

The 10th FIDE World Cup in Composing

$Section \ E-Helpmates$

Preliminary award by

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received 59 helpmates from two to seven moves which already at the beginning means a difficulty how to distinguish them.

I hopefully found a balance in the award. I first made a preliminary selection picked about and candidate-problems. Afterwards I tried to search in databases for possible similarities or even anticipations. I am not very familiar with databases but contrary to my expectations I was rather successful. Not in a respect of excluding problems but in learning what the searches within databases enable. On the other hand I didn't enjoy in finding a lot of problems which have affected the final result. It doesn't mean that involved problems from the WFC were all anticipated, some of them just ranked lower. Some of those consequently not included in the award still have a right of living for elsewhere; they publication couldn't be awarded in such high class competition. Authors may decide themselves if quoted problems entirely anticipated their originals. My general approach to a problem for which a similar position or idea already exists is that it does not automatically lower its value. If a problem presents a good improvement in some elements it can also be high placed. On the other hand for problems which were seriously affected I tried to prove it since I don't like judge's comments like "I put a problem lower as I think I saw something like this earlier." I just hope that I didn't miss serious anticipations at the highest placed problems. With so many problems (and the same number of composers) it cannot be expected the average of quality to be very high but I am satisfied with the quality of the highest placed problems.

Authors themselves may compare what I found for some problems in databases WinChloe (WC), Die Schwalbe PDB (P) and YACPDB (Y):

E5 (h#3, \delta h2-\delta e6, 8+10), 4th HM: see the result of a JT which is not included in databases yet: http://magyarsakkszerzok.hu/kalot ay 80 jt award.pdf

E10 (h#4, \$\done \text{de2-} \done \text{a2}, 5+15), 4th Pr.: WC703102, P1358648, Y497773

E17 (h#4, \$\ddot\ddot\dd4, 3+10):

WC161628, P0577858

E30 (h#3.5, 알d8-알c4, 6+10), 3rd Pr.:

WC63022, <u>P0576246</u>, <u>Y79234</u>

E34 (h#2, \$\dd1-\dd1-\dd1-10+5):

WC753518, <u>Y523829</u>

E38 (h#2, \(\dong\)c3-\(\dong\)c5, 10+3):

WC593610

E41 (h#4, \(\dot{\phi} \c5-\dot{\phi} \fat{f4}, 4+16 \), Comm.: WC433062

E42 (h#3, \$\documenture{a}c1-\documenture{a}f5, 7+12), 2nd Pr.: WC173091; P1387250; Y542331

E43 (h#2, \$\ddots c7-\$\ddots d5, 6+8), Sp. Pr.: WC287780, \$\forall 380159\$

E44 (h#3, \$\dong a7-\$\dong b2, 3+13):

WC846429

E45 (h#2, \$\docume{p}e7-\docume{p}c4\$, 10+9), 2nd HM: WC346085; P1102975

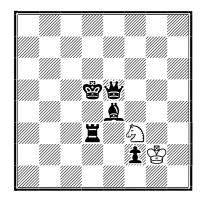
E47 (h#2, \$\docume{2}\$b8-\$\docume{2}\$e5, 8+10):

WC9504; P0501064; Y43397

E51 (h#3, \$\dong a8-\dong e5, 7+5):

WC185159; P0569304

E58 (h#5, \(\dong g2-\dong d5, 2+5), 1st Pr.: WC620505, P1385314, Y465062



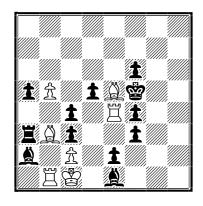
h#5 b)≌e5→c4; c)≌e5→d1 2+5 d)≌g2→h4; e=d)&e4→b6

