

Jindřich Fritz MT 100

Final award

The international anonymous composition tourney C 15. 06. 2012 to the centenary of Jindřich Fritz, one of the most successful Czechoslovakian composers, was organized by Šachový svaz ČR (Chess Federation of the Czech Republic), Sdružení šachových problémistů (Association of Czech Problemists) and by the well-known magazine Československý šach. 63 studies from 37 authors from 18 countries took part here. There were only minimal cooks and predecessors so finally I judged 51 original endgame studies.

Special thanks to Emil Vlasak, who has assumed the duties of the Tournament Director. He checked first the soundness and originality using his computer and sent me naked diagrams to an independent solution. Only then I compared my solution with the author's one and used a computer to test it again.

The level of tournament was high. Several studies don't fit in the award although in another competition they should be probably mentioned. That is why we thank to all participants giving all names ordered alphabetically:

Afek Yochanan (ISR/NED), Akobia Iuri (GEO), Arestov Pavel (RUS), Avni Amatzia (ISR), Bazlov Yuri (RUS), Becker Richard (USA), Bertoli Franco (ITA), Campioli Marco (ITA), Didukh Sergey (UKR), Eilazyan Eduard (UKR), García Mario Guido (ARG), González Luis Miguel (ESP), Hlinka Michal (SVK), Josten Gerhard (DEU), Kalashnikov Valery (RUS), Keith Daniel (FRA), Kirillov Valery (RUS), Kollarik Gorazd (SVK), Kudelich Eduard (RUS), Mariz Garbriel (PRT), Melnichenko Emil (NZL), Mikitovics János (HUN), Minski Martin (DEU), Neghina Mihai (ROU), Nielsen Steffen Slumstrup (DNK), Nosek Stanislav (CZE), Pallier Alain (FRA), Pospíšil Jaroslav (CZE), Rusz Árpád (ROU), Salai jr. Ladislav (SVK), Skripnik Anatolij Nikolajevich (RUS), Šindelář Miroslav (CZE), Tarasyuk Vladislav (UKR), Topko Leonid (UKR), Vlasák Emil (CZE), Vlasenko Valery (UKR), Zinar Michail (UKR).

Again I found out there is no way to order all entries objectively and in many cases I had to follow my personal taste.

Main section

1 st Prize	2000 CZK	Yuri Bazlov, RUS
2 nd – 3 rd Prize	1625 CZK	Yochanan Afek, ISR/NED
2 nd – 3 rd Prize	1625 CZK	Amatzia Avni, ISR & Yochanan Afek, ISR/NED
4 th Prize	1250 CZK	Daniel Keith, FRA & Martin Minski, DEU
5 th Prize	1000 CZK	Ladislav Salai jr., SVK
1 st Honourable mention		Sergey Didukh, UKR
2 nd Honourable mention		Richard Becker, USA
3 rd Honourable mention		Árpád Rusz, ROU
4 th Honourable mention		Yuri Bazlov, RUS
5 th Honourable mention		Pavel Arestov, RUS
6 th Honourable mention		János Mikitovics, HUN & An. Nikolajevich

		Skripnik, RUS
Commendation		Valery Vlasenko, UKR
Commendation		Yuri Bazlov, RUS
Commendation		Martin Minski, DEU
Commendation		Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen, DNK
Commendation		Emil Melnichenko, NZE
Commendation		An. Nikolajevich Skripnik, RUS & János Mikitovics, HUN
Commendation		Jaroslav Pospíšil, CZE
Commendation		Vladislav Tarasyuk, UKR
Commendation		Alain Pallier, FRA
Commendation		János Mikitovics, HUN
Commendation		Valery Kalashnikov, RUS
Commendation		Valery Kalashnikov, RUS

Fritz motives development

1 st Prize	1500 CZK	Eduard Eilazjan, UKR
2 nd Prize	1000 CZK	Árpád Ruzs, ROU
Honourable mention		Michal Hlinka, SVK
Commendation		Iuri Akobia, GEO
Commendation		Michal Hlinka, SVK & Emil Vlasák, CZE

The Prizes are given in Czech Crowns (CZK, 1 EUR is about 25 CZK).

The shortened Czech version of preliminary award was published in Československý šach 8 and 9/2012. On the Magazine's web www.sach.cz/index.php?p=studie you can (1) download PDF with Czech award, (2) download PGN with studies and (3) replay studies directly without additional software using only web browser.

On the tournament web www.vlasak.biz/fritz100.htm you can find (1) a lot of information from tournament progress, (2) full English award in PDF and (3) PGN database of studies.

Protests

We have got only few protests about the Preliminary award.

1. Didukh's affront ("judged from an arsehole") was reported to WFCC.

2. Pospíšil requests to use the 50-move-rule in two studies:

2.1 Bazlov, 4th hm, after 1...Qg2+! 2.Kc5 Kxa6 3.Rb8 Qb7! 4.Rxb7 Kxb7;

2.2 Keith and Minski, 4th Prize, after 1...Rh4+! 2.Kxg1 Rxh6 3.Bxg3 Rg6.

Naturally it was rejected because of Codex.

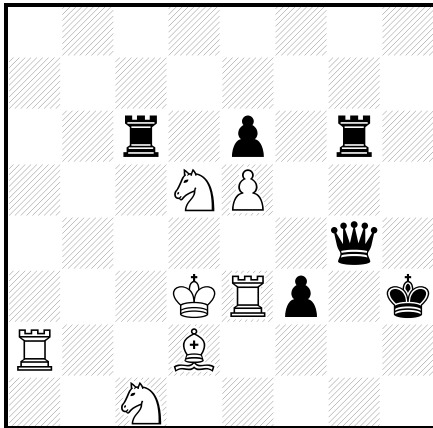
3. Skripnik's protest (Bazlov's 4th hm is too similar to Bazlov's 3rd Prize Kudesnik 2000) was rejected. Both studies share the same material, but the final mate in Fritz 100 MT is completely different and original.

So the Preliminary award turns unchanged into the Final one.

IM Jaroslav Polášek, international judge, November 2nd 2012

Translation to English and typesetting Emil Vlasák

Main section

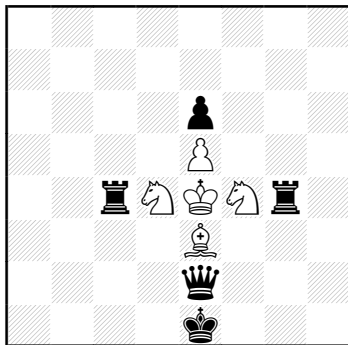


Yuri Bazlov, RUS

1st Prize
Fritz 100MT 2012

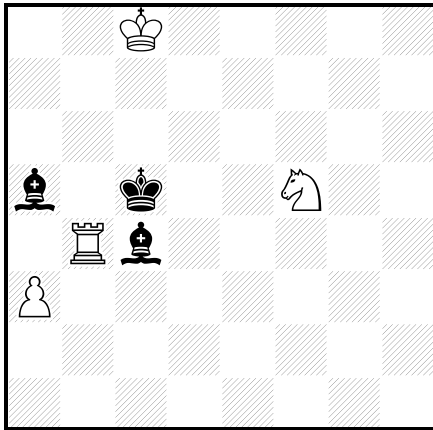
draw

This composition, which goes beyond the others, culminates with a fantastic stalemate with three pins in the shape of a regular cross. The play is very natural with only three captures and all the pieces – except for two pawns – took up his position during the solution. An impressive performance!



The final stalemate

The starting position is almost equal; Black Queen is balanced with three minor pieces, but White has to deal with the Black pawn f2. **1.Re4 f2 2.Nf4+ Kh2!** After 2...Kg3 3.Nce2+ White has an easy draw. So Black forces the blocking the e2 square first. **3.Re2 Kg3! 4.Rxf2 Kxf2** Black won the Rook, but his King finds himself under fire. **5.Be3+ Ke1 6.Nb3!** The Rook cannot retreat because of 6...Qd1+ 7.Rd2 Rxc1! Now the threat is 7.Ra1 winning a Queen. **6...Qd1+ 7.Ke4 Rc4+ 7...Rg4 8.Bd2+! 8.Nd4 Rg4 9.Re2+ Kf1 10.Rf2+ Ke1 11.Re2+ Qxe2 stalemate.**



Yochanan Afek, ISR/NED

2nd –3rd Prize
Fritz 100MT 2012

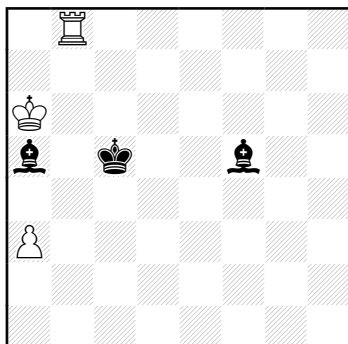
White wins

White Rook is under fire and the same time there is a threat 1...Be6+ winning a Knight.

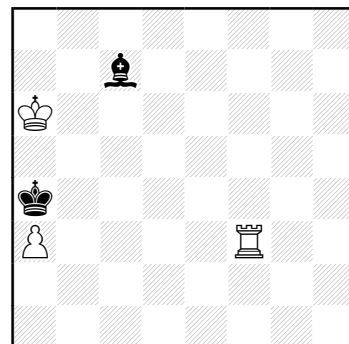
1.Rb8!! The point of this key is illustrated in the try 1.Rb2? Be6+ 2.Kb7 Bxf5 3.Ka6 Bd8!
4.Rb5+ Kc4 5.Rxf5 Kb3 6.Rf3+ Ka4 7.Kb7 Be7=. **1...Be6+ 2.Kb7 Bxf5 3.Ka6! (D1)**
Black loses a piece but the battle is not finished.

a) **3...Bc3 4.Rb5+ Kc4 5.Rxf5 Kb3 6.Rf3 Ka4! 7.Kb6!** But not 7.Rxc3? stalemate.
7...Bb2 8.Kc5! Bxa3+ 9.Kc4 and White wins.

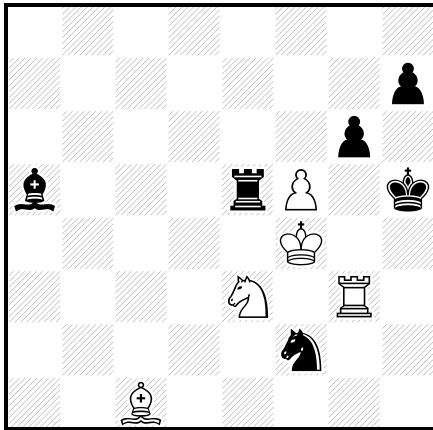
b) **3...Bc7 4.Rb5+ Kc4 5.Rxf5 Kb3 6.Rf3+ Ka4 (D2) 7.Rd3! Bb6! 8.Rd5! Bc7!** The author's solution ends after 8...Be3 9.Ra5+. **9.Kb7!** Only this paradoxical move wins, because of both 9.Rc5 Bd8 10.Rd5 Bc7 and 9.Rd3 Bb6! are only time loss. **9...Bh2** After 9...Bg3 the quickest way is 10.Rd8 Kxa3 11.Rd3+. **10.Rd3** and White is able to reach Kc4 in time, for example 10...Be5 11.Kc6(b6) Bb2 12.Kc5(d5) Bxa3 13.Kc4!



D1 a) 3...Bc3, b) 3...Bc7



D2 7. Rd3!

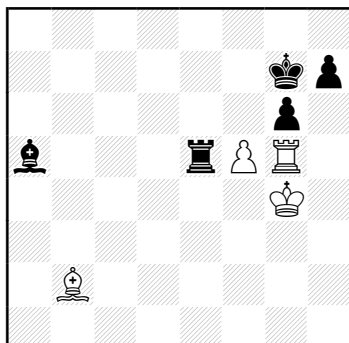


Amatzia Avni, ISR
Yochanan Afek, ISR/NED

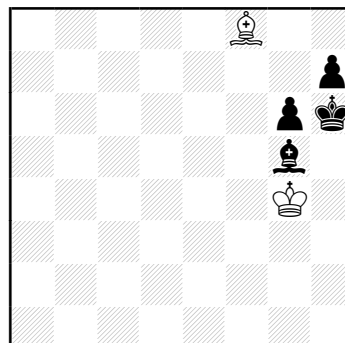
2nd – 3rd Prize
 Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins

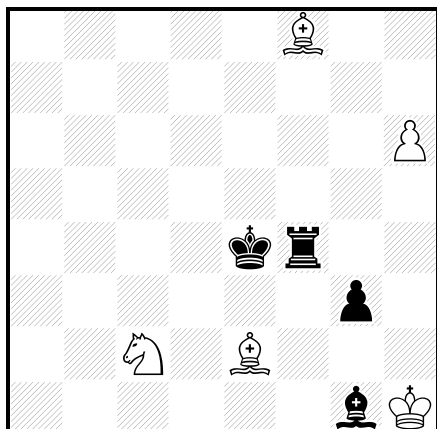
1.Rg5+ 1.Kxe5? Bc7+. 1...Kh6! 1...Kh4 2.Ng2+ Kh3 3.Kxe5. 2.Ng4+ Nxf4 3.Kxf4 The threat is 4.Rxf6 with mate, for example 3...Re4+ 4.Kf3! Rc4 5.Rxf6+ Kh5 6.Rh6 mate. **3...Kg7 4.Bb2! (D1) 4...Bd8!** Preparing a stalemate defence. **5.f6+! 5.Bxe5+? Kf7 6.f6 h6** trapping the Rook. **5...Bxf6 6.Bxe5 Kh6! 7.Bd6! 7.Bxf6? stalemate. 7...Bxf6 8.Bf8 mate (D2).**



D1 4...Sd8!



