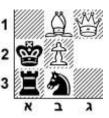
VARIANTIM

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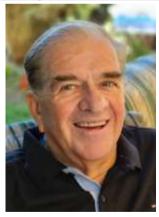
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דוחות תחרויות היובל של שלושה ממחברינו מתפרסמים בחוברת זו: ז'אן היימן (משמאל) 90 – ראו בעמ' 2, מנחם .15 ויצטום (במרכז) 70 – ראו בעמ' 5, ויוחנן אפק (מימין) 70 – ראו בעמ'

The awards of three jubilee tourneys are published in this issue: Jean Haymann (left) 90 – see award in page 2, Menachem Witztum (center) 70 - see award in page 5, and Yochanan Afek (right) 70 see award in page 15.

Jean Haymann 90 Jubilee Tourney

Judge: Ricardo de Mattos Vieira, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, February 2023

First of all, I want to congratulate Israeli problemist Jean Haymann for his 90th birthday. I wish him good health and joy in life, especially with chess problems.

I felt very honored when I was invited to judge this jubilee tourney. I thank Paz Einat for the invitation and Jean for accepting it. The theme asks for the presentation of at least two out of four motifs [Goethart (Gt), Anti-Goethart (AGt), Inverse-Goethart (IGt) and Gamage (Gm)] according to definitions divulged to composers and to me as follows: <u>**Gt**</u> – the mating move unpins a disturbing black unit which must therefore be obstructed at W1 or B1, B2; <u>**AGt**</u> – a pinned black unit stands initially obstructed by White or by Black. Solving moves clear its line, thus avoiding a dual battery mate which would unpin it; <u>**IGt**</u> – a black unit, indirectly unpinned at W1 or B1, B2, must be obstructed at W1, W2 or B1, B2. Mate must be given by a battery; <u>**Gm**</u> – a black unit pinned by WQ must be obstructed since the pinning WQ will move away at W2 to give mate.

Here a clarification by Jean is necessary. Due to a misprint in the announcement, the IGt-definition did not mention that the thematic interference might possibly occur at W2 and Jean asked me to respect his original intention. Considering his request and taking into account that there is no technical reason not to include W2 as thematic, I decided to use the correct and complete definition, as above, in my analysis.

When the helpmate stipulation is used, the Gt and Gm ideas above must be presented with much care because one can easily reach positions that seem to be correct but are not since they actually present (i) useless / idle white pieces or (ii) pins that are required by the motifs and consequently might be relevant to the solutions but are shown just by accident.

I have already had the opportunity to say (see comments about Special Prize – Variantim H#2/2.5/3 – 2019) that, when a theme from a different stipulation is brought to helpmates, in case some adaptation is needed, it must be applied to the theme, not to the basic characteristics of the helpmate stipulation. I explained my point of view to Jean (and I thank Paz for making this connection), who asked me to be as flexible as possible. I agree that the thematic ideas are very interesting and that they ask for a more comprehensive interpretation and judgment. I decided to award as many entries as possible as a tribute to Jean.

This flexible and broad interpretation led to the loose acceptance of (i) idle white piece (previous pinner) in the Gt solution or (ii) thematic pin not affecting the Gm solution, but as long as the (previous) pinner (or its location) is required by the other solution. However entries showing both thematic motifs, no matter which (Gt, AGt, IGt, Gm) just by chance, affecting the solutions in no way, were excluded.

The exigency of two out of four motifs made the entries very heterogeneous and this increased subjectivity in judging. And more: as a natural consequence of presenting different motifs in a single helpmate, the solutions are not expected to be as harmonic as one might desire.

I call readers' and authors' attention to the fact that the considerations stated above are the core of the award and consequently are of key importance for understanding the individual analysis of the entries.

On August 25th, 2022, I received 22 anonymous diagrams from the director of the tourney, Omer Friedland, to whom I send my thanks. My first analysis led to the conclusion that at least six problems presented drawbacks that could easily (or not so easily) be corrected by their authors. On September 11th, 2022, I asked Omer to inform these authors that they would have seven days to send versions (not new helpmates) with improvements, if they wanted so. On October 21st, 2022, I received the mentioned improvements and my judgment actually started.

Some comments about the entries that did not make into the award are:

No 2, Bhushan & Manikumar (Kh2/kc3): wR is completely useless.

No 4, Navon & Witztum (Kh3/kb4): wQ may be replaced by wB and the solutions remain the same: this means that wQ and consequently the pinning of bBf4 are irrelevant to both solutions. wBf8 may

justify wQ, but this does not change the fact that the thematic motifs (Gt and Gm) are shown just by accident.

No 8, Gavryliv (Kh2/kg4): Mating wBd1 in (a) is useless in (b), and this is not the case (here accepted) of idle white piece in Gt-solution. No 9, Gavryliv (Kc2/kf3): The initial square of wQ (b3) is required by neither Gt- nor the Gm-solution, which means that these motifs are accidentally shown and do not affect the solutions, which still occur after wK \rightarrow a7, wQ \rightarrow a2, bQ \rightarrow b2, -bRa3 and +bPd3. No 10, Gavryliv (Kh7/kd2): If wK stands elsewhere, then wQ is completely useless. No 11 (Kd8/kh5): Although Gm-motif is correctly presented in (b) [the pin by promoted wQ avoids hideaway by bRf7], Gt-motif in (a) occurs just by chance as the pin of bRf7 is not effective (wB can be replaced by [wSe8 + bBh8]).

No 14, Pitton (Kh2/kd4): The intended Gm-solution is not thematic: bRg4 is indirectly unpinned by B2 and this should occur directly by wQ mating move (the main characteristic of the Gm-theme). **No 15, Kratschmer** (Ka3/kf4): wR is completely useless.

No 21, Stolev (Kh7/kd5): This entry is not thematic: besides presenting the same motif in both solutions, Gm-idea is unsuccessfully shown because of indirect unpin at B1.

First, an original problem by Jean Haymann dedicated to the judge, composers and organizers of the jubilee tourney. Solutions are: 1.包e5 魯e2 2.包c5 d5# Goethard 1.包d6 邕f7 2.包xd4 蠻e7# Gamage

My ranking is as follows:

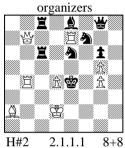
1st-2nd Prize ex aequo: Emanuel Navon & Menachem Witztum

Gm and Gt solutions are presented in two different lines that form the initial matrix. It is extremely pleasant (*i*) that the pin wQ-bR-bK (after W1) is relevant to Gm-solution (bR might hideaway instead of being obstructed if it were not pinned: 1.Ta4 Sc7 2.Sf4 Dd8?!?!), (*ii*) that interference with bRf6 in Gt-solution is not accidental (even if this is not a thematic interference), (*iii*) that Gm-interference is made by a Pelle move and (*iv*) that the initial matrix is modified along the solutions due to interplay between its forming units (including the fact that, in Gt-solution, wS is responsible for indirectly pinning and unpinning thematic bQ). Idle wR in Gt-solution is accepted since it is required by Gm-motif, as stated in the preliminary considerations above.

1st-2nd Prize ex aequo: Emanuel Navon

This entry shows three thematic motifs (Gt, AGt and IGt), the single entry to do so, all of them in the same thematic line. Interfering with bRf7 is a must and each different piece in charge of it will lead to a different motif. If a white piece moves to f6, then bRc6 is unpinned, leading to Gt- or IGt-solutions (wS or wB, respectively). If bBc4 closes the line after a step back by bRf7, bRc6 remains pinned and AGt-motif appears (in this case wBd4 and wS have to do their job from squares other than f6). Three different battery mates are the icing on the cake. wRa6 remains idle in the solutions in which bR is unpinned and this is accepted because wR and its location are necessary for the AGt-motif, as stated in the preliminary considerations above. A very positive aspect is the false impression that it was easy to reach this position (was it, Mr. Author?). 1. $ac3 \oplus b5 2.aa2 \oplus f6$ (\le ~?) # Goethard

Jean Haymann Dedicated to the judge, composers and



Emanuel Navon Menachem Witztum 1st – 2nd Prize e.a.



Emanuel Navon 1st – 2nd Prize e.a. Haymann 90 JT 2023



H#2 3.1.1.1 7+10

3rd Prize: Fadil Abdurahmanovic & Marko Klasinc

Gm and AGt solutions are presented in the same line. Clever construction and excellent use of black and white units. Attention to bBd7, which is responsible for both opening and closing bR's lines. wQ is not necessary at d8 for Gm-solution but this is accepted since it is required by AGt-motif, as stated in the preliminary considerations above.

1.鼻e6! ②c3+ 2.當d4 營h8# Gamage

1.@xc6! @c3 2.@e4!! @a3 (@d4?)# Anti-Goethart

4th Prize: Shaul Shamir

Gm and Gt solutions are presented in the same line. The initial pin wQ-bRbK is relevant to Gm-solution (bR might hideaway instead of being obstructed if it were not pinned) and this justifies the idle wQ in Gtsolution. Very good use of the pieces involved in the thematic motifs. The use of a Bl piece pinned during the solution in Gm-interference is a bonus.1.營b5 包d3 2.營b7 包d5# Goethart 1.營f5 包b5+2.營d5 營g8# Gamage

1st Honorable Mention: Fadil Abdurahmanovic & Marko Klasinc

Gm and AGt solutions are again presented in the same line. An entry in which Gm-pin affects the solution, avoiding moves of bB to block b4 instead of bSe7, with reasonable use of thematic pieces.

1.句d5! 句f4! (句d3~?) 2.句b4 쌓h8# Gamage

1.2d1!! 2c1 (2c5?) 2.2b2 2db3! (2f3?)# Anti-Goethard

2nd Honorable Mention: Emanuel Navon & Menachem Witztum

Gm and Gt solutions are presented in the same line as in No 1 above (4th H#2 Prize). Unlike it, the initial pin wQ-bR-bK is relevant to Gt-solution (as it

avoids hideaway by bR). Good white battery play: it fires twice (although mates just once). 1. \Bxd3 \lac2 2.d5(\Bracket ~ e4.e3.e2+?) S6d4# Goethard 1. \Beta e4 \lac2 xe7 2.\Bracket d4 \Bracket g1# Gamage

3rd Honorable Mention: Fadil Abdurahmanovic & Marko Klasinc

Gm and AGt motifs are presented with changes in the initial matrix. wQ at f1 is required by AGtsolution and its position (f1) is therefore justified for Gm-motif. Black half-pinned pieces and bB work in a cooperative and pleasant way. a) 1. 鱼e5! 트b3! 2. 營xe2! 營f7# Gamage b) 1. 鱼b3 邕f5!! 2. 鱼c3 e3! (e4?)# Anti-Goethard

4th Honorable Mention: Emanuel Navon & Menachem Witztum

Menachem Witztum

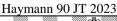
Gm and AGt solutions shown in different lines, as No 19 (3rd HM) and unlike Nos 20 and 18 (3rd Prize and 1st HM, respectively). In Gm solution, thematic interference is made by a Pelle move. 1. 逗e3 營xb2 2. 逗d6 魚xe6 (魚d5?)# Anti Goethard 1. 營d5 fxg4 2. 剑xd3 營f8# Gamage





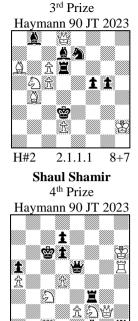


F. Abdurahmanovic Marko Klasinc 3rd HM





H#2 b)@b7→c6 6+10



F. Abdurahmanovic

Marko Klasinc

H#2 2.1.1.1 9+8

Emanuel Navon Menachem Witztum 4th HM



1st commendation: Menachem Witztum

Gm and Gt solutions are presented using zeroposition, which already justifies a strong downgrade. Besides, the thematic interference in (b), Gm-solution, is first motivated by check avoidance and this is not desirable. Anyway it is nice to see the correct presentation of Gm-motif (in (b), why not 1.Rc7?) and the overall complexity of the setting, including the self-pin of the thematic bR in Gt-motif. a) 1. I. Xc3 鼻b6 2. Ib3 纪c3(纪xg3?)# Goethard

b) 1.e6 公xg3 2. Qxc3 營f8# Gamage

2nd commendation: Valery Gurov

The initial pin wR-bB-bK is irrelevant to Gm-solution but it is important to Gt-motif as bB is interfered with by promoted bS and wR avoids hideaway of this very bB (1.g1=B 2.Bf5). The two motifs are shown in different lines.

1.g1=句! 當xc1 2.句f3! e4# (3.鼻e2??) Goethard. 1. □xe2! a4 2.鼻e3! 皆f7# (3.□e6??) Gamage

3rd commendation: Valery Gurov. Correct presentation of wRh4 since it avoids moves of bQ to block c3 in Gt-solution and is of course relevant to AGt-motif, both motifs in the same line.

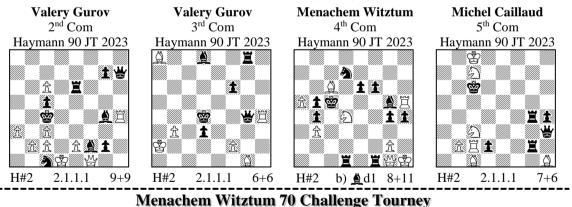
1. as ag2! 2. ac3 f4# (3. axg1??) Goethard 1. ac7 ab2 2. ac5 f3#! (f4?? 3. axg1!) anti Goethard 4th commendation: Menachem Witztum

Again Gm and Gt solutions but here they are presented in different lines as Nos 3 and 16 (1st-2nd Prize and 2nd Com, respectively). A very interesting justification for correct presentation of Gmmotif in helpmates is shown here: a black piece is pinned after B1/W1 and Gm-motif is subsequently presented. wR is unpleasant since it is used in a passive pin in (a) and it is useless in (b).

5th commendation: Michel Caillaud

Besides opening wBc1's line, B1 also opens bRg2's line and this is decisive to AGt-motif (hideaway promotion) and to Gt-solution (promotion to a piece that is going to interfere again with bR). Good use of the thematic pieces, except for wBh1, which is a serious drawback as it has a passive role in one solution (AGt) and is useless in the other (Gt).

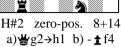
1.d1=② 鼻e3 2.②f2 ②e4# Goethart 1.d1=三 鼻f4 2.營h2(營xh1?) ③a4(④3d5?)# Anti Goethart



Judge: Menachem Witztum

I would like first to thank my wife Nilly who, even though I hesitated, encouraged me to hold this tourney as a continuation to the Witztum 50 JT. I deliberated a lot in choosing the theme and I finally decided on a challenging one, which seemed original but rather difficult. I was happy to find that the difficulty brought many composers to tackle the theme and to successfully meet the challenge, giving rise to a tourney of a very high level.

Special thanks to the tourney director, **Emanuel Navon**, who did far and above my expectations. I also thank Paz Einat for translating the award to English, and Viktoras Paliulionis for programming the theme into his Helpmate Analyzer web site. List of participants in page 19.



Menachem Witztum 1st Com Haymann 90 JT 2023

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I received 72 anonymous problems from 37 composers (28 countries). There were 9 non-thematic problems that were returned to the composers. The theme asked for anticipatory self-interference by B1 and a further interference by W1 of the black piece moving on B1 or B2.



H#2 2.1.1.1 6+9 1.\[E]ff4 \[e]e4 2.\[2]g5 f3# 1.\[2]d5 \[2]c6 2.\[2]d6 f4#

Theme examples: Menachem Witztum, original



H#2 b)wQa6 7+10 a) 1.2ab7 2f5 2.≌f7 \(\mathbf{Z}xa3\)# b) 1.2f7 2g6 2.\(\mathbf{Z}g7 \(\mathbf{Q}xc8\)#



H#2 2.1.1.1 8+6 1.Qe4 Qg4 2.\U00f8f4 Qd4# 1.\U00f3 Qe6 2.\U00f8f6 Qb8#

1-2nd Prize: János Csák

The bQ & bR interfere with the mate. The only places to avoid this are the battery lines of the wB & wR on B1, with the bQ or bR moving next to the bK and being pinned when the batteries open on W1. On B2 a Bl piece hides behind the pined piece and a Holzhausen interference is created. In both phases the bQ unpins g4, enabling once the pin and once the mate, with exchange of function between the two batteries. An exciting execution of the theme.

a) 1.\@c4 g5 2.\@c5 d3# b) 1.\@c3 d3 2.\@c2 g5#

1-2nd Prize: Vitaly Medintsev & Ivan Antipin

The bQ must open wBb8 line to get e5 guarded. The bR & bB move to prevent checks by the bQ and open the mating lines. The wR moves to block the lines of the bB/bR, respectively, and the wQ mates on the opened lines. A beautiful problem with full harmony.

1.鼻b6 莒d4 2.營b7! (營~?) 營f1 # 1.莒c6 莒c4 2.營d7! (營~?) 營b1#

3rd Prize: Ralf Krätschmer & Franz Pachl

The bB/bR make anticipatory interferences to prevent bQ checks after it moves to open the wRh6 line. The moves by both bQ & bB/bR guard the mating line (AZE) and this is corrected by W1 and W2. In the 1st solution the move c3 is a further thematic interference.

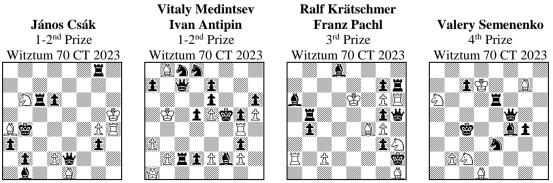
1. $\pounds f6$ $\pounds e4$ 2. $\forall xg6$ c2-c3# 1. $\Xi f5$ $\pounds f3$ 2. $\forall xg4$ c2-c4#

H#2

2.1.1.1

4th Prize: Valery Semenenko

The best from the 3-phase problems & without twins. Three black pieces prevent checks by the bQ that blocks squares around the bK on B2 with mates by three different W pieces. wSc3, like the bQ, moves in all 3 solutions: twice interfering with the bQ lines and once mating. A pity that the interference in the 2^{nd} solution is not clean. A commendable technical achievement. 1.2d6 2d4 2.2d5 2e2# 1.c6 2b4 2.2b5 b3# 1.2d5 2c3 2.2d3 2a3#



H#2 b) 2b6→b7 7+9

H#2

2.1.1.1

9 + 10

H#2

3.1.1.1

6 + 7

10 + 14

5th Prize: Mario Parrinello

The bQ blocks a2/b2 with the mate guarding the non-blocked square. bBd5/bBb6, which move to prevent checks by the bQ, open the mating lines and wRd3, which opens the h7-c2 line, blocks the bB's while continuing to pin bSc3. The wQ 7 wB guard c2 and give the mate, respectively. A complex execution of the theme with full harmony and with dual avoidance. 1.&f2 \exists e3 (R4d4?) 2. \forall a2 \forall b7# 1.&g2 \exists f3 (\exists e4?) 2. \forall b2 &xe6 #

6th Prize: Fadil Abdurahmanovic & Marko Klasinc

In the 1st solution the bR & bB interfere with the mate after 1.Bc8. The wS blocks the bB on d7 and the wQ gives a battery mate. In the 2^{nd} solution the same battery performs the Gamage theme and the wS makes an anticipatory interference of the bQ. Although the harmony is not full the varied use of the battery and the rich content is highly entertaining.

