## Capped Pawn

Notes by Dr. George Soules (2 versions)

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Cappy is a game played at IDA/CCR Princeton since 1982. It is played between a gang of kibitzers, who maneuver the Black pieces, and a masochist who must mate with a certain pawn called the cappy. We use uppercase for the White men only [KQBNRPC] with C for the cappy.

\*\*\* The Rules of Cappy \*\*\*
Usually the cappy starts at g2, but f2,b2 have also been tried.
To compensate for the exposed cappy, White starts with two moves.
To win on the board White must deliver mate with the cappy.
In return, White loses if mated, or if the cappy is captured or promoted, or if Black is mated with a different piece or pawn.
Otherwise the rules of chess are followed. Some consequences:

- i) The cappy is not treated like a king; an attack on the cappy can be ignored if White checks the Black king. In the heat of battle a single-move capture of the cappy is occasionally overlooked, and the game continues without material consequence.
- ii) A discovered mate delivered with another piece by moving the cappy is not mate, but a loss for White. However, a doublecheckmate by moving the cappy is possible.

### Miscellany

- a) Our clock rules are designed in the interest of the game, rather than to terminate the game. An illegal move, when detected, is retracted with the offending player losing some ticks off the clock, while the other player gains some ticks. If a flag falls in a lost position, the other player usually prolongs the pain by feigning ignorance. Even when one player makes a very poor move, the other player often treats it as an illegal move, with the consequent clock adjustments.
- b) A cappy player of Master speed-chess rank can usually play a novice (a player who has never played tournament chess) roughly even with five minutes apiece on the clock. (The relative times may need some adjustment, but seven to three for either side is rare.) This is quite different than time-handicaps, where often the only question is whether the better player mates before forfeiting.
- c) Cappy is played in the presence of a random element (RE), which is the relative strength of the Black moves. Whereas chess is played and analyzed in a deterministic (perfect information, no RE) scenario, other popular games like bridge, backgammon, and poker have RE's.
- d) There is no "best" move in general, for either player!
  This is a consequence of the RE. With Black a "good" player,
  best could be defined as the quickest win (usually of the cappy),
  which would suggest sharp tactics. Or for a lesser player it could
  be to make the safest move now, that will eventually lead to a win most
  surgly; this would suggest long-term strategic play. But in either case,
  with White the better player, Black runs the risk of being outplayed.

What should White's strategy be? Should it be to prolong the safety of the cappy, or create holes in the Black defense at all costs, or ...? Since White starts with a lost game, the only hope is to take risks to improve the White position. In other word, White must occurred white

e) The openings that have evolved are not in the chess books. The suggestion to "just play chess" as Black doesn't seem to work well with players of suitable relative strengths.

### Why Play Cappy?

- Cappy is a fair game between two players of disparate talents, in which either side can take time to think.
- 2) There are fascinating endgames which can test the best of analysts.
- There are amusing sequences which only occur in Cappy, such as the mop, the swinging rook, the chase, the mate defense, and the punching bag.
- 4) Since White starts with a dead lost position and has no best move, it turns out that Cappy, unlike chess, is a game in which White must bluff. The "Cappy players" (a.k.a. the kibitzers, one of whom plays the Black pieces) did not appreciate this element of the game for several years.
- 5) One of the consequences of the RE is the role of the kibitzers. The kibitzing element is abhorrent to chess players, where the best move is best and pointing out a single move can be fatal. But for games with a RE, kibitzing in moderation can lend a social element which is beneficial to the game. (The backgammon chouette provides a natural cadre of kibitzers.)

What constitutes a good strategy for White is most dependent upon the style of the Black player. It is here that the kibitzers can wield their greatest leverage, by causing Black to alter his repertoire during the game.

6) Cappy is more fun than chess -- you don't have to win to have a good time. This is partly because it is a fair game which is nonetheless massively out of balance, and which enjoys (suffers?) large swings of fate. Nearly always, someone has a lost position.

Some Endgame Puzzles (Thanks to Paul Lemke for corrections/confirmations)

Black has a lone king. For the first four puzzles, White has no pawns. By symmetry, we may assume C lies inside the rectangle e2-e6-h6-h2-e2. Thus Ch means the cappy is on the h-file, one of Ch2, Ch3, Ch4, Ch5, Ch6.

- P1. Show that with Ce + Q, or Ce6 + Be1 + R, or Cg6 + Bg1 + R, White can mate, but only if Black cooperates.
- P2. Show that White cannot mate with Ch6 + R + R, or Ch6 + Bh1 + R, or Ch + Bh1 + N.
- P3. Show that, except for P1-P2, White mates by force in all cases with either C + Q, or C + any two of the pieces R-R-N-N-Bg1-Bh1.
- P4. One-piece mates. With C + one piece [R,B,N] there is no forced mate without a favorable position. Find all C positions so that White can mate with Black to move from Bb2, Kf6, C?, kh8. [f2,f3,f5,g2,g3,g4,g5]
- P5. No-piece mates. With Kb7,C?,kd7 how many pawns, none beyond rank 4, does White, to move, need to mate by force without promoting a pawn? [Answer: With one pawn, mate is possible but requires Black's help. But with Pe4,Pf4,Cg4 White mates starting with e5. The final position is Kh6,kh8,Pe7,Pf7,Cg7.]
- P6. White has C + P, on the same rank and on adjacent files, defended from behind by the king. Show that with the best possible Black king position, White mates by force only in cases (a) and (b).
  - (a) P,C are on files e,f or f,g or g,f respectively.
  - (b) P,C are on g2,h2 or g3,h3 or g4,h4 respectively. Most interesting is Pg5,Ch4,Kg4,kg7, which Black draws if Ch5 instead, or if White fails to move sideways to or from f3.

On P3: All mates with N+N are interesting, as is the mate starting from Kf5,Rg5,Ch5,Rf8,kh6: 1. Rf6 kh7 2. Rf7 any 3. Rf8 kh7 4. R5g8 kh6 5. Rh8 kg7 6. h6 1-0.

