

The 4th FIDE World Cup in Composing

Section F - Selfmates

Preliminary 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買;
- F24. 8 white pawns and 1 promoted white bishop = illegal position.

Problems excluded because of anticipation or similar realization:

- F20 yacpdb/218141;
- 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.

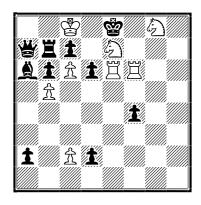
I prefer compositions with a good strategy and/or logical problems with enough content. Therefore selfmates with "king hunt" on the board had less chances to enter the award.

My ranking is the following.

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 b 2. 1. 2e1? is wrong because of 1...d:e1 2. 2d5+ 2e6+!

1st Prize – The Cup winner MARK ERENBURG *Israel*

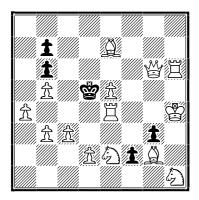


s#9 8+10

Another possibility is 1. \mathbb{H}e2? (2. \mathbb{A}f5! 3. \mathbb{A}e1). But black plays 1...d1 \(\begin{aligned} \beg slow because of 1...B:b5!). Therefore 1. 2e5! d5 at first. Then 2. 2e2 because square d5 is blocked. 2...a1 \(\mathbb{I}\)! is a very good black defence! 3. \(\beta \) \(\beta \) d1!! Now it is not possible to play 4. Ee1 because of now? White plays 4.c3!! in order to bring black in zugzwang and c3 is the only move to do that! 4... \Bg1 doesn't give to the white the possibility to play 5. **Be1**? **B**:g8 6. **2**d5+ d:e1~ 7.**മ**:c7+ ♯:c7#. Therefore, white the maneuver 5.2f6+ changes 발f7/발f8 6.일h5+ 발e8 7.일g7+ 蹈:g7 and now the main plan is successful 8.2d5+ Ee7.9.2:c7+ E: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!

2nd Prize IVAN SOROKA *Ukraine*



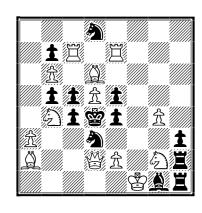
s#7 14+5

1. 空h5! f1世 2. 罩d4+ 空:e5 3. 堂d6+ 空f5 4. 罩f4+ 堂:f4 5. 包:g3+ 堂:g3 6. 堂e6+ 空f4 7. 鱼g5+ 堂:g5#,

1...f1요 2. 필e3+ 쇼:g2 3. 필d3+ 호:e5 4.쇼f6+ 호e6 5.쇼h4+ 호e5 6.발e8+ 호f5 7. 필f3+ 쇼: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!

3rd Prize ALEKSANDR KUZOVKOV *Russia*



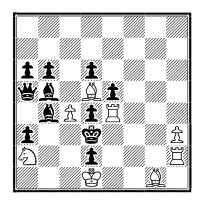
s#3 13+13

1. 且ed?? - 2. 急:e5+ (A) 含:e5
3. 曾c3+ &d4#, 1... 2c6 2. 急:c5+!(B) 含:c5 3. 曾e3+ 急:e3#, 1... 2e6
2. 2c2+ (C) 含:d5 3. 2e3+ 2:e3#, 1... 2f7!

1. 當cd7! — 2. &:c5+ (B) 含:c5 3. 營e3+ &:e3#, 1... ac6 2. ac2+ (C) 含:d5 3. ae3+ &:e3#, 1... ae6 2. &:e5+ (A) 含:e5 3. 營c3+ &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.

4th Prize GUNTER JORDAN Germany



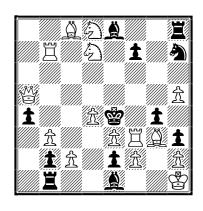
s#10 8+11

The main plan 1. 且e3+? 堂d4? 2. 且ee2+ 堂d3 3. 且:d2+ &:d2 4. 且:d2+ 堂: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. \(\mathbb{Z}\) ee2! (2. \mathbb{g}:\d2+ &:d2 3. 萬:d2+ 增:d2#) **1....&c5 2. 萬:e5** (3. 貫:d2+ 營:d2#) 2... **&b4** 3. 罩ee2 (4. 貫:d2+ &:d2 5. 貫:d2+ \#:d2#) 3...&c5 4. \(\mathbb{G} e4 \) (5. \(\mathbb{G} : \d2+ ₩:d2#) &**b4** Then **5**.&:**d4**! (6.2:b4+ 쌀:b4 7. 呂:d2+ 增:d2#) removes the b & d4 5...&c3! 6.&g1! (7. \Bd4+ &:d4 8. 呂:d2+ 營:d2#) &**b4!** And now the main plan 7. □e3+ \$\dd 8. □ee2+ \mathbb{A} :d2 10. 耳:d2+ **≝:d2**# is successful.