1.요c8 원d7 (원~?) 2.필g8 d6# 1.요d4 원b7 (원~?) 2.쌀xd5 쌀f1#

7th Prize: Michel Caillaud

Only 4 pieces (Brochettes theme) execute the theme, in a Meredith and very elegantly. The bR must open the wB line so it can block its lines. The bR must chose its destination square to allow the bQ to hide behind it. However, this is not enough as the bQ still guards the mating line (AZE) requiring a battery interference mate with dual avoidance. A rare implementation of W interferences of the two thematic B pieces and without the need to use the wK check prevention mechanism. Still, the interference by the wB is not clean as it needs also to guard e1/g1 - a pity.

1. \Bb4 \Qd4 2.\Bar{a}3 \Dd3 (\Dg2?) # 1. \Bb3 \Qc3 2.\Bar{a}xa2 \Dfe2 (\Dfh3?) #

8th Prize: Ricardo de Mattos Vieira

The bB's that guard the mating squares move away on B1 and make a hidden interference against a check after Sc6 opens the line to bRb6. bRb6 itself must open the line of wRa6, with W1 blocking it, so the 6th row is the center of the problem. A non-conventional execution of the theme. a) 1. \pm f6 \ge 6 2. Ξ e6 \pm f2# b) 1. \pm e6 \ge d4 2. Ξ d6 \ge d3#

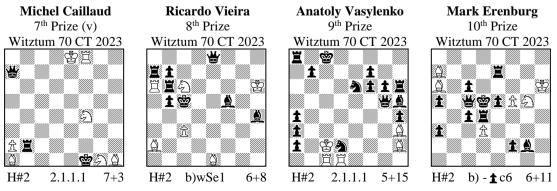
9th Prize: Anatoly Vasylenko

To enable the royal battery mates the bQ must find its hiding place after the anticipatory interferences by bSd2 & wRd1. The play dictates the exit square for the wK. 1. $af3 \equiv d2 2.$ $g2 \leq d1 = 1.$ $af1 \equiv d4 2.$ $g1 \leq d3 = 1.$

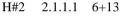
10th Prize: Mark Erenburg

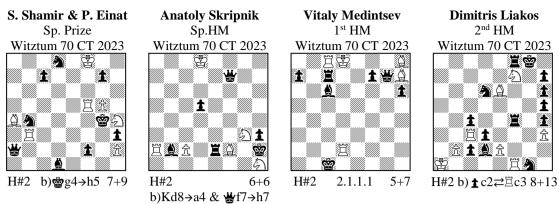
bRe7/bRd4 open a gate to the bQ providing a hideaway square by preventing a check. These are critical moves. wSg5 must choose the right square so it can both block and guard e6. A nice play of line opening and closing that involves dual avoidance.

a) 1.¤f4 @e4 2.@e3 @xc4# b) 1.¤g7 @f7 2.@f8 @b7#



Mario Parrinello 5th Prize Witztum 70 CT 2023 ¥ 🖹 İ 🚺 İ İ Ä Ä 1 😋 🔿 🎞 ¥ . بلا H#2 2.1.1.15 + 10F. Abdurahmanovic Marko Klasinc 6th Prize Witztum 70 CT 2023 P 3 t t **A** () <u>É</u> () t 🖄 t 6 U Â 允 Ï





Special Prize: Shaul Shamir & Paz Einat. The black queen cannot escape from guarding the mating lines in two moves. This requires black to arrange a hiding place. On B1 black makes an anticipatory interference of the black queen, but open a checking line. White closes the checking line on W1. The "special" prize is due to the repeated move by the wR.

a) 1. ②b7 鼻e8 2. 營a8 邕xb4# b) 1. ②d3 邕b4 2. 營a3 鼻xd1#

Special Honourable Mention: Anatoly Skripnik. The mating piece Ra2 hides behind 4 pieces standing on one line and evacuate it one after the other. The theme is done with perfect harmony between the two phases and involves role exchange between the black and white pieces. There is also a white interference in the spirit of the theme. Can this be done with only one change in the twin? a) 1.Re7 Be3 2.Bf6 c3# b) 1.Bd4 c3 2.Re4 Be3#

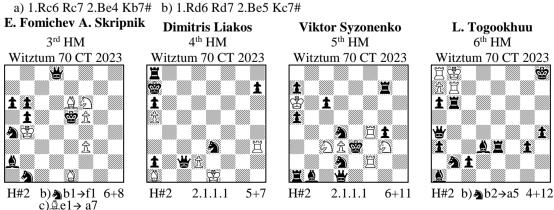
1st Honourable Mention: Vitaly Medintsev. The bQ that opens the wBh8 line must choose its landing square & B1 moves Be8/Re7 prevent the checks and also opens the mating line. wRd2 blocks once the blocking piece and once the blocked piece.

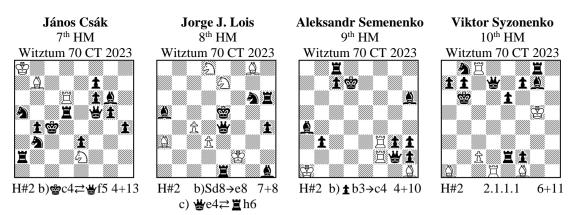
1.Be8 Rd7 2.Qg8 (Q~?) Rxc7# 1.Re7 Rd5 2.Qg5 (Q~?)Rxc6#

2nd Honourable Mention: Dimitris Liakos. wPe2 blocks twice the blocking B piece & each of the wRs is captured in the respective solution, Zilahi a) 1.Rd4 e4 2.Bxc3 Rxg1# b) 1.Bc1 e3 2.Rxf1 Rg2# 3rd Honourable Mention: Eugene Fomichev & Anatoly Skripnik. Check prevention in 3 phases with one bK interferences. a) 1.এc4 @e4 2.@d4 @g3# b) 1.@c5 @d5 2.@d6 @c3# c) 1.@d6 @d7 2.@e7 @b8# 4th Honourable Mention: Dimitris Liakos. bQ hideaway with role exchange of the wR & wB. The bS once prevents a check and once interferes with an additional bQ guard line.

1.Sd1 Rb3 2.Qb1 Bd4# 1.Sc4 Be5 2.Qc3 Rxh7#

5th Honourable Mention: Viktor Syzonenko. The 2 bSs prevent checks by bQ/bB that bloack the same square – d3. wSc3 blocks twice on e2/e4. 1.Sc4 Se2 2.Qxd3 Sf1# 1.Sb5 Se4 2.Bxd3 Sf5# 6th Honourable Mention: Lkhundevin Togookhuu. bRb6 unpins the wR and enables the wK to move for the royal battery mate by blocking bB guard-lines. A black-white magnet with the wR blocking the bR and the bQ is also blocked on the way. A nice & original idea.





7th HM: János Csák Anticipatory self-unpin with Holzhausen interference. Here, in contrast to most problems, it is the white piece that prevents the check. a) 1. 逗c5 亘c6 2. 營d5 魚a6# b) 1. 亘e5 亘d5 2. 營e4 魚c8#

8th HM: Jorge J. Lois Three preventive self-interference (check prevention bBf3-bRe3-bSf4) to the bQ. A pity that the white interference in the 1st phase is not clean. a) 1.2f3 2d5 2.2f5 2c6# b) 1.2e3 2d5 2.2fd4 2d6# c) 1.2f4 2e6 2.2f6 2c6#

9th HM: Aleksandr Semenenko The bQ needs to open the line of wBh1 and the wR interference determines where it should go. Exchange of function between the wRs. The twin is not nice. a) 1.ac1 Ie2 2.af1 Id3# b) 1.ad1 Ie3 2.ag1 Id2#

10th HM: Viktor Syzonenko bRe2 needs toopen the line of wBf1. Once it is blocked by bPf5 to prevent check and once it blocks the bQ on e3 for the same purpose. In the 2^{nd} solution Bc3 is an interferes of both thematic B pieces. 1.f5 \exists d5 2. \exists e5 \triangleleft d4# 1. \exists e3 \triangleleft c3 2. \forall d2 \exists b1#

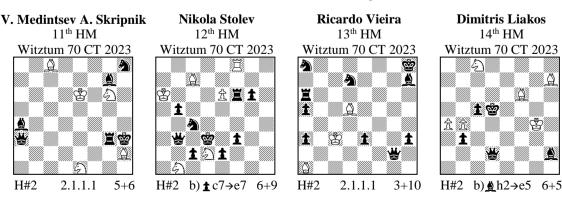
11th HM: Vitaly Medintsev & Anatoly Skripnik Activation of the W royal battery. The bR opens a gate to the wB so it can block it. The bR must move on the 3rd row to block the bQ line and the bB makes a hideaway move behind the bR. A nice Meredith. 1. 百分 单位 1. 百分 单位 2. ●位 2. ●

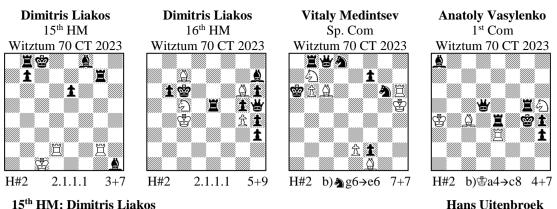
12th HM: Nikola Stolev bR/bQ hideaway moves that create guard lines blocked by the wB. A pity the motivation of the Q & R is not the same.

a) 1.2b6 2e5 2. Ixe6 Ixf3# b) 1.2a5 2c5 2. a3 Id8#

13th HM: Ricardo de Mattos Vieira Another problem with royal battery mates. Dual avoidance of the wK determined by the interfering bS. bRa6 is blocked once by the bQ and once by the bS. 1.2c5 @e6 2.2c6 &c4# 1.2b6 @f7 2.2b7 &b3#

14th HM: Dimitris Liakos Check preventions by the bK – an interesting idea. a) 1.堂c4 b4-b5 2.堂b4 ④b6# b) b鼻h2-->e5 1.登e6 鼻e7 2.쓸d7 鼻g8#





15th HM: Dimitris Liakos

Exchange of interference function between the bR & bB in combination with wRe2 performing the additional interference. 1. Ig5 Id5 2. Ih6 Ic2# 1. Ic5 Id6 2. Ic7 Ig8#

16th HM: Dimitris Liakos

Check prevention interfeences, once with the blck piece and once with the white.1. Ie6 Qe5 2. Qg8 Qe4# 1. If5 Qf4 2. Wxg4 Qe8#

Special Commendation: Vitaly Medintsev. The bQ doesn't control the mating line initially, but the wB must open it to allow guard of b6. Very nice but with two white-square wBs.

a) 1.2h4 @g2 2.2h3 e3#b) 1.2g5 @d5 2.2f5 e4#

1st Commendation: Anatoly Vasylenko. Reciprocal Holzhausen interferences between the bO & bR.

a) 1.2f4 2e4 2.2f5 2e2#b) 1.2f5 + 2e6 2.2f4 2f6#

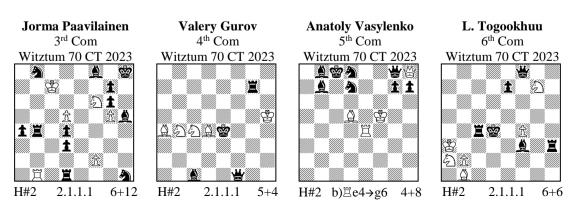
2nd Commendation: Hans Uitenbroek. Thematic interferences by the bK. a) 1. \$c5 @c6 2. \$b5 @d7# b) 1. \$e5 @fe6 2. \$d5 @f7#

3rd Commendation: Jorma Paavilainen. Critical moves by the bBs and clean interferences by the wPs. The 1.@e2 f3 2.\armid2 \armid2 xh1# 1.@c5 d6 2.\armid2 c4 \armid2 xb8#

4th Commendation: Valery Gurov. Two anticipatory interferences of the bQ. 1.Qg5 Qe5 2.\f5 Qc6# 1.\Zg4 Qe3 2.\f5 Qc2#

5th Commendation: Anatoly Vasylenko. Two anticipatory interferences of the bQ. a) 1.21f6 Ee7 2.2f7 2xb7# b) 1.2e5 Ed6 2.2xd5 2xd8#

6th Commendation: Lkhundevin Togookhuu. White interference following battery checks. 1. Qe4 + Qc3 2. Ze3 Qe6# 1.e5 + Qb4 2. @c5 Qf5#



H#2 b)@a2→b1 5+2

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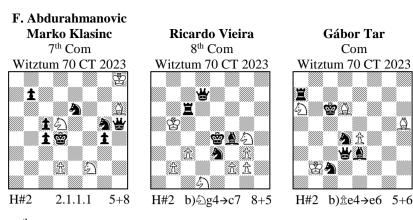
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7th Commendation: Fadil Abdurahmanovic & Marko Klasinc. Two anticipatory interferences of the bO. 1. De4! (Dg~?) Df6 (D~?) 2. De5 De3# 1.2f8 (2e~?) 2e7 (2~?) 2.8e8 2g7 #

8th Commendation: Ricardo de Mattos Vieira. Two anticipatory interferences of the bQ. a) 1. 公c4 包e3 2. 曾d3 f3# b) 1. 鼻e5 f4 2. 曾f5 包f2#

Commendations without order

Gábor Tar

a) 1.2b4 @c7 2.2b7 @e8# b) 1.2b3 @c5 2.2b5 @f3#

Pietro Pitton

a) 1.2d4 2e4 2.2e5 2e3# b) 1.2e5 2e6 2.2f6 2d6#

Pietro Pitton a) 1. @d5 @d4 2. @e5 @c3# b) 1. @f5 @f4 2. @g5 @e3#

Nikola Stolev

a) 1.2h4 2f5 2.2h5 2xe5# b) 1.2g3 2c3 2.2d3 b3#

Nikola Stolev

a) 1.@d6 @c5 2.\arrow xc6 \arrow xb4# b) 1.@f6 @g5 2.\arrow g6 \arrow h4#

Ricardo de Mattos Vieira

a) 1.@e3 @d4 2.@e5 @c3# b) 1.@e2 @d6 2.@e6 @b6#

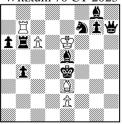
Dimitris Liakos

1. □f4 ④c2 2. 營d2 ⑤b2# 1. □b6 鼻c6 2. 營a5 □d8#

Marvan Kerhuel & Michel Caillaud

a) 1.2e2 @f3 2.@f2 fxe7# b) 1.2d5 @d3 2.@d4 @d6#

Nikola Stolev Com Witztum 70 CT 2023









H#2 5+92.1.1.1



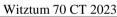
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H#2 b) **a** f4→g4 5+4

Pietro Pitton Com Witztum 70 CT 2023



H#2 b) ^(a) b6→d6 5+4 Nikola Stolev Com





H#2 b) ②h6→b1 8+9

Maryan Kerhuel

Michel Caillaud Com Witztum 70 CT 2023 t ¤ @ 兌 主允 盫 Ś t t Ä E İ Þ S

H#2 b) @g7→e7 7+11

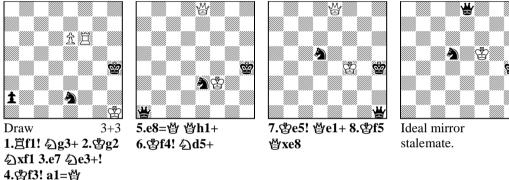
Miniatures – Gady Costeff

Per Wikipedia, the term *miniature*, a composition with seven pieces or less, was coined in 1902 by the German writer, critic, playwright, chess player and chess composer Oscar Blumenthal (1852-1917). The appeal of miniatures is their presumed clarity, and hence their potential to attract a wider audience, evidenced by Yochanan Afek's new *Anthology of miniature endgame studies (Chess Informant)*.

Afek selected 2000 studies, divided into 32 thematic chapters, and occupying 500 pages. Each chapter begins with an explanation of the theme, followed by nine studies per page. The solutions follow at the end of each chapter. Pictures of some of the composers add a welcome human touch.

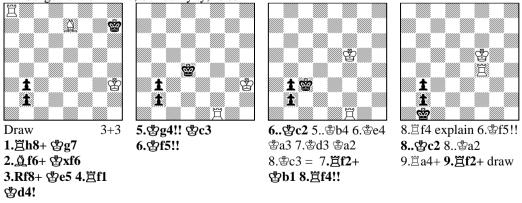
The studies below are mostly from the book. The styles and content differ widely, including classic minimalism, theoretical positions, sacrificial studies, systematic movement, deep logical foresight, and one-move studies. The richness underscores that varying composing styles and thematic interests express themselves even in the supposedly limited for of miniatures.

Y. Bazlov 3rd Prize, Pacific Ocean Komsomolets, 1968



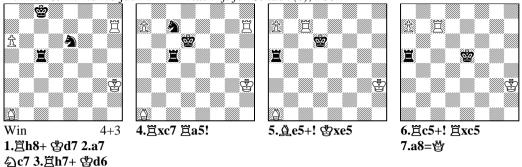
Bazlov seeks simplicity and harmony, which he achieves limiting alternatives through economy, quiet moves, and minimal bloodshed. He rejects ideas that can't be realized within the above constraints.