Most interesting is Cf6+Bf1+N.							-
White corners the king on h8 (A).	1	k j	1	k	1	k	1
As mate is not possible with kg8,	1	В	1	N	F	7	
White forces kf8 starting with (B).	1	N CK	1	BCK	1	I BC	
White moves Kh6-Nd8-Nc6, then	1	1	1	1	1		
relocates Kc7 (C). A pure mate	1	I	1	i	1		1
then follows with Ne5-Ba2-Ng6-Cf7.	1		1	1	1		1
The mate with Cg6+Bg1 is simpler.	1			1	1		
[No mate with Ch/Bh1; see P2]	[ (A)	) i	(B)	I	[(C)		1

On P4:

On P5:

| The key position to mating with P,P,C is that

K k | White mates on the left with either side to move.

PP | 1. e7 kh8 2. Ke6 kh7 3. Kf5 any 4. g6;

C | White waits at g5-h5 for ... kh8 then Kh6,f7,g7.

| 1. ... kh8 2. Kg6 kg8 3. e7 kh8 4. Kh5,g6 etc.

| With Kb7, Pe4, Pf4, Cg4, White mates if the Black king | is anywhere on file d-h and rank 6-8, except for d6.

Starting with Ka7, kc7 White needs Pd4, Pe4, Pf3, Cg3, at least, to win.

With six pawns on b4-g4 and Black's king in front of the pawns, White can mate, without promoting, with any pawn of his choice; i.e., with any one of the six pawns the cappy.

With Ch instead of Cg, it appears the dead-minimum no-promotion mate with pawns only is Pe4,Pf4,Pg4,Ch4,Pg3 with Kb7,kd7. | K White starts with e5, pushes the king | P into the corner then positions his pawns | e6,f5,g5,g6,Ch6 as on the right. White | peqins with g7, and the king is trapped | by pawns so White can get his king to g4 as on the far right. He waits for kh7 to play Kh5, then mates with f6,g6,Ch7.

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The Pq7 is needed to cover h8, and Pf6 is needed to cover g7. The Ch7 mate requires defending by Pg6. |
The Pe6 is needed to keep the king from f7. The Pf5 is |
needed to keep the king from g6, since mating from the |
position on the right requires cooperation.

Suggested rule changes have included barring promotion | by White, and having draws count as a win for Black. | Such would certainly make the game less interesting. |

On P6: White can't mate with his pawn on the h-file, as Black runs to h8 and sits. It's a draw with Ce, Pf by Pl.

With Pg5,Ch4 Black draws if he can move his King to square (x) for each White K square: Ke5/e4/g4(g6), Ke3/f3/f5/g3(g7), Kf4/h3(f7), Ke12/f12/g12/h12(f8,g8). So if White doesn't move sideways to or from f3, Black can draw.

## The Swinging Rook and the Mop

It's not hard to guess why these maneuvers are so-named. Starting from the initial position, Black has just captured at g4., All Black's pieces, save two pawns, are defended, and Black has a big attack on the cappy file. Since White loses by mating with a rook or queen, the continuation Bb7 kb8, Ba6 ka7, Rb7 ka6, Qc6 ka5 is a win for Black. But, beware the swinging rook:

1 Qc6! kb8 Rb7 ka8 Rd7 kb8 Rb7 ka8 Re7 kb8

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How to part Black from his last two pieces? Another form of the mop:

20 Rb1 qb5 Rb7! ka8 R7b5 ka7 Rb7 kb8 Ra7! ka7 Rb7 ka8 Rf7 kb8 Rf4 1-0

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White checked the Black king for 26 consecutive moves! The end comes three moves sooner if Black either interposes qf7 or captures qb7 when he might have. For example, 18 ... qf7 19 Rf7 rf7 20 Qc5 kb8 21 Qe5 ka7 22 Qe3 any, then 23 Qe6 or Qe8 followed by 24 Qf7. With the clock, the extra moves can make the difference.

On an open board, "the chase" is shown starting with Cf2:

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It also takes a slightly less elegant form ("the come-on"?)

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### The Mate Defense

r  p 	k  pp	This ploy can be most annoying to White. On the left, White would gladly swap both pieces for the rook, but after Qf7, Black wins with Rf8.	r k     p pp!         l
Q  PPP  R	C   P  K	We show how it can take a huge material loss to (almost) thwart the mate defense.  1 kh8 (right) loses quickly for Black:	Q    PN nPBPP   KR R

2 Nd3 nb1 Rb1 rf8 Rb8 rb8 Ne5 d6 Qd6 1-0 Ng6 looms.

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A direct assault on the cappy by 1. ... g5 2. f5 rb5 loses to Qc5. But after 1 ... nb3!, White cannot play ab as the Rb8 deflection vanishes. So ...

## 2 Qb3 kh8! Nd3 rf8 Qb8 rb8 Ne5 rf8 Rb8 rb8 Nd7 rd8

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7... re8 loses
to Rb1 then Rb8.
It begins to get
interesting, and
White is lost.
The White tries
are Rb1 and Nf6.
Rb1 loses quickly:

### 8 Rbl rd7 d5 h6 Rb8 kh7 Rf8 rd5 Kb2 rd1

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9. d5 threatened Rb8 then Ba7. So Black had to abandon the mate defense. On the left, Black wins with ... rfl next. The other try:

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[The last move, kf7, was to avoid Rg1 or Rg3 at the wrong moment] In this position either 15 Bel rh1 or 15 d5 rh1, Re1 rh3 win for Black. No better was 11 Rf1 rh2, h4 rh3, Bel re3, f5 re4, Bc3 rh4 0-1.

The only other try seems to be 15 e5:

### 15 e5 fe fe ke6 a5 rd2 Re4 rd4 0-1.

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This position demonstrated many Cappy strategies -the mate defense (three times), deflection (with the rook pins), masking the cappy, and finessing to win the cappy against superior material.

