

The 5th FIDE World Cup in Composing

Section D – Endgame studies

Final award by

Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen

Participants

D01	M.Minski (DEU)	D22	A.Stavrietsky (RUS)
D02	A.Rusz (ROU)	D23	B.Miloseski (TUR)
D03	O.Holscher (DEU)	D24	A.Shpakovsky (RUS)
D04	M.Zinar (UKR)	D25	J.Timman (NLD)
D05	L.Topko (UKR)	D26	V.Tarasiuk (UKR)
D06	A.Avni (ISR)	D27	M.Campioli (ITA)
D07	K.Barikbin (IRN)	D28	D.Hlebec (SRB)
D08	M.G.Garsia (ARG)	D29	A.Jasik (POL)
D09	H.Yassine (DZA)	D30	G.Sonntag (DEU)
D10	A.Oganesjan (RUS)	D31	S.G.L.Flores (MEX)
D11	V.Nejshtadt (RUS)	D32	S.Osintsev (RUS)
D12	A.Skripnik (RUS)	D33	I.A.L.Olmos (MEX)
D13	A.Litvinov (LTU)	D34	L.M.Gonzalez (ESP)
D14	L.Kekely (SVK)	D35	D.Kachakovski (MKD)
D15	Y.Bazlov (RUS)	D36	A.Sochnev (RUS)
D16	P.Arestov (RUS)	D37	A.Gasparyan (ARM)
D17	M.Hlinka (SVK)	D38	R.Becker (USA)
D18	I.Aliev (AZE)	D39	J.Kristiansen (DNK)
D19	J.Mikitovics (HUN)	D40	V.Vlasenko (UKR)
D20	A.Zhukov (RUS)	D41	Y.Afek (NLD)
D21	V.Kalashnikov (RUS)	D42	V.Samilo (UKR)



T received 42 studies and I want to thank every composer for making my first judging job such an enjoyable

one.

I thank Siegfried Hornecker for anticipation checking. In addition I consulted my friend, club player Hans Christian Andersen (ves. that is his name). I wanted the point of view of a chess player who not familiar with conventions of our art. There were differences strong in our evaluations of five studies. D06, D20 and D27 he would have placed high in the rankings. The second prize winner D16 and the third prize winner D25 on the other hand, left him largely untouched.

As is often the case in competitions where each composer is allowed only one contribution, the level of this tournament was very uneven. The level of the top studies was nevertheless excellent and despite my resolution of establishing a reputation of being a strict judge, I saw myself "forced" to award four prizes.

Before presenting the award, I would like to point out some unfortunate tendencies, that I noticed while judging.

A lack of idea

Precision and economy does not make a study. Showing the complexity of chess is not the job of study composers. In some of the studies I saw no idea at all. This was typically the case in studies without accompanying prose.

Amatzia Avni correctly pointed the need for textual explanations out in a lecture at the Belgrade WCCC last year.

An urge for epicness

On average the studies of this tournament had a mainline of more than 14 moves. This is too long. I feel. On several occasions a nice clear idea was blurred by a long, complicated introduction. On other occasions interesting pointed play faded out into a long aftermath consisting of technical moves. I believe the computer plays an unfortunate role in this tendency. It is easy to add moves both before and after one's idea. In the same manner it is easy to add another main line if the computer shows something interesting. But in many cases the extra mainlines in the studies in this tournament would function better as sidelines. I realize the irony of the prize winning studies having an average mainline of around 14 moves as well. But I really missed some short, pointed studies for this tournament.

Here are some words about some of the studies that I did not find room for in the award.

D01: One tactical shot is not enough. The rest of the play has little interest and is rather forced.

D03: After the initial underpromotion play becomes technical in character.

D05: The introduction offers too many exchanges and a capture of

an unmoving piece to justify the final idea.

D06: The introduction steals too much focus from the dramatic position occurring after Black's 10th move.

