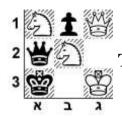
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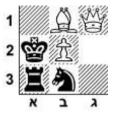


Bulletin of The Israel Chess Composition Society

P.O. Box 2078 Petach-Tikva 4912002 Israel

www.variantim.org





Editor

Paz Einat, 45a Moshe Levi St., Nes Ziona 7420702

Original problems

Regular (#n,H#n,S#n): Ofer Comay

Studies: Gady Costeff

Fairy: Michael Grushko grushkomichael31@gmail.com or

paz@pazeinat.com

ofercomay@gmail.com

costeff@gmail.com bargrushko@bezeqint.net

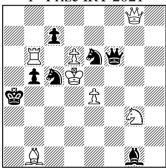
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Jan Rusinek

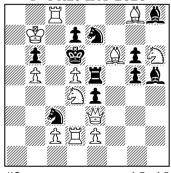
1st Prize IRT 2021



Draw 7+7

Daniel Papack

1st Prize IRT 2020



#2 15+10

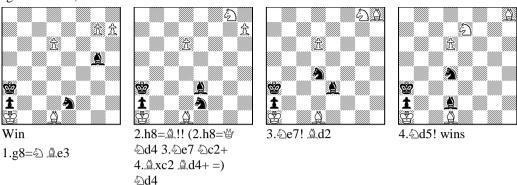
See award on page 4

See award on page 9

The Underpromotion Matrix - Gady Costeff

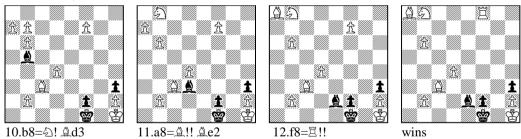
Ignacio Calvi (1797-1872) of Modena, was the first composer to show underpromotion to rook or bishop. He also composed the first study combining knight and bishop promotion:

Ignacio Calvi, 1836



Revolutionary content and admirable construction. Bishop promotions are always motivated by stalemate considerations. The knight promotion is motivated by the need to guard f6, a finer motivation than a checking knight promotion which motivates 42% of knight promotions. The cook 1..Nd4 is trivially fixed (+Pe3) and of no importance in our context. It took almost 100 years for the next step to be made:

V. Korolkov, 1st Prize Pravda 1930

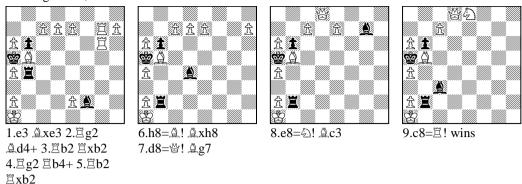


Each black bishop move down the diagonal is answered with a new underpromotion. The final position has all three promoted pieces on the eighth rank. Note Calvi's DNA in the above study, the knight and bishop promotions are identical in motivation and construction.

The lively introduction, which I skipped, contains a queen promotion, formally achieving the *Allumwandlung* (AUW) theme. Since a queen promotion adds no paradox, while requiring extra material, it is another artistic decision the composer must make.

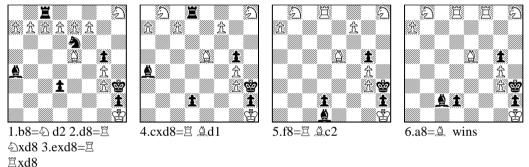
This matrix, with minor variations, is used in at least 38 studies, including studies by Troitzky, Liburkin, Cheron, Fritz, Chekhover, Pogosiants, Kalandadze, Nadareishvili, Gurgenidze, and Dobrescu, among others. It is far more popular than the few other known matrixes. If *imitation is the sincerest form of flattery*, the Calvi-Korolkov matrix occupies a special place in history.

D. Gurgenidze, 3rd Prize Nadareishvili JT 1996



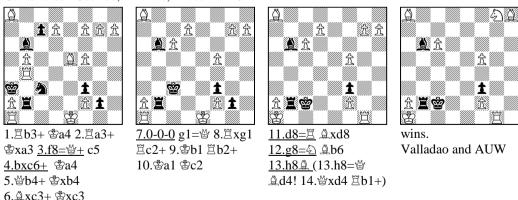
The alterations bKa5, bRb2, and Pg7→e7 enable a consecutive white AUW, though the pattern is slightly weakened due to the capturing of the promoted bishop.

E. Melnichenko, 2nd Com., L'Italia Scac. 1982



The most popular thematic expansion of the matrix is showing extra promotions. Melnichenko adds three rook promotions with the clever use of Pd2. Every white move is an underpromotion!

G. Tallaksen Ostmoe, 1st Prize, Arves AT 2014



The Norwegian composer, who recently drew over the board world champion Carlsen, combines AUW with the Valladao task. The *en passant* and especially the castling with the subsequent king trek to the corner is beautifully done. Such a study raises the bar significantly, but it also proves that with such ambition and technique, the Calvi-Korolkov matrix may still have a bright future.

Israel Ring Tourney: Studies 2021 Judge: Geir Sune Tallaksen Østmoe, Norway

I would like to thank Variantim for letting me judge their tourney. I received 24 studies which I enjoyed analyzing, and I ended up including eight of them in the award.

Before we get to the awarded studies, I have some comments on the studies which were not chosen for the award.

Var. 3593 (**Richardson**): The final checkmate is pretty. However, the play preceding it is not good enough for the award. I would have dropped the first two moves; an obvious capture with check is not a good way to start a study unless there is some thematic reason to do it.

Var. 3595 (**Richardson**): A solver-friendly study where White's rook and knight give a series of checks which end in winning Black's queen one way or the other. It is surprising that Black's king, given a lot of options, has nowhere safe to hide. The big downside of the study is that Black's queen never makes a move.

Var. 3596 (Avni & Tarasiuk): This study has some pretty stalemate ideas, but I find the main lines less appealing than the refutations of the tries (1.g6?, 2.Qe1?). Maybe it is possible to make those lines into separate studies? The final point is that White has to choose between 6.Rf6 or 6.Rh6 to lift the stalemate, but the difference is fairly obvious.

Var. 3597 (**Muljadi**): White is a piece down and has to play accurately in order to trade all the remaining pawns. This position looks more like a practical calculation exercise than a study.

Var 3598 (Robinson): After a short introduction, the study enters the well-analyzed realm of knight versus rook's pawn. The manoeuvre Kf6-f7-e8-d8 is a surprise if you do not know it, but it is not original.

Var. 3659 (Kekely & Hlinka): White starts off with a lot of material up, but has to give away most of it to avoid getting mated. I do not find this too spectacular, as it is clear White does not really have a choice.

Var. 3660 (Kekely & Hlinka): This study has an attractive start, where White spends the first four moves to make Rd7 and Kc8 switch places in order to gain a tempo in the tablebase knight endgame that arises afterwards. That endgame continues for 14 moves, but without any real study-like elements.

Var. 3664 (Kuzmichev): The material of this 5-piece study is highly unusual – rook against two knights. White has to delay the capture of a knight on two occasions in order to reach a winning position with rook versus knight. I applaud the composer for finding something of interest in that endgame, but the idea is not enough to be included in the award, and it is unfortunate that one of the knights does not make a move.

Var. 3666 (Robinson): After a short introduction, this study presents another 5-piece endgame, this time with queen against rook and knight. Black's cramped position means it is not too surprising that White can win by triangulation.

Var. 3729 (**Hoch & Richardson**): The knight sacrifice 3.Nd4! starts a little sequence which ends with Black's queen being forked. A nice combination, but not enough to be included in the award.

Var. 3731 (**Richardson**): The stalemate defense 4.Nf7! is the highlight of this study. I do not see how the introductory captures add to the study; I would have preferred to start with the position after Black's second move.

Var. 3732 (Richardson): After 9 moves of manoeuvring to stop Black's passed pawn, White has to spot the subtle difference between 10.Nc6 and 10.Na6. A good final point, but not enough to be included in the award.

Var. 3733 (Richardson): The play in this study is nice, with two active selfblocks ending in a mate. However, it is unfortunate that White's bishop does not make a move.

Var. 3734 (Hoch): A positional draw where the bishop perpetually chases Black's queen. I am not convinced by the introduction. You may call the first move a queen sacrifice, but not really, as the queen is already trapped in the initial position.

Var. 3736 (Afek): An improvement on a study by Sindler. However, the study does not improve on the fact that White's bishop does not make a move.

Var. 3737 (Pasman): After 14 moves, the play splits into two main lines ending in echo positions of White's king and pawn and Black's rook. The play leading to those positions is not interesting enough to be included in the award.

Here are the studies I included in the award:

1st Prize: Var. 3730 Jan Rusinek

A truly impressive study. The play is attractive from the start to the end, where Black builds up an attack which White has to meet by sacrifices. After ten moves, it looks like Black has succeeded as White's king is caught in a mating net even though the material balance generally suggests a draw. However, White responds with a surprising queen sacrifice leading to a beautiful model stalemate with six pieces lined up on the same file. The only thing I can hold against this study is that the bishop on g1 is captured without making a single move. That is acceptable to me when the overall impression of the study is this good.

Jan Rusinek



2nd Prize: Var.3599 Jan Sprenger

A remarkable miniature where both of White's knights have to sacrifice themselves in order to help the pawn forward. The first move is already a surprise, as it is not obvious why Black's king is better placed on a1 than on c2, until you discover the various lines where the king ends up forked. After 5.c7 White threatens two different knight sacrifices -5.Nc5 and 5.Nd4 – and surprisingly, Black can not prevent both at the same time. I would like to add an additional point not mentioned by the composer: 5...Bb4 would prevent 5.Nd4 but not 5.Nc5!, in contrast to the main line 5...Be7 which prevents 5.Nc5 but not 5.Nd4!.



the other knight. (thematic try 1. 2e6? 출xa1! (1... 플d6? 2.c7 플c6 3. 2b3! =) $2.c7 \ \Box d3 + 3. \ \Box e4 \ \Box c3 \ 4. \ \Box d5 \ \Box e7! = Preventing the Nowotny$ interference 2c5. The tactics from the solution don't work here and Black slowly moves his king up the a-file. $(4... 2b4? 5.2c5!! \exists xc5 + 6.2d6 =)$ (logical try 1.\$\mathref{v}e4? \$\mathref{\mathref{Z}}c5!\$ (1...\$\mathref{\mathref{Z}}d6? 2.\$\Deltac2!\$\mathref{\mathref{Z}}xc2 3.\$\Deltaf5 =) 2.\$\Deltae6\$ \$\mathref{\mathref{Z}}xc6\$ 3. ②d4 [no check] eg 3... ℤh6 ∓ RB/SS wins in general, EGTB confirms 4. ②d4+ =) (2... \(\) d8 3.c7 \(\) \(\) e6 and \(\) d4+ 3... \(\) c8 4. \(\) e8! \(\) \(\) xe8+ 5. \(\) d5 =) **3.②e6! 冯c4**+ (main 3... **冯c**3 4. **當**d5 **當b**3 5.c7 **當**a4 6. **②c**5+!! **冯xc**5+ 7. **當**d6 = (this Nowotny interference has been shown first by Gulyaev in 1926)) **4.ਊd5 ਊc3** (4...ਊb3 5.c7 Ձe7 6.ᡚd4+! =) (4...ਊd3 5.c7 Ձe7! 6.ᡚf4+! ©c3 7. ©e6 / ©e5 7... □xc7 8. ⊙d5+ =) **5.c7** Threatens again ⊙c5 (see 3. (thematic try (see 4. ...\$\d3) 6.\$\d4? \Bxc7 7.\$\dagger 6 \$\dagger c4 \dagger d4 8.\$\d5 \Bc6+ 9. \$\ddot xe7 \$\ddot xd5 \opi \) **6... \(\mathbb{Z}xc7** 6... \(\mathbb{Z}xd4+ 7. \ddot e6 \) \(\ddot c6 7... \(\mathbb{Z}c4 8. \ddot d7 = \ddot \ddot \ddot c6 \) 7.43b5+1/2-1/2

1.42c2!! Forcing the Black king on a square where it is within the reach of

1st Honorable mention: Var.3662 Michael Pasman

A tactical battle where White's attack is met by strong counterplay from Black. In the end, White underpromotes and delivers a midboard mate with two active selfblocks. The play is impressive throughout the study, although the composer's comment that it is a model mate is incorrect, as c6 is covered twice.

Michael Pasman 1st HM IRT 2021



1.全c7! Threating mate on d5 and covers a6 square - see next moves 1.曾f2+ 常xd6 2.曾g3+ 常c5 3.曾xc3+ 常d6 4.曾f6+ 常c5 5.曾e7+ 常d4! Logical try: on immediate 1.d7 莒a3+!! 2.常xa3 曾a6+ 3.常b3 曾c4+ 4.常c2 包e1+ 5.常c1 包d3+! 1...全a3 1...常xd6 2.包e8+ 1...莒a3+ 2.常xa3 包e3 3.d7 曾xc7 is the main line 2.d7! 皆xc7 3.皆e7+ 3.皆f8+ 常c6 4.d8=皆 皆xd8 5.皆xd8 c2! see also comments to 4-th white move 3...曾c6 4.是e8! 4.d8=包+ 皆xd8 5.皆xd8 c2 6.皇e8+ (or 6.皆b8 c1=包+! 7.常c3 包a2+ 8.常d4 包c2+) 6...曾b7 7.曾e7+ 常b8 8.皆e5+ 常a8 9.曾c3 莒a5! 10.曾xe3 莒c5!! 4...莒a3+!! there is no check now with queen on a6 - allows returning black knight to the game 4...曾b7 5.d8=曾 5.曾xa3 5.曾xa3? 曾b7 5...全b5+ 6.曾b3! 6.曾a4?曾a7+! 7.曾b3 包d4+! 8.常xc3 包d1+! 9.曾d3 曾a6+ 10.曾xd4 曾a1+ 11.曾d3 曾c3+ 12.曾e2 曾e3+ 13.曾xd1 曾d3+ 14.曾e1 曾e3+ 15.曾f1 曾f3+ with perpetual check 6.曾b4?? 包c2+ 7.常c4 曾b7+! 6...②d4+ 7.曾xc3 包d5+! 7...曾b7+ 8.鲁xd4 8.曾xd4 8.exd5+? 曾xd5+! 8...②xe7 9.d8=②+! 曾d6 10.e5#! Model Mate

2nd Honorable mention: Var.3735 S. Nielsen & Y. Iglesias

Steffen S. Nielsen Joachim Iglésias 2nd HM IRT 2021



Starting with 1.h8Q, White initiates a tactical sequence which seems to lead to nothing until you realize that the position after 7.Ka1 is mutual zugzwang. In spite of Black's huge material advantage and White's lack of threats, Black is forced to deliver stalemate. An excellent and surprising idea!

3rd Honorable mention: Var.3665 Itay Richardson

A natural-looking endgame position turns into a model mate with two active selfblocks in response to Black's stalemate idea. The final position has been shown before in similar ways, but rarely with as attractive play as in this study.