A 3/29/84 - GS-DR - Cf2 - 1. Nc3/d4 (= White's two first moves). The letters u-z are indices to notes on the next page.

| KRR | KRR | KRR | KRR | KRR | KRR | KRR | KR

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- u Black has a good idea but should play 16. ... bc6 next.
- v A typical exposure maneuver.
- w It looks like the cappy is a dead duck, but Black goes astray with some stock responses.
- x king to e7-£7-g7-h7 still wins.
- y Last chance to draw was 33. kh7.
- z The cappy was hanging for 16 of 17 moves, 11 in a row, but the bishop was hanging for 22 straight moves! 'It's mate in 13 or so:
  - 39. g4 g5, Be8 h5, Re1 a6, Re7 kh6, Rg7 hg, hg a5,
  - 45. Rg6 kh7, Nd8 b5, Ne6 b4, Ng5 kh8, Ra6 kg8, Ne6 ba, f7.
- $\beta$  2/25/88 GS-AR Cg2 1. e4/h4 (= White's two first moves). This game illustrates the "punching bag", in which the Black king gets shoved around the board until a piece (or pieces) threatening the cappy gets caught in the crossfire. Get out an extra chess set.
- 1 ... g5 hg e5 Qh5 d5 Nc3 d4 Nb1 qd7 Bc4 qg4 Qf7 kd8 Qf8 kd7 |rnbqkbnr|rnbqkbnr|rnbqkbnr|rnbqkbnr|rnb kbnr|rnb kbnr|rnbk bnr|rnb Qnr| Ipppppp plpppp p plppp p plpppp p plpppp p plppp Q plpppk pl pP | ppPQ | pPQ | pPQ | pP | pP | p P | P | pP | pP | BpP q | BpP q | N - 1 PPPP PC | PPPP PC | PPPP PC | PPPP PC | PPPP PC | PPPP PC | PPPP PC | |RNBQKBNR|RNBQKBNR|RNB KBNR|R B KBNR|RNB KBNR|RNB K NR|RNB K NR|RNB K NR|
- 9 Qf5 qf5 ef ne7 Be6 kd8 Bc8 kc8 f6 ng6 d3 h5 Nf3 h4 Rh3 kd2 |PPPP PC |PPPP PC |PPPP PC |PPPP PC |PPP PC |PPP PC |PPP PC | IRNB K NR RNB K NR RNB K NR RNB K NR RNB K NR RNB K R RNB K |

x Black thinks a kill is at hand, but this move loses "quickly".

y If the king were on c8, White could win, as here, with g4: 28 g4 rhl 29 kd2 ral 30 Nb3 kb8 [... ra4 31 Nd7!] 31. Nd7 ka8 32 Ncb6 cb 33 Nb6 then 34 f8=Q 1-0.

z 32 ... dc loses to Qc5, Qa3, Ne3, Nf4.

, V/1. The w-101

Ng3

6/05/96 - GS-AR - Cg2 - 1. d4/e4 (= White's two first moves).
Black misses a quick win, then falls for a trap, losing two pieces.

1 ... g5 e5 e6 Be2 Nc6 h3 N3e7 Bg5 h5w h4 bh6 Bh5 bg5 hg ng6

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9 Qg4 nle7 Nc3 b6 Rh3 bb7 Nf3 b5 OOO b4 Ne4 Nd5 Bg6 rh3 Qh3 nf4x
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p n	p p n	p p n	p n	p n	p n	p B	p B
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r q Q r qk	ir qk	r k	r	l r	r	1
pbppkp  pbpp p	pbpp B	pbppqB	pbppqBk	pbppqBk	lp ppqBk	p ppqrk
pB  pQB	[ pQ	q	pP	l p P	l pP	p P
PP PP	P P	1 P P	P	'P	P N	P
p PNn   p PNn	p PNn	p PNQ	p PNQ	p PNQ	p PbQ	p PNQ
N   N	N	N	l N	• N	1	1
PPP PC   PPP PC	PPP PC	PPP PC	PPP PC	PPP PC	PPP PC	PPP PC
KR   KR	KR	KR	KR	K R	I K F	R K R

a '

25 Rh7 kf8z Rf7 qf7**\$** gf d6 Qf6 d5 g4 mates

			·		•
) k	k	[ k	k	k	1
lp ppqr Ř	lp pp q	ppP	lp p P	pp P	1
l pP	l pP	[ pp	pQ	ρQ	-
Į P	P	l P	l pP	] pP	-
p PNQ	p PNQ	p PNQ	l p PN	p PN C	
1	1	1	1	Į .	1
PPP PC	PPP PC	PPP PC	PPP PC	PPP P	1
K	K	! K	K	l K	-

- w The kibitzers were pushing for ng6, Bd8 nf4, but with no convincing line put forward, Black settles for a slower assault. The quickest win after g3 seems to be ne7.
- x Falls for the trap. White draws after fg with Qh8.
- y Black thinks White can't mate with about 4 seconds on his clock. Oops.
- z kg6, Qh6 kf5, f6 would have mated even faster.
- to ker offered hope.

D 8/16/96 - GS-RC - Cg2 - 1. d4/e4 (= White's two fixst moves). White misplays a good position, but Black telegraphs his intentions.

1 ... d6 Bf4 nd7 h4 g7 Nf3 h5 Qd2 Bh6 Ng5 n2f6 Bd3 Qd7 Qe2 Qg4

| RNBOKBNE | EN OKBNE | EN OKB E | EN KB E | EN K E | EN K E | EN K E | EN K E | EN K E | EN K E | EN K E | EN K E | EN K E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN E E | EN

