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EDITORS

Chief Editor: Mike Prcic,
2613 Northshore Lane, Westlake Village, CA 91361, Tuzlak@aol.com
#2 Editor: Miodrag Mladenovic
2242 W. Nichols Rd., Apt. B, Arlington Heights, IL 60004, misham@megsinet.net
#3 & #n Editor: Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic
2576 Univ. Blvd., Univ. Heights, OH 44118, Mvukcevic@compuserve.com
Studies Editor: Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic
Helpmates Editor: Dan Meinking
663 Steiner Street, Cincinnati, OH 45204, dmeinking@fuse.net
Selfmates Editor: Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic
Stalemates Editor: Dan Meinking
Retros Editor: Gianni Donati
175 Bertrand Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540, Gianchess@aol.com
Proof Games Editor: Gianni Donati
Fairies Editor: Gianni Donati
Solutions Editor: Mike Prcic

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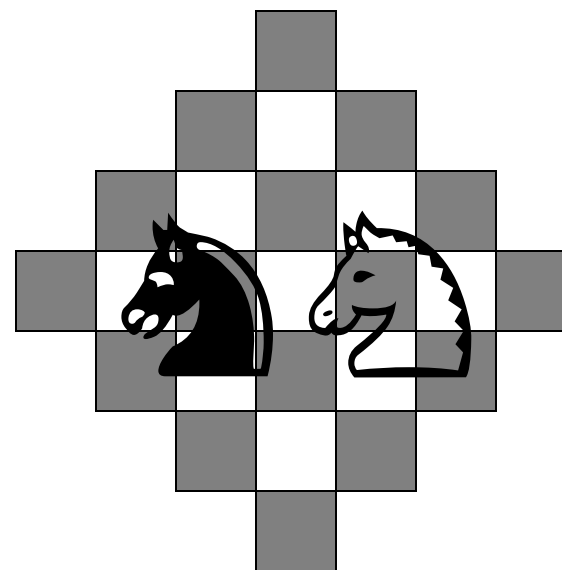
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StrateGems



Vol. 2

July/September 1999

SG7

U.S. CHESS PROBLEM MAGAZINE

42nd World Congress of Chess Composition

The Israel Chess Composition Society (ICCS) is pleased to invite the delegates of the FIDE Commission for Chess Composition (PCCC), the teams and individual solvers for the 23rd World Solving Championship (WCSC), and all those interested in problem chess, to attend the **42nd World Congress of Chess Composition** to be held in **Netanya, Israel**, from **Saturday October 23rd to Saturday October 30th 1999**. Hosts: the *Zyvotel Chain* with its 5 hotels in Netanya, 4 of them neighboring hotels, all of them situated only few meters away from the beautiful Mediterranean beach.

The program includes: Commission sessions, composing and solving tourneys, lectures, excursions, city reception, closing banquet, and more. The WCSC is scheduled for Tuesday 26.10 and Wednesday 27.10.1999.

Pre-Congress Program (10/16/99 to 10/23/99). Following the example of Tel Aviv 1996, we offer a Pre-Congress program, beginning one week prior to the opening of the official Congress. Participants of the Pre-Congress will enjoy special composing tourneys, meetings with Israeli problemists, and the expanded opportunity for a profound experience of Israel, ancient and new.

Hotel Rates in U.S. Dollars	BB/dbl	BB/sngl	Dinner	Banquet
Sironit***	\$42.00	\$58.00	\$10.00	\$14.00
Residence***	\$44.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	\$14.00
Residence Beach****	\$48.00	\$66.00	\$10.00	\$14.00
Galil*****	\$48.00	\$66.00	\$10.00	\$14.00
Blueweiss*****	\$63.00	\$91.00	\$10.00	\$14.00

Remarks:

- BB/dbl = A person in a shared double room including breakfast. BB/sngl = A single room including breakfast. Rates are per person/day.
- Suites are available at residence Beach and Blueweiss for n additional U.S. \$20.00 a day per suite (not per person).
- The number of rooms available in each hotel is limited. You are therefore requested to indicate your first and second choice of hotels.
- The neighboring Sironit, Residence, Residence Beach and Blueweiss host the main events of the Congress. The Gail (0.8 mile away from them) offers a shuttle-service for guests (free), operating 09:00-13.00 and 16:00-20:00. A taxi fare is about U.S. 2.50.
- All payments should be made directly to the hotels, which accept cash (dollars or equivalent western currency), travelers checks, and all major credit cards.
- Further Stay:** The same hotel rates will apply for persons wishing to extend their stay either before or after the Congress.

Registrations/reservation

These should be forwarded to us no later than 8/20/99. Late registrations will be subject to room availability. Please state dates, hotel preferences (two alternatives) and room type. Please send all the details by air mail, e-mail or fax.

Air Mail ICCS P.O. Box 53132 IL-61531
Tel Aviv Israel
E-Mail Uriavner@netvision.net.il
Fax 972-3-6422409

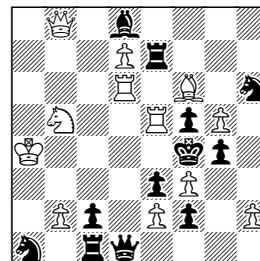


Andernach and Messigny

by Mike Prcic

The traditional gathering of German (Andernach) and French (Messigny) composers attracted some 60 participants from host countries and guests. I visited both places while Milan showed in Messigny just in time to pick up two first places in speed composing. Both congresses were well organized; German by Zdravko Maslar and French by Laurent Riguet. Visiting Andernach and Messigny gives one a unique opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones. The program at both congresses included lectures, solving championships, and fast composing competition. And last but not least, there was plenty of good German beer, French wine, and great food in both places.

Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic
1st Place, Messigny 1999



#3

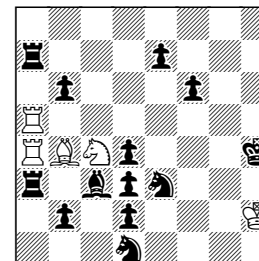
Theme: destruction of the
White's half-battery

1.Rd4+?? Qxd4+!
1.Re4+? fxe4!
1.dRd5?/eRe6? Bc7! 2.Qxc7 Qxe2!
1.Nc7! (~Nb3 2.Qb4+ Qd4 3.Nd5#
1...Qxd6 2.Nd5+! Qxd5 3.Re4#
1...Rxe5 2.Ne6+! Rxe6 3.Rd4#



Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic & Bernd Ellinghoven
in Messigny

Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic
1st Place, Messigny 1999

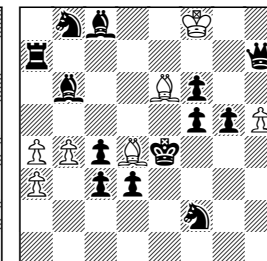


H#2 2 solutions

Theme: both sides take at least one piece in each solution

1.Bxb4 Nxe3 2.dxe3 Rxb4# 1...Bxc4 2.Bxd4 Ba6
1.Nxc4 Bxc3 2.dxc3 Rxc4# 3.Kd5 Bxc8 4.Kc4 Be6#
1...Bxf6 2.Bxe6 Bd8
3.Ke5 Bxb6 4.Kf6 Bd4#

Fadil Abdurahmanovic
bernd ellinghoven
Zdravko Maslar
1st Place, Messigny 1999



H#3½ 2 solutions



Zdravko Maslar, Mike Prcic &
Fadil Abdurahmanovic in Andernach

StrateGems 2nd Theme Tourney -- No White King (NWK)

The second theme tourney of *StrateGems* required orthodox helpmates of any length with No White King (NWK). There were 42 entries submitted by 23 authors from 11 countries. Rolf Wiehagen prepared neutral diagrams and tested many problems with his computer. All except one proved sound.

Tourney participants, and numbers assigned to problems submitted by them: Randolf Arnold (30), György Bakcsi (6-9), Robert J. Bales, Jr. (1), Romeo Bedoni (10,13-17), Arnold Beine (19,33), Michel Caillaud (12), Mirko Degenkolbe (11,25), Gianni Donati (24), Reinhardt Fiebig (11,25-28), Klaus Funk (20), Harald Grubert (2,5), Henryk Grudziński (34), Unto Heinonen (21), Tode Ilievski (41,42), Christer Jonsson (31), Aurel M. Karpati (3,4,29), Juraj Lörinc (36), Mircea Manolescu (23), Pavlos Moutecidis (35), Sven Trommler (18), Theodor Steudel (37-40), Rolf Wiehagen (11,18,22,23,32), László Zoltán (6-9).

This tourney might be viewed with skeptical eyes by many helpmate composers who never would leave the wK off the board. Therefore, a number of guidelines were followed throughout the judgment process:

- I tried to analyze carefully the reasons *why* NWK was used. (Unfortunately, only a few authors provided explanations.)

- The problems awarded should at least have the quality of problems awarded in "normal" helpmate tourneys.

- There should not be any *extra* material needed to allow NWK.

- It should not be possible to just add a wK (with little or no extra material) without changing solution(s) or soundness.

- The reason to omit wK, because the construction would be more difficult with wK, is not a very good one (at least from the perspective of the above-mentioned skeptics). Merely economizing ideas that have been shown with wK do not justify inclusion in the award -- as is the case in "normal" tourneys. Such constructional improvements are important and interesting, and perhaps should be published. However, they usually suffer from lack of originality.

Few problems made it into the award. The prize-winners, however, save the success of this experimental (semi-orthodox?) tourney. The honorable mentions excel with convincing construction, but with some effort it might be possible to include the wK.

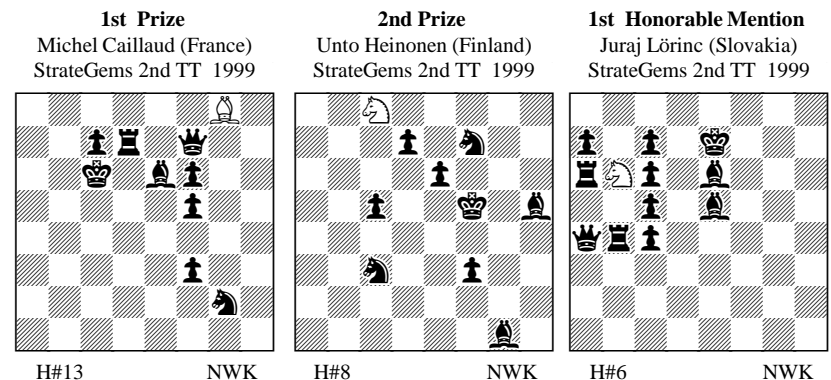
Remarks: (1) wBc8 is unused in the first solution. (2) See miniature *with* wK with set-play (J. Krichili, 1st Pr., *Schach* 1969). (3) Completely anticipated by K. Ahlheim, *Die Schwalbe* 1961. (6) Completely anticipated by A. H. Kniest, *Diagramme und Figuren* 1963. (7) Completely anticipated by C. E. Kemp, *The Problemist* Fairy Chess Supplement 1937. (13) Replace wBe2 with wKe2. (14) Reflect position (a1↔h1), and add wKe1. (15) Good rational for NWK -- solutions cover every square. The problem itself, however, is boring (seven times exactly the same story). (16) Cooks, eg. 1.Kb5 Nf7 2.Ka6 Nd6 ... 5...Nb8#. (24) Very witty "irrational rationale" (15 captures by Black, so wK also has been taken), but: replace bPh4 with bBh4, then +wKa1 is legal and sound. (25) Record without oscillation with wK is 20 moves. (26) Completely anticipated by K. Ahlheim, *Die Schwalbe* 1961. (30) Just add wKh1. (31) wK examples exist with even more homogenous mates after Pawn promotion. NWK saves a couple of pieces, but there are too many similarities with the predecessors to include in the award. (34) Change wPa3 to wKa3. And anticipated with superior quality, eg. G. Bebesi, *Magyar Sakkvilag* 1948; or L. Makaronez, *feenschach* 1973. (37) Reflect position (a1↔h1), and add wKe1. (38) Replace wPc2 with wKc2. (39) Replace wPb2 with wKb2. (40) Replace wPa2 with wKa2. (41) Just add wKh8. (42) Just add wKf2.

1st Prize: Michel Caillaud (12): Black's play reminds one of series-move problems: To mate, White just needs to make 13 "random" moves. However, to reach g8 in an odd number of moves, White has to lose a tempo. The only available triangle is h3-g2-f1. So, a thirteen-move tempo-walk is needed. To achieve this is a tremendous constructional endeavor, and to show the theme in such a position is aesthetically overwhelming as well (despite the capture on g2). With wK, the maximum is a seven-move tempo-walk [*]. A fantastic NWK problem which instantly climbed to the top. *Solution:* 1.Kd5 Bh7 2.c5 Bg6 3.c4 Bh5 4.c3 Bg4 5.c2 Bh3

6.c1B Bxg2 7.Ba3 Bf1! 8.Be7 Bh3 9.Rd6 Bg4 10.Bd7 Bh5 11.Qe6 Bg6 12.Qe5 Bh7 13.Ke6 Bg8#. [* - Compare to: M. Caillaud, 1st Prize, *feenschach* 1987; 8/p5p1/2p3P1/6PB/2p1Pp/2P1Pp1k/5P2/4B2K; H#9; ... 3.a3 Bb2! 4.a2 Ba3! 5.a1R+ Bc1 6.Ra2 Kg1 7.Rxf2 Bd2 8.Kg3 Be1 9.h3 Bxf2#.]

2nd Prize: Unto Heinonen (21): Excellent large Rundlauf of the white Knight, spanning the whole board. The eight-move realization should be impossible with wK (is it?). The paths to and from f3 are tricky; they intriguingly demonstrate how the Black and White plays are interwoven. (Note the general tries with bKh5, bBg6h4, bNg5h6, where wNf6 would be mate, but White has no means to lose a tempo.) *Solution:* 1.Bh2 Na7 2.Bc7 Nb5 3.Ke5 Nd4 4.Kd6 Nxf3 5.Ne5 Nh4 6.Bf3 Ng6 7.Bc6 Ne7 8.Nd5 Nc8#.

1st HM: Juraj Lörinc (36): Solution and try lead to echo mates. The try (bKd6, bRd7, bQd5 with wNc8#) proves to be a *Fata Morgana*, because the white Knight has to play an even number of moves. In the solution, the Knight performs a six-move butterfly Rundlauf, including two line openings. Nice diagram position, and perfect economy in the final position. *Solution:* 1.Kd6 Nxc4+ 2.Kd5 Na5 3.Re4 Nxc6 4.Qd4 Nxa7 5.Rd6 Nc8 6.c6 Nb6#.



2nd HM: Mirko Degenkolbe, Reinhardt Fiebig & Rolf Wiehagen (11): Astonishing idea with good tries: 1.c5 ... 2.Bb7 axb7 obviously *must* be the solution, with a promotion not later than the third move, and plenty of time to find a mate. But... there is no mate in seven moves! Thus, surprisingly, the wPa2 has to take over the wPa6 and mate. There are two possibilities, one being refuted by the lack of White's tempo move. In the solution, there are two free White's moves after the promotion. Excellent construction, and I prefer NWK to adding wKd1, bBc1, bPd2c3d3e3. *Exact try:* 1.Bb3? axb3 2.Kf4 b4 3.Ke5 b5 4.Kd6 bxc6 5.Kc7 ??? 6.Kb8 c7+ 7.Ka8 c8R/Q#. *Solution:* 1.Bc4 a4 2.Bb5 axb5 3.Kf4 b6 4.Ke5 bxa7 5.Kd6 a8Q 6.Kc7 Qxc6+ 7.Kb8 Qb7#.

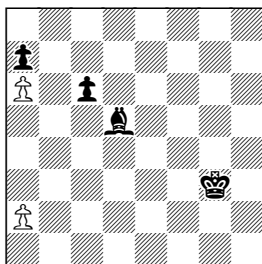
3rd HM: Arnold Beine (33): Consecutive promotions to Bishop and Queen, both used in the mate -- this is a rare combination (only two two-move examples in the Niemann helpmate collection). A couple of pendula of the black King can be identified during the first five moves, and a Rundlauf in moves 3-6. The position is attractive, the play intricate. The aesthetics would suffer from including wK (eg. add wKg1, bBh1, bPg2g3 is sound). I am aware that this contradicts the criteria expressed in the introduction, but... *Solution:* 1.Kb8 c6 2.Ka7 b8B+ 3.Ka8 Bxc7 4.Ka7 Bb6+ 5.Kb8 c7+ 6.Ka8 c8Q#

1st Comm.: Rolf Wiehagen (32): Two completely different Rundlaufs by the black King to let the white Pawn pass. This is interesting enough compared to the Lindgren's problem [*] because there are additional features: Excelsior and delayed Excelsior, tempo moves by the black

King in a) and by the white Pawn in b). Adding wKg1, bBh1, bPg2g3 would not gain anything. *Solution:* a) 1.Ka5 a4 2.Kb4 a5 3.Ka4! a6 4.Ka5 a7 5.Ka6 a8Q#. b) 1.Kb7 a3! 2.Kc6 a4 3.Kc5 a5 4.Kb4 a6 5.Ka5 a7 6.Ka6 a8Q#. [* - Compare to: Bo Lindgren, 1st Prize, *Tidskrift för Schack* 1951; 16/3pkp2/3p4/6K1/4p3/3P4/8; H#6*; *set:* 1...dxe3 2.Ke5 e4 3.Kd4 e5 4.Ke4 e6 5.Ke5 e7 6.Ke6 e8Q#; *solution:* 1.Kd7 dxe3 2.Kc6 e4 3.Kc5 e5 4.Kd4 e6 5.Ke5 e7 6.Ke6 e8Q#.]

2nd Honorable Mention

M. Degenkolbe, R. Fiebig and R. Wiehagen (Germany)
StrateGems 2nd TT 1999

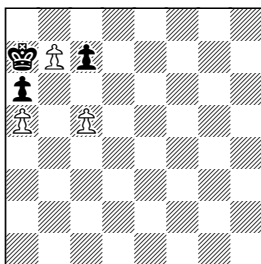


H#7

NWK

3rd Honorable Mention

Arnold Beine (Germany)
StrateGems 2nd TT 1999

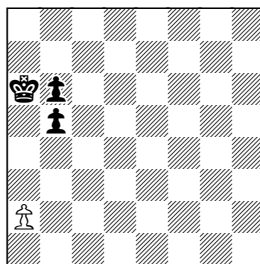


H#6

NWK

1st Commendation

Rolf Wiehagen (Germany)
after Bo Lindgren
StrateGems 2nd TT 1999



H#5 b) H#6 exact NWK

2nd Comm.: Rolf Wiehagen (22): A fine achievement: The white Rook is captured to clear the Pawn's promotion square. Examples with wK either comprise only four moves, or use other pieces to be sacrificed. *Solution:* 1.Kh1 c4 2.g1R c5 3.Rg8 c6 4.Rxc8! c7 5.Rg8 c8Q 6.Rg1 Qh3#. [Compare to: D. Meinking, *Chess Life* 1983; 5B2/32/6p1/5Pkb/4K3; H#6; ... 3.Bxf8! f6 ... 6.Bh2 Qf1#; also reference: T. Steudel, *feenschach* 1959; D. Nixon, *Fairy Chess Review* 1947; Z. Maslar, *Diagrammes* 1981.]

3rd Comm.: Romeo Bedoni (10): Multiple twins with activity all around the board, so there is no space for a wK. Some related problems with even more twins exist (see FIDE Albums). So... this one is not too original, but it is an impressive task. Consecutive twinning from the respective mate positions is a good invention. Monotony is cleverly avoided by including two solutions [in h) and l)] with a final Bishop move. Good differentiation between solutions, with one move each by the black Rook and King, or with two moves by either piece. Twins are:

a) diagram:

- b) mating position of a), then bR→h7:
- c) mating position of b), then bK→a2:
- d) mating position of c), then wR→d5:
- e) mating position of d), then bK→d1:
- f) mating position of e), then bK→g8:
- g) mating position of f), then bK→b1:
- h) mating position of g), then bK→h2:
- i) mating position of h), then bK→a8:
- j) mating position of i), then wR→h3:
- k) mating position of j), then bR↔wB
- l) mating position of k), then bK→h7:
- m) mating position of l), then bR→b8:
- n) mating position of m), then bK→a2:
- o) mating position of n), then bR→a6:

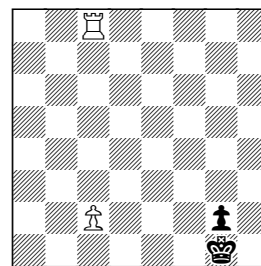
- 1.Kh2 Bf2 2.Rg2 Rh8#
- 1.Kh1 Rg8 2.Rh2 Rg1#
- 1.Rh3 Bd4 2.Rb3 Ra1#
- 1.Ka3 Bc3 2.Ka4 Ra5#
- 1.Rb2 Re5 2.Rc2 Re1#
- 1.Rf2 Rh1 2.Rf7 Rh8#
- 1.Rf2 Ra8 2.Rc2 Ra1#
- 1.Rg2 Be1 2.Kg1 Bg3#
- 1.Ra2 Rb1 2.Ra7 Rb8#
- 1.Rb7 Bc7 2.Ka7 Ra3#
- 1.Kb8 Bc6 2.Kc8 Ra8#
- 1.Rg7 Be8 2.Kg8 Bg6#
- 1.Kh8 Ra7 2.Rg8 Rh7#
- 1.Rb8 Bc2 2.Rb2 Ra7#
- 1.Ka1 Rb7 2.Ra2 Rb1#

- p) mating position of o), then bK→h2:
- q) mating position of p), then wR→e5:
- r) mating position of q), then bK→e1:
- s) mating position of r), then bK→b8:
- t) mating position of s), then bK→g1:
- u) mating position of t), then bK→a6:
- v) mating position of u), then bK→d8:
- w) mating position of v), then bK→h3:

- 1.Ra3 Be4 2.Rg3 Rh1#
- 1.Kh3 Bf3 2.Kh4 Rh5#
- 1.Rg2 Rd5 2.Rf2 Rd1#
- 1.Rc2 Ra1 2.Rc7 Ra8#
- 1.Rc2 Rh8 2.Rf2 Rh1#
- 1.Rb2 Bc6 2.Rb6 Ra1#
- 1.Rb7 Re1 2.Rc7 Re8#
- 1.Rg7 Bf3 2.Rg3 Rh8#

2nd Commendation

Rolf Wiehagen (Germany)
StrateGems 2nd TT 1999

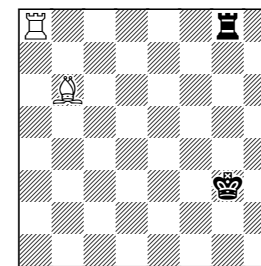


H#6

NWK

3rd Commendation

Romeo Bedoni (France)
StrateGems 2nd TT 1999



H#2

NWK

Hans Gruber, March 1999

Many thanks to Hans Gruber for his speedy, thoughtful award, to Rolf Wiehagen for his diligent work as tourney director, and to all participants for the creative efforts! Congratulations to the top three finishers, who have earned free SG subscriptions, as follows: Caillaud (3 years), Heinonen (2 yrs), Lörrinc (1 yr). The free subscriptions will start with January 2000 (SG9) issue. Please forward all claims of anticipation to StrateGems' Chief Editor by December 31, 1999 (1999/12/31).

FIDE Album 1995—1997 Announcement

Composers are invited to submit their high quality compositions for the selection of compositions to appear in this Album. The compositions must have been published during the years 1995-97 (the closing date of a formal tourney is without influence).

Five copies of each entry are required, clearly stamped or printed on diagram sheets (paper of normal thickness) in DIN A5 size (155 x 210 mm), one entry per sheet, with the author's full name and address, place and year of original publication, award and full solution on the same side as the diagram. If necessary, the solution may be continued on a second sheet of paper - not on the back of the diagram - but the author's name and the position of the kings must be repeated. Entries not complying with these requirements may be rejected.

Entries should be sent to the Section Directors below, postmarked not later than November 30th, 1999. The entries will only be used for publication in the Album and for awarding master titles of composition (FM, IM, IGM); they will not be used for World Champion titles. If someone sends compositions by another composer, the agreement of that composer should, if possible, be obtained. Any composer not wishing to appear in the Album (except possibly with joint compositions) may inform the speaker of the Album subcommittee of this fact. The present speaker is Kjell Widlert (Asögatan 109, 6 tr, S-11829 Stockholm, Sweden).

In addition, the PCCC makes the following recommendations:

- (1) Cyrillic names and addresses of composers should be written in Cyrillic capital letters, if possible also transcribed into Latin letters.

- (1) (2) To help the Directors, the source of the compositions should, if possible, include not only magazine and year of publication but also the month or magazine number and/or the number of the composition.
- (2) (3) If a composition has been computer-tested, this should be indicated with the symbol "C+" or "Co".
- (3) (4) Unusual fairy forms should be explained.

Twomovers: Director - Udo Degener, Stephensonstr. 47, D-14482 Potsdam, Germany. Judges - Valery Shanshin, Henk Prins, Claude Wiedenhoff.

Threemovers: Director - Kjell Widlert, Asogatan 106, 6 tr, S-118 29 Stockholm, Sweden. Judges - Viktor Melnichenko, Viktor Chepizhny, Roland Baier.

Moremovers: Director - Vladimir Kos, CZ-61300 Brno, Merhautova 66, Czech Republic. Judges - Mircea Manolescu, Hartmut Laue, Mikhail Maranduyk.

Studies: Director - John Roycroft, 17 New Way Road, London NW9 6PL, England. Judges - Nikolay Kralin, Michal Hlinka, NN.

Selfmates: Director - Eugeniusz Iwanow, 42-218 Czestochowa, Kilinskiego 57 m.53, Poland. Judges - Welenin Alaikov, Michel Caillaud, Hans Peter Rehm.

Helpmates: Director - Zivko Janevski, Pos fah 163, 91480 Gevgelija, Macedonia. Judges - Harry Fougiaxis, Gabor Cseh, Fadil Abdurahmanovic.

Fairies: Director - Bernd Ellinghoven, Koenigstr. 3, D-52064 Aachen, Germany. Judges - Waldemar Tura, Georgy Evseev, NN.

Retro: Director - Hans Gruber, Schoerstr. 11, D-80634 Muenchen, Germany. Judges - Andrey Frolkin, Nikita Plaksin, NN.

