

The 8th FIDE World Cup in Composing

Section F - Selfmates

Preliminary award by

Aleksandr Azhusin

Participants

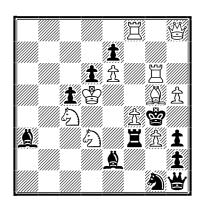
F01	DC. Gurgui (ROU)	F25	V. Bunka (CZE)
F02	Vil. Satkus (LTU)	F26	A. Mikhalap (BLR)
F03	V. Zamanov (AZE)	F27	A. Oganesjan (RUS)
F04	S. Milewski (POL)	F28	G. Popov (RUS)
F05	M. Khramtsevich (BLR)	F29	E. Fomichev (RUS)
F06	E. Iwanow (POL)	F30	G. Kozyura (UKR)
F07	K. Mlynka (SVK)	F31	O. Jenkner (DEU)
F08	W. Tura (POL)	F32	V. Kopyl (UKR)
F09	J. Havran (SVK)	F33	J. Mikitovics (HUN)
F10	Z. Janevski (MKD)	F34	S. Trommler (DEU)
F11	Z. Gavrilovski (MKD)	F35	Z. Sibinović (SRB)
F12	A. Selivanov (RUS)	F36	O. Dimitrov (BGR)
F13	Z. Labai (SVK)	F37	K. Prentos (USA)
F14	S. Borodavkin (UKR)	F38	M. Kostylev (RUS)
F15	A. Kostyukov (RUS)	F39	M. Halma (UKR)
F16	A. Feoktistov (RUS)	F40	G. Jordan (DEU)
F17	B. Atanasov (BGR)	F41	J. Garzón (ESP)
F18	G. Nicolaescu (ROU)	F42	V. Zheglov (RUS)
F19	V. Kuzmichev (RUS)	F43	S. Smotrov (KAZ)
F20	A. Pankratiev (RUS)	F44	V. Kapusta (UKR)
F21	A. Kuzovkov (RUS)	F45	I. Soroka (UKR)
F22	J. Holubec (SVK)	F46	F. Richter (DEU)
F23	Š. Sovik (SVK)	F47	A. Stepochkin (RUS)
F24	P. Muljadi (USA)	F48	D. Gatti (ITA)

he judging of the Selfmates
Section of the 8th FIDE
World Cup in Composing
coincided in time with a
general favorable trend: exit of most
countries from the coronavirus
epidemic. That is, with hopes for
overcoming all the hardships.

A total of 48 entries were received in anonymous form. It is pleasant to note that most of them are of a high level. Composers sent their best works to the Cup and so the judge had to extend the number of prize places to seven. However, the problems receiving honorable mentions are also quite good and, undoubtedly, would win prizes in tournaments less prestigious than the World Cup.

The award is as follows.

1st Prize – Gold medal ANDREY SELIVANOV (Dedicated to the memory of my Mother) Russian Federation



s#3

11+11

1.f5! ~ 2.<u>&h6</u>+ ☆:h5 3.≥f4+ <u>\B:f4</u># 1...**\L**c1 2.<u>\L\$h4</u>+ \L\$g5 3.≥f2+ <u>\B:f2</u>#

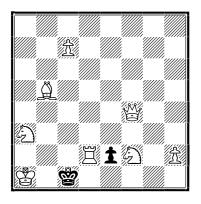
1...**☆**:g3 2.<u>&f4</u>+ ☆h4 3.&g3+ <u>¤:g</u>3#

1...**ዾ**:d3 2.<u>&f6</u>+ 空:f5 3.≥e3+ <u>¤:e3</u>#

situational synthesis of mechanisms, a difficult most direction in chess composition. The themes Albino, Pickaninny and Allumwandlung (white or black) are interrelated through pawn play. But a "star" and a "cross" involve officer play, without pawn participation. Contrary to direct mates. selfmates in the combination of a cross and a star has hardly been investigated at all. Particularly small is the number of problems featuring white bishop's

star. For example, in yacpdb 434420 (see also Appendix I) such a star is synthesized with white rook's cross. And in the composition under review we see a combination of white bishop's star and black rook's cross. This is the first-ever presentation of such synthesis and it has been achieved in a most economical setting, with just 22 units. The form of the problem is light and graceful. Nothing in Harmony in general as well as in the individual elements.