D. Gurgenidze 3rd Prize, Solidarity ty, 1983

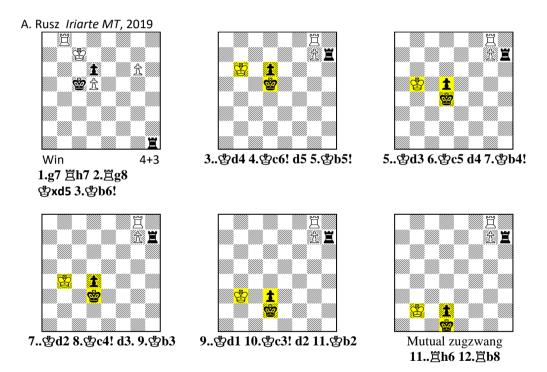


In the above study the white king's route is determined by the need to keep f4 free for the rook. Gurgenidze has composed many artistic studies exploring important theoretical positions.

Y. Afek & H. v.d Heijden 1st HM Tidskrift for Schack (c), 2004

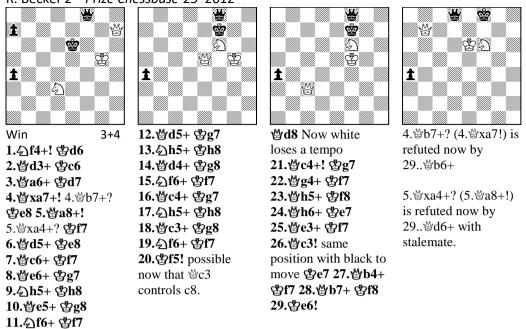


Three sacrifices and capture avoidance are a challenge to fit in a miniature. Thirty-eight percent of Yochanan's studies are miniatures, a high ratio among contemporary composers, so the new anthology is clearly a labor of love. Harold, on the other hand, rarely composes these days, but without the van der Heijden database, no book about studies is conceivable.

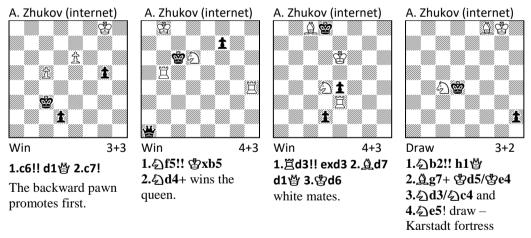


Systematic movement with five-fold chameleon echo. To highlight the theme, one can start at move three. This amazing position is one of many discovered by Rusz, using his software *Syszgy Endgame Explorer* (SEE), which searches seven-piece databases for positions that meet user criteria such as zugzwang or underpromotion. Over the years, the computer helped discover many beautiful positions and studies.

R. Becker 2nd Prize Chessbase-25 2012



Logical choices on move 4 and 5, with foresight of at least 24 moves. To achieve this Becker is willing to accept many possible alternatives, potentially reducing clarity. I required 30 minutes to understand and appreciate this creation, which is probably why the study is not in the anthology. Not a popular sort of study, but popularity is not the only reason to compose studies.



Many Zhukov studies are in the book, but not the above four. Across a pawn endgame, queen domination, mating attack, and fortress, the solution rarely exceeds three moves. This structure, which excludes a traditional introduction, almost guarantees surprise, clarity, and enjoyment, if not always depth. Source: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dU0oFwuM3Mk</u>

There are nearly 22,000 sound miniatures, so the 2000 in the anthology are the cream of the crop. The book was designed for solving by chess players who wish to improve. I have no such ambition, but every few hours I try to solve a study. When successful, it usually means that I recalled the solution. When I fail, I get to learn something new.

Yochanan Afek 70 Jubilee Tourney (IRT Studies 2022) Tourney director: Gady Costeff; Judge: Árpád Rusz

Yochanan Afek Dedicated to Afek 70 participants



 Win
 8+7

 1.h7 \[\Imedsymbol{E}g4+! 2.\]\$xf3 \[\Imedsymbol{E}h4 3.\]\$\]\$\]\$g6! \[\Imedsymbol{E}xh7

 4.\]\$\]\$f8+ \[\Imedsymbol{\$\Varsimmatrix}\$f7 5.\]\$xh7 \[\Imedsymbol{\$\Lambda\$}\$c2! 6.\]\$f2! \[\Imedsymbol{\$\Lambda\$}\$rd1

 7.\]\$e1! \[\Imedsymbol{\$\Lambda\$}\$c2 8.\]\$d2! \[\Imedsymbol{\$\Varsimmatrix}\$g7 9.\]\$\]\$xf6! \[\Imedsymbol{\$\Varsimmatrix}\$rf6

Position after 9.Kxf6



10.b4!! axb3 11.এd4+ 총e6 12.এb2! 출d5 13.a4 출c4 14.e4 출b4 15.e5 wins.

Aronian-Vidit Nations cup 2020



47.b4!! axb3 48. b2! and white won by advancing his apawn

48 studies were published in Variantim during the year 2022. Exactly one-third of them (16) got into my award. While this was pure coincidence, I like this percentage.

This preliminary award will become final following the confirmation period on the 15th of August, 2023. Please send claims to <u>costeff@gmail.com</u>

1st Prize: Var.3981 Sergiy Didukh

A paradoxical study around a harmful black pawn. White manages to keep that pawn on the board by blocking its promotion square by a surprising sacrifice (2.Rf1!!). Its harmful effect will be visible only on move 15. 1. 曾b2! 1. 亘c1? f1=當+ 2. 亘xf1 包xf1 3. 當xf1 包e2 (or 3... 包d1) 4. 當f3 c1=當 5. $2 \times 2^+$ not a mate 5... $2 \times 3^- + 1$... $2 \times 3^-$ Black has to win a tempo first in order to lose it. 1...f1=當+ 2.邕xf1 公xf1 3.當xf1 zz 3...當d1 4.當b4 c1=營 5. \forall xc4 \forall d2+ 6. \forall g2 = 2. \exists f1!! The rook doesn't wait for the invitation! Logical try 2. 邕c1? f1=營+ 3. 邕xf1 公xf1 4. 當xf1 當d2! Switching back to d2 the king loses two tempi: one minus two - and White is in zz. 5. 2 2 11 6.營b4 包d5! 7.營a4 包b6! -+ 2... 包xf1 3. 曾xf1 當d2 sticking to the plan, but it's not a zugzwang anymore! 4. 曾g2 曾d1 4... 包e2 5. 當xf2 c3 6. 曾a2 包c1 7.營e6! 包d3+8.當f3 包e1+(8...c1=營 9.營e2#) 9.當f2 包d3+10.當f3 positional draw. 5. 省b4 勾d5! 6. 省a4 勾b6! 7. 省e8! c1=省 8. 省h5+ 省e1 9. 曾e5+ 曾d2 10. 曾g5+ 曾c2 11. 曾g6+ 曾c3 12. 曾f6+ 曾b3 12... 當d3 13. 曾g6+ 13. 曾xb6+ 曾a2 14. 曾a6+ 曾b1 15. 曾b5+ 曾b2 not a counter-

2nd Prize: Var.3893 Vladislav Tarasiuk

Original synthesis of two positions with asymmetry: in the solution (for White 8.h4! - 8.b4?) and try (for Black 8...Ng7! - 8...Nc7?). The capture avoidances of the black pawns by the white king (2.Kb5!, 7.Ke5!!) add an extra spice to this study.

Sergiy Didukh 1st Prize Afek 70 JT 2022





Win

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3rd Prize: Var.3891 Amatzia Avni & Martin Minski. A study featuring an original positional draw with a pinned piece and an eternal sacrifice of the rook on e8 and g8. This classical content is seriously improved by a little touch of logic (4.d4?, 4.Bd6!!). 1.f7 1.Ee4+? \$25 -+ 1...\$dd4+! 1...\$h6+ /\$c5+ 2. \$\vec{a}e2 = 2. \$\vec{a}xd4 \$\vec{a}d7+ 2...\$\vec{a}f6+ 3. \$\vec{a}e3! (3. \$\vec{a}e4? \$\vec{a}xf7 4. \$\vec{a}d8+ \$\vec{a}g4 -+) 3...\$\vec{a}xf7 4. Qd8+ see main line 3. 當e3! switchback 3... 資a7+! 4. Qb6!! logical try: 4.d4? 營xf7 5.皇d8+ 剑f6 6.營f4 營g6 7.罝g8 position X with wP on d4 7...營e4#! 4...營xf7 4... 資xb6+ 5. 當e2 當b2+ 6. 當e3 當c1+ 7. 當e2 當c2+ 8. 當e3 當c5+ 9. 當e2 約f6 10. f8=當 $= 5. \oplus d8 + 4 f_{0} f_{0} 5... \oplus 24?? 6. \Xi e_{4} \oplus f_{5} 7. \Xi f_{4} \oplus 26 8. \Xi x f_{7} \oplus x f_{7} 9. \oplus 25 \oplus 26$ 10.當f4 6.當f4! 營g6/營g7 6...營xe8?? 7.鼻xf6# 7.買g8! position X with wP on d3 7. Ee4? \u00e9g5+ 8. \u00e9f3+ \u00e0xe4 9. \u00e0xg5+ \u00e9xg5+ -+ 7... \u00f8f7 8. \u00e9e8! = to prevent ... \u00f8e6; draw by repetition 8...當g6 9. 三g8 etc. 8. 當f5? 當d5+ 9. 當f4 (9. 當xf6 當xg8 -+)

4th Prize: Var.3989 Branislav Djuraševic. A long and surprisingly precise maneuver by the white queen to prepare a classical point by Kubbel. **1.**@h8+! @d7! **2.**@g7+! **2.**@xc3? @b1+3.@h2 @h1+! **4.**@xh1 d4+= **2...**@d83. 對xc3! d4! 3...a3 4. 當f6+ 當d7 5. 當f5+ 當d8 6. 邕g2! +-3...h3 4.\angleas+ and and a bar and a bar a ba 5. 對xa4+ 當d8 6. 對h4+ 當d7 7. 對xh3+ 當d8 8. 對h8+ 當d7 9. 買g2! +- (9. 對h7+? waste of time 9.... add 10. Za2? after 20. Za2!! The only difference is in the position of d5 6. Ee2+ &f6! 7. &xd4+ &g5! 8. &e3+ &g4 9. &e6+ &g5! 10. &g8+ &h5! = 5... &d8 6. 曾g5+ 曾d7 7. 曾g4+ 曾d8 8. 曾xh4+ 曾d7 9. 曾g4+ 曾d8 10. 曾g5+ 曾d7 11.當f5+ 當d8 12.當a5+ 當d7 13.當xa4+ 當d8! 14.營a5+ 當d7 15.營f5+ 當d8 16.營f8+ or 16.營f6+ or 16.營g5+ 16...當d7 17.營f7+ or 17.營g7+

17...當d8 18.營g8+ 當d7 19.營h7+! a long switchback! 19...當d8 20.買a2!! M. Gromov O. Pervakov Same position as L. Kubbel, 1925, (hhdbyi,82762) which is only 2 moves long. In the present study the Queen is passively sacrificed, while in the Kubbel's study it is an active sacrifice. 20... \$\$ xh7 20... \$\$ 21. \$\$ g8+ \$\$ c7 22. \$\$ xa8! \$\$ b1+ 23. \$\$ f2 \$\$ f5+ 24.@f3 +- 20...@e4 21.\[xa8+! @xa8 22.@g8+ +- 21.\[xa8+ @e7 22.\[a7+ 1-0] Special Prize: Var.3974 Mikhail Gromov & Oleg Pervakov. Clearly, the best study of the tourney. Unfortunately, the same systematic round-trip movement is already 50 years old: it is featured in a cooked study by Dolgov (3rd prize, Sachové Umenie, 1973). The authors not only corrected the old study, but also eliminated the imperfections of the motion from the original intention, and added some logic to the play, so awarding it a special prize seems justifiable. 1.a8=徵! 萬xa8 萬bxa2! 3.徵f6+ 徵g7 4.萬xh4+! Logical try 4. \Begin{aligned} hf 5. \Begin{ 9. \u00fcd6+ \u00fcee e7 10. \u00ed f4+ \u00fcee e8 11. \u00fcec c6+ \u00fced d7 12. \u00ed e4+ \u00fcee d8 13. \u00fceb b6+ \u00fcec c7 14. \u00fcef f6+ 當c8 15.營e6+ 當b7! 16.營xb3+ 當c6! 17.買c4+ 當d7! 18.營b5+ 當c8! 19.營e8+ 當b7 20.\Bb4+ \varphi a7! 21.\varphi xe3+ \varphi a6 22.\varphi d3+ \varphi a7 23.\varphi e3+ \varphi a6 24.\varphi e6+ \varphi a5 =

4... 鼻h7 5. 買xh7+ 當xh7 6. 買h5+ 當g8 7. 當e6+ 當f7 8. 買g5+ 當f8 9. 曾d6+ 曾e7 10. 賞f5+ 曾e8 11. 曾c6+ 曾d7 12. 賞e5+ 曾d8 13. 曾b6+ 曾c7 14. 當f6+! 當c8 15. 當e6+! 當d7! 15...當b7 16. 當xb3+ 當c8 (16...當b6 17. 邕e7+ 當a6 18.營c4+ 營b5 19.罝e6+) 17.營e6+ 營b8 18.罝b5+ 營b7 19.營g8+! 當a7 20. 當xa2+ 16. 邕c5+ 當d8 17. 當f6+ 當e7 18. 邕d5+ 當e8 19. 當g6+ 當f7 20. 邕e5+ 當f8 21. 當h6+! 當g7 22. 邕f5+ 當g8 23. 當e6+ 當h8 24. 邕h5+ **營h7 25.營f6+ 營g8 26.邕g5**+ 1-0

A. Avni M. Minski 3rd Prize Afek 70 JT 2022 Ï **)**





Sp. Prize



Win 6 + 8C. Hansen S. Nielsen 1st HM



1st Honorable Mention: Var.3811 Carsten Hansen & Steffen Nielsen

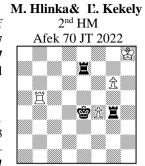
A study with mutually hanging rooks inspired by a game. It is good to know that two connected passed pawns still win against a rook when they reach higher ranks. 1.g7 (2)h4 2.f5 2. Eb3? Exg7 3. 国h3+ 當g4 4. 国g3+ eg 4... 當xf4 = 2.... ④e3 2....e4 3. 国e7 包e3 4. 国xe4+ transfers 2... 包f4 3. f6 3. 買b4+ e4! 3... 這g4 4.g8=當 4.買xe4+ 買g4 4... 包g4+ 5. 這xg4+ (5. 當h1) 5.買xe3 5. 這xg4+ 包xg4+ = 5.g8=營? 包f1+ = 5...買xg7 6.買h3+ 當g5 6...當g4 transfers 7.買g3+ 當h4! 7...當f6 8.買xg7 +- 7...當h6 8.買xg7 8.f6! 8.買xg7??

= 8.트g6? 邕e7! 9.邕g2 邕f7! 10.e4 邕xf5 11.exf5 = 8...邕f7 8...邕xg3 9.f7 邕g8 10.fxg8=魚 (10.fxg8=急) 9.邕g6 9. Ef3 \$\vert g 5 9... Eq7 10. Eg1 10. Eg4+ (10. \$\vert g1) 10. e4!! 10. fxg7?? 10. Exg7?? 10. Eg1 Ef7 11. Eg6 waste of time 10. \[\vec{B}\]g4+?? \[\vec{B}\]xg4 -+) 10...\[\vec{B}\]xg6 11.e5 \[\vec{B}\]h6 12.f7 \[\vec{B}\]h8 13.e6 \[\vec{B}\]g5 14.e7

2nd Honorable Mention: Var.3802 Michal Hlinka & Ľuboš Kekely A nice synthesis of two echo positional draws with systematic movement of the rooks. 1.f5 \[\[\]g5 2.g7 Rexg7 2...\[\]gxg7 3.f6 \[\]h7+ 4.\[\]g8 \[[\]a7 5.\[[]a5 \[[]ab7 6. 邑 b5 邑 bc7 7. 邑 c5 邑 a7 (7...邑 cd7 8.邑 g5) 8.邑 a5 positional draw 3.f6 邑 g8+4. 公内7 道g1 5. 賞b1 R1g2 6. 賞b2 R2g3 7. 賞b3 R3g5 8. 賞b5 賞g1 9. 賞b1 positional draw.