Tourney Announcements

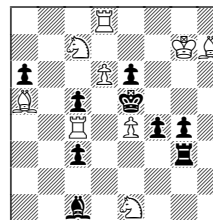
Bron-90. Svedlovsk magazine *Na Smenu* (together with magazine *Uralski Problemissi*) is announcing an international composing tourney in memory of Vladimir Akimovic Bron. The competition will be in the following categories: #2, judge A. Vasilenko; #3, judge A. Feoktistov; #n, judge A. Lobusov; Studies, judge V. Kalyagin; H#, judge I. Soroka; S#, judge V. Zheltonozhko. Free theme for all entries. Please submit all entries by December 1, 1999, to: Zheltonozhko V.I., Russia, 620100, Ekaterinburg, ul. Tkachev, 8, kv. 10.

Moskovski Konkurs. Moscow Sport Committee announces their tourney in the following categories: #2, #3, #n, Studies, H#, and S#. The only requirement is that Studies have no more than 10 pieces and all the rest no more than 15 pieces. Send your entries (2 copies) by 31st of August to: Tarnopolski K.S., Russia 113303, Moscow, ul. Kahovska, dom 13, kv. 51.

Die Schwalbe 75 Jubilee Tourney. To celebrate its 75th anniversary, German magazine *Die Schwalbe* is announcing a thematic tourney in four categories: Threemovers, Helpmates without fairy pieces, Selfmates in 4 moves or longer without fairy pieces, and orthodox Moremovers with Fairy pieces but without any additional condition. In the first two categories the theme deals with white line combinations (see examples No.1 and 2), while in the last two categories the theme is die Schwalbeform (see example No. 3).

Please send entries for the first two categories to: Franz Pachl, Von der Tannstraße 31, D-67063 Ludwigshafen, Germany, and the last two categories to: Hemmo Axt, Heubergweg 2, D-83112 Frasdorf, Germany, by December 31st, 1999. The prize fund is DM1000 (\$600).

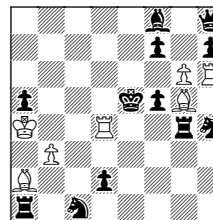
No.1 Wolfgang Berg
2nd HM, Freire Presse 1986



#3

1.Ng2! (2.Nh4, 3.Ng6#), 1...Be3 (2.Nh4? Bd4! 3.Ng6+ Kxe4!) 2.Bc3+ Bd4 3.Rc5#, 1...Rd3 (2.Nh4? Rd4! 3.Ng6+ Kxe4!) 2.Rc5+ Rc5 3.Bc3#; 2...Kd4 3.Nxe6#. Moves 1...Be3 and 1...Rd3 are thematic moves.

No.2 Wolfgang Berg
Die Schwalbe, Feb. 1999

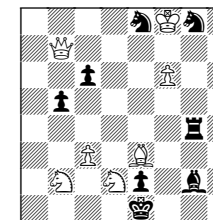


H#2 b) Rg4→e4

a)1.Nxb3! g7 2.Nc1 Bf6#
b)1. Nxc6! b4 2.Nh4 Rd5#

Reciprocal change line-openings by Black enabling White's thematic mates.

No.3 J. Kohtz & C. Kockelkorn
Festschrift des Akademischen
Schachclubs München 1911

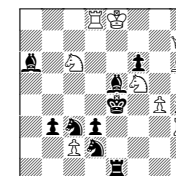


#4

1.Qf7! (2.Nd3+ Kd1 3.Qb3#), 1...Bd5 2.Qa7! (3.Qa1#) 2...Ra4 3.Qh7! (4.Qb1#) 3...Re4/Be4 4.Qh1/Qh4#

Scacchi e Scienze Applicate announces a Theme Tourney for Twomovers with at least two thematic variations. In one phase White mates with a double check and in the other with a single check, or vice versa. Judge: Francesco Simoni. Prizes: 1st: L 150.000, 2nd: L 75.000, 3rd: L 45.000. Send diagrams by January 31, 2000 (two copies for each problem with full solution and address) to Giorgio Mirri, via I Maggio 1, 40026 Imola (BO) ITALY

Example



#2

Set: 1...Nf3/Nd5 2.Ng3/Nd6#, **1.Qe7!** (2.Rd4#), 1...Nf3/Nd5 2.Ng3/Nd6#

Feenschach-50 Jubilee Tourney. In 1999, Feenschach celebrates its 50th birthday. On this occasion, specific informal tourneys are being held. Instead of the usual six groups of informal tourneys the following five Jubilee Tourneys are announced.

1. Selfmate or Reflexmate miniatures (orthodox)
2. Helpmates in 4 or more moves with at least 2 phases (orthodox)
3. Retro: Proof games including at least one fairy chess element
4. Direct play: Direct # in 3 or more moves including at least one fairy chess element
5. Help play: Series-movers in no more than 10 moves, any fairy elements permitted.

In the Jubilee Year 1999, the informal tourneys therefore comprise only problems belonging to these 5 groups. Any other problems published in the original's section or elsewhere in the feenschach issues will be judged together with the originals participating in the informal tourneys of the year 2000. Closing date December 31, 1999. Send originals to: Hans Gruber, Schlörstr. 11, D-80634 München, Germany, e-mail: gruber@edupsy.uni-muenchen.de. Judges for all sections: Bernd Ellinghoven, Hans Gruber & Hans Peter Rehm.

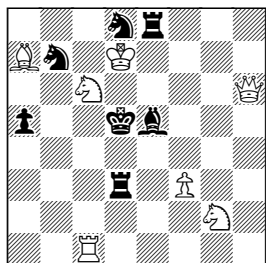


Recent Tourney Winners

by Mike Prcic

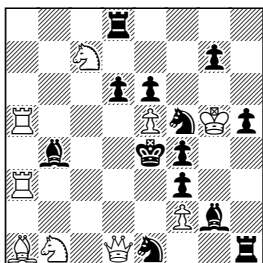
The comments and solutions have been obtained from the magazines which originally published the awards. In the case of Studies some comments and solutions have been obtained from the January 1999 issue of *End Games (EG)*.

John Rice
1st Prize
Israel Ring Tourney 1995



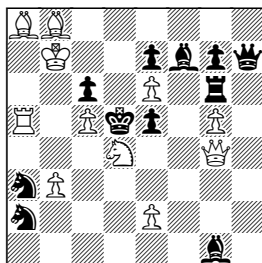
#2

David Shire
1st Prize
Thema Danicum 1996



#2

E.A. Vulin & S. Abramenko
1st Prize
Bulletin Problemistic 1996-97



#2*

John Rice, 1st Prize, Israel Ring Tourney 1995 The pseudo le Grand theme. 1.Try? (2.A) a 2.B 1.Key! (2.B) b 2.A needs exceptional treatment if it is to be prizeworthy. I like the strong try 1.Qh4? (2.Qc4/Qe4) Rd4/Bd4/Nd6 2.Ne3/Nf4/Rc5, but 1...Bc3! (good). And why not another strong try to pin the Bishop 1.Qh5? (2.Nf4) Rd4/Rxf3/Ne6 2.Ne3/Qxf3/Qe5, but 1...Rc3! (again on c3 - good!). The complimentary key pins the Rook **1.Qd2!** (2.Ne3) Bd4/Bh2/Bc3/Nc5+/Re7+ 2.Nf4/Qxd3/Qa2 (Gamage unpin!)/Rxc5/Nxe7. There is novelty in this setting, and the construction (even unwanted 1...Bf4 sometimes) is elegant (Judge: Barry P. Barnes).

David Shire, 1st Prize, Thema Danicum 1996 1.Qd2? (2.Qxf4), 1...Bxa3/Bxd2/Nd3/dxe5/Ne3 2.Nc3/Nxd2/Qxd3/Rxe5/Qd4#, 1...Rh4!; 1.3Ra4? (2.Nc3), 1...Nd3/Nd4 2.Nd2/Qxd4#, 1...d5!; **1.5Ra4!** (2.Nd2), 1...dxe5/Nd4 2.Nc3/Qxd4# (Judge: Franz Pachl)

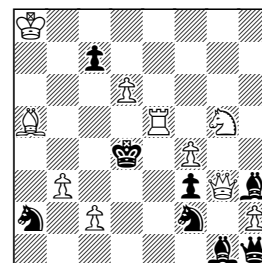
E.A. Vulin & S. Abramenko, 1st Prize, Bulletin Problemistic 1998-97 Set: 1...Bxd4/exd4 2.e4/Qf5#, 1.Nxc6? threat 2.e4 (A) and 2.Nxe7 (B), 1...Nb5/e4 2.Qc4/Qf5# but 1...Rxe6! (a), 1.Nf5? threat 2.e4 (A) and 2.Nxe7 (B), 1...Rxe6 a) 2.e4# (A), 1...Nb5 2.Qc4#, 1...Kxe6 2.Ne3# (2.Nxe7?), but 1...e4!; **1.Nb5!** (2.Nc7), 1...Bxc5 2.e4# (A), 1...Kxc5 Na3#, 1...cxb5 2.Kb6#, 1...Nxb5/e4 2.Qc4/Qf5# (Judge: Mihai Olariu)

Viacheslav Pilchenko, I-II Place, Russian East-West Match 1997 1.Qd1? (2.Nxc5) (A), 1...eRd2 2.Qf3# (B), 1...bRd2!, 1.Qh5? (2.Qf3) (B), 1...Bg4 2.Qxe5# (C), 1...Rf2!, 1.Qh8? (2.Qxe5) (C), 1...Ng6 2.Qa8# (D), 1...f6!, **1.Qa1!** (2.Qa8) (D), 1...Ra2 2.Nc5# (A) (Judge: Vladimir Erohin)

Ivan Storozhenko, 1st Place Russian Federation 13th Championship 1998 1.Kg7? (2.Bf7/Re5), 1...exf1, 1.Qxc7? (2.Qe5), 1...exf 2.Qd6#, 1...Nd3 2.Qxd7#, 1...d6 2.Qxe7#, 1...Bg3!, 1.Rxd7? (2.Rxe7), 1...exf 2.Bf7#, 1...Nd3 2.Qa2#, 1...Nxf6!, **1.Qa2!** (2.Rd6), 1...exf 2.Re5#, 1...Nd3 2.Rxd7# (1...Nb3 2.Qe2#) (Judge: V. Shanshin)

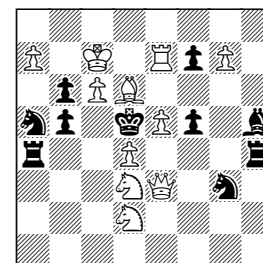
Anatolij Slesarenko, 1st Prize, Shakhmatnaya Kompositsia 1998 Try: 1.Rxe6? (A) (2.Ng7) (B), 1...Nxf6 2.Re5# (C), 1...Bxh5 2.Qc2# (D), 1...Be3!, 1.Rg4? (E) (2.Rg5), 1...Nxf6 2.Qxe6#, 1...Be3 2.Qc2# (D), 1...Nh3!, **1.Qc2!** (D) (2.Re5) (D), 1...Nxf6 2.Ng7# (B), 1...Bxd4 2.Rxe6# (A), 1...Be3 2.Rg4# (E) (Judge: Andrey Lobusov)

Valeriu Petrovici
I-II Place, Romanian
Federation Cup 1988



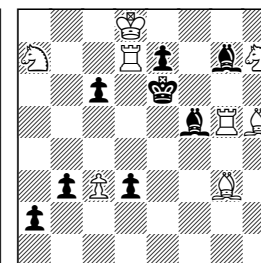
#2

Arieh Grinblat
1st Prize
Israel Ring Tourney 1994-95



#3

Mircea Manolescu
1st Place
Bulletin Problemistic 1996-97



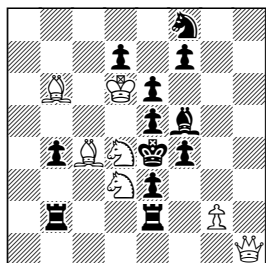
#3

Valeriu Petrovici, I-II Place, Romanian Federation Cup 1988 1.Qxg1? (2.Qxf2) Qg2!, 1.Qxh3? (2.Ne6) Ne4!, **1.Qxf3!** (2.Rd5), 1...c6/Ne4 2.Qe3/Qd3# Inverted colors Shiffmann. (Judge: Mihai Olariu)

Arieh Grinblat, 1st Prize, Israel Ring Tourney 1994-95 very nice, Zweckrein example of the reciprocal change of White's 2nd Knight-promoting moves. 1...aRxd4/hRxd4 2.a8N/g8N; **1.Bc5!** (2.Rd7+) aRxd4/hRxd4 2.g8N/a8N (Judge: György Bakcsi).

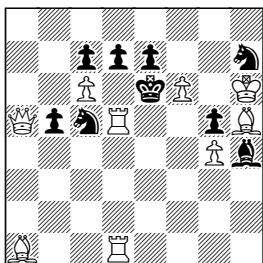
Mircea Manolescu, 1st Prize, Bulletin Problemistic 1996-97 **1.Rc7!** threat 2.Rxc6+ (A) Kd5 3.Bf3 (B), 1...Kd5 2.Bf3+ (B) Ke6 3.Rxe7# (C); 2...Kc4 3.Rxc6# (A), 1...c5 2.Rxe7+ (C) Kd5 3.Bf7# (D), 1...Be5 2.Bf7+ (D) Kd6 3.Rxc6# (A); 2...Kxf7 3.Rxe7# (C) (Judge: Stelian Lamba)

Viacheslav Pilchenko
I-II Place, Russian
East-West Match 1997



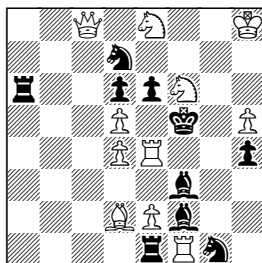
#2

Ivan Storozhenko
1st Place, Russian Fed.
13th Championship 1998



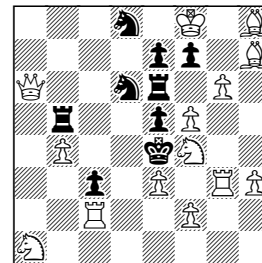
#2

Anatolij Slesarenko
1st Prize
Shakhmatnaya Kompositsia 1998



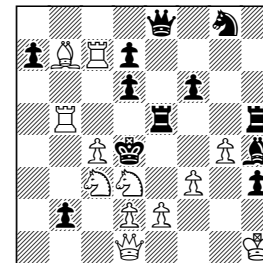
#2

Henk le Grand
1st Prize
Probleemblad 1997



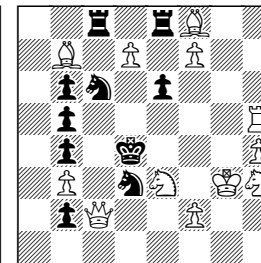
#3*

I. Agapov
I-II Prize
Shakhmatnaya Kompositsia 1998



#3

V. Shavirin
1st Place, Russian Fed.
13th Championship 1998



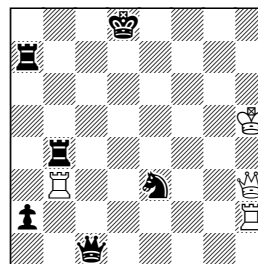
#3

Henk le Grand, 1st Prize, Probleemblad 1997 Set play: 1...Kxf5 2.gxf7+ Rg6 3.Bxg6# **1.Rg4!** (2.Ne2+ Kd3/Kf3/Kd5/Kxf5 3.Nc1/Ng1/Nxc3/Ng3#), 1...Rf6 2.Ne6+ Kd3/Kf3/Kd5/Kxf5 3.Nc5/Ng5/Nc7/Ng7#, 1...Rxg6 2.Nxg6+ Kd3/Kf3/Kd5/Kxf5 3.Nxe5/Nh4/Nxe7/Nf4# A fantastic problem, the absolute winner for me. Good advertisement for problem chess. The problem is a 3x4 Zagorujko with effects not shown before. In the threat and the two variations we see a star flight of the black King followed by twelve different mates by the white Knight. Of course there are some additional effects – flight-giving key, pinnates etc. – but in this problem they are of secondary importance, as are the side variations: 1...exf4 2.Rxf4+ K-3.Rd4#, 1...Rc5/Rxb4 2.Qd3+ Kf3 3.e4/Rg3#, 1...Kxf5 2.gxf7 Rg6 3.Bxg6#, 1...Kf3 2.Nd3/Ng2 3.Ne1/Nh4# (Judge: Henk Nijmeijer)

I. Agapov, I-II Prize, Shakhmatnaya Kompositsia 1998 **1.Qc2!** (2.Nb1! Rxe2 3.Qc3), 1...Bg5 2.e3+! Rxe3 3.Rd5#; 2...Bxe3 3.Ne2#, 1...Ne7 2.Rd5+! Rxd5 3.e3#; 2...Nxd5 3.Nb5# (Judge: Viktor Chepizhny)

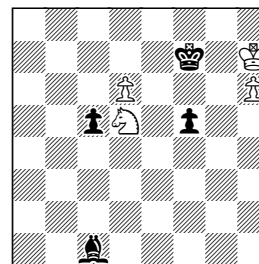
V. Shavirin, 1st Place Russian Federation 13th Championship 1...dNe5 2.Nf4!, 1...Ke4 2.Rxb5. **1.Ng5!** (2.Nf3+ Ke4 3.Re5), 1...dNe5 2.Bg7 ~ 3.Nf3#, 1...cNe5 2.Nxe6+ 3.Nf5#, 1...e5 2.Nf5+ Kd5 3.Qxd3#, 1...Ke5 2.Qxd3 Kf6 3.Ng4# (Judge: Viktor Melnichenko)

Emilian Dobrescu
1st Prize
Buletin Problemistic 1993-95



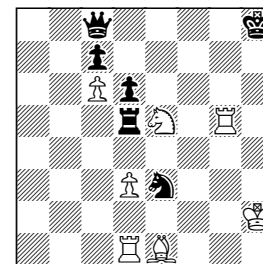
Win

Pekka Massinen
1st Honorable Mention
Israel Ring Tourney 1994



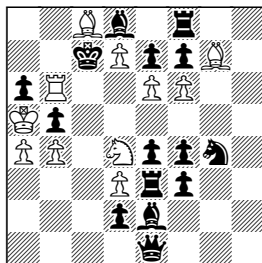
Win

A. Avni & Y. Afek
1st Honorable Mention
Tidskrift för Schack 1995



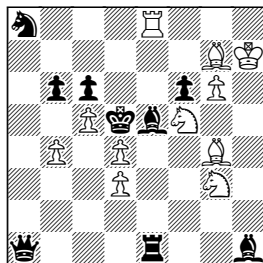
Win

Marcel Tribowski
1st Prize
Die Schwalbe 1995



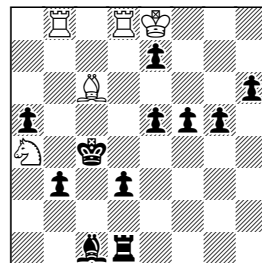
#5

Yakov Vladimirov
1st Prize
Thema Danicum 1996-97



#4

E.A. Vaulin & S. Abramenko
1st Prize
Buletin Problemistic 1996-97



#4

Marcel Tribowski, 1st Prize, Die Schwalbe 1995 1.exf7? (2.Ne6#) exd3! 2.Kxa6!#? (3.Nxb5#, 2...Bxd3??) Re5! 3.Ka7 (4.Rc6#) Rc5? 4.Ne6#, but 3...Qc1!; 1.Kxa6? (2.Nxb5#) Bxd3! 2.exf7!#? (3.Ne6#); 2...exd3??; 2.Ka7? Qc1/Ne5! Bc4! 3.Ka7!#? (4.Rc6#; 3...Qc1!) Bd5? 4.Nxb5#, but 3...Ne5!, **1.Bh6!** (2.Bxf4+ Ne5 3.Bxe5#), 1...Qg3 2.exf7! exd3 3.Kxa6! Re5 (Bxd3??) 4.Ka7 Rc5 5.Ne6#; 1...Nxb6 2.Kxa6! Bxd3 3.exf7! Bc4 (exd3??; bxa4+ 4.Ka7 Bc4/Qc1 5.Rc6/Ne6#) 4.Ka7 Bd5(Qc1?) 5.Nxb5(Rc6#), (3.Ka7? Qc1! 4.exf7 Bc4[Qc6]! 5.R[x]c6#, 4...Qc4!) 1...Ne5? 2.Bxf4 Qg3 3.exf7 Qg4/h3 4.Bxe5#, 2...exf6 3.exf7 Re8 4.fxe8N!#. (Judge: Jörg Kuhlmann)

Yakov Vladimirov, 1st Prize, Thema Danicum 1996-97 The unusual idea of 2 matched variations, in which 2WNs & WR each move to 2 different squares in a different sequence. This seems more interesting than conventional pattern play, because the moves are different. The economy is good, the dual avoidance subtle and the threat difficult because of the quiet 3rd move. **1.Nh5!** (2.Rd8+ Ke6 3.Bxf6 Qa7+ 4.fNg7/fNe7#, 1...Rf1 2.Nxf6+ Bxf6 3.Rd8+ Ke6/Bxd8 4.Rd6/Ne3#, 1...Be4 2.Rxe5+ fxe5 3.Nf4+ exf4 4.Ne7#, 1...Qa7 2.dxe5 Qxg7/Qe7 3.Kxg7/Rxe7 ~ 4.Nf6/Nf4#, 1...Bf3 2.Bxf3 Re4 3.Bxe4# (Judge: Jim Grevatt)

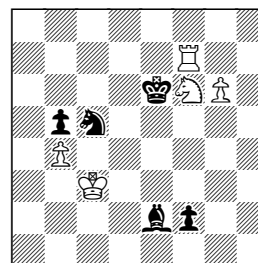
E.A. Vaulin & S. Abramenko, 1st Prize, Buletin Problemistic 1996-97 1.Bb5+? Kb4!; 1.Bd5+? Kd4!; 1.Kxe7? g4!; **1.Kf8!** (2.Be8 3.Bf7+ e6 4.Bxe6#), 1...Be3 2.Bd5+ Kd4 3.Bb7+ Kc4 4.Ba6#, 1...Ba3 2.Bb5+ Kb4 3.Bd7+ Kc4 4.Be6#, 1...e6 2.Rd6 ~ 3.Bd7 and 4.Bxe6# (Judge: Nicolae Chivu)

Emilian Dobrescu, 1st Prize, Buletin Problemistic 1993-95 1.Rd3+ Kc7 2.Qd7+ Kb8 3.Qd6+ Ka8 4.Qf8+ Rb8 5.Qf3+ Nd5 6.Qxd5+ bRb7 7.Qg8+ Rb8 8.Qg2+ aRb7 9.Qxa2+ Ra7 10.Qd5+ bRb7 11.Rg3 Ra6 12.Rg8+ Ka7 13.Qd4+ bRb6 14.Rg7+ Kb8 15.Qe5+ Ka8 16.Qe8+ Rb8 17.Qe4+ wins. (Judge: Gheorghe Telbis)

Pekka Massinen, 1st HM, Israel Ring Tourney 1994 1.d7 Bg5 2.Nf4/i c4 3.Ne6 Kxe6/ii 4.Kg6 c3 5.h7 c2 6.h8Q c1Q 7.Qc8 wins. i) 2.Nc7? f4 (or c4; etc.) 3.Ne6 Kxe6 4.Kg6 f3 5.h7 f2 6.h8Q f1Q draw. ii) c3 4.Nxg5+ Ke7 5.Ne6 Kxd7 6.Nd4 f4 7.Kg6 f3 8.Nxf3 c2 9.Ne5+ wins.

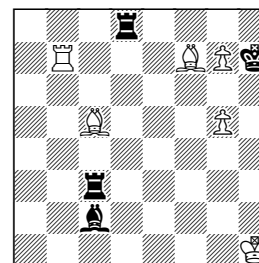
“An accurate choice on White’s move 2, and a pleasing final position.” (Judge: Amatzia Avni)
A. Avni & Y. Afek, 1st Honorable Mention, Tidskrift för Schack 1995 1.Bc3 dxe5/i 2.Rh1/ii Qg4 3.Rxg4 Nxg4+ 4.Kg3+ Nh6 5.Rxh6+ Kg7 6.Rd6/iii cxd6 7.d4 exd4 8.c7 Rc5 9.Bxd4+ wins. i) 1...Nxd1 2.Nf7+ Kh7 3.Rg7 mate. If 1...Qg8 2.Rh5+ Kg7 3.Rg1+ Kf8 4.Rxg8+ Kxg8 5.Rg5+ wins. ii) 2.dRg1? Qf5 3.Rxf5 Nxf5 4.Rg5 Nd4 5.Bxd4 Rxd4 6.Rxe5 Rxd3 7.Re7 Rc3 8.Rxc7 Kg8 9.Rc8+ Kf7 10.c7 Ke7 draw. iii) 6.Rh3? Rxd3+ 7.Kg4 Rxb3 8.Bxe5+ Kf7 9.Kxb3 Ke6 draw. (Judge: Jarl Henning Ulrichsen)

Oleg Pervakov &
Nikolaj Kralin, 1st Prize
Uralski Problemist 5th Any.



