SPECIAL EDITION

JESI 20-27 Agosto 2011

Orientati al futuro (Oriented towards the future!)

54ᵗʰ World Congress of Chess Composition

Jesi (Italy)   20/27 August 2011

**Definire a priori cosa sia un problema di scacchi appare cosa ardua e difficile.
Credo sia una esperienza: qualcosa che si prova nel proprio essere e, a
differenza della partita** (in cui si è in due)**, assolutamente personale.
I giocatori, molto spesso, fanno fatica ad entrare in questa
dimensione** (la mancanza di un antagonista) **e rifiutano
l'idea del problemista quale "creatore" di un'opera d'arte, sia essa valida
o effimera. Ed invece, proprio da questo scaturisce il facino che spinge a
tentare il viaggio...**

[*Trying to define what really is a chess problem it is a difficult thing. I believe it is an experience:*
something that you feel inside and it is absolutely personally, not like in a chess match where you are two people.
Often the players find it hard to enter in a dimension where there is no an opponent and they avoid the idea
of the problemist like a "maker" of a piece of art, whether it is a valid one or ephemeral one.
On the contrary just from this become the fascination that leads you to attempt the journey...]

Valerio AGOSTINI

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QUICK THEMATIC TOURNEY – Orthodox ≠2
Judge : **Marco GUIDA**

Problems in two or more phases are required. Each phase shall focus on a thematic square "x", and it shall show at least 2 mates FROM square "x" (i.e. The mating piece moves FROM the square "x" to give mate) or ON square "x" (i.e. The mating piece moves ON the square "x" to give mate). The thematic square can be different in each phase.
Use of white batteries is allowed. In case of use of a single white battery, the firing piece could, for instance, mate in 2 variations by moving FROM the thematic square "x" to (obviously) different destination squares (see Ex. 1 below) . It could also be possible to use 2 different white batteries, each firing once in each variation; in this case, the 2 firing pieces, while (obviously) departing from different squares, shall arrive on the same destination square "x" (see Ex. 2 below).

Example n. 1
M. Kovacevic
1st Pr. The Problemist 2007
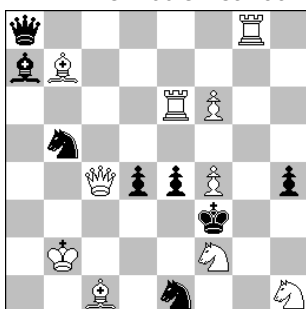
≠2   10+8

Set : 2 mates ON e4
1... Qxg8; 2.Bxe4≠
1... d3; 2.Qxe4≠

Try : 2 mates FROM e4
1.Rxe4? (2.Qe2≠)
1... Qxg8; 2.Re6≠
1... d3; 2.Re3≠
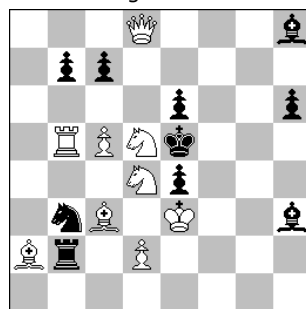But 1... Sc3!

Solution : 2 mates FROM e4
1.Sxe4! (2.Qf1≠)
1... Qxg8; 2.Se-f2≠
1... d3; 2.Sd2≠

Here the thematic square is the SAME in all the 3 phases (square "e4")**; in each phase the 2 thematic mates are either BOTH FROM or BOTH ON the same square.**

Example n. 2
M. Guida
2nd Pr. Diagrammes 2003

≠2   9+10

Set : 2 mates FROM d8
1... exd5 (**a**); 2.Qxh8 (**A**)≠
1... Sxc5 (**b**); 2.Qxc7 (**B**)≠

Try : 1 mate ON c5 & 1 mate FROM c5
1.Sb4 (**C**) [2.Qxh8 (**A**)≠, not 2.Qxc7 (**B**)?]
1... Sxc5 (**b**); 2.Rxc5≠
1... Sxd4 (**c**); 2.c6 (**D**)≠
But 1... Bg7!

Solution : 1 mate ON d5 & 1 mate FROM d5
1.c6 (D)! [2.Qxc7 (**B**)≠, not 2.Qxh8 (**A**)?]
1... exd5 (**a**); 2.Rxd5≠
1... Sxd4 (**c**); 2.Sb4 (**C**)≠

Here the thematic square is DIFFERENT in the 3 phases (square "d8" in the Set-play; square "c5" in the Try; square "d5" in the Solution)**; in the Set-play, the 2 thematic mates are BOTH FROM the thematic square; in Try** (and in Solution)**, the 1st mate is ON the thematic square, while the 2nd is FROM the same square.**

AWARD OF QUICK THEMATIC TOURNEY - Orthodox ≠2
Judge : **Marco GUIDA**

The theme of the Tourney was the following:
"Problems in two or more phases are required. Each phase shall focus on a thematic square "x", and it shall show at least 2 mates FROM square "x" (i.e. the mating piece moves FROM the square "x" to give mate) or ON square "x" (i.e. the mating piece moves ON the square "x" to give mate). The thematic square can be different in each phase. Use of white batteries is allowed. In case of use of a single white battery, the firing piece could, for instance, mate in 2 variations by moving FROM the thematic square "x" to (obviously!) different destination squares. It could also be possible to use 2 different white batteries, each firing once in each variation; in this case, the 2 firing pieces, while (obviously!) departing from different squares, shall arrive on the same destination square "x"."

It was not specifically required that mates are "variation" mates; therefore, the threat can also be considered a thematically-valid mate. The theme itself is rather open, and therefore my preference has been for those entries that includes more creative elements and more interesting strategies, and not necessarily to those that show the highest number of instances of the theme.

I received 10 entries from 11 authors, including a couple of joint compositions [J. Rice (1); E. Manolas (1); V.Dyachuk & V. Kopyl (1); D. Muller (1); U. Avner & M. Erenburg (1); P. Einat (1); M. Crucioli (1); R. Riva (2); P. Gvozdjak (1)]. A pity that 2 entries are cooked (Ke6 / Ke3; Ke1 / Kf3) and 1 is unsolvable (Ke1 / Kc3); they have been therefore excluded from the Award. Additionally, I have not included in the final ranking 2 problems that has duals that I consider serious drawbacks since they are either affecting one of the thematic variations, or they are, one way or another, too much connected with thematic variations. The remaining 5 entries are ranked as it follows:

V. Dyachuk – V. Kopyl
(Ucraina)
1ˢᵗ Prize

≠2   9+7
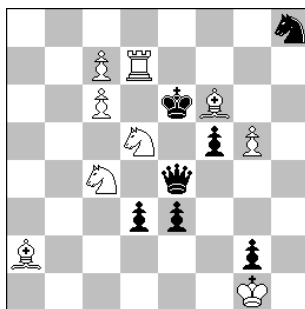
1... Qxd5 (**a**); 2.Re7 (**A**)≠
1... Qxc4 (**b**); 2.S(x)f4 (**B**)≠

1.Sdxe3 (C)? [2.Re7 (**A**)≠]
1... Qxc4 (**b**); 2.Bxc4 (**X**)≠
1... Qxe3+ (**c**); 2.Scxe3 (**D**)≠
But **1... Sg6!**

1.Scxe3 (D)! [2.Sf4 (**B**)≠]
1... Qxe3+ (**c**); 2.Sdxe3 (**C**)≠
1... Qxd5 (**a**); 2.Bxd5 (**Y**)≠

A 3-phases problem that starts with a non-thematic Setplay and develops across thematic Try and Solution. In each thematic phase, a first mate is FROM the thematic square and a second mate is ON the same square, with different squares in the Try (C4) and in The Solution (D5). The non-thematic Setplay is very nicely and fully integrated with the thematic phases thanks to a cycle of defenses and to mates in the Setplay reappearing as threats, alternatively, in the Try and in the Solution. Exploitation of a Half-battery in a light and clean setting, Key-Mate Reversal and changes of mates after each thematic defense are completing the picture. An amazing achievement in such a short time!

J. Rice (UK)
2ⁿᵈ Prize

≠2   9+9
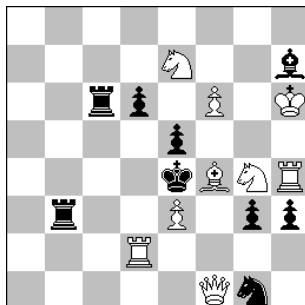
1.Bg5 (A)? [2.Sh2 (**B**)≠]
1... Bf5/Sf3; 2.Qxf5/Sf2≠
But **1... Se2!**

1.Sh2 (B)? [2.Bg5 (**A**)≠]
1... exf4/Sf3,Se2; 2.Qxf4/Q(x)f3≠
But **1... Bf5!**

1.Sxe5! (2.Rxd4≠)
1... Rxe3/dxe5; 2.Bxg3/Bg5≠
1... Rb4,Rd3/Rc4/ Sf3, Se2; 2.Q(x)d3/Qxc4/Q(x)f3≠

Another rich 3-phases entry, also exploiting a Half-battery matrix. Here the 1st Try should also be considered "thematic" (FROM square G4), as explained in the introduction. The theme is shown here with 2 mates FROM square G4 in the first try, 2 mates FROM square F1 in the second try, and 2 mates FROM square F4 plus 3 mates FROM square F1 again (2 of which are new) in the Solution. It is noticeable the thematic exploitation of the Half-battery matrix, including a Key-Threat Reversal, and the rich play, with a very active role of the white Queen that provides 5 different mates across the various phases. It is a pity that some of the defenses involved in the thematic variations are not more "precise".

## U. Avner – M. Erenburg
(Israel)
1st Honorable Mention
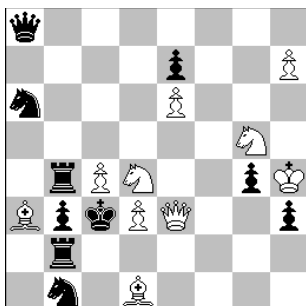
1... Rxc4 (**a**); 2.Sb5 (**A**)≠
1... Sd2 (**b**); 2.Se2 (**B**)≠

1.Sc6! (2.Se4≠)
1... Rxc4 (**a**); 2.d4 (**C**)≠
1... Sd2 (**b**); 2.Qd4 (**D**)≠
1... Qxc6/Sc5; 2.h8=Q,B/Bxb4≠

≠2   10+10

Two phases and two pairs of thematic variations: mates FROM square D4 in the setplay; mates ON square D4 in the solution. This is the only entry in the set that shows the theme focusing in both phases around the same thematic square, but exploiting, in turn, both forms of the theme with changed mates after the thematic defenses. This type of rendering of the theme is not easy to achieve. It is a pity that passive effects of the two thematic defenses, while quite homogeneous in the solution (both self-blocks), are not as homogeneous in the setplay.

P. Einat (Israel)
2nd Honorable Mention
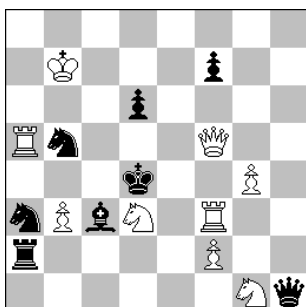
1... Sc7 (**a**); 2.Qf4 (**A**)≠
1... Qh5 (**b**); 2.Rf4 (**B**)≠

1.Sf4! (2.Qd5≠)
1... Sc7 (**a**); 2.Qd3 (**C**)≠
1... Qh5 (**b**); 2.Rd3 (**D**)≠

≠2   9+8

Another nice rendering of the theme in two phases, and, again, with two pairs of thematic variations: mates ON square F4 in the setplay; mates ON square D3 in the solution. Mates are changed after the thematic defenses across the 2 phases. The change of the thematic square is nicely achieved by the key by unblocking D3 and blocking at the same time F4. Passive effects of the thematic defenses are not homogeneous across variations / phases.

D. Müller (Germany)
3rd Honorable Mention
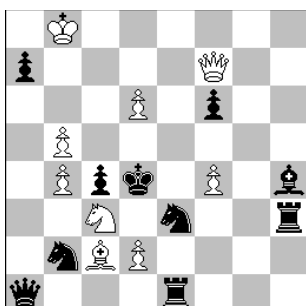
A – diagram :   **1.Qe7 (A)?** (2.Qe4≠), **Se~ (a)!**
                1.Qb7 (B)? (2.Qe4≠), **f5 (b)!**
                1.Qe6 (C)! (2.Qe4≠), Se~(**a**)/f5 (**b**); 2.Qd5 (**X**)/Qe5 (**Y**)≠

B – Bc2>f5 :   **1.Qe6 (C)?** (2.Qe4≠), **Qb1 (c)!**
                1.Qe7 (A)? (2.Qe4≠), **Se~ (a)!**
                1.Qb7 (B)! (2.Qe4≠), Se~(**a**)/Qb1 (**c**); 2.Qd5 (**X**)/Qxa7 (**Z**)≠

C – Bc2>e2 :   **1.Qb7 (B)?** (2.Qe4≠), **f5 (b)!**
                1.Qe6 (C)? (2.Qe4≠),**Qb1 (c)!**
                1.Qe7 (A)! (2.Qe4≠), f5 (**b**)/Qb1 (**c**); 2.Qe5 (**Y**)/Qxa7 (**Z**)≠

≠2   A-B-C   9-10

The theme is developed through 3 twin positions, intelligently achieved: the diagram and the twin (b) show once the theme, with 2 mates FROM, respectively, squares E6 and B7; the twin (c) shows the theme twice, in its 2nd try (mates FROM square B7) and in the solution (mates FROM square E7). Additionally, a third thematic mate in each solution is offered by the threat ☐♛, that is also played from the thematic squares. There are globally 3 thematic mates (introduced by 3 defenses) that cyclically appears in pairs across the 3 phases. In general terms it is a noticeable achievement. However, placing it in the context of the theme set for the competition, the reappearance of the same pairs of defenses and mates across all phases looks rather "mechanic" and a bit repetitive, making it to my eyes thematically less "interesting" than the others.

QUICK THEMATIC TOURNEY – Orthodox H≠2

Judge : **Antonio GAROFALO**

They are required Orthodox H≠2 problems, with two or more phases (solutions or twins). Zeropositions, fairy pieces and/or fairy conditions are NOT allowed.

Problems shall exploit, across the various phases, the two possible "steps" available to a Pawn departing from its initial square. Accordingly, there MUST be at least one phase in which a Pawn plays a 1-STEP move and at least another phase in which the SAME Pawn plays a 2-STEPS move. The thematic Pawn(s) can be white, black or both colors.

Example n. 1
V. Agostini – A. Garofalo
Die Schwalbe 2010
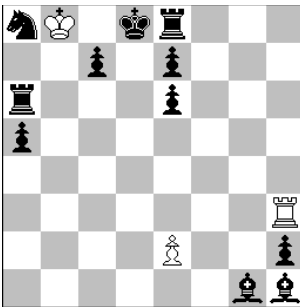
A – diagram :
1.Bb6 e4   2.c5 Rd3≠

B – Rh3 > h4 :
1.Bb7 e3   2.c6 Rd4≠

H≠2   A-B   3+11

There are 2 thematic Pawns: one White (e2), the other Black (c7). The Pawns will close, alternatively, the lines of 2 black Bishops. In the 1st phase (diagram) the white Pawn plays a 2-steps move, while the black Pawn plays a 1-step move. In the 2nd phase (twin), the roles of the 2 Pawns are excanged: the white Pawn plays a 1-step move, while the black Pawn plays a 2-stepsmove.

Example n. 2
M. Guida
S. Ambrogio QTT, 2008
1st Comm.
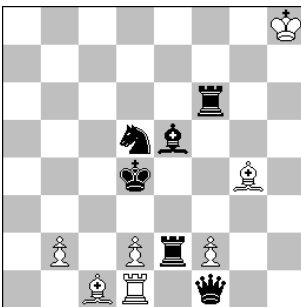
1st Solution :
1.Bd6 f3   2.Ke5 d4≠

2nd Solution :
1.Ke4 f4   2.Bd4 d3≠

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   7+6

There are, again, 2 thematic Pawns, but here they are both White. In each phase (solution) alternatively one Pawn plays a 1-step move, while the other plays a 2-steps move.

AWARD OF QUICK THEMATIC TOURNEY - Orthodox H≠2

Judge : **Antonio GAROFALO**

Per la mia scelta – nelle Menzioni ad esempio – ho preferito quei problemi che, pur con qualche difetto, avevano idee di contorno interessanti, piuttosto che lavori perfetti da un punto di vista formale, ma privi di un sapore particolare. I 6 premiati sono senza dubbio lavori di alto livello.
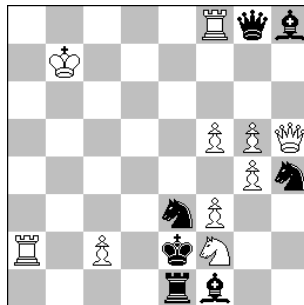
A. Garofalo

M. Marandyuk-V. Kopyl
1st Prize
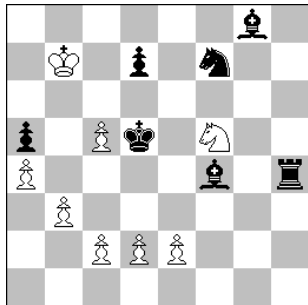
H≠2   A-B-C   8+7

A – diagram :
1.Kxc5 c3 2.d5 d4≠
B – Kb7 > b5 :
1.Se5 d3 2.Be6 e4≠
C = B + Sf5 > d4 :
1.Be5 e3 2.Re4 c4≠

The three tematic pawns make a cycle of one – step/two -step moves. Excellent!

D. Müller
2nd Prize

H≠2   A-B   10+7

A – diagram :
1.Shxf5 Qe8 2.Sg7 c4≠
B – Sh4=Rh4 :
1.Rxg4 Re8 2.Rc4 c3≠

For to control the square 'f3' is requires to eliminate one white pawn. Later the same black piece interferes with the Queen and Bishop. Then, there are interferences by white thematic pawn.

M. Witztum
3rd Prize
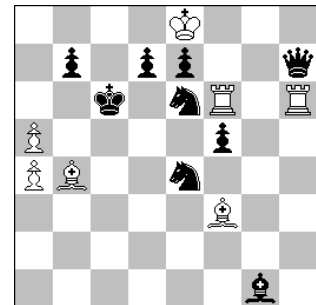
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   7+9

1st Solution :
1.d6 Rxf5 2.Sd4 Rc5≠
2nd Solution :
1.d5 Rh4 2.Sf2 Rc4≠

Unpin by thematic pawn, exchange of functions between the white Rooks.

M. Parrinello
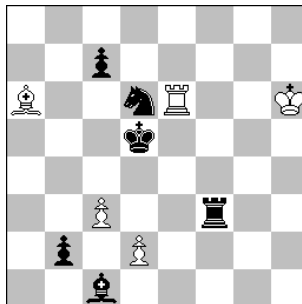**4th Prize**
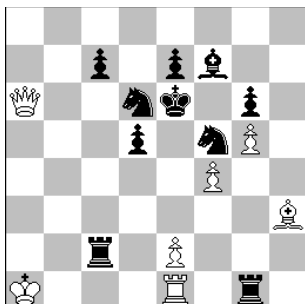
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   7+10

1st Solution :
1.Rg4 e3 2.Sxe3 Bxg4≠
2nd Solution :
1.Rc6 e4 2.Sxe4 Qxc6≠

Sacrifice of the thematic pawn to get the second pin.
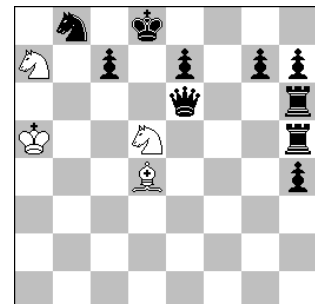

M. Erenburg
5th Prize

H≠2   A-B   5+6

A – diagram :
1.Rf4 (Re3?) **d4 2.c6 Re5≠**
B - -Sd6 :
1.Re3 (Rf4?) **d3 2.c5 Bc4≠**

Dual avoided in B1, very good Twin.

O. Solovchuk-M. Marandyuk
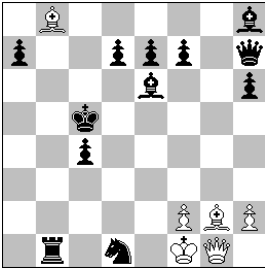**6th Prize**

H≠2   A-B   4+10

A – diagram :
1.g5 Sf6 2.c6 Bb6≠
B – Bd4 ⇔ Sd5 :
1.c5 Bc6 2.g6 Sxe6≠

Unpin, model mates, good twin.

P. Einat
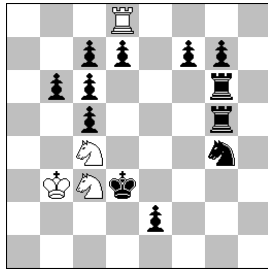### 1st Honorable Mention

H≠2   A-B   6+12

A – diagram :
1.f5 f3+ 2.Kd5 f4≠
B – Bb8 > g3 :
1.f6 f4+ 2.Kd6 f5≠

White battery with white thematic pawn; interferences with black thematic pawn.

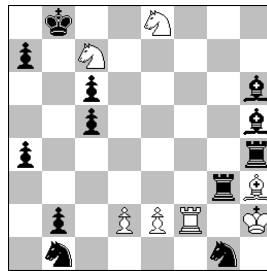## R. de M. Vieira
2nd Honorable Mention

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   4+12
Dedicated to A.Zarur (BRA)

1st Solution :
1.d6 Sxd6 2.f6 Sf5≠
2nd Solution :
1.d5 Sxd5 2.f5 Sf6≠

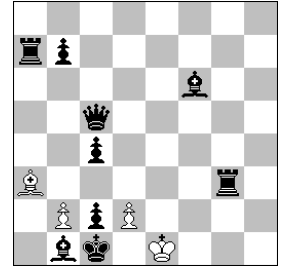Two different motivations for thematic pawns.

H. Axt
3rd Honorable Mention

H≠2   4.1.1.1.   7+12

Solutions :
1.Sxd2 e3 2.Se4 Rxb2≠
1.Sxe2 d3 2.Sf4 Rxb2≠
1.Bxe2 d4 2.Bf3 Rxb2≠
1.Bxd2 e4 2.Be3 Rxb2≠

Only defect is the repetition of The mates.