D07: A remarkable position of domination. But more play is needed and the position is rather heavy and requires heavy analysis.

D08: Accurate, technical domination. But I fail to see the the artistic element.

D10: 6. &f5 and 6. &c7 in Mainline B cooks. In Mainline A, the final point is known from HHDBV #10834 (Sizonenko) and #17829 (Topko).

D11: The general exchange on c3 ruins it for me.

D12: The quiet move 8. Qe5 is admittedly excellent, but the play surrounding it is of little interest and the sidelines feature numerous non obvious perpetuals and are extremely difficult.

D17: The difficult sidelines of this study makes it incomprehensible to me.

D18: The static nature of the play, the choice of square duals and the fact that this actually is a #21-problem prevents me from awarding this study with an otherwise clear and human idea.

D19: Very long and precise play to convert an extra pawn, but I fail to see the idea.

D20: This study has an abundance of spectular moves and queen sacrifices, but there is no clarity or overriding idea. The

composer himself mentions "Sacrificial fireworks" in his comments, but these fireworks are split up into so many lines, sublines and sub sublines, that they have a blinding effect on me.

D21: Yet another study with two mainlines. The play is clearly understandable, but without any surprises or difficult moves. The Bg7 never moves and there are some partial anticipations.

D23: Several cooks towards the end of the study the first being 9. Nc5.

D27: The final part of this study has some exciting paradoxes but I don't see how the introduction fits with this. I would consider starting this study with 10. Bc7.

D29: I fail to see the idea of these dramatic events.

D30: The introductory play is good, but after the knight promotions in the mainline the play becomes technical and tablebaseish.

D32: Very long foresight, but the play between the try and the climax is of little interest.

D34: Precise technical play to secure a draw.

D35: Good finesse 2. \(\mathbb{H}\) h8+ but the rest is without surprises. A good study for solving.

D36: Long study with precise play where White slowly makes progress. I would have likes prose to accompany the lengthy variations.

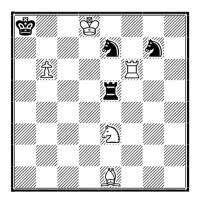
D39: Forced play to reach an incarceration position known from

several studies and the wild game Kupferstich-Andreassen 1953.

D40: Cook 4.... 罩 b8!

After the preliminary award a cook was found in the 1st prize study. A correction was made and the corrected version is shown here. In addition, a cook was found study (D37) that was the in initially awarded 2nd honourable mention. No correction was possible and the study was removed from the award.

1st Prize – Gold medal YURI BAZLOV Russian Federation version



5+4

1.**Δf2! 2e8!** - 1... 莒e4 2. 호d7! 호b7 (2... 호b8 3. 莒f7!; 2... 2h5 3. 호c7! + -) 3. 莒f7! 2h5 4. 호d6! 호:b6 (4... 2f4 5. 2c4! 莒xc4 6. 莒:e7+ +- EGTB) 5. 2d5+! 호a6! 6. 莒:e7 7. 호:e7 win (EGTB); 1... 2f5 2. 2:f5 2:f5 3. 호c7! 莒e7+ 4. 호c6! win; 1... 2h5 2. 莒f8 호b7 3. 莒f7

2f44.2c4!+-

8...**2**b5+ 9.**2**d8! **2**c6+ 10.**2**e8! **2**c7+ 11.**2**f8! - 11.**2**d7(f7)? **2**e5+ draw.

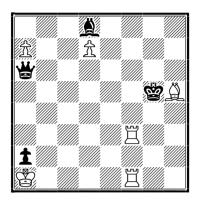
11... 2e6+ 12. 2g8! 2e7+ 13. 2h8! - 13. 2f7 (h7)? 2g5+ ничья. 13... 2g6+ 14. 2h7! 2g5+ 15. 2g6 2:f3 16. 2f1+! 2b7 17. 2f5! 2c6 18. 2f4! 2d4 19. 2:d4 win.

