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After the EG180 review of some faulted ‘draw studies’ found in the study database HHdbIII by routine use of Nalimov’s Endgame Tables, the present article deals with faulted ‘win studies’ found in the same third edition of the same database.

24,669 ‘win studies’ in HHdbIII include at least one of the 294,159 sub-7-man position in their main line. Some 1,479 of these studies have non-win positions. In 163 cases, mistranscribed data was the cause, either an incorrect stipulation or move. In the majority of cases this was checked against the original source or a reliable secondary source such as an author’s anthology. In 662 of the remaining 1,316 studies, a previously unreported fault was found.

All cooks found have been noted in HvdH’s database and will be present in the upcoming HHdbIV.

The data-mining process was as in the previous article. GH used CQL, pgn2fen and Microsoft Excel to pick out the sub-7-man positions which were evaluated by EB using Nalimov’s EGTs. GH then identified the wrong-value positions and faulted studies, and HH analysed these findings and selected some highlights below.

Here we present some examples of the cooks we spotted. The selection was purely based on study-like cooks without further pretentions.

It is remarkable when a composer overlooks a study-like defence. What about a few stalemates (H1-H8)?

**(H.1.)** Intended: 1.Re5 Be4+ 2.Rxe4 e1Q 3.Bg1+ Qxg1 4.Rxh4 mate. However: 3...Kh3! because after 4.Rxe1 Black is stalemated (another error: 2.Kxe2 wins).

![H.1. S. Radchenko](image1.png)

64-Shakhmatnoye Obozrenie 1992

f3h2 0140.02 3/4 Win


![H.2. V. Dolgov](image2.png)

64-Shakhmatnoye Obozrenie 1988

f6e8 1303.02 2/5 Win
In this interesting theoretical ending White is supposed to win by: 1.Qe4 Kb8 2.Qe7 Ka8 3.Qf7 Kb8 4.Qd7 Rb6 5.Qd8+ Kb7 6.Qe7+ Kb8 7.Qd7 and the bR has no good move. Well, he has: 7...Rc6! 8.Qxc6 stalemate.

(H.4.) 1.b6 Bb2+ 2.Ke4 Bd4 3.Kxd4 g1Q+ 4.Sxg1 b3 5.b7 b2 6.b8R! wins, while 6.b8Q? b1Q 7.Qxb1 is stalemate. It is hard to believe that the composer did not see that Black should wait with his sacrificial promotion until White promoted to queen: 3...b3! 4.b7 b2 5.b8Q g1Q+! 6.Sxg1 b1Q 7.Qxb1 stalemate. Of course, if White tries 5.b8R here, Black has 5...Kc2 (Kc1) drawing.

(H.5.) 1.Rf5 Rc4 2.Ba3 Rc6+ 3.Kf7 Rc7+ 4.Be7 Ra7 5.Rf6+ Kh5 6.Rf4, with a winning manoeuvre we remember from 0410.00 theory. But with an extra pawn Black has a surprising defence: 2...Rc5! as both 3.Rxc5 and 3.Bxc5 are stalemate. If the wR plays on the f-file, Black plays 3...Rc6+ since after 4.Kf7 the wR does not cover the 5th line anymore and the bK escapes.


H.8. H. Rinck

L’Echiquier 1929

1.Sg2+ Ke4 2.Bb7 and the bQ is dominated. But 1...Kf3 (Kg3)! 2.Rd3+ Kf2 3.Rxc3 stalemate! This is by far the best stalemate cook in this article!

Now follow a couple of interesting bishop sacrifices:

(H.9.) 1.Bg4 with two main lines: 1...Ka7 2. Ra4+ Kb8 3.Rb4 B- 4.Bf3, or 1...Bg6 2.Rc6 Bf7 (Bb1; Rb6) 3.Re8+ Ka7 4.Re7 B- 5.Rf3 wins.

The composer overlooked that the bB does have a safe heaven: 1...Be4! (and also that White wins by 1.Rc3).


The cook is really study-like: 2...Bg2! 3.Qxg2+ Sg3 draws.


(H.13.) This is related to the previous study. Intended was 1.a6 d3 2.Kc6 d2 3.Kd5 d1Q+ 4.Bxd1 Bxd1 5.Kc4 Bc2+ 6.Kc3 winning. But 2...Kc4! blocks the wK and saves the day: 3.a7 d2 4.a8Q Be4+ 5.Bxe4 d1Q draw.


so the only way to advance seems to be to cover both e4 and c4, e.g. 18.Be2 Ke4 19.Bd3+ Kd4 20.Kd2 Ke5 and now White seems to have conquered the fortress: 21.Ke3. However: 21...b3 draws.