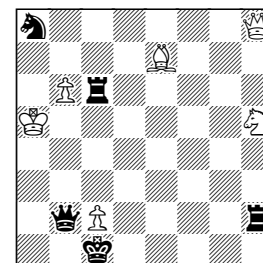
Draw

Karel Husák, Emil Vlasák &
Michal Hlinka, 1st Prize
Československý šach 1995-96



Win

A. Lewandowski
1st Prize
Problemista 35AT



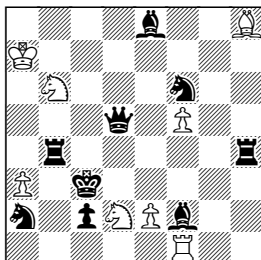
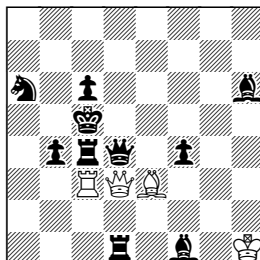
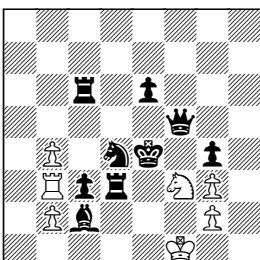
Draw

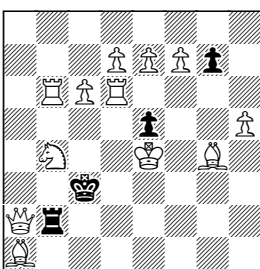
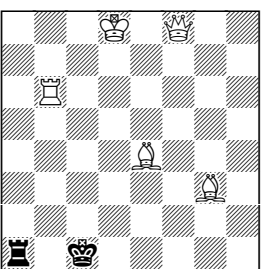
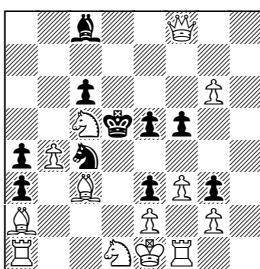
Oleg Pervakov & Nikolaj Kralin, 1st Prize, Uralski Problemist 5th Anniversary 1.Nd7? Na4+ 2.Kd4 f1Q 3.Rxf1 Bxf1 4.Nc5+ Nxc5 5.bxc Bc4; 1.Ne8? f1Q 2.Nc7+ Ke5! 3.Rxf1 Ne4+! 4.Kc2 Bxf1 5.g7 Nf6; 1.Nh7? f1Q 2.Ng5+ Ke5 3.Rxf1 Na4+ 4.Kb3 Bxf1 5.g7 Bc4+ 6.Ka3 Nb6; **1.Nd5! f1Q! 2.Rxf1 Na4+ 3.Kb3! Bxf1 4.Ka2!! Be4+ 5.Ka3** mutual Zugzwang **5...Bf1 6.Ka2! Bc4+ 7.Ka3 Kxd5 8.g7 Kd4 9.g8Q Bxg8** model stalemate. (Judge: Andrey Selivanov)

Karel Husák, Emil Vlasák and Michal Hlička, 1st Prize, Cheskoslovenský šach 1998-96 1.g8Q+ i Rxxg8 2.Bh5+ ii Rg7 3.Rxxg7+ Kh8/iii 4.Bd4 Rh3+ 5.Kg1 iv Rxxh5 6.Bf6 Bf5 7.Kg2 v Be4+ 8.Kg3/vi Bf5 9.Kf4 Rh4+ 10.Ke5/vii wins, for example 10...Re4+ 11.Kd6 (Kd5 also) Re6+ 12.Kd5. i) 1.g8R? Be4+ 2.Kg1 Bxb7 3.g6+ Kh6 4.Bf8+ Rxf8 5.Rxf8 Rc8 draws. And 1.g8B+? Kh8 is no better for White. ii) 2.Be8+? Rg7 3.Rxxg7+ Kxg7 4.Bd4+ Kf8 draws. Or 2.Ba2+? Kg6 3.Rb6+ Kh5 4.Bxxg8 Rxc5 draw. iii) "Splendid and unexpected counterplay." iv) "Here the 'fox' goes to earth." David Blundell: After 5.Kg2? Rxxh5 6.Bf6 Bf5, we reach the main line Zugzwang with White-to-move, so if now 7.Kg3, then Rh1; draws, for example: 8.Kf4 Rf1+ (or Bb1); 9.Ke5 Re1+ 10.Kd6 Rd1+ 11.Ke5 Re1+ 12.Kxf5 Rf1+ 13.Ke5 Rf5+ 14.Ke6(Ke4) Rxf6(+). v) "It is now clear that we have a position of mutual Zugzwang with Black to move. Had White played 5.Kg2, it would now be White to move, and bR could penetrate to h1, which together with tempo move Bf5-f1 and stalemate possibilities would be sufficient to hold the draw." vi) Also 8.Kf2 Bf5 9.Kg2. vii) 10.Kxf5? Rf4+ 11.Ke5 Rf5+ 12.Ke6 Rxf6+ draws. "A truly modern study. A sharp combinational introduction with sacrifice and counter-sacrifice suddenly finishes in a far from obvious mutual Zugzwang. After 5.Kg1!! and 7.Kg2! it is Black who must put up with the consequences of this mutual Zugzwang, being able to prevent the victorious march of wK to f8." (Judge: Ladislav Salai)

A.Lewandowski, 1st Prize, Problembista 35AT 1.Bg5+ i Kxc2 2.Qxb2+ ii Kxb2 3.b7 Rc5+ 4.Kb4/iii Rxxg5 5.b8Q Rh4+ 6.Nf4 Nb6 7.Qe5+ Rxe5 stalemate. i) 1.Qxb2+? Kxb2 2.b7 Rxxh5+ wins. ii) 2.Qh7+? Kb3 3.Qd3+ Qc3+ wins. iii) 4.Ka4? Nb6+ 5.Kb4 Rxxg5 6.b8Q Rh4+ 7.Nf4 Rxf4+ wins. "A beautiful and picturesque stalemate in mid-board with a Knight pinned. There is a surprising 5th move, and all men are active in the stalemate." (Judge: Jan Rusinek)

Camillo Gamnitzer, 1st Prize, Probleemblad 1997 1.Rc1? (2.Ba1 f4 3.Rc2 Bf5 4.Qd8+ Bd7 5.Rd2+ exd2#), but by 1...f4! Black gains a move and has time to play 4...Kd6!, unpinning the black Knight. **1.f4!** (2.Bxe5 3.Rc1 4.Rc2 5.Rd2+ exd2#), 1...exf4 2.Nxe3+ fxe3 3.Rxf5+ Bxf5 4.0-0-0+ Bd3 5.Bb2 axb2# As often with this composer, a very intricate and difficult work. While the try and the threat are closely linked together, the main variation offers a completely different strategy (a new idea in fashion?). Highly original! (Judge: Yves Tallec)

<p>Jean Haymann 1st Prize Israel Ring Tourney 1995</p>  <p>H#2 3 solutions</p>	<p>Gábor Cseh 1st Prize Thema Danicum 1995</p>  <p>H#2 b) Pc6→b6</p>	<p>György Bakcsi & László Zoltan, 1st Prize Buletin Problemistic 1996-97</p>  <p>H#2 b) Rb3=N c) Rb3=B</p>
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<p>Zdenek Libis 1st Prize Thema Danicum 1996-97</p>  <p>S#7</p>	<p>V. Zheglov 1st Prize Uralski Problemist 1997</p>  <p>S#22 b/c/d) Kd8→e8/h5/h4</p>	<p>Camillo Gamnitzer 1st Prize Probleemblad 1997</p>  <p>S#5√</p>
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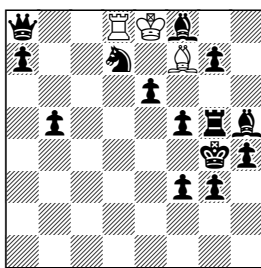
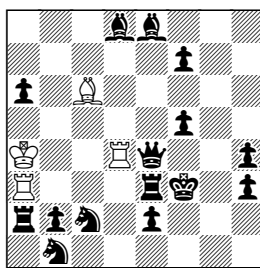
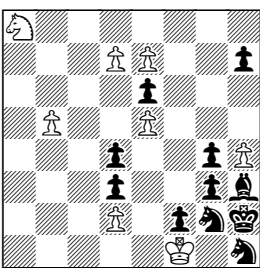
Jean Haymann, 1st Prize, Israel Ring Tourney 1995 An impressive three-phase composition. There are so many thematic effects that it proves to be difficult to grasp them all. There is a cyclic interference of black Rook, Bishop, and Queen in the key moves (all aiming at the square d4), there are pin mates, interferences by the Knight in the second black moves, unpins and selfpins. The first white move is strategically not too interesting ("only" guarding), but nevertheless this problem is an outstanding one. 1.bRd4 Rd1 2.Nd7 Na4# (Rook closes Bishop's line); 1.Bd4 dNc4 2.Ne4 Rf3# (Bishop closes Queen's line); 1.Qd4 Rb1 2.Ng4 Ne4# (Queen closes Rook's line). (Judge: Hans Gruber)

Gábor Cseh, 1st Prize, Thema Danicum 1995 a) 1.Rxc3 Qxd1 2.Bb5 Qxd4#, 1...Bg1 2.Qf2 Bxf2# b) 1.Qxe3 Qxf1 2.Rd6 Qxc4#, 1...Rc1 2.Rc2 Rxc2# (Judge: Thomas Maeder)

György Bakcsi & László Zoltan, 1st Prize, Buletin Problemistic 1998-97 a) 1.cxb2 Rxd3 2.Kd5 Rxd4#, b) 1.Ke3 Nxd4 2.Qe4 Nxc2#, c) 1.Qf6 Bxc2 2.Kf5 Bxd3# (Judge: Valeriu Petrovici)

Zdenek Libis, 1st Prize, Thema Danicum 1996-97 A great classical S# with echo model mates right in the middle of the board, all in the Bohemian tradition of Ilja Mikan! **1.f8Q!** g6 2.Qa3+ Kc4 3.Ke6+ Kc5 4.Qe3+ Kxd6 5.d8Q+ Kxe6 6.Qb3+ Rxb3 7.Qf5+ gxf5#; 1...g5 2.Ke3 e4 3.Qa3+ Kc4 4.Qf7+ Kc5 5.Qa5+ Kxd6 6.Qe5+ Kxe6 7.Qf4+ gxf4# (Judge: Anders Uddgren)

V. Zheglov, 1st Prize, Uralski Problemist 1997 a) 1.Qf1+ 2.Bf4+ 3.Be5+ 4.Qf2+ Kc1! 5.Qe3+ 6.Bf3+ 7.Qe2+ 8.Bb2+ 9.Bg7+ 10.Qe1+ 11.Rb2+ 12.Qd2+ 13.Bd5+ 14.Qd4+ 15.Qe5+ 16.Bg2+ 17.Bf1+! Rxf1 18.Qe2+ 19.Rb5+ Kd6! 20.Qd3+ 21.Qc4+ 22.Bf8+ Rxf8#; b) 1.Bf4+ 2.Qd6+ 3.Qd2+ 4.Qg2+ 5.Bg3+ 6.Rd6+ 7.Rc6+ 8.Bc2+ 9.Bh7+ 10.Qf1+ 11.Rc2+ 12.Qd2+ 13.Be5+ 14.Qe4+ 15.Qf5+ 16.Bh2+ 17.Bg1+! Rxxg1 18.Qf2+ 19.Rc5+ Ke6! 20.Qe3+ 21.Qd4+ 22.Bg8+ Rxxg8#; c) 1.Qe5+ Kd1! 2.Bf3+ 3.Rb2+ 4.Qc2+ Kd4! 5.Rb4+ 6.Rb3+ 7.Qe4+ 8.Qe5+ 9.Bd5+ 10.Bg8+ 11.Qe8+ 12.Qb5+ 13.Be5+ 14.Qd5+ 15.Qe6+ 16.Bb8+ 17.Ba7+! Rxxa7 18.Qb6+ 19.Rc3+ 20.Qc5+ 21.Qd4+ 22.Bh7+ Rxxh7#; d) 1.Qf4+ 2.Bf3+ 3.Qc4+ 4.Rb2+ 5.Qe2+ 6.Bf2+ 7.Qe5+ 8.Qe4+ 9.Bd4+ 10.Bg7+ 11.Qe7+ 12.Qb4+ 13.Be4+ 14.Qd4+ 15.Qe5+ 16.Bb7+ 17.Ba6+! Rxxa6 18.Qb5+ 19.Re2+ Kf4! 20.Qe4+ 21.Qd3+ 22.Bh6+ Rxxg6# Echo-chameleon mates with four twins. (Judge: Nikolai Pletenev)

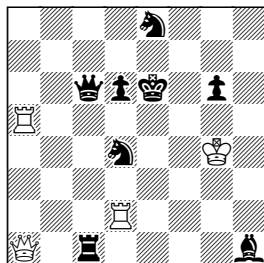
<p>Toma Gara Prize Quartz 1996-97</p>  <p>H#3 b) Nd7=Rd7</p>	<p>Franz Pachl 1st Prize, The Problemist 1997</p>  <p>H#3 b) wBd4</p>	<p>Gábor Cseh 1st Prize, The Problemist 1997</p>  <p>H#10</p>
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Toma Garai, Prize, Quartz 1996-97 a) 1.Nb8 Rd6 2.e5 Rg6 3.f4 Be6#, b) 1.g6 Bxe6 2.Rb7 Bc8 3.h3 Rd4# (Judge: Mark Ridley)

Franz Pachl, 1st Prize, The Problemist 1997 A sparkling helpmate. All white pieces are pinned but it is difficult to see how to unpin them and what to gain by unpinning. The effect of clearance followed by white interference on the 3rd move is very fine. The mates are beautiful and unexpected, and both lines form a harmonious echo. a) 1.Bg5 Ka5 2.Kg4 Bxe4 3.Rg3 Bf3#, b) 1.Ne1 Kb4 2.Kf2 Rxe3 3.Qg2 Rf3# (Judge: Hans Peter Rehm)

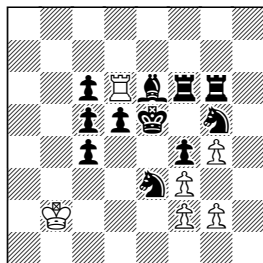
Gábor Cseh, 1st Prize, The Problemist 1997 Two promoted pieces are sacrificed on the same square where also the third one mates. Very original, as is the reason for the first two promotions. 1.h6 d8Q 2.h5 Qd5 3.Nxh4+ Qg2+ 4.Nxg2 e8B 5.h4 Bc6 6.Nf4+ Bg2 7.Nd5 b6 8.Nc7 b7 9.Nxa8 bxa8Q 10.Bxg2+ Qxg2# (Judge: Hans Peter Rehm)

Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic
1st Prize
Falanga 3rd TT 1998



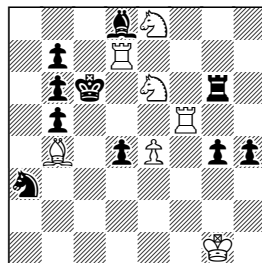
H#2 2 solutions

Toma Garai
1st Place, Romanian
Federation Cup 1998



H#3 2 solutions

Christian Poisson
1st Prize
Thema Danicum 1996



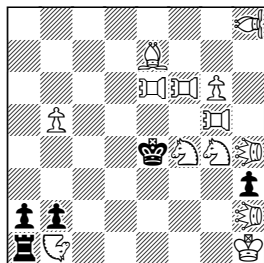
#2 Anticirc

Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic, 1st Prize, Falanga 3rd TT 1998 (Phenix) 1.Rc5 Kf4 2.Kd5 Qa2#, 1.Bd5 Kg5 2.Ke5 Re2# Double pinning with model mates. (Judge: Zoran Gavrilovski)

Toma Garai, 1st Place, Romanian Federation Cup 1998 1.Nxf3 Kc3 2.Ke4 Rxe6+ 3.Ne5 f3#, 1.Nxg4 g3 2.Kf5 Rxd5+ 3.Ne5 g4# (Judge: Nicolae Chivu)

Christian Poisson, 1st Prize, Thema Danicum 1996 1.Rf8? (2.Rc7) A, 1...Bc7 2.Rd6# B, but 1...Rg7!; 1.Kf1? (2.Rd6) B, 1...Bc7 2.Rc5# C, but 1...Nc4!; 1.6Nc7? (2.Rc5) C, 1...Bxc7 (Bf8) 2.Rc7# A, but 1...Be7!; 1.Nf8! (2.Rc7) A, 1...Bc7 2.Rc5# C. By-play, 1...Rg7 2.Rf6# (Judge: Holger Helledie)

Espen Backe
1st Prize
The Problemist 1997



S#3 Nightrider b1,
Lions h2 & h4, 3 Camels,
Zebra h8

Espen Backe, 1st Prize, The Problemist 1997 The Zoo turns out to be an ecosystem, with everything interacting...Sechsumwandlung, with delightful thematic play by the two knights (3 variations each, all regarding square from elsewhere). N/NR differentiation a bonus. Did Zebra, Camel simply arise by saying "which other square could the wN end up on?" Well, these are the simplest Fairy pieces (apart from Grasshoppers), so let that pass. Eighteen units represents excellent economy. 1.Cc5 (-) axb1N 2.Ne2+ Kd5 3.Nc3+; 1...axb1B 2.Nh6+ Ke3 3.Nf5+; 1...axb1NR 2.Nf6+ Ke3 3.6Nd5+; 1...axb1Li 2.Nd3+ Kd5 3.Nb4+, 1...axb1Z 2.Ng2+ Kd5 3.2Ne3+, (Judge: Ronald Turnbull)



ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS

Problems published in this section are eligible for the 1999 competition. Please send your originals to individual editors. All solutions and comments are due by 11/15/1999 and should be sent to the Solutions Editor. The names and addresses of all editors are printed on the last page. Please note that Mike Pric has replaced John Meyers as a Solutions Editor until a new editor is found. The editorial staff of StrateGems thanks John for a job well done. John is one of the six original founders of StrateGems and he will be missed.

TWOMOVERS Editor: Miodrag Mladenovic, Judge: Rauf Aliovsadzade

Many thanks to David Brown for helping me to prepare problems for this issue. Welcome to new contributors Givi Mosiashvili, Alessandro Cuppini, Viktor Melnichenko, Andre Primault and Laurent Bouchez. We start with six very good miniatures. **T0106** has a very rich content while **T0107** shows a Pseudo-LeGrand. Is **T0108** the first miniature showing this theme? I could not find any earlier example myself. Lincoln's **T0109** presents a popular Grimshaw theme. Nice battery play in **T0110**. Very rich play in **T0111**. The next four problems are Merediths (up to 12 pieces). **T0112** presents two changed mates between the try and the solution. Good keys in **T0113** and **T0114**. Melnichenko's **T0115** is a good example of White's correction theme. Nice tries in **T0116** and **T0117**. Good duel between wN and bQ in **T0118**. Mazul's **T0119** is a Dombrovskis while Petite's **T0127** combines Dombrovskis with a Pseudo-LeGrand. Several changed mates in **T0120**. Nice reciprocal changes of mates in Savourin's **T0121**. **T0122** shows a combination of two well-known themes. Sushkov theme is the main content of **T0123** & **T0128**. **T0128** is dedicated to Robert A. Lincoln. Lincoln was the first to show the idea of two white halfpins to demonstrate the Sushkov theme. Shire feels this is his best setting. Some selfpinnings of black pieces in **T0124**. Luke continues to work on shape problems (**T0125** & **T0126**). Cyclic Pseudo-LeGrand in **T0128**. Good classic twomover from Joe (**T0130**). Finally 5 interferences by bN in **T0131**.

THREEMOVERS, MOREMOVERS and STUDIES Editor: Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic, Judges: #3 Bernd Ellinghoven, #n Hans Peter Rehm, studies Milan Velimirovic

Kavnatsky and Kapustin present a set of four integrated variations, while Rosberger has four charmingly varied defenses. Gordian and Rudenko elaborate on black line themes, while Gockel concentrates on white line themes. In the latter problem, there are two main black defenses that are not easy to find. This piece requires careful study by even the most experienced solvers. Next are three happy little pieces that will give you a lot of joy. Marcos is a newcomer, and we hope to hear more from him. Rice expands further on his two-variation pinning themes, and Nahnybida offers a classical fare. Again, to break the heavy staff, there are two miniature threemovers, followed by a light fourmover. However, the second of Nikolai's problems is a modern idea of cyclical permutations of white second, third and fourth moves in astonishing economy. The fourmover by Gordian and Rudenko is a real beautiful presentation of an idea developed years ago by Rehm and myself. Bales miniature gave me trouble, and I hope that other people will stumble here - at first. VoVan has an interesting scheme, and I believe that it can be expanded. Two problems by Yuri gave me fantastic pleasure! If white could pass, he would mate on the next move. However, being in a squeeze, he has to work hard in these clear-cut settings. Cozzolino and Lapointe show yet another variation of an old theme that still pleases most of us.

Brieger got the inspiration for this problem after solving **M0084** by Dunn from the last issue. It is imperfect but delightfully trappy. In Zimmer's endgame what is probably obvious is actually bad. Roxlau presents a complicated argument in this fighting study where both sides

seen to improve. The *StrateGems* section ends with Mogler, an obviously talented newcomer. Both studies are more complex than they appear.

SELFMATES Editor: **Dr. Milan R. Vukceвич**, Judge: **Dr. Milan R. Vukceвич**

We start with two thematically interesting twomovers. The first threemover is a nice classical affair, while our new sub-editor, Misha Mladenovic, one of the greatest composers, sends an original rendering of reciprocal changes – his and my favorite theme. The only four-mover contains presently popular unpins. Nahnybida asks the question: 'How do you force the obvious mate?' Eugene built his problem around a single tremendously forceful move. Dikusarov recently worked with this material a lot, but only this piece survived testing. And now comes a question from Auhagen: 'Can White get to d2 with his queen and force the prepared mate?' I was truly shocked by the answer. Chistjakov produces an unbelievable mate, while Pitkanen systematically works for a long time to make the obvious possible. Finally, there is another Pitkanen - actually five of them, and all in five moves. What is shown on the diagram is the so-called 'zero position'. It is not a problem but a base for a number of twins. For every twin, you start with this basic position. In (a) add white Nf6; in (b) add white Rb6; in (c) add white Pd6 and move white bishop from d3 to d5; in (d) add white Pd6 and white Bf6; and in (e) add white Rd6 and move white queen to f6. All of the five problems are completely different, and it is amazing how much can be done with this basic material. Can anybody add more?

HELPMATES Editor: **Dan Meinking**, Judges: **H#2 C.J. Feather**, **H#2.5 & H#3 Fadil Abdurahmanovic**, **H#3.5 & H#n Viktor Bene & Christer Jonsson**

Another large batch of new contributors graces our pages in this issue. **H0221** is John Mogler's first published helper -- the first of *many* we hope! Welcome also to our overseas correspondents: Vladimir (Richkov), Antonio & Gianluca, David, Nikolai (Budkov), Ignaas, Anatoly, Thomas, Oliver & Norbert, and Mark & Semion.

Christer starts us off with a tricky and very polished gem. Sharp solvers will breeze through the lighter two-movers, but should stop and take note of **H0196**. Several appealing schemes are to be found in the latter duets, with an especially "airy" performance in **H0199**. **H0209** might raise an eyebrow or two, but watch out when you get to **H0211** and **H0214**! One must find the dual-avoidance effects in **H0212** to fully appreciate it. The cornucopia of more-movers should challenge *every* solver. **H0218**'s finale was shown recently by the composers of **H0228**, though the settings and introductory play are quite different. Anatoly and Alexander show pretty, unexpected echoes, while our German friends demonstrate possible "firsts". The diagrams by Messrs. Fiebig and Wiehagen are *not* in error; see the *Special Notes* for details! As usual, all ideal-mate items were verified for originality, thanks to Eugene Albert.

Notes: In the half-movers, **H0189** and **H0224**, White begins and mates. Parts c) and d) of **H0190** are *continuous twins*, as indicated by the "&": each twin stems from its immediate predecessor. The "*" in **H0219** indicates set-play, and so solves with either side to move.

(*) Special Note: In order to expand composers' horizons, *StrateGems* is introducing *No White King* (or "**NWK**" for short) helpmates with this issue. These problems **will not** compete with the "normal" helpmates for *SG Informal Tourney* awards, but they **will** be counted for Solving Ladder scores. **NWK** is intended to facilitate new ideas (as aptly shown by Reinhardt and Rolf!), **not** to be employed merely for one's convenience. So, carefully study **H0222**, **H0226** and **H0227** -- and get busy! (*For further inspiration, see the SG2TT awards elsewhere in this issue...*)

STALEMATES Editor: **Dan Meinking**, Judge: **Petko A. Petkov**

With this issue, *StrateGems* initiates what we hope will become a flourishing genre: orthodox *Stalemates*! Let's first define what this means: Any stalemate (=n, S=n, H=n) with no "other" fairy pieces or conditions. "Series" and "Maxi" problems do not qualify. Entries for this section will be designated as **Qnnnn**. Since we are beginning mid-year, we'll retroactively include problems **F0055 thru F0057** from *SG5*, and **F0075** from *SG6*.

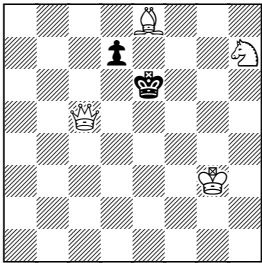
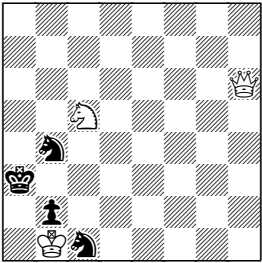
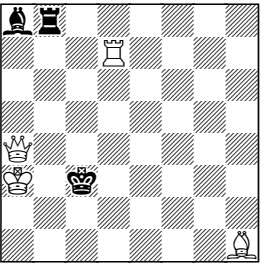
Don't miss the "harmless" tries of **Q0001**, should you stumble upon the key first. Mark & Unto show entertaining tasks, while the Hungarian duo challenges solvers to rid White of a nuisance. Chris' **Q0005** employs a double-change twin; the half-move length indicates that White begins.

FAIRIES Editor: **Gianni Donati**, Judge: **Petko A. Petkov**

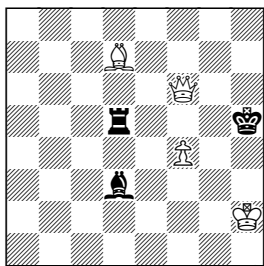
Welcome to composers Tibor Ersek, Jorma Pitkanen, Timo Koistinen, Mikael Gronroos, Norbert Geissler, Dieter Werner, Bernard Rothmann, René J. Millour, Christian Poisson, and Janez Nastran. We start with a couple of seriesmovers, and quickly venture in fairy conditions. I thank Mykola for his kind dedication in **F0116**. In **F0110**, Bob Bales offers an example of what he calls a "Trans-Positional" helpmate. When the diagramed helpmate has been solved, replace the mating unit with a non-mating unit (here, replace it with a WN), and solve the resulting position as a new H#3. Can a three-link Transpositional chain be fashioned? In **F0114**, you must mate all four kings with White's final move.