Itay Richardson 3rd HM IRT 2021



Win 4+4

5. 2xe3 \$xe3 = 5... 2c4! (5... 2c2 6.2c4 blocking \$e3 6... 2e3 7. 2a3 2d1 8. 2c2 blocking \$e3 8... 2e3 9. 2b4 2c4 10. 2d5+ blocking \$e3 10... \$e5 (10... \$e4 11. 2xc7+ \$e3 12. 4f3 +-) 11. 2xc7 \$e46 12. 4b5 2a3 13. 2e8+ \$e7 14. 4c6 +-) 6.e3+! 6. 2xc4 stalemate 6... 2xe3 6... \$xe3 7. 2xc4+ 7. 2d3# model mate

1st Commendation: Var.3663 Pavel Arestov

A king hunt starting off with castling and ending in a model mate in one main line and an underpromotion in the other main line, all in a miniature study! None of these ideas are completely new, so the commendation is given for the idea of combining them into one study.

Pavel Arestov

1st Com IRT 2021



1.O-O+! 1.\Pif1+?\Pe6! 1...\Pg6 1...\Pe6 2.e8=\Per+\Per xe8 3.\Pife1++- 2.\Pic6+ 2. 道f8? 曾g3+! with 2 lines: A) 2....**曾h5 3. 道f5+!** 3. 道c5+? **曾**h4! 4. 道c4+ **曾**h5! 5. \(\begin{aligned}
5. \(\begin{aligned}
5. \(\begin{aligned}
6. \\ \begin{aligned} 6. \(\Begin{aligned}
 & \Begin{aligned} 4...曾g3+5.萬g2+- **5.萬c4+曾g3 6.萬cf4!** 6.萬g2+? 曾h3! **6...曾e1**+ 6...曾xe7 6... 曾a1+ 7. 臣f1 曾a7+ 8. 曾h1 - main line 7. 臣f1 曾e3+ 8. 曾h1! 8. 萬4f2? 曾xe7! 8. 萬1f2? 曾c1+! 9. 萬f1 曾c5+ 10. 萬1f2 曾c2 8... 曾xe7 9. 萬1f3# B) 2....**含g7 3.冯c7!!** 3.**冯e**1? **含g**3+! **3....含xc7 4.e8**=**4**)+! 4.e8=**含**? **含g**3+ 5.\$h1 \$h3+! 4...\$g6 5.\$xc7 +-

2nd Commendation: Var.3661 David Gurgenidze & Martin Minski

In a heavy position where both kings look exposed, White surprisingly has time to open with a silent move. Black responds by sacrificing all the pieces because of stalemate ideas, after which White responds with counter-sacrifices, keeping just enough material to deliver an ideal mate. The position after 8...Qxf1+ is anticipated by Gurgenidze (1995), so the commendation is given for the preceding play.

David Gurgenidze Martin Minski



1.**分f5!** 1.**分**xf1? 營xh3+! 2.營xh3 莒h5+ 3.營h4 莒xh4+ 4.營xh4 a1=營! 1. 當f4+? 當xe2 2. 包xf1 a1=當 3. 當e3+ 當d1 4. 當b3+ 當c1 5. 具f4+ 且d2+ 6. \(\Delta xd2 \) \(\Delta xd2 + 7. \(\Delta xd2 + \Delta xd2 \) \(\Delta xd2 + \Delta xd2 \) \(\Delta xd5 ?? \(\Delta h1 + ! 2. \Delta xh1 \) \(\Delta xh3 + - + \\ \Delta xd2 + \Delta xd2 \) \(\Delta xd2 + \Delta xd2 + \Delta xd2 \) \(\Delta xd3 + \Delta **1...** \(\begin{align}
\begin{align}
\begin{align}
1... \(\begin{align}
\begin{align}
\begin $\exists d1+ 2...a1= + 3. \Rightarrow h2 \Rightarrow h1+! 4. \Rightarrow xh1 = d1+5. \Rightarrow h2 = h1+6. \Rightarrow xh1+-see$ main line 3.\$\psi\h2 \mathbb{B}\h1+! 4.\$\psi\xh1\ a1=\$\psi+5.\$\psi\h2 5.\$\partial g1+? \$\psi\xg1+6.\$\psi\xg1\$ ₩g7+! (6...₩d1+? 7.\(\mathbb{E}\)e1! \(\mathbb{E}\)xe1+ 8.\(\mathbb{E}\)f1+ \(\mathbb{E}\)xf1+ 9.\(\mathbb{E}\)xf1 +-) 7.\(\mathbb{E}\)xg7 stalemate) (5.\(\mathbb{E}\)e1? \(\delta\)xe1+ 6.\(\delta\)g1+ \(\delta\)xg1+ 7.\(\delta\)xg1 \(\delta\)xf5 8.\(\delta\)f1+ \(\delta\)g4! **5...資h1+! 6.資xh1 費d1+ 7.冱e1!** 7.**當**h2? **曾**h1+! 8.**當x**h1 stalemate **7...☆xe1+8.☆f1+!!** the point 8.**△**g1+? **☆**xg1+9.**♣**xg1 stalemate 8.**♣**h2? \(\delta\h1+! 9.\delta\xh1 \) stalemate 8...\(\delta\xf1+ 9.\delta\g1+ \delta f2 \) 9...\(\delta\e4 \) 10.\(\delta\g3+ +-\delta\) 9...\$g4 10.\$\text{2}e3+ +- **10.\$\text{Q}g3**# ideal mate with self-block on f1

3rd Commendation: Var.3594 Amatzia Avni

In an apparently simple position, Black's stalemate idea 3...Kh7 and 4...Kh8 is a surprise. In response, White reveals the highlight of the study, the geometrically pleasing queen sacrifice 5.Qh1!

Amatzia Avni



Win 7+4 **1.公c2** (1.公d3? 鸷xh5 =) **1...e1=**鸷 (second line 1...鸷xh5 2.a7 罩a1! (3... 2g6 4. 2xa1 e1= \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 5.a8= \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ±) 4. 2xe1 2g6 5. 2d3! (5. 2g2? \$\frac{1}{2}\$g5 =) 5... \(\mathbb{Z}\) xa7 (5... \(\mathbb{Z}\)g5 6.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5!) 6.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f4+ ± deflecting a black knight 6...\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf4 7.f8=營) (1... 三c1 2. 營g8 三g1+ 3. 營h8 ±) 2. 公xe1 三xe1 3.a7 營h7! 4.a8=營 **\$\delta\$h8!** 5.**\$\delta\$h1!!** deflecting a black rook (5.\$\delta\$d5? \$\delta\$g6+ 6.hxg6 \$\mathbb{H}\$e8+ 7.\$\delta\$xe8 stalemate) 5...4 g6+ (5... = xh1 6. e8 (6. e7 ±)) 6.hxg6+ check! 1-0

Book Review by Yochanan Afek

Close Encounters with the Chess Pieces is the long awaited best problems selection of and by Uri Avner (1941 - 2014) - a world class composer and Israel's first grandmaster of chess composition. Uri himself was preparing this selection of his most outstanding works when he passed away 8 years ago, leaving the manuscript still far from being ready for publication. The task of editing the precious material and turning it to an invaluable book was successfully completed by Uri's good friends and acclaimed composers Raffi Ruppin and Jacques Rotenberg in collaboration with the publisher, Slovak GM Peter Gvozdjak.

Raffi, Uri's classmate and lifetime friend, tells the story of his highly promising start already at the age of 12 (!), before retiring just 5 years later, for almost two decades, in favour of a successful over the board career. Uri resumed his composing activity in the late seventies for the rest of his life, becoming Israel's most prominent and versatile composer and one of the world's leading selfmate experts. In his total output of some 500 problems in almost all genres, 219 emerged prizewinners,

of which 126 as first! Uri also excelled as the organizer of 3 successful WFCC meetings, while leading Israel to its most notable achievements in the International arena. He made a considerable contribution to the promotion of our art in his capacity as the chairman of the Israeli association for chess composition and later as the president of the WFCC.

The main part of the hardback book's 185 pages is featuring 157 outstanding problems (including some 50 joint ones) - direct mates, helpmates, selfmates and fairies with instructive comments by Swedish GM Kjell Widlert, various tourney judges and other reputed experts. The stories behind the scenes of the problems are often told by Uri himself (in Hebrew too). The final part of the book includes a detailed glossary as well as definitions of Fairy pieces and conditions and one article- The reciprocal selfmate battery -based on Uri's lecture in Graz congress 1987.

Here is a handful of selected examples from the book with quotations from Kjell Widlert's instructive comments. We start with one of Uri's early highlights composed when he was just 14. A is "a really elegant reciprocal change, where the key transfers the white control of d6 to d5 and the black control of c6 from Rh6 to Bh1 – which together cause the exchange of mates". Set play: 1...d5 **a** 2. 2d4 **A** # 1...d6 **b** 2. 2c6 **B** #

1.ᡚf6! [2.Ձd6#] 1...d5 **a** 2.包c6 **B** # 1...d6 **b** 2.Ձd4 **A** # 1...≅xf6 2.씧g3#

In B, one of Uri's own favourites, the tries don't work because the BK happens to annihilate a pawn, opening a line of guard, a rarely seen motif. These mixed colour ambush batteries are neutralized in the actual play by a Grimshaw, forced by an exceptionally concealed key with a hidden threat, which alone makes the problem memorable".

1. \(\) xh6 + ? but 1... \(\) xe5 ! 1. \(\) xg3 + ? but 1... \(\) xe3 ! **1.** \(\) **a2!** [2. \(\) g5 + \(\) xe5 3. \$\delta f4 + \delta e6 4.c5# \] 1... \$\mathreal c5 2. \$\mathreal xg3 + \delta xe3 3. \$\mathreal f4 + \delta e4 4. \$\delta f2# 1... \$\mathreal c5\$ 2. \(\text{xh6} + \(\text{xe5} \) xe5 3. \(\text{f4} + \(\text{ee4} \) 4. \(\text{2g5} \)#

The author of these lines was privileged to collaborate with Uri in the first 3 editions of the world solving championships as well as in the creation of a dozen or so awarded joint problems, mainly selfmates, following his comeback and throughout the eighties. C is one of our better efforts. "Quite an unusual idea: Pb7 is pinned in four different shapes...The position is quite massive, but it fits the powerful play. And the key is excellent".

1.₩c5! [2.₩xc6 + Ձxc6 3.dxc8=₩,Д + Дxc8#]

1...bxc5 2.bxc8=曾 + 曾b6 3.崑a6 + 邕xa6# 1...Qxc5 2.邕xc6 + Qxc6 3.dxc8=曾,崑 + 邕xc8#

Α. Uri Avner 1st HM 1st TT To Mat



#2 8 + 7

В. Uri Avner 3rd Prize Canadian Chess Chat 1980 (v)



Uri Avner

C. Yochanan Afek

1st Prize Schweiz. Schachzeitung 1981-82



8 + 12

Uri's helpmates are extremely elegant and harmonious. **D** is an eye catching example: The BQ wants to go to e4 but must make a detour so as not to stop White's first move. Here it is shown once with the shortest and once with the longest BQ move. The white castlings are essential for forcing unique queen moves". a) 1.\deltaf5 0-0-0 2.\deltae4 \deltad6# b) 1.\deltaa4 0-0 2.\deltae4 \deltaf6#

Uri excelled in Israel's International team matches:

In E the double pin in the diagram changes into two new double pins of the same black pieces, with each of the original pinners pinning on another line in one solution". a) 1.\$\d4 \delta h8 2.\$\Delta xe5 \Ba4# b) 1.\$\delta xe4 \Delta c6 2.\$\Delta xd5 \Be2# He was the mainstay of the team in various editions of the WCCT: F "is a great work showing the neutralization of two ambushed white pieces (harmful white batteries)...". 1. 2 h7! zz. 1... 2 d2 2. 2 e4 + 2 xe4 3. 2 b2 + 2 xb2#

D. Uri Avner 1st Prize H. Colonelli-85 Festival 1982-83



H#2 b)\\alpha1 → h1

1...g6 2.\dd5 + \ddxd5 3.\dd5 + \ddxd5 3.\dd5 + \ddxd5 xb2# 1...\dxc3 2.\dd5 + \dd4 3.\dd5 + \ddxd5 xb2# 1...\dxc3 2.\dd5 + \ddxd5 3.�b2 + Ḥxb2# 1...�f2 2.Ḥg6 ~ 3.�b2 + Ḥxb2# 1...�~ 2.�b7 ~ 3.�b5 + axb5#

G: "In both lines of play, the black king performs a double switchback to e4, with exchanged 2nd and 4th moves and exchange of function between Rh4/Bc8 and Sc1/Sc6. Excellent use of the white material". 1. 27! [2. 2xf4+ 3xf4 3. 2d3+ 3e4 4. 2f5+ 3xf5 5.c8= 4+ 3e4 6. 4cg4+ 3xf3 7. 2b4+ axb4#] 1...a4 2.4f5+ &xf5 3.2d4+ &e4 4.4xf4+ &xf4 5.4xf3+ &e4 6.d3+ &xd4 7.2b3+ axb3#

The book is an invitation to a highly enjoyable and instructive journey in the world of a super composer. Quoting the Ukrainian giant Valentin Rudenko "Problems by Uri Avner are always noted not only for originality and impeccable technical skill in implementing problem concepts, but also for unusual interpretations of many of the most complicated composition themes. His numerous unique creations rightfully belong in the Hall of fame of World Chess Composition"

Uri Avner Ε. 2nd Place Czechoslovakia - Israel 1992



Uri Avner 1st Place 3rd WCCT 1984-88 (v)



Uri Avner G. 1st Place 7th WCCT 2004



Israel Ring Tourney: Twomovers 2020 Judge: Paz Einat

A good number of 20 originals were published in 2020. Moreover, the level was high and I enjoyed restudying the problems. The four prize problems are exceptionally good, and very different from each other, so it was difficult to decide on their order.

