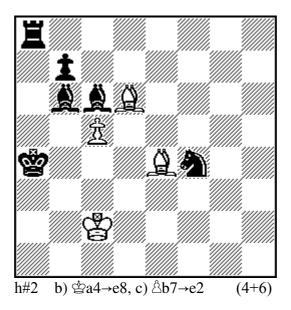
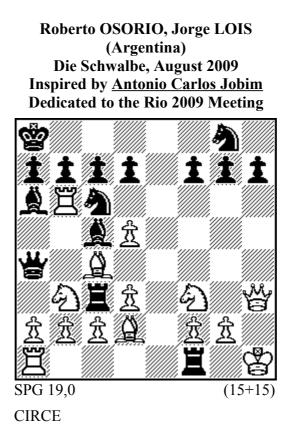


Anatolii VASYLENKO (Ukraine) 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize, Moscow 2008 Dedicated to the 52<sup>nd</sup> WCCC in Rio de Janeiro 2009



a) 1. ዿa5 ዿ×c6+ 2. b5 c×b5e.p.# b) 1. ዿd7 c6 2. 0−0−0 c×b7# c) 1. e1=ዿ c×b6 2. ዿa5 ዿc6#

#### Valladao Theme



1. h4 g5 2. h×g5(g7) b6 3. 当h6 &a6 4. 当×b6(b7) h5 5. e4 当h6 6. 響×h5(h7) 当c6 7. ②f3 当c3 8. &c4 d5 9. d3 彎d7 10. ③d2 響a4 11. ③b3 ③c6 12. &d2 0− 0−0 13. 響h3+ f5 14. g×f5e.p.+(f7) 登b8 15. f×e7 登a8 16. e8当 当×e8(h1) 17. 0−0 &c5 18. e×d5(d7) 当e1 19. 登h1 当×f1+

"One man Valladao": Ah2 shows all special chess moves (pawn double step, e.p. capture, promotion and castling).

# Table of Contents

PCCC Delegates	4
List of congress participants	5
33th WCSC, Teams, Rio de Janeiro, Oct 13th-14th 2009	
33th WCSC, Individuals, Rio de Janeiro, Oct 13th-14th 2009	
Open 2009, Rio de Janeiro, Oct 12th 2009.	
Quick Solving, Rio de Janeiro, Oct 13th 2009	14
Solving Show, Rio de Janeiro, Oct 15th 2009	
Long Composing Tourney – 1st Malbec Tourney	
Quick Composing Tourney – Section A	
Quick Composing Tourney – Section B	
Champagne 2009 Award	
2nd Cachaça Tourney	
9th Japanese Sake Tourney	
12th Sabra Tourney	
11th "Ukrainian Folk Crafts" Thematic Tourney	
7th Tzuica Tourney 2009	
Ukraine 2009 Tourney	
Arves 2nd Jenever Tourney	
Spišská Borovička 21st Theme Tourney	
Study Of The Year 2008.	
Lectures, Oct 12th and 14th 2009	

Argentina	Roberto Osorio	Delegate
Belgium	Marcel Van Herck	Delegate
Brazil	Roberto Stelling	Delegate
Denmark	Bjørn Enemark	Delegate
Estonia	Indrek Aunver	Delegate
Finland	Hannu Harkola	1 <sup>st</sup> Vice President
France	Michel Caillaud	Delegate
Georgia	David Gurgenidze	Delegate
Germany	bernd ellinghoven	Delegate
Germany	Güenter Büsing	Secretary
Greece	Harry Fougiaxis	Delegate
Israel	Uri Avner	President
Italy	Marco Bonavoglia	Delegate
Japan	Tadashi Wakashima	Delegate
Latvia	Ilja Ketris	Delegate
Poland	Bogusz Piliczewski	Delegate
Romania	Dinu-Ioan Nicula	Delegate
Russia	Georgy Evseev	Delegate
Russia	Yakov Vladimirov	Honorary Member
Serbia	Marjan Kovacević	Delegate
Slovakia	Bedrich Formánek	Honorary President
Slovakia	Peter Gvozdják	Delegate
Slovenia	Marko Klasinc	2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice President
Sweden	Kjell Widlert	3 <sup>rd</sup> Vice President
Switzerland	Thomas Maeder	Delegate
The Netherlands	Peter Bakker	Delegate
Ukraine	Evgen Reytsen	Delegate
United Kingdom	Paul Valois	Delegate
USA	Mike Prcic	Delegate

Iorgo Varrag	Argonting
Jorge Kapros	Argentina
Jorge Lois Roberto Osorio	Argentina
	Argentina
Andy Ooms	Belgium
Marcel Van Herck	Belgium
Ward Stoffelen	Belgium
Almiro Zarur	Brazil
Bráulio dos Santos Júnior	Brazil
Eric Bacconi Gonçalves	Brazil
Georgeane Fukumura	Brazil
José Eduardo Maia	Brazil
José Manuel Blanco	Brazil
Leonardo Mano	Brazil
Marcos Maldonado Roland	Brazil
Ricardo de Mattos Vieira	Brazil
Ricardo Vilela	Brazil
Roberto Stelling	Brazil
Sebastião A. da Silva	Brazil
Bjørn Enemark	Denmark
Indrek Aunver	Estonia
Margus Sööt	Estonia
Hannu Harkola	Finland
Marja-Liisa Harkola	Finland
Alain Villeneuve	France
Axel Gilbert	France
Mariana Villeneuve	France
Michel Caillaud	France
David Gurgenidze	Georgia
Mikheil Gabeskiria	Georgia
Andreas Rein	Germany
Arno Zude	Germany
Axel Steinbrink	Germany
bernd ellinghoven	Germany
Boris Tummes	Germany
Christian Ahmels	Germany
Elisabeth Rein	Germany
Gerd Reichling	Germany
Güenter Büsing	Germany
Rainer Staudte	Germany
Harry Fougiaxis	Greece
Kostas Prentos	Greece
Allan Bell	Ireland
Eva Eremburg	Israel
Mark Eremburg	Israel
	101401

Menachem Witztum	Israel
Netta Witztum	Israel
Nilly Witztum	Israel
Noa Witztum	Israel
Olga Eremburg	Israel
Uri Avner	Israel
Marco Bonavoglia	Italy
Kenji Hoshino	Japan
Tadashi Wakashima	Japan
Ilja Ketris	Latvia
Bogusz Piliczewski	Poland
Kacper Piorun	Poland
Piotr Górski	Poland
Piotr Murdzia	Poland
Dinu-Ioan Nicula	Romania
Vlaicu Crișan	Romania
Andrey Selivanov	Russia
Evgeny Viktorov	Russia
Galina Chumakova	Russia
Gennady Chumakov	Russia
Georgy Evseev	Russia
Gertruda Rossomakho	Russia
Larisa Evseeva	Russia
Maria Kuzmicheva	Russia
Sergey Kopyl	Russia
Vladimir Kuzmichev	Russia
Yakov Rossomakho	Russia
Yakov Vladimirov	Russia
Borislav Gadanski	Serbia
Marina Gadanski	Serbia
Marjan Kovacević	Serbia
Milan Velimirović	Serbia
Vladimir Podinić	Serbia
Bedrich Formánek	Slovakia
Bohuslava Mihalčová	Slovakia
Juraj Kolčák	Slovakia
Ľubomír Širáň	Slovakia
Lucia Gvozdjakova	Slovakia
Marek Kolčák	Slovakia
Marta Kolcakova	Slovakia
Oliver Ralik	Slovakia
Oto Mihalčo	Slovakia
Peter Gvozdják	Slovakia
Boris Ostruh	Slovenia
Marko Klasinc	Slovenia
Anders Thulin	Sweden
Gunilla Finn	Sweden
Summu I min	

Kjell Widlert Franziska Iseli Thomas Maeder Dolf Wissmann Hans Uitenbroek Peter Bakker Peter van der Heuvel Evgeny Reytsen Igor Pavlovets Leonid Kozachynskyi Natalia Kucherenko Nykola Velyky Oleksandr Lomakovskyi Tetyana Pavlovets Valery Kopyl Vladimir Pogorelov Colin McNab John Roycroft Jonathan Mestel Michael McDowell Paul Valois Sally Lewis **Tony Lewis** Mike Prcic

Sweden Switzerland Switzerland The Netherlands The Netherlands The Netherlands The Netherlands Ukraine Ukraine Ukraine Ukraine Ukraine Ukraine Ukraine Ukraine Ukraine United Kingdom USA

**Final Table - Teams** 

		I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I	I	1	I	I					
		1 1		#3 #			0	1	H#		1			тот	тот			
	Sahaan/Taan		Tm	1	Tm 1	1	Tm	Pnts	Tm		1		Tm	Pnts	Tm	100	720	
1	Solver/Team POLAND	<b>15</b> 30	<b>20</b> 39	<u>15</u> 26,5	<b>60</b> 97		<b>100</b> 200	<u>15</u> 25	<b>50</b> 100		<b>80</b> 160	<u>15</u> 25	<b>50</b> 100	90	360	180 159,5	720 696	1
1	Górski, Piotr	15	20	11,5	60		100	10		15	80	10	50	66,5	360	157,5	070	1
	Murdzia, Piotr	15	19	11,5	37	1	100	15	50	15	80	15	50	89				
	Piorun, Kacper	10	20	10	60		100	10	50	8	80	10	50	57				
2	GERMANY	30	34		108	1	200	30	65		127		100	01	200	148	634	2
_	Rein, Andreas	5	20	10	59	1	100	2,5	50	5	80	5	50	33,5	359			_
	Tummes, Boris	15	20	10	60	1	100	15	33	10	80	10	50	70				
	Zude, Arno	15	14	13	49		100	15	32	15	47	10	50	78	292			
3	RUSSIA	30	40	29	96	19	200	25	82	19 1	131	25	100			147	649	3
	Evseev, Georgy	15	20	15	44	11	100	15	32	10	80	15	50	81	326			
	Selivanov, Andrey	15	20	14	52	8	100	7,5	50	9	51	10	50	63,5	323			
	Viktorov, Evgeny	10	20	11	60	5	100	10	50	5	80	10	50	51	360			
4	SERBIA	30	32	29	84	17	196	30	63	20 1	160	15	100			141	635	4
	Kovačević, Marjan	10	20	14	33	1	100	15	34	10	80	5	50	56				
	Podinić, Vladimir	15	15	15	51	12	100	10	50	10	80	10	50	72				
	Velimirović, Milan	15	17	7	60	5	96	15	29	7	80	5	50	54	332	1	1	
5	FRANCE	25	40		112	1	200	27,5	100		160	20	100			134	712	5
	Caillaud, Michel	10	20	13	53	1	100	15	50	12,5	80	10	50	70,5				
	Gilbert, Axel	5	20	12,5	60	1	100	5	50	7	80	5	42	35,5				
	Villeneuve, Alain	15	20	13	59	1	100	12,5	50	1	80	10	50	63,5	359	122 -	<b>5</b> 10	(
6	NETHERLANDS	30	39	· · · ·	120	1	200		1		160		100	45 5	200	132,5	719	6
	Heuvel, Peter van den	15	20	6,5	60	1	100	5	50	5	80	10	50	45,5				
	Uitenbroek, Hans	15	20 19	12,5	60 60		100	10 15	50 50	8	80 80	10 10	50 50	60,5 72				
7	Wissmann, Dolf GREAT BRITAIN	15 25	19 40	15 20 1	120	1	100 200	15 25	- 50 - 86	5 22 1	80 159	1	50 100	12	339	120	705	7
/	McDowell, Michael	15	20	10	60	1	100	23 10	50	12	79	5	50	52	359	120	705	/
	McNab, Colin	10	20	7,5	60	1	100	5	50	5	80	4	50	32 41,5				
	Mestel, Jonathan	10	20	10	60	1	100	15	36		80	5	50	-1,5 58				
8	GEORGIA	30	40		120	1	196	15	1	1	160		100		540	108,5	716	8
U	Gabeskiria, Mikhael	15	20	11,5	60	1	100	5	50	3	80	3	50	47,5	360	100,0	710	U
	Gurgenidze, David	15	20	13	60	13	96	10		5	80	5	50	61	356			
9	UKRAINE	20	40		120	1	200				160		100			106,5	720	9
	Kopyl, Valery	5	20	13	60	1	100	10	50	1	80	10	50	49	360	<i>,</i> ,	1	
	Pogorelov, Vladimir	15	20	14	60	9	100	2,5	50	1	80	10	50	57,5	360			
	Reytsen, Yevgeny	5	20	0	60	0	100	0	50	0	80	0	50	5	360			
10	SLOVAKIA	20	39	18	120	12	200	15	100	20 1	160	14	100			99	719	10
	Kolčák, Marek	10	20	10	60	7	100	10	50	13	80	5	50	55	360			
	Mihalčo, Oto	10	20	0	60	1	98	5	50		75	0	50	21	353			
	Širáň, Ľubomír	10	19	8	60	1	100	5	50	7	80	- 9	50	44	359			
11	SLOVENIA	15	40		120	1	187	15	1		160		100			81	707	11
	Klasinc, Marko	10	20	13	60	6	100	10	1		80	10	50	59				
	Ostruh, Boris	5	20	3	60	4	87	5	50	0	80	5	50	22	347	1	1	
12	BELGIUM	15	40	1	120	1	200	12,5			160		100			76,5	720	12
	Ooms, Andy	5	20	9	60	-	100	7,5	50	1	80	0	50	35,5				
10	Van Herck, Marcel	10	20	6	60	1	100	5	50		80	4	50	41	360	ا۔ ہے		12
13	ROUMANIA	10	40	1	120	1	200		100		- 1		100	44	200	75	720	13
	Crișan, Vlaicu	0	20	10	60	1	100	10	50	10	80	10	50	41	360			

	Nicula, Dinu-Ioan	10	20	5	60	1	100	5	50	5	80	8	50	34	360			
		#2	#2	#3	#3	eg	eg	H#	H#	#n	#n	S#	S#	тот	тот			
		Pnts	Tm	Pnts	Tm	Pnts	Tm	Pnts	Tm	Pnts	Tm	Pnts	Tm	Pnts	Tm			
	Solver/Team	15	20	15	60	15	100	15	50	15	80	15	50	90	360	180	720	
14	JAPAN	20	36	11,5	103	4	200	7,5	100	10	160	13	100			66	699	14
	Hoshino, Kenji	5	20	0	60	0	100	0	50	5	80	3	50	13	360			
	Wakashima, Tadashi	15	16	11,5	43	4	100	7,5	50	5	80	10	50	53	339			
15	BRAZIL	10	40	6,5	120	10	200	10	100	12	160	0	100			48,5	720	15
	Maia, José Eduardo	5	20	0	60	4	100	0	50	5	80	0	50	14	360			
	Roland, Marcos	5	20	6,5	60	2	100	10	50	7	80	0	50	30,5	360			
	Santos, Braulio dos	0	20	0	60	6	100	0	50	0	80	0	50	6	360			
16	ESTONIA	10	40	1	120	6	187	2,5	100	10	154	2,5	100			32	701	16
	Aunver, Indrek	0	20	0	60	3	100	2,5	50	5	74	2,5	50	13	354			
	Sööt, Margus	10	20	1	60	3	87	0	50	5	80	0	50	19	347			
17	BRAZIL 2	0	40	0	120	10	200	0	100	5	160	6	100			21	720	17
	Bacconi Gonçalves, Eric	0	20	0	60	7	100	0	50	0	80	1	50	8	360			
	Mano, Leonardo	0	20	0	60	3	100	0	50	5	80	0	50	8	360			
	Vilela de Castro, Ricardo L.	0	20	0	60	0	100	0	50	0	80	5	50	5	360			

