

The 6th FIDE World Cup in Composing

$Section \ A-Two movers$

Final award by

Paz Einat

MMXVIII

Participants

A01	A. Litvinov (LTU)	A22	S. I. Tkachenko (UKR)
A02	V. Kozhakin (RUS)	A23	A. Kostyukov (RUS)
A03	G. Nicolaescu (ROU)	A24	J. Rice (GBR)
A04	F. Kapustin (UKR)	A25	V. Zamanov (AZE)
A05	T. Atamer (TUR)	A26	K. Velikhanov (AZE)
A06	V. Syzonenko (UKR)	A27	L. Gómez (ESP)
A07	M. Chernyavskyi (UKR)	A28	A. Vasylenko (UKR)
A08	DC. Gurgui (ROU)	A29	V. Chepizhny (RUS)
A09	S. Vokal (SVK)	A30	V. Shanshin (RUS)
A10	M. Svítek (CZE)	A31	Z. Labai (SVK)
A11	K. Mlynka (SVK)	A32	J. Ducak (CZE)
A12	U. Sayman (TUR)	A33	P. Murashev (RUS)
A13	S. Parzuch (POL)	A34	E. Permyakov (RUS)
A14	D. Wirajaya (IDN)	A35	V. Markovtsiy (UKR)
A15	B. Majoros (HUN)	A36	M. Uris (ESP)
A16	E. Gavryliv (UKR)	A37	M. Guida (ITA)
A17	A. Slesarenko (RUS)	A38	G. Mosiashvili (GEO)
A18	R. Zalokotsky (UKR)	A39	V. Sorochan (RUS)
A19	M. Basisty (UKR)	A40	V. Dyachuk (UKR)
A20	G. Atayants (RUS)	A41	J. Havran (SVK)
A21	M. Kovačević (SRB)		

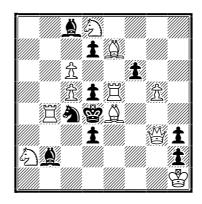
thank the organizers of this prestigious tourney for entrusting me with judging this section. I received 41 anonymous problems with full solution and some comments from the authors. The overall level was satisfactory but a few problems were of very low level and some others had obvious predecessors, which are listed in the appendix. There was no clear winner here; the problems at the top were hard to differentiate and my own taste played a major role in deciding on their order.

Many of the author's comments included a list, sometimes long, of the various themes presented. The existence of certain themes in a problem is of importance only in terms of how they combine as a whole to present an artistically coherent composition. A few problems mentioned some "pseudo" themes like pseudo le Grand or pseudo Erokhin. Rarely do I find such ideas of interest and I take them for what they are: pseudo themes.

Anticipations (see Appendix):

- **A05**: fully anticipated by **D**;
- A29: fully anticipated by E;
- A32: seems to be a version of **F** as the core elements are identical to "a";
- A35: A Shedej cycle with all mates by the same WR, operating a R/B battery was achieieved by **G** without twinning. Although the play here is different, the zeroposition is a high price to pay.

1st Prize – Gold medal PAVEL MURASHEV Russian Federation



#2

11+10

1. 急f7? - 2. 營:d3# (X) / 2. 營f2# (Y), 1...d6 2. 營f2#, 1... &c1 2. 營:d3#, 1...d:e4! (a)

1. 單f5? (A) — 2. 營:d3# (X) (2. 營f2?), 1...d:e4 (a) 2. 急:f6# (B), 1... 党:e4 (x, new) 2. 營f4#, 1...d6! (2... 党:c5!)

1.急:f6? (B) -2.增f2# (Y) (2.增:d3?), 1...d:e4 (a) 2.鼍f5# (A), 1...增:c5 (y, new) 2.鼍:d5# (C), 1...&c1!

1.營f3! - 2. 罩:d5# (C), 1...d:e4 (a) 2.營:e4#, 1...營:e5 (z, new) 2.急:f6# (B), 1...f:e5 2.營:d3# (X), 1...d:c6 2. 急:c6#.

I find this problem marginally better than the 2nd and 3rd prize problems mainly because the four phases comprising it are highly unified and present a set of cohesive ideas. In the introductory try 1.Sf7?, guarding of e5 delivers two threats ≝:d3 & ≝f2. These are separated by the thematic 1...d6 and 1... ♣c1 (which naturally

become the refutations of the next two tries) while 1...dxe4 nicely refutes both threats. The next two tries guard e5 in a different way, each giving a different flight thus forcing only one of the w\mathbb{\mathbb{M}} threats work. These to present exchange between the key and mate on 1...dxe4 (Salazar) and nice mates on the bg moves to the flights. While in all three tries the keys guard e5, it is given as a flight in the solution. We see now the return of the \mathbb{H}xd5 threat as a mate, of the A:f6 key (and mate on 1...dxe4) as a mate on the b≌ flight move, and the W:d3 threat as a mate. The mechanism driving all these is clear, and while the whole does not comprise a specific theme, the flow of keys, threat and mates in all four phases leaves a high artistic impression.