RETROS and **PROOF GAMES** Editor: **Gianni Donati**, Judges: **RETROS: Thomas Volet**, **PROOF GAMES: Peter van den Heuvel**

Welcome to composer A.A. Kizliak, whose lovely classical retro was hand-delivered by Valery Liskovets during a recent visit to the United States. Our first retro is a "serieshelpmate consequent," in which the position after each Black move (until White's mating move) must be a legal Black-to-play position. The retros by Alexandyr, Andrei, and Tom are all of the "unwind-the-position" variety. (Tom is the judge for 1998-99 retros, so his entry will compete in the 2000 tourney.) Radovan's proof game features Einstein Chess. (See *SG #6* for a description.) Mark and Michel give us two "shorties" - the term Mark used in his recent *Problemblad* (May/June 1999) article about proof games in 7.0 moves or less. Two beauties from Satoshi, the second featuring an idea which has been done before, but perhaps never so elegantly. Noam's proof game is baroque and complex - and sound I hope! Finally, Unto took up a challenge from an earlier issue and turned Charles Frankiss' "file" idea on its side. How did those eight Bishops end up shoulder-to-shoulder on the 5th rank?

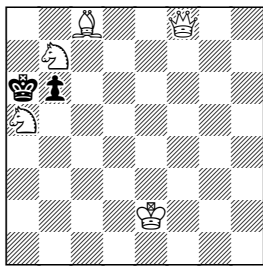
<p>T0106 Luke Neyendorff El Cajon, CA</p>  <p>#2 b) Pd7→f7</p>	<p>T0107 Givi Mosiashvili Georgia</p>  <p>#2√</p>	<p>T0108 Alessandro Cuppini Italy</p>  <p>#2</p>
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T0109 Robert Lincoln
Chatham, NJ



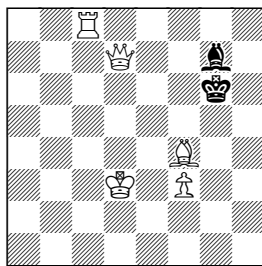
#2

T0110 Andrey Dikusarov
Russia



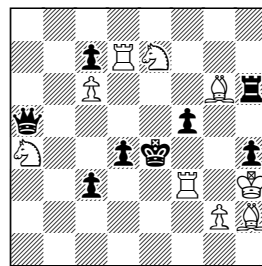
#2

T0111 Robert Lincoln
Chatham, NJ



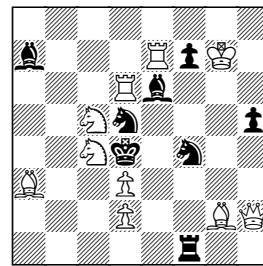
#2*√

T0118 Andre Primault &
Laurent Bouchez, France



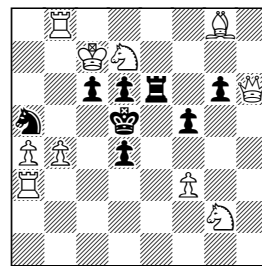
#2

T0119 Waldemar Mazul
Poland



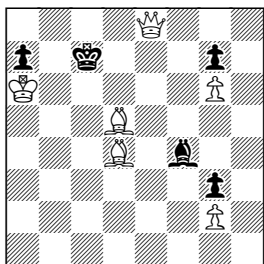
#2*√

T0120 Mark Reitman
Ukraine



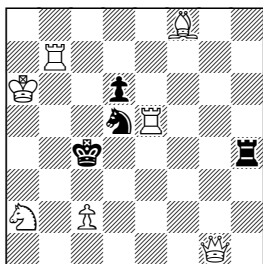
#2√

T0112 Viktor Melnichenko
Ukraine



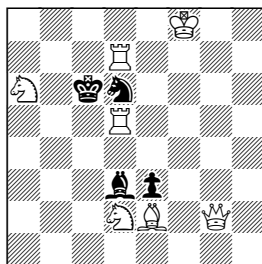
#2√√

T0113 Jacques Savournin
France



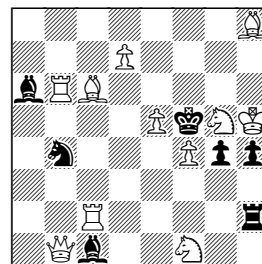
#2*

T0114 Jack Rosberger
Miami Beach, FL



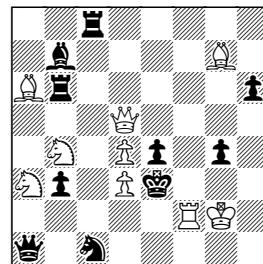
#2

T0121 Jacques Savournin
France



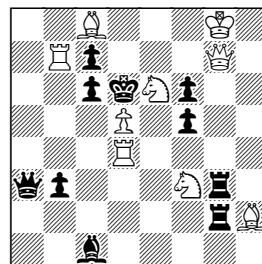
#2√

T0122 Wieland Bruch
Germany



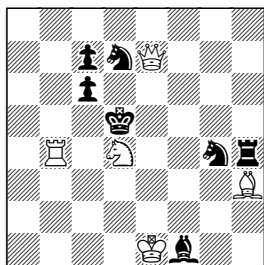
#2√

T0123 Jacques Savournin
France



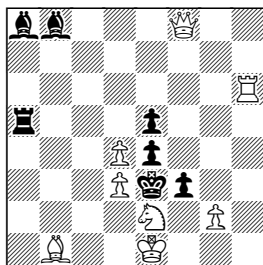
#2√√√

T0115 Viktor Melnichenko
Ukraine



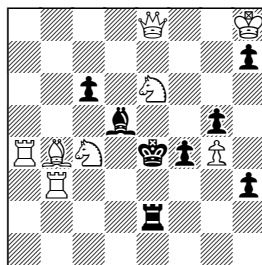
#2* √√

T0116 Efren Petite
Spain



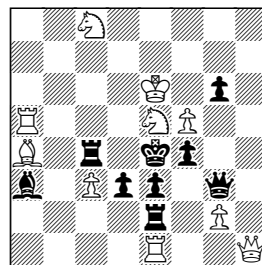
#2√√√

T0117 Vasyly Dyachuk
Ukraine



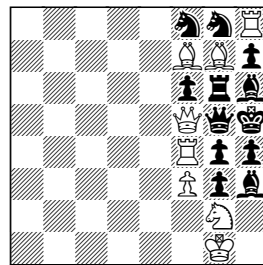
#2√

T0124 Gennaro Cozzolino
Canada



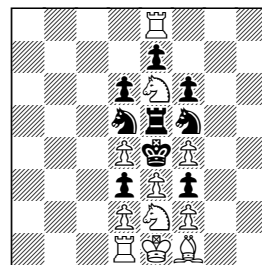
#2

T0125 Luke Neyndorf
El Cajon, CA



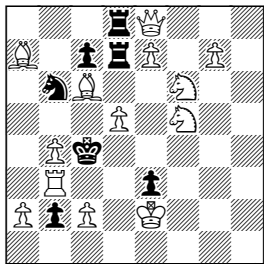
#2

T0126 Luke Neyndorf
El Cajon, CA



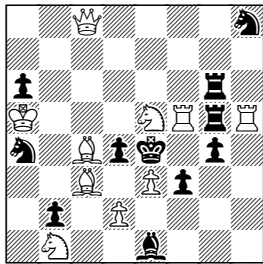
#2√

T0127 Efren Petite
Spain



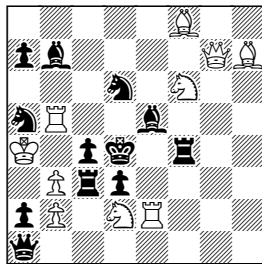
#2✓

T0128 David Shire
England



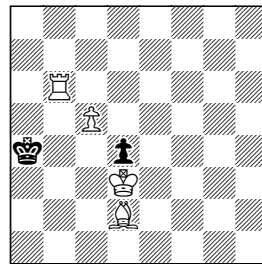
#2*✓

T0129 Givi Mosiashvili
Georgia



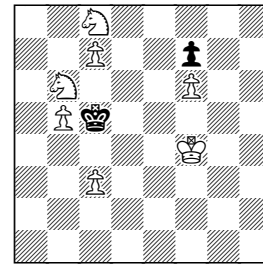
#2✓

M0100 Isaak Kavnatsky
Oak Park, MI



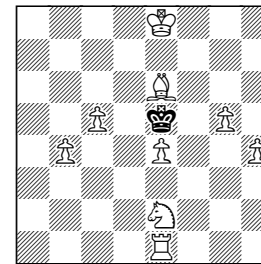
#3

M0101 Joselito Marcos
Philippines



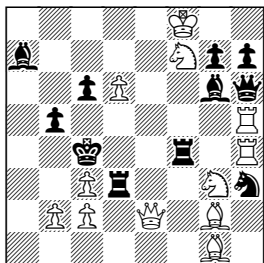
#3

M0102 Joselito Marcos
Philippines



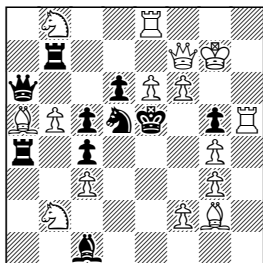
#3

T0130 Joe Youngs
Maple Grove, MN



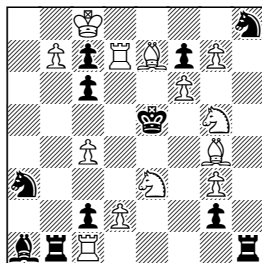
#2

T0131 Gennaro Cozzolino
Canada



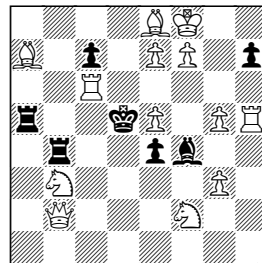
#2

M0096 Isaak Kavnatsky &
Fedor Kapustin
Oak Park, MI



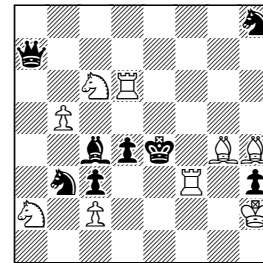
#3

M0103 John M. Rice
England



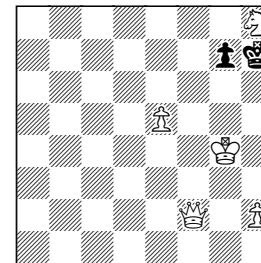
#3

M0104 Mykola Nahybida
Ukraine



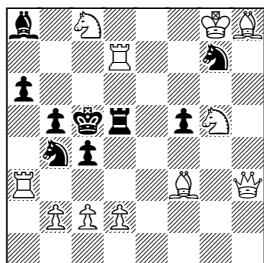
#3

M0105 Eligiusz Zimmer
Poland



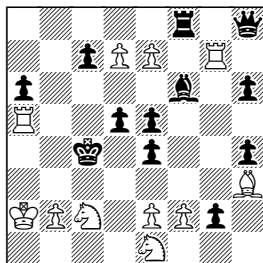
#3

M0097 Jack Rosberger
Miami Beach, FL



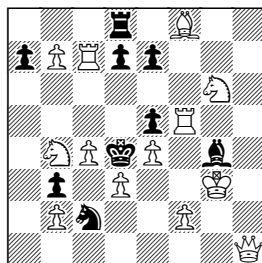
#3

M0098 Yuri Gordian &
Valentin Rudenko, Ukraine



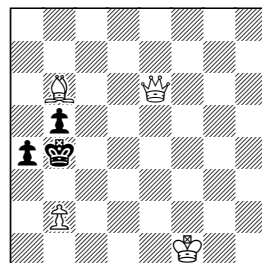
#3

M0099 Hubert Gockel
Germany



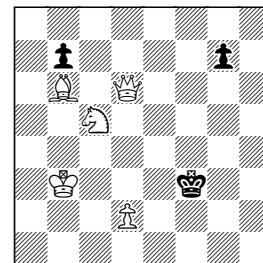
#3

M0106 Nikolai Bantush
Belarus



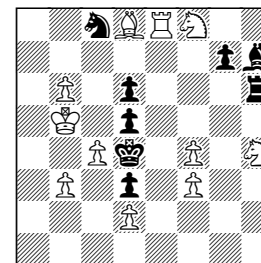
#3

M0107 Nikolai Bantush
Belarus



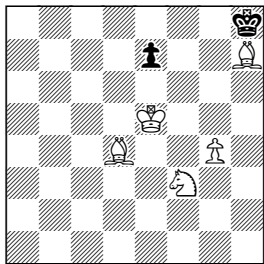
#4

M0108 Yuri Gordian &
Valentin Rudenko, Ukraine



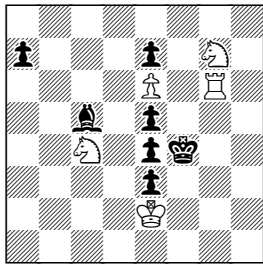
#4

M0109 Robert Bales
Broadview, IL



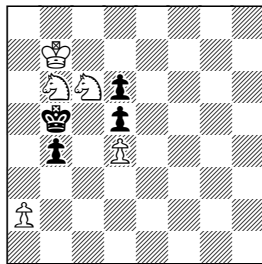
#5

M0110 Nguyen Vo Van
Canada



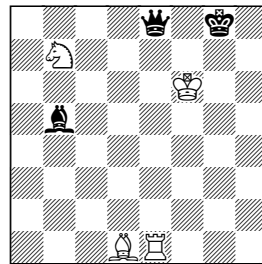
#6

M0111 Yuri A. Sushkov
Russia



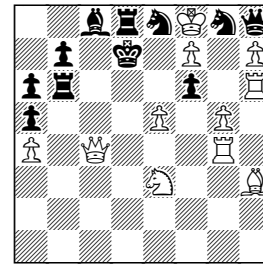
#6*

E0022 John Mogler
Ames, IA



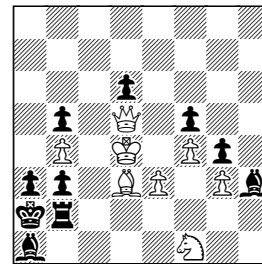
Win

S0057 Vladimir Golubenko
Russia



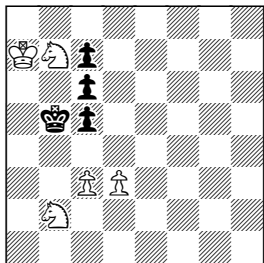
S#2

S0058 Alessandro Cuppini
Italy



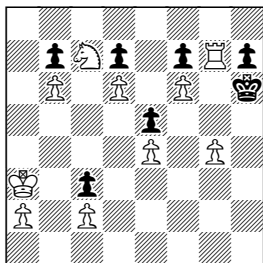
S#2

M0112 Yuri A. Sushkov
Russia



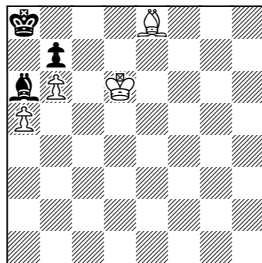
#7*

M0113 Gennaro Cozzolino &
Dany Lapointe, Canada



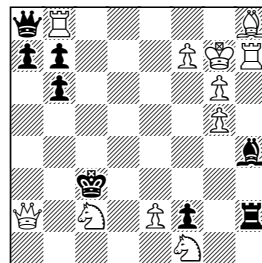
#7

E0018 Robert Brieger
Houston, TX



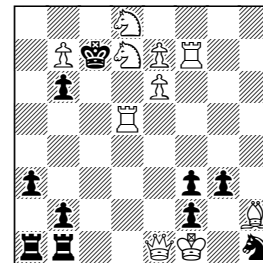
Win

S0059 Mike Prcic
Westlake Village, CA



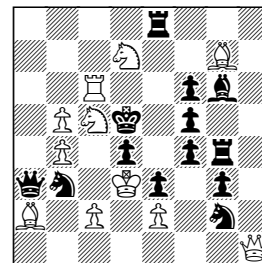
S#3

S0060 Miodrag Mladenovic
Arlington Heights, IL



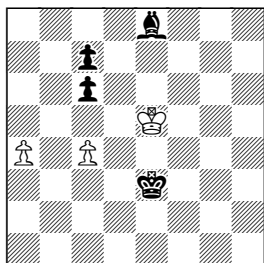
S#3√

S0061 Valery Kirilov &
Andrey Selivanov, Russia



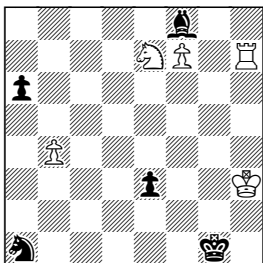
S#4

E0019 Eligiusz Zimmer
Poland



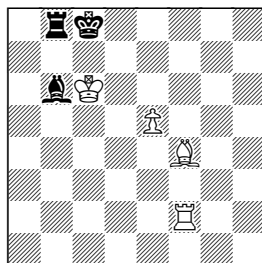
Draw

E0020 Michael Roxlau
Germany



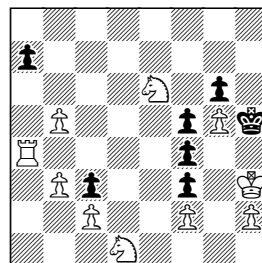
Win

E0021 John Mogler
Ames, IA



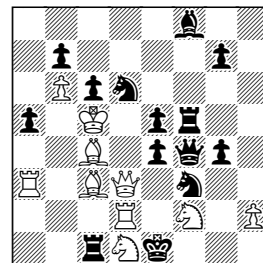
Win

S0062 Mykola Nahnybida
Ukraine



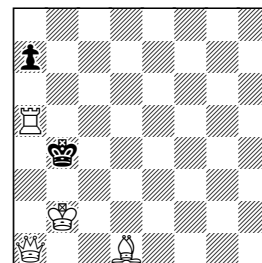
S#5

S0063 Eugene A. Dugas
Windham, ME



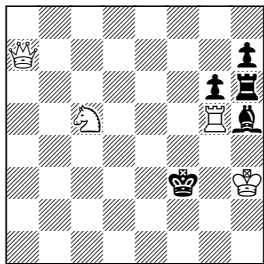
S#6

S0064 Andrey Dikusarov
Russia



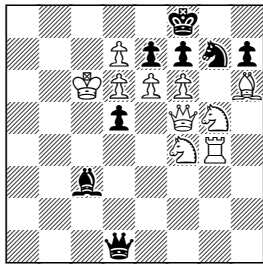
S#7

S0065 Ulrich Auhagen
Germany



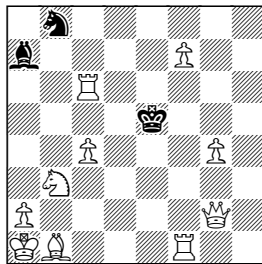
S#7

S0066 Aleksandr Chistyakov
Russia



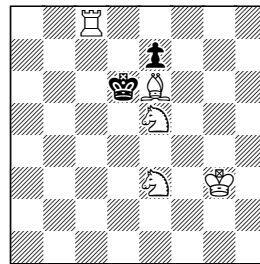
S#12

S0067 Jorma Pitkanen
Finland



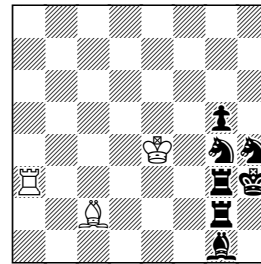
S#13

H0194 Rauf Aliovsadzade
Lincoln, NE



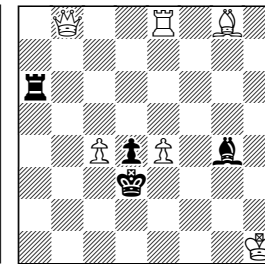
H#2 b) wK→h6

H0195 Isaak Kavnatyky
Oak Park, MI



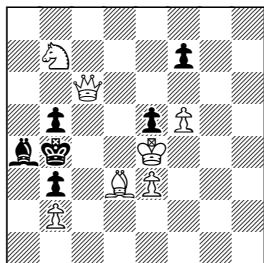
H#2 2 solutions

H0196 Antonio Garofalo
Italy



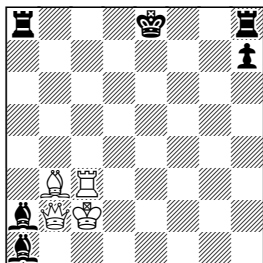
H#2 2 solutions

S0068 Jorma Pitkanen
Finland



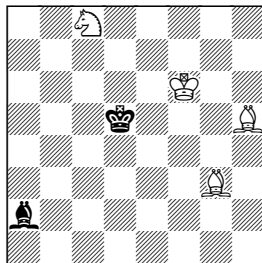
S#5 zero position - see text

H0189 Christer Jonsson
Sweden



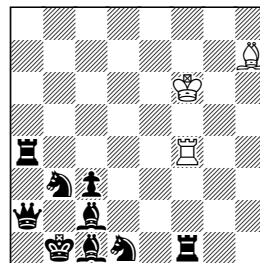
H#1½

H0190 Albert Grigoryan
Armenia



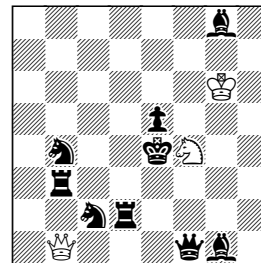
H#2 b) wK→a8,
c) & wN→b3,
d) & wKa8↔bBa2

