The best of Macedonia!

№ 71	May – August 2023
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The best solvers in the ECSC 2023: Eddy van Steffen S. Nielsen, the Jacob Aagaard, a famous Beers (the 2<sup>nd</sup> runner up, also the winner of the Endgame Labyrinths' co-FIDE World Cup 2023) and the Polish winning author and TMP's judge team's members Kacper Piorun (the winner) and Piotr Murdzia (the 1st runner-up) Source: https://www.chess.com/article/view/steffenand Piotr Murdzia (the 1st runner-up) Source: https://www.wfcc.ch/16ecsc-finalpresentation/



Vladimir Sorochan, the Oleg Efrosinin (1956), the Stanislav Vokál (1950), Živko Janevski (1953), a judge of TMP informal tourney for #2/2018 Source: Personal archive



tourney for #3/2022 and a problem chess editor Source: https://juliasfairies.com/problems/no-1114/

issue



slumstrup-nielsen-worldchampion-study-composition



chess trainer and author, the coauthor of Endgame Labyrinths Source: <a href="https://www.chesssbase.in/news/jacob-">https://www.chesssbase.in/news/jacob-</a>

aagaard-in-india



judge of TMP informal the author of an article beneficiary of the FIDE about A. Galitsky in this Veterans Support Program 2023 – second instalment Source: https://ratingsfide.com/profile/14943069 Source: https://fide.com/news/2492



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#### **EDITORIAL**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> issue of *The Macedonian Problemist* (TMP) for 2023 is published in December 2023 owing to an unfortunate plethora of events and circumstances in the private and professional life of the magazine's editor, who wishes to Labyrinths by two Danish experts, one of whom apologize to the contributors and readers, and conveys the hope that such delays will not occur for the 2019-2021 period (and a judge of the in future. In spite of the failure to maintain the intended publication date (August 2023, given that this issue (No 71) covers the second 4-month period of 2023), we have done our best to maintain the quality of the magazine 1,000 practical endgame studies with gamewhose moto is "the best of Macedonia!".

This issue includes the awards of the 2022 informal tourneys in the #2, #3 and studies sections (pp. 5-15), as well as 60 original chess compositions (pp. 16–29) and versions of two fairy chess problems from the earlier issues (p. 30). After a long delay we publish the awards of Georgi Hadži-Vaskov - 70 and Aleksandar Popovski – 90 in a special issue 71-a of *TMP*  $20\overline{2}3.$ 

In this issue we publish information on recent events of FIDE and/or WFCC: the European Chess Solving Championship (p. 3), the FIDE Solving Cup 2022–2023 (p. 4), the 11<sup>th</sup> FIDE World Cup in Composing 2023 (p. 30) and the 2023 we will publish the award of the formal 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of the FIDE Veterans Support tourney The Macedonian Problemist League Program for 2023, of which the Macedonian 2023, while the awards of Zoran Gavrilovski GM Živko Janevski recently benefited (p. 15). -55 JT 2023 will follow afterwards.

An article on Aleksandr V. Galitsky reminds us about the problems of this famous Russian chess composer (pp. 31-33).

The book review covers the book *Endgame* is the world champion in composing studies 2022 informal tourney of *TMP* for studies), and the other author is a distinguished trainer and an author of many chess books. This book (reviewed on pages 33-34) includes more than like diagram positions.

Other regular columns in this issue are as follows: "Selected awards" featuring problems by Macedonian problemists (pp. 35-38); and "Let's not forget ... composers who with their work have left (or are leaving) their mark on one or more genres" (pp. 39-40).

At the end of the present issue, we state that the next issue ( $\sqrt{N}$  72) of the magazine for the last four-month period of 2023 will appear at the end of January or in February 2024, so we invite contributors to support this 2023 issue with chess compositions until a new deadline – 25.01.2024. On the last day of

THE 16<sup>TH</sup> EUROPEAN CHESS SOLVING CHAMPIONSHIP 2023, BRATISLAVA (SVK), 3-4.6.2023 Final team results

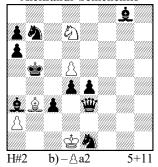
	N C41	Round 1		Round 2		Round 3		Round 4		Round 5		Round 6		Total	
Rank Name of the	Pts	0	Pts	0	Pts	0	Pts	0	Pts	0	Pts	0	Pts	9	
	country	45	60	45	180	45	300	45	150	45	240	45	150	270	1080
1.	Poland	45	54	45	127	40	228	45	98	45	188	40	124	260	819
2.	Lithuania	45	56	45	152	32	269	40.5	146	33.5	240	41	125	237	988
3.	Slovakia 1	45	56	43.75	164	30	300	44	128	27.5	240	37.5	147	227.75	1035
4.	Serbia	40	40	45	108	25	231	43	85	27.5	240	41	127	221.5	831
5.	Germany	40	51	45	167	21	300	42	122	30.5	234	42.5	120	221	994
6.	Great Britain	45	50	45	143	35	236	41.5	134	28	240	21	150	215.5	953
7.	Israel	45	55	38.75	178	20	300	32	137	18	240	32.5	150	186.25	1060
8.	Netherlands	40	54	40	169	16	276	39.5	144	16.5	240	30	150	182	1033
9.	Ukraine	40	57	43.75	164	18	288	33.5	145	12.5	240	27.5	150	175.25	1044
10.	Finland	35	53	35	175	20	300	38.5	140	16.5	240	27.5	150	172.5	1058
11.	Romania	35	55	32.5	180	23	286	35	149	16	240	26	147	167.5	1057
12.	Chech Repub.	35	60	35	180	17	300	35.5	150	8.5	240	27	150	158	1080
13.	Greece	30	60	30	157	11	300	33	134	6.5	240	35	140	145.5	1031
14.	Slovakia 2	35	55	22.5	177	2	297	23.5	150	8.5	239	14.5	150	106	1068

Individual results: 1. Kacper Piorun (POL) – 87.5; 2. Piotr Murdzia (POL) – 86; 3. Eddy van Beers (BEL) – 85; 4. Ulrich Voigt (GER) – 81.5; 5. Vidmantas Satkus (LTU) – 81; 6. Kevinas Kuznecovas (LTU) – 79.5; 7. Marko Filipović (CRO) – 78.5; 8. Tomáš Peitl (SVK) – 76.5; 9. Piotr Górski (POL) – 76; 10. Nikos Sidiropoulos (GRE) – 74.5.

OPEN SOLVING TOURNAMENT: 1. Piotr Murdzia – 41; 2. Jonathan Mestel – 36; 3. Eddy van Beers – 31.

#### **ECSC Composing tourney 2023**

1st Pr. Vladislav Nefvodov & Aleksandr Semenenko

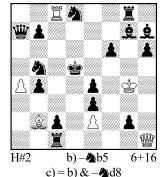


c) = b) & - 2b3a) 1. **9**b4 a3 2. **4**a5 a4#

c) 1. \(\disp\)c4 d6 2. \(\disp\)d3 \(\disp\)e5#

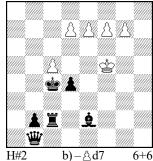
Removal of white piece that made tempo move in W1 of the previous solution. (Judge)

2<sup>nd</sup> H.M. Nikola Stolev



a) 1. 4 c3 wh2 2. ed4 wd6# b) 1. **a**c6 ₩d1+2. **e**c5 ₩d4# c) 1.\\cupec5 \\widethbf{h}5+2.\\div c4 \\widethf{f}7# Elimination of white pieces. The strategic content of this h#2 is very well known. (Judge)

3rd C. Zoran Gavrilovski



c)=b)&- $\beta$ e7, d)=c)&- $\beta$ f7

a) 1. \$\dispb5 d8 \disp 2. \$\dispa6 \dispb6#\$ b) 1. • b3 e8 • 2. • a2 • a4#

c) 1. 2d5 f8 2. 2c4 2d6#

d) 1. **\*\***d3 g8 **\*\*** 2. **■**d2 **\*\***b3# Multiple white promotions, combined with star. (Judge)

#### **SOLVING NEWS: FIDE SOLVING CUP 2022–2023**

- 37<sup>th</sup> Ukrainian Chess Solving Championship 2023, Poltava, 29.04.-30.04.2023 Category 12 (28 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,093.49). Standings: 1. Vladimir Pogorelov – 6 points; Valery Kopyl – 4; 3. Oleksiy Solovchuk – 2.
- 44<sup>th</sup> Open Lithuanian Chess Problems Solving Championship 2023, Kédainiai, 06.-07.05.2023 Category 11 (11 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,112.64). Standings: 1. Martynas Limontas – 8 points; 2. Kevinas Kuznecovas – 6, Vidmantas Satkus – 4.
- 31st International Chess Solving Championship of Slovakia 2023, Bratislava, 13-14.05.2023 Category 9 (22 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,238.57). Standings: 1. Kevinas Kuznecovas 13 points; 2. Tomáš Peitl 10; 3. Marek Kolčák 8.
- Winton British Chess Solving Championship 2023, Nottingham, 20.05.2023
  Category 8 (18 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,260.54).
  Standings: 1. Kevinas Kuznecovas 16 points; David Hodge 13; 3. Jonathan Mestel 10.
- French Chess Problems Solving Championship 2023, Gennevilliers (Paris) 27.05.2023
  Category 10 (18 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,183.13).
  Standings: 1. Kevinas Kuznecovas 10 points; Andrey Selivanov 8; 3. Abdelaziz Onkoud 6.
- Open solving tournament at the 16<sup>th</sup> ECSC 2023, Bratislava, 02.06.2023 Category 2 (71 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,557.55). Standings: 1. Piotr Murdzia – 41 points; 2. Jonathan Mestel – 36; 3. Eddy van Beers – 31.
- **45**<sup>th</sup> **International German Chess Solving Championship 2023, Gera, 17.-18.06.2023** Category 6 (21 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,385.61). Standings: 1. Ulrich Voight 23 points; 2. Boris Tummes 19; 3. Arno Zude 16.
- **42<sup>nd</sup> Azerbaijan Chess Solving Championship 2023, Sumgait, 24.-25.06.2023** Category 14 (33 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 1,951.16). Standings: 1. Araz Almammadov 2 points; 2. Iaroslav Tarasenko 1.
- 38<sup>th</sup> Israeli (8<sup>th</sup> Open) Solving Championship 2023, Ra'anana (Tel Aviv), 25.06.2023 Category 8 (17 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,261.58). Standings: 1. Danila Pavlov – 16 points; 2. Ofer Comay – 13; 3. Igor Yarmonov – 10.
- 31st International Czech Solving Championship 2023, Prague, 26.-27.09.2023 Category 11 (19 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,106.90). Standings: 1. Marek Kolčák – 8 points; 2. Richard Dobiáš – 6; 3. Miloslav Vanka – 4.
- Open Solving Tournament at the 46<sup>th</sup> WCCT 2023, Batumi (Georgia), 04.09.2023 Category 1 (77 solvers, average rating of top-10 solvers: 2,609.08). Standings: 1. Ural Khasanov – 46 points; 2. Eddy Van Beers – 41; 3. Danila Pavlov – 36.

Pl.	Name	Coun- try	Pts.	<i>Perf. rat.</i> (<=6)	Pl.	Name	Coun- try	Pts.	Perf. rat. (<=6)
1.	Eddy van Beers	BEL	91	2703.45	11.	David Hodge	GBR	44	2546.78
2.	Kevinas Kuznecovas	LTU	90	2536.41	12.	Piotr Górski	POL	36	2540.93
3.	Piotr Murdzia	POL	87	2694.06	13.	Miodrag Mladenović	SRB	35	2437.00
4.	Danila Pavlov	FID	83	2789.08	14.	Richard Dobiáš	SVK	35	2308.38
5.	Kacper Piorun	POL	71	2674.16	15.	Arno Zude	GER	32	2518.15
6.	Martynas Limontas	LTU	71	2529.04	16.	Marek Kolčák	SVK	32	2362.20
7.	Vidmantas Satkus	LTU	49	2426.00	17.	Marko Filipović	CRO	28	2581.37
8.	Nikos Sidiropoulos	GRE	47	2631.05	18.	Aleksey Popov	FID	27	2747.51
9.	Ural Khasanov	FID	46	2927.99	19.	Ulrich Voigt	GER	27	2556.30
10.	Jonathan Mestel	GBR	46	2632.25	20.	Dolf Wissmann	NED	26	2478.23

#### INFORMAL TOURNEY OF THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEMIST: #2/2018

#### AWARD by Vladimir Sorochan

In the informal tourney of *The Macedonian Problemist* for 2018 there were 18 problems by 15 authors from 9 countries. Some compositions are similar to the earlier efforts of their authors. Basically, the new problems are better than their prototypes, which made it possible to include some of them in the award.

The ranking in this award is given below.

#### <u>1<sup>st</sup> Prize</u>: Pavel Murashev, № 2187



	_
1c5 <b>a</b> 2.⊈f6# <b>A</b>	1. 營b5? (2.公f6# A) c5! a
. <i>₫:d4</i> ? (2. ᠘ f6# <b>A</b> ) <b>•</b> e6! <b>x</b>	1: <b>會</b> e6 <b>x/호</b> h5 <b>y</b> 2. <b>公</b> h2#/ <b>曾</b> d3#
.e:d4? (2.₺)f6#) <b>Z</b> a3!	<b>1.:c7!</b> (~ /♚e4 2.੬\)f6#)
1 <b>.</b> •e6 x 2.♦e3#	1 <b>:</b> e6 x/ <b>!</b> h5 y/ <b>!</b> :f2
1 <b>≜</b> h5 <b>y</b> 2.∰b1#	2.豐:f7#/幻d6#/幻:f2#

The problem shows change of mates in *Zagoruiko* form, with king *Schiffmann* defence in each phase (only a few #2s with *Zagoruiko*  $3 \times 2$  and triple *Schiffmann* exist). Alas, this complex idea is not backed up by nice introductory play. W1 moves are straightforward and unpretentious in all phases. For comparison, in an earlier #2 by the same author with an analogous scheme (3<sup>rd</sup> Pr. ChessStar 2018, https://www.yacpdb.org/#468733) the

introductory play is much more interesting, owing to the flight-giving white first moves, but the main content is poorer there, as the royal *Shiffmann* exists in only two phases.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Sergey I. Tkatchenko & Anatoly Vasilenko, № 2191



Multiple choice of the first move with the *Barnes* theme and double threat correction. The composition is a successful remake of a previously published problem by one of the co-authors (Sergey I. Tkachenko, 6<sup>th</sup> Comm *Uralsky Problemist* – 25 JT

2018, <a href="https://www.yacpdb.org/#467689">https://www.yacpdb.org/#467689</a>). It is important to note that the problem's content is extended, including a fourfold change of mate in the additional variation. But there is no Rotterdam-Kharkhov theme, that was declared by the authors. There is no phase in which, as provided for by the theme, the individual parts of the multiple refutation of the try would act as defences in parallel variations, and there would be a collective change of the functions of moves. One of the three thematic refutations (1...\(\mathbf{#}:e7!\)) is not an actual defence at all. However, these details did not affect the ranking of the composition among the prizewinners

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:

#### Pavel Murashev, № 2189



1. 约f6? (2. 豐c7# B, 豐c5+?) 如c4!

1...**a**e4 2.**a**g4#

1.心g5! (2.營c5#A,營c7#B) 1...會d6 2.心f7# 1...會e4 2.心:f3# 1...會c3 2.全g3# 1...會c4 2.營c5# 1...會b3 2.營c7#

Another problem with a choice of the first move. The number of phases is fewer then in the previous composition, but the set of themes is more diverse – *Barnes* theme, *Sushkov* theme, royal *le Grand*, change of mates in *Zagoruiko* form plus the *Dombrovskis* theme with a double threat. In the initial position

no mate is prepared after 1... :: e4. One explanation that suggests itself is that there was no other way of avoiding cooks. The departure of the knight from the hot e4 square looks completely predictable. This slightly spoils the impression of this problem which is otherwise good.

## 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention:



1.②d1? (2.臭b3#A) 為d3! 1...e4 x 2.②d6#B 1...c:b4 2.豐c8# 1...黨c3/黨:d1/為b~/豐e4 2.黨:c3#/豐c2#/豐:f1#/豐:e4#

1.**쌀f3!** (2.公d6# **B**) 1...e4 x 2.逸b3# **A** 1...e:b4 2.罩c8# 1...**쌀**:f6,**쌀**e4 2.**쌀**(:)e4#

Complex and interesting synthesis of *le Grand* theme and *Isaev* theme. In the try and solution the thematic defence 1...e4 removes the white queen's control over the square d3 or d5, which prevents White from carrying out the threat by means of interfering with the white piece's line that also controls the said square (d3 or d5). In such a way the *Barulin* defence is shown. However, the same defence

Also opens a line of a white piece that allows it to control a square adjacent to the black king, thereby allowing White to give a *Somov* mate (B-theme) by interfering with a line of another white piece. A dozen and half problems with such a synthesis of topics are familiar. Moreover, a quarter of these problems are composed in the form of twins, which, in my opinion, in itself implies a kind of secondary level perception of such compositions. In some works, this synthesis is presented only in a single phase. A fully-fledged twinless two-phase synthesis of *le Grand* theme and *Isaev* themes can be found only in a few twomovers. Everything rests on an extremely limited choice of mechanisms. It is difficult to create something completely new, therefore partial repetitions of the scheme are inevitable. Compare this chess composition from the present informal tourney of *TMP* with the twomover by Rainer Paslack, 2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. *Deutsche Schachblätter | Schach-Report* 1994 (https://www.yacpdb.org/#233993).