1. 2g4? - 2. 2e5# (A), 1... 2e3 (b) 2. 2:e3# (C), 1... 2:d3! (a)

1. 邑 h3? - 2. 包e6# (B), 1...包:d3 (a) 2. 邑:d3# (D), 1...營e3! (b)

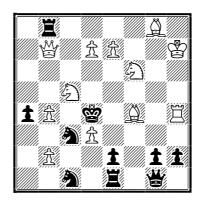
1.營f3? - 2. 2e6# (B), 1... 2:d3 (a) 2.營:d3# (E), 1...營e3 (b) 2.營:e3# (F), 1... 2b6!

1.營c7! - 2.營e5#,

1... 2:d3 (a) 2. 2 e6# (B).

1... ₩e3 (b) 2. &e5# (A).

 $2^{\rm nd}$ Prize – Silver medal Marco Guida Italy



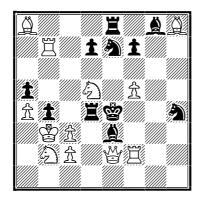
#2 12+10

This problem also presents four well-connected phases. In the first two tries the wlw battery is disarmed with the two thematic black moves being, alternately, defenses and refutations.

Try 1. \mathbb{\mathbb{m}} f3? brings two different mates on the thematic defenses. In the solution we have a Hannelius relation between the mates on the thematic defenses and the threats & refutations of the tries 1. \mathbb{\mathbb{m}} g4 & 1. \mathbb{\mathbb{B}} h3.

Moreover, we see also Dombrovskis effects on these defenses so the whole is an interesting Dombro-Zagoruiko (1/1/2/2 Zagoruiko) which combines the Hannelius theme.

3rd Prize – Bronze medal GIVI MOSIASHVILI *Georgia*



#2

12+11

1. 罩 b8? - 2. 罩 f4# / 2. 堂 e3#, 1... 罩 d5 2. 堂 d3#, 1... 全 d5 2. 罩 e8#, 1... 全 c6!

1. 單 d7? - 2. 罩 f4# / 2. 營 e3#, 1... 罩 d5 2. 營 d3#, 1... 全 d5!

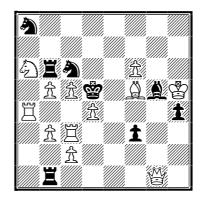
1. 單 b 5? - 2. 全 f 6# / 2. 罩 f 4# / 2. 罩 e 3#, 1... 罩 d 5 2. 堂 d 3#, 1... 全 d 5!

1. ②c4! - 2. ②f6#, 1... 罩d5 2. 營e3# (罩f4?), 1... ②d5 2. ②d6#, 1... ②d5 2. 罩b5# (罩d7?), 1... 罩c4 2. 營d3#, 1... ②f3 2. 營:f3#

This is another Dombro-Zagoruiko problem, a theme featured in the 1. \$\mathbb{B}\$ 8, 1. \$\mathbb{A}\$ d3 and 1. \$\mathbb{A}\$ c4 phases. In the first try (1. \$\mathbb{B}\$ b8) the defenses on d5 lead to self-pins while in the other two phases they are self-blocks on the flight. The double threat after 1. \$\mathbb{B}\$ bs is neatly separated in the further try & solution after the

1... 當:d5 defense. The additional change after the b堂 defense is natural and compensates somewhat for the unprovided set flight.

4th Prize VALERY SHANSHIN Russian Federation



#2

12+8

*1... \(2c^{\chi} \) 2. \(2b4# \) (A),

*1... **2**:d4 (b) 2.**2**:d4# 1.**2**:d4 (b) 2.**2**:d6#.

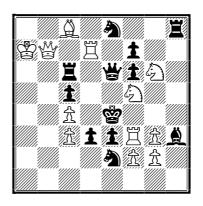
1. 변h2? - 2. 발d6#, 1. 요c~ (a) 2. 발e5# [2. 월b4? (A) 발:d4! - secondary threat correction], 1. 요:d4 (b) 2. 월b4# (A) [secondary Dombrovskis effect; B2 theme], 1. 요f4!

 $1. \, \mathbb{Z} \, d3? - 2.c4 \# \, (B), \, 1... \, \mathbb{Z} \, c1!$

1.월**e3!** — **2.**&**e6#** [2.c4? (B) 알:d4! — threat correction], **1...**호**c~** (**a**) **2**.월**e5#** [2.월**b**4? (A) 알:d4! — secondary threat correction],

1... 2:d4 (b) 2.c4# (B) [2. 264? (A) 2:c5! — secondary anti-Dombrovskis effect; 2-2 theme], 1... 2:e3 2. 28; 1... 2c7 2. 2:c7#. An excellent black correction Zagoruiko with Dombrovskis elements and subtle differentiation of mates. The mechanism, using direct & indirect unguard of d4 by the keys is very interesting, and the threat correction (c4#), and its thematic reappearance, adds much spice.

