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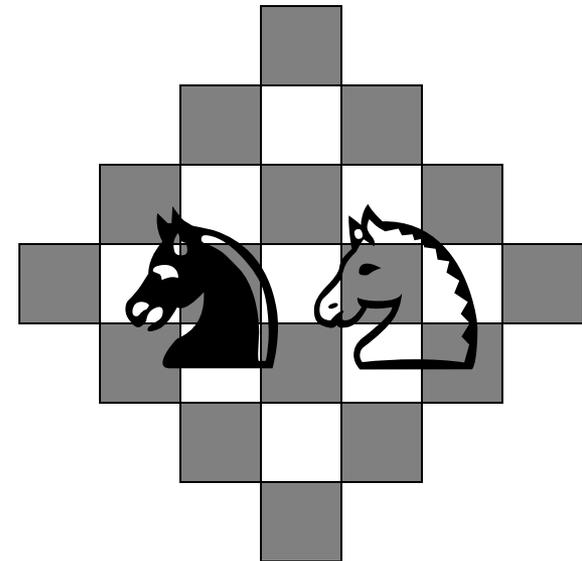
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# StrateGems



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No: 5

U.S. CHESS PROBLEM MAGAZINE

For "StrateGems" No. 4, Mike Prcic wrote a page report on the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Permanent Commission on Chess Composition held in St. Petersburg, Russia, July 25- August 7, 1998. As the U.S. delegate, I am writing another little report from a different angle. On a historical note, I might mention that I've been the American delegate since 1958, when Vincent Eaton asked me to replace him. He had been a "correspondence" delegate since the PCCC was organized in 1956, in Hungary. The 1958 affair, held in Piran, Yugoslavia, was the first full-scale PCCC meeting. (Bobby Fischer was playing in nearby Portoroz. I walked over to watch his game against Tal and later fruitlessly introduced myself.) Over the years, I've attended 18 of the PCCC's meetings.

What happens at these meetings? The Commission itself conducts several projects, including: organizing the FIDE anthology of compositions, the "Album" -- I imagine most people consider this the most important project; organizing the World Chess Composition Team tourney (WCCT); bestowing honors to distinguished compositionists; and hosting the World Chess Solving Contests (WCSC). Peripheral activities include composing tourneys (too many?), sponsored tourism, lectures, book buying and selling.

Of course, the PCCC must organize itself. This year happened to be the one in a quadrennial cycle to elect the presidium. Dr. Bedrich Formanek of Slovakia was re-elected president. In a close race, Yakov Vladimirov of Russian replaced Hannu Harkola of Finland for 1 v.p.; Kjell Widlert, Sweden, retained his 2 v.p. seat; and in another close race, Milan Velimirovic, Yugoslavia, won the 3 v.p. seat. Let me mention that Hannu Harkola's valuable self-assumed task has been to maintain a base of PCCC-related data called "Problem Chess Lists" that holds a history of meetings, the Statutes, names of persons who have received all manner of titles, results of WCCT and WCSC tourneys, and Album points for every composer represented in an Album. I recommend you write to him at Ampujantie 18B, SF-00700 Helsinki, Finland for a copy (\$5, I believe).

A stormy issue to be resolved devolved from a decision in 1997 to award "World Champion" titles to composers winning the most points in the 1986-1988 Album. Many outstanding judges in the Album currently being assembled declared what I would call "mutiny" over that they declared to be a gross misuse of Album results. An early decision at St. Petersburg rescinded the 1997 decision (winners did receive their titles. Indeed, I was happy to carry back medals for the Americans Toma Garai --3rd place, and George Sphicas -- 1st place). However, the issue of a "World Champion" title, while opposed by many, is still alive. A special subcommittee headed by Marko Klasinc of Slovenia will deliberate about it during the year. Should the contest be part of the WCCT? Should a special contest be conducted (it could be aptly named World Championship Composing tourney for Individuals -- WCCI)? Uri Avner of Israel made a good suggestion that, to minimize bias, the judging be done multinationally, a procedure that should hold for the WCCT, too.

Other news: the work on the 1992-4 Album has been delayed, though some sections are done; it may not appear until 2000. The results of the current WCCT will not be ready until 1999. The next WCCT will probably be organized in 2000. (Any ideas for themes?) Many new titles were awarded. The WCSC team tourney, entered by 20 teams, was won by Israel. The PCCC requested that a back-burner project, a newly approved Codex for chess compositions, be published -- "The Problemist" has already done so. The previous Codex, which was largely the work of Nenad Petrovic, dates back to the Piran meeting. As for next year, the PCCC, mindful of travel expenses, had to reject Mongolia's generous invitation to meet in Ulan Bator. It finally selected the Adriatic coast of Montenegro, one of the surviving parts of Yugoslavia, and our Milan Vukcevic's birth territory.