Director: Axel Steinbrink

#### Final Table - Individuals

				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				#2	#2	#2	#3	#3	#3	=	+	+	H#2	H#3	H#5	#4	#5	#5	S#2	S#3	S#8	РТ	MN
Plc	Name		Tit	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	90	360
1	Murdzia, Piotr	POL	GM	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	89,0	336
2	Evseev, Georgy	RUS	GM	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	81,0	
3	Zude, Arno	GER	GM	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	78,0	
4	Podinić, Vladimir	SRB	IM	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	-	5	0	5	5	5	0	72,0	
5	Wissmann, Dolf	NED	GM	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	-	72,0	359
6	Caillaud, Michel	FRA	GM	5	5	-	3	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	2,5	5	5	0	70,5	
7	Tummes, Boris	GER	GM	5	5	5	0	5	5	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	70,0	343
8	Prentos, Kostas	GRE	IM	5	5	5	-	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	2,5	5	0	3	4	5	-	68,5	360
9	Górski, Piotr	POL		5	5	5	2,5	5	4	2	0	3	5	5	-	5	5	5	5	5	0	66,5	360
10	Selivanov, Andrey	RUS	GM	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	1	5	-	2,5	5	0	4	5	5	0	63,5	323
11	Villeneuve, Alain	FRA	FM	5	5	5	3	5	5	2	0	3	5	5	2,5	5	0	3	5	5	0	63,5	359
12	Gurgenidze, David	GEO	FM	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	-	5	0	-	0	5	-	61,0	356
13	Uitenbroek, Hans	NED	FM	5	5	5	2,5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	-	5	0	3	5	5	0	60,5	360
14	Klasinc, Marko	SLO	FM	5	0	5	3	5	5	2	3	1	5	5	-	5	-	5	5	5	0	59,0	360
15	Mestel, Jonathan	GBR	GM	5	5	0	3	5	2	2	5	1	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	58,0	346
16	Pogorelov, Vladimir	UKR	IM	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	0	2,5	-	-	5	0	2	5	5	0	57,5	360
17	Piorun, Kacper	POL		5	5	0	0	5	5	4	5	0	5	5	-	5	0	3	5	5	0	57,0	360
18	Kovacević, Marjan	SRB	GM	0	5	5	4	5	5	2	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	-	56,0	317
19	Kolčák, Marek	SVK	FM	5	5	0	-	5	5	2	3	2	2,5	5	2,5	5	5	3	5	0	-	55,0	360
20	Velimirović, Milan	SRB	GM	5	5	5	0	5	2	2	3	-	5	5	5	5	-	2	0	5	0	54,0	332
21	Wakashima, Tadashi	JAP	IM	5	5	5	2,5	5	4	1	0	3	5	-	2,5	5	0	-	5	5	0	53,0	339
22	McDowell, Michael	GBR	FM	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	-	5	5	2	0	5	0	52,0	359
23	Viktorov, Evgeny	RUS		5	0	5	1	5	5	2	3	0	5	5	-	5	0	0	5	5	0	51,0	360
24	Kopyl, Valery	UKR	IM	0	0	5	3	5	5	2	0	1	5	5	-	5	0	3	5	5	0	49,0	360
25	Gabeskiria, Mikhael	GEO		5	5	5	2,5	5	4	2	5	3	5	0	-	-	-	3	3	0	-	47,5	360
26	Erenburg, Mark	ISR	IM	0	5	0	3	5	0	4	3	0	5	2,5	-	5	5	3	0	5	-	45,5	360
26	Heuvel, Peter van den	NED	IM	5	5	5	4	2,5	-	4	0	0	5	-	-	5	0	-	5	5	0	45,5	360
28	Maeder, Thomas	SUI	IM	5	0	5	2,5	5	5	-	0	1	5	-	-	5	5	2	0	4	0	44,5	330
29	Ahmels, Christian	GER		0	5	5	3	5	5	1	0	3	5	5	2,5	5	-	0	0	0	0	44,5	360
30	Širáň, Ľubomír	SVK	FM	5	5	0	3	-	5	0	3	2	5	-	_	5	0	2	5	4	0	44,0	359
31	McNab, Colin	GBR	IM	5	5	0	2,5	5	0	5	3	2	5	-	-	5	0	0	4	0	-	41,5	360
32	Crișan, Vlaicu	ROU	IM	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	5	5	-	5	0	5	5	5	-	41,0	360
32	Van Herck, Marcel	BEL		0	5	5	3	0	3	5	5	1	5	-	-	5	0	-	4	0	-	41,0	360
34	Piliczewski, Bogusz	POL	IM	5	5	5	-	2,5	0	0	0	4	5	-	-	5	0	0	4	4	-	39,5	360
35	Gilbert, Axel	FRA		0	5	0	2,5	5	5	1	0	0	5	-	-	5	0	2	0	5	-	35,5	
36	Ooms, Andy	BEL		0	5	0	0	5	4	5	3	1	2,5	5	-	5	0	0	0	0	-	35,5	
37	Nicula, Dinu-Ioan	ROU		5	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	5	_	-	5	-	-	4	4	-		360
38	Rein, Andreas	GER		0	5	0	-	5	5	4	0	2	2,5	_	-	5	0	0	0	5	0		359
39	Roland, Marcos	BRA		0	5	0	2,5	4	-	2	0	-	5	5	-	5	-	2	0	0	-	30,5	
40	Gadjanski, Borislav	SRB		0	0	0	2,5	-	-	-	5	2	2,5	5	-	-	0	3	0	4	-	24,0	
41	Ostruh, Boris	SLO		5	0	0	3	-	-	4	0	0	5	_	-	0	-	0	5	0	-	22,0	
42	Mihalčo, Oto	SVK		5	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	_	-	5	0	0	0	0	-	21,0	
43	Sööt, Margus	EST		5	5	0	_	1	_	0	3	0	_	_	_	5	0	0	0	_	0	19,0	
44	Maia, José Eduardo	BRA		0	5	0	-	-	-	1	3	0	-	0	_	5	0	-	0	0	-		360
45	Aunver, Indrek	EST		0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	3	2,5	-	_	5	0	-	2,5	-	0	13,0	
46	Hoshino, Kenji	JAP		0	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-,-	-	_	5	0	-	3	-	0		360
47	Ketris, Ilja	LAT		0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1	0	2,5	-	_	5	-	2	0	0	-		360
48	Bacconi Gonçalves, Eric	BRA2		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	-,-	-	_	-	0	0	0	1	-	8,0	360
48	Mano, Leonardo	BRA2		0	0	0	-	-	0	1	0	2	-	_	_	5	0	0	0	-	-	8,0	360
10	mano, Deonardo	51012		0	0	0			0	1	5	4				5	0	0	0			0,0	200

				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				#2	#2	#2	#3	#3	#3	=	+	+	H#2	H#3	H#5	#4	#5	#5	S#2	S#3	S#8	РТ	MN
Plc	Name		Tit	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	90	360
50	Ralik, Oliver	SVK		0	0	0	-	1	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	5	0	-	1	-	-	7,0	360
51	Santos, Braulio dos	BRA		0	0	0	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	6,0	360
52	Kolčák, Juraj	SVK		0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	5,0	360
52	Reytsen, Yevgeny	UKR		5	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	5,0	360
52	Vilela de Castro, Ricardo L.	BRA2		0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	5	0	-	5,0	360

Director: Axel Steinbrink

**Final Results** 

	I								_					10		10		
			1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Ple	Name		T:4	Dtng	#2	#2 5	#3	#3	+	+ 5	#4	#7	H#3		S#3		60	180
$\frac{1}{1}$	Evseev, Georgy	RUS	_	<b>Rtng</b> 2777	<b>5</b>	5	5 5	5 4	5 5	2	<b>5</b>	5 5	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<u>5</u> 5	5	<u>60</u> 51	180
2	Selivanov, Andrey			2565	5 5	5	5	4 5	5	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$	5	5	5	3 2,5	5 5	-	51 47,5	180
3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		IM	2303 2498	-	5	-	5	5	2	$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\0 \end{vmatrix}$	5	5	2,3 5		-	47,5	180
4	Pogorelov, Vladimir Murdzio, Diotz	UKR POL		2498	5	5	5	5	5	1					5	-	47	180
5	Murdzia, Piotr			2463	5 5	5	5	5		1	5	5 5	2,5 5	2,5 5	5 5	-5	40	179
-	Velimirović, Milan			2405	5		5		-	-	-				-	3		
6 7	McDowell, Michael	GBR			5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	2,5	2,5	5	-	45	180
7	Kovačević, Marjan	SRB		2574	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	-	2,5	5	-	43,5	177
8	Wakashima, Tadashi	JAP		2523	0	5	5	5	5	1	5	0	5	2,5	5	5	43,5	180
9	Gabeskiria, Mikhael	GEO	n.	2372	5	5	5	5	5	2	-	-	5	5	5	-	42	180
10	Erenburg, Mark	ISR	IM		5	5	5	5	5	0	-	5	5	-	5	-	40	180
11	Prentos, Kostas	GRE	IM	2491	5	5	5	5	5	2	-	5	-	2,5	5	-	39,5	180
12	Tummes, Boris			2665	5	0	5	5	1	1	3	5	5	5	4	-	39	180
13	Caillaud, Michel	FRA	GM	2580	5	5	5	-	5	0	-	5	2,5	5	5	0	37,5	180
14	Roland, Marcos	BRA		2183	5	5	4	5	5	1	-	5	2,5	-	5	-	37,5	180
15	Podinić, Vladimir	SRB		2592	5	5	5	4	1	2	5	5	-	-	5	-	37	180
16	Zude, Arno		GM	2700	0	5	5	5	5	2	-	5	-	5	5	-	37	180
17	Górski, Piotr	POL		2414	5	5	5	5	5	1	0	5	-	-	5	0	36	180
18	Širáň, Ľubomír	SVK	FM		5	5	5	5	1	1	-	5	-	2,5	4	-	33,5	180
19	Kopyl, Valery	UKR	IM	2448	0	5	5	5	0	-	4	5	2,5	2,5	4	0	33	180
20	Wissmann, Dolf	NED	GM	2572	5	5	5	4	4	0	-	5	-	-	5	-	33	180
21	Mestel, Jonathan	GBR	GM	2667	0	5	5	5	5	1	-	5	-	2,5	4	-	32,5	180
22	Viktorov, Evgeny	RUS		2378	0	5	5	5	1	0	4	5	-	2,5	5	0	32,5	180
23	McNab, Colin	GBR	IM	2435	5	5	5	-	5	2	-	5	-	-	5	-	32	180
24	Piliczewski, Bogusz	POL	IM	2455	0	5	5	1	5	1	-	5	2,5	2,5	5	-	32	180
25	Piorun, Kacper	POL		2427	0	5	5	5	5	2	0	5	-	-	5	0	32	180
26	Crișan, Vlaicu	ROU	IM	2359	0	5	5	5	1	0	-	5	2,5	2,5	4	-	30	180
27	Maeder, Thomas	SUI	IM	2346	5	5	5	1	-	-	-	5		2,5	4	-	30	180
28	Van Herck, Marcel	BEL		2166	0	5	5	0	5	1	5	5	-	-	4	-	30	180
29	Gurgenidze, David	GEO	FM	2415	0	5	5	5	5	0	-	5	-	-	4	-	29	180
30	Uitenbroek, Hans	NED	FM	2423	5	5	5	5	1	0	-	0	-	2,5	5	-	28,5	180
31	Villeneuve, Alain	FRA	FM	2434	0	5	4	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	28	180
32	Kolčák, Marek			2334	0	5	5	5	1	1	-	5	-	-	5	-	27	180
33	Heuvel, Peter van den	NED	1	2428	5	5	0	4	1	1	-	5	-	-	4	-	25	180
34	Klasinc, Marko	SLO		2327	0	5	_	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	4	-	24	180
35	Kuzmichev, Vladimir	RUS		_	5	5	_	_	1	0	5	5	2,5	-	-	-	23,5	176
36	Nicula, Dinu-Ioan	ROU		2284	5	5	2,5	1	0	0	2	5		-	3	-	23,5	180
37	Sööt, Margus	EST		2128	0	5	_,e	5	5	2	_	5	_	_	1	0	23	180
38	Mihalčo, Oto	SVK		2120	5	5	5	0	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\0 \end{vmatrix}$	0	0	-	2,5	4	0	22,5	180
39	Rein, Andreas	GER		2190	5	0	5	0	1	1	-	5		-	4	-	22,5	180
40	Valois, Paul	GBR		2142	5	5	5	1	-	-		0		_	5	0	21	180
41	Ostruh, Boris	SLO		2030	5	5	5	1	0	0		U	2,5	2,5	5	0	20	180
42	Ooms, Andy	BEL		2030	0	5	0	5	5	$\begin{vmatrix} 0\\2 \end{vmatrix}$		0	-	2,5	-		19,5	180
43	Ahmels, Christian					5	Ť	5	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\0 \end{vmatrix}$	0	5	-	2,5	4	-		180
43 44		GER FIN		2267	0		4	-	-			5 0	-	25		-	19 175	
44 45	Harkola, Hannu Hashina Kanii			2002	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	U	5	2,5	-	-	17,5	180
	Hoshino, Kenji Cilhart Anal	JAP		-	0	0	4	4	-	-	-	-	2,5	-	3	-	13,5	180
46	Gilbert, Axel	FRA		2078	5	5	-	0	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	180
47	Maia, José Eduardo	BRA		-	0	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	180
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

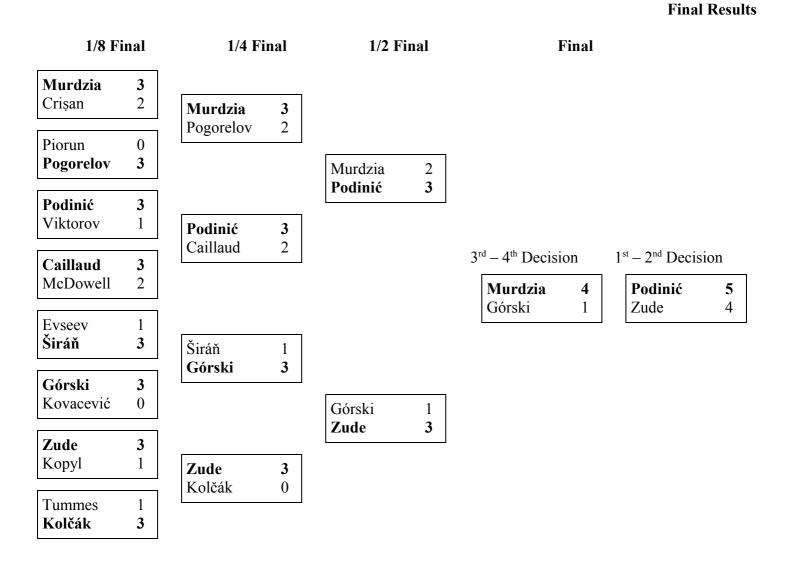
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				#2	#2	#3	#3	+	+	#4		H#3					
Plc Name		Tit	Rtng	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60	180
48 Reytsen, Yevgeny	UKR		1872	0	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	180
49 Vilela de Castro, Ricardo L.	BRA		-	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	180
50 Fougiaxis, Harry	GRE		2113	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	169
51 Ralík, Oliver	SVK		1815	5	0	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	9	180
52 Roycroft, John	GBR		1769	0	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	7	180
53 Bacconi Gonçalves, Eric	BRA		-	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	2,5	-	2	-	5,5	180
54 Ketris, Ilja	LAT		1756	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	-	-	-	5	180
55 Kolčák, Juraj	SVK		1669	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	180
56 Enemark, Björn	DEN		1605	0	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	-	-	0	-	2	180
57 Aunver, Indrek	EST		1600	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	180
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
				#2	#2	#3	#3	+	+	#4	#7	H#3	H#5	S#3	S#8		