5th Prize VASIL DYACHUK *Ukraine*



#2

12+12

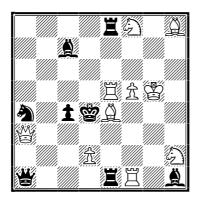
1. ②ge7? - 2. 骂:e3# (A), 1...增:e7 (a) 2. 骂:e7# (B), 1...②:g3!

1. 2 fe7? - 2. 2 :e3# (A), 1... 2:e7 (a) 2. 2:c6# (C), 1...e:f2!

1. 当e7! (B) - 2. 堂:c6# (C), 1...堂:e7 (a) 2. 当:e3# (A), 1...全c7 2. 全d6#, 1...f:g6 2. 当:e6#, 1...d2 2. 堂b1#, 1...全d4 2. 当f4#.

Dvachuk The combination involves the le Grand (threat & mate) and Erokhin (key and mate). elements here Many reminiscence previous of realizations of this combination (See A in the appendix as an example). However, the fact that all three kevs are to the same square adds a much-needed unity this rather technical combination, and makes a fresh and memorable impression.

6th Prize MARJAN KOVAČEVIĆ *Serbia*



#2 10+8

1. \(\mathbb{I}\) f4! - 2. \(\mathbb{I}\) d5#,

1... 总·e4 2.全f3#, 1... 宫·e5 2.全e6# (Self-pin, Orthogonal/Diagonal Transformation),

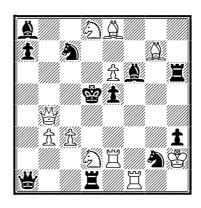
1... 章:e4 2.營e3#, 1... 4:e5 2.營d6# (Self-pin, Orthogonal/Diagonal Transformation)

1...\$\text{\$\Delta}\$d8+ 2. \$\Beta\$ e7#, 1...\$\Beta\$g2# (Cross-check,

Orthogonal/Diagonal Transformation) 1...c3 2.營b4#.

The 7th WCCT theme is presented in the form of three pairs of variation: four variation show self-pins – two on e4 and two on e5 and two variations show neat cross-checks. The entire scheme is highly unified with the batteries responsible the self-pins elegantly used for the cross-check battery-interference mates. The key piece is out of play, but it is actually thematic as it brings about two of the self-pins and one of the cross-check variations.

7th Prize MIGUEL URIS Spain



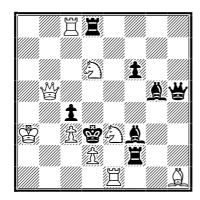
#2 11+11

1. 全f7? - 2. 堂d6# (A) / 2. 堂c4# (B), 1... 全e7 (a) 2. 堂c4# (B) / 2. 邕:e5# (E), 1... 全e3 (b) 2. 堂d6# (A), 1... 堂a6! (c)

1. ②c4! - 2. 營d6# (A), 1... ②e7 (a) 2. 章:e5# (E), 1... ②e3 (b) 2. ②:e3# (F), 1... 營a6 (c) 2. 章:d1# (G), 1... ②:e8(②b5) 2. 營(·)b5#, 1... 營a3 2. 章:d1#.

Gradual threat reduction with a clear mechanism. The nice element here are the three refutations, which are also threat-separating defenses in some of the tries as well as thematic defenses in the solution with new mates. The presence of wafi, smartly used to prevent check to the waf, is a hint towards the solution.

1st Honourable Mention ANATOLY SLESARENKO Russian Federation



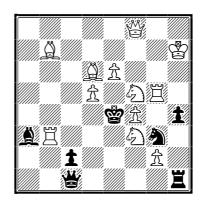
#2 9+8

*1... \(\mathbb{E}\): \(\delta 2\): \(\mathbb{E}' \): \(\delta 4\)#, \(\delta 1... \(\delta d 1\)
2. \(\mathbb{E}' \d 5\)#.

1. 名e:c4? - 2. 營b1#, 1... 呂:d2 2. 名e3#! (switchback), 1... &d1 2. &e4#, 1... &:d2!

The self-block on d2 is at the center of the problem. In the set we see a mate on c4, the square to which the keys of the try and solution are made. These give & take keys generate a battery that is fired upon the self-block on d2 with switchbacks to guard the given flight. The three different replies on 1...\$\text{\textit{d}}1\$ complete the Zagoruiko but the lack of set reply on 1...\$\text{\text{\text{c}}}:d2 is a minus.

2nd Honourable Mention ANATOLY VASYLENKO *Ukraine*



#2 12+7

1. 罩 g4? - 2. 盆 g5#, 1... 盆:f5! (1... &:d6?, 1... 增:f4?)

1. 월 h 5? - 2. 월 g 5#, 1... 总·d 6 2. ②·d 6#, 1... ②·f 5 2. 遵·f 5#, 1... 遵·f 4! 1. ② 5 d 4? - 2. 월 e 5#, 1... 遵·f 4 2. 遵·f 4#, 1... ② f 5 2. 遵·f 5#, 1... ②·d 6!

