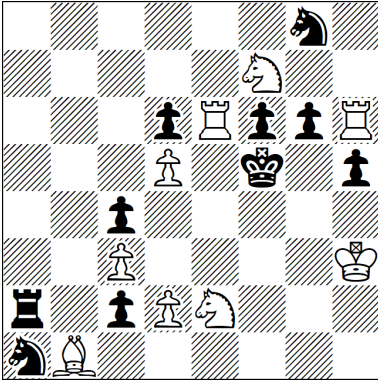
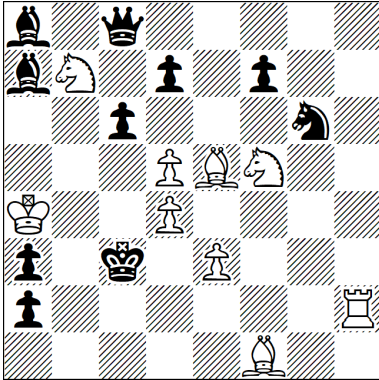
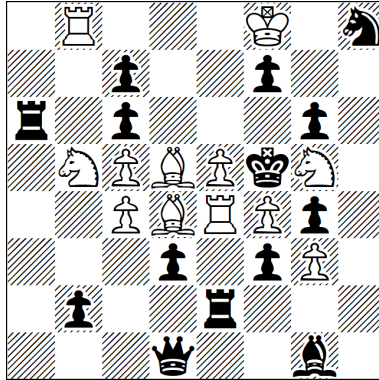


SECTION C: MOREMOVERS

Judging countries: Finland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

Theme (proposed by Switzerland): In the try Black has a weak move **A**, which allows White to deliver mate. The try may appear on any white move (not necessarily the first). So Black makes a preliminary move or a sequence of moves (**B**), and if White continues with the original plan, then move **A** later refutes it. Move **A** at any stage must not be a response to check. In the solution White overcomes this obstacle by any means.

<p>1st Place C59 Ladislav Salai Jr, Emil Klemanič Slovakia</p>	<p>2nd Place C06 Igor Yarmonov Mikhail Marandiyuk Ukraine</p>	<p>3rd Place C48 Zoran Gavrilovski North Macedonia</p>
		
‡4 (9+10)	‡8 (9+10)	‡4 (12+14)

1st Place (9,6 points) C59: Ladislav Salai Jr, Emil Klemanič (Slovakia)

1.Kh4? [2.S×d6‡] Ra6 **A** 2.Kg3 [3.Sd4‡] h4+ **D** 3.Kf3 [4.Sd4‡] Sb3 **C** 4.B×c2‡
but 1...g5+! **B** 2.K×h5 Ra6! **A**

1.Kg3? [2.Sd4‡] Sb3 **C** 2.Kh4 [3.S×d6‡] g5+ **B** 3.K×h5 [4.S×d6‡] Ra6 **A** 4.B×c2‡
but 1...h4+! **D** 2.Kf3 Sb3! **C**

1.Re3! [2.Sd4+ Kf4 3.Se6+ Kf5 4.S×d6‡]

1...Sb3 **C** 2.Kh4 [3.S×d6‡] g5+ **B** 3.K×h5 [4.S×d6‡] Ra6 **A** 4.B×c2‡

1...Ra6 **A** 2.Kg3 [3.Sd4‡] h4+ **D** 3.Kf3 [4.Sd4‡] Sb3 **C** 4.B×c2‡

Exchange of W1/W2 moves and cycle of B1/B2 moves (AD-DC-CB-BA) in the thematic tries. Double rendering of the theme, where A and C are weak thematic moves and B and D are preliminary thematic moves. In the end, there is a mate transference between two variations (Country) Not spectacular, but a convincing and balanced presentation of the theme (FIN) Double rendering of the theme with two tries from the king and exchange of moves (GER) A harmonious setting of two interwoven thematical attacks. The black foreplans forces the wK to move out of reach of g3 or h4, so the last defender of c2 cannot be forced away. White's foreplan (with a fine full-length threat) forces one of the defenders of c2 to move already at B1, so White can choose the attack that forces the other defender to move, leading to B×c2‡. The only technical drawback is the meagre - but essential - role of Rh6 (SWE) The best problem of the tournament with a double setting of the theme, cyclic exchange of the thematic moves and full-move threat (SUI) Two variations with white king's play in the 2nd and 3rd moves (UKR)

2nd Place (9,3 points) C06: Igor Yarmonov, Mikhail Marandiyuk (Ukraine)

1.Sbd6? [2.Se4‡] cxd5? A 2.Sb5‡

but 1...Qa6+! B (2.Bxa6 cxd5! A 3.Sb5+ Kd3 4.Sxa3+ Ke4!)

1.Sg3? [2.Se4‡]

but 1...cxd5! A

1.Sfd6! [2.Se4‡] f5 2.Se4+ fxe4 3.Sd6 [4.Sxe4‡] Qa6+ 4.Bxa6 [5.Sxe4‡] cxd5 5.Sb5+ Kd3 6.Sxa3+ Kxe3 7.Sc2+ Kf3 8.Be2‡

Critical move by a white bishop, sacrifice of a knight, distant square-block, formation and play of a Siers battery, finale with bishop's move back along the same diagonal and model mate (Country) One thematic line but clearly shown. The thematic weak move is answered with mate. Critical move, check provocation, sacrifice, Siers battery play and model mate (GER) Black's foreplan Qa6+ forces a critical decoy of Bf1 across b5, which after Sb5+ lets the bK escape to e4. White counters this with a sacrifice forcing a self-block on e4, interestingly by playing the same type of piece (wS) to the same square (d6) as in the try, only it's another wS! Another good point is that only the thematic defence cxd5 forces Sf5 to go to d6 rather than g3. The foreplan has the negative effect of unguarding e3, which lengthens the play by one move but leads to a fine model mate (SWE) No double setting but original. The critical move is not prevented in the solution but exploited for a battery and distant square block (SUI)

3rd Place (9,2 points) C48: Zoran Gavrilovski (North Macedonia)

1.Be3? [2.Sd4‡] Rxe3? A1 2.Sd4‡

but 1...cxb5! B2 (2.Rd4? [3.Be4‡] Rxe3! A1)

1.Re3? [2.Be4‡] Bxe3? A2 2.Be4‡

but 1...cxd5! B1 (2.B4~? [3.Sd4‡] Bxe3! A2)

1.Kg8? [2.Be6+ fxe6 3.Rf8+ Sf7 4.Rxf7‡]

but 1...Ra8!

1.Kg7! [2.Be6+ fxe6 3.Rf8+ Sf7 4.Rxf7‡]

1...cxb5 2.Re3 [3.Be4‡] Rxe3 3.Bxe3 [4.Be4‡]

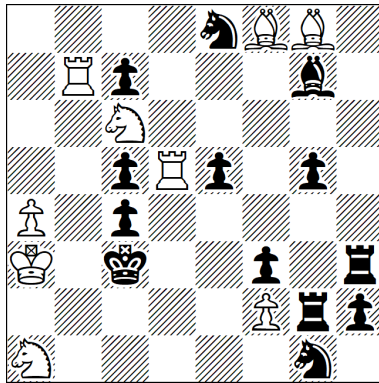
1...cxd5 2.Be3 [3.Sd4‡] Bxe3 3.Rxe3 [4.Sd4‡]

1...Ra8 2.Bxc6 [3.Bd7‡] Ra6 3.Sd6+ cxd6 4.Bd7‡

The moves A1 and A2 are weak defences on the B1 move after 1.Be3? and 1.Re3? respectively, but effective on the B2 move after 1...B2!/B1! Banny theme, Nowotny interferences on e3 and vacation of e4 or d4 on W1 moves of the logical tries and W2 moves of the solution. Exchanged W2/W3 moves in the thematic variations (Country) An interesting idea and a reasonable execution, though with plenty of material (FIN) Two thematic Nowotny tries with refutation from a pawn, which captures an officer right or left. Interferences and square vacations. Good full-move threat with a king key-move (GER) Two Nowotny tries originally carry only single threats because both mating squares are obstructed in the diagram, so Black can easily defend by capturing the threatening piece and then, if White tries to vacate the other mating square, by capturing the white Nowotny piece. A white foreplan with a fine full-length threat induces Black to capture one of White's mating pieces immediately, losing the other capture, so that a Nowotny now works. There is also an excellent by-variation which determines the key and enhances the problem considerably. - But it is doubtful whether the problem is thematic for this tourney. For example, after 1.Re3? the move Bxe3 is very weak as it has no effect on the threat Be4‡; after 1...cxd5 2.Bc3 the move Bxe3 defends - not because it has been strengthened by a black foreplan, but simply because White now has a different threat. So, the requirement that "White continues with the original plan" after Black's foreplan does not seem to be fulfilled. On the other hand, you might argue that White's original plan is to use the

Nowotny on e3, and in that sense White does continue with his plan. So, the problem can be accepted with some reservations (SWE) Double setting with Banny theme and Nowotny interferences. Only the heavy position leads to slight deductions (SUI) Two variations in this problem, which has the largest number of pieces among all entries in the section. In the tries 1.Be3? and 1.Re3? the moves 1...Rxe3 and 1...Bxe3 are not defences, as they fail to prevent the mate (UKR)

4th-6th Place C03
Jorma Paavilainen
Finland

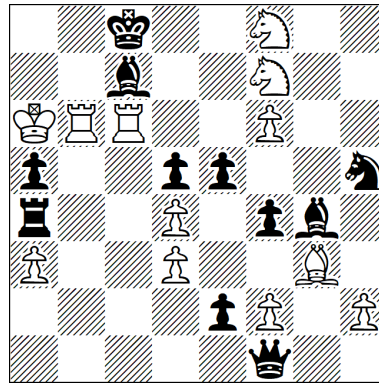


‡4

(9+13)