N. Predrag
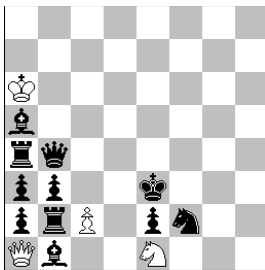### 4th Honorable Mention

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   4+9

1st Solution :
1.Bd8 d3 2.Ba5+ b4≠
2nd Solution :
1.Ra4 d4 2.Rb4 b3≠

Ba3 is promoted piece.To avoid such defect would Have been enough to move to the right the position.
See: 8/prp5/6b1/3q4/3p4/1B5r/2PpP3/2bk1K2

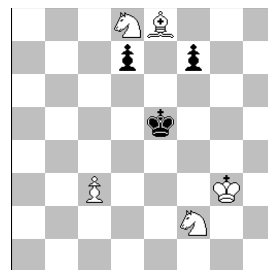## J. Paavilainen
5th Honorable Mention

H≠2   A-B   4+11

A – diagram :
1.Qe4 c3 2.Bc2 Qc1≠
B – Pe2 > f2 :
1.Qd2 c4 2.Rc2 Qe5≠

Grimshaw in square left by thematic pawn. 1... c3 has double motivation and Ba5 is redundant, was adequate a black pawn; otherwise this problem would have gotten a superior prize.
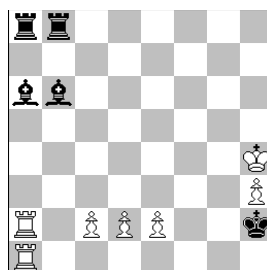
A. Reir
1st Commendation

H≠2   A-B-C-D   5+3

A – diagram :
1.d5 Bd7 2.f6 Sf7≠
B – Pc3 > g5 :
1.f5 Bf7 2.d6 Sc6≠
C – Kg3 > c7 :
1.f6 Bg6 2.d5 Sd3≠
D – Sf2 > b6 :
1.d6 Bc6 2.f5 Sd7≠

Be8 is promoted piece.

B. Gadjanski
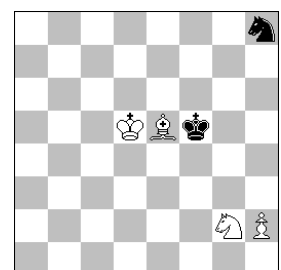### 2nd Commendation

H≠2   A-B-C-D   7+5

A – diagram :
1.Bxe2 d4 2.Ba6 c4≠
B=A + Bb6 > b4 :
1.Bxe2 c3 2.Ba6 d3≠
C=B + Rb8 > f8 :
1.Bxd2 c4 2.Bf4 e3≠
D=C + Ba6 > f5 :
1.Bxd2 e4 2.Ba5 c3≠

Meredith, 3 thematic pawns. White play is good, but black Moves not.
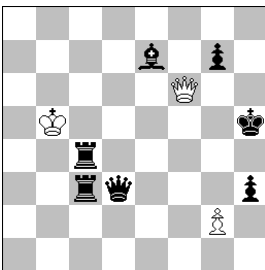
R. Riva
3rd Commendation

H≠2*   A-B   4+2

A – diagram :
1... h4 2.Sg6 Se3≠
1.Sf7 h3 2.Sg5 Sh4≠
B – Sh8 > f7 :
1... h3 2.Sg5 Sh4≠
1.Sh8 h4 2.Sg6 Se3≠

Entertaining perpetum mobile miniature.
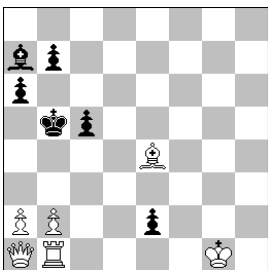
M. Caillaud
4th Commendation

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   3+7

1st Solution :
1.g5 Qf3+ 2.Kh4 g3≠
2nd Solution :
1.g6 Qf4 2.Bh4 g4≠

Two chamaleon model mates.
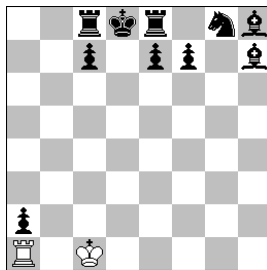
A. Semenenko-V. Pogorelov
5th Commendation

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   6+6

1st Solution :
1.Kc4 a3 2.b5 b3≠
2nd Solution :
1.b6 b4 2.c4 a4≠

Three thematic pawns, two white, one black.

K. Solja
6th Commendation

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   2+10

1st Solution :
1.Bc2 Kxc2 2.f6 Rd1≠
2nd Solution :
1.Bb2+ Kxb2 2.f5 Rd1≠

Amusing sacrifices of the black Bishops.

4th ARVES Jenever Tourney 2011

We are pleased to announce the 4th ARVES Jenever Tourney.
Judges: **Marcel Van Herck & Harold van der Heijden**

Theme: ***Black and White underpromotion to Bishop***

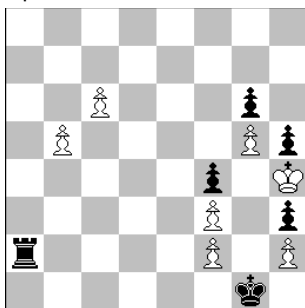Submit your entries (diagram + full solution) to Marcel Van Herck
- during the Congress until Wednesday August 24th, 19:00
- or by e-mail (preferably in .pgn format) to arves@skynet.be before August 20th, 2011

Example n. 1
E. Kolesnikov
Special Pr. Rezvov JT 1992
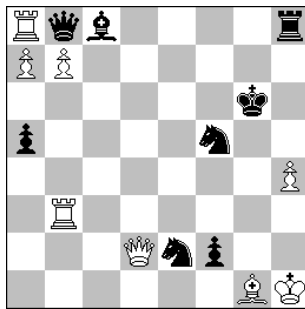
=   7+6

Solution :
1.c7 Rc2 2.b6 Kxh2 3.b7 Kg1 4.c8=Q Rxc8 5.bxc8=B h2 6.Bh3 Kxf2 7.Bg2 Kg1 8.Bh3 h1=B 9.Bg2 Kh2 10.Bh3 Bxf3 11.Bg2 Bd1 12.Bf3 Bc2 13.Be4 Bd1 14.Bf3 Bb3 15.Bd5 Ba4 16.Bc6 Kg1 17.Bxa4 f3 18.Kg3 f2 19.Bb5 f1=Q 20.Bxf1 Kxf1 =

Example n. 2
G. Slepyan
1st Prize EG 2006

=   8+8

Solution :
1.Qg5+ Kf7 2.axb8=B Rxh4+ 3.Bb-h2 Sf-g3+ 4.Qxg3 Sxg3+ 5.Rxg3 Bxb7+ 6.Rg2 f1=B 7.Bf2 Bfxg2+ 8.Kg1 Ra4 9.Rxa5 Rxa5 10.Bh-g3 Rh5 11.Bh4 Kg6 12.Be1 Kf5 13.Be-f2 Kg4 14.Be1 Kf3 15.Be-f2 Rb5 16.Be1 Rb1 17.Bh-g3 Rb2 18.Be-f2 Rc2 19.Bh4 Rc1+ 20.Be1 =

Final award of 4th Jenever theme tourney (ARVES)

The **theme** was: White ánd Black underpromotion to bishop.

The judges Marcel Van Herck (Belgium) and Harold van der Heijden (the Netherlands) received 9 studies. It was remarkable that a new idea for a reciprocal bishop promotion was found, but it was even more surprising that this idea had been found by 3 composers working independently. By far the best study submitted unfortunately was non-thematic. The composer asked beforehand if the bishop promotion was allowed in a variation, and we allowed it. However, the white Bishop promotion occurred in a try, while we believe that it is only thematic in a line with black devitation (i.e. second main line). After long hesitation, we decided to return this excellent composition to the composer and think that he will be successful with it in another endgame study tourney.

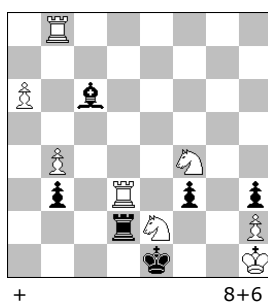The prize of the tourney traditionally is a bottle of old jenever.

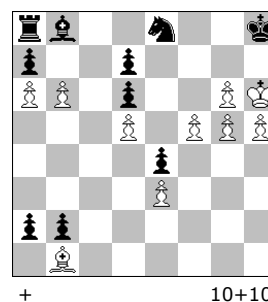**D. Gurgenizde & I. Akobia** (Georgia) - **1st Prize**
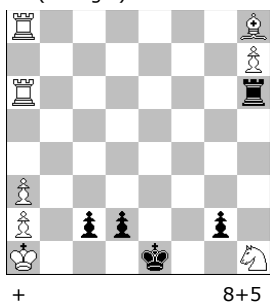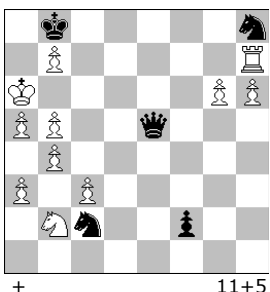
Y. Afek (Israel) **2nd Prize**
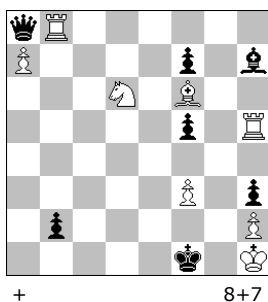
A. Jasik (Poland) **3rd Prize**

J. Timman (Netherlands) **1st Honorable Mention**

+   8+5

+   8+7

+   8+6

+   10+10

D. Gurgenizde (Georgia) **2nd Honorable Mention**

+   11+5

1st Prize (Gurgenizde & Akobia): **1.Re8+ Kf1 2.Ng3+ Kf2 3.Ne4+ Ke2 4.Nxd2+ Kxd2 5.Bc3+ Kxc3 6.Rc6+ Kd2 7.Rd8+ Kc1 8.Rxh6 g1B** (g1Q 9.Rh1 Qxh1 10.h8Q+ wins, but not here 9.h8B? Qg7+ 10.Rf6 Qxf6+ 11.Bxf6 stalemate) **9.h8B** (9.Rh1? stalemate, 9.h8Q? Bd4+ 10.Rxd4 (Qxd4) stalemate) 9**...Bxd4+ 10.Bxd4** wins.

2nd Prize (Afek): **1.Ne4! fxe4 2.Ra5! exf3! 3.Rxa8 Be4 4.Re8 f2+ 5.Rxe4 b1B!** (b1Q 6.Ra1) **6.a8B!** (6.Ra1? stalemate, 6.a8Q? Bxe4+ 7.Qxe4 stalemate) **6...Bxe4 7.Bxe4** wins

3rd Prize (Jasik): **1.Nd4! f2+ 2.Nf3+ Bxf3+ 3.Rxf3 b2 4.Nd3+! Rxd3 5.Re8+! Kf1 6.a7 Ra3 7.Rxa3!** (7.Ref8? Rxf3 8.a8Q Rxf8 9.Qa2 Re8 10.Qxb2 Ke1) **7...b1B!** (b1Q 8.Ra1 Qxa1 9.a8Q) **8.a8B!** [8.Ra1? stalemate, 8.a8Q? Be4+ 9.Qxe4 stalemate] **8...Be4+ 9.Bxe4** wins.

Y. Afek (Israel) **Commendation**

+   7+8
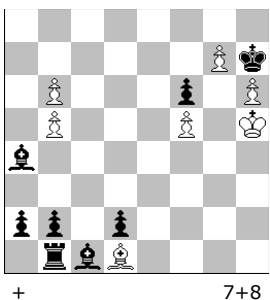
1st Honorable Mention (Timman): **1.f6 Ng7 2.fxg7+ Kg8 3.b7 a1B 4.bxa8B** (4.bxa8Q? stalemate, 4.bxa8N? Bc7 5.Nxc7 stalemate) **4...Bc7 5.Bc6** (5.Bb7? Ba5 and Black mates) **5...dxc6 6.dxc6 d5 7.Ba2 b1Q 8.Bxd5** mate.

2nd Honorable Mention (Gurgenizde): **1.g7 Qe6+ 2.b6 f1B+ 3.c4 Qxc4+ 4.Nxc4 Bxc4+ 5.b5 Bg8 6.gxh8B** (6.gxh8Q? stalemate) wins.

Commendation (Afek): **1.g8Q+! Kxg8 2.Kg6! Bxb5 3.h7+ Kh8 4.b7 Be8+ 5.Kh6 a1B!** (5...a1Q 6.b8Q Qa4 7.Qg3!) **6.b8B!** (6.b8Q? and Black is stalemated while possessing three bishops and a rook) **6...Bd7 7.Bd6! Bxf5 8.Bf8** (8.Be7? Bxh7 9.Bxf6+ Kg8 10.Bb3+ Kf8 11.Kxh7 d1Q) **8...Bxh7 9.Bg7+ Kg8 10.Bb3** mate.

AZERBAIJAN STUDY TOURNEY

Jesi (Italy) 2011

Theme: Sacrifice of a white chessman or pawn on a square attacked by two black pieces. The thematic move may be realized with or without check. The tourney only for the congress participants. .
Prize: 100$.
Judges: Ilham Aliev and Araz Almammadov (Azerbaijan).
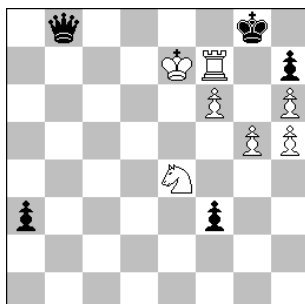**Closing date:** 23.08.2011 (21.00).

1 – I. Aliev
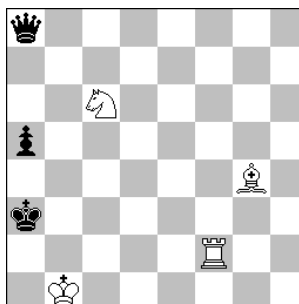2nd FIDE Word CUP 2011
2nd Special Prize
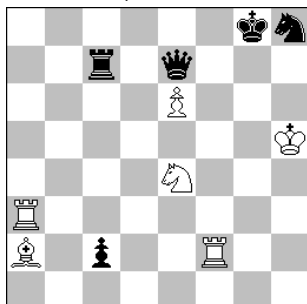
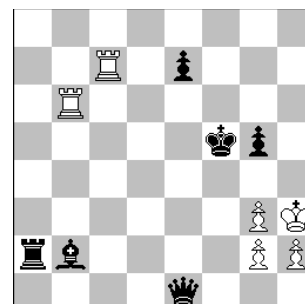**2** – I. Aliev – S. Didukh
http://ru-chess-art.livejournal.com 2011
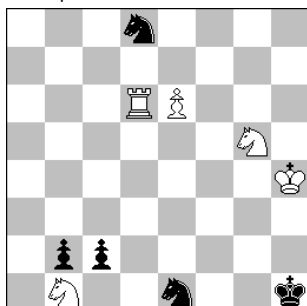
3 – Y. Bazlov
Gusev JT 1994
5th Prize

4 – S. Didukh
The Problemist 2006
2nd Prize

+   6+5   +   7+5   +   4+3   =   6+6

5 – M. Matous
Olimpic Tourney Dresden 2008
Special Commendation

+   5+5

Example 1. Ilham Aliev. 2nd for FIDE Cup, 2nd Special Prize.
1.Nf6+ Qxf6 2.e7+! [Thematic try 2.Rxf6? c1Q (but 2...Rc5+! 3.Kg4 c1Q 4.e7+ Rc4+! (4...Kg7? 5.e8N+! see main line)) 3.e7+ see main line] **2...Kh7 3.Rxf6** [3.Bg8+? Kg7 4.Rxf6 Rxe7 5.Rc6 Kxg8 6.Rxc2=] **3...c1Q** [3...Rc5+ main **4.Kg4! c1Q** (4...Rg5+ 5.Kxg5 c1Q+ 6.Kg4+-) **5.Rh3+ Kg7 6.e8N#!**] **4.Bg8+! Kg7** [4...Kxg8 5.e8Q+ Kh7 6.Qe4+ Kg7 7.Rg6+ Nxg6 8.Qxg6+ Kf8 9.Rf3+ Ke710.Rf7+] **5.e8N+! Kxg8 6.Rg3+ Kh7** [6...Ng6 7.Rgxg6+ Kh7 8.Rh6+ Kg8 9.Rfg6+ Kf8 10.Rh8+Ke7 11.Rg7+ Ke6 12.Nxc7+ wins] **7.Rf7+!!** THEME (by check) **7...Rxf7** [7...Nxf7 main 8.Nf6+ Kh8 9.Rg8#] **8.Rg7+! Rxg7 9.Nf6#**

Example 2. Ilham Aliev, Sergij Didukh. **1.Rg7+ Kh8 2.Rg8+! HEME** (by check) **2...Kxg8 3.f7+ Kh8 4.f8Q+ Qxf8+ 5.Kxf8 f2! 6.Sd6!** (6.Sxf2? a2 7.g6 hxg6 8.hxg6 a1Q 9.g7+ Kh7 10.g8Q+ Kxh6=) **6...f1Q+ 7.Sf7+ Qxf7+ 8.Kxf7 a2 9.g6 hxg6** (main 9...a1Q 10.g7+ Qxg7+ 11.hxg7# correct checkmate) **10.hxg6 a1Q 11.g7+ Kh7 12.g8Q+ Kxh6 13.Qg6#**
B) **2...Qxg8 3.f7 f2 4.fxg8Q+ Kxg8 5.Sf6+! Kh8 6.g6 hxg6 7.hxg6 f1Q 8.g7#** correct checkmate.

Example 3. Yuri Bazlov, Gusev JT, 1994, 5th Prize. **1.Ra2+ Kb3 2.Bd1+! Kc3** [2...Kc4 3.Be2+ Kb3 4.Rb2+ Ka3 5.Bd1 Qg8 6.Sd4] **3.Be2! Qb7+ 4.Kc1 Qb3 5.Bc4! HEME** (without check) **5...Qa4!** [5...Kxc4 6.Sxa5+; 5...Qxc4 6.Rc2+ Kb3 (6...Kd3 7.Se5+) 7.Sxa5+] **6.Se5!** [6.Rxa4? stalemate] **6...Qe8!** [6...Qb4 7.Rc2+ d4 8.Sc6+] **7.Rc2+ Kd4** [7...Kb4 8.Sd3+ Ka3 9.Ra2#] **8.Sf3+ Kc5 9.Bf7+** wins.

Example 4. Sergij Didukh. The Problemist 2006, 2nd Prize. **1.g4+ Kf4 2.g3+ Kf3 3.Rb3+ Bc3! 4.Rcxc3+!** [4.Rbxc3+? Kf2 5.Rf3+ Kxf3! 6.Rc3+ Kf2 7.Rf3+ Kg1 8.Rf2! Qa1!] **4...Kf2 5.Rc2+!** [5.Rb2+? Rxb2 6.Rf3+ Kg1 7.Rf2 Qb1!] **5...Rxc2 6.Rf3+ Kg1 7.Rf2!!** HEME (under 3 blows!) **7...Qc1!** [7...Kh1 8.Rg2! Qxg3+ 9.hxg3 Rc8 10.Rg1+ Kxg1; 7...Rc8 8.Rg2+ Kf1 9.Rf2+ Kxf2] **8.Rg2+ Kf1 9.Rxc2! Qe3 10.Rf2+ HEME 10...Ke1 11.Rf1+ Ke2 12.Rf2+ Kd3 13.Rf3!** Qxf3 stalemate.

Example 5. Mario Matous. Olympic Tourney Dresden 2008, Sp.comm. **1.e7! cxb1Q 2.e8Q! Nf3+! 3.Nxf3 Qh7+ 4.Kg3 b1Q 5.Qe4!!** THEME **5...Qg1+!** [5...Qbxe4 6.Rd1+; 5...Qhxe4 6.Rh6+] **6.Nxg1+ Qxe4 7.Nf3 Qxf3+ 8.Kxf3** +-. e.g. **8...Nb7 9.Rd7 Nc5 10.Rd5 Ne6 11.Kg3** +-.

1st AZERBAIJAN Study Tourney 2011

Jesi (Italy) – 20/27 August 2011

Theme : Sacrifice of a white chessman or pawn on a square attacked by two black pieces. The thematic move may be realized with or without check.

The Tourney only for the Congress Participants.

7 studies by 6 authors from 5 countries: **Azerbaijan** [Araz ALMAMMADOV (1)], **Georgia** [David GURGENIDZE (1)], **Russia** [Evgeniv KOPILOV (0,5), Oleg PERVAKOV (2,5)], **Greece** [Emmanuel MANOLAS (1)], **Italy** [Enzo MINERVA (1)].
Number 5 [A. Almammadov (Azerbaijan)]: dual 2.e8=Q+!, Bxe8; 3.Re3+, Kxe3; 4.Ng2+(+-); dual 3.e8=Q+!, Bxe8; 4.Ng2+ (+-). Cook 6... Kd2!; 7.Kb1, Be8; 8.Nf3+, Kd3 (=).
Number 6 [E. Manolas (Greece)]: as a thematic move 1.e8=Q is too simplistic, 2.S8e7+ is not thematic, for there is no a s-sac.
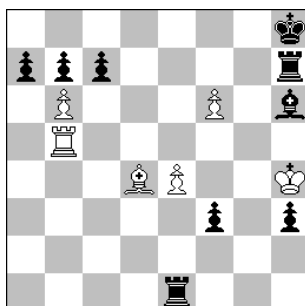**Number 7** [E. Minerva (Italy)]: many idle pieces, since the thematic move doesn't stand out.

Prize : 100$ (50+30+20) and Azerbaijan wine

E. Kopilov – O. Pervakov
(Russia)
**1st Prize**

+   6+9

1.f7+ [1.bxa7? Be3+ 2.Kg3 Rg1+ 3.Kxf3 Bxd4 4.a8=Q+ Rg8 -+] **Bg7+ 2.Kg5!** [2.Kg4? Rxe4+ -+; 2.Kg3? Rg1+! 3.Bxg1 (3.Kh2 Rg2+ 4.Kh1 Bxd4 5.f8=Q+ Rg8 6.Qxf3 axb6) 3... h2 4.Bxh2 (4.Bd4 Rh3+) axb6] **Rg1+!** [2... Rh5+ 3.Kxh5 Kh7 4.Rg5! Bf8 5.Rg8 +-] **3.Bxg1** [3.Kf5? Bxd4 4.f8=Q+ Rg8 5.Qb4 Rf7+ 6.Ke6 Rf6+ 7.Ke7 Rg7+ 8.Ke8 c5 -+] **h2 4.Bxh2** [4.Bd4? Rh5+! 5.Kg4 Rh4+! =] **Rxh2** [4... axb6 5.Be5 +-] **5.bxa7** [Thematic try 5.bxc7? Rc2 6.Rb2!! Rc5+ (6... Bh6+! 7.Kxh6 Rc6+ 8.Kg5 Kg7 9.e5 Kxf7 10.Rxb7 Ke6 =; 6... Rxc7 7.Rh2+ Bh6+ {theme} 8.Rxh6+ Kg7 9.Rh7+ Kf8 10.Rh8+ Kxf7 11.Rh7+ Ke6 12.Rxc7 f2 13.Rc1 Ke5 14.Rf1 Kxe4 15.Rzf2 +-) 7.e5! (theme) Bf8 8.Kf6 Rc6+ 9.e6] **Ra2 6.Rb2!!** (theme) and branch:
A) – **6... Bh6+ 7.Kxh6** [7.Kf6? f2 8.a8=Q+ Rxa8 9.Rxf2 Bg7+ 10.Ke6 Kh7 11.e5 Ra5 12.Re2 Kg6 =] **Ra6+ 8.Rb6!!** (theme) [8.Kg5? Kg7 9.Rxb7 f2 =] wins.
B) – **6... Ra5+** [6... Rxa7 7.Rh2+ Bh6+ 8.Kf6! Ra6+ 9.Ke7 Ra8 10.Rxh6+ Kg7 11.Rf6 Rf8 12.Rxf3] **7.e5!** (theme] Bf8 8.Kf6 Ra6+ 9.e6 wins.