Director: Axel Steinbrink

#### **Final Results**

	Name	Pts	ТОТ
1	Jonathan Mestel	+22 -2	20.2
2-3	Tadashi Wakashima	+18 -3	15.3
2-3	Marjan Kovacević	+18-3	15.3
4	Boris Tummes	+16 -1	15.1
5	Arno Zude	+17 -4	13.4
6	Michel Caillaud	+15 -2	13.2
7	Vladimir Podinić	+15 -3	12.3
8	Andrey Selivanov	+13 -3	10.3
9	Andreas Rein	+11-2	9.2
10-11	Andy Ooms	+11-4	7.4
10-11	Vlaicu Crișan	+11-4	7.4
12	Lubomir Širáň	+10-3	7.3
13-14	Dinu-Ioan Nicula	+9 -2	7.2
13-14	Thomas Maeder	+9 -2	7.2
15	Valery Kopyl	+8 -2	6.2
16	Peter van den Heuvel	+7 -2	5.2
17	Vladimir Pogorelov	+10-6	4.6
18	Marek Kolčák	+8 -4	4.4
19	Axel Gilbert	+9 -6	3.6
20	Gebeskiria Mikhael	+9 -8	1.8
21	Evgeny Viktorov	+6-5	1.5
22-23	Axel Steinbrink	+7 -7	0.7
22-23	Borislav Gadjanski	+7 -7	0.7
24	Bogusz Piliczenski	+4 -5	-0.5
25	Kenji Hoshino	+0 - 1	-0.9
26	Oliver Ralik	+5 -10	-4.0
27	Macos Roland	+7 -13	-4.7
28	Jose Eduardo Maia	+3 -9	-5.1
29	Eric Bacconi	+4 -19	-13.1

Controller: Milan Velimirović



#### Winner: Vladimir Podinić

2nd Place: Arno Zude 3rd Place: Piotr Murdzia

Controller: Milan Velimirović

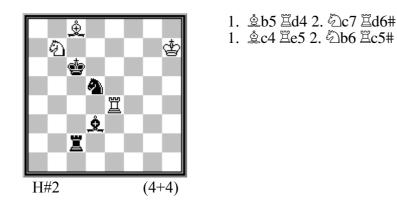
#### Judge: Jorge KAPROS, Jorge LOIS (Argentina)

#### Theme

H#2. In a phase, a black piece A opens a line to a white piece B, in another phase the same black piece A opens another line to the same white piece B. No fairy pieces and/or conditions. Multi-solutions and twins are allowed, but no zeroposition.

#### Example

#### Jorge KAPROS, Jorge LOIS (Argentina)



#### Judge's comment

We have received 16 problems from 10 authors. We have selected 7 compositions for this award.

#### **Michael McDOWELL (Great**







#### 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: Michael McDOWELL (Great Britain)

1. 邕h7 邕×f5 2. 逸g7 響c8# 1. 逸h8 響b7 2. 邕g7 邕e1#

The theme is duplicated in a nice way. The bishop opens two lines to the rook and the rook opens two lines to the queen. The harmony of the play is complete.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Menachem WITZTUM (Israel)

a) 1. ②×e5 響×c3 2. ②d7 響g7# b) 1. ③×d2 邕a2 2. ②f3 邕g2#

Another example of the duplication of the theme. Here a springer opens two lines in the same move. Creative inspiration.

#### **3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: Michel CAILLAUD (France)**

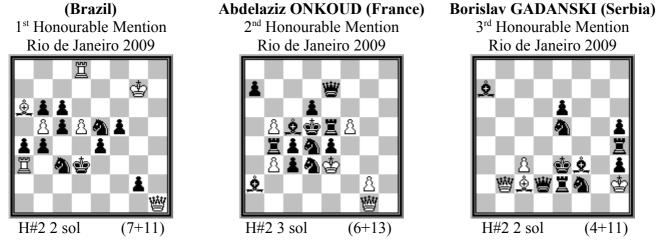
a) 1. ②×c2 鬯g2 2. e1邕 鬯×c2# b) 1. ②f3 鬯f1 2. e1② 띨a1#

c) 1. 213 @11 2. e12 241 @1

c) 1. 203 8g4 2. e12 801#

The three promotions add beauty to the thematic exigence. Good work.

# **Ricardo de Mattos VIEIRA**



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention: Ricardo de Mattos VIEIRA (Brazil)

1. 含d4 b×c6 2. 公×d5 鬯a1#

1. 含c4 d×c6 2. ②×b5 鬯c1#

The chessman that opens the lines selfpins. Agreeable effect.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Abdelaziz ONKOUD (France)

1. 逸b6 凹d1 2. ②c5 凹×d4#

- 1. 邕e6 鬯b1 2. ②e5 鬯×e4# 1. 邕a4 鬯f1 2. ②b4 鬯×c4#
- 1. 凸a4 曾11 2. 纪b4 曾×c4冊

The three solutions impress well.

#### 3rd Honourable Mention: Borislav GADANSKI (Serbia)

1. 邕a4 響b5 2.公c4 響g5# 1. 拿a8 響b8 2.公c6 響g3#

The tries 1.\[2b4? y 1.\[2b7? must receive a recognition.]



#### **Commendation: Valery KOPYL (Ukraine)**

a) 1. 2f5 \Lambda h4 2. f3 \Lambda e4#

b) 1. 2e5 If3 2. f×e3 If6#

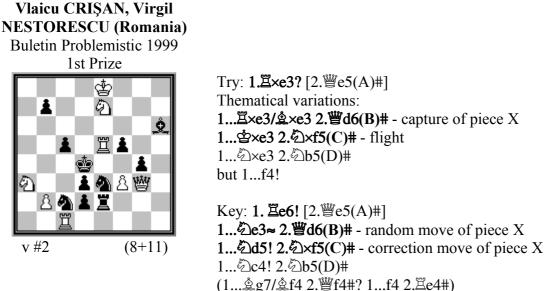
The simple work that we enjoyed more. Black Umnow with a twin that seems something like another Umnov.

#### Judge: Vlaicu CRIŞAN, Dinu-Ioan NICULA (Romania)

#### Theme

#2. In the try a white piece X captures a black piece Y, threatening mate A. Black has at least two defenses: capture of the white piece X, followed by mate B or flight of the black King followed by mate C. In the real play, after the key the mates B and C should appear after random or correction moves of black piece Y.

#### Example



# 

#### Thematic pieces: $X = AeS, Y = \infty$

#### Judge's comment

We received 5 problems, one of them not fulfilling theme requirements. We propose the following classification which takes into account the difficulties of achieving the theme under such limited time constraints (3 hours).



Michel CAILLAUD (France) 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009



#### Marjan KOVACEVIĆ (Serbia) 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention



1. ②×e6? [2. 響f5(A)#] but 1...f5(a)! 1....響×e6 2. 響f4(B)#; 1....啻×e6 2. 邕×e3(C)# (1...f×e6 2. ②g6(D)#) **1. ④h3!** [2. 響f5(A)#] 1....⑤≈ 2. 響f4(B)#; 1....⑤×d4! 2. 邕×e3(C)# (1...f5(a) 2. ②g6(D)#; 1....g6 2. 響f6#)

The best and only problem from the competition without any blemishes. At first glance the key and threat seem to be inspired from the example, as the thematic pair of pieces is w & f5 - b & e6. But, after thorough consideration, we discovered the rest of the play is entirely original. Moreover, the author skillfully managed to enhance the theme by adding an extra transferred mate to the theme requirements. A clear winner!

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention: Michel CAILLAUD (France)

1.b×c7? [2.c×b8營(A)#] but 1...Ξ×f8! 1...۞×c7 2.۞d6(B)#; 1...۞×c7 2.ௐe5(C)# 1...۞×f8 2.c×d8營# 1.✿g3! [2.ௐ×e6#] 1...c≈+ 2.۞d6(B)#; 1...c×b6+! 2.ௐe5(C)#

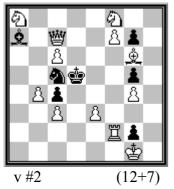
The thematic pair of pieces is composed by two pawns:  $w \triangle b6 - b \triangle c7$ . This achievement is sadly marred by some serious constructional defects: obsolete  $w \triangle a5$ , useless  $w \triangle h3$  in the try and rather underused  $w \blacksquare$ . However the construction seems to be original, with an interesting double pin-mate after black correction move.

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Marjan KOVACEVIĆ (Serbia)

1.ዿ×f4? [2.邕×d4(A)#] but 1...ዿf7! 1...g×f4 2.響d3(B)#; 1...含×f4 2.響×g4(C)# **1.響e2!** [2.ዿ×d4#] 1...f≈(×e3) 2.響×g4(B)#; 1...f3! 2.響d3(C)# 1...ዿ×e3 2.邕c4#

Again a black pawn affair (thematic pair  $w \& e^3 - b \& f^4$ ), but with a debatable presentation of black correction, since there is just one possible random move of the pawn, although the presence of  $b \& h^3$  intentionally creates the impression of a random pawn move. However the skillful construction featuring a good try with a second transfer of one thematic mate 1.&c1? [2. @d3(A)#]  $1...\&e^3$ ! deserves recognition. The only problem from the competition where the key of the try is really better than that of the real play!

#### **Uri AVNER (Israel)** 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009



# 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Uri AVNER (Israel)

1.b×c5? [2.營d6(A)#] but 1...ዿb8! 1...ዿ×c5 2.e4(B)#; 1...ຊb×c5 2.\[2f5(C)# 1.\$\constraints x 2.e4(B)#; 1...\[2b6] a 2.e4(B)#; 1...\[2b6] a 2.\[2b6] b 8 2.\[2b6] x b6#

The theme requirements (thematic pair  $w \triangle b4 - b \triangle c5$ ) could be shown also in a zugzwang! The author highlights the attempts: 1.e4+?  $\triangle \times e4!$  (2. $\exists f5$ ??) and 1. $\exists d2+? \triangle d3!$  (2.e4??) which underline the masked white half-pin. However the weak key, useless  $w \triangle$  in the try and underused w B hinder a better classification.

#### Judge: Vlaicu CRIŞAN, Dinu-Ioan NICULA (Romania)

#### Theme

H#2. At least two solutions are required. In the first solution, one direct White battery is activated and delivers mate. In the other solution the white battery is destroyed. Twins and duplex are allowed, but no zero-positions.

#### Example



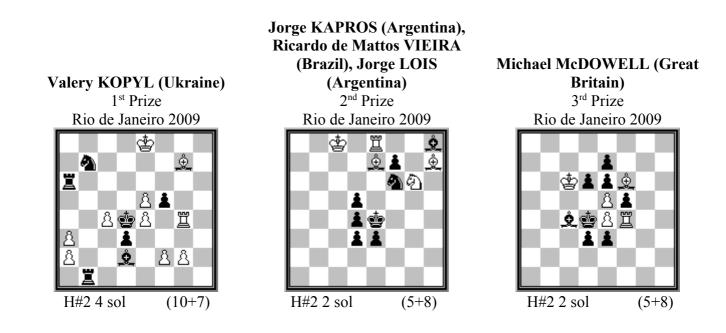
First thematic pair of solutions: 1.**冱a3 含b2 2.冱e3 d×c6#** - Activation of white battery. 1.**冱d7 象f5 2.含×d5 冱×d7#** - Destruction of white battery.

Second thematic pair of solutions: 1.互a4 逸×g6 2.互c4 ②g4# - Activation of white battery. 1.互g7 g3 2.空×e5 逸×g7# - Destruction of white battery.

Thematic white batteries:  $\mathbb{E}d8 - \mathbb{E}d5$  (first pair of solutions) and  $\mathbb{E}h8 - \mathbb{E}e5$  (second pair of solutions).

#### Judge's comment

We received 15 correct problems from which we had to eliminate 3 unthematic entries and 3 for defects (repeated white moves, useless white pieces and lack of strategy and/or interplay). Unfortunately also a very ambitious problem (Mark Erenburg) turned out to be anticipated by V. Chepizhny – 2nd HM Helpmate of the Future 2001-03. For the remaining problems we propose the following classification.



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: Valery KOPYL (Ukraine)

1.邕b3 a×b3 2.②c5 e6# 1.邕f6 ��e7 2.��×e5 ��×f6# 1.邕b4 a×b4 2.��c3 e×f5# 1.��f4 g3 2.��×e4 邕×f4#

The most ambitious entry in Helpmate Of The Future form as in the given example. Although the solutions are not quite perfectly matched compared to the 2nd Prize and the construction could be clearly improved (i.e. b送b1 could be saved by moving b邕a6 one square to right) we highly appreciated the author's tremendous efforts to compete in both sections.

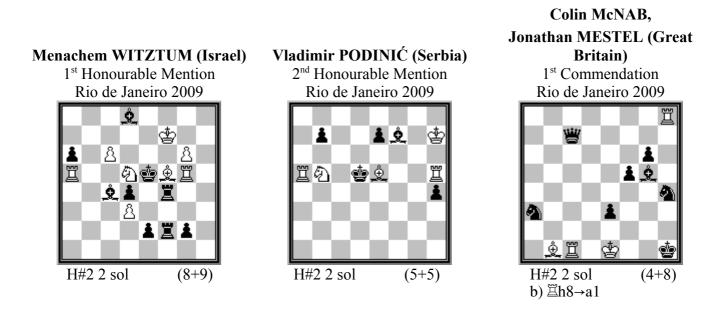
#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Jorge KAPROS (Argentina), Ricardo de Mattos VIEIRA (Brazil), Jorge LOIS (Argentina)

1.②×e8 单d6(A) 2.单f6 <sup>(1)</sup>h4(B)# 1.②×h7 <sup>(2)</sup>h4(B) 2.f6 单d6(A)#

A real wealth of strategic effects displayed in this truly outstanding composition: Zilahi, Pickabish and exchange of W1 and W2. There are no less than three pairs of pieces which exchange their functions:  $w \Xi e8 - w \&h7$ , w & e7 - w & g6 and b & h8 - b & f7. A splendid piece of work, trademark of the top South American masters of the genre.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: Michael McDOWELL (Great Britain)

Here the mutual captures between  $w \triangle ge5 - b \triangle d6$  and  $w \triangle e4 - b \triangle f5$  immediately caught our eyes. As in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize the theme is doubled, but this time both batteries fire in the first solution and are destroyed in the second. We simply can not resist the temptation to quote entirely the author's comments on the diagram: *It may be possible to space the position out better by replacing g7 with a b \u00e0 and moving left. Sorry – the computer battery failed before I could test!* Now that's what can happen during Quick Composing! The problem featured in the award is the improved version according to these requirements (the original one was shifted two columns to right and had a w \u00e0e6 6 instead of a b \u00e0).



