

The 6th FIDE World Cup in Composing

Section C-Moremovers

Final award by

Mark Erenburg

MMXVIII

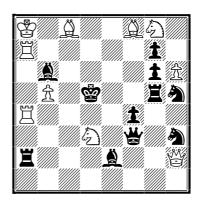
Participants

C01	V. Kozhakin (RUS)	C16	J. Aldea (PHL)
C02	A. Litvinov (LTU)	C17	B. Kozdon (DEU)
C03	E. Fomichev (RUS)	C18	B. Majoros (HUN)
C04	G. Popov (RUS)	C19	A. Feoktistov (RUS)
C05	I. Yarmonov (UKR)	C20	A. Gasparyan (ARM)
C06	A. Sygurov (RUS)	C21	V. Syzonenko (UKR)
C07	V. Aksenov (UKR)	C22	M. Kostylev (RUS)
C08	V. Volchek (BLR)	C23	F. Davidenko (RUS)
C09	V. Samilo (UKR)	C24	F. Karmil (TUR)
C10	G. Atayants (RUS)	C25	R. Krätschmer (DEU)
C11	A. Kuzovkov (RUS)	C26	B. Miloseski (MKD)
C12	S. Abramenko (RUS)	C27	V. Yuzyuk (UKR)
C13	S. Vokal (SVK)	C28	U. Marks (DEU)
C14	K. Mlynka (SVK)	C29	L. Neweklowsky (DEU)
C15	S. Radović (SRB)		

would like to thank the organizers for inviting me to iudge the moremovers section. T received 29 problems from the anonymous director of the tournament. Unfortunately, the overall level turned out to be lower than expected: especially this concerns 4movers, where there practically no problems of deep strategic style. Often, the apparent lack of content was replaced by lengthy authorial comments. Oneline entries without any memorable idea do not correspond to the modern level of composition. The same is true with respect to "mansubs" and entries with multiple twins who can try their luck in the helpmates section. Several other entries were discarded due to lack of unity or significant technical shortcomings. Finally, I had to eliminate C20 because of a strong predecessor-yacpdb/67430, and C26 which is cooked in nine moves.

I preferred problems that along with a good technical presentation also produce a sufficient artistic impression. inevitably, personal taste played a decisive role in the award rating.

1st Prize - Gold medal FEDOR DAVIDENKO Russian Federation



#10 10+11

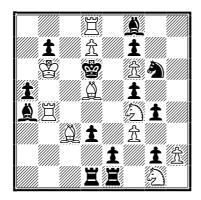
1. \:\documents:\f4!

[1...&:d3/\dau:d3 2.\dd6#; 1...\$c5 2. \(\mathbb{E}\) c4#; 1... \(\mathbb{E}\) :a4 2. \(\mathbb{E}\) e7#] 1... 25:f4 2.2e7+ 2d6+ 3.2c6+ \$\d5 4.\$\d7+ \$\d5\$ 66 5.\$\d5\$;g7+ \$\d5\$ 6. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} 6. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} 6. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} 4 & \begin{aligned} 6. \(\begin{aligned} 2 & \begin{aligned} 4 & \begin{aligned} 6. \(\begin{aligned} 2 & \begin{aligned} 4 & \begin{aligned} 6 & \begin{aligned} 2 & \begin{a 9. 全g8+ **\$**d5 10.全6# [5...\$f6 6.\$e7#; 7...\$f6 8.\$g7#] 1... 23:f4 2. \(\begin{aligned} 2 \) \(\begin{aligned} \begi 호d5 4. 2e7+ 호d6 5. 2:g6+ 호d5 6.2e7+ \$\psi d6 7.2c6+ \$\psi d5 8. \$\pi d7+ ἀe6 9. \(\mathbb{G}\):g7+ \(\delta\)d5 10. \(\mathbb{G}\):g5# [9...\$f6 10.\$e7#] [1...增:f4 2. \(\) d7+ \(\) e6 3. \(\) c7+ \(\) d5 4. 包e7+ 営d6 5. 罩c6#]

1. \(\begin{align} 1. \(\begin{align} 2 \dots \eta \d

Theme of 10th WCCT. The key with sacrifice of white Queen. Further play in two reciprocal variants is precisely motivated by need to neutralize the crosscheck of Black. The front piece of the first white battery self-pins and gives a time to the front piece of the second battery to eliminate the last obstacle and in its turn to close the diagonal. And then the unpinned first piece makes a decisive blow. A perfect exchange of functions in a sharp tactical arrangement and logical perfomance.