O. Pervakov (Russia)
**2nd Prize**
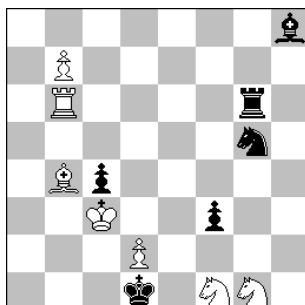
=   7+6

1.Rf6!! (theme) 1 [1.Kxc4? Rxb6 2.Bc5 (2.d4? Rxb7 3.Ne3+ Kc1 4.Be1 Rf7 5.Bf2 Ne4 6.Ng4 Nxf2 7.Nxf2 Rf4) Rxb7 3.Be3 Rh7 4.Bxg5 f2 5.Ne3+ (5.Be3 fxg1Q 6.Bxg1 Rh1 -+) Ke1 6.Nf3+ Ke2 7.Nh4 Rg7 8.Bd8 Rg4+ -+] **Rxf6!** [1... Bxf6+ 2.d4 cxd3+ (2... Rg8 3.Ne3+ Ke1 4.Ng4 f2 5.Kxc4+ Kf1 6.Nxf2 Kxf2 7.Bd6 =) 3.Kxd3 Be5 4.Ne3+ Kc1 5.Nc4 f1 6.Ne2+ Kb1 7.Nd2+ Ka2 8.Nc1+ Kb2 9.Bc3+ Kxc1 10.Bxe5 =] **2.Ne3+!** [2.b8Q? Rf8+ 3.Qe5 Bxe5+ 4.d4 cxd3+ 5.Kxd3] **Ke1** [2... Kc1 3.Ba3+ Kb1 4.b8Q+ Rb6+ 5.Qxh8 +-] **3.Nxf3+!** (no theme) [3.b8Q? Rf8+ 4.Qe5 Bxe5+ 5.d4 (5.Kxc4 Rf4+ -+) Bd6 (5... f2? 6.Kxc4≠) 6.Nxf3+ Rxf3 -+] **Nxf3 4.b8Q Rf8+ 5.Qe5!!** (theme) 2 **Bxe5+** [5... Nxe5 6.Bxf8] **6.d4!** (theme) **Bxd4+** [6... cxd3+ 7.Kxd3+ =; 6... Rc8 7.dxe5 Nxe5 8.Bd6 Ke2 9.Nd5 Nf3 10.Ne7 Rd8 11.Nf5 Rc8 (11... Nd2 12.Nd4+ Ke3 13.Bc5 Rd5 14.Nb3+ =) 12.Ne7 Rd8 13.Nf5 positional draw] **7.Kxc4+ Ke2 8.Bxf8 draw.**

D. Gurgenizde (Georgia)
Special Prize
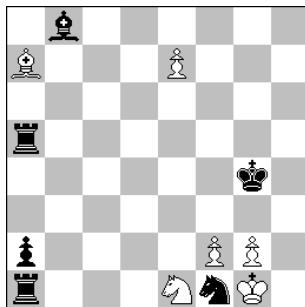
=   6+6

1.e8Q [1.f3+? Kg5 2.e8Q Bxa7+ -+] **Bh2+ 2.Kh1** [2.Kxf1? Rxe1+ 3.Qxe1 a1Q -+] **Ng3+** [2... Rxe1 3.Qg6+ Rg5 (3... Kf4 4.Bb8+) 4.f3+ Kh4 5.Qh6+ Rh5 6.Qf6+ =] **3.fxg3 Rxe1+ 4.Qxe1 a1Q 5.Qxa1 Rxa1+ 6.Bg1!!** [G.Telbis, Revista de Romana de Sah 1970, 4B3/8/8/8/ p2B2k1/1r4P1/6Pb/3b3K w - - 01] **Rxg1+** [6... Kxg3, 6... Bxg3, 6... Bxg1 stalemate] **7.Kxh2 R~ stalemate.**

Ilham ALIEV (Azerbaijan), International Judge of FIDE for endgame studies.   JESI (Italy), 24.08.2011

2nd BULGARIAN WINE TOURNEY

Theme : H≠2 problems with at least one Chameleon piece (type Q-S-B-R-Q). Other fairy pieces and conditions are not allowed.

Prize : Bottles of bulgarian wine.
Closing date : Wednesday 24th August 2011, 17:00h.
Judge : Divan Kostadinov (Bulgaria)
The Tourney is open to everybody, but only Congress participants can receive bottle.
E-mail entries should be sent to Divan Kostadinov by August 20th (**dkostadinov@abv.bg**).

Definition :
A Chameleon (Knight) moves like a Knight but becomes a Chameleon (Bishop) after it has moved.
A Chameleon (Bishop) moves like a Bishop but becomes a Chameleon (Rook) after it has moved.
A Chameleon (Rook) moves like a Rook but becomes a Chameleon (Queen) after it has moved.
A Chameleon (Queen) moves like a Queen but becomes a Chameleon (Knight) after it has moved.
When a Chameleon is present, promotions to all kind of Chameleon are allowed (except otherwise stated).

Example

P. Petkov
Feenschach 1962 (v)
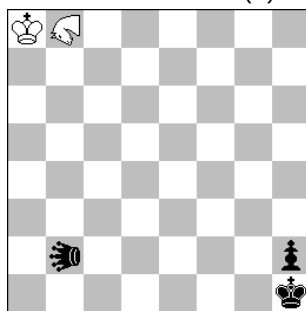
H≠2*   2+3
b8, **b2** **Chameleons**

Set-play :   1... ChSa6=ChB   2.ChQg2=ChS ChBf1=ChR≠

Solution :   **1.ChQe2=ChS Kb7   2.ChSg1=ChB ChSc6=ChB≠**

Model mates, miniature, white minimal.

Award of 2ⁿᵈ Bulgarian Wine Tourney

The theme of the 2nd Bulgarian Wine Tourney – WCCC Jesi 2011 was: "H#2 problems with at least one Chameleon piece (type Q-S-B-R-Q). Other fairy pieces and conditions are not allowed". I receive 33 problems of 23 authors from 17 countries. The level of the tourney is good. Actually many problems was with interesting thematic contents, but the short period for composing in such a kind of tourneys obviously don't give a chance to the authors to find the best realizations, so there are some weaknesses as non-thematic captures, disharmony play or heavy positions, which are important in my opinion. The ranking is as follow:
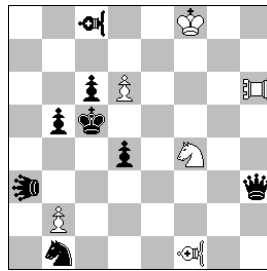
R. Vieira
1ˢᵗ Prize
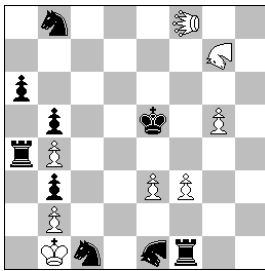
H≠2   A-B-C-D   8+9

a) diagram :
1.cS:f3=cB cSh5=cB 2.cBd5=cR cBe8=cR#
b) cBe1 :
1.cBd2=cR cQf5=cS 2.cRd5=cQ cSg3=cB#
c) cRe1 :
1.cRd1=cQ cSf5=cB 2.cQd5=cS cBe4=cR#
d) cQe1 :
1.cQ:b4=cS cQe8=cS 2.cSd5=cB cSc7=cB#

An excellent thematic complex – for different blocks of d5 square and nice Forsberg twins.
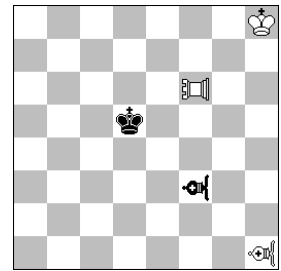
V. Crisan-C. Pacurar-P. Raican
2ⁿᵈ Prize

H≠2   A-B   6+8

a) diagram :
1.cBg4=cR Sd3+ 2.Kc4 cRe6=cQ#
b) Pd4>e5 :
1.cQg3=cS Se6+ 2.K:d6 cBd3=cR#

Interesting play with closing of lines. DOT and model mates.

C. Pacurar
3ʳᵈ Prize

H≠2   A-B-C-D-E-F   3+2

a) diagram :
1.Ke5 cRg6=cQ 2.cBd5=cR cBe4=cR #
b) Kd5>e3 :
1.cBd5=cR cBf3=cR+ 2.Ke4 cRf4=cQ #
c) =b + cRf6>g7 :
1.cBe4=cR cBg2=cR 2.Kf3 cRg3=cQ #
d) =c + Ke3>c6 :
1.Kd6 cRf7=cQ 2.cBc6=cR cBd5=cR #
e) =d + cRg7>d8 :
1.Kc7 cRe8=cQ 2.cBb7=cR cBc6=cR #
f) =e + Kc6>c5 :
1.cBb7=cR cBd5=cR+ 2.Kc6 cRd6=cQ #

3x2 echo mating pictures always seems respective. Perfect costruction – 5 pieces only, but not so good twins.

M. Parrinello
4ᵗʰ Prize
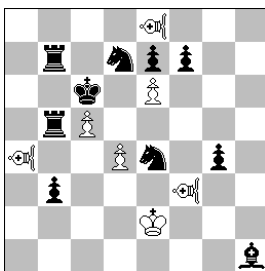
H≠2   3.1.1.1.   7+10

1.b2 cBc2=cR 2.R:c5 cRc:c5=cQ#
1.g3 cBfh5=cR 2.Se:c5 cRh:e5=cQ#
1.f6 cBeh5=cR 2.Sd:c5 cR:e5=cQ#

Open of lines, unpin and double pin mates by 3 different white Chameleons on c5.

M. Erenburg
5ᵗʰ Prize
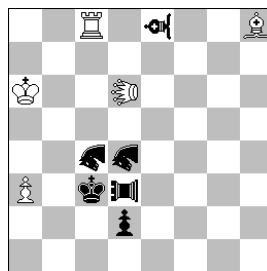
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   5+6

1.cBh5=cR cQc7=cS (cQc5=cS?) 2.cSb2=cB cSd5=cB#
1.cRh3=cQ cQf6=cS (cQe5=cS?) 2.cSb3=cB cSh7=cB#

White batteries creation, selfblocks, unpins, open of lines an dual avoidance.Sadly the first black move in the second solution is unblock, which is disharmony.

E. Huber – V. Crisan
Special Prize
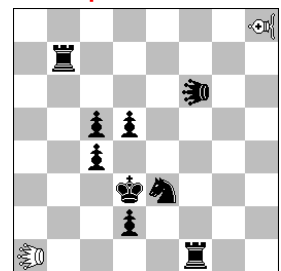
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   2+9

1.cQe7=cS cQg7=cS 2.Kd4 cSf5=cB#
1.cQb6=cS cBb2=cR 2.Kc3 cRb1=cQ#

Clear and interesting idea of reciprocal BiValve open and closing of lines and creation of white batteries, but No WhiteKing fashion can't be else than Special Group in the award.

T. Wakashima
Special Prize

H≠2   4.1.1.1.   3+5

1.cSa7=cB e8cS+ 2.Kb8 cS:d6=cB #
1.Rf6 e8cB 2.Kd8 cBf7=cR #
1.Rg7 e8cQ 2.Rd7 cQa8=cS #
1.Kd7 e8cR 2.cSe7=cB cRc8=cQ #

This is the only one entry with white
Chameleon AUW (here by a single pawn)

Julia Vysotska
Special Prize

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   6+9

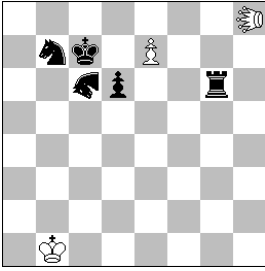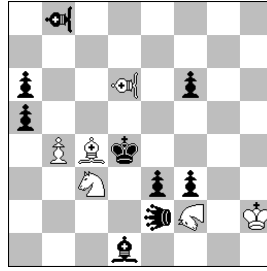1.cBc7=cR cBf8=cR 2.cR:c4=cQ cRf6=cQ#
1.cQa2=cS cSh3=cB 2.cS:c3=cB cBg4=cR#

The black Chameleons moves on the pin line and
unpins the white mating pieces after his transfor-
mations. Selfblocks with paradoxical captures of
the white pieces, excange of functions between
withe thematical pieces, ODT. Nice problem by the
new lady composer which deserve a prize!

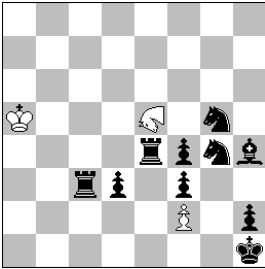## H. Uitenbroek
1st Honorable Mention
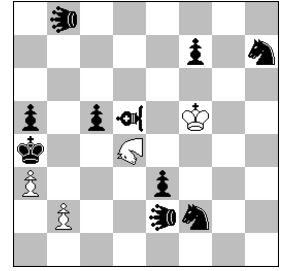
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   4+10

1.cQb5=Cs Kf4 (Ke5?) 2.cQd4=cS cSc2=cB#
1.cQb2=cS Ke5 (Kf4?) 2.cBc4=cR cSc6=cB#

Selfblocks, lines closing and wK tempo moves
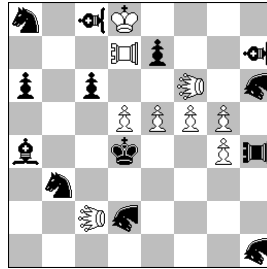with dual avoidance.

A. Semenenko
2nd Honorable Mention

H≠2   A-B-C-D   3+10

a – diagram :
1.Se3 cS:d3=cB 2.Sg2 cBf1=cR#
b – cBe5 :
1.Rc1 cBa1=cR 2.Rf1 cR:f1=cQ#
c – cRe5 :
1.Kg2 cR:e4=cQ 2.Kh3 cQ:f4=cS#
d – cQe5 :
1.B:f2 cQ:g5=cS 2.Bg1 cS:f3=cB#

Four Forsberg are nice, but the captures
of the black pieces are weakness. Never-
theless – a good problem.

M. Dragoun
3rd Honorable Mention

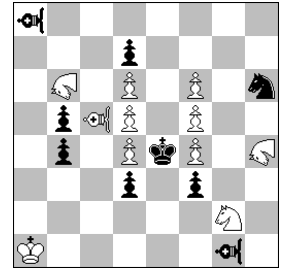
H≠2   4.1.1.1.   9+13

1.cSe4=cB cQe6=cS+ 2.K:e5 cQc4=cS#
1.cSc4=cB cRa7=cQ+ 2.K:d5 cQc3=cS#
1.cRh3=cQ K:e7 (K:c8?) 2.cQe3=cS e6#
1.cSf2=cB K:c8 (K:e7?) 2.cBe3=cR d:c6#

Very interesting idea of 2x2 thematical
connected solutions, but the construction
is heavy and probably not optimal.

M. Parrinello
4th Honorable Mention


H≠2   3.1.1.1.   11+9

1.cB:d5=cR cSg6=cB (A) 2.cR:f5=cQ cSa8=cB (B)
1.cB:d4=ChR cS:a8=cB (B) 2.cR:d5=cQ cB:b4=cR# (C)
1.S:f5 cB:b4=cR (C) 2.S:d4 cSg6=cB# (A)

The only one problem with cyclic play AB-BC-CA and
also three nice solutions with opens of white lines,
Blach self-pins and cyclical change of functions of the
white pieces. The capture of black cBa8 in the second
solution and playng of normal bKnight in the third are
unpleasant weakness...

D. Müller
Commendation
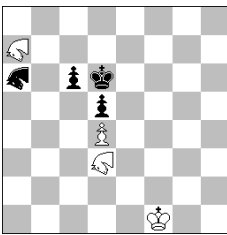
H≠2   A-B   4+4

a – diagram :
1.cSb8=cB cSc8=cB
2.cLc7=cR cSc5=cB#
b – Ch SSS>Ch QQQ
1.cQb5=cS cQc5=cS
2.cSc7=cB cQf5=cS#

Interesting twin form and play
With 2 different blocks on c7.

E. Manolas
Commendation
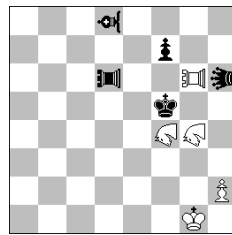
H≠2   6.1.1.1.   5+5

1.K:f4 cS:h6=cB+ 2.Kf3 cRg2=cQ#
1.Ke4 cR:d6=cQ 2.f5 cSg2=cB#
1.cQ:h2=cS cS:h2=cB
2.cRd3=cQ cS:d3=cB#
1.cQh4=cS cRe6=cQ+
2.Kg5 cSh6=cB#
1.cBe7=cR cS:h6=cB
2.cRe4=cQ cRg5=cB#
1.cQg5=S cSf6=cB
2.cSe4=cB cRg5=cQ#

Six different solutions, but with
Not homogeneous play.

A. Bell
Commendation
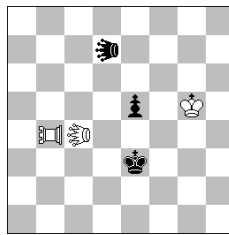
H≠2   A-B   3+3

a – diagram :
1.cQd2=cS Kg4 2.e4 cRb6=cQ #
1.cQd4=cS cRb3=cQ +
2.Ke4 cQc5=cS #
b – cRb4>e8 :
1.cQd3=cS cQc2=cS +
2.Ke4 cRa8=cQ #
1.e4 Kh4 2.Kf4 cR:e4=cQ #

Four solutions in miniature form.

B. Enemark
Commendation
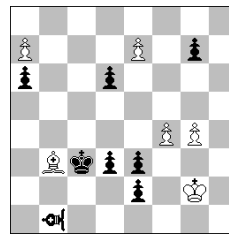
H≠2   3.1.1.1.   6+8

1.Kd4 e8cB 2.Ke4 cBa4=cR#
1.Kd2 e8cQ 2.Ke1 cQf3=cS#
1.Kb2 e8cS 2.Ka1 cS:g7=cB#

3 different white promotions
And black Durbar (play only by
the black King).

V. Rallo
Commendation
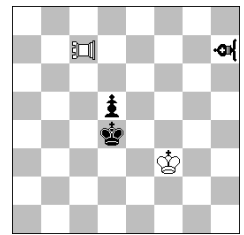
H≠2   A-B-C   2+3

a – diagram :
1.Ke5 Ke3 2.cBf7=cR cRe7=cQ#
b – cRc7>c3 :
1.cBf5=cR+ Ke2 2.Ke4 cRce3=cQ#
c – cRc7>e5 :
1.cBc2=cR Kf4 2.cRc4=cQ cRee3=cQ#

3 solutions and nice economy.

Thank to all participants and congratulations to the awarded composers.
Judge : **Dijan COSTADINOV**   - Jesi, 25.08.2011

Champagne Tourney

Jesi (Italy) 2011

The Tourney is open only to Congress Participants. This Year, the Tourney is dedicated to the memory of Alexandr KISLYAK (27.12.1938 – 05.05.2010).

The Tourney is declined in 2 sections (with separate Awards): A – **ProofGames**
 B – **Any other kind of Retro Problems**

Theme : 2 Pawns orignated from the same column promote.

Example n. 1
M. Velucchi
L'Italia Scacchistica 1997
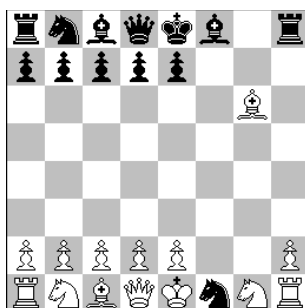
SPG 6,5   2 Sol.   14+13

Solution 1 :
1.f4 g5 2.fxg5 f5 3.g6 f4 4.gxh7 f3 5.hxg8=B (Champagne!) **fxg2 6.Bh7 gxf1=N** (Champagne!) **7.Bg6≠**
Thematical Pawns: f2 and f7. The shortes rendering of the theme to be found in Winchloe. But the problem doesn't fit for the tourney because of the not thematical second solution (!):

Solution 2 :
1.f4 Nh6 2.f5 Nxf5 3.g3 Nxg3 4.Bh3 f5 5.Bxf5 Nf1 6.Bxh7 g6 7.Bxg6≠
Splitting the theme in 2 phases (1 promotion in each) is accepted.

Example n. 2
A. Kislyak
Memorial Karl FABEL
Die Schwalbe 1976 - 1st Pr.

≠1   (who?)   12+14

Key to unlocking of the position move b2-b3. White Bc1 has to go Black home before that. wN and bN have to unpromote in order to make the key-piece wBc1 reappear (the Kislyak theme!).
1… Ne5-c4 2.Nd3-b2 Nc4-e5 3.Nf4-d3 Ne5-c4 4.Ng6-f4 Nc4-e5 5.Nf8-g6 Ne5-c4 6.f7-f8=N (Champagne!) **Nf3-e5 7.f6-f7 Ne1-f3 8.f5-f6 e2-e1=N** (Champagne!) **9.f4-f5 e3-e2 10.f3-f4 f4xBe3** (Kislyak!) **11.Bd4-e3 f5-f4 12.Bb2-d4 f6-f5 13.Bc1-b2 f7-f6 14.b2-b3 Nb3-a1 15.h2-h3!** (not 15.e3-e4?: wRh1 will not go back home; not 15.f2-f3? Or 15.g2-g3?: bBa7 comes from promotion by bPh after h3xg2-g1=B) (also note that wBd8 comes from promotion by wPa after axNb and b7-b8=B). As Knights cannot lose tempo, the unlocking doesn't work with last move by White. White is to play and mates by 1.Nc4≠! 1.Nxb2≠? With Black to play is illegal!
Thematic Pawns: f2 and f7. The Kislyak theme is not requested but will be specially appreciated.

Fairy conditions allowed in both sections.
Maximum 3 entries per composer per Section.
Maximum 1 non-computer tested entry per composer in Section A.

Entries to Michel CAILLAUD by Wednesday 24th August, 9:00 PM.