ŧ									
	Qg4 bg4	N1d2 bg5	hg nd2	f3u h4	fg h3	Cg3 h2	Bf1 000	Nf3v f3	•
	ir k nr	lr knr	lr knr	ır knr	lr knr	lr knr	l kr nr	kr nr	
	ppp pp -	ppp pp	pppnpp	pppnpp	pppnpp	pppnpp	рррпрр	pppnp	
	p npb	pnp	рр	l pp	рр	l p p	l p p		
	Np	bp	Pp	P 1	P	] P	l P		
								PPBP	
	ן מען וייים אר	ן נו בססא פכי	ו אסטאן אכ	BP	рот с	IDDDM ~	C	NC    PPP p	
								R KBR	
17	Dh2 fa	Do2 n1f6	B43 541	Vd2 vb2m	Nho wff.	Da2 = b5	D = 4 lal- 9	DLC VC	•
1,				Kd2 rh2w		Bez IIII		Anna Hoy	
				kr			k r		
				pppnp					
	p p	gaq	! pp	l ppi	p np	l pp	l p p	l p	
	l dadd	ם מם ו	l p l pp	Q	g qq	l pn	r pn	qq   PP	
	I NC	l BNC	I BBNC	BBNC	BB C	BC	I BC	BC	
	IPPP R	IPPP R	IPPP R	IPPPK rl	PPPK N	IPPPKR N	IPPPK M	IPPPK MI	
	IR KB	R KB	ir K	R I	R	R	IR	IR	
					<del></del>			1 Cg41.10	N Bhs. !
2.5	B-50	1160 h.4	G-4 2-	Vid any	me nous	~ ;	Bar in		α -1
25									
	k r	k r	lk r	l u Ari	sky move	, but Whi	te must t	ake chance	s
	ppp p	ppp p	ppp p	v A bi	g mistake	e. Kf2-g	2 Rh2 was	safer.	
				w nh2				s a win be stoppe	د.
	Bpi	e PP	l PP C	so w	hv slow o	down the	nna can·c win with	nb2?	α,
	i ci	NC	q N	[He	misses ne	≥4 by she	er moment	um.1	
								ough to dr	aw
	[R ]	R	J R	z Whit					
				Blac	k: keep V	White bus	y by open	ing files.	
24	Rhs! (A)	Cent how	\$ k. 5 (B) it i	K.31.R45, N	fly not fly	Legt Rtg	Kie Rf8	& Whos an	ingoesdele
1.	9/06/96	GS-BI	43: 34: N 4:	4: 95 diag	White is	~4 RhI Sh	RI4 MOS B	m vinc(?)	the Mas a
F	Black fal	ls behind	d in devel	lopment, a	nd falls	LWO IIISC	moves).		13 ig tan
	<i>D</i>	ļ.	43 814 NGS	R17 Kd11	H intred land	etter el.			
1	c5	dc qa5	Nc3 qc5	e4 qb3	Qf3 e5	Bd3 nh6	Nd5 bb4	Kd1 qa5	
	rnbqkbnr	rnb kbnr	rnb kbnr	rnb kbnr	rnb kbnr	rnb kb r	rnb k r	rnb k r	
								lpp p pppl	
	1	_			q i		ld u	l n	
	•	q P	q		p i	l p	Np	ld Nb	
	PP		l P l N	PP!	PP	PP	9 9d	9 9d	
	IPP PPCPI		IPP PPCP:	i bo bobi	אס ארים ו א ע	ו אם עם אם עם	loo bab	B Q    PP PCP	
								R BK NR	
				~		<b></b>			
9	Qg3 nc6	Qg7 rg8	Nf6 kd8	Ng8 ng8	Qg8 kc7	Qf7 kb6	Ne2 d6	h3 ka6	
	ir b k ri	r h k r	Ir bk r l	r bk n					
				pp p pQp				rb    pp Op	
	n n	n n	n N n	n l	n 1	kn	knp	ו מת או	
	q Np	qNp	lq p	q p	q p i	q p	q p	q p	
	bP_P	bP P	bp p	bP P	bp p	bP P	bP P	bP P	
	j BQ[	В	B	B	В	В	B	B P	
	100 0001	DD 5		·	BB				
	PP PCP	PP PCP	PP PCP	PP PCP   R BK NR	PP PCP	PP PCP	PP NPCP	PP NPC    RBK R	

|rb |rb |rb |rb |rb | After 10 Qg7, it may |p Qp|p Qp|p Qp|p Qp| already be a win for |k np |k n | kn | n | P | White |qpPp |qppp |qPpp |kPpp |kpp | lk p p | b P | Pb P | b P | b P - 1 | B P| B P| B P| B P| | PP NPC | P NPC | P NPC | P NPC | IR'BK RIR BK RIR BK RI BK RI

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9/26/96 - GS-DM - Cg2 - 1. d4/e4 (= White's two first moves). Black uses the mate defense for an (over-)extended period.

1 ... h5 h4 g5s Bg5 f6 Bf4 Nh6 Be2 Ng4 Bg4 hg Qg4 Nc6 Ne2 b6 .\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ |rnbqkbnr|rnbqkbnr|rnbqkbnr|rnbqkb r|rnbqkb r|rnbqkb r|r bqkb r| | Ippppppp | Ippppp P PCP | PPP PC | PPP PC | PPP BPC | PPP PC | PPP PC | PPP NPC | |RNBQKBNR|RNBQKBNR|RN QKBNR|RN QKBNR|RN QK NR|RN QK NR|RN K NR|RN K R| 

9 Nd2 ba6 c3 qc8 Qg6 kd8 h5 qb7 h6 bh6 Bh6 rg8 Bg7t be2 Ke2 qa6 |r qkb r|r q kb r|r qk b r|r k b r|r k r|r k r |r k r |r k r |
|p ppp |p ppp |p ppp |pqppp |pqppp |pqppp | pqppp B |p ppp B | |bpn p |bpn p |bpn pQ |bpn pQb|bpn pQB| pn pQ |qpn pQ | PPBQP| PPBQP| PPB P| PPB | PP | PP IPPPNNPC | PP NNPC | PP NKPC | IR KRIR KRIR KRIR KRIR KRIR KRIR KRIR 

17 Ke3 qb5 b3 a5 a3 na7 c4 qc6 Rh8u b5 Rc1 qb6 c5 qc6 d5 qa6 |r k r | r k r | r k r | r k rR| r k rR| r k rR| r k rR |p ppp B | ppp B |n ppp B |n ppp B |n ppp B |n ppp B |n ppp B |n ppp B | | pn pQ | pn pQ | p pQ | pq pQ | q pQ | q pQ | q pQ | PK | PPK | PPPK | PPK | PPK | PPK | PPK | | PP N PC | P N PC | N PC | N PC | N PC | N PC | N PC | IR RIR RIR RIR I R I R I R I

25 Nf3 rb8 Ne5 b4 a4 nb5 Nf7 ke8 Nd6v kd8 Nb5 rb5 ab qb5 Bf6w rh8 \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ In ppp B In ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B | ppp B [PP KN | PP K | P K | P K | P K | P K | P K | P K | PC | PC | PC | PC | PC | PC | PC | 

33	Bh8	a4		Qh5	ab		Qe2	qa4		Bb2:	( qa	7 (	<u>2</u> c4	qa8		Ra1	8dp		e5 (	d6y	•	cd e	ed	
ļ	 [ ]	k	 В.		k	 В।		k !	- B	}	ς	 ! (	: q :	 k	1	<b>q</b> 1	 k	-		k	 '	q }	 k	- }
1	PI	qç	1	p	рp	-	p	pp	Ţ	q p	qo	1	p)	qc	١	Pl	рp	1	Р	p	1	p		ļ
ł		(	Q [						1			Ī			ı			1	]	p		I	)	ļ
- 1	qP!	₽		qΡ	P	Q	P	P	1	PΙ		1	P)	P	-	Pl	P	1	P	₽P	1	I	?P	1
١	рp	P		p	P		qp	P	1	p	P	1	pQ	P	-	рQ	P		рQ		ı	ρQ		1
- 1	P	K	1	P	K	-	. р	K	-	p	K	1	р	K	1	P	K	1	р	K	l	р	K	1
J	•	P			P	C		QPC	1	В	QPC	1	В	PC	1	В	PC	1	В	PC	1	В	PC	-
!	R		ſ	R		1	R			R			R			R		1	R		11	₹		

- s Black overplays opening the kingside.
- t The rook is keeping the bishop and queen busy.
- u Now the queen is available.
- v Squeezing Black is more satisfying than the rook.
- w Typical maneuver for stopping the mate defense.
- x Ocops. Ral won quickly.
- y At last Black must abandon the mate defense.
- z Black's queen is lost.