3rd Honorable Mention: Var.3813 Jaroslav Polášek & Emil Vlasák White's ninth move is stunning even if the motivation for it is not very deep. 1...h1=++ 2.\$b2! 2.\$c2 @e4+ 2...\$h2+ 2...\$g2+ 3.\$a3/\$b3 3.\$b3! 3.\$a3 \"d6+ or 3.\"ac3 \"g3+ 3...\"g3+ 4.\"ga4! 4.\"b4 \"d6+ 5.\"a5 \"c5+ 6.\"a6 \"c4+ 7.當b7 當b5+ 8.當c8 當a6+ 4...當f4+ 5.當a5! 5.當b5 當c4+ 5...當d2+ 6.當a6! 6.當b6 營b4+ 6... 營a2+ 7.當b7! 營b3+ 8.當c8 當c6 9.營g8!! The point. 9.營h8 10.當d8 豈xc7+11.當e8 豈xd7+12.當f7 豈f5+13.當g8 豈g6+14.豈g7 豈e8+**9...豈b7+** 9...當xg8+ 10.e8=當 10.當d8 當xc7+ 11.當e8 當xd7+ 12.當f8 當f5+ 13.當f7 當c5 14.當g7 or 14.當g8 14...當g5+ 15.當g6+ 1-0

4th Honorable Mention: Var.3890 Jan Rusinek. A complex fight around a mutual zugwang position with a rarely used material imbalance. The bishop pair proves to be much stronger than the rook. 1.2 f6+! 1.2e4 af7 2. ah4 ag5 3.2f6+ 2g7 4.2d7+ 2h7 5.2f8+ 2g8 1...2h6 2.4g4+ 2h7 3.2e4 2g8 5. De5 Ef6 6. Dg4 Ef1 7. Qc4 Ef6 mzz with white to move 8. Dg3 Ef5 9. Qe6 Ef6 10.Qb3 If5 11.&g4 (11.Qc4 &f8) 11...If1 12.Qc4 If6 = mzz with white to move so white must lose a move. Therefore a next preparatory improvement of position of white knight: 5... \$ g7 5... \$ f8 6. \$ c5+ \$ g7 7. 2 e8+ \$ g8 8. 2 d6 +- eg. 8... \$ g7 9. \$ a3 Ξh7+ 10.壹g4 Ξg7+ 11.壹f4 Ξh7 12.鼻a2 Ξg7 13.壹f5 6. 公d7+ Now f8 will be guarded 6.... \$28 7. \$4! \$\vec{H}a6 7... \$\vec{H}6+ 8. \$26+ 9. \$f4 is easier 9... \$\vec{H}6+ 8. \$26+ 9. \$f4 is easier 9... \$\vec{H}6+ 8. \$26+ 9. \$f5+ 10. ②e5 邕h4+ 11. 當e3 邕h3+ 12. 當f2 邕h7 13. 鼻c5 domination - the wK will travel up the f-file 8. 公 e5 当f6 9. 當h5!! The right moment and the right way for a losing move! 9.當g4 菖f1 10.鼻c4 菖f6 mzz white to move 9...賞f4 9...트h6+ 10.當g4 菖f6 11. \bigcirc c4 the mzz with black to move arrives earlier 10. \bigcirc c3! 10. \bigcirc b2 \bigcirc f2 = 10. \bigcirc a1 $\exists f1 = 10... \exists f6$ black could not lose a move because he must guard g6 from the wK! 11. Qc4 11. Qb3 Eh6+ 12. g4 Ef6 13. Qc4 Ef2 14. Qd4 Ef6 mzz white to move 11... 当h6+ 12. 曾g4 当f6 13. 鼻d4 mzz black to move 13... 曾f8 14. 句d7+ 1-0 5th Honorable Mention: Var.3899 Luboš Kekelv & Sergev Osintsev Sincerely, in this study I was impressed only by the play after the fifth move with the two echo mate positions. I hope others will also like those rook sacrifices from the foreplay. 1. \Big f6+! 1. \Big d4+? \Big xd4! 2. \Big f6+ \Big d6!! echo L. Kekely & S. Osintsev 3. Ξxd6+ = 1... 罝e6!! echo position B 1... 當c7 2. ⑤xg2 +- (2. Ξf7+? Ξe7!! echo chameleon position B1 3. Ixe7+ 當d8! 4. 公xg2 f1=當 =) 1...當b5 2. 公xg2 +- (2. If5+? Ĭe5!! echo chameleon position B2 3.Ixe5+ 愛a4 4. 包xg2 f1=營 =) 2. Ixe6+ 愛a5 2... \$5 3.2xg2 f1=\$4.2e3! \$a1+5.\$b3! change of false try and main (position D) (5.當d3? (position C1)) 5...當xg7 6.包c3+ 當c5 (6...當a5 7.包c4#) 7.包a4+ 當b5 (7...當d4 8.包f5+ +-) 8. 三b6+ 當a5 9. 包c4# 2...當c7 3. 包xg2 f1=當 4. 鼻e5+! 當c8 5. 包f4! 當a1+ 6.當b3 +- 2...當b7 3.包xg2 f1=當 4.邕e7+! 當c8 5.包e3! 當a1+ 6.當b3 +- 3.包xg2 3. 邕e5+? 當a4! 4. 包xg2 f1=當 5. 包e1 當f7! 6. 邕g5 當b3+! = **3...f1=營 4. 包e3!** 4. 邕e5+? \$\vert\$a4! 5.\vert\$e4+ \$\vert\$a5! = positional draw (5...\$\vert\$b5? 6.\vert\$b5? 6.\vert\$b4+! \$\vert\$a6 7.\vert\$e3! \$\vert\$a1+ 8.\vert\$b2 +) (5...當a3? 6.包e1! 當h3+ 7.包d3! 當g2 8.鼻f8+! 當xa2 9.包b4+ 當a3 10.包c2+ 當a2 11. 三a4+ 當b1 12. 三a1#) 4... 資a1+ 5. 當d3! change of false try and main position C





Emil Vlasák 3rd HM





5th HM



5.當b3? (position D1) 5...當xg7 6.急c4+ 當b5 7.急c3+ 當c5 8.急a4+ 當d4 (8...當b5? 9.Ёb6# echo mate position A1) 9.Ёd6+ 當e4 = **5...當xg7** 5...當b1+ 6.當d4! 當b2+ 7.急c3 當b4+ 8.當d3! **6.為c4+ 當b5** 6...當a4 7.急c3+ 當b3 8.Ёb6# **7.為c3+ 當c5 8.為e4+ 當d5** 8...當b5 9.Ёb6+ 當a4 10.急c5# **9.Ёd6#** echo mate position A

6th Honorable Mention: Var.3977 Jan Timman. After a cute stalemate avoidance with the help of a rook promotion, follows a long struggle featuring some mutual zugzwangs. The black knight is eventually defeated but the fight is not really memorable. **1. \exists e8! 1. \exists e5 fxe5 2. \exists d5 + e4 3. \exists xe4 + d5 = e4 3. \exists xe4 + d5** 當xe4 4.dxe4 创f6 5. 且e8 创h5 1... 當xe8 2. 其e5 c4 Foresight; preparing to play for stalemate 2...fxe5 3.@d5+ e4 4.@xe4+ @xe4 5.dxe4 3.@xc4 3.@xc8? @f5 3...fxe5 4. Qd5+ e4 5. Qxe4+ 對xe4 6.dxe4 约f5 6...f6 7.a8=曾 包f5 8. 曾a3 +- 7.exf5 f6 8.a8=萬 Phoenix 8...b6 9.萬a5 Reciprocal zugzwang 9...分h6 Again 10.分e3 And again 10.... 勾f7! 11. 買a1 勾d6 12. 當e2 勾e4 12... 包xf5 13. 包xf5 當g2 14. 纪e3+ 當g3 15. 包f1+ 當g2 16. 三a8 h1=營 17. 三g8+ 當h3 18. 三h8+ 當g2 19. 纪e3+ +-12... 纪xb5 13. 當f3 纪d4+ 14. 當g3 (14. 當g4 纪c2 15. 纪xc2 f1=曾 16. 三xf1 當g2 17. 三f3 鼻f2! =) 14... 包e2+ 15. 當g4 +- 13. 賞d1 To control the d-file 13. 邕c1 包g3+ 14. 當f3 $\Delta f1 15. \Delta c4 \Delta g3 16. \Delta d2 \Delta x f5 17. \Delta f1 \Delta d4 + = 13... \Delta g3 + 13... \Delta c3 + 14. Bf3 \Delta x d1$ 15. 2f1! +- 14. 2f3 Af1! 15. Ac4! Ag3 16. Ad2! Af1 16 ... De2 17. 2f1 2d4+ 18. 총g4 (18. 총g3 원e2+ 19. 총g4 원g3 20. 원xg3+ 총g2 =) 18... 총g2 19. 원e3+ +-17. Ge4! Gd2+ 18. Gxd2 f1=曾+ 19. Gxf1 1-0

1st **Commendation: Var.3805 Pavel Arestov & Steffen S. Nielsen.** Such sacrifice on a square defended three times will always make a good impression even if the motives involved are quite basic. **1.h8=登 b2!** 1...트b8+ 2.≜xb8 +- **2.h5+!** 2.≜xb2? Ξb8+ 3.₻e7 Ξxh8 = **2...②g5!** 2...[©]f5 3.[©]f8+ [©]xe5 4.[©]c5+ [©]c6+ [©]d3 6.[©]xb7 +- **3.**[©]**gxb2 □b8+ 4.**[©]f7 **□xh8 5.h6!** 5.[©]xg7? **□***x*h5 = **5...□c8!** 5...gxh6 6..≜xh8 +- 5...Ξxh6 6..≜c1+ [©]f5 7..≜xh6 +- **6.h7!** Try: 6.hxg7? **□**c7+ 7.[©]e6 **□**c8 8.[©]f7 (8.a6 [©]g6 =) 8...**□**c7+ 9.[©]g8! **□**c4!! (9...**©g6ins** 10.[©]h8 +) 10.a6 [©]g6 11..≜a3! **□**a4! 12.[©]h8 **□**h4+! 13.[©]g8 **□**a4! 14.[©]f8 **□**f4+! 15.[©]g8 **□**a4! positional draw **6...©**h6 6...**□**c7+ 7.[©]e6 **□**c8 8..≜xg7 +- **7.h8=[©]+!** 7.≜xg7+? [©]xh7 = **7...□xh8 8.≜xg7**+ **©**h7 **9.≜xh8**

2nd Commendation: Var.3897 Jan Sprenger. Black's stalemate trap is avoided by a startling passive rook sacrifice on move 5. The two white pawns win against the black pieces due to a mutual zugzwang position, and black's new stalemate trap is again avoided, this time by a minor promotion. 1.\mathbb{H}d1 1.a6? \[If6+ 2.\]g5 \[Xa6 = 1...\]b8 2.\]e6! \[Xe6 2... \[g4+ 3.\]g5 +- 3.\[d8+ **▲g8** 4. Ξxb8 Ξf8! stalemate counterplay 5.a6!! thematic try 5. Ξc8? Ξxc8 6.bxc8=@ 6...@e6! (6...@c4? 7.\$f6 \$g8 8.@e6+! +-) 7.@a6 @c4! 8.@b7 \$g8 = (8... ad5? 9.a6 +-) logical try 5. ab6? Ee8!!/or ad8 with transposition 6.a6 xb8 The position is identical to the mainline after 6. Sh6, but now it is White who is in zugzwang. He must either play 7. a7 with draw or expose his king to checks, e.g., 7.\$g6 (or 7.a7 \Box xb7 8.a8=\$\Box \Box h7+ =) 7...\$d5/\$h7+ 8.a7 \$\Box g8+! -+ 5.\$\Box a8? \$\Box xa8! 6.bxa8=營 /bxa8=R stalemate 5... 常xb8 6.容h6 Mutual zugzwang- Black must lift the pressure on b7 or abandon the stalemate defense. 6... \[]f8 6... \[d5 7.a7 [xb7] 8.a8=\u00fc+! 7.a7 \u00e4a8 8.bxa8=\u00fc2! +- 8.bxa8=\u00fc?? stalemate 8.bxa8=\u00e4? \u00e4d5! 9.Qxd5 stalemate 8.bxa8=三? stalemate inspired by Minski/Huschenbeth, Sachova Skladba 2020.

3rd Commendation: Var.3808 Michael Pasman. A curious switchback play by the rooks followed by a completely unrelated ending with R+B against Q. **1.□a8! □d7! 2.□a5!** 2.**□a**xd7+ **a**xd7 3.**□a**7+ **a**d6 4.**□a**6+ **a**d5 5.**□a**5+ **a**xd4 6.**□a**4+ **a**d3 7.**□a**3+ **a**d2 2...**□axd**4 3.**□aa8**! Switchback 3...**□d7!** Switchback 4.**□a4**+ **a**d3 7.**□a**3+ **a**d2 2...**□axd**4 3.**□aa8**! Switchback 3...**□d7!** Switchback 4.**□a4**! Switchback 4...**□a1**? 4...**□d**5 5.**□a4**+ **□b6** 5.**□axa7 e1**=**bb** 6.**□a4**! switchback 6.**□e8 bf**²+ or 6.**□a3 bf**²+ 7.**ab1 bb6** + **6**...**bf2**+ 6...**bd24**! 8.**□ae8 bf**6 9.**□f4**+ **ag5** 10.**□a4 be6 8**...**bb5** 9.**□ac2 9.□a8**! switchback



9+11

Pavel Arestov Steffen S. Nielsen 1st Com.

Win







Michael Pasman 3rd Com.



9... ②e7! 9... **③e5;** 9... **④c3:** 10. **鱼c2!** 10. **旦a**7+? **⑤f6** 11. **鱼c2 ⑧xc2** 12. **旦f7**+ **⑤g5** 13. **旦g7**+ **⑥h6** -+ or 10. **鱼b**1? **⑧c3**+ 11. **⑤a**2 **⑧c4**+ 12. **⑥a**1 **⑧d4**+ 13. **⑥a**2 **⑧d5**+) **10... ⑧xc2 11. 旦e8**+ and the final with model stalemate is like in Pogosiants, 1976 1/2-1/2

4th Commendation: Var.3980 Yehuda Hoch. The bishop maneuver starting from move five is pretty surprising. The study features the theme of the 7th WCCT. . 1.c8=\U00ff+ \u00e9 xc8 2.\u00e9 d8+ 2.\u00e9xf6 \u00e9xb7 3.\u00e9g6 \u00e9g4 4.h6 \u00e9d1 5.h7 \u00e9c2+ 2...\u00ff d7 3.\u00e9xf6 a1=\u00e9 4.\u00e9xaa1 \u00e9xd8 5.\u00e9f6+ 5.\u00e9f6 \u00e9b7 6.\u00e9c5 \u00e9c7 7.h6 \u00e9f7 8.h7 \u00e9g7 5...\u00e9c7 6.\u00e9c9c4 e5 \u00e9d8 7.\u00e9c7+!! 7.\u00e9f6 \u00e9b7 8.\u00e9c7+ \u00e9e8 9.\u00e6e5 \u00e9f7 7...\u00e9xc7 8.\u00e9f6 \u00e9b7 9.\u00e9c65 1-0

5th Commendation: Var.3804 Yehuda Hoch & Itay Richardson

On move 8, white has to make a big decision: where to move the king in order to make a threat. Eventually, it becomes clear that the threat of an instant checkmate is less effective than the threat of a perpetual check.

1. $\underline{0}$ **b5**! 1. $\underline{0}$ c6? $\underline{1}$ h4+ 2. $\underline{0}$ xg6 $\underline{1}$ xa4 -+ 1. $\underline{0}$ b3+? $\underline{1}$ xb3 2. $\underline{0}$ c6 $\underline{1}$ xc3 3.a7 $\underline{1}$ h3+ 4. $\underline{0}$ xg6 $\underline{1}$ a3 5. $\underline{0}$ h6 $\underline{1}$ xa7 -+ **1...\underline{1}xb5** 1... $\underline{0}$ xc3 2. $\underline{0}$ c6 $\underline{1}$ xb5 3. $\underline{0}$ e7+ = **2.** $\underline{0}$ c6! 2. $\underline{0}$ axb5? f1= $\underline{0}$ 3.a7 $\underline{0}$ f8+ 4. $\underline{0}$ xg6 $\underline{0}$ xc3 -+ 2. $\underline{0}$ ac8? $\underline{1}$ e5 3.a7 f1= $\underline{0}$ 4. $\underline{0}$ e7+ $\underline{1}$ xe7 5.a8= $\underline{0}$ + $\underline{0}$ f8+ 6. $\underline{0}$ xf8+ $\underline{0}$ xf8 + $\underline{1}$... $\underline{1}$ xg5! 2...f1= $\underline{0}$ 3. $\underline{0}$ e7+ $\underline{0}$ f8 4. $\underline{0}$ xg6+ $\underline{0}$ g8 5. $\underline{0}$ e7+ = perpetual check 2... $\underline{1}$ e5 3.a7 f1= $\underline{0}$ 4.a8= $\underline{0}$ + $\underline{0}$ f8+ 5. $\underline{0}$ xf8+ $\underline{0}$ xg6+ $\underline{0}$ g8 5. $\underline{0}$ e7+ = perpetual check 2... $\underline{1}$ e5 3.a7 f1= $\underline{0}$ 4.a8= $\underline{0}$ + $\underline{0}$ f8+ 5. $\underline{0}$ xf8+ $\underline{0}$ xg6+ $\underline{0}$ g8 5. $\underline{0}$ e7+ = perpetual check 2... $\underline{1}$ e5 3.a7 f1= $\underline{0}$ 4.a8= $\underline{0}$ + $\underline{0}$ f8+ 5. $\underline{0}$ xf8+ $\underline{0}$ xg6+ $\underline{0}$ g8 5. $\underline{0}$ e7+? $\underline{0}$ f8 4.a7 $\underline{1}$ h5+ 5. $\underline{0}$ xg6 $\underline{1}$ a5 6. $\underline{0}$ h7+ $\underline{0}$ xe7+ 3... $\underline{1}$ H5+ 3...f1= $\underline{0}$ 4.a8= $\underline{0}$ + $\underline{0}$ f8+ 5. $\underline{0}$ xf8+ $\underline{0}$ xf8+ $\underline{0}$ xg6 $\underline{1}$ ax6+! 4...f1= $\underline{0}$ 5.a8= $\underline{0}$ + $\underline{0}$ f8 6. $\underline{0}$ e7+ $\underline{0}$ h8 7. $\underline{0}$ xf8# 5. $\underline{0}$ xh6 $\underline{0}$ xe3+ 6. $\underline{0}$ g6 $\underline{0}$ xa7 7. $\underline{0}$ e7+ 7. $\underline{0}$ h6? $\underline{0}$ e3+ -+ 7... $\underline{0}$ f8 7... $\underline{0}$ h8 8. $\underline{0}$ f7# 8. $\underline{0}$ h6!! Thematic try: 8. $\underline{0}$ h7? $\underline{0}$ xe7 9. $\underline{0}$ f5+ $\underline{0}$ e6 10. $\underline{0}$ g3 $\underline{0}$ b8 11. $\underline{0}$ f1 $\underline{0}$ f5 -+ White is a move short 8... $\underline{0}$ e3+ 8... $\underline{0}$ xe7 leads to a study by Bron as follows: 9. $\underline{0}$ f5+ $\underline{0}$ e6 10. $\underline{0}$ g3 $\underline{0}$ b8 11. $\underline{0}$ f1 $\underline{0}$ f5 12. $\underline{0}$ f5+ $\underline{0}$ f4 13. $\underline{0}$ f4 $\underline{0}$ f7 4. $\underline{0}$ f7 this time, the bishop is on e3 compared to the thematic try where it was on a7, so the position is a draw 9... $\underline{0}$ xe7 10. $\underline{0}$ f5+ $\underline{0}$ e6 11. $\underline{0}$ xe3 =

Yehuda Hoch 4th Com. Afek 70 JT 2022 全途 重量量 重量量 重量 重量 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 <

Yehuda Hoch Itay Richardson (After Bron) 5th Com.



