

## The 6th FIDE World Cup in Composing

# Section G – Fairy

Final award by

Vlaicu Crișan

MMXVIII

### Participants

G01	S. Dietrich (DEU)	G13	S. Trommler (DEU)
G02	R. Ruppin (ISR)	G14	V. Semenenko (UKR)
G03	B. Shorokhov (RUS)	G15	K. Mlynka (SVK)
G04	M. Cioflâncă (ROU)	G16	A. Oganesjan (RUS)
G05	V. Syzonenko (UKR)	G17	A. Kostyukov (RUS)
G06	A. Feoktistov (RUS)	G18	V. Gorbunov (UKR)
G07	L. Packa (SVK)	G19	A. Semenenko (UKR)
G08	M. Mishko (UKR)	G20	P. Rãican (ROU)
G09	F. Pachl (DEU)	G21	S. Borodavkin (UKR)
G10	L. Grolman (RUS)	G22	P. Petkov (BGR)
G11	V. Nefedov (RUS)	G23	B. Gadjanski (SRB)
G12	V. Kozhakin (RUS)	G24	V. Medintsev (RUS)

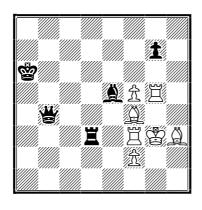
would like to thank the organizers for inviting me to judge the fairies section. This year the tournament was open for helpselfmates from 3 to 5 moves, which explains the low rather quantitative compared participation with previous years: I received only 24 anonymous entries from director Aleksandr Bulavka, some which had their author's comments.

I consider the help-self genre as belonging merely to the heterodox group, together with helpmates, selfmates and reflex compositions. Unfortunately, due to a certain classification. lack proper of currently the help-self genre is currently viewed as a fairy genre. However, in my humble opinion, as genuine fairy problems should be considered only the chess employing compositions fairv pieces and/or fairy conditions. This kind separation ofsupported within the Romanian Tournaments organized every year during the WFCC congresses.

After this short theoretical digression. the back now to tournament. In spite of the seemingly low participation, the quality level is really excellent: many compositions perform brilliantly on both chapters I generally use in the evaluation the technical merit and the artistic presentation. Technical merit addresses elements such as the originality of the strategy, the usage of all white and black pieces in all phases and the interplay, while the artistic presentation deals with the unity of effects, the balance and the economy – both in terms of material and moves. As a general rule, I didn't consider the usage of a figure which can be replaced by two pawns as a defect, but a legitimate choice.

I eliminated one single-phased problem and four other problems for having unused figures in one or more phases, out of which G8 deserves a special comment. In annex A is shown the implementation of a pure Babson task in 4 solutions, with both White and Black promotions occurring on the same square. G10 was eliminated just because I found a better unified presentation of a similar double black Indian with cross-checks - see annex B. I. decided also to discard because many of these elements have been already shown by Karol Mlvnka in his similar looking distinguished settings SuperProblem.ru TT 193. other non-retained problems had other defects, such as lack of unity, lack of interplay or insufficient strategic depth.

#### 1st Prize – Gold medal Borislav Gadjanski *Serbia*



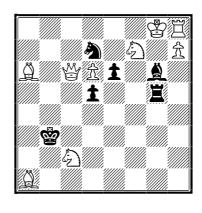
hs#5 b) b4=**≝** 

7+5

a) 1. \( \begin{aligned} \text{\Lambda} \text{\Lamb

An impressive Meredith: three pairs of pieces mutually change their roles in two phases. The two black pieces unpin the white pieces reciprocal batteries form mating by switchback. The white unpinned pieces alternatively play on b6, putting the needed guards on the black King's flights. The author managed to show even a third white pair (25 - 2h3) changing their roles: selfblock on W1. check on W5. All the content is shown in diagonal-orthogonal correspondence, with interplay and no capture. A clear improvement of a previous first prize winner, quoted in annex C. The active play of almost all white and black pieces in such a light makes this setting simply memorable composition, worth a gold medal.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize – Silver medal PETKO PETKOV Bulgaria



hs#4,5

2 sol

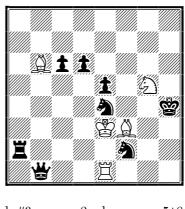
9+6

- 1...e5?  $2.\&e2 \exists g1 \ 3.\&g4 \&e4$  and 4.&e6? (5.&:d5+) is impossible &g4 is pinned!
- 1...d4? 2.&d3 &h5+ 3.&g6  $\verb"Bg3"$  and 4.&f5?(5,&:e6+) is impossible &g6 is pinned!
- 1... \(\mathbb{B}\)g1! 2.\(\Delta\)e2 \(\Delta\)e4+! 3.\(\Delta\)g4! \(\Delta\)g2! 4.\(\Delta\)f3! e5! 5.\(\Delta\):d5+ \(\Delta\):d5#
- 1... \( \mathbb{B}\) g3! 2.\( \Delta\) d3 \( \Delta\)h5+! 3.\( \Delta\)g6! \( \Delta\)g4! 4.\( \Delta\)f5! d4! 5.\( \Delta\):e6+\( \Delta\):e6#