6 9/30/97 - GS-AR - Cg2 - 1. Nf3/h4 (= White's two first moves).
Black gets overly frisky with his king, and a swinging knight mops up.

k + 6 /393

Until the last move, the game was still on the line.

| k q | k q | If carelessly 26. cd instead, d5 draws for Black.
| p p | p p | E.g., 26 cd d5, ed kd7, Bf4 Qf8, Rh7 Kbb, (Bf3) qf5, Rc7
| p p PR| p pBPR| kb5, 32. f7 qe4\draws: Kdx qg6 0-1; Kf1 qb1, Ne1 qe4 =;
| P B | P | Kf2 qb1, Nx qe4 =; Kf2 qb1, Ke2 qh1 0-1. Indeed any
| p | move But 32 ... qe4 loses. E.g., 32 ... qb1, g8=Q qh1,
| P Np | P Np | 34 Qe8 wins: one tale is 34 Qe8 ka6, Qc8 kb5, Ba1
| PP K C | PP K C | kb3, Rc3 ka2, Qc4 kb1, Rc1 kb2, Rc2 ka3, Bb4 ka4,
| Bd2 ka3, Rc3 kb2, Qb4 ka2, Qa3 kb1, 46 Rc1 1-0.

If Black avoids check with the a-Pawn he lasts longer:

34 Qe8 ka6, Qc8 ka5, Bel ka4, Rc4 kb5, Rb4 ka5, Rb3 ka4, Ra3 kb5, Qd7 kc4, Qe6 kb5, Qd7 kc4, Ra4 kd5, Qb7 ke6, d5 kf5, Qd7 kg6, Rg4 kf6, Rf4 kg6, Qf7 kh6, Rh4 l-0, captures Black queen move 52.

### The Curious Case of the Cloistered Cappy

-					-
1	r i	It might seem that White is lost on the left, with	1		l
1	1	so many lines open and the cappy moved. Yet Nh2			1
1	1	draws. After kel, Bf3 rb3, Kg2 rb2, Kg1 rf2, Bg4	1		-
1	J	rf8, Kg2 rg8, Nf3 ke2, Nh2 etc. And Ke2, Bf3 ke3,	1		
1		kg2 is no better. After rg8, Bf3 kd2, Ng4 rb8,	1	N	
İ	NC	Kf2 rb2, Kf1 we arrive at titled CCCC position	1	BC	
Ì		on the right. Not only is the cappy cloistered,	r	k	1
ĺ		but so is the bishop: neither have to move again.	ì	K	i

#### Pawn Endgame

Black to move wins, but not with kf3, Kh7 ke3, Kg6 kd3,

Kf5 kc3, Ke4 kb3, Kd3 ka3, Kc3 ka2, Kc2 a3, h7 draw.

Kp| The win is by forcing Ch7 before capturing ka3:

C| kg4, Kh7 kh5, Kg7 kg5, Kh7 kf6, Kg8 kg6, h7; then

White has no tempo move after a3 above, so loses.

White to move draws: Kh7 kg4, Kg8! grabs distant opposition.

Note kg4, Kg8 kf5, Kf7 (opposition) loses the race.

With the g,h pieces one square down, Black to move can only draw since forcing the cappy to move costs the opposition:

kg3, Kh6 kh4, Kg6 kg4, Kh6 kf5, Kg7 kg5, h6 = as above.

After the "opening" e4-nc3 e5, nf3 f6, ne5 e5, Qh5 ke7, Qe5 kf7, Bc4 kg6, Qf5 kh6, d4 g5, h4 kg7, Qf7 kh6, Bg5 qg5, g5 kg5 we arrive at:

2	Rg3	rh2

AIMO	St a	a w	IN TOT MULTE	-	
1	k	1	Black is to move in the following position.	1	k [
i		i	It is easy to see that if Black can trade	Į.	1
i .	PC	i	his rook for the pawn, the game is drawn;	1	PC
i	K	i	if the cappy were on the fifth rank White	1	K
1	В		could mate, but he has been forced to the	l	ВІ
	R	i	sixth rank for safety. After 1 rg2	I	R
'  r	-•	i	2. Rg3 rh2, how is White to continue? Black		r
1		i	threatens rh7-g7-g6. Call this position A.	A.	Ţ
•		•			

After 3 Rc3! rh7, Rc7 rh5+ we have position B (shown later). To see how White can lose, consider instead

3 Rc3 rg2 f7+ kf8 Rc8+ kg7 Be5+ kh6 f8=Q kh5 0-1

| The obvious 6. f8=Q+
P | only draws(!): kh5
Ck| then 7. Bg3 rf2+ =,
BK | or 7. Rg3 rxg3 =.

-						_								
ı		k	ł		k	ı	R	1	R	1	R	Q	1	Rc8+ was the losing move.
i			Ì		P	1		Pk		P			ı	Had Black played 4 kh8
i	•	PC	i		С	Ì		C		Ck				then $Rh3+/Be5+/Rh8+/f8=Q+$
į		K	•		K	ĺ		K		BK		BK 1		1-0. After 4 kg7
i		В	- 1		В	į		В		1				[or 4 kf8, Bd6+ kg7],
1	R	_	•	R		i		1		l			Ţ	Be5+ kh6 [kf8, Rc8+ ke7,
1	• `		•		r	i		r		r i		r		f8=Q+ kd7, Qd6 1-0] we
ì		~	i		-	i				1			1	arrive at the following.
			•			•				•				

#### Be5+ kh6

-----

Rg3	rh2	Rc7	rh5+	Bg3	kg7	Bf4	kg7	
	 k		<b></b> -					1
1	K	'   R		' 	Pk	i	Pk	•
i	PC	ĺ	PC	ŀ	С		Ç	I
!	K	1	Кr	i	K	Į	K	1
1	В	1	В			1	В	1
1	R	1		R	В	1	R	
1	r	:		1	r	i	r	ł
								•

Rc7+ kb8, Rh7+ 1-0 wins with the swinging rook]. If instead of 6 ... rh6
Black tries (eg) rh1, then Rf7+ kg8, Be5 yields position E.