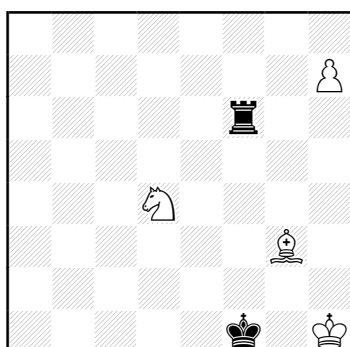
D2 The final mate



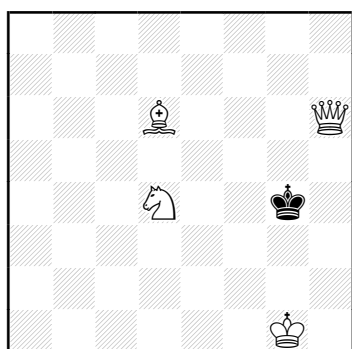
Daniel Keith, FRA
Martin Minski, DEU

4th Prize
Fritz 100MT 2012

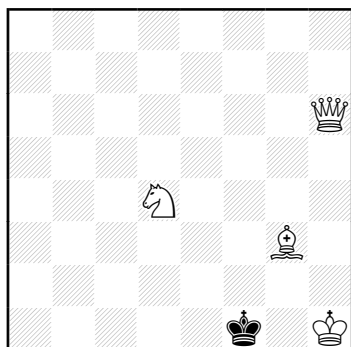
White wins



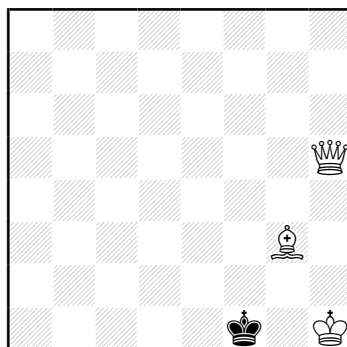
D1 6.Bf4! Rxf4 7.Nf5!



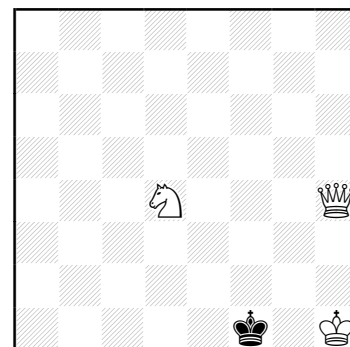
D2 stalemate 1



D3 stalemate 2



D4 stalemate 3



D5 stalemate 4

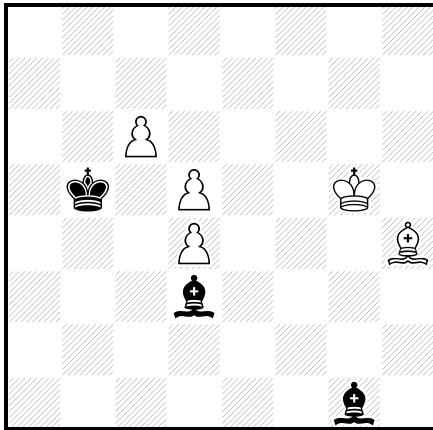
A nicely play – changing pieces is performed indirectly through a sacrifice. I like the final anti-stalemates. Solving the study I have found firstly all four stalemates and only then White's win – well composed.

1.Bd6 Rf6 2.h7 Bd4! A clever defence! White can neither queen 3.h8Q? because of 3...g2+ 4.Kxg2 Rg6+ nor kill the tiresome Bishop 3.Nxd4? Rh6+ 4.Kg2 Kxd4. **3.Bf3+! Kxf3** 3...Rxf3 4.Nxd4. **4.Nxd4+ with**

a) **4...Kg4 5.Bf4!** 5.h8Q?! Rh6+ 6.Qxh6 g2+ 7.Kh2 g1Q+ 8.Kxg1 stalemate 1 (**D2**).

5...Rf8 6.Be5! and wins;

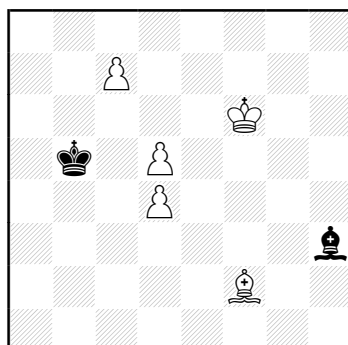
b) **4...Kf2 5.Bxg3+ Kf1** 5...Kxg3 6.Ne2+ (**D1**) **6.Bf4!** After 6.h8Q? there is 6...Rh6+ 7.Qxh6 stalemate 2 (**D3**). Premature is also 6.Nf5?! because of 6...Rxf5 7.h8Q Rh5+ 8.Qxh5 stalemate 3 (**D4**). White has first to sacrifice the Bishop **6...Rxf4 7.Nf5!** and then also the Knight: 7.h8Q?! Rh4+ 8.Qxh4 stalemate 4 (**D5**). **7...Rxf5 8.h8Q Rh5+ 9.Qxh5 and wins**, Black King is no more in stalemate.



Ladislav Salai jr., SVK

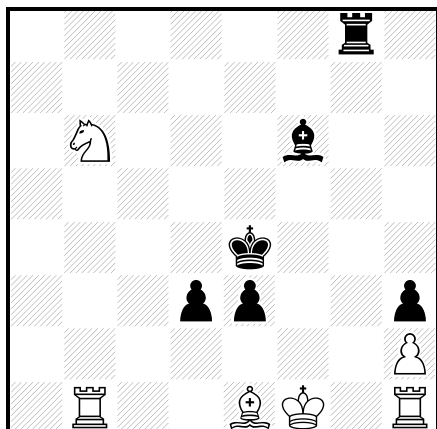
5th Prize
Fritz 100 MT 2012

White wins



8...Kb6! 9.d6 Kb7
10.Ke7 Kc8! draw

A nice logical study based on opposite-coloured bishops ending. Black can hold only reaching c8 with his King. **1.c7 Be3+** Insufficient is now **2.Kg4?! Be2+ 3.Kg3 Bf2+ 4.Kh3 Bf1+ 5.Kg4 Be2+ 6.Kf5 Bf1 7.Bxf2 Bh3+ 8.Kf6 (diagram) 8...Kb6 (with a tempo now!) 9.d6 Kb7 10.Ke7 Kc8=**. Eureka, the shielding pawn d4 has to be removed! **2.Kf6!! Bxd4+ 3.Kg5 3.Ke6? Bf1. 3...Be3+ 4.Kg4 Be2+ 5.Kg3!** After **5.Kh3 Bf1+ 6.Kg3? Bf4+ 7.Kxf4 Bh3 8.Ke5 Kb6 9.Kd6 Kb7** Black King successes. **5...Bf2+ 6.Kh3 Bf1+ 7.Kg4 Be2+ 8.Kf5 Bf1 9.Bxf2 Bh3+ 10.Kf6** The point, the b6 square is guarded now. **10...Ka6 11.Ke7 Kb7 12.Kd8 and White wins.**

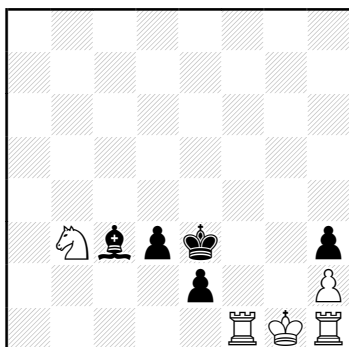


Sergey Didukh, UKR

1st Honourable mention
Fritz 100MT 2012

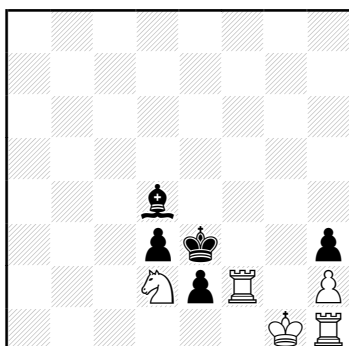
draw

A monumental study with a rich and unusual content, but my tout ensemble is a little unsure. Maybe the difficulty is too high. The two-pin-stalemate is a little spoiled by uneconomic Black pawn and the try 8...d2 9.Nxd2 Bd4 10.Rf2 e1Q+ 11.Nf1+ Kd3 with pure stalemate is corrupted by other draws (10.Nf3 or 9.Rf3+). But there is a valuable try 3.Kg1?! with thematic zugzwang in fatal move order for White.



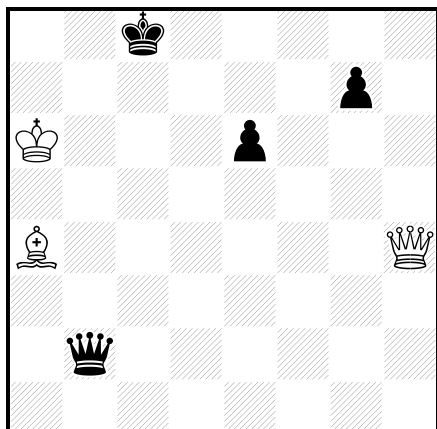
D1 mutual zugzwang

1...Rg5! After another Bishop's moves White would be checkmated: 1.Bf2? e2+ 2.Ke1 Bc3 mate or 1.Bd2? e2+ 2.Ke1 Bh4 mate. And 1.Bb4 blocks an important square for White Rook. **1...Rg5!** 1...Rg2 2.Rb4+! Kf3 3.Nd5 Bg5 (3...Ra2?? 4.Rf4 mate) 4.Nxe3=. **2.Nc4!** 2.Nd7? (2.Bb4? Rg2!) 2...Rf5+ 3.Ke1 Bh4+ 4.Kd1 e2+ 5.Kd2 Bg5+ 6.Kc3 Rxa5 7.Rhg1 d2. **2...Rf5+!** **3.Ke1!** After the second retreat **3...Kg1!?!** Rxa5 4.Nxa5 e2 5.Nb3 (5.Kf2 Bh4+) 5...Ke3! 6.Rf1 Bc3! (**D1**) White is in mutual zugzwang (compare with 8.Rf1! in the main line): a) 7.Nd2 Bxd2 8.Rf3+ Ke4 9.Kf2 e1Q+, b) 7.Rc1 Bb4 8.Nd2 (8.Rf1 Bc5) 8...Bxd2 9.Re1 Kf3 10.Rxe2 Be3+ 11.Rxe3+ Kxe3 12.Kf1 d2. **3...Rxa5** **4.Nxa5** 4.Nxe3? Kxe3 5.Rg1 Bh4+ 6.Kd1 Ra2 7.Rg8 Rd2+ 8.Kc1 Rxh2 and Black wins. **4...Bc3+** A remarkable position. Although being two Rooks ahead White has only a narrow way to a draw. **5.Kf1!** 5.Kd1? e2+ 6.Kc1 d2+ 7.Kc2 Bxa5. **5...Kf3**



D2 after 10.Rf2!

The threat is 6...e2+ with 7...Bd4 mate. **6.Nb3 e2+** **7.Kg1 Ke3!** **8.Rf1!** (**D1**) Mutual zugzwang. Compare with the try 3.Kg1?! Here Black is to move and this is fatal for him. **8...Be5** 8...Bb4 9.Nd4! Bc5 10.Rf3+ Ke4 11.Kf2 Bxd4+ 12.Kg3 d2 13.Rff1=. **9.Nd2!** 9.Rb1? d2 10.Nxd2 Bd4 11.Nb3 Ba7. **9...Bd4** **10.Rf2!** (**D2**) with a) **10...e1Q+** 10...Kxd2 stalemate. **11.Nf1+ Ke4 stalemate;** b) **10...Bc5** **11.Nf1+ Ke4** 11...Kd4 12.Rxe2 dxe2 13.Kf2 Kd3+14.Ne3!=. **12.Ng3+ Ke5** **13.Nxe2 dxe2 stalemate.**



Richard Becker, USA

2nd Honourable mention
Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins

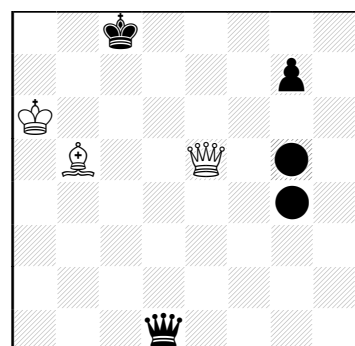
Analysing this composition I was not sure if it is a study or rather an endgame with a unique solution. Maybe there is some rule like Queen and Bishop win against a Queen if the weaker side has an extra (anti-stalemate) pawn plus bad King on the board edge.

J. Fritz in his book “Moderní šachová studie” (Modern chess study, 1951) criticized the Dedrle composition No. 16 on page 27. Although it has a unique and beautiful solution according to Fritz it is not a study because it is a theoretical win.

Fritz’s next text (page 28) is an interesting reading even today after more than 60 years. There are “compositors” for which the study means only unique solution and which are able to give two exclamation marks to clear moves. They should read it firstly.