Marco Guida

IRT #2 2021 award correction

We received the following claim for a predecessor to the 1st Prize problem. 1.b4 ? [2. \exists c5 A, \exists d2 B, &c4 C#] but 1...axb4 !

1.⊴a6 ? [2.⊑c5 **A**#] 1...⊜xc6 2.⊑d2 **B**# 1...⊕f2 2.ዿc4 **C**# but 1...⊕d6 ! 1.ዿb6 ? [2.⊑d2 **B**#] 1...⊕f2 2.ዿc4 **C**# 1...⊕xf1 2.⊑c5 **A**# but 1...⊕f2 ! **1.⊴xe4 !** [2.ዿc4 **C**#] 1...⊕xf1 2.⊑c5 **A**# 1...⊕xc6 2.⊑d2 **B**#

Judge, Peter Zabirokhin, decided as follows: Predecessor (Marco Guida, The Problemist, 2008, 1st prize) is really strong, but only partial. The schemes are very close but the set of themes is different. In 3581 there is Arnhem theme and Neva theme, which is important. So, I propose to change the award: 3581 Gerard Doukhan first prize \rightarrow special prize. 3719 Vasyl Dyachuk: 2nd prize \rightarrow Prize The rest of the award - no change.

1st Prize The Problemist 2008 GN Q 🟦 📕 兌 \$1 1 t Ï 兌 Â \$ 買 Ä #2 12 + 9

Witztum, 70 Challenge Tourney – List of participants: Bos. Herz: Fadil Abdurahmanović - 3*, Marko Klasinc - 3*; Switzerland: Andreas Schönholzer - 1; Russia: Ivan Antipin - 1*, Eugene Fomichev - 3, Valery Gurov - 1, Vitaly Medintsev - 4*, Anatoly Skripnik - 4*; France: Michel Caillaud - 2*, Maryan Kerhue -1*, Pietro Pitton - 2; Hungary: János Csák - 6*, Gábor Tar - 3*; Israel: Paz Einat - 1*, Mark Erenburg - 2, Shaul Shamir- 1; Raffy Ruppin – 4, North Macedonia: Zoran Gavrilovski - 2, Nikola Stolev - 4; Germany: Ralf Krätschmer - 1*, Franz Pachl - 1*, Sven Trommler - 1; Greece: Dimitris Liakos - 6; Argentina: Jorge J. Lois - 1; Finland: Jorma Paavilainen - 1; Italy: Mario Parrinello - 1; Ukraine: Aleksandr Semenenko - 1, Valery Semenenko - 1, Viktor Syzonenko - 3, Anatoly Vasylenko - 3; Czech Rep.: Miroslav Svitek - 3; Mongolia: Lkhundevin Togookhuu - 2; Netherland: Hans Uitenbroek - 1; Brazil: Ricardo de Mattos Vieira- 4.

Israel Ring Tourney: Threemovers 2020-21

Judge: Sergey Bilyk, International Judge, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

In 2020-2021, the magazine published 26 mate in-3 problems submitted by 17 authors from 9 countries. Var.3517 (Lyubashesky & Makaronez) was excluded from the competition as previously published. There were almost no really weak problems, but there were unexpectedly only few strong ones. There were very few tactically homogeneous problems with the same motivation for both defensive and weakening motives. Quite a lot of works have the potential to improve positions - the authors finished work on the problems too early.

Since the overall level of the competition turned out to be relatively low, the judge considered it possible to mark more than half of the published three-movers, some of which would have remained out of award in a stronger tournament. Preference was given to works with tactically rich, systemic content.

The following ranking is proposed:

1st Prize: Var.3584 Alexandr Kuzovkov (v)

In a logical framework, a four-variant complex is made with a change in the functions of White's moves. In the central pair of variations, White also responds to defenses on one square with quiet moves on one square, realizing the pseudo-le Grande and Dresden themes. In the threat and its paired variation, the mating moves of the central pair of variations come second. For these thematic moves Od7 and Se3, a two-move form of the Urania theme was performed (second move, threat on a mating move, mating move). It's a pity that the author couldn't get rid of the variation 1...Rg5 with a repetition of the thematic variation and allowed the capture of the black pawn on the opening move of the solution. 1. ac5? 1...f2! 1. ac5? 1...f5!

1.hxg4! [2.\dd7+ A dde4 3.\ddf5#] 1...c4xd3 2.\ddrede3+ B dd4 3.\ddredc5#

A#] 2... Ixd4 3. 包e3 B# 1...f5 2. 曾e5+ 當c6 3. 曾b5# 1... Rg5 2. Sc5 [3.Qd7,Qe4#]

2nd Prize: Var.3435 Yuri Gorbatenko

The introduction with the formation of the second white battery opens up a five-variant solution in which these batteries play. The options can be divided into two pairs in two ways. By playing batteries: as indirect (on the second move) and direct (on mating move) - with alternating batteries - and by playing batteries as direct (in response to the moves of the black king to free squares). According to the functions of the moves Sxe6 A and Sxc6 B, acting in pairs of variations as second and mating. We note the easy construction and the presence of two free squares for the black king, however, in the initial position, with answer only to 1...Kd6 prepared. There are similar tasks. Compare: A. Lobusov, YUK A. Gulyaev-80, 1990, 1 prize YACPDB No. "N. Ivanov", 93748: S. Bilyk, MK 2002. 1 - 2prize (n1BQK3/2p1Np2/2p5/2P1k2P/bP2Nr2/3Pp1Pn/8/8).

1. @d2 ! [2. 2xg4 + @d6 3. 2xe6 A#] 1... @d6 2. 2xe6+ A @e5 3. @d4# 1...exf5 2.包xc6+ B 當f4 3.包f1# 2...當e6 3.營d5# 1...包xf5 2.包c4+ bxc4 3. 公xc6 B# 1... 當f4 2. 公d5+ 當g3/當e5 3. 營g2/營f4#

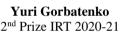
1st Honorable Mention: Var.3720 Semion Shifrin

An excellent introduction with an active sacrifice of the white knight on the square provided to the black king opens up a solution with a complex of options with different tactical loads. Shifman's theme is implemented in the central pair of variants with defenses on one square.

1. (a) e4 ! [2. Ed6 + &xe4 3. (a) c5#] 1... (b) xd4 2. (a) c3 + &c5 3. (b) xd4# 1... (a) xd4 2. (a) f6 + &c5 3. (a) xd4# 1....c3 2.2xf4 + &c4/&xe4 3. &a4/&d3# 1...&xe4 2. 2c5 + &d5 3. 2f7# 1....2e5 2. Exa5 + &xe4 3. 🛛 xe5# 2... 🕸 xe6 3. 🖾 xe5# 1... 🔍 c6 2. 🖓 xf4 + 🕸 xe4 3. 🔍 xc6#

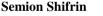
Alexandr Kuzovkov













2nd Honorable Mention: Var.3722 Sergey Khachaturov. A complex of options with a change of functions of moves by both sides with different tactical elements. White's 2nd moves of some variations become mates in other variations (including alternating 2nd and mating moves). Black's 2nd moves in the variation 1...fxg5 open up new variations. In the threat and variation 1...Rxh8 the black king's moves form an asterisk. The author declares the existence of the Vissermann theme, but it implies the presence of at least two options, in each of which a quiet second move by White creates a threat against which Black has at least two defenses.

1. @b5 ! 2. @e7+ &xe7 3. &xd7 # 2... &c7 3. &b7 #1... Exh8 2. &xd7+ &c5/&e5 3. &d4/2g6#

1...fxg5 2.e4 A [3.\vertdd5 #] 2...\vertvertde5 3.\vertvertdeb6 B # 2...\vertvertdec5 3.\vertvertdeb8 C #

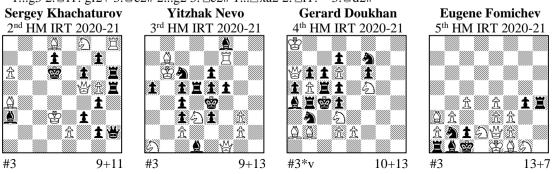
 3^{rd} Honorable Mention: Var.3383 Yitzhak Nevo. The main unifying elements of the complex of variations are the change in the functions of moves of both sides and the overlapping of the lines of action of the wQ. White's moves act as 2^{nd} moves in some variations, and as mating moves in others (including alternating for moves A & B). Two groups of variations with defenses on the same square, three 2^{nd} moves by black open up new variations, the play of the pieces of the black semipin (the pin is used in only two mates and only the bR). In the initial position, there is no set reply to the bK flight. Not the best entry (there's no answer to the capture in the initial position), although it is also under the blow, but the capture is followed by a short checkmate. The weak loading of the white rook makes one want to eliminate this shortcoming, which is quite possible: B7/1n1p4/1prppK2/1p1kN1p1/1p1p4/1P6/2b1QP2/N7.

1.②f4! [2.☆xc4 + A \=d4 B 3. \@xc6 B# 2... \@d4 c 3. \@d3 C#]

1....Qe2 2.@xe2 [3.@f3#] 2...@d4 3.@xc3# 1...Qxc2 2.@f3+ &d4 3.@xc2# 1...e2 2.@f3+ &d4 3.@xe6# 1...&d4 2.@xe6 + &e4 3.@xf5# 1...Zd3 2.Qxc6+ Zd5 3.@xc4# 2...&d4 3.@xe6#

4th Honorable Mention: Var.3519 Gerard Doukhan. The task is a zugzwang block with changed play on 1...cxb5, and a defense with a cross-check. Mutual walling up of black pieces after playing on the same square, in tries and solution - the Banny theme, try refutations and attempts open solutions, white's quiet play on the second move in thematic variants. Unfortunately, there is a replay of the game in thematic versions. Also, the lack of self-pinning of black pieces on b5, the almost complete absence of counter-play and the crowded position should be attributed to the disadvantages. There is a similar task. Compare: H. Schogt, B. de Haas, Probleemblad, 1976 (YACPDB No. 183163). 1...cxb5 2.@xd4 [3.@b2#] \alphacet cs. but 1...\alphaxb5 a! 1.@a3? B [2.@b2#] but 1...\alphaxb5 a2.@a3 B [3.@b2#] 1...\alphaxb5 b 2.@xd4 A [3.@b2#] 1...\alphaxb5 a.2.@axd4 A [3.@b2#] 1...\alphaxb5 b 2.@xd4 A [3.@b2#] 1...\alphaxb5 2.\alphaxd4/\alphaxc7# 1...\alpha~2.\alphaxe5+ fxe5 3.d3#

5th Honorable Mention: Var.3520 Eugene Fomichev. Consistent "leave-arrive" maneuvers with quiet play on the 2nd move with a good thematic introduction and the play of different white pieces on the same squares. The disadvantages include the lack of defenses on the 2nd move, the crowded position and the overload of the position with wPs. **1.<u><u>A</u>h3!** [2.**<u>C</u>f1! ~ 3.<u><u>C</u>e1#]</u> 1...<u>g3</u> 2.<u><u>C</u>f1! gf2+ 3.<u>C</u>e2# 2...<u>g2</u> 3.<u>C</u>e2# 1...<u>E</u>xa2 2.<u>C</u>f1! ~ 3.<u>C</u>e2#**</u></u>



1st Commendation: Var.3651 Leonid Lyubashesky, Leonid Makaronez & Viktor Volchek

White half-battery play created by the key, defenses on one field, various checkmates. Note that the bK has a flight. The wQ plays like a queen only in the additional line 1...bxa3. This can be changed by replacing the wQ with a wBp, for example: 5n2/1K2p1q1/1p2p1p1/2Pk2N1/1p2N3/1p1PPR1B/8/2R5. 1.\U00f6h1? but 1...bxa3! **1.\U007692!** [2.\u00f2c3+! \u00f8xc3 3.\u00e2f5# 2...\u00f8e5 3.d4# 2...\u00f8xc5 3.\u00e2ge4#] 1...\u00f8d4 2.\u00e2f6+! \u00e8xf6 3.\u00e2f5# 2...\u00f8e5 3.\u00e2f7# 1...e5 2.\u00e2f7! [3.\u00e2f6#] 2...bxc5 3.\u00e2f8xc5# 1...\u00e8e5 2.\u00e3c6! bxa3 3.d4# 1...bxa3 2.\u00e3a2 + \u00e3e5 3.d4#

2nd Commendation: Var.3654 Zoltan labai

Four-variant play of the white battery created by the key with a quiet threat. We note the weakness of the wQ, as it plays only once (2.Qxd4+), and replacing it by a wB (super-complete), the solution is preserved, and the variation even improves: 1...e4 2.Bxd4 ~ 3.Rxc5#, 2. ...cxd4 3.Rc4#. Rough captures of the bQ also reduce the impression.

1. 鱼b8 ! [2. 鱼b7 營f5 3. 邕e7#] 1... 營xf5 2. 鱼xf5 ~ 3. 邕c8#

1...\@h2/e4 2.\(\2\)(x)e4+ \(\Imega xe4 3.\(\Imega c5# 2...\@d5 3.\(\Delta b7# 1...e4 2.\(\Delta xd4+ cxd4 3.\(\Imega c4# cxd4 3.\)

3rd Commendation: Var.3655 Jose. A. Garzon

An entry with unleashing the bS and provoking battery checks to the wK opens up a solution with cross checks and black correction in one precise move. In the central variant, both the white and black knights return to their original squares. The author shows two tries 1.Sg4? [2.Rd~#] 1...fxg4 2.Rf2+ Ke5 3.Qxe4# 1...Bxg4! and 1.Rxe4+? Rxe4 2.Qb8+ Re5 3.Rd4# 1...fxe4!, which adds a change in the functions of some moves by white and black, a new game and a change of mate to 2...Ke5, but this rather distracts from the main content. The key takes a flight from the bK, however, in the initial position, the answer to the move to this square is prepared. This point is ambiguous, but it is best to avoid it. Not a plus and a double short threat.

1... 當e5 2. 公c4+ 當f4 (a) 3. 邕d4 (A), 邕f2 (B)# *1... 邕b8 (b) 2. 營xb8# (C)

1.②g4? [2.邕d~#] 1...fxg4 2.邕f2+ 當e5 (c) 3.營xe4# (D) 1...鼻xg4!

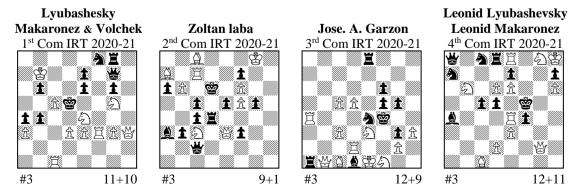
1. Ixe4+? Ixe4 2. 8b8+ Ie5 (d) 3. Id4# (A) 1... fxe4!

1.②c4! [2.Ēd4 (A), Ēf2# (B)] 1...②~+ 2.Ēe2+ Ēe3 3.④xe3# 1...③xd2+ 2.⑤c4-e3+ ᢒe4 3.④g4# 2...Ēe4 (e) 3.營b8# (C) 2...③e5 (c)/④xa4/□xa4/□c4 3.營f5#

4th Commendation: Var.3434 Leonid Lyubashevsky & Leonid Makaronez

The author's main idea is the three-variant play of the wP battery. The co-authors showed only one variant of the set play, although there is also a second one: 1...exd6 2.Rxf4+ Ke5 3.Qg7,Qg5#. Since the mates in the variants of the set play are different, we can talk about the change of defenses according to Rukhlis, that is, there is a 2x2 change in the problem. Apparently, the co-authors did not consider this variant because of the repetition of White's 2nd move, so they also left a dual mate, which is easy to eliminate: q1nrR1NK/n3p2p/1N1PP2P/2pp1k2/b3Rp2/4P3/3P2Q1/2B5.

Another problem with a capture of the bP by the key. 1....2c6 2.\Exf4 + 2e5(e6) 3.\Exf4 # **1.exf4!** [2.\Ee5 + \Exf4 3.d4#] 1....2c6 2.\Exf5 ~ 3.\Ee5 3.\Exe5 # 1...d4 2.\Effbar h3 + \Exe6 3.\Effbar f6# 1...exd6 2.d3 ~ 3.\Effbar g5#



5th Commendation: Var.3518 Leonid Makaronez & Viktor Volchek

The use of overlapping lines of action of black pieces, including Grimshaw on f2. Three-phase arbitrary change of play for two black moves.

1...d5 2.c5 莒f4 3.營f4# 1...莒xb6 2.營xb6 莒f4 3.營d6#

1.c5? [2.營d4#] 1...當d5 2.罝d3+ 當c6 3.鼻a4# 1...dc 2.營c5+鼻d5 3.營d4# but 1...罝f4!

1. 徵el! [2. 徵g3+ 邕f4 3. 徵f4#] 1... 急f2 2. 徵xd1! 邕f4 3. 徵d6#

1...互f2 2.旦e3+ ④e3 3.營c3# 1...旦f3 2.營a5+ d5 3.營d5#

6th Commendation: Var.3586 Leonid Makaronez & Viktor Volchek

A play of a disguised full black half-pin, moreover, on the second move, White uses the pin of one black piece, and when a checkmate is given, the second black piece. However, the checkmate is repeated.

1.營e2! [2.營g2 + 營d3 3.營c2#] 1...營f7 2.ᡚd6 + ঔxf4 3.ᡚxg6# 2...ঔd5 3.營xc4# 1...트f6 2.ᡚc5 + ঔxf4 3.ᡚxg6#

7th Commendation: Var.3588 Semion Shifrin

#3588 is a correction to #3521 proposed by Paz Einat. Defending against the threat by overlapping the two black pieces on the e5 square, these black pieces make anti-critical moves across the overlapping square to the threat mating squares. White uses the attraction of these black pieces, creating threats with quiet second moves in order to distract the equally spaced black pieces in order to repeat the threat checkmate. Again, the bP capture by the key affects the place in the award.

1.**公xc2**! [2.邕e5+ 邕xe5 3.營d4# 2...鼻xe5 3.營d5#] 1...邕d5 2.邕b1 [3.邕b5#] 2...邕h1 3.營xd5#

A beautiful key with the self-pinning of two white pieces provokes checks to the white king. Black accepts passive sacrifices of white pieces both on the first and on the second move. An additional variant adds an alternation of White's second and mating moves. It is a pity that this option is not paired. And in this problem, the author allowed the capture of the black pawn on the first move, although it was very close to the desired position: 6B1/6p1/5kN1/2KPp1pP/pBR1P1p1/8/1r1Rb3/8 - even three pieces less.

