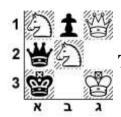
VARIANTIM

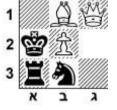


Bulletin of The Israel Chess Composition Society

P.O. Box 2078 Petach-Tikva 4912002 Israel

www.variantim.org





Editor

Paz Einat, 45a Moshe Levi St., Nes Ziona 7420702 paz@pazeinat.com

Original problems

Regular: Ofer Comay
Studies: Gady Costeff
Fairy: Michael Grushko, P.O.Box 363, Kiryat Beyalik 27019

ofercomay@gmail.com
costeff@gmail.com
bargrushko@bezeqint.net

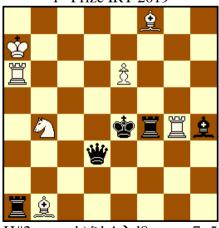
In this issue:

The Bright Stars of Alexander Zhukov		<u>Israeli Successes Abroad – Navon</u>	15-16
- Costeff	2	<u>Israeli Study Successes – Pasman</u>	17-18
IRT Studies 2020 – Avni	3-6	<u>Originals</u>	19-23
<u>IRT S# 2019-20 – Kozyura</u>	6-9	Yoav Ben-Zvi 1957-2020 - Comay	24-26
IRT H#2 to 3 2019 – Vieira	10-13	Editorial	27
Correction: IRT #3 2018-19	13	¹ / ₄ F Israel Solv. Champ. solutions	27
IRT #N 2018-2020 - Schoen	14	•	

Subscription to the printed magazine is €20/year – please contact the editor

Jean Haymann

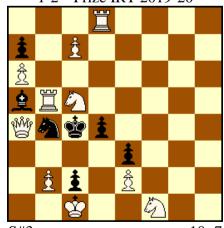
1st Prize IRT 2019



H#2 b)�b4**→**d8 7+5

Mark Erenburg

1-2nd Prize IRT 2019-20



S#3 10+7

The Bright Stars of Alexander Zhukov - Gady Costeff

Alexander Zhukov publishes his studies mostly on Facebook, outside of the traditional problem magazines. As a result, some readers may miss out, so this column is my attempt to correct matters. When we look at a star, it is reduced to a tiny fraction of its size. This gives a bright and beautiful dot in the sky but loses enormous detail. We can do the same to a study, by choosing its most attractive element. We will lose detail, but the single bright point will shine bright.

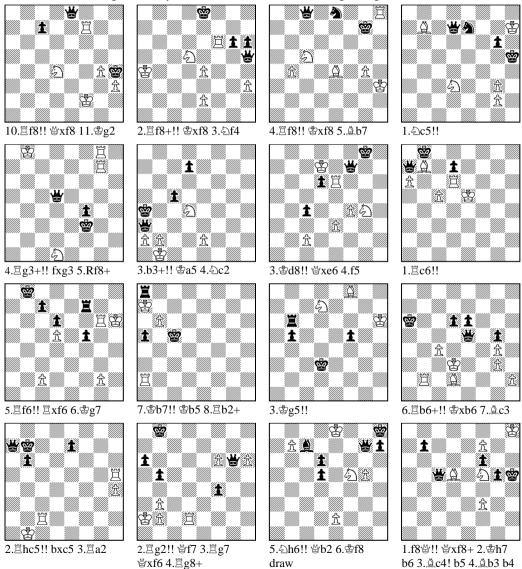
This reduction technique works well for studies in which there is one key position that is easy to understand and is a natural highlight. This describes almost every Zhukov study, which makes his work so appealing to every level of player.

In fact, Zhukov has adopted this technique himself in the following two videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3LyB6a5yKn8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gmyNrUyIKc&t=6s

Below are sixteen bright stars by Zhukov. The reward for finding a single move is wonderful.



5.\@d5

Israel Ring Tourney: Studies 2020 Judge: Amatzia Avni, Israel, December 2020

I received 21 studies of average quality from director Gady Costeff, who also checked for anticipations. In the participants' list, two names stood out: a sensational reappearance of Yehuda Hoch, after an absence of a quarter of a century; and the debut of a new 14-years old Israeli composer, Itay Richardson (pronounced *Rihardson*). The two are connected, as Itay is the grandson of Yehuda, and they also joined forces to compose one study. The lad inherited excellent composition genes and it is to be hoped that in time, he will fulfill his promise.

13 studies appear in the award. The unawarded studies were either too simple, or not interesting enough, or anticipated. In one case a study was left out of the award because it was pure computer work, with no evidence of human involvement.

1st Prize: Var. 3441 Steffen Nielsen & Martin Minski

An enjoyable piece, combining Phoenix, minor promotion, point (5.Be5) and a model mate, in a natural, flowing manner.

1.4\g3! 1.b7 \(\text{Q}e3+ 2.\text{Q}xe3 \) \(\text{E}xa2+ -+ \) 1...\(\text{E}xg3 \) 2.b7 \(\text{Q}f4 \) 2...\(\text{Q}e3+ 3.\text{Q}d4 \) +-3. Ξ xh2 Ξ xc3! 4. Ξ e2+ 4. Ξ xc3? Ξ xh2 = 4... Ξ e3 5. Ξ e5!! the point 5... Ξ a3+ (5...Qxe5 6.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe3 +- 5...\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5 6.b8=Q+ +- 5...\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe2 6.b8=Q+ +- 6.\(\mathbb{D}\)b6 \(\mathbb{D}\)d7 7.b8=Q+! Phoenix 7.b8=Q? \(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begin{al 8... \(\mathbb{Z}\)b3+ 9.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c6 **9.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e8** model mate.

2nd Prize: Var. 3388 Pavel Arestov & Petr Kirvakov

During a battle of white to achieve a draw, either by fortress, stalemate with an h-pawn, or a positional draw, the WK travels from one corner to another, while offering black a gift of a piece or two. The work leaves a positive impression, both in content and structure.

1.**對b7!** 1.h7 對xc3 1.**息**f6 對b6 1...**對xe2!** 1...對xh6 2.**息**e7 with 3.**息**b4 fortress; 1... \(\delta\)xc3 2.\(\Delta\)d5! \(\delta\)c5 (2...\(\delta\)d4 3.\(\delta\)c6 \(\delta\)c4+ 4.\(\delta\)d6) 3.e4! **2.\(\delta\)c6!** 2.h7 \dip b2+ 3.\dip c8 \dip xc3 2...\dip c4+ 3.\dip d7! \dip d3+! 3...\dip xc3 4.\dip g5 \dip e5 5. වe6 **4. එe7!** 4. එe8? එd6! 5. එf7 එxd8 **4... එxc3 5. එf7! එd2** 5... එh8 6.4g5 4h7+7.4f6 4xc7 8.4g6 6.h7! 6.4g6 4d3+!7.4g7 4xd8 8.h7 4g5+ 9.\$f7 \$\dipho 6 10.\$g8 \$\dip g6+ 11.\$\dipho h8 \$\dipho f7 6...\$\dipho h6 7.\$\dip g8 \$\dipho g6+ 8.\$\dipho h8\$ white king travelled a8->h8 8... 2c2 9. 2e6! with 2 lines

11. **Qe7 曾f7** 11...曾xe6 12.**曾**g7! 曾xe7+ 13.**曾**g8 **12.Q**g**5 曾g6** 1**3.Q**e**6!** positional draw.

B) 9... \$\psi f7 10. \$\tilde{Q} f6! \$\psi d2 \tau 0... \$\psi d3 \tau 11. \$\tilde{Q} e7 \psi c4 \tau 2. \$\tilde{Q} g5! \text{ see line A } 11. \$\tilde{Q} g7\$ **ਊe3** 11...ਊd3 12.ቧh6 ਊc4 13.ᡚg5 **12.ቧf8** 12.ቧh6+? ਊd3 13.ቧf8 ਊc4 12...\$f2 13.\$\textit{\mathbb{Q}}\$d6! \$\textit{\mathbb{W}}\$xe6 13...\$\textit{\mathbb{Q}}\$g2 14.\$\textit{\mathbb{Q}}\$e5 \$\textit{\mathbb{B}}\$h3 15.\$\textit{\mathbb{Q}}\$g5+) 14.\$\textit{\mathbb{Q}}\$g7 1/2-1/2

Special Prize: Var. 3390 Steffen Nielsen

A long journey of WK to find haven from perpetual check, was observed in the past. The fine point here is an exact 3rd move, which uniqueness is revealed only at the end of the solution.

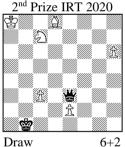
1...分**f3+ 2.**營**f1** 2.營**g**2? 買**g5+** perpetual **2...汽a1+** Now white has three choices: 3. 當g2 or 3. 罩b1 or 3. 罩c1. 3. 罩b1!! Try: 3. 當g2? 罩g1+ 4. 當h3 包g5+ 5. \$\dispha \displass f3 + 6. \$\displass h5 \quad \text{E}h1 + 7. \$\displass g4 \quad \text{E}g1 + 8. \$\displass f5 \quad \text{E}g5 + 9. \$\displass f6 \quad \text{E}g6 + 10. \$\displass xf7\$ ②e5+11. ⑤f8 ②d7+12. ⑤e8 ②e5 13. ⑥b6+ ⑥e2 14. ⑥d8 ☐d6+15. ⑥c7 (?) (15. \$\displayse\$ =) 15...\displayset d7# The rook on b8 blocks the escape of the White king. Correction try: 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc1+ 4.\(\mathbb{Z}\)g2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)g1+ 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\)h3 \(\mathbb{H}\)h1+ 6.\(\mathbb{Z}\)g4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)g1+ 7.\(\mathbb{E}\)f5

Steffen S. Nielsen Martin Minski 1st Prize IRT 2020



Win

Pavel Arestov Petr Kirvakov



Draw

Steffen S. Nielsen



트g5+ 8.當f6 트g6+ 9.當xf7 シe5+ 10.當f8 シd7+ 11.當e8 シe5 12.싫b6+ 뽑e2 (12...當f4 13.當d8 d2 14. 4e3+ &xe3 15. 2b1) 13. 4e3 (13. 4e3+ 13...d2! -+ 14. 2b2 is not possible, because the bishop is on b6. 13... \(\bar{Z} \)d6+? 14. \(\bar{Z} \)c8 Unblock of c8. The point of 3... \(\bar{Z} \)c1!? or 14. \(\bar{Z} \)c7 \(\bar{Z} \)d7+ 15. \(\bar{Z} \)c8 3... **三xb1+ 4. 管g2 三g1+ 5. 管h3 全g5+** 5... **三h1+** 6. **管g4 三g1+** 7. **管f5** transfers to the mainline **6.발h4 화f3+ 7.발h5 벌h1+!** or 7...필g5+ 8.발h6 필g6+ 9.발h7 シg5+ 10.발h8 필h6+ 11.발g7 필g6+ 12.當f8 +- 8.當g4 買g1+ 9.當f5 買g5+ 10.當f6 買g6+ 11.當xf7 勾e5+ 12.當f8 勾d7+ 12...這f6+ 14... 查f4 15. 萬c4+ 查f5 16. 查d8 +- **15. 當d8** 萬**d6**+ 15... d2? 16. 萬c2! +- The point of 3. 萬b1! in comparison to 3. \(\mathbb{E}\)c1!? **16.\(\mathbb{E}\)c7** \(\mathbb{E}\)d7+ **17.\(\mathbb{E}\)b8** +- Unblock of b8. The other point of 3.\(\mathbb{E}\)b1! 1-0

1st Honorable Mention: Var. 3389 Janos Mikitovics

Simple, yet very precise play. A neat knight sacrifice paves the way to victory. **1.₺b4!** (1.b6? ②c8! 2.②d5+ 鼍xd5 3.b7 ⑤b6+ 4.₺b4 ⑤d7! = (4...鼍d8? 5. 萬a6!! ②d7 6. 萬d6 +-)) **1... ②e3 2.b6!** (2. ②c5? ②xb5! =) **2.... ②c8! 3.**4\d5+!! \(\Pi\x\d5\) 3...\(\Pa\d4\) 4.\(\Pa\a8\)! \(\Delta\x\b6\) 5.\(\Delta\x\b6\) \(\Pa\d6\) 6.\(\Delta\c4\)! \(\Delta\c4\)! \(\Pa\d6\) 6.\(\Delta\c4\)! \(\Pa\d6\) 6.\(\Delta\c4\)! \(\Pa\d6\) 6.\(\Delta\c4\)! \(\Pa\d6\) 6.\(\Delta\c4\)! \(\Delta\c4\) 6.\(\Delta\c4\) 6.\(\ 8.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd6\(\mathbb{A}\) + 4.b7 \(\mathbb{D}\)e7 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a6!! 5.b8\(\mathbb{Q}\)? \(\alpha\)c6\(\mathbb{C}\) = 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3? \(\mathbb{Z}\)d8 = 5...\(\mathbb{Z}\)d4\(\mathbb{A}\)+ 6.\(\mathbb{D}\)b3 or 6.\$c3 6.\$b5? \$\mathref{\mathref{Z}}\$d5+ 7.\$b6 \$\mathref{\mathref{Z}}\$d6+ 8.\$b5 \$\mathref{Z}\$d5+ 9.\$b4 \$\mathref{Z}\$d4+ 10.\$b3 loss of time **6... \(\maxd3\)** + **7.\(\maxd3\)** b**2** or **7.\(\maxd3\)** c**2 7... \(\maxd8! 8.\(\maxd3\) a8!** 8.\(\maxd6\) e6+? \(\maxd4! = 8... \(\begin{aligned}
8... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
8... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
8... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
8... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\begin{alig 11. \$\displace{c}5 \boxed{\pi}d5+ 12. \$\displace{b}6 \boxed{\pi}d6+ 13. \$\displace{c}7 \boxed{\pi}c6+ 14. \$\displace{d}7 \boxed{\pi}b6 =) 10... \$\displace{c}6 11. \$\boxed{\pi}e8+\$ 當d4 12. 且d8+ 公xd8 13.b8=當 當e4!! 14. 當b4+ 且d4 15. 當e7+ 當f5! 16. 當c5+ ቄe4 17. ቄe7+ ቄf5 positional draw. 9...ሩጋc6 10. ቯe8+! ቄd3 11. ቯd8+ +- 1-0

János Mikitovics 1st HM IRT 2020



Win 5 + 3

2nd Honorable Mention: Var. 3444 Sergiv Didukh

An amusing concept – white withdraws his pieces only to re-develop them immediately. It resembles Costeff's Ke1/h8 sp. Prize in Humor ty 2004. One would like to see a final withdrawal to the first rank, as suggested by the composer, but this line is not unique. The author is a chess blogger, who occasionally tries his hand in composing.