For all that I like Becker’s work for distinct elements of logic, although it would be difficult to solve without EGTB. And because I do not want the world was black and white, I will consider it for a study.

1.Qc4+ Kd8! 1...Kb8 2.Qf4+ Kc8 3.Qf8+ Kc7 4.Qe7+ Kc8 5.Qd7+ Kb8 6.Qd8 mate. **2.Qc5 Qd2!** The only meaningful defence else Black would be quickly checkmated. **3.Qf8+ 3.Kb6?** Qf4=. **3...Kc7 4.Qe7+!** White must not liquidate Black pawns 4.Qxg7+? Kc8 5.Qg8+ Kc7 6.Qf7+ Kd8 7.Qe8+ Kc7 8.Qe7+ Kc8 9.Qxe6+, the position is similar as in the main line but Black has stalemate defences. **4...Kc8 5.Qxe6+ Kd8 6.Qe8+** Premature is 6..Bb5? for 6...Qh6, so White first forces a pawn move. 6.Qe5? Kc8! 7.Qe8+ Kc7 loses time. **6...Kc7 7.Qe7+ Kc8**

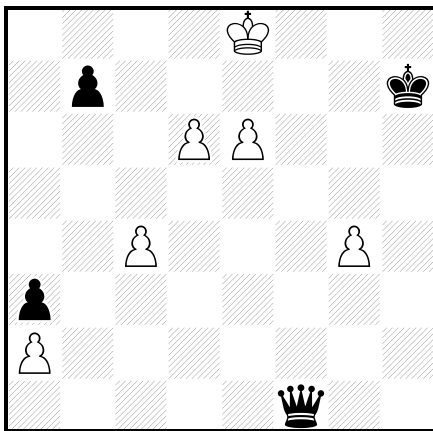


Mutual zugzwangs
After 8/13/16.Qe5
(Pg7/g5/g4)

8.Qe5! (diagram) This zugzwang reaches the aforesaid goal and in the future it will be used still two times for similar reason. **8...g5** 8...Qd3+? 9.Ka7, 8...Kd8? 9.Bb5 Qa2+ 10.Kb7 Qf7+ 11.Kb8. **9.Qe6+** 9.Bb5? Qa2+ 10.Kb6 Qf2+ =; 9.Ka7? Qf2+=. **9...Kd8** 9...Kc7 10.Qb6+ Kc8 11.Ka7 +-. **10.Bb5 Qd1!** In the meanwhile prevents the planned Bc4, for example 10...Kc7? 11.Qe7+ Kc8 12.Bc4. **11.Qe8(f6)+ Kc7 12.Qe7+ Kc8 13.Qe5! (diagram)** Again this zugzwang forcing Black to make a pawn move. Not yet 13.Bc4? Qa1+ =. **13...g4** 13...Qd2 14.Qe8+ Kc7 15.Qe7+ Kc8 16.Bc4. **14.Qe8+** Not 14..Bc4? Qf3!. 15.Qe8+ Kc7 16.Qe7+ Kc6 17.Qb7+ Kc5 and Black Queen is guarded by Pg4. So another pawn move is needed. **14...Kc7 15.Qe7+ Kc8 16.Qe5! (diagram)** Zugzwang. **16...g3 17.Bc4!** After all. **17...Kd8** 17...Qf3 loses the Queen after 18.Qe8+ Kc7 19.Qe7+ Kc6

20.Qb7+, the same after 17...g2 18.Be6+ Kd8 19.Qf6+ Ke8 20.Qf7+ Kd8 21.Qf8+ Kc7
22.Qc8+ Kd6 23.Qd7+ and 17...Qa4+ 18.Kb6 Qxc4 doesn't help for 19.Qe8 mate. **18.Kb6!**
Qg1+ 18...Qd7 19.Bb5. 19.Kb7 Qh1+ 20.Kb8 Qc6 21.Qg5+ Kd7(e8) 22.Bb5 winning the
Queen.

Author published similar study in "Šachová skladba" 115/2012 No. 11145. I don't consider it
for an anticipator; it has the same material constellation with forcing pawn's move, but only
once and with other motivation. In the current study the g-pawn travels from its starting
position almost to promotion.

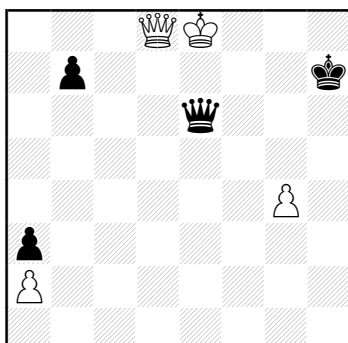


Arpad Ruzs, ROU

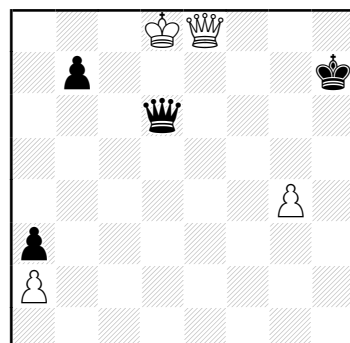
3rd Honourable mention
Fritz 100MT 2012

draw

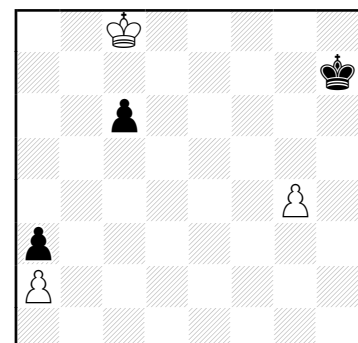
I like the logical connection between the try and solution. A solver tries first the more logical
move *1...d7??!* Qxc4 2.d8Q Qxe6+ (D1) a colour echo compare to the main 3.Qe7+ (3.Kf8
Qg8+) 3...Qxe7+ 4.Kxe7, but Black wins a queen ending after 4...b5! 5.Kf7 Kh6! 6.Kf6 b4
7.g5+ Kh5 8.g6 b3 9.g7 bxa2 10.g8Q a1Q+. The paradoxical key **1.e7!** is correct. **1...Qxc4**
2.Kd8 Qe6 3.e8Q Qxd6+ (D2) 4.Kc8! 4.Qd7+? Qxd7+ 5.Kxd7 b5. **4...Qc6+ 5.Qxc6 bxc6**
Compare to the try White King is more distant from the key square f7 and although White
holds here (D3). **6.Kd7!** The rest is known from Aliev, Die Schwalbe 2003
(HHdbIV#70112). **6...c5 7.Ke6! c4 8.Kf7 c3 8...Kh6 9.Kf6 c3 10.g5+ Kh5 11.g6 c2 12.g7**
c1Q 13.g8Q =. 9.g5 c2 10.g6+ Kh6 11.g7 c1Q 12.g8Q Qc4+ 13.Kf8 Qxg8+ 14.Kxg8 Kg6
Starting position Sackmann, Deutsche Schachblätter 1924 (HHdbIV#9676). **15.Kh8! draw.**



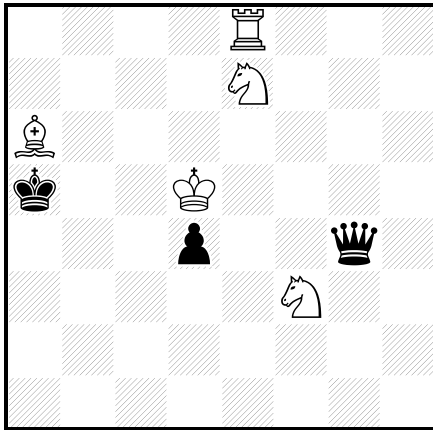
D1 The try



D2 The solution



D3 6.Kd7!



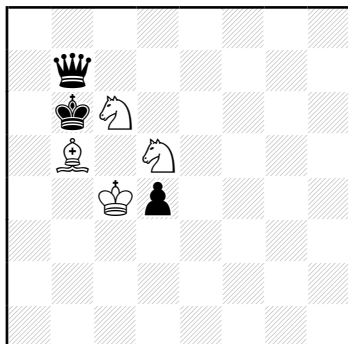
Yuri Bazlov, RUS

4th Honourable mention
Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins

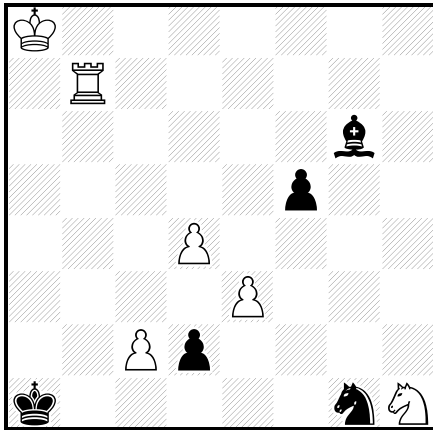
An interesting domination of three minor pieces over Black Queen ends with a mate.

1.Ne5 Qh5! White material should be winning, but one piece goes lost and endgames like



7. Nd5 mate

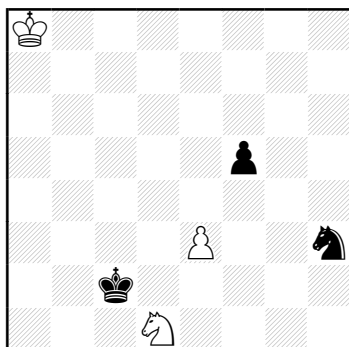
RBNxQ or RNNxQ are mostly drawish. An exception is the position after 1...Qg2+ 2.Kc5 Kxa6 3.Rb8! because of the harmful pawn d4, for example 3...Qe2 4.Rb6+ Ka5 5.N7c6+ Ka4 6.Nc4 Qh5+ 7.N6e5 with mate or 3...Qb7 4.Rxb7 Kxb7 5.Nd3 with a winning NNxP ending. **2.Ra8! Qh1+ 3.Kc5 Qxa8 4.Bb5 Qa7+ 5.Kc4 Qb7** Here Black has to help a little to obtain Beauty. After normal moves like 5...Qa8 6.Nd7 with 7.Nc6+ or 5...Qc7+ 6.N5c6+ Kb6 7.Nd5+ White wins a Queen and we almost don't see any study. **6.N5c6+ Kb6 7.Nd5 mate.**



Pavel Arestov, RUS

5th Honourable mention
Fritz 100MT 2012

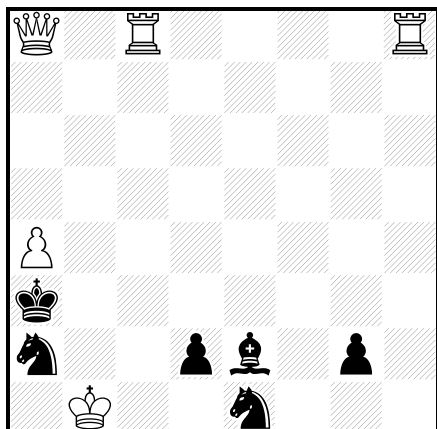
draw



White to move loses, but
without Pe3 it is a draw.

A pleasant little puzzle. I like the try with Black's winning fork.

1.Nf2! 1.Ra7+? Kb2 2.Nf2 Nh3 3.Rb7+ Kc1! 4.Nd3+ Kxc2
5.Nb4+ Kd1 6.Na2 f4 7.exf4 Be4 **1...Nh3 2.Nd1 Bh5 3.Nc3**
3.Ra7+ Kb1 4.Nc3+ Kb2. **3...Bf3 4.e4!!** Seeing ahead White
prepared the d3 square for his Knight. The inviting 4.d5?!
Bxd5 5.Nxd5 d1Q 6.Ra7+! Kb2 7.Ra2+ Kxa2 8.Nc3+ Kb2
9.Nxd1+ Kxc2 (**diagram**) ends with a trapped Knight; 10.e4
is too late here for 10...f4! 11.e5 Kxd1 12.e6 Ng5 13.e7 Ne6
14.e8Q Nc7+. **4...Bxe4 5.d5 Bxd5 6.Nxd5 d1Q 7.Ra7+ Kb2**
8.Ra2+ Kxa2 9.Nc3+ Kb2 10.Nxd1+ Kxc2 11.Ne3+ draw.



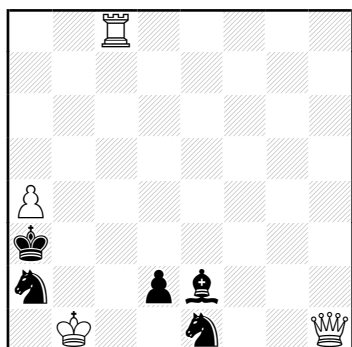
János Mikitovics, HUN A. N. Skripnik, RUS

6th Honourable mention
Fritz 100MT 2012

draw

A Rook usually draws against BNN, but White King is here under a mating attack and White extra pawn is damaging. Finally White succeeds to find a saving stalemate. But the study would need a better introduction and the mutual zugzwang is not emphasized.