6... \(\mathbb{B} \) c8!!+ What a move. A misprint? Not at all.

Before this move, all the main actors are brought into play. The composer has shown great technical skill in luring White's rook into its cave/grave on f3. The sidelines in this part of the study (especially 1... \$\mathbb{E}\$e4, 2. \$\mathbb{E}\$h6 and 6... \$\mathbb{A}\$d6+) are unfortunately extremely difficult and require help from tablebases.

But then comes..... 6... \(\mathbb{Z}\) c8!!+ and all is forgiven. Did I mention this move already? Now White has only a narrow king route to avoid a perpetual or loss of his rook. In the end the trip seems to no avail as the rook is forked leaving the drawing material of KBN vs KN. But Black's knight is dramatically midboard and trapped it. conquered just one move before the black king comes to the rescue. A memorable study in classical style.

2nd Prize – Silver medal PAVEL ARESTOV Russian Federation



+ 6+4

Generally speaking, I am not a fan of studies with several main lines (not to speak of sub main lines), as it conflicts with the principle of clarity which is dear to But here the thematic coherence between the three lines reaches a very high level. We witness three rook promotions on square d8 to avoid three different stalemates. In addition there are two other stalemates after queen promotions. In the five stalemates Black's king is caught on five different squares, f5, f8, g5, g8 and h7. The economy is excellent, especially considering the task nature of the study. It may not be obvious to everyone that RRB vs Q is a general win, but this weakness is an inherent part of the scheme and the final moves of the study offer good clarity. This study in my view shows the highest level of constructional skill in the tournament.

1.**B**f5+! **b**h6 2.**2**e8! **b**:a7 3.**B**f6+! **2**:f6+

3... 堂g7(堂g5) 4. 萬g6+ +-. 4. **萬:**f6+ with 2 thematic lines: A) 4... **堂g5!** 5. **萬g6+!** 5. d8堂? 堂d4+! 6.堂:d4 — stalemate №1. 5... **堂**f5! 6.d8**萬!** white phenix №1. 6.d8堂? 堂d4+! 7.堂:d4 — stalemate №2. 6... **堂c**5

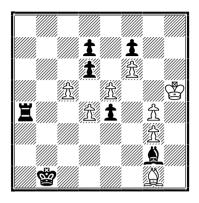
6... \Bb6? 7.\B:\b6+ +-. 7.\Bgd6! **\u00edc**1+ 8.\u00edc2:a2 \u00edc2+ 9.\u00edca3 \u00edc3+ 10 ₾a4 **₩**c4+ 11.**⊈**a5 win ģg7 B) 4... 5. 里 g6+! with: 5. 單 f7+? ģg8! 6.d8\(\mathbb{B}\) (6.d8\(\mathbb{B}\) 豐b6=) 6...Qd4+! 7.豐:d4 - echostalemate No3; 5.d8增? 增g1+ 6.增:a2 增g2+ 7.增b3 뿔g3+ 8.호c4 뿔g4+ 9.호c5 뿔g5+ =. B1) 5...Kh7! 6.d8\[! white phenix stalemate No4.

6... 增c7 7.罩gd6! 堂c3+ 8.堂:a2 堂c2+ 9.堂a3 堂c3+ 10.堂a4 堂c4+ 11.堂a5 win.

B2) **5... 空f8! 6.d8罩!** white phenix No.3. 6.d8**罩**? **罩**g1+! 7.罩:g1 — stalemate №5.