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honorable Mention: Menachem WITZTUM (Israel)

Full destruction of one white battery in each solution and double check mates. The Zilahi is nicely enhanced by white unpins; however there is still room to improve the position. As Menachem confessed, he would have need just one half an hour more in order to be able to do that – and he surely would have win a prize! An original achievement, in spite of certain resemblance to Valery Gurov's forerunner (PID = P1005052 in PDB).

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honorable Mention: Vladimir PODINIĆ (Serbia)

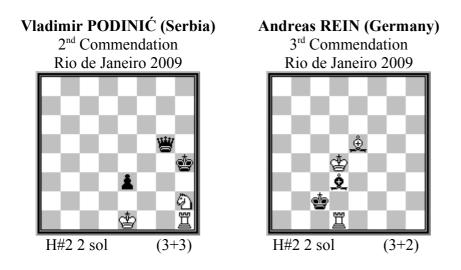
1.堂c5 邕a6 2.奠c4 奠d6# 1.奠e8 邕×h4 2.奠c6 ②c7#

A similar matrix as in the previous problem, but with an entirely different outcome. Here white destroys his own battery for flight guarding purposes. We would have definitely preferred to replace w $^{\circ}$ h7 on h3 therefore saving b $^{\circ}$ h4 and eliminating the irritating capture. A nice composition of the young Serbian problemist, who managed to compose two sound and original problems for this tourney.

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: Colin McNAB, Jonathan MESTEL (Great Britain)

a) 1.響h2 ዿe4+ 2.@g2 \$e2# b) 1.@×b1 ≌c2 2.@a3 0−0−0#

Long castling after an annihilation switchback. Although there is no connection between the solutions, the original and humorous twinning found by the OTB grand masters raised a smile on our tired faces after so many solving challenges.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Vladimir PODINIĆ (Serbia)

1.e2 當f2 2.營g4 ②f3# 1.當g3 0-0 2.營h4 邕f3#

The second entry featuring castling. We liked that both mates are delivered on the same field – a unified touch that gains this problem its place in the award.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: Andreas REIN (Germany)

1.堂b2 邕a1 2.奠c2 堂c4# 1.奠e2 邕c1+ 2.堂d2 奠f4#

The most economical entry from the tournament: just 5 pieces were enough in order to show the theme! One particular feature distinguishes this problem from all other entries: the initial indirect battery becomes a direct battery only after B1 in the first solution.

### Judge: Michel CAILLAUD (France)

#### Theme

The theme was the "repeated move", in celebration for the repeated "vote for Rio!" that was made by PCCC in Jürmala last year and Olympic Committee in Copenhagen this year.

#### **Example A**

#### **Kaubun ODA**

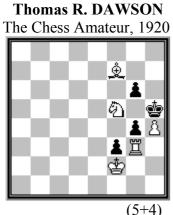
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1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention
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Champagne Tourney
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1.②f3 e5 2. ②×e5 ◎b8–a6 (the move - Jürmala) 3.②c6 邕b8 4.②×b8 ②×b8 5. (a) a) b) - a6 (the repeated move - Copenhagen)

#### **Example B**



White retracts 1 move, then mates in 2

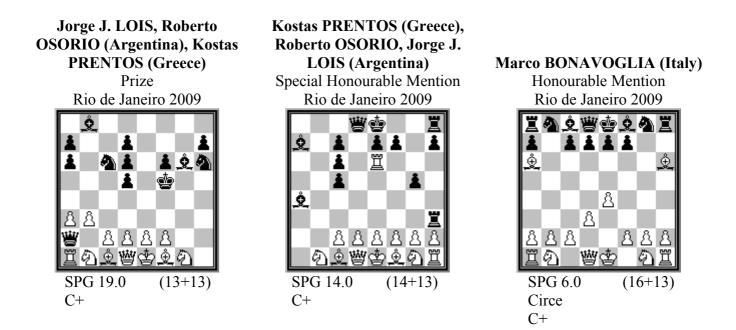
White retracts: 1.h2–h4 (the move - Jürmala) then plays 1.h2-h4! (the repeated move - Copenhagen) 1. ... g×h3e.p. 2.ዿ×g6#

In the examples, the move is played twice by the same piece but this is not necessary (for example b)8-a6 then <sup>2</sup> g8 to b8 playing <sup>2</sup> b8-a6 is accepted).

Fairy conditions allowed in both sections.

#### Judge's comment

It attracted 10 entries from 11 composers in section A, one of them cooked, but only 1 entry by Vlaicu Crişan (Romania) in section B; as it was cooked, there is unfortunately only one award this year.



#### Prize: Jorge J. LOIS, Roberto OSORIO (Argentina), Kostas PRENTOS (Greece)

1.h4 f6 2.舀h3 营f7 3.舀a3 营e6 4.舀a6+ b×a6 5.h5 盒b7 6.h6 盒e4 7.h×g7 心c6 8.g×h8心 盒h6 9.g4 盒f4 10.g5 心h6 11.g6 響g8 12.g7 盒g6 13.心f7 营f5 14.心d6+ c×d6 15.a3 響a2 16.b3 舀h8 17.g×h8心 d5 18.心f7 盒b8 19.心d6+ e×d6

By far the best entry with 3 repeated moves (including promotion) by the Ceriani-Frolkin Knights. The repeated capturing promotion is allowed thanks to a sibling Rook.

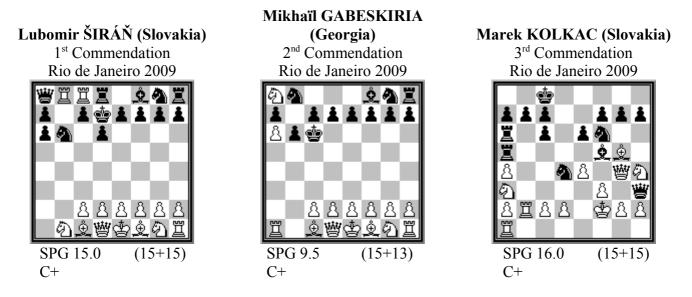
# Special Honourable Mention: Kostas PRENTOS (Greece), Roberto OSORIO, Jorge J. LOIS (Argentina)

1.b4 g5 2.b5 皇g7 3.b6 皇d4 4.b×a7 创f6 5.a×b8 迢 邕a3 6.句c6 邕h3 7.a4 d×c6 8.a5 创d7 9.a6 创b8 10.a7 皇d7 11.a×b8 ② 皇a7 12.邕a6 c5 13.邕e6 皇a4 14.句c6 b×c6

Same thematical content as the Prize with one less thematic move. Most of the thematic play, except the repeated 266 can be found in : Mario Parrinello, 2nd Com, StrateGems 2005

#### Honourable Mention: Marco BONAVOGLIA (Italy)

2 repeated capturing moves with echo in a short game. The &xa6 s are not quite identical (one with rebirth, one without) but the nice tempo 1...a6 motivating the capture is a compensation.



## 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: Lubomir ŠIRÁŇ (Slovakia)

1.b4 d6 2.b5 奠d7 3.b6 奠b5 4.a4 豐d7 5.a×b5 豐c6 6.邕a6 b×a6 7.b7 公d7 8.b6 邕d8 9.b8邕 豐a8 10.b7 公b6 11.邕c8 含d7 12.b8邕

3 repeated moves with Umnov theme by promoting Pawns that would have been placed higher if the composer could have get rid of 1 of the 3 white Rooks on diagram...

The last 2 Commendations are nicely produced games but the "not knowing" observer would hardly spot the theme when looking at them.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Mikhaïl GABESKIRIA (Georgia)

1.a4 b6 2.<u>a5</u> 象b7 3.<u>a6</u> 響c8 4.a×b7 當d8 5.b×a8<sup>公</sup> 響a6 6.<sup>公</sup>a3 響×a3 7.b×a3 當c8 8.a4 當b7 9.<u>a5</u> 當c6 10.<u>a6</u>

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: Marek KOLKAC (Slovakia)

1.e4 包c6 2.奠b5 包d4 3.奠c6 d×c6 4.包f3 響d7 5.包h4 響h3 6.響g4 奠f5 7.f3 e6 8.會f2 奠a3 9.b×a3 0-0-0 10.a4 邑d5 11.奠a3 邑a5 12.奠e7 邑a6 13.奠g5 包f6 14.包a3 邑d8 15.邑hb1 邑d5 16.邑b2 邑da5

#### **2<sup>ND</sup>** CACHAÇA TOURNEY

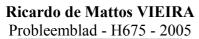
#### Judges: Marcos ROLAND, Ricardo de Mattos VIEIRA (Brazil)

#### Theme

H#2 (with no fairy pieces / conditions). A black line must be closed (by Black or White) to allow the move of the white King (in W1 or W2).

Multi-solutions and twins are allowed, but no zeroposition.

#### Example





1.②g4+ 當×e4 2. 奠b6 奠d7# 1.②f2+ 當×e3 2. 邕a4 邕b8#

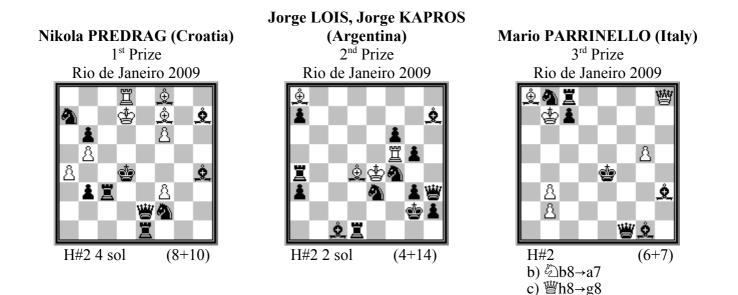
#### Judge's comment

Forty-four originals from twenty eight authors from twenty countries took part in the II Cachaça Tourney, which had the following thematic exigency: a black line must be closed by White or Black in order to allow the move of the w $rac{1}{2}$  (in W1 or W2).

Although not specifically established, only line closing that are necessary for the solutions were selected and even good entries where this effect was artificial or casual were discarded.

67% of the entries presented royal batteries (and this may be a concern about anticipations), but among the prize-winners only 33% did. Many entries combined royal batteries with dual avoidance.

The level of the entries was high and we would like to thank all those who contributed to the success of the tourney. Good helpmates were not included in the award because we limited the number of awarded entries to seventeen.



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: Nikola PREDRAG (Croatia)

A pair of solutions features change of royal battery and another pair presents anti-critical moves by the w & s. Generally speaking, the construction is excellent, but considering the thematic exigency it would be desirable to have the four line closing moves made by Black.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Jorge LOIS, Jorge KAPROS (Argentina)

1.②g6 邕f4 2.②g4 曾f5# 1.②c4 奠e3 2.②d3 曾d4#

Completely matched solutions with double black line closing by the bhas (including unpin), Umnov effect and square vacation by Black. Very good strategies and construction.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: Mario PARRINELLO (Italy)

a) 1.當f5 當×c8 2.奠g4 響f6# b) 1.當d3 當a6 2.豐e2 響c3# c) 1.當d4 當a7 2.奠e3 營d5#

An open position with similar roles played by the three black pieces. It would be fantastic if the b $\underline{B}$  and the b $\underline{B}$  guarded a6 and c8 in (a) and (b), respectively, but there is the upsetting presence of the b $\underline{B}$ .



#### 4th Prize: Georgy EVSEEV (Russia)

a) 1.響×h7 ②e3 2. ②f5 查×d3# b) 1.邕×g4 ②f6 2. ③f4 查×d4#

In each solution, three pieces must move one diagonal down (b, b, w) or one horizontal up (b, b), w), and this is combined with the moves of the w). Both effects are a bicolor presentation of the theme. I'd rather eliminate the b g1 and have two solutions. The idle and bothering pin of the b g2 avoids the terrible move 13.

#### 5th prize: Zivko JANEVSKI (Macedonia)

1.②g5+! (1.②e≈?) 晵f4 2.邕e3 d×e3#	1.f1② ?? 2.②e3 d×e3#
1.ⓓd7+! (1.ⓓf≈?) 曾d6 2.遑c3 d×c3#	1.b1卷 ?? 2.ᡬ℃3 d×c3#

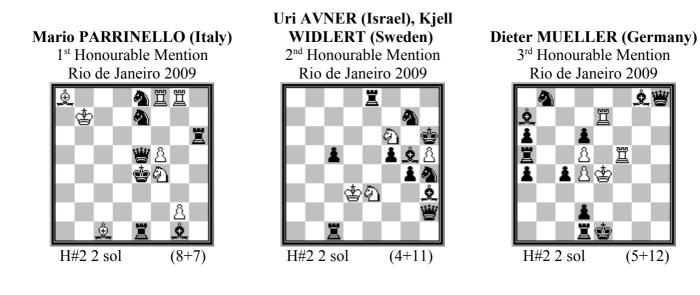
The who must get out of the way of the sacrificing black piece and Black must manage to present a square to the who to move to. Very good interplay. The tempo tries were not considered because the  $b \triangle f2$  is not necessary and was artificially included.

#### 6<sup>th</sup> prize: Mario PARRINELLO (Italy)

1.②d6+ 含×e6 2.響f3 e×f3# 1.②g5+ 含×e5 2.響f4 e×f4#

Another setting that belongs to the group that presents a lot of strategy and interplay: line closing for guard elimination / line closing + active (well chosen) sacrifice.

#### We give the honourable mentions without comments:



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention: Mario PARRINELLO (Italy)

1.②f6 营a6+ 2.营×f5 g4# 1.邕e3 ��a7+ 2.��×f4 g3#

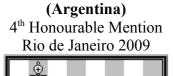
#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Uri AVNER (Israel), Kjell WIDLERT (Sweden)

1. ②g2 营e2 (tempo; 营d2?) 2. ②e6 ②×f5#

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Dieter MUELLER (Germany)

1.邕c5! 邕ff7! (邕f6?) 2.響×d4+! (奠×d5+?) 营×d4# 1. 愈c5! 邕f6! (邕ff7?) 2. 愈×d5+! (鬯×d4+?) 啻×d5#

# Jorge LOIS, Jorge KAPROS



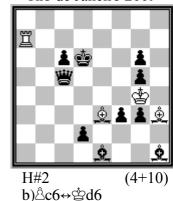


#### Menachen WITZTUM (Israel)



# **Dieter MUELLER (Germany)**

6<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009



#### 4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: Jorge LOIS, Jorge KAPROS (Argentina)

1.邕g4 當×e6 2.邕h4+ 创f5# 1.奠g4 當×d4 2.奠h3+ 包e4#

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: Menachen WITZTUM (Israel)

a) 1. 邕f5 含d3 2. 響g5 象b7# b) 1. 象f5 含d5 2. 響g6 邕a3#

#### 6<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: Dieter MUELLER (Germany)

a) 1. g2! 含×f3 2. 響e5! 邕d7# b) 1. f2! 含×g3 2. 響d5! 氢d7#

#### Jorge LOIS, Jorge KAPROS



#### 7<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: Jorge LOIS, Jorge KAPROS (Argentina)

1.舀b8 舀f5 2.心b7 含×e4# 1.舀h2 盒e6 2.勾d2 含×d6#

#### 8th Honourable Mention: Kostas PRENTOS (Greece)

1.邕c7 堂e3+ (1...堂d4?) 2.堂e1 堂f4# 1.②d6 堂d4+ (1...堂e3?) 2.堂×f2 堂e5#

#### 9th Honourable Mention: Nikola PREDRAG (Croatia)

1.奠f6 當f2+ 2.當h4 當f1# 1.邕b7 當f3+ 2.當h5 當e4#

Fadil ABDURAHMANOVIC (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mike PRCIC (USA) 10 <sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009	Abdelaziz ONKOUD (France) 11 <sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009
Image: second secon	

# 10<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: Fadil ABDURAHMANOVIC (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mike PRCIC (USA)

1.奠d4+ 當a4 2.邕e4 ②d3# 1.②d4+ 當b4 2.響e4 g3#

# 11th Honourable Mention: Abdelaziz ONKOUD (France)

1.邕d5 當×e4 2.響f7 (<sup>(</sup>)d7?) e×f7# 1.逸d5 當×e5 2.<sup>(</sup>)d7+ (響f7?) e×d7#

#### Judge: Hoshino KENJI, Tadashi WAKASHIMA (Japan)

#### Theme

H#2 with Invisibles. Any other fairy conditions and/or pieces are not allowed.