1.Rh3+ The only way to ward off all threats (1.Qd5? Bd3+). **1...Nd3!** 1...Bd3+? 2.Rxd3+ Nxd3 3.Kc2. **2.Rh1 gxh1Q+** Authors give in his master solution a primitive repetition 2...Ne1 3.Rh3+ Nd3 4.Rh1 with exaggerated comment “positional draw 1”. **3.Qxh1 d1Q+**

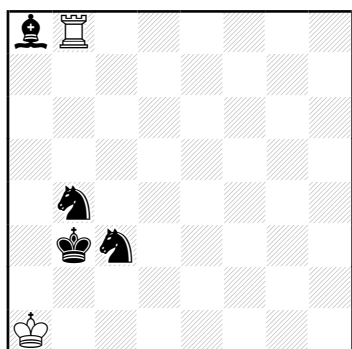


D1 3... Ne1

The position after **3...Ne1** (**D1**) is very interesting and maybe the study should begin here. In the try **4..Qd5?!** d1Q+ 5.Qxd1 Bxd1 6.a5 Black wins after 6...Be2! 7.Rd8 Bd3+! 8.Rxd3+ Nxd3 9.a6 (9.Kc2 Ndb4+ with 10...Na6) 9...Kb3 10.a7 Nc3+ 11.Ka1 Nb4 12.a8Q Nc2 mate. So White has first to attract the Knight to d3 to block the diagonal e2-a6. **4..Qh3+!** Nd3! 4...Bf3 5.Qxf3+! (5.Qd7? d1Q+ 6.Qxd1 Bxd1 -+ is already known from a previous note, 5.Rd8? Nc3+ 6.Ka1 Nc2 mate) 5...Nxf3 6.Kc2 Nb4+ 7.Kd1 Nd5 8.Rd8=. **5..Qh1!** d1Q+ transposing to the main line. There is a small dual 5.Qf1! d1Q+! **4.Qxd1 Bxd1** **5.a5** This pawn saves White, but it has

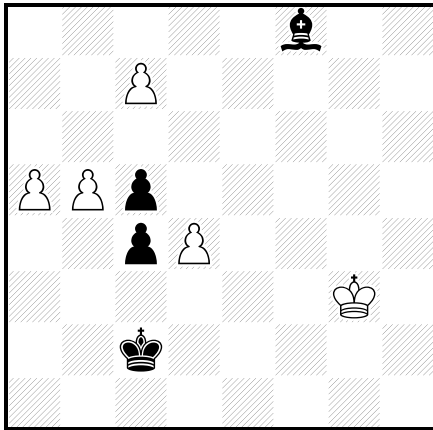
to be quickly sacrificed. **5...Kb3** 5...Ndb4 6.a6! **6.Rb8+** A necessary check, after 6.a6? Nc3+ 7.Ka1 Nb4 8.Rb8 Ka3 is the game over. The authors give the line 7...Bf3? 8.a7 Nb4 9.Rb8 Ba8 10.Rb6! with mutual zugzwang, but even a very weak player would not play 7...Bf3??.

6...Ka3 **7.Rc8** The judge wonders why the authors give an exclamation mark to this move and enthusiastically cheer “switchback”?! **7...Kb3** **8.Rb8+** Another surprise, “positional draw 2” according to authors’ comment. **8...Ndb4** **9.a6 Bc2+** **10.Ka1 Be4** **11.a7 Nc3** **12.a8Q!** Nice moment, White finally disposes of the pawn. After 12.Rb6? Ba8! White should be in the zugzwang and loses 13.Rb8 Ka3.



D2 13. Rb7!!

12...Bxa8 **13.Rb7!!** (**D2**) Without this blockade White would be quickly checkmated, for example 13.Rb6 Bc6 14.Rb7 Ba4 15.Rb6 Ka3. **13...Bxb7** stalemate.



Valery Vlasenko, UKR

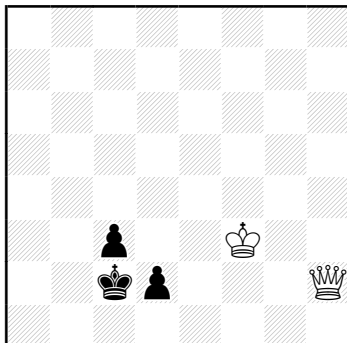
Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

Black to move, White wins

A crystal adaptation of known mutual zugzwang (Harold van der Heijden 2000 Kb4/Ke1, HHdbIV #67211). A paradox key – 2.Kg4! – giving the study right to exist – is a step forward.

1...Bd6+ 2.Kg4! An intentional tempo loss, White King goes paradoxically away from the critical square d1! The seemingly more logical move **2...Kf3?!** would only draw; the reason will clear up in the move 7. **2...Bxc7 3.b6 Bxb6** After 3...Bd6 White wins for example this way 4.a6 cxd4 5.a7 d3 6.a8Q d2 7.Qa4+ Kb2 8.Qb5+ Kc3 (8...Ka3 9.Qa5+) 9.Qd5 Bh2 10.Kf3. **4.axb6 cxd4 5.b7 d3 6.b8Q d2 7.Qh2 c3 8.Kf3 (diagram)** Mutual zugzwang.

Playing 2.Kf3?? White would have to move now and every move makes his position worse:



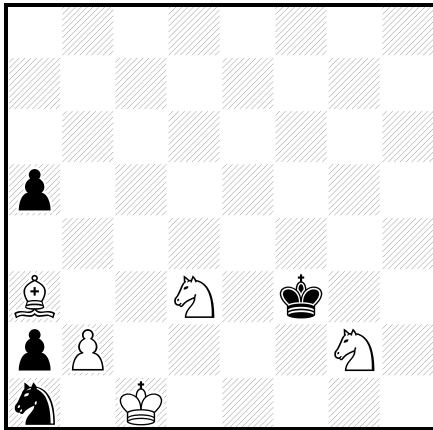
mutual zugzwang

8...Ke3 Kc1! (White King blocks the diagonal f4-c1 preventing 9.Qf4).

8...Ke4 Kc1 9.Qf4 Kb2! (White King blocks the fourth rank preventing 10.Qb4 +)

8...Qf2 Kc1 9.Qe3 Kb2 10.Qb6+ Kc2 11.Qg6 Kc1 12.Qh6 Kb2 13.Ke2 d1Q+! 14.Kxd1 c2+.

8...Kc1 8...Kb1 9.Ke2 c2 10.Qb8+ Kc1 11.Qf4 Kb1 12.Qb4+ Kc1, for example 13.Qxd2+ Kb1 14.Qb4+ Kc1 15.Ke3 Kd1 16.Qd2 mate. **9.Qf4 Kb2 10.Qb4+ Kc2 11.Qa4+ Kc1 12.Ke2** wins.



Yury Bazlov, RUS

Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins

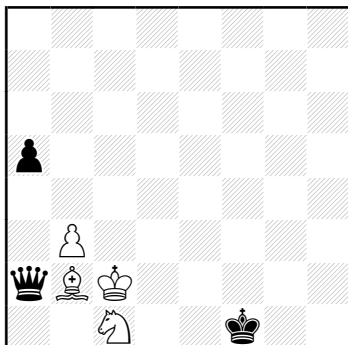
Trapping a promoted Queen is a little overplayed theme. But this working out in two lines is elegant.

1.Nge1+ Ke2 2.Nc5 Kxe1 3.b3 Nc2 4.Kxc2 4.Nd3+?! Ke2 5.Kxc2 a1N+! 6.Kc3 Nxb3.

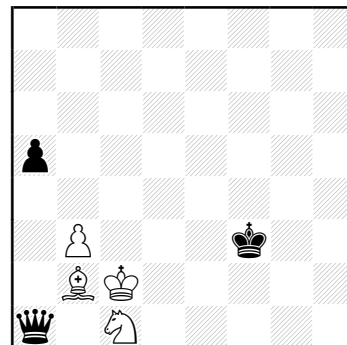
4...a1Q 5.Nd3+ with

a) 5...Kf1 6.Bb2 Qa2 7.Nc1 wins (D1);

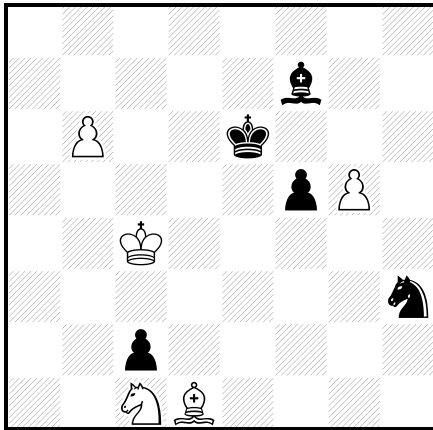
b) 5...Ke2 6.Nc1+ Kf3 7.Bb2 wins (D2).



D1 line a)



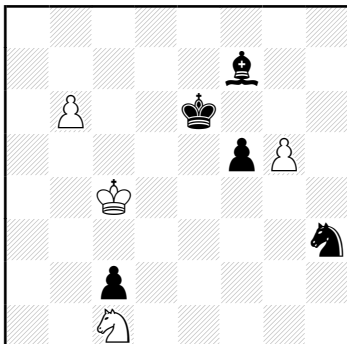
D2 line b)



Martin Minski, DEU

Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

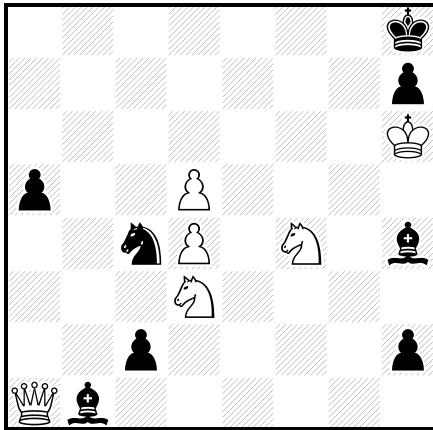
White wins



After 2...Bxf7

I like the beautiful unexpected move 2.Bf7+! Note that after 2...Bxf7 we have the startup position again, but without the sacrificed White Bishop (the 7th WCCT theme).

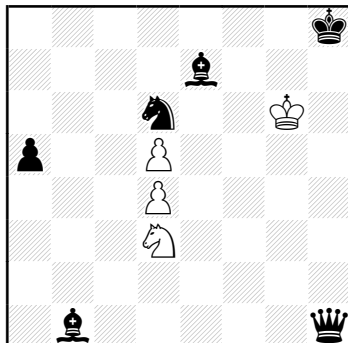
1.Bh5! Bg8! After 1...Nxc5 2.b7! Kd6+ 3.Bxf7 Kc7 4.Bd5 Ne4 5.Kb5! White keeps his last pawn. **2.Bf7+!!** After 2...b7?? there is a saving discovered check 2...Kd7+ 3.Kc3 Kc7. Bad is also 2...Kc5? Kd7 3.Be8+ Kc8 or 2.Kb5? Kd6/d7 3.Ka6 Bd5 4.Bf7 (4.g6 Ng5! 5.g7 Ne6! 6.Bf3 Nc5+) 4...Bh1 5.g6 Ke7 6.Bb3 Kf6 7.Bxc2 Nf4! 8.Bxf5 Nd5 9.b7 Nc7+ 10.Ka7 Bxb7 11.Kxb7 Nd5=. **2...Bxf7 (diagram) 3.g6! Bg8 4.Kb5! Kd7 5.Ka6 Bd5 5...Kc8 6.Ka7 Bd5 7.g7+-.** **6.g7 Ke7 7.g8Q! Bxg8 8.b7 wins.**



Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen, DNK

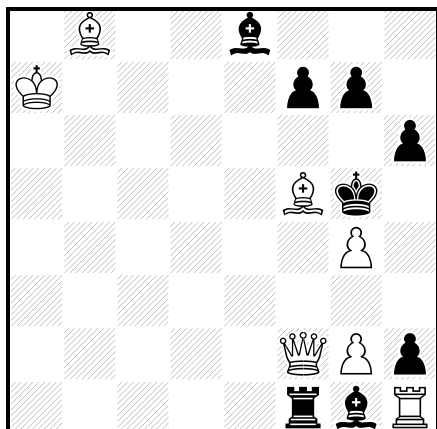
Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

draw



The final stalemate

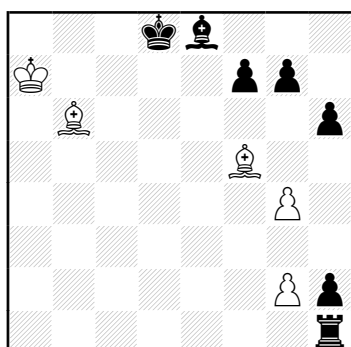
1.Qa4 Nd6 2.Qd7 After 2.Qxa5? h1Q 3.Qa8+ Bd8+ White will be checkmated, for example 4.Nh5 Nf5 mate. After the text move it is Black who has to guide mates. **2...Be7!**
2...Bg5+? 3.Kxg5 c1Q 4.Qd8+! Kg7 5.Qf6+ with a perpetual.
3.Ng6+! Preparing escape square g6 for his King. 3.Qh3? Nf5+ 4.Qxf5 (4.Kh5 h1Q 5.Qxh1 Ng3+) 4...h1Q+ 5.Nh5 c1Q+ 6.Nxc1 Bxf5. **3...hxc6** Forced, after 3...Kg8 4.Nxe7+ Black even loses. **4.Qh3 h1Q 5.Qxh1 c1Q+ 6.Kxg6+!** After 6.Nxc1 there is an immediate mate Nf7 and after 6.Qxc1 Bxd3 a similar result will come several moves later. **6...Qxh1 stalemate.**



Emil Melnichenko, NZE

Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

draw



8. Bb6+ and perpetual

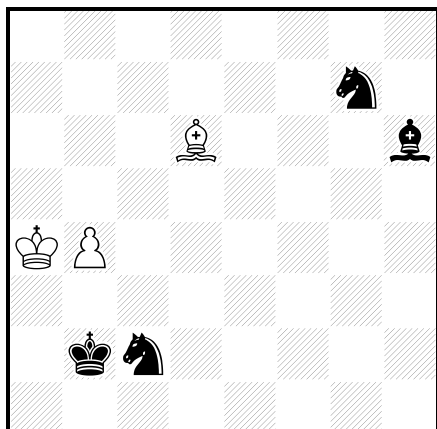
This unusual position hides a romantic content – systematic movement. What is a pity the final positional draw is almost completely prepared on the diagram.