6... **增a5** 6... **增**c7 7. **周**gd6! **增**e7 8. **周**d7+ +- 7. **周**gd6! **增c3+ 8. 2**: **a2 增c2+ 9. 2 a3 2 2 c3+ 10. 2 a4 2 2 c4+ 11. 2 a5 2 e7** 11... **2 c5+** 12. **2 b5+** +- 12. **2 6 d7+!** +-

3rd Prize – Bronze medal JAN TIMMAN Netherlands



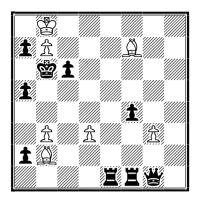
= 8+7

A study with a well hidden The initial position is theme. rather unnatural (the confrontation c5-e5 vs. d6 being my complaint), but this main adequately compensated by the tour de force that follows. In fact this study more than anything highlights the art of creating an introduction. Obviously the composer must have worked his from final wav back the unavoidable stalemate. But the introduction has so many fine intricacies (the line openings 3...e3 and 7. d5 just to mention a couple) that one forgets that it is an introduction. In other words, the parts of the study introduction and climax - melt together into a harmonic whole.

The final stalemate is known from a (cooked) study by Emil

Richter (#66127), preventing this study from fighting for first prize.

4th Prize VLADISLAV TARASIUK *Ukraine*



7+9

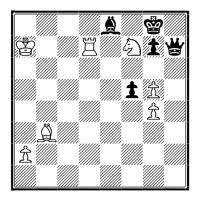
Already from the configuration of the pieces in the top left corner of the diagram one suspects that a knight promotion is coming up. But that this knight has to take a detour via b2 before returning to b8 comes as a complete surprise and makes this study memorable.

There are a number of additional subtleties, for instance the arrival of the black queen on g1 to cover c5 avoiding the dual mating move 17. \(\text{2c5#}\). Also, the way the composer has managed to avoid the move transposition 7. b8\(\text{2+}\)? deserves praise.

The mating picture is known from a study by Aliev (#6777).

1.堂c8! Try: 1.堂a8? 堂c7!! 2.b8營+堂d7 3.營b7+堂d6! 4.營b8+ 堂d7, positional draw 1... 邑e8+! 1... 堂a6 2.基c4+, wins, or 1...堂c5 2.b8營, wins 2.基:e8 堂a6!! 2...堂c5 3.b8營 營e3 4.營:a7+, wins, or 2... **2** b5 3.d4!. wins **3.47**! 3.b8**2**? ₩b6. and black wins 3... #c1! 3... \\cdot c5 \ 4.\&c4+ \\cdot :c4 \ 5.d:c4 \ \\\eta e1 6.b82+! \$\ddots 6.2d7+ \$\ddots a6 8.\$\ddots f6. wins 4.4:c1 \(\mathbb{C} \) 5.4c4+ \(\mathbb{C} \):c4! 6.d:c4! Thematic try: 6.b:c4? a1 \mathbb{\mathbb{B}} 7.b82+ 2b6, draw, e.g. 8.2b2 쌀:b2 9.월d7+ 발a6 10.월c5+ 발b6 11. 2a4+ 2a6 12. 2:b2 f:g3 13. 2a4 g2 14.2c5+ 2b6 15.2d7+ 2a6 a4 **6...** a1₩ 16 ⊈c7 7. &b2!! Thematic try: 7.b82+? ይb6 8.ይb2 쌜e1(h1)! (8...쌀:b2? 9.월d7+ wins, see main line; 8... \$\mathbb{H}\$h1! 9.\(\text{2}\)d7+ ឋa6 10.월c5+ 호b6 11.ఓd4! 쌀h3+ 12.g4!₩:g4+ 13.包d7+ **\$**a6 14.⊈c7. wins) 9. 包d7+ **\$**a6 10.2c5+ \$b6 11.2a4+ \$a6. draw draw 7... \begin{aligned} \text{\$\text{draw}} & \text{\$\text{\$\text{b2}}} & 7... \begin{aligned} \text{\$\text{\$\text{e1}}} & 8.b8 \begin{aligned} \text{\$\exitt{\$\exit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$ **₩e7**+ 9 \$c7 10.**⋭**:c6. wins 8.b82+! фb6 9. 夕d7+ **\$a6** 10. 2c5+ 10. 2c7? 2g7, and Black wins \$\ddot b6 11. 2a4+ \$\ddot a6 12. 2:b2 f:g3 13.2a4! Try: 13.2d3? a4 (13...g2? 14.\(\textit{a}\)c5+ \(\textit{a}\)b6 15.\(\textit{a}\)d7+, win, see main line) 14.b4 \$\ddots b6!, and Black wins 13...g2 14.2c5+ \$\dong b6 15.\$\dong d7+ \$\dong a6 16.\$\dong c7! g1\$\dong\$ 17. 2b8#