2nd Prize – Silver medal OLAF JENKNER *Germany*



s#8

8+2

1. 2g4! zz

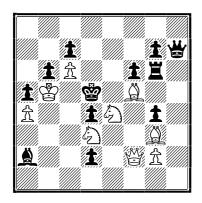
1...e1=營 2.罩c2+! 空d1 3.營d4+ 營d2 4.全e3+ 空e1 5.營h4+ 營f2 6.罩c1+ 空d2 7.營d4+ 空:c1 8.營b2+ 營:b2#

1...e1= 2 2. 耳b2+! 空d1 3. 2e3+ 空c1 4. 耳b1+ 空d2 5. 耳d1+ 空c3 6. 발d4+ 空b3 7. 耳b1+ 空: a3 8. 2c2+

බ:c2#

Black Allumwandlung combined with white battery play a concept that is very hard to implement. It is important to note that the ancient theme has been presented in gravure form - ten pieces! There are problems with similar content in the databases, but in those earlier examples there are repetitions of White's second moves. This composition is devoid of that fault (see also Appendix II). Certainly, this is a creative success for the author congratulations!

3rd Prize – Bronze medal IVAN SOROKA *Ukraine*



s#13

9+12

Main plan: 1.營f4? ~ 2.急c3+d:c3 3.營c4+ 急:c4#, but 1...急b1! 1.急f4+ 營e5 2.急e2+ 營d5 — White lost no tempos to bring his knight to a convenient position. 3.營f1! (~ 4.急2c3+ d:c3 5.營c4+ 急:c4#)

[The first three moves in the solution cannot be transposed: $1. \pm f1!? \sim 2. \pm f4 + \pm 65 3. \pm f \sim + \pm d5$ $4. \pm c4 + \pm c4 = 1$ in view of $1... \pm h6!$]

3...d3 4. □ f4! (~ 5. □ f6+ g:f6 6. □ c4+ Δ:c4#)

4...♠b1 5.增:d2! (~ 6.增:d3+ ♣:d3#)

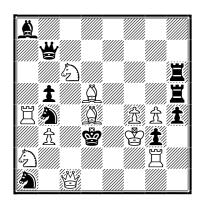
[5. $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e3? would be too early in view of the subtle response 5... d1= $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$!] 5... $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ 6. $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ ($\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ 7. $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e3. $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e4+ $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e3. $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e4+ $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e3+ $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e3- $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e4+ $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e5- $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e7- $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e8- $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e7- $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e7- $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e8- $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e7- $\mbox{$^{\mu}$}$ e7-

6... \$\Delta\$ b1 7. \$\mathbb{\text{\tinite\text{\texi}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texit{\texit{\texi{\texi\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\texit{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\texit{\texi{\texi{\texi{\t

continuation to be seen. However, what follows is a cascade of white sacrifices climaxing in an unexpected final chord.

A logical problem with a fresh mechanism of interchange of white queen's hideaway behind her knights, white Siers battery play and a fabulous final combination. A bright thing!

4th Prize ZORAN GAVRILOVSKI *North Macedonia*



s#3

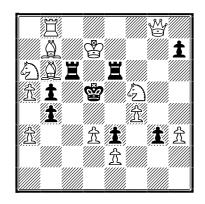
11+10

1...買e5(y) 2.包:b4+(B) 空:d4 3.營e3+ 買:e3#

3.&e4+ 쌀:e4#

A sharp tactical complex: play of black pieces against thematic pieces – white points c6 and d5 on the a8-h1 diagonal – leads either to the formation of mating batteries or to black queen's decoy. The set play and the square-choice tries are an excellent supplement to the main content of the problem. An elegant construction.