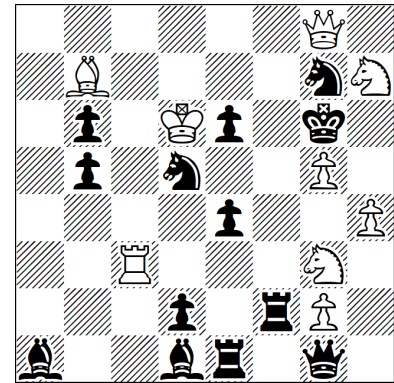
‡4

4th-6th Place C10
Michael Barth
Germany



(12+11)

4th-6th Place C34
Ralf Krätschmer
Germany



‡7

(9+13)

4th-6th Place (9 points) C03: Jorma Paavilainen (Finland)

1.Rb2? [2.Rc2‡] 1...Se2? **A1**
but 1...Rxf2 **B1** 2.Rxf2 Se2! **A1**

1.Bxc5? [2.Bb4‡] 1...Sd6? **A2**
but 1...Bf8 **B2** 2.Bxf8 Sd6! **A2**

1.Bh7! [2.Rb3+ cxb3 3.Rd3+ Kc4 4.Sa5‡]
1...R×h7 2.Rb2 [3.Rc2‡] Rxf2 **B1** 3.Rxf2 [4.Rc2‡] Se2 **A1** 4.Rxf3‡
1...e4 2.Bxc5 [3.Bb4‡] Bf8 **B2** 3.Bxf8 [4.Bb4‡] Sd6 **A2** 4.Bg7‡
(2...Bd4 3.Rxd4 [4.Bb4‡])

Theme doubled with a long threat (GER) In the two thematic tries, the white attacker (wR or wB) is decoyed across a critical square, so that a black defence that was previously without effect is now effective. The white foreplan (with a full-length threat) forces another black defender to give up a guard (Rh3) or open a line (Pe5), allowing the decoy of a white attacker to be used for a new mate on another line. The logic is excellent, but the construction is not quite harmonious: the thematic Rb7 and Bf8 are passive in one thematic variation each, and Bh7 & Sc6 are only used for the threat (SWE) Double realization (orthogonal/diagonal) with critical moves in the tries which recur in the solution but are not sufficient. It is good that the pieces delivering the mates in the tries also do so in the solution (SUI) Ordinary logical problem. In the tries 1.Rb2? and 1.Bxc5? the moves 1...Se2? and 1...Sd6? are not defences and so it makes no sense to consider them – they fail to prevent the mate (UKR)

4th-6th Place (9 points) C10: Michael Barth (Germany)

1.Ka7? [2.Rb8‡]

1...Rb4 2.a×b4 [3.Rb8‡]

but 1...Qb1! (2.R×b1 Rb4! 3.R×b4 a×b4!)

1.Rb7? [2.Rc×c7‡]

1...Rc4 2.d×c4 [3.Rc×c7‡]

but 1...Qc1! (2.R×c1 Rc4! 3.R×c4 d×c4!)

1.Bh4! [2.Sd6+ Kd8 3.f7+ Sf6 4.B×f6‡]

1...Qh3 2.Ka7 [3.Rb8‡] Rb4 3.a×b4 [4.Rb8‡] (2.Rb7? Q×d3+!)

1...Q×f2 2.Rb7 [3.Rc×c7‡] Rc4 3.d×c4 [4.Rc×c7‡] (2.Ka7? Q×d4!)

WCCT theme × 2 (Country) The W3 moves are not very exciting and leave Black with no defence. It is a pity that 2.Ka7? has two refutations, 2...Rb4/Q×d4 (FIN) A clear doubling of the theme, on the adjacent b and c files. A direct guard by the bR is not enough as the bR can be captured by a wP, but the bQ can decoy the threatening wR critically across b4/c4 so that the bR defences work. The foreplan (with a full-length threat) decoys the bQ away, which seems to allow both tries and continuations, but there are dual avoidance effects separating the variations. (The fact that 1...Q×f2 2.Ka7? is refuted not only by Q×d4 but also by Rb4 is immaterial, as Black must play Q×d4 on the next move anyway.) It is a pity that Bg3 is used only for the threat, but apart from that, the construction is good (SWE) The key is not good (the bishop is under attack, and where else should it go?) but there is a full-length threat. Since 2...Rb4 3.a×b4 only extends the threat, it is not a defence, but the problem would be nicer without this. We rate the dual avoidance highly (SUI) Two variations. In the solution, the dualistic refutation of the try on the 2nd move (1.Bh4! Q×f2 2.Ka7? Q×d4/Rb4!) is unpleasant (UKR)

4th-6th Place (9 points) C34: Ralf Krätschmer (Germany)

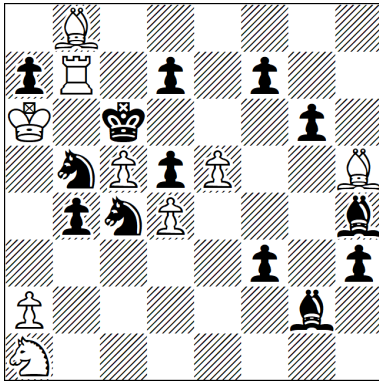
1.Rf3? [2.h5,Sf8‡] 1...e×f3?? (no defence)

but 1...Be5+! (preliminary defence) 2.K×e5 e×f3+ (defence) 3.Kd6 f×g2! 4.Bc6? Rf7 5.Be8 Qc5+! (4...Sc7? 5.Bf3 Sce8+ 6.Ke7 B×f3/R×f3 7.Sf8/h5‡)

1.Bc6! [2.Be8+ Rf7 3.Sf8,B×f7‡] Sc7 2.Rf3 [3.Sf8,h5‡] Be5+ 3.K×e5 [4.Sf8,h5‡] e×f3+ 4.Kd6 [5.Sf8,h5‡] f×g2 5.Bf3 [6.Sf8,h5‡] Sce8+ 6.Ke7 [7.Sf8,h5‡] B×f3/R×f3 7.Sf8/h5‡

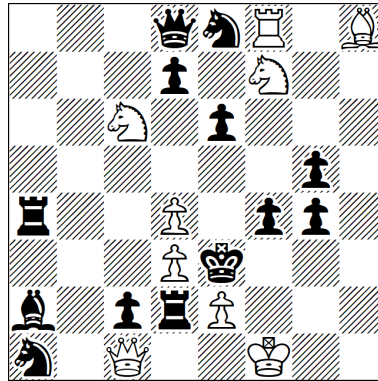
Successive Nowotnys on the same square (Country) A paradoxical and original way of handling the Nowotny theme. Black obviously cannot defend against the Nowotny on f3 by capturing with another piece (a black P)... except if this capture is done with check, so Black gains time to vacate f3 again by another P capture; this is achieved by Black's foreplan Be5+. The white foreplan to counter this is perfect here: 1.Bc6 Sc7 opens a line for White to counter with a new Nowotny on f3! A further point is that White could play Bc6 also in the try, after the Nowotny Rf3, but then Black has the defence Rf7 followed by Qc5+, as the wR no longer guards c5 (SWE) Same idea as *Ralf Krätschmer, 2nd Prize D. Werner-60 JT 2018-19*. Nowotny must be answered with check (here with bishop sacrifice) and a king move, so that e×f3 can be played with tempo and subsequent opening of the Nowotny point by the same pawn (f×g2). Still independent enough. The moves 5...Sce8+ 6.Ke7 [7.Sf8,h5‡] unfortunately prolong the game unnecessarily (SUI)

7th Place C09
Jan Rusinek
Poland



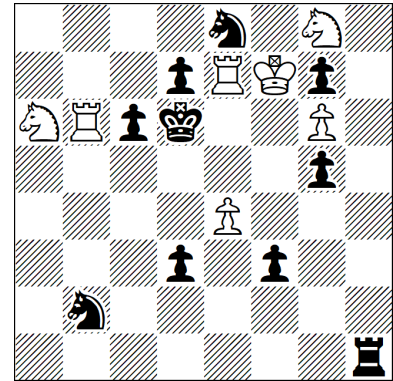
†6 (9+13)

8th-9th Place C41
Frank Richter
Germany



†4 (9+13)

8th-9th Place C46
Mikhail Marandiyuk
Valery Kopyl
Ukraine



†5 (7+10)

7th Place (8,8 points) C09: Jan Rusinek (Poland)

1.Bg4? [2.B×d7†] f5? **A1** 2.e×f6 e.p.

but 1...S×e5! **B1** (2.B×e5 f5 **A1** 3.e×f6 e.p.??)

1.a4? [2.a×b5†] Scd6? **A2** 2.Bg4 f5 3.e×f6 e.p.

but 1...b×a3 e.p.! **B2** (2.Sc2 Be1 **B3** 3.S×a3 Scd6! **A2** 4.S×b5 S×b5)

1.Sc2! [2.S×b4†] Be1 2.S×b4+ B×b4 3.a4 [4.a×b5†] Scd6 4.Bg4 [5.B×d7†] f5 5.e×f6 e.p. [6.B×d7†] S×d4,Sc7+/Sf5,S×b7 6.R(x)c7/a×b5†

Analogous play on both sides with en passant captures (GER) A fascinating work, built on the fact that a P can capture en passant, but a B cannot. The try cannot be defended by f7-f5 as that allows a white e.p. capture; Black counters this by forcing White to replace Pe5 with a wB, so that en passant is impossible and f7-f5 works. White can try to counter this by decoying Sc4 away to d6 by playing a2-a4, but Black can defend by first playing an e.p. capture and only later (when White has played S-c2-a3) move Sc4-d6. White counters this by playing a foreplan which replaces Pb4 with a black B so that en passant is impossible and a2-a4 works. So, the theme is doubled (with the thematic moves f5/S×e5 and Scd6/b×a3 e.p.), both Black and White using foreplans with the aim of replacing a P with a B to stop en passant - a wonderful form of a bicolour echo. There is a small weakness: when Black has played b×a3 e.p., 3.S×a3 does not exactly repeat "the original plan" (a×b5†) but threatens more slowly S×b5. So, the desired effect that the black foreplan makes the thematic defence effective against essentially the same threat is somewhat obscure here (SWE) Very original with black and white e.p. captures. The two principal white actors come from very far away (SUI) The theme implementation concept involves e.p. captures (UKR)

8th-9th Place (8,7 points, not counting for the country) C41: Frank Richter (Germany)

1.Sfe5,Sh6? [2.S×g4†] d×c6/f3?? 2.S×g4†

but 1...Sf6! (2.R×f6/B×f6 d×c6/f3! 3.R×e6+/B×g5+ B×e6/Q×g5!)

