

The 4th FIDE World Cup in Composing

# Section F - Selfmates

Final award by

Sven Trommler

# Participants

F01	A. Fica (CZE)	F21	G. Popov (RUS)
F02	J. Holubec (SVK)	F22	T. Linss (GER)
F03	V. Plenkov (UKR)	F23	S. Abramenko (RUS)
F04	J. Burda (CZE)	F24	N. Belchikov (BLR)
F05	G. Jordan (GER)	F25	B. Majoros (HUN)
F06	J. Brzozowicz (POL)	F26	A. Azhusin (RUS)
F07	V. Zheglov (RUS)	F27	R. Fiebig (GER)
F08	Y. Paramonov (RUS)	F28	M. Erenburg (ISR)
F09	M. Mishko (UKR)	F29	J. Havran (SVK)
F10	K. Mlynka (SVK)	F30	A. Feoktistov (RUS)
F11	A. Selivanov (RUS)	F31	A. Pankratyev (RUS)
F12	A. Kuzovkov (RUS)	F32	R. Martsvalashvili (GEO)
F13	D. Novomesky (SVK)	F33	W. Tura (POL)
F14	J. Paavilainen (FIN)	F34	V. Zheltuhov (RUS)
F15	H. Grubert (GER)	F35	V. Volchek (BLR)
F16	D. Kostadinov (BGR)	F36	G. Hadzi-Vaskov (MKD)
F17	A. Kostyukov (RUS)	F37	I. Soroka (UKR)
F18	Z. Gavrilovski (MKD)	F38	R. Blagojević (SRB)
F19	A. Gasparyan (ARM)	F39	M. Babić (SRB)
F20	Z. Labai (SVK)		

rom the director Aleksey
Oganesjan I've received 39
selfmates on anonymous
diagrams. The compositions
were from 2 up to 15 moves (5
times). The following problems I
had to exclude by different reasons:

- F14. The position of white and black pawns is illegal;
- F16. I'm not satisfied with the play after 1... 2c7 2.e8增/e8罩;
- F24. 8 white pawns and 1 promoted white bishop = illegal position.

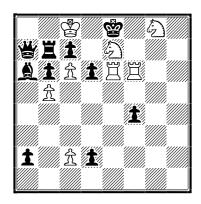
Problems excluded because of anticipation or similar realization:

- F20 <u>yacpdb/218141</u>;
- -F23 pdb/P1103782;
- -F27 yacpdb/325550;
- F31. A fourfold cycle is a good achievement. But parts of realization are known and thus the originality is not high enough in this tourney for example, pdb/P1181821;
- F39. Initially this problem was marked by Commendation, but I exclude it because a cook 1. Bed8 增f7 2. 營e8+ 增g7 (2... 增f6 3. 營g6+ 增e5 4. Bed5+ and etc as main line) 3. 營h5+ 增f6 4. 營g6+ 增e5 5. Bed5+ 增f4 6. Bf5+ 增e3 7. Be1+ 增d4 8. Be4+ 增c3 9. Bc5+ 增:b3 10. 營g3+ &c3 11. Bb5+ 增a3 12. 營d6+ &b4 13. Ba5+ 增b3 14. 營d1+ 增c3 15. Ba3+ &:a3#.

I prefer compositions with a good strategy and/or logical problems with enough content. Therefore selfmates with "king hunt" on the board had less chances to enter the award.

My ranking is the following.

1st Prize – The Cup winner MARK ERENBURG Israel



s#9 8+10

This is a wonderful logical selfmate and I believe the solver needs time in order to recognise all fantastic details.