The set black battery (\$\mathbb{Z}\$5-\textit{\Delta}\$g6) is shifted and transformed into two new batteries on the same line: \$\mathbb{Z}\$g1-\textit{\Delta}\$g2, respectively \$\mathbb{Z}\$g3-\textit{\Delta}\$g4. In order to facilitate the transformation, the white bishop must also play on the same line, getting pinned and subsequently unpinned – the Dentist theme. The technical excellence can be admired even in minor details: the black pawn moves are actually bi-

Valves, opening the diagonal a2-g8 while closing the diagonal a1-h8. It is interesting to understand why the solution can't begin with these pawn moves. Though the white queen doesn't move at all, its powers are fully exploited. The white bishop's virtuosity, playing all the moves, is remarkable. Again, it would be interesting to compare this opus against another first prize winner showing the sadistic Dentist theme, quoted in annex D.

3<sup>rd</sup> Prize – Bronze medal Boris Shorokhov Russian Federation

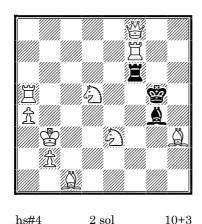


hs#3 2 sol 5+8

- 1. 总d8 包d2 2. 含:f2 營c1 3. 罩e4+ 包:e4#
- 1. 買g1 包d3 2. 営:e4 買a3 3. 处f2+ 包:f2#

Clearly the best threemover! three pairs of pieces mutually change their functions in an amazing economic setting. On 1st move, Black creates an indirect battery, which becomes a direct batter after White 2nd move. On 2nd Black creates another move. indirect battery using the same front piece. The batteries fire after white sacrifices a piece on the initial square of b2, hence forcing a switchback mate. While some of these elements might have been shown before (see for instance annex E), this highly intensive presentation in diagonalorthogonal correspondence definitely deserves top recognition.

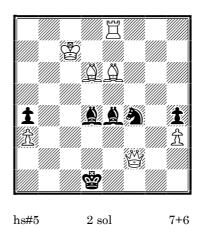
4<sup>th</sup> Prize VALERY SEMENENKO *Ukraine* 



1. 266! 266 2. 264 263!(2:h3?)
3. 2c2(A) 2:h3 4. 2db4+(B) 265#
1. 2h8! 2h5 2. 265 2e6!(2:f7?)
3. 2b4(B) 2:f7 4. 2ec2+(A) 2e3#

A difficult case for any judge: the black play is known from other compositions (see annex F), but the white play is entirely different. In such situations, one must first decide whether the former problem constitutes a clear anticipation or not. Here, the motivation of the play is subtle: in order to be able to block two flights, white must first dismantle his one of direct batteries. Black 1st move opens the line for a white piece, relieving the wa from its shielding task. The order of moves is cleverly forced, with a neat exchange of last white moves. Eventually three pairs of pieces exchange their functions, sparkling with the follow-mvcross-checks being appropriate conclusion for firing reciprocal black batteries created during the play.

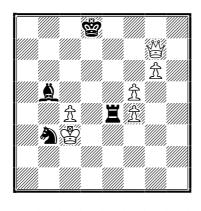
5<sup>th</sup> Prize VITALY MEDINTSEV Russian Federation



1. \( \beta\) d8 \( \alpha\) d3 2. \( \alpha\) f4 \( \alpha\) a1 3. \( \alpha\) d6 \( \alpha\) b2 4. \( \alpha\) e5+ \( \alpha\) d3 5. \( \alpha\) d5 zz \( \alpha\) c4# \( \alpha\) h1 2. \( \alpha\) e5 \( \alpha\) g2 3. \( \alpha\) c6 \( \alpha\) e3 4. \( \alpha\) c2+ \( \alpha\) e1 5. \( \alpha\) d5zz \( \alpha\) f4#

Another instructive case: the composition seems to double an idea shown in a previous work (see annex G). The improvement is absolutely astonishing: during the solution a non-symmetrical initial position leads to two chameleonecho zugzwang double check mates in the center of the board, with a pinned black Bishop. The order of moves is skillfully forced, though the interplay is limited. We see again an appealing black Indian. The white strategy. consisting selfblocks mostly in and exchange of roles between the two hinders Bishops, higher a classification. Nevertheless. amateurs of the Bohemian style compositions will disappointed.