Solving competition



City founder, Peter The Great



Bedrich Formanek & Mike Prcic



Virginia Prcic, Newman & Dotty Guttman



FIDE President Kirsan Ilyumzhinov with Michel Caillaud



FIDE President Kirsan Ilyumzhinov with world champion Zivko Janevski



Andrey Selivanov, Kirsan Ilyumzhinov, and world champion David Gurgendize



StrateGems chief editor Mike Prcic with world champion Petko Petkov

# Edgar Holladay, Doyen of U.S. Chess Composition

by Mike Prcic

As far as I can remember I always knew of Edgar Holladay. For the last 50 or so years his name has been synonymous with U.S. Chess Composition. His contemporaries--Allain White, Kenneth S. Howard, Frederick Gamage, Otto Wurzburg, Eric Hassberg and Charles Sheppard, to name but few--are long gone. Sometimes it seems that Edgar is our only link to the past. At the recent PCCC meeting in Russia, most composers asked me about Edgar. How is he, what is he doing? And Edgar is doing what he always did the best, composing chess problems.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio on October 26, 1925, Edgar completed his education by graduating from University of Virginia (BA in History) and later from University of Kentucky with an MBA. For the better part of his career he worked as an investment analyst and portfolio manager at Northwestern University. In the early fifties, Edgar worked for the U.S. Department of Defense where his analytical skills were utilized on some then important projects in the field of encoding. Currently, he lives with his wife Rita in Carmel, Indiana. They have three grown children.



Edgar Holladay in 1967 photo

The first of Edgar's some 2200 problems was published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, February 15, 1942. As with most composers of that time, Edgar started with twomovers. He began composing selfmates in 1948 at the urging of Alain White. He began publishing helpmates in 1957. Over time Edgar started experimenting with different types and shapes of problems. He composed many ideal-mate helpmates as well as many shape problems. Currently he is working on book about shape problems.

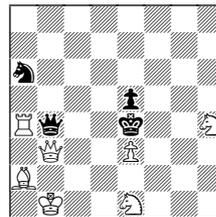
To date Edgar has published three books: Sheppard Two-movers (1963), Wurzburg Artistry (1974) and Hassberg Ingenuity (1978). Early in his career he tried his skill in journalism. He ran a small problem section in the Cleveland Chess Bulletin from 1943-1948. In 1949 he took from Kenneth S. Howard the problem department in the American Chess Bulletin and ran it for fourteen years until the magazine ceased publication in early 1963. In 1963 Edgar was the principal founder of the U.S. Problem Bulletin and edited it in the early years.

Edgar tells an anecdote. In early 1950 he was drafted by the U.S. Army. After basic training and during processing before returning in uniform to his Department of Defense job, his input for the November-December issue of the American Chess Bulletin was coming due, and any idle hands in the area were promptly put on duty in the mess hall. The only way Edgar could do his Bulletin work, without being interrupted, was lying on his stomach behind the furnace in a barracks furnace room. After doing what he could without a typewriter, Edgar managed to place a long-distance phone call (rare in those days) to Alain White, who cheerfully agreed to type the copy for printing.

At the age of 73 Edgar is still very active on the American chess composition scene. He is publishing his compositions and actively participating in StrateGems as a contributing editor. His articles about past American composers have been well received and sought after. He is always willing to help and evaluate a new composition. Edgar holds the FIDE title of International Master of Problem Composition and U.S. title of Grandmaster Composer.

For this article Edgar selected and commented on 13 problems shown beginning on the next page.

## H1 American Chess Bulletin 1942

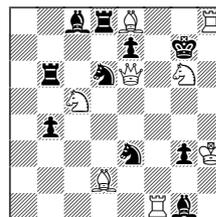


#2

The first problem, **H1** ties the record of three withdrawal unpins by a line-pinned black piece in the solution. A mutate, with a fourth unpin in the set play.

Set: 1...Q~ 2.Qd3#, Try: 1.Nc2?, 1...Qd4!  
**1.eNg2!** (ZZ), 1...Qd4 2.Qc2# (Qd5?),  
 1...Qxa4 2.Qd5# (Qc2?), 1...Qc4 2.Qxc4# (Qc2?, Qd5?)