1.②xb5! [2.**③**a5 ~ 3.**□**c6,**□**e7#] 1...**□x**b4 + 2.**③x**b4 [3.**□**c6#] 2...**□x**c4 3.**□**f2# 1...**□x**c4 + 2.**③**a5 [3.**□**e7#] 2...**□x**b5 2.**□**f2# 1...**□**d3 2.**□**f2+ **□x**f2 3.**□**e7#

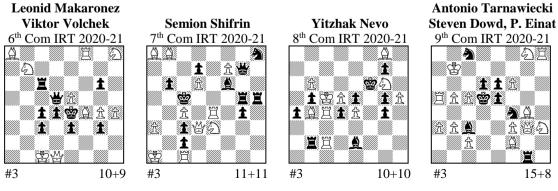
9th Commendation: Var.3723 Antonio Tarnawiecki, Steven Dowd & Paz Einat

Change of move functions: mating moves in the central variation 1...Sg6 become second in other variations.

(1.營xf4? [2.營c4,營e4#] but 1...

□ xg4!)

1.罝a6! [2.剑e7+ 剑xe7 3.罝xd6#] 1...剑g6 2.倘xe5+ 當xe5 3.罝h5# 2...剑xe5 3.剑f4# 2...剑xe5 3.⊲h5# 2...剑xe5 3.剑xe6# 1...剑d4 2.c4+ 當xc5 3.罝c6# 1...e4 2.剑xf4+ 當e5 3.罝h5#



Comments are accepted within two months from the publication date of the award.

5th Com IRT 2020-21 Ħ Ä Ð **İ** 🕅 ÷. 2 凹介 t 買 64 0 Æ B A ۵ ۵

#3

Leonid Makaronez

Viktor Volchek

9+11

Israel Ring Tourney: Selfmates 2017-18 Judge: Petko Petkov, International Judge

I made this award almost 4 years ago, but then I suddenly became very ill and for a very long time. For this reason, I was not able to send my report to the editors on time. Please excuse me. Only 11 problems were presented, but among them there are some pretty interesting opuses that deserve attention. I distinguish 5 problems.

1-2nd Prize: Var.3047 Evgeni Bourd

Great mechanism showing original play of two black corrections. Try 1.Qg3? Sf3! and 1.Qf3? e1=S! are a nice addition here, but strategically they are not identical. However, let's note that there is also another try: 1.Qh3? e1=S! 1.營g3? [2.營d3 魚xd3#] but 1...④f3! 1.營f3? [2.營d3 魚xd3#] but 1...e1=急! **1.營g1!** [2.營xd4 魚d3#] 1...⑤c4~ 2.營e3 莒xe3# 1...⑤e5! 2.ᡚde4 魚xe4# 1...⑤d4~ 2.莒1c2 魚xc2# 1...⑤f5! 2.ᡚge4 莒xe4#

1-2nd Prize: Var.2991 Hartmut Laue

Correction of the white Queen with some small but very nice logical and antidual motifs. At the shortest distance S#2 it is very difficult to realize such a

theme. 1....exd2 2.dxe4+ \vert xe4# 1.\vert ~? [2.dxe4+ \vert xe4#] 1...exd3! 1.\vert xc2!? [2.\vert c5+ \vert xc5#, not 2.dxe4+?] 1...\vert xc2 2.dxe4+ \vert xe4# 1...b3! **1.\vert xb4!** [2.\vert d4+ \vert xd4#, not 2.dxe4+?, 2.\vert c5+?] 1....\vert xb4 2.dxe4# 1...\vert b2 2.\vert c5+ \vert xc5# 1...exd3 2.\vert e4+ \vert xe4#

Special Prize: Var.3135 Valery Kopyl & Gennadi Koziura

Echo-model mates after unpin of Sf6 and active play of the white king. Although not new, this idea deserves special attention, since it is presented at a long distance - 6 moves. **1.2d2!** 1...dxc4 2.3c3 3c5 3.4e7+ 3c6 4.e5 3d5 5.4e6+ 3c5 6.2e4+ 3xe4# 1...dxe3 2.3e3 3c5 3.4b6+ 3c6 4.4c8+ 3d6 5.4c5+ 3e5 6.2g4+ 3xg4#

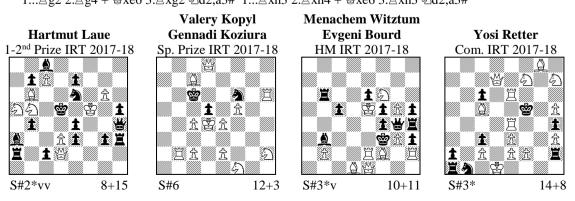
Honourable Mention: Var.2992 Menachem Witztum & Evgeni Bourd

Strategically, the play is rich enough, but here the Rukhlis theme only "half-exists", as correctly noted in the previous comments.

1....\&xg5 2.\Ed2+ 2.\overline{x}dt 3.\&e4 fxe4# 1.\overline{g}1? [2.\&f1+ 2.\&xg3 3.\&xf4 \&xf4#] but 1...\Ed54! **1.\overline{x}d4!** [2.\&f1+ 2.\&xg3 3 \&xf4 \&xf4#] 1...\&xg5 2.\Ee2+ 2.\overline{x}d1 3.\&e4 fxe4# 1...\&xg3 2.\Ed2+ 2.\overline{x}d1 3.\&e3 fxe3# 1...fxg3 2.\Ee4+ 2.\overline{x}d1 3.\Ef34+ \&xf4#

Commendation: Var.3189 Yosi Retter

$$\begin{split} 1. & 1. & \exists xf2 ! 1.h6 ? but 1... & \exists g2 ! 1. & d8 ? but 1... & \exists xh3 ! \\ Set: 1... & \exists xf2 2. & \exists f6 + & xe4 3. & \exists xf2 & d2, a3 \# \\ 1... & \exists g2 2. & \exists g6 + & xe4 3. & \exists xg2 & d2, a3 \# 1... & \exists xh3 2. & \exists d6 + & xe4 3. & d2, a3 \# \\ \textbf{1. & d3 ! zugzwang. 1... & & xf2 2. & \exists f4 + & xe6 3. & & \exists xf2 & d2, a3 \# \\ 1... & \exists g2 2. & & \exists g4 + & xe6 3. & & \exists xg2 & d2, a3 \# 1... & & \exists xh3 2. & & \exists xh4 + & xe6 3. & & & \exists xh3 & d2, a3 \# \\ \end{split}$$





Pre-Annual Meeting 2023 Composition Tourney Tourney Director: Omer Friedland, Judge: Paz Einat

<u>Theme:</u> a certain piece, black or white, moves at least twice during the solution. It can reach its target square in at least two ways but only one of them leads to the solution and the other is a try. Problem types: H#2-3 & HS#2-4. Fairy pieces & conditions are allowed.

I received from the tourney director 17 problems. The quality was high and ranking the problems was not an easy task. In principle, the theme can be realized using negative or positive effects. For negative effects, a move to a certain square is avoided since it will prevent further moves or remove guards, while for a positive effect a move to a certain square, and not to another, is needed for the solution to work, e.g. opening a line, evacuating a square and more. Importantly, for a positive effect to be significant it must be subtle. For example, if black needs to capture a wP on its first move and move away on its second move to open a white line needed for movement of the mating piece, a

move that does not capture the pawn (but reaching the same destination on B2) is less effective as a dual avoidance tool. In contrast, opening of a pinline, as done in the 2^{nd} Prize, looks subtle and more effective.

Some comments on problems left out of the award.

No. 15, a clear prize candidate, is largely anticipated. See A & B in the appendix in page 39.

No. 1 could have been upgraded significantly, without compromising its economy, by adding dual avoidance on the nature of the piece self-blocking on e5. **C** in the appendix (p.39) is a possible version.

1st Prize: Ofer Comay (dedicated to Menachem Witztum)

There are two interesting thematic elements, one by black and one by white. The bK must decide which of the wPs, h3 or h4, to capture and this is determined by the need to guard g4 or g5 in the respective solutions. The thematic element by white involves the unguarding of d7 & c5 in the respective solutions. This can be done by capturing the bB or bR, respectively, but since white must play Rc6 or Bc6 in the respective solutions it will create a self-interference. Thus, white plays the hesitation moves Be8 or Rc4, respectively, before mating. An excellent problem and clear winner! a) 1. A = 8 (A = 8

b) 1. 當xh4 (1. 當xh3?) 邕c4+ (邕xc8?) 2. 當g5 鼻c6 3. 當f5 邕c5#

2nd Prize: Menachem Witztum & Emanuel Navon

The bK can reach c3 (in a) and g5 (in b) without capturing the wPs on d4 and f5, respectively. However, it must open a pin-line to pin the bQ. The theme is realized here with positive effects: a certain route is selected since it has a positive effect needed for the solution; here it is the pinning of the bQ. The twin is amusing with W1 being a move with that same pawn on the two edges of the board. The wK can be placed on h7, removing bPh6 and having a model mate also in b.

3rd Prize: Raffi Ruppin

A very nice rendering of the theme with Anticirce! In the two solutions, white must avoid opening the lines to g1 and a1, respectively, as this will allow black to prevent the mate by moving to the rebirth square of the wS and wR in the respective solutions. Harmonious and convincing.

a) 1.2f4 2xe7[2g1] (2xe3[2g1]?) 2.2h5 2f3#

b) 1.¤g7 ¤xe5[¤a1] (¤xa5[¤a1]?) 2.¤g5 ¤h1#

Ofer Comay Ded. to M. Witztum 1st Prize

Pre-meeting Ty 2023



H#3 b)&d4→e7 5+12

M. Witztum E. Navon 2nd Prize



H#2.5 b)∄a2→h2 7+12

Raffi Ruppin 3rd prize



H#2 b)+筥d5 6+10 AntiCirce

4th Prize: Emanuel Navon

The theme is doubled. The black part is a simple avoidance of capturing a white guarding piece but the white part is subtle, with avoidance of self-pins. The problem would have been ranked higher if a more subtle thematic element was used for the black move. For example, in the first solution, with black rook on c2 and white pawn on c4, the move 1.Rxc4 is prevented due to line opening of the bR on c2. Clearly, it is difficult to implement such an idea also in the 2nd solution in this scheme and a major change is needed.

1. IXd5 (IXc4?) 包d7 (包xe4?) 2. IXc5 包xc5#

1.fxg3 (fxe3?) @xe4 (@xg4?) 2.gxf2 @xf2#

5th Prize: Menachem Witztum & Emanuel Navon

The theme is shown twice by white. In the first solution the wS mates on f4.

It can reach this square through c5, d4 or c1 but moving to c1 require further moves to e2 or d3, both of which will block the bQ line towards c4. Moving to c5 fails as bPc5 will be removed and the bQ will check from c4. A similar scenario occurs in the 2nd solution, but without the element of check avoidance that exists in the 1st solution. Additional elements include two different selfblocks on e5 and selfblocks on the square evacuated on B1.

1.... 2d4 (2xc5,c1?) 2.2e5 2e6 (2e2) 3.2c4 2f4#

1... 2xc5 (2d4?) 2. 2e5 2a6 (2e6?) 3. 2d6 2c7#

1st Honourable mention: Raffi Ruppin

An interesting use of Madrasi in three solutions. In two solutions black makes a hideaway (the one with the bO is especially nice) and in the 3^{rd} (on b) a selfblock is used. The thematic avoidance of Sxf1 in "c" is very nice. I think this could have been done with three hideaways, including one with the bR in b. a) 1. at 8 at 5(at dots) 2. at 26 at 46 at

b) 1. 2xc3 Ixg4 (Ixe3?) 2. 2d5 Ixe4# c) 1. 2b2 2f5 (2xf1?) 2. 2d3 2xe3#

2nd Honourable mention: Menachem Witztum.

There are two potential black pin-lines, which are even transformed into masked pin lines after the first black move, making the entire concept more subtle. The wQ must avoid self-pinning on these line on its way to the mating squares.

a)1...\@xf6 2.\@d7 \@e6 (\@xf7?) 3.\@b5 \@a2# b) 1...\@f4 2.\Zg3 \@f1 (\@xe5?) 3.\Zb3 \@a1#

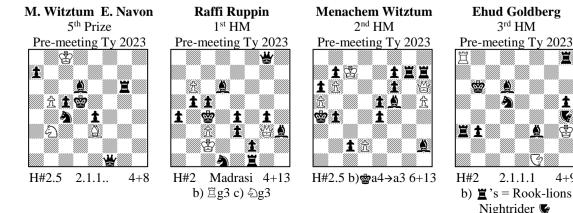
3rd Honourable mention: Ehud Goldberg.

An excellent concept: reciprocal changes driven by the twin change of the two bRs to rook-lions. The mate repetition in the two solutions (repeated in the twin) is a distinct flaw. With some

changes in the scheme two different mates can be obtained, see **D** in the appendix (p.39); a version on these lines would have been placed much higher in the award.

a) 1.2c7 2xh5 (2xb3?) 2.2b7 2d7# 1.2c7 2xb3 (2xh5?) 2.2b7 2d7#

b) 1.2c7 2xb3 (2xh5?) 2.2b7+ 2d7# 1.2c7 2xh5 (2xb3?) 2.2b7+ 2d7#





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4th Honourable mention: Jean Havmann & Shaul Shamir

The different promotions provide an entertaining background. Twice the wS must avoid the self-pin on f2 (and in the version, it must avoid self-pin on c4 in the 2nd solution). I prefer the more balanced version, but surely a version in which the two solutions have the additional element shown in version b would have been ranked higher. I like the way to two mates are arranged such that in one two selfblocks are needed (with bSe6 blocking-unblocking) and in the other only one, with two different selfblocks on g7.

1.c1=2 (c1=2?) 2c3 (2xf2?) 2.2g6 (2g7?) 2e4 3.2g7 2g5# 1.c1=鼻 (c1=營?) 色b2 (包xf2?) 2.鼻h6 包d3 3.鼻g7 色e5#

5th Honourable mention: Raffi Ruppin

A harmonious circe implementation of the theme. White must capture a BL

piece (bO or bR) that will capture wBf8, which will be reborn on c1 for guarding duty. The necessity to capture on W1 prevents the dual as the wS can reach the mating square from d7 (in a) and f7 (in b). The thematic element is somewhat weak since the needs to bring the wB to c1, and thus capture the black pieces that will, in turn, capture the wB, is central to the solution. Black pawns f4 & g3 can be removed (with the wB reborn on c1 now guarding also f4). The possibility of turning this into H#2.5, avoiding the twin and adding unpins on the 5th row, on d5 & f5, is a possibility that should be explored. a)1. ②b6 ②xg4[營d8] (②d7?) 2. 營xf8[鼻c1] ③f6#

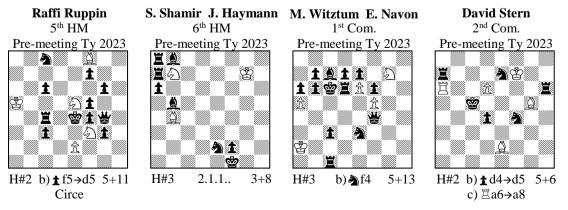
b)1.2a7 2xc4(Ia8) (2xf7?)2.Ixf8(Qc1) 2d6#

6th Honourable mention: Shaul Shamir & Jean Havmann

In the first solution the wS, after being unpinned, must avoid blocking the way of bBb8 to g7. In the 2nd solution the avoidance is more subtle: the wS should mate again on e3 but it cannot reach the destination through a5 since it will require making its 2nd move to c4 blocking bBb5 route to e2. The two different selfblocks on g1 are nice as is the replacement of the selfblock on e2 in the 2^{nd} solution. Without the repeated mate the problem would have been ranked much higher. 1. 2d7 2a5 (2d6?) 2. 2h2 2c4 3. 2g1 2e3# 1. 2c7 2d6 (2a5?) 2. 2g1 2f5 3. 2e2 2e3#

1st Commendation: Menachem Witztum & Emanuel Navon. The thematic element here involves the need to evacuate a square for the wS by capturing a wP standing on it. As I have discussed in the introduction, this thematic element is central to the solution, and rather direct: black must capture the wPs to let the wS move into this square. The additional dual avoidance of the wK tempo move is good and elevates the quality of the problem, but thematically I see it as a weak rendering of the theme. a) 1. 當xf5 (當e5.d4?) 當b3 (當a3?) 2. 當c5 包f5 3.b5 包xe7# b)1.@xe6 (@d3?) @a3 (@b3?) 2.@c5 @e6 3.@d5 @d4#

2nd Commendation: David Stern. In each solution a different preventive effect is employed, once by W and twice by B. a) 1.2fd5 &f4 (@xe7?) 2.\Zxd6 @xd6# b) 1.2e6(2xe2?) 2c1 2.2d4 2a3# c) 1.2c6(2xd6?) 2xe7 2.2d7 2b5#



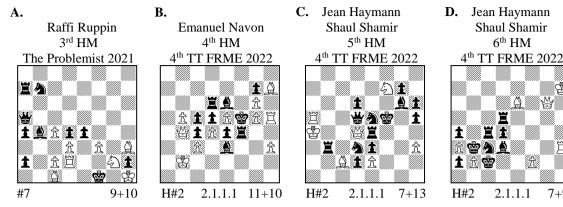
Jean Havmann Shaul Shamir 4th HM Pre-meeting Ty 2023 Ï 3 🗳 兌 İ ۵ Þ E, 2.1.1..

4 + 7

H#3

Israeli Successes Abroad – Emanuel Navon ישראלים מצטיינים בחו״ל – *עמנואל נבוז*

המחברים מתבקשים לשלוח את הצלחותיהם האחרונות אל gmail.com



Judge Eddy van Beers wrote on A: "The key forces Black to underpromote, and E. Misha Shapiro Rd2 is no longer under attack. This gives White time to threaten mate with the move 3.dxe4 forcing Black to close the 5th row, so that after a switchback of the white knight the black queen can no longer defend against the new threat of 7.Sf3. A good problem".

