

The 8th FIDE World Cup in Composing

$Section \ E-Helpmates$

Final award by

Michal Dragoun

Participants

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E01	P. Muljadi (USA)	E42	A. Onkoud (FRA)
E02	D. Gatti (ITA)	E43	J. Ložek (SVK)
E03	DC. Gurgui (ROU)	E44	S. Hudák (SVK)
E04	A. Shpakovsky (RUS)	E45	B. Atanasov (BGR)
E05	P. Tritten (FRA)	E46	G. Nicolaescu (ROU)
E06	V. Zamanov (AZE)	E47	A. Bidleň (SVK)
E07	A. Kostyukov (RUS)	E48	V. Nefyodov (RUS)
E08	Y. Gorbatenko (RUS)	E49	E. Gavryliv (UKR)
E09	Z. Sibinović (SRB)	E50	V. Kopyl (UKR)
E10	R. Gafencu (ROU)	E51	S. Javadzade (AZE)
E11	A. Fedorova (RUS)	E52	K. Velikhanov (AZE)
E12	F. Abdurahmanović (BIH)	E53	M. Kolesnik (UKR)
E13	M. Witztum (ISR)	E54	V. Lastivka (UKR)
E14	A. Schönholzer (CHE)	E55	C. Yakubovsky (BLR)
E15	U. Sayman (TUR)	E56	G. Tar (HUN)
E16	Z. Janevski (MKD)	E57	M. Vasyuchko UKR)
E17	Z. Gavrilovski (MKD)	E58	J. Csák (HUN)
E18	M. Klasinc (SVN)	E59	V. Pankov (RUS)
E19	M. Cherniavskyi (UKR)	E60	A. Fica (CZE)
E20	J. Paavilainen (FIN)	E61	M. Gershinsky (UKR)
E21	V. Yuzyuk (UKR)	E62	V. Medintsev (RUS)
E22	Z. Labai (SVK)	E63	S. Trommler (DEU)
E23	A. Skripnik (RUS)	E64	B. Cook (GBR)
E24	A. Pankratiev (RUS)	E65	A. Varitski (BLR)
E25	R. Vieira (BRA)	E66	E. Zarubin (RUS)
E26	V. Semenenko (UKR)	E67	A. Gasparyan (ARM)
E27	K. Mlynka (SVK)	E68	Z. Mihajloski (MKD)
E28	R. Nabiullin (RUS)	E69	V. Zheglov (RUS)
E29	A. Feoktistov (RUS)	E70	O. Dimitrov (BGR)
E30	A. Antipov (RUS)	E71	Y. Trakhtman (UKR)
E31	R. Krätschmer (DEU)	E72	J. Mikitovics (HUN)
E32	A. Ghilea (ROU)	E73	A. Oganesjan (RUS)
E33	B. Shorokhov (RUS)	E74	M. Erenburg (ISR)
E34	S. Radović (SRB)	E75	A. Karamanits (UKR)
E35	E. Fomichev (RUS)	E76	K. Prentos (USA)
E36	M. Stojnić (SRB)	E77	S. Milewski (POL)
E37	A. Semenenko (UKR)	E78	V. Evseev (UKR)
E38	V. Gurov (RUS)	E79	T. Hernádi (SVK)
E39	K. Çefle (TUR)	E80	Vil. Satkus (LTU)
E40	M. Cioflâncă (ROU)	E81	H. Tanner (FIN)
E40 E41	M. Halma (UKR)	E01	11. Taimer (FIN)
1741	wi. Haiilia (UKK)		

rom the director Alexander Bulavka I received 81 anonymized entries. The overall quality of submitted problem was good. Some entries were for me ineligible because of symmetrical setting (E02, E19), eventually for white officers not used in all mates (E15, E36, E51). In E48 is symmetry partially masked, but number of repeated moves is too high (although it is part of the pattern), quite symmetrical is E67 as well.

Further I have specific remarks to following problems:

E06 - The first pair of solutions with Zilahi is good. The second pair is interconnected by the use of first white moves as mates but black play is not satisfactory.

E09 - Maybe first twinless realization, but white economy is unacceptable.

E11 - With one different black promotion was realized much better by WinChloe 245394.