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Anatoly Slesarenko, № 2188



1... • f5 x 2. • : g6# A/ • f7# B/

1. *\$b4*? (2. 罩:e5#C) **业**f5! v

1...**№** f5 **x** 2. **□** :e5#**C** 

1...**₩**f5 **v** 2.d8�\#

1...**№** f5 **x** 2.**₩** f7#**B** 

1.**分**)e4! (2. 罩:e5#C)

1...**4**d7 2.豐f7#**B** 

1...**⊮**f5 **v** 2.**⊘**c5#

1...**♠**c6 2.∰:c8#

1...**№** f5 **x** 2.**₩**:**g**6#**A** 

\(\mathbb{Z}\) :e5# C

3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention:

Givi Mosiashvili. № 2118

1. **世**f8? (2. **世**:d6# **A**, 2. **世**f6# **B**) 1. **.. 世**e7 2. **世**:e7# 1. **.. 호**:e4! **x** 1. **.. 호**:e4! **x** 1. **.. 호**:e4 **x** 2. **世**:d6# **A** [**世**f6+?] 1. **.. 호**:e4 **x** 2. **世**:d6# **A** [**世**f6+?] 1. **.. စ**:e4 2. **心**:f4# 1. **.. 호**:e4 **x** 2. **世**f6# **B** [**世**:d6+?] 1. **.. 호**:e4 **x** 2. **世**f6# **B** [**世**:d6+?] 1. **.. 호**:e4 2. **心**d4# 1. **.. 호**:e1 2.g:f4#

w 97 ġ ₩ ΔΔ II 6 AA <u>\$</u> #2 v 15 + 91. *鼻h1?* (2. 公 fe5# A) 置 b1! 1... **:** c4 **x** 2. **:** f7# **B** 1... **\** :c4 2. **\** d4# 1...**₩**:f4 2.∅\b6# **C** 1...**4**:c3(**4**d6,**4**d4) 2.**\(\psi\)**(:)d4# 1.c7! (2.\\\\\):f7#B) 1... **\*** :c4 **x** 2. **©** fe5# **A** 1...**罩**:c4 2.豐e5# 1...**₩**b6 2.�\:b6# **C** 1...**≜** c6 2.₩:c6# 1...**a**:c7(**a**d6,**a**d4) 2.**w**(:)d4#

1<sup>st</sup> Commendation:

Zoran Gavrilovski. No 2120

可急

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Anatoly Slesarenko, № 2188

Burmistrov combination with differentiation of mates in Ellerman-Mäkihovi manner. An aesthetic and well-constructed problem with pattern play.

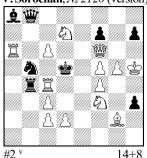
#### <u>3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention</u>: **Givi Mosiashvili**, № 2118

*Dombrovskis* theme with a double threat, and good addition of change of mate after a self-pinning flight by the black king on the square granted by the key move.

#### 1st Commendation: **Zoran Gavrilovski**. № 2120

Royal *le Grand* theme with direct battery play in the try and indirect battery play in the solution. A few pieces can be saved, as shown in the diagram below:

#### V. Sorochan, № 2120 (version)



1. ゑh1? (2. 匂 fe5# A) 1...ఄఄఄఄ:c4 x 2. :f7# B 1... 諡:c4 2. 匂 d4# 1... 丗:f4 2. 匂 b6# C 1... ఄ :c3( d6, d4) 2. (:)d4# 1... 諡b1!

1.c7! (2.營:f7#B) 1...營:c4 x 2.公fe5#A 1...堂:c4 2.營e5# 1...雙b6 2.公:b6# C 1...隻c6 2.營:c6# 1...公:c7(為d6,為d4) 2.營(:)d4#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Januarta Simadhinata. № 2117



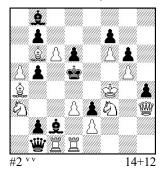
1. 宣d6? (2. 彎/宣:d5#) **호**c6! 1...**:** c5 2.₩a7# 1.4)e5? (2.4)f3#) **≜**:e8! 1...**∲**e4 2.**⊘**c6# **1.②**e7! (2.**營**:d5#) 1...**\***:c5 2.**②**f5#[**②**c6+?] 1... **•**e4 2. **△**c6# [ **△**f5+?] 1...**≜** c6 2.\$\(\mathcal{G}\):c6#

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: Aleksandr Pankratiev & Zoran Gavrilovski. № 2192



1. **營**h3? **A** (2. **罩** g5#) **罩**:c1! 1...**豐**:g4 **x** 2.豐:g4# 1. **岁**d3? **B** (2. **公**g5#) d:e5! 1...**4**:c5 y 2.**4**:c5# 1. \(\delta d7?\) C (2.e7#) \(\delta e8!\) 1...**a**:c5 **v/£**f7 2.**a**:d6#/e:f7# 1.**2**d5!! (2.**4**)e3#) 1...•:g4/•:e4/•:e6/\\gu:g4x 

#### 4th Commendation: Živko Janevski. № 2121



1.∅:b5? (2.७c3#) **\$**:a4! 1...**•** :d3/**•** :c6 2. **•** b3#/**◊** c7# 1. 4 d4? (2. 4 g2#, 4 h1#, 4 f3#) 1...**ġ**:d3! 1. \(\textit{\textit{w}}\)g2? (2.\(\textit{Q}\)d4#) h3! 1...**:** c6 2.5 e5# 1...**≜**:d3 2.**≜**,b3#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: **Yanuarta Simadhinata**. № 2117

The first moves of the tries weaken the position of White by granting a square to the black king - c5 and e4, respectively. Contrary to standard logic, a move leading to success is the one which unifies both weaknesses in the actual play: in the solution, the black king gains access to both c5 and e4. Many years ago such a paradox was called the "Soviet-French theme", or the "French-Soviet theme" – whichever you prefer. The battery play with anti-dual choice of mates fits organically into the final combination.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: Aleksandr Pankratiev & Zoran Gavrilovski. № 2192

The first moves of the tries become mates in the solution. This well-known scheme was shown earlier (for example: Jean-Pierre Boyer, 1st Pr. Europe-Échecs 1981 (https://www.yacpdb.org/#2990); Aleksandr Pankratiev, 2<sup>nd</sup> H.M. Wola Gulowska 1989 (https://www.yacpdb.org/#377269); Evgenv Fomichev, Variantim 2013 (https://www.yacpdb.org/#441950), but here it is brilliantly polished and devoid of any shortcomings that feature in its predecessors. If the mechanism had been original, it would have scored a Prize, but, alas, it is awarded only a Commendation.

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Commendation: **Živko Janevski**, № 2121

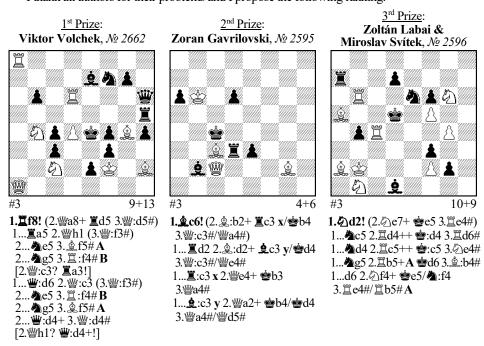
Royal Schiffmann in the try and Schiffmann-1 defence in the solution. This well-conceived problem has a substantial flaw: 4\( a \) a3 is not needed in the final phase.

#### Vladimir Sorochan, April 2023

Thanks to Vladimir for his award, made promptly after being asked in the beginning of 2023 to replace the originally appointed judge. His award will remain open until 1.4.2024. Please send anticipation claims to zoran.aavrilovski@amail.com (Editor).

#### INFORMAL TOURNEY OF THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEMIST: #3/2022 AWARD by Oleg Efrosinin

Twelve problems by authors from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Israel, Macedonia, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine participated in the tourney. In quantitative terms, it is quite worthy, taking into account numerous similar competitions. When evaluating the #3s, I took into account, first of all, the tactical richness of variations, the harmony of the defences and the quality of construction. I thank all authors for their problems and I propose the following ranking.



#### 1st Prize: Viktor Volchek. № 2662

Two central variations with exchange of mates after two black defences 2... 4e5 and 2... 5g5 with interesting exchange of pieces whose lines are interfered – black queen and black rook. Original! The key should be considered successful, since the rook's W1 move sets up an ambush.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: **Zoran Gavrilovski**, № 2595

The author refers to the *Chumakov* helpmate theme ("black pieces blocking the squares adjacent to the black king in set play are eliminated in the solution), where captures of black pieces correspond to helpmate-specific features. In my opinion, in the orthodox (and especially the #3) field, such a double capture of black pieces, as in the 1<sup>st</sup> pair of variations, looks inorganic. The 2<sup>nd</sup> pair involves self-block and \(\popening\)'s line opening. The harmony here is in something else: both pairs are connected by transfer of black defences from B1 to B2 moves. Someone once called this idea the Babouchka theme. Owing to this feature, this problem deserves a high distinction! The light setting (gravura – 10 pieces) and the excellent use of the white pieces emphasize the impression.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: **Zoltán Labai & Miroslav Svítek.** № 2596

The 1st pair with exchange of squares of self-blocks and sacrifices looks great. In the 2nd pair there is a changed move function. The tactical unity is fine in the 1<sup>st</sup> pair, but there is inconsistency in the 2<sup>nd</sup> pair: diversion and self-blocking. The key is weak.

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention:

Aleksandr Pankratiev & Evgenv Gavryliv, № 2600



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Aleksandr Pankratiev & Evgeny Gavryliv, № 2598



1.**以 b3!** (2.公 c3+ d:c3 3. 徵 d5#)

all pieces are properly used.

**1.耳f6!** (2.豐:d4+ **호**:d4 3.勾d3#)

1...**4** dc5 v 2. 罩 f5+ g:f5 3. **\$** f6#

1... **≝** d1 2. **∅**:g6+ h:g6 3.f4#

1... **a** bc5 x 2. **a** f7+ **a**:f7 3. **a** d6#

1...₩a3 2. \(\mathbb{Z}\) c5+ \(\daggerb:c5 x, \(\daggerd:c5 v 3. \(\alpha\) c4#

Two variations with square vacating sacrifices, supplemented

by a 3<sup>rd</sup> variation with *transfer* of the black defences from B1

to B2 moves. This idea is shown in the problem that is honoured with 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize. It is pleasant that the threat also includes a square vacating sacrifice. Finally, the 27 pieces on the chessboard indicate the constructional complexity of realising the scheme

that has been chosen by the authors. In this context, I note that

1... **■** d8 2. ⑤ :f6+ g:f6 3. **\$** d5#

1...**為**:g1 2. **這**:e5+ **호**:e5 3. **彎**f5#

1...**如**f2 2.**公**:f2+ **豐**:f2 3.**臭**d3#

1...**\\**f2 2.\(\(\delta\):f2 + \(\delta\):f2 3.g:f3#

The authors needed no fewer than 25 pieces for showing evacuation sacrifices (on three squares) in four variations. The white knights are used well, but the rook on f5 plays in only one variation. Finally, the repetition of a white 2<sup>nd</sup> move (2.4):f2+) also does not enhance the problem.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Vidady Zamanov & Viktor Volchek, № 2660



1.&:e7?(2.&)f2+&:h5/&f5 3.&e8#/&e4#) &f5!1... :h5 2.\\dot\):e6(3.\\dot\):e8\\dot\\dot\\frac{1}{2}\\dot\): f3 3.\\dot\!:e8\\dot\

1. \(\psi e 3 ? (2. \(\pri \)f2+ \(\phi : \h5 / \phi f 5 \) 3. \(\phi e 8 # / \phi e 4 # ) \(\phi : \h5 ! \)

1... • f5 2. Øg7+ • g4/• g6 3. Øf2#/ & e8#

1...h3 2.\dig3+\dig2:h5/\dig6f5 3.\dig2e8#/\Qig7#

1. \$\forall 7? (zugzwang) h3!

1...**a** e2, **a** h3 2. **a** (:) h3+ **a** : h3/**a** : h5 3. **a** f2#/**a** f3#

1... **\***:h5 2. **\***\dd+ **\***\f3/**\***\e2 3. **\tilde\***:f3#/**\tilde\***:e2#

1. \(\mathbb{W}h3+?\) A \(\mathbb{A}:\)h3!; 1. \(\mathbb{W}:e6+?\) B \(\mathbb{E}\)f3!; 1. \(\mathbb{W}g3+?\) C h:g3!

1. **2** e1! (zugzwang)

1... **a**e2(h3) 2.\(\exists(:)\)h3+! **A**[2.\(\exists(:)\)e6+?] **\(\exists(:)**h3/\(\exists(:)\)h3+! **A**[2.\(\exists(:)\)e6+?] **\(\exists(:)\)h3/\(\exists(:)\)h3+! A**[2.\(\exists(:)\)e6+?]

1...**\***f5 2.**\***/\*:e6+!**B** [2.**\***/\*h3+?] **\***:e6 3./\*\2010 g7#

1...h3 2.∰g3+**C \***gf5 3.**②**g7#

1... :h5/ 13 2. :e6(+) 13/:h5 3. :e8#

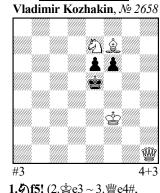
The authors referred to the tries 1.2:e7?, 1. \(\vert\)e3? and 11. \(\vert\)f7? which may cause some trouble to the solvers, but in terms of content their meaning is diminished due to refutations

by means of king's flights to a free square. In the solution there are two sacrifices by the white queen, of which particularly beautiful is the variation 1... \$\displays f 2.\displays :e6+! with a model mate. Alas, there is only one such mate ...

## 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation:



2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Evgenv Gavryliv, № 2661 A W Ø) A



3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation:

1. \(\psi a1\)? (2.\(\psi h1+\psi g4/g2\) 3. 學h5#/學:g2#) **達**d1! 1... **\*** :e4 2. **\* \* \* d** 5/ **\* e d** 4 3. 學:d5#/b:c3# 1...g2 2.\dag{g}1 (3.\dag{g}:g2\pi) \dag{e}:e4 3.₩:e3#

**1.₩h8!** (2.₩h1+ **•**g4/g2 3. 學h5#/學:g2#)

1... :e4 2. \wa8+ \end{a} d5/\end{a} d4 3.\\dot\d5\\d5\\d5\d5\\d5\d5\\d\$

1. **□**:*g*7? (zugzwang) d5! 1... :b3 2. \( \) a7 ~ 3. \( \) \( \) a3# 1...**:**e3 2. **□** e7 ~ 3. **□** e3# 1.d5! (zugzwang) 1...**:** b3 2. 耳 a8 ~ 3. 耳 a3# 1...**\***:d3 2. **□** e8 ~ 3. **□** e3# 1...g:h6 2.\documenastriangleright and a second sec

2... :f5/e:f5 3. \wh5#/\wd5#) 1... **•** d5 2. ₩ c1 **•** e5 3. ₩ c5# 1...e:f5 2.\dd f4 3.\dd d5#

#### 1st Commendation: Nikita Kraytsov. № 2659

According to the author: "Two systems of corner-to-corner play". A simple, but clear plot on the topic; to which corner should the white queen move? The black bishop b3 determines everything. Such a thematic play is enriched by change of white continuation after 1...g2. The problem makes a pleasant impression both from a composing and solving point of view.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Evgeny Gavryliv, № 2661

According to the author: "Zagoruiko with play after B1 and B2 moves". The change of continuations and mates here is of a geometric (formal) nature, i.e. it is not associated with a change in the nature of the pieces' interaction. The linear play of the white pieces in itself is devoid of any interest.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: **Vladimir Kozhakin**. № 2658

A miniature! A sacrificial introductory move and two variations with quiet second moves. I would like to paticularly note the *pseudo-threat*: Black does not have a waiting move to allow enforcement of this threat (1...?? 2.\$\doc{1}{2}\$). However, there are no significant reasons to exclude a pseudo-threat from the author's content - after all, in this case we are dealing with ... a miniature.

Three problems were not honoured:

#### Aleksandr Pankratiev. № 2597



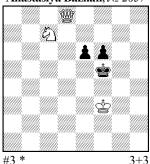
1...**∑**c3 2.७\g5++**A @**d4 3.७\e6# 1...**g** c8 2.⊈)g1+ **g**d4 3.⊈)e2# 1...**2**c5 2.**②**e1+ **2**d4 3.**②**:c2# 1...**₩**g8 2.**②**h4+ **�**d4 3.**②**:f5# 1... **≝**e7 2.**⑤**)e5+ **№**d4 3.**⑥**):c6#

#### Leonid Makaronez & Viktor Volchek, № 2599



1.**单e1!** (2.d3+ **罩**:d3 3.**彎**:a6#) 1...**罩**:d2 2.彎d4+ **罩**:d4 3.5\b6# 1...**ℤ**d3 2.**⊘**e5+ d:e5 3.c:d3# 1...**国**b5+2.**谢**:b5+ a:b5 3.d3# 1...**业**h5 2.**业**b2 (3.**业**c3#/与b6#) 2...**≝**b5 3.d3# 1...e:d2 2. ♣f1+ **I**d3/**e**c3 3. 學d4#/學b2#

#### Vladimir Kozhakin & Anastasiva Bazhan, № 2657



1... **e** e5 2. **6** e8 **e** f5/f5 3.\\dows:f6\(\psi\)\d6\(\psi\) 1.**约**e8! (2.豐:f6#) 1...**\***g6 2.**\***:f6+ **\***h7/**\***h5 3.豐g7#/幻g7# 1...**2**g5 2.**2**:f6+ **2**h5 3.**4**g7# 1...**\***e5 2.**\***d3 (3.**\***e4#) 2...f5 3.\d6#

#### Aleksandr Pankratiev. № 2597

The eternal Siers battery with five variations in a light setting. However, in terms of the idea there is no novelty here. Very simple motivations: interference (1) + diversions (4). The variation from the set play does not add a quality scale, because it is duplicated in the threat. Compare with the problem by the Soviet classic: E. Umnov, 2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. 64 1940 (https://www.yacpdb/48138), where 16 pieces show more interesting interferences (3) + diversions (2).

#### Leonid Makaronez & Viktor Volchek, № 2599

There is some (weak) tactical analogy in the main variations - in which ambushing white pieces (rook d8 and bishop e1) come into play. The only truly beautiful variation is 1... Z:d2 with the square vacating sacrifice 2.\day{d4+} and annihilation of the pawn. But the weak use of the white rook d8 and especially the bishop g2 (♠g2 and ♣e3 can be simply removed from the board) shows that the authors should continue their search in this scheme, focusing on a more integral play from an idea point of view.

Look at a possible variant of a scheme of this problem (the diagram on the right side): A similar variation is added to the aforementioned variation from the authors' version, with analogous use of opening of the f2-c5 line. In addition, the alteration of the sacrifice and mate by two white pieces (the queen and the knight b5) unifies the variations.

Scheme of № 2599



1.**全f2!** (2.e4+ 罩:e4 3.營:b7#) 1...**ℤ**:e3 2.**⋓**e5+ **ℤ**:e5 3.5 c7# 1...₩:e3 2.4\c3+\c3 3.\dd{\dagger}c5\psi (2...\dagger)d43.\dd{\dagger}b6\psi) (1...**皇**:b5 2.豐:b7+ 會c5 3. 學:b5#, 2....**호**c6 3. 學:c6#)

#### Vladimir Kozhakin & Anastasiva Bazhan. № 2657

There is a changed continuation after the black king's move 1... \$\disperset{\disperset}{\disperset}\$. However, the remaining play is standard and the defences 1... \$\delta g6\$ and 1... \$\delta g5\$ merely prolong the short threat.

