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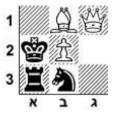


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In this issue:

Historical Progress of an		<u>Originals</u>	17-19
Endgame Study – Costeff	2	Birth of a chess problem pt.4 - Bourd	20-24
Raaphy Persitz MT – Avni	3-6	Mark Erenburg 60 JT announcement	24
IRT Studies 2018 – Gyarmati	6-9	15 th International Solv. Contest - Einat	25-26
IRT Fairies 2015 – Crisan	9-14	<u>Editorial</u>	27
<u>Errata</u>	14	¹ / ₄ Final Israel Solv. Champ. solution	27
Israeli Successes Abroad - Navon	15-16		



יוחנן אפק מקדיש את ספרו "יופי שחמטי פרקטי" לזכרו של הלל אלוני. עם שרה אלוני, אלמנתו של הלל, יואל אלוני (משמאל) ופז עינת (מימין).

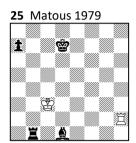
Yochanan Afek dedicating his book "Practical Chess Beauty" to the memory of Hillel Aloni. With Sarah Aloni, Hillel's widow, Yoel Alone (left) and Paz Einat (right)

Historical Progress of an Endgame Study - Gady Costeff

Historical progress requires the contribution of many people over time, each building partly on the work of their predecessors. This is the case in science, and it is also the case in chess composition.



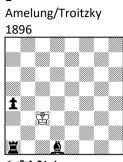
1. 点c6 点d1! 2. 点d7+!! 含xd7 3. 三xh2 Timman added the fantastic 2. 点d7+!! and replaced a Matous capture with 1..Bd1!



3..a5!
Matous discovered
the placement of Kd7
which corrects
Perkonoja's work and
enables a perfect
thematic program.



4.黃a2! a4 5.黃a1!! 黃xa1 Von Holzhausen added the fantastic 5.黃a1!! and Perkonoja, in a cooked study, added the thematic 4..a4



6. D2! draws. Amelung and Troitzky apparently discovered this position independently.

The diagrams above show the historical development of an idea. The number above square a8 is the ordinal number in the historical progression. For example, 1 above the Troitzky and Amelung study on the right indicates that this is the first study of 42 showing this theme.

Moving left, it took 12 more studies and 62 years for Von Holzhousen to introduce the brilliant rook sacrifice 5.Ra1!! In the very next study, composed five years later, a young Perkonoja showed a possible improvement, albeit in a cooked study. Eleven studies and 16 years later, Matous perfected the thematic program and improved the presentation. Finally, 16 studies and 32 years (!) later, Timman added the finishing touches to what is currently the finest realization.

Over 116 years, 19 composers explored this theme in 42 studies. Six composers were responsible for all the progress. Of the six innovators, only Matous got a distinction, whereas the 36 less innovative studies received 8 distinction. The other motif example I considered for this article had overall 30 studies, only two of which showed meaningful progress, and overall 16 studies receiving honors. I would venture that these modest ratios are not unique to study composition.

Given Timman's excellent version, it is interesting to speculate how it could be improved. Even if that proves impossible, it closes only one avenue of progress. Other possible developments include *deepening* it through a logical avoidance/enablement of the drawing motif, *widening* by multiplying the motif, or *combining* it with other themes.

Raaphy Persitz MT 2019 – Studies Award Judge: Amatzia Avni

Raaphy Persitz (1934 - 2009) was a dear friend. Bright, knowledgeable, versatile, kind, generous, always ready to assist and help. He excelled in three independent fields: chess, economy and linguistics.

In his obituary (*British chess magazine*) I wrote "ordinary people have a mixture of good qualities and bad ones... Raaphy Persitz was a distinct type: one sided, positive only; pure gold".

A study tourney to commemorate him drew 37 entries, of mixed level, which were delivered to me anonymously.

N. 13 by Kiryakov was already published in 1997 (Moscow-850 AT). Perhaps the composer was unaware of this. N. 1 and N. 25 (by Tarasiuk) are both anticipated; details were handed by the TD to the composer.

The theme required "clear, straightforward, easy to understand studies". A few respectable entries were disqualified because they didn't correspond to the theme. For example, N. 16 (by Hlinka, Buyannemekh & Garcia) presents an integration of three drawing lines - in two of them a proof of the DB, exceeding human understanding, was required.

Ofer Comay acted as the tourney director and Gady Costeff checked anticipations in Hvdh5. I thank them heartily for their dedicated efforts.

Here follows my ranking; I find the chosen entries enjoyable and of a very good quality.

1st Prize: Oleg Pervakov.

Beautiful combinative play on the theme of overloaded pieces. Active counter play and stalemate avoidance, culminate in reciprocal Zugzwang. All this in an economical setting. Flowing, impressive play.

1.分f7+! [1.c8=Q? 營f4+/h3+ -+; 1.選xe3? 營f4+ 2.營h5 營xd6! (2...營xe3? 3.g7+! 營h7 4.包g5+ ঔxg7 5.包f5+) 3.c8=Q 營xg6+! 4.②xg6= stalemate (or 4.③h4 營h6+=)] 1...及xf7 2.c8=營+ 及g8 3.罝e4!! [Accurate. ②ot 3.딜e5? 營f4+ 4.딜g5 딜e6! 5.營c3+ 딜f6!=; or 3.딜f6? 딜e6! 4.營c3 營h3+ 5.營g5 營g3+ 6.營f5 營h3+ 7.營f4 營h6+ 8.包g5 (8.⑤g4 營g7=) 8...딜xf6+ 9.營xf6+ 營g7=; 3.딜xe3? 營xg6+ 4.⑤xg6 stalemate=] 3...딜xe4 4.營f5!! [4.營c3+? only draws after 4...딜d4 5.營xd4+ 營xd4 6.②xd4 爲a2! 7.包f5 ⑤g8! 8.g7 ⑤f7=] 4...營xg6+! [4...營xf5 5.g7#; 4...營f4+ 5.營xf4 রxf4 6.g7#; 4...爰f4 5.營e5+] 5.營xg6! [5.⑤xg6? 爲h7+=] 5...爰e6 6.公e5! zz [6.②h4? 爲f7!=] 6...爰xg6+ [There is no salvation: 6...爲f7 7.②xf7#] 7.②xg6#

2nd Prize: Yuri Bazlov.

The double sacrifice of a rook, 6.Rd8 and 9.Re7, creates an amusing echo, as does black's defences 2.Kb4 Be7+! and 2.Kb5 Bf6!. Each of these motives have partial anticipation, but the elegance in which they are combined is admirable. During the solution white must take care to avoid stalemate traps. This work makes aesthetic impression, the central part is easy to follow and to grasp.

Oleg Pervakov 1st Prize



Yuri Bazlov 2nd Prize

Persitz MT 2019

Win B→ 5+4

增b6+) 5... ሤa6+ 6. ዌe5 (6. ዌd7) 6... ፫e2+ 7. ቧxe2 ሤxe2+ 8. ዌd6 ሤa6+! (not 8... ሤxd1 9. ሤe8+ ዌa7 10. ሤd7+, winning) 9. ዌd7 ሤc8+! with stalemate] 2... ቧf6! [a strong shot. 2... ዌb8 3. ፫b1; 2... ቧe7 3. ፫a1+ ঙb8 4. ሤxe7; 2... ፫a2 3. ሤf8+ ዌa7 4. ሤf7+ ঙb8 5. ፫b1 loses without a chance] 3. ሤxf6 [3. ሤf8+ ሤc8 4. ሤxc8+ ፫xc8=] 3... ሤd7+ white loses his queen, but still wins 4. ሤc6+ ፫xc6 5. dxc6 ሤe8 6. ፫d8+! 蛩a7 [6... ሤxd8 7.c7+ ዌa7 8.cxd8=B (8.cxd8=N)] 7. ፫d7+ (7. ፫xe8? stalemate) ౪b8 8. ፫b7+ ౪a8 [8... ఄc8 9. ቧg4+ ఄcd8 10. ፫b8+] 9. ፫e7! ሤc8 [9... ሤxe7 10.c7+ ቈa7 11.c8=N+] 10. ౪b6! ౪b8 [10... ሤb8+ 11. ਿc5] 11. ቧg4 (the shortest, but 11. ቧe2 and even 11. ፲e8 are good enough) ౖ\$xg4 12. ፲e8+ 1:0

3rd Prize: Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen & Martin Minski.

Black's ingenious 2...Oh3!!, is parried by a counter O-sacrifice 3.Od6!!; and later on, by a minor promotion to escape stalemate. The heavy structure made the difference between this study and the former prizes.

1. ②e4 ②f5 [with a devious threat – see next move. 1... \g4 2. ②xg6+! \gg xg6 3. \triangle g5 \triangle e5 4.a7+-1 2. \triangle g5 [after 2.h5? gxf6 white has several options but they are all insufficient for the full point=] 2...\leftah3!! 3.\leftah6!! [3.gxh3?? \Deltag3#; 3... \(\text{2xd6} + 4.\text{gxh3} \) \(\text{2g3} + 5.\text{2g1} \) \(\text{2xe4} \) 6. \(\text{2f4} + - \text{1} \) 4. \(\text{2xg3} \) \(\text{2xg3} \) \(\text{2xg3} \) \(\text{2xg3} \) \(\text{2xe4} \) 6. 其xe1 對xe1+ 7. 對xh2 對a1 8.a8= 具!!+- [8.a8=對? 對h1+ /對g1+! 9. 對x對 stalemate.: 8.2c6? \(\preceq xa7 =: 8.b6?? \(\preceq e5 + 9.2f4 \(\preceq xe4 - + 1 1 - 0 \)

Special Prize: Jan Timman.

The double pawn-sacrifice to force en-passant had been shown before (Dolukhanov & Korolkov, Ka2/Kf7 1937; Eucken, Ke7/Ke5 1948); but the motivation here behind this mechanism is fresh; it is designed to hide the mating square from both black queens. In addition, 3.Qg1!! is lovely.

1.買b8 [1.魚xd4 a1=營 2.魚xa1 營xa1+ 3.營xg5 營g7+=] 1...貸d1! 2.買b4! [2.\psig2 a1=\psi 3.\psib4 d3+ 4.\psid4 \psixd4+ 5.\psixd4+ \psixd4 6.\psif2+ \psic3=] 2...a1=營 [2...c5 3.營g2+-] **3.營g1!!** (3.營g2? d3+) **3...營xg1** (3...d3+? 營(邑) d4+ mates) 4.c4+! dxc3 5.e4+! fxe3 6. 年 d4#

1st Honorable Mention: Pavel Arestov & Alexander Zhukov.

Implementing the tactical devices of ambush and fork, white drags the royal couple to a position where they surrender against equal force.

1. **冯g5+!!** [1.e4+? 營xe4!=; winning material with 1.R1xg4? enables perpetual check by 1... \$\psi c7+ 2.\$\psi f8 \$\psi c8+=\$] 1... \$\psi xg5 2.\$\psi f3+! [2.\$\pm xg4+? \$\psi h5=\$] 2....曾h5! [2...曾f5 3.句d4+] 3.其h1+ 勾h2 4.其xh2+ 曾g4 5.勾e5+ 曾f5! [5...\$g5 6.f4++-] **6.e4+! \$\text{\$xe4!}** [6...\$xe5 7.f4++-; 6...\$xe4 7.f3++-; 6...\$g5 7.f4+(闰g2+)+-] **7.闰h5+ 常f4 8.曾f6!** [8.闰h4+? 當xe5=] **8...皆b1 9.闰h4**#

2nd Honorable Mention: Vladimir Samilo

After black's strong shot 4...Rc2!, the immediate activation of WK fails. But following a series of checks the BK is drawn to the center, when 9.Kg3!! now saves the day. The tries 1.\ddots: a2+ and 1.\ddotsb3+ are also of interest.

1.**學b8+!** [1.學xa2+ ? 1... 互c4+ 2.學g5 h1=學 3. 互a8+ 學h7 4. 互h8+ 學xh8 5. 營a8+ 營h7 6. 邑h3+! 邑h4! (6... 營xh3 ? 7. 營h8+ 營xh8 stalemate); 1. 營b3+? 1...Bh7! (1...Ec4+ 2.Bg5 R6c5+ 3.Bg6 Ec6+ 4.Bg5=) 2.<math>Eh3 Eg6! and white is lost despite his huge material advantage] 1...\$\partial 7 2.\partial xh2 \partial h6+ 3.\partial g3 **萬xh2 4.對xh2** [4.萬xa2 ? 4...e1=對+ 5.萬xe1 萬xa2] **4...萬c2!** [4...萬c3 ? 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\) axc3=\(\) **5.\(\mathbb{Z}\) h3+!** \(\) [5.\(\mathbb{Z}\) g1? 5...\(\mathbb{Z}\) c3! 6.\(\mathbb{Z}\) xa2 (6.\(\mathbb{Z}\) xe2 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xa3) 6...\(\mathbb{Z}\) xe3; 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\) g3? 5... [23] 5... [26] 6. [28] 5... [2 [9...a1=營 10.莒ed3+ 營c4 11.莒xa1 營xd3 12.營f2=] **10.莒axc3 a1=營 11.莒ed3**+ \$\displaystyle{\psi}\$e5 12.\boxed{\psi}\$e3+ \$\displaystyle{\psi}\$f5 13.\boxed{\psi}\$c5+ \$\displaystyle{\psi}\$f6 [13...\displaystyle{\psi}\$g6 14.\boxed{\psi}\$ce5=] 14.\boxed{\psi}\$c6+\boxed{\psi}_2-\boxed{\psi}

Steffen S. Nielsen Martin Minski

3rd Prize, Persitz MT 2019

1 🕸 **1** 宜 介 W I 介

Jan Timman

10 + 7

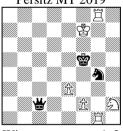
Win

Special Prize Persitz MT 2019



Pavel Arestov Alexander Zhukov

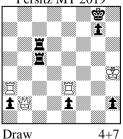
1st HM Persitz MT 2019



Win 6+3

> Vladimir Samilo 2nd HM

Persitz MT 2019



Draw

3rd Honorable Mention: Pavel Arestov & Daniel Keith

A delicate miniature where decision is arrived by precise king moves and by placing the white knight twice in succession on an unguarded square: 6.Nf5!; 7.Ne3!

