# Benko 90 JT The provisional award

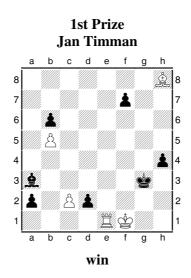
In the tournament invitation we wrote **Pal Benko** as judge. Unfortunately he had to hand over this role to someone else. Benko GM had temporary problems with his sight. Benko chose **Richard Becker** instead of himself.

Richard Becker's judgment report and the award, that I published in the 6/2019 issue of Magyar Sakkvilag.

### (Peter Gyarmati, tournament director)

"To my mind, **Pal Benko** straddled the chess world like a Colossus; one foot in the world of OTB chess and the other reaching to all the genres of chess composition. His endgame studies are at the highest level of our art. They are filled with novel and counter-intuitive ideas expressed with grandmasterly technique and a degree of economy that truly is pre-computer wizardry.

In judging the Pal Benko-90 JT, I tried to reward deep plans and surprise moves, good technique and economy, and anything with a thematic ring to it. From among the **65 studies** in anonymous form I received from Peter, I found eleven that satisfied. Upon further review, four studies fell out of competition due to serious duals. These seven remaining studies I recommend as the winners.



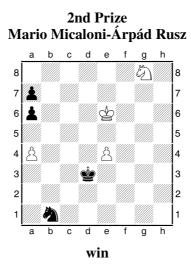
**1.** \vec{B}d1 [The reasonable looking 1.\vec{B}e3+? \vec{D}g4 2.\vec{B}d3 fails to 2... 2...f6! 3.\vec{D}gx16 \vec{D}ge7 4.\vec{D}ga1 \vec{D}g5=] **1...\vec{D}gc12.\vec{D}g2 h3** [2...\vec{D}g2 3.\vec{D}gd4+-] **3.\vec{B}g1+** [Not 3.c4? \vec{D}g2 4.c5 \vec{D}ga3! draw] **3...\vec{D}h2 4.\Dec{D}g12** [4.\vec{B}f1? \vec{D}g2=] **4...f6! 5.\vec{D}gx16 \vec{D}g2 6.c3!!** [The logical try: 6.\vec{D}gxb2 d1\vec{D}+! 7.\vec{B}xd1 a1\vec{B}! 8.\vec{B}h1+ \Dec{D}xh19.\vec{D}gxa1 h2 10.\Dec{D}g3 \Dec{D}g1 11.\vec{D}g44+ \Dec{D}h1 12.\vec{D}gc5\$

 **b**xc5 13.\Dec{D}f2 c4 14.b6 c3 and stalemate can no longer be avoided] **6...\vec{D}gxc3 7.\vec{D}gxc3 d1\Dec{D}+** [2nd main line: 7...a1\vec{B}

 **8**.\vec{B}xa1 (8.\vec{D}gxa1? d1\Dec{D}+! 9.\Dec{D}f1 \Dec{D}g3 + 10.\Dec{D}f2 \Dec{D}d1+=) 8...d1\Dec{D}+ 9.\Dec{D}f1 \Dec{D}xc3 10.\vec{B}a5!! zz 10...\Dec{D}d5 11.\vec{B}a3 \Dec{D}c7

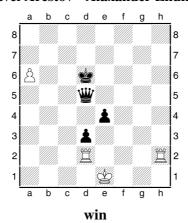
 **12**.\vec{B}b3 \Dec{D}d5 13.\Dec{D}f2 and wins] **8.\vec{B}xd1 a1\vec{B} 9.\vec{B}h1! \Dec{D}ga and mates in three.**

After a few natural and economical moves, Black signals his stalemate intentions with a pawn sacrifice. White answers with a very subtle reciprical pawn sacrifice. The future sacrifices of both the white Rook and Bishop will not be enough to prevent stalemate; a pawn must go, too! The plan and counter plan with all their satisfying sacrifices and counter sacrifices are expertly arranged, but there is more! The composer has also furnished a second main line that thematically complements the first. When Black tries to dash all plans by reversing the order of pawn promotions, White reveals the surprising echo sacrifice **10.Ra5!!** 