1.Ձc1! 1.O-O-O? &c8 = 1.Ձc5? e3 2.Ձb1 Ձb7! = 1.Ձb2? e3 2.ଞ∡xa5 exd2+ 3. \$\d2 \mathbb{H}e2+ 4. \$\d1 \mathbb{L}c4 5. \mathbb{L}xf6 \mathbb{H}e4 = \quad \textbf{1...e3 2. \delta b1! 2. \Delta f3? \mathbb{L}b7! = 2... **汽e5** Black can try a sacrifice 2... **公**c6 with the idea to profit from White's intentional underdevelopment 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa6 \(\Delta\)d4 4.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6 \(\Delta\)xc2+ 5.\(\mathbb{E}\)e2 \(\Delta\)d4+ 6.\(\mathbb{E}\)d3 \(\mathbb{B}\) Another attempt to drop a piece 3...\(\mathbb{Z}\)c5 4.\(\mathbb{L}\)c3! f5! forces White to find several precise moves: 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa5 f4 7.\(\Dar{D}\)a3! \(\mathbb{D}\)d6 (7...\(\mathbb{C}\)c6 8.c4 ②c8 9.2c2 ②xg4 10.2b4+ 3d6 11.2d5 +-) 8.c4 ②c8 9.2b5+ 3c5 10.2xc7 2xg4 11.2xf4 + -4.2c3! (4.2xf6? 2b4! 5.2g5 2xg4 6.2xe3 2c4 = 4.2d4?ŭb4 5. ⊈xe3 ⊈b7 6. むc3 ŭc4 7. ७d2 むc6 8. むd5 むb4 9. むxf6+ ७e6 10.c3 ቴ xf6 =) **4... ቯxb2** 4... ቯc5 5.h5 ቴ e6 6.h6 ቴ f7 7.h7 ቴ g7 8.ይe4 ቯxc2 9.ቯxa5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e2+ 10.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xb2 11.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa6 +- **5.O-O-O+!** The King keeps his promise 5... \$\text{\$\text{e6 6.} \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{xb2}}\$ wins, e.g. 6... \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 4+ 7. \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}\$} 1 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$}}\$} 1 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 6... \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$} 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\cdot\$}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\cdot\$}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\cdot\$}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\cdot\$}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\cdot\$}}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\cdot\$}\$ 3 \$\text{\$\c 10.**2**c3 1 -0

Sergiv Didukh 2nd HM IRT 2020



7 + 8

Special Honorable Mention: Var. 3443 Yochanan Afek

Delicate and aesthetic, presenting a synthesis of two known variations. The solution ends with an identical anticipated De Feijter study (Kg8/Kg2 Deventer Dagblad).

1. 其e1 b4 2. 對f7! 2. 其a1? b3 3. 對f7 當c7 4. 當e6 當c6 5. 當e5 當c5 -+ 2.b3? 具f6 -+ 2.\dd7? \ddf6 -+ 2...b3 3.\df6 \ddf2 4.\ddfa1!! Logical try: 4.\ddf1 (\(\mathbb{E}\)f1/\(\mathbb{E}\)g1/\(\mathbb{E}\)h1) \(\mathbb{E}\)c3! 5.\(\mathbb{E}\)d5! \(\mathbb{Q}\)xb2 \(6.\mathbb{E}\)c4 \(\mathbb{E}\)c1! \(-+\)4...\(\mathbb{Q}\)c3! 5.\(\mathbb{E}\)d5! \(\mathbb{Q}\)xb2 6.\$c4 \$\textit{Q}\$xa1 7.\$\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$xb3 \$\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$e5 8.\$\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$xa2 draw.}

Yochanan Afek



Draw

1st Commendation: Var. 3440 Yehuda Hoch & Itay Richardson

Lively play leads to a nice domination of the BQ. Unfortunately, this domination was already executed in a stunning way by Zhukov, Kh3/Kc8 1st prize Thirizi 2016.

1.fxe7 1.\(\text{2xf7}\) \(\text{\text{gxe3}}\) 1.c7+\(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\) xc7 2.\(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\) xd8 1...\(\text{\text{2}}\) d6 2.c7+ 2.\(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\) f4 \(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\) c5 3.\(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\) xd6+ @xd6 4.c7+ @xc7 2...@xc7 2...@xc7 3.@xd4 @xe7 4.@b6 3.4)e6+ @d7 4.e8=營+! 營xe8 5. Qxd4 b5+ 6. 營a3 公c4+ 7. 營xc4! 營a5+ 8. 營a4!! bxa4 9.b4! wins as the black queen is dominated.

2nd Commendation: Var. 3438 Itay Richardson

The moves 3.Re8! and 6.Nc7+! are worthwhile.

\$\delta\$xb8 5.\d6 **4.f7 \Qxf7 5.\dagger**\$xf7 **\dagger**\$e7 5...\delta\$e7 6.\dagger\$xd5+\dagger\$b8 (6...\delta\$b7 7.\dagger\$g8+

8 2 Y 1 1 宜 允 允 👑 ₩ Win

Yehuda Hoch

Itay Richardson

1st Com IRT 2020

7 + 6

월b8 8.₩d5+) 7.₩d8+ &b7 8.₩d5+ &b6 9.ᡚd6 = **6.ᡚc7+!** thematic try: 6.₩xe8+ ₩xe8 7.ᡚc7+ \$b7 8.2xe8 \$c6 9.\$b4 2h8 -+ 6...\$b7 7.4xe8 \$xf7 8.4\d6+ draw.

3rd Commendation: Var. 3387 Michal Hlinka & Lubos Kekely

Black searches for a way to give up his rook for white's two pawns. Clever play by white's knights prevents him from achieving this goal.

1.约b2+ 1.公c3+? 當d2 2.公b1+ 當d1 = 1...皆e1 1...當d2 2.公c4+ +- 1...皆e2 2.公g1+ +- 2.戶e6 營e2+! 2... 🗒 g8+ 3. 當h1! 當e2 4. 包c4 營xe6 5. fxe6 +- **3. 買xe2+ 登xe2 4. 包f4+ 費e3 5. 包e6 買g8+ 6. 當f1!** 6. 當h2? ቄe4 7.ᢒc7 ፲h8+ 8.ቄg3 ፲g8+ 9.ቄf2 ፲f8 = **6...፲a8** 6...፲b8 7.f6 +- **7.ᢓc4+** 7.f6? ፲xa6 8.f7 ፲a8 = 7...增e4 8.f6 當f5 8... 其xa6 9.f7 且a8 10.如d6+ 當e5 11.如e8 +- 9.如b6 且a7 9... 且h8 10.如c5 +- 9... 其xa6 10.f7 +- **10.公c8 汽xa6 11.f7** and wins 1-0

4th Commendation: Var. 3523 Peter Krug & Mario Garcia

A host of nice combinational ideas not always connected to a coherent picture.

1.g6! with two lines: 1) **1...c2 2.曾g7!** 2.**②**xc2? 營xc6 3.**③**a4 (3.**⑤**ef6+ exf6 4.g7 f5+ 5.**③**xh7 營g6+ 6.**⑤**g8 \$d7 -+) 3... \$\text{\text{\$\psi}} xa4 4.g7 \$\text{\$\text{\$\psi}} xe4 5.g8=O+ \$\text{\$\psi} d7 6.\$\text{\$\text{\$\psi}} xf7 \$\text{\$\text{\$\psi}} e6+ 7.\$\text{\$\text{\$\psi}} xe6+ \$\text{\$\psi} xe6 -+ \mathbb{2}... \$\text{\$\psi} ye4 2... \$\text{\$\psi} xg6 3.c7 c1=O\$ 4.♠b5+ ♥d7 5.♠ec3! = positional draw 3.♠\d6+! 3.♠ef6+? exf6 4.♠xc2 ♥g5 5.c7 &d7 6.♠d3 ♥xd5 7.gxf7 \(\psi g5 + 8.\psi xh7 \(\psi c5 9.\psi g8 \) a4 10.\(\psi b5 + (10.f8=Q \(\psi xf8 + 11.\psi xf8 \) a3! -+) 10...\(\psi xb5 11.c8=Q+ ሜxc8 12.f8=Q+ ቌc7! -+ **3...exd6 4.c7 fxg6** 4... ሤxg6+ 5.Ձxg6 c1=Q 6.Ձd3! ሤg5+ 7.ቌh8 ሤe5+ 8.ቌg8 293+9.268 = 98 positional draw 5.216+98 e7 6.216+198 = positional draw

2) 1... 🗳 xc6 2. 🖺 b5! 🗳 xb5 3. 🔾 c7+! 3.g7? 🗳 xd5 4.g8=Q+ 🕏 d7 -+ 3... 🗳 f8 4.g7+! 4. 🖾 xb5? c2 5.當xh7 (5.gxh7 c1=Q+ -+)5...fxg6 -+ 4...當g8 5.分f6+ exf6 6.分d5 營xd5 = stalemate

5th Commendation: Var. 3524 Mario Garcia & Vladislav Tarasiuk

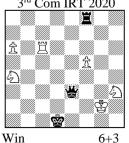
It would have been better to delete the first 3 moves. Precise play, but not particularly interesting, except for the accurate choice of a bishop's move on the 9th turn.

公xb8 5... 三xb8 6. 且e6 三d8 7. 且xd7 三xd7 + 8. 當b6! 當d4 9.a6 = **6. 皆b7!!** Try: 6.a6? 公c6+! 7. 當b6 三h6 8.a7 ②xa7+! 9.\$xa7 闰h7 -+ **6...②d7** 6...\$d4 7.a6 ②d7 8.a7 = **7.a6** 闰**h6!** 7...②c5+ 8.\$b6 ②a4+ 9.\$a5 = **8.a7!** 8.\$c7? \$b6 -+ **8...\$b6 9.\$\Delta\$b3!!** 9.a8=Q? \$\Delta\$xa8 □68+! 11.\$b7 □67 -+ 9.\$\Delta\$2? \$\Delta\$d4 10.a8=Q &xa8 11.&xa8 \(\) a6+ -+ 9.\(\) d4! 10.\(\) f3 \(\) c5! 11.a8=Q \(\) xa8 12.\(\) xa8 \(\) b6 -+ **9...\(\) d4** 10.a8=Q 公xa8 11.當xa8 當c5 12.當a7! draw 12. ac2? 當b6! -+

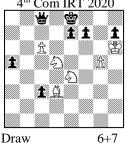
Itay Richardson 2nd Com IRT 2020



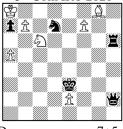
M. Hlinka L. Kekely 3rd Com IRT 2020



P. Krug M. Garcia 4th Com IRT 2020



M. Garcia V. Tarasiuk 5th Com IRT 2020



Draw 7+5

6th Commendation: Var. 3527 Yehuda Hoch

Short and sweet.

1. **冯a6+ 愛g5** 1...e6 2.Raxe6+ 鸷xh7 3. ��xc3 h1=Q+ 4. 鸷b8 鸷g7 5. ��c7+ 鸷f8 6. \(\mathbb{A}\) a6 \(\mathbb{B}\) g1 7. \(\mathbb{A}\) f6+ \(\mathbb{B}\) e8 8. \(\mathbb{A}\) h6 \(\mathbb{B}\) d4 9. \(\mathbb{A}\) h8+ 2. \(\mathbb{A}\) h6!! \(\mathbb{B}\) xh6 3. \(\mathbb{A}\) h3+!! \(\mathbb{B}\) xh3 **4.h8=₩**+ 1-0

Special Commendation: Var. Michael Pasman

Inventive play, and a sort of 'task', in which white sacrifices his entire army. Yet, an overcrowded starting position, brutal play full of captures, and an anticipation by Kubbel (Kh4/Kf5, 1917) to the Re5+ motive, were against a higher grading.

1.\(\partia\)xg7+! 1.\(\partia\)d3+? \(\partia\)xd3 2.\(\partia\)xg7+ \(\partia\)d5! 1...\(\partia\)xg7 1...\(\partia\)d5 2.c4+! \(\partia\)xc4 3.\Bar{X}xa4+ +- 2.\Dar{D}d3+! 2.\Bar{E}e8+? \Dar{D}e6 3.\Dd3+ (3.\Dar{X}xc6+ \Bar{G}d5! 4.\Db4+ \Bar{C}c4) 3...Qxd3 4.\(\Delta\xc6+\Barger^4d5!\) 5.\(\Delta\beta+\Barger^4t\) 2...\(\Delta\xd3+\2...\Delta\xd3\) 3.\(\Delta\xc6+\dxc6+\dxc6\) 3...\$d5 4.\$b4+\$c4 5.cxd3+) 4.c4+\$e6 5.\$\mathbb{E}e8+\$\mathbb{E}\text{xf7} 6.\$\mathbb{E}\text{xe1} 3.cxd3 \mathbb{Q}e4+! 3... \d2 4.f8=0 +- \dag{x}d3+5. \dag{x}f2 \dag{d}d2+6. \dag{e}e2 +-4. \dag{g}4!! Try: 4.dxe4? \dag{x}e4+ 5.\$\displant{\pi}f2 \displant{\pi}h4+ 6.\$\displant{\pi}f1 \displant{\pi}h3+ 7.\$\displant{\pi}e2 \displant{\pi}g2+ = perpetual check 4...\$\displant{\pi}f2! 4...\$\displant{f5+} 5.2xf5 2e2+ 6.2h3! 2xf5 (6...2e6 7.2e8! 2d5 8.2xe6 2h5+ 9.2h4 2xf7 10.\(\mathbb{E}\)f6) 7.\(\mathbb{E}\)e8+! \(\Delta\)ce7! 8.\(\mathbb{E}\)xe7+! \(\Delta\)xe7 9.c4+! \(\Delta\)e6 10.f8=\(\Delta\) \(\Delta\)xd3+ 11.\(\Delta\)g4 \$\delta e4+ 12.\delta f4 \delta g2+ 13.\delta g3+-)(4...\delta d2 5.\delta e8+\delta e6 6.\delta xe6+ dxe6 7.\delta xc6+ \bigcirc xc6 8. \bigcirc e1 is the same as the main line 5. \bigcirc e8+! 5.f8= \bigcirc \bigcirc g2+ 6. \bigcirc h4 \bigcirc h2+ = 5.2xc6+ dxc6 6.2e8+ 2e6 7.c4+ 2xb2 8.f8=2 2g2+ = 5...2e6 6.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6+! dxe6 7.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc6+ 6.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe7+ \(\mathbb{Z}\)e6 7.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6+! dxe6 8.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c6+!! \(\mathbb{Q}\)xc6



Yehuda Hoch

Win 5+5

Michael Pasman Sp. Com IRT 2020 **İ**İ 分 🛕 AIA 1 İ $\langle z \rangle$ 允

Win

公允

Ï

8...\$d5 9.\$e7+\$c5 10.\$a3++- **9.\$\text{\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}}}e1+\text{\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}}}\$d4 11.\$f8=\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}}}\$\text{\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}}}\$e2+ 12.\$\text{\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}}}\$h4 \$\text{\$\end{2}}\$}}}}}\$e1.\$}\$e3.}}}}}}}}}** = 9... \$\ddf 9... \text{\text{\text{\$\exitt{\$\xi\exitt{\$\text{\$\xi\exitt{\$\xi\exitt{\$\text{\$\exitte}}}}\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\

= 10... 營xf8 10... 營xe1 11. 營f4 +- 11. 邑e5+!! dxe5 11... 登xe5 12.c4# 12.c4+ 貸d6 13. 鱼a3+ 貸d7 14. Qxf8 曾e8 15.h7 曾xf8 16.h8=對+ 1-0

Israel Ring Tourney: Selfmates 2019-2020

Judge: Gennady Kozyura, International Judge (Ukraine), February 2021

The competition included 26 problems from 13 problem experts from the following countries: Germany, Israel, Russia, Slovenia, Ukraine. I checked all the problems for correctness using the Gustav 4.0c program in the Bruto Force mode.