E12 - Similarly as in E06, the play in one pair is not homogenous: 1.hxg5 is self-block, while 1.&a7 hideaway. Repetition of $2.\sim\text{\&f}5$ is disturbing too.

E20 - Usually is for similar check / direct selfpin/indirect unpin combination used one white piece for all solutions. To manage three different is certainly more difficult, but not enough for distinction.

E22 - Similar and in my opinion more homogenous is PDB P1315005.

E24 - Cycle of four white moves, with captures of two white pieces in two

solutions, but the play is very, very heterogenous.

E29 · Four times repeated \$\mathref{G}\$d6 is a serious flaw.

E30 - In threefold cyclic Zilahi there should be more unified play, the twins are weak as well.

E34 - Repetition of set-play in B and C is disturbing.

E37 - There are another similar functions cycle of three white pieces, differing only in motivation of B2, e.g. WinChloe 287784, 757020.

E39 - Basic pattern is similar to yacpdb 394370.

E42 - 2+2 solutions are rather interesting, but repetition of 3.2 f3 and 3.2 d3 is unpleasant, as well as different types of unguard in solutions 3 and 4.

E49 - Six echoed mates with the same white material were achieved in PDB P1005220. I consider E49 as slightly better (there are no crude captures and tempo tries are added), on the other hand, former problem is less symmetrical and more economical.

E52 - I consider the solution with use of all white moves from the cycle more as flaw. The idea of cycle of the first and second white moves is spoiled and 1.♠h3 is not a hideaway, but it plans to block e6 as well. And three solutions with cycle are realized much better in PDB P0504539.

E54 • Interesting, but illegal -8 black pawns and promoted $\triangle h1$.

E61 - Solutions 1 and 3 are analogic, with self-blocks of the diagram square of black king. Solution 2 has

some similarities, but it contains repeated move \(\Delta d \)3 too.

E64 - Compare e.g. PDB P1267908, P1097352.

E65 - Some interesting (although not homogenous) motives in the first two solutions, but the third one is boring.

E66 - Compare PDB P0501115 – it has two solutions (out of five) with the black king on the same square, but in a twinless setting. And PDB P0581631 can be compared when searching the record achievement.

E69 - The same fourfold echo was realized in yacpdb 465062.

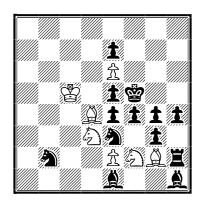
E75 - Number of repeated moves is too high and especially A and C are too similar.

E79 - Two consecutive round trips of the white knight, but the basic pattern is quite similar to yacpdb 395309.

E80 - Few halfmoves longer, but substantially similar to PDB P1310976.

My award is as follows:

$1^{ m st}$ Prize – Gold medal Mykola Kolesnik $\it Ukraine$



h#3

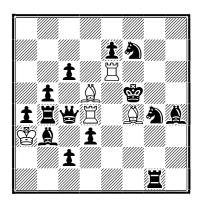
3 sol.

7+13

1.e:d4 2:g4 (C) 2.2:g4 163+3.2h3 2:f4# (A)

Cyclic Zilahi with capture of two out of three pieces and cycle of the first and third white moves. Motivation for the capture in B1 is not homogenous, but welcomed bonus are three different moves of $\Delta g2$ in the second white move.

2nd Prize – Silver medal ANATOLY SKRIPNIK Russian Federation

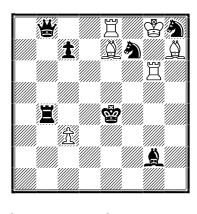


h#2 4 sol. 5+14

1.世c3 **Bh6**(**Ah6**?) 2.**Bc4 Ae6#** 1.世c5 **Ah6**(**Bh6**?) 2.**Ac4 Bf4#** 1.**Af6**(**Af6**?) **A:c6** 2.**D:e6 Ad7#** 1.**Ag5**(**Ag5**?) **B:d3** 2.**D:f4 Bf3#**

Two pairs of solutions with perfect analogy: in the first one hideaway of the black queen with dual avoidance based on created black battery and following Grimshaw; in the second pair mates on another squares of the same lines, with capture of white pieces.