1.Ke1! [2.Q×d2†]

1...Qa5 2.Sfe5 (2.Sh6?) [3.S×g4†] Sf6 3.B×f6 [4.S×g4†] f3/Q×e5 4.B×g5/Q×d2†

1...Sb3 2.Sh6 (2.Sfe5?) [3.S×g4†] Sf6 3.R×f6 [4.S×g4†] d×c6 4.R×e6†

White Nowotny (Country) Unguard by 1...d×c6 or unblock by 1...f3 don't work as the wR/B guard d4 & f4. The black foreplan is a white Nowotny on f6, forcing White to choose just one guard to keep,

turning the unguard or the unblock into a real defence. White has possible continuations by the pieces on f6, but those mating squares are guarded by other black units. The white foreplan 1.Ke1 forces Black to give up one of those guards, so the corresponding capture on the Nowotny square f6 will work. An essential point is that the W2 continuations are differentiated: either e6-e3 and h8-d4 must be left open (so 2.Sh6), or a5-g5 must be closed (so 2.Se5) (SWE) Very subtle dual avoidance: 1...Qa5 2.Sfe5! (not 2.Sh6?), which prevents Qa5-g5 and 1...Sb3 2.Sh6 (2.Sfe5?), because e6 must not be blocked for Re6‡ (SUI)

8th-9th Place (8,7 points) C46: Mikhail Marandiyuk, Valery Kopyl (Ukraine)

1.Rb4? [2.Rd4‡] c5? A 2.Rb6‡

but 1...Sc4! B1 (2.Rxc4 c5! A 3.Rxc5 [4.e5‡] Re1! 4.Sh6 [5.Sf5‡] g×h6!)

1.Rb7? [2.Rbxd7‡] c5? A 2.Rb6‡

but 1...Sc7! B2 (2.Rxc7 c5! A 3.Sh6 [4.Sxf5‡] R×h6! 4.Rxc5 [5.e5‡] Sc4!)

1.Sh6! [2.Sf5‡]

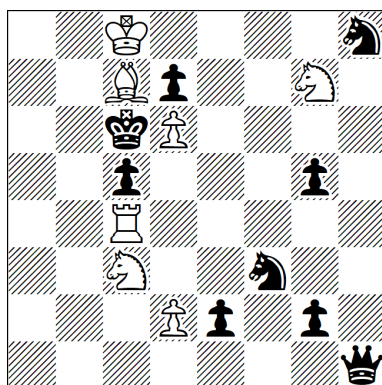
1...R×h6 2.Rb4 [3.Rd4‡] Sc4 3.Rxc4 [4.Rd4‡] c5 4.Rxc5 [5.e5‡]

3...Sc7,Sf6 4.Rd4+ Sd5 5.e5‡

1...g×h6 2.Rb7 [3.Rbxd7‡] Sc7 3.Rxc7 [4.Rcxd7‡] c5 4.Kf6 [5.Rexd7‡]

Two logical variations with play of the same wR (Country) Unpinning of a black pawn by the same wR in two variations (GER) A crystal clear doubling of the set theme, using the same "weak move" c6-c5 but with different white attacks and different black foreplans, both decoying the wR away from the b-file. In both cases, White has a plausible continuation after c6-c5, but the bR can defend. White's foreplan forces the bR to give up e1 or the bPg7 to give up f6, allowing one of the tries to work. Very elegant and economical (SWE) Nice doubling of the theme. In both variations, besides the short threats 3.Rxc4 (4.Rd4‡) or 3.Rxc7 (4.Rd7‡), the endings of both variations are threatened after White's third move; cf. the discussion in the Claims document (SUI)

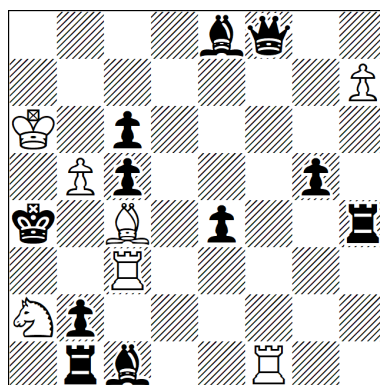
10th Place C31
Igor Yarmonov
Ukraine



‡8

(7+9)

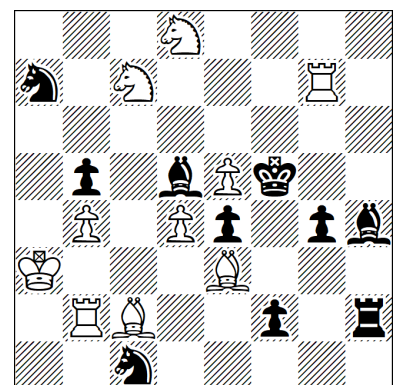
11th Place C08
Aleksandr Kryuchkov
Slovenia



‡14

(7+11)

12th Place C05
Dieter Werner
Gerold Schaffner
Anton Baumann
Martin Hoffmann
Switzerland



‡7

(10+10)

10th Place (8,4 points, not counting for the country) C31: Igor Yarmonov (Ukraine)

1.Ra4? [2.Ra6‡] c4? A 2.Rxc4‡
but 1...Qa1! B (2.Rxa1 c4! A)

1.d4? [2.Rxc5,d5‡]

but 1...Sxd4! (2.Ra4 c4? A 3.Rxc4‡; but 2...Qa1! B 3.Rxa1 c4! A 4.Ra6+ Kc5 5.Bd6??)

1.Se6! [2.Rxc5,Sd8‡] dxe6 2.d4 [3.Rxc5‡] Sxd4 3.d7 [4.d8=S‡] Sf7 4.d8=S+ Sxd8 5.Ra4 [6.Ra6‡] Qa1
6.Rxa1 [7.Ra6‡] c4 7.Ra6+ Kc5 8.Bd6‡
(2.d7? Sf7! 3.d8=S+ Sxd8 4.Ra4 c4? A 5.Rxa4‡; but 4...Qa1! B 5.Rxa1 c4! A 6.d4 cxd3 e.p.!; or 4.d4
Sb7!)

Sacrifices of two knights (including a promoted one) and a pawn, underpromotion to knight, e.p. refutation of try, distant block of two squares, and a finale with model mate (Country) Interesting logical setup with dual avoidance and model mate in a single thematic variation (GER) The way the attacking wR is decoyed away from c4 is seen often in this tourney, but the white foreplan to counter this defence is very ingenious and unexpected: d6 is vacated (!) with the help of two wS sacrifices, and d4 is blocked with the help of a wP sacrifice; this together makes the model mate Ra6+ Kc5 Bd6‡ possible. Another good point is that d2-d4 must be played at the exact right moment: not at move 4 (Sd8 can defend), nor at move 6 (en passant) (SWE) Successive foreplans with knight sacrifices result in d6 being unblocked for the mating move. Good construction (SUI)

11th Place (7,8 points) C08: Aleksandr Kryuchkov (Slovenia)

1.bxc6? [2.Bb5‡] Bxc6 A 2.Bb3+ Ka3 3.Bd5+ Ka4 4.Bxc6‡
but 1...Qxf1! B (2.Bxf1 Bxc6! A)

1.Bb3+ Ka3 2.Bf7+? Ka4 3.Rff3 [4.Ra3‡] exf3 4.Bb3+ Ka3 5.Bc4+ Ka4 6.bxc6 [7.Bb5‡] Bxc6 A 7.Bb3+ Ka3 8.Bd5+ Ka4 9.Bxc6‡, but 6...Rxc4! C

1.Bb3+! Ka3 2.Bg8+ Ka4 3.Rc4+ Ka3,Kb3 4.h8=Q [5.Qc3+ Kxa2 6.Ra4‡] Rxh8 5.Rc3+ Ka4 6.Bb3+ Ka3 7.Bf7+ Ka4 8.Rff3 [9.Ra3‡] exf3 9.Bb3+ Ka3 10.Bc4+ Ka4 11.bxc6 [12.Bb5‡] Bxc6 A (11...Qf1?? B, 11...Rxc4?? C) 12.Bb3+ Ka3 13.Bd5+ Ka4 14.Bxc6‡

Double preparation of the main plan with line-closing of bQ and quiet sacrifices (Country) Spectacular play based on White's R/B battery. The thematic try 1.bxc6? is refuted by a decoy of the wB to f1, making the R/B battery unusable to deal with 1...Bxc6! The way White overcomes this obstacle is complex: after the white battery has closed the line from Qf8, the sacrifice Rf3 exf3 closes the line f8-f1 stopping the black refutation, but Black gets a new defence Rxc4! by the opening of the fourth rank. So, another foreplan is needed, first closing Qf8-h8, then forming a new B/R battery, and then decoying Rh4 to h8 by a Q-promotion. Only then the foreplan with Bf7 and Rf3 works. All in all, the wB visits five squares on the diagonal a2-g8. - Similar R/B batteries with interferences have been used before, of course, but they cannot be regarded as anticipations as the play is quite different here. But it is a small flaw that the first foreplan with Rf3 is refuted not only by exf3 but also by e3 (the composer probably didn't consider worthwhile to add bPd2 and wPa5 to make Rxe3 work), so the score has been slightly reduced (SWE) Very good problem. Good accurate promotion 4.h8=Q! (not h8=B). We don't like that not only exf3 is possible, but also e3 which leaves the rook unused in the solution. Therefore, the deduction of -0.2 points (SUI) Successive formation and play of a white battery with closure of lines for black pieces and white queen and rook sacrifices (UKR)

12th Place (7,5 points) C05:

Dieter Werner, Gerold Schaffner, Anton Baumann, Martin Hoffmann (Switzerland)

1...Bxd8 2.Bd1 [3.Bxg4†] Se2 3.Bxe2 [4.Bxg4†] Rg2,Rh4 4.Bxg4+ Rxg4 5.Rxf2+ Rf4 6.Rxf4†

1.Bd1? [2.Bxg4†]

1...Rg2? **A1** 2.Rxf2+ Rxf2/Bxf2 3.Bxg4/Rg5†

1...Rh3? **A2** 2.Bxg4†

but 1...Se2! **B** (2.Bxe2 Rg2! **A1** 3.Bxb5?,3.Bxg4+? Rxg4 4.Rxf2+ Bxf2!; if 2.Rxe2 Rh3! **A2** 3.Rxf2+ Rf3 4.Bb3?)