1. &e5? - 2.d6# (A), 1... &d6 (a) 2. 急:d6# (B), 1... 費d1 2. 罩e3#, 1... 費d2 2. 急:d2#, 1... 罩d1!

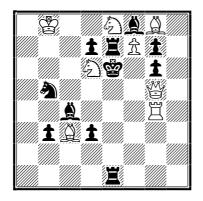
1.&:a3? \alpha:a3!, 1.\alphac5? \alpha:c5!

1.**益b4!!** - 2.**卓d6# (B)** [2.d6? (A)], 1....增:f4 (b) 2.d6# (A), 1....**卓**:f4 2.**卓**:g3#, 1....**卓**:b4 2.增:b4#, 1...**卓**:f5 2.增:f5#.

There are two separate ideas here: the first involves three black moves of which only one, in each of three tries, is a refutation. The second involves an exchange between d6 and \$\alpha d6\$ as white threat and mate in a form of white threat-correction. The two ideas do not really combine and each has weaknesses. Significantly, the 3rd try in the first idea, 1.\alpha 5d4, has a

different threat, making the idea far less unified & interesting. The flight-giving key, part of the threat correction effect, is good, with nice use of the w\(\mathbb{M}\)/\(\mathbb{M}\) indirect/direct battery and determination of the w\(\mathbb{L}\) key square.

3rd Honourable Mention ALEKSANDR KOSTYUKOV Russian Federation



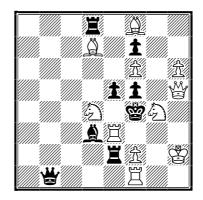
#2 8+11

*1... \(\mathbb{E}\):e8+ 2.fe8\(\alpha\)#, 1... \(\mathbb{E}\):f7 2.\(\Delta\):f7#, 1... \(\mathbb{E}\):e4+, 1...\(\Delta\)d5 2.\(\mathbb{E}\):g6#.

1.營f4! - 2.營:c4#, 1...萬:e8+ 2.f:e8營#, 1...萬:f7 2.營:f7#, 1...萬e4 2.營:e4#, 1...总d5 2.萬:g6#, 1...萬e5 2.營:e5#, 1...為:c3 2.為c7#.

Four mate changes presenting a task of four pairs of mates on the same square. The use of the changed promotion mates smartly enhances this achievement. The w $^{\mbox{\tiny M}}$ /b $^{\mbox{\tiny E}}$ mechanism of changed mates is well known and six mate changes, including three on the same square, was already achieved (See B in the appendix). The promotion change and the mates on 17 provide enough originality for inclusion in the award.

 $4^{
m th}$ Honourable Mention Luis Gomez Spain



#2

11+8

*1...e4 (a) 2.&d6# (A) / 2.\(\mathbf{E}\):f5# (C)

*1...fg4 (b) 2.\(\mathbf{E}\):g4# (B) / 2.\(\mathbf{E}\):e5# (D)

1.\(\mathbf{L}\)c6? - 2.\(\mathbf{E}\)f3#, 1...e4 (a)

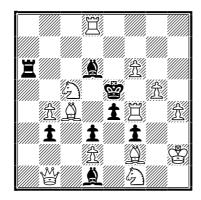
2.\(\mathbf{E}\):f5# (C), 1...f:g4 (b) 2.\(\mathbf{E}\):e5# (D),

1...\(\mathbf{E}\):e3 (c) 2.f:e3# (E), 1...\(\mathbf{E}\)d5!

1. \(\text{\text{\text{\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}}} \) 4! \quad \(2. \(\text{\text{\$\frac{2}{2}\$}} \) 6# \quad \(A), \quad \(1... \text{\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}} \) 6b) \quad \(2. \text{\text{\text{\$\frac{2}{2}\$}}} \) 6b) \quad \(2. \text{\text{\text{\$\frac{2}{2}\$}}} \) 6b) \quad \(2. \text{\text{\$\frac{2}{2}\$}} \) 6c) \quad \(1. \text{\$\frac{2}{2}\$} \) 6c) \quad \(1. \text{\$\frac{2}{2}

Three changed mates with the additional element of separation of set duals on two of the black defenses. In terms of the mechanism of the set-dual separation, the unguards of f5 and g4 by 1.&c6? is more interesting than the move away from f5 & e5 by 1. \textsup h4!

5th Honourable Mention EVGENY PERMYAKOV Russian Federation



#2 13+8

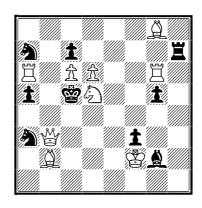
*1...e3 2. \(\text{\figs}\) :d3# (X)

1.營:d3? - 2.營:e4#, 1...e:d3 2.急:d3#(X), 1...營:f4 2.營:e4#, 1...急c2! 1.急e6? - 2.邕:e4#(C) / 2.閏f5# (D), 1...急:c5!(b)

1. 2 e 3! - 2. 日: e 4# (C), 1... 2 d 4 (a) 2. 2 b 2# (B), 1... 2: f 4 2. 2 g 3# (A), 1... 2: c 5 (b) 2. 日 f 5 # (D).