2nd Prize – Silver medal ALEKSANDR KUZOVKOV Russian Federation



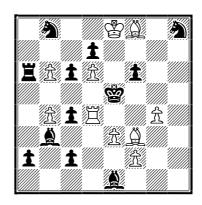
#4

11+14

The attractive successive synthesis of two geometrical elements: big star of white Bishop on W2 and cross of white Rook on W3. Flight-giving key exposures

white King to check but it's a little bit unpleasant that white Rook is already under attack in the initial position. Furthermore, there is a problem with similar ideavacpdb/195142 with more subtle play light and position. Nevertheless, in my opinion, to motivate a big Bishop star is much more ambitious and therefore the realization of such a difficult remarkable complex is а achievement and deserves a top recognition.

3rd Prize – Bronze medal ALEKSANDR FEOKTISTOV Russian Federation



#8

10+12

The initial position gives to White a try, after 1.閏e4+?! 堂d5 2.閏e7+ 堂:d6, to succeed in two different ways: Plan A: 3.堂d8? - 4.罝e8 #, but 3...월g6!; and Plan B: 3.罝e4+? 堂d5 4.ὧc5? - 5.罝e7#, but 4...Δ:b4! Defending from the threat, Black weakens its position,

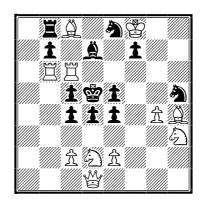
allowing White to realize one of the attacking combinations.

1.\Delta g2! ~ 2.f4+ \Delta e6 3. \Delta e4+ \Delta d5 4. \Delta e5#

1...**2**g6 2.f4+! 2:f4 (2.\(\Delta\)f7? c3+! 3. \(\delta \): g6 \(\delta \)d5!) 3. \(\delta \)e4+ \(\delta \)d5 4. \(\delta \): f4+ 호e6! 5. 필e4+ 호d5 6. 필e7+! 호:d6 (6. \$\psie e7? c3? 7. \$\pi f4+ \$\psie e5 8. \$\pi f5#, 6... Δ:b4!) 7. \$\d8!(A) ~ 8. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}\$}}\$ (7.\Deltaf7? c3+? 8.\Deltae6#, 7...\Delta:b6!); 1...**ዾ**:f2 2. ¤e4+! \$\d5 3. \mathbb{q}67+ **ˈἀ:d6** (3. ይe7? &:e3! 4. ይ:f6 a1 \ +!) 4. \(\begin{aligned}
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4. \) \ e7+! \$\dagger c4 (6. \$\dagger e7? \$\dagger e6+! 7.\$\dagger : f6 &h4+!) 7.&f1+ \$\d5 8.e4# - model (1... f5 2. \$\Delta g7+ \$\Delta e6 3. \$\Delta h3! \$\& #5) (3.\$\d8\)? \$\d8\! 1... \$\d8\! ... 7.\$\d8\! 置:b6!, 6.堂e7? **Δ**:b4!, 3.堂e7? &:e3!, 6. 空e7? 包g6+!)

The first variant is a little bit inferior to the second: W2 coincides with the threat, capture interfering black piece comparing to deflection in the second variant. Anyway, a clear presentation of "rather rare example of the long logical problem"(the bivariant author). It is only worth to note detailing that of numerous attempts and their refutation is unnecessary and only obscures the content of this good problem.