1.Bf4+ White has no choice. After 1.Kb7? Rxf2 2.Bxh2 Bxh2 3.Rxh2 he cannot save Pg4, for example 3...Bb5 4.Be4 Be2 5.Kc6 Bxg4 a the endgame without two pawns is lost. **1...Kf6**

2.Qe3! An endgame after 2.Be3? Rxf2 3.Bxf2 Bxf2+ 4.Ka6 Bg1 – despite seeming material balance – is quite hopeless.

The Black plan is clear: the King goes on g3 supporting the Bishop to win Pg2. **2...Re1!** 2...Bxe3+ 3.Bxe3 Rxh1 4.Bd4+ makes the solution shorter. **3.Be5+** Both **3.Kb7?** Bxe3 4.Rxe1

Bxf4 and **3.Rxh2?** Bxe3+ 4.Bxe3 Rxe3 lead to a winning endgame for Black. **3...Ke7 4.Qd4 Rd1** 4...g6? 5.Bd6+ Kd8 6.Kb8 Bxd4 7.Bc7+ Ke7 8.Rxe1+. **5.Bd6+ Kd8 6.Qc5!** 6.Bc5+? Rxd4 7.Bxd4 Bxd4+ 8.Ka6 Bg1. **6...Bxc5+** Black cannot continue the systematic movement because of 6...Rc1? 7.Be7 mate. **7.Bxc5 Rxh1** Now the perpetual check is unstoppable: **8.Bb6+** (diagram) **8...Ke7 9.Bc5+ Kf6 10.Bd4+ Kg5 11.Be3+ Kh4 12.Bf2+ Kg5 13.Be3+** draw.



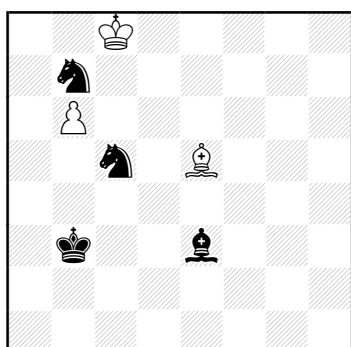
A. N. Skripnik, RUS
János Mikitovics, HUN

Commendation
 Fritz 100MT 2012

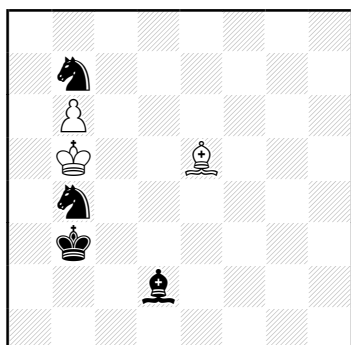
draw

The Bishops pursuit with subsequent stalemate is demonstrated twice, once in a try. All pieces run into stalemate position during the play. The stalemate in the main line is uneconomic – Black Bishop is not involved and so the try stalemate is nicer. In addition in an o.t.b. game White would never play the try move 6.Bh2? because of the main-line-move 6.Ka6 is too obvious. It spoils the impression a little. Maybe creating a separate study (9.Kb8!) from the try would be more impressive.

1.b5 The threat is b6 with a draw, for example 1...Nf5/e8 2.Be5+ and 3.b6=. **1...Ne6!** Black finds a counter-play, his Knight is heading to d8 to stop White pawn. **2.b6 Nd8 3.Kb5!** The



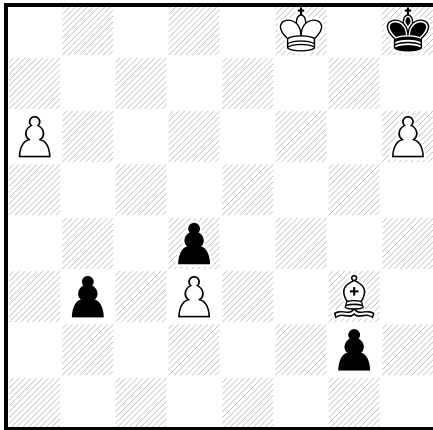
D1 try
 15.Bf4! Bxf4 stalemate



D2 main line
 11.Bf4! Bxf4 stalemate

King hurries to help his pawn (3.Be7? Nf7! 4.b7 Bf4+). **3...Kb3!** After 3...Bd2 the straightforward move 4.Ka6?! is bad for 4...Nb4+ 5.Kb5 Ka3! and there is not stalemate compare with 5...Kb3? 6.Bc7 Nb7 7.Bf4! But White has an intermediate 4.Bc7! Nd4+ 5.Ka6 with a draw. **4.Ka6** 4.Bc7? Bg5 5.Ka6 Nb4+ 6.Ka7 Ndc6+ 7.Ka8 Nd5; 4.Be7? Nf7 5.b7 Bf4 6.Ka6 Bb8. **4...Nb4+ 5.Kb5!** 5.Ka7? Be3-+. **5...Nd5 6.Ka6!** The try 6.Bh2?! Nc3+! (6...Nf4? 7.Ka6 Nfe6 8.Bd6! =; 6...Nf6? 7.Bc7! Nb7 8.Ka6 =) 7.Ka6 Ne4! 8.Ka7 Be3?! (8...Nc6+? 9.Ka8! =) 9.Kb8! Nc5 (9...Bxb6 10.Bc7 =) 10.Kc8! Ndb7 ends impressively 11.Bf4! Bg1 (11...Bxf4 stalemate) 12.Bh2 Bf2 13.Bg3 Bd4 14.Be5 Be3 15.Bf4 (D1) with perpetual or stalemate. But it is refuted by 8...Nc5! 9.Bd6 Be3! (9...Ncb7? 10.Bc7 Be3 11.Ka8) 10.Kb8 Ndb7! with Black's win. **6...Nb4+ 7.Kb5 Bd2 8.Bc7! Nb7** After 8...Bg5 9.Bd6! Nd3 10.Ka6 Nb4+ 11.Kb5 Bd2 12.Bc7 we are again in the main line after 8.Bc7. **9.Bf4! Bc3** 9...Bxf4 stalemate. **10.Be5 Bd2** 10...Kb2 doesn't help for 11.Bxc3+ = (**D2**). **11.Bf4 Be1 12.Bg3** and again perpetual or stalemate.

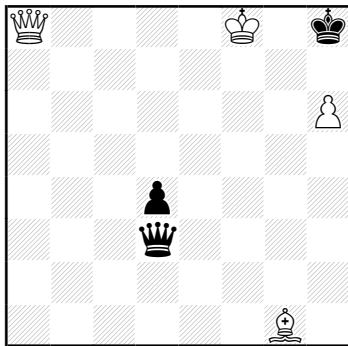
We can find similar themes in Pogosyants 1968 (Kf1/Kd3, HHdbIV#36865) and Eliazarjan 1987 (Kf1/Ka7, HHdbIV#55438).



Jaroslav Pospíšil, CZE

Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins



A key move 5.Be3!!

1.Bh2! The Bishop has to stay on the diagonal h2-b8 guarding the key squares f4 and e5. 1.Bf2? b2 2.a7 b1Q! 3.a8Q Qxd3 draws, for example 4.Bxd4+ Kh7 5.Qa7+ Kxh6 6.Be3+ Kh5 7.Qf7+ Qg6 8.Qf3+ Kh4 9.Bf2+ Kg5 10.Qg3+ Kf6 11.Bd4+ Kf5 12.Qd3+ Kg5. **1...b2 2.a7 g1Q!** Luring the Bishop from the important diagonal. Black would be quickly checkmated after 2...b1Q 3.a8Q, for example 3...Qxd3 4.Kf7+ Kh7 5.Qg8+ Kh6 6.Bf4+ Kh5 7.Qg5 mate or 3...Qf1+ 4.Ke7+ Kh7 5.Qe4+ Kxh6 6.Bf4+. **3.Bxg1 b1Q 4.a8Q Qxd3 (diagram)** Black Queen guards the mating square g6 but... **5.Be3!!** A key move of this study – tempting away. Another way to save Ph6 ends

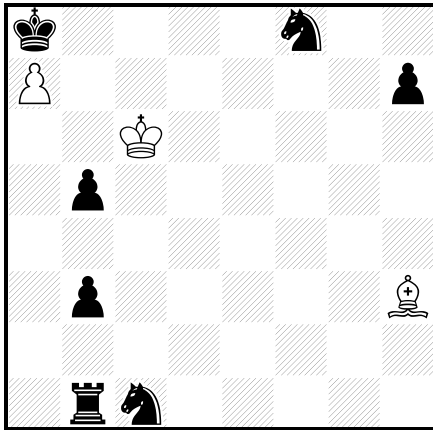
with a perpetual after 5.Bxd4+?! Kh7 6.Bg7 Qd6+.

a) **5...dxe3** The diagonal a1-h8 is now free: **6.Qa1+ Kh7 7.Qg7 mate**

b) **5...Qxe3** The g6 square is no more guarded: **6.Kf7+ Kh7 7.Qg8+ Kxh6 8.Qg6 mate**

c) **5...Qf5+** The author tags this move for the main line. According the judge's view it is rather technical proof the material advantage is enough to win and there is not a perpetual.

6.Ke7+ Kh7 7.Bd2! (7.Bc1? Qc5+!) wins. Author gives another nine unique moves taken from engines and EGTBs: 7...Qe5+ 8.Kd7 Qf5+ 9.Kd6 Qf6+ 10.Kc5 Qf5+ 11.Kxd4 Qf2+ 12.Kd3! Qf1+ 13.Kc3 Qf6+ 14.Kc4 Qf1+ 15.Kb4 Qb1+ 16.Kc3.

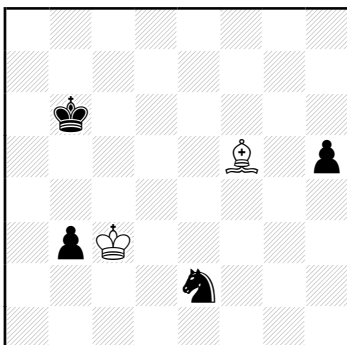


Vladislav Tarasyuk, UKR

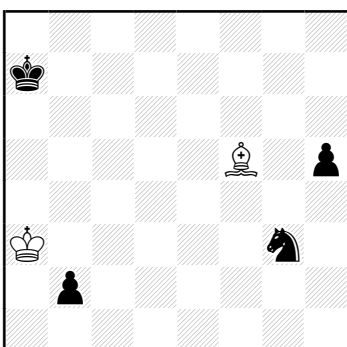
Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

draw

A two-phase study. In the phase one the alone Bishop fights successfully against big black superiority using permanent mating threats. Black escapes sacrificing his Rook and reaches an endgame with two extra pawns surely interesting for o.t.b. players. White has here a narrow way to a draw.



D1 11.Kd3!

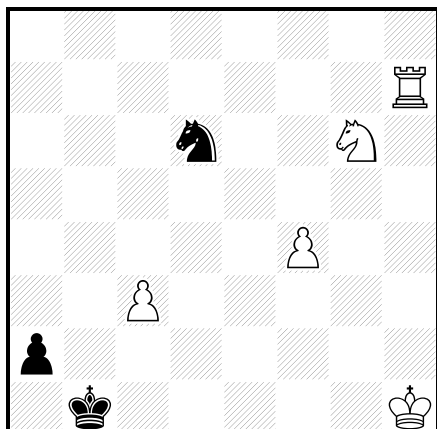


D2 13.Bc2!

1.Kb6 Rb2 2.Bc8 Nd7+ 3.Bxd7 Rc2 4.Bf5 Re2 5.Bd7 Rc2 6.Bf5

a) 6...Rc6+ Not given by the author. 7.Kxc6 Kxa7 8.Kxb5! 8.Bxh7? Ka6-+. 8...h5 9.Kc4/b4 Kb6 10.Kc3 Ne2+ (D1) 11.Kd3! Guarding d4. 11...Ng3 12.Be6! Forcing pawn move, else it would be guarded by King. 12...b2 13.Kc2 draw.

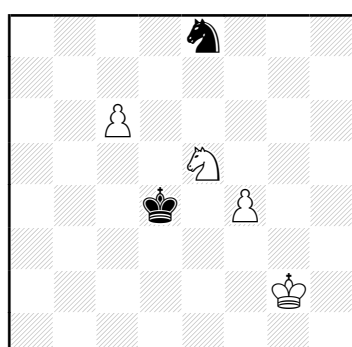
b) 6...Rc4 7.Bh3 Rc6+ 8.Kxc6 Kxa7 9.Kxb5 Ne2! It is exacter move order, the author gives only the dual line 9...b2 10.Bf5 h5 11.Kb4/Ka4 Ne2 transposing to the main. 10.Kb4! 10.Kc4? b2 11.Bf5 h5 12.Kb3 Nd4+; 10.Ka4? b2 11.Bf5 Nc3+. 10...b2 11.Bf5 h5 12.Ka3! 12.Kb3? Nd4+. 12...Ng3 (D2) 13.Bc2! 13.Bd3? h4 14.Kxb2 h3 15.Bc4 Kb6 16.Bd5 Kc5 gives Black a decisive tempo; his King succeeds to reach f2 supporting the h-pawn promotion. 13...h4 14.Kxb2 h3 15.Bd1! transferring the Bishop on f3 – draw.