1st Prize: Var.3379 Daniel Papack

The Dombrovskis element, featured by the three captures on d5, is highly enhanced by the try play. In the set play, all three captures on d5 result in 2.Sf7#. A move by Sd4 protects d5, leading to 2.Sf7# as the threat, but as e6 is unguarded the captures on d5 now prevents this mate. The opening of the line to WRd2 causes the captures on d5 to become self-pins and drives mate changes. Playing Sd4 to b3, c6 or f3 results in interferences with WQ lines, and each of the tries is refuted by one of the black captures on d5. The solution avoids such interferences and all three self-pins on d5 are answered by WQ pin mates. I decided to give this the top place mainly due to the cohesiveness of all parts of this problem. Set: 1...\(\Delta\cdot\)cxd5/\(\Beta\cdot\)xd5/Sexd5 2.\(\Delta\frac{1}{2}\)f7#

1st Prize IRT 2020 Ï 12 Δ **4** 魯

Daniel Papack



1.&b3 ? [2.&f7#] but 1...&cxd5 ! 1.&c6 ? [2.&f7#] but 1...&exd5 ! 1.&f3 ? [2.&f7#] but 1...\(\beta\)xd5 ! **1.分e6!** [2.句f7#] 1...句cxd5 2.營a3# 1...買xd5 2.營g3# 1...句exd5 2.營xb6# 1...dxe6 2.買d8#

2nd Prize: Var.3381 Pavel Murashev

A surprising le Grand with a unique double pin mate in the solution involving prevention of e.p. capture by the pin. Overall, there are four mate changes and two mate transfers between the set play, try and solution. The variety and accuracy of the mates on the BQ defences is excellent and the variation 1...bxa4 2.c4#, matching a set play variation one on the other side, is a nice artistic touch! Set: 1...fxg4 2.e4 A # but 1...f4! 1...\(\delta\)c6 c 2.\(\textit{\textit{axc6}\)# 1...bxa4 d 2.\(\delta\)c4# 1.gxf5? [2.e4 A #] 1...exd4 a 2.\(\delta\)b3 B # 1...\(\delta\)xd4 b 2.\(\delta\)c6# 1...exf5 2.\(\delta\)f# but 1...\(\delta\)c5 2.dxc5# 1...\(\delta\)xb5# - self-pin 1...\(\delta\)c5 2.dxc5# 1...\(\delta\)c6 c 2.dxc5# 1...\(\delta\)xb4 2.\(\delta\)c3#

Pavel Murashev

3rd Prize: Var.3513 Marjan Kovačević

A remarkable mechanism of reciprocal changes with rare mates on the same square by a knight and a queen. The line effects work beautifully: with the WP on d3 (try) the BQ defence on c3 maintain guard of e5 but cuts the observation of the WB/WS battery enabling 2.Sxe5#, while the defence on b4 unguards e5, with 2.Qxe5#, but still observes the battery. With the WP on d4 (solution) the defence on c3 unguards e5 but still observes the battery while the defence on b4 cuts the battery observation but unguards c4 requiring only 2.Sxe5#. 1.d3? [2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb5#] 1...\(\mathbb{C}\)c3 a 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5 A (\(\mathbb{W}\)xe5?)# 1...\(\mathbb{C}\)c3 b 2.\(\mathbb{C}\)xe5?)# 1...\(\mathbb{C}\)c3 b 2.\(\mathbb{C}\)xe5?)# 1...\(\mathbb{C}\)c3 b 2.\(\mathbb{C}\)xe5?)# 1...\(\mathbb{C}\)c4 b 2.\(\mathbb{C}\)xe5?)# 1...\(\mathbb{C}\)xe5?)# 1...\(\mathbb{C}\)xe5?

4th Prize: Var.3430 Gerard Doukhan

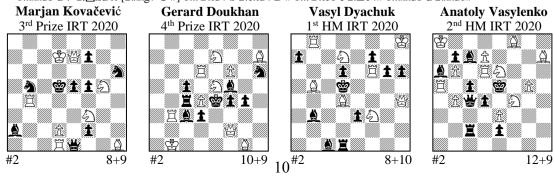
Tertiary threat correction (TTC) elegantly tied with Hannelius. The primary threat Re6# is prevented in the try 1.Seg6? by the unpin of BBf5 with reappearance of the primary threat as mate after 1...Bxg6. The key give flight, thus preventing both primary and secondary threats, a common element in TTC but elegantly combined in this rendering of the theme. The two defences by BBc3 lead to dual avoidance bringing back the primary and secondary threats as mates.

1.②5 ~? [2.罝e6 **A** #] 1...d2 2.營e2 **C** # but 1...②xd4 **a**! 1.②5g6? [2.營xf4 **B** #] (2.罝e6?) 1...②xg6 2.罝e6 **A** # 1...d2 2.營e2 **C** # but1...②d2 **b**! **1.②xd3!** [2.營e2 **C** #] (2.罝e6? 2.營xf4?) 1...②d2 **b** 2.罝e6 **A** # (營xf4?) 1...②xd4 **a** 2.營xf4 **B** # (罝e6?) 1...f3 2.營e3# 1...營xd3 2.營c2#

1st Honorable mention: Var.3509 Vasyl Dyachuk

The three tries and key have moves to c5 and e5, enabling capture defences by BPd6. The moves by the WS enable 2.Rd8# and not 2.Bc6 as c4 is unguarded, while moves by the WB open a guard line on c4 and enable 2.Bc6#. This is topped by the solution's threat being one of the thematic mates and comprising the Dombrovskis paradox. 1.\(2\cdot\)c5? [2.\(\delta\)e4#] 1...\(\delta\)c5 \(b\) 2.\(\delta\)d8 \(\beta\)# 1...\(\delta\)c5? [2.\(\delta\)xd4# but 1...\(\delta\)c5? [2.\(\delta\)xd6#] 1...\(\delta\)c5 \(b\) 2.\(\delta\)c6 \(\Delta\)# 1...\(\delta\)c5? [2.\(\delta\)xd4# \(\delta\) 2.\(\delta\)c6 \(\Delta\)# 1...\(\delta\)c5? [2.\(\delta\)xd4#

2nd Honorable mention: Var.3507 Anatoly Vasylenko



3rd Honorable mention: Var.3428 Mykola Chernyayskyi & Pavel Murashev

This looks like an attempt to show a Ukrainian cycle with double threats, but one such phase is missing to complete this. So, we have threat reduction (1.Ra5? 1.Se3? 1.hxg4?), but brings two threats. Dombrovskis paradoxes do exists, as expected with themes involving le Grand. Set: 1...\$\displays 3 a 2.\displays xg4 A .\displays 4 B# 1.\displays 3 ? [2.\displays xg4 A, \dd B, \dd B, \dd f C# but 1...\de5 ! 1.\de3 ? [2.\dd xg4 A, \dd b#] 1...\df3 a 2.\df5 C# 1...d1=闰/d1=및 2.營xg4/營d5# but 1...d1=營! 1.hxg4? [2.營f5 C#] 1...受f3 a 2.營d5 B#1... De6 2. \$\psic c6\$# but 1...f5! 1. \$\mathbb{E}\$ but 1...\$\mathbb{E}\$ 1...\$\mathbb{E}\$ 1...\$\mathbb{E}\$ 2. \$\psic c6\$# but 1...\$\mathbb{E}\$ 3. \$\psic c6\$# but 1...\$\mat 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e3# 1...f5 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d5# 1...\(\Delta\)e6 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d5,\(\mathbb{Q}\)b7#

4th Honorable mention: Var.3433 David Shtern. Excellent try play and various mate changes and change of function. The key, taking a flight but giving two, compensates for the unprovided flight, 1.單d4 ? zz. 1...掌f4/f4.fxe4.d5.dxc6 2.營g3/營g5/具b8# but 1...d6! 1.萬xd7? zz. 1...當xe4/f4/fxe4 2.營e3/營d4/營g5# but 1...\$f4 ! 1.\$\text{\text{1}} 1...\$\text{\text{\text{2}}} ze4/fxe4 2.\$\text{\text{\text{e}}} 3/\$\text{\text{\text{c}}} c5# 1...f4 ! 1.\$\text{\text{\text{x}}} xd7 ? zz. 1.\(\text{\Delta}c3\)? [2.\(\delta\d4\#\)] 1...\(\delta\f6\/\delta\xd6\) 2.\(\delta\d4\/\delta\b8\#\) 1...\(\delta\f6\) ! [2.\(\delta\d4\#\)] 1...\$f4\\$xf6\\$xd6 2.\$e3\\$d4\\$b8#

1st Commendation: Var.3431 Mark Basisty & Petro Novitsky

A nice flight-giving key rounds up 3 interesting tries with replies on the refutations of the first try. 1...b4 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c4 A\(\mathbb{A}\) 1.\(\Delta\)b7? [2.\(\Delta\)c5\(\mathbb{E}\)] 1...\(\Q\)d6 2.\(\Delta\)xd6 B\(\mathbb{B}\) 1...\(\Delta\)e6 a, \(\Q\)e5 b ! 1.②c4? [2.②d2#] 1...bxc4/Qe1 2.冨xc4 A/②d6 B# 1...Qe5 b ! 1.冨c5? [2.營f5 D#] 1... 2d5 2. 2xd5 E# 1... 2e5 b 2. 2xe5# 1... 2f4! 1. 2xd3! [2. 2d4#] 1... 2e6 a/2e5 b/當xd3 2.當d5 E/公f2皆f5 D#

2nd Commendation: Var.3508 Anatoly Vasylenko. Rich try play with pins. unpins and pin-mates. The best phase is 1.cxd5 and a pity it is not the solution. 1. \(\psi xg6\)? [2.\(\phi e5\) | 1...\(d4 2.\) \(\pi xd4\) | 1...\(\phi g4 2.\) \(\pi xf5\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e6\)? [2.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e3\) | 1...\(\phi e4 a ! 1.\) \(\phi e5\) | 1...\(\phi e5\) | 1.. a (g4,d1) 2.曾xe4# 1... 其e5 2.全xe5# 1... 其xf3! 1.cxd5? [2. 其d4#] 1... 其cxd5 2.曾xb5# 1... \(\begin{aligned}
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3rd Commendation: Var.3511 Miguel Uris. The pin-unpin based Le Grand is well known, but it is done here with a rare orthogonal flight, giving this some originality. 1... \$\d3 \ a 2. \bar{B} d2 \ A, \bar{B} x d5 \ B# \ 1. \bar{B} b3? [2. \bar{B} x d5 \ B#] but 1... c6! 1. \bar{B} g1? [2.\Bd2 **A**#] 1...\Bd3 **a** 2.\Bxd5 **B**# 1...\Bh2 2.\Bxe3# but 1...\De5! **1.\Bc6!** [2.\Bxd5 **B**#] 1... \$\d3 a 2.\Bd2 A# 1...\Bh5 2.\Bxe3#

4th Commendation: Var.3515 Kabe Moen. Anti-Bristol key and good try, #2 paradoxically nullifying the nice set play. There are three different mates on 1...Sxb4 and the WQ still maintains good variation play. 1...\(\Delta\)xe3/\(\Delta\)xb4 2.\(\Delta\)d3/\(\Delta\)f5 ? [2.\(\Delta\)c5#] 1...②xe3/②xb4 2.曾d3/Qe6# 1... \(\beta\) a5 2. \(\text{e}\) xb3# 1... \(\text{Q}\) xe3 ! \(\beta\) \(\d\) d3 ! \([2.\beta\) d6# \([1...\) Qh2/\(\d\) xb4/\(\beta\) a6

5th Commendation: Var.3380. Givi Mosiashvili. A mixture of self-pins, pin and unpins with try and solution comprising of battery formation. There is unified play between try and solution, but the content is very limited. 1...曾d4/g5 2.皇e6# 1.②de6? [2.罩c5#] 1...②d4/曾d4/曾e6+ 2.罩d8/②f4/皇e6# but 1...g1=營! 1.公ge6! [2.囯d8#] 1...公e5/營g5/營e6+/具f3 2.囯c5/公f4/具e6/營f3#

Anatoly Vasylenko Miguel Uris Givi Mosiashvili Kabe Moen 2nd Com. IRT 2020 3rd Com. IRT 2020 4th Com. IRT 2020 5th Com. IRT 2020 W II 14 I **1** 1 👑 Д **1** 👑 1 **₩** 分土堂 主道主 ÏÌ tioli 宜宜 雪土 İ 立 **₩** ۵ 1 W I 三主 盘 **金** Ï **主** 觉 İ İ **2** \$ W #2 #2 7+9 #2 7 + 8#2 9 + 10

M. Chernyavskyi P. Murashev 3rd HM IRT 2020



David Shtern



Basisty & Novitsky 1st Com. IRT 2020



6+9

Israel Ring Tourney: Fairies 2020

Judge: N. Shankar Ram, Bangalore, India, November 2021

I thank Paz Einat for inviting me to judge the Fairies published in Variantim for 2020. Some of my problems appeared in Variantim in the 1990s and I am happy to return as a judge! The categorisation and statistics can be seen here. There were 65 problems, with mate and help play problems forming around 50% in the goal and play categories. There was a more even split in the fairy piece and condition categories. The standard was fairly good and I have included around 34% of the problems in the award. My congratulations to the authors and my apologies to those whose problems were not included.

#	Category	Nos	%	Awarded	% Award.	N.A	Prize	HM	Com
1	Goal - #	34	52.3%	13	20.00%	21	4	4	5
2	Goal - =	12	18.5%	3	4.62%	9			3
3	Goal – s#1 (hs#)	16	24.6%	6	9.23%	10	1	3	2
4	Goal – s=1 (hs=)	3	4.6%		0.00%	3			
5	Goal – s+1 (hs+)	1	1.5%		0.00%	1			
6	Play – Direct	13	20.0%	6	9.23%	7	4	2	
7	Play – Help	31	47.7%	11	16.92%	20	1	5	5
8	Play – Series	20	30.8%	4	6.15%	16			4
9	Play – Retractor	1	1.5%	1	1.54%				1
1	Without Fairy Pieces	34	52.3%	8	12.31%	26	1	4	3
1	With Fairy Pieces	31	47.7%	14	21.54%	17	4	3	7
1	Without Fairy Conditions	31	47.7%	8	12.31%	23	3	1	4
1	With Fairy Conditions	34	52.3%	14	21.54%	20	2	6	6
1 4	With neither Fairy Pieces nor Conditions	17	26.1%	2	3.08%	15			2
1	With Fairy Conditions	17	26.1%	6	9.23%	11	1	4	1
1	With Fairy Pieces Only	14	21.5%	6	9.23%	8	3	1	2
1 7	With Both Fairy Pieces and Conditions	17	26.1%	8	12.31%	9	1	2	5
	Total	65		22	33.85%	43	5	7	10

- One problem was a duplicate, so not counted in total.
- One problem had dual stipulation hs# and hs=, so counted in both groups.
- Two problems using Torus board counted under fairy conditions.

1st Prize: Var.3574 Franz Pachl

★ Y-flights followed by cyclic anti-battery mates on f6 plus thematic tries. The 3 W pieces on e7, f5 and d5 exchange their roles cyclically as front and rear pieces of an anti-battery. Each mate also activates an indirect anti-battery E\(\text{Ed6-g6}\). Dual avoidance is forced by W needing to pin a black piece which could otherwise capture the rear piece of the direct anti-battery. Two of the 3 thematic tries fail as the W pinning piece makes the try. The third try fails due to white unguarding a distant BK flight. The key finally being made by the out of play Leo on a3. Memorable line play typical of the author.

1. ⊈e1-c3 ? [2. ∃xg7#] but 1... ₺f7 ! (2. №e7-f6? ₺e6! ⊈e1 is missing)

1.₡c2-c3 ? [2.\muxg7#] but 1...\muh7 ! (2.\muf5-f6? \mud3xd5! \mu\sc2 is missing)

1. ⑤ a5-c3 ? [2. ☐ xg7#] but 1... ⑤ xg5! (2. ▷ xd5-f6? № c5xe7! ⑤ a5 is missing)

1.☼a3-c3! [2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg7#] 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\)h7 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f6# (2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f6?) preventing \(\mathbb{Z}\)d3xd5 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\)f7 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f6# (2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f6?) preventing \(\mathbb{Z}\)c5xe7

Franz Pachl

#2vvv Nao 炒 15+10 Pao ⋈ Vao ⋈ Leo 嵠

2nd Prize: Var.3502 James Quah

A quadruple Grimshaw on d5. Not cyclic but a sort of double Grimshaw on the same square. The 🗏 & 🏕 reciprocally interfere with both the 🐧 & 🔊. Each move to d5 has no additional weaknesses. The key sets up a \$\times \beta \Battery operating through d5 & g6. Each interference seemingly allows one of the two 罩/⑤ batteries to fire at random, but each also creates a new guard line to the battery so that the firing has to close this new line of the interfering piece. A classical theme extended and shown with pure interferences and dual avoidance. See the related article by James in Conflictio #32!