H0197 Vladimir Chernous &
Isaak Kavnatyky
Ukraine/Oak Park, MI



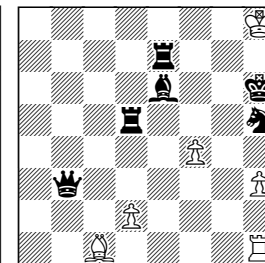
H#2 b) wK→h4

H0198 Andrey Dikusarov
Russia



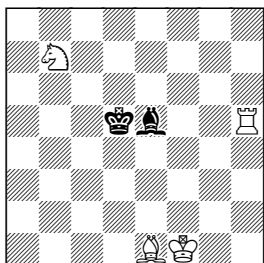
H#2 2 solutions

H0199 Miroslav Brada
Slovakia



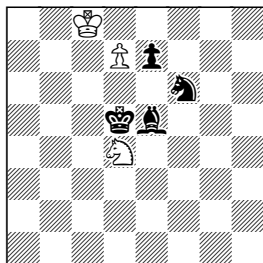
H#2 2 solutions

H0191 Vladimir Golubenko &
Vladimir Richkov, Russia



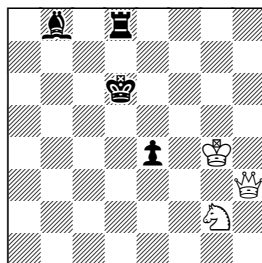
H#2 b/c/d) wK→f8/g2/d8

H0192 Eliahu Fasher
Israel



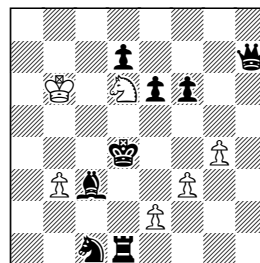
H#2 2 solutions

H0193 K. Muralidharan
India



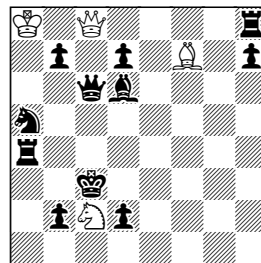
H#2 2 solutions

H0200 Georgy M. Frantsov &
Vito Rallo, Bulgaria/Italy



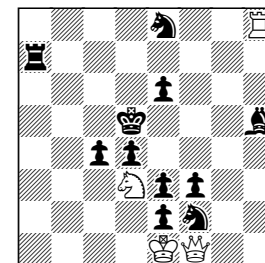
H#2 2 solutions

H0201 Mike Prcic
Westlake Village, CA



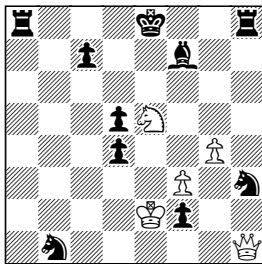
H#2 2 solutions

H0202 Mark Pevsner
Israel



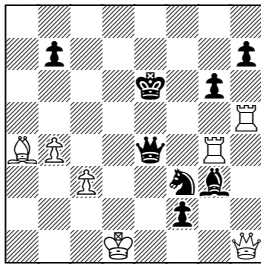
H#2 b) Pd4→c6

H0203 Antonio Garofalo &
Gianluca Spessato, Italy



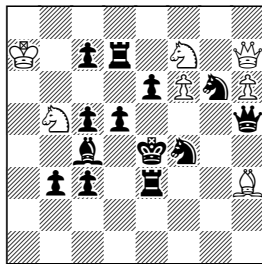
H#2 2 solutions

H0204 David Shire
England



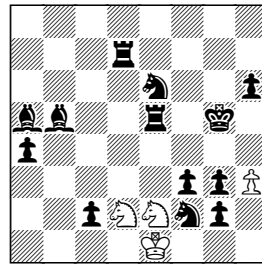
H#2 2 solutions

H0205 Joe Youngs
Maple Grove, MN



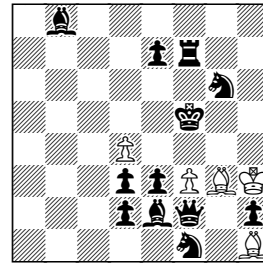
H#2 b) wQ→a4

H0212 Janos Csak
Hungary



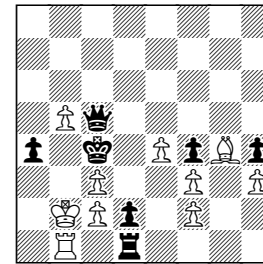
H#3 b) Nf2→h2

H0213 O. Sobchuk
Ukraine



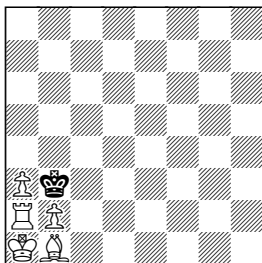
H#3 b) Ng6→e6

H0214 Michel Caillaud
France
Dedicated to Aurel Karpati



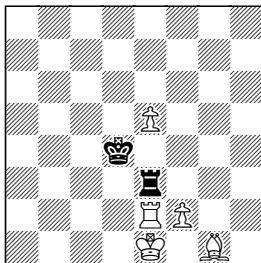
H#3 2 solutions

H0206 Robert Bales
Broadview, IL



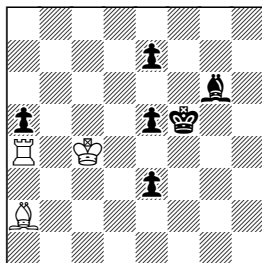
H#3

H0207 Robert Bales
Broadview, IL



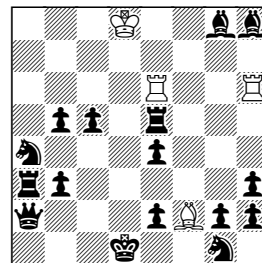
H#3 2 solutions

H0208 K. Muralidharan
India



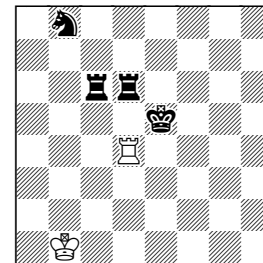
H#3 2 solutions

H0215 Mykola Nahnybida
Ukraine



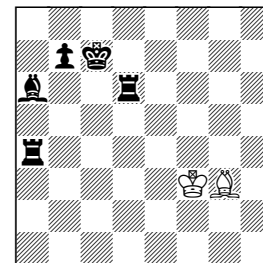
H#3 b) Pb3→b2

H0216 Albert Grigoryan
Armenia



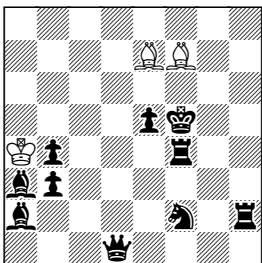
H#4 2 solutions

H0217 Valerij Smirnov &
Nikolai Budkov, Russia



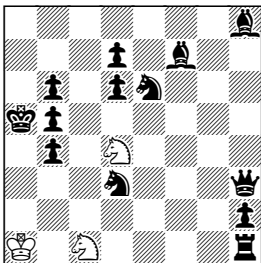
H#4 2 solutions

H0209 Wnelin Alaikow
Bulgaria



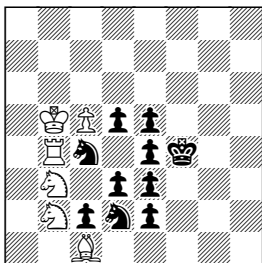
H#3 b) Kf5↔Pe5

H0210 Christer Jonsson
Sweden



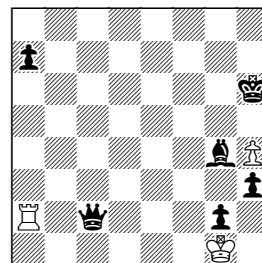
H#3 2 solutions

H0211 Zivko Janevski
Macedonia



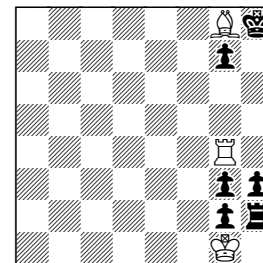
H#3 b) Pd3→d4

H0218 Ignaas
Vandemeulebroucke
Belgium



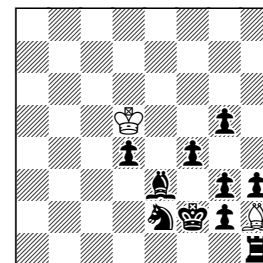
H#4

H0219 Anatoly Stepochkin
Russia



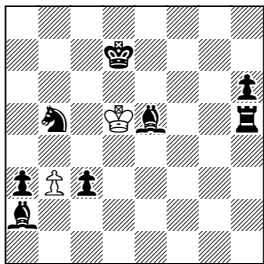
H#4*

H0220 Alexander Toger
Israel



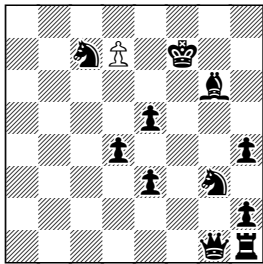
H#4 b) Pg5→e5

H0221 John Mogler
Ames, IA



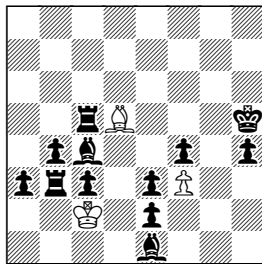
H#5

H0222 Reinhardt Fiebig &
Rolf Wiehagen, Germany



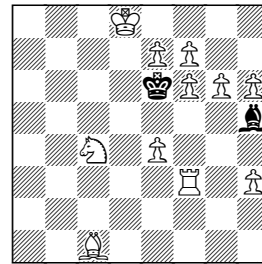
H#5 b) Pd7→h7 NWK

H0223 Hans Peter Rehm
Germany



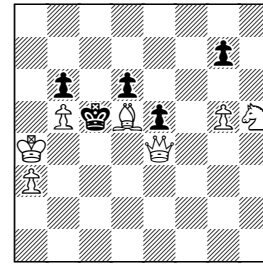
H#5

Q0002 Mark Kirtley
Alpine, TX



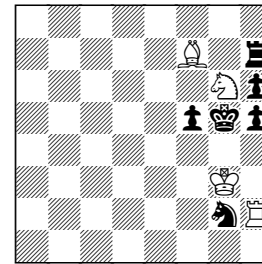
=4

Q0003 György Bakcsi &
László Zoltan, Hungary



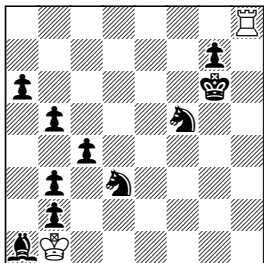
S=8

Q0004 Unto Heinonen
Finland



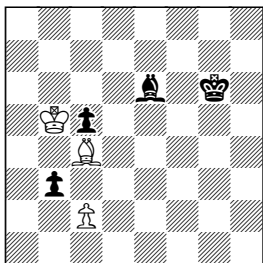
H=3 b) Ng6→e1
c) Rh7 →g7

H0224 Thomas Brand
Germany



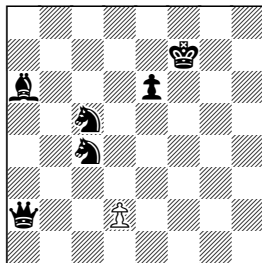
H#5½

H0225 Oliver Sick &
Norbert Geissler, Germany



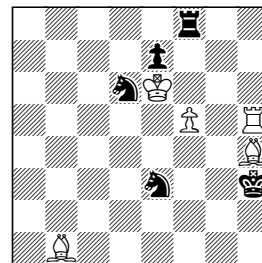
H#6

H0226 Reinhardt Fiebig &
Rolf Wiehagen, Germany



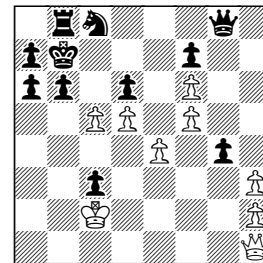
H#8 NWK

Q0005 Christopher Jones
England



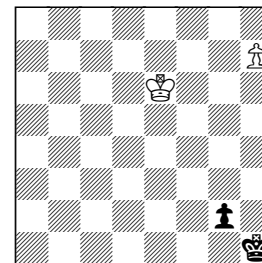
H=3½ b) wN on b1 & h4

F0102 Tibor Ersek
Hungary



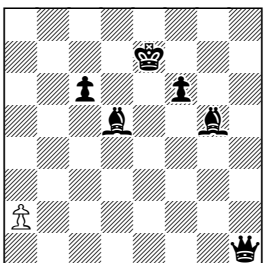
Series H#5 b) Kb7→h7

F0103 Jorma Pitkanen
Finland



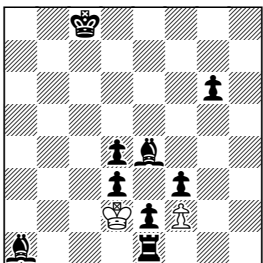
Series =6 b) Ke6→c5

H0227 Reinhardt Fiebig &
Rolf Wiehagen, Germany



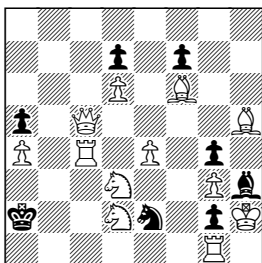
H#8 NWK

H0228 Mark Pevsner &
Semion Shifrin, Israel



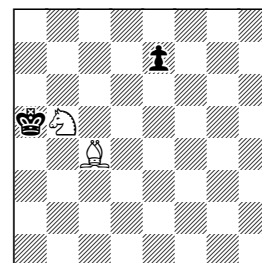
H#8

Q0001 Eugene A. Dugas
Windham, ME



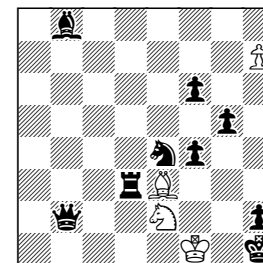
=2√√√

F0104 Timo Koistinen &
Mikael Gronroos, Finland



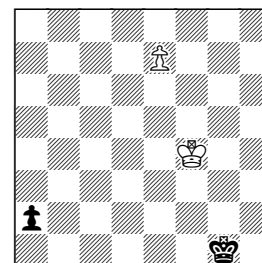
H#6 b) Nb5→d4
Circe, NWK

F0105 Klaus Wenda
Austria



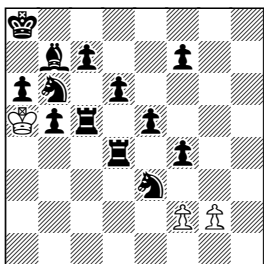
H#2 2 solutions Madrasi

F0106 Norbert Geissler &
Dieter Werner
Germany & Switzerland



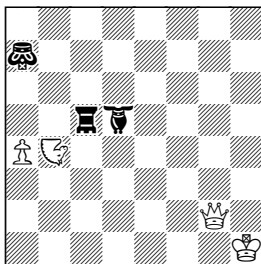
H=3 b) Kg1→h3
Phantom Chess
Captureless Chess

F0107 György Backsi & László Zoltan, Hungary



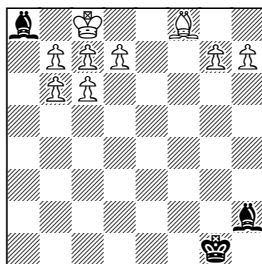
H#6 Madradi

F0108 K. Muralidharan India



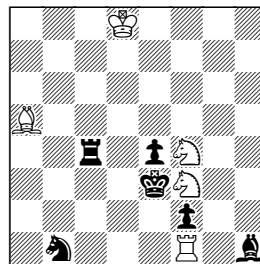
H#2 2 solutions
Alice A(3+0) B(1+3)

F0109 Bernard Rothmann & René J. Millour, France



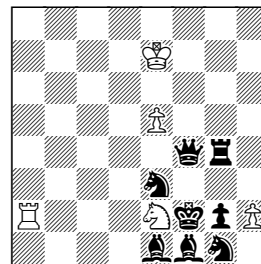
H=10 Mars Circe

F0116 Mykola Nahnybida Ukraine
Dedicated to Gianni Donati



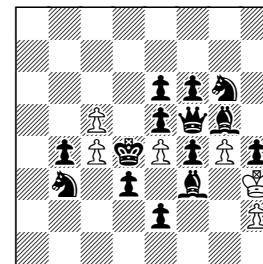
H#2 2 solutions
Andernach

F0117 Mykola Nahnybida Ukraine



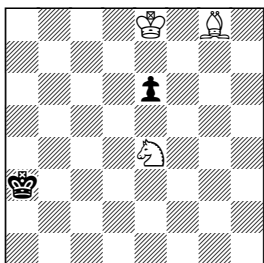
H#2 3 solutions
Circe

R0029 Thierry LeGleuher & Michel Caillaud, France



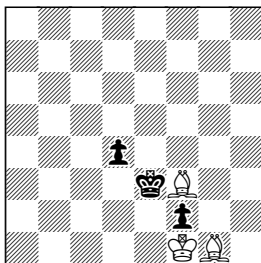
shc#9

F0110 Luigi Vitale Italy



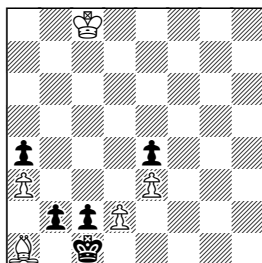
H#5 Circe

F0111 Robert Bales Broadview, IL



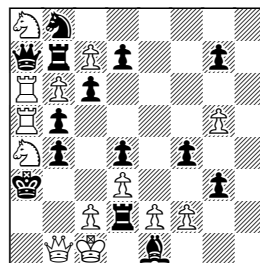
H#3 "Trans-Positional"
(see text)

F0112 Eugene A. Dugas Windham, ME



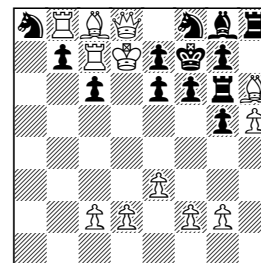
H=6 2 solutions
Circe

R0030 Andrey Frolikin Ukraine



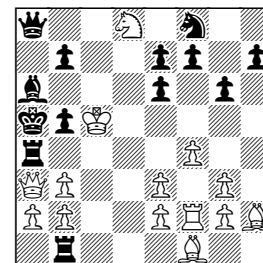
- a) Can we tell which of the Kings visited a1?
- b) What were the captures?

R0031 A.A. Kislyak Ukraine



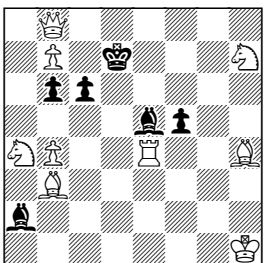
Release the position

R0032 Thomas Volet New Canaan, CT



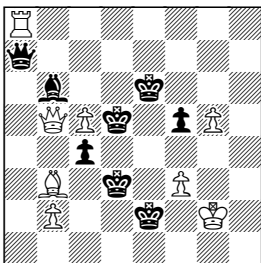
Release the position

F0113 Christian Poisson France



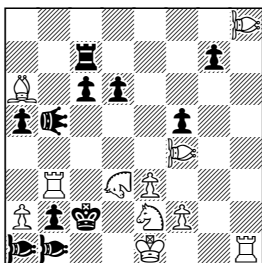
#2 Transmuted Kings

F0114 Andrey Dikusarov Russia



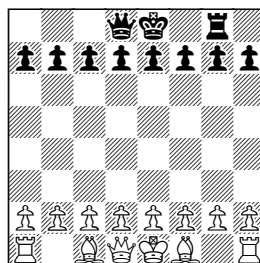
H#3 (4 bK's)

F0115 Janez Nastran Slovenia



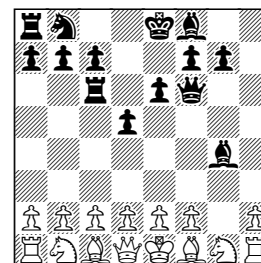
#2
Rose on d3, LEO on b5
VAO on f4, h8, a1, b1

P0038 Radovan M. Tomasevic Yugoslavia



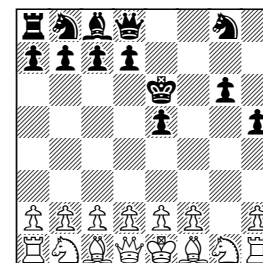
Proof game in 9.0 moves
Einstein Chess

P0039 Michel Caillaud & Mark Kirtley France & Alpine, TX



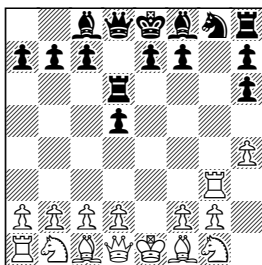
Proof game in 7.0 moves
2 solutions

P0040 Mark Kirtley & Michel Caillaud Alpine, TX & France



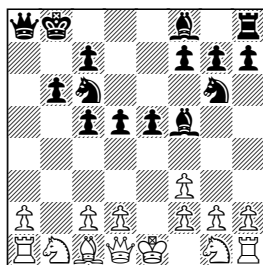
Proof game in 7.0 moves
2 solutions

P0041 Satoshi Hashimoto
Japan



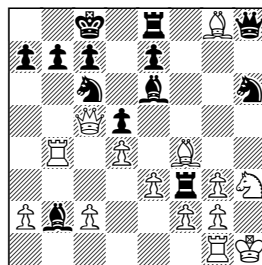
Proof game in 13.0 moves

P0042 Satoshi Hashimoto
Japan



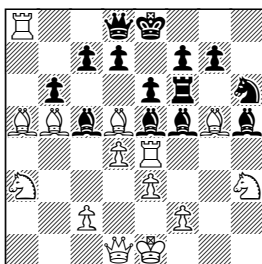
Proof game in 15.5 moves

P0043 Noam Livnat
Israel



SPG Did Black castle?

P0044 Unto Heinonen
Finland



Proof game in 25.0 moves

Vladimir Gurvich 1934-1999

The Problemists' world has lost one of the strongest solvers with the death of Vladimir Gurvich, on May 3, 1999. He was well known for his regular participation in solving ladders and for his great solving skills, especially his outstanding cook-hunting ability. The number of cooks he had discovered is quite large, providing a significant service to composers and magazines. For problems beyond computer testing, strong solvers who are willing to put the necessary effort into full and careful checking for soundness are an invaluable resource, and Vladimir was one of the best. He will be dearly missed. (As the Solutions Editor of USPB, I was always looking forward to receiving his complete and very thorough solutions. I personally often asked Vladimir to

check problems of mine, which he always did cheerfully and promptly. He would often call back within a few minutes to report cooks. If not, he would spend several hours, sometimes days, thoroughly checking positions and cook possibilities. He very rarely missed a cook! I am deeply grateful for his testing, and I enjoyed having a few joint compositions with him -- personal note of GPS).

Vladimir Gurvich was born in Leningrad on February 4, 1934. He was a mathematician and computer programmer. He immigrated to the US in 1975 and recently retired from his programming job. He composed several problems, but he was primarily a solver. His compositions often featured neutral pieces, one of his favorites. He earned a few honors as a composer and several honors and ladder ascents as a solver, primarily in US magazines and the Problemist. In addition to his interest in chess composition, an even greater passion of his was music. He was a serious collector of rare recordings and materials, and was especially proud of his large collection of items related to the great operatic bass singer Feodor Chaliapin. He wrote a book about Chaliapin, a project that had taken him several years. The book has not been published yet, but Mrs. Gurvich plans to have it published. Vladimir was a real gentleman, loved by all who knew him. A man of many interests and talents, he will be sorely missed.

George P. Sphicas

Editors note. A couple of days ago I received a large package from John Meyers with many letters containing solvers' solutions of SG5 originals. Inside there was a large envelope sent by Vladimir. I scanned it briefly and noticed that, as usual, Vladimir solved all of the SG5 problems! He will be missed very much by all of us.

The greatest benefit of sponsoring any composing tourney is receiving the beautiful, new ideas creative problemists invent. Last year, *SG* queried its audience to search for help-mate schemes employing No White King (NWK). After a quick review of the *SG2TT* awards, printed elsewhere this issue, one will conclude that this prodding has paid off! One of the *SG2TT* example problems (see **CH01**) demonstrated a specific "4-corner bQ" concept, one which I'd personally prompted *Ideal-Mate Review (IMR)* readers with in 1998. However, in our composing realm, when one challenges others, does he not also challenge himself? Of course! And so, shortly after the *SG2TT* announcement, Rolf Wiehagen (**RW**), Norbert Geissler (**NG**), and I (**DM**) began probing for this elusive *IMR* "Challenge Theme": "... construct an ideal-mate single-line-of-play H#5 where Black starts 1.a1Q or 1.h1Q, followed by the bQ visiting the other 3 corners (it need not return to a1/h1)." Though no perfect rendition was discovered, we felt readers would enjoy seeing the results of our research. All the associated diagrams are **H#5**, with the first four moves being: 1.a1 Qa5 2.Qh8 a6 3.Qxa8 a7 4.Qh1 a8Q. **CH03** is the exception, with the variance: 4.Qxg2 a8Q.

- CH01:** the original *SG2TT* example: 4-corner bQ trip, with NWK ideal
- CH02:** Norbert's **big** improvement over **CH01**, saving 2 units!
- CH03:** bQ/wQ "Bristol", after self-sacrifice on h1
- CH04:** another **CH01** enhancement, this time with minimal W force
- CH05:** Rolf is amazingly inventive; 5-move helper with "dummy" wR!
- CH06:** we all found this separately: *IMR* "Attempt Δ", but not ideal
- CH07:** another "Attempt Δ" attempt, with wK, though again not ideal
- CH08:** only Rolf would try wPc1; OK, we know it's "possible" now!

With this writing, I'd like to re-issue my original *IMR* challenge, and I'll even "up" the ante. The first composer to show this "4-corner bQ" theme, in ideal-mate H#5 form and with White King, will earn 3 free years of *IMR* and *StrateGems*. Promoted force is allowed. Happy Hunting!

CH01: DM	CH02: NG	CH03: NG, RW	CH04: DM, RW
5.Qd1 Qa5# NWK	5.Qd1 Qa2# NWK	5.Qh1 Qxh1# NWK	5.Qe1 Qa4# NWK
CH05: RW	CH06: DM, NG, RW	CH07: RW	CH08: RW
5.Bg2 Qa7# NWK	5.Kb1 Qxh1#	5.Qe1 Qf3#	5.Qe1 Qf3# (wPc1!)

Heffalumps and Woozles

by Mike Prcic

The town of Andernach was again the place where German composers held their yearly congress. This is also the place where many new conditions and stipulations in Fairy chess were introduced in the past (Andernach chess for example). This time Israeli composer Theodor Tauber, in collaboration with several other composers, introduced new condition called: Heffalumps and Woozles. Here is how he explained the new condition and presented several examples.

Q: Who are they?

A: The Heffalump is a fictional monster from the *Winnie-the-Pooh* stories of Alan Alexander Milne. It bears a striking resemblance to an elephant.

Q: And what is a Woozle?

A: A relative of the Heffalump.

Q: How were they born, and why did you choose these strange names/

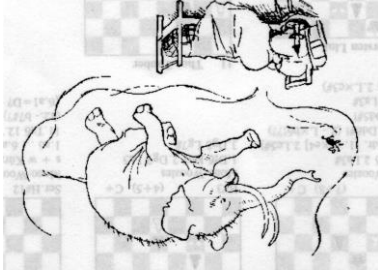
A: The idea came during a dream (see illustration). When the time came to give it a name, I resented calling it something dissonant such as Petach-Tikva Chess, or Tauber Chess. I then remembered the cute monsters from *Winnie-the-Pooh*, and decided to name these pieces Heffalumps. There was another advantage: Heffalumps come 'in ones and twoozles' with Woozles, so a second name was already available for the next idea – the generalization of the Heffalumps, made up by bernd ellinghoven (-be-), Hans Gruber (HG), and Hans Peter Rehm (HPR).

Q: OK, can you explain the rules?

A: Yes, dear.

Woozles – MUTUALLY guarding men (including Kings) lose the power to capture (and check).
Heffalumps – MUTUALLY guarding men (including Kings) lose the power to capture (and check) along their common guarding line.

There are two types of Woozles: Mono Woozles – for pieces of the same color, and Bi Woozles – for pieces of different colors; likewise with Heffalumps: Mono Heffalumps and Bi Heffalumps.



Q: Why the new different kind of chess? It seems that Heffs are just a subset of Woos?

A: Though related, they produce different kinds of strategies. Try composing something and you'll notice this yourself!

Q: I am a bit confused: these pieces are not relatives of Patrol Chess, Beamtenschach, Madrasi, or some other paralyzing disease!?

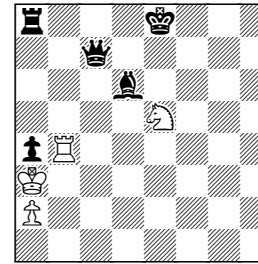
A: Quite so. *All* these ideas play with the power of capture and checking. But there are significant differences between them and Heffalumps and Woozles. The most important one is the principle of RECIPROCITY OF GUARDING. In Patrol Chess, for example, in order to capture, a man must be guarded by another man of the same color. Mono Woozles is neither an anti nor an inverse of Patrol Chess, because the men of the same color must guard EACH OTHER. Neither does Madrasi involve reciprocity; a Grasshopper can 'paralyze' another Grasshopper of different color with no reciprocity. Moreover, under the rule of Madrasi pieces cannot move, so Madrasi is more static than Bi Woozles. A table *should* be put together to bring some order to all these kinds of fairy chess. Are you still confused? This is only because 'Heffalumps and Woozles are very confusil'...

At the end of his presentation, Theo Tauber dedicated his new invention to the memory of Shlomo Seider, a great fairy chess enthusiast who was always eager to probe the depths of new fairy genres.

Torsten Linß has upgraded *Popeye* to handle Heffalumps and Woozles.

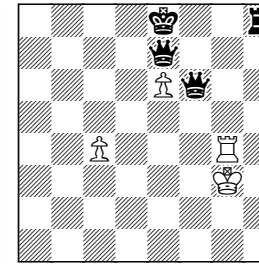
And now for some examples.