1.\$\pu\d6! [1.\$\pu\f5? \$\pu\exists 2.e5 \$\alpha\f3 3.\$\alpha\d8 g6+! 4.\$\pu\f6 \$\alpha\xe5 5.\$\pu\xe5 \$\pu\f3=: 1.\$\pu\f4? ②d3+ 2.\$f5 \$e3 3.e5 g6+! (3... \$\text{0}xe5\$? 4.\$\text{0}xe5 g6 5.\$\text{0}d6+- transposes to main line) 4.\$\dot{\$\psi\$}f6 \otimes xe5 5.\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\text{xe5}}\$ \$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{5}}}f3 6.\$\dot{\$\dot{6}\$}d6=; 1.\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{5}}? \$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{6}}\$}}=(1...\dot{\$\dot{5}\$}f3+? 2.\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{5}}\$}}}} \dot{\$\end{\$\dot{\$\end{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{\$\dot{} 3.h3! \$\frac{1}{2} \delta 4.2\delta 6!+-\)] 1...\$\frac{1}{2} \end{6} [1...2\delta 3 2.e5 transposes] 2.e5 \$\frac{1}{2} \delta 6 3 [2...2\c2?] 3.\(\text{2}\)d8 (a5) \(\text{2}\)d4 4.\(\text{2}\)c6 \(\text{2}\)f5+ 5.\(\text{2}\)d7 g5 6.e6+-] **3.\(\text{2}\)d5**! [3.e6? \(\text{2}\)d4 =: 3.\(\text{2}\)c5? attractive side-line is 3...2g5 4.h4 2h3 5.2c5 2f4+ 6.2d6 g6! 7.2d3!! 2g2 8.h5 gxh5 9.e6+-] **4.2 xe5 g6!** [4...\$f3 5.\$f5 g6+ 6.\$g5+-] **5.4 d6** \$f3 **6.♦f5!** [6.**♦f6**? **♦g4**=] **6...g5!** [6...**♦g4** 7.**♦e3**+/ **♦g3 ♦h3** 8.**♦f1**+-] **7.♦e3!** \$\text{\text{\$\text{g}}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{g}}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$}} \text{\$\

4th Honorable Mention: Mike Pastalaka

White seems to have a large advantage but in fact he has to play accurately, cross several obstacles and even execute a same color light-square bishop promotion, before he can bring home his superiority.

1.g7 [1.gxh7? \(\textit{Q}\)g6+=] \(\textit{Q}\)f7 2.\(\textit{Q}\)xf3 \(\textit{Q}\)g8 [2...d6 3.\(\textit{Q}\)e5+! dxe5 4.\(\textit{Q}\)xe5 \(\textit{Q}\)b4 5.\$f6 \$\mathref{Q}g8 6.\$e7 \$\mathref{Q}xa2 (6...\$h5 7.\$f8 \$\mathref{Q}xd5 8.\$\mathref{Q}xg8 \$\mathref{Q}f6+ 9.\$\mathref{G}f8 \$\mathref{Q}xh6\$ 10.\$f7 \$g5 11.\$e6+-) 7.d6 \$\alpha\$b4 8.d7 \$\alpha\$c6+ 9.\$f8 \$\alpha\$a2 10.g8=\$\alpha\$+ \$\alpha\$xg8 11. \(\text{\pi} xg8 \) \(\text{\pi} g5 \) 12. \(\text{\pi} xh7 \) \(\text{\pi} f6 \) 13. \(\text{\pi} g8+-1 \) 3. \(\text{\pi} e5+ \) [3. \(\text{\pi} e5? \) \(\text{\pi} b4 \) 4. \(\text{\pi} f6 \) \(\text{\pi} xa2 \) 5. \$\displays e7 \displays xf3 6. \$\displays f8 \display xd5 7.g8=\displays \displays xg8 8. \displays xg8 d5 9. \displays xh7 d4 10. \$\displays g6 d3 11.h7 d2 12.h8=\(\text{\psi} \)\(\text{\psi} e2 \) is only a draw \(\text{3...}\)\(\text{\psi} g5 4.\(\text{\psi} xd7 \)\(\text{\psi} xh6 5.\(\text{\psi} c4! \)\(\text{\psi} c7 \)\([5...\)\(\text{\psi} b4 \) 6.d6! Axc4 7.Db8! Dd3 8.Da6!+-] 6.Df6 [6.d6 De8! 7.Axg8 Dxd6+ 8.De5 \$\text{\$xg7=} 6... \text{\$\text{\$x}\text{\$xd5}\$} + [6... \text{\$\text{\$xg7}} 7.\text{\$\text{\$xg8}} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$xg8}} 8.d6++-] **7.\text{\$\text{\$xd5}} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$e8}}} [7...\text{\$\text{\$xd5}}\$** 8.g8 = 2 + 2g7 9.2xd5 + -1 8.g8 = 2!! [just like that. 8.g8 = 2f6 + 9.2xf6 = -1 + 2g8 = 2f6 +8.g8=\(\Delta\) + \(\Delta\)ge7 9.\(\Delta\)ge7 \(\Delta\)d6+ 10.\(\Delta\)d4 \(\Delta\)xc4 \(\Delta\)h6! and black achieves a draw=] 8...\$g7 9.\$e7! [9.\$e6? \$f6+=] 9...\$f8 10.\$f5 \$f6+ 11.\$e5 ≰)xg8 12.\$\\$\partial e6\ \text{ and white wins, as the black knight is doomed; e.g. 12...h5 13. Qe2 h4 14. Qb5 h3 15. Qa4 h2 16. Qc6 1:0

5th Honorable Mention: Oleg Pervakov

A beautiful knight maneuver. The point 5.Nh1! to liquidate into a winning pawn ending, had been demonstrated by Kaila, Ke2/Kg1, 1934. Here the play is definitely better and more elegant. The composer notes that during the solution there are four 'Umnov' but there are more than 200(!) examples of such a feat in the DB.

1. 公d1! [1. 公c4? 當h1!=; 1. 萬f4? gxh2-+] 1...f1=當! 2.公e3+ 當h1! 3.公xf1 g2 **4.♦g3**+ **♦xh2 5.♦h1!** Note the knight's trip from b2 to d1–e3-f1–g3-h1. **5...g1="\$!** [5...f5!? 6.\(\mathbb{E}\)h4+! (but not 6.gxf6?e.p. g5!=) 6...\(\mathbb{E}\)g1 7.e4+-] **6.\(\mathbb{E}\)h4**+ 12.e3+! \$\displayseq 4 13. \displaysf7 \displaysf5 14.e4+ \displaysg5 15.e5 1-0

1st Com: Beat Neuenschwander

Refusal of immediate capture in order to choose a better capture-square had been performed many times before, as does a temporary withdrawal of a knight from the enemy's advanced pawn. Still, the present study is neat and makes a worthwhile contribution

1. \(\textit{Q}\)d3+ The h-pawn and Black`s material advantage will prevail after [1.c7] c1=\(\text{\ti}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\texit{\tetx{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t 쌀a5 6.쌍b7 罝b3+] 1...쌀xd3 [1...罝xd3 2.シc5+ 쌀e3 3.シxd3 쌀xd3 4.c7 c1=쌀 5.c8=쌀] 2.シb4+ **🗳 e4 3.၍a2!** [3.ᢒxc2? (thematic try) 3...፲xc2 4.c7 🕏 f5! 5.ᢒb7 (5.ਫੈb7 ፲xc7+ 6.ਫੈxc7 h5 7.ᢒc6

Pavel Arestov **Daniel Keith**

3rd HM

Persitz MT 2019



Win

Mike Pastalaka 4th HM Persitz MT 2019



Win 6 + 6

> Oleg Pervakov 5th HM

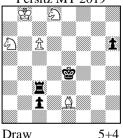
Persitz MT 2019



Win

B. Neuenschwander 1st Com

Persitz MT 2019



Draw

h4 8.@d4+ &g4; 5.@f7 h5 6.@d6+ &f4 7.@b5 h4 8.@d4 \(\mathrel{\mathrel{Z}} xc7 9.\(\mathrel{\mathre}{\mathre} xc7 h3; 5.c8=\(\mathrel{\mathrel{\mathrel{Z}}} \mathrel{\mathrel{\mathrel{Z}}} \mathrel{\mathrel{Z}} xc8+ 6.\(\mathrel{\mathrel{Z}} xc8 + 6.\) h5 7.②c6 h4 8.②d4+ ቄg4) 5...h5 6.②a5 ቄf4! wins] **3...c1=발 4.②xc1 ፫xc1 5.c7 ቄf5** [5...h5 6.②e6 h4 7.බg5+ \$f4 8.බh3+] **6.ፍ\b7 h5 7.ඛa5 \$f4** [7...h4 8.බb3 ፲xc7 9.\$xc7 h3 10.බd2 h2 11.බf1; Gurgenidze's save] 8.公b3 Attacking the Rook wins the important tempo. 8... 買xc7 9.皆xc7 學e3 10.分a5! h4 11.分c4+ 曾f4 [11...曾e2 12.包e5 h3 13.包g4] 12.分d2 h3 13.分f1 draw. The Gurgenidze study in the sideline is: W: \$\delta 2, \delta h7; \textit{\mathcal{A}}: \delta e7, b5, h6. 1. \delta a3! (\delta b3?) \delta e6 2. \delta f8+ \delta f5 3. 2d7 h5 4.2c5 h4 5.2b3 h3 6.2d2 h2 7.2f1=

2nd Com: Yochanan Afek.

Sacrifices which lead eventually to a fork of king and queen are known; e.g. Wotawa Ka2/Ka4 (flawed), 1936; Avni, Kg3/Kh5, EG 2017 N. 21353. Here we have a precise choice of white's first move and two active white sacrifices, the second one inviting check, to bring the BQ to its "forking position". One feels that the idea could be performed more economically.

1. 其d1!! [The motive is not for the control of the central open file but rather to stay away from the f2 pawn. $[1. \exists f1 / \exists e1? b1 = 2.h3!]$ (2.f4 $\forall xf1 + (2...a1 = 2.h3!]$) 3. 基xb1 營xb1+4. 當f2 營xe4 5.g3+ 當h3 6.g8=營+-) 3. 當xf1 a1=營+4. 當f2 營xg7 5.包e5 營xg2+ 6.營xg2 stalemate=) 2...營xf1+ 3.營h2 營xf2 4.g8=營 營g1+! 5. 當xg1 a1=當+ 6.當f2 當g1+ 7.當xg1 stalemate] 1...b1=當 2.h3!! [2.公c3? ₩xd1+ 3.ᡚxd1 a1=₩ 4.f4 ₩xd1+ 5.₡f2 ₩b3 6.f5=] 2...₩xd1+ 3.₽h2

Yochanan Afek 2nd Com Persitz MT 2019



쌀g1/h1+! [3...a1=쌀? 4.g3+ 쌀g5 5.g8=쌀+ mating.] 4.쌀xg1/h1 a1=쌀+ 5.쌀h2 쌀xg7 6.싫d4! gives away a knight... 6... $2 \times 4 = 7.2 = 1$ mand now the other one with check! 7...曾xe5+ [7...曾g5 8.包f3+] 8.g3+ 曾g5 9.f4+ 曾xf4 10.gxf4+ 曾xf4 11.e5! [11.曾g2? h4 draws.] 11... \$\frac{1}{2}\$ xe5 12. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$e4 13. \$\frac{1}{2}\$h4 winning by a single tempo. 1-0

Israel Ring Tourney: Studies 2018 Judge: Peter Gyarmati, Budapest, February 2019

A special thanks to the editors of *Variantim*, for appointing me judge of such an important event, and also to all participants of this tournament.

Most of the 21 studies were inspired pieces. In many cases, the authors undertook a big task showing interesting motifs. I think minor shortcomings can be forgiven: in some studies the harmony of parts of the work was not perfect. I preferred the large-scale works, the original, and the clean, classicalstyle studies.

1st Prize: Var. 3074 - Vladislav Tarasiuk & Mario G. Garcia

The introductory play is sharp, with an effective key move. Black is forced to sacrifice the Oueen to eliminate the threats of white. After the simplification, the white knights and passed pawns fight with the black rooks. White must avoid many traps. The study is exciting and fun throughout. The end of the study cannot be suspected from the initial position. I like that all variations are food for thought, yet their solution is not too difficult.