- a) 1.\$\Delta f5 \Qquad f1 2.\$\Quad e4 \Quad e2 3.f1 \Quad \Quad e4 4. \Quad f4 \Quad e4 \Quad b5 5. \Quad e4 \Quad e3#
- b) 1.f1增+ ģg3 2.增f2+ ģg4 3.增fc5 \$\text{2g1} 4.\text{\$\text{\$\d}\$} 4 \text{\$\text{\$\d}\$} 4 5.\text{\$\text{\$\d}\$} 6 \text{\$\text{\$\d}\$} 2e2#
- c) 1.f1 \(\text{d} \text{d} \text{g} 1 2. \(\text{d} \) 2+ \(\text{d} \) 2 d 2+ \(\text{d} \) 2 d 4 \(\text{d} \) 2 d 3 \(\text{d} \) 3 5.\(\text{d} \) 2 2 2 2 2#
- d) 1.增b2 ģg5 2.增e2 ad2 3.ģd4 ģf6 4.ģe3 ģe5 5.&f3 ac4#
- e) 1.\$e3 \$\text{2}d4 2.\$\text{\$\dd}\$e4 \$\text{\$\dd}\$b5 3.\$\text{\$\dd}\$d4 \$\text{\$\dd}\$h3 4.\$f1\$\text{\$\dd}\$+ \$\text{\$\dd}\$g4 5.\$\text{\$\dd}\$d3 \$\text{\$\dd}\$c3#

I generally appreciate strategic problems more than geometric ones and I prefer multi solutions to twins as well. But this problem convinced me otherwise. Five ideal mates in five moves is a good achievement in itself. It's amazing how the author managed to include a huge extra value, all four black promotions. A use of twins (with a not so nice the last one) is a price that has been more than paid for. Apart of AUW a black Pawn in one solution blocks without promotion. What a finding! I have found many

problems of this type in databases, mostly shorter, but even one in six moves (another one anticipated with identical position) presenting ideal mates in four solutions, but without AUW, of course.

E42 - 2nd Prize

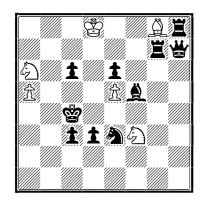


h#3

b) & d5→e6

7+12

A rich complex of passive Zilahi and white Grimshaw which is realized after critical moves by a Rook or a Bishop. An orthogonal-diagonal transformation in a good construction. Could it be realized with only one black capturing piece? In quoted h#3* active sacrifices are on the same square but Grimshaw is realized without critical moves. So I found just a minor similarity without affecting E42.



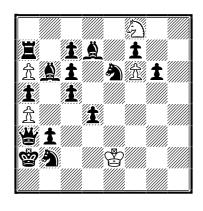
h#3.5

2 sol.

6+10

1... 2d4! (2g5?) 2. Eg4 2d4:e6 3. Ee4 2g5! (2d4?) 4. 2d4 2f3# 1... 2c5! (2c7?) 2. Eb7 2c5:e6 3. Eb5 2c7! (2c5?) 4. 2c5 2a6#

S-Rundlaufs are always attractive. I found about 200 examples but only about 15 with double white S-Rundlaufs. Some of them presented openings of black lines as a motif for Rundlauf (see quoted problem) but none of them an opening of a white line as E30. Very fresh approach to an old idea in a dual avoidance form and a good construction.



h#4

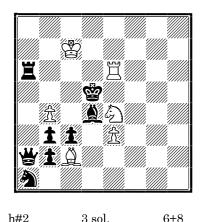
b) w 🖺 a 7

5+15

- a) 1. \(\begin{array}{ll} a \ 2 \cdot e 6 & 2. \(\beta h 8 & 2 \cdot d 4 \) 3. \(\beta h 1 & 2 b 5 & 4. \(\beta a 1 & 2 c 3 \end{array} \)

A nice idea that a Rook visits all corners, ones as black and the other time as white, in the same order of moves. The idea is not new as I found a lot of examples but all in three moves and, of course, without Corner-to-Corner play. Could it be realized in a bit lighter position?

