

## The 6th FIDE World Cup in Composing

# Section G - Fairy

Preliminary award by

Vlaicu Crișan

MMXVIII

### Participants

A01	S. Dietrich (DEU)	A13	S. Trommler (DEU)
A02	R. Ruppin (ISR)	A14	V. Semenenko (UKR)
A03	B. Shorokhov (RUS)	A15	K. Mlynka (SVK)
A04	M. Cioflâncă (ROU)	A16	A. Oganesjan (RUS)
A05	V. Syzonenko (UKR)	A17	A. Kostyukov (RUS)
A06	A. Feoktistov (RUS)	A18	V. Gorbunov (UKR)
A07	L. Packa (SVK)	A19	A. Semenenko (UKR)
A08	M. Mishko (UKR)	A20	P. Rãican (ROU)
A09	F. Pachl (DEU)	A21	S. Borodavkin (UKR)
A10	L. Grolman (RUS)	A22	P. Petkov (BGR)
A11	V. Nefedov (RUS)	A23	B. Gadjanski (SRB)
A12	V. Kozhakin (RUS)	A24	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 the director Aleksandr Bulayka, some of which had their author's comments.

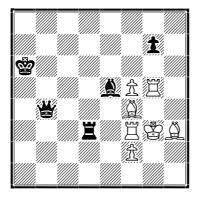
I consider the help-self genre as belonging merely to the heterodox group, together with helpmates, selfmates and reflex compositions. Unfortunately, due to a certain lack proper classification. of currently the help-self genre is currently viewed as a fairy genre. However, in my humble opinion, as genuine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

After this short theoretical digression. back now to the tournament. of the In spite seemingly low participation, the quality level is really excellent: compositions manv 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 first 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 G15 because many of these elements have been already shown by Karol Mlvnka in his similar looking settings distinguished in SuperProblem.ru TT 193.The other non-retained problems had other defects, such as lack of unity, lack of interplay or insufficient strategic depth.

1<sup>st</sup> Prize – Gold medal BORISLAV GADJANSKI Serbia

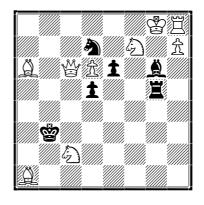


hs#5 b) b4=**=** 7+5

#### a) 1. \Bg4 \Delta b8 2. \Delta c7 \Bd6 3. \Bd5 b3 \Bd5 b7 4. \Delta b6 g5 5. \Delta f1+ \Bd3# b) 1. \Delta g2 \Bd5 a3 2. \Bd5 \Delta c3 3. \Delta c7 \Bd5 ba4 4. \Bd6 b6+ \Delta a5 5. f6+ \Delta e5#

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 and 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 (Rg5 - Bh3) changing their roles: selfblock on W1, check on W5. All the content is shown in diagonal-orthogonal correspondence, with ล rich 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 setting simply makes this а memorable composition, worth a gold medal.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize – Silver medal РЕТКО РЕТКОV Bulgaria



hs#4,5 2 sol 9+6
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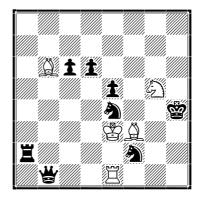
1...e5? 2.&e2 ¤g1 3.&g4 &e4 and 4.&e6? (5.&:d5+) is impossible - &g4 is pinned!

1...d4? 2.&d3 &h5+ 3.&g6 ¤g3 and 4.&f5?(5.&:e6+) is impossible - &g6 is pinned!

1... \Bg1!! 2.&e2 &e4+! 3.&g4! &g2! 4.&f3!! e5! 5.&:d5+ &:d5#! 1... \Bg3!! 2.&d3 &h5+! 3.&g6! &g4! 4.&f5!! d4! 5.&:e6+ &:e6#!