Jesi - Champagne 2011 Award

Section A

It attracted 15 entries by 14 composers.3 of them were cooked. By now, promotion themes have been studied to a great extend in orthodox SPG.and coming wih something original is difficult. About 100 Champagne examples can be found in Winchloe. 2 excellent level entries were eliminated because of partial anticipations The Prizes go to the entries doubling the theme with "Single Box" diagrams.
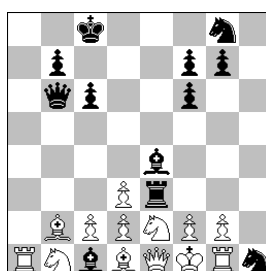
P. Olin
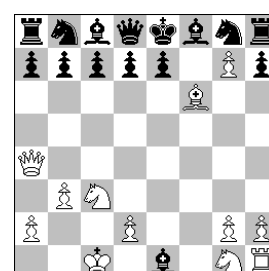**1st /2nd Prize**
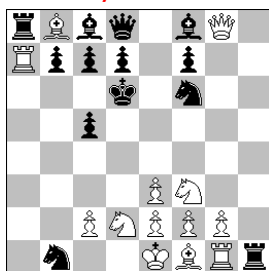
SPG 17.5   13+13

A. Frolkin – K. Prentos
1st /2nd Prize
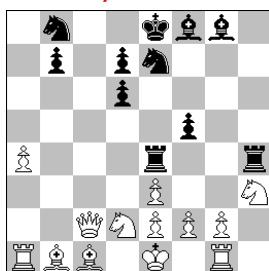
SPG 21.5   13+11

G. & I. Denkovski
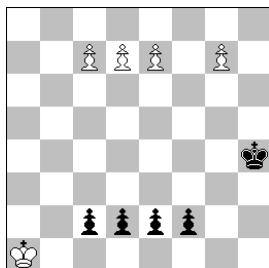**3rd Prize**

SPG 20.0   13+12

A. Bell – J. Mestel
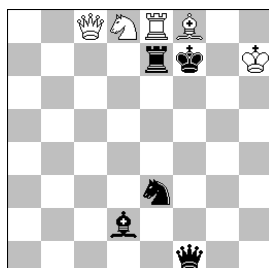**1st Honorable Mention**

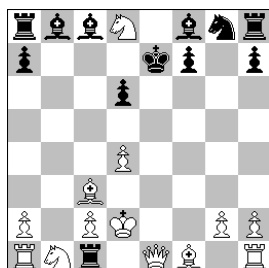SPG 12.0   Rev.Pr.   12+15

P. Olin
2nd Honorable Mention
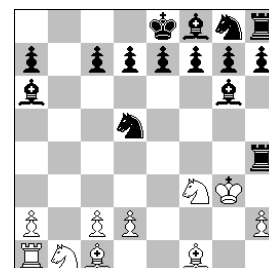
A   B

A to B in 10.5 moves (5+5)

B. Enemark
1st Commendation

SPG 17.5   13+12

J. Mestel
2nd Commendation

SPG 16.0   10+15

L. Siran
3rd Commendation
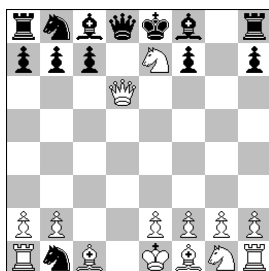
SPG 7.0   14+13

1st /2nd Prize (Olin): 1.h4 a5 2.h5 a4 3.h6 a3 4.h×g7 a×b2 5.a4 h5 6.a5 h4 7.a6 h3 8.a7 h2 9.a×b8=B Rh3 10.Ra7 Ré3 11.d×é3 Nf6 12.Qd6 é×d6 13.Nd2 b1=N 14.Ba3 Ké7 15.Bç5 d×ç5 16.Ngf3 Kd6 17.Rg1 h1=R 18.g8=Q. A neat Phenix AUW.

1st /2nd Prize (Frolkin-Prentos): 1.h4 ç5 2.h5 ç4 3.h6 ç3 4.h×g7 ç×b2 5.ç4 h5 6.ç5 h4 7.ç6 h3 8.ç7 h2 9.Nh3 Rh4 10.Rg1 h1=N 11.ç×d8=N Ng3 12.Nç6 N×f1 13.N×a7 Né3 14.N×ç8 Raa4 15.Nd6+ é×d6 16.d×é3 Né7 17.Nd2 b1=B 18.g8=B Bh7 19.Qç2 Raé4 20.a4 f5 21.Ba2 Bg8 22.Bb1 A SPG "of the future" : 2 Ceriani-Frolkin Knights and 2 Phenix Bishops exchanging their place after promotion. More original, but the weak point is that the Bishops are obviously promoted.

3rd Prize (Denkovski): 1.h4 a5 2.h5 a4 3.h6 a3 4.hxg7 axb2 5.gxf8N bxc1B 6.Ne6 dxe6 7.a4 Bd7 8.a5 Bc6 9.a6 Be4 10.a7 c6 11.axb8B Qb6 12.Be5 0-0-0 13.Bb2 Rd3 14.exd3 h5 15.Be2 h4 16.Kf1 h3 17.Qe1 h2 18.Bd1 Rh3 19.Ne2 Re3 20.Rg1 h1N. Another "Single Box" doubling with good technical realization. The strategy (1 Ceriani-Frolkin & 3 Phenixes) is less unified than in the 2 other Prizes.

1st Honorable Mention (Bell-Mestel): 1.ç4 f5 2.Qa4 f4 3.b3 f3 4.Bb2 f×é2 5.f4 é×f1=B 6.f5 B×ç4 7.f6 Bf7 8.f×g7 f5 9.Bf6 f4 10.Nç3 f3 11.0- 0-0 f2 12.Ré1 f×é1=B The thematical Pawns are in fact the same. A witty illustration of the possibility introduced by the Sake 2011 genre. The judge was so amused that a "Single Box" presentation would have got a Prize...

2nd Honorable Mention (Olin): 1…Kb2 2.ç1=B+ Kç3 3.d1=N+ Kd4 4.Bd2 Ké5 5.é1=R+ Kf6 6.f1=Q+ Kg7 7.Kg5 Kh7 8.Kf6 f8=B 9.Kf7 é8=R 10.Ré7 ç8=Q 11.Né3 d8=N+ A quadrupling(!!!) of the theme with double AUW(!!!). Another witty idea with a catching-eye A-position but the stipulation makes this rather easy.

1st Commendation (Enemark): 1.b4 é5 2.b5 é4 3.b6 é3 4.b×ç7 b5 5.ç×b8=B b4 6.Bé5 b3 7.B×g7 b2 8.Bç3 b×ç1=R 9.d4 é×f2+ 10.Kd2 f×g1=B 11.é4 Bf2 12.é5 Bg3 13.é6 Bb8 14.é7 d6 15.é×d8=N Ké7 16.Qé1+ Another doubling but the pieces "out of the box" prevented a highed distinction.

2nd Commendation (Mestel): 1.é4 Na6 2.Bb5 Rb8 3.Bç6 b×ç6 4.Qh5 Rb4 5.Qd5 ç×d5 6.f3 d×é4 7.Kf2 é×f3 8.Kg3 Rh4 9.b4 f×g2 10.b5 Nb4 11.b6 Ba6 12.b7 Qa8 13.b×a8=B g×h1=B 14.Bg2 Nd5 15.Bf1 Bé4 16.Nf3 Bg6 A colorful idea with thematical promotion forming a « corner echo ». After the 1st HM, another « echo » of another Jesi competition. A "Single Box" position would have been placed higher.

3rd Commendation (Siran): 1.d4 é5 2.d×é5 Nf6 3.é×f6 d5 4.f×g7 d4 5.g8=N d3 6.Né7 d×ç2 7.Qd6 ç×b1=N The shortest rendering of the theme.

It attracted 3 entries by 3 composers.

A. Frolkin – K. Prentos
1st Place
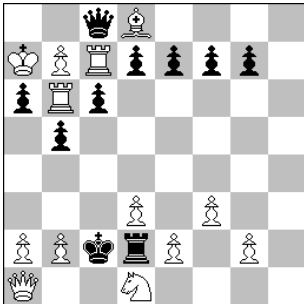
≠1   13+10

1.Né3# Black previous move Kc1xBc2 was preceded by 1...Bb1-c2+ and 2.Rc2-d2. The cluster in the upper part of the board can only be released after Ka8xBa7 preceded by Bb8-a7+. A classic retro motive in echo that demonstrate that the thematical h-Pawns promoted to Ceriani-Frolkin bishops on g1 and g8.

I. Vereshchagin
2nd Place
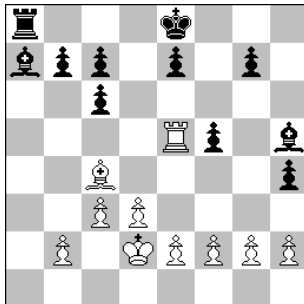
H≠2   B=Pb7>e6   10+11

a) 1.0-0-0? Rd5 2.Kb8 R×d8‡ illégal **1.f4 R×h5 2.Kf8 Rh8‡** b) **1.0-0-0 Rd5 2.Bb8 Ba6‡** Bishops c4 and a7 are obviously promoted by thematical a-Pawns. In a) wPa promoted from d7, and 0-0-0 is illegal. An unusual point is that the twining changes also the 0-0-0 "solution", not only the analysis.

METAXA Tourney

Jesi (Italy) 2011

in memoriam Albert H. KNIEST

Example
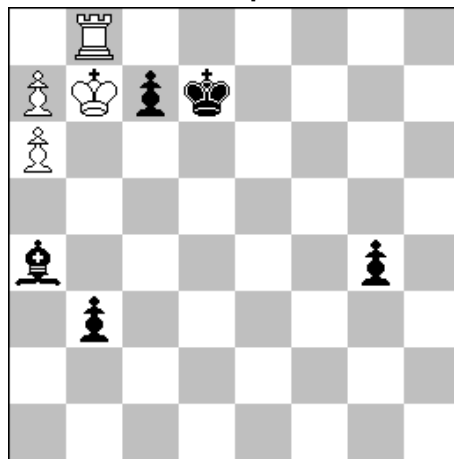
S≠8*   Maximummer   4+5

Set-play :   1... Bc6≠

Solution :   **1.a8=Q! Bc6+ 2.Ka7 Bh1 3.Qg2! C5 4.Qxg4+ Kc6 5.Ka8 Bd5 6.a7 Bh1 7.Qe6+ Kc7+ 8.Rb7+ Bxb7≠**

Selfmate Maximummer are required with set-play.
No restriction on the number of moves.
Ten (10) units as a maximum.
No fairy conditions or pieces are allowed.

Prizes in Bottles of Metaxa Brandy.

Entries to the Judge **Pavlos MOUTECIDIS** by Thursday, August 25, 18:00 hrs.

Award for METAXA TTy

15 entries were received. The judge Pavlos Moutecidis is thanking all the participants. He has decided to give Honourable Mentions to three compositions.

H. Hurme (Finland)
Honorable Mention
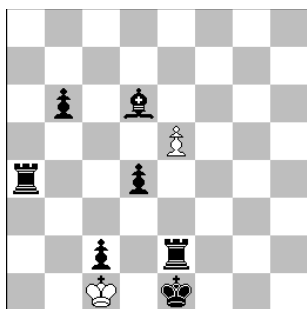
S≠7*   2 solutions   2+7
Maximummer

Set play :   **1...** Ba3≠

Solution 1 :   **1.exd6!**
1... Re8 2.d7 Re2 3.d8Q Re8 4.Qg5 Re2 5.Qd2+ Kf2 6.Qxc2 Ra8 7.Qc8 Ra1≠

Solution 2 :   **1.Kb2!**
1... Ba3+ 2.Ka2 Bf8+ 3.Kb3 Ba3 4.e6 Bf8 5.e7 Rxe7 6.Kb2 Re2 7.Kc1 Ba3≠

J. Paavilainen (Finland)
Honorable Mention
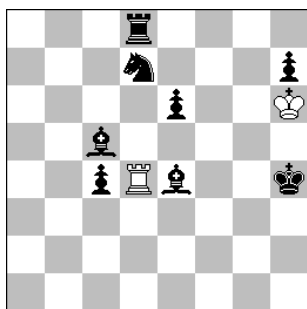
S≠6*   2 solutions   2+8
Maximummer

Set play :   **1...** Bf8≠

Solution 1 :   **1.Rd2!**
1... Bg1 2.Rf2 Ba8 3.Rf4+ Kg3 4.Re4 Ba7 5.Re3+ Bf3 6.Kg5 Bxe3≠

Solution 2 :   **1.Kg7!**
1... Bf8+ 2.Kf7 Ba3 3.Rd6 Ba8 4.Kg7 Bh1 5.Rd4+ Be4 6.Kh6 Bf8≠

N. Predrag (Croatia)
Honorable Mention
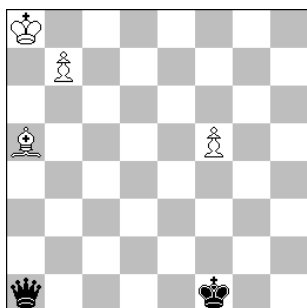
S≠4*   4+2
Maximummer

Set play :   **1...** Qh8+ 2.b8R Qa1 3.f6 Qxf6 4.Bc3 Qa6≠

Solution :   **1.b8=B!**
1... Qh8 2.Bb6 Qa1+ 3.B6-a7 Qh8 4.f6 Qh1≠

24

54th World Congress of Chess Composition

Jesi, Italy, 20 - 27 August 2011

11th Japanese Sake / 3rd Brazilian Cachaça Tourney

Theme: SS #(=) n presenting **Reversible Promotion**. Neither fairy pieces nor other fairy conditions are allowed except for Maximummer.

Closing date : August, 24th (Wednesday) – 9:00 PM
Judges : Tadashi WAKASHIMA AND Almiro ZARUR
E-mail : entries must be sent to Tadashi WAKASHIMA (**tadashi@hcn.zaq.ne.jp**)
Prizes : Bottles of Sake and Cachaça. The Tourney is open to everybody, but only Congress Participiants will receive the bottles.

Definition – This fairy condition created by Almiro Zarur determines that a promoted (white / black) piece turns back to a (white / black) pawn when it moves to the second (if white) or seventh rank (if black). When turning back to a pawn, obviously the piece loses all its previous powers, like checking, guarding and so on, and it regains the power and characteristics of a pawn. In case the promoted piece is already in the diagram position, this must be indicated below the diagram, together with the indication of the fairy condition. Considering that fairy pieces are promoted pawns, they also are demoted to pawns when moving to the second (if white) or seventh rank (if black) – not allowed in this specific tourney.

Article – An article by Almiro Zarur possibly presenting other examples shall soon be published by Tadashi Wakashima in *Problem Paradise*, together with the award of this tourney.
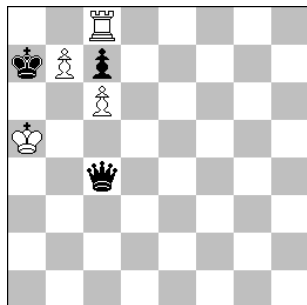
1 – A. Zarur	2 – A. Zarur	3 – A. Zarur	4 – A. Zarur
SS≠5 Revers. Prom. 4+3	SS≠7 Maximummer 3+4 Rev. Prom. B=Ka8>b8	SS≠16 Maximum. 2+10 Reversible Promotion	SS≠21 Maximum. 2+14 Reversible Promotion
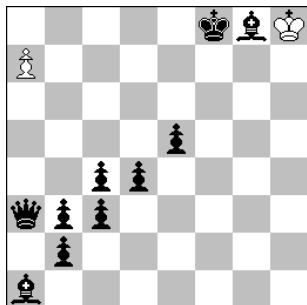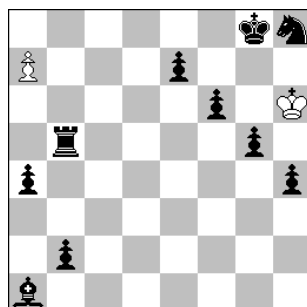
5 – A. Zarur	6 – A. Zarur	7 – A. Zarur
SS≠16 Maximum. 2+10 Reversible Promotion	SS≠23 Maximum. 6+14 Reversible Promotion	SS≠25 Rev. Prom. 3+12
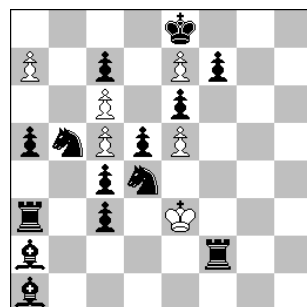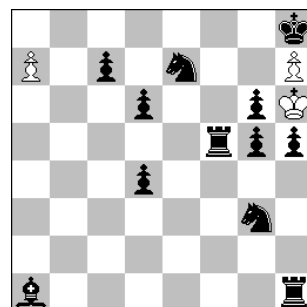
Solution 1 :   **1.b8=R 2.Rb2=P 3.b4 4.b5 5.b6+ cxb6≠**
The promoted rook is demoted to a pawn to force the mate with check.

Solution 2 :   A – diagram :   1.g4?
                                 1.h4! 5.h8=B 6.Be5 7.Bh2=P Rd1≠

                B – Ka8 > b8 :   1.h4?
                                 1.g4! 5.g8=B 6.Bd5 7.Bg2=P Rd1≠

A White tempo move, if any, would be enough for Black to mate. Therefore White muste decide which pawn is to be promoted to a bishop so as to avoid check to the bK and to achieve again the diagram position, but this time Black is supposed to move.

Solution 3 :   **1.a8=S 3.Sa4 4.Sxb2=P 5.bxa3 10.a8=S 12.Sa4 13.Sb2=P 14.bxc3 15.cxd4 16.dxe5 Bxe5≠**

Minimal with two promotions at a8 and two demotions at b2, and the promoted wS presenting twice the way back from promotion to demotion.

Solution 4 :   **1.a8=S 3.Sc4 4.Sxb2=P 5.b3 6.bxa4 10.a8=S 12.Sc4 13.Sxe5 14.Sxg4 15.Se3 16.Sxg2=P 17.g3 18.gxh4 19.h5 20.hxg6 21.gxh7 Lg7≠**

A presentation very close to the previous one until the 12th move, when the promoted wS moves to the right side of the board and then it shows a symmetrical third demotion at g2 and (almost) symmetrical moves by the demoted wP until h7 (the symmetrical square of its initial square – a7), just after capturing the eighth bP.

Solution 5 :   **1.a8=S 3.Sa4 4.Sxb2=P 5.b3 6.bxa4 10.a8=L 11.Lg2=P 12.g3 13.gxh4 14.hxg5 15.gxf6 16.fxe7 Lg7≠**

Promotions to wS and wL at the same square a8, and respective demotions at the symmetrical squares b2 and g2.

Solution 6 :   **1.a8=S 3.Sa4 4.Sb2=P 5.b4 6.bxa5 9.a8=S 11.Sa4 12.Sb2=P 13.bxa3 18.a8=S 20.Sa4 21.Sb2=P 22.bxc3 23.cxd4 Lxd4≠**

Three promotions at a8 and three demotions at b2, and the promoted wS presenting thrice the way back from promotion to demotion.

Solution 7 :   **1.a8=L 2.Lxh1 3.Lf3 4.Lxh5 5.Le2=P 6.e4 8.exd6 9.exc7 10.c8=L 11.La6 12.Le2=P 14.exd4 18.d8=L 19.Lb6 20.Lg1 21.Lh2=P 22.h4 23.h5 24.hxg6 25.g7+ Lxg7≠**

Here a wL is the piece that is involved in the promotions / demotions.

54th World Congress of Chess Composition

Jesi, Italy, 20 - 27 August 2011

Award of
11th Japanese Sake / 3rd Brazilian Cachaça Tourney

Theme: SS #(=) n presenting **Reversible Promotion**. Neither fairy pieces nor other fairy conditions are allowed except Maximummer.

Judge: Tadashi Wakashima **Prizes:** Bottles of Sake and Cachaça.

Definition – This fairy condition created by Almiro Zarur determines that a promoted (white / black) piece turns back to a (white / black) pawn when it moves to the second (if white) or seventh rank (if black). When turning back to a pawn, obviously the piece loses all its previous powers, like checking, guarding and so on, and it regains the power and characteristics of a pawn.

In case the promoted piece is already in the diagram position, this must be indicated below the diagram, together with the indication of the fairy condition. Considering that fairy pieces are promoted pawns, they also are demoted to pawns when moving to the second (if white) or seventh rank (if black) – not allowed in this specific tourney.
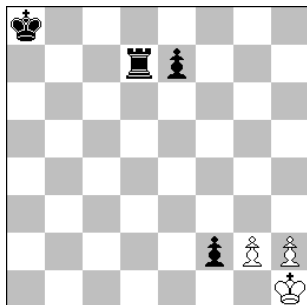
**Preliminary Words by Ricardo de Mattos Vieira –** I would like to thank Tadashi Wakashima for having helped to divulge this new fairy condition created by Almiro Zarur and for his hard and excellent work as the judge of this joint tourney Japan / Brazil, which is an honor for us, Zarur and I, and a novelty in the WCCCs. Thanks also to the authors, whose entries, as far as I know, made this tourney a big success. I would like to say that I am very proud of my 91-year-old master and friend, to whom I wish many years of creative work (as a fantastic chess problem composer – my preference – or developing any of his different artistic abilities).

The Award by Tadashi Wakashima – Thirty four entries took part in this Japan / Brazil tournament and seven were cooked. The general standard is quite good and I am very happy to have entries with some quite new ideas. Of course I am also happy to pay my respect to Almiro Zarur, the Brazilian composer who created this new fairy condition at the age of 91. Congratulations. I propose the following award:

O. Comay – M. Erenburg (Israel)
1st Prize
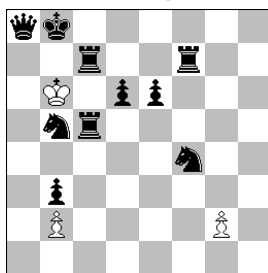
SS≠48   3+10
Reversible Promotion

Solution :

1.g4 5.g8B 6.Bxf7 7.Bxe6 9.Ba6 10.Ka5 11.Kb4 12.Bxb5 13.Bc4 15.Kd4 16.Bd5 19.Kf6 20.Bf7 22.Kf8 24.Bg2=P 29.g8Q 30.Qf7 32.Kf6 33.Qd5 36.Kd4 37.Qc4 39.Kxb3 40.Qa6 41.Ka4 43.b5 45.Kb6 46.Qa1! (Qa2=P?) **47.Qxg7 48.Qxc7 Txc7=P≠**

An ingenious idea which seems to be not possible to be presented in orthodox series moves. This kind of series strategy is familiar but the purpose of the travel of the wK is specific of this condition because the wK can be treated as a shielding piece for a promoted pawn and this is entirely new. The nice finishing touch is the mating move by reversal promoted rook (because in the diagram position there are two original bTs on the 7th rank, therefore bTc5 is a promoted one).

M. Caillaud (France)
2nd Prize
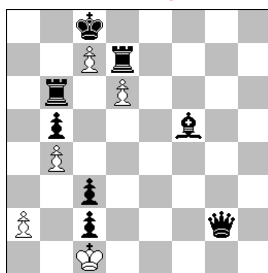
SS=44   5+8
Reversible Promotion

Solution :

[5.a8Q+? Qxa8=? (but 5... Rb8!)] **5.a8B! 7.Be2=P 12.e8S 15.Sh2=P 20.h8=B 22.Bxb6 24.Bh2=P 29.h8S 32.Se2=P 37.e8B 39.Ba2=P** (back to initial position without bRb6) **44.a8Q+ Qxa8=**

Six promotions / six excelsior / five reversals by a single pawn are realized only by disposing bTb6. Very artistic and quite crystal clear. It is amazing that it can be computer tested by WinChloe.