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

5th Prize Andrey Selivanov *Russia*



s#5 15+12

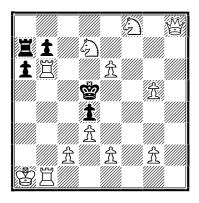
1. \donuma a8! - 2. \donuma f4+ \dd5 (A) ⊈e4 (В) 4. Да7+ 3. ¤ f5+ 5. 🛮 a5+ 🚨:a5#; 1... 堂:f3 2. 鱼e5+ 堂e4 (B) 3. 罝e7+ &c6 (C) 4. 2d3+ 2f3 5. 2:e1+ **罩:e1#** (4... 営d5 5. 包b4+ &:b4#); 1...g:f3 2. ac5+ ad5 3. ab5+ ac6 5. 2c3+ 4. 2 :a4+ ⊈e4 &:c3#; 1... 全f6 2. 全:f6+ 空:f3 3. 耳:f7+ &c6 4. බd5+ 党e4 5. 2c3+ **⊈:c3#**: 1...\$\text{\pma}\$:d7 2.\$\Bar{\pma}\$b4+ \$\Pma\$c6 (C) 3.\$\Bar{\pma}\$f4+ 호d5 (A) 4. 불f5+ 호e4 5.d5+ &:b4#.

The key creates a battery and gives the b\(\mathbelle\) 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 2nd and 3rd 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

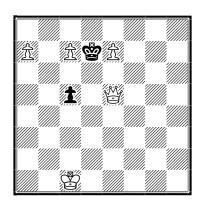


s#7 12+5

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. 單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. 罩6b4+ a:b4#) 2...a4 3.e7! (4.e4+ d:e3 e.p. 5.營g2+ 含d4 6.全e6+ 含c3 7. 罩6b3+ a:b3#) 3...a3! 4.e4+ d:e3 e.p. 5.c4+ 含d4 6. 罩66+ 含c3 7. 營b2+ a:b2#.

Here we see a fine duel between the white "armada" and the black \(\mathbb{Z}/\Delta\)-battery. The b\(\Delta\) moves step by step from a6 to a3 during the defences. The idea is really new (for example, pdb/P1270464). But in composition all threats finish on the move. That's a great enhancement in comparison to former presentations.

2nd Honourable Mention TORSTEN LINSS *Germany*



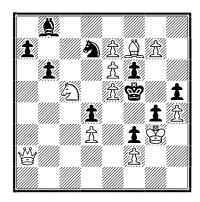
s#11 2 solutions 5+2

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

1.a8營! c4 2.營a4+ 含c8 3.e8萬+ 含b7 4.c8急+ 含b6 5.營b8+ 含c5 6.萬e5+ 含d4 7.急f5 含c3 8.急b1 含d4 9.營d1+ 含c3 10.營bb3+ c:b3 11.萬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 the first time. But beginning of the first solution is known because of yacpdb/382589. Moreover, the black play isn't really interesting because we see only checks moves after or zugzwang.

3rd Honourable Mention JAROSLAW BRZOZOWICZ Poland



s#3 11+10

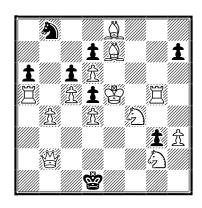
1...2:e5 (a) 2.g8& (A) -3.&h7+ 2g6# / 2.e8& (B) -3.&g6+ 2g6#

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.g8 (A) (2.e8 (B)) - 3. 4h7+ 2g6#, 1...2:e5!

1.g8설! (D) — 2.설h6+ 空:e5 3.增d5+ 空:d5#, 1...f:e5 (b) 2.설b3 (C) — 3.丝:d4+ e:d4#, 1...설:e5 (a) 2.e8&(B) — 3.处g6+ 丝:g6#.