Problem No. 3229 is carried over to the next cycle, since the judge is the co-author. No. 3280: the lack of an answer to the check in a two-move, without proper content, is a big drawback. No. 3282: it is necessary to finalize and make two full-fledged versions with model mats.

In general, the competition must be considered good; the prize problems have a chance to get into the FIDE album. I would like to thank the editors who entrusted me to judge this competition. The compositions were created to give joy to people! It was nice to award good problems!

I. Selfmates in 2 to 4 moves

1-2nd Prize: Var.3408 Mark Erenburg.

Cyclic theme of Svoboda (Zilahi) performed for the first time! If it were not for the roughness in the latter variant, then the task would be the sole leader. I would like to note the author's desire for new ideas.

1.4\e6! - zz

1... ♠xc7 2. ♠xc7(A) d3 3. ♥a2+ ♠xa2#(B);

1...d3 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\xb4+(B)\) \(\mathbb{Q}\xb4\) 3.\(\mathbb{Q}\d2+\) exd2#(C);

1... \(\) b6 2. \(\) xd4+ \(\) xd4 3. \(\) xe3+(C) \(\) xe3#(A)

Mark Erenburg



S#3 10 + 7

1-2nd Prize: Var.3475 Andrey Selivanov.

Another historic record! Pickaninny with the playing of the royal battery. And in total there are six model mates (!), including the try.

1. \$\text{\psi}b6 ? zz.1...bxc6 2.c8=\(\Delta \) zz \$\text{\psi}xe6 3. \$\text{\psi}xc6 + \Delta xc6# 2...c5 3. \$\text{\psi}a5 \$\text{\psi}xe6# but 1...bxa6!

1. 冱e8! zz 1... 當xc6 2. 曾xb7 + 當d7 3. 曾d5 + **Q**xd5#

1...b5 2.e6 zz \$\delta xc6 3.\$\d6 + \$\d8 xd6# 1...b6 2.\$\d4 + \$\d8 xc6 3.\$\d7 + \$\d8 xd7# 1...bxc6 2.₩a5 + c5 3.ቯe6 இxe6# 1...bxa6 2.₩b5 + axb5 3.ቯc5 + இxc5#

3rd Prize: Var. 3353 Hartmut Laue.

A pleasant task: block with alternating second white moves as well as mates. 1...f6 a 2.\divc4+ **A** bxc4 3.\divc4xe6 c3\divc3 1...fxg6 b 2.\divc4xe6 **B** g5 3.\divc3+ fxe3\divc4 1. \(\text{Q} \) g5! zz.

1...f6 a 2. 2xe6 **B** fxg5 3. 4e3+ fxe3# 1...fxg6 b 2. 4c4+**A** bxc4 3. 2xe6 c3#

1st Honorable Mention: Var.3352 Anatoly Styopochkin.

White's 2nd moves in pairs become mating. According to the author, there is SOFT here, but there are clearly not enough points uniting the phases for this. **1.₩e2!** [2.♠xb3+ **A** cxb3 3.₩b5+ ♠xb5#]

1... ②d3 2. ∯f2+ ②xf2 3. ②xb3+ **A** cxb3# 1... ②xc1 2. ∜xc4+ **B** &xc4 3.axb3+

2nd Honorable Mention: Var.3554 Valery Kopyl.

Cyclic shift of moves. Two model mates and not the best first move.

1.f8=\! zz 1....dxc6(**A**) 2.\!e8 \!\ xa2(**B**) 3.\!\ a8+ \!\ b5 4.\!\ e2+ \!\ xe2(**C**)# 1.... \begin{aligned}
1.... \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \begin{aligned}
2. \be

3rd Honorable Mention: Var.3228 Alexandr Pankratiev. Feldman's theme.

1.\(\mathbb{A}\)c2! zz 1...\(\alpha\)b4~ 2.\(\alpha\)e7 A + \(\mathbb{A}\)xe7# 1...\(\alpha\)c6! 2.\(\mathbb{A}\)f7 B + \(\mathbb{A}\)xf7# $1... \triangle c4 \sim 2. \triangle f7 B + \exists x f7 \# 1... \triangle d6! 2. \triangle e7 A + \exists x e7 \# 1... \triangle e7 A + \exists x e7 \# 1... \triangle e7 A + \exists x e7 \# 1... \triangle e7 A + \exists x e7 A +$

1st Commendation: Var.3407 Anatoly Styopochkin.

According to the author, here is SOFT (selfmate of the future), but in my opinion there are not enough points uniting the first phase.

1... \(\times xf7 \) 2. \(\times c4 + \(\times d5 \) 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times a 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times h8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) \(\times a 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 1... \(\times f8 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) 2. \(\times f6 \) 3. \(\times e4 + \(\times xe4 # \) 2. \(\times f6 \) 3. \(

Andrey Selivanov

1-2nd Prize IRT 2019-20



S#3v

15+7

Hartmut Laue

3rd Prize IRT 2019-20



S#3* 11 + 9

Anatoly Styopochkin 1st HM IRT 2019-20



S#3 12+10

2nd Commendation: Var.3476 Frank Richter.

It remains to be regretted that the second pair of variantations in this task clearly failed.

1.營e3! (2.莒e5+ 莒xe5 3.營f4+ 營xf4#) 1...莒e5 2.營xf3+ 幻,gxf3 3.莒f4+ 營xf4#

1...\$\textit{0}\$ 2.\$\textit{0}\$g7+ \$\textit{0}\$f6 3.e8=\$\textit{0}\$+ \$\textit{0}\$xe8# 1...\$c5 2.\$\textit{0}\$f7! \$\sim 3.\$\textit{0}\$g6+ hxg6#

Valery Kopyl



Alexandr Pankratiev



Anatoly Styopochkin



Frank Richter



3rd Commendation: Var.3281Beni Priel.

1. Qb4! [2. 2g7 + Qxg7 3. 2e5 + Qxe5#]

1...cxd6 2.cxd5 + \$f7 3.\$xh6 + \$\alpha\$xh6# 1...exd6 2.\$\alpha\$g6 ~ 3.\$\dispes e5 + dxe5#

II. Selfmates in 5 or more moves

1-2nd Prize: Var.3477Andrey Selivanov.

Locking the bishop in two different ways, according to Klasinc and by the obstruction method, leads to two static echo-mats with zugzwang on the mating move. The tries make this problem difficult to solve.

1...\$b1 2.\$164+ \$\text{Qxe4} 3.\$\text{@e8}+ \$\text{@c5} 4.b4+! cb3 e.p.5.\$\text{Qd3}+ \$\text{Qxd3}+ 6.\$\text{@b5}+ **≜**xb5#;

3rd Com IRT 2019-20 II N ۵ 1 分分會 4 **i** /// İ **全性智** 盘 允 允 Δ

Beni Priel

S#3 11 + 11

ΪŴ

立

9 + 3

立

立 🖒

全 I

允

1.營a3? zz 1...負b1 2.句f4+ Qxe4 3.營a4+ 含c5 4.b4+! cb3 e.p.5.句d3+ Qxd3+ 6.營b5+ Qxb5#; but 1...⊈b3!

1.邑h7? zz 1...負b3 2.邑d6+ 含c5 3.包a4+! 魚xa4 4.b4+! cb3 e.p.5.邑c6+ 含xc6 6.負b2! (zz) 負b5#; but 1...⊈b1!

1.買行! zz 1....負b1 2.包f4+ Qxe4 3.買f6+ 含c7 4.包a8+! Qxa8 5.包e6+ 含c6 6.e4 (zz) 具b7#; 1... \(\) b3 2.\(\) d6+ \(\) c5 3.\(\) a4+! \(\) xa4 4.b4+! cb3 e.p.5.\(\) c6+ \(\) xc6 6.\(\) b2! zz \(\) b5#

1-2nd Prize: Var.3558 Ivan Soroka.

Logical style challenge with new fresh motives, two main plans, pendulum maneuvers and returns of white pieces.

1st main plan 1. \(\psi xd3 + \partial xd3 \) fails because of 1... \(\textit{A}xd3 \)! 2nd main plan 1. \(\psi e6 + \partial e6 + \partial xe6 + \partial xe6 + \partial xe6 + \partial xe6 + \(\partial xe6 + \partial ②xc6# fails because of 2... Qd5!

當f4 6.這h3+ 當e4.7.曾f5+ 當d5.Switchback of white Queen.8.這h2! [~9.Dxd3+ △xd3#] ac4.Switchback of white Rook. Initial position repeated but without b.Pd3. 9.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)d2+\(\mathbb{\ph}\)d3 10.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)d1!! ~ [10... cxd1=②/\(\triangle 11\).\(\triangle xd3+\)\(\triangle xd3+\ and f4. 11. ₩e6+ &e4 12. ₩xc6+ ᡚxc6#

3rd Prize: Var.3480 Anatoly Styopochkin.

This is also a good problem. But the trouble is, after the 9th move, there are two threats: 10.Rb3 Bb3 11.Qb3 Sb3 #, and 10.Qc4 Kc4 11.Be2 Se2 #, and Black's moves only differentiate them. 1.\(\perpcox c4+?\)\(\perpcox xc4\) 2.\(\perpcox e2+\)\(\perpcox c5!\)

1.買b8! [2.買xb3+ 鼻xb3 3.營xb3+ ②xb3#] 1...臭b1 2.臭b4 [3.營xb3+] 2...臭a2 3.臭a3 具b1 4.營e4+ 含c4 5.閏b4+ 當c5 6.罝b5+ 當c4 7.當d5+ 當d3 8.魚b4! (8.當c4+? 當xc4 2.魚e2+ 包xe2+ 10.當d2!) 8....魚a2 9. Qd2 Qb1 10. \(\text{\tin\text{\t

1st Honorable Mention: Var.3283 Anatoly Styopochkin.

Nice logical problem with minor promotion and gain of tempo.

1.e4+? dxe3 (e.p.) #?

9.e4+ dxe3 (e.p.) #

Andrey Selivanov Ivan Soroka **Anatoly Stepochkin** Anatoly Styopochkin 1-2nd Prize IRT 2019-20 1-2nd Prize IRT 2019-20 3rd Prize IRT 2019-20 1st HM IRT 2019-20 Ï I 光 罩 İ 1 E A **t**t 1 2 **2** 4 1 P L 9 宜 介 1 允 Q 沧土 1 **8** Q I Ï **总**统 1 盘 W ۵ S#6*vv 12+4S#12v 9+10S#11v 8 + 11S#9

2-3rd Honorable Mention: Var.3355 Udo Degener.

An "engraving" (not more than 10 pieces on the board) with an unexpected solution. Set: 1...hxg3#

1.**岁b1!** hxg3+ 2.**岁**g1 **\$**h4/h5 3.**\$**h7+ **\$**g4 4.**日**h2! gxh2+ 5.**\$**h1 **\$**g3 6.\degree h5! g4 7.\degree h8! gxh3 8.\degree d4! hxg2#

2-3rd Honorable Mention: Var.3284 Anatoly Styopochkin.

This problem is similar to the previous one, but the solution is longer, and there are more pieces.

Set: 1...exf2#

1. Qb3! \$\d3 2. \dagger f3 \$\d4 3. \dagger xe3 + \$\d3 4. \dagger f2 \$\dagger xe4 5. \dagger h1 \$\d3 6. \dagger f3 e4 7. \$\psi f4 \$\psi e2 8. \$\psi xe4 \$\psi e1(f1) 9. \$\\dagge d2+ \$\psi \sim 10. \$\psi g2+ hxg2#\$

1st Commendation: Var.3478 Anatoly Styopochkin.

1.d8=Q! \$\frac{1}{2}\$h5 2.\frac{1}{2}\$h4+\frac{1}{2}\$g6 3.g8=\frac{1}{2}\$+\frac{1}{2}\$f5 4.\frac{1}{2}\$hg3 \frac{1}{2}\$e4 5.\frac{1}{2}\$b6 \frac{1}{2}\$f5 6.\frac{1}{2}\$g7 \$\delta e4 7.\$\delta f8 \$\delta f5 8.\$\delta 8g4+\$\delta f6 9.\$\delta d8+ \$\mathbb{Z}xd8#\$

2nd Commendation: Var.3354 Stanislav Vokal.

1. 2d3?, 1. 2e2?, 1. 2f1? **1. 2a6!** 2f1(2f3) 2. 2d8+ 2c7 3. 2d2+ 2xd2 4.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5+\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5 5.b4+! axb3 e.p. #!

I marked the problems with special distinctions separately:

1st Sp. Honorable Mention: Var.3556 Viktor Yuziuk.

Changing the functions of black's queen and rook.

- a) 1.\(\Delta\xc5+\Bigs\text{\$\text{b4}}\) 2.\(\Delta\d2+\Bigs\text{a3}\) 3.\(\Big\zc3+\Bigs\text{\$\text{b4}}\) 4.\(\Delta\a5+\Big\xa5\) 5.\(\Big\a3+\Big\text{\$\text{b6}}\) 6. \(\partia a5 + \partia a7 \) 7. \(\partia xa6 + \partia b8 \) 8. \(\partia b6 + \partia b7 \) 9. \(\partia c7 + \partia xc7 # \)
- b) 1.\(\Delta\xc5+\Bigs\bar{a}b4\) 2.\(\Bigs\bar{b}1+\Bigs\bar{a}3\).\(\Bigs\alpha\alpha\bar{4}\Bigs\bar{a}1+\Bigs\bar{a}b4\) 4.\(\Bigs\bar{b}1+\Bigs\alpha\cap{c}4\)5.\(\Bigs\alpha\alpha\bar{a}2+\Bigs\alpha\cap{c}3\) 6.\(\mathbb{G}\)c1+\(\mathbb{G}\)b4 7.\(\mathbb{G}\)c4+\(\mathbb{G}\)b5 8.\(\mathbb{G}\)b3+\(\sigma\)b4 9.\(\sigma\)e6+\(\mathbb{G}\)xd5#

2nd Sp. Honorable Mention: Var.3557 Anatoly Styopochkin. AUW.