1.c8=②+ (1.d8=營 ७xb5 2.營b8+ ७c4 3.②e5+ ७xd5 4.營g8+ ७xe5 5.營e6+ 增f4) 1...當c7 (1...當c5 2.d8=營 gxf6 3.營b6+ 當b4 4.d6) 2.d8=營+ 営xd8 3.fxg7 \(\preceiv\)xe2 4.g8=\(\preceiv\)+ \(\preceiv\)e8 5.\(\preceiv\)xe8+\(\preceiv\)xe8 6.dxc6 (6.bxc6 \(\precei\)d8 7.d6 \(\maxred{\preceiv}\)xf5 8.c7+ \$d7) 6... **\(\beta\) xf5 7.b6** (7.\(\Delta\)d6+ \$\delta\)d8 8.\(\Delta\)xf5 \$\delta\)c7 9.b6+ \$\beta\)xb6 10.\(\delta\)a7 国xc6) 7... 国d5 8.c7 (Try: 8.b7 国xd2 9.c7 国xb7 10. 公d6+ 国xd6 11. 堂xb7

V.Tarasiuk M.Garcia

1st Prize IRT 2018



這d7) **8... 宣xd2 9.公e5** (9.b7 宣xb7 see Try) **9... 宣d8** (main 9... 這c2 10.公d6+ 當e7 11.公f5+ 當e8 12.公d4 這c5 13. ②dc6 (13. ②ec6 含d7 14. 含b7 這xb6+ 15. 含xb6 這c1 16. 含b7 這b1+)) 10.b7 買a1+ 11. 含b8 買c1 12.**公g4** (12.公f7 萬xc7 13.當xc7 萬d7+) 12...**萬f1 13.公f6**+ (Try: 13.當a7 萬a1+ 14.當b6 萬b1+ 15.當a5 互d5+ e.g. 16.費a4 互d4+ 17.費a3 互db4 18.勾d6+ 費e7 19.c8=費 R1b3+ 20.費a2 互b2+ 21.費a3 R2b3+) 13... **宣xf6 14. 含a7** (14.cxd8=營+ 含xd8 15. 含a7 宣f7) 14... **宣f7 15. 公d6+ wins 1-0**

2nd Prize: Var. 3075 – Amatzia Avni

The introductory play is very good. The critical position is in the 4th move. There are two ways here: the main line and the logical try. The black knight closes the line of the white bishop on d5 and e4. Discovering the difference is an experience. Both lines need to be appreciated by strategic principles instead of analyzing concrete moves. Classic style, strategic work.

1. **冯g5+! 曾e4 2. 冯g4+ 曾d5 3. 冯g5+ 夏xg5** (3... **曾**xd6 4. **冯g6+ 曾e7 5. 凰**h4+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$f8 6.\$\boxed{16}\$f6+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$g7 7.\$h6+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$h8 8.\$\boxed{16}\$f8+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$h7 9.\$\boxed{15}\$f5+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$xh6 10.\$\boxed{16}\$h8+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$g7 11. \(\mathbb{H}\)h7+\(\mathbb{G}\)g8 12. \(\mathbb{H}\)h8+\(\mathbb{G}\)xh8 13. \(\mathbb{L}\)f6+\(\mathbb{G}\)g8 14. \(\mathbb{G}\)c2 draws as white achieves a fortress) **4.0 g2**+ (logical try: 4.\$b2 c3+ 5.\$\textit{2}xc3 \times a4+ 6.\$\times xa2 \times xc3+ 7. \$\display 3 \display 4! black wins: 8. \$\display 2 \display 4 9. d7 \display 65+ 10. \$\display a3 b6 11. \$\display h3 \display 57 12. Qg2 Dd8 13. Bb4 Be5 14. Bc4 Df7 15. Qh3 Bd6 16. Bd3 De5+ 17. Be4 ②xd7) 4... 🗳 xd6 5. 🗳 b2 c3+ 6. 🚨 xc3 🔊 a4+ 7. 🗳 xa2 🗳 xc3+ 8. 🗳 b3 🗳 d5 in comparison with the try, the knight-block must now be on d5 instead of e4, and this makes a difference 9.b6 positional draw. black is unable to improve his position, e.g. 9... d8 10.h6 &xb6 11.h7 &d4 12. c4 draw

3rd Prize: Var. 3072 – Lubos Kekely & Michal Hlinka

Beautiful, classical positional draw. White is in material disadvantage. He fights in several ways: attacks the black pieces, creates stalemate traps, and threatens mate. There is mutual zugzwang in the main line and in the try. The stalemate pictures are well-known, nevertheless this is an excellent study.

1. 其e1+ c1= 對+ 2. 其xc1+ 分xc1 3. 及xg3 分e4+ 4. 對c2 [thematic try: 4. \$\text{\$\text{c1}} \text{\$\text{2}\$xg3 zz 5. \$\text{\$\text{Z}}\$d3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{e2}}\$+ 6. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$c2}\$}\$ \$\text{\$4\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\chince{\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\e [5...\$a2 6.\Bd2+ \$a1 (6...\$b3 7.\Bd3+) 7.\Bd7] **6.\Bd1** [6.\Bd3 \$a2 7.\Bf3 置b8] **6... 頁f8** [6... 包e3 7. 囯d8 囯xd8 stalemate] **7. 囯d7** switchback [7. 囯d3 \$a2] 7...Дc8 8.Дd1 switchback 8... \$_g3 9.Дd7 switchback 9...\$_e2+ 10.\Pc2 \Pa2 11.\Pextsup d8 \Pextsup xd8 model stalemate. Meredith. Reciprocal zugzwangs. Stalemates. Switchbacks.

1st Honourable Mention: Var. 3164, Martin Minski

Black guides the play first, trying to reach a stalemate position. The culmination of the study is when white avoids the stalemate with an effective queen sacrifice. I've seen the same motifs before, also from the author. This study is a good balance between material and content.

4.曾g8 冯h8+ 5.曾xh8 曾c3+ 6.曾e5!! [6.g7 曾xg7+ 7.曾xg7 model stalemate] 6... \ xe5+ 7.g7 \ xf5 8.g8 = \ \ h3+ 9.\ h7 \ c8+ 10.\ g7 **營g4+11.營g6** wins

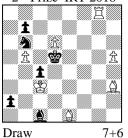
2nd Honourable Mention: Var. 3167 Pavel Arestov & Alexander Zhukov

This work is based on a glamorous queen sacrifice, which black must accept. White creates the mate threat immediately afterwards and wins material. The sidelines are also interesting, but 2.Qh6 + is very complicated.

1. 其e4+ [1. ②e4 營a4+ 2. 當b7 營b5+ 3. 當xc7 營a5+ 4. 當c6 營a6+ 5. 當c5 營a5+ 6.\$c4 \$\Delta xe3+ 7.\$\Delta xd4 \$\Delta xg4\$] **1...\$\Delta d6 2.\$\Delta xd4+** [2.\$\Delta h6+ \$\Delta xh6 3.\$\Delta xd4+ red 4. In a decided a de 4.exd4 \(\psi xd4 \) 5.\(\psi b5 \) 4.exd4 \(\psi e6 \) 5.\(\psi h6!! \) [5.\(\psi a7 \) \(\psi a2 + \) 6.\(\psi b8 \) \(\psi b3 + \) 7.堂c8 營e6+] **5...資xh6 6.分hf6 營xf6** [6...營c1 7.d5#] **7.公xf6 営d6 8.貸b7** c5 9. ②e4+ 炒d5 10.dxc5 f5 11.c6 fxe4 12.c7 e3 13.c8 = ₩ wins

Amatzia Avni

2nd Prize IRT 2018



Draw

Ľuboš Kekely Michal Hlinka

3rd Prize IRT 2018



Draw 4 + 7

Martin Minski 1st HM IRT 2018



Win 5+4

Pavel Arestov Alexander Zhukov 2nd HM IRT 2018



3rd Honourable Mention: Var. 3170, Peter Krug

The culmination of the work is the difference between the main line and the try (6.Rg7! and 6.Rh8?). The key to the choice is that, after Rg7 the rook attacks black pawns on 7th rank. The proving variations are not simple.

1. 宣**d8**+ **愛g7** [1... **※**e7 2. **※**g5+ f6 3. **※**d5 **②**d6 4. **三**h8 **※**c4 5. **三**xh7+ **※**f8 6. **※**a8#] **2.h6**+ **②**xh6 **3. 三g8 ②e7 4. ※**g5+ **②**xg5 5.fxg5+ **②**h5 6. **三**g7!! [6. **三**h8? **※**xg3+ 7. **※**xg3 **②**e4+ 8. **※**f4 **②**f6 9. gxf6 h6 10. **三**a8 a3 11. **三**a4 c5 12. **三**a7 c4 13. **※**e3 **※**xh4 14. **三**xf7 b3 15. **三**c7 b2 16. **三**xc4+ **※**h5 17. f7 b1=**※** 18. **三**c5+ **③**g4 19. f8=**※ ②**e1+ 20. **②**d3 **③**d1+] **6... ③**xg3+ 7. **②**xg3 **②**e4+ **8. ②**f4 **②**f6 **9. 三**xf7 [9. gxf6 h6 10. **三**xf7 b3 11. **三**e7 b2 12. **三**e1 a3 13. f7 a2 14. f8=**③** b1=**③** 15. **③**e7 **④**f5+ 16. **③**e3 **③**a5 17. **三**a1 **③**c3+ 18. **③**f4 g5+ 19. **④**f5 **④**f3+ 1 **9... ②**d5+ 10. **③**g3 wins

Peter Krug

Win 7+9

4th Honourable Mention: Var. 3076 Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen

A fine opposite-colored bishops endgame. The key position is very artistic. 3.d4 is wrong instead of 3.a6 due the surprising 3.b5!! and one black pawn will promote with check on c1 or on g1. Unfortunately the 2.Kxh5 logical try is not clear, because 5..Bc2 is also a draw.

1.曾g6! [1.常g7 f4 2.gxf4 h4 3.d4 (3.f5 鱼xf5 4.h7 鱼xh7 5.常xh7 營e2 and Black will be in time to conquer both d2 and c3.) 3...h3 4.f5 h2 5.h7 h1=營 6.h8=營 營xh8+ 7.營xh8 鱼xf5 =] 1...f4+ [1...党g4 The king moves too far away from pawn d2. 2.党g7! f4 3.gxf4 h4 4.f5 h3 5.f5 鱼xf5 6.h7] 2.受g5! [Logical try: 2.党xh5 fxg3 3.a6 bxa6 4.d4 cxd3 5.h7 d2 (also 5...鱼c2 6.h8=營 d2 7.營a8+ 鱼e4 8.營d8 營e2 9.營d4 d1=營 10.營xe4+ 營d2+ 11.營h4 營xc3) 6.h8=營 d1=營] 2...fxg3 [2...登xg3 3.鱼b8] 3.a6! [3.d4 b5!! echo line closing 4.axb6 (4.d5 b4 5.d6 bxc3 6.d7 c2 7.d8=營 c1=營+ and Black promotes with check and even wins.) 4...g2 5.b7 g1=營+ and Black again promotes with check, winning] 3...bxa6 4.d4 cxd3 [4...党e4 5.h7 g2 6.d5 wins] 5.h7 d2 6.h8=營 d1=營 7.營xh5+ 營g2 8.營xd1 wins

Steffen S. Nielsen 4th HM IRT 2018



Win 7+5

1st Commendation: Var. 3071 Pavel Arestov

The theme is mate with self-block. The two minor promotions are great. I feel that the real black counterplay is only 3.Qc8.

1.f7! **宣h8 2.点**f6+ **愛d5** [2...**愛**c5 3.**点**xh8 **愛**c8 4.**②**e5] **3.点**xh8 **愛**c8 4.**②**b6 **愛**xh8 **5.点**a2+ [5.**△**a4 **③**d6 6.**△**c5 **②**b2+] **5...②**d6 **6.△**c4+ [**③**d7 6...**③**e7 7.**△**e5 **②**xe5 8.c8=**③**] **7.△**e5+ **③**xe5 [7...**③**d6 8.**⑤**b7] **8.f8**=**△**+ **③**d6 [8...**③**e7 9.**△**g6+ or 8...**⑤**c8 9.**△**e6+] **9.c8**=**△**#

Pavel Arestov 1st Com IRT 2018



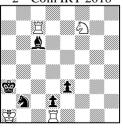
Win 6+3

2nd Commendation: Var. 3117 Michal Hlinka & Mario Garcia

A lovely draw study with two main lines. The practical-like play is fine. White avoids several traps.

1.買a7+ [1.買b1 e2 2.買a7+ 魚a4] 1...負a4 [1...當b3 2.買b1 d1=營 3.買xd1] 2.買xa4+ 魚xa4 [main 1: 2...當xa4 3.當xb2 e2 4.買xd2 (4.當c2 e1=營 5.包d6 營e3 6.買xd2 營b3+ 7.當c1 營a3 8.買c2 營e3+ 9.買d2 營b3 10.營d1 營f3+) 4...e1=營 5.買d4+ 勞b5 6.包d6+ 營c5 7.買d3 營e2+ 8.當c3] 3.包d6 e2 [main 2: 3...⑤b2 4.買b1 (4.⑤b5+ ♂b3 5.包d4+ ♂c3 6.⑤e2+ ♂c2 7.買b1 d1=營 8.買xd1 ②xd1 9.句d4+ ♂d3) 4...e2 5.⑤b5+ ♂b4 6.⑤d4 d1=營 7.⊙xe2 營xe2 (7...營d3 8.買xb2+ ♂c4 9.⑥c1) 8.買xb2+] 4.買b1 公c3 5.〇c4+ 營a4 6.⑤b6+ 營a5 7.〇c4+ 營a6 8.〇xd2 ⑤xb1 9.⑥f3 ⑤d2 10.⑥e1 ♂b5 11.♂b2! [11.♂a2 ♂c4 12.♂b2 ♂d4 13.♂c2 ♂f1 14.句g2 ♂e4] 11...♂c4 12.♂c2 勺f1 13.句f3 ♂d5 14.♂bd3 draw

Michal Hlinka Mario Garcia 2nd Com IRT 2018



Draw

4+5

3rd Commendation: Var. 3118 Bizya Buyannemekh & Mario Garcia

The theme is ideal mate with two self-blocks. An active game develops around the passed pawns. All figures are active. Finally, white forces the king and the knight to a wrong place. Here the bishop has two nice moves. Unfortunately a partial anticipation is V.Bron, 3rd prize, New Statesman, 1968.