1.c3! [2.2e3+ &e1 3.2c2#] a1=2 (1...exd3 2.2f4+ &e1 3.2xd3#) 2.2f4+ &e1 3.dxe4 (4.2d3#) 2c5 4.2g2+ 2f1 5.2h4+ 2e1 6.f4 ~ 7.2f3# The first foreplan guards against the capture of the rook (鼻b4x邕d2). The continuation 2. h4+ 當e1 3.fxe (4.创f3#) still does not work because of 3...營h5! The aim of the second foreplan is to close the line a5-h5.

In **B** to **E** we continue to present the Israeli achievements in the Honorable Mention category of the 4th TT FRME 2022. Theme: play of the white queen in all phases.

In **B**: Pin-mate B1- is making Hideaway by opening a gate - for B2 and sacrifice himself for mating. In B2 - Hideaway and self-pining. Chumakov theme and Pin-mates.

1.鼻c8 (~?) 營xc5 2.邕xg6 (~?) 營xc8# 1.邕f1 (~?) 營xc4 2.鼻xg5 (~?) 營xf1#

In C Reciprocal unpin of the wQ with pieces of black half-pins. 1.分b4 營a1 2.營e6 營f1# 1.分c4 營xe3 2.買e6 營f3#

In **D**, although there is no linkage in the starting position, there are two halfpin systems and during the play double pin-mate take place. 1. 2e4 營e8 2. Ic2 營b5# 1. If5 Qd5 2. Qc2 營b6#

E: Entrance the wQ by taking the white B/R and harmonious play. Pleasant problem. 1. Qxg1 營xg1 2. 创b6 營e3# 1. 🛛 xg3 營xg3 2. 创c3 營e3#



8

Д

7 + 9

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F. Menachem Witztum Ricardo Vieira 6th Prize TT Problemas 2020

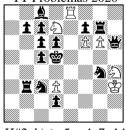
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H#2

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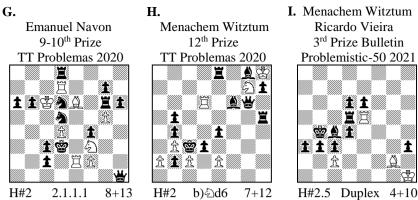
7 + 8



H#2 b) **±** c5→c4 7+14

F-H - theme: each solution or set play must show an unpin, with anticipatory

unpins also regarded as thematic. The judges were Jorge Joaquin Lois and Jorge Marcelo Kapros. In **F** we see indirect unpinning to anticipate the indirect pin by the captured piece. A complicated idea that reveals a lot of work to be able to duplicate and realize. Congratulations on a great achievement (judges). Of note, the theme is doubled as there is an unpin on B1 and the bQ dual avoidance are an important addition. a) 1.@f4 2,f5 2.2xf6 2xf6# (1.@g5? 2,f5 2.2xf6 2xf6?, 1.@e3+ 2,f3? 2.2xf6 2xf6?) b) 1. 🖞 g5 🔄 f3 2. De4 dxe4# (1. 🖞 f4? 🔄 f3 2. De4 dxe4?, 1. 🖞 g5 🔄 f5? 2. De4 dxe4?)



G: Exchanges in order of moves of the black knights which are unpinning the **K**. white pieces. the first anticipated and the second direct. They also open a line of defense for the White rook. and Exchange of functions between the wS & wB. 1.9f6 @g4 2.9de4 9e5# 1.9e4 9d2 2.9df6 @c4#

H: The bishop must unpin the knight and the black rooks must be interfered with by the bishop and the knight. Two solutions with full harmony, where the first black and white moves must be chosen carefully.

a) 1.2g5 2e6 2.d2 2c6# b) 1.2e7 2gf5 2.dxc2 2xe4#

I: Another nice rendering of interesting play by two pairs of rooks and bishops: Reciprocal active sacrifices with the feature that the pieces guarding flights and giving mate in one solution are both captured when the opposite side mates. 1...cxb3 2.@f1 @xf1 3.\"Eb5 \"Exb5# 1...h2 2.\"Eh5 \"Exh5 3.@d5 @xd5#

In In J, active battery creation. In three phases, Black makes three different batteries with his Queen, with moves by the same white knight. One of the best HS# I ever seen. 1... 急h5 2. 纪c1 營g3 3. 纪e2 + fxe2#

1...d5 2. 2xb2 @a7 3. 2xa4 + 2xa4# 1...@e7 2. 2b4 2d3 3. 2d5 + exd5#

In K, theme: at least three thematic Black pieces execute one or several moves and then, in reverse order by any routes, return to squares on which these pieces were located in diagram position. 11-piece Meredith with 4 thematic Black pieces and undoubtedly the best composition in tourney. Wonderful thematic realization included 2 Excelsiors with switchbacks of promoted Pawns to their original squares! Also two promoted pieces and Black Queen create self-blocks on f7, g7 and h8. Bewitched me how one very difficult idea can be realized in so light setting!

1.f5 (fxg6?) 2.f4 3.f3 (fxg3?) 4.f2 5.f1=B 6.@d3 7.@xg6 8.@e8 (@xh5?) 9.@f7 10.營g8 11.g6 12.gxh5 13.h4 14.hxg3 15.g2 16.g1=R 17.邕g7 18.營h8 19.營g8 20.@b7 @f6#

Judge Kjell Widlert wrote on L: "There is a well-known reciprocal change

mechanism whereby the key switches a wQ pin-line so that the self-pinning effects of two black defences are reversed; it has been shown both in orthodox and in Breton. This problem cleverly extends the idea to a 2x3 Lačný using the Chinese effect of checking or pinning over a hurdle. Three black rooks each control one mating square on their file. In the try, the thematic defences cause a double pin of the two remaining rooks, but there is dual avoidance by capture of one of the possible mating pieces. In the solution, White can pin the rook that moved by moving to the mating square on its file (no dual avoidance here)". 1.३͡ŋf3? [2.a8=३͡ŋ #] 1...Ēxe7 a 2.4͡c4 A # 1...Ēxd6 b 2.4͡e1 B # 1...Ēxc5 c 2.∫͡yed4 C # but 1...Ēg8 ! **1.ﷺf8!** [2.a8=☜ #] 1...Ξxe7 a 2.ᢒe1 B # 1...Ξxd6 b 2.Ŷed4 C # 1...Ξxc5 c 2.☉c4 A # 1... 炒b5, 炒d5 2. ②(x)b5#

J. Menachem Witztum Emanuel Navon 1st Sp. Prize Problem Paradise 2022



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HS#2.5 2.1.1.. 5+10

Ofer Comay Menachem Witztum Ricardo Vieira 1st Prize TT-270.



L. Paz Einat Peter Gvozdják 2nd Prize



Leo 🔊 #2 8 + 9Lancer (leaper 2,4) \bigcirc Camel (leaper 1,3)

Israeli Study Successes Abroad - Michael Pasman

I'll start from the last published results of 2023:

Sinfoni Scacchistische Rossi MT 2022, the two sections included several prizes for Israeli composers: Amatzia Avni & Vladislav Tarasiuk won 1st Prize, Yochanan Afek 6th Prize and me 2-4th Prize, 3rd Prize and special Prize.

Problemist Ukraine 2022: M. Pasman won 1st Prize. Polish Chess Fed 2022 was also successful for me: I received 2nd and 6th Prizes.

ChessStar 2022: Pasman 3rd Prize and 2nd HM & Avni 1st HM.

Zhigulovskie Zori 2022: Pasman 3rd Prize.

Ceskoslovensky-Sach 2022: Amatzia Avni co-production with Vladislav Tarasiuk: 1st HM, Pasman 2nd HM.

Chess Art Study 2022: I won 2nd Prize.

Seven ChessNotes 2022: M.Pasman 1st and 2nd HM.

Strategems 2022: Pasman - special Prize and special HM for my second study.

Schach 2020-2021: Avni & Minski's coproduction 1st Prize and also Avni 7th HM.

Here are selected studies by Israeli composers from those events:

A. Amatzia Avni

Vladislav Tarasiuk



Draw

5+5

B. Yochanan Afek

6th Prize Rossi MT 2022





5+3

C. Michael Pasman 2-4th Prize Sinfonie

Scacchistiche 2022



Win

5+5

Many subtleties during bishop vs rook ending

1.愛e3! 貰xc4 [1...e5 2.d3!= Ёb3 3.魚e4= with fortress] 2.貰xe6 貰e1+ 3.愛d3 貰xe6 4.負d5!! [4.歐xc4? 트e2 5.鼻d5 트xd2-+] 4...貰h4 [4...貰c5 5.負xe6 愛b2 6.愛d4! 愛c2 7.d3=] 5.負xe6 愛b2 6.負t7!! [6.鼻g8? 트h2 7.歐e3 歐c2-+; 6.鼻d5? 트h2 7.嚎e3 트h3+ 8.愛d4 歐c2-+] 6...貰h2! 7.愛e3 貰h4 8.愛d3! [8.鼻e6? 歐c1 9.d4 歐c2-+] 8...貰h2 9.愛e3 愛c2 10.負g6+ [10.d4? 트h4! 11.鼻e6 歐c3-+] 10...愛b3 11.負t7+ 愛c2 12.負g6+ 愛b3 13.負t7+ 愛b4 14.d4 愛c3 15.愛e4 貰d2 16.愛d5 貰xd4+ 17.愛c6 愛d3 18.負d5!=

We can see in this study an interesting bishop ending 1. **<u>d</u>** d3 **<u>c</u>** e3 2. **<u>d</u></u> f1 <u>c</u>** f2 [2... ^{**c**} e4 3.c5 ^{**c**} e5 4. ^{**c**} g3! ^{**c**} d5 5.c6! bxc6 6. **<u>d</u>** c4+! ^{**c**} xc4 7.b6+-] 3. **<u>d</u></u> g2! <u>d</u>** xc4 4.b6 **<u>d</u>** a6 5. **<u>d</u></u> d5! [5. <u>d</u>** h1? ^{**c**} e3 6. **<u>c</u>** g3 **<u>c</u>** d3 7. **<u>c</u>** f4 **<u>c</u>** c4!=] 5... **<u>c</u>** e3 6. **<u>c</u>** g3 **<u>c</u>** d3 7. **<u>c</u>** f4! **<u>c</u>** sc3 8. **<u>c</u>** e5 **<u>c</u>** b4 9. **<u>c</u>** d6 **<u>c</u>** b5 10. **<u>c</u>** c7+- 1-0

1. ① d5!! [1.e8=營? 莒c5+!; 1. **① x**c2 莒c5+] Main A: **1...c1=營+** [Main B: 1... 莒xd5 2. **② x**c2 **③ c**4 3.e8=**④**!! Phoenix (3. **④** e4 **④** d6+ 4. **③** c7 **④** e8+! 5. **⑤** c8 **④** d6+!) 3... **⑤** d6+ 4. **⑤** xd6 莒c5+! 5. **④** xc5 **b**1=營 6. **⑥** b5!! **⑤** xb5 7. **④** e4+ **⑥** b7+ 8. **④** xb7# Ideal mate.] **2. ②** c6+!! [Logical try : 2. **⑥** c7+ **⑥** xc7+ 3. **⑥** xc7 莒a7+ 4. **④** xa7 **b**1=營 5. e8=營+ **⑥** xa7 Position X1 - **④** a4 takes a4 square and not allows mate] **2... ⑥** xc6+ **3. ④** c7+ **⑥** xc7+ **4. ⑤** xc7 莒a7+ **5. ④** xa7 **b**1=**營 6. e8=營+ ⑤** xa7 [Position X2 without a4 Bishop] **7. ۞** a4# [model mate.]

D. Michael Pasman 2nd Prize Polish Federation 2022



E. Michael Pasman 1st HM 7-Notes 2022

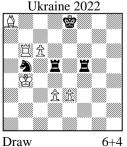


F. Michael Pasman 2nd Prize Chess Study Art 2022



G. Michael Pasman

1st Prize Problemist of



 1.h5! [Try: 1.當b3 包c5+ 2.當c4 包xe4 3.當d4 當f5 /f4]
 1...當g5! [1...當xh5

 2.當b3 包c5+ 3.當c4 包d7 4.當b5]
 2.h6! [Thematic try : 2.當b3 包c5+ 3.當c4

 2.當b3 包c5+ 3.當c4 包d7 4.當b5]
 2.h6! [Thematic try : 2.當b3 包c5+ 3.當c4

 2.常b3 包c5+ 3.當c4 包d7 4.當b5]
 2.h6! [Thematic try : 2.當b3 包c5+ 3.當c4

 2.常b3 包c5+ 3.當c4 包d7 4.當b5]
 2.h6! [Thematic try : 2.當b3 包c5+ 3.當c4

 2.常b4 包d6+! 5.當c5 包f7 6.h7 當g6! 7.當c6 當xh7 8.當d7 包g5!-+]
 2...資xh6 3.覺b3 ②c5+ 4.覺c4 ②d7! [4...①xe4 5.當d4 包g5 6.當e5 當g6

 7.d4 當f7 8.d5=]
 5.覺b5! ②f6 [5...當g6 6.當c6 包e5+ 7.當d6 當f6 8.d4 包f3

 9.當c5! 包g5 10.e5+ 當f5 11.d5=]
 6.覺c5! [6.當c6 包xe4 7.當d7 包g5!-+]

 6...覺g6 7.覺d6! [Logical try : 7.d3 當g7!! 8.當d6 當f7!-+ White is in

 zugzwang]
 7...覺f7 8.d3! [zz Reciprocal zugzwang]

 8...②e8+ 9.覺c6! zz
 again reciprocal zugzwang 9...覺e7 10.e5! 覺d8 [10....2g7 11.d4] 11.d4

 ②c7 12.覺d6! zz 3rd reciprocal zugzwang positions 1/2
 1/2

1.置c4! [Thematic try : 1.f4 鱼b2! 2.邕c2 勾f3! 3.邕f2 h2—+; 1.邕c2+ 鱼b2 2.邕c4 勾f3] 1...負f6 2.f3! Festina lente [Thematic try: 2.f4 鼻b2! 3.邕c2 (3.f5 勾f3!) 3...勾f3 4.邕f2 h2—+] 2...⑤b3 3.邕c2 負e5 4.f4! [Thematic (Logical) try : 4.h6 h2 5.邕xh2 鱼xh2 6.營e4 勾h3 7.營f5 鼻g1 8.營g4 勾f2+ 9.營f5 勾d3!] 4...負xf4 5.邕c3+! [Logical try: 5.h6 h2 6.邕xh2 鼻xh2 7.營e4 勾h3! 8.營f5 鼻g1 9.營g4 勾f2+—+ Position X1 with Black king on b3 - black is winning] 5...⑤b2 [5...⑤b4?? 6.邕c4+] 6.邕c2+ ⑤b1 [6...⑤b3 7.邕c3+] 7.h6 h2 8.鼍xh2 鼻xh2 9.⑤e4! 勾h3 10.⑤f5! 鼻g1 11.⑤g4! 勾f2+ Position X2 with Black king on b1 12.⑥f5! Switchback [12.⑥f3 勾d1 13.h7 单d4—+] 12...勾d1 [12...勾d3 13.h7 单d4 14.營e4=] 13.⑥e5! 勾c3 [13...⑥b2 14.h7 簽c3 15.營e6 单d4 16.⑤f7=] 14.h7 勾e2 15.⑤e4! [Thematic try: 15.⑤e6 单d4 16.௺f7 勾f4 17.⑤g8 勾g6] 15...負d4 16.⑥d3! After a long trip the king is back on d3 with a fork 1/2

It looks like white needs to find a way to fork with e4... 1.c7! [Thematic try : 1.e4 \[\[\]d4+! 2.\[\]a5 \[\]ac3+! 3.exf5 \[\]a4#] 1...\[\]axc7 2.\[\]ac6+! \[\]bf8 3.\[\]b8+ [Thematic try : 3.e4 fork 3...\[\]f4! 4.\[\]b8+ \[\]b8+ \[\]b7 [\]d8! 6.\[\]c5 \[\]ac6+! \[\]b6 \[\]d8!-+] 3...\[\]b7 [4.\[\]axd5 \[\]a6+!] 4...\[[]c5! 5.e4! [5.\[\]xc7+ \[\]b6 \[\]d6 6.\[\]c8 \[\]xc6-+] 5...\[[]b7 [5...\[[]b7 5...\[[]b7 [5...\[[]b7 [5...\[[]b7 [5...\[[]b7 [5...\[[]b7 [5...\[]b7 [5...\[[]b7 [5...\[]b

סקוריות Originals

IRT judges: #2: Marco Guida (2023); #3: Hartmut Laue (2022-23) #n: Aleksandr Kuzovkov (2021-23); Studies: Jan Sprenger (2023); H#: undetermined (2023); S#: undetermined (2023-24); Fairies: James Quah (2023)

Editors:

Orthodox (#n,H#n,S#n): Ofer Comay Studies: Gady Costeff (Please send originals in pgn format) Fairies: Michael Grushko ofercomay@gmail.com costeff@gmail.com

bargrushko@bezegint.net

עורכים: בעיות רגילות: עופר קומאי סיומים: גדי קוסטף (נא לשלוח מקוריות בפורמט pgn) בעיות אגדתיות: מיכאל גרושקו

All fairy definitions can be found here: http://www.variantim.org/FairyDefinitions.pdf



4050 Mykola Cherniavskyi Daniil Yakimovich Ukraine/USA





4051 Zoltan Labai Miroslav Svitek



Alexander Pankratiev

4052

Rauf Aliovsadsade

Leonid Makaronez

USA/Haifa

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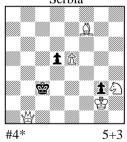
8 + 8

4048

4049 Miroslav Svitek Czech Rep. Ľ 11 (1) f 1 00 金 🗒 Â İ 劉 6 X Ä Ï ä 🎞 岗 #2vv 10 + 12

4053

Petrasin Petrasinovic Serbia



4054 David Shtern Petach Tikva



4055 David Shtern Petach Tikva







4057 Michael Pasman Meitar





4062 Michal Hlinka Ľuboš Kekely Slovakia



4066 Steffen Nielsen



4070 Mykola Vasyuchko, Mykhailo Galma Ukraine



H#2 b)≜f3→b2 7+9



4063 Michal Hlinka Ľuboš Kekely



4067 Miguel Uris



4071 Shaul Shamir



H#2 b) g g7 \rightarrow c3 4+9 c) \ddagger h4 \rightarrow d5 d) \ddagger d7 \rightarrow d5 e) g b6 \rightarrow f8

4060 Pavel Arestov Michal Hlinka ---/Slovakia



4064 Yehuda Hoch Petach Tikva

4068 David Shtern



4072 Shaul Shamir



4061 Michal Hlinka Luboš Kekely Slovakia



4065 Yehuda Hoch Petach Tikva Ä 8 Þ ۶ £, /// 兌 // 9 盫 1 Ï t 兌 Win $B \rightarrow$ 7 + 5

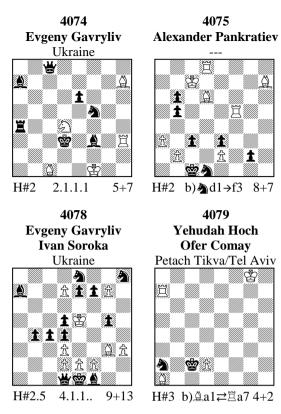
4069 Mario Parrinello Italy



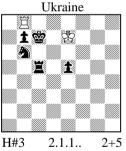
H#2 b)注c7→f2 6+9

4073 Zoltan Labai Miroslav Svitek Slovakia/Czech Rep.





4082 Mykhailo Galma



4086 **Alexey Ivunin Alexander Pankratiev**



4087 **Ofer Comay** Tel Aviv 1 1 **4 1** 1 **1** 1 ËÈ İ 🄊 ă t A t Ś ۵ H#3.5 2.1.1.. 3 + 15

4083

Valery Barsukov

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2.1.1..