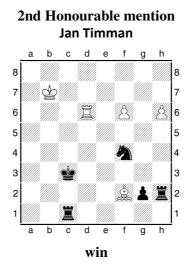
1.e5 包c3 [1.... 2d2 2. 空d5] 2. 包f6! [1st knight opposition.] [2. 空d7? 包c4! (2... 包xa4? 3. 空c6+-) 3. 空c6 包g5=] 2.... 空c4 3. 空d6 包c2 4. 包h5! [2nd knight opposition.] [4.e6 包d4=] 4... 包d4 5. 包g7! [3rd knight opposition.] 5.... 空b4 [5.... a5 6.e6 包xe6 7. 包xe6 空b4 8. 包c5+-] 6. 空d5 包c2 7. 包h5! 包c3+ 8. 空c6 包c2 9. 空d6 包d4 [9... a5 10. 空d5 包c3+ 11. 空c6 etc.] 10. 包g7! [White has managed a first cycle to transfer the move to black.] 10... a5 11. 空d5 包c3+ 11. 空c6 etc.] 10. 包g7! [White has managed a first cycle to transfer the move to black.] 10... a5 11. 空d5 包c2 14. 空d6 包d4 15. 包g7! [White ends the second cycle] 15.... 名b5 17. 空b7++-] 12. 包h5 包c3+ 13. 空c6 包c2 14. 空d6 包d4 15. 包g7! [White ends the second cycle] 15.... 名b5+ 16. axb5 a4 17. 包f5 a3 18. 包d4 空c3 19. b6! a6 (19... a2 20. 包b5+ 空d2 21. b7 a1 徑 22. b8 營+-) 20. b7 a2 21. 包b3!+-; 15... 空xa4 16. 空c5 空b3 17. 空xd4 a4 18. 包f5 a3 19. 空d3 a2 20. 包d4+ 空b4 21. 包c2+ 空c5 22. 空c4+-] 16. 空d5 包c2 17. 包h5 包c3+ 18. 空c6 包c2 19. 空d6 包d4 20. 包g7! [The third cycle finishes. Black has no more tempo moves.] 20... 空xa4 [20.... 空c4 21.e6 包xe6 22. 包xe6 空b4 23. 包c5+-] 21. 空c5 包b3+ 22. 空c4 包d2+ 23. 空d5 and wins.

The type of play demonstrated in this study, an extended triangulation maneuver, is sometimes refered to as "cyclic zugzwang", though, technically, there are no zugzwang positions in the study's solution. White loses a tempo repeatedly with a maneuver of five moves to Black's four. This not an especially long cycle, but it is anattractive one with the white Knight twice imitating the moves of the black Knight to maintain diagonal opposition. The beginning play cleverly increases this Knight opposition effect to a third pair of squares.



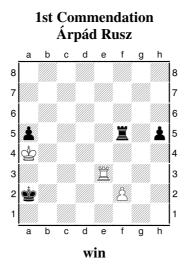
## 1st Honourable mention Pavel Arestov - Alaxander Zhukov

The short solution is punctuated with white Rook sacrifices, the most interesting of which is 4.Rd7+! This sacrifice is termed "annihilation" because it removes the annihilated piece from the board without making any other changes. (The position of the black King is changed slightly, but the change is nearly irrelevent in this case.) The try 1.Rh6+?, ending in a neat mate, is a nice bonus.



**1.f7 g1營! 2.象xg1 骂b2+ 3.** 查**c8!** [3. 愈b6 泡e6=; 3. 愈c7 骂b5! (3... Ξb3) 4.f8營 查b2+=; 3. 愈c6 查b4+ 4. 愈d7 查a5!=] **3... 查b4+** [3... 心e6 4. Ξc6+ 查d2 5. 愈e3+! 查xe3 6. Ξxc1 查f4 7. Ξe1 Ξc2+ 8. 查d7 心f8+ 9. 愈e7 心h7 10.f8營+ 心xf8 11. 查xf8+-; 3... 查b3+ 4. 查d7+-] **4. 查b8!** [4. 查d7 查a5! 5. Ξd5+ 心xd5 6.f8營 Ξb7+ 7. 查d6 Ξxg1=] **4... 查c4+ 5. 愈b6 ②g6** [5... 心e6 6. Ξxe6 Ξf1 7.h7 Ξh2 8. 愈f2!! Ξfxf2 9. Ξe2+-] 6. Ξxg6 Ξf1 7.h7 Ξh2 8. 愈f2!! Ξfxf2 9. Ξg2! Ξfxg2 [Main- 9... Ξhxg2 10.h8營 Ξxf7 11. 營h4+! 查d5 12. 營h5+ 查c6 13. 營h3++-] **10.f8營 Ξb2+ 11. 查c8! Ξa2 12. 營g8+!** [12. 營f7+ 查d3!=] **12... 查c5** [12... 查d3 13. 查b8+- (13. 查b7+-) ] **13. 營e6!** [zz] **13... Ξa8**+ [13... 查d4 14. 螢xa2+-] **14. 查b7**wins.