1st Honourable Mention VLADIMIR SAMILO Ukraine



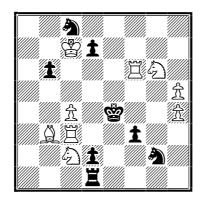
#4

11+12

1.堂e7! ~ 2.單d6+ 氧:d6 3.罩:d6# 1...b:c6 2.氧:c4! 堂:c4 3.兔a6+ 堂d5(堂c3) 4.c4(兔e1)# (4...dc??); 2...e3 3.氢:e3+ (3.豐d3? e4!) 堂e4 4.豐d3#; 2...d3 3.c3! 堂:c4(e3) 4.豐b3(營:d3)#

Two thematic variants are though somewhat simmetrical, but pretty diversified tactically: white Knight sacrifices, white Bishop ambush game, overcoming of en passant defence, activation of Queen and Bishop h4 and so on. The play completely is homogeneous in all continuations. The drawbacks are a short threat and a lack of response to white Rook captures in the initial position.

2nd Honourable Mention IGOR YARMONOV *Ukraine*

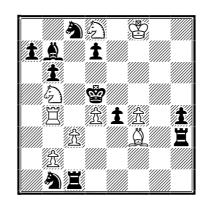


#4 9+8

1.c5! ~ 2.♣d5+! ≌:d5 3. Ef5+ 호e4(호e6) 4. 필e5(호d4)# 1...d6 2. ¤e3+! 2:e3 3. ¤ e6+ 增d3(增f5) 4. 월:e3(설:e3)# 1...b:c5 2. 耳f4+! ବ୍ଧ:f4 3. \(\mathbb{G}\)c4+ 2d3(2f5,2d5) 4.2:f4(2:f4,2d4)# 1...2e7 2.2:e7 b:c5 3.4d5+ 2e5 4. 🛱 f5#; 2...Ke53. 🖺 f5+ 党e4 4. & d5#

Two white \$\mathbb{B}/\Delta\$ pairs with the support of a Bishop besieged the fortress. In two reciprocal variants White sacrifices one Rook to decoy a black Knight to the square where it will be captured by the pieces of corresponding pair. Here a widespread mechanism is not too deployed but elegantly designed, with active interplay of all white pieces. The threat is organically fit into the content.

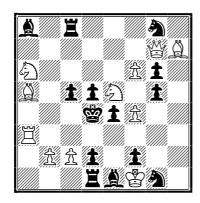
3rd Honourable Mention RALF KRÄTSCHMER *Germany*



#12 9+11

Immediate attempt 1.\Lambda h5? doesn't work since f3 square is Rook. under control of black Therefore. White realizes preliminary plan, provoking critical move 4... \(\mathbb{A} \) d3. Now, with the resumption of the main plan, unblocking move &e3 is no longer possible and black Rook has to defend in a different way- Roman theme. Introductory play with multiple switchbacks is attractive, but it's a pity that 9. \(\mathbb{Z} \): d4 is not already a mate, since a technical continuation in as many as three moves breaks a balance and reduces an overall impression.

1st Commendation SERGEY ABRAMENKO Russian Federation

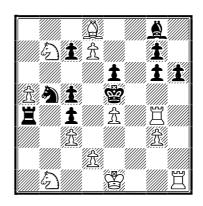


#4 11+14

1. \(\mathbb{d}\) d7 ~ 2. \(\mathbb{d}\) a4+ c4 3. \(\mathbb{d}\) b6+ \(\mathbb{c}\) c5 4. &:c5#; 1... \(\begin{aligned} \text{2.c3} + \text{\deg} e3 & 3.c4 + \end{aligned} \) ප්d4(ප්:f4) 4. 營:d5#(2):g6)#; 1...&c6 2.&c3+ Ф́е3 3. &b4+ 합d4(합:f4) 4.&:c5(2:g6)#; 1...g:f4 2.2f3+ 2:f3 3.4c3+ 2e3(Kc4) 4. Le5(\\a4)#; 2...e:f3 3. Ac3+ \$\price e3(Kc4) 4. ₩e6(₩a4)#; 1...e3 2.\$\Delta c3+ \$\Delta e4 3.\$\Delta :g6+ \$\Delta :f4 4.\$\Delta g4#

Defending from the threat, Black closes the line of white Queen with Grimshaw interference and White uses this in a further battery play. The idea is not new and was encountered even in more interesting decoration-yacpdb/94179, yacpdb/225290- but here the composer managed to keep a full-length threat.