In the setplay exists 1...2:e5 2.g8 2 and 2.e8 2. These mates are separated in the try and the solution (theme Makihovi). Furthermore there is a change of continuation after 1...fxe5 and the Reversal theme between try and solution. Unfortunately there are no black defences after the second white move.

$4^{ m th}$ Honourable Mention Mikhail Mishko Ukraine



s#7vv 13+8

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

1.全f6(B)? zz 1...h5(b) 2. 單f5(C)! h4 3. 罩a2! a5 4.b:a5 2a6 5. 2e3+ 空e1 6. 型b4+ 2:b4 7. 2d3 2:d3#, 1...h6(a)!

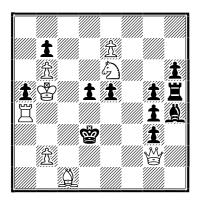
1. 章 f5(C)! zz 1...h6(a) 2. & f7(A)! h5 3. & g5! h4 4. & e6 d:e6 5. 堂 e2+ 堂 c1 6. ②:e6+ 堂 b1 7. & f4 ② d7#,

1...h5(b) 2. \triangle f6(B)! h4 3. Ξ a2! a5 4.b:a5 \triangle a6 5. \triangle e3+ \triangle e1 6. \triangle b4+ \triangle :b4 7. \triangle d3+ \triangle :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) Pe7->f6

8+11

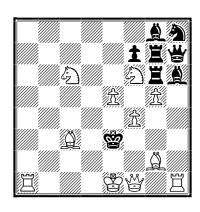
a) diagram:

- 1...d4 (a) 2.e8 \(\text{(A)} \) zz e4 3. \(\text{2} \) f4+ g:f4# 1...e4 (b) 2. \(\text{2} \) f4+ g:f4 3. \(\text{2} \) g:e4+ d:e4# 1.e8 \(\text{2} \)? (A) d4! (a)
- 1. \$\delta c5? zz d4 (a) 2. \$\delta b5 (B) zz e4 3. \$\delta f4+ g:f4#, 1...e4!
- 1. \(\text{\figs} \) d8? zz d4 (a) 2. \(\text{\figs} \) e6 (C) zz e4 3. \(\text{\figs} \) f4+ g: f4#, 1...e4!
- 1.e8발! zz d4 (a) 2.발a8 (D) zz e4 3.全f4+g:f4#,
- 1...e4 2. 2 f4+ g:f4 3. 2 e:e4+ d:e4#; b) Pe7->f6:
- 1...d4 (a) 2.f7 (E) zz e4 3. \(\times \) f4+ g:f4# 1.f7! (E) zz d4 a 2.f8 \(\times \) (F) zz e4 3. \(\times \) f4+ g:f4#,

1...e4 (b) 2. 2 f4+ g:f4 3. 2 :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

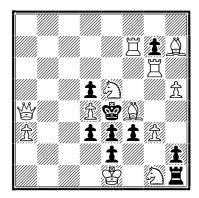


s#4 11+8

- 1. \downarrow e2+? \downarrow :f4!; 1. \downarrow f2+? \downarrow d3!
- 1. 萬 a 4? 1... 急 : g 5 2. 萬 h 3 + 營 : h 3 3. 全 g 4 + 營 : g 4 4. 營 e 2 + 營 : e 2 #, 1... 萬 : g 5 2. 萬 e 4 + 營 : e 4 3. 全 d 5 + 營 : d 5 4. 赴 d 2 + 營 : d 2 #, 1... 萬 : f 6 !
- 1. 單 d1? 單:g5/罩:f6 2. 單 d3+ 쌀:d3 3. & d2+ 쌀:d2#, 1... &:g5!
- 1. 总d5! 总:g5 2. 堂e2+ 宫:f4 3.0-0+ 宫g3 4. 堂h2+ 堂:h2#,
- 1... 罩:g5/罩:f6 2.營f2+ 含d3 3.0-0-0+ 含:c3 4.營c2+ 營:c2#.

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

Commendation ZORAN GAVRILOVSKI *Macedonia*



s#4vv 12+9

1. ≝a7? zz h:g1 &! 1.g4? zz h:g1 &!

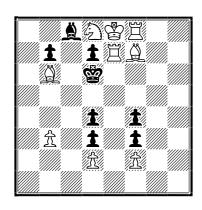
We see two known minor promotions followed by Zabunov theme. The realisation of Zabunov theme in this configuration deserves the honour.