1. \$\mathcal{Q}\$\text{xb6!} [2.\mathbb{B}\$h6] 1...\mathbb{B}\$d5 2.\mathread6 (2.\mathread6? \mathbb{E}\$\text{xd8!})

1... \(\rangle d5 \) 2. \(\text{2}f6 \) (2. \(\text{2}d6? \) \(\rangle f8! \) 1... \(\text{Qd5 } 2. \text{2}g4 \) (2. \(\text{2}f3? \) \(\text{Qh2!} \)

1...Qd5 2.\(\Delta f3 (2.\(\Delta g4? \) \(\Q \text{xh1!} \) 1...\(\Q \text{xg6 2.} \(\Delta \text{xg6}/\(\Q \text{xg6} \)

3rd Prize: Var.3494 Igor Kochulov

Pelle moves, unpins, batteries and cross checks are shown with almost exact ODT. There is also a function exchange between wLeos d4/d8, bLeos a7/c7 and bLeoa1/bPaoa8.

1... 堂e8 2. 烫g7 刻d4+ 3. 烫h7 刻f7 4. 烫xa8+ 刻d8# 1... 堂f6 2. 烫g8 刻d8+ 3. 烫h7 刻f7 4. 烫xa1+ 刻d4#

4th Prize: Var.3414 Hubert Gockel

Typically interesting mechanism by the author utilizing this condition to produce a reciprocal change. The b5-f5 pin line activated in the try is replaced by a double guard removal of c2 after the key. There is an additional change after 1...Rxa6, which has the added benefit of making the WR useful after the key. The set dual for 1...Rxa6 is separated Makihovi in the try and key.

1.罩xb5[-bPf7]? (2.營xg6[- b罝a8]#) 1...②xd5[-wPh5] a 2.②xd6[-b②d5]# A (2.- cxb4[-w②d6]?? selfcheck) 1... 2xd5[-wPh5] b 2.2xg7[-b2d5]# B (2.- cxb4[-w2g7]?? selfcheck)

1... 三xa6[-wPh5] c 2. ②xa6[-b罝g6]# C But 1.- 營xa6[-wPh5]! 1. ②xc2[-bPf7]! (2. 營xg6[- b罝a8]#) 1...\(\Delta\x\)d5[-wPh5] a 2.\(\Delta\x\)g7[-b\(\Delta\b)3]# B` (2...\(\Delta\x\)c2[-w\(\Delta\g)7]?? loss of double guard) 1...\(\Delta\x\)d5[-wPh5] b 2.₺xd6[-b₺e3]# A` (2.₺xc2[-w₺d6]?? loss of double guard) 1...Ёxa6[-wPh5] c 2.Ёxa6[-bЁg6]# D

5th Prize: Var.3580 Semion Shifrin

The 4 set mates by star flights of the bb 5 are changed to star flights of the WK after the key! All the mates involve Parrain Circe rebirths. Madrasi is less utilised and some of the fairy pieces seem to be technical in nature. Other interesting features are the Somov B mate after 1...\$\@c8xg4\$ and the prevention of 1... \squag5-d5 by 2. \squagaa7-d4!

1...|∞xg5/₹0xe4/₹0xh2/₹0xe7 2.|∞b5-a4[+wt0f4]/|∞b5-c4[+Фf3]/|∞b5-a6[+fxg3]/|∞b5-c6[+Фf8] # 1... 2. # 1.\(\frac{1}{2}\)c6 ! [2.\(\beta\)Lg3#] 1...\(\pi\)xg5 2.\(\beta\)b2-a1[+\(\pi\)]f4] # 1...\(\pi\)xe4 2.\(\beta\)xc1[+\(\pi\)]f3] # 1...\(\pi\)xh2 2.當b2-a3[+w食g3] # 1...淘xe7 2.當b2-c3[+w句f8] # 1...淘xg4 2.回e5# 1...淘xc5 2.回xc5#

1st Honorable Mention: Var.3496 Michael Barth, Sven Trommler & Franz Pachl

A problem with complex effects. The \(\mathbb{I}\)d1 blocks d4/d3, freeing the \(\mathbb{\text{\infty}}\)a3/\(\overline{\text{\infty}}\)f6 which then, moving as white, make preparatory moves to b6/h3. a3/f6 are then blocked by \$\ddot\) s. The white \(\alpha \int \) is then move to b5/h2, converting the \$\times b6/\$\#sh3\$ to \$\\$\times b6/\$\times h3\$ which check the \$\times\$, forcing black to play \$\times b6/\$\disph3xe5\$, as all other squares are blocked. The \$\times/\$\disphi\$ are now a \$\times\$ and cannot be moved away by white, due to the pin by the <u>\alpha</u> f4, leaving the \alpha b8, being a \(\frac{a}{a}\), in mate. A similar h#2 was published in StrateGems 2020 by Pachl. a) 1...\(\mathbb{B}\)d4 2.\(\overline{\phi}\)b6 a3 3.\(\overline{\phi}\)b5+ \(\overline{\phi}\)xe5# b) 1...\(\mathbb{B}\)d3 2.\(\overline{\phi}\)h3 f6 3.\(\varphi\)h2+ \(\overline{\phi}\)xe5#



HS#3.5 2.1.1.. Leo 🖏 Pao ជ Vao 🖾



Breton Adverse



ParrainCirce Madrasi



James Ouah 2nd Prize IRT 2020

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Quintessence 🔊

Spiral-Knight 2 🔊

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HS#2.5 b)№7e3 5+11+3 AnnanChess zebra Neutral 🐬 🗓 camel 🗳

E 1

2nd Honorable Mention: Var. 3498 Armin Geister & Daniel Papack

A Duplex problem with matched solutions. The \$\circ{1}{2}\$e5 makes edge to edge trips: e5-f6-g7-e1-f1-e8 & e5-e4-f3-e8-d7-e1. The \$\circ{1}{2}\$ and \$\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{1}}}}\$ and \$\overline{\overline{1}}\$ exchange functions in vacating the home squares for the \$\overline{\overline{1}}\$, making anticipatory sacrifices on f1/d7 and preventing the \$\overline{\overline{1}}\$'s access to a1. 1...\$\overline{1}}\$a4 2.\$\overline{1}\$f6+ 3.\$\overline{1}\$xg7[\$\overline{1}\$g7\$\rightarrow{e1}\$]+ \$\overline{0}\$xf1[\$\overline{0}\$f1\$\rightarrow{e8}\$] # (1...\$\overline{0}\$c6? Etc 3...\$\overline{0}\$a1!) 1...\$\overline{0}\$a1 2.\$\overline{0}\$d7\$\overline{0}\$e4+ 3.\$\overline{0}\$xf3[\$\overline{0}\$f3\$\rightarrow{e8}\$]+ \$\overline{0}\$xd7[\$\overline{0}\$d7\$\rightarrow{e1}\$] # (eg. 1...\$\overline{0}\$h1? Etc \$\overline{0}\$a1!)

3rd Honorable Mention: Var.3489 Pierre Tritten

Familiar T&M play: Cyclic Zilahi with three sacrifices by black, followed by T&M moves of 🖫/🔮, and ending with T&M mating moves by one of the remaining white pieces. 1. 🖽 d3+ 🕏 xd3-a6 2. 🕏 xd4-b4 🖎 xe4-c2#

1.營e3+ 營xe3-h6 2.營xe6-g8 莒xe4-a8# 1.眞f3+ 營xf3-b7 2.營xd6-b5 Дxh3-d7#

4th Honorable Mention: Var.3497 M. McDowell & B. Stephenson

A mutate showing a double reciprocal change between try and key after two pairs of random and correction moves by the s. The mechanism is familiar. But the mutate setting with only 14 pieces is a good find. Set: 1...Sg~ a 2.\(\tilde{\pi}\)2e3 A # 1...\(\tilde{\pi}\)2e3 b 2.\(\tilde{\pi}\)1xe3 B # 1...\(\tilde{\pi}\)2e3 C # 1...\(\tilde{\pi}\)5 d 2.\(\tilde{\pi}\)1xf5 D # 1.\(\tilde{\pi}\)xe5 ? zz 1...\(\tilde{\pi}\)2 a 2.\(\tilde{\pi}\)1e3 B # 1...\(\tilde{\pi}\)2e3 b 2.\(\tilde{\pi}\)5xe3 A # but 1...\(\tilde{\pi}\)xe1!

1.✍xc2 zz 1...Sd~ c 2.✍hf5 **D** # 1...②f5 d 2.✍cxf5 **C** # 1...Sg~ a 2.ඣ2e3 **A** # 1...②e3 b 2.ඣ1xe3 **B** #

5th Honorable Mention: Var.3493 Sébastien Luce

A miniature Valladao with all fairy elements well used.

1.c5 bxc6 e.p.(包;竟g1=營) 2.營d4(邕)+ 包xd4(Q;邕h8) 3.0-0(Qf8) 營e4#

6th Honorable Mention: Var.3422 Igor Kochulov

Reciprocal batteries by the $\frac{\omega}{2}$ c3/ $\frac{\omega}{2}$ d2, with spectacular corner to corner and edge to edge moves.

a) 1... \(\delta\hat{h}8 2.\delta\cdot 2 \delta 2 3.a7 + \delta a1 # b) 1... \(\delta\delta d8 2.\delta d4 \delta g3 3.\delta a7 + \delta d1 #

7th Honorable Mention: Var.3483 – Hubert Gockel

1st Commendation: Var.3562 E. Trachtman & J. Rotenberg

Two matched solutions with the \square/\square occupying each other's initial squares after the q captures them with switchback. They also show "stationary"

Armin Geister Daniel Papack

2nd HM IRT 2020



HS#2.5 duplex 4+5+1 AntiCirce Neutral king ❖

> Pierre Tritten 3rd HM IRT 2020



H#2 3.1.1.1 4+10 Take&Make

Michael McDowell Brian Stephenson 4th HM IRT 2020



2#v Pao □ Vao 9+5

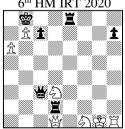
1...c4 2.\(\delta\)xd2-g2 \(\textit{a}\)xg2-d2\(\delta\) 1...c3 2.\(\delta\)xd5-g2 + \(\max\)xg2-d5\(\delta\) 1...\(\max\)xg2-g5 2.dxc2-c4 \(\textit{a}\)xc4-c3\(\delta\)

Sébastien Luce 5th HM IRT 2020



H#3 Antipod Circe 3+4 Einstein w/promotions

Igor Kochulov 6th HM IRT 2020



HS#2.5 b) -2d3 7+6 AntiCirce

Hubert Gockel 7th HM IRT 2020



#2 BretonAdverse 10+8

Evgen Trachtman Jacques Rotenberg 1st Com IRT 2020



H#1.5 3.1.1 5+4 Take&Make

2nd Commendation: Var.3487 Ľuboš Kekely

This problem shows a long and a short switchback by the a and the ... 1. \$\disphs 2. \displag 7 3. \displag f6 4 \displag e5 5. \displag d4 6. \displag c3 7. \displag c3-b2+ \displag d2 8. \displag b2-c3+ \displag e3 9. adc3-d4+ &f4 10. add4-e5+ &xf5 11. adf6 12. adg7 13. adh8 14. &h6 &g4 =

3rd Commendation: Var.3411 Ofer Comay & Paz Einat

Line opening, shields and remote self-blocks shown with perfect ODT. a) 1.營d7 2.營d6 3.營c5 4.營b5 5.莒c6 Qxd4# b) 1.營e7 2.營f6 3.營g6 4.營h7 5. 4f7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg5#

4th Commendation: Var.3495 Sébastien Luce & Borislav Gadjanski

Two chameleon echoes showing the 4 corners theme. Each echo utilizes two opposite corners of the board.

1... 買h1 2.鱼xh1[+買g2] 買xg7 [+帰g2] 3.買b7 買b8 4.帰a8 買xa8[+帰b8] = 1... a h1 2. x x h1[+ a c1] x h8 3. h7 a b2 4. ha1 a x a1 [+ b2] =

5th Commendation: Var.3490 Sébastien Luce

Two different rundlaufs by the , ending with two reflected chameleon echo ideal mates.

1.為f8(愛g8) 2.愛g7 3.愛f6 4.為f5(愛d6) 5.Ke7 6.Ke8 7.為d5(Pe7) 為f7(f6-g8=營) # 1.\$\d8 2.\$\d7 3.\$\d8 4.\$\d8 5(\$\d8 f6) 5.\$\d7 6.\$\d8 7.\$\d8 f5(Pe7) \$\d8 d7(\$\d8 c8) #

6th Commendation: Var.3421 Václav Kotěšovec

Chameleon echoes in three different corners.

1.當c2 思b1 2.當b3 思b4 3.當c4 思b7 4.受d2 當a4 5.當d5 思e4 6.受f6 思c6 7.當d6 思e6 8. 當d7 悬c8 9. 写b8 悬e6 10. 當c6 悬b6 11. 悬a3 悬d6 12. 當b7 當b5 13. 當a8 當a6 14. 悬e7 悬f8#; 1. 悬f3 悬g2 2. 當d2 悬c2 3. 當e3 當b4 4. 當f4 當a5 5. 受h3 當b6 6. 受d5 當c7 7. 悬c6 當d8 8.當e5 悬c7 9. 悬c8 悬f4 10.當f6 悬f7 11. ⑤h7 悬f5 12.當g7 當e7 13. 當格 當f8 14. 愚g4 愚h3#; 1. 愚a4 當b4 2. 愚c4 當a5 3. 愚f4 愚g4 4. 受h3 愚e4 5. 受d5 忌c6 6.営c2 忌c1 7.営d2 忌e3 8.営c3 忌b3 9.受b1 忌d3 10.営b2 営b4 11.忌a4 営a5 12. 県a6 曾b4 13.曾a1 曾a3 14. 県e2 県f1#

7th Commendation: Var.3575 Jaroslav Štúň

Two 90° rotated echoes and doubled promotions to $\mbox{\em 4}$ and $\mbox{\em 6}$.