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention ALEKSANDR SEMENENKO *Ukraine*



1... 볼e8 2.빨d4 알e7 3.알d3 &:c4+ 4.얼e4 &e2 5.빨d6+ 알:d6# 1... &e8 2.빨e5 알d7 3.알b4

買:c4+ 4. 営b5 買a4 5. 営c7+ 営:c7#

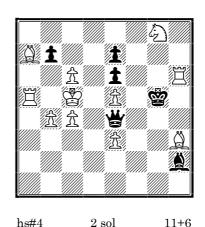
2 sol

6+4

hs#4.5

The theme is not new – see for instance annex H: black creates a royal battery, which is activated after a white Queen sacrifice. Here, the keys on the same square are further enhanced by Black third moves on the same square and the white King occupying the initial squares of the black pieces. The artistic presentation, without black Pawns, might be an ultimate Letztform of an already heavily worked mechanism.

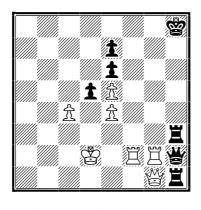
2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention ALEKSEY OGANESJAN Russian Federation



1. 增b5! 營:e3! 2. &:e3+ &f4 3. 增b5-c5 b5 4. 置:b5 &:e3# 1. 增b6! &:e5! 2. 罩:e5+ 營f5 3. 增b6-c5 b6+ 4. &:b6 營:e5#

Perhaps the most paradoxical key of the whole tournament: the white King must open a line in order to let a line piece arrive to its final square and then returns to its original square. This combination, known as Klasinc theme, is mixed here with follow-my-leader tempo sacrifices of b&b7 enabling the alternate selfblocks on b6 and b5, active Zilahi - sacrifices and mates played alternatively by b&e5 and b\esigma e3 - and surprising zugzwang mates. Such a formidable strategic complex, undoubtedly shown for the first time, could have easily won top spot in a less strong tournament.

#### 3rd Honourable Mention SERGEY BORODAVKIN Ukraine

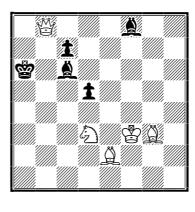


hs#4,5 3 sol 7+7

1...d4 2.堂d1 d3 3.萬c2 d2 4.萬g5 萬d3 5.萬h5+ 營:h5# 1...d:e4 2.堂e1 e3 3.萬d2 e2 4.萬g4 萬e3 5.萬h4+ 營:h4# 1...d:c4 2.堂c1 c3 3.萬b2 c2 4.萬g6 萬c3 5.萬h6+ 營:h6#

From technical а purely perspective. three model echo mates with white Queen pinned constitutes an outstanding achievement. One can compare this with the problem quoted in annex I, where a similar task is realized using a pinned w2 instead of a w\. However, here the author succeeded in getting a better economy and no repeated moves. The rather monotonous play of the heavy artillery and the static pin slightly mar the overall impression.

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention VALERY GORBUNOV Ukraine

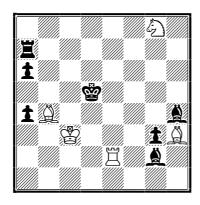


hs#4,5 2 sol 5+5

1...&c5 2.\(\mathbb{u}\)c8+ \(\mathbb{u}\)a7 3.\(\mathbb{a}\)e5 \(\mathbb{L}\)g1 4.\(\mathbb{L}\)g4 \(\mathbb{L}\)h2 5.\(\mathbb{L}\)f2+ d4# \(1...\)d4+ 2.\(\mathbb{L}\)f2 \(\mathbb{L}\)h1 3.\(\mathbb{L}\)f1 c6 4.\(\mathbb{U}\)c7 \(\mathbb{L}\)c5 5.\(\mathbb{L}\)e1+ d3#

The ambitious idea, i.e. the introductory move from the first solution becomes the mating move in the second solution with echo chameleon mates. is unfortunately shown in mechanism seen before (see annex J). However, the presentation in two solutions with Black to move, the interplay and the interesting play of black Bishops provide enough additional value in order to retain this "sonnet" in the judgment.