This study has many good features, but it has no unifying theme. The style is best described as "multiphase". In the first phase, at the cost of pawn and Knight, the pieces are brought into position for the startling sacrifices of the white Bishop and Rook. These sacrifices are the high point of the study, but they also introduce two thematic lines that are badly out of balance. One is simple, just a few checks, and the other has quiet moves and a difficult but interesting zugzwang.



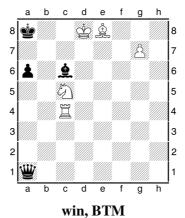
**1.**  $\exists$  c3! [1. $\exists$  c4?  $\pm$  b1! 2. $\pm$  b3 (2. $\exists$  c4  $\pm$  b2-+ zz) 2... $\exists$  f3+ 3. $\pm$  a4  $\pm$  c2 4. $\pm$ xa5  $\pm$  d3 5. $\exists$  h4  $\exists$  f5+ 6. $\pm$  b4  $\pm$  c2 7. $\pm$ c3  $\pm$ xf2 8. $\pm$ d3  $\pm$ g3 9. $\exists$ h1 h4-+] **1...\pmb2** [1... $\pm$ b1 2. $\pm$ b3  $\exists$ xf2 3. $\exists$ h3=] **2.** $\exists$ c4! [zz] **2...\existsg5** [2... $\exists$ xf2 3. $\exists$ h4 (or 3. $\pm$ xa5) 3... $\exists$ f5 4. $\exists$ xh5!  $\exists$ xh5 stalemate] **3.** $\exists$ c6! [zz] [3. $\exists$ c7 h4] **3...** $\exists$ d5 [3...h4 4. $\exists$ h6  $\exists$ g4+ 5. $\pm$ xa5  $\pm$ c3 6. $\pm$ b6!  $\pm$ d4 7. $\exists$ f6  $\pm$ c5 8. $\exists$ f3  $\pm$ c4 9. $\exists$ h3=] **4.** $\exists$ c8! [zz] [4. $\exists$ c7?  $\exists$ c5! zz 5. $\exists$ c6  $\exists$ g5! zz 6. $\exists$ c7 h4 7. $\exists$ h7  $\exists$ g4+ 8. $\pm$ xa5  $\pm$ c2 (8...  $\pm$ c3) 9. $\pm$ b6  $\pm$ d3 10. $\pm$ c7  $\pm$ c4! The c4 square was clear! 11. $\exists$ f7  $\exists$ f4 12. $\exists$ h7  $\pm$ f3-+] **4...\existsc5 5.\existsc7! [zz] 5...h4 [5...\existsf5 6.\existsc4 positional draw on 4 pairs of corresponding squares] <b>6.** $\exists$ h7  $\exists$ e4+ 7. $\pm$ xa5  $\pm$ c3 8. $\pm$ b6!  $\pm$ d3 9. $\pm$ c7! [The white King is hiding from lateral checks.] [9. $\pm$ c5?  $\pm$ c2 10. $\exists$ f7  $\equiv$ c5+ 11. $\pm$ d4  $\equiv$ h5-+] **9... \pmc2 [The c4 square was blocked!] 10.\existsf7 h3 11.\existsh7 and the pawn cannot be defended, draws.** 

This Rook study has very interesting and subtle play. The dueling Rooks can reach four positions of zugzwang on four pairs of corresponding squares. This feat has been achieved before (Akobia-Becker, 4p, Tamkov MT 2008), but perhaps not with the same degree of subtlety.