The core of the problem is a le Grand theme shown between the try 1.\$\Delta g3\$ and the solution involving the 1...\$\Delta d4\$ defense. The additional try, 1.\$\Delta e6?\$, adds a double threat with mates featuring in the solution. The added function change of \$\Delta g3\$ (key and mate) and the flight giving key complete an interesting problem. As both g3 & e3 are double guarded, the key piece is out of play, making this an obvious weakness, as is the unprovided flight.

6th Honourable Mention MARK BASISTY Ukraine



#2 9+9

*1...a4 2.\double b4#

1.2c3? - 2.2e4# (A) / 2.2a4# (B), 1...2d4 2.2d5# (C), 1...2d4!

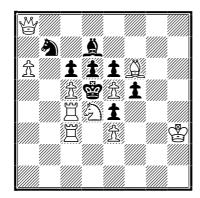
1. 2b4? - 2. 2d3#, 1...a:b4 2. 2d5# (C), 1... 2b5 2. 2;g5#, 1... 2f1!

1.全f6? - 全e4# (A), 1...空:d6 2.營:a3#, 1...單h4 2.全d7#, 1...單e7!

1. 2b6! - 2. 2a4# (B), 1... 2:c6 2. 2d5# (C), 1...c:b6 2. 2:b6#, 1... 2h4 2. 2d7#.

In each of the three tries and the solution the key provides a different flight. The mate 25 is transferred three times and there are good replies on the b2 defenses. However, the predecessor by Jac Haring (C in the appendix) is significant. Still, some of the play here is different enough to justify inclusion in the award.

7th Honourable Mention SERGEY I. TKACHENKO *Ukraine*



#2 10+8

1. 2 d~? (1. 2 b 3?, 1. 2 f 3?) – 2. 2 d 4# (A), 1...d:e5! / 1...d:c5!

1.2e2? - 2.2d4# (A) / 2.2f4# (B), 1...d:e5!

1.2b5? - 2.2c7# (C) / 2.2d4# (A), 1...c:b5!

1. ②:e6? - 2. ②f4# (B) / 2. ②c7# (C) (2. 罩d4#??), 1... ②:e6 2. 罩d4#, 1... ②:e6 2. 豐g8#, 1...f4!

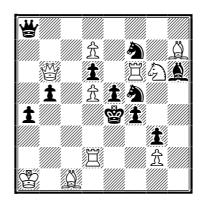
1.\(\text{\alpha}\)c2? - 2.\(\text{\B}\)d4# (A) / 2.\(\text{\B}\)b4# (D), 1...d:\(\text{c5!}\)

1. 2:f5? - 2. 2e7# (E) / 2. 2d4# (A), 1...e:f5!

1. ②:c6! - 2. ②b4# (D) / 2. ②e7# (E) (2. 罩d4#??), 1... ②:c6 2. 罩d4#, 1... ②:c6 2. 豐:b7#.

The white correction and double cyclical double-threats are marred by the poor replies to 1.255 & 1.2:f5. The main originality of this scheme is by the flight giving try 1.2:e6 and the key.

8th Honourable Mention ZOLTAN LABAI Slovakia



#2 10+11

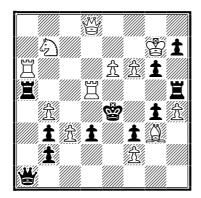
*1... 2h4 2.2:h4#, 1... 2e7 2.2:e7# 1.2~? - 2.2:65# (C), 1... f3!

1. ②:e5? - 2. 營d4# (A), 1... 營:d5 2. 邑 e2# (B), 1...d:e5 2. 急:f5# (C), 1... 登:e5 2. 邑 e6#, 1... 營 a7!

1. ②:f4! - 2. 罩e2# (B), 1...e:f4 2. 營d4# (A), 1... ②:f4 2. ②:f5# (C), 1... ②:f4 2. 罩d4#.

Threat correction with a flightgiving try and solution. There are several mate transfers and all three threats become variation mates.

9th Honourable Mention VLADIMIR SOROCHAN Russian Federation



#2 12+11

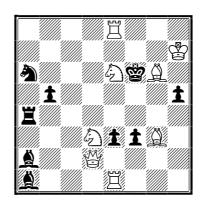
1. 當f5? - 2. ②d6#, 1... 當:f5 2. 營:d3#, 1... 當:f5 2. 營d4#, 1... 萬e5 2. 當f4#, 1... 昌:a6 2. 營d5#, 1...d2!

1.營c7? - 2.營c4#, 1...営:d5 2.營c6#, 1...莒:d5 2.營f4#, 1...莒e5 2.營:e5#, 1...莒c5!