1.Sf7? [2.Sd6,Sh6†]

but 1...Bxf7! (2.Rxf7+ Kg6 3.e6 [4.Bxe4+ Kh5 5.Rh7†] Sd3!)

1.Sb7! [2.Sd6†]

1...Sc8 2.Bd1 [3.Bxg4†] Se2 **B** 3.Bxe2 [4.Bxg4†] Rg2 **A1** 4.Bxb5 [5.Bd7+ Be6 6.Bxe6†] Be6 5.Be8 [6.Bg6†] g3 6.Bh5 [7.Bg4†] Bg5 7.Rxg5†

(5...Bf7 6.Bd7+,6.Bxf7)

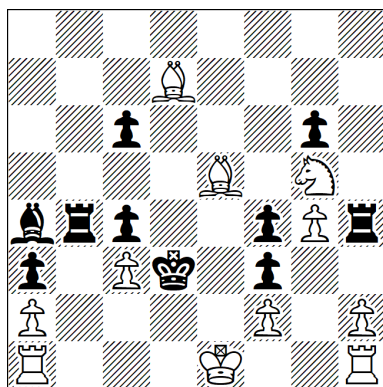
1...Bxb7 2.Bd1 [3.Bxg4†] Se2 **B** 3.Rxe2 [4.Rxf2+ Rxf2/Bxf2 5.Bxg4/Bxg4,Rg5†] Rh3 **A2** 4.Rxf2+ Rf3 5.Bb3 [6.Be6†] Bd5 6.Bxd5 [7.Be6†]

5...Bc8 6.Bg8 [7.Bh7†]

Double realization of the theme: Black has to play B before A1 resp. A2 (Country) A good presentation of the theme, though the variations are not perfectly in balance (FIN) Black refutes a double threat with a white Nowotny, so that previously unsuccessful single-threat defences are now effective. The white foreplan 1.Sb7 decoys Sa7 or Bd5, giving White new attack lines after the Nowotny captures. But the following play is inharmonious and somewhat drawn-out (SWE) Two variations (UKR)

13th-15th Place C36

Ilija Serafimović
Serbia

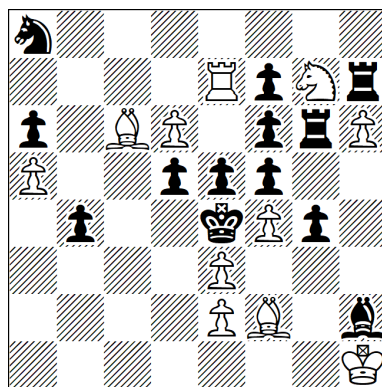


†8

(11+10)

13th-15th Place C57

Zoran Gavrilovski
North Macedonia

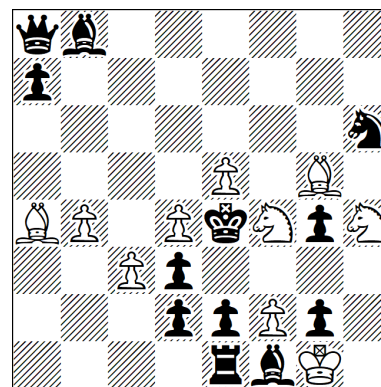


†6

(11+13)

13th-15th Place C50

Mark Erenburg
Israel



†7

(10+12)

13th-15th Place (7,4 points) C36: Ilija Serafimović (Serbia)

1.Bxc6? [2.Be4†] Bxc6 **A** 2.0-0-0+ Ke2 3.Rd2†

but 1...Rb1+! **B** (2.Rxb1 Bxc6 **A** 3.Rd1+ (3.0-0-0+?? Kc2 4.Rd2+ Kc1 5.Bxf4 Rxg4 6.Re2+ Kb1 7.0-0??)

1.Be8! [2.Bxg6†] Rh6 2.Bxc6 [3.Be4†] Rb1+ 3.Rxb1 [4.Be4†] Bxc6 4.Rd1+ Kc2 5.Rd2+ Kc1 6.Bxf4 [7.0-0†] Ba4 7.0-0+ Bd1 8.Rfxd1†

Black prevents long castling, but the short one remains (Country) The sole effect of Black's foreplan is to make the white 0-0-0 illegal. White could also mate in a few moves more with the rook part of castling (Rd1+), but bRh4 can stop 0-0. The white foreplan decoys this bR away. That the solution uses the other castling isn't strategically significant, but enhances the unity of the problem. Unfortunately, wSg5 is passive in the last four moves (SWE) Before capturing the bishop, Black must first prevent the queen-side castling and prepare against the king-side castling; this seems original. The short variation after 1...Rb1+ in 7 moves is very dualistic and there are no set mates after 1...Rb1+/Kc2 (SUI)

13th-15th Place (7,4 points) C57: Zoran Gavrilovski (North Macedonia)

1.Rb7? [2.Rxb4†] e×f4 **A1** 2.Re7†
but 1...Sb6! **B1** (2.Rxb6? [3.Rxb4†] e×f4! **A1**)

1.Ba4? [2.Bc2†] d4 **A2** 2.Bc6†
but 1...b3! **B2** (2.Bxb3? [3.Bc2†] d4! **A2**)

1.Se8? [2.Sxf6+ Rxf6 3.Rxe5†
2.d7 [3.Sd6†]]
but 1...Bxf4!

1.Sh5! [2.Sxf6+ Rxf6 3.Rxe5†] Bxf4 2.Rb7 [3.Rxb4†] Sb6 **B1** (2...e×f4?? **A1**) 3.Rxb6 [4.Rxb4†] Bxe3
4.Rxb4+ Bd4 5.Ba4 (5...d4?? **A2**) [6.Bc2†]

A logical problem in which the moves A1 and A2 (by unpinned bPs) are weak defences on the B1 move after 1.Rb7? and 1.Ba4? respectively, but effective on the B2 move after decoy of wR by bS (1...B1!) or decoy of wB by bPb4 (1...B2!) In the solution the moves A1 and A2 are prevented by means of black self-obstruction on f4 or d4 (Country) If only there were a second variation... (FIN) Familiar matrix of unpinning try moves by wR and wB. In the solution the strong moves are no longer possible because the squares are blocked. It is interesting that the two try plays are overcome in one variation (GER) Two thematic tries of the fairly common type where an attacking wR or wB is decoyed away so that a bP can defend by unblocking a bK flight. Here both attacks occur sequentially in the solution: 1.Sh5 forces Bxf4 which immobilises Pe5 (not by square obstruction, as the country wrote, but by removal of capture object) so that the Rb7 attack now works. But Black has gained a new defence Bxe3, which defends against Rxb4+ but lets in the Ba4 attack (not by square obstruction, as the country wrote, as d5-d4 wouldn't defend if it were playable - instead the decisive factor is that the wR captured Pb4). It is nice to see the bB as a sole defender, and it's very good that the play of the bB determines the key (1.Se8? leaves f4 unguarded in the end) (SWE) Moves A1 and A2 (decoys) are not prevented in the solution, but remain ineffective for White after black self-obstructions. However, this requires an immense number of pawns (SUI) Use of a well-known scheme featuring play by white rook and bishop (UKR)

13th-15th Place (7,4 points) C50: Mark Erenburg (Israel)

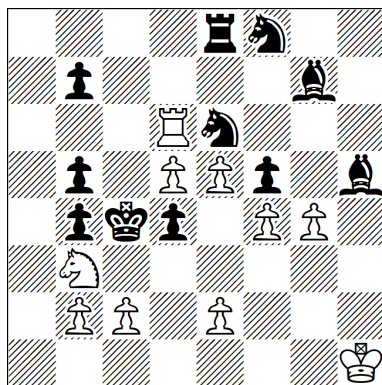
1.Be8? [2.Bxh6 [3.Bg6†] Qc6 3.Bxc6†
2.Bg6+ Sf5 3.Bxf5†]

1...Qc6 **A** 2.Bxc6†
but 1...Sf7! **B** (2.Bxf7 Qc6 **A**)

1.Bb5! [2.Bxd3†] d1=Q 2.Be8 [3.Bxh6 [4.Bg6†] Qc6 4.Bxc6†
3.Bg6+ Sf5 4.Bxf5†] Sf7 3.Bxf7 [4.Bg6†] Qc6 4.f3+ gxf3 5.Sh3 [6.Sf2†] Qxc3
(5...d1=S??) 6.Sf2+ Kxd4 7.Sxf3†
5...Qe6 6.Bxe6 [7.Sf2†]