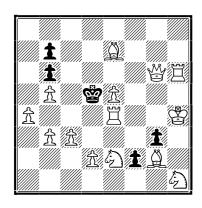
The main plan 1.2d5+? 2.2c7+ is not successful because of the mate of the b2. 1.2e1? is wrong because of 1...d:e12! 2.2d5+26+1

Another possibility is 1. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ e2? (2. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ f5! 3. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ e1). But black plays 1...d1 \$\mathbb{\pi}\$! 2. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ e1 \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ d5!! (1. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ f5? is too slow because of 1... \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ :b5!). Therefore 1. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ e5! d5 at first. Then 2. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ e2 because square d5 is blocked. 2...a1 \$\mathbb{\pi}\$!! is a very good black defence! 3. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ f5 \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ d1!! Now it is not possible to play 4. \$\mathbb{\pi}\$ e1 because of 4...d:e1~ 5. \$\mathre{\pi}\$ d5! \$\mathre{\pi}\$ to ylay 4. \$\mathre{\pi}\$ e1! What is now? White plays 4. \$\mathre{\pi}\$! in order to bring black in zugzwang and c3 is the only move to do that! 4... \$\mathre{\pi}\$ g1 doesn't give to the white the possibility to play 5. \$\mathre{\pi}\$ e1? \$\mathre{\pi}\$ :g8

6.2d5+ d:e1 $\sim$  7.2:c7+  $\Xi:c7\#$ . Therefore, white changes the maneuver 5.2f6+ 2:f7/2:f8 6.2h5+ 2:e8 7.2:g7+  $\Xi:g7$  and now the main plan is successful 8.2d5+  $\Xi:e7$  9.2:c7+  $\Xi:c7\#$ .

That's the most substantial logical selfmate I've seen for the last years and I'm happy that it participates in this tournament!

2<sup>nd</sup> Prize IVAN SOROKA *Ukraine* 



s#7

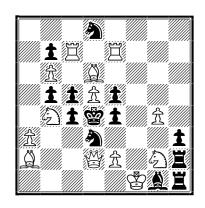
14+5

1. 空h5! f1營 2. 邑d4+ 空:e5 3. 營d6+ 空f5 4. 邑f4+ 營:f4 5. 至:g3+ 營:g3 6. 쌀e6+ 空f4 7. 魚g5+ 營:g5#,

1...f1 & 2. 莒 e3+ &:g2 3. 莒 d3+ 堂:e5 4. &f6+ 堂e6 5. &h4+ 堂e5 6. 營e8+ 堂f5 7. 莒f3+ &:f3#,

There are a couple of black AUWs. And the specialist of such a realization is Andrey Selivanov. But it is still a great performance nowadays, especially in S#7. Although, the first black move is zugzwang, it is a great achievement to realise the mate within exact 7 moves. An interesting detail is the distance between the white and black king. The bK must move in the direction of the wK, but the white play is very different!

3<sup>rd</sup> Prize ALEKSANDR KUZOVKOV *Russia* 



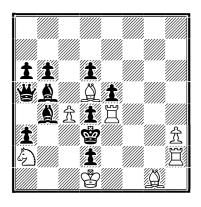
s#3

13+13

1. 呂 ed 7? - 2. 急:e5+ (A) 空:e5 3. 凹c3+ 急d4#, 1... ②c6 2. 急:c5+!(B) 空:c5 3. 凹e3+ 急:e3#, 1... ②e6 2. ②c2+ (C) 空:d5 3. ②e3+ ②:e3#, 1... ②f7!

1. 章cd7! - 2. &:c5+(B) 空:c5 3. 쌀e3+ &:e3#, 1... ac6 2. ac2+(C) 空:d5 3. ae3+ &:e3#, 1... ae6 2. &:e5+(A) 空:e5 3. 쌀c3+ &d4#. There are not so many realizations of a Shedey cycle (Dombro-Lacny) in a selfmate. For just that reason the composition is noteworthy. Admittedly there are symmetric elements but it is difficult to find a concept which is selfmate-typical. It is interesting to feel out how the cycle works and why doesn't exist just a reciprocal change of continuation.

4<sup>th</sup> Prize Gunter Jordan *Germany* 



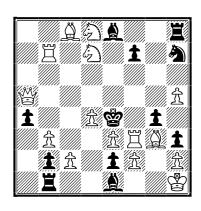
s#10 8+11

The main plan 1. 且e3+? 含d4? 2.且ee2+含d3 3.且:d2+ &:d2 4.且:d2+ 當:d2# is not successful because of 1...d:e3! Also 1. &:d4? is too early because of 1...d:e3! Therefore the b & e5 must be removed at first.