V. Crisan (Romania)
C. Pacurar (Canada)
3rd Prize
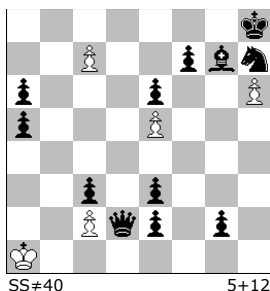
SS≠40   5+12
Reversible Promotion

Solution :
**1.c8B 3.Ba2=P 6.e8B 8.Bxg2=P 12.gxf7 13.f8B 15.Bxe3 16.Bxd2=P 21.d8B
22.Bxa5 23.Bxc3 24.Bf6 29.c8B 30.Bxa6 31.Bxe2=P 36.e8B 38.Bxh7 39.Bb1
40.h7 Bxf6≠**

Six wB promotions and this is quite an achievement.

A. Bell (Ireland)
M. Caillaud (France)
Special Prize
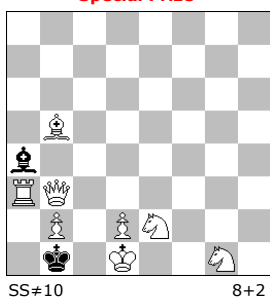
SS≠10   8+2
Reversible Promotion

Solution :
1.Sf3? 2.Sf-d4 3.Sc2 5.Qe1 6.Bc4 7.Bb3 8.Sb4 9.Sd3 10.Bc2+ Bxc2 ≠? but 10.Bc2=P!!!
Last black move was Ka1xBb1 proceded by Ba2xQ,Bb1. The wB on a2 was original (otherwise it
would habe turned to a wP). Thus wBb5 is a promoted unit.
1.Bc6! Bg2=P 7.g8Q 9.Qe1 10.Qc2+ Bxc2≠

Some entries with retro contents were expected but this was the single one. The most interesting part is to
prove that wBb5 is a promoted one.

K. Prentos – E. Manolas (Greece)
1st Honorable Mention
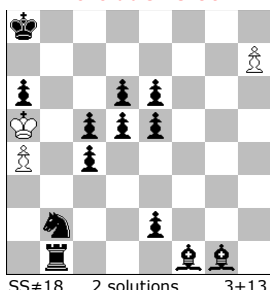
SS≠18   2 solutions   3+13
Reversible Promotions
Maximummer

Solution 1 :
1.h8B 3.Bxb2=P 8.c8B 10.Bb5 11.Bxc4 12.Bxe2=P 15.exd6 17.d8B 18.Bb6 Bxb6≠

Solution 2 :
1.h8S 4.Sxe2=P 9.e8S 12.Sxb2=P 17.c8S 18.Sb6+ Bxb6≠

Very nice presentation in two solutions of three promotions and two reversals (wB in the first solution and wS in
the second one).

V. Crisan (Romania)
2nd Honorable Mention
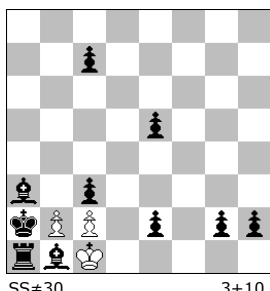
SS≠30   3+10
Reversible Promotions

Solution :
**1.bxa3 6.a8B 7.Bxg2=P 12.g8R 14.Rxh2=P 19.h8Q 20.Qxe5 21.Qxe2=P 26.a8S
27.Sxc7 30.Sxb1 Rxb1≠**

An AUW by a single pawn.

E. Manolas (Greece)
3rd Honorable Mention
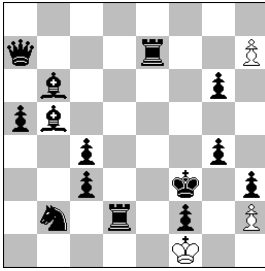
SS≠27   3+14
Reversible Promotion

Solution :
**1.h8B   3.Bxb2=P   8.a8R   10.Rxd2=P   15.d8S   18.Sxh3   19.Sf4   24.g8Q   25.Qxc4
26.Sc6   27.Qd3+ Bxd3≠**

An AUW by two pawns.

O. Pervakov (Russia)
4th Honorable Mention
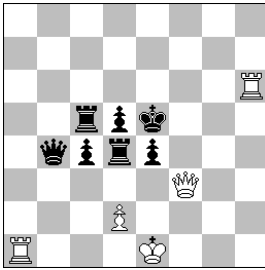
SS≠10   5+7
Reversible Promotion

Solution :
1.0-0-0!   2.d3   3.dxe4   4.exd5   7.d8R   9.Rxd2=P   10.d4+ cxd3 e.p.≠

Four entries showed Valladão Task but this is the best rendering of the idea.

D. Kostadinov (BUL)
1st Commendation
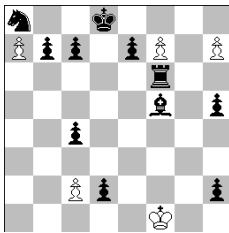
SS≠12   5+11
Reversible Promotion

1.f8S 2.h8Q 4.Qxc4 5.Qe2=P 8.c6
9.cxb7 10.bxa8B 11.Bg2=P 12.a8R+
Bc8≠

An AUW in only eleven moves.

B. Gadjanski (Ser)
2nd Commendation
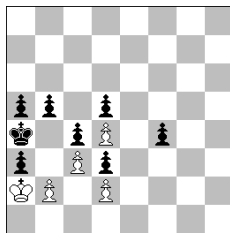
SS≠24   5+8
Reversible Promotion

1.b4! 5.a8B 7.Be4 11.d8S 13.Sxf4
14.Sxd3 15.Sb2=P 16.d4 20.d8R
22.Ra1 23.Bb1 24.b4! Cxb3 e.p.≠

Very artistic problem with only pawns
On the board and also an interesting
final move (equal to the first one).

E. Manolas (Gre)
3rd Commendation
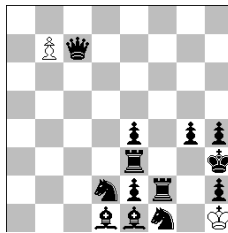
SS≠27   2+13
Reversible Promotion

1.b8B 3.Bxe3 4.Bxd2 8.dxc7 9.c8R
11.Rxg4 12.Rxe4 13.Rxe2=P 18.e8R
19.Rxe1 20.Rxf1 21.Rxf2=P 26.f8Q
27.Qf3+ Bxf3≠

Three promotions and three rever-
sals by a single pawn.

A. Semenenko (Ukr)
4th Commendation
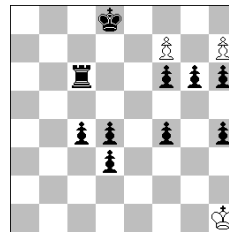
SS≠9   2 sollutions   3+10
Reversible Promotion

Solution 1: **1.f8B** 2.h8Q 4.Qxc4
5.Bd6 6.Qd5 7.Qg2=P 8.Bxf4 9.Bh2
=P Rc1≠
Solution 2 : **1.f8S** 2.h8R 3.Rxh6 4.
Sxg6 5.Sxh4 6.Rxf6 8.Rg1 9.Sg2=P
Rh6 ≠

A AUW in two phases. It is a pity that
only one reversal occurs in the second
Solution.

B. Miloseski (Mac)
5th Commendation
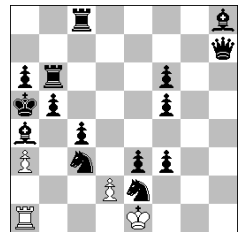
SS≠22   4+15
Reversible Promotion

1.d4 5.d8Q 6.Qxf6 7.Qxf5 8.Qd3!
(Qc2=P?) 9.Qxe2=P 10.exf3 15.
f8R 17.Rd3 18.Rxc3 19.Rb3 20.
0-0-0 21.Rb2=P 22.b4+ cxb3 e.
p. ≠

Valladão task.

14ᵗʰ SABRA Composing Tourney

Jesi (Italy) 2011

An orthodox H#2 is required showing the opening of a white line in the following manner:

At a certain point (initial position included) a black piece **A** and a white piece **B** are hindering the same line of a white piece **C**. Later on, pieces **A** and **B** (or other pieces that might have captured them) abandon this line. Pawns are allowed as **A** and/or **B**.

Restrictions:
a) if on the mating move **C** itself attacks the black King, it should do so NOT in its role as rear piece of a direct battery, but by using a different method;

b) an anti-Levman manoeuvre is forbidden (in anti-Levman, Black opens a masked white line allowing White to unmask this and at the same time close another white line on the mating move).

Judge: Menachem Witztum
Prize: 1 bottle of *SABRA* - *the liqueur of Israel for your enjoyment.*
Entries should be submitted to Paz Einat until Wednesday 24/8/2011 at 19:00.

Example n. 1
M. Witztum
"e4-e5" 2011
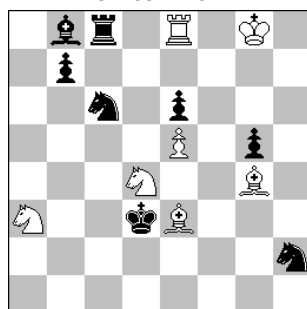
H≠2   A-B   7+8

A – diagram :
1.Bxe5 Sxe6   2.Bc3 Sc5≠

B – Sa3 > a4 :
1.Sxe5 Bxe6   2.Sc4 Bf5≠

Example n. 2
M. Witztum
"e4-e5" 2011
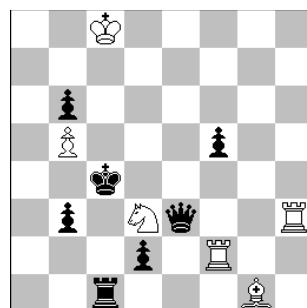
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   6+7

Solution 1 :
1.Qe5 Sb4   2.Qxb5 Tf4≠

Solution 2 :
1.Qe7 Rxf5   2.Qb4 Sb2≠

Award of 14th SABRA Composing Tourney

Judge : **Menachem WITZTUM**

I received 44 anonymous problems from the director **Paz Einat**. The level was satisfactory and the differences between the Prize, Honorable Mention and Commendation categories was lower than in previous Sabra tourneys. An anticipation search using WinChloe was conducted on the prize candidate problems and some finding caused changes in the intended ranking. The 1st and 2nd Honorable Mention problems were initially placed higher in the award but due to the existence of problems presenting a similar mechanism they were downgraded (Petko A. Petkov, 7th Sabra, Halkidiki 2004, 2nd Mention d'Honneur WinChloe #172265; Jean Haymann, The Problemist 2004 WinChloe #207550; Alessandro Cuppini Problemesis 2004 WinChloe #159269).

M. Guida-M. Parrinello-F. Simoni
1st Prize
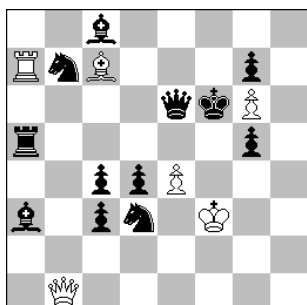
H≠2   A-B   6+12

a – diagram :
1.Be7 Ra6 2.Sd-c5 e5≠
b – wPg6 = bPg6 :
1.Re5 Qb6 2.Sb-c5 Bd8≠

H. Axt
2nd Prize
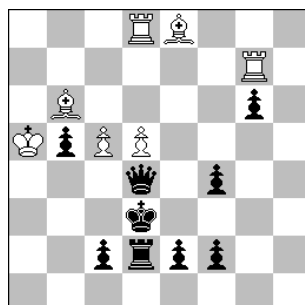
H≠2   A-B   7+9

a – diagram :
1.Qxc5 Rc7 2.Qxd5 (Q~) Bxg6≠
b – Kd3 > e3 :
1.Qxd5 Bc6 2.Qxc5 (Q~?) Re7≠

A. & V. Semenenko
3rd Prize
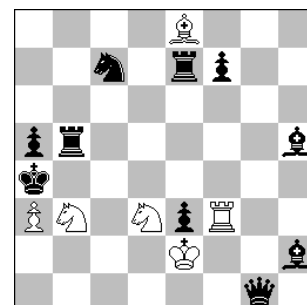
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   6+10

1.Rd7? Sf2 2.exf2 Sc5? 3.Rxc5!
1... Sd2 2.exd2 Sb2? 3.Rxb2!
1.Be5 Sf2 (Sd2?) **2.exf2 Sc5≠**
1.Se6 Sd2 (Sf2?) **2.exd2 Sb2≠**

L.M. Martin
4th Prize
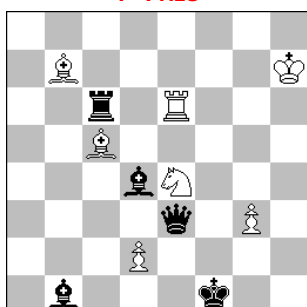
H≠2   A-B   7+5

a – diagram :
1.Qxg3 (Qxd2?) **Bxd4 2.Rc2 Sxg3≠**
b – Bd4 > e5 :
1.Qxd2 (Qxg3?) **Rxe5 2.Rg6 Sxd2≠**

M. Parrinello
5th Prize
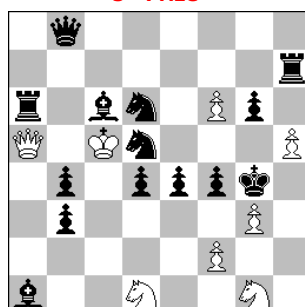
H≠2   A-B-C   8+14

a – diagram :
1.Sc3 Kxd4 2.f3 Se3≠
b – Sd1 > h1 :
1.Sb6 Kxc6 2.e3 f3≠
c – Sd1 > e7 :
1.Sc7 Kxd6 2.gxh5 Qf5≠

P. Einat
6th Prize
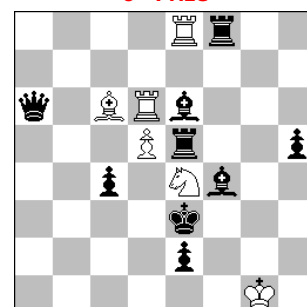
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   6+9

1.Rxd5 Sd2 2.Rb5 Sxc4≠
1.Bxd5 Sg3 2.Bf7 Sf5≠

J. Haymann
1st Honorable Mention

H≠2   A-B   7+6

a – diagram :
1.Sxc5 Bxc4 2.Se6 Be2≠
b – Kf7>h3 :
1.Bxb5 Sxd3 2.Bf3 Sf2≠

U. Avner
2nd Honorable Mention

H≠2   A-B   6+6

a – diagram :
1.Rxd5 Sxe4 2.Rf5 Sg3≠
b – Kc2>d8 :
1.Sxc5 Rxd4 2.Sd7 Rf4≠

H. Axt
3rd Honorable Mention

H≠2   A-B   6+12

a – diagram :
1.Sxe6! Sxg4 2.Sd4! (Sc5?) **Sf2≠**
b – Rg6>d5 :
1.Rxe6 Rxf5 2.Re5 Rf3≠
 in a : 1.Rxe6? In b: 1.Sxe6?

D. Müller
4th Honorable Mention

H≠2   A-B   5+10

a – diagram :
1.dxe2 Ba4 2.e1R Kc6≠
b – Kd1>h1 :
1.f2 Rh6 2.fxg1B Kd6≠

K. Prentos
5th Honorable Mention

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   5+8

1.Se5 Rc4+ 2.Kb5 Qb1≠
1.Rg6 Bc4 2.Kc5 Qc7≠

E. Navon – J. Haymann
6th Honorable Mention

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   7+14

1.Rb7 Sf-e5 2.Sc7 Sxd7≠
1.Rg4 Sg5 2.Sf4 Sxe4≠

P. Einat
7th Honorable Mention

H≠2   3.1.1.1.   8+9

1.Bxe6 Sb6+ (Sc3?) **2.Bf5 Sd7≠**
1.Rxe6 Sc3+ (Sb6?) **2.Re5 Se4≠**
1.Sxe6 Sxb4+ (Sb6?, Sc3?)
2.Sg5 Sd3≠

A. Onkoud
8th Honorable Mention

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   5+7

1.Rb2 Sxe6 2.Sd6 Sc7≠
1.Sb2 Sxc6 2.Rf6 Se7≠

A. & V. Semenenko
9th Honorable Mention

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   5+12

1.Bc5 Be6! (Bc6?) **2.dxe6 Rc4≠**
1.Sb5 Bc6! (Be6?) **2.dxc6 Rh1≠**

U. Avner
Commendation

H≠2   A-B   7+10

a – diagramma :
 1.Rxf3 Re2 2.Rf4 e5≠
b – Pe7>e5:
 1.Rxe4 Rf7 2.Rg4 Rf6≠

V. Gurov
Commendation

H≠2   A-B   6+8

a – diagramma :
1.Sxd6 Rxc7 2.Sb7 Rg7≠
b – Rh3>g5 :
1.Rxc2 Sxe4 2.Rc5 Sf2≠

M. Caillaud
Commendation

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   11+6

1.exd5 Rc4 2.dxc4 Rf7≠
1.hxg6 Bh5 2.gxh5 Qf7≠

H. Harkola
Commendation

H≠2   A-B   6+4

a – diagramma :
1.Rxb5 Be8 2.Rb4 Rd3≠
b – Bg6>d4 :
1.Sxa5 Ra7 2.Sc4 Sc5≠

M. Mc Dowell
Commendation

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   5+5

1.Sd8 Rd5+ 2.Ke4 Qf5≠
1.Bd8 Bd5 2.Kd4 Qc3≠

N. Stolev
Commendation

H≠2   A-B   6+15

a – diagramma :
1.Rf4 cxb5 2.Sf6 Sxf7≠
b – Pe7>c6 :
 1.Ba7 Sxg6 2.Sb6 c5≠

J. Vysocka
Commendation

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   6+11

1.Sf3 Sc-e3 2.Se1 Sf1≠
1.Bxc4 Bxd4 2.Bf7 Bf2≠

D. Kostadinov
Commendation

H≠2   2.1.1.1.   6+6

1.Sxb3 Bxb6 2.Sb-d4 Ba5≠
1.Bxf2 Sxd2 2.Bd4 Sb1≠

H. Hurme – K. Solja
Commendation

H≠2   A-B   7+10

a – diagram :
1.Rxd6 Bf4 2.Sd4 Sxd6≠
b – wSf7=wRf7 :
 1.Sg5 Bxg5 2.Rd4 Re7≠

M. Guida–M. Parrinello
Commendation

H≠2   A-B   8+6

a – diagram :
1.Sxf5 Bxf5 2.Kc3 Qe5≠
b - Pd7⇔Se7 :
 1.Sxb6 Rxb6 2.Kxa2 Qa4≠

S. Shamir
Commendation

H≠2   A-B   4+3

dedicated to the participants of
the 14th Sabra Tourney.
a – diagram :
 1.Sxg2 Be3 2.Se1 Rd2≠
b – bSe1=bQe1 :
 1.Qxf2 Be4 2.Qe1 Bc2≠

32

SPIŠSKÁ BOROVIČKA
THE 23rd THEME TOURNEY C 25.8.2011

Is announced for all kinds of problems in 2 moves (#2, =2, H#2, S#2, etc...).
Twins, more solutions, promoted pieces and also all kinds of fairy pieces and/or conditions are allowed. The following **theme** is required. At least one „**retiring defence**": A move which starts on a square adjacent to the black King but ends on a non-adjacent square. Additionally, there must be any **cyclic idea** (not necessary to be a Cyclone!).

Example
P. Gvozdjàk
Martin 1992-1993
1st Prize

1.Rf5? (2.Qxd4-**A**≠)
1... Qxg1-**a**; 2.Sd3-**B**≠
1... Rxf5-**b**; 2.b4-**C**≠
But **1... Sxc3!**

1.Re4! (2.Sd3-**B**≠)
1... Qxg1-**a**; 2.b4-**C**≠
1... Rf5-**b**; 2.Qxd4-**A**≠

≠2   12+10

(In the example, both defences are thematic and the Shedey cycle completes the cyclic part.). Important: Only computer-tested problems (C+) will be accepted.

You may also send me the entry by e-mail on peter.gvozdjak@gmail.com. In that case it should be received latest by 18th August. At the congress please hand your problems to the judge until **Thursday, 9.30 P.M.**
The judge: **Peter Gvozdják**.
(The tourney is open worldwide, however the prizes for congress participants only.)

SPIŠSKÁ BOROVIČKA
Award

I received 13 entries, three of them being non-thematic. (They are very good with fine chances in some other tourney.) The average level was high, and I appreciated very much quite different ideas. Here is my ranking (counted-down, as usually):

Commendations (without order):
(008) (Hirschenson) shows a single-phase trial-avoidance. Some motifs are lacking unity, however.
(012A) (Retter) has more and unified phases, still the originality is not very high.
(005) (Müller) uses different motifs, but it is uneasy to spot the cycle (some defences are „retiring", the other are not).

Special Honourable Mention:
(004) (Klemanič). Very original rendering using dualistic mates and a separating defence. Realized with cruel means, even for my tastes.

2nd Honourable Mention:
(001) (Müller). A fine cycle of doubled defending motifs against a double threat. Pity that one defence (out of three) is not a „retiring"one.

1st Honourable Mention:
(011A) (Rotenberg). A classical Lačný cycle with all three thematical moves by black pawns.

Special Prize:
(013) (Riva). An example of helpplay, where the key move is a kind of „defence" against the prepared set play mate. A cycle „at all costs" (as the author comments), but a very fresh idea.

3rd Prize:
(003) (Giacobbe). A special theme with an extra force. The Ceriani cycle, plus exchanged W1-2 moves in each phase, plus additional changed mate. A bit mechanical, but not simple at all.

2nd Prize:
(007) (Tüngler). A courageous concept: the „carousel" change with the new repeated W move that completes the changes. Despite different fairy elements and a heavy construction, I liked it very much.

1st Prize:
(006) (Quah). Complete opposite case to the previous one. The Kiss cycle in a very simple and most clearly setting. A good advertisement for the Cyclone themes and for fairy chess as well.

Peter Gvozdják, Jesi, August 26, 2011.