H.15. R. Voja
2nd prize Bulletin Ouvrier des Échecs 1952


However: 3...Kc2! (or first 3...Sg7) 4.Kc4 Sg7 5.Kd4 f4 6.Ke5 Kd2 and we are in a remarkable zz position. BTM would be losing here: 6...Ke3 (Kd3) 7.Kf6! Sxh5+ 8.Kg6 (this is the square that White needs) winning. However, WTM cannot win. 7.Kxf4 Sxh5+ 8.Kg5 (Kg6 is not possible) 8...Sg7 draws. Other relevant moves by the wK fail to a fork: 7.Kd4 Sf5+, or prettier 7.Ke4 Sxh5 8.e8Q Sf6+. And moves by the wB also have disadvantages: 7.Bf7 (Bg6) f3, or 7.Bg4 Ke3! 8.Kf6 Se8+!. No anticipation found!

H.16. A. Wotawa
Österreichische Schachzeitung 1952


At first sight it is hard to believe that Black can draw by playing 1...Kb6!! The point is that the position after 2.Ba3 a5 3.Kf5 Kb5 (or 2.Kf5 a5 3.Ba3 Kb5) happens to be a reciprocal zugzwang position with WTM (in the intended solution after 3.Kf5 it was BTM). After, for instance, 4.Ke4 g5 5.Kd3 g4 6.Kc3 g3 White is a tempo short 7.Bd6 a4 8.b4 a3 9.Kb3 g2 8.Bc5 a2 9.Kxa2 g1Q 10.Bxg1 Kxb4. After 4.Kg5!? Black has 4...Kc6! and now White cannot play 5.Ke5. White could try to transfer the move to Black: 4.Kf4! for if 4...Kc6? 5.Ke5, and 4...g5+? 5.Kxg5, but 4...g6!! 5.Kf3 (5.Ke- g5!; 5.Kg- Kc6) 5...g5! (Kc6?; Ke4) 6.Ke4 (Kf2! g4, but also 4...Kc6 as wK is too far off) 6...g4 7.Kd3 g3 and the wK is now two tempo’s late.

This zz position has not been used in another study.

H.17. P. Leibovici
Revista de Romana de Sah 1947


This study, and also the cook, is closely related to the previous study. The wK has to hurry to support his last pawn, while the minor piece must stop the running black pawn. In H16 the most logical move (1...Kb5), i.e.
moving towards the white pawn, fails because Black runs into a ZZ. In H17 Black instead of the “obvious” 6...Kf6 has the refutation 6...Kf7!! since 7.Kd4 (unfortunately, the move 7.Kc4 is not possible) 7...Kf6 is a ZZ position, as is easy to see (7.Kd6 Kf6 also draws, but this is not a ZZ position since BTM: 8...d4).


Now it is time for some fine refutations in which a bS plays a major role:

**H.18. V. Chekhover**

*Shakhmatni Bulletin 1957*


However 3...Sg7! cooks. This seems to cost Black a piece: 4.Sg5 Kxh5 5.Kxg7+ Kg6 6.Sf6 (Se8) but by a double attack Black regains the piece: 6...Kf7 drawing.

**H.19. L. Mitrofanov**

*Leningradskaya Pravda 1988*

But: 1...Sc4 (Sa4)! 2.a7 Sb6 3.Ke2 and now the fantastic 3...Sa8!! 4.Kd3 Sc7 defending the d-pawn: 5.Kxd4 Sb5+.

**H.20. E. Pogosiants**

*Shakhmaty v SSSR 1982*

At first sight 5...Se4! does not pose any problems for White. 6.Kg7 Sd6 7.h5 Kc4 8.h6 Kd5 9.h7 Sg6 10.Kxf7 Sh8+ 11.Ke7 Sg6+ 12.Ke8 Ke6 13.f7 wins.

We finish off with a nice B-move refutation.
1. Sd6 Be6 2. Re1 Ke7 3. Se4 and wins bBe3 has to move, allowing either Sg5 or Sc5 and White wins a piece.

Well: 3...Bd4! 4. Sg5 Kf6 5. Sxe6 Be5+ and 6...Kxe6 draws.

H.21. V. Gandolfi
L’Italia Scacchistica 1931

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