1. 章 ee2! (2. 章:d2+ &:d2 3. 章:d2+ 營:d2#) 1... &c5 2. 章:e5 (3. 章:d2+ 營:d2#) 2... &b4 3. 章 ee2 (4. 章:d2+ &:d2 5. 章:d2+ 營:d2#) 3... &c5 4. 章 e4 (5. 章:d2+ 營:d2#) &b4 Then 5.&:d4! (6. ②:b4+ 營:b4 7. 萬:d2+ 營:d2#) removes the b & d4 5... &c3! 6. &g1! (7. 萬d4+ &:d4 8. 萬:d2+ 營:d2#) &b4! And now the main plan 7. 萬e3+ 堂d4 8. 萬ee2+ 堂d3 9. 萬:d2+ &:d2 10. 萬:d2+ 營:d2# is successful.

A good logical selfmate with interesting switchbacks of \$\mathbb{B}\) e4 and \$\mathbb{L}\)g1 on the white side and \$\mathbb{L}\)b4 and \$\mathbb{L}\)d3 on the black side.

5<sup>th</sup> Prize Andrey Selivanov *Russia* 



s#5 15+12

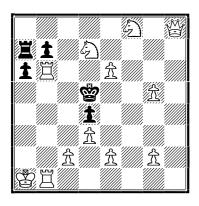
1. \\dot\a8! - 2. \dot\df4+ \dd5 (A) 3. 耳f5+ 営e4 (B) 4. 耳a7+ 営:f5 5. 日a5+ &:a5#; 1... \$\document{\psi}:f3 2.\delta e5+ \document{\psi}:e4 (B) 3.\document{\psi}:e7+ &c6 (C) 4. 2d3+ 2f3 5. 2:e1+ ፱**:e1#** (4... ይd5 5. ይb4+ &:b4#); 1...g:f3 2. 2c5+ 2d5 3. 2b5+ &c6 4.2:a4+ 2e4 5.2c3+ **⊈:c3#**: 1... 2f6 2.2:f6+ 2:f3 3. \( \) Ф́е4 5. ac3+ &:c3#: 4. බ d5+ 1...\$\text{\pi}:d7 2.\$\Beta\$b4+ \$\Pi\$c6 (C) 3.\$\Beta\$f4+ 호d5 (A) 4. 표f5+ 호e4 5.d5+ &:b4#.

The key creates a battery and gives the b\(\text{\text{\text{\$\psi}}}\) a free square. In all 4 variations we find the Zabunov theme but only three of them are homogeneous with the creation and play of a Siers battery.

In addition there is a cycle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> black moves which seems to exist by chance.

Nevertheless it is a composition with rich strategy and virtuosic play of white batteries.

#### 1st Honourable Mention ALEKSANDR AZHUSIN Russia

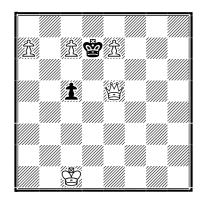


s#7 12+5

1.g3! (2.c4+ d:c3 e.p. 3.營h1+ 含d4 4.營g1+ 含d5 5.全f6+ 含e5 6.d4+ 含f5 7. 萬6b5+ a:b5#) 1...a5 2.營h2! (3.c4+ d:c3 4.營g2+ 含d4 5.營f2+ 含d5 6.營f3+ 含d4 7. 萬6b4+ a:b4#) 2...a4 3.e7! (4.e4+ d:e3 e.p. 5.營g2+ 含d4 6. 全e6+ 含c3 7. 萬6b3+ a:b3#) 3...a3! 4.e4+ d:e3 e.p. 5.c4+ 含d4 6. 萬66+ 含c3 7.營b2+ a:b2#.