A. Hirschenson **Commendation**	Y. Retter **Commendation**	D. Müller **Commendation**

≠2 9+10	≠2 7+6	≠2 7+10
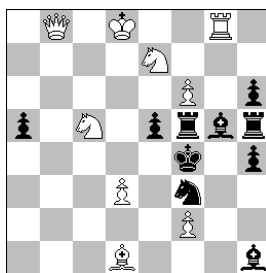
1.Qc8! (2.Qxf5≠)
1…B×f6 2.Se6≠ (2.Sg6? 2.Sd5?)
1…Sd4 2.Sg6≠ (2.Sd5? 2.Se6?)
1…R×f6 2.Sd5≠ (2.Se6? 2.Sg6?)
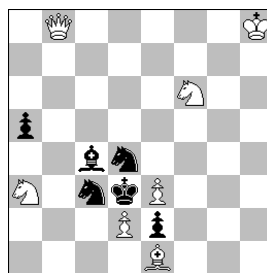
1.Qc8/Qc7? (2.Qxc4-**A**≠), B ;
2.Qxc3-**B**≠   But **1… Sc6!**
1.Qb2? (2.Qxc3-**B**≠), Sc~/Sd-b5 ;
2.Qxd4-**C**/Qc2≠   But **1… Sc-b5!**
[**1.Qe5**? (2.Qxd4-**C**≠), Sd~/Sc-b5;
2.Qxc3-**B**/Qe4≠   But **1… Sd-b5!**]

1.Qf4! (2.Q×d4-**C**≠)
1…Sd4~ 2.Q×c4-**A**≠
1…Scb5 2.Qe4≠
1…Se4 2.Q×e4≠
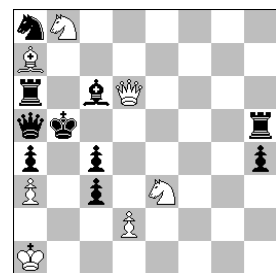
1.d3! (2.dxc4≠)
1…Qb4 2.Q×b4≠ [move to - b4]
1…Qd8 2.Qb4≠ [loss of control - b4]
1…R×a7 2.Q×c6≠ [loss of control - c6]
1…Sb6 2.Q×c6≠ [intersection - bRa6]
1…Bd5 2.Qc5≠ [intersection - bRh5]
1…Rc5 2.Q×c5≠ [move to - c5]
 1…c×d3 2.Q×d3≠
 1…Qc7 2.Qb4≠
 1…Qb6 2.Qb4≠

E. Klemanič
Special Honorable Mention
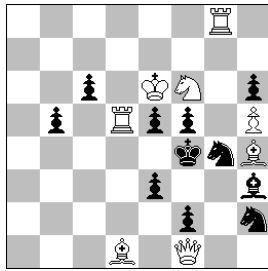
≠2   8+11

1.Qxh3? (2.Qg3-**A**/Bg3-**B**≠)
1... e2-**a**/Sxf6-**b**; 2.Qg3-**A**/Qxf5-**C**≠
if 1.. Sf1; 2.Qf3≠ But **1... f1S!**
1.Qd3! (2.Qxf5-**C**≠)
1... e2-**a**; 2.Qg3-**A**/Bg3-**B**≠
1... Sxf6-**b**; 2.Bg3-**B**≠
If 1... e4; 2.Rxf5≠

D. Müller
2nd Honorable Mention
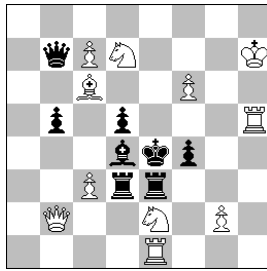
≠2   11+8

1... Ba7/Bxc3; 2.Re5/Sc5≠
1.Qb4! (2.Re5/Sc5≠)
[motif against 2.Re5/motif against 2.Sc5]
1... Rh3 [pinning/flight]
1... Rxc3 [flight/guard]
1... Qxc7 [guard/pinning]

J. Rotenberg
1st Honorable Mention
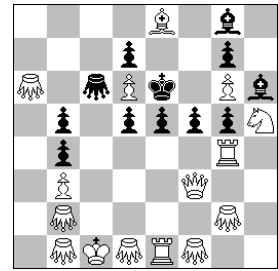
≠2   15+12

🦗🦗=grasshopper

1.Qd3? (zugzwang)
1... d4-**a**/e4-**b**/f4-**c**;
2.Rxe5-**A**/Qxd5-**B**/Qf5-**C**≠
But **1... fxg4!**
1.Gh2! (zugzwang)
1... d4-**a**/e4-**b**/f4-**c**;
2.Qd5-**B**/Qxf5-**C**/Rce5-**A**≠
if 1... Bh7/Bf7/fxg4;
2.Bf7/Bxf7/Qxg4≠

R. Riva
Special Prize
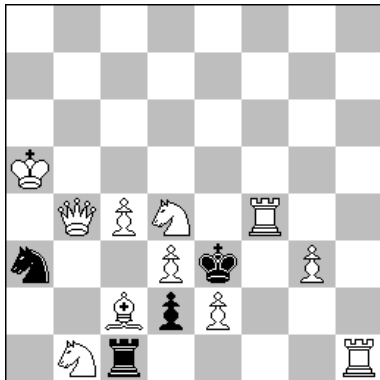
Ser-H≠2   A-B-C   11+4
Madrasi

a – diagram:
1... Qe7-**A**≠
1.d1Q! 2.Qxe2 Sf5-B≠

b – Pd2 > e2 :
1... Sf5-**B**≠
1.e1B! 2.Bf2 Re4-**C**≠

c – Pd2>f2 & Ka5>h3 :
1... Re4-**C**≠
1.f1S! 2.Sd2 Qe7-**A**≠

D. Giacobbe
3rd Prize
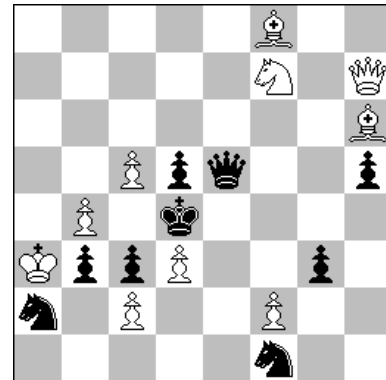
≠2   A-B-C   10+9
Promoted Force
Zeroposition

a – Pb4 > g3 :
1.Qg7-**B**? (2.Qxe5≠)
1... Qxg7-**a**/Qf6-**b**; 2.Bhxg7-**A**/Qxf6≠
But **1... bxc2!**
1.Bh-g7-**A!** (2.Bxe5≠)
1... Qxg7-**a**/Qf6-**b**; 2.Qxg7-**B**/Bxf6≠

b – Pf2 > b3 :
Bf-g7-**C**? (2.Bxe5≠)
1... Qxg7-**a**/Qf6-**b**; 2.Qxg7-**B**/Bxf6≠
But **1... Sxb4!**
1.Qg7-**B!** (2.Bxe5≠)
1... Qxg7-**a**/Qf6-**b**; 2.Bfxg7-**C**/Qxf6≠

c – Pc2 > a2 :
1.Bh-g7-**A**? (2.Bxe5≠)
1... Qxg7-**a**/Qf6-**b**; 2.Bxg7-**C**/Bxf6≠
But **1... gxf2!**
1.Bf-g7-**C !** (2.Bxe5≠)
1... Qxg7-**a**/Qf6-**b**; 2.Bxg7-**A**/Bxf6≠

A. Tüngler
2nd Prize
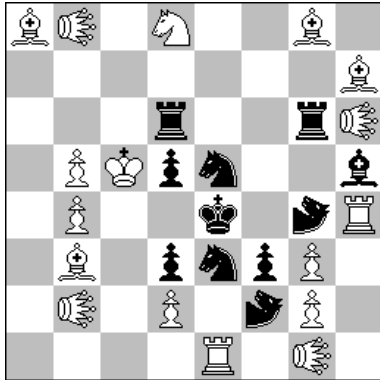
S≠2   3 solutions   17+11

 = Rose
 = Moose

J. Quah
1st Prize

≠2   6+3

MAFF

 = Vao
 = Leo
 = Pao

Solution 1 :
1.Sc6! (zugzwang)
1... S5c4-**a**/Sf7-**b**/Sxc6-**c**/fxg2-**d**;
2.Bgxd5-**A**/Bbxd5-**B**/gxf3-**D**/Sxe5,
2... Rxd5/Rxd5/Ke5/Kxe5≠

Solution 2 :
1.EL2-c4! (zugzwang)
1... S5c4-**a**/Sf7-**b**/Sxc6-**c**/fxg2-**d**;
2.gxf3-**D**/Baxd5-**C**/Bgxd5-**A**/ELxe5;
2... Ke5/Rxd5/Rxd5/Kxe5≠

Solution 3 :
1.Sf7! (zugzwang)
1... S5c4-**a**/Sf7-**b**/Sxc6-**c**/fxg2-**d**;
2.Baxd5-C/gxf3-D/Bbxd5-B/Sxe5;
2... Rxd5/Ke5/Rxd5/Kxe5≠
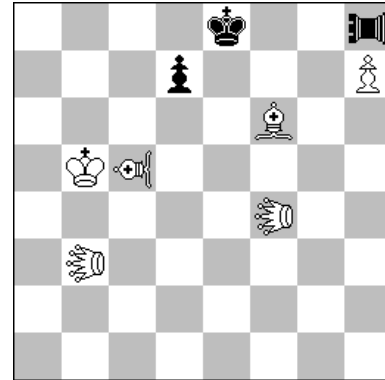
1.VAf8-**A**?
1... d6-**a**/d5-**b**; 2.LEg8-**B**/FEf-a4-**C**≠
But **1... PAg8!**

1.LEg8-**B**!
1... d6-**a**/d5-**b**; 2.LEa4-**C**/VAf8-**A**≠

54th WORLD CONGRESS OF CHESS COMPOSITION

Jesi (Italy) – August 20/27 2011

9th Romanian Tzuica Tourney

Judges : Vlaicu Crişan & Eric Huber (Romania)

Theme: Help-selfmates **(hs#n)** or help-selfstalemates **(hs=n)** with at least two phases where **at least three pairs of units reciprocally exchange functions during the solution**.

Definition: In a **help-selfmate** problem in 'n' moves (denoted hs#n), White starts and Black collaborates with White in order to reach a position of s#1 (selfmate in one move) at move 'n' (the last move).

Example n. 1 (for Orthodox Section)
V. Crişan
PCCC-50 2010
2nd Prize
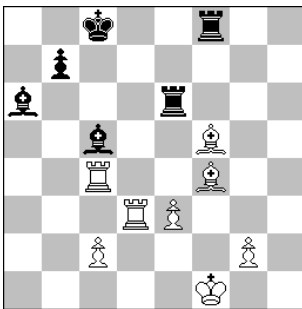
Solution 1 :
1.Bc7 Bxe3 2.Rd7 Bf2 3.Bh3 Re3 4.Bd6+ Bxc4≠

Solution 2 :
1.Rd7 Rxe3 2.Bc7 Re2 3.Rc3 Be3 4.Rd6+ Rxf5≠

Four pairs of pieces mutually change their functions: wRc4 & wBf5, wRd3 & wBf4, bRe6 & bBc5 and bRf8 & bBa6.

HS≠4   2.1.1...   8+6

Example n. 2 (for Fairy Section)
V. Crişan & I. Murăraşu (+)
1st HM Christmas Tourney
France-Echecs 2010-2011

Solution 1 :
1.c8=R! BHh3 2.Kxc6 BHxf1 3.Sf3+ Kd2 4.Re2+ Bxf3≠ (5.Re4??)

Solution 2 :
1.c8=B! RHc1 2.Kxd7 RHxe1 3.Sd2+ Kf3 4.Be2+ Rxd2≠ (Bd3??)

F**our pairs of pieces mutually change their** functions: bRHc6 & bBHd7, bRc2 & bBg4, wRg2 & wBd1 and wSe1 & wSf1.
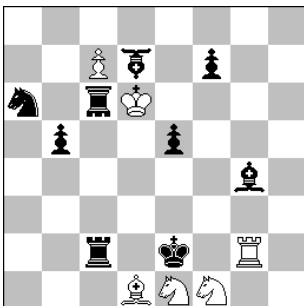
HS≠4   2.1.1...   6+9
Isardam
(0+1) Rook-Hopper
(0+1) Bishop-Hopper

Prizes in bottles of Tzuica.

Entries to Eric Huber by e-mail at hubereric@yahoo.fr until August 19th, or during Congress to the Romanian delegate Dinu-Ioan Nicula until Wednesday August 24th, 21:00.

Award of 9th Romanian Tzuica Tourney

19 problems by 12 composers from 9 countries have taken part in this tourney. We had expected fewer entries, taking into account the difficulty of this year's theme. Unsurprisingly, there was no helpself-stalemate this year. The explanation of the theme is the second problem from the announcement, featuring the last problem composed by Ion Murarasu on December 27th 2010, just four days before passing away. This is why this tournament is also dedicated to Magic Ion's memory - surely the most complete active Romanian composer from the past decade.

The first decision was to establish eliminatory criteria.
· In the first place and according to our thematic requirement, the composition must show at least 3 different pairs of pieces mutually changing their roles. This mutual exchange is particularly difficult to show when one of the reciprocal effects is a passive annihilation. In order to qualify for a thematic duo, this effect must be supplemented by another specific effect shown in each solution.
· In the second place, we consider the complexity – difficulty of the strategic effects, with the effects built during the solution being better appreciated than those present in the initial position.
· Finally, the third criterion is the density number of the thematic moves within the solutions. Of course, the higher the better.

Orthodox Section

The quality of the entries in this section was so high, that we retained 6 out of 8 competing problems. One problem was eliminated because of totally symmetric position, while the second was a more economic version of a problem retained in the award. We propose the following ranking:

B. Gadjanski
1st Prize

This outstanding problem marked the highest scores both at technical merit and artistic presentation! Two of the unmissable four thematic pairs play a uniqu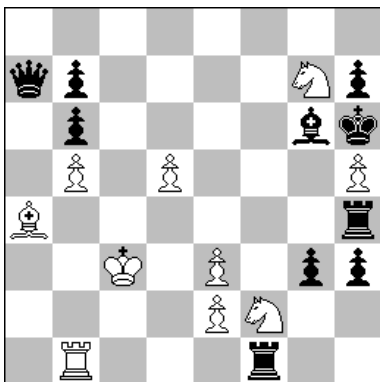e mixed Brunner – Turton. But that's not all: we can admire afterwards a complete black battery creation in an excellent orthogonal diagonal presentation. A clear step forward compared with another magnificent composition distinguished in a very strong informal tournament (see Annex A – Mario Parrinello 4th Prize StrateGems 2007). A splendid piece of work, fully deserving its bottle prize!
1st pair wRb1 – wBa4: Occupation in 2 consecutive moves of square initially occupied by bRh4 / bBg6 in order to control h5 / Passive annihilation by bBg6 / bRh4. Drawback: Rb4 is square vacation while Bc2 is line opening.
2nd pair wSf2 – wSg7: Active sacrifice for the mating piece / Guard of flight g5. Drawback: Sg7 controls an additional flight (g7), while Sf2 captures a pawn.
3rd pair bRh4 – bBg6: Critical move and annihilation of white piece + Umnov move – anticipatory interference for complete black battery creation + mate as front piece / Guard of flights already present in initial position.
4th pair bRh1 – bQa7: Guard of two flights (b2 + extra) / Rear piece of mating battery.

1... Rxa4 2.Rb4 Rb1 3.Rh4 Ra-b4 4.Se6 Qa5 5.Sg4+ Rxg4≠
1... Bxb1 2.Bc2 Qa2 3.Bg6 Bc2 4.Sxh3 Rc1 5.Sf5+ Bxf5≠

HS≠4,5   0.2.1.1...   10+10

R. Vieira
2nd Prize
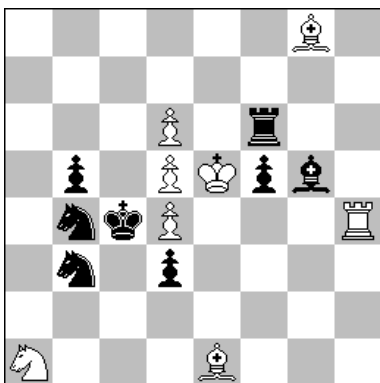
Task of five mutual exchange of roles, with two extra half-thematic exchanges due to reciprocal captures between the wPs and bSs! It is also very impressive this could be achieved in only 6 half-moves, in a very attractive ODT setting as well. The strategic content is weaker compared to the previous problem, but strong enough for a prize: active sacrifices, selfpins and battery activation.
1st pair wBg8 – wRh4: Active sacrifice / Pin.
2nd pair wPd4 – wPd5: Passive annihilation by bS / Capture of bS + battery firing.
3rd pair wSa1 – wBe1: Guard of c5 / Guard of the square it will move in the other solution – already present in the initial position.
4th pair bSb3 – bSb4: Capture of wP + selfpin / Active sacrifice.
5th pair bRf6 – bBg5: Capture of white rear piece battery + mate / Guard of the square it will move in the other solution – already present in the initial position. Drawback: bRf6 controls additionally another flight (f5), while bBg5 doesn't.

1.Be6 Sxd4 2.Sb3 Sc6 3.dxc6+ Rxe6≠
1.Rf4 Sxd5 2.Bb4 Sc5 3.dxc5+ Bxf4≠

HS≠3   2.1.1....   8+8

P.A. Petkov
1st Honorable Mention
in memory of my parents Danka & Anton PETKOV
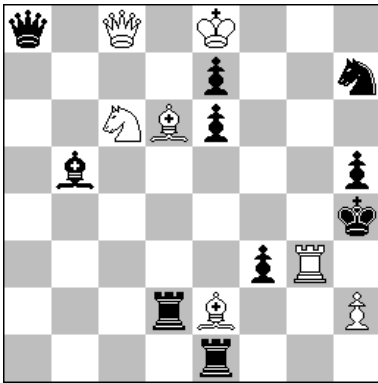
HS≠3   A-B   7+10

Another task presentation with 5 pairs of thematic "duos", as the author likes to call them. The strategy is again very impressive for three moves, with the final pin mate being delivered by an initially masked half battery. However, this remarkable piece of work has a hidden defect: the first solution would work even without the two Qs on the board.

1st pair bQa8 – bBb5: Pin of white piece – already present initially / Capture of white active sacrificed piece + unpin of initially pinned piece + control of flight after indirect battery opening.

**2nd pair** wQc8 – wSc6: Remains pinned in the mating position – already present initially / Annihilation capture of bP + Active sacrifice for the other Bp.

3rd pair bPe6 – bPe7: Passive annihilation / Mate opening two batteries: one direct, the other indirect.

4th pair wBe2 – wBd6: Active sacrifice / Passive annihilation by bR.

5th pair bRe1 – bRd2: Passive line opening by white / Annihilation of interfering wB. Drawback: the last exchange is rather half thematic, as the bRs will finally do the same job in the mating position.

A – diagram :   **1.Bc4!! Bxc4 2.Sxe7! Rxd6 3.Sf5+ exf5≠**
B – Sh7>h6 :   **1.Ba3!! Qxa3! 2.Qxe6! Rexe2 3.Qf6+ exf6≠**

D. Müller
2nd Honorable Mention
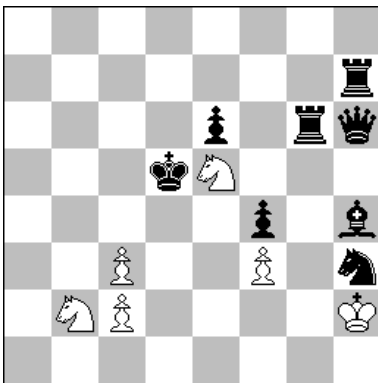
HS≠4,5   2.1.1....   6+8

Very ambitious composition, featuring no less than four thematic pairs! However, the careful consideration of the involved strategic effects reveals the means used to accomplish the idea are rather simple, compared with the previous problems. Nevertheless, a problem worth a high distinction due to the ingenious mix of effects employed.

1st pair wSb2 – wSe5: Passive protection of c4 – already existent in the initial position / Active sacrifice for one of the black pieces from the half battery. Drawback: a) wSe5 controls additionally c6, while wSb2 doesn't; b) wSb2 captures at f4, while sSe5 makes a pure sacrifice.

2nd pair wPc2 – wPc3: Occupation of d4 + guards of c5 and e5 / Occupation of c3 + guard of d4

3rd pair bSh3 – bBh4: Key move on f2 + Active sacrifice for wP that will occupy d4 / Rear piece of mating battery – already existent in initial position.

4th pair bQh6 – bRh7: Intermediary move keeping the guard of wS sacrifice square + Block on d6 and release of control of wS sacrifice square / Front piece of mating battery – already existent in initial position.

1... Sf2 2.Sc6 Sd3 3.cxd3 Rd7 4.d4 Rd6 5.Se7+ Bxe7≠
1... Bf2 2.Sd3 Bd4 3.cxd4 Qf8 4.c3 Qd6 5.Sxf4+ Sxf4≠

M. Witztum
1st Commended
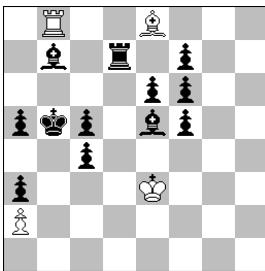
HS≠4,5   2.1.1...   4+12

A very good problem showing that helpmate experts accommodate themselves well to challenging helpselfmate rigors. Two pairs are well represented, while the third is rather discreet. The wealth of the strategic play, with unpins and battery formation compensates the existent minor drawbacks.

1st pair wRb8 – wBe8: Direct unpin of pinned black officer + intermediary move in order to get to the sacrifice square + active sacrifice for the black unpinned officer / Guard of two flight squares: one being the square initially occupied by bK, the other the square finally occupied in the second solution by the bK. Drawback: Rxc4 is a capture, while Bd1 is not.

2nd pair bRd7 – bBb7: Indirect unpin by bK move, rear piece of mating battery + unobstruction of white line / Front piece of mating battery allowing wK access to mating square + mate by annihilation of white pinning officer

3rd pair bBe5 – bPf5: Release the guard of final mating square + control of initial square of wK / Guard of the final square occupied by wK in the second solution.

1... Kb4 2.Rc8 Bd5 3.Rc5 Bf4+ 4.Kd4 Rd6 5.Rxc4+ Bxc4≠
1... Ka4 2.Bf7 Rd5 3.Bh5 f4+ 4.Ke4 Bc6 5.Bd1+ Rxd1≠

K. Prentos
2nd Commended
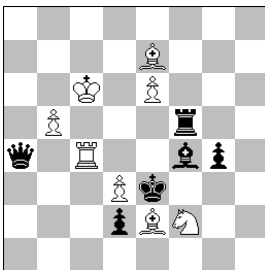
HS≠3   2.1.1...   8+6

This problem earns its place in the award for the nice dual avoidance at W1. Two thematic pairs are built in the solution, with the third being more apparent:

1st pair wRc4 – wBe7: Check / Passive self-block.

2nd pair bRf5 – bBf4: Front piece of battery + battery activation / Rear piece (passive) of new created battery. Drawback: bBf4 interferes, while bRf5 captures.

3rd pair wBe2 – wSf2: Passive guard d3 – already present in initial position / Guard f2/e2 with dual avoidance.

1.Sh1 (Sh3?) Re5 2.Kd6 Qxb5 3.Re4+ Rxe4≠
1.Bd1 (Bxg4?) Be5 2.Kd5 Qa6 3.Bc5+ Bd4≠

Fairy Section

Out of the eleven problems in this section, we had to eliminate five problems for defects which would have probably been tolerated by other judges:

TZ02 Ka3/Kg1: the exchange of roles between bPs is only half thematic, as one pawn makes an interference, while the other controls a flight.

TZ08 Kf7/Ka1 – lack of interplay.

TZ12 – too many cook stoppers.

TZ11v Kf4/Ka6 – useless bB in the first twin.

TZ19 Kc1/Kc3– useless pieces in each solution.

All the remaining problems are present in the award, which speaks again about the high quality of the tournament. Incidentally, like in the Orthodox section, we decided to award again 2 Prizes, 2 Honorable Mentions and 2 Commendations.