1st Honourable Mention – Bronze medal YURIY GORBATENKO Russian Federation

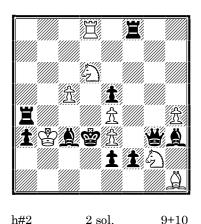


h#2 4 sol. 6+7

- 1.\$\Delta f5 &d8 2.\$\Delta f4 \$\Delta g5#\$
 1.\$\Delta f3 \$\Delta g2+ 2.\$\Delta e3 \$\Delta g5#\$
 1.\$\Delta e5 \$\Delta h6 2.\$\Delta d5 \$\Delta d6#\$
- 1. \(\mathbb{L}\)c4 \(\Delta\)b4+ 2.\(\Delta\)d3 \(\mathbb{L}\)d6#

There are some problems using the same matrix of two white batteries – as far I know, the closest is WinChloe 226030 with the same geometry of black king's moves. However there are anough differences in determining of the moves order, use of two black blocking pieces and in mating moves on two squares (but without the predecessor E08 would receive a Prize).

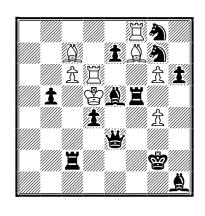
2nd Honourable Mention RICARDO DE MATTOS VIEIRA Brazil



1.\$\textit{\Delta}_6 \textit{\Delta}_6 \textit{\Delta}_6 + (\Delta_6 + ?) 2.\$\textit{\Delta}_6 \textit{\Delta}_6 \textit{\Delta}_6 + (\Delta_6 + ?) 2.\$\textit{\Delta}_6 \textit{\Delta}_6 \textit{\Delta}

Line of the mating battery is attacked by four pieces ($\Xi a4$, &c3, $\Xi f8$, &h3). One can be interfered by mating knight, two guards can be simultaneously removed by moves &b4 or $\Xi f5$, so it seems that black has enough time – but it is necessary to renew guard of e4 by line-opening sacrifice of &g2, which determines remaining black move. Rich and perfectly matched strategic combination.

3rd Honourable Mention VITALY MEDINTSEV Russian Federation



h#3,5

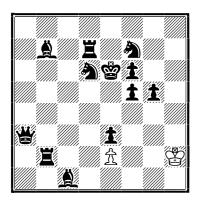
2 sol.

8+12

1... \(\begin{align*} \begin{align*

Analogy in line-opening of two white indirect batteries and black selfblocks, but there is no interplay between Black and White and play of single white and black piece in each solution is rather monotonous.

4th Honourable Mention MARK ERENBURG Israel

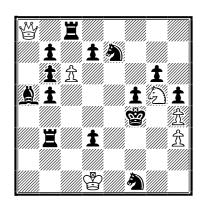


h#6 2+12

1. **2e4** (1. **2**c4? **2**g3 2. **2**e7?) **2g2** 2. **2e**7 **2f3 3. 2d2+ 2e**3 4. **4**d5 **2d4** 5. **2c4** (**2**e4?) **e4** 6. **2cd6 e**:**d5**#

Round trip of the black knight motivated by intereference of both black bishops and black Klasinc. There is a one move shorter problem PDB P0503814 with slightly different motivation for single moves of white knight, but multiple interferences in E74 I consider as different enough.

5th Honourable Mention VALERY SEMENENKO *Ukraine*

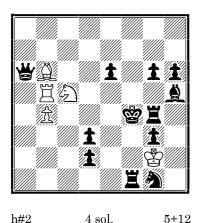


h#2 6 sol. 6+14

1.&c3 增a2 2.&e5 [block e5 (A)] 增f2# [guard g3 (B), e3 (C)] 1.&e1 增a1 2.&g3 [block g3 (B)] 增d4# [guard e3 (C), e5 (A)] 1.&d2 增a3 2.&e3 [block e3 (C)] 增d6# [guard e5 (A), g3 (B)] 1.位e5 (A) 增:c8 2.增f6 增h8# 1.位g3 (B) 增b8+ 2.位:h4 增f4# 1.位e3 (C) 增:a5 2.f4 增:b6#

HOTFs with two triplets of quite solutions seldom are compared with three pairs. Here three solutions the first homogenous, with line-opening for white queen and cycle of guarded and blocked squares. Moves by black king on one of the three free squares are logical addition, but selfblock of f4 hasn't analogy and sequence 1... \mathbb{ rather crude.