1.營a8! - 2. ad6#, 1... 空:d5 2. a:a5#, 1... a:a6 2. ac5#, 1... a:d5 2. ad6# (rook is pinned)

Nice matching play between the two tries, with a very good refutation to the first. The surprising key, granting a flight like the try keys, changes one mate but, overall, the solution does not contain interesting play.

1st Commendation EUGENY GAVRYLIV Ukraine



#2 8+9

1. **2**b2? - 2. **2**d8#, 1...e:d2 (c) 2. **2**e5# (B), 1... **2**d4 (b) 2. **2**:d4# (C), 1... **2**f4! (x) / 1... **B**d5! (y)

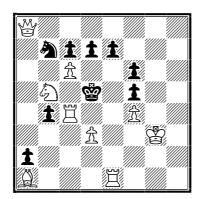
1.2e5? -2.2d7# / 增d8#, 1...2d4 (a) / 1...e:d2 (c) 2.2d7#, 1...2:e6 (z) 2.2d8#, 1...2d4! (b)

1.營:e3? - 2.營g5#, 1... 貫f4 (x) 2.營:f4#, 1...急:e6 (z) 2.萬:e6#, 1...買g4!

1. **a**b4! - 2. **a**d8#, 1... **a**d4 (a) 2. **a**d4 (C), 1... **a**d2 (c) 2. **a**h4# (A) 1... **a**d5 (y) 2. **a**d5#.

The concept of white key interferences on the two black line pieces active in a Grimshaw was shown before. Here, the return of the set mates after the line opening guard on e5 makes a refreshing addition. However, the double refutation on 1.2b2 is a pity.

2nd Commendation GRIGORY ATAYANTS Russian Federation



#2 9+9

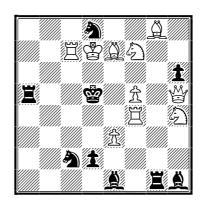
1.c:d7? — 2.d8增#, 1...c5 2.增:b7#, 1...e5 2.增g8#, 1...c6! 1.增h8? - 2.增h1#, 1...e5 2.增g8#, 1... 2d6 2. 2:c7#, 1... 2c5! 1.2:f6? - 2.罩e5# (A), 1...e:f6 2.增g8# (B), 1...d6 2.2:c7# (C), 1...a1增!

1. \(\begin{align*} 1. \(\begin{align*} 2. \\ \begin{align*} 2. \\ \begin{align*} 2 \\ \begin{align*} 2

1. 且 e5! - 2. 包:c7# (C), 1... 空 e6 2. 登 g8# (B), 1...f:e5 2. 邑:e5# (A).

Good key with return of threats as mates. The tries 1.2:f6 and 1.2:e7 work well to present the thematic mates as threats, and the mate 2:c7, featured in the tries, becomes the solution's threat.

3rd Commendation JOHN RICE Great Britain



#2 10+9

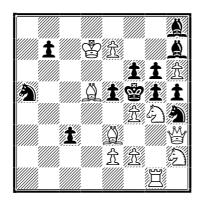
1. 2g2? - 2.f6# / 2.營f3#, 1... 2;g2 2.f6#, 1... 2;g2 2.營f3#, 1...d1營!

1.2g6? - 2.2:d8#, 1...2:g6 2.f:g6#, 1...2d4 2.2:d4#, 1...2:f7 2.2:f7#, 1...2e6!

1.2f3! - 2.e4#, 1...\$:f3 2.\(\delta\):f3#, 1...2c6 2.2g5#, 1...\$\(\delta\) 2.\$\(\delta\)c5#, 1...\$\(\delta\):e3 2.\$\(\delta\) d4#.

The claimed "anti-Barnes" has no merit. To present such a theme, the interferences of only one of the involved black pieces in the Nowotny must still poses potential to give the original Nowotny mate. This is not the case here since both 1.2f3 & 1.2g6 do not close the lines relevant to the 1. 全g2 mates. Still, it is interesting that 1.2g2 does not activate the 2:d8 & e4 mates, which appear only after the matching w2 moves that guard e5 & d4 respectively.

4th Commendation JOZEF HAVRAN *Slovakia*



#2 12+12

1.2f1? - 2.2g3#, 1...g:f4 2.2gh2#, 1...e:f4!

1.f3? - 2.\$\Delta e4# / 2.\$\Delta e6#, 1...g:f4 2.\$\Delta f2#, 1...\$\Delta :f3!

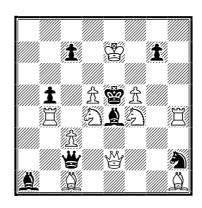
1.e8增? - 2.增e6#, 1...g:f4 2.包:e5#, 1...总g8!

1.e8\(\text{\alpha}\)? - 2.\(\text{\alpha}\)d6#, 1...g:f4 2.\(\text{\alpha}\)g:f6#, 1...\(\text{\alpha}\)c4!