Here we see a fine duel between the white "armada" and the black  $\mathbb{B}/\mathbb{A}$ -battery. The bA moves step by step from a6 to a3 during the defences. The idea is not really new (for example, pdb/P1270464). But in this composition all threats finish on the 7<sup>th</sup> move. That's a great enhancement in comparison to former presentations.

2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention TORSTEN LINSS Germany



s#11 2 solutions 5+2

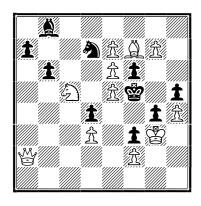
1.e8&+! 堂c8 2.a8 章+ 堂b7 3.c8堂+ 堂b6 4.堂e4 c4 5.堂d8+ 堂c5 6.章a5+ 堂b4 7.&a4 堂c3/堂a3 8.&d1 堂b4 9.堂b1+ 堂c3 10.堂dd3+ c:d3 11.章a4 d2#,

1.a8增! c4 2.增a4+ 含c8 3.e8罩+ 含b7 4.c8&+ 含b6 5.增b8+ 含c5 6.罩e5+ 含d4 7.&f5 含c3 8.&b1 含d4 9.增d1+ 含c3 10.增bb3+ c:b3 11.罩e4 b2#.

The main content of this miniature is a cycle of white promotions and echo mates. There are not many realizations of this

combination and maybe it is shown for the first time. But the beginning of the first solution is known because of yacpdb/382589. Moreover, the black play isn't really interesting because we see only moves after checks zugzwang.

 $3^{\mathrm{rd}}$  Honourable Mention JAROSLAW BRZOZOWICZ Poland



s#3 11+10

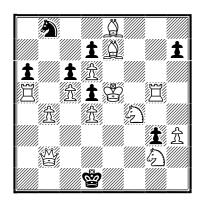
1...2:e5 (a) 2.g8& (A) - 3.&h7+ 2g6# / 2.e8& (B) - 3.&g6+ 2g6#

1. 2b3? (C) - 2. 2:d4+ 2:e5 3. 2d5+ 2:d5#, 1...f:e5 (b) 2.g82 (D) - 3. 2:d4+ e:d4#, 1...2:e5 (a) 2.g84 (A) (2.e84? (B)) - 3. 4h7+ 2g6#, 1...2:e5!

1.g8일! (D) — 2.2h6+ 空:e5 3.增d5+ 空:d5#, 1...f:e5 (b) 2.2b3 (C) — 3.2:d4+ e:d4#, 1...2:e5 (a) 2.e8& (B) — 3.&g6+ 2:g6#.

In the setplay exists 1... 2:e5 2.g8 \( \Delta \) and 2.e8 \( \Delta \). These mates are separated in the try and the solution (theme Makihovi). Furthermore there is a change of continuation after 1...f:e5 and the Reversal theme between try and solution. Unfortunately there are no black defences after the second white move.

4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention MIKHAIL MISHKO *Ukraine* 



s#7vv 13+8

1.&f7(A)? h6(a) 2.罩f5(C)! h5 3.&g5! h4 4.&e6 d:e6 5.營e2+ 堂c1 6.②:e6+ 堂b1 7.&f4 ②d7#, 1...h5(b)!

1.全f6(B)? zz 1...h5(b) 2.單f5(C)! h4 3.單a2! a5 4.b:a5 2a6 5.2e3+ 空e1 6.營b4+ 2:b4 7. 2d3 2:d3#, 1...h6(a)!

1. 罩f5(C)! zz 1...h6(a) 2. 急f7(A)! h5 3. 急g5! h4 4. 急e6 d:e6 5. 營e2+ 含c1 6. 急:e6+ 含b1 7. 急f4 全d7#,

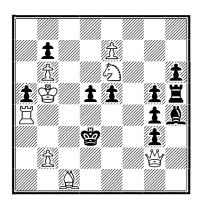
1...h5(b) 2.点f6(B)! h4 3. 且 a2! a5 4.b:a5 2a6 5.2e3+ 2e1 6.2b4+2:b47.2d3+2:d3#.