P.A. Petkov
1st Prize
in memory of my parents Danka & Anton PETKOV

HS≠3   2.1.1...   9+7

♘=Noctambule chinois (Nao)
♗= Bishop-Locust
♞=Nightrider
♜=Locust
♜♜= Rook-Locust

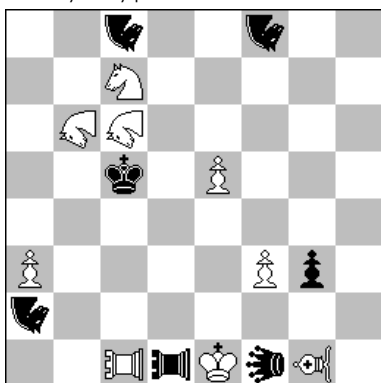A magnificent design and the only problem featuring 5 thematic "duos". The strategy is full of battery play: two by white and one by black. One must also remark the very clever usage of bNs, selfpinning and guarding a flight in the fifth pair. The presence of wPf3 ensures the exchange of roles in the fifth pair. The economy is truly remarkable.

1st pair wNAb6 – wNAc6: Front piece of first active battery + bN annihilation / Front piece of second active battery + Hurdle for the wNA.

2nd pair bNf8 – bNh2: Active selfpin + anticipatory guard of flight released by black mating move / Passive annihilation by wNA.

3rd pair bRLd1 – bLOf1: Rear piece of a mutual ecto-battery / Front piece of a mutual ectobattery.

4th pair wRLc1 – wBLg1: Rear piece of battery activated in W1 / Rear piece of battery activated in W3 + Passive annihilation by black battery front piece.

5th pair bNc8 – bPg3: Control of rear piece of black battery / Guard of flight f2. Drawback: nNc8 also releases the control of b6.

1.NAb8+! Nc6 2.NA8d7!! Na7 3.NAxf8+ LOxh1≠
1.NAd5+! Nb6 2.NAdb4+!! g2 3.Naxa2+ RLxb1≠

P.A. Petkov
2nd Prize
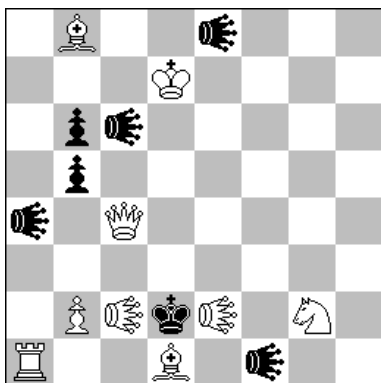
HS≠3   2.1.1....   9+7

♜♜=Locust

The second prize goes to the only problem featuring 4 thematic "duos". Here we see again two mutual ecto-batteries watching each other. The consecutive cross checks following sacrifices by both sides create a spectacular fireworks impression. This problem is also the only composition from the tournament where three pairs feature the same piece type (Locust). An outstanding achievement!

1st pair wQc4 – wBb8: Active sacrifice on 1st move / Active sacrifice on 2nd move allowing bLO to sacrifice itself.

2nd pair bLOa4 – bLOf1: Control of mating bLO + additional flight (d8 vs d6) / Active sacrifice for wLO. Drawback: bLOa4 controls both black mating Locusts.

3rd pair wLOc2 – wLOe2: Rear piece of mutual ecto-battery passively annihilated / Front piece capturing bLO actively sacrificed. The mechanism is already present initially.

4th pair bLOc6 – bLOe8: Front piece of mutual ecto-battery capturing wLO passively sacrificed / Rear piece of ecto-battery. The mechanism is already present initially.

1.Qf7! LOxf7-f8 2.Bf4+! LOxf4-g4+ 3.LOxg4-h5+ LOxc2-c1≠
1.Ba7! LOxa7-a8 2.Qf4+ LOxf4-f5+ 3.LOxf5-g6+ LOxe2-e1≠

P.A. Petkov
1st Honorable Mention

HS≠2,5   A-B   5+9
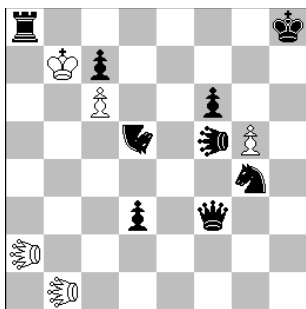
Anti-Andernach

♞=Nightrider
♜♜=Leo

Now it is the time to see the problems featuring the minimum of 3 thematic required pairs. This composition scores very well at the strategic effects, in a very intensive presentation: full battery creation by both sides, mutual captures and beautiful model mates. We particularly appreciated the surprising AntiAndernach effects present in each move of the solutions.

1st pair wLEa2 – wLEb1: Rear piece of black (!!) mating half battery / Guard of bK flight.

2nd pair bNd5 – bQf3: Rear piece of white (!!) battery / Capture of rear piece of white battery (i.e. mutual captures = Zilahi) + opening of black battery. Drawback: Nd5 only checks bK, while bQf3 controls an additional flight (h7)

3rd pair bLEf5 – bSg4: Front piece of white (!!) battery / Passive annihilation by the front piece of white battery. Drawback: LEf5 controls two flights (g7 and g8), while Sg4 controls only one flight (g7)

a – diagram :   **1... LEg6=wLE!** (1... Sh6=wS?)   **2.LEg2=bLE!** (2.Leh1=bLE?) **Nf4=wN 3.LExg4+! Qxf4≠**

b – bPc7=wPc7 :   **1... Sh6=wS!** (1... Leg6=wLE?)   **2.LEh1=bLE!** (2.Leg2=bLE?) **Qh3=wQ 3.Sxf5+ Nxh3≠**

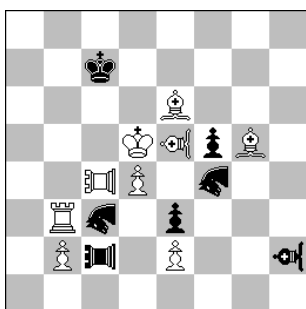---

M. Parrinello
2nd Honorable Mention

HS≠4   2.1.1....   9+7

Madrasi

♞=Noctambule chinois (Nao)
♝♝=Vao
♜♜=Pao

This almost reached four exchanges, but unfortunately the pair wRb3 – wBg5 is only half thematic. The order of moves is ingeniously forced due to Madrasi unparalysis of both thematic Chinese pairs. However, the overall impression is less exciting compared to the first helpselfmate meeting the thematic requirements – which shows a better exploitation of Madrasi effects (see Annex B – Mario Parrinello 1st Prize 21st Chess Composition Microweb 2006 – 07).

1st pair wPAc4 – wVAe5: Hurdle for the white antibattery / White antibattery attacking piece.

2nd pair bPAc2 – bVAh2: Passive paralysis of white antibattery piece / Hurdle for the black antibattery. Drawback: the moves' direction is not perfectly matching.

3rd pair bNAc3 – bNAf4: Critical move + Black antibattery attacking piece / Passive annihilation.

1.Bxf4 NAb1 2.Bg5 VAg3 3.PAc6 VAe1 4.PAd6+ VAc3≠
1.Rxc3 NAh3 2.Rb3 PAc1 3.VAd6 PAf1 4.VAc5+ PAf4≠

M. Parrinello
1st Commended

HS≠3,5   A-B   7+6
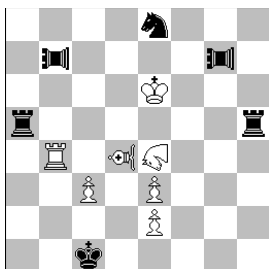
♘=Chameleon Knight
♗=Chameleon Bishop
♖=Chameleon Rook

Very original conception featuring plenty of chameleon play, with white full battery creation. Pity the bRs' routes to the sacrificing square don't have analogous motivations. This problem could not be ranked higher also because one of the thematic pieces is shifted in the twin.

1st pair wc(S)d4 – wc(B)e4: Capture of bR + Rear piece of white battery / Front piece of white battery.

2nd pair bc(R)b7 – bc(R)g7: Control of wK flights on 7th rank – already present in the initial position / Interference of bR + Mate by transformation into bc(S).

3rd pair bRa5 – bRh5: Active sacrifice / Control of wK flights on 5th rank – already present in the initial position.

A – diagram :   **1... Ra3 2.cBc5=cR Rxc3 3.cSxc3=cB cRg5=cQ 4.cBd4=cR+ cQxc5=cS≠**

B – cRg7>h7 :   **1... Rh3 2.cSg5=cB Rxe3 3.cBxe3=cR cRb5=cQ 4.cRd3=cQ+ cQxg5=cS≠**

J. Lörinc
2nd Commended

HS≠2   A-B   2+2+2
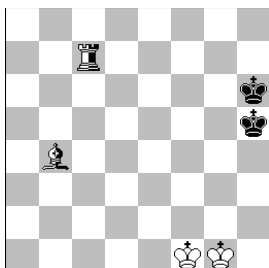
Half-neutral unit **b4**, **c7**
Siamese Kings

The most economical composition from the whole tournament, proving that the theme can be shown in miniature and in only 2 moves! The usage of Siamese Kings and the halfneutrals pieces do the trick. Although we noted the lack of interplay, this is less disturbing in short problems.

1st pair wKf1 – wKf2: Active alignment of wKs on mating line / Passive alignment of wKs on mating line – already present initially

2nd pair bKh5 – bKh6: Passive alignment of wKs on mating line – already present initially / Active alignment of wKs on mating line

3rd pair hnRc7(n) – hnBb4(n): Active sacrifice / Mate. Drawback: in the second solution hnR(n) prevents the capture of hnB(w) by bK.

A – diagram :   **1.Kff2 K6g5 2.hnRc5** (wR)**+ hnBxc5** (bB)**≠**

B - nBb4⇔nRc7 :   **1.Kgf2 K5g5 2.hnBnf4** (wB)**+ hnRnxf4** (bR)**≠**

Appendix 1: Quoted Problems

M. Parrinello
StrateGems 2007
4th Prize
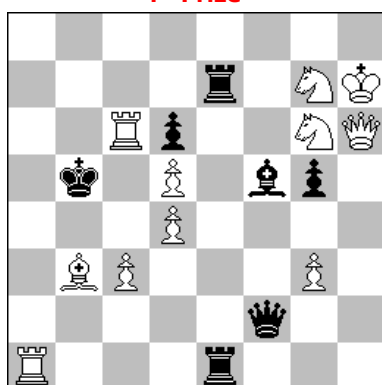
HS≠3,5   2.1.1.1...   11+7

1... Bb1 2.Bc2 Rh1 3.Sf8 Qxf8 4.Bd3+ Bxd3≠
1... Ra7 2.Rc7 Qh2 3.Se8 Rxe8 4.Rb7+ Rxb7≠

M. Parrinello
21st Tty Chess Composition Microweb 2006-07
1st Prize
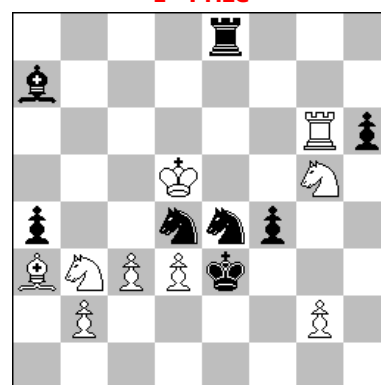
HS≠3,5   2.1.1.1...   9+8
Madrasi Rex Inclusiv

1... hxg5 2.Be7 Bc5 3.Kxd4 Sd2 4.Re6+ Rxe7≠
1... axb3 2.Rb6 Re6 3.Kxe4 Sf3 4.Bc5+ Bxb6≠

Appendix 2: Fairy definitions

Chameleon Knight:
Knight becoming a Chameleon(Bishop) after it moves.
Chameleon(Bishop)
Bishop becoming a Chameleon (Rook) after it moves.
Chameleon(Rook)
Rook becoming a Chameleon (Queen after it moves.
Chameleon(Queen)
Queen becoming a Chameleon (Knight) after it moves.
Half-neutral piece:
Piece which changes of colour when it has been moved :
When it is white or black, ♜ it becomes neutral.
♜ When it is neutral, it becomes white if it has been moved by White and black if it has been moved by Black.
**Isardam:**
Only moves that do not lead to a Madrasi paralysis are legal.
Locust (Rook-Locust, Bishop-Locust):
Moves along queen-lines (rook-lines, bishop-lines), but can only move by capturing an enemy unit, and this it does by hopping over the unit to the next square beyond, capturing as it goes.
Madrasi Rex Inclusiv:
A piece (King included) is paralysed if it is threatened by a piece of the same kind.
Nightrider:
(1,2) Rider
Pao, Vao, Nao:
Chinese Rook, Chinese Bishop, Chinese Nightrider
(Chinese piece: Piece moving without capturing like a (m,n)Rider and capturing like a (m,n)Prolonged Hopper.)
Siamese Kings:
Each side has two Ks and the threatened and inevitable capture of either K constitutes mate

LONG THEMATIC TOURNEY – H≠3

Judge : **Francesco SIMONI**

Orthodox H≠3 problems with two or more phases (solutions, variations or twins). Duplex are allowed, but Zeropositions are NOT allowed. Fairy pieces and/or Fairy conditions are NOT allowed.

Theme : In the set position, Black might UN-PIN since its 1st mve either a companion or an opponent piece; but in doing so Black would create an IMMEDIATE or PREVENTIVE interference. The interfered piece can be either Black or White.

F. Simoni
Phénix 1991
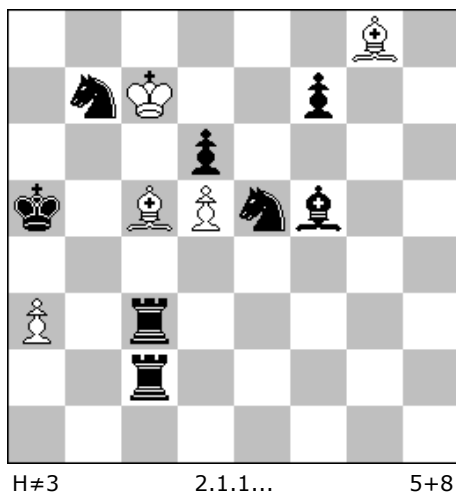
H≠3   2.1.1...   5+8

Solution 1 :   **1.Bd7 Bh7   2.Ba4 Bd3   3.Sc6 Bb6≠**

Solution 2 :   **1.Bd3 Bxf7   2.Ba6 Be8   3.Sc4 Bb4≠**

Se5 might un-pin White Bc5 by playing as first move either 1.Sc6? Or 1.Sc4? . However, in doing so, Black will create a PREVENTIVE interference to Black Bf5, that needs to reach squares a4 & a6 respectively to generate self-blocks.

Entries to **Francesco SIMONI** or to the Congress Desk.
Closing date : August 24th (Wednesday), 10.00 p.m.

Award of LONG THEMATIC TOURNEY – H≠3

Judge : **Francesco SIMONI**

I received 13 problems whose general level was good. I excluded the following entries: Kh4/Ke8, Ke5/Kc3 because they are not thematic; Kf7/Ke4 doubled the theme, but the use of two bQ is a too high price to pay for that.
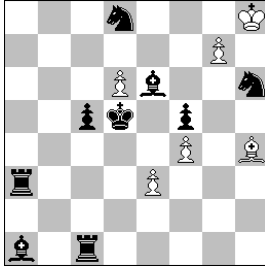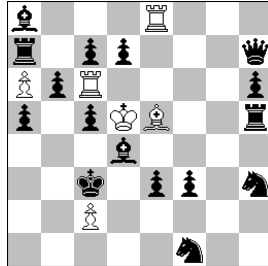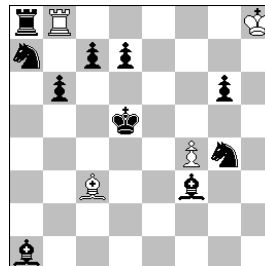
M. Caillaud
1ˢᵗ Prize
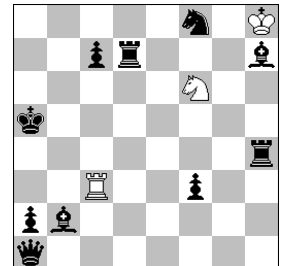
A. Semenenko-V. Pogorelov
A. Solovchuk
2ⁿᵈ Prize

O. Comay
3ʳᵈ Prize

H. Axt
1ˢᵗ Honorable Mention

| H≠3   2.1.1...   6+9 | H≠3   2.1.1...   6+16 | H≠3   A-B   4+10 | H≠3   A-B   3+10 |

M. Parrinello
2ⁿᵈ Honorable Mention
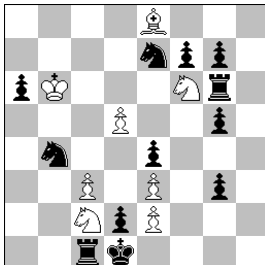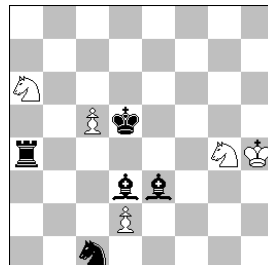
M. Witztum
1ˢᵗ Commended

R. Viera – M. Witztum
2ⁿᵈ Commended
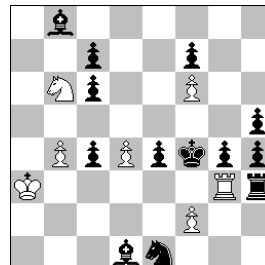
E. Fomichev
3ʳᵈ commended
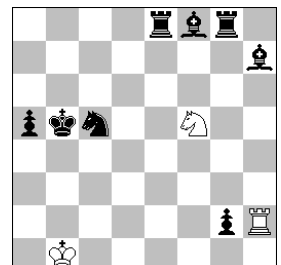
| H≠3   2.1.1...   8+12 | H≠3   A-B   5+5 | H≠3   A-B   7+13 | H≠3   A-B   3+8 |

T. Lewis
4ᵗʰ Commended
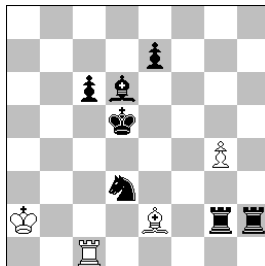
H≠3   2.1.1...   4+7

1ˢᵗ Prize (Caillaud): **1.Rd3 Bf2 2.Rcc3 g8=Q 3.Ke4 Qg2≠ 1.Rc4 Be7 2.Rac3 g8=S 3.Sc6 Sf6≠** No doubt the best entry of the tourney, with the theme shown in reciprocal form Anti Plachutta, white promotions and model mates.

2ⁿᵈ Prize (A.Semenenko, V.Pogorelov, A.Solovchuk): **1.Qd3 Rb8 2.Qd2 Rbxb6 3.Rb7 Rxc5≠ 1.b5 Rg8 2.b4 Rg2 3.Sg5 Bxd4≠** A complex and convincing achievement, with preventive interferences in the thematic context and enriched by pin mates with reciprocal roles of the white units.

3ʳᵈ Prize (Comay). A – diagram : **1.Kd6 Re8 2.Sc8 Re5 3.Bc6 Bb4≠** B – Pc7>c5 : **1.Kc6 Bf6 2.Se5 Bd8 3.Bd5 Rxb6≠** The interference and the unpin are to the same white piece along the same line. Even if I generally don't like this type of interpretation of the theme, this is a very nice problem with two thematic lines and reciprocal play, so it deserves a high ranking.

1ˢᵗ Honorable Mention (Axt). A – diagram : **1.Rb4 Rxc7 2.Rdd4 Sd5 3.Rb5 Ra7≠** B – Ka5>h1 : **1.Rd1 Rc2 2.Rhd4 Sg4 3.Rg1 Rh2≠** Again the theme is shown through reciprocal interferences in the Anti Plachutta form. A pleasant problem, even if it uses the trick to move the bK in the twin mechanism.

2ⁿᵈ Honorable Mention (Parrinello): **1.Sa2 Ba4 2.Sc6 Sxe4 3.Sxc3 Sxc3≠ 1.Sf5 Bb5 2.Sc6 Sg4 3.Sxe3 Sgxe3≠** The theme is shown with clarity, exploiting two bS that swap their functions to unpin or to clear the mating square.

1ˢᵗ Commended (Witztum). A – diagram: **1.Bxc5 Sb8 2.Kd4 Sf6 3.Rc4 Sc6≠** B – Pd2>e2 : **1.Bf5 Sb4+ 2.Ke4 Sd3 3.Rd4 Sf6≠** A smart problem, in which the bK has the role of interfering piece.

2ⁿᵈ Commended (Viera-Witztum). A – diagram : **1.e3 Rxe3 2.Sf3 Re5 3.c5 Sd5≠** B – wBb6 : **1.c3 Rxc3 2.Bf3 Rc5 3.Ba7 Bxc7≠** Another nice example that uses the same line for both interference and unpin.

3ʳᵈ Commended (Fomichev). A – diagram : **1.Sa4 Rh6 2.Bb4 Rc6 3.Rg6 Sd4≠** B – Bf8>g1 : **1.Sa6 Rh4 2.Bb6 Rc4 3.Re4 Sd6≠** A correct interpretation of the theme with preventive interferences, but rather symmetrical.

4ᵗʰ Commended (Lewis): **1.c5 Rb1 2.Kc6 Rb7 3.Sb2 Bf3≠   1.e5 Rf1 2.Ke6 Rf7 3.Sf2 Bc4≠** Again an economical, but rather symmetrical setting. I prefer this version to the Kb1/Ke4, which is a try to avoid the symmetry, but at the price of less homogeneous play.

Judge : **Francesco SIMONI**   **Jesi**, 25.08.2011

TT «The Urals Problemist» -2011
54th World Congress of Chess Composition

Theme: S#3-5, Recovery of the initial white or black battery
Восстановление начальной белой или черной батареи.
Prizes: souvenirs, medals, certificates.
Closing date: Wednesday, 24th august 2011, 18-00.
Judge – **Andrey SELIVANOV**

Example

E. Fomichev – A. Selivanov
StrateGems 2011
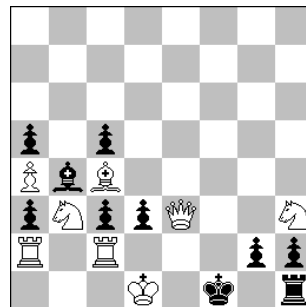
S≠3 vv   8+10

1.Sg5? – 2.Sd2+ cd2 3.Qf2+; 1…g1B 2.Qf3+ Bf2 3.Qg2+
1…g1S 2.Bxd3+ Se2 3.Qf2+, 1…g1Q,R!,
1.Sf4? – 2.Sd2+ cd2 3.Qf2+; 1…g1S 2.Bxd3+ Se2 3.Qf2+
1…g1Q 2.Rf2+ Qxf2 3.Qe1+, 1…g1B!
1.Sg1!! ZZ;
1…hgB 2.Qxf3+ Bf2 3.Qg2+ Kxg2#, 1…hgS 2.Bxd3+ Se2 3.Qf2+ Kxf2#
Recovery of the initial black battery.
Восстановление первоначальной черной батареи.
1…hgR (Rxg1) 2.Sd2+! cd2 3.Qf2+ Kxf2#
1…hgQ 2.Rf2+ Qxf2 3.Qe1+ Qxe1#

AWARD OF TT "The Urals Problemist" 2011
54th World Congress of Chess Composition

Theme : S≠3-5 recovery of the initial white or black battery.