#### Definition

A new fairy piece Invisible is a piece which stands somewhere on the board, but whose identity and whereabouts is not known.

The real identity of Invisible is any ordinary piece (including riangle if there is no riangle on the board).

It is assumed that the initial position and the sequence of moves must be legal after the true identity of every Invisible is revealed.

After the true identity and whereabouts of Invisible is revealed, it becomes *visible* and turns into an ordinary piece.

We denote an Invisible move simply by 1.I-- (we don't know which Invisible moved to what square) and a capture by Invisible by 1.I×d2 for example (in this case we know at least Invisible moved to what square). A capture of Invisible can be done only when the capture can be proved if the move is playable.

"Check" is ascertained only when the move is check in an ordinary sense in every possible configuration of Invisibles. Similarly, "checkmate" is ascertained only when the move is checkmate in an ordinary sense in every possible configuration of Invisibles.

We can easily grasp the notion of Invisible above by taking a look at the following diagram.



Black Invisible

Black has Invisible somewhere on the board. Let's see what happens when White plays  $1.\Xi h5$ .  $1.\Xi h5$  may not be check because there is a possibility that bI stands on h6 or h7.

Black has four choices here.

(1) 1...h3 (i.e. bI stands on h6 or h7.)

(2) 1...I-- (i.e. bI interferes on h6 or h7.)

(3) 1...I×h5 (i.e. bI captures w邕.)

(4) 1... h7 (i.e. bI stands on h6.)

Let's assume Black replies 1...h3 and see how White continues.

If White plays 2. 当h6, then the move may not be a capture if bI stands on h7. White cannot claim checkmate by 2. 当×h6#.

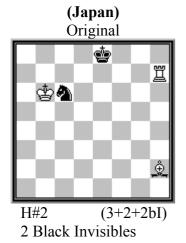
If White plays 2.  $\Xi$ h7, the move must be a capture of bI (please remind that we assume the move is playable). Therefore, the move is actually 2. 邕×h7+.

#### **Examples**

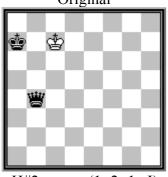


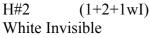
1 Black Invisible

Tadashi WAKASHIMA



#### Kohey YAMADA (Japan) Original





1... d6#?? Black still has  $2.1 \times d6!$  or 2.2 d7! (bI stands on e7-g7) or 2. (bI stands on e7-g5).

a) 1... 邕d7! 2.I×d7! ②d6#

2...2d6 proves that bI is not 2 or  $\blacksquare$ , and so the move is actually a checkmate.

b) 1...\$d8! 2.I×d8! ℃f6#

In the similar vein, 2... 6 proves that bI is not  $\overset{\text{w}}{=}$  or  $\overset{\text{s}}{=}$ .

1.0-0-0! (one of bIs turns out to be 띨a8) 逸b8! 2.I×b8! 띨c7#

Black's second move 2.I×b8 is made by the other bI. If it is  $\hat{a}$ , then it must come from a7 and the initial position is illegal. The only possibility is I= $\bigcirc$ . Thus the final move 2... $\exists$ c7 is checkmate.

Please note that  $2.67 \times 10^{12}$  fails because of  $3.1 \times c7!$ 

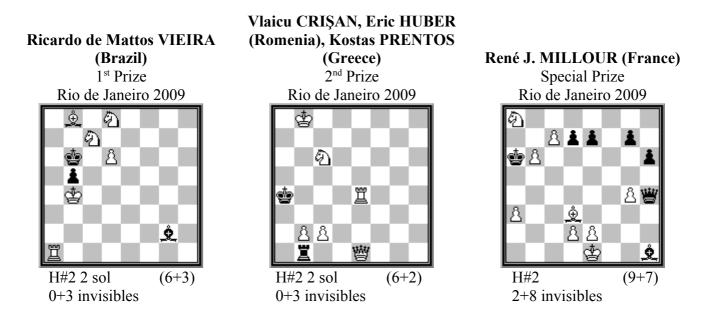
1. 響a5! I--!! 2. 會a8 I×a5#

The amazing move 1...I--!! proves that it is actually 1...Ib6 (otherwise selfcheck). And it cannot be & (if it is so, & gives check to b堂 in the initial position and 1. 響a5 is illegal). White's second move 2.I×a5 reveals the true identity of wI (I=) and it gives checkmate.

#### Judge's comment

We received 36 entries, out of which only 20 survivors remain. The quality of awarded problems assures us that the Sake tourney this year was a huge success.

Before we start, perhaps it is necessary to clear up the confusions about the definition. The concept of Invisibles can be most clearly understood when you just imagine what happens on the board if some of the pieces are invisible. Let us take the case of en passant capture. When a double-stepping pawn disappears, you cannot tell whether it is en passant capture or not. You must prove en passant capture somehow by the moves after the capture and there are several ways to do this. Another significant point in the definition is that once the identity and the whereabouts of an Invisible is completely revealed, it loses the ability of being invisible and becomes visible (i.e. an ordinary piece). For example, when you castle with an Invisible  $\Xi$ , that  $\Xi$  becomes visible and is simply denoted as  $\Xi$  (not I) in the solution afterwards.



#### 1st Prize: Ricardo de Mattos VIEIRA (Brazil)

1. 逸h1! 邕a7! 2. 逸a8 公×a8# 1. 逸b7! 邕a8! 2. 逸c8 逸a7#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Vlaicu CRIŞAN (Romania), Eric HUBER (Romania), Kostas PRENTOS (Greece)

1.I×c2 b4 2.I×b4 營a5#! (Invisibles at c2, b总b3, and the last one at c4/d4 pinned by w邕) 1.I×e1 c4 2.I×c3 邕×b4# (Invisibles at e1, b总c3 and the last one is captured by w邕) A daring attempt to realize Invisible half-pin and en-passant captures. Both of White's second moves pass through the squares where the captures take place (b4 and c4), thus prove that Black's second moves are actually en passant captures. We admire the authors' skill and labor to make this difficult problem sound (so far, at least).

#### Special Prize: René J. MILLOUR (France)

1.I×g4! 含c1! 2.營a4! b8臼#

Because it is Black to play, there is a wI or a bI between Bh4 and Be1. The key 1.I×g4 proves there is also a wI or a bI between Bd3 and Ba6, but 2.Ba4 shows this I cannot be on c4, thus we have an Ib5! The special move 2.Ba4 also shows g4 is not occupied after 1.I×g4. This proves 1.I×g4 is in fact 1.f×g3e.p. and a bI is B on f4, becoming visible on g3. This means the I between Bh4 and Be1 cannot be on g3, thus we have an If2!

The last move was 0...g2-g4. Consequently, [&f1] is still on f1 or died on f1, &d3 and &h1 are promoted &s! Promoting on h1 and bringing another b& on f4 means 5 white pieces captured by [&c7+&f7]. As 9 visible + 2 invisible + 5 captured = 16 pieces and because [&f1] could not escape, we are sure a wI is & on f1!

 $d^{3}$  is the promotion of [ $d^{2}f^{2}$ ] by f×e/g8! As 7 visible + 8 invisible + 1 captured = 16 pieces and because [ $d^{1}f^{8}$ ] could not escape, we are sure a bI is  $d^{1}$  on f8. This means [ $\Xi$ h8] was locked on h8-h7-g8 by  $d^{1}h^{6}$ ,  $d^{2}g^{7}$  and [ $d^{1}f^{8}$ ], implying that  $d^{1}d^{3}$  was born on g8 (finally not on e8!), because [ $\Xi$ h8] could not escape to be captured elsewhere!

The sole case where the w<sup>(h)</sup> jumps from e1 to c1 is castling. White in fact plays 1...0-0-0 and a wI is  $\Xi$  on a1, becoming visible on d1. As 9 visible + 5 captured by &s + 2 Is on f1 and d1 = 16 white pieces, Ib5 and If2 are black. A b<sup>(h)</sup> f2 would prevent 1...0-0, thus a bI is  $\Xi$  on f2!

The sole  $\triangle$  that can promote on b8 is  $\triangle$ c7. This proves 2...b8 $\triangle$  is in fact 2...c×b8 $\triangle$ , capturing a bI! As [&c8] cannot access b8 and because a b $\Xi$  was taken at g8 and a b $\Xi$  is revealed on f2 and a b& on f8, a bI is  $\triangle$  on b8!

We know that all the pieces that are not on the board were captured far from a and b. In other words the  $\triangle$ s on a and b could not capture at all and, as w $\triangle$ a is on a3 and w $\triangle$ b on b6, neither b $\triangle$ a nor b $\triangle$ b could promote. This means a bI is  $\triangle$  on b7 and, because in this case [&c8] could not escape, a bI is & on c8, and now that the & is at c8 and because a b $\Xi$  was taken at g8 and a b $\Xi$  is revealed on f2, a bI is & on b5! Black plays the specific move 2. $\$ a4 to prove that [ $\triangle$ a7] is not on a4! We proved that the bI captured by 2...c×b8& is not [ $\Xi$ a8]. Therefore, [ $\triangle$ a7] is not at a7: locked on a8-b8 by [&c8], [ $\triangle$ b7] and [ $\triangle$ a7], [ $\Xi$ a8] could not escape! In fact, to join f2, this  $\Xi$  got out via a6, because the last bI is  $\triangle$  on a5!

Now that b7 and a5 are blocked, 2...b8<sup>(2)</sup>, more exactly 2...c×b8<sup>(2)</sup>#, is possible.

As for the specific 1st white move, some explanations are perhaps welcome. If If2 could be a  $b^{(2)}$ , [ $\Xi a8$ ] could be on b8 for 2...c×b8 $^{(2)}$ . No solution in this case, because [ $\Xi a8$ ] does not need to escape, allowing [Ba7] on a7 and a5 not blocked! In other words, White plays 1...0-0-0 to prove If2 is  $\Xi$ !

But why not simply 1...dd1? At first sight, this also reveals a b $\Xi$  on f2, and an I is now needed between da4 and dd1. In case for example of b $\Xi$ f2 bdb8 and w $\Xi$ b3, 2...c×b8d# works. Actually no solution, because w $\Xi$ f2 bdb3 and b $\Xi$ b8 (allowing bda7) is also possible!

Then why not 1...b4 (more exactly 1...a×b4, capturing a bI and guarding a5) and 2.豐c4 (proving that the I between 逸d3 and 當a6 is not on c4, but on b5)? In case for example of w邕f2 b心b4 b心b5 b邕b8 b心a4, 2...c×b8心# really works! But with b心f2 and w邕b5, Black answers 3.當×b5!

The position before 2....c×b8<sup>€</sup> #



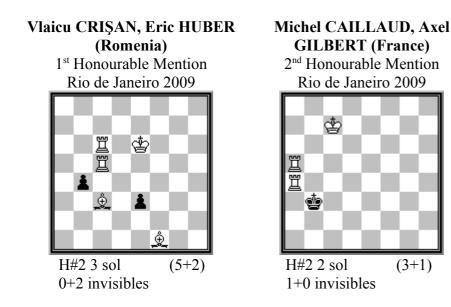
Without &g3, nothing works because no e.p. capture ; without  $\Xi$ f2 and &b5,  $\Leftrightarrow$ s in check in the given position; without 堂移, a 邕, in fact [邕a8], can be on b8 and <sup>公</sup>a5 can be on a7; without 堂c8, [邕a8] can escape via c8 and  $\triangle a5$  can be on a7; without  $\triangle b8$  or  $\triangle b7$  or  $\triangle a5$ , no mate. In all these cases, no solution. Without 0-0-0 and 邕d1, no solution because a 邕, in fact [邕a8], can be on b8 and 总a5 can be on a7! 象f1 can be taken at home and is not needed provided that only 1 wI is stipulated, but nevertheless its presence is natural.

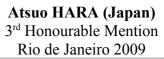
10 INVISIBLES are COMPLETELY revealed!

The 4 moves of the solution are SPECIFIC of the Invisible system! A lot of ECHOS:

- at first sight, b<sup>th</sup> and w<sup>th</sup> in check!
- black and white \$\_promotions!
- black and white \$\miss locked at home, on f1 f8 and c8!
- precautions needed to free [\[2a8], and not to free [\[2h8]!
- $f \times g3e.p. + 0-0-0 + c \times b8$  = VALLADAO ! (Author)

Author's words explain all about this stunning achievement with rich retro contents. Hat off to René!







(3+1)

#### 1st Honourable Mention: Vlaicu CRIŞAN (Romania), Eric HUBER (Romania)

1.I×c3 邕a5 2.I×a5 邕a6# (Ia5=b堂!) [b堂 cannot be at c3 because he would be in check after 2.I×a5.]

[The fact that White moves 2... 堂d4 is the proof that w堂 is not in check, therefore the Invisible at c5 is not the Invisible that captured w邕c6. This implies that it is the second Invisible, b堂. And with b堂c5, it is mate. The presence of w堂e5 forbids the existence of an invisible b<sup>捡</sup> at c6.]

1.I×c6 盒d4 2.I×d4 邕c4# (Id4=b营!)

Cyclic Zilahi + double captures. (Authors)

The best cyclic Zilahi in this tourney. The placement of w<sup>(b)</sup> is just perfect. This scheme certainly calls for the fourth solution with captures of two <sup>(b)</sup>/<sub>(a)</sub>s, but that would be a task for the future.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Michel CAILLAUD, Axel GILBERT (France)

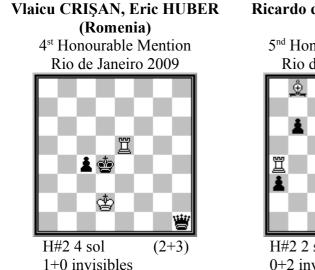
1. 當c4 I---(+) 2.當c5 (wI=Åb5) b6# 1. 當b2! 邕b5 2.當a2! (wI=Åa3/公a3) I---#! (wI=公 and any ② move will do)

An original and interesting idea – mate by Invisible move without capture! In the second solution, 2...I--- rules out a possibility that Ia3 may be  $\triangle$ . Compare the solution with tries:  $1.\textcircled{2}a2? \Xi b5 2.\textcircled{2}a1 I---#??$  (wI can be  $\pounds a3$  and  $2.\pounds b4+$ ) and  $1.\textcircled{2}b2 \Xi b4? 2.\textcircled{2}a2 I---#??$  (wI can be  $\triangle a3$  and 2.a4). It is a pity that in the first solution, after Black's second move, wI has already become visible.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Atsuo HARA (Japan)

1. <br/>
二百万 <br/>
二百 <br/>
二 <br/>
<br/>
二 <br/>

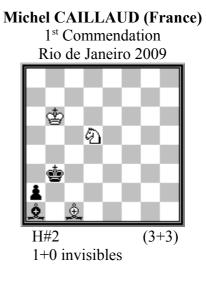
Cyclic Zilahi in miniature if we disregard bI. Perfectly done.