1st Honourable Mention YOCHANAN AFEK Netherlands



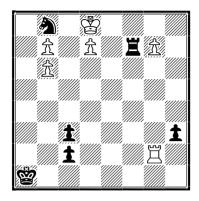
7+5

Not all epic studies are bad. This one has two phases of equal value. A tactical festival of forks and sacs followed by an interesting knight endgame.

1.2d8+! 2h8 1...2f8 2.2e6+ ፟ ሟ 8 3. ፰ ፡ g7+ ሤ ፡ g7+ 4. ሷ ፡ g7+ ይ ፡ g7 5.g:f5+- 2.**Ee7! \$\Delta\$g6** After queen moves such as 2...增h2 3.罩:e8+ ⊈h7 4.g:f5 \\footnote{1}{2} + 5.\\dot{2}a6 \\dot{3}:f5 6.2e6 \dd+ 7.\db6 \db46+ 8.\db7 ₩d7+ 9.2c7 white should win on material. 3. **Af7!** Not 3.g:f5? eg 3...****h2 4.f:g6 \\infty:a2+! 5. &:a2 stalemate! 3... 4:f7 Any queen move fails eg 3... 增h3 4. 罩e8+ 增h7 5. &g8+ &h8 6. &f7+ &:f7 7. &:f7+ 垈h7 8.g6+ 垈h6 9. 월h8+ **4.Ձ:f7+ \$\preceq\$g8 5.g6!! \$\preceq\$:g6 6.\preceq\$e5!** The queen is dominated! 6... #f6 Or 6... #d6 7. ¤e8+ \$h7 8. \Bh8+ \$:h8 9. 全f7++- 7. **Be8+ 空h7 8.g5! 堂:g5** 9. \(\mathbb{B}\) h8+! **\$**:h8 10.2f7+ 11. 2:g5+ 2h6 The second phase is

starting: a subtle chase of the black pawns 12.2f7+! Switch back of the knight for the third time to its initial square! 12.2f3? g5 13. \$\documen\$b6 g4 14. \$\documen\$e5 \$\documen\$g5= 12...\$\documen\$g6 13.2e5+ 13.2d6? \$\frac{1}{2}\$f6! 14.a4 g5 15.a5 g4 16.a6 g3= 13...**⊈**f6 14. 2d3! g5 15. 2b6! f4 16. 2c5! f3 17. \$\dd g4 18. \$\dd c5!! 18. \$\dd e4? \$\dd e6\$ 19.a4 f2!! 20. 2:f2 g3 21.2d3 g2! ହ୍ରf4+ \$\d2 24. \dd3 \dd3 \dd4=; 18. \dd2e3? \dd2e6! 19. ର୍ଥ୍ୟ (19. ଫ୍ରିସ୍ ଫ୍ରିସ୍ ଫ୍ରେସ୍ ଫ୍ରେସ୍ ଫ୍ରେସ୍) 19...g3 20.2e4 g2 21.2g5+ 2d5 22.2:f3 \$\displace{q}\$c4= 18...\$\displace{q}\$f5 19.a4! g3 19...f220.2e4 f12 21.a522. 2:g3+! +- 20. 2e3 g2 21. 2f2 \$\document{\psi}e5 22.a5 \$\document{\psi}d6 23.a6 \$\document{\psi}c7 24.a7 +-\$ The hidden purpose of White's 18th finally move becomes apparent

2nd Honourable Mention VLADIMIR SAMILO *Ukraine*



+ 6+6

A tribute to the founders of the endgame study. The winning manouvre starting with 13. Kc6 was shown by Kling and Horwitz in 1851! (#83878). On his eighth move White can chose among three moves. In two cases the Black rook ends up on d3 and d2 respectively securing him a draw. In the third it ends up on d4, which proves a decisive weakness in the black position.