The set black battery (\mathbf{B}g5-\lambda g6) is shifted and transformed into two new batteries on the same line: \mathbf{B}g1-\lambda g2, respectively \mathbf{B}g3-\lambda g4. In order to facilitate the transformation, the white \lambda ishop must also play on the same line, getting pinned and subsequently unpinned – the Dentist theme. The technical e:cellence 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 e:ploited. 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 anne: D.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize – Bronze medal BORIS SHOROKHOV Russian Federation



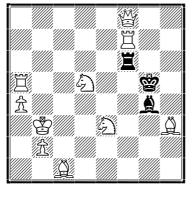
hs#3	2  sol	5+8

1.오d8 മd2 2.흐:f2 빨c1 3.빌e4+ 일:e4#

1.罝g1 실d3 2.ᅌ:e4 罝a3 3.&f2+ 솔:f2#

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

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

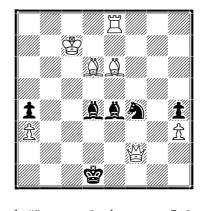


hs#4 2 sol 10+3

# 1.營d6! 筥h6 2. 筥f4 &f3!(筥:h3?) 3. 2c2(A) 筥:h3 4. 2db4+(B) &d5# 1.營h8! &h5 2. &f5 筥e6!(&:f7?) 3. 2b4(B) &:f7 4. 2ec2+(A) 筥e3#

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 one of his direct batteries. Black 1<sup>st</sup> move opens the line for a white piece, relieving the wS 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. with the sparkling follow-mvleader cross-checks being an appropriate conclusion for firing the reciprocal black batteries created during the play.

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

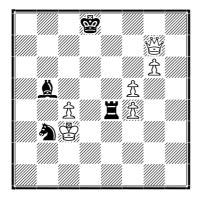


hs#5	2  sol	7+6

#### 1. 邑d8 急d3 2. 急f4 急a1 3. 堂d6 含b2 4. 堂e5+ 急d3 5. 邑d5 zz 急c4# 1. 急c4 急h1 2. 邑e5 急g2 3. 堂c6 急e3 4. 堂c2+ 堂e1 5. 堂d5zz 含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 mostly in selfblocks and the exchange of roles between the two hinders Bishops. а higher classification. Nevertheless. the amateurs of the Bohemian style compositions will be not disappointed.

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

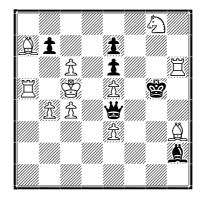


hs#4,5 2 sol 6+4

1... 邕e8 2.堂d4 堂e7 3.堂d3 &:c4+ 4.堂e4 &e2 5.堂d6+ 堂:d6# 1... &e8 2.堂e5 堂d7 3.堂b4 邕:c4+ 4.堂b5 邕a4 5.堂c7+ 堂:c7#

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.堂b5! 빨:e3! 2.요:e3+ &f4
3.≌b5-c5 b5 4.≌∶b5 &∶e3#
1.堂b6! &:e5! 2.邕:e5+ 幽f5
3.≌b6-c5 b6+ 4.&:b6 ≌:e5#

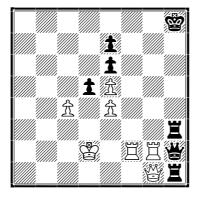
2 sol

11+6

hs#4

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≌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..

3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention SERGEY BORODAVKIN *Ukraine* 

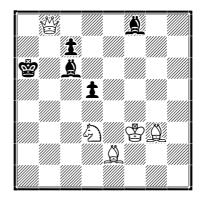


hs#4.5 3 sol 7+7

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

From purely technical а 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 w a 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*

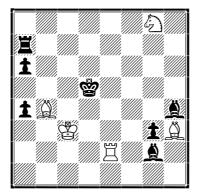


hs#4,5 2 sol 5+5

1...&c5 2.曾c8+ 堂a7 3.皇e5 &g1 4.皇g4 &h2 5.&f2+ d4# 1...d4+ 2.堂f2 &h1 3.&f1 c6 4.曾c7 &c5 5.皇e1+ d3#

The ambitious idea, i.e. the introductory move from the first solution becomes the mating move in the second solution with chameleon echo mates. is unfortunatelv shown in ล 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 "sonnet" retain this the in judgment.