Oleg Efrosinin, International Judge for chess compositions Volgograd (Russia), 30.08.2023

Thanks to Olea for the award, which is open until 1.4.2024. Claims to zoran.aavrilovski@amail.com

#### INFORMAL TOURNEY OF THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEMIST: STUDIES/2022 AWARD by Steffen S. Nielsen

11 studies took part in the 2022 informal study tournament of *The Macedonian Problemist*, the first of its kind. They were sent to me by the editor Zoran Gavrilovski, Considering that the tournament wasn't announced until well into 2022, the number of entries was satisfactory and so was the level, but I believe the level was somewhat disappointing, I am always happy to see a new study tournament emerge, and I am convinced the level will be even higher in subsequent tournaments of *The Macedonian Problemist*.

I regret having to repeat my lesson from previous awards that a series of precise, economical, but essentially idea-less moves do no constitute an artistic work of any value. In this tournament Kekelv and Hlinka repeated their "crimes". I cannot begin to guess how these works come about. Are the pieces simply set up until the engine gives a long, captureless line without duals?

Other studies left out the award were based on ideas I find boring/outdated. For instance, a king move to a precise square in response to a check (Arestov), where the king would have been vulnerable later on, had it moved to any other square. Additional ideas are needed to make this concept great again.

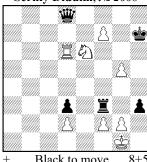
The study by Minski/Avni, though of course skillfully crafted, too much resembles previous similar tactics of stalemate avoidance and unguarded guards.

One study by Egorov ( $N_2$  2666) shows some good play, but the capture of the rook c2 is very harmful. The other (No 2667) by the same author, also doesn't show any clear idea (at least I couldn't find it). Both studies unnecessarily begin with Black to move.

Prusikin's attempt at a middle game study did not convince me despite two moves out of the ordinary. Having 18 pieces on the board calls for more ambitious ideas.

The two top studies of the tournament were very close in quality. In the end I gave first prize to the most ambitious idea rather than to the amazing flow of the other candidate.

1st Prize: Serhiv Didukh. № 2668



Black to move

1...h2+! [1...\\delta:d6 2.g:f3 \delta:e6 3.f8\\delta\+!: 1...\\delta e7 2.g:f3 \delta:f7 3. 罩 d7! ψ:d7 4. 约 f8+: 1... ψ a5 2.g:f3 ψ a1+ 3. 含 h2 ψ f1 4. \$\dispsi g3! \\dispsi g2+5. \$\dispsi f4 \\dispsi h2+6. \$\dispsi g4 \\dispsi :d6 7.f8 \\dispsi \dispsi :e6+8. \$\dispsi g3+-] 2. **☆**h1 **₩**a8

**3. ■ a6!!** [logical try 3.g:f3? **⋓**:f3+ 4.**ஜ**:h2 **⋓**:f2+ 5.**ஜ**h3 5...\\frac{\psi}{1}f3+! (5...\frac{\psi}{1}:f7? 6.g6+! \frac{\psi}{1}:g6 7.\&\frac{\psi}{1}f8+) 6.\&\phi h4 \frac{\psi}{1}f2+ 7.\&\phi g4 7...\\dot\dots:\frac{1}{2}:\fr 3.g6+? •h6! (3...•:g6? 4.4\(\Delta\)c7+) 4.g7 \(\psi\)a1+ 5.\(\Delta\):h2 \(\psi\)e5+] 

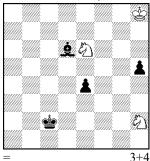
6.\$\pi\h3! \psi f3+ 7.\$\pi\h4 \psi f2+ 8.\$\pi\g4 \psi: f7 9.g6+! \psi: g6+ 10.42g5+ •h8! 11.4d6!zz #e8 12.4d8! #:d8 13.42f7+

The jump in place \( \perp \)d6-a6-d6 puts Black in zugzwang, avoids the stalemate and traps the black queen, 1-0.

White needs to foresee a Black stalemate trap. White plays 3. \(\mathbb{Z}\) a6!! to ensure the position after 11. \$\sum d6\$ is reached with Black to move. A difficult concept. Black to move and an unnatural rook on f3 in the initial position are clear blemishes.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:

Michael Pasman, № 2670



**1.**②**f3!** [1.②g5? ★d3! 2.②hf3 ★e7! 3.②e5+★e3!; 1.②f1? ★d3] **1...★d3 2.②h4 e3 3.②g2 e2** 

4.必g5![4.给h7? \*\*e4! 5. \*\$g6 \*\*f3! 6.心e1+ \*\*g4! 7.心c2 h4 8.心g5 \*\*£c5-+; 4.☆g7 \*\*e4 5.☆f6 \*\*f3 6.心e1+ \*\*g4] 4... \*\*£e7 5.心f4+

8.公4g3! [8.公2g3? h3! 9.含h7 **.** \$h4! 10.含g6 **.** \$cg3 11.公g3 11...含[2! -+; 8.公2c3? **.** \$b4 9.含g7 **.** \$c3+10.公:c3 h3] **8...全[2!** 9.公f5! [9.含h7? **.** \$d6! 10.含g6 **.** \$cg3; 9.含g7? **.** \$d6]

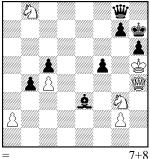
**9...h3! 10.公eg3! ≜.h4!** [10...**..**d6 11.公e4+! (11.公h1+? **..**g2 12.公:d6 **..**h1-+) 11...**..**f3 12.公g5+]

11. ②h1+! [11. ②:h4? •:g3 -+] • g1 [11...• g2 12. ②:h4+] 12. ②:h4 •:h1 13. ②g6! h2 14. ②h4, ½-½

An exquisite and epic miniature. Perhaps even too epic as the lines are also very difficult with alternatives on most moves (particularly 4.\\$\dot\\$h7, 4.\\$\got\\$g7). Still the study is packed with beautiful moves and even has relevance to the endgame theory. The final trick 13.\\$\dot\\$g6 h2 14.\\$\dot\\$h4 is known from Fahrni/Keemink, *Het Eindspiel*, 1928 (HHDBVI № 80465).

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention:

Vladislav Tarasiuk, № 2611



1.**豐e7!** [1.②:f5? **豐**:b8 2.豐e7 **豐**h2+ 3.②h4 **豐**f4 4.g3 **豐**:c4-+]
1.**..豐:c4** [1...**皇**g5 2.豐d7! **皇**f6 3.②:f5 **豐**:b8 4.②d6 **豐**g8 5.②e4=]
2.②:f5 **豐**e2+ 3.g4 **豐**h2+ 4.②h4
4.**..豐:h4+!** [4...**豐**f4 5.②d7 c4 6.②g6 **豐**h2+ 7.②h4 **豐**f4

**4...Ψ:h4+!** [4...**Ψ**f4 5.②d7 c4 6.②g6 **Ψ**h2+ 7.②h4 **Ψ**f4 8.②g6 positional draw]

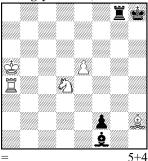
5.**\$\displays:** h4 [5\\displays:h4? g6#] **\$\displays:** g5+ 6.\\displays:g5 h:g5+ 7.\\displays:h5!! [7.\\displays:g5? c4 8.\\displays:g4 b3! 9.a:b3 c:b3 -+] 7...c4 8.\displays:d7 b3! [8...c3 9.\displays:(\displays:g5) =]

9.a:b3 c:b3 10.2 f6+! g:f6 stalemate, ½-½

I consider 7. \$\delta\$h5!! the move of the tournament, anticipating a stalemate that is not at all obvious. The study is of course weakened by the violent nature of the introductory play, but I see no clear improvement.

#### Commendation:

Sergey Didukh, № 2671



1.全g3! [1.罩a1? 罩a8+; 1.含b6? **호**d3 2.罩a1 **호**b1! 3.罩:b1 罩b8+!]

1...**▼**:g3 2.**②**f5 **▼**f3

**3.** ■ **h4**+ [3. △g3? ■:g3 4. ■ f4? ■ a3+! 5. ♦ b4? ■ a2 -+]

3...**•**g8 4.**②**h6+ **•**f8! 5.**②**g4 **I**a3+

**6.\$b6** [6.\$b4? **■**a4+7.\$:a4 **.**b5+] 6... **■**a6+

7.**\$c**7! [7.\$c5? **罩**c6+ 8.\$d4 **\$**a6 9.**4**):f2 **罩**c4+] **罩c6**+

8.\$\docume{\pi}b8! \(\mathbb{Z} \cent{c}8+9.\docume{\pi}a7 \)\(\mathbb{Z} \arrangle a8+ \) [the \(\mathbb{Z}\) visits a6-c6-c8-a8]

10.\$\dot\$b6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)a6+ 11.\$\dot\$c7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c6+ 12.\$\dot\$b8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b6+ 13.\$\dot\$c7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b7
14.\$\dot\$d6! \([14.\$\dot\$d8? \(\mathbb{Z}\)d7+|\]14...\(\mathbb{Z}\)d7+ 15.\$\dot\$c5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d5+

16. \$\dot b5+ [the \( \) visits b7-d7-d5-b5 \( \) 17. \$\dot c7 \( \) b5+

18. **4**6! **1**6+ 19. **4**c7! [which square next?] ½-½

The rook/king chase is known from many studies. Didukh himself mentions Dolgov's № 49745 from *Stavropolskaja Pravda* 1972, as an inspiration. I also remember my own from *The Problemist* 2013 (HHDBVI #7829) where the sacrifices were also motivated by the need to evacuate the bishop from a promotion square. Amusingly, in that study it is the king that tries to escape and secure a win, while here it is the rook that is trying to force a win. The present study is undoubtedly more elegant (there is material equality and excellent introductory moves). But in terms of novelty there is not enough for a higher place.

In the e-version of the award (which is available in PDF and PGN at <a href="www.arves.org">www.arves.org</a>) all the unawarded studies are presented below the award for reference.

Thanks to Steffen for the award, which is open until 1.4.2024. Claims to zoran.gavrilovski@gmail.com

#### FIDE VETERANS SUPPORT PROGRAM 2023: SECOND INSTALMENT

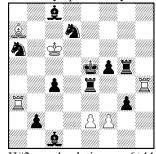
The FIDE Council's special panel decided that 10 chess players, coaches, and promoters will benefit from the second instalment of FIDE's support to chess veterans in 2023, each receiving € 2,500 (https://fide.com/news/2492). One of the beneficiaries is the Macedonian **Živko Janevski**, born on 4 August 1953 in Macedonia, who is one of the most prominent chess problemists of our era. He earned the title of FIDE Grandmaster for Chess Compositions in 1996 and at the time of publication of the news on the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment (4 July 2023) stood fifth on the list of the FIDE Album points 1914-2021 behind Petko Petkov (Bulgaria), Michel Caillaud (France), Mikhail Marandyuk (Ukraine) and Aleksandr Kuzovkov (Russia).

Živko was a double World champion in composing helpmates (1989-91 and 1998-2000) and the Olympic champion in the same genre in 1990. However, his composing results and the huge work of around 4000 published problems were only a small part of the enormous contribution to chess composition. Being an International Judge (1979), he officiated and commented on over 100 tourneys in chess composition, including Olympic Tourney, FIDE World Cup and World Championship in Composing for Individuals (WCCI). During the World Chess Composing Tournament (WCCT) 2003-04, he performed the most challenging role of the WCCT director.

To perform his arbiter duties in the best possible way, Živko created his own computer database, entering tens of thousands of chess compositions with the help of his sons for the benefit of the community, always ready to help others in their anticipation search. Živko Janevski worked as an engineer and computer expert, devoting the rest of his time to chess composition. A big part of it was devoted to publishing expert articles, magazines and books, and one of the themes in chess composition holds his name. He was the General Editor of the famous Orbit, a unique magazine (in English) devoted to helpmates and selfmates from 1999 to 2014. Živko also penned, edited and printed a series of books on chess composition: Anthology of Macedonian Problem Chess (1987); The Closed Circle (1993); Vukota Nikoletić: Selected *Problems* (2002); *ASP – The Caught of My Imagination* (2004): The cycles and strategy in selfmates (2009): Živko Janevski -Selected Helpmates (2009); Chris J. Feather – Selected Helpmates (2010), the latter by Chris J. Feather and Živko Janevski.

We congratulate Živko on the well deserved recognition by the FIDE and we wish him many more successes in the problem chess field (Editorial board of "The Macedonian Problemist").

**Živko Janevski** 1<sup>st</sup> Pr. Olympic tourney 1990



H#2 4 solutions 6+1

1.**≜**e3 **≜**b8+2.**會**d4 f:e3#

1.♠f6 單e3 2.♠e6 f4#

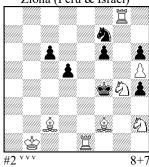
1.**ℤ**eg4 ℤe3+2.**曾**f4 f:g3#

1.**ℤ** f4 ℤa5+ 2.**№**e4 f3#

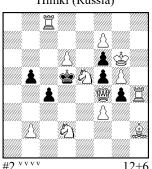
#### ORIGINAL PROBLEMS, edited by Zoran Gavrilovski

#2 / JUDGE: KABE MOEN (USA)

#### 2769 Antonio Tarnawiecki & Paz Einat, Lima & Ness Ziona (Peru & Israel)



2770 **Pavel Murashev** Himki (Russia)



2771 Pavel Murashev Himki (Russia)



2772 **Pavel Murashev** Himki (Russia)



2773 Luis Gómez Palazon & Miguel Uris, Murcia & Valencia (Spain)

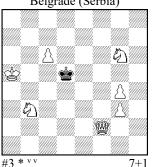


2774 **Givi Mosiashvili** Rustavi (Georgia)

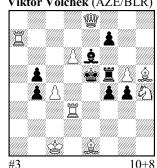


#3 / JUDGE: PREDRAG ŽUVIĆ (CROATIA)

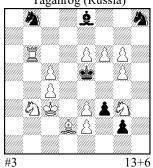
2775 **Petrašin Petrašinović** Belgrade (Serbia)



2776 Vidadi Zamanov & Viktor Volchek (AZE/BLR)



2777 **Gennady Ignatenko** Taganrog (Russia)



2769 A. Tarnawiecki & P. Einat

1. ②e3? (2. ②g2#) №e5! 1...h3 2. ②g3≠ 1. ②:f6? (2. ℤg4#) №g5! 1... ②e5 2. ②e3# A 1. ℤg1? (2. ②e3# A) d4! 1. ②e5! (2. ℤg4#) 1... ③:e5 2. ②e3≠ A 1... ②g5 2. ②g6# 1... 155 2. ②d3#

B-theme. (Zoran Gavrilovski)

#### 2770 P. Murashev

1. \(\phi\): f6? (zugzwang) c3!, b4! 1...g3 **a**, **\***:d6 **b** 2. **\*** d4# **A** 1. ②:g4? (zugzwang) c3! 1... **e**e6/f:g4/b4 1. ②e:c4? **C** (zugzwang) b4! 1...g3 a/b:c4/f:g5 2. **\*\***:f5# **B**/**\*\***:c4#**Y**/**\*\***e5#**Z** 1. 4 c6!? **D** (2. 彎:f5#**B**) g3! a 1...**∲**c5 2.**⊮**d4# **A** 1.\\(\psi\):f5! B (2.\(\phi\)\c6\(\psi\) D) 1...g3 a/\dagge:\d6 b/f:e5/\dagge\d4 Salazar (CB), Reversal II (DB), Urania (B). Dombrovskis paradox (aB), change of 2 mates, transfer of 4 mates (cycle XY-YZ-ZX)

#### 2771 P. Murashev

and *Kharkov II* theme. (Author)

Battery creation, *Caprice*, *pseudo le Grand*, flight-giving key, check provocation, switchback, change of 2 mates and transferred mate. (Author)

#### 2772 P. Murashev

Salazar mechanism, pseudo-Salazar, 3 different battery plays, change of 2 mates and transfer of 1 mate. (Author)

# 2773 L. Gómez Palazon & M. Uris

# takes a flight. (Z.G.) 2774 G. Mosiashvili

1...**a**g:e3! **x** 

1...**4**g~2.**4**2:g6#**A**,**4**2:c6#**B** 

1...**♠**f~ 2.₩a1#**C**, ₩g3#**D** 

1...為f:e3! y
1.f:g7? (2.②:g6#A)
1...為g:e3 x 2.②:c6#B
1...為f:e3 y 2.豐a1# C
1...黨:d8 2.黨de7#
1...黨:g7!
1.賈:d6! (2.②:c6#B)
1...為g:e3 x 2.②:g6#A
1...為f:e3 y 2.豐g3#D
1...黨:d8,黨e7+2.黨f(:)e7#

Secondary *Dombrovskis*, *le Grand* theme, separation of dual mates and 2 × 3 change of mates. (Author)

# *2775* **P. Petrašinović** 1...**.•e**4 2.**∅**\f4 (3.**₩**e2#)

The give-and-take key takes control of e6, but it is still good because of the set play after the royal flight to e6. (Z.G.)