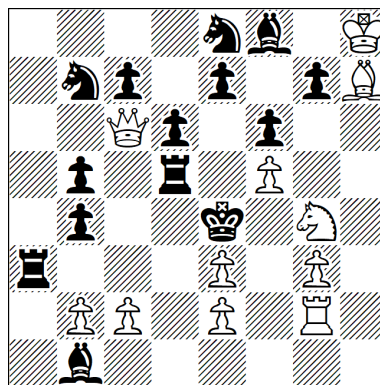
Holst theme in logical design and paradoxical interpretation. White forces the Q-promotion in order to eliminate the defence with the knight promotion (Country) One thematic line with Holst theme to force the promotion to a queen so that Black cannot promote to a knight (GER) The thematic black foreplan is a simple decoy of the wB from control of c6, but White's method of overcoming it is very fine: 1.Bb5 provokes a paradoxical Q-instead-of-S Holst promotion, which together with a vacation sacrifice of Pf2 allows White to use the decoyed wBf7 as a guard of d5+c4 (SWE) Very hidden Holst theme (S/Q). The black queen has a substitute defence (5...Qxe3) which turns out to be a block (SUI) The presence of two threats in the try and the solution is unpleasant (UKR)

16th-17th Place C54
Jorma Paavilainen
Finland



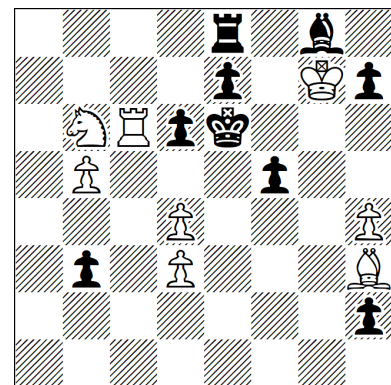
‡11 (10+11) ‡6

16th-17th Place C66
Ilija Serafimović
Serbia



(11+14) ‡6

18th Place C53
Štefan Sovík, Ladislav Salai Jr
Emil Klemanič, Peter Gvozdjak
Slovakia



(8+9)

16th-17th Place (6,6 points) C54: Jorma Paavilainen (Finland)

1.gxf5? [2.Sd2+ Kc5 3.Se4+ Kc4 4.b3‡]

1...d3? A 2.exd3‡

but 1...Bf3+! B 2.exf3 d3! A

1.Sa5+! Kc5 2.Sxb7+ Kc4 3.Sa5+ Kc5 4.Sb3+ Kc4 5.gxf5 [6.Sd2+ Kc5 7.Se4+ Kc4 8.b3‡] Bf3+ 6.exf3 [7.Sd2+ Kc5 8.Se4+ Kc4 9.b3‡] d3 A 7.Rc6+ Kxd5 8.Rd6+ Kc4 9.Sd2+ Kc5 10.Se4+ Kc4 11.b3‡

Knight pendulum to eliminate a black pawn with a final long play to the mate (GER) Black defends by decoying Pe2 away so that d4-d3 works by giving a flight on d4. White counters this by a wS pendulum eliminating Pb7, followed by a short wR pendulum eliminating Pd5 and thereby guarding d4. A nice point is that White uses the decoy of Pe2 to f3 to his advantage by guarding e4. The pendulum play is very familiar, however (SWE) Preliminary manoeuvres of the white knight and rook with switchback enable the implementation of the main plan (UKR)

16th-17th Place (6,6 points) C66: Ilija Serafimović (Serbia)

1.Rf2? [2.Rf4‡] e5? A 2.fxe6 e.p.+ g6/f5 3.Rf4/Rf4,Bxf5‡

but 1...g5! B (2.fxg6 e.p. Bg7+ 3.Kg8 e5 A 4.Rf3 Rxe3 5.Sxe3 Ba2!; 4.c4? bxc4 5.Qxc4+ Rd4!; 2.c4? bxc3 e.p.! 3.fxg6 e.p.??)

1.c4! [2.Qxd5‡] bxc3 e.p. 2.Rf2 [3.Rf4‡] g5 B 3.fxg6 e.p. [4.Rf4‡] Bg7+ 4.Kg8 [5.Rf4‡] e5 A 5.Rf3 [6.Sf2‡]

4...Bh6 5.g7+ f5 6.Bxf5‡

Three thematic en passant captures (Country) Three en passant captures all play an essential part in the thematical play: the defence e7-e5 doesn't suffice because of a white e.p. capture; the black foreplan forces the wP to make another e.p. capture (and blocks it by Bg7+) so e7-e5 now works; White could use it as a self-block by playing Rf3, but Rxe3 defends; so a white foreplan forces a black e.p. capture closing the line a3-e3. This combination of e.p. effects is hopefully new. The position is heavy, but the white economy is good (note 1...Rd3 2.exd3+ Kxd3 3.Qxd5†) (SWE) Original e.p. captures. In the logical try, White is forced to capture e.p. on g5 to prevent him from capturing e.p. on e5. Another e.p. capture in the foreplan, this time by Black. Very heavy position, but tolerable with the many e.p. captures (SUI)

18th Place (6,4 points) C53: Štefan Sovík, Ladislav Salai Jr, Emil Klemanič, Peter Gvozdják (Slovakia)

1.Rc1? [2.Re1†]

1...d5? A1 2.Rc6†

1...Rd8? A2 2.Re1†

1...h1=R 2.Bg2 [3.Bd5†] f4 3.Rxh1 [4.Bh3†] d5 4.Rc1 Rc8 5.Bh3+ Kd6 6.Sxc8† but 1...h1=Q! B (2.Rxh1 d5! A1 3.Rc1 Rd8! A2 4.Rc6+ Rd6 5.Bg2 f4 C1 6.Bh3†; 5...Rxc6! 6.Bxd5+ Kd6!)

1.Bg2! [2.Bd5†]

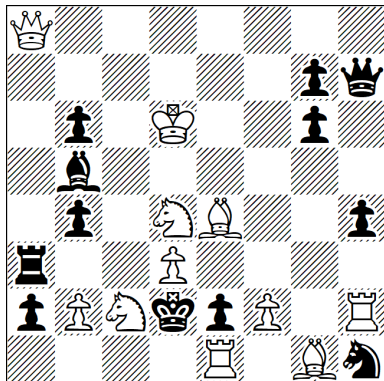
1...f4? C1 2.Bh3†

1...Rf8? C2 2.Bd5†

1...h1=Q,h1=B B 2.Bxh1 [3.Bd5†] f4 C1 3.Bg2 [4.Bh3†] Rf8 C2 4.Bh3+ Rf5 5.Rc1 [6.Re1†] d5 A1 6.Rc6†

Complete diagonal-orthogonal analogy between try and solution, the so-called weak moves inclusive. In the try there is a "long" zig-zag wR Rundlauf and a "short" wB switchback, while in the solution it is exactly reversed. A tiny difference between try and solution is based on the fact that in one phase the pinned bR can move, but in the other it cannot (Country) A very elegant setting with two analogous mechanisms where the black foreplan 1...h1=Q makes the unsuccessful defences d5/f4 effective, combined with Rd8/Rf8 on the next move. The wR attack is very clear; White overcomes Black's defence by playing 1.Bg2 h1=Q 2.Bxh1 f4 3.Bg2 Rf8 4.Bh3+ Rf5, a foreplan which has the effect of eliminating Ph2 so that 5.Rc1 works. The wB attack is almost exactly the same, with the difference that a pinned bRd6 can move while a pinned bRf5 cannot. But there is something else: the wB attack doesn't occur in a try, refuted by the black foreplan (which is somehow overcome by White in the solution): it comes in the solution, so the black foreplan doesn't refute a try but instead lets in another continuation (= the thematic wR attack). So strictly speaking, the wB doesn't fulfill the stipulated theme. However, there is a harmonious doubling of the essential "black foreplan to make a defence effective" idea, so this formal flaw has just caused a deduction of a few points (SWE) Good diagonal/orthogonal analogy between try and solution. Economically constructed (SUI) A well-known scheme is used (UKR)

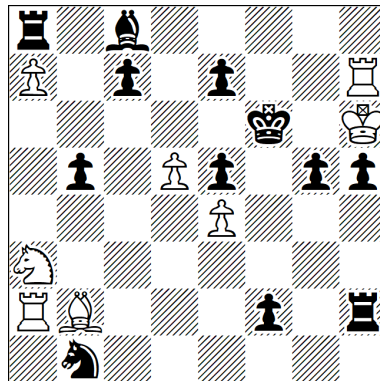
19th Place C33
Zoran Gavrilovski
North Macedonia



♠4

(11+12)

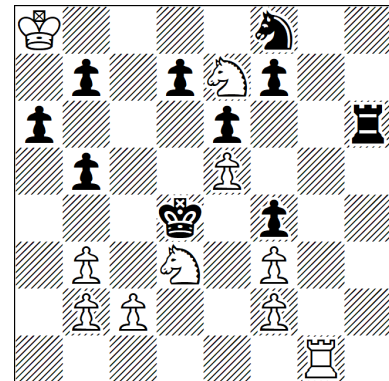
20th-22nd Place C64
Dieter Werner
Anton Baumann
Switzerland



♠7

(8+12)

20th-22nd Place C13
Mark Erenburg
Israel



♠7

(10+10)

19th Place (6,2 points, not counting for the country) C33: Zoran Gavrilovski (North Macedonia)

1.f3? [2.Be3,Rhxe2♠] Bxd3? **A1** 2.Be3♠

but 1...Sf2! **B** (2.Rxf2? [3.Rfxe2♠] Bxd3! **A1**)

1.f4? [2.Be3,Rhxe2♠] Rxd3? **A2** 2.Rhxe2♠

but 1...Sf2! **B** (2.Bxf2? [3.Be3♠] Rxd3! **A2**)

1.Qa4! [2.Sf3♠]

1...Bxa4 2.f3 [3.Be3,Rhxe2♠] Sf2 **B** 3.Rxf2 [4.Rfxe2♠] (2.f4? Sf2 3.Rxf2 Qh5!)

