
REVIEWS


Hopes that light is shed by either of these weighty tomes (360 and 482 pages respectively) on the selection made in Whitaker & Hartleb's *Selected Endings* (1960), and on studies related topics generally, were dashed -- references to advertising and to poor sales hardly help. The 1960 book's intriguing bibliography, seemingly in debt to manuscripts and other arcana in the (uncatalogued) Lothar Schmid collection in Bamberg, keeps its mysteries.

SNIPPETS

1. Over 50 of the 86 studies in the relevant WCCT.7 (the seventh world team composing event) section have been the subject of significant 'protests' (alleging unsoundness, anticipation or duals), and many will not survive. The final date for a protest was 1xi2003. Matters are now back with the five independently judging nations, each of which can select its own method of arriving at a ranking.

2. The official FIDE PCCC minutes of the 2003 Moscow meeting are in the November 2003 number of *The Problemist*, organ of the British Chess Problem Society.

3. Supported by the FIDE PCCC, the 8-section WCCI -- World Championship in Composing for Individuals -- has been announced for compositions published in the calendar years 2001-2003. Director: M.Prcic (USA). E-mail submission is not accepted. Closing date: 30i2004. The studies section judges: V.Neidze (Georgia), M.Roxlau (Germany), Gh.Telbis (Romania). Full details should be in *INFOBLATT*.

4. John Beasley's latest BESN has much to say and comment on, so if you don't find enough to agree or disagree with in *EG*, all you need do is peruse the December 2003 *British Endgame Study News*!

5. Grandmaster Alex Baburin's Internet newspaper Chess Today reported on November 10, 2003 that chief editor of Shakhmatnaya nedelya IM Vladimir Barsky has 'left in protest' (which may be a euphemism for effective dismissal) against 'the actions of the newspaper's management'. The technical editor and Mark Dvoretsky appear to have followed suit. Implications are obscure, but the omens are bad, especially for endgame coverage.