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention SVEN TROMMLER *Germany*



hs#4

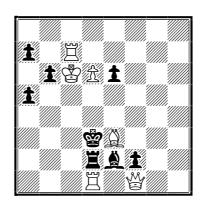
b) 2 g8→a8

5+7

- a) 1. \( \mathbb{H} \) e8 \( \mathbb{L} \) e7 2. \( \mathbb{L} \) a5 \( \mathbb{L} \) e5 3. \( \mathbb{L} \) c4 \( \mathbb{L} \) e4 4. \( \mathbb{L} \) c7+ \( \mathbb{H} \) : c7#

Full exchange of functions between two pairs of pieces: w¤e2/w&b4 and b¤a7/b&h4. In the first twin, the white Rook pins the black Bishop, while the black Rook captures the white Bishop. In the second twin, the white Bishop pins the black Rook, while the black Bishop captures the white Rook. A nice extension of a recent idea (see annex K), with active play by both Kings. Although the solutions not perfectly are homogeneous, the reasons for pinning the black pieces on the same squares and the position should satisfy demands of most exacting judges.

#### 1st Commendation FRANZ PACHL Germany



hs#3.5

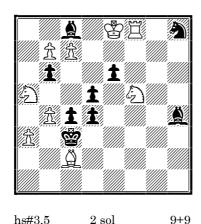
b) -&e3

6+8

- a) 1... \$\delta e4 2.d7 \$\delta b2 3. \$\delta d5 \$\delta f3\$ 4. \$\delta e5+ \$\delta :e5#\$
- b) 1... \( \delta \cdot c 3 \) 2. \( \delta \delta 7 \) \( \delta a 6 \) 3. \( \delta b 5 \) \( \delta c 2 \) 4 \( \delta b 3 + \delta : b 3 # \)

Although this looks quite very familiar, I wasn't able to identify any forerunner showing black unpins, full battery creations, active white sacrifices and black royal battery mates. The exchange of functions between b \( \mathbb{B} \)d2 and b\( \mathbb{A} = 2 \) is complemented by another exchange of functions between w\( \mathbb{B} f \)land m\( \mathbb{B} \)d1.

2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation VLADISLAV NEFYODOV Russian Federation

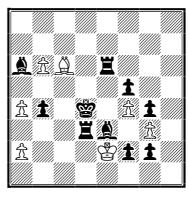


1... 2f7 2.2:c4 2:c4 3.b8=2 2b5 4.2d6+ 2:d6#

1... \$\omega\$:b7 2.\$\omega\$:d4 \$\omega\$:d4 3.c8=\$\omega\$
\$\omega\$:e5 4.\$\omega\$:c6#

Two pairs of pieces exchange functions: b&c8/b&h8 (key/mate vs. flight guard) and w&a5/w&f5 (active sacrifice on W2 vs. active sacrifice on W4). The mating net around white King, broken by the key, is restored by the mating move. The white Phoenix promotions and the model mates are other appealing features.

3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation LADISLAV PACKA *Slovakia* 

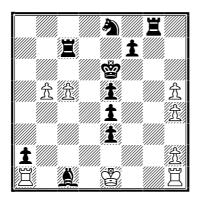


hs#3 b)c6= $\Xi$  7+10

- a) 1.\$b5 \$\delta e4 2.\$c4 \$\dd4\$ 3.\$d5+ \$\dd5#\$
- b) 1. \( \begin{aligned} \begi

The Forsberg twins, the black Grimshaw and better construction provide enough originality to distinguish it from another problem with similar black play (see Annex L). The absence of white strategy prevents a higher classification.

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Commendation ALEKSANDR KOSTYUKOV Russian Federation



hs#4

b) & c5→g4

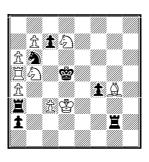
8+10

a) 1. \(\mathbb{B}\)g1 \(\mathbb{A}\)a3 2. \(\mathbb{B}\);g8 \(\mathbb{A}\):c5
3. \(\mathbb{B}\):e8+ \(\mathred{D}\)d6 4.0-0-0+ \(\mathred{A}\)d4#
b) 1. \(\mathred{B}\):c1 \(\mathred{D}\)f6 2. \(\mathred{B}\):c7 \(\mathred{D}\):g4
3. \(\mathred{B}\)e7+ \(\mathred{D}\)f5 4.0-0+ \(\mathred{D}\)f2#

At the first glance the initial position seems heavy and ugly, yet the content is quite original! One white Rook captures two black pieces, while the other black pieces form a battery. The black battery fires after white castling. The limited interplay and the tripled pawns on 'e' column demonstrate the heavy constructional challenges the composer had to solve in order to be able to reach a sound setting.