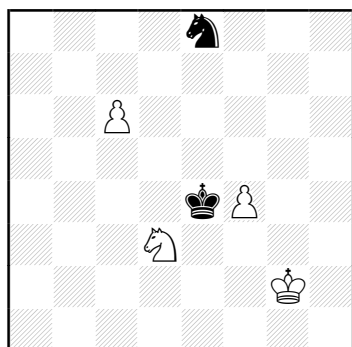
Alain Pallier, FRA

Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins



D1 8.Nd3!!



D2 9. Kh3!

After a short introduction we are facing an analytically difficult knight ending. Although White has two extra pawns, Black has a chance to build a fortress. I like a study manoeuvre starting with the nice move 8.Nd3!!

1.Kg2! Winning an important tempo: 1.Ra7? a1Q 2.Rxa1+ Kxa1=. **1...a1Q 2.Rh1+ Kb2 3.Rxa1 Kxa1 4.Ne5! Kb2 5.c4 Kc3 6.c5! Ne8 7.c6** After 7.f5? Kd4 8.Nd3 Ke4 the pawn f5 dies. **7...Kd4 (D1)** Critical position. After a natural 8.Kf3?

Black reaches the fortress constellation Kd5/d6 plus Nc7. Paradoxically the centralized Knight e5 is blame for it, because it prevents moving the f-pawn. Similar is 8.Nd7? Nc7! (8...Kd5? 9.Nf6+!) 9.f5 Kd5. **8.Nd3!!** A kernel of the study – the Knight is heading to b4 whence it will guide the pawn c6 better. For example 8...Kd5 9.Nb4+ Kc5 10.f5 Kxb4 11.f6 and one pawn will promote.

a) 8...Ke4 (D2) 9.Kh3! Avoiding the mined square g3: 9.Kg3? Kxd3 10.f5 Kd4! 11.f6 Nxf6 12.c7 Ne4+ =. **9...Kd5 10.Nb4+ Kc5 11.f5 Kxb4 12.f6.**

b) 8...Kc4 9.Kf3! Kb5 10.Ne5! The plan has to be changed here. After 10.Nb4?! Kxb4 Black King succeeds 11.f5 Kc5

12.f6 Kd6 13.f7 Ke7 =. **10...Kc5! 11.f5!** But not 11.Ke4?, for example 11...Kd6 12.f5 Nf6+! 13.Kf4 Ne8 = and White is in zugzwang. **11...Kd6** A zugzwang try 11...Kd5!? 12.Kf4? Kd6! = is refuted by 12.f6! **12.Kf4!** Mutual zugzwang! **12....Nf6 13.Kg5! Kxe5 14.c7 Ne4+ 15.Kg6 Nd6 16.f6 Ke6 17.f7** wins, for example 17...Ke7 18.c8Q Nxc8 19.Kg7.

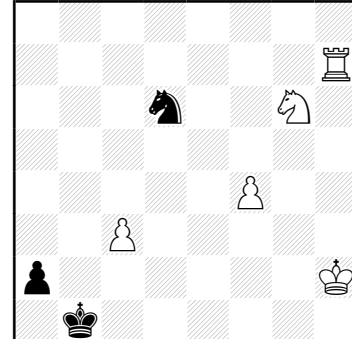
c) 8...Nd6 9.c7! 9.Nb4? Kc5 10.c7 Kb6.

c1) 9...Kd5 Author doesn't give this natural defence, the threat is Kc6. **10.Nb4+ 10.Ne5? Nc8. 10...Ke6** The King has to guide f-pawn: 10...Kc5 11.f5 Kb6 12.Nd5+ Kb7 13.f6.

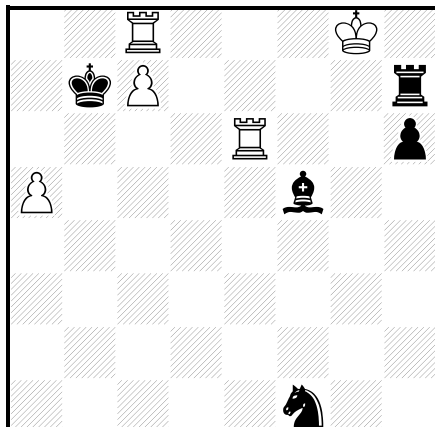
11.Kf3/f2 Or 11.Na6 transposing to the main: 11...Kd7 12.Kf3/f2 Kc8 13.Ke3! **11...Kd7 12.Na6!** 12.Nd5? Kc6 =. **12...Kc8 13.Ke3! Kb7 14.Kd4! Kxa6 15.Kc5/d5 Nc8 16.Kc6!** and wins, but not 16.f5? Kb7 17.f6 Kxc7 18.f7 Nb6 19.f8Q Nd7+ draw.

c2) 9...Ke4! Inviting White King to a future check. **10.Kh3!** *10.Kg3?* Kxd3 11.f5 Nxf5+; *10.Kf2?* Kd5 11.Nb4+ Kc5 12.f5 Kb6 13.Nd5+ Kb7 14.f6 Ne4+; *10.Kh2?* Kd5 11.Nb4+ Ke6!=, White King is too distant from queenside. **10...Kd5 11.Nb4+ Kc5 12.f5! Kb6 13.Nd5+ Kb7** with a hope for a fork 14.f6? Ne4! 15.f7 Ng5+, but **14.Kg4! Kc6 15.f6** wins.

The author didn't find all possibilities, in the start position White King should be placed on h2 (instead of h1) (**D3**). The key **1.Kg2!!** would win an additional effect being connected with the study kernel through tries 1.Kg3?! (after 6.c5 Ne4+) and 1.Ra7?! (the King is on h2, so 7...Kc4! and there is not 8.Kf3).



D3 The Judge's version



János Mikitovic, HUN

Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

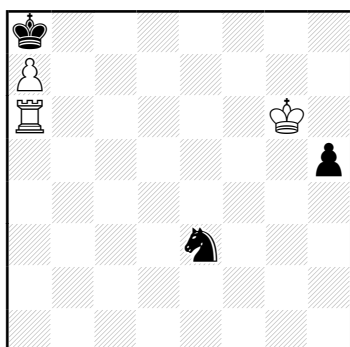
White wins

A surprising win of a Rook against a Knight with advanced pawn. After a somewhat controversial intro (two Rooks disappear without making a move) we are facing a rich in content 6 man position. Is it a study or only interesting endgame with several White's only moves? I hesitated a long time. Several authors actually use 6 man to extract unique-moves-lines ignoring another Black defences important for understanding matters.

Finally the scales in favour of the study outweighed by two factors: a surprising White King route Kh7-g6-g5-f4 and impressive echo refutations of tries in two main lines.

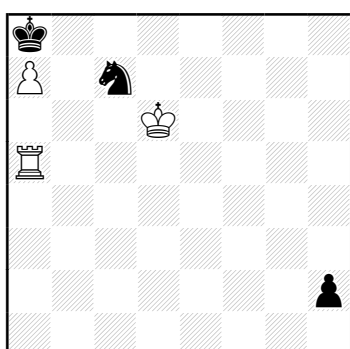
1.a6+ Kxc8! 1...Ka7 2.Ra8+! **2.Re8+ Kxc7 3.a7 Be6+!** After *3...Be4* 4.Rxe4 Kb7 5.Ra4 Ka8 6.Kxh7 White Rook is better as in the main line and White wins with "simple" King's route in queenside direction. For example 6...h5 7.Kg6 Ne3 8.Kf6 h4 9.Ke5! h3 10.Rh4 Kxa7 11.Rxh3, for example 11...Nc2 12.Rb3! trapping the Knight or 11...Nc4+ 12.Kd5! Nb6+ 13.Kc6 or 12...Na5 13.Kc5! **4.Rxe6** The Bishop has to be killed: 4.Kxh7? Bd5 =. **4...Kb7**

5.Ra6! 5.Kxh7? Kxa7. **5...Ka8** **6.Kxh7** Ne3 We can see the above mentioned problem here. The defence 6...h5 is nearly equal to the main, but it is almost ignored by the author. He gives



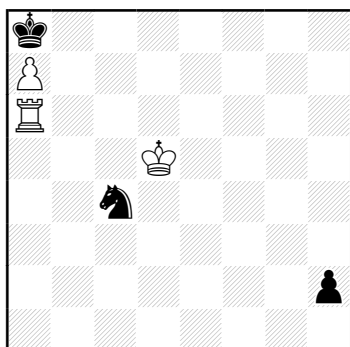
D1 8.Kg5!!

only 7.Kg6! h4 (7...Ne3 8.Kg5 transposes to the main line) 8.Ra3! wins. But the win is difficult enough. **7.Kg6!** White cannot lose a tempo killing the pawn. **7...h5 (D1) 8.Kg5!!** A key move. White King has naturally to transfer to the queenside to restrict the Black King – before losing Pa7. The idea of the text move is to drive the Knight out of the ideal square e3 first, winning the same time the wasted tempo back. After 8.Kf6? h4 9.Ke7 h3 10.Ra2 (10.Rh6 Nf5+) 10...Ng4 11.Kd6 h2 12.Ra1 Nf2 Black holds. Now there are two lines:



D2 line a) 13.Ra1?! Na6!

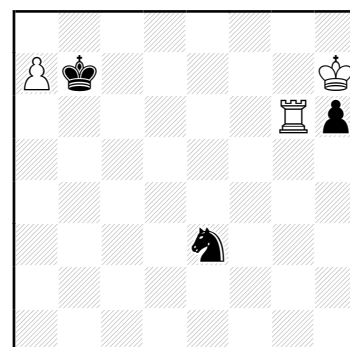
a) 8...Nd5 9.Kf5 The author points out the echo motive 10.Ke4 in the line b). **9...Nc7 10.Ra5!** *a) 10.Ra1?* h4! (10...Nb5? 11.Ke6! Nxa7 12.Rb1!+-) 11.Ke5 Kb7! =; *b) 10.Ra4?* Nb5 11.Ke6 Nxa7 12.Rb4 Nc6 =. **10...h4 11.Ke5!** 11.Rc5? Na6 =. **11...h3 12.Kd6 h2 (D2) 13.Rh5!** The try *13.Ra1?!* is refuted by *13...Na6!* – compare with the try 11.Ra2?! in the line b). **13...Nb5+** After 13...Kb7 the simplest way is 14.Rh7 h1Q 15.a8Q+! Kxa8 16.Rxh1 Na6 17.Kc6. **14.Kc6 Nxa7+ 15.Kc7 wins.**



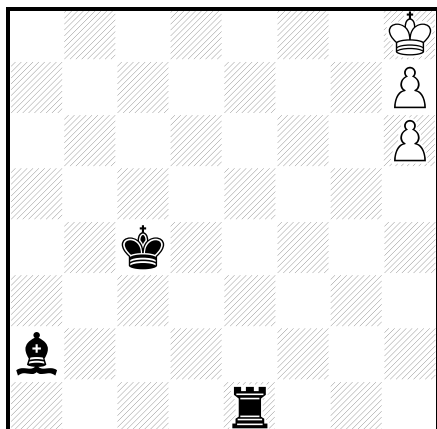
D3 line b) 12.Ra1?! Na5!

b) 8...h4 9.Kf4 Nc4 9...Nd5+ 10.Ke5! (10.Ke4? Nc7). **10.Ke4** The author accents the echo motive 11.Kf5 in the line a). **10...h3 11.Kd5!** An example of successful black defence of cramped position is 11.Ra2?! Nb6! (ridding the King of d5) 12.Kd4 h2! 13.Rxh2 Kxa7 14.Kc5 Nd7+ 15.Kc6 Nb8+ 16.Kc7 Na6+ with a draw. **11...h2 (D3) 12.Rh6!** The try *12.Ra1?!* is refuted by *12...Na5!* – compare to 13.Ra1?! in the line a). 13.Kd6 Nb3! 14.Rh1 Kxa7 15.Rxh2 Ka6! 16.Ra2+ Kb5 =. **12...Nb6+ 13.Kc6 Kxa7 14.Rxh2 wins.**

The author could remove a disparate introduction and start in a 6 man position **D4** with solution 1.Ra6! Ka8 2.Kg6! This way the study would be simplified without the unpleasant side line 6...h5. In addition there is a try 1.Rg7+?! Ka8 in which Black wins the Pa7 only through Knight transfer to b5 (there are two paths Ne3-d4-c2-b5 or Je3-c4-d6-b5).