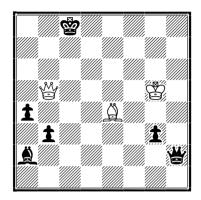
1.**罩g1+!** 1.罩:c2? 罩:g7!=, not 1... 罩:d7+? 2.堂c8 罩:g7 3.堂:b8 罩h7 4.堂a8!

堂b1 5.萬:c3 h2 6.b8堂 h1堂 7.b7+/-1... **堂b2 2.g8堂 萬:d7+** 2... h2 3.萬h1

3.堂c8 h2! 3... 單d1 4.單g5! c1營 5.單b5+ 堂c2 8.營b3+ 堂d2 9.營a2+ **4.單h1!**

4.當f1? 邕d1 5.邕f5 h1營! 6.邕b5+ 堂c1 7.營g5+ 邕d2 8.堂:b8 營g2= **4... c1營** 5. **罩:c1 堂:c1 6. 쌀h8!** 6. 쌀g5+? 罩d2! =. not 6... 堂b2? (6... 堂b1 7.豐b5+) 7.\\hbar{\pi}\h5 c2 8.\\hbar{\pi}\h2 6... \\hbar{\ph}\h1 6...c2 7. ₩:h2 \$b1transfers. 7. **炒**:h2 7.\$\psi\$:b8? c2 8.\$\psi\$:h2 c1\$\psi\$= 7... c2 8.**世:b8!!** Try A) 8.世:c2+? 堂:c2 9. 堂:b8 豐d3!= Or Try B) 8. 豐h1+? 9.**쌀**:c1+ დ:c1 10.堂:b8 c1\\+ =!2b ¤ 8... 耳 f7! 9. \c7 # f8+ 10.**含d7 c1營 11.營:c1+!** 11.b8營?! 暨d1+! (11... 罩:b8 12.暨:b8 暨d1+ 13. 增d6!+/-) 12. **ģ**e7 **罩:b**8 13. **增:b**8 ₩e2+!= 11... **⊈**:c1 12.\\$c7! 12.\$\docume{9}c6? \$\docume{9}b2 13.\$\docume{9}b5 \$\docume{9}b3 14.\$ **ඵ**a6 ඵb4 15.ඵa7 ඵb5!= (15... 16. \dona a8!+/-) 買 f7? 12... #f7+ 13.\$\psic6 \$\beta f8 14.\$\psi b5! \$\psi b2 15.\$\psi a6\$ **\$b3 16.\$a7 \$b4** 16... 買 f7 17. **\$** a8!+/- **17.b8對+-**

3rd Honourable Mention RICHARD BECKER United States of America

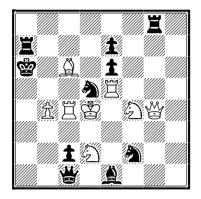


3+6

White's main plan 1. 增b6? 增d2+2. 增g6 fails to 2... 增d7 3. &c6+ 增e6 4. &d5+ 增xd5 when Black's pawns secure him a draw. Therefore White must first get rid of the pawn on a4. This requires a foreplan of 22 accurate moves.