1. ②e7+ ⑤e6 [1...⑤xe5 2.c7 ②xf6 3.②c6+ (3.c8=營 置xa6+ 4.營xa6 ②xe7 positional draw) 3...⑤d6 4.c8=營] 2.c7 置c5 3.②c6 ②a5+ 4.⑤xc5 [4.②xa5 置xc7 5.⑤xc7 ⑤xe5 6.f7 ⑤f6 7.②c4 e3 8.⑥d7 e2] 4...②xc7 5.②c8+! ⑤f7 6.e6+ ⑤xf6 7.e7 ⑤f7 8.②e6+ ⑤e8 9.②f5 ⑤f6 [9...⑤f8 10.⑥d5 ⑤f7 (10...e3 11.②g4 ②d7 12.②h5#) 11.②g4 ②g6 12.②h5 or 9...②g5 10.②g6+ ⑥f7 11.⑥d5 e3 12.⑥e6 e2 13.②xf7#] 10.②g6+ ⑥d7 11.e8=份+ ②xe8 12.②f5# ideal mate with 2 self-blocks

4th Commendation: Var. 3119 Daniele Gatti

Positional draw or stalemate with a good try.

1. 世 g6 负 f8+ 2. 世 h8 世 d7 [2... 世 xg6 stalemate 3. 世 f7+ [3. 世 xc2 负 d6 4. 世 g7 e4 5. h8=世 负 e5+] 3... 负 e7 4. 世 g7 [4. 世 g8 f3 5. h8=世 f2 6. 世 g7 f1=世 7. h7 Qfxf7+ 8. 世 xf7 世 g4+ 9. 世 h8 世 f4 10. 世 g8 世 g5+ 11. 世 h8 包 b4 removes the stalemate and wins] 4... 包 e3 5. h8=世 包 f5+ 6. 世 g8 包 xh6+ 7. 世 xh6 世 xh6 8. 世 xe7+ 世 c6 9. 世 xe5 世 g6+ 10. 世 h8 positional draw

5th Commendation: Var. 3165 Marcel Dore

Nice knight endgame with simple motifs. The tries are also interesting. **1.** ② **a6!** [thematic try: 1. ② c6 b3 2. ② a5 b2 3. ② c4 b1 = ②] **1...b3 2.** ② **c5**+ ③ **xe5 3.** ② **xb3** ③ **d5 4.** ② **d2** [4. ③ a5 e5 5. ② b7 e4 6. ③ d8 ⑤ c4 7. ② e6 ⑤ h5 8. ⑤ d8 ⑤ f6

9. ② f4 e3] **4...e5 5.** ⑤ **f3 e4 6.** ⑤ **g5 e3 7.** ⑥ **e6** ⑥ **h5 8.** ⑥ **f4**+ wins

Bizya Buyannemekh Mario Garcia

3rd Com IRT 2018



Daniele Gatti
4th Com IRT 2018



Draw 6-1 Marcel Dore 5th Com IRT 2018



Israel Ring Tourney: Fairies 2015

Judge: Vlaicu Crișan, Budapest, December 2017, Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

I would like to thank Michael Grushko for the invitation to judge the informal fairies tournament for 2015. He definitely managed to create a very interesting fairies section, which can be seen from the following award. I also thank Paz Einat for his generous and helpful comments of the solutions. 52 problems composed by 41 composers from 15 countries competed in the informal tournament. The level of the tournament enabled me to create two different sections. As a judge I always consider both the technical merit and the artistic impression of the composition.

One particularly challenging part in any fairy judgment is dealing with compositions sound in one program but unsound in another. How to deal in such debatable cases? I eventually decided to accept the convention(s) used by the authors, but mentioned below the theoretical questions in the award.

Section A – Problems having more than 8 pieces

30 compositions took part in this section – this number is due to the fact that I considered Imitator merely as a fairy condition. I have discarded 2727, which is actually a version of a previous problem (e.g. 2482 from Variantim 61/2013). The level of the published originals is quite high. The problems left out of the award were simply unlucky to compete against better problems. I suggest the following ranking.

1st Prize: Var. 2769 Michael Barth

An outstanding conception of cyclic captures of the neutral pieces on the same square (b3). Although the author showed the same idea in feenschach 2015 (see Annex A) using another neutral trio, I prefer this version for the more unified twinning mechanism. Although the mechanism has been successfully used afterwards by other German composers, we should praise the author for his outstanding conception and originality.

- a) 1. 4d6-b3 **A** 1 h1xb3[+4b1] 2. 4b1-d4 1 f7xb3 **B** [+1 b1] #
- b) 1.\$\mathbb{R}f7-b3 **B** \$\mathbb{G}d6xb3[+\$\mathbb{R}b1] 2.\$\mathbb{R}b1-g1 \$\mathbb{P}h1xb3 **C** [+\$\mathbb{G}b1] #
- c) 1. \$\frac{1}{2}\$h1-b3 C \$\frac{1}{2}\$f7xb3[+\frac{1}{2}\$b1] 2. \$\frac{1}{2}\$b1-d7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d6xb3 A [+\frac{1}{2}\$b1] #

2nd Prize: Var. 2720 Manfred Rittirsch & Boris Tummes

This superb work features a very subtle dual avoidance motivation in both Black and White choice of promotions. White wants to mate by promoting his pawn either into a Double-Grasshopper or a Kangaroo, but must cope against Black's flight on d7. So, white King must hide against the royal battery created by the key, in order to virtually guard this flight by specific Transmuted Kings effects. I think this composition shows a clear step in advance compared to Manfred's previous work (see Annex B). There is also a theoretical question: are the white pawns on 1st rank and/or black pawns on 8th rank immobile? Winchloé says "No", while Popeye says "Yes", hence the following cook: 1.Kc3 d8=DG+ 2.Ke8 d7 / gxf7# However, with the additional specification "Normal Pawn" this problem would be also C+ in Popeye.

1.b1==\varphi+ &b7 2.d1==\varphi d8==\varphi # (3.\varphid7?) 1.d1==\varphi+ \varphih7 2.b1==\varphi d8==\varphi # (3.\varphid7?)

3rd Prize: Var. 2770 Igor Kochulov

The triple capture of a neutral piece in hs#2 SuperCirce is an ambitious task which deserves a high recognition. Igor is undoubtedly one of the world's experts in this field, having shown this idea in several remarkable settings. This problem would have been placed even higher, would not have seen the magnificent version from the recent StrateGems 2015 judgment (see Annex C).

- 1. \(\text{\(\ext{\) \exitin\) \exitin \exiti
- 1. Tef6 (xf6 (Tec8) 2. xc8(Ted4) (xc7)#

1st Honorable Mention: Var. 2756 Menachem Witztum

The three white pieces are unpinned in order to force a mate by the black Rook d8 on the 5th rank. This difficult cyclic exchange of functions required in the Romanian Tzuica 2012 tournament is enhanced by the initial choices of the pinning pieces (1... Qh2? / 1... Re3? / 1... Bf6?), though the reasons for failure are not quite matching. The three attractive double pin mates enhance the overall impression. 1...\disph1 2.\dispe5 \dispf8 3.\dispf5 + \dispfxf5# 1...\(\mathbb{I}\)d3 2.\(\mathbb{Q}\)f7 \(\mathbb{E}\)h8 3.\(\mathbb{Q}\)h5 + \(\mathbb{E}\)xh5#

1...Qg5 2.\Df7 \Be8 3.\De5 + \Be8xe5#



grasshopper-2 🤼







Menachem Witztum

Neut: 🗓 🐧 nightrider 🕼

2nd Honorable Mention: Var. 2761 Paz Einat (v)

A neat combination of two themes – white tempo at second move and zugzwang mates – I have not seen before. The exchange of white first and third move – once capturing a black unit, once pinning it – gives a sense of unity. Of course, the presence of the cook-stopping bRa6 hindered a higher classification. 1. ②xc7+ 闰bb6 2. ②d8 營b5 3. 闰c5 營xc5# 1. 闰xc5+ ②b5 2. 營c3 ②b6 3. ②c7 ②xc7#

3rd Honorable Mention: Var. 2673 Mark Erenburg

Another ambitious idea, shown for the first time: black creation of reciprocal batteries, with White and Black switchbacks in the background – the theme required in Romanian Tzuica 2013 tournament. The trade-offs required in order to achieve this task (e.g. the captures of bRa1 and bPb2) slightly diminish the

2nd HM IRT 2015 Δ 1 2 允 İ 1 宣 允 強

Paz Einat (v)

HS#3 8 + 132.1...

otherwise artistically accomplished setting. I was quite highly impressed by the author's technical skills, in spite of the seemingly crowded position.

1.\(\maxa1\) \(\maxca2\) \(\ma

4th Honorable Mention: Var. 2667 Cornel Pacurar & Adrian Storisteanu

The Canadian duo shows their specialty – the retro-series. For the readers interested to find out more about this fascinating genre, I recommend the articles published in the Canadian Chess Problem Bulletin. This setting seems deceptively simple, but one must not overlook the possible cooks. For instance, wPf4 is ideally placed against the following cook in b)-1.Sd3xf2(f2, -bSf2) -2.Sc1-d3 -3.Bg3xf2(f2, -bBf2) -4.Bb8 & 1.axb8=R(Bf8)# The authors' humoristic comment of the content of their problem is also typical for Adrian's well-known style from the unequalled feenschach articles.

- a) 1.\(\beta\)c2x\(\frac{1}{2}\)f2(+w\(\frac{1}{2}\)f2(-b\(\beta\)f2(+w\(\frac{1}{2}\)f2(+w\(\frac{1}{2}\)f2(-b\(\beta\)f2) 4.\(\beta\)c2 & 1.\(\beta\)d5#
 - 1.\(\begig{2}\)g2x\(\delta\)f2(+w\(\delta\)f2,-b\(\begig{1}\)f2) 2.\(\begig{2}\)g2x\(\delta\)f2(+w\(\delta\)f2,-b\(\begig{1}\)f2) 4.\(\begig{2}\)g2 & 1.\(\delta\)f5#
- b) 1.\(\bar{\pm}\)d2x\(\frac{1}{2}f2\)(+w\(\frac{1}{2}f2\),-b\(\bar{\pm}\)f2) 2.\(\bar{\pm}\)d2 3.\(\bar{\pm}\)d2x\(\frac{1}{2}f2\)(+w\(\frac{1}{2}f2\),-b\(\bar{\pm}\)f2) 4.\(\bar{\pm}\)d2 & 1.\(\bar{\pm}\)e6#

Commendations in order of publication

Var. 2663 Alexey Gasparvan

The surprising key blocks Black's main defender leading to an unexpected zugzwang. All the mates show interesting Circe motivations. Sadly enough, nowadays, this kind of typical solver's problems seldom find their way into any award. 1. \$\&\delta 3?! (2. \Beta xh2. \\delta xg2#) but 1... \\alpha a2+! 1.營a4 (營b4)?! 買g8! 1.營b4 (營a4) ?! 買h8! **1.營e8!** zz 1...勾d6 (d6.勾e7) 2.買xh2 (負f8)# 1...⑤a7 2.魚xg2 (萬a8)# 1...爲a2 2.萬xg1 (⑤b8)#; 1...萬xe8 (營d1) 2.營xg1 (⑤b8)#

Var. 2717 Mark Erenburg

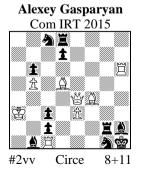
Another rendering of the Romanian Tzuica 2013 tournament! The economic problem displays again a neat orthogonal-diagonal correspondence. However, the rather light strategy and the repetition of the third black move prevent a higher classification.

1. 2d1 = e2 2. 2xf7 2d4 3. 2f8 2d3 4. 2f2 + 2xf2# 1. 2a4 2d4 2. 2xe7 2e2 3. 2f8 2d3 4. 2c5 + 2xc5#

Mark Erenburg 3rd M IRT 2015 **12** 允 İ 11 分 🏖 HS#3 2.1.1.1 8 + 13

Adrian Storisteanu 4th HM IRT 2015 2 **空** 沧 🖠 **主** 觉 İ Ĥ -4b 2 sol. 5+4

Cornel Pacurar





b)\\$e5→f6 circe assassin

Var. 2719 Raffi Ruppin

The subtle key avoids the clash of rebirth on a1 square. I liked a lot the idea of anti-battery mates occurring as a consequence of black rebirths. The imaginative setting explores well all the possibilities in spite of the simple orthodox means during the play.

1. 其b5! [2. 鱼e5 + 當xe5[b當e5->e8] #] 1... 包g3 2.e3 + 當xe3[b當e3->e8] #

1...c3 2.\(\perp}\)d3 + \(\perp\)xd3[b\(\perp}\)d3->c8] \(\perp\$\) 1...g3 2.\(\perp}\)f3 + \(\perp\)xf3[b\(\perp}\)f3->c8] \(\perp}\)

1...f4 2.\(\pop e4 + \pop xe4[b\(\pop e4->e8]\) # 1...e5 2.\(\pi d5 + \pop xd5[b\(\pi d5->e8]\) #

Var. 2760 Eugene Rosner

Here, we can admire four specific variations (including the threat) – perhaps a task in Alsatian Circe? Such problems should simply not go unnoticed, hence the distinction, in spite of the [typical] rather messy initial position. **1.**\$\mathbb{Q}\mathbb{1}! (2.\Delta c5#) (2...\text{bxc5}(\Delta g1)?) 1...\Ta5 2.\Taxe5(\text{Pe7})# (2...\text{fxe5}(\Ta2 a1)?) 1...\(\perp\)f8 2.Pxg5# (\(\Q\)f8?) 1...\(\perp\)c8 2.Pxd3# (\(\Q\)c8?)