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

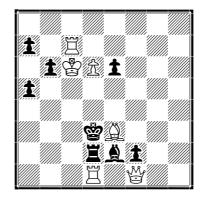


hs#4 b)≥g8→a8 5+7

a) 1. Be8 &e7 2. &a5 \$265 3. \$2c4 &e4 4. &c7+ B:c7# b) 1. &f8 Be7 2. Bf2 \$2d6 3. \$2d4 &f1 4. Bf6+ &:f6#

Full exchange of functions between two pairs of pieces: w\u00e4e2/w\u00abb4 and b\u00e4a7/b\u00ab4. 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 open should satisfy position the demands of most exacting judges.

#### 1st Commendation FRANZ PACHL Germany



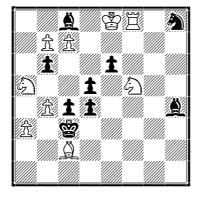
hs#3,5 b)−<u>A</u>e3 6+8

a) 1... ģe4 2.d7 ¤b2 3.¤d5 &f3 4. ¤e5+ ģ:e5#

b) 1... ģc3 2. ¤d7 &a6 3. ψb5 ¤c2 4. ψb3+ ģ:b3#

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 bad2 and bBe2 is complemented by another exchange of functions between wmf1 and wad1.

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



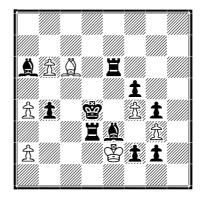
hs#3,5 2 sol 9+9

1... \$\Delta f7 2.2:c4 \$\Delta:c4 3.b8=\$\Delta\$ \$\Delta b5 4.\$\Delta d6+ \$\Delta:d6#

1... &:b7 2.2:d4 ¤:d4 3.c8=2 ¤e5 4.2c6+ &:c6#

Two pairs of pieces exchange functions: b&c8/b2h8 (key/mate vs. flight guard) and w2a5/w2f5 (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*

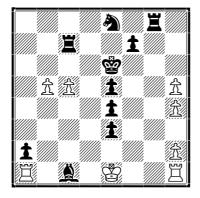


hs#3 b)c6=邕 7+10

a) 1.초b5 알e4 2.초c4 초d4 3.초d5+ 알:d5# b) 1.罝d6+ 알c4 2.罝d5 罝d4 3.罝c5+ 알:c5#

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* 



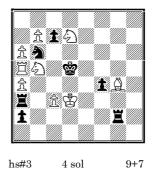
hs#4 b)  $\&c5 \rightarrow g4$  8+10

#### a) 1. 邑g1 &a3 2. 邑:g8 &:c5 3. 邑:e8+ 堂d6 4.0·0·0+ &d4# b) 1. 邑:c1 急f6 2. 邑:c7 急:g4 3. 邑e7+ 営f5 4.0·0+ 急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



1.b8=凿 a1=凿 2.堂e8 凿e1 3.堂e4+ 凿 :e4# 1.b8=罩 a1=罩 2.罩:b6 罩f1 3.处f3+ 罩:f3# 1.b8=& a1=& 2.&:c7 &:c3 3.@a7+ &:a5# 1.b8=@ a1=@ 2.@c6 @c2 3.@b4+ @:b4#