1...Rxa4 2.f4 [3.Be3,Rhxe2♠] Sf2 **B** 3.Bxf2 [4.Be3♠] (2.f3? Sf2 3.Bxf2 Qh6!)

1...Qh5 2.Qxb4+ Rc3 3.Qxc3♠

A logical problem in which A1 and A2 are weak defences on the B1 move after 1.f3? and 1.f4? respectively, but effective on the B2 move after 1...B!. In the solution A1 and A2 are eliminated by decoy of bB or bR. Change of functions of three black and two white moves. Play on the same square by both Black and White (a4, f2) or only by Black (d3). The reciprocal dual avoidance after 1...Bxa4/Rxa4 is based on preventive interference with the bQ-lines (Country) Similarly to C41, Black plays a Nowotny to force White to leave just one attacking piece active - which allows Black to defend the single threat by a Nowotny-like capture on d3. Like C41, the white foreplan decoys one black defender away. And like C41, the W2 moves are differentiated - more thematically here, as White must close one of two lines for the bQ. But unlike C41, White has a double threat and the attacking pieces don't get new mating possibilities by the Nowotny captures, they just reactivate an original threat. The judgment here is influenced by the comparison problem C33a, which has the same logic and partly the same matrix (SWE) The mechanism is not original (UKR)

20th-22nd Place (6 points) C64: Dieter Werner, Anton Baumann (Switzerland)

1...Sxa3 2.Bc1 [3.Bxg5♠] Rg2 3.Rxf2+ Rxf2/Bf5 4.Bxg5/Rxf5♠

1.Bc1? [2.Bxg5♠] Rg2? **A1** 2.Rxf2+ Rxf2/Bf5 3.Bxg5/Rxf5♠

but 1...Sd2! **B1** (2.Bxd2 Rg2! **A1** 3.Bb4 Rxa7? **A2** 4.Bxe7♠, but 3...c5! **B2** 4.Bxc5 Rxa7! **A2**)

1.Sc4! [2.Bxe5♠] bxc4 2.Bc1 [3.Bxg5♠] Sd2 **B1** 3.Bxd2 [4.Bxg5♠] Rg2 **A1** 4.Bb4 [5.Bxe7♠] c5 **B2** 5.Bxc5 [6.Bxe7♠] Rxa7 **A2** 6.Rxa7 [7.Bxe7♠]

Two consecutive realizations of the theme: Black has to play B1 before A1, and later B2 before A2. White could use the first thematic defence with a white decoy (*Lenkung*) of the bishop as a deploy (*Führung*). This fails because of the second thematic defence, which must be eliminated in the foreplan (Country) Consecutive realization of the theme, but poor key (GER) The black foreplan is a white Nowotny (similar to C05), decoying the wB to d2 so that Ra2 is cut off from f2. White could use this decoy to his advantage by playing Bb4, but another black foreplan c7-c5 opens a line so that R×a7 defends. White counters this by the foresplan 1.Sc4 b×c4, which opens a2-a7. The theme is doubled, but the final result Ra2×a7 is rather crude, and that wR isn't used further (SWE)

20th-22nd Place (6 points) C13: Mark Erenburg (Israel)

1.Re1? [2.Re4‡] d5 A 2.K×b7 [3.Sc6‡]

but 1...f5! B (2.exf6 e.p. d5! A 3.K×b7 Rh7!)

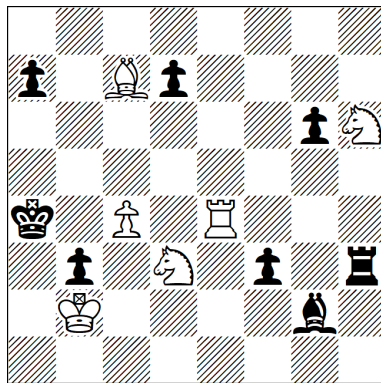
1.Rd1! [2.c3‡] b4 2.Re1 [3.Re4‡] f5 3.exf6 e.p. [4.Re4‡] d5 4.R×e6 [5.Sf5‡] Rh5 5.Rb6 [6.R×b4‡] a5 6.R×b7 [7.Sc6‡]

Refutation by a pin that is hidden in the initial position. The unsuccessful capture of b7 by the white king is replaced by capture with the white rook (Country) The black foreplan 1.Re1? f5! prepares a pin on the seventh rank that is completely invisible in the diagram; that is the very special feature of the problem. The white foreplan to counter this avoids the pin by preparing a new attack after Black's primary defence d7-d5, an attack where the wR captures Pb7 instead of the wK. This has cost some time, so the ending appears a bit too long (SWE) Original refutation of the try by the nicely prepared pin. Many pawns (SUI) The attempt to capture the bPb7 with the wK is replaced in the solution with its capture by the wR (UKR)

20th-22nd Place C17

Dieter Werner

Switzerland



1.Re5? [2.Ra5‡]

1...Rh5? A 2.Sf5 [3.Ra5‡] R×f5 3.Re1 [4.Ra1‡]

2...d5 B 3.Re6 [4.Ra6‡] d×c4 4.Ra6+ Kb5 5.Sd6+ K×a6 6.Sb4‡

but 1...d5! B (2.R×d5 [3.Ra5‡] Rh5! A 3.Sf5 R×f5)

1.Sc5+! Kb4 2.Sa6+ Ka4 3.Re5 [4.Ra5‡] Rh5 A 4.Sf5 [5.Ra5‡] d5 B

5.R×d5 [6.Ra5‡] R×f5 6.Rd1 [7.Ra1‡]

3...d5 B 4.R×d5 [5.Ra5‡] Rh5 A 5.Sf5 [6.Ra5‡] R×f5 6.Rd1 [7.Ra1‡]

‡7

(6+8)

20th-22nd Place (6 points, not counting for the country) C17: Dieter Werner (Switzerland)

Reciprocal exchange in the logical play for Black. Analogous decoy by White and Black to prevent access to a1-h1 (Country) Analogous decoy by White and Black in logical form. The foreplan with two checks for line opening is relatively simple (GER) 1.Re5? Rh5? doesn't work as White can decoy the bR away from control of the first rank by 2.Sf5. The black foreplan 1...d5 uses the same tactic against White, by decoying the wR away from control of the first rank. An interesting point is that Black cannot play his two defences in reverse order, as 2.Sf5 d5 allows an unexpected attack over the sixth rank, ending in a model mate. White counters Black's counterplay by an initial pendulum manoeuvre bringing Sd3 to a6, opening the d-file so that Black's manoeuvre brings nothing more than some loss of time for White. Beautiful echoed manoeuvres in the try (SWE) Decoy of the black rook, preventing it from reaching the 1st rank (UKR)

23rd-24th Place

- C43 (5,8 points): Andrzej Jasik (Poland) A doubling of the theme where one part occurs as a try at move 1, and the other part as a try at move 2 of the solution - which unfortunately obscures the thematic pattern. 1.Bd2? Is defeated by the decoy 1...c1=Q! 2.Bxc1 followed by 2...d3. So White plays the foreplan 1.Bb4 c5. Now the second thematic try is 2.Rg1?, defeated by the decoy 1...c1=Q! 2.Rxc1 followed by 2...Ra1 (winning time for Black) and 3...f4. So White overcomes this obstacle by choosing instead to play on with the wB, using the self-block on c5 for 2.Bd2 3.Bxc1 4.Bf4+ 5.Bd2 and 6.Bc3‡. That isn't all: 1...Rc5 is a correction of 1...c5 (5.Bd2 Rxc4!), but lets in the wR attack 2.Rg1 3.Rxc1 4.Re1+ 5.Rg1 as Black lost the delaying 3...Ra1. The logic is correct but hard to see through, and the economy is satisfactory (SWE) The play becomes interesting with the second move: 1.Bb4! Rc5 2.Bd2?/Rg1! and 1...c5 2.Bd2!/Rg1? (SUI) Two variations (UKR)
- C62 (5,8 points, not counting for the country): Miodrag Mladenović (Serbia) Two thematic variations (Country) Short threat with a dual mate, duals dxe5/fxe5‡ in the solution (FIN) Two well connected thematic tries with the same threat mate Rxf7‡ and line opening defences (GER) White has prepared mates for Black's primary defences, but black foreplans open lines guarding those mates. The white foreplan induces Black to give up one of those rear guards. It is a pity that Sh3 is used only in one variation (Bg1 only works in one thematic variation, but thankfully also in 1...Rb3 2.d5+ Rxc3 3.Bd4+). So, we have a clear doubling of the theme with unsatisfactory economy (SWE) Unpleasant duals in the finale of both variations (UKR)

25th Place

- C02 (5,4 points): Michel Caillaud, Bernard Courthiau, Jean-Marc Loustau (France) In the solution, two different ways for overcoming the obstacle in the thematic try: a) in the first variation (1...c1=Q): preventing the preliminary efficient defence B (1...c1=S+), b) in the second variation (1...c1=S+): deviation of the efficient black defender (Sc1) after defence B. Holst theme in pure logical form. Nowotny (Country) The unprovided 1...c1=S+ detracts (FIN) No set play for 1...c1=S+ (GER) Black's foreplan to make Bxf3 effective is a knight promotion, guarding one of the two Nowotny mates and winning time by checking. White counters this by forcing the paradoxical Holst promotion c1=Q, which leaves Black with only some harmless Q-checks to delay the mate. This type of Holst promotion to a stronger piece rather than a weaker one is always interesting (SWE) Rare S/Q Holst with Nowotny. Deductions, since after 1.f3 also S- is threatened and there is no set mate after 1...c1=S+ (SUI) Nowotny and Holst themes (UKR)