# 2776 V. Zamanov & V. Volchek

1.皇g6!(2.皇:f5~3.罝d5#A 2...b:c4/f3 3.罝a5#B/皇g3#C) 1...置:g5 2.罝d5+A 會f6 3.豐h8# 1...b:c4 2.罝a5+B 會e4 3.皇:f5# 1...f3 2.皇g3+C 置f4/會e4 3.罝d5#/皇:f5# 1...f:g6 2.豐:e6+ 會:e6 3.罝e7#

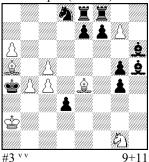
Transformation of 3 mates from the threat into the 2<sup>nd</sup> moves of the variations in the solution. (Authors)

#### 2777 G. Ignatenko

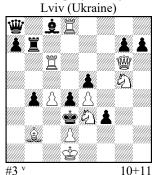
1.**且**d6! (2.單d5+A 會:e6 3.②d4#B) 1...②c6 2.②d4 B (3.②:f3# 3.單d5#A) **b**b4/g1 **a**/**a**:d4 3.②:f3#單d5#A/e:d4# 1...**.호**c6 2.\$b2 ~ 3.**.호**c3# 1...**.호**:g6 2.e:f3 ~ 3.f4# 1...**.호**:g6 2.②c1 (3.②d3#) 2...**.소**f4 3.e:f4#

Two pairs of obstructions, exchange of moves AB-BA and mates from the squares d4 and f4. (Author)

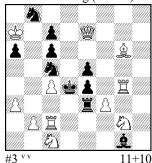
#### 2778 Ivo Tominić Split (Croatia)



#### 2779 Evgeny Gavryliv Lviv (Ukraine)

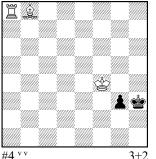


2780 Valery Shavyrin Ekaterinburg (Russia)



#### #4-N / JUDGE: ALEKSANDR KUZOVKOV (RUSSIA)

#### 2781 Gennady Matyushin St. Petersburg (Russia)



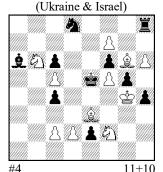
2782 Gennady Matyushin St. Petersburg (Russia)



2783 Valery Shavyrin Ekaterinburg (Russia)



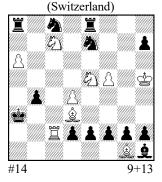
2784 Sergey I. Tkachenko & Leonid Lyubashevsky, Slavutich & Rishon le Zion



2785 Ralf Krätschmer Neckargemünd (Germany)



2786 Aleksandr Pankratiev & IgorYarmonov Khabarovsk (Russia) &



#### 2778 **I. Tominić**

1. ②e2? **A** (2. ②c3#) **≜**:g7! 1. \(\delta\):d3? \(\mathbf{B}\) (2. \(\delta\) \(\delta\) \(\delta\) g6! **1.a7!** (2.a8  $\triangle$ ) ~ 3.  $\triangle$  b6#) 1...e5 2.4\(\text{e2}\) e2 **A** (3.4\(\text{c3}\)c3\(\pi\)) d:e2 3.奠c2# 

Black closes potential lines of his **\( \extit{s} \)** s by defending through **▲**/**I**-Bristols:1...e5 ... 2...**I**e6 or 1...f5 ... 2...**I**f6. (Author)

#### 2779 E. Gavryliv

1. **二**cd6? (2. **二**:d4+e:d4 3. **二**:d4#)  $1... \equiv d7 \times 2.6 \text{ h3} \sim 3.6 \text{ f2}$ # 1...**ġ**d7!**v** 

**1. 數d6!** (2. 數:d4+ e:d4 3. 罩:d4#) 1... **I**d7 x 2. **公**g4 **I**e7/**Ψ**:c6 3.6\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\ 1...**ġ**d7 **v** 2.∰:e5 ~ 3.∰:d4#

#### 2780 V. Shavvrin

1. **炒**:*c*7? **C** (2. **炒**d6#) **△**b7! 1. **②**h4? **D** (2.**②**f5#) **罩**:f3! 1.**含f7!** (2.罩d2+ 罩d3/**含**d3 3.% e2 # A/% b3 # B1...**E** e2 **x** 2. $\bigcirc$  h4 **D** (3. $\bigcirc$  f5#) 2....會e3![罩f3??] 3.變:c5# 1...**a**b3 v 2.**w**:c7 C (3.**w**d6#) 2... **e**c5! [**a**b7??] 3. **e**5# 1...**△**e6 2.**□**d2+ **•**:c4/**□**d3 3. 學b4#/罩:e4#

1. Dresden-Brunner−2... **2**e3! [黨f3??], 2....會c5! [為b5??]; 2. Umnov 2 theme -3.4 e2#  $\overrightarrow{A}$ ⑤ b3# B & 1... **■** e2! **x**/**a** b3! **v**); 3. paradox a la Hubert Gockel (SuperProblem TT-223 2022) c5 is blocked after 1. \(\mathbb{U}:c7\)? but unblocked by 2. wc7!, and e3 is blocked after 1.40h4? but unblocked by 2.5 h4!. A first synthesis of *Dresden* logic and 2 paradoxes: Umnov 2 (a defence on a threat square) and Gockel paradox where the W1 moves in the tries become actual W2 moves after strengthening of the black position. (Author)

#### 2781 G. Matyushin

1. \(\delta f3\)? (2.\(\delta f4\) \(\delta h2\) 3.\(\delta :g3+\) & 3.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)a5(6) \(\ddot{\phi}\)h4 3.\(\ddot{\phi}\):g3+...) 1...g2! 2. \(\delta\) g3 g1 \(\delta\)+! 1. *\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}a1*? (zugzwang) \ \cdot\deg g2! 1...g2 2.\&f5 g1\\/\ell/\ell/\ell/h4 4.\(\mathbb{I}\)h\(1\)#\(\mathbb{I}\)h\(7\)#

1. **4** a7! (zugzwang) 1... **2** 2 2. **2** e3! (zugzwang) 2...會f1 3.含f3~4. 置a1# 2... **\***h3 3. **\***f3 ~ 4. **\Z**h8#

#### 2782 G. Matyushin

a) 1. \( \mathbb{Z}g2? \) \( \alpha \) (2. \( \mathbb{Z} \) a2#) \( \delta \) a5! 1.**4**h1! (zugzwang) 1... **\*a**5 2. **\*c**5 (zz) d6+ 3.e:d6 **\*** a6 4. □ a4# 1... **\*** a3 2. **□** g2 **A** (zz) d6, d5+ 3.e:d6 (e.p.) **2** a4 4. **2** a2# 1...d5+2.e:d6 e.p. (zz) **2** a5 3..⇔c5 • a6 4. \(\mathbb{a}\) a4# b) **1. \( \mathbb{I} \) g6!** (2. \( \mathbb{I} \) a6#) 1... **\***a5/d5+ 2.\(\beta\)d6/\(\pa\):d5 ~ 2...~/**\***a5 3.**\***b7~4.**\Z**a6#

c) 1. **\Bar{g}2!** A (2. **\Bar{B}** a2#) **\Bar{g}a**5 2.b7! h1₩ 3. \(\mathbb{\pi}\) a2+ \(\mathbb{\ph}\)b6 4.b8 學+ **學**b7 5. 學:b7# 2...d5+ 3.☆c5 • a4 4.b8₩ 4...**ġ**a3 5.**ÿ**b4#

#### 2783 V.Shavyrin

1.% a2? **A** (2.\%) c3#) c:d4! 2. **≜**b5!? **B ≝**c4! 1. \$\\\^2 b5? \mathbf{B} (2. \\\^2 d3\) c4! 2.5\a2!? A \(\mathbf{Q}\):d4! 1.**\$d7!** (2.**\$**f5+**\$**:f5 3. □ e6+ ♠e5 4. □ :e5#) 1...**\(\begin{aligned}
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(3...\&\beg** 2...c:b4 3. \$\displaystyle{b5} (\displaystyle{4.} \displaystyle{d3}#) 3...**♠**e5 4.\(\bar{\pi}\):f4\(\bar{\psi}\) 1...**E**e8 2.**②**a2! **A** (3.**②**c3#) 2...c:d4 3.\&b5! **B** (4.\&d3#) 3...**含**e5[3...**罩**c4??] 4.**罩**:f4# 2...c4 3.\(\partia\)a2! **A** (4.\(\partia\)c3#) 3...c3 [3...**\_\_\_**:d4??] 4.\_**\_\_**d3#

Decoys of black line pieces, exchanged white moves and good logical play. (Z.G.)

#### 2784 S. I. Tkachenko & L. Lyubashevsky

**1.⊈h3!** (2.⊈)d7+ **ġ**d5 3. 42:f6+ **e**e5 4. 42 fg4#) 1...g4+ 2.67:g4+ ee4 3. 42:f6+ **e**e5/**e**f3 1...**.!** c8 2.**∅**\:c4+ **!** d5 3.₺\b6+ **e**5 4.d4#

Model mates. (Authors)

#### 2785 R. Krätschmer

1. 罩:a4+?? c4 2. 幻b3# is impossible because of 2\a5 1.  $2c6+? \le c4 2$ . 2e5+ andthe escapes - b3/4/5. **1. □d6!** (2. □:d5#) **•**e5 2. \(\beta\)b6+ \(\delta\)d4 3. \(\delta\)c6+ \(\delta\)c4 4.७)e5+ **\***d4 5.७)f3+ **\***ec4 6.፟∅d2+ **\***d4 7. **□**d6 **\***e5 8. \(\mathbb{Z}\) a6+ \(\dot{\dot}\) d4 9. \(\mathbb{Z}\) :a4+ c4 10.5 b3#

Switchback by \(\mathbb{Z}\) on the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> moves. (Author) Nice pendulum play. (Z.G.)

#### 2786 A. Pankratiev & I. Yarmonov

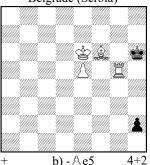
#### **1.⊘b5**+! **\*b**3

[1...**\***a4? 2.**□**a2+ **\***b3 3.**□**c4#] 2.约d7 (3.约c5#) **會**a4 3.罩a2+ [3.42c5+? **\*a**5 4. **□** a2+ **\*b**6 5.4\d7+\existsec6 6.4\e5+\existseb6! (6...**\***d5 7.**□**c2! **△**:f5 8.**೨**:f5 8...~ 9. 罩c5#) 7.d5 **逾**c5!] 3...**.\*b**3 4.**□**:d2 **\*a**4 5. \(\mathbb{Z}\) a2+ \(\cdot\)b3 6. \(\mathbb{Z}\):e2 \(\cdot\)a4 7. \(\mathbb{Z}\) a2+ \(\dot{\pi}\)b3 8. \(\mathbb{Z}\):f2! \(\dot{\pi}\)a4 9.♦\c5+ \disparation a5 10.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a2+ \disparation b6 11. 2 d7+ 2 c6 12. 2 e5+ 2 b6 13.d5+ h:g1 **\*\*** 14.4\(\)d7# 12...**2**d5 13.ℤe2 **4**d6 14.€\c7#

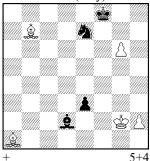
Switchbacks at W5, W7, W10, W11 and W14 moves. A nice problem by Aleksandr and his Ukrainian colleague Igor who. after having fled to Israel, now arrived to his new residence in Switzerland. (Z.G.)

#### STUDIES / JUDGE: YOCHANAN AFEK (NETHERLANDS)

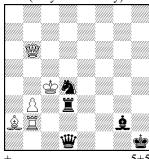
#### 2787 Branislav Djurašević Belgrade (Serbia)



#### 2788 Jan Sprenger Turin (Italy)



#### 2789 Jan Sprenger & Martin Minski Turin & Berlin (Italy & Germany)



20

[3.堂e6? X 如c1 4.豐c6+ 堂h2! 5.罩b2+ 如e2 6.豐e4 堂g3

3... **a**c1 4. **w**c6+ **a**h2 [4... **a**g1 5. **□**:c1 +-]

5. \( \begin{aligned} \begin{a

Exchange of 3. \$\dispersepsete e5 and 3. \$\dispersepsete e6 in main A and B. (Authors)

#### a) **1. \( \)g4!** [1. **\)\( \)g**8? h1 **\)\( \)** 2. **\( \)g**7+ (2. **\)\)**h8+ **\( \)\( \)**g6 3. **\)**:h1= ) 2... g6 = or 2... g5 = . The move 3. g6 = . is impossible! 1.\$\displaystyle{c} 1.\$\di

4. **□** h4+ **•** g6 5. **□** :h1 +-. There is no stalemate.

b) 1. **\(\begin{align} \) g8!** [1. \(\begin{align} \) g4? h1 \(\begin{align} \) (1...h1 \(\begin{align} \) 2. \(\delta\) g5+! \(\delta\) g6 (2... \(\delta\)h5 3. \$\displaystyle f5! +-; 2... \$\displaystyle h7 3. \$\displaystyle f5! +-; 2... \$\displaystyle h7 3. \$\displaystyle f5! +-; 2... \$\displaystyle g5+ \$\displaystyle h5 = \displaystyle f4+! +-) 2. \$\displaystyle g5+ \$\displaystyle h5 = \displaystyle f4+! +-) 2. and White does not possess its pawn to win] 1...h1\(\mathbb{U}\) 2.\(\delta\)g7+! 2... $\del{g5}$  3. $\del{e5}$ +! (now this move is possible) 3... $\del{e5}$ h5 4. \(\mathbb{L}\) h8+\(\ddot\)g6 5. \(\mathbb{L}\):h1. There is no stalemate.

White escapes stalemate by Black with similar play (echo variations) in twins. Please, see the conceptual precursor: Henri G. M. Weenink, *The Chess Amateur* January 1923, № 0844, https://www.vacpdb.org/#292884. (Author)

**1.g**7+ **★f**7! [1...**\delta** g8 both 2. \delta a6 & 2. \delta e2 with transposition to the solution 2.463! [2.463] [2.463] [2.463] [2.463] [2.463] [2.463] [2.463]thematic try: 2. \(\delta\) a6? e2 3. \(\delta\) c4+ \(\delta\) g6 4. \(\delta\) :e2 \(\delta\) h6! 5. \(\delta\) d3+ \(\delta\) f7

6. \(\ddot{\pm}\)c4+\(\ddot{\pm}\)g6 7.g8\(\ddot{\pm}\)+\(\ddot{\pm}\):g8 8. \(\ddot{\pm}\):g8 \(\ddot{\pm}\)g7 = ] 2...e2 [2...\(\ddot{\pm}\)g6 3. \( \delta \) e2 \( \delta \) g8 4. \( \delta \) f3 \( \delta \) a5 5. \( \delta \) d3+ \( \delta \) h6 6. \( \delta \) g4 \( \delta \) d8 7. \( \delta \) f5 +-1 **3.\$\delta\$h5+!** [3.**\$**:e2? **\$\delta\$**h64.**\$\delta\$c4+\$\delta\$g65.g8<b>\$\delta\$+\$\delta\$:g8 6.\$**:g8 **\$\delta\$**g7=] 3... **28** 4. **2**:e2 **25**! preparing **2** fo, forcing the exchange of \( \mathbb{2} a1 \) or, more slowly, \( \mathbb{2} h7, \) \( \mathbb{2} g8 \) and \( \mathbb{2} f6. \) [4... **9** h6 does not work with the king on g8: 5. **2** c4+ **2** h7 6.g8∰+ ♠:g8 7. ♠d3#] **5.h4!!** A tempo for activating the king is worth more than a pawn [thematic try: 5.\$\dot\gamma f3? \dot\delta f7 (threatening **9** f6) 6. **2** c4+ **2** g6 7. g8 **2** + **3** :g8 **8** . **2** :g8 **9** f6=] [thematic try:  $5.\% c3? \implies 17.\% c4++-) 6.\% g3 \implies g8$ 7.\$c4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$f6 8.\$\frac{1}{2}\$:g8+\$\frac{1}{2}\$:g7=] 5...\$\frac{1}{2}\$:h4! 6.\$\frac{1}{2}\$h3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$g5! [6...\$f2] 7.\$\dig 4 \dig f7 8.\$\dig h5 \dig e6 9.\$\dig c4+ \dig f5 10.\$\dig h6 \dig h4 11.\$\dig c3 11... **•** f6 12. **•** b4 **•** :g7+ 13. **•** :g7 +-] **7. <b>• g4 • h6 8. <b>• c4**+ 8... **h** 7 9.g8 **w** + **h**:g8 10. **d** 3# model mate.

#### 1. Lb1! **点**d5+2. 公:d5

Main A: 2... **△**:b3+! 3. **△**e6 X

 $\boxed{13.$$$$}$  Y  $\boxed{14.$$$$}$  C1 4. $\boxed{16}$  C6+ (4. $\boxed{16}$  d5+  $\boxed{16}$  :d5+ with check=) 4... $\boxed{16}$  h2! 5. 罩b2+ **a**e2 6. 豐e4 **e**g1! 7. 罩:e2 罩d5+!! 8. 鼻:d5 **豐**:e2! 9.₩:e2 stalemate]

3... **a** c1 4. **a** d5+ [4. **a** c6+? **a** g1! 5. **a** :c1 **a** d6+! 6. **a** :d6 6...₩:c1 7.₩g3+ **•**f1 =]

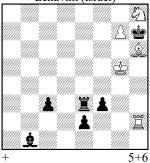
**4... ■** :d5 **5. \( \psi** c6!! \) the decisive pin

**5...♠h2** [5...**♠g**] 6.**₩**:d5 **₩**:d5+**7**.**♠**:d5+-]

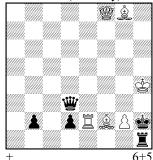
**6. □:c1 □:d6+7. □:d6+** with check!

Main B: 2... ♠e2+! 3. ♠e5 Y

#### 2790 Michael Pasman Lehavim (Israel)







**1.\$\perpressure\$f6 \Boxed e6**+ [1... **\Boxed** e7 2. **\Boxed**:e7 **\Boxed** g8 as main, 1...e1 **\Boxed** 2. **\Boxed**:e3+ 

2.\$\dot{\psi}\_17 [2.\$\dot{\psi}\_166? e1\$\dot{\psi}\_+] 2...\$\dot{\psi}\_167+! 3.\$\dot{\psi}\_167 \dot{\psi}\_28 [3...e1\$\dot{\psi}\_+4.\$\dot{\psi}\_18] **4.\$\delta\$f6** switchback [4. **\Delta**] g6 **\delta**:g6 5. **\Delta\$f6**? **\delta\$h7!**]

**4...e1 ₩** [4...f2 5. **\$**f4 e1 **₩** 6. **\$**g6] **5. <b>\$**g6

5...**±**:**g6** [5...f2 6.**\$**f4! **₩**e6+ 7.**\$**:e6 f1 **₩** 8.**\$**\end{a}e7+:

5...**业**e4 6.**②**e7+] **6.<b>业d2!** [6.**业**f4? **业**h7]

**6...\\$e5+!** [6...**\\$**e6+/**\$**e7+ 7.**\\$**:e6/**\\$**:e7 c:d2 8.**\\$**f6! +-]

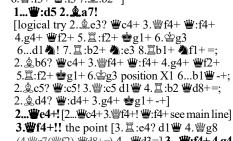
7.**堂:e5 f2** [7...c:d2 8.**堂**f6 **호**h7 9.罩:h7] **8.堂:c3!** 

**8...f1** ₩ [8...f1 **Ξ** 9. **Ξ**h8+! �:g7 10. �e6+]

9.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)h8+! \(\mathbb{\ph}\):g7 10.\(\mathbb{\ph}\)e6+ \(\mathbb{\ph}\)f6+ 11.\(\mathbb{\ph}\):f6#.