2. Ad5! 2. \\$\text{\psi}\b6? **₩**f2= 2...**⊈**c7 3.\\c6(c5)+ \\d8 4.**₩**b6+ **\$**d7 5.♠c6+ ♥d6 6.♠b7+ ♥d7 7.♥c6+ 할e7 8.쌀c5+ 할d7 9.♣c6+ 할c7 10.**&b5+!** 10.&:a4+? **\$\delta\$**b8 11.**\$\delta\$d6+** ⊈a7 12.\$c6 ₩e2= 10...**⋭**b7 11.**₩**c6+ **\$**h8 12.**\d**d6+ \$h7 **\$**b6 14.**₾**d7+ 13. &c6+ ี่⊈ล7 15.\\columbru c7(c5)+ \cdot\a a6 16.\\cdot\columbru c6+ \cdot\a a7 17.**≌**∶a4+ **\$**b8 18.**岁**b5+ 18...堂c7 19.豐c6+ 堂d8 20.豐d6 g2 21.營:h2 b2 22.急f5+- 19.營c5+ 內方 20.兔c6+ 內c7 21.兔e4+ 內d8
22.營d6+ 內c8 23.營b6 營d2+
24.公內6 內d7 25.兔c6+! 25. 急f5+?
內e8!= 25...內e6 26.兔d5+! 內e5
27.營f6+ 內:d5 28.營d8++-

1st Commendation DARKO HLEBEC Serbia



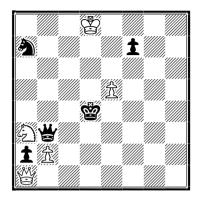
= 8+10

This study may have been inspired by the composer's own Special Prize from the FIDE Olympic Tournament in Composing 2016 showing stalemate with five pinned pieces. The five pieces are here pinned in a different pattern offering a clear improvement. The composer has managed to spare a pawn and a piece and has avoided the "Black to move" stipulation. The play also flows more naturally beginning with 4 quiet half moves (in this kind of position I consider the capture of a pawn to be a quiet move).

I only have praise for the composer. But still, this is a task style problem and considering the task had already been accomplished, a commendation is the maximum honour I am able to give.

1.\(\psi_c5!\) 1.\(\psi_e2?\) \(\psi:d2+\) 2.\(\psi:d2\) Δ:d2 3.Δ:d5 e:d5-+ 1... **2:b4** 1... 2:g4? 2.b5+ 2a5 3.2b3# or 1... ₩:d2 2.&b5+ \$\dots b7 3.&c6+ \$\dots a6 3. \(\mathbb{E} \) e:e4 \(\mathbb{L} \) f2+ 4. \(\mathbb{L} \) c4 \(\mathbb{E} \) :g4 5. \(\mathbb{E} \) :e6 ₩f1+! 6.2:f1 c1\\+-+ 2... 3. 胃:h4 2e4+! 4. **¤**e:e4 \$£f2+ **5. 邑 ed4 邑 g5+ 6. 包d5 豐 a3** 6... 豐 a1 7.營c8+! 萬:c8 8.萬b6+ **\$**a7 9.萬b7+ \$\doldow{\phi}a8 \quad 10.\B\dot{c}7+= \quad **7.\alpha c4 \quad c1\doldow** \quad 7... 罩:d5+ 8.焓:d5= **8.쌀c8+ 罩:c8** Ideal stalemate with 5 pinned white pieces.

2nd Commendation ARPAD RUSZ *Romania*



5+5

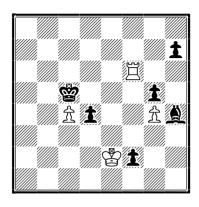
A clear and excellent idea. Rundlauf of the White queen. Unfortunately this happens at the cost of a capture on a7. Also at the peak of the study (7. b4!!) I need help from the tablebases to understand why other moves like 7.堂e1+ or 7. 堂e7 are insufficient to draw.

avoid the capture of the white pawn. 2. \g4+! **\$**d5 2...**ģ**∶e5 3.**2c**4+= **3.₩d7+ Δ:e5** 3...Δe4 4.\g4+ perpetual check. 4.\sia7! Only now is possible to take that knight, after the black king has moved to e5. 4...a1增 4...增d1+ 5.堂e8!= **5.2c4+!** White fires the knight battery. This check was the reason why black tried to avoid capturing the e5-pawn. 5... \cong c4 6.**營:a1** The gueen returns to a1 and rebuilds the pawn battery which. unlike in the initial

position, is not blocked any more. **6...f5!** Black is not afraid of the white battery!