6th Honourable Mention ZORAN GAVRILOVSKI *North Macedonia*

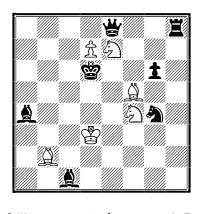


1.堂e3 全:e6+ (A) 2.罩d4 罩e5# 1.堂g5 全:d3+ (B) 2.罩f5 &d8# 1.e5 罩a5! (&a7?) 2.e4 全e6# (A)

1.**Be1 &a7!** (**B**a5?) **2.Be4 2**:**d3#** (**B**)

Use of white tempo moves by rook and bishop in this pattern is not new, but only HOTF form is in my opinion yacpdb 343795 with two moves of black king in the second pair. Thematically successful combination with PDB P1360360.

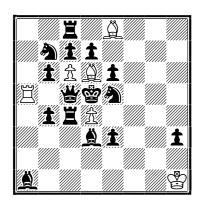
1st Commendation ALEKSANDR KOSTYUKOV Russian Federation



h#2 4 sol. 6+7

- 1.&:f4 d8=& 2.&e5 &a3# 1.&:b2 d:e8=&+2.\$\dot{2}e5 &e:g6# 1.\$\dot{2}:e7 d:e8=\$\dot{2}+2.\$\dot{2}f7 &:g6# 1.\$\dot{2}:e8 d:c8=\$\dot{2} 2.g:f5 &:f5#
- Doubled Zilahi is unified by the white Allumwandlung, but the play is too heterogenous.

2nd Commendation VALERY GUROV Russian Federation



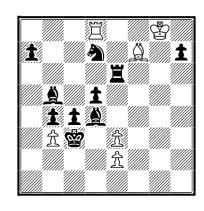
h#2

- b) &e8→f1 c) e8= \(\eta\)
- 6+15
- a) 1.**公:**d6 c:d7 2.**公:**d4(營~?) d:c8=**全**#
- b) 1.堂:d4 **点**g2 2.**堂**:c6(堂~?) **点**:e5#c) 1.堂:c6 **罩**:e6 2.**堂**:d6(暨~?) d5#
- Cyclic Zilahi with capture of two pieces out of three with

hideaways of black queen. White

play just creates the mating nets.

3rd Commendation Mykola Vasyuchko *Ukraine*

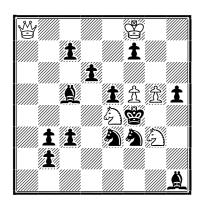


h#3

- b) & e2→f2
- 6+10
- a) 1.2c5 b:c4 2.2:c4 2:e6 3.2c3 2:d5#
- b) 1. 🖺 e4 e:d4 2. 🖄 :d4 🖺 :d7 3.c3 🖺 :d5#

Reciprocal function exchange of four pairs of pieces (two white and two black), but white pawn-sacrifices are quite known.

4th Commendation EUGENE FOMICHEV Russian Federation

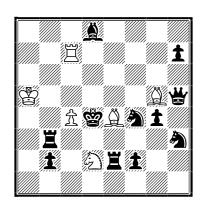


h#2 2 sol. 6+13 b) - **2** e3, **2** f3 c) = b) - **2** e4, **2** g3

- a) 1.全:f5 性c8 2.全e3 性:f5# 1.全:g5 性d8 2.全f3 性:g5#
- b) 1.堂e3 堂a5 2.堂d3 堂:c3# 1.堂f3 堂a1 2.堂g2 堂:h1#
- c) 1.堂:g5 堂g2+ 2.堂h6 堂g7# 1.堂:f5 堂f3+ 2.堂e6 堂:f7#

Author described the content as HOTF 3x2, but solutions of B and C are quite similar and the play of the same two pieces in both moves is simple.

5th Commendation MARKO KLASINC Slovenia



h#2

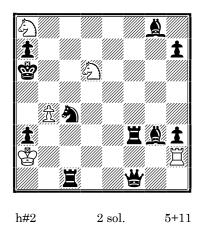
4 sol.