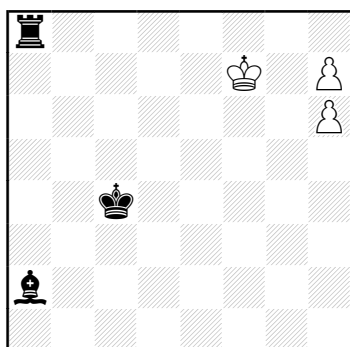
D4 The Judge's version



Valery Kalashnikov, RUS

Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

draw

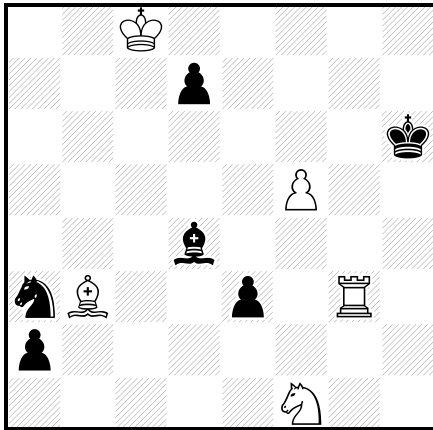


3.h8Q!

A nice trifle with a smart idea. **1.Kg8!** The 7th rank is prohibited for White King because of Bishop's transfer to b1, for example 1.Kg7 Re7+ 2.Kg8 (2.Kg6 Bb1+) 2...Kd4+ 3.Kh8 Bb1.

a) 1...Kc5+ 2.Kf8! Rf1+ 3.Kg7 3.Ke8? Rb1 4.Kf8 Rb8+ 5.Kg7 Rb7+ 6.Kh8 Bb1. 3...Rf7+ 4.Kg6 Rf8 5.Kg7 Rf7+ 6.Kg6 draw

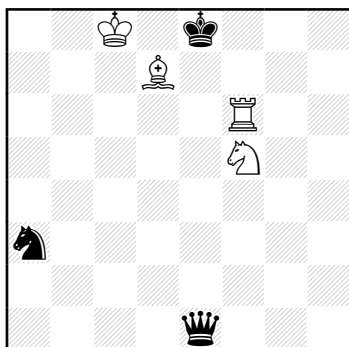
b) 1...Re8+ 2.Kf7 2.Kg7? Re7+ 3.Kg8 Kc5+ 4.Kh8 Bb1. 2...Ra8 (diagram) 3.h8Q! A point. White clears h6 for his King in move 6. 3...Rxb8 4.Kg7 Ra8 5.h7 Ra7+ 6.Kh6 Ra6+ 7.Kg7 Ra7+ 8.Kh6 Ra8 9.Kg7 draw.



Valery Kalashnikov, RUS

Commendation
Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins



The final mate

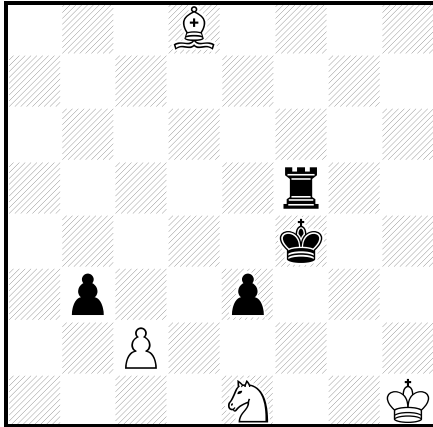
I like the leading of mating attack surely interesting for o.t.b. players. But the Black Knight didn't move at all.

White has to force matters because of the threat e2. **1.Rg6+ Kh7** 1...Kh5? 2.Bxa2 e2 3.Ng3+. **2.Bg8+ Kh8** 3.Bxa2 e2 4.f6! The threat is 5.Rh6 mate, for example 4...exf1Q 5.Rh6 mate.

The author speaks highly about a model mate, but I don't share his exultation. **4...Bxf6!** After 4...Kh7 5.Rg7+ Kh6 (5...Kh8 6.Rg2!) Black will be checkmated: 6.Ng3 e1Q 7.Nf5+ Kh5 8.Bf7 mate. **5.Ne3!** A precision in the finish. The Knight heads toward f5, but the inviting 5.Ng3?! is refuted by 5...Kh7! draw because of blocking the g-file (White has not 6.Rg1). **5...e1Q**

5...Kh7 6.Rg1 Bh4 7.Ng2. **6.Rh6+ Kg7** 7.Nf5+ **Kf8** 8.Rxf6+ **Ke8** 9.Bf7+ **Kf8** 10.Be6+ **Ke8** 11.Bxd7 mate. The author accents the mate is model one. In studies – unlike problems – it is not so important. I evaluate higher the economy of all pieces, include Black ones, and here the Black Knight doesn't play at all, it only secures a soundness.

Fritz motives development



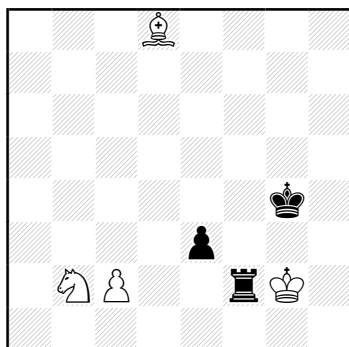
Eduard Eilazyan, UKR

1st Prize

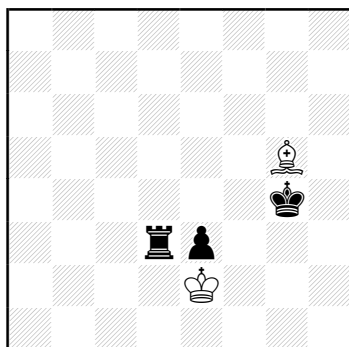
Fritz motives development

Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins



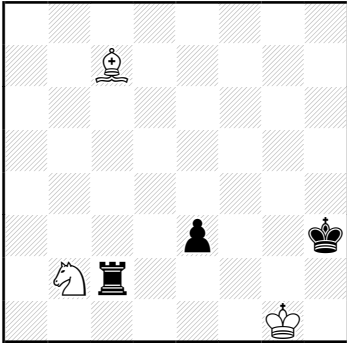
D1 4. Kh1!!



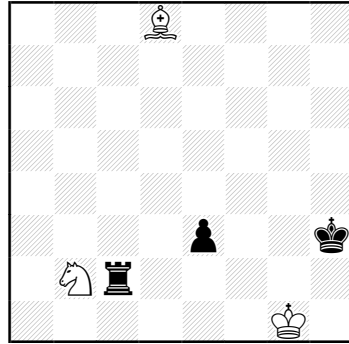
D2 After 8. Bg5?! Kg4
9. Ke2 Rd2+!

1.Kg2! Preventing Kg3, after *1...cxb3??* Kg3 2.Kg1 e2 White would be mated and *1...Kh2??* b2 2.Nd3+ Kg4 3.Nxb2 e2! (3...Rf2+? 4.Kh1 see the main) 4.Nd3 Rd5 5.Ba5 Rxa5 6.Kg2 is refuted by 6...Rf5! **1...b2 2.Nd3+ Kg4!** Also *2...Ke4* needs precise defence: 3.Nxb2 Rf2+ 4.Kg3 Rxc2 5.Nd1 e2 6.Nf2+ with 7.Ba5. **3.Nxb2 Rf2+ (D1) 4.Kh1!!** To save the RxB endgame. A natural move *4...Kg1?!* loses after 4...Rxc2 5.Bb6 (5.Nd3 Rd2) 5...Rxb2 6.Bxe3 Kg3! 7.Kf1 Kf3 or 7.Kh1 Rh2+ 8.Kg1 Re2. **4...Kh3!** The author gives *4...Kg3* as the second main line. But a solver analyses it first and finds quickly a simple draw 5.Bc7+ Kh3 6.Kg1 Rxc2 (**D3**) *7.Nd1* Rc1 8.Kf1 Rxd1+ 9.Ke2. The move 4...Kh3! is stronger with the point to prevent 7.Nd1. The author appreciates the exchange of defences (*7.Nd3??* Rxc7) and considers it for the main theme. I don't like this formal approach because it is inconsistent with the spirit of chess game. **5.Kg1 Rxc2 (D4) 6.Nd3!** The defence *6...Nd1??* fails here because of 6...Rc1 7.Kf1 Rxd1+ 8.Ke2 Rxd8. **6...Rd2** We are facing the position from cooked Fritz study (Večerní Praha 1962, HHdbIV#32885) with reversed colours (after 2.Re7). **7.Kf1 Rxd3** The kern of study. The author gives as main line 7...e2+ 8.Ke1 Rxd3 9.Bb6! Rb3 10.Bd4 Rb4 11.Be3 Rb2 12.Bd2 draw. **8.Be7!!** The key move and the same time a refutation of Fritz study. The Fritz's solution is only a try 8.Bg5?! Kg4 9.Ke2 (**D2**) 9...Rd2+! (a splendid intermediate check with the point to block e3) 10.Kxe3 Rd6! dominating the Bishop (11.Bf4 Re6+). Missianen worked out this motive in the year 2000 (HHdbIV#66969), but in the current study is bishop's trapping more impressive. **8...Rb3** After 8...Rd2 there is 9.Bg5 (the pawn d3 is no more guarded) 9...e2+ 10.Ke1 Ra2 11.Bd2

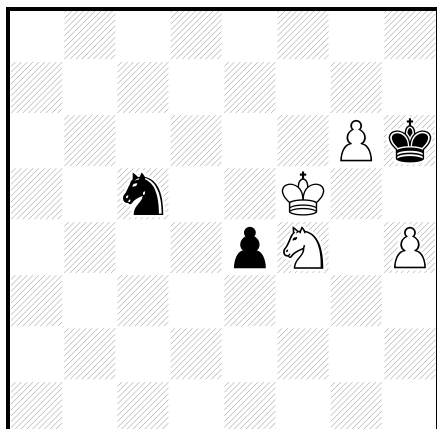
and after 8...Kg4 9.Ke2 Rd5 White has 10.Bf8! Re5 11.Bh6+. **9.Ke2 Kg4 10.Bd6!** Not allowing to guide the pawn. **10...Kf5 11.Kf3! draw.**



D3 7.Nd1!, 7.Nd3?



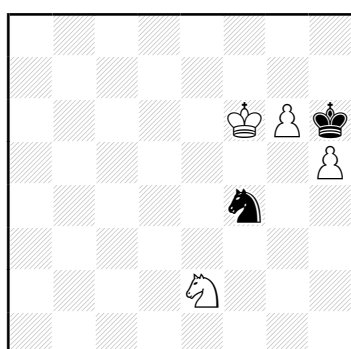
D4 6.Nd3!, 6.Nd1?



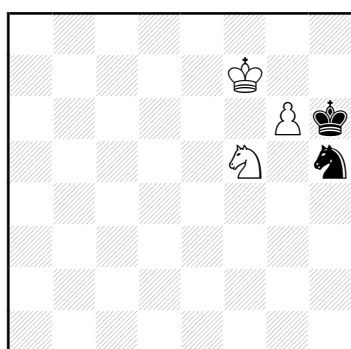
Árpád Rusz, ROU

2nd Prize
Fritz motives development
Fritz 100MT 2012

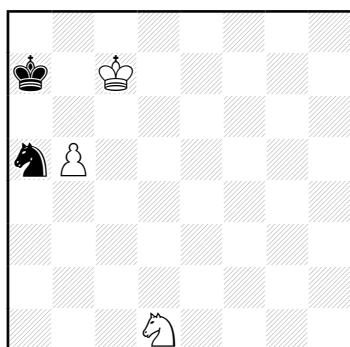
White wins



D1 Mutual zugzwang



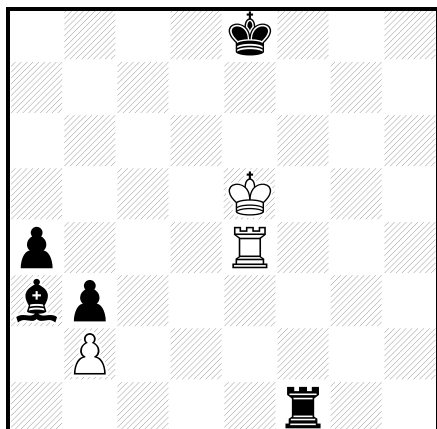
D2 10.Nf5+ Kg5 11.Ng3



D3 J. Fritz, BCM 1956

A nice analytical study. The author has succeeded almost everywhere: stalemate defences, the serial of mutual zugzwangs (not easy for solvers) and an unexpected key **1.Nh5!!** The plan is Ng3 with future Nf5+. Bad is more natural *1..Ne2?* Nb7! 2.h5 Nd6+ 3.Ke6 Ne8 =. The main try is *1..h5?!* e3 2.Ne2 Nd3! 3.Ng3 Nf2! 4.Kf4 Nd3+ 5.Ke4 Nc5+ 6.Ke5 Nd3+7.Kf6 (or 7.Kf5 Nf2! repeating moves – White King follows the square pattern f4-e4-e5-f5) 7...e2! 8.Nxe2 Nf4! (**D1**) Mutual zugzwang – compare with the main solution (after 5.h5). And now *a) 9.Nxf4* stalemate; *b) 9.Ng3* Nxg6! 10.hxg6 stalemate; *c) 9.Kf7* Nxh5 (ZZ) – compare with the main solution (after 6.Kf7). A study in a study! **1...e3** 1...Nb7 2.g7 Kh7 3.Kxe4 Nd6+ 4.Ke5 Ne8 5.Nf6+. **2.Ng3 Ne6** After 2...Nd3!? White has to avoid 3.h5?! Nf2! transposing to the line 1.h5?!, correct is 3.Kf6! as in the main line. **3.Kf6!** But not 3.Kxe6? Kxg6 or 3.h5 Ng7+ 4.Kg4 Nxh5 with a draw. **3...e2!** **4.Nxe2 Nf4!** **5.h5!** (**D1**) And Black is in the zugzwang here! 5.Nxf4? stalemate. **5...Nxb5+** **6.Kf7** ZZ **6...Ng7** **7.Ng3!** ZZ Heading to e4, the second way is bad: 7.Nc3? Nf5 8.Ne4 Kh5 9.Ng3+ Nxg3 10.g7 Nf5 11.g8Q Nh6+. **7...Ne8!** **8.Ne4!** ZZ **8...Ng7** **9.Nd6** ZZ **9...Nh5** **10.Nf5+** (**D2**) The final of cooked Fritz study (British Chess Magazine 1956, HHdbIV#28656). **10...Kg5** **11.Ng3 Nf6** **12.g7** and White wins.