Var. 2766 Pierre Tritten & Sébastien Luce

This rewards one of the first compositions ever published featuring the condition Couscous AntiCirce. The mixed AUW with specific mates should be just enough to attract the further exploration of this fairy condition from other composers.

a) 1.exf5(\(\mathbb{E}\)b1) \(\mathbb{E}\)d8 2.\(\mathbb{E}\)b5 cxb5(\(\mathbb{E}\)a8)# b) 1.exd5(\(\mathbb{E}\)h1) \(\mathbb{E}\)c3 2.\(\mathbb{E}\)d5 cxd5(\(\mathbb{E}\)c8)#

Section B – Miniatures

The high number of compositions (22) in this section shows a trend towards maximum economy. I had to exclude 2678 for a cook in 3 moves: 1.GNb6 cxb6(>b7) 2.DRf7 (dual 2.DRg6) b6 3.DRf8 b5#. I propose the following ranking for the remaining problems

1st Prize: Var. 2726 Vaclay Kotesovec

A truly unbelievable setting: the old-fashioned four corners theme is presented in a twinless form! All pieces are used in each phase and both fairy elements (the Royal Grasshopper and Maximum condition) are essential for the soundness of the problem. I have absolutely no hesitation in awarding the highest possible reward to this remarkable composition, regardless how this might have been created.

1.堂e2 尽e1 2.堂d3 尽d2 3.堂e4 尽f3 4.堂e5 + r尽f2 5.堂f5 尽g6 6.堂g4 尽g2 7.堂h3 尽g7 8.堂h2 暴g3 9.曾h1 悬g2#

1.當c2 尽c8 2.當b3 尽d8 3.當c4 尽c3 4.當d5 r尽b2 5.當e6 尽f5 6.當f7 尽g6 7.當g8 尽h8 8.當g7 易f6 + 9.當h8 易g7#

1.當c1 悬f5 2.當c2 悬g4 3.當d3 悬c2 + 4.當c4 悬b4 5.當c5 悬c6 6.當d6 悬e7 7.當c7 悬d5 8.當b8

1.當e1 尽f1 2.當e2 尽f7 3.當f3 尽g2 4.當e3 尽e2 5.當d4 尽d3 6.當c3 尽h2 7.當b3 尽a2 8.當b2 尽c2 + 9. a1 悬b2 #

Raffi Ruppin Com IRT 2015 Ш **i** i 金士 允 允 **6** E İ 1 宮 1 # W 立 **立** 夕 🍳

S#2 AntiCirce 11+12 Rook Lion



Alsatian Circe



Anticircé couscous



Vaclav Kotesovec

HS#9 4.1.1.. 1+5Maximummer Grasshopers 👼

Royal Grasshoper 🦝

2nd Prize: Var. 2725 Geoff Foster

The Bulgarian pool, as I use to call the combination of Take&Make and AntiTake&Make, can lead to very economic settings, as convincingly demonstrates the award of the 4th Bulgarian Wine Tourney. Geoff manages to show a tremendous density of captures in an amazing Wenigsteiner setting, with both Kings performing captures during the play and chameleon echo mates.

1... ② c2+ 2. ③ xc2-d1 [③ h7] ⑤ xh7-d3 [③ g8] 3. ② xf7-c7[n Ξf4] ② xf4-a4[3 f1]#

1st Honorable Mention: Var. 2669 Geoff Foster

An exquisite presentation of Phantom Chess Rex Inclusive: with only three neutral pieces, the author shows two minor promotions and specific mates. Why not a prize then? Just because the author managed to show with the same material even three promotions in another really outstanding composition published in the same year (see Annex D), which earned a respectable 4th place in the prestigious Wenigsteiner of the Year 2015 tournament!

Geoff Foster
2nd Prize IRT 2015



H#2.5 2.1.1.. 1+1+2
Take&MakeChess
AntiTake&Make
Neut.Rook Bishop ▮ ♠

1. 1 e1= h3 2. 4 g7 af1# 1. 1 e1= b3 2. 4 c5 ae2#

2nd Honorable Mention: Var. 2672 Michael Grushko

Both themes – the mutual captures between the neutral pawns and the promotions in neutral Rook – have been shown before by the author, but their synthesis here seems to me quite original. I like a lot the fairy conditions are quite well represented in both solutions. I therefore think this is actually the best published work from Variantim's warm-hearted and innovative fairies editor.

1...n含d4 2.愛e3 n含xd4[n含d4→d2]+ 3.n含d2-d1=n營 [+n含d3] n營d2 + 4.愛xd3[b營d3→e8] n營d7 [+n含d8=n邑]# (5.邑xd7? (邑d7 a8)+, (4...쌍d7(+pd8=營 (營d1!))

Commendations in order of publication

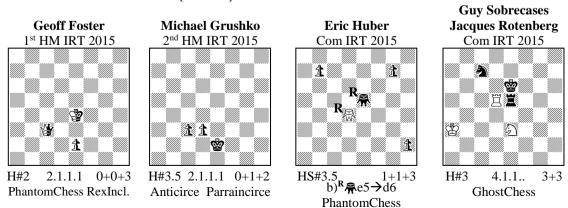
Var. 2675 Eric Huber

Unfortunately the sparkling solution of the first twin, with four consecutive checks, is not properly matched by the second solution, with only three consecutive checks. A black pawn g7 would lead to cooks, so a [technical] neutral pawn is required instead. In spite of these unbalances, the two Phantom effects in each phase ensure a place in the award for this interesting conception.

- a) 1... $\frac{1}{2}$ h1=n $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ b8=n $\frac{1}{2}$ + r $\frac{1}{2}$ c3 3.n $\frac{1}{2}$ h1-h8-f6+ n $\frac{1}{2}$ e5+ 4.n $\frac{1}{2}$ e5-c1-b2 + r $\frac{1}{2}$ e5#
- b) 1... **1** h2-h1=n營 2. **1** b7-b8=n県 n營h1-d8-c8 3.n県d8 n營c3+ 4.r県h8+ n県d5#

Var. 2721 Guy Sobrecases & Jacques Rotenberg

I liked a lot the echo mates, but the repetition of several moves is a serious drawback. Sometimes less is more, a setting without the cook-looking solution starting with 1.Rxd5 would have been preferable. 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe3 + \(\mathbb{Z}\)b4 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5[+wu\(\mathbb{Z}\)e3] \(\mathbb{Z}\)d6+ 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd6 u\(\mathbb{Z}\)f5# 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f5 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b3 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e7# 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b4 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d5-d7[+wu\(\mathbb{Z}\)d5] u\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5+ 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d6 u\(\mathbb{Z}\)e6# 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b4 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c4#



13 Royal Grasshopper R

Var. 2723 Jaroslav Štúň

The combination of AntiAndernach and Parrain Circe seems to be fruitful mainly in serial problems. Here, the leading expert in the combination mixes them for the first time with neutral pieces, using an interesting systematic maneuver to get a proper arrangement before delivering the final blow. However, another interesting theoretical question: how should the neutral pieces change their color after a non-capturing move in Anti-Andernach? Winchloé says: a neutral piece moved by White becomes black. Popeye doesn't seem to care at all.

1.營f1(w) 2.g×f1=營 3.总d2(w;w營e2) 4.營×e2 5.營a3(w營e1) 6.營×d2 7.營a4(w总d3) 8.營b3 9.營×e1 10.營a4(w營d2) 11.營b3 12.營×d2 13.營a4(w營c3) 14.營×d3 & 1.營a5(b;w总b5)+ 營a×b5#

Var. 2763 Valerio Agostini

Probably the best amongst the single line compositions! The most economic rendering of the imposed theme of Arnold Beine 60 Jubillee Tournament certainly deserves recognition.

Congratulations to the winners and many thanks to all participants for the many entertaining hours I spent studying their compositions.

Jaroslav Štúň Com IRT 2015



14N & ss#1 2+3
ParrainCirce
AntiAndernachChess
Neutral Pawn 1

Valerio Agostini Com IRT 2015



HS#5 AnnanChess 2+2 Neutral pawn ∱

Errata

Ofer Comay sent a correction to his fairy helpmate from issue 76. Do not miss the beautiful tempo losing maneuvers by the BK.

3193 (v) Ofer Comay



H#19.5 31+7 Bishop-Lion ≈

1... ₺a1!! 2.₺b6 Ձcb1 3.₺a7 Ձ3c2 4.₺a8!! ➪d3 5.₺b8 Ձc6b5 6.₺c7 Ձ7c6 7.₺d8 Ձe6d7 8.₺e7 Ձ5e6 9.₺f6 Ձ4f5 10.₺g5 Ձ3g4 11.₺h4 h3 12.₺g3 h4 13.₺h2 Ձh3 14.₺h1!! Ձh5g4 15.₺g1 h5 16.₺f2 h6 17.₺e1 Ձ6h5 18.₺d2 Ձh7g6 19.₺c3 h7 20.₺d4 h8=៧#!

The two-mover by Paz Einat published in issue 76 "Israeli Success…" was found to be illegal. The composer sent a correction.

Paz Einat (v)



1.♠c5 ? [2.☒xd7#] 1...d6 **a** 2.Ậg8 **A** # but 1...Ậb6 !

1.②xe5 ? [2.營xc4#] 1...還xd4 **b** 2.還xa5 **B** # (1...營xe5 2.還xe5#) but 1...營xd4 ! 1.②d8 ? [2.還xd7#]1...d6 **a** 2.還xa5 **B** # but 1...爲xb4 !

1.♠xd2! [2.⇔xc4#] 1...≅xd4 **b** 2.♠g8 **A** # (1...⇔xd2 2.≅xe5# 1...⇔xd4 2.♠g8#)

Israeli Successes Abroad - Emanuel Navon ישראלים מצטיינים בחר״ל – עמנואל נבון

emanuel.navon@gmail.com את הצלחותיהם האחרונות אל הצלחותיהם לשלוח את הצלחותיהם האחרונות אל

A. L. Lubashevsky L. Makaronz 3rd Prize Problemist Ukraine 2018



B. Semion Shifrin HM JT Mario Garcia -70 2018-19



C. Menachem Witztum

2nd Prize

Spetial Ecully

RIFACE 2018



D. Menachem Witztum 2nd HM Improvement of



H#2 2.1.1.1 5+7

In **A** the black rook & bishop pins and the white rook sacrifices are complemented by nice cross-checks.

1.**營xf7!** [2.罝xe4+ �ze4 3.曾d5#] 1...罝xd4 2.曾f5+ 魚e5+/�z4 3.罝f6/罝e4# 1...罝xe6 2.曾xe6 + �zd4 3.曾d5# 1...罝e5 2.曾d7+ �z4/�ze4 3.罝xe5/魚h7# 1...Ըxc7 2.罝d6+ �zd6/�ze5 3.譽xc7/罝d5# 1...ቧd6 2.罝e5 + �zd4 3.曾d5# 2...�ze5 3.ᡚxf3# 1...ቧe5+ 2.罝f6+ �zd4 3.曾d5#

Entertaining WQ play in **B**, especially the unexpected variation 1... 4xf6. 1... 5c5 2.d4# 1.5e4 ? [2.c3+ bxc3 3.dxc3#] but: 1... 2a2 !

1.營h1![2.營h4+ 含c5 3.d4#] 1..夏xf5 2.閏d6+ 含xe5 3.營h2# 2...含c5 3.d4# 1...夏xf6 2.營a1!(3.ᢓa4#) 2...bxc3/含c5/營xa1 3.營xc3/包e4/夏xb6# (1...含c5 2. 營h4 (3.d2-d4#) 2...bxc3 3.b4#)

C's tourney asked for capture of white pieces by the two pieces of a black battery. Judge, Yves Tallec, wrote: "The work is crystal clear. Two active R-B & Q-R black batteries, Zilahi of the white knights captured on the 2^{nd} move. The white pieces captured at the first moves take the guard of square d5 in the other solution." $1.\Xi xg2 \Xi g5 2.\Delta xb4 \triangle e4\# 1.\Xi xg8 \Delta xf3 2.\Xi xd6 \Delta d3\#$

D is dominated by white strategies: the rooks open the way to the black bishops blocking the king, create a battery, and then return to the previous place for a battery interference mate.

1. \d6 \delta dxd4 2. \daggeb5 \delta d3# 1. \delta b5 \delta fxd4 2. \dagged d6 \delta f4#

E & **F**'s theme asked for a tight square of 4 white pawns. On **E** the judge wrote: "Optimal loading of Pawn square and original scheme with nonstandard reciprocal change of functions of w a7/w 5. On the whole the problem looks powerfully (the form) and interestingly (the content)!