The author describes the content as "Hoffmann theme" but this term is not really common. In

any case the matrix 1.A? b!, 1.B? a!, 1.Key! a, b 2.A, B shows the Banny theme.

The play after 1...h5 is more interesting because it is more virtuous.

# Commendation KAROL MLYNKA Slovakia



s#3

b) & e7->f6

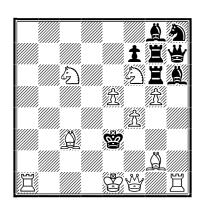
8+11

# a) diagram:

- 1...d4 (a) 2.e8 \( \text{(A)} \) zz e4 3. \( \text{\text{\frac{2}{2}}} \) f4+ g:f4# 1...e4 (b) 2. \( \text{\text{\frac{2}{2}}} \) f4+ g:f4 3. \( \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\frac{2}{2}}}}} \) g:e4+ d:e4# 1.e8 \( \text{\tex}\tex{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tex
- 1.호c5? zz d4 (a) 2.호b5 (B) zz e4 3.호f4+ g:f4#, 1...e4!
- 1. 2d8? zz d4 (a) 2. 2e6 (C) zz e4 3. 2f4+ g:f4#, 1...e4!
- 1.e8增! zz d4 (a) 2.增a8 (D) zz e4 3.全f4+ g:f4#,
- 1...e4 2. 2 f4+ g:f4 3. 2 e:e4+ d:e4#; b) A e7->f6:
- 1...d4 (a) 2.f7 (E) zz e4 3.2f4+ g:f4# 1.f7! (E) zz d4 a 2.f82 (F) zz e4 3.2f4+ g:f4#,
- 1...e4 (b) 2. 全f4+ g:f4 3. 增:e4+ d:e4#.

We find in 6 phases a change of continuation with thirdbattery mates. In any case it has a theoretical value. But the repetition of the black play and repetition of mates are unpleasant.

# Commendation ALEKSANDR KOSTYUKOV Russia



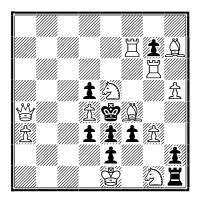
s#4

11+8

- 1. \dot e2+? \dot :f4!; 1. \dot f2+? \dd d3!
- 1. 萬 4? 1... 急 · g5 2. 萬 h 3+ 營 · h 3 3. 包 g 4+ 營 · g4 4. 營 e 2+ 營 · e 2#, 1... 萬 · g5 2. 萬 e 4+ 營 · e 4 3. 包 d 5+ 營 · d5 4. 赴 d2+ 營 · d2#, 1... 萬 · f 6!
- 1. 單d1? 單:g5/單:f6 2. 單d3+ 豐:d3 3. &d2+ 豐:d2#, 1... &:g5!
- 1.总d5! 总:g5 2.營e2+ 含:f4 3.0-0+ 含g3 4.營h2+ 營:h2#,
- 1... 耳:g5/耳:f6 2. 增f2+ 总d3 3.0-0-0+ 总:c3 4. 增c2+ 增:c2#.

The play in the solution with two castling is known – for example, <u>yacpdb/350836</u>. But within this composition we find additional change of continuation between try and solution.

# Commendation ZORAN GAVRILOVSKI *Macedonia*



s#4vv

1.≌a7? zz h:g1♣! 1.g4? zz h:g1♠!

12 + 9

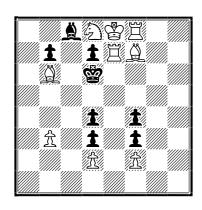
We see two known minor promotions followed by Zabunov theme. The realisation of Zabunov theme in this configuration deserves the honour.

 $\sim$ 

The main plan is  $1.\Xi:d7+$   $\Delta:d7\#$ , but  $1...\dot{\Xi}e5!$  Therefore  $\Delta:d2$  or  $\Delta:f2$  must observe the square e5. For that reason two  $b:\Delta$  must be removed.