1.r@g3 \(g1xh8(\(g1) + 2.r@g3xe2 (\(g3) \) \(g7 \) 3.r@g5 \(g1xg3 \) (\(g1) #

8th Commendation: Var.3420 Václav Kotěšovec

Three chameleon echoes in corners, as in 3421, but with a shorter move length and a different set of pieces. 1. 當e2 回g2 2. 暴g3 回f2 3. 回h6 回f8 4. 當f2 回f3 5.回h2 回a3 6.忌a2 回f3 7.忌g2 回a3 8.當g1 回f3 9.當h1 回a3 10.忌g1 回h3# 1.回e8 回a6 2.堂e4 回h6 3.堂f5 回a6 4.堂g6 回f6 5.悬g7 回a6 6.悬a7 回f6

Ľuboš Kekelv

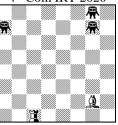
2nd Com IRT 2020 t

Pser-H=14 Bicolores. Fers O. Comay P. Einat 3rd Com IRT 2020



Ser-h#5 4 + 7b) \(\mathbb{\text{d}}\)d8←→\(\mathbb{\text{g}}\)g1

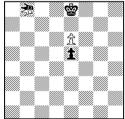
S. Luce B. Gadianski 4th Com IRT 2020



H=3.5 PWC 2.1... 2+3 G.hopper Ŗ Neut. 🗓 🚨

7.告h7 间f1 8.告h8 间f8 9.忌h7 间f1 10.回g8 间f8#1.回b6 间c6 2.间a6 间c1 3.忌b1 间c8 4.告c2 回c3 5. 最d2 回c8 6. 最b2 回c3 7. \$\pi\$b3 回h3 8. \$\pi\$a2 回a3 9. \$\pi\$a1 回h3 10. 回a2 回a3#

Sébastien Luce 5th Com IRT 2020



Ser-H#7 2.1.1.. 1+2+1 Neutral G.hopperBul 🏖

Václav Kotěšovec 6th Com IRT 2020



HS#14 3.1.1.. Maximummer NightriderHopper 🔮 Grasshopper ₽

Jaroslav Štúň



H#3 PWC 2 sol. 3+1 Ringcylinderboard Royal Rose

Václav Kotěšovec 8th Com IRT 2020

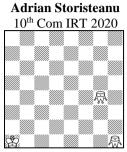


HS#10 3.1.1.. Maximummer Pao ☐ Grasshopper ♣

10th Commendation: Var.3500 Adrian Storisteanu A pair of a kind of chameleon echo stalemates with the 當 on h2 or h7 and the 黃/森/為s forming a stalemate net. -1.當a8x包a1 2.當h8x最a8 3.最h6!x包h1 4.當g1x營h8 & 1.當h2!= 3.最h7?x包h1 .. 2.最h7(-b1-over b最a8)-h7! -1.當a8x最a1 2.當h8x包a8 3.當g8x包h8 4.最h6! x營h1 & 1.當h7!= 4.最h2?x營h1 .. 2.最h2(-b8-over b最a1)-h2!



Ser-H#9 b) \$\geq c5 \rightarrow h6 8+6



-4w & !=1 Anchor ring 2 sol. 3+

Jean Haymann 90 Jubilee Tourney - Announcement

The Israel Chess Composition Society is happy to announce a theme tourney celebrating the 90th birthday of Jean Haymann. The theme involves Jean's favorite motives.

Please send entries to the tourney director. Deadline: July 31, 2022

<u>Theme:</u> the solutions of a helpmate in two moves must include at least two of the following sibling motives (one motive per solution): Goethard, inversed Goethard, anti Goethard, Gamage.

Tourney director: Omer Friedland omrfree@gmail.com Judge: Ricardo de Matos Vieira

Definitions of those motives, based on H#2, for the need of this tourney and not authoritative:

GOETHARD: the mating move unpins a disturbing black unit which must therefore be obstructed at W1 or B1,B2.

INVERSE GOETHARD: a black unit, indirectly unpinned at W1 or B1,B2, must be obstructed at W1 or B1,B2. Mate must be given by a battery.

ANTI GOETHARD: a pinned black unit stands initially obstructed by W or by black. Solving moves clear its line, thus avoiding a dual battery mate which would unpin it.

<u>GAMAGE:</u> a black unit pinned by WQ must be obstructed since the pinning WQ moves away to mate at W2. Examples:



2.1.1.1

H#2



D. Haymann & Shamir 2nd Prize TT The Maced.

Problemist 2012



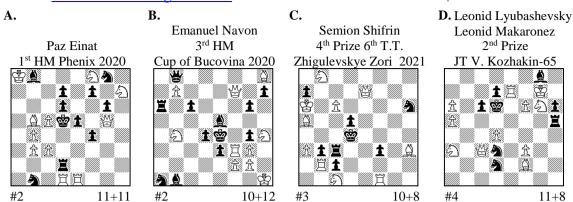
Solutions: A. 1. \$\tilde{\text{\$\pi}}\$c6 d2-d4 2. \$\tilde{\text{\$\pi}}\$c2# Gamage 1. \$\tilde{\text{\$\pi}}\$c5 \$\tilde{\text{\$\pi}}\$e6 2. \$\tilde{\text{\$\pi}}\$f6 \$\tilde{\text{\$\pi}}\$f5# Goethard

7+6

- C. a) 1. Ze3 2b2 2.a2 2c6# inversed Goethard b) 1. Ze4 2d4 2. Yea2 2d3# Goethard

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

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



A: "A Classic Clear Ideal Dombroskis with A/B. later C and D on the same E. squares as black's defenses. A remarkable and memorable novelty" (Judge Barry Barnes) 1.\(\delta\text{b7}?\) [2.\(\delta\text{c4}\text{ A}\#\] but 1....\(\delta\text{c5}\text{ a}\!\) 1.\(\delta\text{g1}?\) [2.c4 \(\text{ B}\#\] but 1....\(\delta\text{c5}\text{ C}\delta\text{ B}\#\] but 1....\(\delta\text{c5}\text{ C}\delta\text{ B}\#\] 1...\(\delta\text{x6}\text{ C}\text{ C}\delta\text{ B}\#\] 1...\(\delta\text{x6}\text{ C}\text{ C}\delta\text{ B}\#\] 1...\(\delta\text{x6}\text{ C}\delta\text{ C}\delta\text{ B}\delta\text{ 1....}\delta\text{x6}\text{ D}\delta\text{ B}\delta\text{ 1....}\delta\text{x6}\text{ D}\delta\text{ B}\delta\text{ 1....}\delta\text{x6}\text{ D}\delta\text{ 2.}\delta\text{x6}\text{ D}\delta\text{ B}\delta\text{ 1....}\delta\text{x6}\text{ D}\delta\text{ B}\delta\text{ 1....}\delta\text{x6}\text{ D}\delta\text{ 2.}\delta\text{x6}\text{ D}\delta\text{ 1....}\delta\text{x6}\text{ D}\delt

In **B** – Pergialis theme: the wQ pins a black piece, and the threat is a pin-mate from another W piece. In the variations the wQ delivers at least 4 mates, one of them by capturing the pined piece. Here, the key pins d4 and the try pins e5, and both pinned pieces are captured by the wQ (Judge) 1.\(\text{\

C: "The black rook blocks 4 different squares around the black king. Good key and large scale implementation." (judge: A. Sygurov)

1.**□2.2!** [2.皇xc3 + ⑤xc3/⑤c4 3.營b4/營b4#] 1...亘xc6 + 2.⑤xc6 + ⑤c4 3.營b4# 1...亘c5 2.營f6 + ⑤e3/c4/e4 3.營e5/c3/亘e1# 1...亘c4 2.⑤xb3 + ⑤d3 3.亘xf3# 1...亘e3 2.營b4 + ⑤e5 3.⑥d7# 1...亘d3 2.⑥e2 + fxe2/⑥c4 3.፱f4/營b4#

D: Formally, three pairs of variations can be distinguished in the problem, for example: the threat and variation $1... \triangle e6$ with rook sacrifices, the second pair with blockings on the d5-square, the third pair with overlaps of the white queen's line 1...c5, $1... \triangle c4$. You can also focus on checkmates from one square $4.\triangle xe5\#$, $4.\triangle xe5\#$ and $4.\triangle xd7\#$, $4.\triangle xd7\#$. Unfortunately, there are too many captures of black pieces in the problem. **1.d5!** [$2.\triangle xd7 + \triangle xd7 3.\triangle xc6 + \triangle d8 4.\triangle b6\#$] $1...\triangle xd5$ $2.\triangle c5 + \triangle xc5$ $3.\triangle g3 + \triangle c5 4.\triangle xe5\#$ ($2...\triangle c7$ $3.\triangle a7+$)

E. Shaul Shamir 2nd Prize

1st TT MAT 2021 **1** 全 全 之 三

H#2 b) -h4 7+6 c) -f3 d) -g3

F. Witztum & Navon 3rd Prize

3rd TT FRME 2021



H#2 3.1.1.1 8+11

E: Black self-blocking 4 times. The mate is on the square from which the figure was previously removed. a) 1.\$\text{\$\tex

G. Menachem Witztum **Emanuel Navon** Sp. Prize



H. Menachem Witztum Emanuel Navon 5th HM

3rd TT FRME 2021 <u>a</u> İ 買 強 Ĭ 允 1 1 🕸 🖺 主任省主

3.1.1.1

6+13

H#2

I. Menachem Witztum Vitaly Medintsev Sp. Prize SuperProblem 2021



HS#4 b) **±** g4→g3 7+8

J. Paz Einat Radovan Tomasevic 2nd Prize

StrateGems 2020 İ İ **₩** Ø 允

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Jacques Rotenberg 1st Place N.Gheran 80 MT Section A 2017



Ser-H#14

L. Jacques Rotenberg Pierre Tritten, S. Luce 1st Place N. Gheran 80



2.1.1.1 4+7

1.d1=\(\text{\text{\text{2.\text{\te}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texit{\text{\ti

K & L use Trojan Horse (3). This piece, after making a regular knight move, can continue in a straight line making 2 square jumps. Thus, in L THb2 can move to c4 and continue to c6 or further to c8. In K: Five promotions to Trojan Horse (the previous record was three in Winchloe). To mate black has to promote first in h1 to TH, then to reach a8 in two moves, capturing b2 on the way. Pawn b3 is promoted

to TH and reach f8 with first selfblock. The next two promotions of e and g Pawns allows selfblock of h6 and h7. Then the mate is given by a promotion of b7 Pawn to...Trojan Horse (authors)

1.h1=♥ 2.♥xb2 3.♥a8 4.b2 5.bxa1=♥ 6.♥xe2 7.♥f8 8.e2 9.e1=♥ 10.♥xg2 11 .♥h6 12.g2 13.g1=♥

In L: Switchbacks, long lines, black self-pin, model pin mates (with the pinned piece not blocking the king), Chumakov (the blocker of one solution is taken in the other), all in an economic setting (authors). 1.\dd1 \Gg7xh3 2.\dh2 \Gg7# 1.\dd7b2xf1 2.\dd7b2#

The theme for F,G&H asked 3 solutions presenting a complex of 2 + 1 that act **K.** Sebastien Luce as a whole. The same idea present in the first 2 solution is somehow combined or joined in the 3rd solution. In **G**: "Two white batteries. In the first two solutions one is destroyed and the other one opens. In the third solution, both open for a mate. Great idea. Judge: Fadil Abdurahmanovic

In H, in addition to the thematic elements: Black Hideaway & moves are followed by moves of a white unit of the same kind (Balbo theme). "Grimshaw, this time with critical but also with blockades. Pinned b\(\triangle d2\) in mating positions. In the third solution bK interferes with both R and B." Judge

1. 互f4 互e5 2. 具d4 具a6# 1. 具c5 具d5 2. 互d4 互h3# 1. Q2b1 曾xa4 2. 曾d4(曾c2?) 曾d7#

I is an impressive problem that only received a special prize because it is an improved version of a problem from TT-258. In the problem a batteries creation with an exchange of places, front/rear between WR/WB, between the phases. W needs to decide with whom to start first. The black king still cannot enter the battery line, because the bQ must first make an anti-critical move in order to enable the wB/wR to enter the critical square(d6/c4). After the bK enters to the battery line, it turns out that this battery is not enough to accomplish the mate. The wS enters, against a target(AZE), to the battery line (\$\partial e5/\partial e4) and creates half a battery. The bK captures the front piece and creates a new battery that makes the mate possible.

a) 1.\(\mathbb{I}\)f4! (\(\mathbb{Q}\)d6?) \(\mathbb{O}\)d7! (\(\mathbb{O}\)g3?) 2.\(\mathbb{Q}\)d6 \(\mathbb{O}\)g3 3.\(\mathbb{O}\)e5 \(\mathbb{O}\)xf4 4.\(\mathbb{O}\)ef3+ (\(\mathbb{O}\)f7+?) \(\mathbb{O}\)xd6# b) 1. \(\) f4! (\) c4?) \(\) b3! (\) g4?) 2. \(\) c4 \(\) g4 3. \(\) e4 \(\) xf4 4. \(\) eg5+ (\) d2+?) \(\) xc4# The long (and not computer-checked) J shows AUW with an additional bQ promotion. The final stalemate position is aristocratic with no pawns.

19.d1=莒 20.莒xg1 21.闰b1 22.闰b6 23.g1=營 24.營1g6 25.分g5 26.營6h7 27.딜g6 28.營f6 29.負f5 闰hf2=

Israeli Study Successes Abroad - Michael Pasman

One of the strongest tournaments in the last months was Timman 70 JT, organized by the Royal Dutch Chess Federation. I succeeded in winning the first prize in the main event with **A**. A coproduction of Amatzia Avni and Yochanan Afek received 2nd commendation, while my second study received 6th commendation. Another co-production of Amatzia, this time with S.Osintsev, received 2nd special commendation.

The event also included another section for "strong practical players", organized by GM Jan Sprenger. The Mikhalevski brothers (GM Victor and IM Alex) from Israel stood out in this event. Their co-production won the first prize while Alex won also the first and second Honorable Mentions.

In other events I can mention Commendation By A.Avni in Die Schwalbe 2019-2020, and my Special Prize in Sachova Scladba 2019-2020.

ChessStar 2021 finished with 1st Prize for my study in the win section (and also commendation for a second study), Honorable mention to co-production of Amatzia Avni and Yochanan Afek in draw section and commendations for another study of mine in the same section and commendations to Avni's second study.

I won the 4th prize in Cheskoslovensky Shach 2021 (and commendation to another study) and Amatzia Ayni received an HM.

In MSV 2021 tournament I received 4th commendation and Itay Richardson 5th commendation.

PAT A MAT 2021 tournament brought Amatzia Avni first prize while an Avni-Pasman co-production received a commendation.

The judge of Strategems 2021 awarded my study a Special Honorable Mention.

I selected 4 studies from these events:

A. Michael Pasman 1st Prize

Win 7+7

The judge Jan Timman wrote: "An impressive study. There is a synthesis in the mutual sacrifices. The recurring Novotny theme is very convincing. Basically, it is all about the a- and e-file where White's passed pawns are. Still this only becomes apparent at the end.

1.f8=營! (1.魚xf2 罩xb1 2.罩xb1 罩xa6) 1... 罩a4+! 2.罩1b4! 魚xf8 3.罩xa4 **♦ b6!!** First Nowotny interference (3... \(\) a1 4. \(\) c4+ \(\) d2 5. \(\) xf2+?) **4. \(\) xb6** (4. △xb6 closes b-file and now ☐c4+ is no more threat, so 4...f1=♥?+) Now attack on f2 temporary removed, so black has time for: 4...\max a1!! but 5.\max c6+! again attacking f2 5... 2c5!! Second Nowotny - puts new interference between Timman: The highlight of the study. $(7. \exists xa1 \ e1= + 8. \exists xe1 \ fxe1= + + =)$ (Thematic try: 7.\mathbb{Z}c3+ Other way to free the bishop to capture f2 pawn, also in price of 2 rooks, not works 7... (\$\approx xc3! (\$\approx xa4? 8. \alpha xf2+?) 8. \alpha xf2 \approx xa4+ 9. \approx f3 罩xa6=) 7...當xa3 (7...罩xa3 8.罩b5+ 當c4 9.鼻xf2 當xb5 10.e7+?) **8.罩a5+!** (8.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3+\(\mathbb{Z}\)b4 9.\(\mathbb{Q}\)xf2\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc3=) **8...\(\mathbb{Z}\)b4** (8...\(\mathbb{Z}\)b3 9.\(\mathbb{Q}\)xf2\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa5 10.e7+?) **9.** ② xf2! First interference through a5, white captures f2 pawn in a price of 2 rooks 9... **②xa5** (9...e1=\(\text{\tilit}\\ \text{\tex{\\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti e1=\(\delta\)+! (10...\(\delta\)b5 11.e7) 11.\(\delta\)xe1+\(\delta\)b6 (11...\(\delta\)xe1+ 12.\(\delta\)d5!\(\delta\)d1+ 13. 當c6! 單d8 14.e7! see comments to 9-th move of black) 12. **Qa5+!!** Second interference on a5. Jan Timman: Umnov (Try: 12.2c3 \(\) a4+!= 13.\(\) d5 \(\) c7) 12... 異xa5 (12.. 掌xa7 13.e7 掌b7 14.e8=掌) (12... 掌xa5 13.a8=掌+) 13.e7 And white is winning 13...\\mathbb{\math}\m{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\math

B. Amatzia Avni Yochanan Afek 2nd Com

Timman-70 JT 2021



Win 8+8

C. Alex Mikhalevski 1st HM Timman-70 JT Strong Players 2021



3+6 Draw

D. Michael Pasman 4th Prize Ceskoslov. Sach 2021



4+5 Win

D. Michael Pasman 1st Prize ChessStar 2021



Win 7+5 Composers: Theme: rare echo royal switchbacks on neighboring diagonals, with mutual neat O-deflection-sacrifices.