1.\$\textsquare\$c1! - 2.e4#, 1...g:f4 2.\$\textsquare\$e3#, 1...e4 2.\$\textsquare\$e6#.

Five-fold change after 1...g:f4 with mates on vacated or guarded squares. The promotion tries are nice and all refutations are different. w2h2 acts only as a plug in the solution, but I see this only as a minor weakness. Several composers worked on similar schemes but I did not find a clear predecessor.

5th Commendation KENAN VELIKHANOV Azerbaijan



#2 11+8

1. 월 b5? - 2. 월 g6# (A), 1...c5 2.d:c6 e.p.#, 1.... 2:c3 2. 世:e4#, 1... 2:c3!

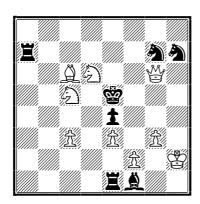
1.營b5? - 2.包g6# (A), 1...c5 2.營b8# (d:c6 e.p.?), 1...急:f5 2.包c6# (B), 1...營g2!

1.營h5? - 2.盆c6# (B), 1...g5 2.營h8# (f:g6 e.p.?), 1...益:d5 2.盆g6# (A), 1...營:c3!

1. 邑 h5! - 2. 全c6# (B), 1...g5 2.f:g6 e.p.#, 1... 些:c3/些d2/些c1 2.些:e4#

The symmetrical play is a blemish but the four phases provide interesting effects.

6th Commendation STEFAN PARZUCH Poland



#2 9+7

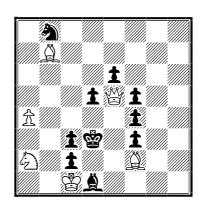
1.&:e4? - 2.f4#, 1... \(\mathbb{E} e2 \) 2.\(\alpha c4# \) / 2.\(\alpha d3#, 1...\) \(\mathbb{E} a2 \) 2.\(\alpha f7# \) / 2.\(\alpha d7#, 1...\) \(\alpha b5 (\alpha e6) \) 2.\(\mathbb{E} e6#, 1...\) \(\alpha f6! \)

1. ②de4? - 2.f4#, 1... 罩e2 2. ②d3#, 1... 罩a2 2. ②d7#, 1... ②h5(②e6) 2. 豐e6#, 1... 罩f7!

1. ②c:e4! - 2.f4#, 1... 罩e2 2. ②c4#, 1... 罩a2(罩f7) 2. ②(:)f7#, 1... ②h5(②e6) 2. 豐f5#, 1... ②f6 2. 豐:f6#.

Duals in the 1st try are separated in the further try & solution. While the mechanism is well known, the keys to the same square, unified defense motives and the additional mate change provide enough originality.

7th Commendation STANISLAV VOKÁL Slovakia



#2 6+10

*1...\$\delta 2 2.\$\dd#, 1...\$\dd 2.\$\dd#; c3#, 1...\$\dd 2.\$\dd#\$5#, 1...\$\dd 2.\$\dd#\$5#.

1.&c8? d4!

1. & a8? 2~!

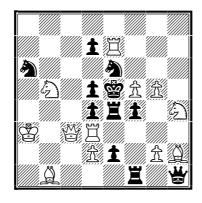
1.a5? **⊈**c4!

1.營:e6! zz 1... 且e2 2.營:d5#, 1... 堂c4 2.營:d5#, 1...d4 2. 且b4#, 1... 且 2 2. 且a6#.

A nice mutate with three changes. A pity this scheme has the same mate on 1...\$\Delta e 2 & 1...\$\Delta c 4 in the solution.

APPENDIX

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{A - VASIL DYACHUK} \\ 2^{\text{ND}} \operatorname{Prize} \\ 5^{\text{TH}} \operatorname{FIDE} \operatorname{World} \operatorname{Cup}, 2015 \end{array}$



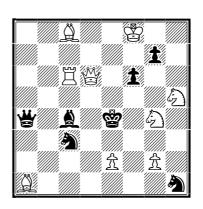
#2 12+11

1. 單f7? — 2. 包g6#, 1... 單e3 2. 罩:e3#, 1... 包f8!

1.g4? - 2. 全g6#, 1... 百e3 2.營:d4#, 1...f:g3 e.p.!