Ideal mate. (Author)

**1.≜d5!** [1.**\(\phi\)**g5? d1**\(\psi\)** 2.**\(\psi\)**f4+ **\(\phi\)**:g2 3.**\(\phi\)**d4+ 3...\\down\dot{1:e2} 4.\\dighta\dot{d5}+\down\dot{ef3} 5.\dighta\dot{:f3}+\down\dot{d5} 6.₩:f3+ **\***:f3 7. **\$**:b2=]



**3.쌜f4+!!** the point [3. 罩:e4? d1 **쌜** 4. **쌜** g8 4...\\downf2+5.\downg:f2+\downg2:f2+\downg2 g3 position X2 6... **■ h3+7. ☆:h3 d1 ₩** [7...b1 **ψ** 8. **Ξ** g2+ (minor dual 8.\bar{\text{\pi}}h2+\bar{\text{\pi}}f1 9.\bar{\text{\pi}}h1+\bar{\text{\pi}}e2 10.\bar{\text{\pi}}:b1+-8. \(\mathbb{Z}\):d2+? \(\delta\)f1 9. \(\mathbb{Z}\)f2+ \(\delta\)e1=) 8... \(\delta\)f1 (8... • h1 9. □ h2#) 9. □ g1+ • e2 10. □ :b1+-]

**8.□d2**+[8.□:b2+? •f1 9.□f2+ •e1=]

8...**=**f1 9.**\(\mathbb{Z}**:d1++-



Position X1 with \&e3



with \$a7

#### 2792 Steffen Nielsen Copenhagen (Denmark)



3. **■ f4** (4. **७**c4#) 3... **≜ d4** blocking f4-c4 4. **७**a6!! White gives the access to c4, the square he has been trying to conquer Main A: 4... **★c5!?** [4... **其**c5]

[Main B: 4... • c4+ 5. ♦ e5+!: Triple pin! 5... • c3 6. ₩: a3+ • c2 8... **黨** c2 9. **澂**:d4+-1

5.₩d6+ ★c4+ 6.②e5+ I:e5+ 7.₩:e5 ₩h3+!?

8.**\$f6!** [8.**\$**:h3 **罩**:e5+; 8.**\$**g5? **¥**g3+(**¥**g2+)  $9. \implies :h5 \implies h3 + (\implies h2 +) = ]$ 

**8...豐:f1** [8...豐e3 9.罩:d4+(食:e2+) 豐:d4 10.食:e2++-] 9.\\d\d\dd++-

#### S#2-N / JUDGE: ZORAN GAVRILOVSKI (NORTH MACEDONIA)

#### 2794 Frank Richter & Hartmut Laue

#### 2793 Waldemar Tura Adamów (Poland)

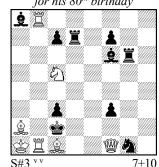
Rostock & Kronshagen (Germany)

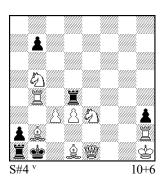
Dedicated to Peter Sickinger

for his 80th birthday

2795 **Gennady Koziura** Makuchovka (Ukraine)







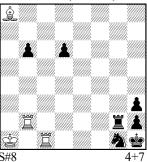
#### 2796 **Gennady Koziura** Makuchovka (Ukraine)



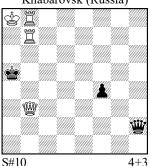
2797 **Gennady Koziura** Makuchovka (Ukraine)



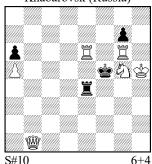
2798 Yury Gordian Odessa (Ukraine)



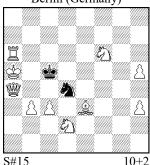
#### 2799 Aleksandr Pankratiev Khabarovsk (Russia)



2800 Aleksandr Pankratiev Khabarovsk (Russia)



2801 Marcel Tribowski Berlin (Germany)



2793 W. Tura

[1. 堂b4+?/堂c4+? 為:b3+!] 1. 1. 魚g4! (2. 豐f3+/豐e2+/公f5+ A/B/C 為:f3#/為:e2#/為:f5#) 3
1. ... 鱼:g7 2. 豐f3+/豐e2+A/B 1. 2. ... 為:f3#/為:e2# 3
1. ... 重f1 2. 豐e2+/公f5+B/C 1. 2. ... 為:e2#/為:f5# 3
1. ... 重f1 2. 豐e2+/公f5+B/C 3
1. ... 重e1 2. 公f5+/豐f3+C/A 2. ... 為:f3#/為:f3# (A 2. ... 有5 2. 豐e2+ B 為:e2# 1. ... 由 f6 2. 豐e2+ B 為:e2# 1. ... 由 f6 2. 豐e2+ B 為:e2# 1. ... 由 f5 2. 壹b4+ 豐:b3# 1. 1. ... 由 f5 2. 壹b4+ 豐:b3# 1. 1. ... 由 f3 2. 豐c4+ 豐:b3# 3
2. ... 由 f3 2. 壹c4+ 豐:b3# 3
3. ... 由 f3 2. 壹c4+ 豐·b3# 3
3. ... 由 f3 2. 壹c4+ 豐·b3# 3
3. ... 由 f3 2. 壹c4+ 豐·b3# 3
3. ... 由

Adabashev: I – Fleck with battery mates; II – Karlström Fleck: Rohr, dual avoidance, the 6<sup>th</sup> WCCT theme. (Author)

2794 **F. Richter & H. Laue** Dedicated to Peter Sickinger for his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday

1. \( \delta e 3 ? \) (2.\( \delta d 1 + \text{ etc.} \) \( \delta d 4 ! \) \( \delta \)

Adabashev synthesis: pair I – negating the move 3. \$\frac{1}{2}\$1b2+ enables 3. \$\frac{1}{2}\$8b2+ & vice versa, induced by sacrificing the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on d1 (threat) and \$\frac{1}{2}\$a2 on b3 (variation); pair II – exchange of functions of the \$\frac{1}{2}\$s with inversion of Black's defence motive: Black's negation of the relative threat move 3. \$\frac{1}{2}\$b2+ is exploited by forcing a battery mate by means of a check on d2 by the other \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Quiet \$2^{nd}\$ moves. The thematic defences refute the tries. (Authors)

2795 G. Koziura

1.②g4? (2.逾e2+ etc.) 置:g4!
1.②f5! (2.逾e2+ 查c2
3.逾f3+ 查:d3 4.微f1+ 置:f1#)
1...置:d3 2.逾f3+ 置d1
3.逾:b7 置c1 4.微d1 置:d1#
1...置:b4 2.逾c2++ 查:b2
3.逾b3+ 查:b3 4.微d1+ 置:d1#

Play by the white battery. (Author)

#### 2796 G. Koziura

1. ②f6? (2. 罩d1+ 會e3
3. ②d4+ 豐:d4 4. 罩f3+
4...會:f3 5. 豐f2+ 豐:f2#)
1...豐:b5 2. 罩d1+ 會e3
3. ②g4+ 會d4 4. ②h2+, ②e5+
4...會e3 5. 罩e2+ 豐:e2#)
1...會e3! x
1. ②g3? (zugzwang)
1...會e3 2. ②f5+ 會d3
3. 含d1 (zz) 豐:b5 4. ②b4+
4...豐:b4 5. 罩d2+ 豐:d2#

1...**쌀**:b5! **y**1. *\$\oldsymbol{* 

#### 2797 G. Koziura

A dynamic white king and play with

2798 Y. Gordian

This problem lacks interplay and its play ends in a model mate. (Z.G.)

#### 2799 A. Pankratiev

1.**□b5+ 含**a6 2.**□**5b6++ **含**a5 3.**७**c3+ **含**a4 4.**□**b4+ **含**a5 5.**□**:f4+ **含**a6 6.**⋓**c6+ **含**a5 7.**□**f5+ **⋓**e5 8.**⋓**b6+ **含**a4 9.**⋓**a6+ **ψ**a5 10.**□**f3 **⋓**:a6#

After a very long checking sequence, Black is put into zugzwang and he can only mate the \$\alpha\$ after a quiet W10 move. (Z.G.)

#### 2800 A. Pankratiev

1.**數**d3 會f4 2.**△**h3+ 會f5 3.**△**g1 會f4 4.**三**g4+ 會f5 5.**三**eg6 會e5 6.**三**4g5+ 會f4 7.**⋓**d2+ **三**e3 8.**三**c5 會e4 9.**⋓**d5+ **會**f4 10.**△**h3+ **三**:h3#

The ② returns to h3 after a good white manoeuvre. (Z.G.)

#### 2801 M. Tribowski

1.公g4! (zugzwang) 會d5 2.營d7+會c5 3.營h7會d5 4.營d3會c5 5.容a4會d5 6.容a3會c5 7.容b2會d5 8.空c1會c5 9.容d1會d5 10.容e1會c5 11.空f2會d5 12.容g3會c5 13.空h4會d5 14.急g5會c5 15.營f5+為:f5#

"From coast to coast" after a long distance self-block. Partially tested with "Gustav" 4.1a. (Author)

It is not easy to foresee the need to block g4. The arrival of the  $\stackrel{\iota}{\cong}$  on the opposite side of the chessboard is enabled by pinning of  $\stackrel{\bullet}{\blacksquare}$  on a diagonal and orthogonal line. (Z.G.)

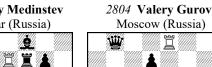
#### H#2 / JUDGE: MICHAL DRAGOUN (CZECH REPUBLIC)

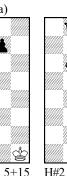
# Lviv (Ukraine) ġ **\*** Ï 4+12

2802 Evgeny Gavryliv

2803 Vitaly Medinstev Krasnodar (Russia) ġ

9





2 solutions H#2 2805 Kenan Velikhanov

Imishli (Azerbaijan)

ė

6+15

3+4

H#3

H#2

2806 Ivo Tominić Split (Croatia)

<u> (</u>

2 solutions

ر ار

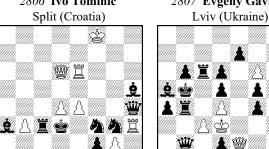
H#2

2807 Evgenv Gavryliv

4 solutions

Ī

8 + 13



9+8

H#2

H#2½-3 / JUDGE: VLADISLAV NEFYODOV (RUSSIA)

2809 Bela Majoros

b) **<u>\$\delta\$</u>d3**→e3

<u>\$</u>



3 solutions

5 solutions

H#2

H#2½

24



2 solutions



b) \(\beta\) c3→d5

#### 2802 E. Gavryliv

1.**幽**a3 . **å**d8 2.**幽**:b3 罩:a5# 1.**₩**:a4 **\$**f2 2.**₩**a3 **\$**:c4#

Tempo B1 moves determine the choice of the W1 moves. Zilahi theme with captures of the thematic white pieces on different black moves (B2 in the first solution and B1 in the second solution). The position is inherently congested. (Z.G.)

Zilahi in a congested setting. (Nikola Stolev)

#### 2803 V. Medintsev

1.**為**b5 **约**:c2 2.**罩**:c2 **\$e4**# 1.**△**d7 **△**:g7 2.**ዿ**:g7 **□**:e6#

Sacrificial decoy by a white piece in each solution decoys a black line piece from quarding a line of mating. Exchanged functions of two pairs of white pieces. (Z.G.)

Exchanged functions of the white rook and bishop. A good achievement. (N.S.)

#### 2804 V. Gurov

1.e:d2 c:b6 2. **\***e3 **\***c5# 1.c:b3 e:d5 2. **\*\***e4# 1. **a**4 b4 2. **a**:c5 **a**:c5#

1.**♠** f6 d3 2.**♠**:e4+ 🖺:e4#

Mutual captures. A good idea with matching play. (N.S.)

In addition to mutual captures of the \( \Delta \)s and the \( \Delta \)s on c5 & e4, the 1st pair of solutions shows white square vacation, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> pair of solutions involves W1 moves by \delta b3 and \(\delta\)d2 which are captured in the 1st pair. The repetition of the W2 moves is inherent. in this scheme and must be accepted as conditio sine qua non. (Z.G.)

#### 2805 K. Velikhanov

1.g:f6 營h7 2.g5 營[h]e4# 1.**单**:e6 豐f7 2.**单**d7 豐:b3# 1.**唑**:d6 唑:c7 2.**唑**d3 唑f4#

For the first time a fivefold ambush by the white queen is shown! A task. (Author)

A sixfold ambush with six mates was achieved earlier:

Zoran Gavrilovski 1st Pr. T. Ilievski MT 2022



H#2 6 solutions 8+12

1.₩:d3 **B** ₩a6 2.₩:d4 **A** ₩e2# 1. (a):d4 \(\psi\)a5 2.c2 \(\psi\)d2#

#### 2806 I. Tominić

a) 1. **a**:e4 g4 2. **a**c5 d:c5# b) 1. 2:d4 \&g4 2. 2 f5 e:f5#

Each of the two half-pinned knights 'opens a gate' to g4, clears a side-line and then it is sacrificed to a direct white pawn battery. (Author)

An excellent problem. (N.S.)

#### 2807 E. Gavryliv

a) 1.e:f6 we8 2.\(\boldsymbol{ 

Gate opening + pinning and sacrifice of **\(\bigsigma\)**s. (Z.G.)

#### 2808 A. Pankratiev

1...**☆**b1 2.**∲**a4 ⟨ c5+ 3. **№** a3 ⟨ \( \c2#\)

1...♦):a2 2. ♦ b4+ \$\displayb2 3.**ġ**a4 ⊘c3#

1...\$\d2 2.\dag{\dag{e}}a5 \dot{\dag{e}}b3 3. **国** b5 约 c4#

An aristocratic miniature with 3 mates by the white knights is a good achievement, but the risk of anticipation should not be neglected even in an event of such a threefold rendering. (Z.G.)

The repetition of the black king's move to a4 is not quite pleasant, notwithstanding that it occurs on a different move. (N.S.)

#### 2809 B. Majoros

1. 為d7 罩f6+ 2. 會d5 罩c6 3. **4** e5 © e7#

1. **a**d5 **b**6 2. **a**d6 單f6+ 3. **e** € 5 d 7#

Simple play in a light setting without any pawn but the risk of anticipation is not negligible. (Z.G.)

A simple miniature. (N.S.)

#### 2810 V. Medintsev

1.d5 e:f7 2.e6 f8學 3.e:f5 學:f5# 1.f6 e:d7 2.e5 d8學 3.e:d4 學:d4#

Black first moves are tempo moves. (Author).

Exchanged functions of the black pawns are an attractive introduction to the further play which involves promotions and mates by the promoted white queen. A good idea, which is well-executed in a meredith setting. (Z.G.)

A pleasant idea. (N.S.)

3+4

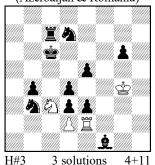
#### 2811 Valery Guroy & **Aleksandr Feoktistov** Moscow & Domodedovo -Moscow district (Russia)

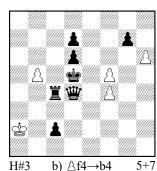
# 4+6 H#3 2 solutions

## 2812 Vidadi Zamanov & Vlaicu Crisan

Govchay & Clui-Napoca (Azerbaijan & Romania)







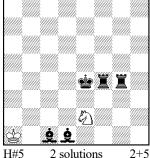
H#3½-N/JUDGE: CHRISTOPHER JONES (GREAT BRITAIN)

# 2814 Evgeny Gavryliv Lviv (Ukraine) A I 中的的 ₩ H#4 2 solutions 4+7

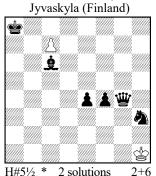
2815 Aleksandr Pankratiev Khabarovsk (Russia)



2816 Miroslav Bilý Nýrsko (Czech Republic)



2817 Marko Ylijoki



26

2818 Aleksandr Pankratiev Khabarovsk (Russia)

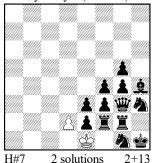
H#5

H#6½



2819 Marko Ylijoki Jyvaskyla (Finland)

b) ②e2→c6



2811 V. Gurov & A. Feoktistov

1. **\***:g5 b:a7 2. **\***f5 a8 ₩ 3.g5 營e4#

1.**ஜ**:e6 b7 2.**ஜ**f5 b8₩ 3.e6 \(\psi\)f4#

Elimination of white line pieces for the purpose of allowing a black pawn to self-block on a square that was vacated by the black king, whose repeated B2 move is inherent to the present scheme. (Z.G.)

A good realisation with matching solutions. This is a pleasant problem. (N.S.)

#### 2812 V. Zamanov & V. Crisan

1.e:d2 \(\mathbb{Z}\):e5 2.\(\dot{\psi}\)d6 \(\dot{\psi}\)f4 3. 黨 c6 约 b5#

1.d:c3 d:c3 2. 65 c4+ 3. **№** a4 🖺 a2#

1.d:e2 ⑤a2 2. ★d5 ⑤:b4+ 3. **e**€4 d3#

Cyclic Zilahi with 罩, 幼 and \(\dreft\) as thematic pieces, Moscow material (no more than 15 units) and 3 model mates. (Authors)

This Zilahi cycle makes me wonder what wonders have (not) been achieved in the helpmate field. (N.S.)

#### 2813 N. Stolev

1.c1 **.** h7 2. **.** a3 h8 彎 3.**≜**c5 ₩a8#

1.c1 **■** h:g7 2. **■**e1 g8 **②** 3. **■** e5 ⑤ f6#

Mixed Allumwandlung (4 meredith setting. (Author)

#### 2814 E. Gavryliv

1.會g5 公c4A 2. 置h6 公e5B 3.罩2h5 幻d4 C 4.豐h4 幻e6#**D** 1. **會**g6 公d4 C 2. **国**h7 公e6 **D** 3.**■**2h6 ②c4 **A** 4.**₩**h5 ②e5#**B** 

The play in both phases does not involve any capture of a black unit. (Authors)

Complete analogy of play with consecutive Bristol and arrival of black pieces on a square that was vacated by the black king, cyclic change of white moves ABCD-CDAB, or exchange of W1/W3 and W2/W4 moves. (Z.G.)

The play with multiple Bristol is good. (N.S.)

#### 2815 A. Pankratiev

1. **L** h 5 **L** set f 4 2. **P** h 4 **P** e 3 3.f2 \$h2 4.f1 **e** \$f4 5.**e**h3 

An ideal mate. (Author)

#### 2816 M. Bilý

a) 1. 置f5 公g1 2. **食**f4 含b2 3. **9** g3 \$\dip c3 4. \$\dip f4 \$\dip d4\$ 5. **g** f3 \$\h3#

1.**호**e3 **\$**b2 2.**罩**f5 **\$**c3 3. **1** g5 **2** g3+ 4. **1** g44 5. **9** f3 ⟨¬h5#

b) 1. 單f5 约d8 2. **•** f4 **\$**b2 3. **1** g3 \$\dip c3 4. \$\dip f4 \$\dip d4\$ 5.**≜**f3 ②e6#

1.**Ĭ**g5 \$\displant{2}a2 2.**\displant{2}**g4 \$\displant{2}b3 3. If 6 空c4 4. 會f5 空d5 5. **9** f4 ⑤ e7#

Blocking piece replacement  $(\mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{g}) \times 2$ , echo mates (shifted, 0, 1), chameleon echo. (Author)

The repetition of some moves different promotions) in a slightly detracts from the overall impression (Z.G.)