**Ricardo de Mattos VIEIRA** (**Brazil**) 5<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009



H#2 2 sol (7+10) 0+2 invisibles



#### 4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: Vlaicu CRIŞAN (Romania), Eric HUBER (Romania)

1.響a1 I×a1 2.c3 I×c3# (wI=響) 1.響e4 空e2 (wI stands on e3) 2.c3 I×e4# (wI=邕) 1.空c5 (wI stands on d5) I×h1+ (wI=愈) 2.空d4 邕d5# 1.響d5 邕f5 2.空e4 邕f4 (wI=公d3)#

To borrow from authors' word, "AllUmInvisiblung." A absolute must for any Tanagra collections.

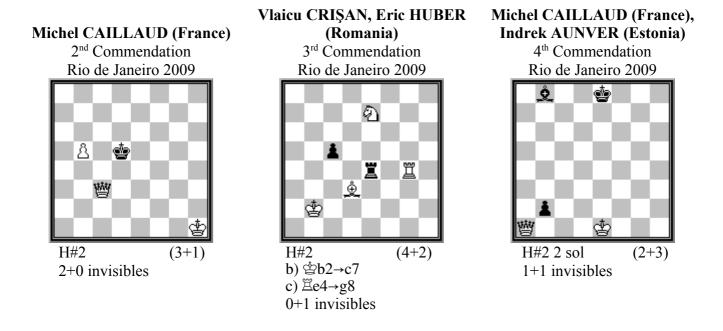
#### 5<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Ricardo de Mattos VIEIRA (Brazil)

Good Zilahi with Invisible-specific refutation of tries: 1.I×a4? 曾×d6 2.I×f5 當d5#?? and 1.I×b8? 曾×d4 2.I×f5 曾×d3#??, in both case bIf5 can be ② and 3.②d6/②d4!

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: Michel CAILLAUD (France)

(Set) 1...I×a1 (wI is not 邕) 2.营a4 I×a2 (wI=營)# 1. 逸h8! 曾b5 2.逸a1 I×a1 (wI=⑵)

The same idea with first-prize winner. This time, it is presented as different Invisible captures between set and play.



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Michel CAILLAUD (France)

1. 含c5 (wI stands on c4) 響f3! 2.含d5 (wI=公c4 and 邕e4) 響f5#

A beautiful "castle in the air" in Black Solus Rex.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: Vlaicu CRIŞAN (Romania), Eric HUBER (Romania)

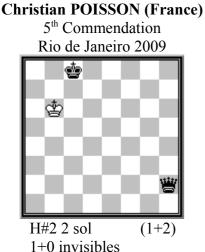
1.邕a4 邕b4 2.I营×b4 公c6# 1.邕e5 创d5 2.I曾×d5 象c4# 1.띨g7 逸h7 2.I 含×h7 띨h4#

Cyclic Zilahi in miniature. Compared with Atuo's HM winner, this is inferior because of its awkward twinning.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Commendation: Michel CAILLAUD (France), Indrek AUNVER (Estonia)

1. 盒a7 營a6 2.0-0-0 (bI=骂d8, wI=骂b7) 營c6# 1. b1 空 響f6 2.0-0 (bI=邕h8, wI=空f7) 響g6#

Almost every participant tried castles to both sides, but this is the simplest.



#### 5<sup>th</sup> Commendation: Christian POISSON (France)

1.營d6 I--- 2.營c7+ I×c7 (wI=營)# 1. 鬯b8 含c6 2. 鬯a8 I×a8 (wI=鬯/邕)#

The first solution is almost the same with Kohey Yamada's example in the announcement, but much interest lies in the try in the second solution: 1. 響a2? 含c6 2. 響a8 I×a8#?? wI=公c7 and 2...公×a8!

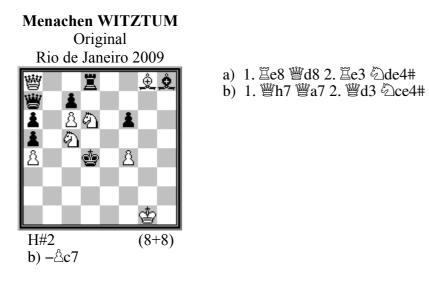
#### Judge: Menachem WITZTUM (Israel)

#### Theme

The square evacuated by Black on the 1st move is immediately occupied by a white piece which subsequently gives mate as the rear piece of a direct white battery.

Restrictions: (a) evacuation on the 1st move by a black pawn is not allowed, and (b) a double-check on the mating move is not allowed.

#### Example



#### Judge's comment

I received from Roberto Stelling 43 anonymous problems from 25 composers. I found the overall level to be high, and I enjoyed the different ways in which the composers interpreted the theme.



#### 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Uri AVNER (Israel)

1. 邕b7 響b1 2. 含×e4 ②e1# 1. 奠d4 響c3 2. 含e3 ②c1#

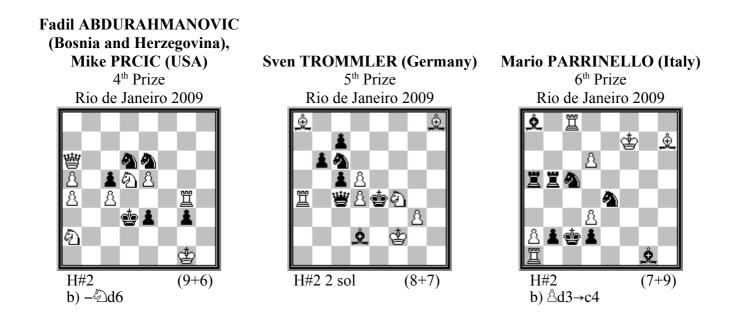
#### 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Zivko JANEVSKI (Macedonia)

1. 拿f3 響g4 2. 會e4 包e6# 1. 包f5 響g7 2. 會e5 f7#

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: Boris OSTRUH (Slovenia), Marko KLASINC (Slovenia)

a) 1. 🕮×e4 🖺f6 2. 🖓g5 🛓d6#

b) 1. 🗇×f4 \$d5 2. @e6 e5#



#### 4<sup>th</sup> Prize: Fadil ABDURAHMANOVIC (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mike PRCIC (USA)

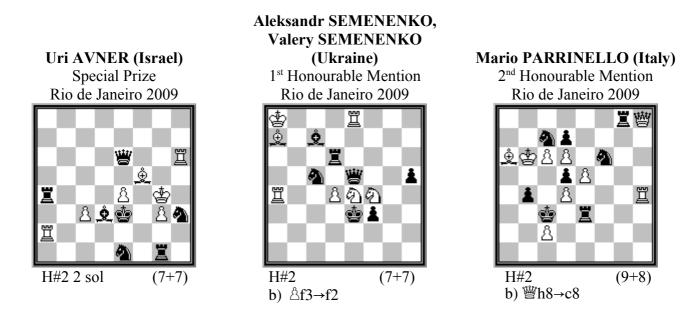
a) 1. ②e4 響d6 2. 含d4 ②b6# b) 1. ②d4 響e6 2. 含×c4 ②5b4#

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Prize: Sven TROMMLER (Germany)

1. 營×d5 邕c4 2. 營f5 d×c5# 1. ②×d4 奠c6 2. ②f5 d6#

#### 6<sup>th</sup> Prize: Mario PARRINELLO (Italy)

a) 1. ②c3 ዿe4 2. ②b7 d4# b) 1. ②d3 邕c5 2. ②ef2 c×b5#



#### Special Prize: Uri AVNER(Israel)

1. ②f4! (②g2?) 邕h3 2. ②eg2 g×f4# 1. 鬯d5! (逸c4?) 邕e6 2. 逸c4 e×d5#

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention: Aleksandr SEMENENKO, Valery SEMENENKO (Ukraine)

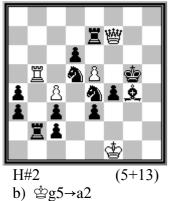
- a) 1. ∅×e4 ≜c5 2. ∅d2 d5#
- b) 1. 響×d4 邕e5 2. 響d2 ②g5#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Mario PARRINELLO (Italy)

- a) 1. ②e4 響f6 2. 曾×d4 e6#
- b) 1. ②b5 響e7 2. 含c4 c×d7#

#### Nikola STOLEV (Macedonia)

3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009

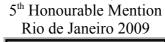


#### Mario PARRINELLO (Italy)

4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009



#### Zivko JANEVSKI (Macedonia)





#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Nikola STOLEV (Macedonia)

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: Mario PARRINELLO (Italy)

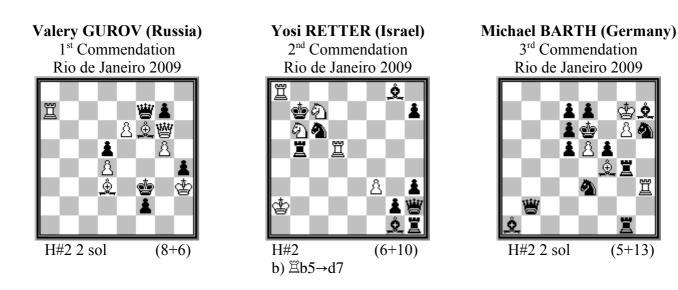
1. ②×f7 ≝d8 2. ②×e5 d×e5#

1. ②×f6 ≜h5 2. ②e4 f×e4#

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention: Zivko JANEVSKI (Macedonia)

1. 鬯×c4 盒b5(鬯b5?) 2. 鬯e4 d×e4#

1. 鬯d7 鬯b5(逸b5?) 2. ��×d3 c5#



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: Valery GUROV (Russia)

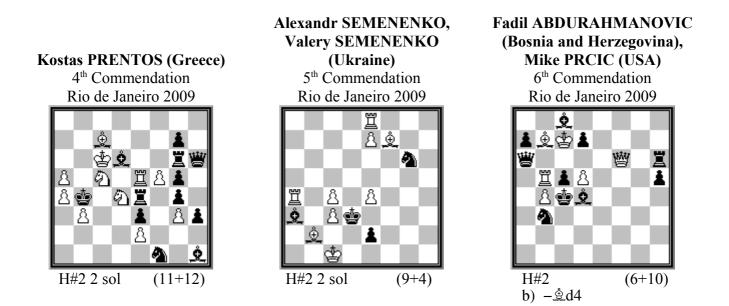
1. 響×a7 響f7 2. 響×d4 違×d4# 1. 響×g6 邕f7 2. 響×g5 鼻×g5#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Yosi RETTER (Israel)

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: Michael BARTH (Germany)

1. 2c2 \[ e3 2. 2d4 e×d6#

1. ②f7 邕h6 2. ②g5 g×h7#



#### 4<sup>th</sup> Commendation: Kostas PRENTOS (Greece)

1. ≦f4+ ≅e4 2. ≅f3 ⊘b5# 1. ģe7+ ģd6 2. ģf6 ⊘×e4#

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Commendation: Aleksandr SEMENENKO, Valery SEMENENKO (Ukraine)

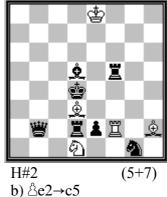
- 1. ≜×e7 ≝a3 2. ≜b4 c×b4#
- 1. ∅×e7 ዿg6 2. ∅d5 e×d5#

#### 6th Commendation: Fadil ABDURAHMANOVIC (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mike PRCIC (USA)

a) 1. 響a1 響a6 2. 響c3 邕b6# b) 1. 響e6 鼻a6 2. 響×d5 邕b7#

#### **Dieter MUELLER (Germany)** Commendation Rio de Janeiro 2009 <u>\$</u> ÅΪ Ť Å ž. Ť Ϊ de 🖄 İ. 2 <u>\$</u> H#2 (8+10)b) @e3→b4

Pierre TRITTEN (France) Commendation Rio de Janeiro 2009





H#2 (6+7) b) 奠d2=邕d2

#### **Commendation: Dieter MUELLER (Germany)**

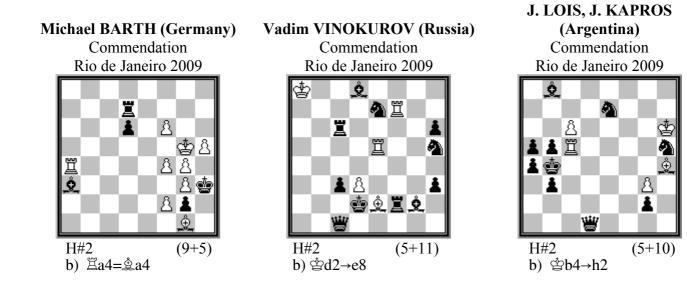
a) 1. 👑g3 ģg5 2. 🖑f2 🖾ff6# b) 1. ģd8 ģe7 2. ģa5 🖾df6#

#### **Commendation: Pierre TRITTEN (France)**

#### **Commendation: Dieter MUELLER (Germany)**

a) 1. h5 \$f4 2. f6 e×f6#

b) 1. @a4 邕b2 2. @c5 b×c5#



#### **Commendation: Michael BARTH (Germany)**

a) 1. &c1 \arrowself{a}3 2. &×f4+ g×f4# b) 1. \arrowself{b}h7 &d7 2. \arrowself{a}×h5+ g×h5#

#### Commendation: Vadim VINOKUROV (Russia)

a) 1. Ξf1 Ξf2 2. Ξd1 ዿf1#

#### Commendation: J. LOIS, J. KAPROS (Argentina)

a) 1. ②×c6 ≜e7 2. ②d4 ≌c7#

b) 1. ②×g3 舀h5 2. ②e2 塗f2#

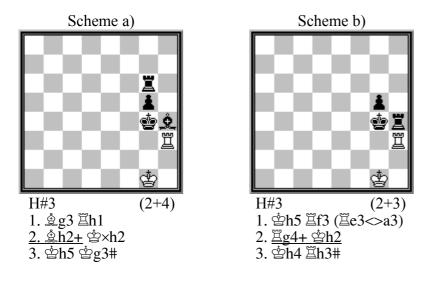
#### Judges: Yevgen REYTSEN, Nataliia KUCHERENKO (Ukraine)

#### Theme

#### Poltava Twins – 5

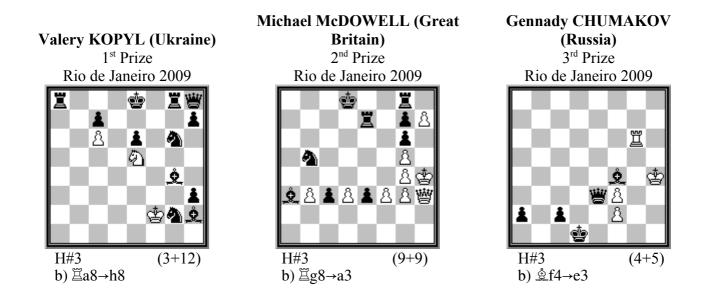
H#3.

Twin formation by way of replacement of a black piece by another black piece, which is initially present in the diagram position. The replaced piece is removed from the board. Moreover, the black piece replaced in the second twin checks the withe king in the first twin and the replacing piece does the same in the second twin. A checking piece is deemed to be a piece directly attacking the white king (i.e. if the thematic unit is the front piece of a battery, only a double check will do).