## H2 Honorable Mention British Chess Federation 1948-1949



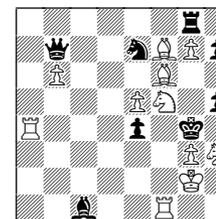
#2

**H2** is beautifully constructed and without white pawns. It shows three correction moves by the black Knights all unpinning the white Queen. Queen's thematic mates are made accurate by specific dual avoidance strategy. A sentimental favorite of Edgar's.

**1.Bc1!** (2.Bb2), 1...eN~ 2.Bh6#, 1...Ng4 2.Qg8# (Qe5?), 1...eNf5 2.Qe5# (Qg8?), 1...dN~ 2.Rf7#, 1...dNf5 2.Qf7# (Qg8?, Qe5?)

**H3** Three white first moves, two in tries and one in the solution, unpin the e4 pawn and give different mates for 1...e3+. The incidental try: 1.Rf3?, is listed mostly because it emphasizes the fact that the 1.Nd4? move is a shut-off of the black Queen's ability to guard f2 from b6.

## H3 Second Prize, British Chess Problem Society 40th Anniversary Tourney, 1960

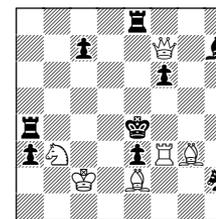


#2

Set: 1...Nxf5 2.Nf2#, Tries: 1.Bc4? (2.Be2), 1...e3+ 2.Bd5#, 1...Qa6!; 1.Nd4? (2.Nf2), 1...e3+ 2.Nc6#, 1...Be3!; 1.Rf3? (2.Nf2), 1...Be3 2.Nxc3#, 1...Qxb6!; **1.Nf4!** (2.Nh6#) 1...e3+ 2.Nd5#, 1...Nxf5 2.Bxh5#, 1...Kxf5 2.Be6#, 1...Bxf4 2.Rxf4#

**H4** In a cycle, each of three mates, Rf4/Bd3/Nc5 occurs once as a threat and once as a mate after a selfblock. A sidelight is the shifting relationship between 1...Re5 and 2.Rf4#...a touch of Dombrovskis six years before the more formal introduction of the Dombrovskis theme.

## H4 Honorable Mention 1952 Olympic Tourney (v)

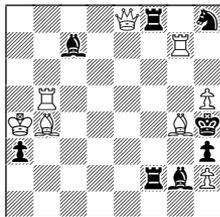


#2

Tries: 1.Bxc7? (2.Rf4), 1...Nxf3 2.Bd3#, 1...Re5!; 1.Rxf6? (2.Bd3), 1...Rd4 2.Nc5#, 1...Bf5!; **1.Kc3!** (2.Nc5), 1...Re5 2.Rf4#

**H5** The black Rooks interfere with each other on each of two squares. Dual avoidance strategy includes closing of line b5-h5 and pins of the Bishop on b4 square. The American Chess Problemist was a problem magazine edited by Eric Hassberg during the few years of its existence.

**H5** First Prize, American Chess Problemist 1951-52 (v)

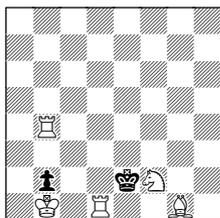


#3

Try: 1.Bd7? Ng6! 2.Qxg6 Ra8+!; **1.Be8!** (2.Rg4), 1...8Rf5 2.Be7+ (Qe7+?), 1...2Rf5 2.Be1+ (Qe1+?), 1...8Rf4 2.Qe7+ (Be7+?), 1...2Rf4 2.Qe1+ (Be1+?), 1...Ng6 2.Qxg6

**H6** A problem made in the Bohemian School style. Here there are two model mates in the thematic try and three in the solution.

**H6** Third Prize, Problem Observer, 1989-90 (v)



#4

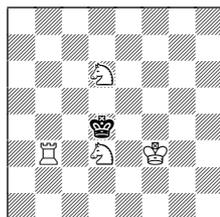
Try: 1.Ng4? (ZZ), 1...Kxd1 2.Rxb2 Ke1 3.Bf2+ Kf1 4.Ne3#, 1...Kf3 2.Nh2+ Ke2 3.Rd5...d8 Ke1 4.Re4#, but 2...Kg2!; **1.Nd3!** (ZZ), 1...Kf3 2.Rd2 Kg3 3.Ne1 Kh3 4.Rd3#, 1...Kxd1 2.Nf4 Kd2 3.Bf2 Kd1 4.Rd4#, 2...Ke1 3.Rd4 Kf1 4.Rd1#

**H7** One of Edgar's best moremovers. There are five exact-echo mid-board ideal mates (including the thematic try in part D).