5th Prize GENNADI KOZYURA *Ukraine*



s#7

13+8

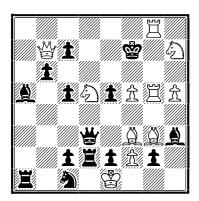
1.&d4! ~ 2.堂d8 ~ 3.&:c6+ 堂:c6 4. 禹b6+ 堂d5 5.堂c8 ~ 6. 禹:b5+ 堂c6 7.堂e8+ 禹:e8#

1...g2 2.營:g2+ 萬e4 3.萬e8 ~ 4.萬:e4 ~ 5.堂e8 ~ 6.萬e6+! 堂:e6 7.&c8+ 萬:c8#

1...b3 2.&b2 b4 3.a4 ~ 4.\(\mathbb{E}\)c8 ~ 5.\(\alpha\)c7+ \(\Delta\)c5 6.d4+ \(\Delta\)c4 7.\(\alpha\)d6+ \(\mathbb{E}\):d6#

Three variants resulting in three model mates. In the first variant, one black rook is eliminated while the other one mates; in the second variant, the black rooks' functions change; and in the third variant, both rooks safely survive until the end of the play and team up to deliver mate. This is Rudolf Svoboda theme, complete form. A promising direction in the model mate style.

6th Prize ALEXANDER KUZOVKOV Russian Federation



s#4

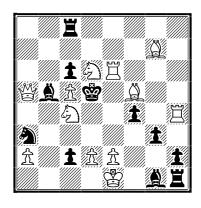
11+14

- 1. 2e7! ~ 2. 3e7+ 空e8 3. 堂c8+ 堂d8 4. &c6+ 3e7#
- 1...e4 2.單f8+ 堂e7 3.豐:c7+ 豐d7 4.&d6+ 罩:d6#
- 1... &:f5 2. 罩 5g7+ 空e6 3. 堂c6+ 堂d6 4. &d5+ 罩:d5#
- 1... 堂e7 2. 堂:c7+ 堂d7 3. 罩8g7+ 堂e8 4. 堂d7+ 罩:d7#
- 1...增d8 2.萬:d8 &:f5 3.急:f5 e4 4.增d5+ 萬:d5#

The theme is "Black-and-black Bristol," presented in three thematic variants, with queen and rook moving up the same file. In a well-known problem by P. Petkov (see Appendix III) this theme is displayed in a diagonal setting, with queen and bishop play. Here, the thematic play is constructed in a very organic way, with a good key. The additional pair of variants underlines the pieces' "workload."

Only the position of the rook on a1 is somewhat reproachful.

7th Prize ZOLTAN LABAI Slovakia



s#3

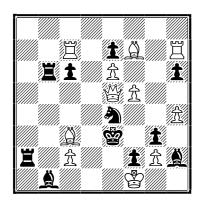
12 + 11

- 1...c1=2 2.2e5+ 2d4 3.e3+ 2:e3# 1...c1=2 2.2b6+ 2:c5 3.d4+ 2:d4#
- 1...f3 2.\(\textit{2}\)b6+ \(\textit{2}\):c5 3.\(\textit{4}\)d4+ \(\textit{4}\):d4+ \(\textit{1}\)...\(\textit{4}\)a6 2.e4+ f:e3 ep. 3.\(\textit{2}\):e3+ \(\textit{4}\):e3#
- 1...\$\document{2}:c5 2.\$\document{2}:a3+\$\document{2}:d5 3.\$\document{2}b6+\$\$\$\Delta:b6#\$\$
- 1. ②e4! ~ 2. ♯ d6+ ₾:c4 3. ♯ d4+ &:d4#
- 1... a:c4 2. ac3+ a:c5 3.d4+ a:d4#
- 1...ゑ:c4 2.ഉf6+ ₾d4 3.e3+ ゑ:e3#
- 1... \$\ddots c4 2. \$\ddots c3 + \$\ddots d5 3. \$\dd 4+ \$\text{\$\dd}\$. \$\dd 4#
- 1... 표 d8 2.쌀:d8+ 호:c4 3.쌀d4+ 쇼:d4#

A threemover with two-phase change of play. In the main, elements of arbitrary change of

play prevail here; but there also are Rukhlis elements. In the set play phase, the highlights are the lines of play starting with black c2-pawn promotion, while in post-key play the focus is on the variants involving play of black pieces to the c4-square. The compensational (flight-taking and flight-giving) key is not a blemish to the concept, since in this case it contains a certain touch of paradox.