26th Place

- C07 (5 points): Hans Uitenbroek (Netherlands) The black foreplan exf4 is a masked line-opening for the bQ towards c3. White's foreplan decoys the bQ, but unfortunately the decoy away from c3 is not used - only the decoy away from e5 (SWE) No double setting of the theme but double line opening for Qh8-c3 in the try (SUI) The theme features decoy of the black queen (UKR)

27th Place

- C60 (4,8 points, not counting for the country): Jan Rusinek (Poland) Seriously anticipated by comparison problems 60a/b/c/d (FIN) White Nowotny against black Nowotny with splitting the double move of key pawn to a single move as the key (GER) A very natural doubling of the theme with a white Nowoty to counter a black Nowotny. But because it is so natural, there are several predecessors as in the comparison problems C60a-d. The limited originality has affected the judgment (SWE) This mechanism has been presented many times by different authors (UKR)

28th Place

- C58 (4,6 points, not counting for the country): Ladislav Salai Jr, Emil Klemanič (Slovakia) Thematic try on W2 move (main plan 2.Sf8?) is finally refuted on B6 move (6...Bc8!) thanks to the cyclically shifted guards(+)/unguards(-) of 4 mating squares by 4 black units: Sc2-e1(+d3-d4), Sc3-e2(+d4-e4), Pf7-f5(+e4-e6), Ba6-c8(+e6-d3). Switchbacks of black bishop (thematic weak move)

and white rook (preparatory plan) (Country) An unusual and perhaps original presentation (FIN) The thematic try occurs at move 2 of the solution, with move 1 probably added so as not to have the wK threatened with check in the diagram. The original feature here is the complex nature of Black's foreplan, involving a cyclic shift of guards: Se1+ guarding d3 but unguarding d4, Se2+ guarding d4 but unguarding e4, f5+ guarding e4 but unguarding e6, and finally Bc8 guarding d7+e6 and unguarding d3 but now without harm. The checks give Black time to complete this sophisticated manoeuvre. White counters this with a foreplan (2.Rdxc6+ 3.Rd6+) guarding d6 so that f7-f5+ may be met by an e.p. capture, leaving e4 still unguarded (SWE) Dualistic finale (UKR)

29th Place

- C37 (4,4 points): Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen (Denmark) Prevention of black chain-defence by deflecting the rook from the 8th rank (Country) 1.Sd2? Rf8? is without effect. Black's original foreplan is a chain of defences, finally leading to an opening of the f-file so that Rf8 works. It is almost like a multiple setting of the theme, with the difference that each black defence doesn't make the next one effective - it makes the next one playable. A technical note: Sc7 can be played only when Sc4 is still there, or when Pf4 has moved; otherwise, exf4 will defend. A drawback of the setting is that the wR is a spectator in the mate (SWE) In the try 1.Sd2? [2.Sf3+] the weak move 1...Rf8 is not a defense, failing to prevent the mate (UKR)

30th Place

- C25 (4,2 points): Henk le Grand (Netherlands) Unpin, pin, line-opening (Country) Good combination of unpin, pin and line-opening, but too many pawns (SUI)

31st Place

- C51 (4 points): José Antonio Garzón (Spain)

32nd-33rd Place

- C15 (3,8 points, not counting for the country): Henk le Grand, Hans Uitenbroek (Netherlands) Move reversal between the try (1.Sh2? 2.Sb4?) and the solution (1.Sb4! 2.Sh2!), but simple setting in heavy construction (SUI)
- C40 (3,8 points): Miroslav Svítek (Czech Republic) The main content lies outside the stipulated theme: in the try, a black foreplan 1...Sf3 opens e1-c3; in the solution, White controls e5 differently and 1...Sxf3 can now be met by a new attack 2.Bxc7 followed by repeated battery play. That seems to be the real point of the problem (SWE) Successive creation and play of a battery (UKR)

34th-37th Place

- C23 (3,6 points): Stephen Taylor (Great Britain) A direct attack on a3 fails, and in deflecting the bR White must prevent the zwischenzug ...Rd4. Model mate with bK away from the corner (Country) The theme occurs at move 2 in the solution. Black's foreplan is of the very unusual type of losing a tempo by playing 1.Bf4? Rxc4 2.Bd6 Rd4! rather than 2...Ra4? immediately, so he does not get in a zugzwang position after 2.Sf2. White counters this by starting 1.Bb6, guarding d4 and thereby preventing Black's defence. The problem is strategically somewhat diffuse, but the tempo-losing motif is agreeable (SWE) Duel of white bishop against black rook, model mate in the finale (UKR)
- C30 (3,6 points): Atsuo Hara (Japan) Simple but very clear (SUI)
- C32 (3,6 points): Richard Becker (United States) The unprovided bR checks devalue the whole mechanism (GER) In the try, the bR turns Sc5 into an effective defence by sacrificing itself to the wK on a square where Sc5 checks. Note that White cannot avoid this by playing 2.Kc1 Ra1+ 3.Kb2 because of 3...Rd1! The point is that Bg6 guards d3 but not d1. White counters the defence by choosing to attack from the other side, so that the wK can walk to f4 using the fact that Bc6 guards both a4 and f3. The problem impresses with the interplay of wB, wK, and bR,

hiding the symmetry of the mating arrangement (SWE) A mechanism featuring pinning of black knights (UKR)

- C35 (3,6 points): Aleksey Gasparyan (Armenia) 1.Rd7? g6? is without effect, so Black plays 1...Sd5! 2.Rxd5 e6 which partially opens rank 7 so that 3.Rd7 g6! defends. White's foreplan decoys the defender Rh7 away; the new black defence 4...Rd4 is easily handled by Bb6 in a somewhat drawn-out finale (SWE) The theme is not presented; there is no A move (UKR)

38th-42nd Place

- C04 (3,2 points): Jordi Breu (Spain) No set play for 1...Ke4, no reasonable plan to overcome an obstacle (GER) In the try, Black decoys the white R so that Bd7 is bound to the guard of e6 and can no longer mate. White overcomes this simply by attacking from another direction. That is clearly allowed in the tourney, but settings where the try play recurs in the solution are more satisfactory (SWE) One variation with repetition of the 2nd move of the threat (UKR)
- C21 (3,2 points): Bernard Courthiau (France) Indian theme (white critical move), switchback by the white rook (Country) Ka2 is the thematic move in two tries, many pawns, known mechanism (GER) 1.Ra3! makes sure that Rxb3-a3-a8 can be carried out before Black's tempos are out. Formally it is a correct setting of the theme, but the zugzwang construction makes it less than obvious that one black move (3...g3! and 2...h5! respectively) makes another move (Ka2) effective (SWE) Indian theme, white rook switchback and nothing new at all (UKR)
- C52 (3,2 points): Stephen Taylor (Great Britain) The wB must remain on a6 until Black's first move is known; otherwise Black's stalemate plan, forcing capture of his free pieces in the right order, will prevail (Country) A Meredith mutate with a not quite convincing setting of the theme. Black's foreplan 1.Bb7? b4! makes 2.Ba6 Sc8 strong just by having the bP closer to b1, not by any effect on the Sc8 move itself. Probably no one would notice the motif outside of this tournament. The fine key avoids stalemate after 4...b2 5.Bb1, and prepares a new, shorter line for 1...b4 (SWE) In the try 1.Bb7? Sc8 2.Bxc8 b4 3.Ba6 b3 the variation is shorter: 4.Bd3 b2 5.Bf5 [6.Sf3‡] (UKR)
- C61 (3,2 points, not counting for the country): Bernard Courthiau (France) The key prevents the defence B at first move, and delays it at third move, when it is no more efficient. Indian theme (white critical move). White king walk including a switchback. White king and Pf3 exchange their places (f5/f3). Model mate (Country) The Indian manoeuvre followed by a wK staircase is not very original, but the choice between 1.Bb6? and 1.Bg5! fits the set theme well (SWE)
- C65 (3,2 points): Aleksey Gasparyan (Armenia) Holst (Country) Very debatable if the try is thematic, as White changes his plan from 2.Be2‡ to 3.f3+ (c1=S is not a Holst promotion) (SWE)

43rd-44th Place

- C39 (3 points): Marko Klasinc (Slovenia) Variation with Black's long castling (UKR)
- C67 (3 points): Miroslav Svítek (Czech Republic) The white rook makes all seven moves, mating on the starting square (Country) Not thematic: the move A (1...g5) does not refute 1...Ra1 2.Rxa1 g5 3.Rh1 Kg6 4.Bh5+ Kh6 5.Bf7‡, but 1...Ra1 Rxa1 Rb1 3.Rxb1 Bd5!, analogous 1.Rc3? Ra3 2.Rxa3 Rb3!, also overcoming obstacle not seen (GER) In the tries, Ra2 decoys the wR away from access to c7 so that Rb7 can defend (2...g5? doesn't work because of 3.Rh1/Rh3+ Kg6 4.Bh5+). So in the solution, White uses the fourth rank instead. This gives Black the opportunity to make g5 a strong defence by playing 1...Rb4! 2.Rxb4? g5! (the set theme again), so White has to play 2.Rxc7 as in the tries. When White returns to c4, Rb7-b4 doesn't work anymore as Pc7 is now gone (5...g5 6.Rb6+) (SWE)

45th Place

- C29 (2,8 points): Steffen Slumstrup Nielsen (Denmark) The theme is not presented; there is no A move; moreover, duals 1.Ra4 Bc2 2.Bb3,Rd4 (UKR)

46th-47th Place

- C20 (2,4 points): Rolf Uppström (Sweden) Repetition of the 2nd move of the short threat (UKR)