E. Emanuel Navon 2nd Prize TT-215,



H#2.5 b) g6=♣

F. Emanuel Navon 1st HM TT-215,

11 + 10



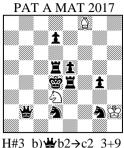
H#3 b) **a**c2→b2 8+13

a) 1... \(\bar{Z}\) xh4 2. \(\bar{Z}\) xe3 d5+ 3. \(\bar{Z}\) f4 \(\bar{Z}\) c7# b) 1... \(\bar{Z}\) c8 2. \(\bar{Z}\) xd3 e5+ 3. \(\bar{Z}\) c4 \(\bar{Z}\) f7#

F shows subtle dual avoidance using a masked line on the 2nd row. White must beware of two-move sequences which would leave the mating unit pinned at W3. The problem also includes Zilahi, white switchbacks and model mates. Judge, Igor Agapov, commented on white's 1st move play that avoids the pinning of the mating Pawn, and commended the problem's originality.

a) 1.&xe2 \(\text{Ec4}\) (\(\text{Exc2}\)) 2.\(\text{Exd3}\) \(\text{Ec3}\) 3.\(\text{Be4}\) d3# b) 1.\(\text{Exd2}\) \(\text{Of2}\) (\(\text{Oxc2}\)) 2.\(\text{Exe3}\) \(\text{Od1}\) 3.\(\text{Bd4}\) e3#

G. Shaul Shamir 3rd HM



H. Mark Erenburg 1-3rd Prize Iwanov 85 2018



Mark Erenburg I. 2nd Prize Selivanov 50 2017



Mark Erenburg J. 2nd Sp. Prize Feoktistov 70 2018



K. Yaakov Mintz

1st HM Julia's Fairies 2016/I



HS#5

3+4

L. Semion Shifrin 3rd HM FIDE Olympic



H#3 2.1.1.. 1+1+2 AntiSuperCirce ParrainCirce Neutral pieces 🔊 🚨

G features a black half-battery that fires in the last move for a cross-check mate. Judge, Valerij Kirillov, wrote: "the play of the black half-battery ends with the model mates in both solutions." a) 1.2b3 2a3 2.2c5 2xe5 3.2e3+ 2xb2# b) 1.2f4 2e1 2.2d3 2b4 3.2c4+ 2xc2#

Mark's impressive selfmate successes continues. **H** is a "selfmate of the future" **1.e7!** [2.\disparsion xd7 + \disparsion xd7 3.\disparsion xf6+\disparsion xf6#] Now we have a SOTF problem with two distinct pairs of variants. In the first pair, trying to defend, Black directly unpins white pieces: 1... \$\pm\$f8/\Betaf7 2. \$\Betae5+ fxe5 3. \$\Betaxg5+ \Deltaxg5# 1... \$\Deltac2 2. \$\Deltah4+ gxh4\$ 3. \(\partial e 3 + \text{ \(\alpha xe3 # \) In the second pair Black, unintentionally, takes control on the 5th line, allowing to white Q/B battery to unpin their pieces with tempo: 1... \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe7 2. Qf7+! Qf3+?) \(\mathbb{Q} = 5 \) 3. \(\mathbb{Z} \text{xf6+ } \Delta \text{xf6# } 1... \Delta \text{xe7 } 2. \(\mathbb{Q} \text{f3+! } (\mathbb{Q} \text{f7+?) } \Delta \delta \text{ 3.} \(\Delta \text{xh6+} \) \(\mathbb{Z}\)xh6# These two pairs are joined by double unpinning of white thematic pieces; each of them makes two final checks on two different squares.

In I the rook of the initial battery makes a critical move four times. Afterwards, three white pieces form with this rook new batteries that play by Siers mechanism. The first realization of such a 4x3 complex.

1. 冯h7! [2. **冯**xf2+ **�**e5 3. **�**f3+ **�**f6 4. **�**e1+ **�**e5 5. **�**d3+ **�**xd3#] 1...2d1 2.\(\mathbb{I}\)f3+ \(\mathbb{G}\)e5 3.\(\mathbb{I}\)f4+ \(\mathbb{G}\)f6 4.\(\mathbb{G}\)e3+ \(\mathbb{G}\)e5 5.\(\mathbb{I}\)d4+ \(\mathbb{A}\)xd4# 1...Qc8 2.\(\mathbb{I}\)f8+\(\delta\)e5 3.\(\Delta\)f7+\(\delta\)f6 4.\(\Delta\)d8+\(\delta\)e5 5.\(\Delta\)xc6+\(\mathbb{I}\)xc6# 1... \adda 2. \beta h5+ \adda f6 3. \beta g5+ \adda e5 4. \beta d2+ \adda f6 5. \beta c3+ \adda xc3# (1...f1=\(\delta\),\(\beta\),\(\delta\) 2.\(\beta\)xf1+\(\delta\)e5 3.\(\delta\)f3+\(\delta\)f6 4.\(\delta\)e1+\(\delta\)e5 5.\(\delta\)d3+\(\delta\)xd3#)

In \mathbf{J} white skillfully unpins indirectly one of the black pieces in each variation with subtle changes in the play in the tries. 1.2a5? 1...2h7 2.2a2+ 2xd4 3. ₩a4+ &d5 4.Saxc6 Qg8 5. Zc5+ &xc5 6. 2d7+ &d5 7. 2e7+ Qxe7# but 1...c5! 1.\dd? zz 1...c5 2.\darkaxc5 \darkahf 3.\darkaxd4 4.\darkaxd4 4.\darkaxd4 \darkaxd4 \darkaxd4 + \darkaxd4 \darkaxd4 7. 2f4+ \(\mathbb{I}\)xf4# but 1...\(\mathbb{A}\)h7! **1.\(\mathbb{A}\)a2!** zz 1...\(\mathbb{A}\)h7 2.\(\mathbb{A}\)a5+ \(\mathbb{B}\)xd4 3.\(\mathbb{A}\)a4+ \(\mathbb{A}\)d5 4.Saxc6 Qg8 5.\(\mathbb{G}\)c5+\(\mathbb{G}\)xc5 6.\(\Delta\)d7+\(\mathbb{G}\)d5 7.\(\Delta\)e7+\(\mathbb{Q}\)xe7#\(1...\)c5 2.\(\Delta\)xc5+\(\mathbb{G}\)xd4 3. \(\delta d + \delta d 5 4. \delta c d 3 \delta h 7 5. \delta d 4 + \delta x d 4 6. \delta f 3 + \delta d 5 7. \delta f 4 + \delta x f 4 #

K is a very nice help-selfmate (white & black cooperate to reach a selfmate in 1) miniature, where all 5 pawns are promoted (AUW+1). 1.h8=營 e1=莒 2.營c8 莒h1 3.e8=營 g1=鱼+ 4.營e1 c1=包 5.營e3+ 鱼xe3#

L has two neutral pieces (can be played by both sides) and two fairy conditions. In "Anti-SuperCirce", on making a capture, any capturing unit (including the King) is reborn on any free field on the board. In "ParrainCirce" in the single move following a capture, the captured unit (except a King) accomplish, from its capture square, an exact copy of that next move. Judge Petko Petkov praised the composer for skillfully combining two the most difficult fairy conditions to demonstrates, with only 4 pieces, an interesting play ending with mates to the BK in two opposite corners. 1. \$\div \text{26}[b\div \text{8e}6 \rightarrow g8] \div \div \d4 \rightarrow 6[+\div \text{f7}] 2. \div \de b2 \$\delta xb2[w\$b2\rightarrow f6] 3.\$\delta xf7[b\$\delta f7\rightarrow h8] [+\delta a1]+ \$\delta f6-f7[+\delta f8] # 1.\$\delta xd4[\delta d4\rightarrow e5] \$\delta b3-a3[+\delta c4]\$ 2.\(\delta\xe5[b\delta\e5\righta1]\)\(\delta\c4-f7[+\delta\h8]\) 3.\(\delta\xf7[\delta\f7\rightab1]+\(\delta\b1-\d2[+\delta\h8]\)#

מקוריות Originals

IRT judges: #2: Valery Kopyl (2019) #3: Jiří Jelínek (2018-9) #n: Gerhard E. Schoen (2018-20) Studies: Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen (2019) H#2-3: Ricardo Vieira: H#>3: Aleksandr Semenenko (2019); S#: Genady Kozyura (2019-20) Fairies: Hans Gruber (2019)

Editors:

Orthodox: Ofer Comav Studies: Gady Costeff

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בעיות רגילות: עופר הומאי

3206

סיומים: גדי קוסטף

(נא לשלוח מקוריות בפורמט pgn)

בעיות אגדתיות: מיכאל גרושקו





10+10

3204 Semion Shifrin Nesher



#2v 10 + 8

Israel Rosental Haifa ij **z** 1 İ 金金金 宜 允 **允允**

3205

#2 12+9



#2 7 + 8

3207 **Miguel Uris** Spain



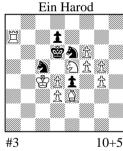
3208 **Alexandr Pankratiev** Russia



3209 **Semion Shifrin** Nesher



3210 Izhak Nevo



3211 **Evgeni Bourd** Givataim



3212 Amazia Avni

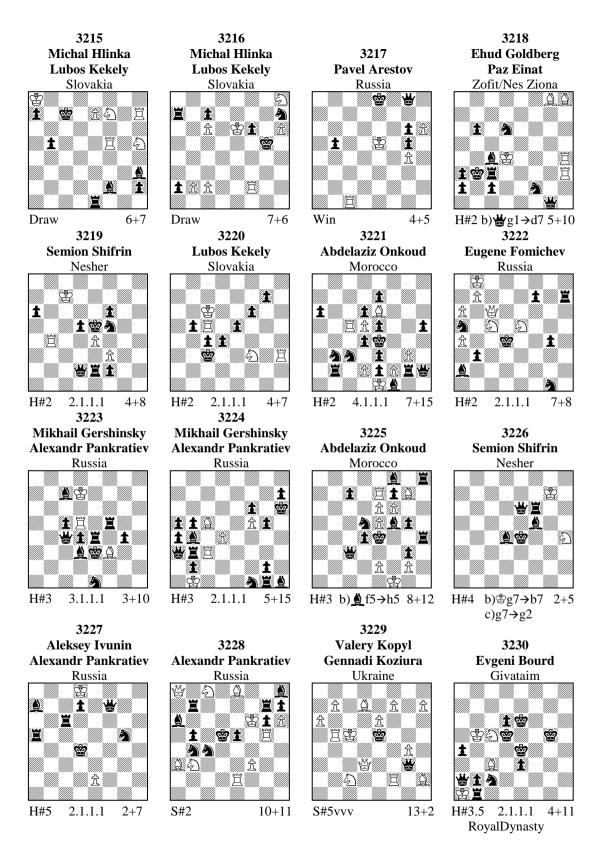


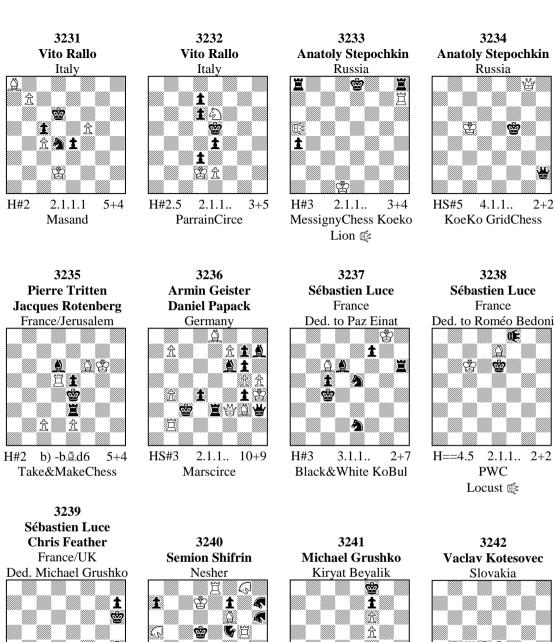
3213 **Pavel Arestov**

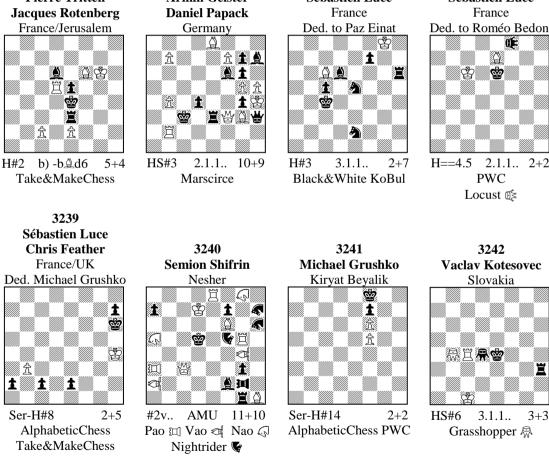
Daniel Keith Russia/France ₩ **允** [] 盘 1 宣 Δ Win 5+5

3214 **David Gurgenidze** Martin Minski Georgia/Germany









Birth of a chess problem – Part 4 לידתה של בעיית שחמט Evgeni Bourd יבגני בורד

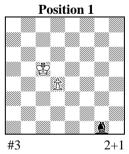
After exploring some self and reflex mate problems, we will go back to explore a more orthodox stipulation: the Three-mover.

This time I tried to simulate a rapid prototyping scheme, which focuses on understanding and choosing easier paths along the way in order to complete the problem. Such choices allow a better understanding of the position, but still keeping it simple enough to reach completion. Any deviation from this mind-set is very welcome, as it will produce different problems, usually with more effort.

Enough chit-chat... let's jump into the action.

The chosen theme for the problem is 'unpinning of white pieces by a white piece. This determines two of the moves in each thematic variation, the unpinning move and the mate by the unpinned move, which is pretty good. We should have enough moves which are a part of theme in order to have a clear path towards completion, but not too many as it might limit us.

Quantity of variations is much less important in long problems, as each variation contains many moves. Two variations is the absolute minimum for a three-mover, we will try to aim for that.



We have to decide what piece we want to unpin, and what line that would be. We should look for a piece that has multiple squares to mate, otherwise the mate will be the same. A knight is a prime candidate for such schemes, as it easy to arrange two mates.

Position 2: We pinned the black pinning piece, so it would not be able to capture with check. It was possible to allow the capture and create a variation, but it should be slightly harder to arrange. In both cases we would "waste" a white

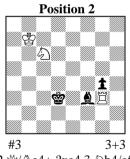
בחלקים הקודמים חקרנו בעיות מט לדעת ומט רפלקס. הפעם נחזור לתחום האורתודוקסי ונבחן את מהלך החיבור של בעיית מט ב-3 מסעים.