#### Judge's comment

There were 20 problems from 12 authors of 7 countries. Rewards were distributed the following way. *Note*: All these problems will be published in the "Problemist of Ukraine" #3, 2009.



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: Valery KOPYL (Ukraine)

a) 1. 0−0−0 ②×g6 2. 響b2+ 含f1 3. 響b8 ②e7# b) 1. ≦g7 ③×g4 2. 0−0+ 含e2 3. ⑤h8 ⑥h6#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Michael McDOWELL (Great Britain)

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize: Gennady CHUMAKOV (Russia)

- a) 1. 含e1 含g4 2. 響×f3+ 含×f3 3. 含d2 邕g1#

#### Dieter MUELLER (Germany)

1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention Rio de Janeiro 2009



#### Menachem WITZTUM (Israel)



#### Dieter MUELLER (Germany)

2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention





#### 1st Honourable Mention: Dieter MUELLER

a) 1. 當d3 當g4 2. @d4+ 當f4 3. 響c4 奠e4# b) 1. 當f5 奠f3 2.當g5+ 奠g4 3.邕f4 奠h4#

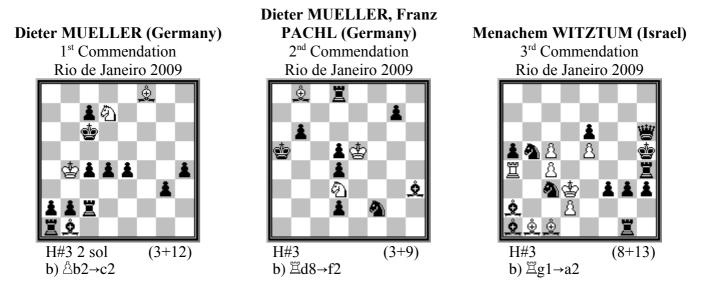
#### 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Menachem WITZTUM

a) 1.  $\&\times f2 + \&\times e5$  2.  $\&\times g3 + \&f5$  3. &h4 g4# b) 1.  $\Xi ed1 + \&\times e4$  2.  $\Xi d4 + \&f5$  3.  $\Xi g4$  f×g4#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Dieter MUELLER

a) 1. \$\u00e9×b3+ \$\u00e9d3 2. \$\u00e9×c2+ \$\u00e9e2 3. \$\u00e9e4 4\u00e9e3#

b) 1. 邕×b4+ 含d5 2. 邕×d4+ 含e6 3. 邕e4 邕f5#



#### 1st Commendation: Dieter MUELLER (Germany)

a) 1. 邕c3 逸c5 2. 邕b3+ 岱×c4 3.邕b7 ②e5# (②b8#??) a) 1. 邕f2 堂a5 2. 邕f5+ 堂a6 3.邕d5 ②b8# (②e5#??)

b) 1. c1響 盒c5 2. 響b2+ 含×c4 3. 響b7 ②e5 (②b8#??) b) 1. c1響 含a5 2. 響g5+ 含a6 3. 響d5 ②b8 (②e5#??)

#### 2nd Commendation: Dieter MUELLER, Franz PACHL (Germany)

a) 1. b5 @c5 2. @d3+ @×d4 3. @b4 &c7#

b) 1. 营a6 营×d5 2. 邕f5+ 营c6 3. 邕a5 创b4#

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: Menachem WITZTUM (Israel)

- a) 1. 曾g4 d×c3 2. 違×c4 + 曾×c4 3. 響h5 曾×b5#

#### Marcos ROLAND (Brazil)

4<sup>th</sup> Commendation Rio de Janeiro 2009



## 4<sup>th</sup> Commendation: Marcos ROLAND (Brazil)

- a) 1. 🖾 d6 \$\mid\$b6 2. \$\vertic{1}{b5}\$ \$\mid\$xc6 3. \$\mid\$d7+\$\mid\$xd7#
- b) 1. 邕cb6 盒×b6 2. 響c6+ 啻×c6 3. ⑳c5 啻×c5#

#### Judge: Vlaicu CRIŞAN, Eric HUBER (Romania)

#### Theme

**Helpselfmates** (hs#n) or **helpselfstalemate** (hs=n) with **Batteries**. All fairy conditions and pieces are allowed. There must be at least two active (firing) batteries during each solution. Batteries can be already present in the diagram position or built during the play; they can be both white, both black or black & white.

#### Definitions

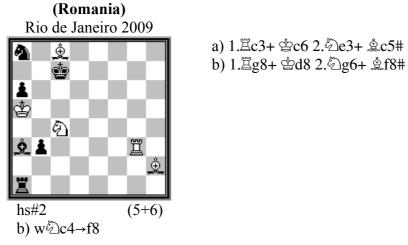
In a **help-selfmate** problem in "n" moves (denoted hs#n), White starts and Black collaborates with White in order to reach a position of s#1 (selfmate in one move) at move "n" (the last move).

#### Battery

A battery is an arrangement of two pieces capable of giving a discovered check.

#### Example

#### Vlaicu CRIŞAN, Eric HUBER



There are two pre-existing batteries w 单h2-w 邕g3 and b 邕a1-b 逸a3 in the diagram position. White builds another battery w 邕-w 心 during each solution.

#### Judge's comment

33 problems by 19 composers from 12 countries have taken part in this tourney. We had expected fewer entries, taking into account the difficulty of this year's theme. Unsurprisingly, there was no helpselfstalemate this year.

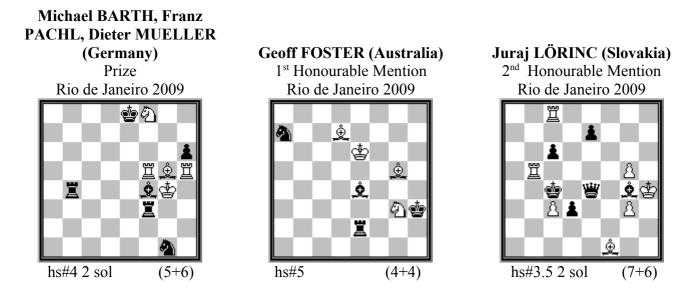
We made a first decision when we realized that we would receive more entries than expected: splitting the award in two sections, one for problems with fairy pieces and/or conditions and the second section for orthodox helpselfmates. This was a practical as well as a thematic decision, since in fairy chess you can build fairy batteries as well as orthodox batteries. It proved very handy, since there was about the same number of orthodox (16) and fairy (17) problems.

Our second decision was to establish elimination criteria. In the first place and according to our thematic requirement, there should be at least 2 different batteries in multi-phased problems and - we added that later for the award - 4 different batteries in single-phased problems. In the second place, we calculated a specific ratio

for each problem: Total number of pieces on the board / Total number of batteries, which had to be under the maximum value of 3.25 for the problem to be considered in our award. Thus 5 orthodox and 3 fairy problems were eliminated.

Obviously the number of batteries was an important criterion for a high ranking. The prizes are given to entries that show at least 3 batteries per phase. We granted bonuses for the presence of different batteries in each solution, for the construction of batteries during the solution(s), for the lack of repeated moves and for interplay.

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Section: Orthodox Helpselfmates.



#### Prize: Michael BARTH, Franz PACHL, Dieter MUELLER (Germany)

An excellent Meredith. In both solutions, White builds two batteries using  $\Xi$ f5 and &g5, each of them being alternatively the front and the rear piece but in reversed order. The spectacular white play is nicely matched by the static black batteries mates (one direct and one indirect), using b&f4 as front piece. Head and shoulders above all the other competitors of the orthodox section.

1.邕f6 堂d8 2.邕×h6+ 堂c7 3.奠f6 堂d6 4.奠d8+ 奠×h6# 1.奠f6 堂f7 2.奠e5+ 堂g8 3.邕f6 堂h8 4.邕g6+ 奠×e5#

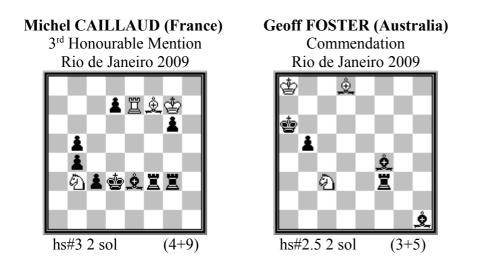
#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention: Geoff FOSTER (Australia)

Best single-phase entry, showing 4 batteries (2 already prepared, 2 built during the solution). What is particularly very appealing is that all pieces are active during the play in the very artistic aristocratic position! A worthy piece of work.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: Juraj LÖRINC (Slovakia)

The initial black battery is destroyed and rebuilt in each solution on the last column, while w $\Xi$ c8 and w&f1 are exchanging their functions. Very subtle problem, but unfortunately with a thematic density not high enough to get a prize in this tournament.

1... 響e2(響g2?) 2.奠g2 奠h3 3.奠×c6 響h2 4.奠e8+ (奠d7#?) 奠×c8# 1... 響e5 (響d4?) 2.罩d8 奠h5 3.罩×d3 響h8 4.罩e3+ (罩f3#?) 奠e2#



#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Michel CAILLAUD (France)

Grimshaw-like reciprocal bicolor batteries  $\mathbb{H}-\mathbb{A}$  and  $\mathbb{A}-\mathbb{H}$ . A deeper analysis reveals a certain lack of homogeneity: in one solution the mate is delivered by a double check, while in the order is obtained by capturing the rear piece of white firing battery (instead of interference).

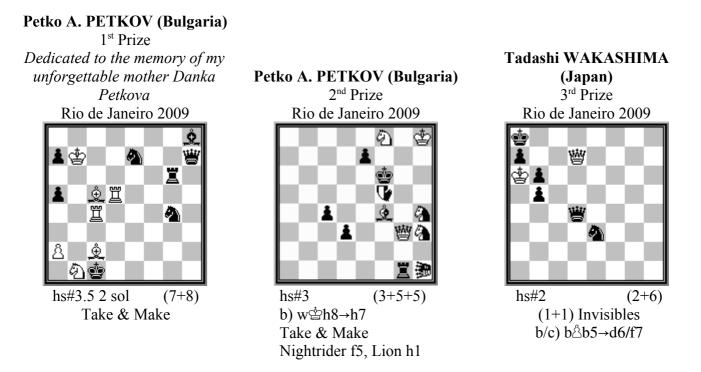
1. ģe6 奠f4 2. ģf6 ģe4 3. ģc4+ 奠e5# 1. 邕e6 邕f4 2. ģh6 ģc4 3. 邕d6+ 邕×f7#

#### **Commendation: Geoff FOSTER (Australia)**

Original interpretation of the required theme, which reminds us the Dentist theme:  $b\Xi$  unpins twice w in both solutions. Perfect economy should also be praised.

1... \[\vec{B}d3+2. \[\vec{D}e4 \]\[\vec{B}d5 3. \[\vec{D}c5+ \]\[\xec{B}\timesc5\]+ 1... \[\vec{B}e3+2. \[\vec{D}d5 \]\[\vec{B}e4 3. \[\vec{D}b4+ \]\[\xec{B}\timesb4\]+

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Section: Fairy Helpselfmates.



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: Petko A. PETKOV (Bulgaria)

A top class composition highly in the spirit of this thematic tournament: a real orgy of no less than 6 different batteries are built during the solutions, while the initial existent white battery is destroyed. This problem is both fascinating and surprising, with the w<sup>th</sup> taking a long trip to the mating field using b<sup>th</sup> a Take & Make "springboard". One should also note the mutual exchange of functions between w<sup>th</sup> c4 and w<sup>th</sup> c5, respectively bTg6 and bBh8, the black distant Grimshaw (f6/g7) and the white Grimshaw on b4. There are plenty of specific fairy effects - just study for instance why w<sup>th</sup> a2 can not be captured by the b<sup>th</sup> in the first solution.

1...Ξg7 2.Ξb4 ②c6+ 3.堂×c6→d4 ἀ×b1→a3 4.Ξb7+ Ξ×b7→b4# 1...ዿ̀f6 2.ዿ̀b4 ②c8+ 3. ✿×c8→d6 ✿×c2→a4 4.ዿ̀c3+ ዿُ×c3→b4#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Petko A. PETKOV (Bulgaria)

Although not explicitly specified in the tournament announcement, it was allowed to use neutral pieces in the batteries. This problem has again a very complex thematic charge (among which we should mention the Zabunov and Zilahi themes), with again 6 different batteries being built and fired during the solution. The Take & Make specific mate, which activates both the royal battery and creates a royal antibattery reusing

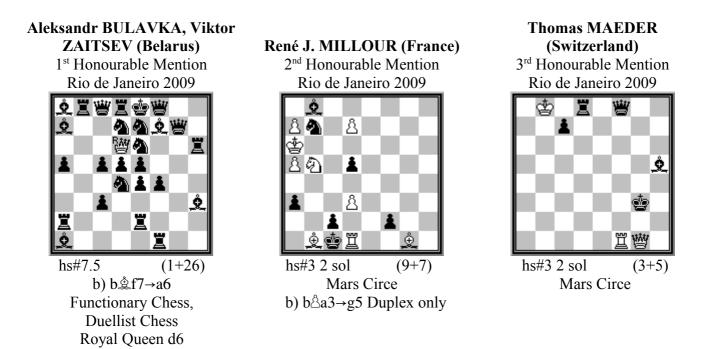
bLI is a marvelous finish of a new exceptional creation of the Bulgarian grand master.

a) 1.nNe3 n<sup>(2</sup>)g5+ 2.<sup>(2)</sup>×h4→f3 <sup>(2)</sup>g3 3.n<sup>(2)</sup>×e3→a1+ <sup>(2)</sup>×g5→h3# b) 1.n<sup>(2)</sup>d6 n<sup>(2)</sup>g6+ 2.<sup>(2)</sup>×h3→f4 <sup>(2)</sup>g4 3.n<sup>(2)</sup>×d6→b4+ <sup>(2)</sup>×g6→h4#

#### 3rd Prize: Tadashi WAKASHIMA (Japan)

The only entry from the tournament which shows in 3 phases a cyclic duel between  $\underline{W} - \underline{\Xi}$ ,  $\underline{W} - \underline{\&}$  and  $\underline{W} - \underline{\&}$  white and black batteries. The construction is faultless and the solutions are perfectly matched. The author must be praised for his ingenious idea to use Invisible pieces properties in this tourney context.

a) 1.營c6 營a4 2.I×b6(+) I×c6/I--# (wI=岂b7, bI=公a5) b) 1.營c8 營d3 2.I×d6(+) I×c8# (wI=逸b8, bI=岂c4) c) 1.營e8 營a1 2.I×f7(+) I×e8# (wI=公d8, bI=逸a4)



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention: Aleksandr BULAVKA, Viktor ZAITSEV (Belarus)

The absolute task of this tournament showing 8 black batteries in each of the two solutions! Moreover, bb s follow the route of a regular octagon – theme Lord of the Rings. From a purely technical point of view this monumental task requires several restrictive fairy conditions (Duellist and Functionary Chess) and the use of a royal w hunted all over the board by the two black skittish Knights.

a) 1... $\bigcirc$ f6+ 2.r $@\times$ e5  $\bigcirc$ g4+ 3.r@f5  $\oslash$ f2+ 4.r $@\times$ f4  $\oslash$ d1+ 5.r@c1  $\oslash$ b2+ 6.r $@\times$ c3  $\oslash$ a4+ 7.r $@\times$ a5  $\oslash$ b6+ 8.r@b5+  $\oslash$ d7# b) 1... $\bigcirc$ c6+ 2.r $@\times$ d5  $\oslash$ b4+ 3.r@b3  $\oslash$ c2+ 4.r $@\times$ a2  $\oslash$ e1+ 5.r $@\times$ a1  $\oslash$ g2+ 6.r $@\times$ f1  $\oslash$ h4+ 7.r $@\times$ h3  $\oslash$ g6+ 8.r $@\times$ e6+  $\oslash$ e7#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention: René J. MILLOUR (France)

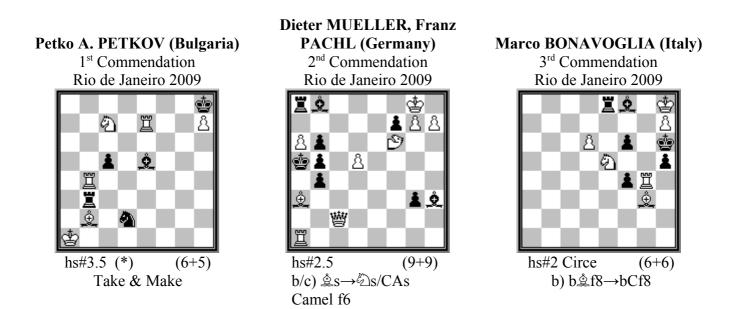
A new sensational problem featuring a double AUW with Mars batteries duel in each solution. There is much finesse in each solution which proves the overwhelming constructional difficulties. However, had the author have managed to achieve a duplex without position change and avoided repeated black move &g2, he would have surely won a prize!

a) 1.d8響 f1奠 2.響f6 奠g2! 3.邕f1+ ②(g8)×f6# a) 1.d8邕 f1② 2.邕(a1)×a3 ②g3! 3.奠a2+ 奠(f8)×a3# b) 1.f1② d8響 2.②h2 響b6! 3.奠c7+ 邕(h1)×h2# b) 1.f1奠 d8邕 2.奠g2 邕h8! 3.②d8+ 奠(f1)×g2#

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Honourable Mention: Thomas MAEDER (Switzerland)

Very good thematic intensity, with 3 specific batteries in each solution. The main drawback here is that solutions are not quite homogeneous, which detracts the overall artistic impression.