1.월b6! ७e7 2.d8=७+ ७f7 3.७g5! ७e8 4.⊎bd8+ ७f7 5.g8=፲! ७e6 6. Qg4+ &f7 7. &f5+ \(\) f6 8. \(\) e8 \(\) xf5 9. \(\) h5+ \(\) xh5#

1.g8=4)! \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1.g8=4)! \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2.d8=\frac{1}{2}\$ + \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f7 3.\frac{1}{2}\$ dd6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e8 4.\frac{1}{2}\$ h8 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f7 5.\frac{1}{2}\$ e7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e8 6.\frac{1}{2}\$ c8+ 當f7 7. 當cd7 當f8 8. 當f4+ 單f6 9. 當h6+ 罩xh6#

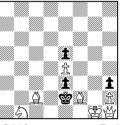
1.d8=Q! \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e8 2.\$\frac{1}{2}\$ ad6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f7 3.\$\frac{1}{2}\$ h8 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e8 4.g8=\$\boxed{1}\$ + \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f7 5.\$\boxed{1}\$ g7+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e8 6.\$\boxed{1}\$ d5 當f8 7. 互f7+ 當e8 8. 互h7 當f8 9. 皆g8+ 互xg8#

Udo Degener

2-3rd HM IRT 2019-20 **5** % co t

S#8*

Anatoly Styopochkin 2-3rd HM IRT 2019-20



S#10

7 + 4

Anatoly Styopochkin 1st Com IRT 2019-20



S#9 5+2

3rd Sp. Honorable Mention: Var.3479 Frank Richter.

The effects in the first twin pointed out by the author are random. If they were clearly repeated in two solutions, then the task would have been place higher.

- 8.\degree c2+ \degree c4 9.\degree a4+ \degree xa4#
- b) 1.\diph4! \diph8 2.e8=\diph+ \dipc7 3.\dipc4+ \dipd6d 4.f8=\diph+ \dipc7 5.\dips 3 \dipc 6.\diph8 + \dipc7 7.\dipc53! \dipdd4 8.\\degree f4+\degree c5 9.\degree a7+\degree xa7#

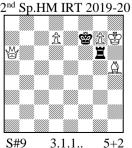
Stanislav Vokal



Victor Yuziuk



Anatoly Styopochkin



Frank Richter



S#9 b) \(\mathbf{f}3\rightarrow\)b7 5+2

Israel Ring Tourney: Helpmates in 2 to 3 moves 2019 Judge: Ricardo de Mattos Vieira, Rio de Janeiro, January 2021

I was very grateful and honored when I was invited by Michael Grushko and Paz Einat to judge the h # 2 / 2.5 / 3 section of Variantim 2019. Forty-three originals (22 h#2, 7 h#2.5 and 14 h#3) were eligible to take part in the informal tourney. The general level is good and some very interesting ideas were presented by the authors, whom I congratulate.

First I would like to draw some considerations about some entries that did not make it into the award: Var. 3221 (Onkoud): Two pairs of solutions connected by squares d3 / f3. Mating white pawns that are useless in one solution, choice of the blocking piece at e4 based uniquely on the bS and some symmetry in one pair of solutions detract from quality.

Var. 3262 (Witztum & Navon): Twinning involving a mating piece is a flaw but even worse is the unpleasant (and even artificial) use given to wR in (b).

Var. 3266 (Navon): 2.Se3 is a block and bRe2 is useless in this solution (accidental interference).

3267 (Gorbatenko): An important feature of this helpmate is the way the moving bO relates to the passive wR / wB. It is a pity that this does not occur homogeneously: since 1.0:e2 is a block, wRe2 and bPf3 may be replaced by wPf3.

Var. 3272 (Gershinski & Pankratiey): Were the pins achieved during the solutions, the white play would be improved substantially.

Var. 3328 (Navon): A single white piece should replace the pair of wPs as they remain useless in one solution each and present lack of unity when moving (1...e6 – line opening; 1...g5 – line closing), not to say the accidental interference over the bQ (1...e6).

Var. 3331 (Yuzyuk): bK star and wQ cross. A wP mates in one solution (the single white move not played by the wO) and is completely useless in the other three.

Var. 3332 (Dragoun): Quality versus quantity. Does the third pair of solutions (1.Kd5 / 1.K:f5) add or affect negatively the content of the helpmate?

Var. 3335 (Drążkowski): bRc1 may be removed and bBf4 is merely a bP.

Var. 3336 (Labai): The third solution with double check mate is not connected to the other two and the pinned bS (that avoid cooks) is an incorrect attempt to justify the presence of the wR in one of the solutions.

Var. 3338 (Witztum): The bO's line is opened intentionally by the wR, but unfortunately just accidentally by the wS. It seems that the whole content may be achieved in a h#2.

I propose the following award:

1st Prize: Var. 3264 Jean Haymann

Change of pins with reciprocal play between three pairs of pieces. From time to time we come across strategies that are fake and pieces that are just weasels. Here, seemingly artificial interferences at B1 prove to be essential for the presentation of the idea and are a positive surprise.

a) 1.\$\delta\$e5 \$\mathbb{Z}\$g5 + 2.\$\delta\$f5 \$\mathbb{Q}\$g7# b) 1.\$\delta\$d5 \$\mathbb{Q}\$a2 + 2.\$\mathbb{Z}\$c4 \$\mathbb{Z}\$a5#

2nd Prize: Var. 3275 Misha Shapiro, Gady Costeff, Ofer Comay

Each single move, either black or white, adds some content to the solution: capture for line opening, self-pin, indirect unpin and minor promotions with dual avoidance. The reason for the white minor promotions is the icing on the cake.

 $1.2xe6 + fxg8 = 2.2f8 \ 2xd5 \ 3.c1 = 2.2b3$

Jean Havmann 1st Prize IRT 2019



H#2 b) 2b4→d8 7+5

Shapiro Costeff Comav

2nd Prize IRT 2019



H#3 2.1.1.1 6 + 13

3rd Prize: Var. 3270 Paz Einat

It is extremely interesting the way the wK relates to the wP (eliminating the masking black pawns of the white battery they fire) and to the bK (moving along the battery in opposite direction).

1. Qe1 &xg5 2.fxe3 &f4 3.e2 &e4# 1. Qg3 exf4 2. &e3 fxg5 3. &f4 g6#

4th Prize: Var. 3337 Vitaly Medintsey

The pin of the wQ in the diagram position is responsible for nice active Zilahi sacrifices followed by line opening for this very wO.

1... 4h5 2.gxh5 4d6 + 3. e2 Ee4# 1... Eh4 2.gxh4 4d2 + 3. ec4 4d5#

5th Prize: Var. 3268 Christer Jonsson, Ofer Comay, Rolf Wiehagen

The bB and bR move to open white lines, leading to unpinning white Grimshaws. Since these black pieces leave the squares where the wSs will mate, they must present Grinshaw interferences after hideaways with critical capturing (Zilahi) moves (antidual choice of moves). All in a lightweight setting.

a) 1. 4xe3! (1.4~?) \(\beta\) 5 2. \(\beta\) d4 \(\Delta\)c5# b) 1. \(\Beta\)xe4! (\(\Beta\)~?) \(\Beta\)b5 2. \(\Delta\)d4 \(\Delta\)c4#

Special Prize: Var. 3265 Jean Haymann

When a theme from a different stipulation is brought to helpmates, in case some adaptation is needed, it must be applied to the theme, not to the basic characteristics of the helpmate stipulation. I have seen many helpmates presenting the Goethart theme but in at least one solution (and sometimes in both) no role is given to the white pinning piece, an attempt to turn this terrible

H#3 2.1.1.1 6+8

Vitaly Medintsev 4th Prize IRT 2019



H#2.5 2.1.1.. 6+12

flaw into an acceptable aspect in helpmates. Here, the author managed to present the Goethart theme (and a pseudo form, where the indirect unpin by White does not occur on the mating move) in such a way that the white pinning piece (wRh4), although useless in the mating positions, somehow affects the solutions.

1.耳f3 匀f4 2.曾e6 鱼e3# 1.耳f5 曾d2 2.曾d5 + 鱼d4#

1st Honorable Mention: Var. 3333 Menachem Witztum

Very good interplay in a cyclic (wPc2 / wS / wQ) presentation: W1 and B2 eliminate flights that appear (or would appear) after W1 and W2. Unfortunately, (i) the interesting try $1.d1=R\ 2.Rd3\ c3+3.R:c3!$ has no correspondence in the other solutions (1.b:c5 2.c4 Sc2??? and 1.Bf6 2.B:e5 Qa7???) and (ii) the black play is not explored as it should. I suggest diagram A for comparison.

1.d1=\(\mathbb{Z}\) cxb3 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d3 \(\alpha\)c2# 1.bxc5 \(\alpha\)g4 2.c4 \(\alpha\)a7# 1.\(\mathbb{L}\)f6 \(\alpha\)xg6 2.\(\mathbb{L}\)xe5 c3#

2nd Honorable Mention: Var. 3329 Emanuel Navon

Very good interplay characterized by anticipatory line closing (B1) followed by guard (W1) of a flight that will still be created at B2. The twinning involving a mating piece is a drawback. 1.\(\Delta\)g3 (\(\circ\)?\(\Delta\)8f7 2.\(\Delta\)xd4 \(\Delta\)e5# 1.\(\Delta\)b3 (\(\circ\)?\(\Delta\)4 (\(\Delta\)d2?) 2.\(\Delta\)xd6 c7#

Jonsson Comay Wiehagen 5th prize IRT 2019



H#2 b)**@**a6→a5 6+4

Jean Haymann Sp. Prize IRT 2019



H#2 2.1.1.1 10+12

Menachem Witztum 1st HM IRT 2019



Emanuel Navon 2nd HM IRT 2019



H#2 b)\\\\\\ e2\rightarrow a2 7+10

3rd Honorable Mention: Var. 3345 Misha Shapiro

Two solutions show bicolored Turton moves connected by square g3 with additional black tempo maneuvers. The twinning is unpleasant mainly because it involves a double modification (a piece is removed and another is moved, although someone may consider simply a move with a capture).

- a) 1. \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f3 2. \(\mathbb{Z}\)h3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc3 3. \(\mathbb{Z}\)d3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c4#
- b) 1. 2xg3 2f4 2. 2h2 2xc7 3. 2e5 2b6#

4th Honorable Mention: Var. 3334 Daniel Papack

Annihilation of white pieces for line opening followed by withdrawal moves for Grinshaw interferences combined with annihilation of black pieces to eliminate control over the mating squares. Reciprocal play between two pairs of pieces. Harmonious. 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\xg5\)\(\partial\xg5\)\(\partial\xg4\)\(\mathbb{Z}\xg4\)\(\mathbb{Z}\xg4\)\(\mathbb{Z}\xg5\)\(\mathbb

5th Honorable Mention: Var. 3327 Emanuel Navon

Interesting idea that needs to be improved. It is a pity that only one solution (1.Sc:d5) presents dual avoidance effect at W1. In addition, W1 is determined by bSc3 in both solutions, never by bSf6.

1.全cxd5 營xf7 (營d8?) 2.全b6 是b1# 1.全fxd5 營d8 2.全e3 包f4#

1st Commendation: Var. 3326 Vladislav Nefvodov, Vitaly Medintsev

In my opinion the lack of homogeneity in the departure effect at B1 (unguard twice and line opening once) is compensated by the common concern when choosing the arrival square (avoiding interfering with the mating piece). Anyway this entry seems to me 3 single phase h#2 that are shown in the same diagram since the solutions are presented by three different groups of pieces. 1. 4f2 (4h2?) Hh1 2. 4xd4 Hh4# 1. Hg8 (Hg6?) 4h5 2. 4xd5 4xf7# (b6?) \(\mathbb{Z}\) a6 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c6#

2nd Commendation: Var. 3342 Daniel Papack

White must carefully choose which rook to move after a bS has begun its way to e2. White switchback is complemented by a wK's move unfortunately with different motivations (guard / tempo).

1. ②xc3 罩xf2+ (罩xd2+?) 2. ⑤xd1 ⑤b2 3. ②e2 罩f1# 1. \(\Delta xf4 \) \(\Delta xd2+ (\Delta xf2+?) \) 2. \(\Delta xf1 \) \(\Delta b1 \) 3. \(\Delta e2 \) \(\Delta d1# \)

3rd Commendation: Var. 3330 Shaul Shamir

One of two controls over the mating battery is eliminated by Black. The other is neutralized by an absolutely correct double motivated W1. The idea ends with battery mates with dual avoidance only at W2, although the white line that might be closed by the wrong move of the wP is created at W1. 1. ♥c5 ♠e5 2. ♥a3 d3# (d4?) 1. ☐a6 ☐f3 2. ☐a3 d4# (d3?)

4th Commendation: Var. 3218 Ehud Goldberg & Paz Einat (version D. Papack)

Black Pelle moves for sacrifice and interference are played in reverse order and are combined with wK's moves that fire indirect & direct batteries.

a) 1. 4d5 &xd5 2. Ee3 &xd6# b) 1. Ee3 &xe3 2. 4d5 &xf2#

Vladislav Nefyodov, Vitaly Medintsev 1st Com IRT 2019



Daniel Papack



Shaul Shamir





Misha Shapiro 3rd HM IRT 2019

Daniel Papack 4th HM IRT 2019



Emanuel Navon 5th HM IRT 2019

₩ Ħ 1 1 4 **A** 1 **金金金** 分分1 **A**

H#2 $2.1.1.1 \quad 10+10$

E. Goldberg P. Einat (version D. Papack)



H#2 b)**⊌**g1→b7 5+10

5th Commendation: Var. 3225 Abdelaziz Onkoud

Annihilations for line opening with switchback are well combined with mates by active wPs. Twinning involving a thematic piece is unpleasant.

a) 1. \(\text{2} xe6 \) \(\text{2} h6 \) 2. \(\text{2}f5 \) \(\text{2}xg5 \) 3. \(\text{2}f3 + gxf3 \) \(\text{b} \) 1. \(\text{2}xf6 \) \(\text{2}xf7 \) 2. \(\text{2}d5 \) \(\text{2}f3 \) 3. \(\text{2}d3 \) exd3 \(\text{e} \)

6th Commendation: Var. 3344 Mykola Kolesnik, Roman Zalokotsky

Complete ODT. Were the captures of the black pieces essential not just accidental, the value of this helpmate would increase a lot.