Jan Timman: Well-constructed, but there are no real surprises. Black's deflections merely postpone the inevitable.

1. **公d2!** (1. 公d1? 当h5+? 2. 当xh5 当b1 3. 包xc4 a1=当 4.e7 总xe7 5. 当e2 当c3 6.2d2+ \$a2 7.2e4+ \$b2 8.\$xb2+ \$xb2 9.2xe7 \$xb3=) 1...Qh6! 2.\$xh6 \(\mathbb{\pi}\)xb6 3.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)d2! switch-back on the h6-c1 diagonal (3.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)xb6? \(\mathbb{\pi}\)a8! 4.dxc4 쌀e4=) 3...c3 4.쌀d1 (4.쌀e1?? 莒xe6?+) 4...쌀h5!! 5.쌀xh5 (5.g4 쌀h2) (5. \(\partial \)g1? \(\partial \)e2) **5...\(\partial \) xe6 6. \(\partial \)d1!** switch-back on the h5-d1 diagonal (6. \(\partial \)h1? 트e2=) 6... **트e2! 7. 營xe2 c2 8. 營e3! dxe3 9. 負f6 Mate**

This starts from the 4th move of the study

1.g6! f6!! Black prevents 5. 2g5, which would stop all the black pawns on its diagonal. See 4...fxg6 .(4...fxg6 5. 4g5! b5 6. 4xc6 b4 7. d5 b3 (c3 8. 4c4) 8. 46 & f7 9. 44! f4 10. & xc4 & e6 11. & xb3!=) 2. & d6!! White approaches a square of one of the passed pawns and creates an unexpected mating threat. See 5...f4 (After 5.\(\times\)xf6? f4 the pawns are unstoppable.) **2...\(\tilde\)f8** (After 5...f4?? Black gets mated. 6. 2e7! f3 7. 2e6 f2 8.g7 f1=2 9.g8=Q Mate) (5...c3 6. 2xf6 c2 7.4g5=) 3.4xb6! (6.4xf6 f4?+) 3...f4 4.4c5! The king comes closer to the square of the f-pawn. **4...c3** (7...f3 8.\(\frac{1}{2}\)xc4=) **5.\(\frac{1}{2}\)d4!** (8.\(\frac{1}{2}\)c4!= doesn't change anything.) 5...c2 6. \(\text{Q} \c5+! \) Suddenly the bishop stops the c-pawn, while the king is in the square of the f-pawn. 6... \$\&\mathbb{g} 7 7. \textsq a3 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\$ Jan Timman: Subtle final play.

1.g7! (1.\(\mathbb{I}\)f1+? \(\mathbb{G}\)g2 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc1 \(\Delta\)xg6 3.d7 \(\Delta\)f8=) (1.d7? \(\Delta\)b8! and if 2.g7 can play for example 2... \$\alpha b2 + 3.\$\alpha e3 & \alpha xd7 4.\$\alpha f1 + \$\alpha g2 5.\$\alpha f2 + \$\alpha g3 6.\$\alpha xb2 & \alpha g6\$ 7.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa2 \(\Delta\)f6 8.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a6 \(\Delta\)e5=) **1...\(\Omega\)**b2+ (1...\(\Delta\)g6 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f1+ \(\Omega\)g2 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc1+?) (1...\(\Omega\)g2 2.d7) **2.\delta e3! \(\textit{Q}\xg7\) 3.d7! \(\textit{Q}\d4+!\)** (3...\delta f7\) 4.\(\textit{Z}\xf7\) **\(\textit{Q}\xf7\)** (\(\textit{Q}\d4+\) 5.\(\delta\xd4\) 5.d8=營+?) **4.營xd4** (4.營d2? 句f7 5.邕xf7 总b6!=) **4...分b8! 5.營e3!!** Position X with knight on d8 8... 2g6=) 5... 2xd7 6. 2f2! 2f7 The only defence against mate 7.\(\mathbb{F}\)f4! Position X with knight on d7 7...\(\mathbb{F}\)g6 Again the only defence against mate **8. \(\mathbb{Z}\xf7\) \(\Delta\df8\) (8...\(\Delta\de5\) 9.\(\mathbb{B}\hat{h}7+\) 9.\(\mathbb{B}\g3!\)** (9.\(\mathbb{E}\f6\) 當h2) 9...曾g1 10.單f6! Reciprocal zugzwang position of Amelung 10...公e5 11. 🗒 xf8 勾d3 12. 當f3 勾e5+ 13. 當e4 1-0

Starting from move 7 of the original study:

7. Qh4!! h-file interference from queen's checks, defends f6 and threatens ②g6+ or h7 (7. ⊙xc4 ♥h1+) (7. ②g6+ ⑤xf6) 7... ②xh4 (7... ♥h1 8. ②g6+) 8.4) xc4 threatening 2d6+ or h7 8...4) f5! defending and threatening again \(\delta\h1+(8...\Delta\g2 9.\Delta\d6+\delta\xf6 10.\De4+\delta\f5) 9.\Delta\xe5+!! (9.\Delta\xf5 \delta\h1+=) 9... \(\paraller \text{xe5} (9... \(\paraller \text{xf6} 10. \(\paraller \text{g4} + \(\paraller \text{f7} 11. \(\paraller \text{b3+}) \) \(\begin{array}{c} \text{D. } \(\paraller \text{b3+} \) \(\paraller \text{xf6} 11. \(\paraller \text{b3+}) \) \(\text{Mate!} \) Phenix - sacrificed knight reborn with ideal mate and 2 self blocks.

מקוריות Originals

IRT judges: #2: Hubert Gockel (2022); #3: Hartmut Laue (2022-23) #n: Aleksandr Kuzovkov (2021-23); Studies: Árpád Rusz (2022=Afek-70 JT); H#: H#2-3 xxx; H#>3 Silvio Baier (2022); S#: Alexandr Azhusin (2021-22); Fairies: Michal Dragoun (2022), James Quah (2023)

<u>עורכים:</u>

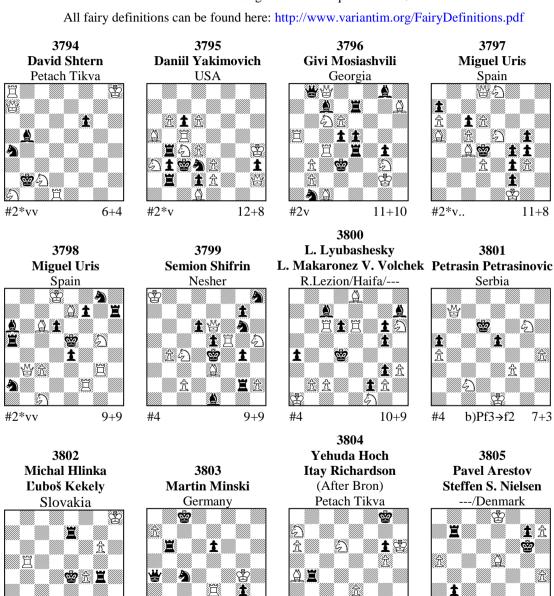
Orthodox (#n,H#n,S#n): **Ofer Comay**

Studies: Gady Costeff
(Please and originals in non

(Please send originals in pgn format) Fairies: Michael Grushko ofercomay@gmail.com costeff@gmail.com בעיות רגילות: **עופר קומאי** סיומים: **גדי קוסטף**

י. (נא לשלוח מקוריות בפורמט (pgn)

bargrushko@bezeqint.net בעיות אגדתיות: מיכאל גרושקו



Win

7+5

Win

5+4

8

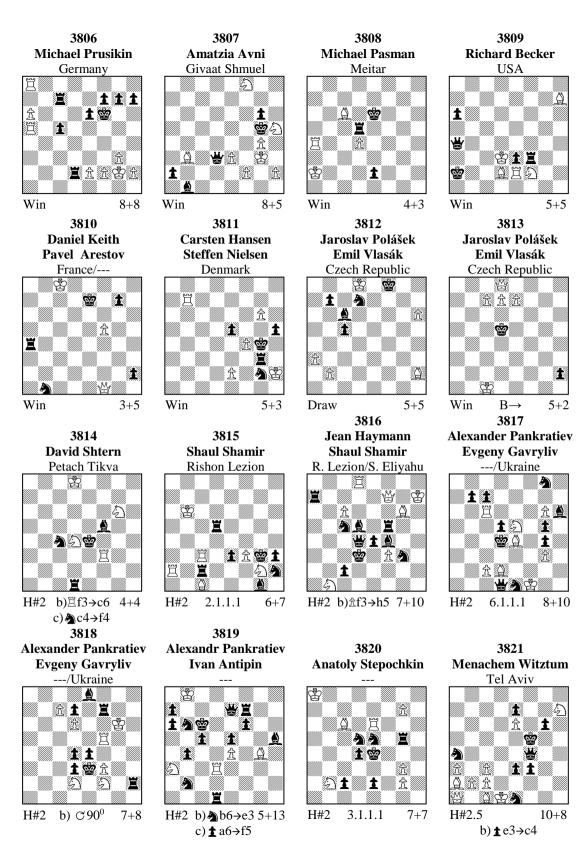
Draw

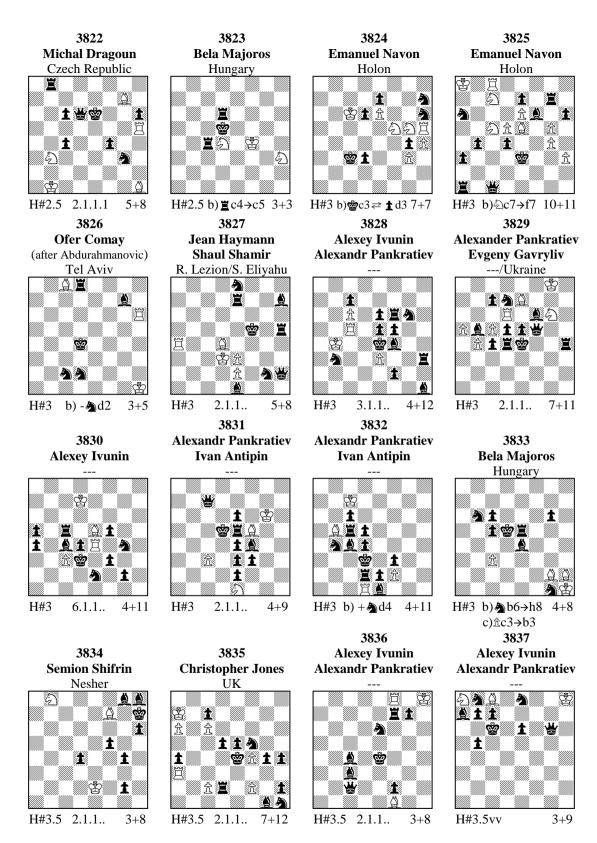
4+3

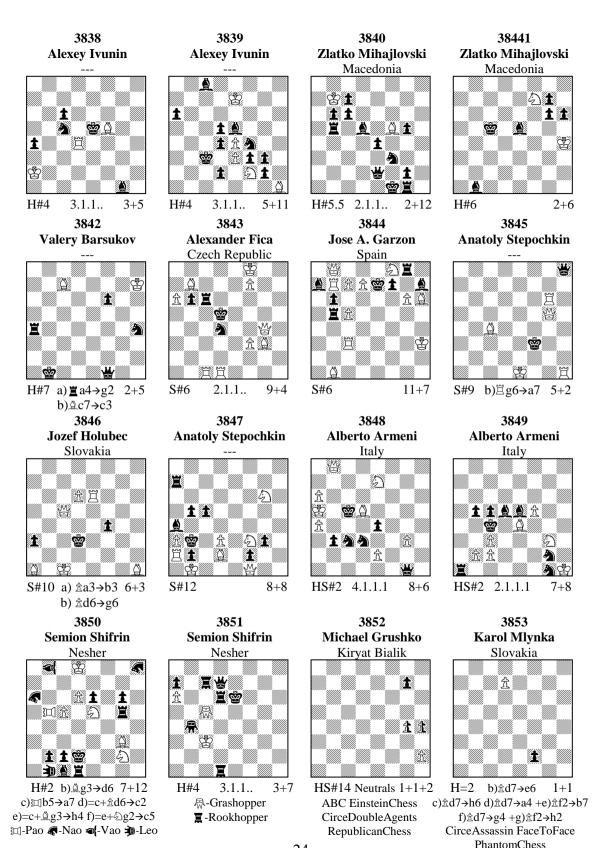
Draw

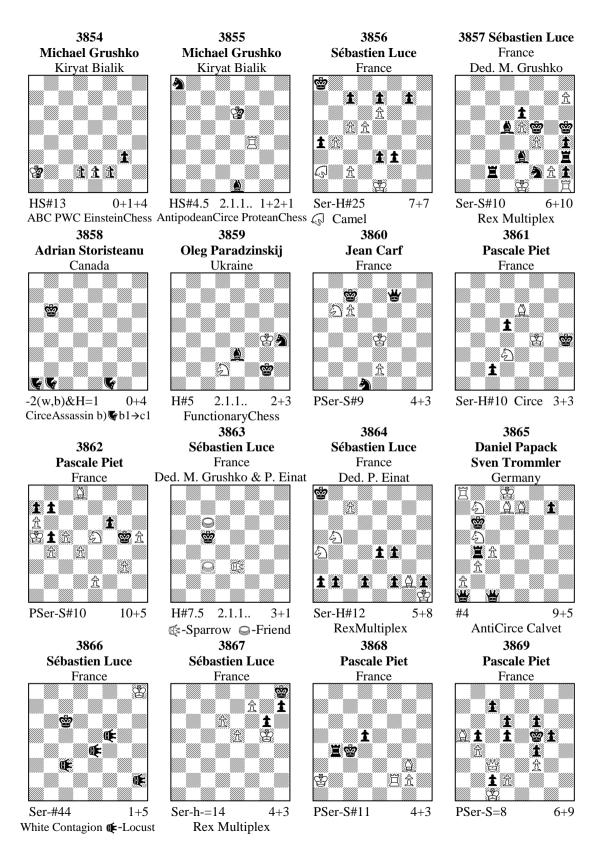
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5+6









My collaboration with Jean Haymann – Shaul Shamir שיתוף הפעולה שלי עם ז'אן היימן – שאול שמיר

Compositing a chess problem is usually an individual endeavor, but sometimes collaborations can produce a result better than the work of a sole composer. I began composing, mainly helpmates in 2 or 3 moves, over 50 years ago. Since then I composed hundreds of problems, mostly alone, but also with a variety of collaborations especially with Jean Haymann. I "discovered" Jean about 20 years ago and we composed many problems with good achievements in tournaments.