Rgh3 rf1

after	8 Be5		Rgn.	LIT	•
				· <b>-</b>	
1	k	Black must vacate the h file as	1	k	Į
i	R İ	Rg7+ kh8, Rh7++ wins the rook, and		P	t [
i	кс	Rg7+ kf8, Rf3+ yields the swinging	1	КC	ĺ
i	В	rook as above. 8 rel sets the	1	В	1
i	İ	trap Rh3 re5+, Ke5 stalemate.	1		I
İ	RI	Then 9 Rg7+ kh8, Rh7+ kg8, Rgh3	l	F	١,
İ	1	threatens the swinging rook, but	!		
E.	r	11 rfl seems to foil that plan.	[F.	r	ı
					-

Starting from B, Bg5 rh1 almost loses to f7+. Note ... kg7, Bf6+ kh6 [kf8? g7 mate], f8=Q+ kh5, Qe8 1-0. [If Rc7 is on c8, then after Qe8: rf1, Ke6 re1, Be5 rg1! Black draws.] Or ... kf8, Be7+ kg7, Bf6+ ditto. But ... kh8!, Rc8+ kf7, Be5+ etc. With White to move after Bg5 kx8, is there a file x so that White can force a win with the bishop pinned?

1	k	k		k	ŀ	k
] R	1 R	P   R	Pk   R	P   R	Pkr  R	P
1	PC	CI	C	Cl	C	C
1	KBr	KBr	KBr	KBr	KB	KB
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	[	1	1	1	1
١.		Ι.	1	1	i	1
*	A.	B.	IC.	ID.	E.	r

From \*, all Black rook moves lose, so: 1. Ra7 kf8 or h8 threatens rh1, so: 2. f7 ? . The question is with Black to move, from which positions A,B,C can Black safely move the rook? \* or A none; B rh7; C rh1,rh2,rh3.

- \*: rh8, f7+ kg7, Bf6+ kf8, g7m 1-0.
  - f7+ kf8, Be7+ kg7, Bf6+ kh3 [kf8, g7], f8=Q+ kh5, Qe8 rc1+, Ke6 re1+, Be5 rg1, Rh7+ 1-0. Note if instead of Be7+, Rc8+ =.
- A: rh8, Rc8+ 1-0.
  - rh7, Rc8+ kg7, Bf6+ kh6, Rh8 kh5, Bg7 1-0.
    - rhl see \*.
- B: rh8 or rhl see \*.
  - rh7 is position D.
- C: rh7, Rc8+ kg7, Bf6+ see \*.
  - rh6, Rc8+ 1-0.
  - rhl is position E.

There appears to be no win for White from the initial position.

White, to move, to avoid cappy promotion must concede the pawn.

	l l	1	1	1	1	K	K
- [	l I	İ	K	K	kCK	C	kCP
į	K	kCK	C	kCP	P	kP	1
i	kCP!	Pļ	kP	1	I	1	1
1	l l	g6 is	Kh7 is	h6 by	g7 is	Kh8 is	h7 by
1	1	forced	forced	choice	forced	forced	choice
1	1	kf6	kg5	kf6	kf7	kg6	kf7
Į	l I	1	1	1	l	1	0-1

But starting from the 3rd or 4th rank, White keeps the pawn:

|Line B: | |Line A: | 1 C | | CK| K| kC | kCK| P! K j 1 PΙ K. ΚI kP k | I P| k P| ter | | kCP| k | |after | - 1 1 |g5 any, |A... kf4| | Kg6 = | B... kf6 || | Kh6 = | |Kh6 = | |

1 1 p KI |A: |B:

| Black to move. From the above we find that | A: kd4 loses after Kg4, but kf3 draws as above. K| B: kd3 draws after Kg6, but kf4 wins as above. P| Another way to draw after A. kf3, g4 kf4, P k P | p k C | g5 kf5, Kh6 kg4, Kg6 kh4, Kf5 kg3, h6! C | P | After kf3, g7; after kh4, Kf4; after kh3, Kg5.

When do P+C win? The only cases of interest are Cf-h and Pb-g, as can't mate with Ce or promote with Pa,Ph. Let the C,P be on rank i, 1<i<7, separated by j files [j=0 was P6 above], and the K,k be in opposition, between the C,P on ranks i-l and i+l with Black to move. Aside from P6, the only cases which win are j=1,i<6; j=2; and j=3,i=6.

The surprises are: White to move doesn't help, and j=3,i=5 is a draw.

j=1,i=6 is a draw as | xkx | is a draw with White to move. | xxx |

[K any, k attacks P; | PKC | K defends, k straight back, etc.] [j=3, i=6 wins as Black must approach P from the 8th, and White can select the tempo, and so promote without moving the cappy]

When queen vs rook may not draw

1	1	Consider the 1-0 position A) on the left.	k K	
p pNk		Black's rook is hopelessly out of place.	p pN	
P		With his king on e7 or d8, ra6 loses to Nb8.	! P	
r PPK	рl	The quick win is 1. Kf5 kd8 2. Kf6 ke8	r PP	Įq
Pp	CI	<ol> <li>Kg6 ke7 4. Kg7 kd8 5. Kf8 kc8 leads</li> </ol>	Pp	Cl
į P	]	to position B) on the right. It might seem	l P	
İ	1	that 3. e7 kxN 4. Kf7 was a shorter route	1	
(A)	Ĺ	to 6. e7 kxN 7. Kf7, but rc5 may be 0-1!	B}	
				-