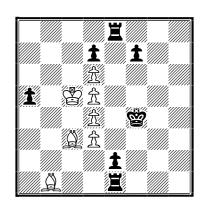
E43 - Special Prize



1.b:c2! \(\alpha \)c5! (\(\alpha \)g5?) 2.\(\alpha \)c4 e4#
1.\(\alpha \):e6! \(\alpha \)d6! (\(\alpha \)d2?) 2.\(\alpha \)e4#
1.\(\alpha \):e3! \(\alpha \)f6! (\(\alpha \)c3?) 2.\(\alpha \)d4 \(\alpha \)e4#

Perfect cyclic Zilahi with mating moves to the same square which is occupied in the initial position with another white piece (w-w Umnov). The same mechanism was used in the quoted problem but in a heavier position with rough changes in twins. As E43 presents without twins and with it dual additional avoidances preventing checks convinced me that it is so big improvement in all respects that it deserves a special recognition.

E22 - 1st Honorable Mention

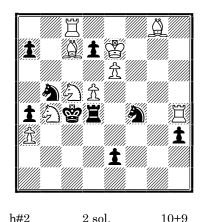


h#3 2 sol. 7+7 b) b \(\text{d} 3

- - 1. 월 e5 d:e5 2.f6 &d2+ 3. थ :e5 d4#
- b) 1. \$\docume{e}\$4 \$\docume{e}\$b6 2. \$\docume{e}\$: \$\docume{d}\$5 \$\docume{e}\$c7 \$3. \$\docume{e}\$4 \$\docume{e}\$a2#
 - 1. \(\mathbb{E} \) e6 d:e6 2. \(\Delta \) f5 \(\Delta :\) d3+ 3. \(\Delta :\) e6 d5#

Very nice setting with two pairs of solutions ending with model mates. One pair uses black Rook for blockings, and another pair for enabling black King to reach the final squares. Other nice details are direct mates by Bb1, and other two mates by opening P-B batteries.

E45 - 2nd Honorable Mention

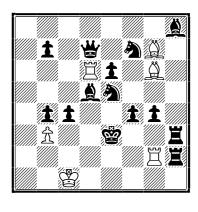


1. \(\mathbb{B}\):d5 \(\mathbb{A}\)e5 2. \(\mathbb{B}\):c5 e:d7#

1.2:e6 2:a4 2.2e:c7 d6#

A rich complex of two white half-batteries and a black halfpin. Black from a halfpin captures one of white pieces from one half-battery and later selfpins by capturing on the line of the second half-battery. A battery mate follows. A problem uses a different pattern than quoted problem but in it both white moves close black lines as an extra feature.

E28 - 3rd Honorable Mention

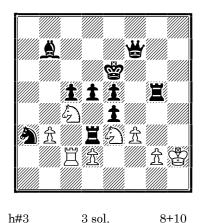


h#2 2 sol. 6+14

1.&c6! (&~?) \(\Beta\) dd2 2.\(\Aegsigma\) \(\Beta\) dd2 2.\(\Aegsigma\) \(\Beta\) dd2#
1.\(\Aegsigma\) dd \(\Beta\) c2 2.\(\Beta\) \(\Beta\) c3 \(\Beta\) d4#

In two solutions white lines are open for active play, in the last solution both lines remain closed followed by the mate on two pinned black pieces.

E5 - 4th Honorable Mention



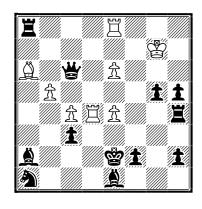
1. 2:c2 2:e5 2. 2:e5 f4+ 3. 2 d4 ⊴:c2#

8 + 10

- 1. 耳:d2 2:d5 2. 空:d5 2a5 3. 壁e6 買:d2#
- 1. 萬:e3 萬c3 2. 常f5 名d6+ 3. 常f4 d:e3#

Zilahi Cyclic almost always deserves some recognition. This one accidentally appeared not long after the Kalotay JT award was published with many examples presenting the same idea but not combination the same sacrificed/mating white officers enriched with additional sacrifices in two solutions.