1. 罩 e3! - 2.營:d4# 1... 罩:e3 2. 全g6#, 1...d:c3 2.d4#

B - PAUL MICHULIS HLAS L'UDU 1978



#2 9+7

*1... \(\rangle g 3 \) 2. \(\rangle : g 3 #

*1...g6 2. \(\text{\fighta} \) h:f6#

*1...\$\d5 2.\$\d6# \d8 2.\$\d8 d3#

*1...\$d5 2.\forall f4#

*1...\and\angle a8 2.\alpha :c4#

1. \(\psi\) c5! - 2. \(\pri\) f5#

1...g6 2. 2 g:f6#

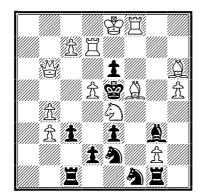
1... **2 d5 2. 2 d4#**

1...≌a8 2.≌:c4#

1...**≜e6** 2. ♯ :e6#

1...&d5 2.≌e3#

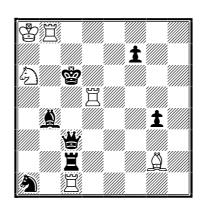
C – Jac Haring 9th Commendation Memorial M. Chigorin 1958-59



#2 13+10

- 1. 全g5? 2. 全f3#, 1...全h2 2.豐:e3#, 1...全d4 2.豐d6#, 1...e:f5!
- 1. ②c5? 2. ②d3#, 1... ②f4 2. ②g7#, 1... e:f5 2. 鬯f6#, 1... d1曾!
- 1. 含f6? 2. 含g4#, 1.... 含:f5 2. 豐:e6#, 1....e:f5 2. 邑e7#, 1.... 含h2!
- 1. 월 d6! 2. 월 c4# 1.... 堂:d5 2. 堂 c5# 1...e:d5 2. 邕 e7# 1...e:f5 2. 邕:f5#

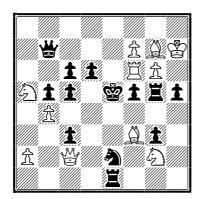
D — STEPAN P. TSYRULIK 1ST PRIZE, COMITE CENTRAL POUR LA COMPOSITION ECHIQUEENNE, 1954



#2 6+7

- 1. 罩 b7! 2. a b8#, 1... 罩 :g2/堂e5/堂g3/堂f3 2. a :b4# 1... a d6 2. 罩 c5#
- 1...增h8+ 2. 萬d8# 1... 萬a2 2. 萬d2#
- 1...≌a3 2. \alpha d3#

$\mathbf{E} - \mathrm{VASIL}\,\mathrm{MARKOVTSY}$ $2^{\mathrm{ND}}\,\mathrm{PRIZE}$ FIDE OLYMPIC TY, BAKU, 2016



#2

1. \(\text{2}\) f4? - 2. \(\text{2}\) : f5# (A), 1... \(\text{2}\) d4 (a) 2. \(\text{2}\) e6# (B),

1...\$:f4 2.\dot\text{e}4#,

1... \(\right) :f4 2.\right\(\frac{1}{2}\):c3#

1...d5!

1... \$\dd4 (a) 2. \$\mathbb{Z}\$:d6# (C)

1...d5 2. \ ∃:c6#

1...f4 2. 🛚 :f4#

1...c4!

1.b:c5! - 2. \(\mathbb{Z}\):d6# (C)

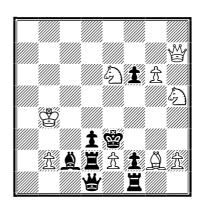
1... \$\dd4 (a) 2. \$\mathbb{Z}\$:f5# (A)

1...d:c5 2. \(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \properties \\ \prop

1... \B :g6 2. \B :g6#

1... 增:f7/增e7 2. 2:c6#

F – JÁN DUCAK "PAT A MAT" 2013



#2

11+13

zero

9+8

a)+ 🖺 c5; b) & f6

a) + \(\mathbb{g}\) c5:

1. 全g3? - 2. 增h6#

1...f5 2. 🖺 e5#

1...d:e2!

1. 2hf4? - 2. \textsq h3#

1...**≌**:e2 2.**2**d5#

1... Ħ :e2!

1. **2** a 7? - 2. **2** e 5#

1... \(\mathbb{E}\):e2 2. \(\mathbb{E}\):c2#

1...d:e2 2. 🖺 c3#

1...**⋭**∶e2!

1.2:f6!-2. 單e5#

1...d;e2 2.≌h3#

b) Af6:

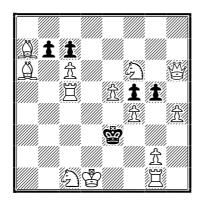
1. \(\text{\psi} \) c 7! − 2. \(\text{\psi} \) e 5#

1...d:e2 2. \mathbb{\mathbb{G}} g3#

1... **罩**:e2 2. **增f4#**

G – Peter GVOZDJAK $2^{\rm ND}$ Prize

SLOVENSKÝ DENNIK 1990-91



#2 13 + 5

- 1. 置:g5? 2. 置c3#(A)
- 1...\$\d4 (a) 2.\$\textit{\mathbb{E}} c4# (B)
- 1... \$\delta\$f2 (b) 2. \$\mathbb{Z}\$ c2# (C)
- 1...b6!
- 1. &: b7! 2. \(\mathbb{E} \) c4# (B)
- 1... \$\dd4 (a) 2. \$\mathbb{Z}\$ c2# (C)
- 1... ºf2 (b) 2. □c3# (A)
- 1...≌:f4 2.≝:g5#