#### 2nd Commendation Martin Minski – Yochanan Afek d е f 8 8 ¢ 7 È දු 6 6 5 5 4 3 Ï 3 2 2 b С d а е f g h win

**1.a7!** [1. $\Xi$ a3?  $\Xi$ h7+ 2. $\pm$ g6  $\Xi$ a7=; 1. $\Xi$ xg3?  $\Xi$ a2=; 1. $\pm$ d4+?  $\pm$ d5 2.a7 cxd3 3.a8 $\underline{W}$ +  $\pm$ xd4=] **1...\Xia2 [1...\Xih7+ 2.\pmg7+-; 1...cxd3 2.a8\underline{W}+-] <b>2.\pmd4+ \pmd5 [2...\pmc6 3.\Xixg3+-] <b>3.\Xid2!** [3. $\Xi$ d1? c3 4. $\pm$ xc3+  $\pm$ c6 5. $\pm$ d4  $\pm$ f5 6. $\pm$ g1  $\pm$ d6+=] **3...\Xixd2 4.\pmb2! [4.a8\underline{W}+? \pmxd4=] <b>4...\Xif2+ [4...\Xixb2 5.a8\underline{W}+ \pmd4 (5... \pmc5 6.\underline{W}a3+ \Xib4 7.\underline{W}xg3+-) 6.\underline{W}h8+ skewer 6...\pmd3 7.\underline{W}xb2 c3 8.\underline{W}b5+ \pmd2 9.\underline{W}g5+ \pmd1 10.\underline{W}d8+ (10.\underline{W}xg3? c2=) 10...\pmc1 11.\pmc6 c2 12.\pmd5 \pmc2 13.\pmc4+-] <b>5.\pmc7 [5.\pmg8? \Xixb2 6.a8\underline{W}+ \pmd4 /Ke5= no skewer] <b>5...\pmf5+ 6.\pmd7 \Xixb2 <b>7.a8}\underline{W}+ \pmd4 (7... \pmc5 8.\underline{W}f8+ (8.\underline{W}a3+? \Xib4=) 8...\pmb5 9.\underline{W}b8+ skewer 9...\pma4 10.\underline{W}xb2+-] 8.\underline{W}h8+ \pmd3 9.\underline{W}xb2 c3 10.\underline{W}b5+ \pmd2 11.\underline{W}a5 (11.\underline{W}b4? \pmd3 12.\underline{W}b5+ \pmd2 repeating; 11.\underline{W}xf5? c2=] 11...\pmd4 [11...\pmd3 12.\underline{W}xf5++-] 12.\pmd6 \pmd1! [12...\pmd3 13.\pmd5 (13.\underline{W}a6+? \pmd2 14.\underline{W}a5 \pmd3) 13...c2 14.\underline{W}a3+ \pmd2 15.\underline{W}b4+ \pmd1 16.\underline{W}xd4++-] 13.\underline{W}a1+ [13.\underline{W}xc3? \pmb5+=] 13...\pmd2 14.\pmd5 c2 15.\underline{W}xd++ \pmc1 16.\pmc4 wins.** 

This study is similar to the 2nd HM study. The beginning play shows the sparkling sacrifices of white Rook and Bishop, and this play introduces two thematic lines. Here the two lines are very much alike, diverging briefly near the end.



## 3rd Commendation David Gurgenidze – Martin Minski

**1...豐f6+ 2.堂c7 盒d5** [2...豐xg7+ 3.堂xc6=] **3.g8豐!** [3.位d7? 豐xg7++] **3...盒xg8** [3...豐e5+ 4.堂b6 豐b8+ 5.堂xa6=; 3...豐e7+ 4.位d7 盒xg8 5.盒f7! see mainline] **4.位d7 豐e7** [4...豐g7 5.罵c6 堂a7 6.堂c8=] **5.盒f7!** [logical try: 5.罳b4? 盒d5! 6.罝b8+ 堂a7 7.罝b7+ 盒xb7 and no stalemate] **5...盒xf7 6.罝b4!** [mainline A:] **6...盒d5** [mainline B: 6...豐xb4 7.心b6+ 堂a7 8.心c8+ 堂a8 9.心b6+ perpetual check] **7.罝b8+ �a7 8.罝b7+! 盒xb7** pin-model stalemate.

The known stalemate and perpetual check motif are combined with annihilation of the white Bishop in a clear and economical way.

### **Richard Becker**

Oregon City 03.2019

<sup>\*</sup>You can send your remarks (cooks, duals, anticipations) to the tournament director until 15th August 2019. The address is: slowpane@gmail.com