- C24 (2,4 points): Gabriele Brunori, Daniele Gatti (Italy) Thematic move **A**: Bd5, overcoming obstacle not shown (GER) The theme is not presented; there is no **A** move, only a threat without variations (UKR)

48th-49th Place

- C11 (2,2 points, not counting for the country): John Nunn (Great Britain) In the try Black must first deflect the R before promoting, thus forcing White to take the Q and delay the mate. White overcomes the defence by choosing the correct B-check, which refutes the ...Kb5 defence. Then ...Ka5 leads to mate after White's sacrifices of his R and S on the same square (Country) The play after 4...c4 is dualistic. Weak black move not seen (GER) The setting of the stipulated theme is very diffuse, as 1.Se2 c5 2.Bf2+? Kb5 3.Kb7 g1=Q? is without effect, and 3...Bf6! 4.Rxf6 g1=Q does not have White continue with his original plan, but rather start a completely new attack on b6. The real merits of the problem are elsewhere, in the sacrifices 4.Rb4 and 6.Sb4. So, the problem would certainly have done better in another tourney (SWE) Unclear and dualistic (UKR)
- C55 (2,2 points): Valerio Agostini, Gabriele Brunori, Daniele Gatti (Italy) Moves **A** and **B** formal, no reasonable plan to overcome an obstacle (GER) The theme is not presented; the solution is unrelated to the try (UKR)

50th Place

- C42 (2,1 points): Indrek Aunver (Sweden)

51st-53rd Place

- C14 (1,8 points): Mike Prcic (United States) White counters Black's thematic defence by attacking from a different direction, so the relation between try and solution is weak. The claimed duals when Black plays Bb6 already at move 2 are without importance; Black's strongest play is to save Bb6 for one move later (SWE) Dualistic (UKR)
- C26 (1,8 points, not counting for the country): Jorma Paavilainen, Henry Tanner (Finland) Excelsior with minor promotion. The thematic move **B** does not appear in the solution after the key, but its appearance is not required by the theme (though all the four examples show it); instead here Black's defences are analogous to the basic idea of the move **B** in the try (2...Bd6!, 3...Be7! and 5...Be7!) (Country) Dualistic (GER) The thematic try Be1? first occurs at move 2 of the solution, when e3-e2 works only after the wB has been decoyed away to b4. So White chooses another continuation, and the same situation (with the same try and refutation) is repeated at moves 3, 4, 5, and 6 - which shouldn't count as a full five-fold setting of the theme, but is nice to see anyway. The black defences against the varying white threats in the real play echo that in the thematic try: the wB cannot capture the bB because of e3-e2. The icing on the cake is the fact that the white attacks add up to an Excelsior, which leads to a decisive S promotion (a Q isn't enough). All this in Meredith form makes a very artistic impression. (The claimed duals after weaker black moves are unimportant.) (SWE) Dualistic (UKR)
- C56 (1,8 points, not counting for the country): Miroslav Svítek (Czech Republic) Unthematical: there is no Black foreplan **B** making another defence **A** effective (SWE) Displeasing capture of the black queen and a dualistic finale (UKR)

54th-55th Place

- C01 (1,6 points, not counting for the country): Luis Gómez Palazón (Spain) Main plan not obvious (Bc3,Bb4?), refutation of weak move not seen (GER) Unthematical: there is no black defence **B** making another defence **A** effective (SWE) Only a presentation of the theme in miniature form (UKR)
- C44 (1,6 points, not counting for the country): Richard Becker (United States) Dualistic (FIN), (GER) Who would have thought that the theme could be correctly set with only six pieces? 1.Kf2? Kh2? is insufficient as White has 2.Qb8+ Kh1 3.Qb1+ (and a dual after 3...Kh2). The black foreplan is to step by step advance the bP to a2 where it guards b1 so that after 4.Kg3 a2 5.Kf2 Kh2 6.Qb8+ Kh1 the move 7.Qb1+ doesn't work. White overcomes this obstacle by choosing to

start with 1.Kg3 instead: the corresponding 1...Kg1? is met by 2.Qa7+ Kh1 3.Qh7+, which square cannot be guarded by the bP. But the P has a role to play anyway: after 5...Kg1 6.Qa7+ Kh1 7.Qh7+ Kg1, it stops the dual 8.Qb1+ leaving only 8.Qh2+. That this all works is almost miraculous. The drawback of the setting is that neither White nor Black really has much choice, so the play flows almost automatically (SWE) Dualistic (UKR)

56th Place

- C28 (1,5 points, not counting for the country): Indrek Aunver (Sweden) No original plan available, just waiting, only move [A&B](#) in original position available (GER)

57th Place

- C12 (1,4 points, not counting for the country): Sergey Kasparyan (Armenia) Dual on move 5; 1...c6 obvious strong move without set play (GER, UKR)

Section C: Moremovers

Place	Country	No	FIN	GER	SUI	SWE	UKR	Total
1	SVK	C59	3,4	2,8	4,0	3,4	2,0	9,6
2	UKR	C06	2,2	3,2	3,0	3,6		9,3
3	MKD	C48	3,4	3,2	3,6	2,6	1,4	9,2
4-6	FIN	C03		2,8	3,6	3,2	1,6	9,0
4-6	GER	C10	2,6		3,6	3,4	1,4	9,0
4-6	GER	C34	2,6		3,0	3,8	3,0	9,0
7	POL	C09	2,6	2,8	3,4	3,6	2,0	8,8
8-9	GER	C41	2,6		3,6	3,2	1,0	8,7
8-9	UKR	C46	2,4	2,6	3,2	3,6		8,7
10	UKR	C31	2,2	2,6	3,0	3,4		8,4
11	SLO	C08	2,0	2,0	3,8	3,8	1,4	7,8
12	SUI	C05	2,6	2,4		2,6	1,4	7,5
13-15	SRB	C36	2,4	0,6	2,6	2,4	2,6	7,4
13-15	MKD	C57	2,0	2,6	2,8	3,2	0,8	7,4
13-15	ISR	C50	1,8	2,8	2,8	3,4	0,8	7,4
16-17	FIN	C54		2,4	2,0	3,0	1,8	6,6
16-17	SRB	C66	1,4	2,4	2,8	3,4	0,8	6,6
18	SVK	C53	1,6	1,8	3,0	3,4	0,8	6,4
19	MKD	C33	1,4	2,8	2,0	3,0	0,8	6,2
20-22	SUI	C64	1,6	2,4		2,4	0,8	6,0
20-22	ISR	C13	1,8	2,0	2,0	2,8	2,0	6,0
20-22	SUI	C17	1,4	2,6		3,6	1,0	6,0
23-24	SRB	C62	1,8	3,0	1,6	2,4	0,8	5,8
23-24	POL	C43	1,8	1,4	2,6	3,2	1,4	5,8
25	FRA	C02	2,0	0,6	2,8	2,8	0,6	5,4
26	NED	C07	1,4	1,6	2,4	2,0	1,2	5,0
27	POL	C60	1,0	3,2	2,0	1,8	0,6	4,8
28	SVK	C58	1,4	1,4	1,8	3,6	0,4	4,6
29	DEN	C37	1,4	0,4	2,0	2,6	1,0	4,4
30	NED	C25	1,0	1,4	2,6	1,8	1,0	4,2
31	ESP	C51	1,4	1,2	1,6	1,4	0,8	4,0
32-33	NED	C15	1,2	0,6	2,0	1,6	1,0	3,8
32-33	CZE	C40	0,8	0,4	2,0	2,0	1,0	3,8
34-37	USA	C32	1,2	0,2	1,6	3,4	0,8	3,6
34-37	JPN	C30	0,8	1,0	2,2	1,8	0,6	3,6
34-37	ARM	C35	0,8	0,8	2,0	2,0	0,0	3,6
34-37	GBR	C23	1,8	0,6	1,2	2,0	0,6	3,6
38-42	GBR	C52	1,0	0,6	1,6	2,2	0,4	3,2
38-42	ESP	C04	1,2	0,2	1,6	2,2	0,4	3,2
38-42	FRA	C21	1,2	0,2	1,6	2,0	0,4	3,2
38-42	ARM	C65	1,0	1,4	1,6	0,8	0,6	3,2
38-42	FRA	C61	1,0	0,4	1,6	1,8	0,6	3,2

43-44	CZE	C67	0,8	0,2	1,6	2,2	0,6	3,0
43-44	SLO	C39	0,8	0,4	1,6	1,2	1,0	3,0
45	DEN	C29	1,0	0,6	1,6	1,2	0,0	2,8
46-47	SWE	C20	0,8	0,8	1,6		0,4	2,4
46-47	ITA	C24	0,8	0,2	1,6	1,4	0,0	2,4
48-49	ITA	C55	1,0	0,2	1,0	1,4	0,0	2,2
48-49	GBR	C11	1,4	0,2	0,6	1,6	0,0	2,2
50	SWE	C42	1,0	0,4	1,6		0,4	2,1
51-53	USA	C14	0,8	0,4	0,6	1,8	0,0	1,8
51-53	CZE	C56	1,0	0,4	1,0	0,0	0,4	1,8
51-53	FIN	C26		0,2	1,0	3,6	0,0	1,8
54-55	USA	C44	0,8	0,2	0,6	3,2	0,0	1,6
54-55	ESP	C01	0,4	0,6	1,0	0,0	0,6	1,6
56	SWE	C28	0,6	0,2	1,0		0,4	1,5
57	ARM	C12	0,6	0,2	0,6	1,2	0,0	1,4
	SLO	C38	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	LTU	C16	1,6	0,6	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
	MGL	C19	0,8	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0
	GRE	C27	0,4	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0

The original points of C38 are: FIN = 1,0 – GER = 0,4 – SUI = 1,6 – SWE = 1,4 – UKR = 0,0. The country submitted C38 and C39 as versions. According to the rules, only the highest-graded version is kept in the award and may score points for that country.