7th Commendation: Var. 3346 Misha Shapiro

Curious solutions with triangular trips by the black pieces, white moves in reverse order, tempo maneuvers and... the bK in check in the diagram position.

1.營g4! (營xg3?) 罩f3 (a) 2.營g3! (營h4?) e4 (b) 3.營h4! 罩f5#

1. 當f5! (當f4?) e4+ (b) 2. 當f4! (當g5?) 莒f3+ (a) 3. 當g5! 莒f5#

Syzonenko: 1.d5? \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) c4+? 2.dxc4/d4; 1.\(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xe3? \(\alpha \) xg3+ 2.Txg3; 1.\(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) f3? \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) f5+ 2.\(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xf5 1.dxe6 \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xe6 2.\(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) f3 Tc4 \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) 1.bxc3 \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xc3 2.d5 Sxg3 \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) 1.\(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xe3 \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) f5+ 2.\(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xf5 \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xe6 2.\(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xe3 \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) f5 \(\mathrel{\text{L}} \) xe7 \(\mathrel{\





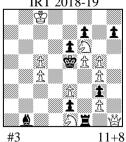




Correction: Israel Ring Tourney: Three-movers 2018-2019

Erik Zierke (through Daniel Papack) sent us a predecessor for the 3rd Honorable Mention problems by Yosi Retter. Judge, Jiri Jelinek, wrote the following response: "The scheme of both problems is same, but there are some differences: quiet threat and different mates in solution in Retter's three-mover, number of all pieces is lower: 19. I think that the problem enriches the known scheme and has the right to exist, but not to be awarded. To my regret, I have to withdraw it from my award. Mlynka's 4th HM will get 3rd HM. Otherwise the award will remain unchanged."





1... ☐ xf5 a 2. ②d3+ **A** 1... ② xf5 b 2. ②f3+ **B** 1. ※ xh7! [2. ※ xf7]

1... 🗒 xf5 a 2. 🗗 f3+ **B** 1... 💂 xf5 b 2 🖾 d3+ **A**

Stefan Sovik, 4th Prize

Chess Club Ludwigshafen 100 Years 2012-13



1.... 4xf5 a 2. 4f3+ A 1... 三xf5 b 2. 4d3+ B 1. 4h7! [2. 4c7+ 4xc7 3. 三e6#]

Israel Ring Tourney: Moremovers 2018-2020

Judge: Gerhard E. Schoen (D-Leuchtenberg), International FIDE Judge

This award is dedicated to Yoav Ben-Zvi, who died on Dec. 31st 2020, a problem friend with an extraordinary personality. During his work as my judge for the 3#-section of "Problem-Forum" in 2014/15 I got to know his profound knowledge in chess problem theory joined with a gentle mind in his correspondence.

During the period of 2018 to 2020 a total of 8 moremovers was published in Variantim. To specify the order of these problems was more difficult than expected: none of the compositions had to be eliminated as being "weak" or "simple" stuff. Therefore a "thanks!" to the editor and of course to the composers.

Prize: Var. 3436 Valery Shavyrin

Definitely the best problem in this three-year period! The core moves Re6 and Rd4 form the framework of the thematic content. The defences of the bB allow nevertheless vice versa usage of the corresponding wR's threats. It can be discussed that the "Rudenko Paradox" is just a subset of the extended definition of the "Keller-Paradox". Therefore, the thematic core moves of the wR fulfil in both variations the consistent form and paradox ideas used. From the observer's view the surprising key, the doubled distant and close blocks, all together combined in an attractive position representing a worthy winner. 1.\(\mathbb{E}\)eq (A)+? 1...\(\mathbb{E}\)xe6!(a) 1.\(\mathbb{E}\)d4?(B) 1...\(\mathbb{E}\)xd4! (b)

1. \$\dagger h6! [2.f4+ \delta e4 3. \delta e6 (A)+ \delta xf4 4. \delta d4 (B)#

1...Qc5! 2.\(\mathbb{E}\)d4! (B) \(\mathbb{L}\)xd4 3.f4+ \(\mathbb{E}\)e4 4.\(\mathbb{L}\)d3# 2...\(\mathbb{E}\)xd4 3.\(\mathbb{E}\)f4+ \(\mathbb{E}\)e5/\(\sigma\)e4 4.\(\mathbb{E}\)f5 4.g4# ! 2...\(\mathbb{E}\)xe6 3.\(\mathbb{E}\)xe3+ \(\mathbb{E}\)e4 4.\(\mathbb{E}\)xe4#

1st Honorable mention: Var.3318 Michael Pasman

A logical problem with a hidden main plan of the white line-pieces. To prevent the queening of the pawn and avoid the black checks and defences of the new Queen White has to close four lines or diagonals. Nevertheless, the observer can't ignore the facts that both wS are making each just one move and are captured at once. Finally the only strong try 1.Bb3? is simply defeated by 1....d5!

1.d4! [2.\(\triangle c 7 3.\)\(\triangle f 8 \)\(\triangle 1 \) 1...bxa6 2.d5! (3.\(\triangle e 6 \)\(\triangle c \) 0.\(\triangle a 4 \)\(\triangle c 3 \).\(\triangle a 4 \)\(\triangle c 3 \)\(\triangle a 4 \)\(\triangle a 4 \)\(\triangle c 3 \)\(\triangle a 4 \)\(\triangle a 4 \)\(\triangle c 4 \)\(\tr

2nd Honorable mention: Var.3437 Steven B. Dowd

A good example of an old-fashioned Nowotny maneuver with delayed exploitation of the intersection e4. The logical navigation of the black Ra5 and Bc2 to the square e4 is well hidden. The sacrifice of the white Queen and the threat of a "Mate in 1" of this key are surprising, but finally a bit too loud. **1.Qg6!** (2. \$\times\$c2#) \$\times\$xg6 2. \$\times\$h8 \$\times\$xe5 3. \$\times\$e4! \$\times\$xe4 4. \$\times\$h1+! \$\times\$xh1 5. \$\times\$a4#: 3... \$\times\$xe4 4. \$\times\$a4+! \$\times\$xa4 5. \$\times\$h1#

Commendation: Var.3211 Evgeni Bourd

An active black Queen and a more active King combined with fine battery-play. The variations with the same stra-tegic play and flight of the blK to both sides of the board are well constructed and underline the spacious play of the wRb5. The other wRh5 annoyingly withdraws from the play after the key. 1. Zxh6! [2. Zd6#] 1... *\Bar{B}xb2 2. \Quad e7+ \Bar{B}c4 3. \Quad c5+ \Bar{B}xb4 4. \Quad c5+ \Bar{B}a5 5. \Quad a8# 1... \Bar{B}xf2 2. \Quad d6+ \Bar{B}e4 3. \Quad c5+ \Bar{B}xf4 4. \Quad c7+ \Bar{B}g4 5. \Quad xg7#









Israeli Successes Abroad – Emanuel Navon ישראלים מצטיינים בחר"ל – עמנואל נבוז

emanuel.navon@gmail.com אל האחרונות אל הצלחותיהם האחרונות את הצלחותיהם האחרונות אל

A. Leonid Makaronez 2nd Prize MK Popandoppulo 100 2021



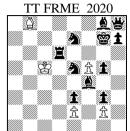
B. Menachem Witztum Ricardo d.m. Vieira 3rd Prize StrateGems 2019



C. Menachem Witztum Emanuel Navon 1st HM SuperProblem TT246 2020



D. Emanuel Navon 2nd Prize



H#3* 5+11

1...這1h3 2.皇c4 [3.邑xd5#] 2...dxc4 3.營d4 + 含f4 4.營d6# 2...邑xh7 3.邑xd5 + 3...含f6 4.營xg5# 1...邑5h3 (邑xh7) 2.營xg5 + 含d4 3.邑xd5 + 总xd5 4.營e3# 2...乌f5 3.營xf5 + 含d4 4.邑,營xd5#

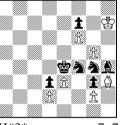
Judge Vladislav Nefyodov wrote on the lightweight ${\bf B}$ by the Israeli/Brazilian duo: "The BQ self-blocks twice (self-blocks with Bishops are not possible). White makes two ambush moves. Good dual avoidance." The anticipatory self-interferences involving the dual-avoidance are also notable.

a) 1.Qe2 (Qe3?) Za6 2. e5 2h6# b) 1.Qe3 (Qe2?) Qc7 2. e6 g4#

In C The theme was: Dual avoidance in the first black move. "The bSs open the line of the blocking black pieces with anti-dual choice of moves that avoids different negative effects. Ambushes battery mates." (Judge Ricardo Vieira). Note that BSe5 can move to 1 of 5 available squares and BSb4 to 1 or 4! 1. ②d7 (~?) ☐h6 2. ②d4 dxc7# 1. ②d2 (~?) ☐b2 2. ☐d4 b6#

The following 5 problems present the Chumakov theme in different forms. D&E's theme: In set play, two or three black officers (not pawns) are captured. In the solution the same officers are used to block squares around the black king. **D** performs the theme with 3 thematic pieces. Judge Ladislav Packa added: "The non-thematic additions of the composition are model mates, the white bishop and king playing on the same squares d6 and e7 and the exchange of functions of the pawn f5 and bishop."

E. Emanuel Navon Sp. HM TT FRME 2020



H#3* . 7+7

F. Emanuel Navon 2nd Prize TT 251 SuperProblem 2021



H#3 b)**\$**f4→e2 3+13

1...\$xd6 2.g4 \$xe7 3.\(\text{\$\text{h}}6 \) \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}}\$} 6 \) 2.\(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}}\$} 6 \) \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}}\$} 6 \) \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}}\$} 6 \) \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}}\$} 6 \) \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}}\$} 6 \) \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}}\$} 6 \) \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}}\$} \) \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}\$} 6 \) \(\te

In **E** Special HM was given a problem due to a technical defect, which has since been fixed. The pair of thematic knights is joined by the nonthematic, but analogical sacrifice of the bishop (judge). Note how the active set play sacrifices of the knights parallels their active selfblock play in the solution.

1...\$g7 2.\$\dag{2}xf6 \$\dag{x}f6 3.\$\dag{2} \$\alpha xg2 \$\dag{2}\$ # 1.\$\dag{2}e5 \$\dag{b}h6 2.\$\dag{2}xg5 + \$\dag{x}g5 3.\$\dot 3.\$\dot 5.\$\dag{f5}\$#

The minimal requirement of three black thematic pieces for the Chumakov theme exist in **F&G**. However, the theme is Doubled by function exchanged among the blacks thematic units... Anticritical move & Umnov move.

a) 1.e3 \(\mathre{\text{Z}}\) xa4+ 2.\(\mathre{\text{Z}}\) e4 \(\mathre{\text{Z}}\) xa1 3.\(\mathre{\text{Q}}\) e5 \(\mathre{\text{Z}}\) xf1\(\mathre{\text{B}}\) b) 1.\(\mathre{\text{Z}}\) f2 \(\mathre{\text{Z}}\) xb8 2.\(\mathre{\text{G}}\) f1 \(\mathre{\text{Z}}\) xe8 3.\(\mathre{\text{Q}}\) d1 \(\mathre{\text{Z}}\) xe4\(\mathre{\text{Z}}\)

G. Menachem Witztum Emanuel Navon 1st HM TT 251

SuperProblem 2021



c)**\$**g6→a6

H. Menachem Witztum Emanuel Navon 4th HM MK "O.



H#4 b) \pm d6→d4 4+8

T. Mark Erenburg 2nd HM TT-241



S#2 8 + 12

J. Mark Erenburg Andrev Selivanov 1st Prize



S#3 14 + 10

K. Mark Erenburg 1-3rd HM e.a JT G. Kozyura 64 2019



S#3 L. Michael Grushko

1st Com Shakhmatnaya Kompozitsia 2020



H#8 ABC PWC 0+5+0 Take&Make Lion 🗱

In **G** the trio of Black thematic pieces double the theme in 3 phases: group 1 includes Rc7, Rb7 & Se5 and group 2 includes Pf3 Bg4 & Sf5 In a) group 1 make self-blocks and group 2 is captured passively. In b) group 2, which was captured in a, makes self-blocks. In c) group 1 is captured after active sacrifice. It was the only problem in all three sections of the tourney that double the theme in 3 phases. a) 1.\(\mathbb{H}\)h7 exf3 2.\(\mathbb{H}\)g7 fxg4 3.\(\alpha\)f7 exf5#

b)1.fxe2 g6 2.@f3 @g5 3.@e3 @h4# c) 1.@d3 exd3 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c4 dxc4 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b5 axb5#

In **H** the theme was: activation of white pawns by sacrificing a black figure, a thematic pawn should participate in the creation of a mate position. Judge's remark: Chumakov's theme analog linking the play of both sides. Model mates.

- a) 1.2d3 2d4 2.2e4 f2-f3 3.2b2 fxe4 4.2b4 2e6#
- b) 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg5 \(\text{\text{\text{e}}}\) 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5 f2-f4 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f3 fxe5 4.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d5 \(\text{\text{\text{\text{d}}}}\)5 \(\text{\text{\text{d}}}\)d3#

I's theme: Constant White move in answer to changing Black defenses in several phases. The problem shows 6-fold realization of the theme.

1.\(\mathbb{E}\)e2? [2.\(\mathbb{E}\)b3+ \(\Delta\)xb3#] 1...fxe2 2.\(\mathbb{E}\)f3+ \(\Delta\)xf3# but 1...\(\mathbb{Q}\)xe2! 1.\(\mathbb{E}\)f4? 1...gxf4 2.\dot\dotf3+, but 1...\dot\dot\dot\dotf3+! 1.\dot\dot\dot\dot\dotf3+ 2.\dot\dot\dotf3+ but 1...\dot\dot\dot\dotf3+! 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\xh4\?\) 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\xh4\?\) 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\xh4\?\) 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\xh4\?\) 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\xh6\?\) but 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\xh6\?\) 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\xh6\?\) 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\xh6\?\) but 1...\(\mathbb{Z}\xh6\?\)

1.ቯe5! [2.⇔b3+ ᡚxb3#] 1...♀xe5 2.⇔f3+ ᡚxf3#

J is a remarkable task of 4-fold Zabunov: the front piece of a battery becomes the rear piece of another battery. The sacrificial and flight-giving key is of note. **1.4)h6!** [2.\Big2+\Bixd5 3.\Big4+\Die4#] 1...c4 2.\Big5+\Bixc5 3.d6+\Dif5# 1...cxd5 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)g6+ \(\mathbb{C}\)c6 3.exd7+ \(\mathbb{L}\)xg6\(\mathbb{L}\) 1...\(\mathbb{C}\)xd8 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e3+ \(\mathbb{C}\)e7 3.exd7+ \(\mathbb{L}\)e4\(\mathbb{C}\) 1...dxe6 2.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d3+ e5 3.dxc6+ \(\mathbb{Q}\)xd3# additionally:

1...\$e5 2.\$\text{2}g6+ \$\text{\$\text{\$d}}6\$ 3.\$\text{\$\text{\$f5}\$} + \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$}}xf5# 1...\$\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$} 4 2.\$\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$}e3+ \$\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$}f4 3.\$\text{\$\sigma\$}f5+ \$\text{\$\text{\$\genty}\$}xf5#

K is a "selfmate of the future" (SOTF) problem: in the first pair of variants, white batteries "fire" and then follow the "side" mates; in the second pair, on the contrary, the "central" mates are given after the complete destruction of the corresponding battery. The defenses are made by the same black piece.