#### 2817 M. Ylijoki

\* 1.f3 \$\dispha h2 2.f2 \$\disph1 3.f1 \$\boxed{z} + 3...含h2 4.罩b1 c8喲+5.罩b8 喲a6# 1...c8∰+2.**☆**a7 ∰:g4 3.**☆**b6 3... \$\dig2 4. \$\digc5 \$\dig f1 5. \$\dig d4\$ 5...₩g7+6.**№**e3 ₩c3# 1...**☆**h2 2.**₩**e2+ **☆**:h3 3.**∲**b7 3...\$h4 4.\$c8 \$g5 5.\$ed7

Varied play with a static black king in the set play and marches by the black king in the solutions which also involve promotion to a white queen at the beginning or end of the respective solution. A good meredith. (Z.G.)

#### 2818 A. Pankratiev

5... **含**f6 6. **會**e8 c8 **學**#

1... \$ f8 2. ₩a8+ \$ e7 3. \$ e6 3...\$\dip e6 4.\dip b7+ \$\dip d5 5.\dip a6+ 5... \$\div c4 6. \$\div a5 \$\div b3 7. \$\div a6\$ 

An ideal mate. (Author)

#### 2819 M. Ylijoki

1. **■** h2 d4 2. **\*** g2 d5 **■** h1 d6 4.**₩**h2 d7 4.g3 d8� 6.g4 �e6 7. **2** g5 **3**:f4#

1.**业**h2 d:e3 2.**里**g3 e:f4 3.**业**g2 3...f:g5 4. h2 g6 5. g5 g7 6. **■**h3 g8**⋓** 7.**•**g3 **⋓**b8#

Double Excelsior, achieved in a congested setting. N.S.)

The congestion of the position is inherent to the content, which includes exchange of places of 2 pairs of black pieces ( \$\displace \boxed{\boxed}\$ and ∰↔ 🖺) in the B1-3 moves and consecutive arrival of a few black pieces on squares that have been vacated by other black pieces. In such a context, I think that the position is acceptable. (Z.G.)

2+4

#### RETROS (2022-2024) / JUDGE: HANS GRUBER (GERMANY)

## 2820 Viktor Syzonenko Kryvyi Rih (Ukraine)



2821 Viktor Syzonenko Kryvyi Rih (Ukraine)



2822 Henryk Grudziński Jelenia Góra (Poland)



PG9½ Provocateurs 11+13

#### FAIRIES / JUDGE: HANS GRUBER (GERMANY)

Make & Take 14+13

#### 2823 Daniel Novomeský Bratislava (Slovakia)



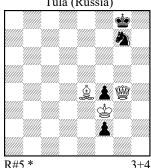
Ser. S#21

2824 Mihaiu Cioflanca Piatra-Neamt (Romania)

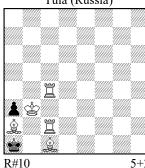


HS#4½ 2 solutions

2825 Anatoly Styopochkin Tula (Russia)



2826 Anatoly Styopochkin Tula (Russia)



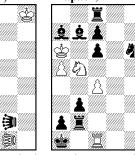
2827 Predrag Žuvić Zagreb (Croatia)

·od

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 $\Box$ 

2828 Armin Geister & Daniel Papack, Berlin (Germany)



b) • $d7 \rightarrow f6$  9+6  $\square = pao, \blacktriangleleft = vao, \square = nao,$ **⋑**, **⋑**=leos, **V**, **⊘**=nightriders

9

Mars Circe 8+9+2 2 solutions **a**√**E** = neutral knight/rook

#### 2820 V. Syzonenko

1.a4 f6 2.a5 **\***gf7 3.a6 **\***g6 4.a:b7 **\$\display\$** h5 5.b: **\display\$** c8 **\$\display\$**! 5...g6 6. (2):e7! (4):e7! 7.b4 **a**f5 8.b5 **a**g3 9.b6 **1**:h1 10.b:c7 **1**g3 11.c8\$\text{\$\Gamma\$}! \$\text{\$\Delta\$}\$f5 12.\$\text{\$\Gamma\$}\$e7! 12...**♠**:e7! 13.**♠**a3 **♠**g8 14. **≜**e7! d6

Proofgame: A game that starts from the initial game position in n moves.

Elimination of pawns on a2, b2, b7 and c7, **\(\delta\)** c8), two minor promotions on c8, sacrifices on e7, black valve, anti-dual play and switchback. (Author)

#### 2821 V. Syzonenko

1.a3 **a**a6 2.a3-b5:a6 **b**8 3. 罩 a3 b7-b4:a3 4.c4 5... ac3+6. a-d3:c3 g5+ 7.**\$**-g7:f8 **\$**h6#

Make & Take: Before any unit captures any other unit. it must first mimick a noncapturing move by that unit. For example, if a \(\delta\) on a3 wants to capture a A on a6, it first moves like a 🖏 to b6, then captures the ...

Transit on a3. Sacrifice by a promoted **a**, checks and mate to the . Tested by Jacobi 0.7.5. (Author)

#### 2822 H. Grudziński

1.a4 h5 2.a5 h4 3.a6 h3 4.a:b7 h:g2 5.b:a8 臭! 5...g:f1 **a** 6. **g**2 **a**:d2 7. ♣ fl ♠:b1 8. ₩d6 c:d6 9. **\$**h6 **₩**a5+10. **罩**:b1

Provocateurs: A unit can capture only if it is observed by an opposing unit.

Pronkin (&f1) & Ceriani-Frolkin (\(\mathbb{\mtx\mod}\mnx\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod}\max\mod

#### 2823 D. Novomeský

1.e4 2.e5 3.e:d6 4.d7 5.d8 10.c:d5 11.d6 12.d7 13.d8罩 14. 罩d2 15. \$\dot{\phi}\$d5 16. \$\dot{\phi}\$e4 17. \$\document{\psi} 18. \document{\psi} g2 19. \document{\psi} g1 20. **≜**e4 21. **⊑**g2 **≡**:e1#

Series selfmate: White plays a series of moves to reach a position where Black is forced to mate him: White can give check only on the last move of the series.

Royal march, Excelsior ( $\times$  2). promotion, 1 underpromotion to \(\mathbb{Z}\), a white sacrifice, and Ceriani-Frolkin. (Author)

#### 2824 M. Cioflanca

1...**∮**d2 2.**∮**g4 **∲**g2 3. 單h3 h1 4 4. 單f3 會h2 5. 罩 f2+ **為**:f2# 1...**≜**g5 2.∅g1 h:g1**쌜**+

3. ★e2 ₩h2+ 4. ★f1 **•** h4 5. **≜** g2+ **₩**:g2#

Helpselfmate: White moves first and is mated; Black helps until his final move, which

Interesting, though play is not fully matched, unified by black promotions. (Z.G.)

#### 2825 A. Stypochkin

\*: 1...f1\###

1. ♠ d5+ ♠h7 2.₩h4+ ♠h5 3. **≜**e4+**A ≜**g7(8) 4. **⊎**g5+**B** 4...**♠**g7(**७**~) 5.**⋓**g4 f1**⋓**# 2... **9**g6 3. **9**g5+**B 9**h7 4. **≜**e4+ **A ७**~ 5. **७**g4 f1 **७**#

Reflexmate: a selfmate with the extra condition that either side must give mate in one if this becomes possible.

Fata morgana with roundtrip by the \,\overline{\psi}\, switchback by the & and repetition of the diagram position. (Z.G.)

#### 2826 A. Stypochkin

1. ♠b2+! a:b2 2. ♠b1! �:b1 3. \(\mathbb{Z}\) 2c3! \(\dot{\omega}\) a1 4. \(\mathbb{Z}\) a4+ \(\dot{\omega}\) b1 7. \(\mathbb{Z}\) a2! \(\dot{\overline{\overl 9. \$\dot{\phi}\$b3 \$\dot{\phi}\$c1 10. \$\dot{\phi}\$a2 b1 \\dot{\psi}\$#

Delayed Klasinc theme (W6, W8 and W9 moves), made possible by battery play at W6. (Z.G.)

#### 2827 **P. Žuvić**

3. **3**g6+ **4**:g6#

b) 1. ♥a6 **3**:b2 2. **3**g4 **3**aa2 3. **3** d4+ **3**:d4#

Leo(pao/vao): the Chinese queen (rook/bishop) which moves like a normal queen (rook/bishop) but captures like a lion (on rook/bishop lines only).

*Nao:* the Chinese nightrider which moves like a nightrider but captures like a nightrider-lion.

Nightrider: a rider along a straight line on squares lying a knight's move away from each other.

Analogous play with exchanged must be forced, as in a selfmate. roles of Vel and 122, starting with consecutive line opening – open-gate. (Author)

#### 2828 A. Geister & D. Papack

1. \(\mathbb{Z}\)b1+? \(\mathbb{g}\)g1+ 2. \(\alpha\)a7!

1. 4 d6 d d4+ 2. 4 b5 c7-c7:d6 3.\(\begin{aligned}
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1. 罩c3+? 罩c8-a8:h8#, 1...罩b1! 1.፱f7 **≝**h2 2.፱f7-h1:h2 **፱**h2 3. ②c3+ ②c8-a8:h8#[3...⑤b1??]

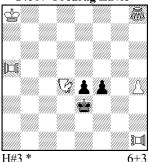
Mars Circe: capturing units are first reborn on their Circe rebirth

square which must be vacant. Neutral piece: belongs to whichever side chooses to use it.

MarsCirce specific replacing a white or black piece with a similar neutral one in logical form. (Authors)

#### VERSIONS OF ORIGINAL PROBLEMS FROM THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEMIST

2451v Predrag Žuvić



□ = rook-locust, □=nightrider □ = pao, = grasshopper

*Pao, nightrider:* see the definitions above on page 29.

<u>2451v</u>:

\*: 1...@c3 [\$\forall c2+?] 2.f3 \$\forall c2+ 3.\end{a}f4 \$\mathred{m}f1\tau\$
1.\end{a}d3 \$\forall h2 [\infty h3?] 2.e3
2...\infty h3+ 3.\end{a}e4 \$\mathred{m}e1\tau\$
\$\mathred{N}\text{2}\text{2}\text{1}\text{\$\text{\$\nu}\$} participates in the 2023 informal tourney.

<u>2586v</u>:

 $N_{2}$  2586v participates in the 2022 informal tourney.

2586v Anatoly Stypochkin



Elsass Circe: Circe rules apply, but no move may lead to a position that would be llegal in ordinary chess.

*Grasshopper*: moves along Q-lines over another unit of either colour to the square immediatelly beyond that unit. A capture may be made on arrival, but the hurdle is not affected.

*Rook-locust:* moves like a locust, but only on rook-lines (locust: moves on Q-lines, but only by capturing an enemy unit, arriving immediatelly beyond the hurdle on a vacant square).

#### THE 11<sup>TH</sup> FIDE WORLD CUP 2023

The FWC 2023 was organised by the FIDE, with the participation of the World Federation for Chess Compositions (WFCC). Director: Aleksey Oganesyan. Judges: Gérard Doukhan (#2s); Jean-Marc Loustau (#3s); Ralf Krätschmer (#4-ns); Branislav Djurašević (studies); János Csák (H#s); Zoran Gavrilovski (S#s); Borislav Gadjanski (fairies); and Thomas Brand (retros).

A (#2s, 36 entries) – 1. Peter **Gvozdják**; 2. Anatoly Slesarenko; 3. Aleksandr Feoktistov.

B (#3s, 32 entries) – 1. Srećko **Radović**; 2. Grigory Atayants; 3. Aleksandr Kuzovkov.

C (#4-n, 34 entries) – 1. Ferhat **Karmil**; 2. Aleksandr Feoktistov; 3. Aleksandr Kuzovkov.

D (e.g., 42 entries) – 1. Luis Miguel **Gonzáles**; 2. Sergey Osintsev; 3. Michael Pasman.

E (H#s, 53 entries) – 1. Anatoly **Skripnik**; 2. Emil Klemanič; 3. Vladislav Nefyodov.

F (S#s, 32 entries) – 1. Aleksandr **Feoktistov**; 2. Frank Richter; 3. Sergey Borodavkin.

G (fairies, 48 entries) – 1. Abdelaziz **Onkoud**; 2. Vlaicu Crișan; 3. Juraj Brabec.

H (retros, 12 entries) – 1. Joachim **Hambros**; 2. Christoph Fieberg; 3. Per Olin.

1st Pr. Srećko Radović



Radović: 1. 公2e3! (2. 營d5+ 會: f4/食: d5 3. 營: f5#/公d6#) 1... 營h7 2. 營b8!! ~/會d3 3.公d6#/營b1#[2. 營d8?] 1... 營f7 2. 營d8!! ~/會: f4/營: c4

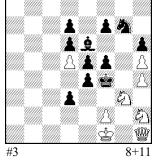
3.公d6#/豐h4#/罩:c4#[2.豐d8?] **Gavrilovski: 1.豐g2!** (zugzwang)

1...**為**e8 2.**公**h1! (3.豐g3# **A**) 2...e3 3.豐f3# **B** 

1...**호**:d5 2.公:e4 (3.豐f3#**B**) 2...f:e4/**호**:e4 3.豐g4#**C**/豐g3#**A** 1...f6 2.公:f5 (3.豐g4#**C**)

2...**.皇**:f5 3.豐g3#A

Spec. H.M. Zoran Gavrilovski



#### ALEKSANDR VASILIEVICH GALITSKY

#### by Stanislav Vokál

The world-famous chess composer Aleksandr Vasilievich Galitsky (21.2.1863 – 18.11.1921) was the best chess composer in Russia at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. From 1886 he composed more than 1100 chess compositions, mostly threemovers and moremovers, and he was very active in publishing.

In 2010, in Poltava, today's Ukraine, a 2-part book Александр Галицкий - шахматный Гейне (Aleksandr Galitsky – shahmatny Geine/chess Genius) by Kyril Urusov and Eugene Fomichev was published. A set of his 1106 chess problems (595 #3s) forms part 1 of the book. He was the author of 18 articles on chess composition, which were published between 1892 and 1916. His articles (2<sup>nd</sup> part of the book) are the first Russian textbook on chess composition. It is a

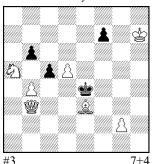


unique work in scope, and many of the ideas published there are still relevant today. Galitsky was also the founder of face-to-face solving competitions in Russia (Moscow and St. Petersburg) since 1900.

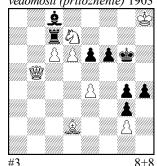
Galitsky recognised the value of different chess ideas and schools. He preferred compositions with model mates, but also appreciated other elements. He composed his first chess problems in the spirit of the then popular Old German school, which emphasized the solution's difficulty, the content's richness and model mates in the main play. Later he was a follower of the Czech school, always trying to follow its principles in his compositions. After turning his attention to light chess pieces, a collection of his problems with his favorite pieces – bishop + 2 knights (*Schachprobleme, Weiss: Ein Laüfer und Zwei Springer*) was published in Berlin. His miniatures were widely popular among chess players and fans. Galitsky was a King of miniature chess compositions.

Let's now look at a selection of his threemovers in the order of year of publication. Three selected moremovers (4#, 5# & 6#) will follow, again according to year of publication.

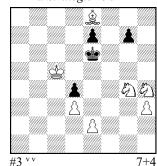
1. Aleksandr Galitsky Šachové listy 1902



2. Aleksandr Galitsky Vjatskije gubernskije vedomosti (prilozhenie) 1903



**3. Aleksandr Galitsky** *La Stratégie* 1904

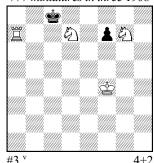


№ 1 is a meredith threemover with a quiet threat and four model mates. An excellent key with a \(\hat{2}\)-sacrifice gives 2 squares to the \(\phi\) and takes 1 square. Solution: \(\begin{array}{c} \)1.\(\hat{2}\)4! (2.\(\hat{2}\)f6! \(\sim 3.\)\(\phi\)f3#), a model mate (MM), \(\begin{array}{c} \)1.\(\hat{2}\)266+ \(\hat{2}\)4 3.\(\phi\)f3# MM, \(\begin{array}{c} \)1.\(\hat{2}\)53.\(\hat{2}\)f3# MM, \(\begin{array}{c} \)1.\(\hat{2}\)53.\(\hat{2}\)f3# MM, \(\begin{array}{c} \)1.\(\hat{2}\)53.\(\hat{2}\)f3# \(\hat{2}\)53.\(\hat{2}\)f3# \(\hat{2}\)53.\(\hat{2}\)f3# \(\hat{2}\)53.\(\hat{2}\)f3# \(\hat{2}\)53.\(\hat{2}\)54.

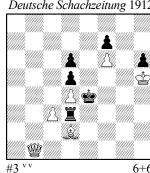
№ 3 is an interesting meredith threemover with four model mates. The main plan 1. 253? does not work due to the \*\*s escaping via f5 and g5. Let's try to cover the f5 square by the move

1.e4?, which doesn't work due to 1...g5! The solution is 1.e3! only. The main plan then works after 1...g5. Solution: 1.2/3? (2.2.d4#), 1...  $\frac{1}{2}$ f5!; 1.e4? (2.2/3f3,  $\frac{1}{2}$ f5), 1...de3 e.p. 2.d4!  $\sim$  3.d5#, but 1...g5!; 1.e3! (2.e:d4 ~ 3.d5# MM), 1...g5 2.\(\Delta\)f3! \(\Delta\)f3! \(\Delta\)f3 3.\(\Delta\):d4# MM, \(\hat{1}\)...d:e3 2.d4! \(\sigma\) 3.d5# MM.