1. Ag6? 堂d5 2. Ae4+ 堂d6 3. A:d3 堂d5 4. Ac4+ 堂d6 5. Be1 d3 6. A:d3 堂d5 7. Ae4+ 堂d6 8. d3 堂e5 9. d4+ 堂d6 10. Ag6 堂d5 11. Be5+ 堂d6 12. Be7 堂d5 13. Af7+ 堂d6 14. B:d7+ A:d7#—only in 14 moves.

# Commendation GRIGORY POPOV Russia



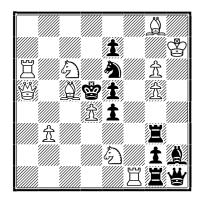
s#12 9+8

1. & g6? 增d5 2. & e4+ 增d6 3. & :d3 增d5 4. 單f5+ 增d6 5. 罩:f4 增d5 6. 罩f5+ 增d6 7. 罩:f3 增d5 8. 罩f5+ 增d6 9. 罩f8 增d5 10. & e4+ 增d6 11. f4 d3 12. & g6 增d5 13. & f7+ 增d6 14. 罩:d7+ & :d7# — only in 14 moves too!

1.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$h5! \$\text{\$\Delta}\$d5 2.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$:f3+ \$\Delta\$d6 3.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$h1 f3 4.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$e1 \$\Delta\$d5 5.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$:f3+ \$\Delta\$d6 6.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$e4 \$\Delta\$e5 7.f4+ \$\Delta\$d6 8.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$g6 \$\Delta\$d5 9.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$e5+ \$\Delta\$d6 10.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$e7 \$\Delta\$d5 11.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$f7+ \$\Delta\$d6 12.\$\text{\$\Delta}\$:d7+ \$\Delta\$:d7#.

Here we find one more logical selfmate. But this work is not so impressive as previously placed problems. The play of the white bishop is not really original.

# Commendation ALEKSANDR FEOKTISTOV Russia



s#3 12+10

1... 罩 :b3 2. & b4+! 堂c4 3. ②:e5+ &:e5#

1. 臣f5? — 2. 包c3+! 臣:c3 3. 臣:e5+ &:e5#, 1... 臣:b3 2. &b4+! 堂c4 3. 包:e5+ &:e5#, 1...e3 2. 包b4+ 堂e4 3. 包:g3+ &:g3#, 1... 臣c1!

1... 罩:b3 2. 增d7+! (B) 含c4 3. ②:e5+ (C) &:e5#,

1...e3 2. 2 b4+ (C) 2 e4 3. 2 : g3+ (A) 4. : g3#,

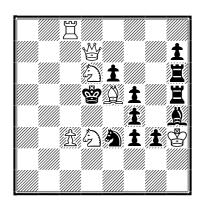
1...♯:g5 2.쌀:e5+! ♯:e5 3.全f4+ &:f4#,

1...e:d4 2.營:g3! ~ (登:c5) 3.營e5+ &:e5#.

 $(w \triangle e2 = A, w \triangle c7 = A, w \triangle c6 = C.)$ 

There is a cycle of the white pieces 2e2, 堂c7 and 2c6. Furthermore we find a change of continuation after 1... 置:b3 between setplay/try and solution.

# Commendation WALDEMAR TURA Poland



s#3 7+11

1.&f6? e5! 1.&g7? \Bg5!

1.&h8! - 2.쌀b7+ 합:d6 3.萬d8+ &:d8#.

1...e5 2.堂c6+ 堂e6 3.邑e8+ &e7#, 1...邑g5 2.全f7+ 堂e4 3.全:g5+ &:g5#,

1... \( \begin{aligned}
 &f6 2. \( 2e8 + \\ 2e4 3. \( 2:f6 + \\ 4:f6#. \end{aligned}
 \]

There are two thematic pairs. In the threat and after 1....e5 the w營 gives check followed by check of the w邑. After closing the bishop line by b邑邑 we see Siers batteries. The key option is an additional advantage.

I'd like to thank all participants for their contributions to the tourney and also Aleksey Oganesjan for his very valuable and good work as a director.

Finally, I congratulate all authors of awarded compositions.

Sven Trommler 13-03-2015