Kf7 rc5 e8=Q kd6 Qd8 ke5 Qg5 kd4\* Qd2 ke4 Qg2 kf4

1	i Q	I Q	1	1	1	1
lp pkPK	Ірр К	lpp K	lp p	K  pp K	lp p	K
1	l k	l	i	1	1	ļ
rP	p  rP	p  rPk	p  rP	Qp  rP	p  rP	pi
Pp	C Pp	C Pp	C Pp k	C Pp k	C Pp	k C
] P	P	l P	P	1 P	P	1
1	1	I	[	l Q	1	QΙ
1	1	1	!	1	1	1

Ke6 rc3 Kf6 rg3 Qxr kxQ Kg5 kf3 Kf5 ke3 Ke5 kd3 d6 cd 0-1

1	1	I	i	1	1	1	1
lp p	lp p	q ql	lp p	lp p	lp p	۱p	- 1
K	1	K !	K	1	1	q	1
] P	pl P	p! P	pl P	Kp  P F	p  PK	p  K	pΙ
Pp   3	k C Pp	k C Pp	C Pp	C Pp	C Pp	C Pp	Cl
Pr	1 P	r   P	k j P	k   P k	P k	P k	- 1
1	Q I	Qİ	1	1	ļ	I	1
J	1	1	1	1	t	1	1

If Qhl instead of Qxr, then rg4 and White hasn't a perp. From B) the win is 6. Ne5 rc5 7. e7 rd5 8. e8=Q rd8 9. Ke7 rxQ 10. KxR then the K+N win the a,b,c pawns and promotes a pawn.

<sup>\*</sup> Better for White after Qg5 kd4 was Ke6, which probably draws. But rc3 still presents problems as the White pawns are weak.

| How does White win this game? Kf8 ral, f7 ra6 only draws. |ppp P K | Idea 1: Masking the e-pawn with the N doesn't seem to work: PC | Nh5-Nf7-Nd8-Kf7 rh1, 1. e8=Q rh6 2. Nb7 kb7 3. Qe4 c6 is R ! only a draw! Or 3. Qb5 kc8, Qa6 kd8 =. Or 3. Rb5 ka6 =. N | Idea 2: Trade the e7 and R at h8 for r: Rh5 rg1, Rh4 ra1. f7? ra5 wins; Rh5 rg1 repeats; Ne5 rg1, Rg4 rh1 stops f7. I Idea 3: Re5 rgl, Re4 ral, f7 ra6, Nf6 and Rg4 wins quickly  $r \mid with e8=N then soon f8=Q.$ Idea 4: f7 re7, Nf6 rf7, Kf7 wins by a slimmer margin.

### A typical escape by White

r! After 1. Nfl, Black wins quickly with rg8, threatening both |rp k p| bd2 and bh7. Instead he took the direct approach bh7: p | Nf1 bh7, Rd2 nf4, Cg3 nh5, Bh5 h5, Rd5 ke6, f4 ef, Cf4 rg8, p n| Ne3 raa8, Kf2 rac8, Rhd1 rcf8, Re5 kf7, Rf5 Kg7, Rdd5 kh8, |P Pb P| Rf8 rf8, Rf5 rd8, Nd5 rg8, Nf6 rc8, Rh5 rc7, Ra5 rg7, | P B | Na5 kg6, Kf3 flag. 1 P N PC 1 RK R

#### Mating with double check

1	!	Minimum material seems to be N,B,R,R,C vs p.	m. n	ext
1	1	With room to maneuver [cappy on ranks 3-5,	B	- 1
1	R [	files e or f], White mates by blockading the	l R	N
1	kpK	Black pawn on an adjacent file with the N on	[	kpK
1	N	a color opposite that of the bishop, forces	1	- 1
1	C	the pawn to advance to the N, places his	1	C 1
1	1	king next to the pawn, and hems the Black	1	1
	BR	king into two squares as on the left. Then		R
_		the mate is Ba5 kf4, Bc7 kf5, Nf6 g4, Cg5.		

We compress the above position to the next diagram. The cappy is on any of the files c-f and ranks 2-5. ...xxx\* xx... The central bishop diagonal has been marked with \*'s. \*kpK The other rook is on any square marked "x" or ".". B \*N For the notation that follows, C is on f5. C\* R \*

After kf6, it takes a while to hem in the king: Re8 kg5, Re5 kh5, Bc7 kg5, Rh4 kf6, Rg4 kf7, Rf4 kf6, Bd8 kf7, Re7 kf6, Re6 kf7, Ne5 kf8, Nd7 kf7, Re5 mates next. Position 1. [After pg5 it's Cg6 en passant, double check, cappy mate. Nice.]

R | Here the cappy is on h2-h5. With Ch5: BKpk| Bd6 kh6, Bf4 kh7, Nh8 mates next. N | Position 2. C

R] 2.

3.

K	1	Here the cappy is on g2-g4. With Cg4:		ΚI	1	RΙ
R	i	Bc5 kg5, Be3 kg6, Ng7 mates next.		Rİ	ĺ	K kp
B pk		This also works with ph, near right.	В	kp	I	B NI
N		kg5, Bc7 kh4, Bb6 kg5, Bd8 kg6, Ng7.		N J	I	C
С		With Cg5, ph7 we begin from far right:		C	1	R j
R	1	Bd7 kg6, Bc8 kg7, Rf5 kh8, Bc6 kg7,		R ]	l	1
	1	Be4 kh8, Rf8 kg7, Nf7 mates next.	4.	1	1	1
		•			15.	1

The case Cq5, pf7 seems to require more material.

|Summary: | Cases are listed at the cappy location, except "5" means | 5 with ph7, open question with pf7. And, "7" means 3 if | pf, 4 if ph.

PPC vs p

O:B| Always: K is on x or y (or ...) and :B means Black to move.

It would seem that White wins, even though to win he must

promote one Pawn without losing the other, as W+eC = draw.

It is easier to maneuver the White King behind the Pawns than

P C | it is for the Black King to maneuver in front of the Pawns.

y P | But a close look suggests the position is a draw. We pose

it as a three Pawn problem in which a Pawn may not promote,

and Black draws if he captures any Pawn.

Claim: with W to move, b5 b6 is always worse for White.

All positions are drawn, since the best W can do is reach another.

1:B	2:B	3:W	4:W
p	l p	<b>i</b> q l	p   1
1	k	k	1 k
k P	P	P	1 P
P P	P P	P P	P iPj
xy	wxyzr	wxyzr	1
	stuv	stuv	1
	1 1	1	1

In 1: Kx or Ky, kd6=3.