ניסיתי הפעם לעשות סימולציה לחיבור מהיר של סכמה בסיסית, עם דגש על הבנה ובחירה של מסלולים קלים שיביאו להשלמת הבעיה. בחירות כאלה מאפשרות הבנה טובה יותר של העמדה, אך גם להשאירה פשוטה מספיק על מנת להגיע לסוף הדרך. סטייה מדרך חשיבה זאת היא מבורכת כי היא תביא ליצירתה של בעיה אחרת, לרוב במאמץ גדול יותר.

מספיק עם הדיבורים... נעבור למעשים.

הנושא שבחרתי הוא התרה של כלים לבנים על ידי כלי לבן. נושא זה קובע שניים מהמסעים בווריאנטים התמאטיים: מסע ההתרה ומסע המט על ידי הכלי שהותר. צריכים להיות לנו מספיק מסעים המהווים חלק מהנושא על מנת שיהיה לנו מסלול ברור להבאת הבעיה לסיומה, אבל לא יותר מדי אחרת המגבלות יקשו עלינו.

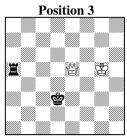
כמות הווריאנטים הרבה פחות חשובה בבעיות ארוכות מאחר שכל וריאנט כולל הרבה מסעים. שני וריאנטים הם המינימום האבסולוטי לבעיית מט ב-3 וננסה לכוון לזה.



אנו צריכים להחליט איזה כלי אנחנו רוצים להתיר, ומה יהיה קו התרה. כדאי שנחפש כלי שיוכל לתת מט על כמה ערוגות אחרת המט יהיה תמיד זהה. מועמד מרכזי לסכמה כזאת הוא הפרש מאחר שקל לארגן שני מטים שונים.

עמדה 2: כפתנו את הכלי השחור שכופת את הכלי הלבן כך שאינו יכול להכות תוך התראת שח. יכולנו לאפשר את ההכאה אבל יהיה קשה יותר לארגן זאת. בשני המקרים "נבזבז" כלי לבן. אמנם קל יותר להמשיך עם כפיתת הכלי השחור, אבל מידת השימוש בצריח הלבן מוגבלת. piece. While pinning is easier, it does make the rook look a little unused.

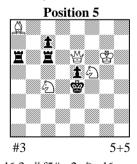
I decided to try and go with a queen as the pinned piece. It should be a pleasant piece too as it has multiple mating squares. Other options, such as a Bishop/Rook/Pawn, are possible and more difficult (But maybe more interesting!)



#3 2+2

Position 3: Now we have to decide how our variations will look – checks or quiet moves. Quiet continuations are always much more beautiful, but very hard to control. Let's go with checks. The checking piece will be captured, and the queen will mate, somehow...

Position 4: What are the motivations for the mate? How to differentiate between the knight checks? A simple solution is to unblock a square for the white queen, let's try!

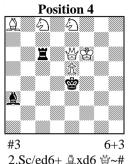


2. 4fd6+ cxd6 3. 4f5#; 2. 4cd6+ cxd6 3. 4c4#

Position 5: This seems reasonable. The variations are logically fine: white unpins the queen and then the queen replaces the knight. We could of course look for other motivations, with a dual-avoidance mechanism. Although that should create a better problem, we are trying to make some easy decisions that would allow for easier composing.

We will try to fill the position and get a sense of our progress. As usuall, we will work in 'post-key' mode, meaning that our composing process is postkey and we will worry about the key later on. החלטתי לנסות להשתמש במלכה הלבנה ככלי הכפות. העובדה שיש לכלי זה ערוגות מט פוטנציאליות רבות הופכת אותו לנעים לשימוש. אופציות אחרות כמו רץ/צריח/רגלי אפשריות אך קשות יותר (אבל אולי מעניינות יותר!).

עמדה 3: עלינו להחליט עכשיו כצד יראו הווריאנטים – מסעים שקטים או שחים. מסעים שקטים תמיד יפים יותר אבל קשים יותר לשליטה. נמשיך עם שחים – הכלי שייתן שח יוכה ואז המלכה, באופן כלשהו, תיתן מט.



עמדה 4: מה יהיו המוטיבציות למט? כיצד נפריד בין השחים שיינתנו על ידי הפרשים? פתרון פשוט יחסית הוא פינוי ערוגה עבור המלכה המותרת. הבה ננסה!

עמדה 5: זה נראה סביר. הווריאנטים נראים טוב מבחינה לוגית: הלבן מתיר את המלכה ואז המלכה תופסת את מקומם של הפרשים. יכולנו כמובן לחפש מוטיבציות אחרות הכוללות מנגנון מניעת דואלים, אך למרות שזה יוביל לחיבורה של בעיה טובה יותר אנו מנסים לקבל החלטות שיובילו לתהליך חיבור פשוט יותר.

ננסה להוסיף כלים ולקבל תחושה לגבי ההתקדמות. כרגיל, נעבוד בפורמט של "אחרי המפתח", כלומר, תהליך חיבור הבעיה ימשיך כאילו מסע המפתח כבר נעשה ונגיע אליו רק אחר כך.



עמדה 6: יש מגוון של עניינים שעלינו לראות כאן, נפרט כמה קטנים וכמה גדולים: יש לנו וריאנטים אבל אין איום כמה קטנים וכמה גדולים: יש לנו וריאנטים אבל הזה – הלבן או הגנות... זה החור הגדול ביותר בשלב הזה – הלבן יכול פשוט לתת שח עם הפרשים על ד6 ואחר כל מט. המלכה יכולה להגיע ל-ז4. מסע המניעה האפשרי פד5 נראה די מטריד.

Position 6: There are many issues to be seen, let's list some small and big. Well, we have the variations but no threat or defenses... that is probably the largest hole at this point. White can just check twice with the knights on d6 and mate. The queen can jump to g4. The refutation Sd5 is really annoying.

I have a trick – that is not so great for the value of the problem, but it is much easier to go forward. One of the variations will be the threat, and the other a variation. This lowers the number of variations, and the symmetry between the thematic ones... but it will be easier to complete.

Position 7: This is a common trick where a black defense unguards a square near its king but opens a line for another piece. The issue of the knight mate on d6 is also solved, as e3 is now guarded by both knights, which means only one of them can leave.

One main issue with the chosen path is that this defense determines the direction of the pawns, which means no lovely board rotations when we are stuck. It is a harsh limitation, and in general I would suggest not to determine the direction of the pawns as a part of the mechanism unless it is totally unavoidable.

We are pretty close, the next hard enemy is the refutation Sd5, for that we will have to be original. **Position 8:** After some efforts trying to arrange a continuation, I noticed that it is not required to defend the rook with another rook. Changing this created a new weird variation, which is fine. In many cases there would be several very difficult defenses to deal will, and that will cost some pieces and beauty. But a less beautiful completed problem is better than no problem at all.

Well, that seems to work, it is time to search for a key.



Set Play: 1...exf5+ 2.\(\textit{\textit{a}}\)xc6+ \(\times 3.\text{\textit{\textit{b}}}\)xf5#
Solution: 1.\(\text{\text{\text{b}}}\)xe6! [2.\(\text{\text{\text{b}}}\)f6+ cxd6 3.\(\text{\text{\text{b}}}\)f5#]
1...\(\text{d}3 2.\(\text{\text{c}}\)cd6+ cxd6 3.\(\text{\text{\text{b}}}\)c4# 1...\(\text{\text{d}3}\) 2.\(\text{\text{\text{a}}}\)xc6

יש לי טריק – זה לא יהיה בעל ערך רב לאיכות הבעיה אבל יקל מאד על ההתקדמות. אחד הווריאנטים יהיה האיום והשני ישאר וריאנט לאחר מסע הגנה. זה מוריד את מספר הווריאנטים, ואת הסימטריה בין התמאטיים שבהם, אבל יהיה קל יותר להשלים את הבעיה.



Set Play: [2.�fd6+ exd6 3.쌀f5#] 1...d3 2. ᡚcd6+ exd6 3.쌀c4# 1... ᡚd5!

עמדה 7: השימוש בהגנה בה השחור יוצר ערוגת מפלט פוטנציאלית ליד המלך השחור ופותח קו לכלי אחר הוא נפוץ למדי. עניין המט עם הפרש על ד6 נפתר גם הוא מאחר ששני הפרשים שומרים עכשיו על ה3, ולכן רק אחד מהם יכול לעזוב שמירה זאת.

בעיה אחת עם המסלול שבחרנו היא שההגנה הזאת קובעת את כיוון הרגלים, מה שאומר שלא נוכל לסובב את הלוח כשאנחנו נתקעים. זו מגבלה חריפה ובאופן כללי אני ממליץ לא לקבוע את כיוון הרגלים כחלק מהמנגנון אלא אם זה לגמרי בלתי נמנע.

אנחנו די קרובים; האויב הקשה הבא הוא מסע המניעה פד5. לשם כך עלינו להיות מקוריים.



1...2d5 2.2xc6 [3.2xd5, \(\text{\psi} \xd5# \)] 2...2xc6 3.\(\text{\psi} \xd5# \)

עמדה 8: לאחר מספר ניסיונות לארגן תשובה ל-פד5 שמתי לב שאין צורך להגן על צריח ג6 עם צריח אחר. שינוי זה יצר וריאנט מוזר חדש – דבר טוב. במקרים רבים יהיו כמה הגנות שיהיה קשה להתמודד איתן, מה שיגבה מחיר של כלים נוספים ויופי. אך בעיה פחות יפה, אבל גמורה, זה דבר טוב יותר מכלום.

טוב, נראה שכיוון החיבור הזה עובד ועכשיו הזמן לחפש מסע מפתח. Position 9: One possibility is entering the pin line by capturing a black piece. We have to make sure there is no unanswered check in the set-play otherwise the problem is almost unsound. It is not so easy to find a pleasant solution here, as the white forces are very strong and very close around the black king.

The situation is not terrible as we do have freedom, which is not always the case. Now that we have a complete problem it is, as always, time to review and improve.

Analysis should always be spent on the purity of the thematic play, as it is the dominant feature of the problem. Here, we can see one small impurity, the white knight on f5 does not have the option to sacrifice itself on g3, similarly to his counterpart that has this option on d2. This fact means that there is almost no real unpin in the threat, just an illusion as white does not have the option to sacrifice in a different way. Although it might seem a bizarre way of thinking, it is very important to allow 'tries' that actually show why the intended theme of the problem works. A quick way to verify all of this is simply moving the king away from the pin line - and indeed the threat is the same.

Back to post-play positions...

Position 10: A white rook was added - this is why we tried to be economic, just in case we will need more pieces to express our idea! And another set of small touches before looking for a key again...



1.? - 2.2fd6+ 1...2d5 2.2xc6 1...d3 2.2cd6+

Position 11: Spreading the pieces around the board gives a slightly better impression. The white pawn on g4 looks better than the two black pawns. The f5 knight is somewhat over-attacked visually, but the change should be worth it. And now back to finding a key, let's try a different one.

Position 12: After searching for a while, I did not find really pleasant options. The key by the knight seems best, it does not capture pieces and is not under attack in the initial positions, very important flaws to avoid.

עמדה 9: אפשרות אחת היא להיכנס לקו הכפיתה על ידי הכאת כלי שחור. אנו חייבים לוודא שאיו במעמד שח ללא תשובה שאחרת הבעיה למעשה לא תקינה. לא קל למצוא כאן פתרון טוב מאחר שללבן כוח רב המרוכז ברובו סביב המלד השחור.

המצב לא נורא מאחר שבשונה ממקרים רבים כאן יש לנו די חופש. כעת, כשיש לנו בעיה גמורה זה, כתמיד, זמן לבחוז מה יש לנו ולנסות לשפר.

הבחינה חייבת להתמקד בטוהר של המשחק התמאטי מאחר שזה החלק הדומיננטי של הבעיה. פגם קטן אחד ניתן למצוא בכך שלפרש הלבן על ו5 אין אופציה להקריב את עצמו על ז3, בדומה ליכולתו של פג4 להקריב את עצמו על ד2. משמעותה של עובדה זו היא שההתרה באיום היא די אשליה כי ללבן אין אופציה להקרבה על ערוגה אחרת. למרות שזו אולי נראית דרך מחשבה משונה. חשוב מאד לאפשר "התעיות" המראות באופו מעשי למה הנושא המיועד של הבעיה באמת עובד. דרך מהירה לאמת זאת היא על ידי הזזת המלך הלבן מקו הכפיתה – ואכן, האיום עובד כמיקודם.

בחזרה אל העמדות שלפני המפתח...



עמדה 10: הוספנו צריח לבן – זו הסיבה לכך שהשתדלנו להיות חסכוניים – למקרה שיהיה צורך בכלים נוספים לבטא את הרעיון. וסט נוסף של נגיעות קטנות לפני שנחזור לחפש מסע המפתח...

עמדה 11: פיזור הכלים על הלוח נותו רושם מעט טוב יותר. הרגלי הלבן על ז4 עדיף על שני רגלים שחורים. פול נראה כמוגן בעודף, אבל נראה שהשינוי ראוי. ועכשיו בחזרה לחפש מפתח – ננסה משהו אחר.

> **Position 12** ₩ 金分 1 🕿 **分 介 主** // 介 洋 #3

1.ᡚc4! [2.ᡚfd6+ (2.ᡚg3?) 2...exd6 3.覺f5#] 1...d3 2.②cd6+ (2.②d2?) exd6 3. ₩c4#

One piece was added, seems fine. Is this better than capturing on e6? Hmmmmm......