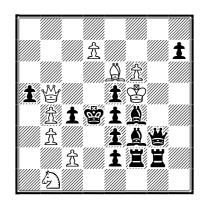
 $1^{
m st}-2^{
m nd}$ Honourable Mention ex aequo Anatoly Stepochkin Russian Federation



s#14 11+11

1. 單g7! [~ 2. 罩:g3+ &:g3 3.營:g3+ ②:g3#] 1... &g1 2. &g6 [~ 3.營:g3+ &:g3#] &h2 3. &h5 &g1 [4.營d4+? 登f4 5. 罩g4+ 登:f5 6. 罩f4+ 登:e6!] 4. 罩g:e7 &h2 5. 罩g7 &g1 6. 罩h7 &h2 7. 罩cg7 &g1 8. 罩e7 &h2 9. 罩hg7 &g1 10.營d4+ 登f4 11. 罩g4+ 登:f5 12. 罩f4+! 登:f4 13.營e5+ 登e3 14.營:g3+ ②:g3#

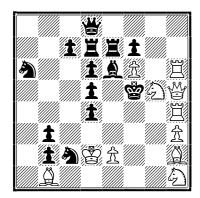
 $1^{\mathrm{st}} - 2^{\mathrm{nd}}$ Honourable Mention ex aequo Frank Richter Germany



s#14 9+13

Two logical compositions of approximately equal level. Of interest in F47 is the reshuffling of white pieces, especially the rooks' play on the 7th rank. In F46, a wonderful Rundlauf is performed by the white queen — and the queen phoenix looks rather poignant.

3rd Honourable Mention SVEN TROMMLER Germany



s#8

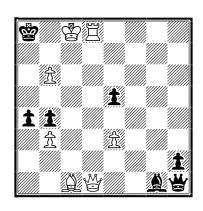
11+14

1. 空d1 營g8 2. 包g3+ 空e5 3. 包f1+ 空f5 4. 包e3+ d:e3 5. 包:e6+ 營g5 6. 營:g5 空:e6 7. 且e4+ d:e4 8. 營e5+ d:e5#

1...d3 2. \(\text{\tinx}\text{\ti}\text{\texi\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\t

An excellent concept: play of black one-third battery in synthesis with varied play of white batteries. The additional variant 1... 2c5 underlines the pieces' workload. The problem would be a serious contender for a prize without the threat correction through 1... 28.

4th Honourable Mention ALEKSEY OGANESJAN Russian Federation



s#7 7+7

Main plan I: 1.b:a4? 營~/&~ 2.b7+ 堂a7 3.b8=營+ 堂a6 4.營b5+ 堂a7 5.營b7+ 營:b7# but 1...營d5! Main plan II: 1.&d2? 營~/&~ 2.b7+ 堂a7 3.b8=營+ 堂a6 4.營b7+ 堂a5 5.營:b4+ 堂a6 6.營b7+ 營:b7# but 1...營e4!

1. **堂d4!** ~ 2.b7+ **堂**:b7#

I) 1...e4 – The line h1-a8 is closed, therefore the defense 暨d5 is unavailable and main plan I works:

2.b:a4! 增~/&~ 3.世:e4+! 些:e4 4.b7+ 空a7 5.b8=世+ 空a6 6.世b5+ 空a7 7.世b7+ 世:b7#

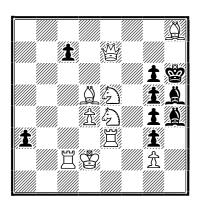
II) 1...e:d4 – The 4th rank is closed, therefore the defense ≝e4 is useless and main plan II works:
2. △d2! ≝~/△~ 3.b7+ Åa7

4.b8=\(\delta\) + \(\delta\) a6 5.\(\delta\) b7+ \(\delta\) a5

6. 堂:b4+ 堂a6 7. 堂b7+ 堂:b7#

A two-variant logical problem with two main plans. Both plans are implemented against the background of white queen's phoenix. One should wish, however, to see fewer coinciding moves in the main plans.