1. 其h7! [2. ②d6+ 當g5 3. ②xh3+ ②xh3#] 1... 其xe4 2. ②e6+ 當xe6 3. 營b3+ ②xb3# 1... 🗒 xf3 2. 🚨 g6+ 🕏 xf4/g4 3. 🗳 xf3+ 🖎 xf3# 1... 🗒 xd3 2. 🗒 f7+ 🕏 xe4 3.exd3+ 🖎 xd3#

J is a typical jewel by Michael. In AlphabeticChess (ABC) the square order of order a1, a2...a8, b1...b8, c1 requires the piece located earliest in the order to move (but check & mate are normal). In PWC pieces exchange places after capture, in Take&Make the capturing piece must immediately make a move in the nature of the captured piece and neutral pieces can be played by both sides. After an initial repeating maneuver to promote a knight it is positioned for its capture on the mating move just to be repositioned to give the mate in which the king cannot make any capture! 1. \(\frac{1}{4} \) xc4-c5[+\(\frac{1}{4} \) b5] \(\frac{1}{4} \) xc6-g2[+\(\frac{1}{6} \) b5] 2. \(\alpha \) \(\text{Ixd5-d6[+\frac{1}{2}\) b5] \(\frac{1}{2}\) b6 \(3.\frac{1}{2}\) xc5-c6[+\frac{1}{2}\) b6] \(\frac{1}{2}\) b7 \(4.\frac{1}{2}\) xc6-c7[+\frac{1}{2}\) b7] \(\frac{1}{2}\) b7-b8=\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(5.\frac{1}{2}\) c6 \(\frac{1}{2}\) b7 6. 1xd6-g3[+&Ic7] &If4 7. 4f7 &xf7-g5[+4f4] 8. 4g6 2xg6-h4 [+4f6] # Ideal fairy mate

Israeli Study Successes Abroad - Michael Pasman

There was a successful start of the year for Israel study composers. In the last months we received results from several tournaments held during 2020, as well as some late results from 2019.

Amatzia Avni gained first and second prizes in UAPA 12, second prize in Ceskoslovensky Shach 2020, fifth prize in ChessStar 2020, second prize in co-production with Martin Minski in Zadachy i Etyudy 2019 and honorable mentions in 10th Maroc Echecs, UAPA 13 and "64".

Yochanan Afek also gained first prize in UAPA 12, third prize in Razumenko MT 2020 and the first honorable mention in Vratnica-64.

Michael Pasman won first prize in UAPA 13, special prize in UAPA 12 and honorable mentions in Razumenko, UAPA 12, UAPA 13 (in 2 studies) and ChessStar (2 studies).

Here are some studies from these events:

A. Amatzia Avni 1st Prize 12th UAPA. Ty 2020



7+6

B. Amatzia Avni Martin Minski 3rd Prize Zadachy i Etyudy 2019



3+8Draw C. Yochanan Afek

1st Prize 12th UAPA Ty 2020



Theme: change of sacrifices. The judge Kalashnikov: "A very interesting theme is presented by the author in this study. .. The change of sacrifices theme declared by the author of the study is brilliantly executed!..."

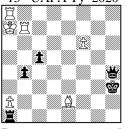
1. 4 e2! (1. 4 xd2+? 4 xg6=) (1. 4 f7? 4 f3+?+) 1... xf2 (1... 2 c3 2. 4 f7 4 xh4 (\(\mathbb{Z}\)d3 3.\(\partia\)e3! \(\mathbb{Z}\)d7+ 4.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e6+?) (or: 2...\(\mathbb{Z}\)h2 3.\(\mathbb{D}\)b6 \(\partia\)d5 4.\(\mathbb{Q}\)d4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xh4 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg7+ \$\disp_65 6.\disp_65 \disp_f4+7.\disp_xf4+\disp_xf4 8.g7) 3.\disp_xc3 \disp_f4+4.\disp_8 \disp_xf2 5.\disp_xd2+\disp_xg6 6.4d3+ &f6 7.4c3+ &g5 8.8xg7+?) (1...\$xg6 2.4xd1+?) 2.\$f7 split 2...d1=Q! (A) 2...\(\mathbb{Z}\)d3? 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd3? d1=Q 4.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd3 5.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d2+ sacrifice of two bishops to pave way for the knight (5.&f5+?? 쌀xf5+!?+) 5...쌀xd2 6.&f5 Mate) 3. 2xd1 (B) \(\mathbb{B}\)d3 (C) 3...\(\alpha\)e4 4. \(\alpha\)d2+? sacrifice of a bishop to enable a knight move (not at once 4.\(\Delta\)d4? \(\Delta\)d6+ 5.\(\Delta\)e6 \(\Beta\)d3!=) 4...\(\Delta\)xd2 5.\(\Delta\)d4 \(\Beta\)xh4 (\(\Beta\)f3+ 6. 2xf3 2xf3 7. 2f5 Mate) 6. 2f5+ \$g5 7. 2xh4 \$xh4 8. \$xg7+-) 4. 2e3!! sacrifice of a knight to enable a bishop move 4...\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe3 (4...\(\mathbb{Z}\)d7+ 5.\(\mathbb{E}\)e6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd1 (2xd1 6.\$xd7 2xe3 7.2d2+? \$xg6 8.2xe3) (\(\mathbb{Z}\)a7 6.2b6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b7 (\(\mathbb{Z}\)a6 7.\$f7+?) 7.2f5+ \$xg6 8.2xf2+?) 6.2xd1 2xd1 7.\$f7+?) 5.2d2 2xd1 6.2c1 wins

The black King is at the center and the best White can achieve is to move it to 8th rank.

1. 其**d3**+ (1. 曾**g**5+? **ae**5) (1. **ax**f8? f1=O+ 2. **ax**f1 **axyg**3) **1...曾e6 2. 其e3**+ (2. \$\dig 4+? \bullet f5 3. \$\dig e4+ \$\dig f6 4. \$\dig c6+ \$\dig g5 5. \$\dig c1+ \$\tilde{L}\$ f4 6. \$\bullet g3+ \$\dig h6 7. \$\bullet h3+\$ \$\displaysq6 8.\displays6+\displaysq5 9.\displayxa8 f1=Q+ 10.\displayxf1 a1=Q+ 11.\displayxa1 \textit{\textit{de5+}}\) 2...\displayf7 (2...\$\d5 3.\B\d3+) **3.\B\f3+** \Q\f4! (3...\$\g8 4.\B\xf8+ \B\xf8 5.\B\f3+) **4.\B\xf4+** (4. 增xf4+? 當g8 5. 增c4+ 當h8 6. 增a4 買g8 7. 買a3 買xa4) 4... **曾g8 5. 增b3+ 曾h8** Now white starts to play on Black weakness of 7th rank **6.₩a3!** (6.₩xa2? f1=Q+7.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf1 (7.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf4+)7...\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa2+) 6...\(\mathbb{Z}\)fd8 7.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a4! (7.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d4? f1=Q+) 7... \(\begin{aligned}
7... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
8... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
8... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
8... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}

Afeks's study has four neat active sacrifices. I totally agree with the judge P. Gyarmati: "In the key-move white guides the black king to the wrong place with Bishop sacrifice. After this the white castling is a check. 1. Rd1? not enough, the black passed pawns are unstoppable. After the beautiful Knight sacrifice of the black, the black king has serious threat. White get rid of from his harmful pawn, what closing the diagonal a1-h8, by an active rook sacrifice. In study are two active neat sacrifices on each side. Extraordinary content with small material." 1. **Qd5+!** (1. 国d1? 公d3+! 2. 當d2 b2 3.h7 a1=Q= (b1=Q=)) 1... 當xd5 2.O-O-O+! \$\d3+! (2...\$c4 3.\$b2 &d3+ 4.\$a1+?) 3.\Axd3+ \$\cdot c4 4.\Ad4+! (Logical try: 4.\$\display2 \displayxd3 5.h7 a1=Q+ 6.\$\displayxa1 \displayc2 7.h8=\display b2+ 8.\$\displaya2 b1=Q+ 9.\$\displaya3 \displayb3 Mate) 4... 學xc3 5. 其c4+! (5. 且d3+??) 5... 學xc4 6. 學b2 學d3 7.h7 a1=O+ 8. \$\dagger \text{xa1 } \dagger \text{c2 9.h8=Q wins}

D. Michael Pasman 1st Prize 13th UAPA Ty 2020



Draw 6+5

1. **②c4!!** Sacrificing the piece in order to keep important f6 pawn (1.f?? 莒xa2+) (1. **②**a6? 莒xa2) **1... 愛xc4** (1... 愛xf6 2. 闰h7+ 愛g4 3. 闰g8+ 愛f5 4. 闰f7) **2. 闰h8+!** (2.f7? 莒xa2+! (愛xa2+? 3. 愛b8) 3. 愛b8 愛f4+!) (2. 闰h7+? 愛g4! 3. 闰g8+? 愛f5?) **2... 愛g4 3. 闰g8+! 愛xg8** (3... 愛f5 4.f7 愛xa2+ (闰xa2+5. 愛b8 愛f4+6. 딜c7) 5. 愛b8 愛h2+6. 딜c7) **4. 闰g7+ 愛h5!** (4... 愛f5 5. 딜xg8 愛xf6 6. 愛b6! c4 7. 愛b5! c3 8. 딜c8 愛e5 9. 愛xb4 闰b1+ 10. 愛a5! 愛d4 11. a4! 愛d3 12. 闰d8+! 愛c4 13. 딜c8+! 愛d3 14. 딜d8+ 愛c2 15. 愛a6!) (4... 愛xg7+? 5. fxg7 딜xa2+6. 愛b7) **5. 딜xg8 b3! 6. 딜b8!** (Not 6.f7? b2! 7. 딜g1 딜xg1 8. f8=愛 b1=營-+) **6... 딜xa2+** (6... c4 7. f7 딜xa2+8. 愛b6! 闰f2 9. 愛c5!=) (6... bxa2 7. ဩb2) **7. 愛b7!** (Try: on 7. 愛b6 comes nice move 7... 딜a8!! 8. 딜xa8 (8. 딜b7 c4!) 8... b2 9. 딜h8+ 愛g6! 10. 딜h1 c4-+ 11. 딜f1 愛f7! 12. 愛c5 c3 13. 愛d4 c2?+) **7... c4** (7... 愛g6 8. 愛c6! c4 the same as main) **8. 愛c6!** (8. f7 딜f2) **8... 愛g6 9. 愛d5! 딜c2 10. ②e6!** pawn protected by Reti`s maneuver! **10... 딜e2+11. 愛d5! 딜c2 12. ②e6 딜f2 13. 愛d5! 딜f4 14. f7!** (14. 愛c5 愛xf6-+) (14. 迢b6 딜xf6 15. 딜b4 딜f4-+)

E. Michael Pasman 2nd HM



Win 4+4

and the knight is out) (2.\$\frac{1}{2}\$c7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d7!) 2...\$\frac{1}{2}\$g8! 3.e8=\$\frac{1}{2}\$! (3.e8=\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Stalemate) (3.e8=\(\beta\) Stalemate) (3.e8=\(\beta\)=) (3.\(\beta\)f7 \(\Delta\)xe7=) **3...\(\Delta\) h6 4.h3!** blocks the knight (4.\Delta c7? \Delta g4=) 4...\Delta g8! (4...\Delta g8 5.\Delta d7! (5.\Delta d6? \Delta f6=) 5...\Delta h6 6.\Delta d6! \Delta g8 7.\$\delta 67 \$\delta h8 8.\$\delta f8+-) 5.\$\delta 65? (5.\$\delta 67? \$\Delta f5+?) (5.\$\Delta d6? \$\delta f8!=) (5.\$\Delta c7 \$\delta h8\$ wastes time - now there is no better then to go back 6. 2e8 (because 6. 2e5? 2g8! threat 2e7 7.2d5 2e7?= is draw)) 5...\$18 (In case of 5...\$18 White executes the same plan, but with other path with the knight 6.2d6! (thematic try: 6.2c7? ରୁଷ୍ଟ 7.ରd5 ରe7!=) 6...\$g8 7.ରe4 /b7 7...\$f8 8.ରg5 \$g8 9.\$e4 /f4 9...\$f8 10.එe6+! ම්g8 11.ම්f4! ම්h8 12.එg5! ම්g8 13.එh7!) **6.එ c7!** (6.එd6? එg8! 7.h4 එe7 8.h5 එg8 9.එe6 එh6 10.එf7 එg4 is already draw) 6... එg8 (6...එg8 7.②e6+) 7.②e6! **\$\delta\$h8 8.**②g5/d8 8...**\$\delta\$g8 9.\$\delta\$e4** /f4 Triangle with the King (9.월e6 월f8! and the only move is to return to e5, because 10. 2h7+ 월e8 11.2g5= 2g8! Knight is out) 9...4f8 (9...4h8 10.2f7+) 10.2e6+ 4g8 (10...當e7 11.當e5! and 包xg7) **11.當f4! 當h8 12.勾g5!** (12.當e5? 包g8!=) 12... ♣g8 13. ♠h7! Other moves are just waste of time, for example: (13. ♠f3 ♣f8 14. 2d4 \$\displays 8 15. 2e6 \$\displays h8 and White has no better then to return to previous position with 16.句5) (or 13.曾e4 當f8 14.句e6+ 當g8 15.當f4 當h8) 13...當h8 14. \$\dispers e5! (14. \$\dispers e4? \Dispers g8! and \Def next is draw) 14... \$\dispers g8 (14... \Dispers g8 15. \$\dispers e6 \Dispers h6 the same) 15. \$\displaye6 \displaye8 \displays 16. \$\displays 5 \displays 8 \displays 17. \$\displays 6 \displays 6 \displays 18. \$\displaye6 + \displays 8 \displays 17. \$\displays 6 \displays 6 \dis 19. Pe4 Ph8 20. 25 Pg8 21. 2h7 Ph8 just wastes time - and White has nothing better then to return to main line 22. \$\&\delta\$e5 \$\&\delta\$8 23. \$\&\delta\$66 \$\delta\$h8 24. \$\delta\$g5 \$\delta\$g8 25. \$\delta\$f7) 17...公xf7 18.gxf7+ 當f8 19.h4 g6 20.當f6 g5 21.h5+-













