

does not have capturable life; it is dead according to a literal interpretation of the Japanese 1989 Rules.

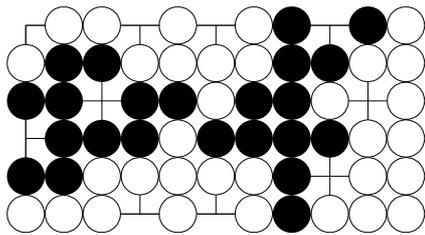
The official commentary on the Japanese 1989 Rules fails to test for capturable life at all, overlooks the move-sequence in diagrams II.10f1-5, and contradicts a literal application of the rules, which determines the status dead instead of the officially claimed status alive for the single-stone black string.

Example II.16

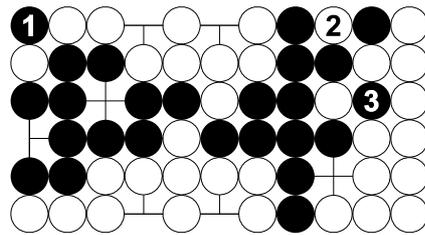
(To save space, the official example II.16 is compressed to a smaller board here.)

The official commentary claims: *"The ten white stones in the [upper] left corner are dead. The [...] white stones to the right also die through collapse of the seki."*

Apart from the facts that the Japanese 1989 Rules do not know the terms "collapse" and "[the] seki" (only "[in] seki"), let us analyse whether it assesses the life and death statuses correctly according to a literal application of the Japanese 1989 Rules.

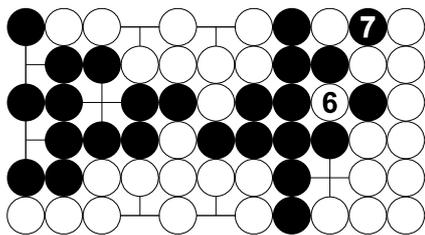


II.16



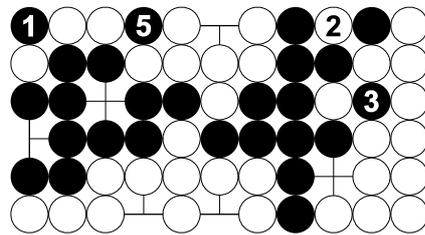
II.16a1

4 = pass for recapturing the stone 3
5 = pass for recapturing the stone 2



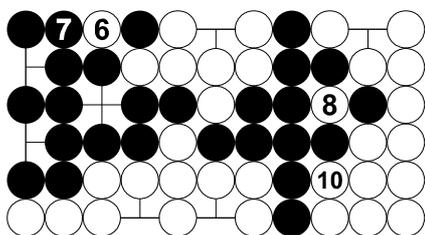
II.16a2

8 = pass for recapturing the stone 7
9 = pass for recapturing the stone 6



II.16b1

4 = pass for recapturing the stone 3



II.16b2

9 = pass for recapturing the stone 2
11, 12 = pass

Obviously, with "the seki" the official commentary refers to the so called double ko shape on the right.

The Japanese 1989 Rules do not have any concept "collapse of a seki". So one can only conclude that, according to the official commentary and regardless of the apparent seki-like shape on the right, the white stones on the right are meant to be dead. Since analysis of an independent double ko coexistence (not shown here, but refer to the official commentary's example II.25) shows only the involved ko stones to be dead and the other involved strings to be alive, the reason for death of all