5th Honourable Mention EUGENE FOMICHEV Russian Federation



s#7 10+9

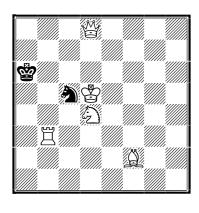
1. 章e2! c6 (threat-cleaning move) 2. 발f8+ (threat) 堂h7 3. 是g8+ 堂h8 4. 堂e3! a2 5. 急:g6+ 是:g6 6. 是f7+ 堂h7 7. 急:g5+ 是:g5# — model mate 1...c5 2. 是a2! c4 3. 堂d1! c3 4. 罩ed2! c:d2 5. 是g8! a2 6. 些:g5+ 是:g5 7. 急:g4+ 是:g4# - model

2...c:d4 3.堂e1! d3 4.罩cd2! d:e2 5.急:g4+ &:g4 6.豐g7+ 堂h5 7.急:g3+ &:g3# - model

The author attempted to implement a bold idea: three model mates by black bishops, two mates presenting a chameleon echo. Active white king; synchronous

play of white rooks; thematic sacrifices of white knights on four adjacent squares on the same file. Nevertheless, the threat-cleansing move 1...c6 is an embarrassment.

6th Honourable Mention VIKTOR ZHEGLOV (after Miroslav Havel) Russian Federation

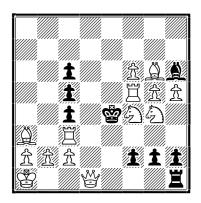


s#12 5+2

1.世d6+ 空a7 2. 2e6! 空a8 3. 里b8+ 空a7 4. 世g3! 空a6 5. 世a3 2a4 6. 空c6 空a5 7. 空b7 空b5 8. 世b3+ 空a5 9. 处e1+ 2c3 10. 空a8 空a6 11. 世b5+! 2:b5 12. 2c7+ 2:c7# 1... 空a5 2. 世b6+ 空a4 3. 世a7+ 2a6 4. 空c4 空a5 5. 空c3 空a4 6. 空b2 空a5 7. 空a1 空a4 8. 里b1 ~ 9. 处e1 空a4 10. 世d7+ 空a3 11. 处b4+! 2:b4 12. 2c2+ 2:c2#

An excellent miniature with two long variants in which the white king is decentralized, moving to opposite corners of the chessboard. A chameleon echo.

7th Honourable Mention SERGEY BORODAVKIN Ukraine



s#3

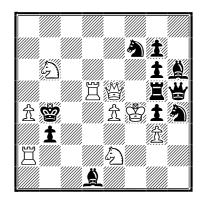
14+9

- 1.g:h6? ~ 2. 🖺 g5+ \(\Delta : f4 \) 3. \(\Delta c1+ \) \(\Delta : c1#
- 1...g1=2 2. \(\mathbb{Z}\):c5+ \(\mathbb{Z}\):f4 3. \(\mathbb{Z}\)f3+ \(\mathbb{Z}\):f3#
- 1...g1=& 2.\dd4+\dd4/c:d4 3.\dd5f2(+) &:f2#
- 1...f1=2 2. \ddd 3. \ddd 3. \ddd e3+ 2:e3#
- 1...f1=& 2.\dd 2.\dd 2+\dd 3.\dd 3.\dd :c4+ &:c4\dd but 1...\dd e1!
- 1. \(\text{\$\psi\$}\frac{1!}{c} \sim 2. \(\text{\$\psi\$}\ e3+ \(\text{\$\psi\$}\ d4 \) 3. \(\text{\$\psi\$}\ d1+ \) \(\text{return} \) \(\text{\$\psi\$}\ : \d1# \)
- 1...g1= 2 2. 罩:c4+ 空f3 3. 營h3+ 2:h3#
- 1...g1=& 2.:f2 ~ 3.쌀e3+&:e3#
- 1...g:f1=2 2.4:c5~3. \(\text{2} = 3 + 2:e3 \)#
- 1...g:f1=♣ 2. ¤e3+ ☆d4 3. ≥e2+ ♣:e2#
- 1... 堂d4 2. 罩d5+ c:d5 3. 堂d1+ 罩:d1#

Another threemover with change of play in two phases.