No.1 Theo Tauber



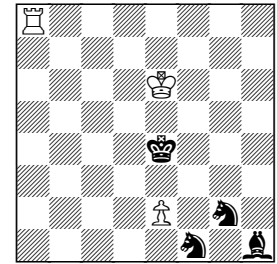
H#2*
 Mono-Heffalumps
 1...Kb2 2.0-0 Rb8#
 1.Qe7 Rf4 2.Rd8 Rf8#

No.2 Theo Tauber



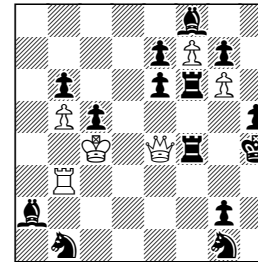
H#2*
 Mono-Heffalumps
 1...Rd4 2.Rf8 Rd8#
 1.0-0 Rh4 2.eQg7 Rh8#

No.3 Theo Tauber



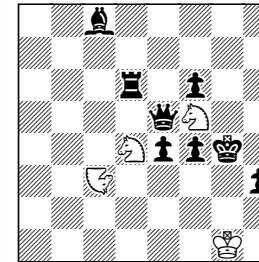
H#2*
 Mono-Heffalumps
 1...Rc8 2.fNe3 Rc4#
 1.gNe3 Rf8 2.Bf3 Kd5#

No.4 Theo Tauber



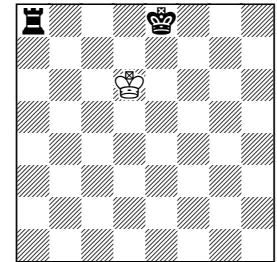
H#2*
 Mono-Heffalumps
 1...Qd4 2.4Rf5 Qf4#
 1.Kg4 Qe1 2.6Rf5 Qh4#

No.5 Jossi Raz



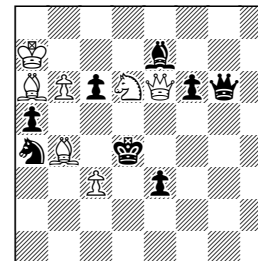
H#2 2 solutions
 Mono-Heffalumps
 1.Qe6 NRe7 2.Kg3 NRC6#
 1.Qd5 NRb5 2.Kf3 NRA7#

No.6 -be-, HG, HPR



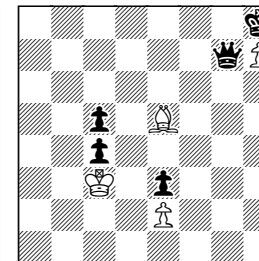
H#1 2 solutions
 Mono-Woozles
 1.0-0-0 Kc7#
 1.Rd8 Ke7#

No.7 -be-, HG, HPR



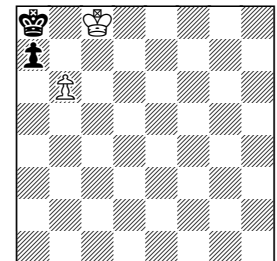
#2*
 Mono-Woozles
 1...Kc5 2.Ba3#
1.Ne4! (1...Qxe4 2.Bc5#)
 1...Bc5 2.Qd6# (2...Bxb6!??)
 1...c5 2.Qd5#
 1...Nc5 2.Ba3# (...Nxc3 2.Bxc3#)

No.8 -be-, HG, HPR



H#3
 Mono-Woozles
 1.Qf6 Kb2 2.Qg7 Bc3
 3.Qg8 Bg7#

No.9 -be-, HG, HPR



Series H#12
 Mono-Woozles
 B+W make shortest moves
 1.a6...6.a1R! 7.Ra2...11.Ra6
 12.Ra7 Kb8# (12...b7#?)
 If 6.a1Q?...11.Qa6+...

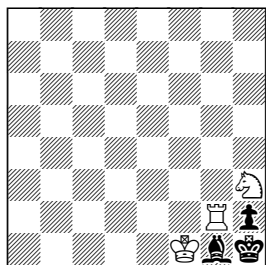




Recently Honored US Compositions by Mike Prcic

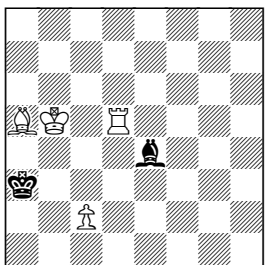
All comments and solutions have been obtained from the magazines which originally published the awards.

Robert Lincoln
Commended
Ideal-Mate Review 1998



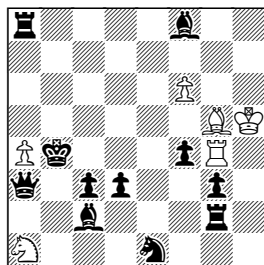
#2

Rauf Aliovsadzade
Commended
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



H#2 2 solutions

Toma Garai
1st Honorable Mention
Israel Ring Tourney 1995



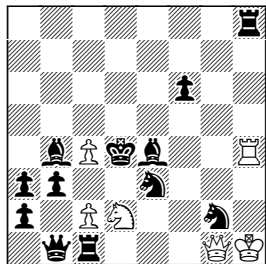
H#2 b) bK →d2

Robert Lincoln, Commended, Ideal-Mate Review 1998 **1.Rf2!** Bxf2 2.Nxf2# Ideal mate. Triangle shape, quite rare in directmates! (Judge: Eugene Albert)

Rauf Aliovsadzade, Commended, Ideal-Mate Review 1.Bxc2 Rd2 2.Bb3 Bb4#, 1.Bxd5 Bd2 2.Ba2 Bc1# Ideal mates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)

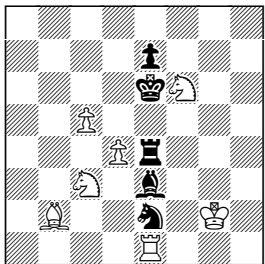
Toma Garai, 1st Honorable Mention, Israel Ring Tourney 1995 "Obviously" White has to build up a battery, and then to mate by double-check; only one block by a black piece is missing. Unfortunately, the blocking move is checking, so Black has to use his second move and has to anticipatively interfere the line. After that, surprisingly, a double-check is no longer possible, and a pin-mate with a further block is necessary. I regret the shifting of black King in the twin, because each twin needs additional material, but nevertheless a good idea in good shape. a) 1.Bc5 (Ra5?) Bxf4 2.Ra5 Bd6#, b) 1.Re2 (Bd1?) Rxf4 2.Bd1 Rf2# (Judge: Hans Gruber)

Toma Garai
1st Commended
Quartz 1996-97



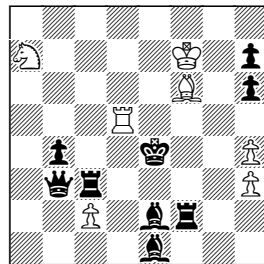
H#2 b) Nd2→f7

Toma Garai
2nd Commended
Quartz 1996-97



H#2 b) Nf6 →h6

Aurel Karpati
Commended
Thema Danicum 1995



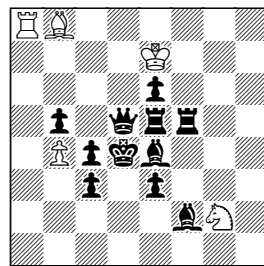
H#2 b) Na7 →h1

Toma Garai, 1st Commended, Quartz 1996-97 a) 1.Bc3 Rh5 2.Bh7 Rd5#, b) 1.Bc5 Qf1 2.Nd1 Qd3# (Judge: Mark Ridley)

Toma Garai, 2nd Commended, Quartz 1996-97 a) 1.Nxd4 cNxe4 2.Nf5 Ng5#, b) 1.Rxd4 Nxe2 2.Rd7 Nf4# (Judge: Mark Ridley)

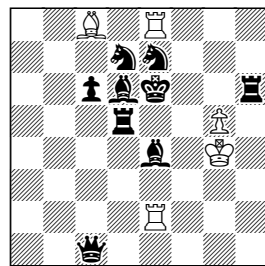
Aurel Karpati, Commended, Thema Danicum 1995 a) 1.Rc4 Re5+ 2.Kd4 Nb5#, b) 1.Bf3 Be5 2.Kf5 Ng3# (Judge: Thomas Maeder)

Toma Garai
6th Honorable Mention
Thema Danicum 1995



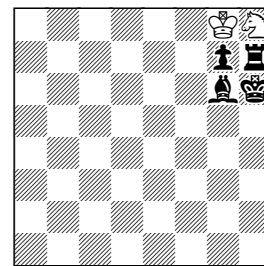
H#2 b) Pb4 →e2

Toma Garai
4th Honorable Mention
Buletin Problemistic 1996-97



H#2 2 solutions

William Anderson
Honorable Mention
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



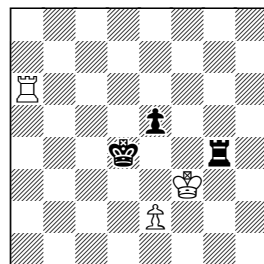
H#3 2 solutions

Toma Garai, 6th Honorable Mention, Thema Danicum 1995 a) 1.Bxg2 Ra1 2.Re4 Rd1#, b) Qxa8 Nf4 2.Rd5 Nxe6# (Judge: Thomas Maeder)

Toma Garai, 4th Honorable Mention, Buletin Problemistic 1996-97 1.Re5 Ba6 2.Bc2 Bc4#, 1.Be5 Rf8 2.Ng6 Rf6# (Judge: Valeriu Petrovici)

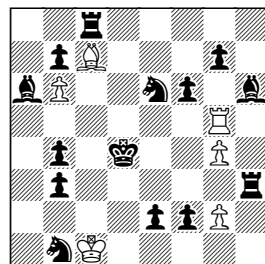
William Anderson, Honorable Mention, Ideal-Mate Review 1999 1.Bh5 Kf8 2.g6 Kg8 3.Rf7 Nxf7# 1.Bh5 Ng6 2.Rh8+ Nxb8 3.g6 Nf7# Ideal mates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)

V.Kolpakov & E.Albert
Commended
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



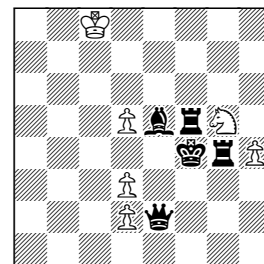
H#3 2 solutions

Toma Garai
2nd Prize
The Problemist 1997



H#3 2 solutions

Dan Meinking
4th Honorable Mention
The Problemist 1997



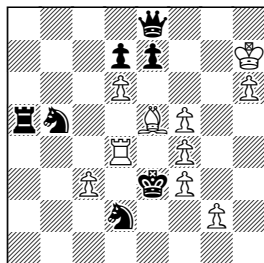
H#3 b) Pd2→c4

V.Kolpakov & E.Albert, Commended, Ideal-Mate Review 1.e4+ Kf2 2.Ke5 Ra5+ 3.Kf4 e3#, 1.Kd5 Ke3 2.Rc4 Kd3 3.Rc5 e4# Ideal mates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)

Toma Garai, 2nd Prize, The Problemist 1997 The author creates a strategically very dense play: every move of the solution is interesting. The motivation of the moves and their timing is fine and pure. Since an unpin is needed on the first move the black King closes a line ending at d3. Only this and no other effect determines which black piece will block on d3. This self-block has to be played in the 2nd move because the line is closed one move later by White's interesting move along the unpinning line. Perfect analogy in both solutions is now taken for granted in good helpmates. 1.Kc4 Bf4 2.Rd3 Be3 3.Nc7 Rc5#, 1.Ke3 Rc5 2.Bd3 Rc4 3.Ng5 Bf4# (Judge: Hans Peter Rehm)

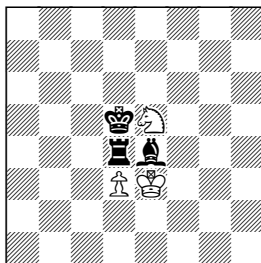
Dan Meinking, 4th Honorable Mention, The Problemist 1997 Black's critical play determines the way wN has to choose. Even if Black's critical moves are also self-blocks, the critical character is brought out clearly because one could get the necessary self-blocks more easily by Qe3/Qf3. a) 1.Rg3 Ne4 2.Qg4 Nc3 3.Rf3 Ne2#, b) 1.Bd4 Nf3 2.Qe5 Ng1 3.Be3 Ne2# (Judge: Hans Peter Rehm)

Toma Garai
3rd Honorable Mention
Thema Danicum 1995



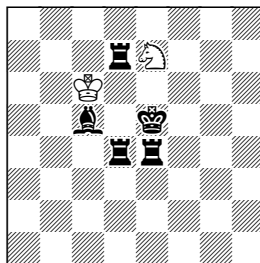
H#3 b) Pf3→g3

William Anderson
Honorable Mention
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



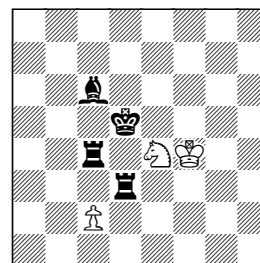
H#4

Edgar Holladay
Prize
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



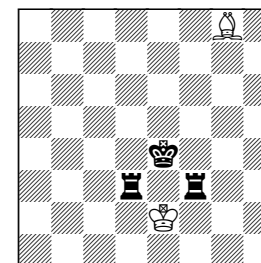
H#4 3 solutions

Edgar Holladay
Prize
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



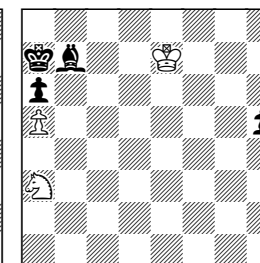
H#4 b) bQc6 c) bNc2

Edgar Holladay
Prize
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



H=4 b/c B→c8/a6
d/e wK →e6/c4

Dan Meinking
Honorable Mention
Ideal-Mate Review 1999

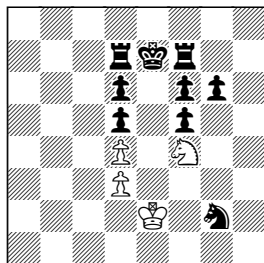


H=6

Toma Garai, 3rd Honorable Mention, Thema Danicum 1995 a) 1.exd6 Bxd6 (Rxd6?) 2.Qe4 Bc5 3.Qd3 Re4#, b) 1.Nxd6 Rxd6 (Bxd6?) 2.Rd5 Re6 3.Rd3 Bd4# (Judge: Thomas Maeder)
William Anderson, Honorable Mention, Ideal-Mate Review 1999 1.Ke6 Ng6 2.Rd6 d4 3.Bc6 Kd3 4.Kd5 Nf4# Ideal mate. (Judge: Eugene Albert)
Edgar Holladay, Prize, Ideal-Mate Review 1. Rd3 Kb5 2.Be3 Ka5 3.Kd4 Kb4 4.Rd5 Nc6#, 1.Rc4 Ng8 2.dRd4 Kc7 3.Kd5 Kd7 4.Re5 Nf6#, 1.4Rd5 Ng8 2.Be7 Kb6 3.Kd6 Nh6 4.Re6 Nf7# Shape: letter "G". Ideal mates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)

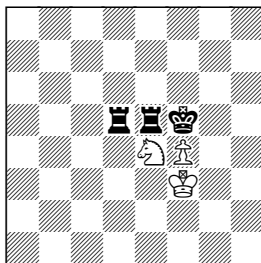
Edgar Holladay, Prize, Ideal-Mate Review a) 1.Rb3 c3 2.Rc5 Ke3 3.Kc4 Kd2 4.Bd5 Nd6#, b) 1.Qe6 Kg5 2.Ke5 Nd2 3.Re4 c4 4.Rd6 Nf3#, c) 1.Rb3 Kf5 2.Rb5 Nc3+ 3.Kc5 Ke5 4.Nb4 Na4# Ideal mates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)
Edgar Holladay, Prize, Ideal-Mate Review 1999 a) 1.Rd5 Bxd5+ 2.Kf4 Bxf3 3.Kg3 Bg2 4.Kh2 Kf2= b) 1.Rd7 Bxd7 2.Kf4 Bg4 3.Kg5 Kxf3 4.Kh4 Kf4= c) 1.Kd4 Bxd3 2.Kc3 Kxf3 3.Kd2 Be2 4.Ke1 Ke3= d) 1.Kf4 Bh7 2.Kg5 Bxd3 3.Kh6 Bg6 4.Rf6+ Kxf6= e) 1.Ke3 Bh7 2.Kd2 Bxd3 3.Kc1 Bc2 4.Rc3+ Kxc3= Reflection asymmetry in a) and b). Excellent twinning – only white men are shifted, each twice. Ideal stalemates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)
Dan Meinking, Honorable Mention, Ideal-Mate Review 1999 1.h4 Nc4 2.h3 Nd6 3.h2 Nxb7! 4.h1B! Nd8 5.Ba8 Nc6+ 6.Kb7 Kd7= Ideal stalemate. (Judge: Eugene Albert)

Dan Meinking
1st Commended
The Problemist 1997



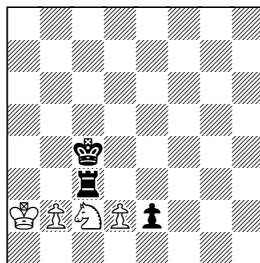
H#4 2 solutions

William Anderson
Honorable Mention
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



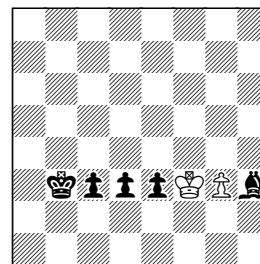
H#4 b) Re5=Be5

Edgar Holladay
Prize
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



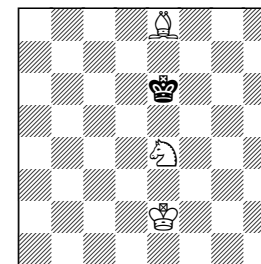
H#4 b) bQd2 c) bRe2

Edgar Holladay
Honorable Mention
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



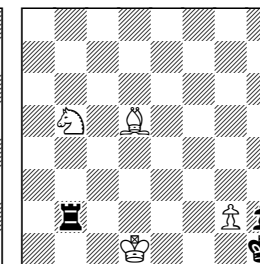
H=7

Edgar Holladay
Honorable Mention
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



=7 Maxi b) Ne4→c6

Newman Guttman
Commended
Ideal-Mate Review 1999



Series H#13

Dan Meinking, 1st Commended, The Problemist 1997 Funny how the white Knight clears the way for the black Knight thus playing a Rundlauf in two directions. Pity about the Pd3. 1.Nh4 Nxc6+ 2.Ke6 Ne7 3.Ng6 Nxd5 4.Ne7 Nf4#, 1.Ne3 Nxd5 2.Ke6 Ne7 3.Nd5 Nxc6 4.Ne7 Nf4# (Judge: Hans Peter Rehm)
William Anderson, Honorable Mention, Ideal-Mate Review 1999 a) 1.Rd7 Ng3+ 2.Kf6 f5 3.Rf7 Kf4 4.eRe7 Nh5#, b) 1.Bg7 Nc3 2.Kf6 f5 3.Rd7 Kf4 4.Rf7 Nd5# Ideal mates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)
Edgar Holladay, Prize, Ideal-Mate Review a) 1.Rd3 b4 2.Rd4 Ka3 3.e1N Ka4 4.Nd3 Ne3#, b) 1. e1N Nd4 2.Rc2 Ka3 3.Nd3 b3+ 4.Kc3 Nb5#, c) 1.Rd3 Nb4 2.Rd4 Ka3 3.Re5 Ka4 4.Rc5 b3# Ideal mates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)

Edgar Holladay, Honorable Mention, Ideal-Mate Review 1999 1.Bf5 g4 2.d2 gxf5 3.d1R f6 4.Rd8 f7 5.Re8 fxe8Q 6.Kc2 Qxc3 7.Kd1 Qxc3= Ideal stalemate. (Judge: Eugene Albert)
Edgar Holladay, Honorable Mention, Ideal-Mate Review 1999 a) 1.Nc3 Kf5 2.Bf7 Kg4 3.Bg6 Kh3 4.Bf5+ Kg2 5.Ne4 Kh1 6.Kf2 Kh2 7.Ng3= b) 1.Nd4+ Kd5 2.Bc6+ Kc4 3.Nc2 Kb3 4.Kd3 Ka2 5.Ba4 Kb1 6.Kd2 Ka2 7.Kc1= Ideal stalemates. (Judge: Eugene Albert)
Newman Guttman, Commended, Ideal-Mate Review 1999 1.Kg1 2.h1Q 3.Qxg2(Qh5?) 6.Kd3 7.Qxd5 8.Qa8(Qa2?) 12.Kb1 13.Qa1 Nc3# Ideal mate. (Judge: Eugene Albert)

Congratulations!!

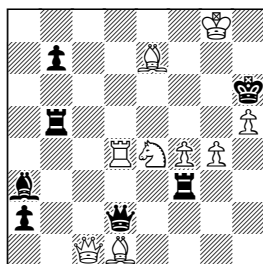
Novotny Russian Style

by Mike Prcic

Reading the recent issue of Shakhmatnaya Kompozicija I came upon this very interesting article by G. Svyatov titled "In Pursuit of the Novotny Theme". After reading the article one realizes that there is more to this theme than just a simple line obstruction by White. Here is an edited version.

The first diagram (No.1) shows a rather simple Novotny. The key **1.Nc5!** closes lines for a3 Bishop and b5 Rook with a double threat of 2.Bf8 and 2.Bg5. Black defends with 1...Rxf4 and 1...Qxf4. White's response is 2.g5# (2.Bg5?) and 2.Rd6# (2.Bf8?). There is a nice dual avoidance built in.

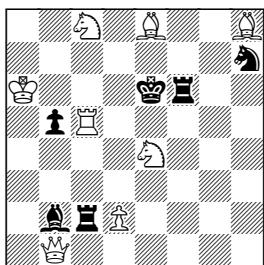
No.1 V. Shanshin
Shakhmatnaya Kompozicija 1998



#2

Things get more complicated with No.2, known as Latvian & Romanian Novotny. The key **1.Nc3!** threatens 2.Qe1 and Qa2.

No. 2 G. Svyatov
1st Prize, RSFSR konkurs 1972

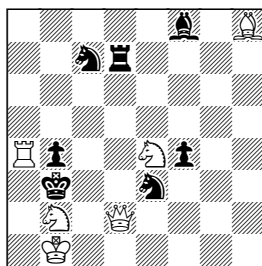


#2

The defense by the f-Rook opens the line for h8-Bishop, 1...Rf4 2.Re5# and the correction 1...Rf5 2.Rc6# with a block on f5 square. In the simple Novotny, 1...Rxc3 or 1...Bxc3 would only prevent one mate. But here both threats are prevented only to create changed mates 2.Qe4# and 2.Qb3#. A beautiful composition!

No.3 is a two-phased composition. The try 1.Nd6? Rxd6 2.Qxb4# or 1...Bxd6 2.Qd3# is stopped by 1...cNd5!. The key **1.Qd6!** threatens 2.Nc5 and Nd2. After 1...Bg7 and 1...Rg7, which stops both threats, the original mates from the try reappear (Ruchlis) 2.Qxb4# and Qd3#. Another great composition with excellent economy (no white Pawns).

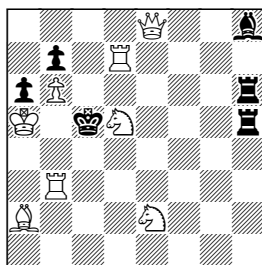
No.3 G. Svyatov
I-II Prize, Shahmaty v SSSR 1971



#2

The plot thickens with No.4. Here the black King has two flights creating the set plays 1...Kc4 2.Rc3# and 1...Kc6 2.Qc8#.

No.4 G. Svyatov
1st HM, Shahmaty v SSSR 1974

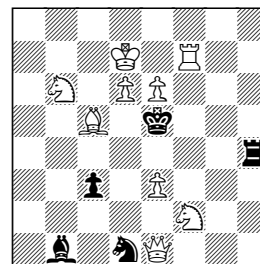


#2

After the key **1.Nf6!** (threatening 2.Rc3 and Rc7) black King's moves to free flights create crosschecks and two changed mates from the set play, 1...Kc4+ 2.Rb5# and 1...Kc6+ 2.Rd5#. The two new defenses 1...Rxf6 and Bxf6 prevent the threats but allow for the original mates from the set play (Ruchlis), 1...Rxf6 2.Rc3# and 1...Bxf6 2.Qc8#.

In the No.5 the try 1.Qh1? creates a Grimshaw after 1...Rxe4 (2.Qh5) and 1...Bxe4 (2.Bd4). The Black defends with 1...Nxe3! The solution **1.e4!** threatens new mates 2.Nc4 and 2.Rf5. The black defenses 1...Rxe4 and 1...Bxe4 prevent the threat but create changed mates due to the Bishop and Rook being pinned 2.Ng4# and Nd3#.

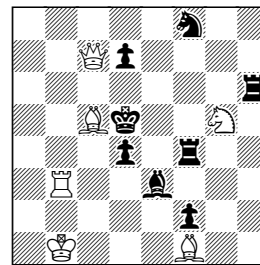
No.5 G. Svyatov
Compositions and Studies 1997



#2

No.6 is a Finnish Novotny with a try 1.Rb5? (2.Bb4/a3 etc.) and defenses 1...d3 2.Be3# and 1...Ne6 2.Qd6#, but 1...Rc6! The second try 1.Bd6? threatens 2.Qc5, Rb5 and Bc4, but Black defends with 1...d3! The key **1.Bxd4!** threatens only 2.Qc5.

No.6 G. Svyatov
Shakhmatnaya Kompozicija 1998



#2

The other two threats from the second try reappear as mates in two thematic defenses, 1...Rxd4 2.Rb5# and Bxd4 2.Bc4#. It is interesting that Rb5 was a try as well as a mate. This composition has other nuances as well, 1...Ne6 2.Qxd7#, 1...Rc6 2.Qe5#, 1...d6 2.Qc4#, 1...Kxd4 2.Rd3#. All this without white Pawns and with only 14 men. As Luigi would say: Bellissimo!!



In the News

Toma Garai featured in L'Italia Scacchistica.

Excerpts from the article.

When in Pula, in September 1997, the Deputy President of the FIDE for the Chess Composition announced that Toma Garai, with 71 Album points had achieved the title of Grandmaster, applause and congratulations rewarded the slender, genial and prolific composer. Toma Garai was born in Arad, Romania, May 27, 1935. He graduated as a mechanical engineer in 1957 and still practices his profession. Toma is married and has two children. He has composed around 200 orthodox and 1400 helpmates, published in two volumes, of which one hundred won first prize.