E3 - Commendation

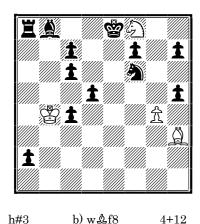


h#3 4 sol. 8+12

- 1. \(\psi\):e4 (a) \(\pri\)b7 2. \(\psi\):e6 (b) \(\pri\)g2 3.g4 (買h3?) 罩:e6#
- 1. 增:c4 (c) 罩c8 2. 增:b5 (d) 罩:c3 3. 2b3 (Ab1?) A:b5#
- 1. 些:b5 (d) 罩b8 2. 些:c4 (c) 罩b3 3.c2 &:c4#
- 1. \(\mathre{\mathrea}\):e6 (b) \(\Delta\)c8 2. \(\mathrea\):e4 (a) \(\Delta\)g4+ 3. \(\delta \) e3 \(\delta \) e3 \(\delta \) e:e4#

Black Queen clears the lines of white half-batteries in reciprocal order. Nice additional detail is w/b closing of black lines at b3 and g4 in the third move (although white should play there anyway).

E25 - Commendation



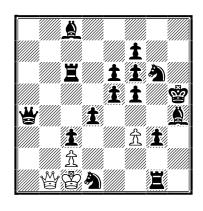
c) w = h3
a) 1. Aa7 Af1 2.0-0-0 A:c4 3. Ab8

&a6#

- b) 1.\$\pm2d7 \textit{\Delta}e7 2.\$\pm2e8 g5+ 3.f5 g:f6 e.p.#
- c) 1.a1 = = a3 2. = e1 = :a8 3. = e7 = :b8#

A timeless Valladao task is always interested, this time by using replacements of white pieces in twins.

E35 - Commendation



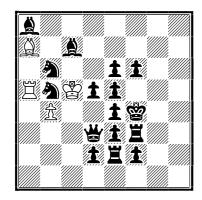
h#3 2 sol. 4+16

1.g2 增b4 2.**点**g3 增f8 3.**含h4** 增h6#(MM)

1.增b4 f4 2.增f8 增b5 3.增h6 增e2#(MM)

Another problem (like 4th Prize) presenting a play of black and white piece over the same squares, this time by Queens which are both present in a initial position.

E41 - Commendation

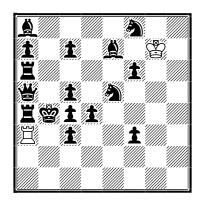


h#4

- b) & d5→b3
- 4+16
- a) 1.增a3!! 2:b5 2.2c8 4:e3 3.2:e3 2b5-c5 4.2f4 2:a3#
- b) 1.&b8!! \$\ddots\$:\text{b6} 2.\dd4 \$\ddata\$:\text{e5} 3.\ddata\$:\text{e5} \$\ddata\$:\text{b6-c5} 4. \$\ddata\$f5 \$\ddata\$:\text{b8#}

Active sacrifices with Zilahi and white King's switchbacks. A quoted problem is enriched by hideaways but in less economic position and additional captures of black knights which I don't take as an improvement.

E48 - Commendation



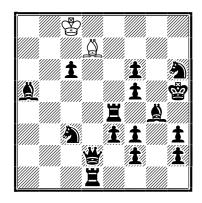
h#5

2+16

1.全fg6! (全f~?) 罩a1 2.罩a2! (罩4~?) 罩h1 3.營a3 罩h8 4.罩a4 罩:a8 5.a5 罩b8# (MM)

A combination of quadruple Bristol and white Corner-to-Corner maneuver.

E49 - Commendation

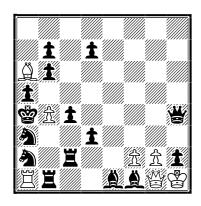


h#6 2+16

1.요d8! (요a~?) 요:f5! 2.ㅍe6! 요d3 3.ㅍe4+! 알:d8 4.요e6! 알e7 5.ㅍh4 알:f6 6.요g4! 요g6#

Reciprocal interferences of Rook and Bishop (Grimshaw) on e6 in one line of play, once for unpinning white Bishop, and the second time for enabling white King to cross e-line, followed by return of both black pieces.

E55 - Commendation



h#2 7+15

1.c:b3 e. p. f4 2. ac3 ad4#

A fresh idea, as author describes it: In the initial position there are 10 obstacles for 2.Qd4#. Each black move in B1 and B2 liberates four and white two of them in W1.

Marko Klasinc, August 24, 2022