Jean is a highly talented helpmate composer. He is friendly with a pleasant personality, so collaborating with him is an enjoyable experience. I chose to show several helpmate in 2 problems exemplifying our fruitful collaboration. The tourney's theme of (1) required a self-interference by black in such a way that the piece making the interference enables the mates because it is pinned. In our problem the theme is doubled: there are two interferences and two pins in each phase.

For (2) the theme was simply "dual avoidance". The mate will be by WBb1 after opening the battery by WSe4. BRa4 prevents the mate and cannot escape from this in two moves, requiring black to find a way to block the a4-e4 line. The theme is shown three times in each solution and an element of anti-Goethart, one of Jean's favorites, is integrated.

(3): This Sabra tourney had 41 problems competing and another problem of ours took the 3rd Prize. The theme asked for a black piece moving on a line after a black piece and a white piece cleared it.

We incorporated the Holzhausen theme in our problem.

חיבור בעיות שחמט הוא בדרך כלל אינדיבידואלי, אבל לעיתים נוצרים שיתופי פעולה המניבים "תוצרת" טובה יותר מזאת שהיתה מתקבלת על ידי אחד מהמחברים.

התחלתי לחבר בעיות, בעיקר מטי עזר ב-2 עד 3 מסעים, לפני יותר מ-50 שנים ומאז חיברתי מאות בעיות, רובן לבד אך גם עשיתי שיתופי פעולה עם מחברים אחרים ובעיקר עם ז'אן היימן. את ז'אן "גיליתי" לפני כ-20 שנים ומאז ביצענו לא מעט בעיות משותפות שהניבו הישגים יפים.

ז'אן הוא מחבר בעיות מט עזר מוכשר ביותר. יש לו אופי נוח וחברותי כך ששיתוף הפעולה איתו הוא גם חוויה מהנה ונעימה.

בחרתי להראות כאן מספר בעיות משותפות במט עזר ב-2 המשקפות במעט את שיתוף הפעולה הפורה.נושא התחרות בה השתתפה בעיה (1) דרש שכלי שחור יעשה חסימה לכלי שחור אחר והמט מתאפשר מאחר שהכלי הזה כפות. בבעיה שלנו הנושא מוכפל: יש בכל פתרון שתי חסימות ושתי כפיתות.

- a) 1. ₩e6 &b4 + 2. 且e5 且g2#
- b) 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e6 \(\mathbb{Q}\)e4 + 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4#

ביצענו לא מעט 20 יש לו אופי נוח h: ז מהנה ונעימה.

1. Jean Haymann Shaul Shamir 2nd Prize R. Ravarini MT 2011-12



H#2 b) \pm g6→c7 6+11

2. Jean Haymann Shaul Shamir 2nd Prize League of Maced. Probl. 2012



3. Jean Haymann Shaul Shamir 1st Prize Sabra Ty 2015



H#2 2.1.1.1 5+16

ב (2) נושא התחרות היה "מניעת דואלים". המט יבוא מהרץ ב1 כתוצאה מפתיחת הסוללה ב1 – 61 על ידי הפרש הלבן. הצריח השחור על 44 מגן מפני המט ואינו יכול לחמוק מההגנה הזאת בשני מסעים, מה שמצריך את השחור למצוא דרך לחסום את הקו 44 – 44 של הצריח. נושא התחרות מבוצע שלוש פעמים בכל פתרון ומשולב בבעיה אלמנט אנטי-גוטהרט החביב על ז'אן. בxf2 (Bxe5?) ≅a7 (Qd1?)

2. \(\) d4 \(\) f6 (Sg3?) #

1. ②xb6 (Se3?) \(d1 \) (Ra7?)

2.2c4 2g5 (Sd6?) #

(3): בתחרות הסברה הזאת השתתפו 41 בעיות ובעיה נוספת שלנו זכתה בפרס השלישי.

נושא התחרות: כלי שחור נע במסע השני על קו אותו עזבו כלי שחור וכלי לבן במסע הראשון.

שילבנו בבעיה שלנו את נושא הולצהאוזן.

1.句f6 包d3 2.曾e5 莒f2# 1.句c7 包d7 2.曾f5 莒d3# (4): This tourney attracted 53 entries and we also took the 6th prize. The theme was unusual: the piece mating in the first solution must NOT have any role in the mating position of the 2nd solution, but it must somehow affect it. We took the theme one-step further. Looking at the diagram position we see that e4 is the only flight for the BK. In each solution this flight is selfblocked but this move creates a new flight. White, in its 1st move, is "forced" (as a waiting move) to guard the new flight, seemingly in contrast to the required theme. 2nd However, black's move. hideaway move of a piece preventing the mate, blocks this flight square making the solutions thematic.

In my opinion, (5) is the best problem I composed with Jean in a H#2, I believe the reader will be awarded by studying it in depth. It combines several elements: Zilahi, hideaway, dual avoidance as well as black & white obstructions. Squares d5 and g1, the moves of pawn c2 and the determination of move order should be given special attention.

(6): The theme asked for anticipatory interference of one line by black and of another line by white. In addition to the theme, the problem includes a black Umnov and opening & closing of black lines.

4. Jean Haymann Shaul Shamir 3rd Prize



1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe4 \(\delta\)c4 2.\(\delta\)e3 c3#
1.\(\delta\)xe4 c4 2.\(\delta\)d5 \(\delta\)xb5#

1.uxe4 c4 2.<u>k</u>u3 2xu3#

5. Shaul Shamir Jean Haymann In mem. Mane Persson



H#2 2.1.1.1 8+13

1.₩xa1 c3 2.ᡚd5 ፫xg4# 1.₩xb4 c4 2.ቧg1 ቧxe5#

6. Shaul Shamir Jean Haymann 1st Prize Pre-annual meeting Ty 2020



H#2 2.1.1.1 6+10

1.2f3 2e5 2.2ed2 2c8# 1.2e3 2b7 2.2c5 2e7# (4): נושא התחרות היה "משונה" ולא שגרתי: הכלי שנותן מט בפתרון אחד נותר ללא תפקיד בעמדת המט בפתרון אחר, אך צריד שתהיה לו השפעה על פתרוו זה.

בבעיה שלנו לקחנו את הנושא צעד אחד קדימה. בחינה של עמדת הפתיחה מראה שערוגה ה4 היא ערוגת מפלט יחידה למלך השחור. בכל פתרון ערוגה זו נסגרת על ידי כלי שחור, אך סגירה זו יוצרת למלך השחור ערוגת מפלט חדשה. הלבן, במסעו הראשון, "נאלץ" (כמסע המתנה) לתקוף את ערוגת המפלט החדשה שנוצרה. בכך, למעשה, סותר הלבן את נושא התחרות, אבל שחור במסעו השני "נאלץ" (בריחה לערוגת מסתור של כלי המונע את המט) לנוע ולסגור את ערוגת המפלט החדשה ובכך הבעיה הופכת לכזו העונה על נושא התחרות.

זוהי לדעתי בעיית מט העזר ב-2 הטובה ביותר שחיברתי עם ז'אן. הבעיה משלבת מספר אלמנטים: זילהי, בריחה לערוגות מסתור, מניעת דואלים ואובסטרוקציות שחורות ולבנות. כדאי לרדת לעומקה של בעיה זו. תשומת לב מיוחדת צריכה להינתן לערוגות ד5 ו-11, למסעים של הרגלי ג3 ולדרך בה נקבע סדר המסעים.

(6): נושא התחרות ביקש סגירה מראש של קו אחד על ידי השחור ושל קו אחר על ידי הלבן. מעבר לנושא התחרות יש בבעיה אומנוב שחור ופתיחה וסגירה של קווים שחורים אחרים.

יורם טהרלב ז״ל

מופת של יצירתיות רבגונית! - מרדכי שחם (ברונשטיין)

יורם טהרלב, ז"ל (1938 – 2022), המוכר לציבור הישראלי כיוצר מעולה ורב-עשייה בתחומי השירה והכתיבה, מוכר גם לקומפוזיציה השחמטית הישראלית, כמי שתרם לה מכישרונו עוד משנות ה-50. כחובב-שחמט, אשר העיד על עצמו כי עסק במשחק מדי יום (גם בשנתו האחרונה), כדי לשמור על "כושר" שכלי פעיל – אין פלא כי טרח והצליח ליצור גם בתחום הסופר-יצירתי "שלנו": הקומפוזיציה השחמטית.

> המיניאטורה הרב-מסעית (1), מיצירותיו של יורם ז"ל בצעירותו, פורסמה בשנת 1956 בעיתון-לשעבר "למרחב" (עיתון מפלגת "אחדות העבודה", אליה היתה קשורה תנועת "הקיבוץ המאוחד"). בעיון ראשוני בבעיה - לא קל לשער, כי במקום לחפש מיצוי מירבי של כוח קציניו המעטים, יבחר הלבן... להקריב אחד מהם: ואכן, אחרי **1.מזנ! ה4+; 2.מו2 ה3**, מגיע "לב" הפתרון: 3.בח2!! מ:ח2; 4.בה3 מח1; 5.בו1, הכופה על שחור 5...ח2; 6.בו3 #. במקום פתרון טכני, המצופה בעמדה "יבשה" למדי, הציג כאן המחבר הצעיר פתרון "קרבי", נועז ומתוחכם.

> כשנה לאחר מכן, מתפרסמת (שוב ב"למרחב") בעיית מט-העזר של יורם ז"ל (2), אשר אף זכתה להיכלל, בהצטיינות, בדו"ח התחרות השנתית של מטי-עזר בישראל, 1957. גם אם מיניאטורות במטי-עזר אינן נדירות – ניתן להתרשם מהתוכן המגוון שהשכיל המחבר ליצור מהחומר הצנוע. עם הזיקה המעניינת ביו שני הפתרונים:

> א) 1.רה8 ר:ה8; 2.ול זר; 3.מול ז8=מה #. ב) 1.רהל רה8; 2.רוא זר; 3.מול ז:ו8=פ #. מיוחדת במינה, וראויה לציון ולזיכרון, היא יצירתו הבאה של יורם 1"ל – הסיום (3) אשר התפרסם בביטאון "שחמט" בשנת 1971. לקראת חג הפורים תשל"א. בתמיכתו-עידודו של הלל אלוני ז"ל - מייסדו-מכוננו של "הסיום השחמטי הישראלי" ועורך המדור ב"שחמט" (עוד משנתו הראשונה. 1963:

> לאחר ההקדמה, 1.ז6 גג! (1...פול; 2.מ:ב2!); 2.ד:גג+ (2.דג? פול, עם מט). 2...מאג; 3.ז:ח7 (ב.זר? פול; 4.ז8-מה פה4). 3...ג4, מתקבלת עמדה (דיאגרמה 4) בה המלך השחור סגור לחלוטין, וכל הרגלים שנותרו לו חסרי יכולת תנועה; ברור כאן לכל שחמטאי כי לאחר - אך לא לשחמטאי ואיש – "לכל שחמטאי" – אך לא לשחמטאי ואיש כל מהלך של הלבן תיוותר העמדה במצב קומפוזיציה יצירתי כיורם ז"ל: לבן נוסע, ו...בכל זאת זוכה! הכיצד!? רגלי לבן ח7 מתקדם לערוגת-הגלגול ומתגלגל ל... פרש שחור(!!...). כעת הפרש השחור, שנוצר ב-ח8, יכול לנוע לערוגה ז6 או ו7. ואזי רגלי לבו מכה אותו ומשחרר רגלי שחור לתנועה. בכד מתאפשר ללבו מתן מט מהיר, ללא פט:

3.ח8=פרש שחור (!...) פח8-ו⁷/פו6: 4.ה:ו⁷/ו:ו6 ה5/ו5: 5.ו8-מה/ו7. ובהמשד מהג8

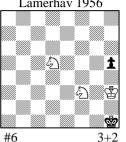
-יכלכלי- שה יש בו הגיון "כלכלי- שח" ע"י שחמטאים, אך יש בו הגיון "כלכלי-מסחרי-פוליטי" (ואף הגיון משפטי-הלכתי, על-פי הכלל של "קל וחומר"): אם לבן זכאי לתגבר את האינטרס איקדם הלבן את מדוע לא יקדם הלגול הרגלי למלכה – מדוע לא יקדם הלבן את האינטרס שלו ע"י משהו מופחת. ואף ע"י... תגבור הצד החומרי של יריבו!? אם בכד הוא מונע מהיריב לשתק את ההתמודדות וליצור עמדת-קיפאון – (מבחינה שאיננה שחמטית טהורה) מדוע לא!?....

אין ספק, כי המחבר המנוח התכוון להפגין יצירתיות משעשעת, לקראת חג הפורים, אך יתכן מבלי שהתכוון לכך – כי ביצירתו זו גם היתווה "מודל" לשבירת הקיפאון... בסכסוך הישראלי-פלסטינאי(!): אם יבוא יום, והקיפאון במישור זה יישבר ע"י סיוע כלכלי וסיוע אחר, מצד ישראל לפלסטינאים, ויושג הסכם-שלום יציב עמם, כמטרה בעלת החשיבות הלאומית – יהא על כולם להזכיר... גם את יצירתו זו של יורם טהרלב ז"ל, מפעילותו בתחום "שלנו".

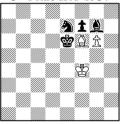
-ישראלים ישראלים בדבר הסכם-שלום ישראלי- (במאמר מוסגר: רעיון בדבר הקדמת סיוע ושיתופי-פעולה ל פ נ י פלסטינאי, ולשם קידומו - איננו חדש, ונחשב אקטואלי גם כיום; כותב שורות אלה, מצדו, ניסה לתרום בהקשרו בשני מאמרים העולים במרשתת גם ב"גוגל": "אשנב לשלום בקיר הברזל" ו"תרומותיה של ישראל במזרח התיכוו")).

יוצר רבגוני כיורם טהרלב ז"ל, בן קיבוץ "יגור" (יורם ז"ל ודאי היה מצביע כאן על הרכב האותיות הדומה: רבגוני=בן יגור), תרם מכישוריו ומיכולותיו גם לקומפוזיציה השחמטית הישראלית – נתכבד ביצירתו ונשמור את זיכרו ברוך!