1. 營h1 含h2 2. 營g2+ 含h1 3. 邕f3+ 邕d1# 1. 邕e1 含f2 2. 邕d1+ 含e1 3. 營a7+ 營f1#



#### 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: Petko A. PETKOV (Bulgaria)

Two reciprocal batteries are shown in a very economical setting, where the lack of black tempo preserving the set play seems unbelievable. The fairy condition is exploited exclusively by Black and this defect hinders a higher classification of the problem.

(\*) 2.Ξg7 ዿ×c7→a6 3.Ξb8+ Ξ×b8→a8 4.Ξb7+ ዿ×b7→g7# 1...ዿc3 2. Ξe5 ዿ×b4→a4 3.⊘b5 Ξ×b5→a7 4.Ξe8+ ዿ×e8→e5#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Dieter MUELLER, Franz PACHL (Germany)

Three almost homogeneous solutions, with front piece battery actively sacrificing at W1. It would have been even better if  $w \cong$  sacrificed herself in the first twin.

a) 1... ĝe6 2.ĝ×b4+ ☆×b4 3.CAc7+ ĝ×c7# b) 1... ②g5 2.②×b5+ ☆×b5 3.c6+ ②×c6# c) 1...CAe4 2.CA×b6+ ☆×b6 3.c5+ CA×c5#

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation: Marco BONAVOGLIA (Italy)

White  $\mathbb{E}-\underline{\&}$  and  $\underline{\&}-\mathbb{E}$  reciprocal batteries built during the solution thanks to Circe rebirths. If only this condition had been exploited equally by black pieces, this problem would have been ranked higher in the award. Anyway a very good first helpselfmate by the Italian composer!

a) 1.邕g5 f×g3(奠c1) 2.邕f5+ 奠×d6(总d2)# b) 1.奠h4 h×g4(邕h1) 2.奠×f6(总f7)+ ②×h7(总h2)#

#### **Fairy definitions:**

#### Circe

When a piece is captured it is immediately reborn on its *birth* square if it is empty, otherwise the capture is definitive. A birth square is

- Queen: its original square (d1 or d8)
- Rooks, Bishops and Knights the original square of the same color of the square where the piece has been captured. A white Rook captured on c3 is reborn on a1, if it were captured on b3 it would be reborn on h1.
- Pawns: the rebirth square is the one on the same column where the capture has been made. A white Pawn captured on c3 is reborn on c2.

#### **Duellist Chess**

Once a unit has moved, it must continue moving turn after turn, as long as it has legal moves.

#### **Functionary Chess**

A piece can move only if it is threatened.

#### Invisibles

See Sake Tourney!

#### **Mars Circe**

To make a capture, a unit is first reborn on its Circe rebirth square, which must be empty, and then makes the capture from that square. The captured piece disappears.

#### Take & Make

When a piece captures, it *must* make immediately a new move, according to the captured piece's movement. Legality is checked only at the end of both moves. Pawns move differently depending on the color (white upwards, black downwards). Promotion is done when a pawn ends its move on the eighth rank. If it's not possible to make the second part of the move, then the move is illegal. Capture of the king is orthodox (i.e. there's no need to make the second part of the move).

#### Camel

The Camel is a leaper on a 1-3 rectangle.

#### Lion

The Lion is a fairy piece that moves hopping over any piece and *landing* on a square after the hurdle (capturing if there is an enemy piece). It's not possible to hop over more than one piece. The Lion moves along Queen lines, otherwise the piece is named Rook-Lion or Bishop-Lion and likewise.

#### Nightrider

A fairy piece that moves along the lines defined by the Knight move. A Nightrider a1 may move to b3-c5-d7 in one way or c2-e3-g4 in the other.

Rio de Janeiro & Bucharest, October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009 Vlaicu CRIŞAN, Eric HUBER (Romania)

#### Judge: Leonid KOZACHYNSKY (Ukraine)

#### Theme

Change of play with defense on the free field of the black king

#### Example

#### Dr. Nikola VELIKY (Ukraine)



#### Judge's comment

The prizes were given to:

Nikola VELIKY, Aleksandr LOMAKOVSKY, Tatyana **PAVLOVETS**, Igor **PAVLOVETS** (Ukraine), Leonardo MANO, Roberto STELLING (Brazil), Yelena **KOLTUNOVA (USA)** Dedicated to Y. Timoshenko 1<sup>st</sup> Prize Rio de Janeiro, 2009 Ŷ ଏ । ÷. Å මුතුව 閿 Å ₫ #2\* (7+3)

Valery KOPYL (Ukraine) 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize Rio de Janeiro, 2009



# 1<sup>st</sup> Prize: Nikola VELIKY, Aleksandr LOMAKOVSKY, Tatyana PAVLOVETS, Igor PAVLOVETS (Ukraine), Leonardo MANO, Roberto STELLING (Brasil), Yelena KOLTUNOVA (USA)

\* 1... 含c5, 含c3 2. 響d6, 響d2#; 1. 心b2! zz 1...含a3, 含a5 2. 響d6, 響d2# 1...含c5, 含c3 2. 心d3, 心d5#

Rukhlis theme in complete form combined with black king star flights.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: Valery KOPYL (Ukraine)

\*1... 響:d5, 會:d5 2. 響:d5, 響:c6#; v 1.響b1? – 2. 邕e5#; 1... 響:d5, 會:d5 2. ②:f2, ②b4# 1...②f7! 1. 響h7! – 2. 邕d4# 1...響:d5, 會:d5 2. ②:h6, ②:e3#

Zagoruiko with withdrawal key.

Judge: Marcel Van HERCK (Belgium)

#### Theme

Studies with double check and mate in the final position.

#### Example



1. 盒g7 當b1 [1... 當a2 2. 创f6] 2. 创f6 [2. 當×b5? 创d1 3. 邕a3 c3+ 4. 當b4 ፟ዿ×h7/2...b4 3.當×b4 當b2 4.ዿh8! [4.邕×d3? c×d3 5.②g4+ 营c1 6.②×e3 d2/4...纪c2+5.堂a4 堂×c3 6.纪e4#

#### Judge's award



**Rainer STAUDTE (Germany)** 

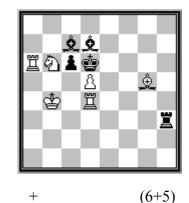
+

**David GURGENIDZE**. Iuri **AKOBIA (Georgia)** 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation Rio de Janeiro 2009



(5+5)+

Lubomir ŠIRÁŇ (Slovakia) 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation Rio de Janeiro 2009



Black to play

#### Honourable Mention: Rainer STAUDTE (Germany)

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Commendation: David GURGENIDZE, Iuri AKOBIA (Georgia)

1. ②c3+ �c1 [1. ... 當c2 2. ②×b5 d1響 (2. ... b1響 3. ②a3+ +-) 3. d8響 響e1+ 4. 當f7+-] 2. ③×b5 b1響 [2. ... d1響 3. d8響 +-] 3. ③a3 [3. d8響 響×b5+ 4. 當f8 d1響] 3. ... 響b8+ [3. ... 響b3 4. d8響 響×a3 5. ②e6! 響a4+ 6. 當f7 響a7+ 7. 當g6 響g1+ 8. 當h7 響a7+ 9. 當h8 響a4 10. ③d4 響c4 11. 響f6 響c8+ 12. 當g7 響d7+ 13. 當f8 響a4 14. 當e7 響b4+ 15. 當e6 當b2 16. ③f3+ +-] 4. d8響 響×d8+ 5. 當×d8 d1響 6. ③×d3#

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation: Lubomir ŠIRÁŇ (Slovakia)

1. ... c5+ 2.  $\textcircled{c}c4 c \times d4$  3.  $\textcircled{e}f4+ [3. \textcircled{a}a8+? \textcircled{c}c5 4. \textcircled{a} \times c7 \exists c3+! 5. \textcircled{b}b4 = \exists \times c7]$  3. ... ce7 4.  $\textcircled{e} \times c7 \exists c3+ 5. \textcircled{c}b4 = \exists \times c7]$  3. ... ce7 4.  $\textcircled{e} \times c7$   $\exists c3+ 5. \textcircled{c}b4 = \exists \times c7$  6. d6+  $\textcircled{c} \times d6$  7. ac8#

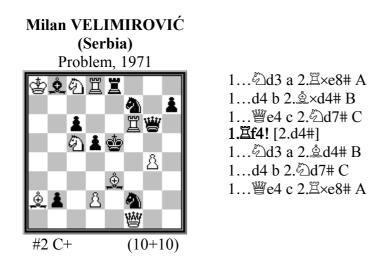
Judge: Peter Gvozdják (Slovakia)

#### Theme

All kinds of problems in 2 moves (#2, =2, H#2, S#2, etc...). Twins, more solutions, promoted pieces and also all kinds of fairy pieces and/or conditions are allowed.

The problem must show one of the CYCLONE themes: see the book CYCLONE by Peter Gvozdják or visit: <u>http://members.tripod.com/~JurajLorinc/chess/cyclone.htm</u>

In addition, key must take at least one flight. (Nothing is said about possible flight giving.)



#### **Judge Comments**

Very specific situation occurred at the Rio congress. Having the deadline on Friday 9:30 AM, I completed the problems just at the beginning of the delegates' closing meeting (which I have been a part this year) that started at the very time. Normally, if it took some two hours, I would have had enough time to make the ranking. However, the meeting finished just at 3:00 PM which was the exact time of starting the official award ceremony! Which is why I had exactly 0 (zero) minutes to prepare it.

Fortunately, according to the rule that anybody may participate and win, but only congress participants will be given bottle and books, I happily recognized that of the authors of thematic entries the only one was present at the congress, so I simply gave the bottle and book to Valery Kopyl of Ukraine. And finished the award later at home. (I was thinking to do so in the plane to London, but there I fell asleep for some 10 hours...) So, here we go (counted-down, as usually):



#2 C+ (11+11) Super-Transmuting King Grasshoppers Lion

Václav KOTĚŠOVEC (Czech Republic) Honourable mention Rio de Janeiro 2009



#2 C+ (13+11) Vertical cylinder a) Orthodox b) Madrasi

# Philippe ROBERT (France) Prize Rio de Janeiro 2009

#### **Commendation: Valery KOPYL (Ukraine)**

1. 會e6? (2. ②c2# A) 1... 響c5 2. ②ef5# B 1.... 響×e5+ 2. 會d5[=w 響d5]# C 1... 響a2! **1. 會×c6!** (2. ②ef5# B) 1.... 響c5+ 2. 會d5[=w 響d5]# C 1.... 響×e5 2. ③c2# A

Shedey cycle with some typical white-King's wizardly.

#### Honourable Mention: Václav KOTĚŠOVEC (Czech Republic)

a) 1.**三**a1! [2.三×f2#]
1...資h8 2.三d7# A
1...違c3 2.營×c3# B
1...三h7 2.違a5# C
(1...違×g3 2.營c3#)
b) 1.**三**a1! [2.三×f2#]

1...遵h8 2.鬯e3# B 1...違e3 2.違a5# C 1...岂h7 2.邕d7# A

Lačný in hybrid form. I like the way how madrasi condition changes everything.

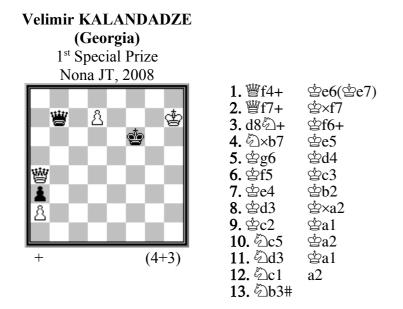
#### **Prize: Philippe ROBERT (France)**

1.b8響? [2.②c8# A] 1....ĝ×c7 2.d8♯ C 1....曾×e7 2.鬯c5# but 1..., 響×c7! 1.f8鬯? [2.鬯f4# B] 1....ĝ×c7 2.∅c8# A 1....鬯×c7 2.②c8# 1.f8 ②! [2. 響f4# 2.邕c6#] 1.... 響×c7 2. 響f4# 1... 曾×c7 2. 響f4# 1....ĝ×e7 2.\arrowce7 e7 2.@c8# 1.... 營b6 2. 營f4# 1... ②×f8 2. 鬯f4#

Shedey in tries, with solution as extra phase. Very nice touch to some existing mechanism, only pity that the real phase does not show really changed mates.

Peter Gvozdják, Rio de Janeiro - Bratislava, October 16-22, 2009.

#### John ROYCROFT (Great Britain)



Please publicize in your country, especially to young players.

Studies Subcommittee Rio de Janeiro, 2009 John Roycroft, acting speaker October 12<sup>th</sup>, 2009

#### <u>Trio in Rio</u> Vladimir KUZMICHEV (Russia)

<u>Fritz cooked and endgame. What says the theory on the matter ?</u> Jorge KAPROS (Argentina)

#### <u>A Proofgame inspired by Antonio Carlos Jobim</u> Roberto OSORIO (Argentina)

October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2009

<u>Study of the Year</u> John ROYCROFT (Great Britain)

<u>Dynasty Chess</u> Marko KLASINC (Slovenia)

<u>Chess People are Strange</u> Alain VILLENEUVE (France)

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#### DIAGRAMS

All diagrams were generated with 'Forsyth Chess Editor' by Leonardo Mano

Oct / 2009