 \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. 全g6? 堂d5 2. 全e4+ 堂d6 3. 急:d3 堂d5 4. 全c4+ 堂d6 5. 罩e1 d3 6. 急:d3 堂d5 7. 全e4+ 堂d6 8. d3 堂e5 9. d4+ 堂d6 10. 全g6 堂d5 11. 罩e5+ 堂d6 12. 罩e7 堂d5 13. 是f7+ 堂d6 14. 罩:d7+ &:d7# — only in 14 moves.

Commendation GRIGORY POPOV Russia

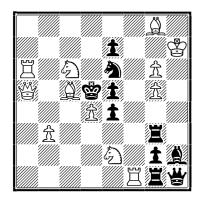


s#12 9+8

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

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. ゑ: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.增c7! — 2.全c3+! (A) 罩:c3 3.增:e5+ (B) &:e5#.

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

1...e3 2.2b4+ (C) 2e4 3.2:g3+ (A) 2:g3+,

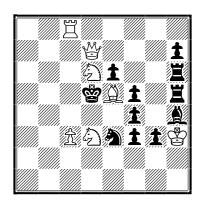
1... ♯ :g5 2. 쌀 :e5+! ♯ :e5 3. ≥ f4+ & :f4#,

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

 $(\mathbf{w} \mathbf{\triangle} \mathbf{e} 2 = \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{w} \mathbf{\triangle} \mathbf{c} 7 = \mathbf{\triangle}, \mathbf{w} \mathbf{\triangle} \mathbf{c} 6 = \mathbf{C}.)$

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

Commendation WALDEMAR TURA Poland



s#3 7+11

1.&f6? e5!

1. \$\Delta g7? \B g5!

1.&h8! - 2.增b7+ 호:d6 3. 필d8+ &:d8#,

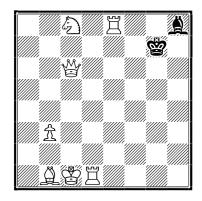
1...e5 2.增c6+ ඵe6 3.ቯe8+ Åe7#.

1... 월g5 2. 2g7+ 2e4 3. 2;g5+ &:g5#,

1... ♯ f6 2. Ձe8+ ඵe4 3. Ձ:f6+ &:f6#.

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

Commendation MILOMIR BABIĆ Serbia



s#15

2 solutions

7+2

1. 萬 h 1! 增 f 7 2. 增 d 7 + 增 f 6 3. 萬 e 6 + 增 g 5 4. 萬 g 6 + 增 f 4 5. 增 f 5 + 增 e 3 6. 萬 e 1 + 增 d 4 7. 萬 g 4 + 增 c 3 8. 萬 c 4 + 增 b 3 9. 增 d 3 + & c 3 10. 월 b 6 增 a 3 11. 萬 a 4 + 增 b 3 12. 增 b 5 + & b 4 13. 萬 d 1 增 c 3 14. 萬 a 3 + & : a 3 15. 增 b 2 + & : b 2 #,

1. \(\Beta\)dd8! \(\Delta\)f7 2. \(\Beta\)f8+ \(\Delta\)g7 3. \(\Delta\)c2 \(\Delta\)h7 4. \(\Delta\)d2+ \(\Delta\)g7 5. \(\Delta\)d3 \(\Delta\)h7 6. \(\Delta\)e3+ \(\Delta\)g7 7. \(\Delta\)e4 \(\Delta\)h7 8. \(\Delta\)f4+ \(\Delta\)g7 9. \(\Beta\)f5 \(\Delta\)h7 10. \(\Beta\)h5+ \(\Delta\)g7 11. \(\Delta\)g5 \(\Delta\)f7 12. \(\Delta\)c7+ \(\Delta\)e6 13. \(\Delta\)c4+ \(\Delta\)e5 14. \(\Delta\)h6+ \(\Delta\)f6 15. \(\Delta\)h7 \(\Delta\)g7#.

That's a fresh idea: in 1^{st} solution the b Δ comes to the w Δ and in the 2^{nd} solution the w Δ comes to the b Δ . In addition, the mates are echo mates. But I don't like the black play without choices of moves.

Furthermore wa and wa are uninvolved in the mate position in one solution.

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