In 2: ke5 forces 1 (Kz loses b4).

In 3: Kc4 ke5 forces 1, Kd4 ke6=4i, Kf4 ke6=4j, K other is 2.

In 4: e5,g6 lose a Pawn, Kany ke5 forces 1.

					<b>-</b>				
1	5:W	ı	6:W	i	7:W	l	8:W	ļ	9:W
q	i	l p	1	q	1	l p		qΙ	1
1	k	1	l			1	k	I	k
i	- 1	1	k	I	k	1	1	1	1
P	P P	P	PP [	P	P	1 P	KP	l P	PK
i	xyz	- 1	K [	I	K P		₽	!	P
i	1	1	1	I	i		1	1	1
i	i	1	1	1	1		1		

In 5: Kd4 kg6 or Kf4 kd6 force Ke3, then ke5=6.

In 6: Kany loses a Pawn, and g5=1.

In 7: g4 ke6=5, Kd3=0.

In 8: e5 kf5 loses g Pawn, g4 kf6 Ke3 ke5=6.

In 9: e5 kd5 loses b Pawn, g4 kd6 Ke3 ke5=6.

From 0: kd6 Kd4 ke6=8, or kf6 Kf4 ke6=9, or kf6 Kd4 ke6=8. Draw.

k | What is the outcome with White to move? | Ne7 kh8, g7 kh7, g8=B kh8, Ng6 kg8, h7 is mate. PC| [so for example, if rook is on f7 not b7, 1-0] NK | Ne7 kf8, g7 ke8?, g8=R kf7, Ng6 ke6, Nf4 kd6, Rg6 kc5, Rb2 rh1, Nh5 Rh5 =. l p RR c7 d7 e7 f7 g7 | r c6 d6 e6 f6 g6 CC c5 d5 e5 f5 KK c4 d4 e4 NN g4 c2 fork square b4 d4 e3 e1 c3 d3 e3 f3 g3 from/forks c6 d5 d3 e6 f5 f3 pp c2 d2 e2 f2 g2 rr | What is the outcome? Black to move wins: kd5, Ke3 kc4, Ke4 b5, d5 b4, d6 b3, d7 b2, d8=Q b1=q, K PC | 1-0. How? ---- With W to move, a6 seems to win as B is in Zugswang. | = = = | But it's Black's move, and after kb7, what? 1. Bd3, |= k = = | ka7 or kc7? ka7, 2 Kb5 kb7, 3 Be4 kc7, 4 Kc5 kd7,| = C = | 5 Kd5 kc7, 6 Ke6 kb8, 7 Kd6 ka7, 8 Kc5 ka6, 9 Kb4[P K =B= | ka7, 10 Kb5 kb8, 11 Kb6 kc8, 12 Bc5 wins. And kc7, | = = = = | 1 Be4 is a faster version of the above. Endgames |= = = | like this aren't in the chess literature. Note | p = = = | kb7, 1 Bd3 kc7, 2. a6 kd7, 3. Bc5 kc7 is a draw,| = = = = | as both the cappy and a-pawn are weak. | What is the outcome with White to move? | B | It appears White may have enough to force | a position as on the right, which wins. r N C RC [ PΙ RK |r NK [ k l k

Draw	B wins	W wins		Can W win?
1	1	1	1 1	k
1	lp 1	lp l	1	p p ppp
1		1	1	p b
1		1	1	<b>I</b> 1
R	Pk	[k ]	1 1	nP r P
k PC	PC	PC		P NB
r		1	1 1	P R PC
k	k	k !	1 !	K R

[It once occurred to the Cappy players that White had earlier made an illegal move (possibly the best move for that position!). The net result has been that Black on occasion uses extra time checking that the last White move was kosher.]

Found by Jack Rogers 7/6/97 on a Stash Earl Grey Tea wrapper:

"There are few hours in life more agreeable than the hour dedicated to the ceremony known as afternoon tea." Henry James

Qe8 almost wins, but Black has a narrow path to a draw.

	<del></del>				
j Q l		<u> </u>	]	l	
pp			l	l ·	1
R	xyz	( xyz	xyz	xyz	xyz
kppP			1	l	}
C		'	1	l	
PPr		·	1	l	1
PP		1		[	1
K,	l i	1	l	l	1

Qe8 kc4 Qa4 kd3 Qd1 kc4 b3 kb5 a4 ka5 b4 b4 b4 kb4 Qe1 1-0 ke3 Qe1 . Qg3 . Rg5 1-0 ke4 Qh1 kd3 Qf1 ke4 Qf4 1-0 Qe8 ka5 b4 b4 b4 kb4 Qf8 kb5 Qe8 ka5 Qd8 ka4 Qd7 ka3 Qe7 ka4 Qd7 ka3 Qd6 ka4 Qd7 ka3 =

1	1			Į I	ŀ		!!!
-	1				1	_ :	l I
-	a xyz	b xyz	схуг	dxyz	e xyz !	f xyz	g xyz !
1	ļ			!	1		
- 1	ļ				į		
- 1	Į.				i		
- 1	Į.			!	I		
-	l			l l	ı		ı

Keep your King on the pink squares.

Make a house with your pawns and your King will be safe inside.

Is that a free Pawn?

#### 1/16/98 PL-GS

e4 c5, Bc4 Nc6, b3 e6, Bb2 Nf6, e5 Nd5, Qf3 N5e7, Nh3 Ng6, Qg3 Qc7, f4 d6, ed Bd6, O-O a6, Bg7 Rg8, Bc3 b5, Bd3 Bb7, Bg6 Rg6, Qh4 Ne7, Rf2 Qc6, Qh7 OOO, Qf7 Rg2, Kf1 Rf2, Kf2 Qg2, Ke3 Nd5, Kd3 Nf4, Ke3 Qe2 mate.

#### 4/15/98 GS-AR Cappy

e/h4 g5, hg nf6, e5 nd5, d4 h6, g6 fg, Bd3 rg8, Qg4 h5, Rh5 gh, Qg8 nb4, Nf3 b6, Nc3 bb7, Ne4 nc6, Bh6 nd3, cd a5, Bf8 ra6, Qh8 qa8, Bh6 kf7, Nfg5 kg6, Qg7 kf5, Qf7 kg4, Qf3 kh4, g3 mate.