1. Yoram Taharley Lamerhay 1956



2. Yoram Taharley 3rd Prize IRT 1957



H#3 b) \$f4 → g4 3+4

3. Yoram Taharlev Shahmat 1971



Win 6 + 8



6+8

Israeli Successes at the Rhodes Congress 2021, part 2 – Paz Einat

Continuing from where we left, No.**21** by Misha shows hideaways by the WQ with black zugzwang. 1... 4e5 2.4e8 4f6 3.4e5 4xe5# 1... 4xh8 2.4h1 4g7 3.4f6 4xf6#

In the 2^{nd} award entry of Witztum/Navon (22) both black & white move on a mutual pin-line. a) 1... \Leftrightarrow h1 2. \exists b6 \exists c6 3. \Leftrightarrow f4 \Leftrightarrow f6 4. \exists xc6+ \Leftrightarrow xc6# b) 1... \Leftrightarrow h3 2. \Leftrightarrow c2 \exists d3 3. \exists d5 \Leftrightarrow f5 4. \Leftrightarrow xd3+ \Leftrightarrow xd3# Ofer's entry to the fairy section employs a pack of lions. The pinned lions reorganize on the a8-h8 or a8-h1 lines so that a 3rd lion can check on f8 or f3, respectively. a) 1. \notin se8 \notin sh7 2. \notin sg8 \notin sh2 3. \notin sc8 \notin sb2 4. \notin sf8+ \notin sxf3# b) 1. \notin se4 \notin sh2 2. \notin sg2 \notin sf2 3. \notin sc6 \notin sc5 4. \notin sf3+ \notin sxf3#

The 24th Sabra tourney asked for a starting position with no pinned piece, one solutions with one pinned piece in the mating position & another with two pinned pieces. Misha (24) was the top Israeli in the award. In each solution black must promote to a piece that can pin itself to enable the mate.

- a) 1.cxd1=4? 4xd2 2.4d1-~ 4xg6#?? 1.cxd1=4! 4xd2 2.4xb2! (4d1-~?) 4xg6#
- b) 1.dxc1=\(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\)? \(\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}}}\) 1.dxc1=\(\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}}}\)! \(\text{\tint{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tint}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti}\titint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti}\text{\ti

No. **25** by Emanuel uses a set half-pin. The BR & BQ, in the respective solutions, evacuate their place for the knights from the half-pin, with the WQ performing the 2nd pin in the first solution. 1.\(\mathbb{I}\mathbb{G}3\)\(\mathbb{G}\mathbb{A}3\)\(2.\mathbb{G}1\)\(\mathbb{G}\mathbb{A}2\)\(2.\mathbb{G}4\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(2.\mathbb{G}4\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(2.\mathbb{G}4\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(2.\mathbb{G}4\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(\mathbb{A}4\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(\mathbb{G}4\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(\mathbb{G}4\)\(\mathbb{G}2\)\(\ma

Mark (**26**) shows two solutions in which the BS & BB self-pin on f4. In the 3rd solution, both are pinned after 1...Re2 and the mate comes from the former pin-line, now used as a battery. 1. ★xa2 ♣xa2 2.♠xf4 ∃e2# 1.★e6 c4 2.♠xf4 ∃d2# 1.♠b5 ∃e2 2.★d5 f5#

In Semion's 27 there are anticipatory self-pins by blocking lines that enable entry of the BK into its destination square. WRa8 makes pinning moves in both solutions.

1.營c4 罝a4 2.營d4 罝d3# 1.勾d6 罝e8 2.營e5 罝xf5#

The Champagne tourney asked for proof games or retro problems where one piece captures at least two promoted pieces. Ofer's entry (**28**) is the only one in which the promoted pieces plays more than 2 captureless moves. 1.g3 h5 2.点h3 h4 3.点g2 h3 4.包a3 hxg2 5.包h3 g1=包 6.包f4 包h3 7.包c4 包g5 8.O-O 包e4 9.含h1 包c3 10.bxc3 b6 11.点a3 b5 12.点d6 b4 13.營c1 b3 14.營a3 b2 15.營c5 b1=營 16.營e3 營b6 17.点b4 營d4 18.cxd4 a6 19.包c4-d6+.Tempo try: 2.点g2? h4 (zz) 3.包c3 h3 (zz) 4.包d5 hxg2 5.包h3 g1=S 6.包f4 包h3 (ZZ) 7.0-0? Tempo try: 10...b5? 11.点a3 (zz) b4 12.營c1 b3 13.点d6 (zz) a6 (13...b2 14.營a3?) 14.營a3 b2 15.營c5 b1=Q 16.營e3 營b6 17.点b4 營d4 18.cxd4 (zz) ?? 19.包d6+.Tries: 4.包c3 7.包e4 8...包e4? 4.包a3/c3 7.包b5 16...營b6? Clearance with pure motivation: 12.点d6 15.營c5 17.点b4.



HS#2.5 2.1.1.. 9+2 **25. Emanuel Navon**5th Prize Sabra Ty 2021



22. Navon & Witztum



HS#3.5 b)\$\displant\dint\displant\displant\displant\displant\displant\displant\displant\displant\displant\disp



23. Ofer Comay



HS#4 b) -\(\hat{\pi}\)c2 8+6 **27. Semion Shifrin**



24. Misha Shapiro



H#2 b) **±** g6→d3 9+11 **28. Ofer Comay** Com. Champagne Ty 2021



Dmitrij excelled in the retro section of the Champagne tourney. We bring the solution and judges' comments for both problems.

29: Retro: -1...c5×2b4 -2.\$d4-c4 d6×2c5+ - 3.4b5 b5×2a4 and further -4. ②b4 c6× ②b5 -5. ②d5 ③a5 -6.a3+, then: ②e8-f6, e7-e8=S, f6× ℤe7. ℤe7 to h8, g5×2 f6, 2 f6 to f8, 2 c5 to e8, e7-e8=S, Pe7 to e2, 2 b5 to e8, e7-e8=S, Pe7 to e3. ©a4 to e8, e7-e8=S, e6-e7, e7×\(\beta\)d6 and position unlocks (further d7×\(\mathbb{Z}\)c6). The theme is performed by bPd7 and bP\(\epsilon\)7, each capturing 2 of the 4 promoted Knights, and also on their first moves a white Rook, completing the histories of the Pawns so that they are perfectly echoed, chameleon-like: $P \times T \times S \times S$. An impressive achievement.

30: If a move of the piece ends on a wormhole, the piece is transferred to any other unoccupied wormhole. Retro: -1...d6x2c5+ -2.2c5 (-2.2c5? d5d4 -3.De6 e7×2d6 -4.f8=D e6×2d5 -5.f7 g6-g5 -6.g5×f6?? illegal, as with b2×c3 and h6×g7 all 3 white captures would be on black square, leaving unexplained disappearance of bac8) and further -2 ...d5 -d4 -3.2g8 e7×2d6 -4.2f6 e6×2d5 -5.g8=2 g6-g5 -6.h6×2g7, then: 2g7 to h8, 2d5 to f8, f7-f8=R, Pf7 to f2, 2d6 to f8, f7-f8=B, f6-f7, f7×9e6, 9e6 to a6, 2d1 to b7 (retroscreen), \(\popena a8-a6\), a7-a8=O, a6-a7, a7\(\popena b6\), \(\popena b6\) to d1, \(\popena a5-b4\). c5-c4, \$\displace{2}c4-b3(\$\displace{2}c6)\$ and position unlocks. The theme is performed by bPe7 and bPf7, each capturing 2 of the 4 promoted pieces. The fairy element has the same function as additional stipulations used in some problems by Nikita Plaksin or Aleksandr Zolotarev (such as "Minimal number of moves of a given piece"): fixing some pieces in the cage (here bKc6 and wLa4), otherwise the resolution is orthodox with known patterns such as d7, é6, g6, h7 excluding Knight promotions on f8.The result is an impressive monochromatic AUW Ceriani-Frolkin, that has not yet be shown in purely orthodox classical retro form. I modified the presentation: the composer submitted it as a board-jigsaw-puzzle, what I considered unneeded as the content was already very rich...

29. Dmitrii Baibikov 1st Prize

Champagne Ty 2021 O I I İİİ **i 8** 111 光 允 份 介

White to move. History of black Pawns a4 and b4? 10+10

30. Dmitrij Baibikov

Sp. Prize



Solve the position 11+13 Wormholes b3 & c6

חצי גמר אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות שחמט 2022

בשלב חצי הגמר של אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות שחמט השתתפו השנה 54 פותרים. הפותרים קיבלו 6 בעיות לפתרון כולל: מט ב-2, מט ב-3, רב-מסעית, סיום, מט עזר ומט לדעת. רמת הקושי הכללית היתה גבוהה יותר מהשנים הקודמות ורק 7 פותרים צברו את מלוא הנקודות :רועי ארליך, אהוד גולדברג, אורי טייכמן, חיים טמס, טל לויטן, עדי מנחם ואיתי ריכרדסון. 28.5 נקודות צבר אלישע לוקין ו-28 נקודות צברו ישראל נהרי, בני פריאל ואנדרי קרוכמלניק.

זכאים לעלות לשלב הגמר 50 הפותרים הראשונים, 5 הראשונים מאליפות השנה שעברה (תחרות ראשית), כל מי שהוא בעל תואר ביו-לאומי בפתרוז בעיות שחמט וכל מי שיש לו מד כושר של לפחות 2400 נקודות בפתרוז בעיות שחמט. התארים ומד הכושר הם על ידי האיגוד העולמי לקומפוזיציה שחמטית. שלב הגמר יערך ב-19 ביוני בבית השחמט קרית אונו החל מהשעה 09:45. להלן 3 מהבעיות שניתנו לפתרון:

Josef Goldschmidt 2nd HM IRT 1957



2. Yehuda Lubton Probleemblad 1979

允 1 ۵ t e 1 I 1 4 Ï 2 #5 7 + 11

Raffi Ruppin

5th Pl. 2nd Int. Team Match 1968-70



H#2 2 solutions 6+12

Solutions at the bottom of page 27.

דבר המערכת

הכנס השנתי של חברי האיגוד מיועד להתקיים ב-19 במאי. אנו מקווים שחוברת זו תתפרסם במועד הכנס.

תחרות חיבור לכבוד יובל ה-90 של ז'אן היימן הוכרזה כבר לפני כחודשיים וניתן למצוא את ההכרזה בעמוד 12. אנו מקווים להשתתפות ערה בתחרות גם של מחברינו.

יוחגן מספר (עמוד 8) על הספר של בעיותיו של אורי אבנר שנערך על ידי ז'אק רוטנברג ורפי רופין. מובאות 7 בעיות מתוד הספר כולל ההסברים של צ'ל וידלרט.

שלבי רבע הגמר וחצי הגמר של אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות שחמט נערכו החל מנובמבר 2021 ועד אפריל השנה. פרטים על שני השלבים ניתן למצוא בעמוד זה ובעמוד הקודם. שלב הגמר יערך ב-19 ביוני בבית השחמט בקרית אונו ופרטים מלאים ישלחו לפותרים הזכאים להשתתף.

המדור של גדי עוסק הפעם בגלגולים מינוריים ובעיקר בפיתוח של רעיון שתחילתו בסיום מ-1836. מרתק לעקוב אחר המתפתחויות לאורך השנים וההישגים של המחברים השונים.

דוח הסיומים לשנת 2021 מתפרסם בעמוד 4. חזרתו לפעילות של המחבר הפולני הגדול יאן רוסינק הושלמה בזכייתו בפרס הראשון. נציין את הישגם של מחברינו מיכאל פסמן (ציון כבוד 1), איתי ריכרדסון (ציון כבוד 3) ואמציה אבני (ציון שבח 3).

דוח בעיות מט ב-2 לשנת 2020, בשיפוטי, מובא בעמוד 9. דוד שטרן (ציון כבוד 4) הוא המחבר הישראלי היחיד בדוח. דוח האגדתיות לשנת 2020 מופיע בעמוד 8 והשופט הוסיף, באופן יוצא דופן, טבלה עם סטטיסטיקה מלאה של סוגי הבעיות המאפיינים תחום זה. ברכות לסמיון שיפרין של הפרס החמישי!

שתי כתבות נוספות הפעם: כתבתו של שאול שמיר על שיתוף הפעולה שלו עם ז'אן היימן, שהניב מגוון של בעיות משובחות, וכתבתו של מרדכי שחם (עמוד 24) על היוצר המפורסם יורם טהרלב ז"ל שחיבר גם מספר בעיות שחמט.

המשך הכתבה על הבעיות הישראליות מהכנס העולמי ברודוס, 2021, מופיע בעמוד 25. הפעם הבעיות מתחרות הסברה ובעיות מתחרות השמפניה של מישל קאיו עם הצטיינויות מרשימות של דמיטרי בייביקוב.

2022 – פתרון שלב רבע הגמר אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות שחמט

בשלב רבע הגמר השתתפו 131 פותרים. מתוכם 127 פתרו נכונה את הבעיה הראשונה, 113 פתרו נכונה את הבעיה השנייה, ו-110 פתרו נכון את שתי הרציות

עלו לשלב חצי הגמר 130 משתתפים שפתרו לפחות את אחת מהבעיות. משתתפי חצי הגמר קבלו 6 בעיות מסוגים שונים לפתרון (מט ב-2, מט ב-3, מט ב-4, סיום, מט עזר ומט לדעת). שלב זה הסתיים גם הוא ופרטים ניתן למצוא בעמוד הקודם.

בהגרלת פרסי הספרים מבין הפותרים החדשים עלו: דורית אפרת, עידן אדר ועמית בן זקן.

Itzhak Neuman (v. PE)

#2

1.⇔c7! [2.⇔xd6#]

1...2c~/2cb3 2.\d4/2xc3# 1...2f~/2fe2 2.\d4/2e3#

Black correction. Note that 1... dd 4 2. dd 4 2. dd 4 is

ready in the diagram position.

1.**貴f1!** [2.曾xa6#] 1...爲xf1/爲xf1 2.句e4/句d3# 1...爲xb7+ 2.句xb7# 1...爲d3,爲d6 2.曾a1# Queen sacrifice key and

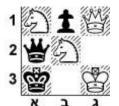
Solutions of problems from page 26:

1) Set play: 1...@d~/@xb4/@a~ 2.\@d3/\@xb4/\@c6#

8 + 13

- 1.ዿd4! zz. 1...ዿd~/ዿxb4/ᢓa~ 2.ቯc1/ዿb2/ዿxb5# 1...ቌxd4 2.ቧb2# mate changes mutate form
- **2**) **1.②d4!** [2.營xb5#] 1...exd4 2.٪ xb4 axb4 3.٪ xc5 dxc5 4. ②d3 [5.偿xb5#]
- 3) 1. \(\mathbb{Z}\) a8 \(\mathbb{Z}\) h3 2. \(\mathbb{D}\) b8 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xe6\(\mathbb{Z}\) 1. \(\mathbb{Q}\) g2 \(\mathbb{Z}\) a1 2. \(\mathbb{D}\) f7 \(\mathbb{D}\) b1\(\mathbb{D}\) black & white Bristols

battery play



וריאנטים

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

מס׳ 86 – אפריל 2022



paz@pazeinat.com

ofercomay@gmail.com costeff@gmail.com bargrushko@bezeqint.net <u>שוון:</u> **פז עינת,** רח' משה לוי 45א' נס־ציונה 74207

עורכי מדורי בעיות מקוריות: יורכי מדורי בעיות מקוריות:

רגילות: עופר קומאי

סיומים: **גדי קוסטף**

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

האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל הוא 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.

מברות באיגוד לקומפוזיציה 2022

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 לכתובתו של העורך לפקודת: האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל

DPDT-NU () right parted that is the factor

2014 ישראל האן ז"ל, אליפות ישראל בפתרון בעיות שחמט The late Israel Han, Israel Solving Championship, 2014