מקוריות Originals

IRT judges: #2: Petr Zabirokhin (2021); #3: Sergey Bilyk (2020-21) #n: Aleksandr Kuzovkov (2021-23); Studies: Geir Sune Tallaksen Østmoe (2021); H#: Abdelaziz Onkoud (2021); S#: Alexandr Azhusin (2021-22); Fairies: Sven Trommler (2021), Michal Dragoun (2022), James Quah (2023)

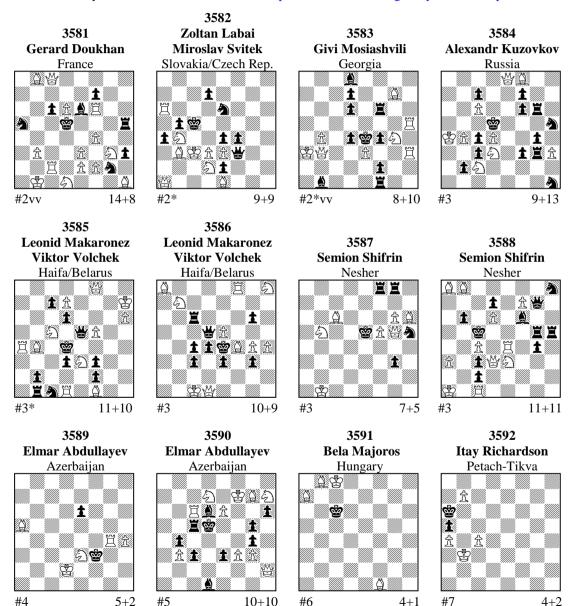
<u>צורכים:</u>

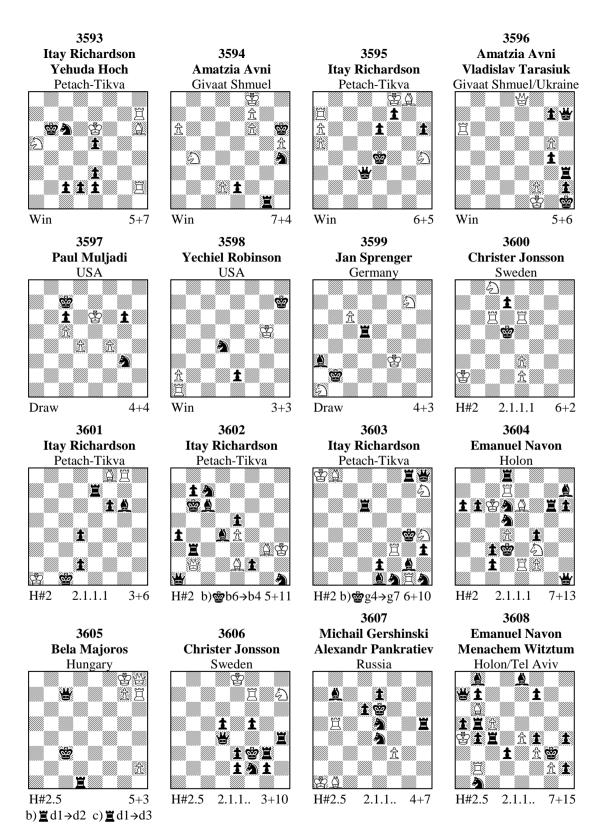
Orthodox: **Ofer Comay** ofercomay@gmail.com בעיות רגילות: **עופר קומאי** Studies: **Gady Costeff** costeff@gmail.com

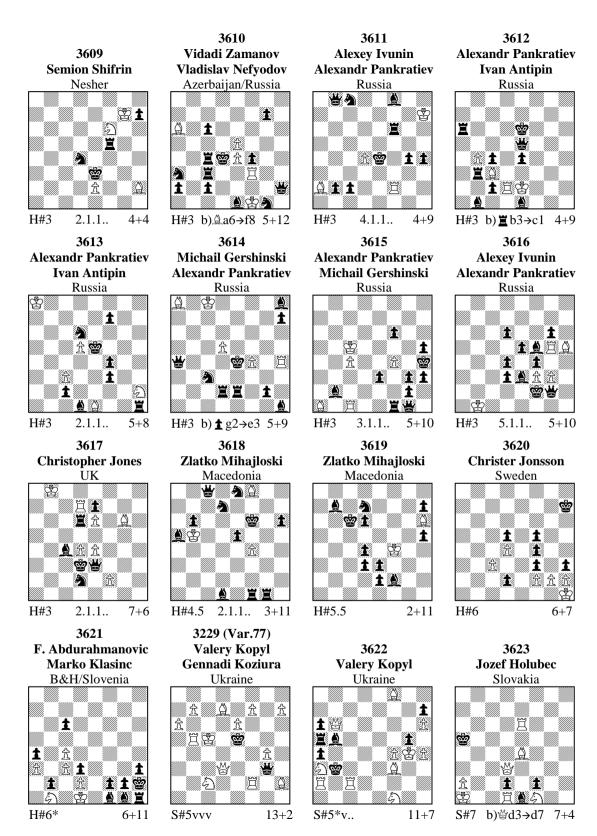
(Please send originals in pgn format) (pgn נא לשלוח מקוריות בפורמט)

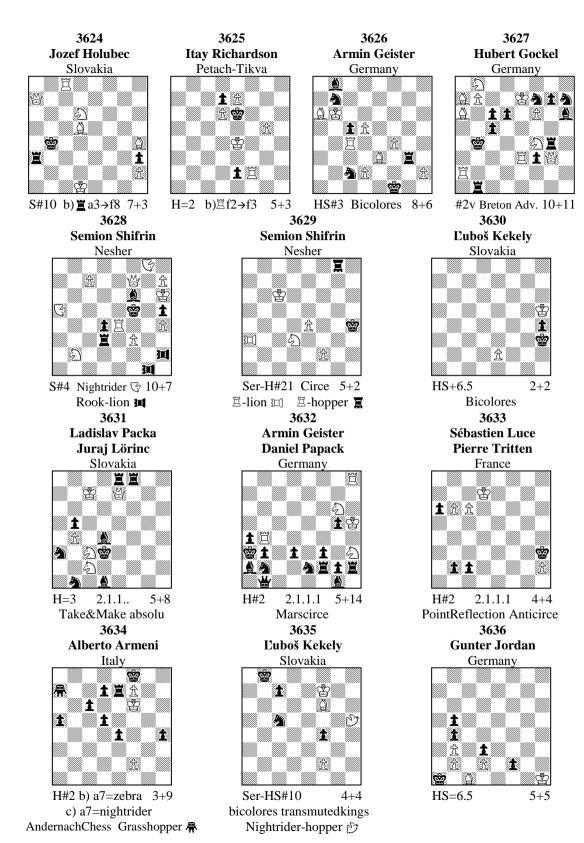
Fairies: Michael Grushko bargrushko@bezeqint.net בעיות אגדתיות: מיכאל גרושקו

All fairy definitions can be found here: http://www.variantim.org/FairyDefinitions.pdf







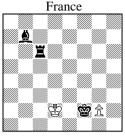


3637 Alberto Armeni



H#2 2.1.1.1 2+9
Take&Make
Grasshopper ♣
Nightrider ✔

3638 Roméo Bedoni Sébastien Luce Pierre Tritten



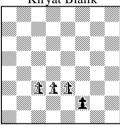
Ser-H#8 2-EquipollentsCirce

3639 Karol Mlynka Slovakia



H#3 1+2+1 b) 1 g7→e5 c) \$d7↔ \$h4 d) c+ 1 f6→h8 EinsteinChess EquipollentsAntiCirce ParrainCirce KobulKings

3640 Michael Grushko Kiryat Bialik



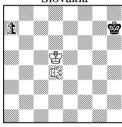
HS#14.5 3+1
AlphabeticChess CirceClone
EinsteinChess RepublicanChess
Neutral *

3641 Michael Grushko Kiryat Bialik



HS#16.5 3+1
AlphabeticChess
CirceDoubleAgents
EinsteinChess RepublicanChess
Neutral 3

3642 Karol Mlynka Slovakia



H#2 BackToBack 3+1 b) d4=locust c) $\frac{1}{4}$ a7 \rightarrow g7 d) $\frac{1}{4}$ a7 \rightarrow b2 e) d+ h7 \rightarrow g5 f) e+ d4=BU Hamster \mathbb{Q} BU = Bucephale

3643 Oleg Paradzinskij



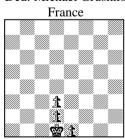
H#4 b) ♣h5→f7 3+2
Functionary Chess

3644 Niels Danstrup



H#2 2.1.1.1 4+3 Take&Make

3645 Sébastien Luce Ded. Michael Grushko



Ser-H#7 b)d2→e2 3+1 EinsteinChess PWC

Yoav Ben-Zvi 3/6/1957 – 31/12/2020 יואב בן-צבי Ofer Comay

סבא של יואב, מנחם שוורץ, היה שחקן שחמט בירושלים בשנות העשרים של המאה שעברה וזכה במספר תחרויות שח בתקופת המנדט. הוא קנה בית קפה קטן ברחוב המלך ג׳ורג׳ (כיום יש שם חנות סטימצקי) ואת השולחנות הסב לשולחנות



מנחם שוורץ, במרכז התמונה, מביט במשחק שחמט. השחקן מימין בכלים השחורים הוא משה צ'רניאק.

Menachem Schwarz, middle, looking at a chess game. The player on the right with the black pieces is Moshe Cherniak.

שחמט. את בית הקפה, "טוב טעם", פקדו חברים שהרבו לשחק ומכיוון שלא הרגיש נוח לגבות מהם תשלום על הזמנות התה והעוגות שלהם. עד מהרה פשט את הרגל.

Yoav's grandfather, Menachem Schwarz, was a chess player in Jeruslaem during the 1920's and won several tournaments during the British mandate period. He bought a small café on King George street (there is a Steimatzky store there today), with the tables turned into chess tables. Café "Tuv Taam" (good taste) was visited by many chess playing friends, and since Menachem felt

uneasy to charge theme for the tea and cakes they ordered the place soon went bankrupt. הוא לימד את ביתו עדה לשחק שחמט. עדה בתורה לימדה את יואב את המשחק בהיותו בן ארבע. היא

שיחקה איתו אבל עד מהרה, לדבריה, גבר עליה הילד. יואב נמשך



יותר לצד האסתטי הפילוסופי והמורכב של המשחק ופחות למשחק התחרותי, וכבר כנער חיבר בעיות מורכבות ויפהפיות ברמה יוצאת דופן. הנה שתי דוגמאות מאלפות שחיבר כבר בתחילת דרכו. בתמונה יואב בילדותו.
He taught his daughter Ada to play chess. In her turn, Ada taught Yoav to

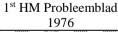
play when he was 4 years old. She played with him but soon, according to her, the child beat her. Youv was attracted to the aesthetic and philosophic side of the game and less to its competitive side, and already as a teenager he composed complex and beautiful high level problems. Here are two

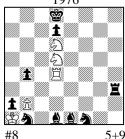
examples from his early work. Photo: Yoav during childhood.
3 בבעיה מס.1 צריך לתת מט בשורה השמינית על ידי הצריח הלבן. ההתעיה 1.צגא!? לא עובדת אחרי 1...צג 2.צבא צאנ! ולכן הלבן מנסה את אותו רעיון באגף המלך: 1.צוא! צונ 2.צוא! צונ 3.צוא! רחל ועכשיו הוא מפעיל את 3.צאא צאנ! ולכן הלבן מנסה את אותו רעיון באגף בל 3.צבא! צונ 3.צבא צג 4.צבא! צג 5.צבא! צגנ 5.צבא! צגנ 6.צבא! צגנ 6.צבא!

In problem No.1 the WR will mate on the 8th rank. Try 1.Rc4!? fails to 1...Rc3 2.Rb4 Rb3 3.Ra4 Ra3! So white tries the same idea on the king's side: 1.Rf4! Rf3 2.Rg4! Rg3 3.Rh4! Bh5 and now activating the original plan on the queen's side: 4.Rc4! Rc3 5.Rb4! Rb3 6.Rxb3 Bb4 7.Rxb4. or: 5...Rc8 6.Rf4 and 7.Rf8+.

בעיה 2 היא בעיה רטרוגרדית, והיא הסנונית הראשונה לחיבתו הגדולה של יואב לתחום הזה. הבעיה עמוקה וכדי להבין אותה ולהנות ממנה נצטרך להתאמץ - אבל שווה לעקוב! מהעמדה רואים שרז8 צריך להיכנס דרך 77 לפני ששחור משחק ז7-ז6, ולפני שרו8 מגיע ל-א7, ולפני המסע ב7-ב6. צריך גם לראות כיצד המלכה השחורה והצריח ד8 מחליפים מקומות.

1. Yoav Ben-Zvi





2. Yoav Ben-Zvi (v)



Last moves? 12+13 b) ②b4→a6

14+16

2B

14+16

24

המציינת עמדה במהלך המשחק, הרגלי ח' יכה את הפרשים השחורים או פרש ורץ ויגיע לח7. לפני כן המלך השחור ייצא דרך ז7 אל ו6 ויאפשר למלכה והצריח השחור להתחלף. השחור יכול בינתיים גם לשחק ב7-ב6 ולהוציא את רג8. לפי אופציה B, ההמשך יהיה ז:ח5, רה4-ח7, ז7-ז6. ואז איך יתחלפו המלכה והצריח השחורים? על ידי זה שלבן ייקח את רג8 אופציה B, ההמשך יהיה ז:ח5, רה4-ח7, ז7-ז6. ואז איך יתחלפו במקומות ויאפשרו לרב8 ורא7 להגיע למקומותיהם. בערוגת המוצא שלו, המלכה השחורה תגיע לא7, ואז הם יתחלפו במקומות ויאפשרו לרב8 ורא7 להגיע למקומותיהם. אז מהי האופציה הנכונה בבעיה? כאן צריך לראות כיצד לשחרר את העמדה הסופית שבה צריך לשחרר את השחור באופן מיידי כי אין לו מסעים אחרונים. בעמדת הדיאגרמה, המסע האחרון היחידי האפשרי הוא עם הצריח הלבן. רק צד5-ב5 כפי שנראה עוד רגע. לפניו היה המסע ב5:א4 (מכה שם צריח או פרש לבן). והמסע שלפניו היה א6:רב7. ולא א6:פב7 כי אז שהמסע האחרון היה מהב4-א5, ולפניו א5-א6. לפניו פג6-א6 ולפניו א6-א6. כאן המסע האחרון היה מהב4-א5, ולפניו א8-א4. לפניו פג6-א6 ולפניו א6-א6. כאן המסע האחרון היה מהב4-א5, ולפניו א7-א4. לפניו במהלך המשחק!) ולפניו פא6-ב7. יש כאן לא רק משחק רטרוגרדי מעמיק, אלא גם אינטגרציה אלגנטית של שתי האופציות בבעיית תאומים.