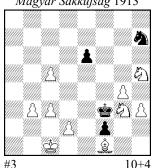
#### 4. Aleksandr Galitsky 777 miniatures in three 1908



#### 5. Aleksandr Galitsky Deutsche Schachzeitung 1912



6. Aleksandr Galitsky Magyar Sakkuiság 1913



№ 4 is miniature with two echo model mates. Two variations (1...f6 & 1... dd8) are already prepared before the key. However, there is no response to 1...f5, after 2. 266? it is stalemate after all! The situation is unexpectedly solved by the retreat of the  $\stackrel{\text{de}}{\otimes}$  on the 1<sup>st</sup> move down to the 3<sup>rd</sup> row. This later offers the possibility of another move to the \( \blacktriangle \). Neither 1. \( \Left\)23?, nor even 1. \( \Left\)23? works due to 1...f5! with a check to the \(\preceq\) on the the next move. The only solution is 1.\(\preceq\)f3! (zz), 1...f5. f6 2.2 e6! f4, f5 3. \( \begin{aligned} \begin

No 5 is a logical meredith with *Roman* theme in Palkosky style. The thematic try 1. \$\alpha 94? is refuted by 1...h5+! and capture of the h- by 1...e.h6? is refuted by 1...e.f5! White succeds by moving his bishop to g5, thereby forcing the \( \blacktriangle \) to move to the g-column. After that, the intended main plan goes on. The spectacular key and play end with 4 model mates. Solution: 1. \( \frac{1}{2}\)g4? (2. wel+ \( \bar{\pi} e3 \), wel+ MM, 1... \$\dot\ f\$ 2.\dot\ :d3+ \dot\ e6 3.\dot\ h3\dot\ MM, 1...\dot\ f3 2.\dot\ f1+ \dot\ g3 3.\dot\ f4\dot\ MM, 2...\dot\ e4 3.\dot\ f4\dot\.

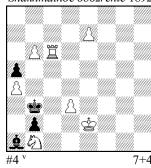
 $N_2$  6 is a wonderful threemover with four model mates. An unexpected key surprises with the sacrifice by the \( \beta \). A composition with Galitsky's favorite white material  $2 \beta + \beta$ . Solution: 1.4e4! (zz), 1....:e4 2.2g2+ e5 3.d4# MM, 2...ed3 3.2f4# MM, 1...e5 2.\(\psi\_c2!\) (zz) \(\phi\_h7\)\(\pi\_3.\(\phi\_1\)\(\phi\_1)g5\(\pm MM, 2...\(\phi\_1:e4 3.\(\phi\_2\)g2\(\pm MM.\)

#### 7. Aleksandr Galitsky Shakhmatny vestnik 1915

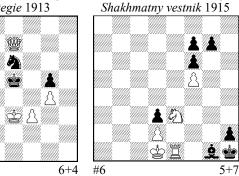


№ 7 was published in the retrospective FIDE Album 1914-44. An excellent key with departure of the & from the "fight" scene kicks off the interesting action of this threemover, with the aim of ambushing behind \$\ddots c7! After the \( \delta \) 's moves on b6 and c6, the \( \delta \) gives a mate from the b8 square. The key also frees up the "s path to the c7 and e7 squares. This is most evident in the play after 1... \(\exists f4\). There are five model mates in the set play and solution. Set play: 1... • f4 2. \$\dagger d6+ c:d6 3. \widetilder\*: d6# MM. Try: 1. \$\dagger f2? (2. \(\psi\) c5+ \(\delta\) d5/\(\delta\) f4 3. \(\psi\) :c7#/\(\psi\) e3#), 1... \(\delta\) d5!. The solution is as follows: 1. 2 a7!, 1...~(\(\mathbb{Z}:d2\)) 2.\(\mathbb{W}e7+\(\mathbb{e}f4\) 3.\(\mathbb{W}:c7#\) MM, 2... d5 3. wc5#, 1... f4 2. wb6! (3. w:c7#), 2... :g3 **3.₩:c**7# MM. **2...c:b6 3.♠b8**# MM. 2...f2 3.₩e3#. 2...�e5 3. ₩d4#, 1... **≜**d5 2. ₩c5! ~ 3. ₩:c7# MM, 2...c6 3. **≜**b8#, 1...**호**d7 2.豐c5+ **逾**f4 3.豐:c7#.

8. Aleksandr Galitsky Shakhmatnoe obozrenie 1892



9. Aleksandr Galitsky La Strategie 1913



10. Aleksandr Galitsky

No 8 is a Bohemian four-move meredith with model mates and an unexpected opening with the promotion of the  $\triangle$  into a  $\triangle$ . The variation 1...  $\triangle$  a2 with the  $\triangle$  's move to c4 on the  $3^{rd}$  move is especially interesting! 1.e8 \(\text{\overline{9}}\)? does not work because of 1...\(\text{\overline{9}}\)a2! Solution: 1.e8\(\text{\overline{9}}\)! (zz), 1...\$\dag{\psi} 4 2.\psi c4+ \dag{\psi} b3 3.\dag{\psi} f7! \dag{\psi} a2 4.\psi c1# MM. 1...\$\dag{\psi} : a4 2.\psi c4+ \dag{\psi} b3 3.\dag{\psi} \d2+ \dag{\psi} a3 4.\psi a4# 

#5

The \(\preceq\) in action in № 9! Two manoeuvres by the \(\preceq\) lead to the goal. Is the \(\preceq\) retreating from the battlefield? No way! He only temporarily retreats from the battle, handing over two free squares to his opponent. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> move after 1...c5 the retreats even to the 1<sup>st</sup> row! On the 5<sup>th</sup> move, he returns to the e2-square, covering the 's retreat options and 2 echo model mates follow. A fivemover with a surprising 1st move and a battle between the kings. Solution: 1.\$\dot\delta \delta 4.豐d6#/豐f6#) 2...會f4 3.含f2! 會e5 4.含e2! (zz) 會f4/會d4 5.豐d6#/豐f6# MM, 2...會d4 3.含d2! ★e5 4.★e2! (zz) ★f4/★d4 5.₩d6#/₩f6# MM. The same conclusion with a reversal of moves: 1... **2** d4 2. **2** d2 **2** e5 3. **2** e3 c5 4. **2** e2 **2** f4/**2** d4 5. **4** d6#/**4** f6#, 3... c6 4. c5 **2** d5 5. **4** d6#, 1...會f4 2.常f2 會e5 3.常e3 c5 4.常e2 會f4/會d4 5.豐d6#/豐f6#, 3...c6 4.c5 會d5 5.豐d6#,

At the end, again a problem from the FIDE Abum 1914-44 (No. 10). A remarkable composition with quiet white moves, Bristol theme, model mates and unstalemating of Black. After 1...g5, the on f2. Solution: 1. If! (zz), 1...g5 2. 2c1! (zz) g4 3. 2b1 (zz) g3 4. Ic1 (zz) g2 5. 2d1! 1... 6.42(:)f2# MM, 1...g6 2.\$\frac{1}{2}\$e1! (zz) g5 3.\$\frac{11}{2}\$12 \(\frac{1}{2}\$:f2 + 4.\$\frac{1}{2}\$:f2 g4 5.42f1! g3+ 6.42:g3# MM, 2...g:f5 3. \(\mathbb{I}\) f2! (zz) f4 [3...\(\dag{\pm}\):f2+ 4.\(\dag{\pm}\):f2] 4.\(\dag{\pm}\)f5 (zz) \(\dag{\pm}\):f2+ 5.\(\dag{\pm}\):f2 (zz) f3 6.\(\dag{\pm}\)g3# MM.

#### BOOK REVIEW: ENDGAME LABYRINTHS (2023), BY STEFFEN NIELSEN & JACOB AAGAARD

We are glad to be able to introduce a joint book by two Danish composers and chess players:

- Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen, the spokesman of the WFCC Subcommittee on Studies, the editor of the quarterly EG, GM for chess compositions and the current world champion in composing studies 2019-2021, who – according to the GM Yochanan Afek who wrote the book's foreword – "seeks tense dramas that are rich with tactics, with hanging pieces and spectacular moves", and, by his studies (some of which are initially inspired by over-theboard competitive practices) and involvement on chess social media and in the Danish chess community, he is promoting endgame studies among the general chess public".
- Jacob Aagaard is an over-the-board GM, a prominent chess writer, trainer and occasional composer of practical endgame studies who – according to Y. Afek – "long ago recognized the various exceptional qualities of studies as a training tool: empowering tactical and calculating skills, improving creativity, out-of-the box thinking and pattern recognition".

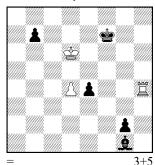
The book contains no less than 1002 studies, divided into chapters by material. Pure rook endgames prominently feature, ahead of other (pawn, knight, bishop, queen) endgames, and the remaining chapters are as follows: Pieces vs pawns; Minor pieces, Rook vs a minor piece; Rook vs two minor pieces; Rook vs rook and minor piece; Rook and minor piece vs rook and minor piece; Piece fight; Active defence; Short and sweet; Playing studies; Just tactics; Solve like a grandmaster: In the wilderness; Fresh out of the oven; Fortresses; Endgame theory; Classics; and Braincrushers.

The book aims to reflect specific difficult choices a player faces at the board. The positions to solve are divided into pages of 6, with each set consisting of two easy, two medium and two difficult challenges, whose solving would require a reader to employ his/her own imagination. The book does not include trivial studies with easy solutions, technical endgames without surprising moves, middlegame positions, "romantic" studies (whose positions and play are far away from chess games), muddy positions (with many sidelines) etc.

Apart from practical chess usefulness, the authors assure us that this book is "a boundless treasure of beauty, surprise and paradox in chess". Steffen acknowledges the importance that the "consistent persistence, publishing and writing knowledge as well as perhaps even superior chess skills" of Jacob had played in producing the book.

In the book review we reproduce studies from the "Rook vs minor piece" chapter, including one of Steffen's 16 original studies (which are not examples of his typical wild composing style).

#### 1. Leonid Kubbel Shakhmatny Listok 1925



1. **工f4**+ [1. **工g4**? **食**h2+ -+]

 $[2... \stackrel{\bullet}{=} f7 \ 3. \mathbb{Z} f4 + (3. \mathbb{Z} g4) =]$ 

4. 含c5 g1 ¥ 5. 罩:g1 **鱼**:g1

6.\$b6 \$c8 -+1 3... **±**:d4

4...**≜**h2+ 5.**Ġ**c5 g1**₩** 

Stalemate

6. **□**:g1 **•**:g1 7. **•**b6=)]

**4. ℤg4! g1 Ψ** [4...g1 **ℤ** 

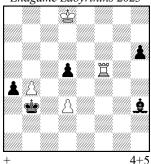
5.罩:d4=] **5.罩g8+! 豐:g8=** 

 $[3... \stackrel{\bullet}{=} e8 \ 4. \mathbb{Z} e4 + = (4. \mathbb{Z} g4)]$ 

1...**∲**e8 2.**¤**:e4+ **∲**d8

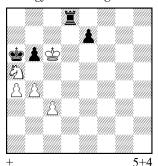
**3. □ h4!** [3. **□** g4? **•** h2+

2. Steffen Nielsen Original 2020, published in Endgame Labyrinths 2023



**1.b5 d4** [1...a3 2. 罩f2 +-; 1...**9**:f5 2.b6+-1 **2.\square** [2.b6? **4.b6 a2 5.b7!** [5.\(\bar{\pm}\)b5+? \(\bar{\pm}\)c3 6.b7 a1 \(\mathbf{w}\) 7.b8 \(\mathbf{w}\) \(\mathbf{w}\) a3 =] 5...a1\\document 6.b8\document+- e.g. 6...**★**c3 7.**□**c5+ **★**:d3 10. **□**e5+ **•**d3 11. **⋓**e2+ 11...**中**c3 12.單c5+ **中**b4 13.₩b5+ **•**a3 14.₩a6+ 14...**★**b2 15. **□**b5++-

3. Martin Minski Magyar Sakkvilág 2013



**1.\$\dots c7 \(\boldsymbol{\pi}\) d5** [1... **\(\boldsymbol{\pi}\)** d1 2.\$\(\boldsymbol{\pi}\) c6 2...**\(\big|\)** c1 (2...b5 e.g. 3.c4 +-) 3.b5#] **2.c4** [2.★c6? b5 =] 2... **X**:a5 3.b5+!! [3.b:a5? 3...**\***:a5=]**3...\*a**7[3...**X**:b5 4.a:b5+ **a**5 5.c5 +-] 4.c5 **X**a6 [4...b:c5 5.b6+ 5... **a**6 6.b7 +-] **5.a5!** [5.b:a6? b:c5 =+]5...b:a5 6.b6++-Domination

The book can be ordered directly from the publisher "Quality Chess" at the following e-link: https://www.qualitychess.co.uk/products/2/443/endgame labyrinths hardcover by jacob aagaard an d steffen nielsen/(an interactive e-book; https://forwardchess.com/product/endgame-labyrinths).

#### SELECTED AWARDS



#### by Zoran Gavrilovski

DIE SCHWALBE 2021/#2, informal tourney, 54 problems: 7 Pr, 6 HM, 8 C. Judge: Juraj Brabec

#### 1st Pr. Vasvl Dvachuk



1.f:e4? d:e4/₩h1!2.\$\_c4# **A**/? 1. 4)c4? d:c4/\\:\:g4! 2.\\\:e5\\:B/? 1.*⑤*):e4? d:e4/罩:c2! 2.罩:e5#**B**/? 1. \(\mathre{\phi}:e4\)? d:e4\(\mathre{\phi}:c2\)! 2. \(\mathre{\phi}\) c7#\(\mathre{\phi}\)? 1.**2** c4! (2.**2**:d5#) 1...d:c4/2c3 2.42c7# C/22c5#

Triple change of two mates and A well-known mix of cyclic le 1.2):c4!(2.6)e3#)b:c4/e3 triple transfer of three mates.

2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. Andreas Witt <u>\$</u> w 5 \$ #2.\* 3 solutions 13+5

1...**會**e5 **x** 2.**哟**:c5#/罩:e4#/**\$**c3# 1.**罩 c7!** (2.豐:c5#A) 1...**:**e5 **x** 2. **□** :e4# **B** 1.**分**f4! (2. 黨:e4#B) 1...**:**e5 x 2. **≜**c3# C 1. ② g2! (2. ②c3# C) 1...**№**e5 x 2.**№**:c5# A

Grand and Ellerman-Mäkihovi.



1...e3/c3 2.豐:f3# **A**/豐b3# **B** 1. ②c8? **\\**:b6/\\:b7! 2. ②:b6\\/: 1.6)f7? (a):g5/(a):c5! 2.6):g5#/? 1.\(\hat{Q}\)f5? \(\dd{g}\)g3+\(\dd{g}\):b8! 2.\(\delta\):g3#\(?\) 2. 罩d8# C/\\dow:f3#A/\dow:d3# D/? 2. **□ d8#C/ভ**b3#**B**/**ভ**:d3#**D** 

DIE SCHWALBE 2021 /#3, informal ty., 23 problems: 3 Pr, 3 HM, 4 C. Judge: Gerhard Schoen

1st Pr. P.Sickinger, F. Reinhold & M. Schreckenbach



1. \$\\\\$f2? **A** (2.e4# **C**) ₩h1! 1. *&g3?* **B** (2. 4 b6# **D**) **以** b8! **1.耳c6!** (2.罩:d6+ **逾**c5 3.**♠**:b4#) 1... **#**f8 2. **\$**f2 **A** (3.e4# **C**) 2... **■**:e5 3. ⑤ b6# **D** 1...**黨**e6 2.**. g3 B** (3.**4**)**b**6#**D**) 2... **9** d4 3.e4# C 1...**ġ**c3 2.e4+ **ġ**d4 3. **ફ**f2#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. Zoran Gavrilovski



1.c6? A (2.♣c5# C) ♠:e4! x 1.e7? **B** (2.每)e6# **D**) ∰:e4! **v 1.쌜b3!** (2.奠c3+ **호**:c3 3.變:c3#) 1...\(\mathbb{\psi}\):e4 \(\mathbb{v}\) 2.c6 \(\mathbb{A}\) (3.\(\mathbb{\psi}\)c5\(\psi\) \(\mathbb{C}\) 2...\\dows:e6\dows:d5 3.\&\gamma::e6\dows:d3\dows:e6\dows:d3\dows:e6\dows:d3\dows:e6\d 1... **△**:e4 x 2.e7 **B** (3. **△**)e6# **D**) 2...**4**:c5/**4**:d23.**2**:c5#**C**/**2**:d3# Banny and pseudo le Grand.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Pr. Valery Shavyrin



1. \(\mathbb{Z}e8\)? A (2.\(\mathbb{Z}e6\)#) ♠f4! 1.b5? **B** (2. 罩d7#) **罩**g7! **1.\(\subset**\) **c5!** (2.e5+ f:e5 3.d:e5#) 2... **I**c6 3. **I**d5# **D** 2...**♠**e7 3. **♠**c7# **C** 2...**♠**b6 3.罩c6#

#### PHÉNIX 2021 / #4-n, informal tourney, 21 problems: 1 Pr, 7 HM, 6 C. Judge: Grigory Popov

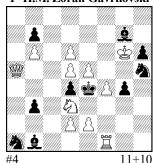
#### 1<sup>st</sup> Pr. Bernard Courthiau



1. \$\mathref{\pm}h4\colon (2.g6 \sime 3. \mathref{\mathref{\pm}}e7 \& #5) 1...**\(\begin{align}
\)** 1...**\(\begin{align}
\)** 2.g6 **\(\begin{align}
\)** e5 3.\(\begin{align}
\) f6! & #7 1...h:g5!