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

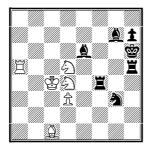


hs#7,5 b)w≙c3→c2 7+4

a) 1... &d5 2.2e2 ¤e4 3.2f3 2c3 4.¤g3 2d1 5.&b4+ ¤:b4#

b) 1... \Bd4 2.\2e3 &e4 3.\2f4 \2d2 4.\2g3 \2f3 5.\Bc6+ \&:c6#

**C** – Franz Pachl 1<sup>st</sup> Prize, Romanian Tzuica 2014

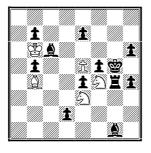


hs#4,5 2 sol 6+7

1... 🛱 :d5 2. & a3 🖺 h4 3. & d6 & g4 4. & f3 🛱 dh5 5. & f8+ & e6#

1...& :d4 2. ¤a2 &g8 3. ¤d2 ¤f7 4. ≥e7 &g7 5. ¤h2+ ¤f4#

**D** – Michel Caillaud 1<sup>st</sup> Prize, Romanian Tzuica 2006

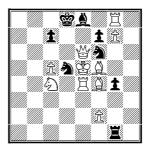


hs#4,5 2 sol 5+12

1... d1=티 2.堂c5 트d4 3.오d1 트d3+ 4.일f2 트e3 5.일2h3+ 트:h3#

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

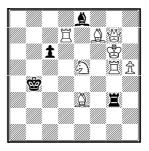
**E** – Michal Dragoun 1<sup>st</sup> HM, Romanian Tzuica 2005



hs#3 b)g1=**≜** 10+8

a) 1.2d4 2e4 2.2:d5 2e1 3.2f6+ 2:f6# b) 1.2g5 2f4 2.2:f6 2h2 3.2d5+ 2:d5#

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

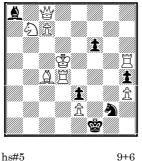


hs#4 b) **▲** c6→d3 8+4

a) 1.&c1 ≌a3 2.≌e7 ≌a6 3.≥:c6+ &:c6 4.≌e4+ &:e4#

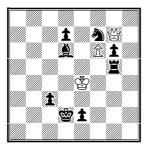
b) 1. \Ba7 &a4 2. &f4 &c2 3. \alpha:d3+ \Bid3 4. &d6+ \Bid6#

**G** – Vitaly Medinstev 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize, 167 TT SuperProblem.ru 2016



1.2e6 2e1 2.2d6 2h1 3.2c5 2g2 4. 営d5 営e1 5. 営f5 名f4#

H – Borislav Gadjanski 3rd Prize, Memorial Danka Petkova 2012

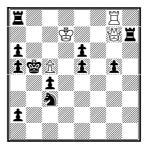


hs#3,5 2 sol3+8

1... ¤g1 2.\$d5 \$\, g5 3.f7 ¤d1 4.≝:c3+ ≌:c3#

1... & a3 2. \$\$f4 \$\$d6 3. \$\$e7 \$\$c1 4.≌:e2+ ≌:e2#

I - Bo Lindgren 6<sup>th</sup> HM, feenschach 1991



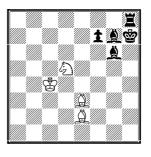
hs#4 3 sol4 + 11

1. Bb8+ \$\dots 2. \$\dots 8 & d5 3. \$\dots b7 & d7 4.≌b6+ 2:b6#

1. 邕c8 急d5 2. 堂d8 急b4 3. 堂c7 邕e7 4.營c6+ 包:c6#

1. 昌d8 堂:c5 2. 堂e8 急b5 3. 営d7 昌f7 4.営d6+ 包:d6#

> J – Geoff Foster idee&form 2010



b)  $\pounds e2 \rightarrow d3$ hs#4 4 + 5

a) 1.&d2 f5 2.&e3 堂h6 3.堂d3 單h7  $4 \otimes c4 + f4 #$ 

b) 1.2c3 f6 2.2e4 &f7+ 3.2d4 &g8 4.囟c5+ f5#

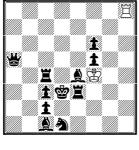
**K** – Fadil Abdurahmanovic & bernd ellinghoven feenschach 2016



hs#3 b) e7=**2** 7+5

a) 1.&h8 뻡g7 2.邕c3+ 立d4 3.邕g4+ 소:g4#

L – Aleksandr Sygurov
Shakhmatnaya Kompositsyia 2013



hs#3 2 sol 2+11

1.월a8 알d4 2.월:a5 초d3 3.월d5+ 알:d5# 1.월h1 알d2 2.월e1 월d3 3.월e2+ 알:e2#

> Vlaicu Crişan, Romania