A. לפי אופציה B ו B. לפי אופציה B. מסתבר שיש שתי אופציות עקרוניות שונות לחלוטיו לבצע את המשימה כשמוצג בדיאגרמות

No. 2 is a retroanalysis problem, the first signal of Yoav's great fondness for this field. Understanding this deep problem requires some effort – but it is worthwhile! We can see that Bg8 must enter through h7 before black plays g7-g6, before Bf8 arrives at a7, and before the move b7-b6. We need also to figure out how the BQ and BRa8 exchange places. There are two principal and very different ways to achieve the task as displayed in diagrams A & B. With option A, displaying a position during the game, the h-pawn will capture the black knights (or knight & bishop) and get to h7. Before this the BK will move to f6 via g7, enabling the BQ & BR to exchange places. Black can meanwhile also play b7-b6 and get Bc8 out. With option B the game's continuation will be gxh5, Be4-h7, g7-g6. How will the BQ & BR to exchange places? By white capturing Bc8 on c8, the BQ reaching a7, and after the exchange of places Bb8 and Ba7 can reach their positions. So what is the correct option? We need to see how to untangle the final position in which black must be immediately freed due to unavailability of last moves. The last possible move in the diagram is

be immediately freed due to unavailability of last moves. The last possible move in the diagram is with the white rook. Only Rd5-b5 as we will soon see. The prior move was b5xa4 (capturing a WR or WS), and the move before was a6xBb7 and not a6xSb7 as black will have no last move! This is option A. In the twin, Sa6 prevent the above solution, and the only way to free black is by the last move Qb4-a5, and before this a5-a4. This is preceded by Sc5-a6 and before this a6-a5. Here the last move was c6xSb7 (not c6xBb7! As in option B the BB was captured on c8 without moving during the game!), and before that Sa5-b7. Not only we have a deep retroanalysis play but also an elegant integration of two options in a twin problem.



13+16

PG 10.5







Yoav Ben-Zvi

6.

- 4. 1.c4 c5 2.營b3 營b6 3.營h3 營b6 4.b3 b6 5.盈a3 盈a6 6.盈b4 盈b5 7.②a3 ②a6 8.0-0-0 0- 0-0 9.營b2 營b8 10.邑c1 邑c8 11.邑c3 邑c6 12.邑g3 邑g6 13.邑g4 e6 14.g3 鱼e7 15.益g2 鱼g5 16.益e4 ②e7 17.⑤f3 邑c8 18.邑c1 邑c6 19.邑c3 邑d6 20.邑e3 邑d3 21.營g2 邑c3 22.h3 邑c1 23.邑c3 邑a1 24.益b1 營c8 25.⑤c2 ⑤b8 26.党a3 a6.
- 5. 1. \(\text{\(\)}\) b8 \(\) b7 2. \(\) d5 \(\) b3 3. \(\) b4 \(\) c3# 1. \(\) g6 \(\) f5 2. \(\) b4 \(\) b1 3. \(\) d3 \(\) a2#

יואב למד מתמטיקה באוניברסיטה העברית והקים עם שני שותפים את חברת התוכנה מיקרונט שבשיאה העסיקה 70 עובדים. לפני כעשור חלה יואב במחלה שפגעה במערכת החיסונית שלו והוא נאלץ להיות מרותק לבית. בשנים האחרונות חזר לחבר כאשר הוא מתמקד בבעיות רטרוגרדיות. הנה כמה יצירות מהעשור האחרון.

Yoav studied mathematics in the Hebrew University and established, with two partners, the software company Micronet, employing 70 people at its peak. About a decade ago Yoav got ill with a disease harming his immune system and had to be confined to his house. He returned to composing in the last years, focusing on retrograde analysis problems. Here are several problems from the last decade.



בעיות 5-5 מציגות באופן מגוון תמרון לויד-טורטון. בבעיה 3, שבה צריך להגיע מעמדת ההתחלה של המשחק לעמדת הדיאגרמה תוך 10 וחצי מסעים, משולב הלויד-טורטון עם בריסטול. התמרון מופיע גם בלבן (צא1-אל,מהד1-אל,מהא4-אל,צאל-אל וגם בשחור (רג2-מהד7-ול,מהול-בל,רו3-גב). בעיה 4 היא בעיה מקסימה שבה הלויד-טורטון משולב עם סוויצ'בק פעם אחת בצבעים מעורבים (צג3-ה3,צד6-ד3,צג3-גל,צג3-גל) ופעם בשחור בלבד עם המלך והצריח ח8. בעיה 5 היא מט עזר שבו הלויד-טורטון משולב עם בריסטול. ולסיום, בעיה שחיבר יחד עם אנדרי פרולקין, ובה צריך לגלות מה היו 14 המסעים האחרונים של שחור. שימו לב שהשחור צריך להזדרז ולשחרר את בלוק הכלים. המסעים המוצגים בפתרון הם מסעים רטרו – ולכן המיספור שלהם הוא שלילי כלומר עם הסימן.

Problems 3-5 show a variety of ways to present the Loyd-Turton maneuver. In problem 3, in which the diagram position must be reached in ten and a half moves from the initial game position, the Loyd-Turton is combined with Bristol. The maneuver appears in white (Ra1-a5,Qd1-a4,Qa4-a1,Ra5-a2) and in black (Bc2-g6,Qd7-f5,Qf5-b1,Bg6-c2). The charming No.4 combines the Loyd-Turton with switchback once in mixed colors (Rc3-e3,Rd6-d3,Rd3-c3,Rc3-c1,Re3-c3) and once only by black with the king and Rh8. No.5 is a helpmate in which the Loyd-Turton is combined with Bristol. Finally, a problem Yoav composed with Andrei Frolkin. The task is to find what were the last 14 black

moves. Note that black must hury to untangle the block of pieces. The move presented in the solution are retro-moves thus, they are negatively numbered with the minus sign before the move number.

בסוף השנה הקודמת חלה יואב בדלקת חריפה והוא אושפז בבית חולים ושם נדבק בנגיף הקורונה. יואב נפטר ביום האחרון של 2020. הנה כמה מילים מתוך ההספד שכתבה ביתו ענת, המעידות על חשיבות בעיות השחמט בחייו.

אבא שלי אהוב.

בשבוע שעבר דיברתי איתד יותר מכל השנה האחרונה.

אמרת לי שכל אדם צריך להשאיר חותם בלכתו. שלחיים יש משמעות אם אתה מרגיש שהשארת משהו אחרייך. שאלתי אותך איזה חותם אתה משאיר והדבר הראשון שעלה לך לראש היה חידת שח שפירסמת. שאלת אותי אם שאלתי אותך איזה חותם אני חושבת שזה משמעותי, עניתי שכן, ואיכשהו עברנו נושא בתוך השיחה.

Last year Yoav got sick with a severe inflammation. While he was hospitalized he got infected with the corona virus. Yoav passed away in the last day of 2020. Here are a few words from the obituary written by his daughter Anat, which testify to the importance of chess problems in his life.

My beloved father.

Last week I talked with you more than the entire year.

You told me that every person must leave a mark after he is gone. That life is meaningful if you feel that you left something after you. I asked you what is the mark you are leaving and the first thing that came to your mind was a chess problem you published. You asked me if I think this is meaningful, I said yes, and somehow we moved to another subject.

דבר המערכת

בתחילת הדברים בגיליון זה נציין את כתבתו של עופר קומאי על יואב בן-צבי ז"ל (עמ' 24). כתבה נוספת על יואב כתב יוחנן אפק בגיליון מרץ של המגזין הבריטי החשוב The Problemist.

כנס הפרובלמאים השנתי יערך השנה ב-20 במאי בביתו של פז עינת בנס ציונה. הזמנה רשמית תשלח לכל חברי האיגוד. תחרות החיבור "קדם הכנס" יצאה אל הדרך, השופט הוא פז עינת ומנהל התחרות אליו יש לשלוח את הבעיות הוא עומר פרידלוד

גיליון זה נפתח במדורו של גדי, והפעם מדור יוצא דופן על המחבר אלכסנדר ז'וקוב המפרסם את סיומיו בעיקר בפייסבוק. גדי מביא רק את ה"כוכבים" מהסיומים שלו – את עמדות המפתח של הסיומים.

בדוח של אמציה לסיומים לשנת 2020 יצירות נהדרות של מיטב המחברים מהעולם שפורסמו אצלנו. נהדר לראות את כניסתם לדוח של יצירותיו הראשונות של המחבר הצעיר איתי ריכרדסון וכניסתו המחודשת של סבו, יהודה הוך.

הדוח למטי לדעת לשנים 2019-2020 מופיע בעמוד 6. ברכותנו למרק ארנבורג על הפרס הראשון (המשותף) ולבני פריאל על ציון השבח השלישי.

הדוח למטי עזר ב-2 עד 3 מסעים, בשיפוטו של ידידנו ריקרדו ויירה, מופיע בעמוד 10. מחברנו לקחו את שלושת הפרסים הראשונים! ברכות לז'אן היימן על הפרס הראשון ולמישה שפירו, גדי קוסטף, ועופר קומאי על בעייתם המשותפת שלקחה את הפרס השני. כותב שורות אלה לקח את הפרס השלישי. עופר גם שותף לבעיית הפרס החמישי עם קריסטר יונסון השבדי ורולף וייהאגן הגרמני, ובעיה נוספת של ז'אן היימן זכתה בפרס מיוחד.

הדוח הרביעי בחוברת (עמוד 14) הוא לרב-מסעיות לשנים 2018-2020. עקב מיעוט בבעיות בתחום זה הדוח כולל רק ארבעה בעיות. ברכות למיכאל פסמן על ציון הכבוד הראשון לבעיית הבכורה שלו.

במדור "ישראלים מצטיינים בחו"ל" של עמנואל הצלחות נאות של מנחם ועמנואל במטי עזר ושל מרק במטי לדעת. הבעיה האגדתית של מיכאל, המשלבת מספר תנאים אגדתיים עם כלים ניטרליים, שווה עיון מעמיק.

אנו פותחים במדור חדש בעריכתו של מיכאל פסמן המביא את ההצלחות של מחברי הסיומים שלנו בחו"ל. במדור UAPA הצלחותיהם של אמציה אבני, יוחנן אפק ומיכאל פסמן, כאשר 4 מתוך 5 הסיומים במדור הם הצלחות בתחרויות של האיגוד הארגנטיני.

במדור הבעיות המקוריות רק שלוש בעיות מט ב-2, אך כרגיל שלל של מטי עזר ואגדתיות. המחבר הצעיר והמבטיח איתי ריכרדסון מופיע במדור עם רב מסעית, שני סיומים (אחד משותף עם יהודה הוך), שלושה מטי עזר ואגדתית אחת (פט עזר).

2021 – פתרון שלב רבע הגמר אליפות הארץ בפתרון בעיות שחמט

בשלב רבע הגמר השתתפו 180 פותרים. מתוכם 130 פתרו נכונה את הבעיה הראשונה, 96 פתרו נכונה את הבעיה השנייה, ו-80 פתרו נכון את שתי הבעיות.

עלו לשלב חצי הגמר 146 משתתפים שפתרו לפחות את אחת מהבעיות. משתתפי חצי הגמר קבלו 6 בעיות מסוגים שונים לפתרון (מט ב-2, מט ב-3, מט ב-4, סיום, מט עזר ומט לדעת). על הפותרים לשלוח את פתרוניהם עד ל-15 באפריל.

עדיין לא נקבע מועד לשלב הגמר המיועד להיערך במרוכז באולם. תוצאות שלב הגמר יקבעו את הרכב נבחרת ישראל לאליפות העולם, אם תתקיים.

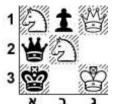
Zvi Hashavit (v. Paz Einat)

1.買**xd5**! [2.②e5#] 1...②f3/②dc6/②ac6 2.罝d4/罝e5/罝c5# 1....②xd5+ 2.營xd5# Thematic key, Unpins, dual avoidance

Shlomo Seider



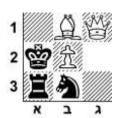
#2 12+11
1.營b2 ? hxg3 ! 1.營c3 ? hxg2 !
1.營c2 ? 1...負d4 !
1.e7 ! [2.營c8#]
1...至c2/負c2 2.莒xe4/包f2#
1...至c3/ 2.包xe5/包e3#
1...包f6,包xf8/莒xf3 2.營xg5/gxf3#
Novotny tries, double Grimshaw



וריאנטים

ביטאון האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל ת.ד. 2078 פתח תקוה 4912002 www.variantim.org

מס' 83 – אפריל 2021



paz@pazeinat.com

ofercomay@gmail.com costeff@gmail.com bargrushko@bezeqint.net <u>- יייו</u> **פז עינת**, רח' משה לוי 45א' נס־ציונה 74207

> עורכי מדורי בעיות מקוריות: רגילות: עופר קומאי

סיומים: **גדי קוסטף**

אגדתיות: מיכאל גרושקו, ת.ד. 363, קרית ביאליק 27019

האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל הוא עמותה שמטרתה לקדם את תחום בעיות השחמט בישראל. העמותה עורכת תחרויות חיבור, תחרויות פתרונים, ומפרסמת פרסומים שונים. העמותה משתתפת באירועים בין־לאומיים הכוללים את אליפות העולם בפתרון בעיות שחמט, אליפות העולם בחיבור בעיות שחמט ואירועים נוספים.

חברות באיגוד לקומפוזיציה 2020

החברות באיגוד הקומפוזיציה פתוחה לכל חובבי השחמט ובעיות השחמט. דמי החבר כוללים קבלת חוברת וריאנטים ופרסומים נוספים והשתתפות במגוון אירועים. דמי חבר רגילים: 210 ₪. דמי חבר לנוער, חיילים בחובה וגמלאים: 160 ₪. דמי עמית: 260 ₪. למצטרפים חדשים, או מי שלא היה חבר בשלוש השנים האחרונות, דמי החבר הם 100 ₪. יש לשלוח את דמי החבר בהמחאה לכתובת הרשומה מעלה לפקודת: האיגוד לקומפוזיציה שחמטית בישראל



מפגש חודשי, מרץ 2021. מרימים כוסית לכבוד ההישג של מרק ארנבורג במחלקת המט לדעת של אלבום פיד"ה 2015-2018. משמאל לימין: נבון, ארנבורג, ויצטום, עינת.

Monthly meeting, March 2021. Celebrating Mark Erenburg's achievement in the selfmate section of the 2015-2018 FIDE Album. Left to right: Navon, Erenburg, Witztum, Einat