Underpromotions forming mating batteries – four variants in each of the phases. To be sure, a hard-to-implement concept. Still, there are some weaknesses that cannot go unnoticed. First of all, it is the difference in quality of the first moves in the phases; second, the repetition of the move 2. \$\mathbb{L} \mathbb{C} = 3\mathbb{L} \mathbb{L} = 1\mathbb{L} \mathbb{L} = 1\mathbb{L} = 1\mathb

8th Honourable Mention WALDEMAR TURA *Poland*



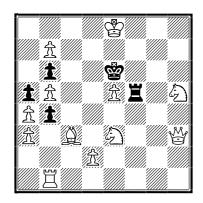
s#3

- 1. 對c7? ~ 2. 單b5+ 罩:b5#
- 1...b:a2 2.畕b5+ ឋa3 3.쌒c5+ 禺:c5#
- 1...2e5 2.\(\mathbb{L}\)c4+ 2:c4 3.\(\mathbb{L}\)b5# but 1...2f5!
- 1.營a1?~2. 邑b5+ 邑:b5#
- 1...b:a2 2.增b2+ &b3 3.單b5+ 罩:b5#
- 1...2e5 2. 2d4+ 2c4 3. 2b5+ 2:b5# but 1...2f5!
- 1. **ad7!** ~ 2. **Bb5+** (2. **增**b8?) **含c4**

3.增d5+ 當:d5# (3.增c5?)
1...全f5 2.單d4+ (2.增d4?) 全:d4
3.增c5+ 萬:c5# (3.增b5?)
1... 急:e2 2.增d4+ (2.單d4?) 急c4
3.萬b5+ 萬:b5#
1... 含c4 2.增c7+ (2.萬c5?) 含b4
3.萬b5+ 萬:b5#
1...b:a2 2.增c3+ 含:a4 3.萬a5+
萬:a5#
1... ②:e5 2. 萬b5+含c4 3.②:e5+
富:e5#

The author claims Zagoruiko of play as well change Adabashev synthesis. There is indeed a change of play in three phases after the defenses 1...b:a2 and 1... 2:e5; however, Adabashev synthesis requires contrasting play in the thematic pairs, which is not the case here. White-black Bristol; a good key. The repletion of refutations is an undesirable point.

Commendation ex aequo VALERY KOPYL Ukraine



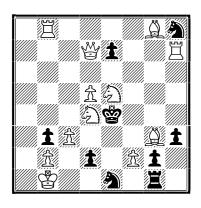
s#8

- 1. 買g1?(A) b:a3(a) 2. 置g4(C) a2 3. 党d8 zz
- 3...a1=增 4.基:a1 增f7 5.增g7+ 增e6 6.買g6+ 買f6 7.增e8 買:g6 8.增g8+ 買:g8#
- 3...Kf7 4.豐g7+ 堂e6 5.買g6+ 罩f6 6.堂e8 a1=豐 7.急:a1 罩:g6 8.豐g8+ 罩:g8# but 1...b4~!
- 1.d3?(B) b3(b) 2.豐g4(C) b2 3.&e1 空:e5 4.b8=暨+ 空e6 5.豐c4+ 單d5 6.豐c6+ 單d6 7.&g3 罩:c6 8.豐c8+ 罩:c8# but 1...b4~!
- 1. \\g4!(C) zz
- 1...b:c3 2.d:c3 堂e5 3.b8=&+ 堂e6 4.堂c4+ 罩d5 5.堂f8 堂d7 6.堂c7+ 堂e6 7.皇f4+ 堂f6 8.豐d8+ 罩:d8# 1...b:a3(a) 2.罩g1(A) a2 3.堂d8 zz

¤:g8#

three-variant eightmover Α with model mates by the black rook at the edge of the board. Echoed play of the two kings; change of functions of the white b7-pawn. The content of the problem is very solid. However, in the try play the refutations of the thematic attempts are somewhat vague. Yet purity of refutations is essential for Hoffmann theme as a variety of Banny theme. If that purity was not achieved, would it not be better to omit such try play?