17 problems, participans from **Russia**, **Ukraine**, **Poland**, **Bulgaria**, **Germany**, **Israel**, **Sweden**, **SlovaKia**.
M. Bart (Kb1-Kd4): only one thematic variant. Second variant is not thematic.
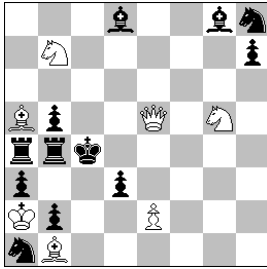**V. Plenkov** (Kd3-Kf5): is not thematic.
Y. Retter (Kg6-Ke4): is not thematic.
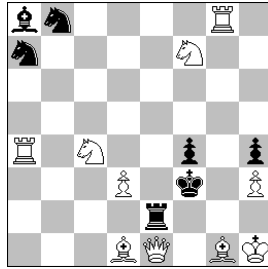**S. Vokal** (Kh8-Ke8): is very bed key.
E. Manolas (Ka1-Kf6): not good set play 1... Kxg5+

V. Kopyl – M. Marandyuk
(Ukraine) - **1st Prize**

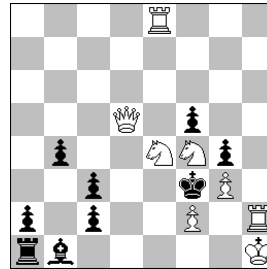S≠3   7+12
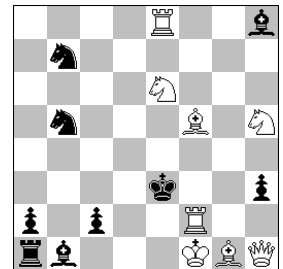
W. Tura (Poland)
2nd Prize

S≠3   10+7

U. Avner (Israel)
3rd Prize

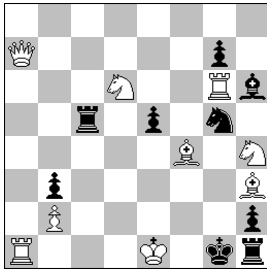S≠3   8+9

E. Fomichev (Russia)
4th Prize

S≠4   8+9

O. Pervakov (Russia)
5th Prize

S≠4   9+9

D. Kostadinov (Bulgaria)
1st Honorable Mention
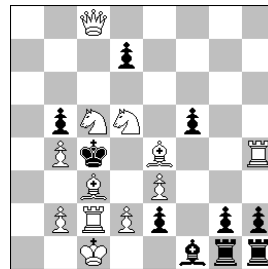
S≠3   12+10

H.P. Rhem – K. Widlert
2nd Honorable Mention
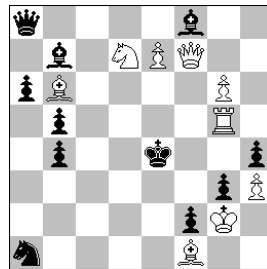
S≠4   9+11

M. Barth (Germany)
3rd Honorable Mention
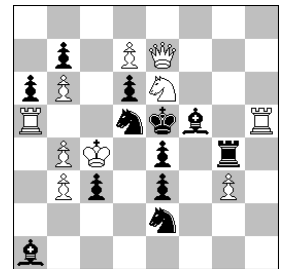
S≠3   10+12

D. Müller (Germany)
Commendation
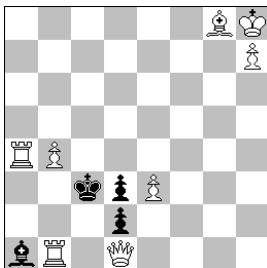
S≠5   8+4

1st Prize (Kopyl-Marandyuk): **1.Sf3!** (2.Qc3+ Kd5 3.Qc6+ Kxc6≠)
1... Sb3 2.Sd2+ Sxd2 3.Qd4+ Kxd4≠   **1... Sf7** 2.Sd6+ Sxd6 3.Qc5+ Kxc5≠
1... Rb3 2.exd3+ Rxd3 3.Qxb5+ Kxb5≠   1... Bf6 2.Qc7+ Kd5 3.Qc6+ Kxc6≠
Three thematic variations.
2nd Prize (Tura): **1.Rf8!** (2.Qxe2+ Kg3+ 3.Qg2+ Bxg2≠)
1... Sac6 2.Sce5+ Sxe5 3.Raxf4+ Kxf4≠ (2.Sfe5+? Sxe5 3.Rfxf4+ Kxf4+ 4.Raxa8?)
1... Sbc6 2.Sfe5+ Sxe5 3.Rfxf4+ Kxf4≠ (2.Sce5+? Sxe5 3.Raxf4+ Kxf4 4.Rfxa8?)
Two thematic variations with Ivanov theme (dual avoidance)
3rd Prize (Avner): **1.Qb3!** (2.Qxc2 ~ 3.Qd3+ Bxd3≠ 2... fxe4 3.Bxe4≠)
1... c1S 2.Qd1+ Se2 3.Qd3+ Bxd3≠   **1... c1B** 2.Sd2+ Bxd2 3.Qd5+ Be4≠
Two thematic variations with very good key and threat.
4th Prize (Fomichev): **1.Qh2!** (2.Re2+ Kf3 3.Re1 ~ 4.Qg2+ hxg2≠)
1... c1S 2.Rd2+ Kf3 3.Qe2+ Sxe2 4.Rd3+ Bxd3≠
1... c1B 2.Rg2+ Kf3 3.Sg5+ Bxg5 4.Be4+ Bxe4≠
1... Bd4 2.Rxc2+ Kf3 3.Sxd4+ Sxd4 4.Rc3+ Bd3≠ Two thematic variations with playng of white rook battery.
5th Prize (Pervakov): 1.Be6?, exf! 1.Bf5?, e4! **1.Bf1!** (zugzwang). **1... e4** 2.Bc4! zz e3 3.0-0-0+ Kf2 4.Rf1+ Rxf1≠ **1... exf4** 2.Bd3! zz f3 3.Kd2+ Kf2 4.Se4+ Sxe4≠ Two thematic white and black variations. Good tries.
1st Honorable Mention (Kostadinov): **1.Qg8!** (2.Bf3+ f4 3.Bxe2+ Bxe2≠) 1... fxe4 (f4) 2.Sf4 d5 3.Sxe2! Bxe2≠ 1... e1S 2.Bd4+ Sxc2 3.Bd3+ Bxd3≠ 1... e1B 2.Bxf5+ Bxh4 3.Bd3+ Bxd3≠
2nd Honorable Mention (Rhem-Widlert): **1.Rc5!!** (2.Rc4+ bxc4 3.Qf5+ Kxf5≠). 1... Sb3 2.Rc4+ Sd4 3.Rxd4+ Ke3+ 4.Qf3+ Bxf3≠
1... Ke3+ 2.Rd5+ Ke4 3.Rd4+ Ke3 4.Qf3+ Bxf3≠   **1... Kd4+** 2.Rc6+ Ke4 3.Rc4+ bxc4 4.Qf5+ Kxf5≠ Very good key. Two thematic variations.
3rd Honorable Mention (Barth): **1.d8S!** (2.Sc6+ bxc6 3.Rxd5+ cxd5≠). **1... Sf4** 2.Sd4+ Se6 3.Sf3+ exf3≠ **1... Sd4** 2.Sf4+ Se6 3.Sd3+ exd3≠ Two thematic variations.

Moskovskaya Matreshka

Jesi 2011

Theme : Helpmate in 2 moves. No fairy conditions or pieces are allowed. White by its first move makes a kind of weakness. Black by its second move liquidate this weakness.

Example

H≠2   5+2
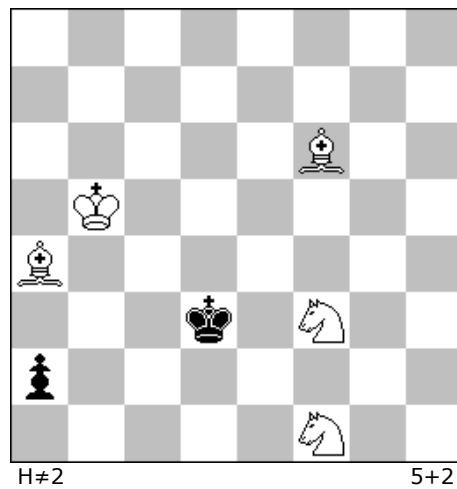
In an initial position c3 is attacked by a white Bishop.

1.a1B **Sd4** (c3 is not attacked) 2.**Bc3** (c3 is block) Bc2≠

Award of Moskovskaya Matreshka

Judge : **Valery GUROV**

Theme : Helpmate in 2 moves. No fairy conditions or pieces are allowed. White by its first move makes a kind of weakness. Black by its second move liquidate this weakness.

Total problems : 35
Selected : 5

M. Guida – M. Parrinello
F. Simoni
1st Prize
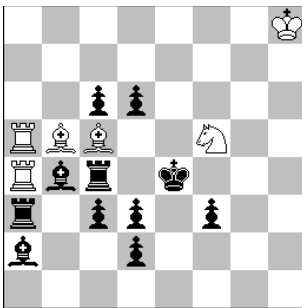
H≠2   A-B   6+11

A – diagram :
1.Rb3! Bxd6 (Be3?) **2.Ba3** (Bc5?) **Bxc6≠**
B – wSb5 :
1.c2! Be3 (Bxd6?) **2.Rcc3** (Rc5?) **Sbxd6≠**

E. Navon – J. Haymann
2nd Prize
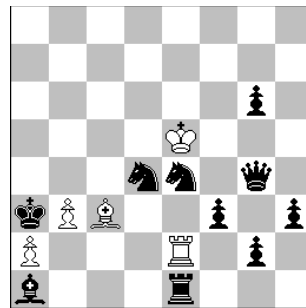
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   5+10

1st Solution :
1.Qd7! Bxd4 (Rxe4?) **2.Sc3 Bc5≠**
2nd Solution :
1.Qc8! Rxe4 (Bxd4?) **2.Se2 Ra4≠**

M. Witztum
3rd/4th Prize
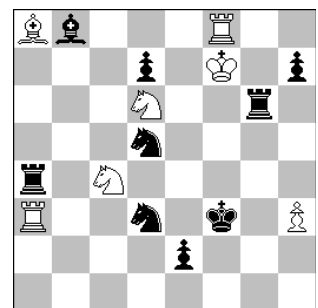
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   7+9

1st Solution :
1.Rg2 Se4 2.Sc7 (S~?) **Ke7≠**
2nd Solution :
 1.Rg3 Se3 2.Sb4 (S~?) **Ke8≠**

K. Widlert – H.P. Rhem
3rd /4th Prize
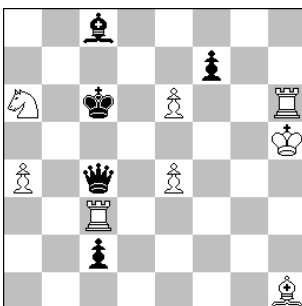
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   8+5

1st Solution :
1.Bb7 Rd3 2.Qxe4! (Q~?) **exf7≠**
2nd Solution :
1.Bd7 Rb3 2.Qxe6! (Q~?) **e5≠**

R. de M. Vieira
Special Prize
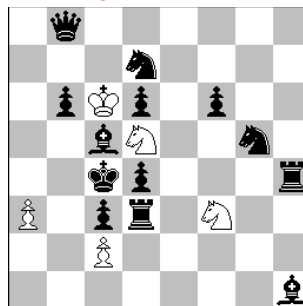
H≠2   2.1.1.1.   5+13

1st Solution :
1.Se4 Sxd4 (Sxc3?) **2.Rxd4 Se3≠**
2nd Solution :
1.Re4 Sxc3 (Sxd4?) **2.Rxc3 Sd2≠**

Study of the year 2010

During the WFCC meeting in Jesi, Italy, the endgame study subcommittee members almost unanimously selected the following study from 2010 as the best one for promoting endgame studies to a general chess public.

S. Didukh (Ukraine) **& S. Hornecker** (Germany)
Olympia Dunyasi 2010
1st Honorable Mention

=   5+4
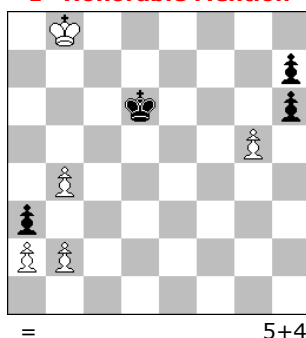
1.g6! hxg6 2.bxa3 g5 3.a4 g4 4.a5 g3 5.a6 g2 6.a7 g1Q 7.a8Q Qg8+ 8.Kb7! Qxa8+ 9.Kxa8 Kc6 10.Ka7!
(10.a4? Kb6 11.a5+ Ka6 12.Kb8 h5 13.Kc7 h4 14.Kc6 h3 15.b5+ Kxa5 16.b6 h2 17.b7 h1Q+) **10...Kb5**
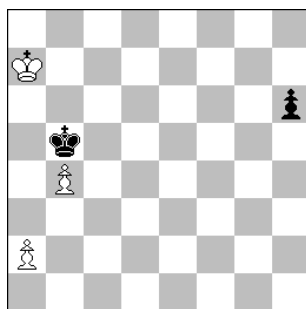
11.a4+! Kxa4 (11...Kxb4 12.Kb6 Kxa4 13.Kc5) **12.Kb6! Kxb4 13.Kc6 Kc4 14.Kd6 Kd4 15.Ke6 Ke4 16.Kf6 Kf4 17.Kg6 Kg4 18.Kxh6** draw.
The thematic try of this study is: 1.bxa3? hxg5 2.a4 g4 3.a5 g3 4.a6 g2 5.a7 g1Q 6.a8Q Qg8+ 7.Kb7 Qxa8+ 8.Kxa8 Kc6 9.Ka7 Kb5 10.a4+ Kxa4 11.Kb6 Kxb4 12.Kc6 Kc4 13.Kd6 Kd4 14.Ke6 Ke4 15.Kf6 Kf4 and now we see the big difference with the solution. Since the black pawn is at h7, 16.Kg6 is not possible, therefore 16.Kg7 h5 and wins.

SOLVING TOURNEYS

Everything is ready to start...

35th WCSC – INDIVIDUAL

Pl	Name	≠2	≠3	End.	H≠	>≠3	S≠	Pt	🕐
1°	**PIORUN** Kacper (POL)	15	15	15	8	15	15	**83**	337'
2°	**NUNN** Jphn (GBR)	15	15	10	15	10	15	**80**	288'
3°	**MURDZIA** Piotr (POL)	15	15	12	8	15	15	**80**	319'
4°	**ZUDE** Arno (DEU)	15	15	13	8	11	15	**77**	300'
5°	**Van BEERS** Eddy (BEL)	15	15	13	13	5	15	**76**	314'
6°	**PAAVILAINEN** Jorma (FIN)	15	14	13	13	11	10	**76**	323'
7°	**PODINIC** Vladimir (SRB)	15	15	13	12,5	10	10	**75,5**	307'
8°	**EVSEEV** Georgy (RUS)	15	15	10	15	10	10	**75**	337'
9°	**SELIVANOV** Andrey (RUS)	15	15	13	8	10	13	**74**	340'
10°	**POGORELOV** Volodymyr (UKR)	10	15	14	10,5	7,5	15	**72**	320'
11°	**MUKOSEEV** Anatoly (RUS)	15	15	13	10	9	10	**72**	325'
12°	**TUMMES** Boris (DEU)	15	15	13	13	4	12	**72**	337'

World Champion Team: **POLAND**
From left to right: **Murdzia**, **Piorun** (Individual World Champion) and **Mista**

35th WCSC – Final Table

Pl	Name	≠2	≠3	End.	H≠	>≠3	S≠	Pt	🕐
1°	**POLAND**	30	30	28	16	30	30	**164**	631'
2°	**UNITED KINGDOM**	30	30	25	25	20	24	**154**	629'
3°	**SERBIA**	30	30	27	23	19	23	**152**	602'
4°	**UKRAINE**	30	30	24	23,5	18,5	25	**151**	650'
5°	**RUSSIA**	30	30	23	25	20	23	**151**	656'
6°	**FINLAND**	30	29	26	23	20	20	**148**	663'
7°	**ISRAEL**	30	30	23	23	15	24	**145**	625'
8°	**BELGIUM**	30	29	23	23,5	9,5	25	**140**	644'
9°	**GERMANY**	30	30	20	21	12	23,5	**136,5**	664'
10°	**CROATIA**	30	29	23	22,5	15,5	15	**135**	717'
11°	**AZERBAIJAN**	30	29	20	18	11	22,5	**130,5**	601'
12°	**LITHUANIA**	30	28	19	20	18	14	**129**	692
13°	**SLOVAKIA**	30	28	13	27,5	7	18,5	**124**	651'
14°	**NETHERLANDS**	30	29	20	18	10	15	**122**	678'
15°	**GREECE**	30	28	14	19	11	20	**122**	688'
16°	**FRANCE**	20	24	17	18,5	6	19	**104,5**	682'
17°	**SWITZERLAND**	25	23	5	18,5	0	19,5	**91**	694'
18°	**SLOVENIA**	25	17	9	16	4	15	**86**	714'
19°	**ROMANIA**	10	15	2	10,5	10	15	**62,5**	716'
20°	**ESTONIA**	15	12	10	10,5	4,5	5	**57**	683'

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OPEN SOLVING TOURNAMENT - Final Results

Pl	Name		1		2	Pt	🕐
1°	**PIORUN** Kacper		30		30	**60**	169'
2°	**EVSEEV** Georgy		30		30	**60**	176'
3°	**COMAY** Ofer		29,5		30	**59,5**	134'
4°	**Van BEERS** Eddy		30		29	**59**	178'
5°	**NUNN** John		28		29	**57**	174'
6°	**MUKOSEEV** Anatoly		26,5		30	**56,5**	169'
7°	**VUCKOVIC** Bojan		30		26,5	**56,5**	180'
8°	**TUMMES** Boris		25		30	**55**	174'
9°	**MESTEL** Jonathan		30		24	**54**	172
10°	**MURDZIA** Piotr		30		24	**54**	177
11°	**ALMAMMADOV** Araz		30		23,5	**53,5**	166'
12°	**FOMICHEV** Evgeny		22		30	**52**	123'

MACHINE GUN - Results

Pl	Name					Pt	🕐
1°	**DYACHUK** Vasyl		+23		-3	**120,3**	
2°	**MESTEL** Jonathan		+18		-1	**117,1**	
3°	**FILIPOVIC** Marko		+18		-2	**116,2**	
4°	**Van BEERS** Eddy		+17		-2	**115,2**	
5°	**PAAVILAINEN** Jorma		+16		-1	**115,1**	
6°	**SIHNEVICH** Mikalai		+19		-5	**114,5**	
7/8°	**LIMONTAS** Martynas		+17		-3	**114,3**	
7/8°	**KOVACEVIC** Marjan		+17		-3	**114,3**	
9°	**GORSKI** Piotr		+16		-3	**113,3**	
10°	**CAILLAUD** Michel		+15		-2	**113,2**	
11°	**PODINIC** Vladimir		+13		-1	**112,1**	
12°	**ALMAMMADOV** Araz		+15		-4	**111,4**	
13°	**COMAY** Ofer		+13		-2	**111,2**	
14°	**OOMS** Andy		+12		-2	**110,2**	
15°	**ERENBURG** Mark		+11		-1	**110,1**	
16°	**POGORELOV** Volodymyr		+12		-3	**109,3**	
17°	**UITENBROEK** Hans		+10		-1	**109,1**	
18°	**SOLOVCHUK** Oleksiy		+13		-5	**108,5**	
19°	**KROLIKOWSKI** Ryszad		+9		-1	**108,1**	
20°	**TUMMES** Boris		+15		-8	**107,8**	

Solving SHOW
Results

1/8 Final :

Piorun – **Friedland**	1 : 2
Mestel – Tummes	2 : 1
Van Beers – Comay	2 : 1
Evseev – **Mammadov**	0 : 2
Nunn – Erenburg	2 : 0
Pogorelov – **Caillaud**	1 : 2
Zude – Solovchuk	2 : 1
Selivanov – Limontas	2 : 1

1/4 Final :

Friedland – **Mestel**	1 : 2
Van Beers – Mammadov	2 : 0
Nunn – Caillaud	2 : 0
Zude – Selivanov	2 : 1

Semifinal :

Mestel – **Van Beers**	0 : 2
Nunn – Zude	2 : 1

Small Final :

Mestel – **Zude**	0 : 3

Final :

Van Beers – **Nunn**	2 : 4

John NUNN : the winner of Solving Show

54th Meeting of the World Federation for Chess Composition

Jesi, Italy
August 20 - 27, 2011

32 member countries were present
President **Harry Fougiaxis** (Greece), secretary **Günter Büsing** (Germany)

Decisions

The judges of the next **WCCI** (World Championship in Composing for Individuals) 2010-12 will beselected from the top 15 participants in the WCCI 2007-2009. The director will be Mike Prcic.

Electonic submission of entries will be accepted in some sections of the FIDE Album 2010-2012.

New titles:

- **International Master of Chess Composition: Yuri Baslov** (Russian Fed.), **Michael Herzberg** (Germany), **Leonid Makaronez** (Israel), **Daniel Papack** (Germany), **Andrei Vysokosov** (Russian Fed.)
- **FIDE Master of Chess Compositions**: **Peter Hoffmann** (Germany), **Grigory Slepyan** (Belarus), **Dragan Stojnic** (Serbia), **Karen Sumbatyan** (Russian Fed.), **Sergy Ivanovich Tkachenko** (Ukraine), **Viktor Volchek** (Belarus), **Igor Yarmonov** (Ukraine)
- **International Judge: Oleg Efrosinin** (Russian Fed.) for moremovers, **Valery Kopyl** (Ukraine) for twomovers, **Dinu-Ioan Nicula** (Romania) for fairies, **Abdelaziz Onkoud** (Morocco) for 2-movers, 3-movers and helpmates, **Mike Prcic** (USA) for selfmates, **Kenneth Solja** (Finland) for helpmates, **Tadashi Wakashima** (Japan) for fairies
- **Solving Grandmaster: Kacper Piorun** (Poland), **Ladislav Salai jr** (Slovakia)
- **International Solving Master: Marko Filipovic** (Croatia)
- **FIDE Solving Master**: **Araz Almammadov** (Azerbaijan), **Omer Friedland** (Israel), **Martynas Limontas** (Lithuania), **Alexander Mista** (Poland), **Andrei Petrov** (Russian Fed.)

The rules of title of **FIDE Solving Judge** were added to the Statutes

New **Committee Chairmen**:

- Computers – Roberto Stelling
- FIDE Albums – Harry Fougiaxis
- Qualifications – Georgy Evseev
- Studies – Harold van den Heijden

Petko PETKOV (Bulgaria) was nominated Honorary Member of the WFCC.
The Committee for Endgame studies selected the study of the year 2010

55ᵗʰ World Congress of Chess Composition (WCCC) and **World Chess Solving Championship** in **Kobe** (Japan)
September 22-29. 2012
8ᵗʰ European Chess Solving Championship (ECSC) in **Kiev** (Ukraine), April 20-22. 2012
8ᵗʰ International Solving Contest (ISC), 29.01.2012 ; Director Axel Steinbrink

See you in **Kobe**, mister **Wakashima**!