SG5 SOLUTIONS

by Mike Prcic

Solvers should note a change of Solutions Editor. John Meyers is leaving the SG editorial staff. Mike Prcic will be Solutions Editor, though we hope this is only temporary. John has worked hard and he has done an excellent job. He will be difficult to replace. John has sent me letters from solvers with SG5 solutions and some SG6 solutions. He will send me the rest as they come in. Please start sending your solutions to me. My snail mail and E-mail addresses are printed on the last page. This change should in no way effect the solvers ladder. As always, we welcome and highly encourage solvers' comments. They are very important to composers. In this issue solvers' names and initials are: LV – Luigi Vitale, RW – Rolf Wiehagen, MK – Mark Kirtley, TB – Todd Barre, IT – Israel Tzur

TWOMOVERS

T0064 (Lincoln) **1.Ne4!** waiting. Pleasing variety. **T0065** (Green) 1.Qc1? Ke4 2.Qe3# 1...Kd3! or 1.Qb3? Kc5! So, **1.Nh2!** Ke5 2.Nf3#; 1...Ke3 2.Nf5# Three pairs of flight offerings. A beautiful 1st problem, bravo! "Surprisingly difficult with a good key" – TB **T0066** (Lincoln) Set 1...Ke7 2.Qe1# Try: 1.Qc5? Ke7 2.Qe3# 1...R~ 2.Qd6#; 1...Rd7? 2.Re5#; 1...Rxd5! Solution: **1.Qb5!** Ke7 2.Qe2#; 1...R~ 2.Qd7#; 1...Rd6 2.Re5#; 1...Rxd5 2.Qe8# Three changes after 1...Ke7 and bR-corrections. **T0067** (Kornin) 1.Bc3? > 2.Qf5(A) 1...Kf4(a)! nor 1.Bg3? > 2.Qd5(B) 1...Kd4(b)! But, **1.Rxe7!** 1...Kf4(a) 2.Qf5(A)#; 1...Kd4(b) 2.Qd5(B)#. Dombrovskis in Meredith -- maybe not the 1st sword, but the 1st *Dombro-sword*? **T0068** (Green) **1.Nxe3!** A nice gift of Plus-flights. **T0069** (Cozzolino) **1.Qa7!** A good Star-fighter and a good debut by the composer. (Although it's not the zenith of originality, beginners shouldn't be blamed for being born too late.) **T0070** (Kavnatsky) 1.Re6? Rg4! nor 1.Rg6? Re4! So, **1.Nd3!** (threat 2.R~) Rg4 2.Rg6#; 1...Re4 2.Re6#. A cute rendition of the Banny theme! **T0071** (Surkov) 1...Kc5(a) 2.Qb6(A)# 1...Ke5(b) Qf6(B)#. **1.Nb4!** Kc5(a) 2.Nb3#; 1...Ke5(b) 2.Nc6#; 1...Ke3 2.Qb6(A)#; 1...Kc3 2.Qf6(B)#. A Ruchlis: two set mates transferred, and two new mates all revolving around a Star-flight motif! **T0072** (Green) Set: 1...1N~ 2.Qxf3 1...2N~ 2.Qxf4. A nicely hidden Mutate is always a delight! **1.Qd7!** changing 1...1N~ 2.Qd3#; 1...2N~ 2.Qd4# **T0073** (Morse) **1.Nc4!** Followed by a pageant of Promotions (2 Qs and 4 Ns)! **T0074** (Shire) Set: 1...g4 2.Rf4; 1...Nf6 Rxf6. Try: 1.6Rd5? (> 2.Bd3 & 2.Ne7?) 1...Nf6 2.Ne7; 1...Rxd5 2.Rxd5; 1...cxd6 2.Nxd6; 1...Bf1! So, **1.4Rd5!** (> 2.Ne7 & 2.Bd3?). 1...g4 2.Bd3#. A lively network of pinning Sushkovs. **T0075** (Narayanan) 1.eN~? Bxf6!; 1.Nd3? Ng3!; 1.Nf3? Bh3! Solution: **1.Ng4!** threat 2.Bg6#. Tertiary W-correction with seven mates! **T0076** Misprinted. Valid solver keys include cooks: 1.fBxe6, 1.dBxe6 and 1.fBe4. **T0077** (Steiner) Three white obstruction tries: 1.Nc6? dN~!1.Nd3? Ne6! nor 1.Nc4? Nxb3! But, **1.Nf7!** threat 2.Re5. 1...dN~ 2.Rc5; 1...Ne6 2.eRd7; 1...Nxb3 2.Bxb3. And the 3rd black correction 1...Nc6 2.cRd7 ties perfectly back to white's first try - a flawless logical cycle! **T0078** (Savournin) Set: 1...Rf4 2.Nxc7(A) & 2.Qe5(C) and 1...Bf4 2.Nxb4(B) & 2.Qd4(D). Try: 1.Qf4? with new Nowotny threats 2.Nxc7(A) & 2.Nxb4(B). 1...Bf2 2.Qd5(C)! But, 1...Ra8! Key: **1.f4!** threats (Rxf4) 2.Qe5(C) & (Bxf4) 2.Qd4(D). Also pretty by-play: 1...Ke4 2.Bc6; 1...e5 2.Qc6; 1...Qe4 2.Nxc7. A brilliant and original Nowotny study, with a perfect key! **T0079** (Shire) Set: 1...Nc6+ 2.Bxc6 1...Ne6+ 2.Qxe6 1...fN~ 2.Bd3. **1.Ra4!** threat 2.Rxd4. 1...N~ 2.Qe6; 1...Nd3 2.Bc6; 1...Ng4 2.Qf3. Re from the last WCCT, the burden shifts from one N to the other! **T0080** (Surkov) Tries: 1.Bxc5(A)? > 2.Bd4(B); 1...Rf6(a) 2.Nf2(E); 1...Rd6(b)! 1.Bxg5(C)? > 2.Bf4(D); 1...Rd6(b) 2.Nf2(E); 1...Rf6(a)! 1.Nxf2(E)? waiting. 1...Rf6(a) 2.Bc5(a); 1...Rd6(b) 2.Bg5(C); 1...Kf6! **1.Nd6!** waiting. (1...fxe1Q 2.Nf7). 1...Rf6(a) 2.Bf4(D); 1...Rxd6(b) 2.Bd4(B); 1...Kf6 2.Bxg5(C); 1...Kxd6 2.Bxc5(A). A marathon workout for the piston-like bR, while alas the wQ sleeps! **T0081** (Kavnatsky) Set: 1...Be5 2.Be3; 1...Nxc2 2.Rd3. Tries: 1.Re3? > 2.Be6(A). 1...Nxc5 2.Rxb4(B) 1...Bg8! 1.Bd6? >

2.Rxb4(B). 1...bN~ 2. Rd3(C). 1...Nb6! 1.axb4? > 2.Rd3(C). 1...dxe4 2.Ne6(A). 1...Nxc5! An AB/BC/CA cycle. **1.Rg5!** threat 2.Be3. Changing 1...Be5 2.Bxe5 and 1...Nxc2 2.Rxd5. Also, 1...Nxc5 2.Rxb4. But note that 2.Be3(D) also links to the set! **T0082** (Steiner) Tries: 1.Ng6? Nf7! 1.Nd7? Qxe3! nor 1.Nd3? Ne4! each with a pair of threats. **1.d4!** with all 3 threats. The try-defenses serving as black threat separation: 1... Nf7 2.Rc5; 1...Qxe3 2.Rd8; 1...Ne4 2.Re5. **T0083** (Saunders) Braving capture with **1.e4!** threat 2.Nf5. 1...dxe3 e.p. 2.Qe5; 1...fxe3 e.p. 2.Qh2; 1...Qxe4 2.Qa3; 1...Ne3 2.e5! Plus, more Q-interplay and an unpin! **T0084** (Donati) Not 1.Nxe4? c3! but **1.exd5 e.p.+!** as Black's last move must have been d7-d5. **T0085** (Neyndorff) **1.Nc4!** waiting. A well-keyed traditional heavy-weight with some nice punches! "Enjoyable problem with an 'old-fashioned' feel" - TB

THREEMOVERS

M0059 (Shavyrin) **1.Bh6!** (2. Bf4+ (A) Nxf4 3. Nxb7#) (B); 1...cXb6/c5 2.Nxb7+(B) Rxb7 3.Qxd5# (C); 1...c6! 2.Qxd5+ (C) cxd5 3.Bf4# (A). Cyclic permutations of white moves. **M0060** (Milewski) **1.Qc6!** (2.Qe6+); with quiet main variations: 1...Nd4 2.Nd6!, and 1...Nf4 2.Nf6. **M0061** (Makaronez) **1.Rh6!** (2.Qh5+ Ke4 3.Qd5#, with two acceptable variations: 1...Rb5 2.Be5!, and 1...c6 2.Bxd6. **M0062** (Prcic) Tries are 1.Rf4? Bc3 2.Rc4, but 1...Rg4!; and 1.Rc6? Rc2!. The solution diverts black pieces: **1.Re6!** Bc3 2.Rc6 Bd4 3.e4#, and 1...Bg3 2.Re4 Be5/c5 3.Rxe5/Nb6#. Variations in the spirit of the Dresden theme. **M0063** (Green) After a nice key, **1.Qf5!**, black gets into a squeeze: 1...exf5 2.Nxd5!, and 1...gxf5 2.Nxh5!. Not very economical, but refreshing. **M0064** (Rosberger) **1.Bc7!!** (2.Nc5+ dxc5/Ke5 3.Rf4/bNd3#). The star variations are: 1...dxc4 2. Re5+! dxe5/fxe5 3.Nc5/f6#, 1...Bg5 2.Rd1! Kf4 3.Rd4#. An excellent key, and a typical Rosberger melange of variations. Very nice. **M0065** (Kozhakin) (a) **1.Ke7!** Kd5/c4 2.Qd3+/Ke6). (b) **1.Ne7!** ~/Ke5 2.Qf5+, 1...Kd4 2.Qe2. A slight change leads to a completely different solution. **M0066** (Kozhakin) **1.Ne2!** (2.Bd4+). There are three nicely integrated variations with double line openings for the white queen: 1...hRxe2 2.Ng4+ Bxg4 3.Qh8#, 1...eRxe2 2.fxg6 Ng3 3.Qa1#, 1...fxe2 2.d4+ exd3 e.p. 3.Qd5#.

MOREMOVERS

M0067 (Holladay) Tries: 1.Qc4? Kf7! 2.Qg4 Kg8 3.Qd7 threatening 4.Nf6#, but 3...Kh7!. The solution is beautiful: **1.Qa4!!** Kf5 2.Qe4+ Kg5 3.Ne3 Kh5 4.Qg4#, 1...Kxd5 2.Qa6! Kc5 3.Bf8+ Kd5 4.Qd6#, 1...Kd6 2.Ke4 Ke6 3.Qe8+ Kd6 4.Bf8#, and 1...Kf7 2.Qd7+ Kg6 3.Nf6 Kg5 4.Qg4#. The first two variations end with model mates, and nowhere can one find a single dual. A masterful performance with only five pieces. **M0068** (Barsukov) **1.Rd1!** f3 2.Nd3! h5/Kd4 3.Kb5!/Nc5+ h4/Kc4 4.Rd2!/Ra1! Kd4/h5 5.Nc5/Ra4#. Precise positioning of the white rook ends in two model mates. Very charming Indian. **M0069** (Krätschmer) A tragic thematic error is 1.Bg6? Rxh1#. Thus, white brings his King into a better position by loosing the Rook on another square: **1.0-0+!** Kc2 2.Rc1+!! Kxc1, and only now 3.Bg6 Rh1+ 4.Kxh1 ~ 5.Na2#. Things are not easy even after 2...Kb3 3.Bf7+ Ka3/Kb4 4.Nb1+/Nd3+ Kb4/Ka3 5.Rb6/Bb2#, with a good cooperation of all white pieces. A robust logical problem. **M0070** (Vukcevic) If 1.Be3? Ra5!! 2.Ng6+ Nxg6 3.Bg5+ Rg5, and if 1.Bd4? f1=Q 2.Ng6+ Nxg6 3.Bf6+ Rxf6. Thus, white first plays **1.Nd6!!** dxe6 2.Be3! Ra5 3.Nf5+! exf5 4.Ng6+ Nxg6 5.Bg5#, and 1...Bxe6 2.Bd4 f1=Q 3.Nf5+! Bxf5 4.Ng6+ Bxg6 5.Bf6#. White and Black ambush theme, with checkmates by the last white piece. In the side variation, the life is brutal: 1...cxd6 2.Bb6 Nc6 3.exd7 dxe5 4.d8=Q+ Nxd8 5.Bxd8#.

STUDIES

E0012 (Prcic) The start is forced, but then the things get more interesting: **1.a5!** Ka4! (1...Bd4 2.Bb6 Be5 3.a6 Bb8 4.c4 wins, or 1...Kb2 2.a6 Bc3 3.Be5! also wins) 4.c6 Bd4 3.Bb8! Kb4 (3...Kb5 4.Pc3! B~ 5.Pa7 Bxa7 6.Bxa7 Kd4 7.Bd4 wins) 4.c3+! Kxc3 5.Be5! Bxe5 6.a7, and White wins. A very creditable first endgame. **E0013** (Zimmer) A forced affair ends in a strange perpetual check: **1.Ba7+** Kc4 2.Rxd4+

(2.Bf1+? Nd3 3.Rxd3 Qxa7! wins for Black) Rxd4 3.Bf1+ Nd3! 4.Bb6! c5 5.Bxa5 Re4 6.Bxd3+ Kd4 7.Bc3+ Ke3 8.Bd2+ Kd4 9.Bc3 draw.

SELFMAATES

S0036 (Azhusin) **1.Rh5!** waiting. 1...Qxg2+ 2.Qxg2+ Be4#; 1...Qe4 2.Qxe4+; 1...N-2.Qxf5+; 1...c3 2.Qd3+. Re-pins of g2 and two unguards. **S0037** (Iwanow & Kapica) **1.Nh5!** threat 2.g4+ fxf3 e.p. 3.Bg4+ Rxf4#; 1...gxh5 2.Bg4+ hxg4 3.Qh7+ Qxh7#; 1...Rxe5 2.Be4+ Rxe4 3.Ng3+ fxf3# Tricky line openings and closings! **S0038** (Dikusarov) **1.Qg3!** And now White gobbles up the bRs. Nicely done without duals! **S0039** (Brown) **1.Ra3!** d2 2.Rg5+ Kd7 3.Rd3+ Bxd3#; 1...e2 2.Rxd3+ Ke5 3.Re3+ Be4#. From WCCT5, White uses Black 2nd rank P-interferences to close opened lines. **S0040** (Dikusarov) **1.b4!** and now begins a 16-fold 'Salem' Q/N hunt (grab). Easily excused is the dual 1...Qxb2 2.Bxb2 Nd4. **S0041** (Prcic) **1.Bd1!** bxa3 2.Rf5 Kb4 3.Qc4+ Rxc4 4.Nc6+ Rxc6#; 1...b3 2.Nd5+ Kc4 3.Nb6+ Kc5 4.Na4+ Rxa4#. A fun solver's problem with good unpin effects and a pair of echo mates. **S0042** (Azhusin) **1.Nc6!** threat 2.Rd5+ Kf6 3.g8N+ Kf7 4.Nd8+ Ke8 5.Re1+ Rxe1#. 1... bxc1B 2.g8R and 3.Rg5+ Kxf4 4.Rg4+ Kf5 5.Rf4+ Bxf4#; 1...bxc1N 2.g8B and 3.Be6+ Kf6 4.Bc4+ Kf5 5.Bd3+ Nxd3# Twice the bK is escorted into a battery set-up to mark time. Pretty play with five minor promotions in all. **S0043** (Petkov) **1.Nb4!** threat 2.bRd7+ Kc5 3.Re8+ Kb6 4.Rb8+ Ka5 5.Nc6+ Kxa4 6.Ra7+ Ba5#; 1...Kc5 2.eRc7+! Kd4 3.Bc5+ Kc3 4.Be3+ Kxb4 5.Rc4+ Ka5 6.Bd2+ Bxd2#; 1...e4 2.eRd7+! Ke5 3.Nd3+ exd3 4.Bd6+ Kd4 5.Bb4+ Ke5 6.Bc3+ Bxc3# The e7R/f8B diagonal battery is twice transformed (reversed) into B/R batteries on the 'c' and 'd' files. A first!

HELPMATES

H0108 (Csak) a) 1.h1R d8Q 2.Rh5 Qf6# b) 1.b1B Kh8 2.Bg6 g8N# Clever twinning to achieve AUW in miniature. "Good PR for the so-called 'continuation helpmate' (Fortsetzungs-Hilfsmatt)" – RW. **H0109** (Grigoryan) a) 1.Kd6 Re8 2.e5 Bxe5# b) 1.Be5 Ba5 2.Kd6 Ra6# c) 1.Be5 Rf8 2.Rd6 Bf5# d) 1.Rd5 Be8 2.Re5 Ra6# 4 different ideal-mates. "The twinning is liberal, but the reward is worth it: two pairs of chameleon echoes in ideal" – MK **H0110** (Fasher) 1.Rg6 Bf1 2.Rd6 Re5# 1.Rc4 Re4 2.Rc5 Rd4# 1.Rb4 axb4 2.Kd6 Rd7# All models; first 2 are reflected echoes. **H0111** (Benko) 1.bxa1B Ba2 2.c1N Bb1# 1.cxb1B Nb3 2.Bc2 Nc5# Underpromotions combined with Zilahi; switchback & model in each. "A simple setting packed with paradox" – MK **H0112** (Fasher) 1.Bd4 Qg2 2.Ke3 Bd2# 1.Kg3 Qh1 2.Bf4 Be1# 1.Ke5 Qc6 2.Kd4 Bc3# 1.Kg5 Qh7 2.Nf4 Be7# 1.Bf2 Qd5 2.Bg3 Bd2# Five echoed model-mates; first 4 have wB-unpin elements. "Pretty star-flights with a no-flight bonus" – MK **H0113** (Ilievski) set: 1..... d8B 2.Kd7 b8N# play: 1.Kxb7 dxc8Q+ 2.Ka7 Bb8# Promotion theme, with good set/play separation; model-mates. "A startling problem! Three-fourths of an AUW strikes me as delightfully mischievous" – MK **H0114** (Nag-nibida) 1.Kh7 h6 2.Kxh6 Rxh4# 1.Qxh5+ Rf3 2.Qh3 Rxh3# "Go, come, return" (composer). Each side vacates a square (h6/h3) to allow the other to sacrifice there. "Suspenseful switchbacks" – MK **H0115** (Jonsson/Wiehagen) 1.Qc6 bxc6 2.Rh6 (Rf6/Rg6?) Nxe3# 1.Rxb5+ Rxb5 2.Re7 (Re5/Re4?) Nxd6# Echoed self-sacrifice and self-removal, with models; dual-avoidance by bRe6 to avoid closing a White line. **H0116** (Dikusarov) 1.Nb5 Kxf1 2.Nd4 Re3# 1.Nc4 Rf3 2.Ne5 Rf4# 1.Bd4 Rb7 2.Ke5 Re7# 1.Ke5 Nxb6 2.Ke6 Re3# 1.Qe5 Rb5 2.Bd4 Bb1# Variety of elements and mates. **H0117** (Jonsson) 1.Qc4 Be6 (Nb1?) 2.Nd5 Bd7# 1.Qd4 Nb1 (Be6?) 2.Nc2 Nc3# Good pin/unpin theme, with bQ closing Black lines; pin-models. "Change of pin with Leibovici interference - homogeneous work" – RW **H0118** (Feather) 1.Nf4 Be4 (Bf3/Bxc6?) 2.Nb3 Rc2# 1.Ne3 Bf3 (Bxc6/Be4?) 2.Nf5 Bxe2# 1.Ne1 Bxc6 (Be4/Bf3?) 2.Ne6 Bd5# Strong dual-avoidance mechanism, with matching effects by each bN. "Very nice how the key by bNg2 'dual-avoidant' determines the rest" – RW **H0119** (Rosner) a) 1.Ke8 Rxd4 2.Kd7 Bc6# b) 1.d3 Rxe4 2.Ke8 Ng7# c) 1.Kg6 Rxa6 2.Rg7 Nxf8# Complex masked-battery play, with pin-models in each; good use of wK. "Threefold ambush by the same white piece - cleverly done" – RW

H0120 (Janevski) 1.Rd4 Bc8+ 2.Rb7 Re6# 1.Nc7 Re6+ 2.Qb6 Bc8# Perfectly matched anticipatory shutoffs & openings of g1-b6 & h7-b7; reciprocal White moves leading to pin-mates. **H0121** (Csak) 1.Qxb2 Qxc5+ 2.Qe5 Qc8# 1.Qxc4 Qxd3+ 2.Qe4 Qd7# Crisp Q/Q pin-reversal play, with matching functions of wB & wR pairs. "Convincing realization of C.F.Feather-50 Jub.T. theme, with double pin-mates (though, both diagonally)" – RW. "A dazzling exchange of pins for pins, and blocks for guards. The W guards could be left alone, and the bR at f3 performs the self-blocks, except for the fact that the bQ must move to unpin the wQ" – MK **H0122** (Ivanov) 1.Qb7 Ng7 (Nc5?) 2.Rd7 Nf5# 1.Qb5 Nc5 (Ng7?) 2.Ne2 Ne4# Clear-cut theme with unpin keys and mating square dual-avoidance. "Unfortunately, wB is idle in one solution" – RW **H0123** (Youngs) a) 1.Bc5+ bxc5 2.Nxc5 Nf6# 1.Rd4 cxd4 2.Nxd4 Nc3# b) 1.Nc5+ bxc5 2.Bxc5 Nf6# 1.Nd4+ cxd4 2.Rxd4 Nc3# Double reciprocal sacrifices & self-blocks by Black; model-mates. "Two pairs of echo-solutions with reciprocal black sacrifices for allowing White to vacate the mating square and giving White a tempo, respectively" – RW. "Change of guard for B, and change of B move order, both features doubled. Bravo!" – MK **H0124** (Francov/Rallo) a) 1.Nd3 Nb5 2.Rd6 Nc4# b) 1.Qd3 eNc4 2.Rc7 Nb5# Line-closings, unpins and self-pins with reciprocal effects. "The wN's imitate each other – cool!" – MK **H0125** (Petkov) 1.Qc3+ Kxc3+ 2.Rxb4 Rf4# 1.Qb3+ Kxb3+ 2.Bxb4 Qd4# Matched K-flights with self-unpin, and accurate captures of wRb4. "Sacrifice of both bQ and the rear piece of wK-battery, all for unpinning his majesty; with black dual-avoidance and change of functions of the mating pieces" – RW. "A clean and satisfying show of logic" – MK **H0126** (Dragoun) a) 1.fxg5 Nxf4 2.gxf4 Kxe6# b) 1.fxe4 Nxd3 2.exd3 Kxc5# Superbly matched captures of all 4 Ns, motivated by the need for clearances and guard-removals to allow wK/wR battery to fire. "Annihilations of 2wN's exist a lot. But I have never seen this idea combined with capture of the black counterparts!" – RW **H0127** (Dragoun) 1.Ke5 Nxd5 (Rxd5/Qxd5?) 2.cxd5 Rxd5# 1.Re3 Rxd5 (Qxd5/Nxd5?) 2.cxd5 Qxd5# 1.Ke3 Qxd5 (Nxd5/Rxd5?) 2.cxd5 Nxd5# Cyclic White sacrifices and mates on d5, with built-in dual-avoidance, to mate the bK on e5/e4/e3. "Cyclic Zilahi with white cycle and mate on the same square without twinning - a great first!" – RW **H0128** (Grigoryan) a) 1.e1R c3 2.Re5 cxd4 3.Rd5 Rg6# b) 1.e1N Kd7 2.Nd3 cxd3+ 3.Kd5 Rg5# Chameleon echo ideal-mates, with underpromotions. "A little magic!" – LV **H0129** (Bales) 1.Kf2 Ng3 2.Re2 Rd2 3.Ke1 Rxe2# 1.Kg2 Ng1 2.Kh1 Nf3 3.Rg1 Rxf1# Repeated wN-departures, bR-arrivals and wR-captures; model-mates. "Simple and strong" – LV **H0130** (Smirnov) 1.Nc3 Ba2 2.Ke4 Nc5+ 3.Kd4 Bxc3# 1.Nd6 Be4+ 2.Kxe4 d3+ 3.Kd5 Nc7# Ideal-mates with variety of play; 1...Be4+ a nice point. "Two wildly different but refreshing solutions" – MK. "Not easy" – LV **H0131** (Prcic) 1.Qxa5 Ra2 2.Qa2 Ba5 3.Qb1 Bc3# 1.Qxe5 Bf6 2.Qb2 Re5 3.Qa2 Re1# Strong miniature with precise diagonal-orthogonal effects, leading to double-check models. *Compare with:* Rolf Wiehagen, 4th Prize, Problem-Echo 15th TT 1997; H#3, 2 sol; 8/8/k7/1Pp5/k1P1R3/zp2p2/zP1q3/3B4; 1.Qxc2 Re2 2.Qb3 Rc2 3.Qb4 Ra2# 1.Qxc4 Be2 2.Qb4 Bc4 3.Qa3 Bb3# "Perfectly satisfying reciprocal battery formations with unpins" – MK **H0132** (Toger) a) 1.d3 Rc2 2.Ka4 Bc6+ 3.Ka3 Rc3# 1.c3 Bc6+ 2.Kc4 Re2 3.Kd3 Bb5# b) 1.Nd3 Bf4 2.Kb4 Rb2+ 3.Kc3 Bd2# 1.Nc6 Rb2+ 2.Ka4 Ka2 3.Na5 Rb4# Mixture of strategy, with bK mated on 4 different squares; 3 models. "A fantastic work" – LV **H0133** (Jonsson) 1.Ng5 Bg8 2.Nf7 Nxf2+ 3.Kd5 Bxf7# 1.Nf4 Ba1 2.Rb2 Ng3+ 3.Ke5 Bxb2# Matched critical moves over f7/b2 to allow flight-giving sacrifices by Black on those squares. *Compare with:* Dan Meinking, Diagrammes #3974, Apr-Jun 1998 (dedicated to Mark Kirtley); H#3 b) bK->e4; B7/rr6/p3pp2/1p1k1p2/ 1K1b1q2/ 8/7B/8; a) 1.Qc1 Bb8 2.Qc7 Bxb7+ 3.Ke5 Bxc7# b) 1.Rg7 Bh1 2.Rg2 Bxf4+ 3.Kd5 Bxg2# . "Very economic mouse trap with edge-to-edge moves by the wB's and bK model/ideal mated on different squares" – RW. "Fine links" – LV **H0134** (Mantha) 1.Nd4 Bh2 2.Be6 g3 3.Ke5+ g4# Compact one-liner with critical play, battery formation, and cross-check. "Difficult" – LV **H0135** (Mlynka) a) 1.Rh1 Nf6 2.Bc2 Nxd5 3.Rc1 Nc3# b) 1.Rb7 Kxc6 2.Bh8 Kxd5 3.Rg7 Nf6# Lengthy Black