7.b4+!! Thematic trv: 7.b3+? \(\mathbb{\text{d}}\)d4+! 8. 增:d4+ 增:d4-+ 7... 增**d4+ 8. 增:d4+ \$:d4** 9.**\$c7!** White is starting a Reti manoeuvre to catch the black pawn! 9.b5? \$c5 10.\$c7 \$:b5 11.\dd6 f4_+; 9.\dd7? f4 10.b5 9...f4 \$c5_+. 9...\$c4 10 b5 f3 11.b6 f2 12.b7f1 ₩ 13.b8****= **党:b4** 10...f4 10. \&c6! 11.b5 =11. \\$d5=

3rd Commendation ALEXANDER SHPAKOVSKY Russian Federation

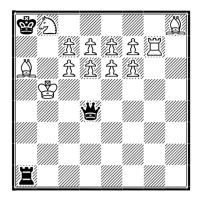


4+6

The idea of this study is clear. A tempo move is necessary for White to make progress. The actual variations are less clear. It takes a lot of work to convince oneself that the intended solution is indeed the only way to win. This is in part due to some loss of time duals and transpositions to the mainline.

1. \(\dd d 3! \) \(\dd g 3 \) 2. \(\dd f 3 \) h6! \(2 \ldots \dd h 4 ? \) 3. 🖺 f5+ 🖄~ 4. 🖄 :d4 +- 3. 🖺 f5+ 🗳 d6 3...\$c6? 4.\$f6+ \$c5 5.\$f3 &h4 6. **日f5+** 営~ 7. 営:d4+-4.≌e2 4. 호:d4? &f4! -+ 4... &h4 5.호f1!! A tempo move. 5. 2d3? h5! =; 5. $2\sim5$? - loss of time by repetition or even draw in case of 5. \dagged d5+ \dots c6 6. \(\mathbb{B}\):d4? \(\mathbb{G}\)c5! 7. \(\mathbb{E}\) e4 党h4! 5...**☆c6 6.且b5!** 且a5, 且d5 or 且e5 loss of time. **6...2c7** 6...**2d6** 7. \(\mathbb{G} \) d5+ \(\mathbb{G} \) 66 8. \(\mathbb{G} = 2 \) - main line 7. 畳c5+ �b6 8. 畳d5 �c6 9. �e2! \$b6! 9...**&**g3? 10. ♯∶d4! 11. \(\mathbb{B}\) d3 \(\Delta\) h4 \(12. \mathbb{B}\) c3 \(\text{+-} \) 10. \(\mathbb{B}\) f5 ▲g3 10...☆c6 11.畕f6+ ☆c5 12.☆d3 – main line 11.畕f3 ♣h4 12.畕f6+ ☆c5 13.☆d3! ♣g3 14.畕f3 ♣h4 15.畕f5+ ☆~ 16.☆:d4 +-

4th Commendation MIKHAIL ZINAR Ukraine



13+3

Poor judge. He was really put to the task by this amusing task study. How to place this? The idea here is not simply showing the fivefold knight promotion (which has been show on other occasions. even in pawn studies), but rather systematic and humorous movement of the Black king and the entire forest of white pawns. In fact the economy of the study is excellent. leaving onlv necessary White army to force the win in the end.

1.월b7+ 堂a7 2.c8월+! 堂:b8 3.c7+ 堂:b7 4.d8월+! 堂:c8 4...堂a8 5.월b6+ 5.d7+ 堂:c7 6.e8월+! 堂:d8 6...堂b8 7.월c6+ 7.e7+ 堂:d7 8.f8월+! 堂:e8 8...堂c8 9.월d6+ 9.f7+ 堂:e7 10.월g6+ 堂e6 11.f8월+! 1-0