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H#3

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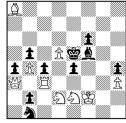
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5 + 9

t

4076 Hans Uitenbroek Netherlands



H#2 3.1.1.1 9 + 10

4080 Alexev Ivunin Alexander Pankratiev



4084 Jorge Lois



4088

Christopher Jones

UK

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2.1.1..

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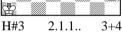
5 + 11





H#2.5 b) **±** e7→e4 4+12

4081 Alexev Ivunin Ï Q ൽ İ Þ



4085 **Evgeny Gavryliv** Ukraine



H#3.5 b) $+ e6 \rightarrow d5 4+9$



H#4.5 2.1.1.. 3 + 12

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H#4

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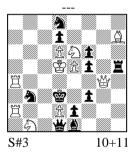
) t Å

4090 **Alexander Fica** Zoltan Labai Slovakia



H#5 b)當f5→d3 2+3c)@a7→d8 d)**₩**a8→a1

4094 **Alexander Pankratiev** Yuri Gorbatenko



4098 A. Fica J. Jelinek



S#8 b)&h8→a6 11+4



Ser-S=11 Masand 5+10



4095 Jiri Jelinek **Alexander Fica**



4099 Jozef Holubec Slovakia



S#10 a) **±** a3→b3 6+3 b) ☆ d6→g6

4103 M. Vasvuchko M. Galma



HS#3 b) **±** e6→e2 8+12



4093 Krzysztof Drazkowski Poland \$°**1** + t 允 Ś H#8

2+4

4096 Sergey I. Tkachenko Leonid Lyubashevsky Ukraine/R. LeZion



4100 Abdelaziz Onkoud



4104 **Ivan Bryukhanov** Ukraine ¥ \$ 쉽 i Q Ś S#9 Circe 4 + 2

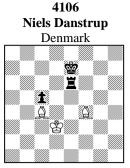
4097 **Alexander Fica** Czech Rep.



4101 Abdelaziz Onkoud France







H#4 DuellistChess 3+3 4110 Antonio Garofalo Italy



H#2 b)ເ⊋g5→g4 7+7 G.hopper ♣ N.rider ເ⊋

4114 Armin Geister Daniel Papack Germany



HS#3 b)≱a4→a6 13+10 AntiMarsCirce MarsCirce

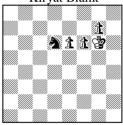


Ser-H#8 b) **±** f5→a7 4+3 Nightrider 🖓





4115 Michael Grushko Kirvat Bialik



Ser-H#23 4+1 ABC Circe Einstein Take&Make Neutrals





H#2 b)&g1**≓≝**a4 8+14 G.hopper ♣ N.rider ি



4112 Jorge Lois





H#2 b)¤a5→a6 4+5 MirrorAntiCirce

4116 Semion Shifrin

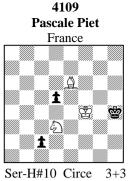


H#2 b) \(\mathbf{e} e3 \rightarrow a5 10+10 R-hopper \(\mathbf{e} B-hopper \(\mathbf{e} B-Lion <\mathbf{e} A \)

4120 Alberto Armeni



#2 2.1.1.1 5 Take&Make



4113 Armin Geister Germany



HS#3 b) HS=3 6+14 AntiCirce Calvet

4117 Semion Shifrin Nesher



HS#4 2.1.1.. 7+11 Leo ≩ Vao ⊲ Nao ⊊

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4121 Alberto Armeni Italy						
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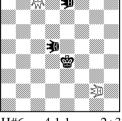
H#2 b) h4→g4 7+4 Take&Make

4122 Janos Mikitovics Hungary



H#3 b)∰c4→f1 2+2 CirceDoubleAgents Berolina superpawn ¥



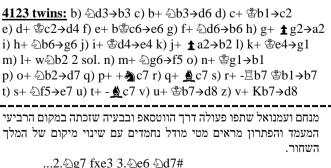


H#6 4.1.1.. 2+3 G.hopper ♣ Lion أ

4130 Ľuboš Kekely Slovakia









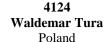


H#3 3+2 SwappingKings Twins see below

HS#15 Neutrals 0+3+1 ABC Circe Einstein RepublicanChess

4131 Ofer Comay Tel Aviv







H#3* 5+9 G.hopper ♣ N.rider ♀ R.hopper ☐ B.hopper ♥



HS#12 Neutrals 0+3+0 ABC PWC Einstein RepublicanChess

4132a Paul Raican Romania







H#3 2.1.1.. 2+3 EinsteinChess

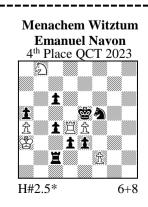


Circe, Neutral 1

4132b Paul Raican Romania



PG #remove 14+10



Annual Meeting 2023 - Paz Einat כנס שנתי 2023 - פז עינת

הכנס השנתי נערך ב 13- באפריל והתקיים בקמפוס יח"ד למחוננים ברעננה. משתתפים: עופר קומאי, עומר פרידלנד, מרק ארנבורג, רפי רופין, מנחם ויצטום, מיכאל גרושקו, לב גליאנצשפיגל, אהוד גולדברג, דריה דווגלזובה ופז עינת. מזכיר הכנס היה עומר פרידלנד והיו"ר פז עינת.

הכנס נפתח בדקת דומיה לזכרו של יוסי רטר. פז עדכן את הנוכחים בעיקרי ההחלטות מהקונגרס הבין לאומי ובאירועים הבינלאומיים השונים. תחרויות חיבור: הוזכרה הזכייה של ישראל במקום ה-6 באליפות העולם בחיבור, WCCT-11, למרות שכמה מהבעיות שלנו דורגו נמוך באופן משמעותי מהצפוי. העדכון על התחרויות המתמידות כלל הסכמה של עופר לשפוט את תחרות מטי העזר לשנת 2016 (במקום השופט שנקבע במקור). יש צורך למצוא שופט למטי עזר לשנת 2018. דוח האגדתיות החסר לשנת 2014 נמצא בתהליך שיפוט על ידי השופט המקורי (אריק הובר). הוסכם לקיים תחרויות חיבור לזכרם של אריה גרינבלט ויוסי רטר.

תחרויות פתרונים: פז עדכן על התקדמות אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות. שלבי רבע הגמר וחצי הגמר הסתיימו במספר משתתפים דומה לשנה שעברה. הגמר יערך במסגרת של תחרות פתוחה ב-25 ביוני ברעננה.

לאחר העדכון על המצב הכספי של האיגוד שאלו חברי ועדת הביקורת מספר שאלות וקבלו תשובות מפורטות. הדוח לשנת 2022 ניתן עם פירוט מלא וסיכום יינתן לאחר שרואה החשבון יעבור על כל הפרטים.

בחירות לוועד: ההצעה להשאיר את הועד בהרכב הנוכחי (פז, עופר, מרק, מיכאל ושאול) התקבלה פה אחד. כנציג לקונגרס נבחר שוב יוחנן אפק. אם לא יוכל להגיע פז ימלא את התפקיד.

התקבלה ההצעה להעלות את דמי החבר החל משנת 2024 כדלקמן: דמי חבר רגילים – 250 ₪, גמלאים, נוער חיילים ונתקבלה ההצעה להעלות את דמי מחבר החל משנת 2024 כדלקמן: דמי חבר באיגוד ב-3 השנים האחרונות – 120 ₪.

תחרויות בכנס. בתחרות הפתרונים זכה במקום הראשון לב גליאנצשפיגל, בשני עומר פרידלנד, בשלישי אהוד גולדברג וברביעי דריה דווגלזובה.

תחרות החיבור למט עזר נשפטה ע" מרק ארנבורג וביקשה בעיות ב-2.5 מסעים עם משחק במעמד בו ללבן אין מסע טמפו. עופר זכה במקום הראשון עם בעיה נהדרת המראה את ארבעת הגלגולים. בוורסיה יש שלושה גלגולים במעמד ושלושה בפתרונים עם מניעת דואלים, התעיות ומסעים לאותה ערוגה.

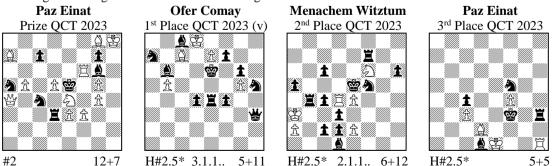
Set: i) ...2. 266 e8=2 3.2d5 2g7# (2.2b7 e8=2? 3.2d5 2g7#? 4.2xg7!) ii) ...2.2b7 e8=2 3.2d5 2d7# (2.266 e8=2? 3.2d5 2d7#? 4.2xd7!) iii) ...2.2d5 e8=2 3.2c6+ 2xc6#

Tries: 1...e8=ᡚ 2.ᡚf6? zz 3.ᡚd5 ᡚg7# 1...e8=Ձ 2.Ձb7? zz 3.Ձd5 Ձd7# 1...e8=盥+? 2.蟄d5 zz 3.ᡚc6+ ≌xc6# **Solutions:** i) 1...e8=ᡚ 2.Ձc5 Ձxf4 3.≌f5 (f5?) ᡚc7# ii) 1...e8=Ձ 2.ᡚxb5 凰xb5 3.f5 (≌f5?) Ձc4# iii) 1...e8=Ё+ 2.蟄f5 Ёxe4 3.꽐g4 Ёe5#

בבעיית המקום השני של מנחם משחק במעמד כפול ושני פתרונים, עם משחק נאה של הרגלים הלבנים. ...2.當f4 e4-e5 + 3.登g5 필g4 # ...2.트e7 e2-e3 3.트e6 句d7#

1...三d8 2.當e6 e4-e5 3.當e7 三e8# 1...exf5 2.當xd4 e2-e3 + 3.當c3 ④e4#

...2. \$\vert g3 0-0 3. \$\vert g4 \$\vert e1# 1...0-0 + 2. \$\vert e2 \$\vert g2 3. \$\vert d3 \$\vert f2# \$\vert\$



בבעיית המקום השלישי משחק נחמד סביב ההצרחה הלבנה. אראיד בא

דבר המערכת

כנס הפרובלמאים השנתי נערך ב-13 באפריל ברעננה ודיווח עליו ועל תחרויות החיבור והפתרונים מופיע בעמ' 38. דוח תחרות קדם הכנס מופיע בעמ' 25. השתתפו בכנס 11 חברים ואנו מקווים להשתתפות ערה יותר בשנה הבאה.

במוקד החוברת הגדולה ביותר שהוצאנו אי פעם שלוש תחרויות יובל: יובל ה-90 של ז'אן היימן (בשיפוטו של ריקרדו ויירה), יובל ה-70 של מנחם ויצטום בשיפוטו ויובל ה-70 של יוחנן אפק (התחרות המתמדת ל 2022 בשיפוטו של ארפד רוז'). שלוש התחרויות הן ברמה גבוהה מאד ותמצאו בהן שלל של בעיות וסיומים משובחים.

תחרות יובל ה-90 של ז'אן (עמ' 2) היתה על נושאי גמאז' ווריאציות של גוטהרט. שלושה מארבעת הפרסים הלכו לעמנואל נבון, מנחם ויצטום ושאול שמיר. תחרות אתגר ה-70 של מנחם (עמ' 5) ביקשה סגירות קווים מראש על ידי לבן ושחור. בין 11 הפרסים דורגו בעיות של מרק ארנבורג, שאול שמיר ופז עינת. בין חמשת הפרסים בתחרות יובל ה-70 של יוחנן (עמ' 15) דורגה יצירה משותפת של אמציה אבני ומרטין מינסקי. ברכותנו לכל הזוכים בפרסים!

המדור של גדי (עמ' 12) עוסק הפעם במיניאטורות בהשראתו של ספרו החדש של יוחנן אפק "אנתולוגיה של סיומים מדור של גדי (עמ' 12) עוסק הפעם במיניאטוריות בהדגמה של עושר רעיוני במספר מצומצם של כלים.

דוח התחרות המתמדת למט ב-3 לשנים 2020-21 בשיפוטו של סרגי ביליק מופיע בעמ' 20. בין ציוני הכבוד, בעיות של סמיון שיפרין ויצחק נבו.

דוח התחרות המתמדת למט לדעת לשנים 2017-18 בשיפוטו של פטקו פטקוב מופיע בעמ' 24. בפרס ראשון-שני זכתה ביוח התחרות המתמדת למט לדעת בעיה בעיה שלו עם מנחם ויצטום ובעיה של יוסי רטר ז"ל זכתה בציון שבח.

במדור של עמנואל רפי חוזר אל הרב מסעיות, בעיה סדרתית נהדרת בשיתוף פעולה בין עופר, מנחם וריקרדו ויירה ובעיית לצ'ני אגדתית בשיתוף בין העורך למומחה העולמי בתחום, פיטר גבוזדיאק.

מבול ההצטיינויות בתחום הסיומים נמשיך ללא לאות ומיכאל פסמן במדורו מונה למעלה מ-20 הצטיינויות ומפרסם מהן שבעה סיומים נהדרים של אמציה, יוחנן ומיכאל.

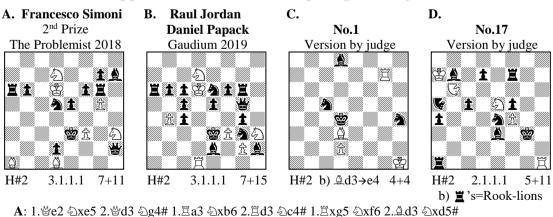
גמר אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות שחמט 2023

גמר אליפות הארץ ה-38 בפתרון בעיות שחמט יערך ב-25 ביוני בקמפוס יח"ד למחוננים, רעננה. התחרות היא בין לאומית ותערך בו-זמנית בעוד כמה מדינות באותו זמן. מוזמנים אל הגמר 50 הראשונים משלב חצי הגמר, 5 הראשונים מאליפות השנה שעברה, כל מי שהוא בעל תואר בין-לאומי בפתרון בעיות שחמט וכל מי שיש לו מד כושר של לפחות 2400 נקודות בפתרון בעיות שחמט. התארים ומד הכושר הם על ידי האיגוד העולמי לקומפוזיציה שחמטית.

במקביל לתחרות הראשית תערך תחרות משנית קלה יותר, שתכלול 6 בעיות בכל סיבוב (כמו בתחרות הראשית), כאשר המשתתפים יוכלו לבחור באיזו תחרות הם משתתפים.

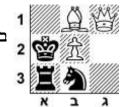
בשלב חצי הגמר השתתפו השנה 56 פותרי מהם 14 פתרו נכונה את כל 6 הבעיות וצברו את מלוא 30 הנקודות. בפרסי ספרים זכו הפותרים החדשים חי סלם, עמוס נוי ורועי קלר.

Appendix - Pre-Annual Composing Tourney 2023



B: 1. It as be a construction of the second secon

- D. 1.展11 2100 2.2022 空104# 1.0004 空10 2.03 空103# 1.窗口0 包X83 2.空g3 包Xg4
- - b) 1.@f2 @xa4 2.@g2 + @e2# 1.@f2 @xd7 2.@g2 + @h5#



צורד:

ן ר י א נ ט י ם ביטאון האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל ת.ד. 2078 פתח תקוה 4912002 www.variantim.org





paz@pazeinat.com

פז עינת, רח' משה לוי 45א' נס־ציונה 74207 עורכי מדורי בעיות מקוריות: רגילות: עופר קומאי סיומים: גדי קוסטף אגדתיות: מיכאל גרושקו, ת.ד. 363, קרית ביאליק 27019

ofercomay@gmail.com costeff@gmail.com bargrushko@bezeqint.net

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 היבור, תחרויות שחמט, אליפות העולם בחיבור בעיות שחמט ואירועים נוספים.

מברות באיגוד לקומפוזיציה 2023

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 בשלוש השנים האחרונות, דמי החבר הם 100 ₪. ניתן לשלם את דמי החבר בהעברה בנקאית, פרטים אצל העורך.





הזוכים בתחרויות המהירות בכנס הפרובלמאים: משמאל, עופר קומאי מקבל את הגביע בתחרות למטי עזר מהשופט, מרק ארנבורג. מימין, פז עינת מקבל את הגביע בתחרות למט ב-2 מהשופט עופר קומאי. Winners of the quick composing tourneys in the annual meeting. Left: Ofer Comay receiving the cup on the helpmate tourney from judge Mark Erenburg. Right: Paz Einat receiving the cup on the #2 tourney from judge Ofer Comay.