Commendation ex aequo Aleksander Mikhalap Belarus



s#6

12+9

1... 2g6(a) 2. 世g4+(E) 2f4 3. 世f3+ 空e5 4. 处f4+ 空f6 5. 且f8+ 空g6 6. 世d3+ 2:d3#

1... 全f7(b) 2. 增f5+(D) 空d5 3. 全f7+

堂c4 4.설e5 堂c5 5.설e6+ 堂d6 6.빨d3+ 설:d3#

1.增:e7? ~ 2.鱼e5~ 1...Sg6(a) 2.鱼g6+(C) 堂d3 3.增e3+ 堂c4 4.邕b4+ 堂c5 5.鱼e6+ 堂d5 6 營f3+ 急:f3# but 1 d1=急!(x)

1. 置e7? ~ 2. 鱼e5~ + 堂d3 3. 置e3+ 堂c4 4. 豐a4+ 堂c5 5. 鱼e6+ 堂d5 6. 置d3+ 鱼:d3# 1...d1=鱼(x) 2. &h7+ 鱼g6 3. 鱼g6+ 堂d3 4. 鱼e5+ 堂d2 5. 鱼f3+ 鱼f3

6. \(\Delta f 4 + \Quad e 3 \)# but 1...d1 = \(\Delta ! (v) \)

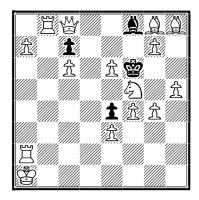
1.d6? 當f1(~) 2.&d5+ 堂d5 3.c4+ 堂c5 4. 邕b5+ 堂d4 5.d:e7+ 堂e4 堂d3+ 包:d3# 1...d1=&(y) 2. 邕h4+ &g4 3.c4! e6! 4. 暨b7+ 堂d4 5. 邕g4+ 堂c5 6. 包d3

タ:d3# but 1...d1=タ!(x)

1. \(\Beta\)f8! \(\phi\) 2. \(\Beta\)f4+
1...\(\alpha\)g6(a) 2. \(\Beta\)h4+(A) \(\alpha\)h4 3. \(\Beta\)f4+
\(\Delta\)e5 4. \(\Beta\)g4+ \(\Delta\)f6 5. \(\Delta\)h4+ \(\Delta\)e5
6. \(\alpha\)f3#
1...\(\alpha\)f7(b) 2. \(\Beta\)f7(B) d1=\(\Delta\)(x)
3. \(\Beta\)f4+ \(\Delta\)e5 4. \(\Delta\)f3+ \(\Delta\)f3+ \(\Delta\)f3+
\(\Delta\)e4 6. \(\Beta\)e3+ \(\Delta\): \(\Delta\)f4+ \(\Delta\)e5 5. \(\Beta\)g4 \(\Chi\) 6. \(\Delta\)f3+ \(\Delta\): f3#

Again a moremover with a very rich content. Set play; three tries with subtle refutations. However, the author's concept is clearly not quite harmonious. Perhaps one of the tries should have been skipped.

Commendation ex aequo VIKTOR KAPUSTA Ukraine



s#12 15+4

1.增d8+! — presetting the clock spring to respond to as many as three moves by the black bishop. 1... **2e7** 2.a8=營 **2:d8** 3.e7 **4:e7** 4. **5** 18+! **2:f8** — with switchback of the bishop to the initial square.

5. \dagged d8+! – the new queen restarts the clock mechanism.

5... **2**e7 6. **3** a8 **4**:d8 7. **2 2 6** 7 8. **3** f8+! **4**:f8 — with repetition of Black's switchback

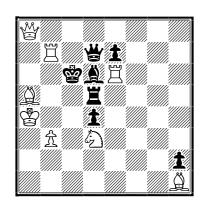
9.g8=△+! – the bishop spring is started for a third time, but now it will move in the opposite direction.