**1.g6!** (2.**\delta**h4~3.**\delta**e7 **\mathbb{\mathbb{E}**g:e7/**\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}**ee7 4.4)e6+4)d7+ \(\begin{align\*}
\) 5.4)d7#4)e6#1 1...**≝**c7, **≝**e5 2.**.\$**h4 **≝**e5, **≝**c7 3.ዿf6!(zz)[3.ዿd8? **Ξ**g7!] **Ξ**e8 4. **\(\delta\)** d8! (5. **\(\delta\)**:c7) **\(\begin{array}{c}\) g7 5. <b>\(\delta\)**e7! 5... **Z** g:e7 6. © e6+ **A Z**:e6 7.\$\d7#**B** 5... **黨** e:e7 6.**岁**)d7+**B 黨**:d7

#### 1st H.M. Zoran Gavrilovski



1.**對b5!** (2.營c4~3.公c5#) [1...**皇**f8 2.豐c4 (3.分c5#) 2... **1** :d6 3.e:d6# (4.4)c5#) 3...**4**:f4+4.罩:f4# 3...**9**:d3 4.e:d3#] 1...**•**:e5 2.\$\(\phi\)c5+\(\delta\):d5+ 3.4\div e4+ \div :e4/\div e6 4.\\dows:e5\#/f5\# 1... **a**g3 2. **b**)f2+ **e**:f4+ 3.约d3++ **•**e4 4. 罩f4# 1...**♠**f6 2.**♠**b4 ~ 3.**₩**d3+ 3...**9**:d3 4.e:d3#



1. *\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}b1?* (zz) **\cdots**c5! 1.**耳c3+!** 會b4 2.\$b6! f2 3.罩c1 3...h6 4. \(\mathbb{\Z}\)b1+ \(\delta\)c4 5.\(\delta\)c6! 5...h5 6. \(\mathbb{Z}\) c1+ \(\delta\) b4 7.\(\delta\) b6 7...h4 8.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b1+\(\delta\)c4 9.\(\delta\)c6 h3 10. \(\mathbb{Z}\) c1+ \(\dot{\phi}\)b4 11. \(\dot{\phi}\)b6 h2 14.罩:f1 **逾**b4 15.罩b1+ 17. \$\documents b6 h1 #\document 18. \Quad :h1 18...**.e**c4 19.**□**c1+ **e**b4 20. 罩c3! 罩c4 21. 罩b3#

#### THE PROBLEMIST 2021/#4-n, informal tourney, 46 problems: 4 Pr. 5 HM, 4 C. Judge: Eddy van Beers

#### 1st Pr. Valery Kirillov & Igor Yarmonov

7. ②e6# **A** 



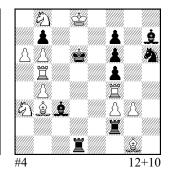
1. **e**2+! **e**e1 3. **e**f3+! **e**f1 3.₩e2+ **\***g1 4.**\***h3! (5.₩e1#) 4...**9** b4 5.₩e3+ **9** f1 6.\$ e2+ 8... g1 9.c3! (10. gel#) g:c3 10.₩e3+ **•**f1 11.**•**e2+ **•**e1 12. **≜**c4+ **•**d1 13. **≜**b3#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. Aleksandr Pankratiev



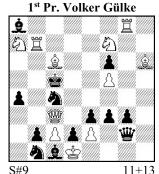
1. **工 e2!** (2. **. .** :c4+ d:c4 3. \(\mathbb{I}\) d2+ \(\delta\):e3 4. \(\alpha\):c4#) 1...₩h4 2.\$\c1+ \dots:c3 3. \$b4+ **罩**:b4 4. 约a2# 1... **9** :a5 2. \( \mathbb{I}\) d2+ \( \mathbb{e}\) :e3 3. 鼻 f4+ 罩:f4 4. 罩 e2#

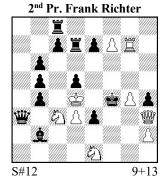
#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Pr. Zoran Gavrilovski

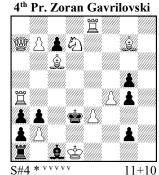


1.耳a5! (2.₺\b5+ •e5+ 3.约d4+ **曾**d6 4. 罩d5#) 1...**•**:b4 2.**②**c4+ **•**e6+ 3. Ø\d2+ **№**d6 4. ♯ d4# 1... **■** a2 2. **\$** c5+ **\$** e5+ 3. ♣d4++ **\***d6 4. ♦ b5# 1...b:a6 2.罩c4 (3.罩c6#) 罩d5 3. \(\mathbb{G}\) c6+ \(\delta\)e5+ 4. \(\mathbb{G}\):d5#

#### DIE SCHWALBE 2018/S#4-N, informal tourney, 27 problems: 4 Pr. 4 HM, 8 C. Judge: Dieter Werner







Gülke: 1.**⋓**b4+! **७**d4 2.**⋓**c5+! **७**c3! [2...**७**:c5? 3.**②**:e3+ **△**:e3#] 3.**②**f8! (4.**⋓**:e3+ **△**:e3#) 3..**⋓**f2 4.罩e7! (5.罩:e3+) 4...豐h2! 5.罩g4! (6.豐b4+ 會:b4 7.罩e5+ 會c3 8.罩:e3+ 為:e3#) 5...豐h8 6.豐d4+ \*\*b47.\(\psi c3+\) \*\*ec5! [7...\(\psi : c3+\) 8.\(\mathbb{Z} : e3+\] 8.\(\mathbb{Z} b7+\) \(\psi : f8 9.\) \(\psi : e3+\) \(\mathbb{A} : e3#. Roundtrip by \(\psi \) & \(\psi : e3+\)

빨f4 5.夕g2+ 빨f3 6.夕e1+ 빨f4 7.쌜g2 (8.쌜e4+ d:e4#) 호c1 8.쌜h3 (9.쌜:e3+ 호:e3#) 8...호b2 9.豐h7! (10.豐e4+ d:e4#) 9... **호** c1 10.f8 豐(宣)+ 置:f8 11.豐f5+ 置:f5 12.今):d5+ 置d:d5#, 置f:d5#.

Gavrilovski: 1...g:f4 x 2.e:f4 g1 \(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 4 \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 4 \begin{array}{c} **△**f3 3.♠:f3 ~ 4.₩d2+ **♠**:d2#; 1.₩a5? **A**(2.₩d2+) g1₩(**ℤ**)+!; 1.♠:g2? (2.₩a5 **A**) **ℤ**b1!; 1.₩a8? (2.\$\varphi\est{0}\$) g:f4! x: 1.\$\tilde{\pi}e8\pi^2\$ (2.\$\tilde{\pi}d4+\$) g1 \(\pi\)! v: 1.\$\tilde{\pi}e4^2\$ (2.\$\tilde{\pi}e4+\$ etc.) g3! z: 1.\$\tilde{\pi}h!\$ (2.\$\tilde{\pi}d4+\$ \(\pi\)e3. 3,\(\mathbb{Z}\)e4++\(\delta\)d3,\(\delta\)f3 4,\(\delta\)e3+\(\delta\):62+\(\delta\):65+\(\delta\)\(\delta\)c4+\(\delta\)d3 4,\(\delta\):b2+\(\delta\):b2#, 1...g:f4x 2.Øc5+C :e3 3.Øe6+ :ed3 4.Øcf4+ :e1f4#, 1...gl >v 2.\(\bar{a}\) \v 3.\(\bar{a}\) \v 2.\(\bar{a}\) \v 3.\(\bar{a}\) \v 2.\(\bar{a}\) \v 3.\(\bar{a}\) \v 2.\(\bar{a}\) \v 3.\(\bar{a}\) \v 2.\(\bar{a}\) \v 3.\(\bar{a}\) \v 3.\(\ba [2.營a5? C 為f3!], 1...g1 **호** 2.營a5! A **호** g:e3 3.分c5+ C **호**:c5 4.營d2+ **호**:d2# [2.置h2? **D 호**:h2!], 1...g3 z 2, wa6+ see 3 3, \( \) \ moves with dual avoidance, change of continuations and of functions of moves (A. B. C. D. x. v & z).

THE PROBLEMIST 2019 / H#2, informal tourney, 48 problems: 4 Pr. 7 HM, 7 C. Judge: Paz Einat

#### 1st Pr. Vitaly Medintsey & 2nd Pr. Michal Dragoun & Vladislav Nefvodov



4 solutions 1.♠:f6 ₩d8 2.♠e4 ⑤c5# 1.**△**:d7 ₩h8 2.**☆**c5 ♦ e4# 1.**為**:e7 徵:e7 2.**皇**d3 徵c5#

H#2

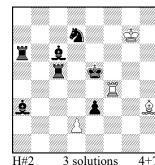
1.**為**:g6 豐:g6 2.**罩**c3 豐e4#

# Ladislav Salai ir.



1.♠h7 ₩f8 2.♠:f4 ₩:f4# 1.♠e6! ₩d8 2.♠:d4 ₩:d4# 1.**4**f7! 豐h8 2.**4**:e5 豐:e5# 1.**為**e4! 豐g8 2.**為**:g3 豐:g3#

### 1st Comm. Živko Janevski



1. **基** d5 d3 2. **身** d6 **罩** e4# 1.**호**d5 罩h4 2.罩d6 d4#

1. **e**d5 d:e3 2. **a**e5 \ □ d4#

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Pr. Zlatko Mihajloski



2 solutions 4+15

1.**₩**:a2 **\$**h7 2.**\$**g8 **\$**g6 3.\\d\c4 \left[\d\d5+?] \&f7 4.\d\frac{1}{2}\left[c]d4 4... ዿ[f]a2 5. **ዿ**c4 ዿb1# 1. **9**:a2 **9**b3 2. **9**:b4 **9**a4 3. **≜** c4 **≜** b3 4. **₩**[a]d4 4...ዿੈ[b]a2 5.**≜**c3 ዿੈb1#

"This helpmate is a true recordholder-it shows 5 × Klasinc." (Judge)

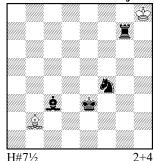
# Ï ġ 할시**빨** İ

H#5 2+131.**豐**a1 约:a5 2.**罩**b2 约b3 3.**호**b5 ��b4 4.**罩**e7 ��c5

5. **≜** d7 Ø d4#

Themes: "bO critical hideaway. line openings and switchbacks "\& tempo move, \&/\dagge moves  $(2 \times Klasinc theme)$ , mixed Indian, temporal closing of the b-file from both ends. Chenev Loyd theme." (Judge).

# 1<sup>st</sup> H.M. Zlatko Mihajloski 2<sup>nd</sup> Comm. Zlatko Mihajloski Ŧ



1... **\$a1 2. ■**h7++ **\$g8** 3. **2**h8 **2**g7 4. **4**h5 **2**f7

5. \(\dot{\psi}\)f4 \(\delta\)e6 6. \(\delta\)g5 \(\delta\)f6+ 7. • h6 • f5 8. • g7 • g5#

to corners, bicolour Bristol, magnet. This is a Letzform of these familiar ideas. A lovely miniature." (Judge)

DIE SCHWALBE 2018/H#31/2-N, informal ty, 45 problems: 3 Pr, 5 HM, 5 C. Judges: H. Gruber & U. Ring

#### 1st Pr. Rolf Wiehagen

(after Hans Peter Rehm, Mykola Kolesnik & Aleksandr Semenenko)



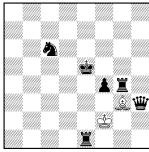
4+12 2 solutions

1... \(\mathbb{Z}\) :e5 2. \(\pa\) e4 \(\pa\) a1 3. \(\pa\) f6 3...♦ b2 4. • :e5 \$\times c4# 1...**\$**:e5 2.**♠**d4 **□**:e2 3.**♦**e6

3...⑤ e3 4. ★:e5 ⑤ c4#

"The constellation of actors is not new" (Judges). Exchanged roles of \(\Bar{\pm}\) and \(\Bar{\pm}\): sacrificed/ rear battery piece & vice versa.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Pr. Zlatko Mihajloski

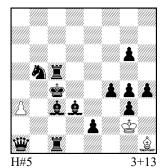


H#61/2  $2 \pm 6$ 

1... \$h4 2.f3 \$e7 3.\(\bar{a}\)a4 \$b4 4.**⋓**f5 ��g3 5.**ℤ**e3 ��h4 6.**№** f4 **&**el 7.**ℤ** ae4 **&**g3#

the reaches h4. To do this. the \& completes a roundtrip in five moves, not over d8-a5, but over b4." (Judges)

#### 4th H.M. Petre Stojoski (†)



1. **e**1 **g**2 2. **e**5 **e**4 3. ₩d4+ 含g2 4. **호**c3 **\$b**1 5.**≜**d3 **≜**a2#

"Mate on f4 is only possible if Switchbacks by three pieces, two of which perform Klasinc theme (\(\delta\)-\(\delta\) and \(\delta\)-\(\delta\) and one shows bicolour delayed Klasinc after a critical move.

#### LET'S NOT FORGET...

Chess composers who with their works have left (or are leaving) their mark on one or more genres

Karl Lorenz Jesper Jespersen (1848), a

(3,470 from 1879, of which more than 70

won prizes) and of articles in Skakbladet

and Tidskrift för Schack. Jespersen was a

Joseph William Abbott, an English #2-

3 expert, who authored the book 121 chess

problems: J.W. Abbott (1887). He died in

Leonid Zagoruiko, a Belarus composer

(1923), IM (1961) with 40.33 FA pts and

IJ (1956). From 1937 he composed *cca*. 250

orthodox problems (mainly #3s), of which

cca. 60 won 1st prize. Zagoruiko is credited

with the eponymous theme, although he did

not make the first problem with 2-n changed

Tivadar Kardos was a Hungarian expert

for h#s and s#s, FM (1990) with 23.83 FA

pts and IJ (1979). Kardos and István Rágó

published Feladványkedvelők Lapja (Paper

of the Friends of Chess Problems) from

1969 to 1976. He co-authored books with

G. Authier and R. Diot. He died in 1998.

expert who composed #2s with rich content

and published cca. 600#2s, of which cca.

200 #2s were honoured, IM (2016) with 39

Vlaicu Crisan (1973), a Romanian fairy

expert who with Eric Huber at the WCCCs

organised and judged the *Tzuica* tourney for

helpselfmates. He is IM (2016) with 53 FA

pts (with successes in the Olympic and other strong tourneys) and IM in solving (2007).

FA pts and IJ for #2s (2016).

Givi Mosiashvili (1948), a Georgian #2-

mates/continuations in 3-n phases.

chaplain and then a parish priest.

200 years Mangelsdorf, Richard (1823.06.09 – 1894.01.23) Danish composer of problems and studies 175 years Jespersen, Karl L. Jesper (1848.08.01 – 1914.08.07) Lindquist, Carl Emil (1848.08.27 – 1925.01.21) 150 years Bolton, Horatio (1793.06.02 – **1873.08.15**) Penížka, Bohumil (**1873.08.20** – 1939.03.11) 125 years

Collins, Charles Francis (1843.02.19 – **1898.07.29**) Letzen, Larsson Einar (1898.05.26 – 1973.05.17) (**1898.07.16** – 1959.04.16) Neishtadt, Vladimir Penrose, Lionel Sharples (1898.06.11 – 1972.05.12) Vuković, Vladimir (**1898.08.26** – 1975.11.18)

100 years

Abbott, Joseph William (1840.02.05 – **1923.08.05**) (**1923.08.24** – 2004.12.14) Bišćan, Dragutin Bouma, Gerard Johan (**1923.05.10** – 2017.11.27) Diot, Roger (1923.05.07 – 1981.02.28) Frič. Ivan (1889.02.15 – **1923.07.31**) Pfeiffer, Gerhard (**1923.06.14** – 2000.06.27) Van Gool, Johan C. (1923.06.15 – 2002.08.23) Zagoruiko, Leonid (**1923.08.14** – 1999.05.22)

75 years

Antonov, Yury Mikhailovich (1948.05.17)Dehler, Otto Georg Edgar (1887.02.10 – 1948.05.20) Haralović, Mato (1948.07.08) Leick, Wilhelm (1871.10.09 – **1948.07.09**) Makaronez, Leonid (1948.06.22)Marker, Yurv (1948.05.25) Mosiashvili, Givi (1948.05.01)

50 years Czarnecki, Tadeusz (1905.11.02 – **1973.08.30**) Crisan, Vlaicu Gavrilović, Časlav (1894.06.27 – **1973.07.15**)

25 years Kardos, Tivadar (1921.09.26 – **1998.05.15**) Menkis, Herman (1923.03.15 – **1998.07.27**)

Joseph Karl L. Jesper William Abbott Jespersen



(1973.08.26)

Leonid Zagoruiko



Tivadar Kardos



Givi Mosiashvili



Vlaicu Crisan

CC – chess composition; GM – Grandmaster for chess compositions; IM – International Master: FM – FIDE Master for CC; IJ – International Judge of the FIDE; FA pts – FIDE album points

#### I) Joseph William Abbott 2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. *The Chess Monthly* 1881-2



1. **\(\subset\)** :e5! (zugzwang)

1...**ℤ**:d4, **ℤ** c5 2.**ℤ**(:)c5#

1... **■**:e5, **■**b5, c5 2.**②**4(:)b5#

1...**:**e4# 2.\(\equiv e4#

1...**△**~ 2.**△**(:)e2#

Excellent #2 with creation of a white half-battery and three self-pins by capturing the halfpinned pieces.

#### IV) Leonid Zagoruiko 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. e.a. *FIDE tourney* 1959



**1.**耳ff3! (2.罝g4+ • d5 3.罝e3#) 1... **d**5 2. **E**f4+ **e**e5/6 3. **E**e3# 1...**\***c4 2.**\mathbb{Z}**c3+ **\***d4 3.**\mathbb{Z}**gd3# 1...e5 2. \(\mathbb{Z}\) d3+ \(\dot{\omega}\) c4 3. \(\delta\) d5# 1... **■**:f6 2. **■**d3+ **•**c4/**•**e5 3. 奠d5#/罝ge3#

Prepared by Nikola Stolev

II) Karl Jesper Jespersen 2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. Brighton Society 1897



1.**\\forall f3!** (zugzwang)

1...**ġ**c5, **ġ**~ 2.**ÿ**c6#

1...**≜**c5 2.∰:e2#

1...**為**~ 2.豐(:)d5#

1...g:f3, g3 2.42:e3#

Unusual setting with play by the black king on mutually adjacent squares after a key by the out-of-play queen.

# V) Tivadar Kardos

1st Pr. Budapest Sport Committee 1956



1.f1 **■** e3 2. **■** f4 e:f4 3.e3 f5 4.e2 f6 5.e1 \(\bigsim\) f7 6.\(\bigsim\)a1 f8\(\bigsim\) 7.罩a2 罩f3#

promotions to rooks in a setting Battery creation, critical play, with only 6 pieces.

#### III) Givi Mosiashvili

1st Pr. StrateGems 2005



1. **營**e5? (2. **營**b8# **A**) **學**f6!

1...**≜**:d7 2.**□** e8# **B** 

1...**₩**:e7 2.**₩**:e7#

1. **岁**d4? (2. **罩** e8#) **為**d5!

1...**皇**:d7 2.豐:d7#

1...**₩**:e7 2.**□**g8#

1. **□** d6! (2. **□** e8# **B**)

1...**₩**:e7 2.**₩**h8#

1...**业**g8+**, 业**g7+ 2.**旦**(:)g7#

Zagoruiko and Le Grand themes.

#### VI) Vlaicu Crişan

2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. PCCC-50 Anniversary Composing Festival 2010



HS#4 2 solutions 8+6

3. ♠h3 **≝**e3 **d** 4. ♠d6+ **♠**:c4# 1.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)d7 **B** \(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\):e3 d 2.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{L}}\)c7 A \(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)e2 A quite rare example of three 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 \(\mathbb{E}\)e3 \(\mathbb{c}\)4.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d6+\(\mathbb{Z}\):f5\(\mathbb{E}\)

unpinning and Grimshaw.