Jindřich Fritz, British Chess Magazine 1956 (**D3**)
1.b6+ Ka6 **2.Nc3!** Nb7 **3.Na4 Na5** **4.Nc5+** (**D2** mirrored)
4...Kb5 **5.Nb3!** Nc6 **6.b7!** 1-0.
But also 1.Nb2 or even 1.Ne3.



Michal Hlinka, SVK

Honourable mention
Fritz motives development
Fritz 100MT 2012

White wins

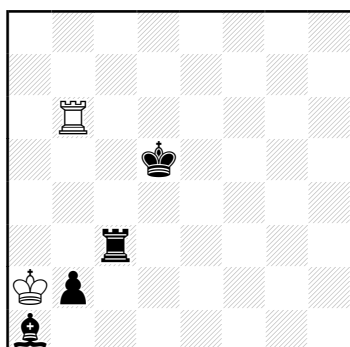
The author was inspired by the Fritz's positional draw No. 247 from "Vybrané šachové problémy" (Selected Chess Problems, Olympia 1979, HHdbIV#47586), where he has found duals 4.Rb6 and 4.Rf8+. The link Hlinka–Fritz is more free – the Hlinka's main point is to entice Black King to move on b-column and it is not in Fritz study. But the Hlinka's shifted positional draw (D1) is less impressive than the Fritz's one (D2).

1.Kd5+! Coming near to the pawns. **1...Kd7!** After other King's moves White plays as in the main solution. **2.Rxa4 Bxb2 3.Kc4!** As a solver I almost fell into a trap. There is also 3.Ra7+?! with the idea 3...Kc8 4.Kc4 Rf3? 5.Ra8+ as in the main solution, but Black has the winning 4...Bd4! **3...Rf3 4.Ra7+!** Bad is 4.Rb4? Rc3+. White tries to attract Black King on the b-column. **4...Kc6 5.Ra6+! Kb7 6.Ra5!** After 6.Ra4?! Rc3+! 7.Kb4 Kb6! White would fall into the zugzwang. Author only refers to the EGTB missing a valuable motive 8.Ra5 (8.Ra8 Rh3 9.Kc4 Be5!) (D3) **8...Re3!!** (the idea will be clear in the move 12) 9.Rb5+ Kc6 10.Ka4 Re4+ 11.Rb4 Bc3! 12.Rxe4 b2 and White Rook cannot stop the pawn. **6...Rc3+ 7.Kb4 Kc6 8.Ra6+! Kc7 8...Kb7 9.Ra5! 9.Ra7+! Kc8 10.Ra8+! Kc7 11.Ra7+ Kb6 12.Ra4!** And finally Black is in the zugzwang (compare 6.Ra4?!):

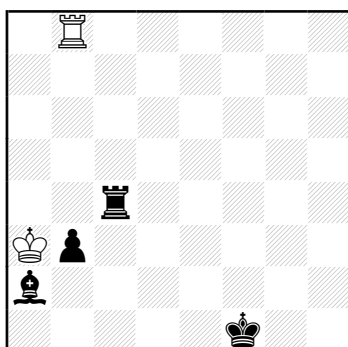
a) **12...Kb7 13.Ra5! Kc6 14.Ra6+ etc.**

b) **12...Rh3 13.Kc4 Ba3 14.Rxa3 b2 15.Rxh3 b1Q 16.Rb3+ draw.** Nice line with a skewer was not given by the author. Using EGTB helps to discover interesting motives, but sometimes it brings a bit of superficiality.

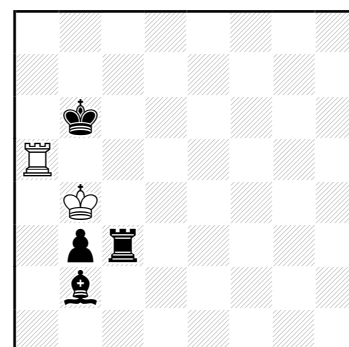
c) **12...Kc6 13.Ra6+ Kd5 14.Rb6 14.Ra5+? Kd4 15.Rb5 Kd3 16.Ka4 Kc2. 14...Ba1 15.Ka3 b2+ 16.Ka2 positional draw (D1).**



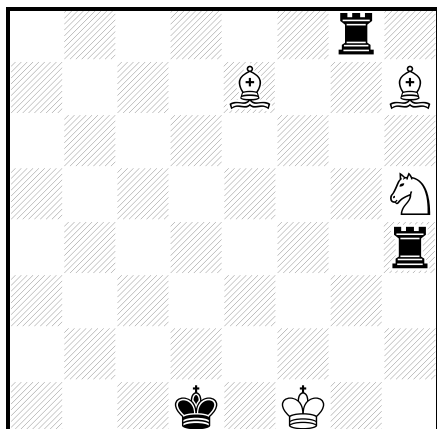
D1 Hlinka's positional draw



D2 Fritz's positional draw



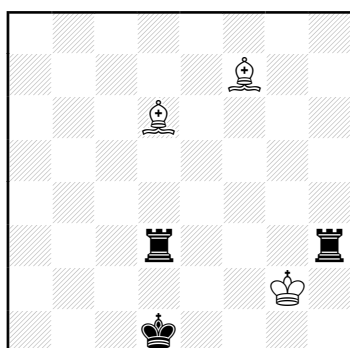
D3 8...Re3!!



Iuri Akobia, GEO

Commendation
Fritz motives development
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Black to move, draw



14.Bc4!

A well done extension and reconstruction of incorrect Fritz's idea Nr. 163 from his collection "Vybrané šachové problémy" (Selected Chess Problems 1979, Ke4/Ka2, HHdbIV#32178).

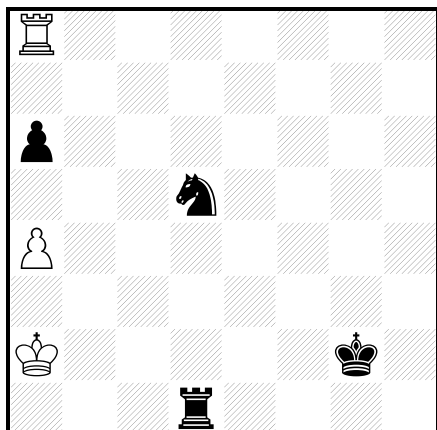
1...Rh1+ 2.Kf2 Rh2+! 2...Re8 3.Be4 Rxd5 4.Bf3+. 3.Kf3!

3.Kf1? Re8 4.Bd6 Re1 mate. 3...Re8 4.Bd6! Rxd5 5.Bg6 Rh3+ 6.Kg2! The inviting 6.Kg4?! Ree3? 7.Bf4 Rc3 8.Be5 Rb3 9.Bf7 Ra3 10.Bd6 with the main line b) draw is refuted by 6...Reh8! 7.Be5 R8h4+!

a) 6...Reh8 7.Be5 R8h6 8.Bf4 R6h4 Unlike the try 6.Kg4?! without check. **9.Bg3 Rh8 10.Be5 R8h4 11.Bg3 draw.**

b) 6...Ree3 7.Bf4 Rc3 8.Be5 Rb3 9.Bf7 Ra3 10.Bd6 Rac3 11.Be5 Rce3 12.Bf4 Ra3 13.Bd6 Rad3 (diagram) 14.Bc4! 14.Bg6? Rxd6! 15.Kxh3 Rxd6. 14...Rc3 15.Be5 Ra3 16.Bd6 Rae3 17.Bf4 positional draw.

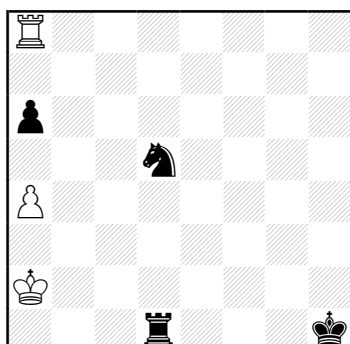
I have wrote about a successful BBxRR battle in "Československý šach" 10/2009 (page 270) the article "Střelci vzdorují věžím" (Bishops resist Rooks). The tournament director has found another possible anticipators: Pogosyants published this motive in similar 6 man position with echo already in 1977 (Kf3/Kb4, HHdbIV#45023), but in a worse form. He has the Black King on c4 which weakens the impression – Black Rook lacks freedom and it cannot reach squares b3 and d3. Da Silva in 1980 (Kf1/Ka7, HHdbIV#47910) attempted even to synthesize four echo lines (1st and 3rd ranks plus d and h files), but duals in two lines and two side solutions (1.Bh6, 2.Be1) change this study in a torso.



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draw



J. Fritz Revue FIDE 1965
(mirrored)

Fritz study (Revue FIDE 1965, HHdbIV#34787) was originally published mirrored (with wKh2). This way Fritz perfectly violated his own rule from “Moderní šachová studie” (Modern chess study, 1951) to place in the startup position most pieces on light squares for esthetical reasons. That is why the authors mirrored the position, but the same made Fritz already in the year 1979 in his collection (Nr. 201).

Fritz’s solution:

1.Kb2! Nc7 2.Ra7! 2.Rc8 Rd7 3.Kb3 Nd5 Ra7 5.Kc4 Nc7
6.Kc5 Na8. **2...Rd7 3.Kb3 Kg2 4.Kb4!!** 4.Kc4 Kf3 5.Kb4 Ke4
6.Ka5 Kd5 7.Kb6 Kd6. **4...Nd5+ 5.Ka5 Rxa7 stalemate.**

There are three side-solutions:

a) **2.Rc8!** Rd7 3.Kb3 Nd5 (3...Ne6 is better, but insufficient to win: 4.Kb4 Rd6 5.Ka5 Kg2 6.Rb8 Nc7 7.Rc8 Rc6 8.Rxc7 Rxc7 9.Kxa6) 4.Rc6 (Also 4.a5=, 4.Rc1+=, 4.Rh8+=) 4...Ra7 5.Kc4 Nc7 6.Kc5 Na8 according to Fritz. Now the simplest draw is 7.Rc8 Kg2 8.Kc6 Kf3 9.Rb8 a5 10.Rb7 Ra6+ 11.Kb5.

b) **4.Kc4** Kf3 5.Kb4! Ke4 6.Ka5! Kd5 7.Kb6 Kd6 8.Rb7! Hard to analyse, but Black cannot win this position. Authors: “Thanks to Marc Bourzutschky to confirm our result using his 7 man EGTB”.

c) **2.Rh8+** Kg2 3.Rh6! (Bourzutschky) is also EGTB draw, Fritz analysed only 1.Rh8+ Kg2 2.Rh6 a5 3.Kb3 Rb1+ 4.Kc4 Nb6+ 5.Kc5 Nxa4+ winning.

Surprisingly a simple shift Kh1>>g2 cures all cooks.

1.Kb2! 1.Kb3? Vb1+ 2.Kc2 Vb6. **1...Nc7** After 1...Nb4 Whites’ matters are not so easy as in Fritz’s study. The simplest draw is 2.Kc3! (2.Rb8= EGTB) 2...Rb1!? (2...Nd5+ 3.Kb2 transposes to main) 3.Kc4! Kf3 4.Kc5 Ke4 5.Kb6 Nd5+ (5...Kd5 6.Rh8 Kc4 7.Ka5=) 6.Ka5 Nb4 (6...Nc7 7.Ra7 Rc1 8.Kb6) 7.Rh8 with checks on h-file. **2.Ra7!** The second way to attack the Knight loses: 2.Rc8?! Rd7 3.Kb3 Ne6! 4.Kb4 (4.Rc6 Jd4+) 4...Rd6 5.Ka5 Kf3 6.Ra8 Nc7 7.Ra7 Rc6 wins because 8.Rxc7? is no more possible. **2...Rd7 3.Kb3! Kf3 4.Kb4!** 4.Kc4? Ke4 5.Kb4 Kd5 6.Ka5 Kc6. **4...Nd5+** More difficult for White is 4...Ke4 5.Ka5 Kd5 6.Kb6 Kd6 7.Rb7! Rh7 8.Rb8 Kd7 9.Rg8 (9.Rb7? Kc8) 9...Rh6+ 10.Kb7! with positional draw – Black is unable displace White King from b7/a7 and tune-up his pieces, for example 10...Nd5 11.Rg7+ Ke8 12.a5 or 10...Ne8 11.a5. **5.Ka5 Rxa7 stalemate.**

A minor defect of this correction is a great analytical demand after 4... Ke4!