6+11

- 1. 266($2\sim$?) 2d7+2. 2e3 2d3#
- 1. **2d**5(豐~?) **Le3+2. 空c3 2b**1#
- 1.\$\f6 \Bc6 2.\$\psi e5 \\$:f6#
- 1.♠e7 \(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{A}\) d7+ 2.\(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{C}\)5 \(\mathbb{L}\):e7#

Two complexes of unpin of white pieces are connected by star of the black king, but given tries in the first pair are unsatisfactory. Repetition of 1... \mathbb{H} d7+ is a minus too.

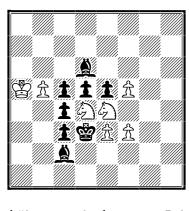
6th Commendation MENACHEM WITZTUM Israel



1. \Bb3 \Bc2 2. \Db6 \Dc7# 1. \Bf7 \Be2 2. \Da5 b5#

Check avoidance by black rook for future selfblocks by 2c4 is combined with dual avoidance. However, I don't like too much use of white rook only for line-closings.

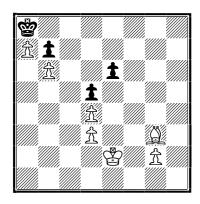
7th Commendation VALERY KOPYL Ukraine



h#3 2 sol. 7+8

Two analogous solutions with Zilahi theme and pawn captures.

8th Commendation ALEKSEY OGANESJAN Russian Federation



h#5,5

2 sol. 7+4

Random move of Bishop 1...\$~? 2.e5

2...d:e5 3.d4 e6 - pat (e7-e8增/R#??) 2...g4 3.e4 g5 4.e3 g6 - pat (g7-g8費/R#??)

shows that White does not have enough time to promote one of his pawns because one of Black pawns loses all her moves. That's why White must execute corrective moves by Bishop to sacrifice it "under" Black pawn in order to give additional moves for this pawn. But an attempt to do it on e3 and f4 are unsuccessful: 1... £f4? 2.e5

2...d:e5 3.d4 &e3! 4.d:e3 e6 - pat (e7-e8增/R#??)

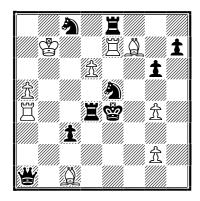
2...g4 3.e:f4 g5 4.f3+! - White will checkmate (g6-g7-g8世/R#), but... will be one move late! So White must sacrifice a Bishop on another squares - c3 and f2: 1... 4e1! 2.e5 d:e5 3.d4 4c3! 4.d:c3

e6 5.c2 e7 6.c1=\(\Delta\)! e8=\(\Delta'/\)R# 1...\(\Delta\)f2! 2.e5 g4 3.e4 g5 4.e3 g6 5.e:\(\frac{f2}{g7}\) 6.f1=\(\Delta\)! g8=\(\Delta'/\)R#

A certain analogue of "White correction" in h#! Random move of Bishop is unsuccessful because Black gets in a pat. In order to prevent it, White must execute corrective moves by Bishop to sacrifice it "under" Black Pawn and so to get time for promotion own Pawn.

Certain logic to find good square for white bishop sacrifice is needed, but not quite deep, because black checks or stalemates can be seen at once. Unfortunately there are white promotions duals as well, on the other hand black promotions in the last move are nice.

9th Commendation Boris Shorokhov Russian Federation



- h#2 2 sol. 9+9 b) &f7 \rightarrow f1
- a) 1.2b6 &b3 2.2d5 &c2# 1.2:e7 = a2 2.2d3 = e2#
- b) 1. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{b}}\$ 1. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{b}}\$ 1. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{b}}\$ 2. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{d}}\$ 3. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{c}}\$ 64#

 1. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{b}}\$ 1. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{b}}\$ 1. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{b}}\$ 1. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{b}}\$ 2. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{d}}\$ 3. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{d}}\$ 3. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{d}}\$ 4. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{d}}\$ 3. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{d}}\$ 3. \$\mathref{\Pmathref{d}}\$ 4. \$\mathref{\Pmathr

Two pairs of solutions, but pair with Zilahi is clearly better. Two-move blocking manoeuvre is rather simple. Award is for the use of the same black pieces in single twins.