line-play to setup echoed models on opposite wings. "Bellissimo" – LV **H0136** (Nemes) a) 1.Qf5 Nd4 2.Re4 Bb3 3.Nf4 Nxf3# b) 1.Re2 Bh6 2.Rf4 Nc7 3.f5 Bg7# Interesting pair with good mix of strategy and models. "Good unity" - LV **H0137** (Ilievski) 1.Qa4 Rb7 2.Nc4+ Rb2 3.Qc6 Ne4# 1.Nb6 Nb1 2.Nc4+ Nc3 3.Nd6 Rc7# The repeated Nc4+ is a flaw, but carries an element of surprise, with Black needing to block c4 and d6 the right way; both mates are models. "Nice change of function between wN and wR. Can this be done as a 2-mover?" – MK. "A great composition" – LV **H0138** (Barsukov) 1.fgx5 Bb3 2.gxf4 Bd1 3.fxe3 Ne5# 1.Kxe3 Nf8 2.Kxf4 Bg4 3.Kxg5 Ne6# An original-looking sort of "PacMan" theme, where bK and bP take turns gobbling up White's pawn chain; model-mates. "A humorous piece" – RW. "One of the best" – LV. "Up the ladder and down the ladder. Very clever" – TB **H0139** (Petkov) 1.Qxd4 f4 2.Qxc3 f5 3.Qh8 e5# 1.Bxe4 c4 2.Bxf3 c5 3.Bb7 d5# Striking echoed line-theme, with perfectly matched play at every move. "How to get rid of four disturbing pawns? Well, capture two and let the others run away. Somewhat symmetric, though, but entertaining" – RW. "One of the best" – LV **H0140** (Rice) 1.Rh4 Bg3 2.Bg4 f4 3.Kd6 f5# 1.Bg4 Bb8 2.Rf5 Kc7 3.Ke5 Kxd7# Black's R/B take turns shutting each other off, while White's P/K take turns setting up mating batteries. "W finds batteries while B finds reciprocal ways to subdue its line pieces" – MK. "This is sensational" – LV **H0141** (Wiehagen) a) 1...Re3+ 2.Kf4 Rxc3+ 3.Kxg3 Bd2 4.Bf4 Be1# b) 1...Rf1 2.Bh4 Bf2 3.Kf4 Bxc3+ 4.Kxg3 Rf3# Mutual wR/wB shutoffs leading to the Kniest sacrifices on g3. "Bravo Herr Wiehagen" – LV **H0142** (Bales) 1.f5 gxf5 2.Ne7 f6 3.O-O fxe7 4.Kh8 exf8Q# 1.Ne7 g5 2.O-O gxf6 3.Rf7 fxe7 4.Rg7 e8Q# "Nice castling miniature with chameleon-echo mates" – RW **H0143** (Nemes) 1.d5 Kc3 2.Kc5 d3 3.Be5+ Kd2 4.Kd4 Nb3# 1.d6 Kc3 2.Kc5 Nc2 3.b5 Nb4 4.Bb6 d4# Pawn one-two by both sides, leading to model/ideal finales; repeated Kc3/Kc5 moves are unfortunate. "Anti-echoes of pawn steps performed by the d-Pawns" – MK. "Very elegant" - LV **H0144v** (Nefedov/Wiehagen) 16/6K1/8/3P3p/3p1P1p/3P1BN1/5k2; 1.Ke2! Nxh4 2.Kxf2! Ng2 3.Kg3 Ne3 4.Kh4 Nf5#, 1.Kxg2! Bxh4 2.Kh2! Bg5 3.Kg3 Be3 4.Kh4 Bf2# Elegant setting with Zilahi, Kniest, and bK-tempo effects; in each line, White returns in a roundabout fashion to deliver model-mates. Original diagram: 16/7K/8/1P5p/4PP1n/5BN1/5k2 **H0145** (Henrych) 1.Rd4 Kh6 2.Bd5 Kh5 3.Ke4 Kg4 4.e5 gxf3# 1.Ke5 g4 2.Rf5 f4+ 3.Ke6 Kg6 4.Bd5 gxf5# Unexpected echo models; Black grants wK-flights at the right time. "Very uncommon" – LV **H0146** (Ivanov) 1.Nb7+ Kb6 2.O-O-O a4 3.Bb8 a5 4.Nc7 a6 5.Rd7 axb7# Black pieces huddle around their King in a hurry for a timely P-mate.

FAIRIES

F0055 (Holladay) Set: 1.Qb8 cxb8Q 2.Rd8 exd8N=. Solutions: 1...exd8Q+ 2.Kc6 Qd4 3.Rb8 cxb8Q=; 1...c8R 2.Rf8+ exf8Q 3.Qf6+ Kxf6=; 1...cxd8N 2.Rf8+ exf8Q 3.Kc8 Qd6=; 1...exd8B 2.Rg8 Kxg8 3.Ke8 c8Q= An incredible TEN promotions with five different stalemate positions! "A problem to be awarded" – LV **F0056** (Grigoryan) A) 1.Bh7 Ng5 2.Be4 Re7 3.Bf3 Nxf3=; B) 1.Ke3 Ne5 2.Be6 Ke1 3.Bg4 Rxc4=; and C) 1.Bh7 Rxc7 2.Ke4 Rh6 3.Kf5 Kf3=. The three ideal stalemates are essentially identical - different strokes! **F0057** (Kirtley) 1.g8N+ Rxc8 2.fxc8N+ Bxc8 3.hxc8N+ Ke6 4.Nf8+ Kd6 5.e8N+ Kc6 6.d8N+ Rxd8 7.b8N+ Rxb8 8.cxb8N+ Bxb8 9.axb8N+ Qxb8 10.Qxc5+ Kb7 11.Qb5+ Kc8 12.Ne7+ Kd8 13.Qxb8+ Kxe7 14.Qd6+ Kxe8 15.Qd7+ Kxf8 16.Rf4+ Nxf4 17.Rg8+ Kxc8 18.Qf7+ Kxh8 19.Qg8+ Kxc8# Promotion scheme is an All-Knighter! A very difficult sequence, hopefully sound! **F0058** (Grigoryan) -- 6.Kxf4 -- 13.Kxa1 -- 21.Kxf3 -- 24.Kxc2 -- 26.Kxe4 27.Kxf5 28.Ke6 -- 33.f1N 34.Ne3 Nxe3= BK walks long for Ideal Stalemate. **F0059** (Kobayashi) A) 1.Kd3 d8Q+ 2.Kh7 f8N# and B) 1.Kd1 d8R+ 2.Ka1 h8B#. A delicate and innovative use of the fairy condition with a very attractive AUW! **F0060** (Ilievski) A) 1.Be8! Qxa2+ [Pa7] 2.Kxa2 [Qd1] Qxb1 [Qd8]# and B) 1.Ng8! Qxh4+ [Ph7] 2.Kxh4 [Qd1] Qxg4 [Ra8]# Dual avoidance and interference on first moves with pleasing Circe effects. **F0061** (Meinking) 1.Nxd2=(w) Nb1 2.Ke4 Nc3# ; 1.Nxg5=(w) Nh3 2.Ke6 Nf4# ; 1.Nxe5=(w) Ng6 2.Kc6 Ne7# and 1.Nxd4=(w) Nc2 2.Kc4 Ne3# Uses a Star-flight pattern with essentially four

3-knight jumps. "This problem was...a problem" – LV **F0062** (Godbout & Brown) 1.Rd4 Bc4 2.Bg5 Bb3 (tempo!) 3.Rc4 Ba2 4.Rc1# and 4.Rg4 Bf7#. This seldom used stipulation requires careful preparatory footwork. **F0063** (Benyovszki) A) 1.c5 Bxa2 2.Rxb4 Bg8 3.Rxa4 Ba2 4.Rxa7 Bg8 5.Rf7 Ra1# and B) 1.Rh4 Bh3 2.Rxh5 Bc8 3.h3 Bxh3 4.Rxh7 Bc8 5.Rd7 Rh1#. Lots of clearance captures, neatly forced. Did the mirage castlings give false starts? **F0064** (Donati) Try: +wKg1? (after castling) and play 1.Kd2 Rc1 2.Be2 Bxf4# is illegal since the bK could not enter c1 without the wK moving, thus 0-0+? is not playable. But indeed, the wK could be *anywhere* and **cooks** with the previous move being ...Rxf1+! Intended solution is **+wKe1!** and play 1.**Rxc2 Bc3 2.Ne2 Kxf2#** Fortunately, the author has neatly fixed this by adding a wP cluster (on a5, a6, a7, b6) to prevent any black piece from occupying f1. Now, +wKg1 (preceded by 0-0?) is a true try. **F0065** (Donati) Not +wKd7? and 1.Re5 h4 2.g6 Kd8# as the wK could never legally reach d7. So, **+wKd5!** and 1.**Re6 Bd7 2.g6 Kc4#**. An excellent rendering of this new type. **F0066** (Green) Not +bKd6 as the checking g1B (arriving as promotion) could not legally be promoted - not enough captures! So not +bKd6? with 1.Qc5+ Bxc5#? But, **+bKd4!** with 1.**Ne6+ Rxe6#**. **F0067** (Brown) Not +bKc5? with 1.Kd2 2.Bd5 3.Bxa2 4.Bxe6 5.Rc4# nor +bKe5? with B) 1.Kd2 2.Be4 3.Bxh7 4.Bxd3 5.Rf5# as both leave illegal double checks. Only, **+bKg3!** with 1.**Kd2 2.Bf3 3.Be2 4.Ke1 5.Rg4#** where the previous play had to leave wPd2-d4 bPe4xd3++ *en passant* as the only legal double check. The seed of this *e.p.* curiosity dates back to Dr. Niels Hoeg, *Skakbladet*, 1916. **F0068** (Ilievski) Black retracts **Bb5xQf1** and plays 1.Rf6 Qe1# and Black retracts **Nb5xNa7** and plays 1.Bf6 Nc6# Clear uncaptures, an f6-Grimshaw and models. **F0069** (Stepochkin) Set: 1...Rd8# Tempo? So, A) 1.Qh8+ Nf8 2.Qxh7 Ba2 3.Qh5+ Bf7 4.Qe2 Ne6 5.Qe5 Rd8# and B) 1.Kd5 3.Rd8+ 2.Qd6 Ra8 3.Qb8+ Nd8 4.Qe5+ Ne6 5.Kd6 Rd8# Moral: the less you have to change things, the more they remain the same? **F0070** (Stepochkin) A) 1.Rxa3 2.Rc3 3.Rxc2 [Pc7!] 4.Rc1 5.Rxa1 [Nb8] 6.Ra5# and B) 1.Kg4 2.Kf4 3.Kxe3 [Pe7] 4.Kxe2 5.Kxf2 [Pf7!] 6.Bc4# Circe is used to clear w-lines and close b-lines. **F0071** (Stepochkin) 1.g1B 2.Be3 3.Bxf4 [Pe2] 4.Bxe5 [Ra1] 5.Bf6 Rd1# and 1.Rh8 2.Rc8 3.Rxc5 [Ra1] 4.Rxb5 [Pb2] 5.Rb4 O-O-O# Mates depend not only on wK the position of the wK, but Black last moves must avoid potential captures causing Circe interferences (on d2). "My favorite. The final black move to avoid taking a d-Pawn, that would scuttle the mate , is a terrific final touch" – TB **F0072** (Werner) A) 1.dxe6 -- 6.e1R 7.Re7 8.Ra7 Rc8#; B) 1.dxc6 -- 6.c1B 7.Be3 8.Ba7 Bc6# and C) 1.d5 --5.d1N 6.Nc3 7.Nxb5 8.Na7 Nc7# That all three promotions match-up in length is surprising, while each also matches White's mating piece. **Editors note:** Composer requested we move wR from c6 to c5. **F0073** (Muralidharan) 1.Kd6 -- 6.c1B 7.Bxb2 8.Be5 -- 10.b1R 11.Rf1 12.Rxf2 13.Rxd2 -- 15.f1N -- 18.Nc7 19.Rd5 Ne4# Making B/R/N in an impressive sequence with Ideal-mate! **F0074** (Muralidharan) 1.e8R 2.Re7 3.Rb7 4.e7 5.e8R 6.Re4 7.Kf4 8.Ke5 9.Rf4 10.Rf6 11.Bf5 12.Be4+ Rxe4# Another superb sequence with interference for wK passage.

RETROS

R0015 (Livnat) Kc1* Be3 Pd2d4f4 - Kg1* Rf3 Kc1* Be1 Pc2d2e2 - Kg1* Rd1 Kc1* Bf1 Pe2f3g2 - Kg1* Rf2 **R0016** (Livnat) (a) Kg7* Rf6 Bf8 Nh7* - Kg5 (b) Kg7* Rg8 Bh7 Nh8* - Ke8 (c) Kh7* Rg6 Bg7 Nh8* - Kf7 (d) Kh3* Rg8 Be8 Nh8* - Kg6 (e) Kh3* Rg1 Be4 Nh4* - Kg6 **R0017** (Raican) Kg8* Qe7* Ra7 Bc7* Pa6b5b7d5d7f5f7g7 - Ka8* Nb8 Retract (-1) c6xRb7? Rb6-b7 (-2) Bd8xRc7+ Rc6-c7 (-3) e6xRd7+ Rd6-d7 (-4) Qf8xRe7+ Re8-e7 (-5) g6xRf7+ Rf6-f7 (-6) h6xRg7+ Rh7xNg7 (-7) Nh5-g7+ Nd7-b8 Retrostalemate! **R0018** (Caillaud) The last move is obviously e2-24, but after 1.fxe3 e.p.??, the position becomes illegal with Black to play (no White last move). A foreplay must be found: 1.b1B! (last move -1.e2-24 and not -1.Ke2-d1 f2-f1B+ -2.??) 2.a1R! (last move -1.e2-e4 and not -1.Ke2-d1 f2-f1B+ -2.Kd1-e2 h2xg1R+ - illegal: too many captures by Black!) 3.fxe3 e.p.!! (now -1.Ke2-d1 f2-f1B+ -2.Kd1-e2 h2xg1R+ are the last moves) 4.g3 (not 4.Kd3?? with no White last move!) 5.Kd3 (last move -B-h3) 6.Qc4 7.Bd4 Bf5#. **R0019** (Salai) - 1.Rb3-b2 b2-b1=B (not -1.e2xBd3?? [Bd1!]) 2.Ra3-b3 b3-b2 3.Bc5-b4 (not 3.Bd6-b4?) b4-b3 (axb3? cxb3?,

bx4?? bxc??) 4.Nd4-b5! (not 4.Nd6-b5?) b5-b4 5.Kb7-c8 b6-b5 6.Ka6-b7 Nd6-e8 (6..b7-b6??) but unfortunately there is also: ... 4.Nd6-b5 b5-b4 5.Kb8-c8 b6-b5 6.Nc8-d6 Nd6-e8 (found by Peter van den Heuvel using Theodore Hwa's "Retractor" program). **R0020** (Livnat) (with wQ at c1!) 1. The five missing white pawns promoted to Bishops. The g&h file P's promoted on g8 (or one of them on e8 via f7), capturing 5 black units, one of them the bRh8 (on g8 or h7). Two of the three missing wP's promoted to black-square Bishops, apparently on d8. The third promoted to a white-square Bishop, either on c8, e8 or g8 - totaling another 4 captures. Therefore all the missing black units were captured by the promoting wP's - unless the wPc2 promoted on c8 without capturing, while the wPc7 came from the d-file, capturing. 2. The bPa7,b7 were captured away from their files, on c or d files, or by promoting. Reaching the c-file means capturing the missing wNs and rook. 3. Assuming the wPc2 did promote on c8, the path had to be clean: bPc7 could not have been on the c-file anymore, meaning that either it captured a non-existing White unit - or was captured by White on the c-file - an extra, impossible capture. 4. So the wPc7 originated on c2, without capturing, and all nine missing black units were captured by white promoting pawns. 5. Then White's last move, the mating move, could not have been a capture. This eliminates all the squares on the board where the bK is mated, except f5 and a8. f5 seems all right (wBh5-g4#), but what about bKa8 (White's last move=wPc6-c7#)? 6. Obviously, with the bK at a8, Black's last move must have been bKa7-a8: not from b7 since wPc6 did not come from d5, not from b8 since wBg3 could not have captured from h2. Also, Black's last move could not have been bQa2-a1 due to the wKh7. 7. Hence, White's previous move was wPc5-c6+, and Black's bKa6-a7. 8. And so on, likewise, until the bK is on a4, wCp on c2. 9. NOW Black's last move can be Qb1-a1 (unlocking the position), since wPc2 blocks the check to the wK.... 10. Alas, now, with the wP on c2, bPa7,b7 can no longer promote without two extra captures - The position is illegal with the bK on a8. 11. Conclusion: Put the bK on f5 to get a legal mating position. **R0021** (Caillaud) Retract: 1.Nb4-a6 d7-d6 2.Nd3-b4 Rd2-e2 3.Nc1-d3 Re2-d2+ 4.Nb3-c1 Ba2-b1 5.Na5-b3 Bb1-a2+ 6.Nc4-a5 Ba2-b1 7.Nd6-c4 Bb1-a2+ 8.Nf5-d6 Rg5-g4 9.Nh6-f5 Rg4-g5+ 10.Nf5xPh6 Rg5-g4 11.Nd6-f5 Rg4-g5+ 12.Nc4-d6 Ba2-b1 13.Na5-c4 Bb1-a2+ 14.Nb3-a5 Ba2-b1 15.Nc1-b3 Bb1-a2+ 16.Nd3-c1 Rd2-e2 17.Re2-e1 h7-h6 18.Re1-f1 Nf1-h2 19.g5-g6 Bh2-g3 20.Bg3-f2 Nf2-d1 21.Rc1-e1 The last 40 half-moves are strictly determined. The busy wN (Tarzan!) performs 8 screens. **R0022** (Millour)) At first blush, the position appears straightforward. The WP's have played: a/cxb3 and e2-e4xf5xg6xh7 (the only path to make an "A" state pawn on h7)=4 captures with 7 missing Black units. It seems that previously the BP's played d7-d5+, f7-f6-f5, g7-g6, and axbxcxd, with the BPd3 capturing 3 of the 6 missing White units. But retracting Pd5 to d7 imprisons the Rd8 and Bc8. Moreover, we cannot retract Kf7-e8 [in forward play, the BK would be in check in "B" state before becoming "A" (and the WKa4 is retro-blocked until the Pf5 retracts to f6)]... There is only one way to break the Rd8/Ke8 bind: the Bc8 is a promoted Bishop which has replaced the original Bc8, which was captured at home, which is entirely possible with the Alice condition (in B state, the Bishop passed over the Pb7 or d7 before becoming "A" on c8)!!! After the retraction of the Bc8 from that square, the Rd8 may play horizontally without retro-checking, thanks to an uncapture of a Black piece at d8 (necessarily captured in "A" state). But now the Pd3 cannot come from a7 because to its 3 captures would be added 4 more to promote the BhP on a white square, and only 6 W units are missing. Furthermore, since they could not interfere with WPh7, the Pf5 and g6 did not come from h7, and thus the BhP was not captured by the WeP, because if it could have been captured on f5 or h7 in A state or on g6 in B state, the WeP captured B-state pieces on f5 and h7, and an A-state piece on g6. Thus, the BhP played h7xg6xf5xe4xd3, making possible e2-e4xf5xg6xh7. Thus the BhP did not capture the Bf1, which was blocked at f1 by the WeP while it was still at e2. The WeP did not capture the Bf8 on a black square. Accordingly, the Bc8 is the BaP, promoted via a2 on the white square b1, making the uncapture a2xb3 impossible. So the promoted BB changes the state of the WB! We can now retract

d7-d5+ c2xB3 B_c8 R_xYd8 f6-f5, etc., but how can the WK return to e1 given that the Pb3 came from c2 (and not a2) and that e2 will always be guarded or occupied because the Ph7 will return to e2 before any retraction of the Pd3 which, we now know, came from h7 (and not a7)?... Only one way: the K travels via a2 and c1, and the B we now see at c1 is a promoted one, replacing the original Bc1 which was captured at home!!! The Bc1 is the WaP, promoted via a7 on the black square b8. The retro-play may now be summed up as follows: 1) Retract d7-d5+ c2xB3 f6-f5 K_e4 [the mention of this enforced retraction of the WK is intended, showing that White has retro-play and moving the Bc8 is not forced by a lack of White or Black moves; this B yields to the WR only because this is the only way to reactivate the R. The composer stands by this purity of motive!] B_c8 R_xYd8 Kf7-e8, etc. 2) Bc1=>b8 and Bc8=>b1. Unpromotion a7xb8B with uncapture of the Bf8. Unpromotion a2xb1B with uncapture of the Bf1. The WaP and BaP passed each other on the a-file, which is perfectly possible with the Alice condition provided each P begins with a double-step! Here, in forward play, is an example of such a crossing: a2-a4-a5-a6, at which point the WP is in B state and the BP can then play, without interference, a7-a5-a4-a3-a2, and the WP can continue a6-a7. The 2 P's are thus necessarily in A state on a2 and a7. The B's captured at b1 and b8 were then in A state. 3) The WK can return to e1 via a2 and c1. 4) Bb1=>f1 and Bb8=>f8, freeing the Pg6. 5) Pg6=>g7, freeing the Ph7. 6) Ph7=>e2, freeing the Pd3. 7) Pd3=>h7. 8) After the WQ's return to d1, uncapture at home of the original Bc1. Uncapture at home of the original Bc8. Return home of all pieces not yet returned. Thus, we have in fact a delicate position in which every missing unit was involved in a capture or in the replacement of a Bishop. And the square where, and states in which, each unit was captured are all known. Black has 2 B-state units and 2 other Black units were captured in B-state. Black therefore made an even number of displacements. White has 3 B-state units and 2 other White units were captured in B-state. White therefore made an odd number of displacements. Despite this disparity, since White played first and Black played last the two sides have made an equal number of moves. Thus, since castling takes one move but causes two displacements, one side, and only one, has castled! In conclusion - despite the presence of 2 B's in the diagram, the answer to the first question requires the determination of 4 capture squares, with all 4 original Bishops having been captured! - the two sides had the ability to castle early on - specifically after the Bc1 and Bc8 were captured - but only one side did so! The answers are: 1) Bc1 captured on c1!!! 2) Bf1 captured on b1!!! 3) Bc8 captured on c8!!! 4) Bf8 captured on b8!!! All captures occurred in A-state. 2) One and only one side castled! **P0022** (Meyers) 1.Nf3 e5 2.Nxe5 Nc6 3.Nxc6 d6 4.Nxd8 Be6 5.Nxe6 Ne7 6.Nxf8 Nc6 7.Nxh7 Rf8 8.Nxf8 Kxf8 9.g3 Kg8 10.Bg2 Rf8 11.O-O ...but cooked: 1.g3 d6 2.Bg2 Bh3 3.Nxh3 e5 4.Ng5 Qd7 5.Nxh7 Nc6 6.Nxf8 gNe7 7.Nxd7 Ng6 8.Nxe5 0-0 9.Nxg6 aRc8 10.Nxf8 Rxf8 11.0-0 **P0023** (Frankiss) 1.f4 Nc6 2.f5 Ne5 3.f6 c6 4.fxg7 f5 e.3 Nf6 6.g8=N f4 7.Nh6 f3 8.Nf5 f2+ 9.Ke2 Nf7 10.Nf3 e5 11.Rg1 fxg1=N+ 12.Kf2 Ne2 13.Qe1 Nf4 **P0024** (Hashimoto) 1.c3 b6 2.c4 Ba6 3.c5 Qc8 4.c6 Qb7 5.cxb7 Nc6 6.b8=Q+ Bc8 7.Qb7 Nb8 8.Qc6 Bb7 9.Qh6 gxh6 10.e3 Bg7 11.Ke2 Bc3 12.dxc3 Ba6+ 13.c4 Bc8 14.Bd2 **P0025** (Hashimoto) 1.d4 c6 2.Kd2 Qa5+ 3.Kd3 Kd8 4.d5 Kc7 5.Bf4+ Kb6 6.Bc7+ Ka6 7.f4 h5 8.Nf3 h4 9.Rf1 h3 10.gxh3 Qe1 11.Rg6 Qh4 12.Rd6 exd6 13.e3 Qd8 14.Be2 f6 ...but cooked: NOW I HAVE TO FIND THE COOK **P0026** (Caillaud) 1.d4 d6 2.Be3 Bd6 3.Nd2 Bxa2 4.Nb3 Kd7 5.Qd2 Kc6 6.0-0-0 Kb5 7.Qe1 c6 8.Rd3 Qa5 9.Qd1 Qe1 10.Nf3 Qxf1 11.Ne5 Qe1 12.Ng4 Qa5 13.Qd2 Qd8 14.Rd1 a5 15.Qe1 a4 16.R1d2 a3 17.Qd1 **P0027** (Kirtley) 1.a4 b5 2.axb5 h5 3.Rxa7 Rh6 4.Rb7 Rha6 5.Rxb8 Ra1 6.Rxc8 Rxb1 7.Rxc7 Qb8 8.Rc5 Qxh2 9.Rxh5 f5 10.Rxf5 0-O-0 11.Rxf8 Qxg1 12.Rxg8 Qxg2 13.Bxg2 Rxc1 14.O-O Rxd1 15.Rh8 Ra1 16.Rh1 Ra8 17.Ra1 Rh8 Cook found by William Longren 1.a4 b5 2.axb5 h5 3.Rxa7 Rh6 4.Rxc7 hRa6 5.Rxc8 Ra1 6.Rxb8 Rxb1 7.Rb6 Qc7 8.Rf6 Qxh2 9.Rxf7 0-0-0 10.Rxf8 Qxg1 11.Rxg8 Qxg2 12.Bxg2 Rxc1 13.0-0 Rxd1 14.Rh8 Ra1 15.Rxh5 Ra8 16.Ra1 Rh8 17.Rh1