9... \$\Delta g7 10. \$\Delta b1 \$\Delta :\text{h8 11. \$\Delta ga2}\$ \$\Delta g7-\$ and the created royal battery delivers the decisive blow, with a model-mate finale:

12.g5+! ≌:f5#

A breathtaking moremover featuring white play along the perimeter of the Bristol triangle a8-g8-a2.

Commendation ex aequo MIKHAIL KHRAMTSEVICH Belarus



s#3 8+7

1.&b6? zz

1...增~ 2. 罩 c7+ 总:b6 3. 增a5+ 罩:a5#

1...增:b7 2. 全e5+ 增:b6 3. 增a5+ 昌:a5# but 1... 增e8!

1.&d8! zz

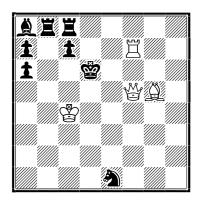
1...增~2.罩c7+ 含b6 3.增a5+ 罩:a5# 1...增e8! 2.罩d7+ 含:d7 3.增c8+ 含:c8#

1...增:b7! 2. 2e5+ 空c5 3.b4+ 增:b4# 1...增:d8! 2. 2a6+ 2b6 3. 2b:e7 增:a6#

Black Correction in black queen's play. Choice of first move; white battery play; Moscow material.



Commendation ex aequo SERGEY SMOTROV Kazakhstan



s#12

Main plan: 1. 增d7+? ሷe5 2. 增d5+ &:d5+!

4+8

1. 單f6+! 堂e7 2. 單f8+ 堂d6 3. 營f6+ 堂d7 4. 堂e7+ 堂c6 5. 單f6+ 堂b7 6. 堂e4+ c6! 7. 堂b1+堂c7 8. 罩f7+ 堂d6 9. 豐g6+ 堂e5 10. 營f5+ 堂d6 and the main plan works: 11. 營d7+ 堂e5 12. 營d5+ c:d5#

An exquisite Meredith in logical style, with "overdrive-like" play.

APPENDIX

I — ALEXANDER KUZOVKOV 5^{TH} FIDE WORLD CUP IN COMPOSING, $2017, 2^{\text{ND}}$ PRIZE



s#4

11+15

- 1.2e7! ~ 2.\$f5+ \$\dd{4} 3.\$\dd{5}+ \$\dd{2} \dd{4} 3.\$\dd{5}+ \$\dd{2} \dd{3}+ \$\dd{3} \dd{3}+ \$\dd{3}+ \$\dd{3} \dd{3}+ \$\dd{3}+ \$\dd
- 1...f3 2.\$\Delta d5+ \$\Delta f4(\Delta d4) 3.\$\Delta f5+ \$\Delta e3\$ 4.\$\Delta :f3+ \$\Delta :f3#
- 1...c4 2. &:d3+
- 2... 할d4 3. 표e6+ 할:d3 4. 빨c3+ <math>2:c3#
- 2...\$\dd3 3.\$\dagge e6 \sim 4.\$\dagge c3+ \dagge :c3#
- 1...&:e7 2.&f3+ \(\dd \)d4 3.\(\dd \)e4+ \(\dd \)d5
 4.\(\dd \):f4+ \(\dd \):f3#

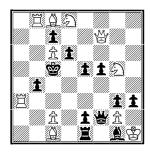
II – Olaf Jenkner Gaudium, 2020



s#8

1.f8=\\!

III — PETKO PETKOV DIAGRAMMES, 1997, 1ST PRIZE



s#4

- 1. 월 $b3! \sim 2.$ 2e6+ ይc6 3. ጀa6+ ይb6
- 4. \(\psi\) c4+ \(\pri\) c5#
- 1...b:a3 2.\dot\c3+\dot\d5 3.\d5+\dc5
- 4. \d3+ \d4#
- 1... \$\dd 2. 2e6+ \$\dd 2. 2e6+ \$\dd 4.\$
- 4. \ \ e3+ \ £:e3#
- 1...d5 2.2e6+ 堂d6 3.豐:b4+ 堂c5
- 4.\\:\:c5+\.\:c5#