#### APPENDIX

**A** – René Millour Sp.Comm. TT StrateGems 2007



hs#3

4 sol

9+7

1.b8=営 a1=営 2.営e8 営e1 3.営e4+ 営 :e4# 1.b8=営 a1=営 2.営:b6 営f1 3.急f3+ 営:f3# 1.b8=& a1=& 2.急:c7 &:c3 3.急a7+ &:a5# 1.b8=② a1=② 2.②:c6 ②:c2 3.②:b4+ ②:b4#

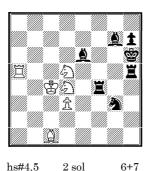
#### **B** – Rodolfo Riva 3<sup>rd</sup> HM SuperProblem.ru 2016



hs#7.5 b)w 2 c3→c2

- b) 1... \( \mathbb{I} \) \( \mathbb{I} \

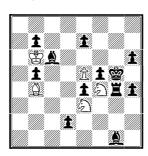
 ${f C}$  — Franz Pachl 1st Prize, Romanian Tzuica 2014



1...  $\Xi:d5$  2. &a3  $\Xi:h4$  3. &d6 &g4 4. &af3  $\Xi:dh5$  5. &f8+ &e6#

1...\$\d4 2.\Ba2 \Langle g8 3.\Bd2 \Bf7 4.\De7 \Langle g7 5.\Bh2+ \Bf4#

 ${f D}$  — Michel Caillaud 1st Prize, Romanian Tzuica 2006



hs#4,5 2 sol 5+12

1... d1=2 2.\$\dot\dot\c5 \$\d4 3.\$\d1 \$\d3+ 4.\$\d2 \$\d2 \$\d3 5.\$\d2 h3+ \$\d3+\$

1... d1=2 2.2a5 2f2 3.2c2 2d3+4.2d4 2c5 5.2de6+2:e6#

**E** – Michal Dragoun 1<sup>st</sup> HM, Romanian Tzuica 2005



hs#3 b)g1=**≜** 10+8

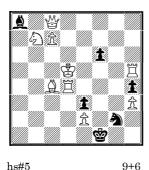
a) 1.월d4 2e4 2.월:d5 2e1 3.월f6+ 2:f6# b) 1.2g5 2f4 2.월:f6 2h2 3.월d5+ 2:d5#

**F** — Vlaicu Crişan 1<sup>st</sup> Prize, Phénix 2012 In memoriam Denis Blondel

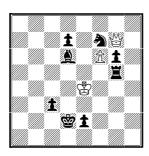


b) 1.閏a7 &a4 2.&f4 &c2 3.②:d3+ 罩:d3 4.&d6+ 罩:d6#

# G-Vitaly Medinstev $3^{rd}$ Prize, 167 TT SuperProblem.ru 2016



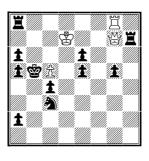
H – Borislav Gadjanski
 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize, Memorial Danka Petkova 2012



hs#3,5 2 sol 3+8

1... 買g1 2.堂d5 包g5 3.f7 罩d1 4.營:c3+ 営:c3#

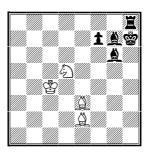
#### I – Bo Lindgren 6th HM, feenschach 1991



hs#4 3 sol 4+11

- 1. 單b8+ 営:c5 2. 営c8 包d5 3. 營b7 單d7 4. 營b6+ 包:b6#
- 1.單d8 堂:c5 2.堂e8 鱼b5 3.堂d7 單f7 4.堂d6+ 鱼:d6#

**J** – Geoff Foster idee&form 2010



hs#4 b) ♠e2→d3 4+5

- a) 1.\$\Delta d2 f5 2.\$\Delta e3 \Delta h6 3.\$\Delta d3 \$\Bar{B}\$h7 4.\$\Delta c4+ f4#
- b) 1.2c3 f6 2.2e4 &f7+ 3.2d4 &g8 4.2c5+ f5#

#### K – Fadil Abdurahmanovic & bernd ellinghoven feenschach 2016



- a) 1. &h8  $rac{1}{2}$ g7 2.  $lap{2}$ c3+  $lap{2}$ d4 3.  $lap{2}$ g4+  $lap{3}$ :g4#
- b) 1. 寬c8 豐c7 2. 寬g3+ 堂c4 3. 全b6+ 寬:b6#

L – Aleksandr Sygurov Shakhmatnaya Kompositsyia 2013



hs#3 2 sol

1. 🖺 a 8 🖄 d 4 2. 🖺 : a 5 🚨 d 3 3. 🖺 d 5 + 🖄 : d 5 #

2+11

1. 월h1 호d2 2. 월e1 월d3 3. 월e2+ 호:e2#