2nd Commendation GRIGORY ATAYANTS Russian Federation



#4 12+11

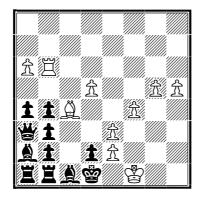
1.d4+? c:d4 $2.2d2 \sim 3.2f3#$, but 1...c:d3(e.p.)!

1. $0-0! \sim 2. \triangle : c7 + (A) \triangle : c7 3.d8 = 2$ ~ 4.\(\alpha\)c6#; 1...\(\Delta\)f7 2.\(\Delta\)f6+ g:f6 ~/f5 4. 增:f6#/增h8# 3.d8=₩ 1... **2**:a5 2.d4+ c:d3(e.p.)/c:d4 3. ~ 4.2:c4(2f3)#; 1... 🛱 b4 $2.2a3! \sim 3.2:b5 \sim 4.2:c7\#(A);$ 2...h5**ு்:e4** 3. \(\mathbb{Z}\)g5+ 4. 包:c5#; 2...\$\textit{\$\textit{d}\$6} 3.\$\textit{\$\textit{\alpha}\$:c7(A) \$\times\$/\$\textit{\$\textit{\B}\$b6(\$\textit{\B}\$:b7)} 4. &:d6#/2:c4#; 2...2:c3 3.d:c3 ~/ \Bb6(\B:b7) 4.\D:c7#(A)/\D:c4#

There are not many fourmovers with Valladao task, and even less two promotions. variants are nice and the problem could have been placed higher, but closer look revealed several the moments. First. attempt indicated bv the author impossible, since after 1. d4+? c:d4 2.2d2 follows a simple 2... \alpha a1+. Next, technical variant 1... \Bb4 is

smeared, and "change of functions" of move &c7 has an accidental character. But personally for me the most unpleasant thing is unwanted dual in 1... \(\mathbb{E}\): a5 2.d4+ c:d4(instead 2..c:d3 e.p.) which gives to the realization of whole idea a somewhat artificial coloring.

3rd Commendation LUTZ NEWEKLOWSKY Germany

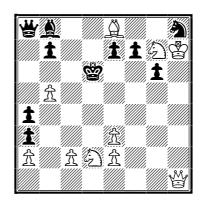


#15 10+11

1.d6 堂c2 2. &d3+ 堂d1 3. &b5 堂c2 4. 萬c6+ 堂d1 5. &c4 堂c2 6. &g8+ 堂d1 7. 萬b6 堂c2 8. &h7+ 堂d1 9.g6 堂c2 10.g7+ 堂d1 11. &g8 堂c2 12. 萬c6+ 堂d1 13. &c4 堂c2 14. &:b3+ 堂:b3 15.g8=營#

Very well-known material for long moremovers. Standard maneuvers lead to final combination and mate by g-pawn promotion. I don't like weak duals on the mating move.

4th Commendation VIKTOR VOLCHEK Belarus



#4

10+10

1.增d1! ~(Aa7) 2.2c4+ 含c5 3.增d4+ 含b4 4.c3#; 2...**空**c7 3.增d7+ 含b8 4.增d8#;

1...e5 2.2e4+ 空e7 3.2g8! ~ 4.2d7# (3...2d6 4.2d6#);

2...堂c7 3.堂d6+ 堂c8 4.堂d7#; 1...堂e5 2.皇f3+ 堂f6 3.堂d4+ e5 4.堂d8# (3...♣e5 4.堂:e5#);

1...**ஜ**c5 2.**ଛb3+ ⋭b6 3.⋭d8+ ⋭a7** 4.**⋭a5#(3...\$**c7 4.**⋭d4#)**;

1...**堂**c7 2.坌c4! &a7 3.堂d7+ 堂b8 4.堂d8

Flight-giving key creates 包/營 battery which is activated four times on the second move. Unfortunately, the further play is rather boring and not sophisticated.