> **Final Position** ₩**t 当** 金石 多分主會 介土 立口 10 + 10

#3

1.營xe6! [2.句fd6+ 2...exd6 3.營f5#] 1...d3 2.\(\)cd6+ exd6 3.\(\)c4# 1...\(\)d5 2.\(\)xc6

Final Position: I like the thematic motivation of the key slightly more, especially as the content of the problem is rather small. It is a somewhat brutal capture, together with a set-play check for black, but I find it better than the key with the knight on b2.

How to finally evaluate the problem? Well, it works... Not the best and greatest thematic content but we were able to systematically make easy decisions along the way. There were challenges along the composing process that required some technical solutions like the 1...Sd5 refutation or finding a threat.

The end result shows two nice variations, with a somewhat thematic key. Not the lightest position in history but 20 pieces is not so bad for a threemover. And, as always, the dedicated reader can continue from any point, taking the harder decisions and reaching a better result!

1...\$\d5 2.\pixc6

עמדה 12: אחרי אי אילו חיפושים לא מצאתי אופציות באמת נחמדות. המפתח עם הפרש נראה הטוב ביותר, הוא אינו מכה כלי ואינו מאוים בעמדה ההתחלתית. מגרעות שמוטב להימנע מהו.

כלי אחד נוסף – נראה בסדר. האם זה טוב יותר מההכאה על ה6? הממממממ.....

עמדה סופית: המוטיבציה התמאטית של המפתח מוצאת חו בעיני אפילו יותר, בעיקר לאור התוכן המועט של הבעיה. ההכאה על ידי המפתח מעט ברוטלית, בהתחשב במשחק המעמד בו השחור מאיים בשח, אך אני מוצא את 2ב על בני זה עם הפרש הנמצא על ב בעמדה ההתחלתית.

לבסוף, כיצד נעריך בעיה זו? ובכן, היא עובדת... אין בה את התוכז התמאטי הטוב ביותר אבל יכולנו לקבל מספר החלטות באופן סיסטמתי לאורך הדרך. במהלך החיבור היו גם אתגרים שחייבו פתרונות טכניים, כמו תשובה על המסע 1...פד5 ומציאה של איום.

התוצאה הסופית כוללת שני וריאנטים נחמדים עם מפתח די תמאטי. העמדה אינה מהקלילות בהיסטוריה אבל 20 כלים זה לא רע לבעיית מט ב-3.

כתמיד, הקורא המסור יכול להמשיך מכל נקודה בתהליך ולקבל החלטות נועזות יותר שאולי יובילו גם לתוצאה טובה יותר!

Jubilee tourney "Mark Erenburg 60"

The Israeli Chess Composition Society announces an international jubilee tourney on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Mark Erenburg. This tourney will be in two sections:

Section A: helpmates in 3 moves with white queen, at least one white rook and at least one white bishop in the initial position. Additional pieces without limitations.

Section B: selfmates in 3 or more moves. The number of moves is not limited, but the composer is asked to specify the type of solving program that was used for checking the problem.

Fairy pieces and conditions are not allowed.

Judge: Mark Erenburg. Closing date: 10/10/2019.

The entries should be sent by e-mail to the address: mgrubnere1@gmail.com

Prizes: in each section 1st Prize- 50 euro, 2nd Prize- 40 euro, 3rd Prize- 30 euro.



תחרות הפתרונים הסימולטנית הבינלאומית ה-15, 2019.

בשורה הקדמית: האחים עדי והדר מנחם. מאחור, מימין לשמאל (מי שאינם מוסתרים): חיים טמס, עומר פרידלנד, מרדכי צ'ובניק, עופר קומאי, אריק פרידמן וישראל הירש.

The 15th international Solving Contest 2019 in Israel.

Front: the brothers Adi & Hadar Menachem. Back, right to left (not hidden): Chaim Temes, Omer Friedland, Mordechai Chovnik, Ofer Comay, Arik Friedman & Israel Hirsh.



האחים עילי והראל פסטר בפעולה. מאחוריהם חיים טמס, רועי ארליך והדר מנחם Brothers Ily & Harel Fester in action. Behind: Chaim Temes, Toy Ehrlich & Hadar Menachem



מימין לשמאל, בשורה הקדמית: אהוד גולדברג וחיים טמס; מאחור: מרק ארנבורג וישראל טל.

Right to left, in front: Ehud Goldberg & Chaim Temes; Behind: Mark Erenburg & Israel Tal.

התחרות הסימולטנית הבין-לאומית ה-15 בפתרון בעיות שחמט

התחרות הבין־לאומית ה-15 בפתרון בעיות שחמט התקיימה ביום ראשון, 27 בינואר 2019 בבית השחמט בקרית אונו בניהולו של פז עינת. התחרות נערכה במקביל ב-33 מדינות בהשתתפות 648 פותרים מ-49 מדינות. בקטגוריה הראשונה השתתפו 261 פותרים, בשנייה 151 פותרים ובשלישית (לפותרים בני 12 ומטה) 236 פותרים. אירוע מעניין נערך ב-פוג'אירה (איחוד האמירויות הערביות) בו השתתפו, בנוסף לכמה מהפותרים הטובים בעולם, פותרים ממדינות שלא השתתפו באירוע הזה בעבר כולל תימן, קובה, מצרים, אוזבקיסטן, הפיליפינים, סוריה, ארמניה, בחריין, עומן, אירן, כוויית וטורקמניסטן. אירוע זה נוהל על ידי יוליה ויסוצקה ומריאן קובצביץ' והזוכה במקום הראשון, פיוטר מורדז'יה, זכה גם במקום הראשון הכללי עם מלוא 60 הנקודות האפשריות!

בתחרות הראשית אצלנו השתתפו 10 פותרים ואת הבכורה לקח עופר קומאי. אחריו הגיעו במשותף עומר פרידלנד ואהוד גולדברג – הישג נהדר לאהוד לו זו תחרות הפתרונים הראשונה בה הוא משתתף! בתחרות המשנית (10 משתתפים) זכה אצלנו דוד מעיין במקום הראשון ואחריו הגיעו דוד שטרן ודני הלוי. בקטגוריה השלישית לצעירים (עד גיל 12) השתתפו שני זוגות אחים. עדי מנחם הגיע למקום הראשון ואחריו האחים עילי והראל פסטר. לכל הארבעה זוהי תחרות הפתרונים הראשונה בה הם משתתפים וללא ספק הם יצליחו יותר בתחרויות הבאות.

Cat.	Last name	First Name	Tot.	Time	Place	Overall
						Place
1	Comay	Ofer	46.5	240	1	14
1	Friedland	Omer	33.5	240	2-3	52-55
1	Goldberg	Ehud	33.5	240	2-3	52-55
1	Chovnik	Mordechai	32.5	240	4	59-60
1	Erenburg	Mark	28.5	240	5	81-83
1	Ehrlich	Roy	25	235	6	101
1	Strasman	Nery	15	240	7	177-181
1	Temes	Chaim	12	240	8	204-209
1	Krochmalnik	Andrei	10	240	9-10	221-231
1	Nisim	Yonatan	10	240	9-10	221-231
2	Maayan	David	33.5	240	1	27
2	Shtern	David	31	240	2	33-34
2	Halevi	Danny	27	240	3	42-43
2	Salmon	Nadav	20	238	4	68
2	Shani	Dan	18	235	5	71-72
2	Eliav	Refael	16	240	6	82-88
2	Tal	Israel	11	240	7	96-99
2	Brenner	Chalom	10	240	8	101-107
2	Hirsh	Israel	5	240	9-10	125-131
2	Friedman	Arik	5	240	9-10	125-131
3	Menachem	Adi	15	55	1	74
3	Fester	Ily	6.5	44	2	134
3	Fester	Harel	6.5	45	3	135
3	Menachem	Hadar	5	63	4	142

דבר המערכת

אנו פותחים את שנת 2019 בשני דוחות של סיומים. הראשון הוא דוח התחרות לזכר רפי פרסיץ, שנפטר לפני עשור, שיזם ושפט אמציה אבני. אמציה מצטט מדברים שכתב לזכרו (British chess magazine) "לאנשים רגילים יש תערובת של תכונות טובות ורעות... רפי פרסיץ היה אדם מסוג מיוחד, חד צדדי, רק חיובי; זהב טהור". הדוח מציג יצירות נהדרות רבות ושווה לעיין בו עד לסופו.

דוח הסיומים לשנת 2018 מתפרסם בעמוד 6 – השופט פיטר גיירמתי (הונגריה) העביר אלינו את הדוח במהירות שיא. גם כאן הרבה יצירות נהדרות וברכות לאמציה על הפרס השני.

גדי מדגים במדורו (עמוד 2) התפתחות היסטורית של סיום בה מעורבים מחברים רבים לאורך 115 (!) שנים, החל מהעמדה הסופית הבסיסית של טרויצקי ו-אמלונג מ-1896 ועד לסיום של טימן מ-2011 בו העמדה של טרויצקי/אמלונג מופיעה אחרי המסע החמישי.

דוח האגדתיות של ולאיקו קריסאן לשנת 2015 (עמוד 9) נשאר חבוי אצלנו למעלה משנה... השופט חילק את הדוח לשניים: מיניאטורות ובעיות עם שמונה כלים ומעלה. מחברינו מופיעים עם מגוון בעיות בציוני הכבוד והשבח.

במדור של עמנואל מגוון הצלחות רגיל בבעיות מט ב-3 ובמטי עזר, אך דומני שהדגש הפעם הוא על המשך שרשרת ההצלחות של מרק במט לדעת.

במהדורה הרביעית של המדור "לידתה של בעיית שחמט" יבגני מוליך אותנו ברזי החיבור של בעיית מט ב-3. האתגר הפעם הוא להצליח לסיים את הבעיה יחסית מהר תוך ויתור על מורכבות יתרה. עיקר העניין הוא בשמירה על תקינות תמאטית, התלבטויות בין כיוונים שונים וקבלה של החלטות לאורך הדרך.

כנס הפרובלמאים השנתי יערך ב-22 באפריל, חול המועד פסח, במלון מטרופוליטן בתל אביב. כתמיד, יהיו בכנס תחרויות חיבור מהירות, תחרויות פתרונים, הצגת פעילות האיגוד בשנה האחרונה והרצאות מקצועיות. הכרזת תחרות החיבור "קדם כנס" פורסמה בין מחברינו (מסע אמבוש ואחריו פינוי קו על ידי כלי לבן וכלי שחור במגוון סוגי בעיות) והדוח יפורסם בכנס.

אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות, שהיא האליפות הפתוחה ה-6, תתקיים ב-26 במאי בבית השחמט בקרית אונו. זכאים להשתתף בתחרות חמשת הזוכים במקומות הראשונים מאליפות השנה שעברה, כל מי שיש לו תואר בינלאומי או מד כושר של לפחות 2400 נקודות בפתרון בעיות שחמט וכל הזכאים משלב חצי הגמר.

אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות שחמט – 2019 – פתרון שלב רבע הגמר

בשלב רבע הגמר השתתפו 158 פותרים, מהם 138 פתרו נכונה וזכאים להשתתף בשלב חצי הגמר.

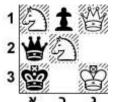
ישראל א. שיפמן פרס 1 The Western Morning News 1929-II



לבן נוסע ונותן מט ב-2 מסעים

פתרון:	משחק במעמד:
1.מהד2! כפאי	# 7מהג.2 ב1
# 51ג2 ב1	# 5מהה 2 41
# 4מה:ד41	# 8.2 בד7 בה1
# 4פד7. פוה. #	# 7פה 2.פה 1
# 4פה6 פזה. 1	
# 4מהב 3.מהב 41	

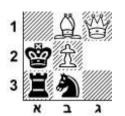
זוהי בעיית "מוטנט" (mutate): יש מטים מוכנים על כל מסעי השחור אבל ללבן אין מסע המתנה. הפתרון גורם לשינוי של המטים. כאן יש 4 שינויי מטים.



וריאנטים

ביטאון האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל ת.ד. 2078 פתח תקוה 4912002 www.variantim.org

מס' 77 – אפריל 2019



paz@pazeinat.com

ofercomay@gmail.com costeff@gmail.com bargrushko@bezeqint.net 74207 נס־ציונה לא' נס־ציונה משה לוי 45א' נס־ציונה

עורכי מדורי בעיות מקוריות: רגילות: עופר קומאי

סיומים: **גדי קוסטף**

אגדתיות: מיכאל גרושקו, ת.ד. 363, קרית ביאליק 27019

האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל הינה עמותה שמטרתה לקדם את תחום בעיות השחמט בישראל. העמותה עורכת תחרויות חיבור, תחרויות פתרונים, ומפרסמת פרסומים שונים. העמותה משתתפת באירועים בין־לאומיים הכוללים את אליפות העולם בפתרון בעיות שחמט, אליפות העולם בחיבור בעיות שחמט ואירועים נוספים.

חברות באיגוד לקומפוזיציה 2019

החברות באיגוד הקומפוזיציה פתוחה לכל חובבי השחמט ובעיות השחמט. דמי החבר כוללים קבלת חוברת וריאנטים ופרסומים נוספים והשתתפות במגוון אירועים. דמי חבר רגילים: 210 ₪. דמי חבר לנוער, חיילים בחובה וגמלאים: 160 ₪. דמי עמית: 260 ₪. למצטרפים חדשים, או מי שלא היה חבר בשנתיים האחרונות, דמי החבר הם 100 ₪.

יש לשלוח את דמי החבר בהמחאה לכתובת הרשומה מעלה לפקודת: האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל



עינת פגישה מפתיעה בתל אביב, מימין לשמאל: פיטר גבוזדיאק, עופר קומאי ופז עינת פגישה מפתיעה בתל אביב, מימין לשמאל: Unexpected meeting in Tel Aviv, right to left: Peter Gvozdjak, Ofer Comay & Paz Einat.