- a. Diagram
- b. d6N→a4
- c. f3K→g4
- d. f3K→b6

(a) **1.Ne4!** Kd5 2.Rb6 Kd4 3.Nb2 Ke5 4.Rf6 Kd4 5.Kf4 Kd5 6.Rd6#

**H7** U.S. Problem Bulletin 1995

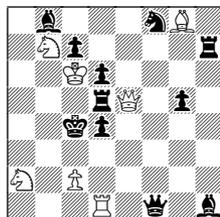


#6

- (b) **Ke2!** Kd5 2.Rb6 Kd4 3.Kd2 Ke4 4.Rf6 Kd4 5.Nb6 Ke4 6.Rf4#
- (c) **1.Kf5!** Kd5 2.Nb7 Kc4 3.Na5+ Kd4 4.Ne5 Kd5 5.Nb7 Kd4 6.Rd3#
- (d) Try: 1.Kc7? Kd5 2.Kd7 Kd4 3.Nc1 Ke5 4.Rf3 Kd5 5.Nb3 Ke5 6.Rf5#, 1...Ke3! **1.Ne5!** Ke5 2.Rf3 Kd5 3.Nf7 Kc4 4.Rb3 Kd5 5.Kb5 Kd4 6.Rd3#

**H8** Three-way dual avoidance strategy with an excellent key. Edgar's favorite S#2.

**H8** Commendation The Problemist, 1972-73



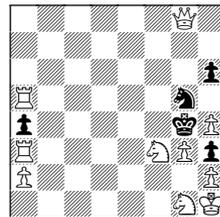
S#2

Set: 1...dxe5 2.Bxd5+, 1...Ne6 2.Qxd5+ **1.Qh8!** (2.Bxd5+), 1...Rf7 2.Qxd4+ (Rxd4+?, Na5+?), 1...Qf7 2.Rxd4+ (Qxd4+?, Na5+?), 1...Ne6 2.Na5+ (Qxd4+?, Rxd4+?)

**H9** Blend of mutual obstructions of bK and bP, unpinning and re-pinning of bN, Queen sacrifices and model mates.

**1.Ne1!** (ZZ), 1...h5 2.Re3 a3 3.Qe6+ (Qc8+?) Nxe6 4.Re4+ Nf4 5.Ng2 hxg2#; 1...Kh5 2.Nd3 Kg4 3.Qg6 h5 4.Qe4+ Nxe4 5.Nf2+ Nxf2#

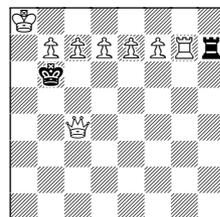
**H9** First Prize Northwest Chess, 1977



S#5

**H10** The seventh rank is cleared for the bR with five Queen sacrifices.

**H10** Second Prize, British Chess Magazine, 1970

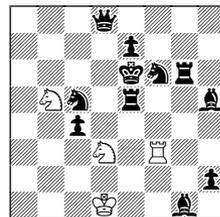


S#11

**1.b8R+!** Ka5 2.Qa6+ Kxa6 3.c8Q+ Ka5 4.d8Q+ Ka4 5.e8Q+ Ka3 6.f8Q+ Ka2 7.Qa3+ Kxa3 8.Qa4+ Kxa4 9.Qa5+ Kxa5 10.Qa6+ Kxa6 11.Ra7+ Rxa7#

**H11** The f3R and the d3N are both unpinned in each of the three solutions. The mates are echo models.

**H11** First Prize Problem, 1957



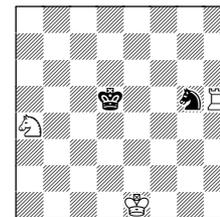
H#2 3 solutions

1.Rg4 Rf2 2.Nd5 Nxc5#, 1.Ng4 Rf8 (Rf2?) 2.Nd7 Nf4#, 1.Re2 Re3+ (Rf2?) 2.Kd5 Nb4#

**H12** Echo ideal mates. The unpinned black Knight selfblocks in all parts. Unified twinning since the white Knight and white King make all the shifts.

- a. Diagram
- b. a4N→a1
- c. a4N→c2
- d. a4N→c4
- e. e1K→f4
- f. e1K→b2
- g. e1K→e8

**H12** Prize, Ideal Mate Review, 1989

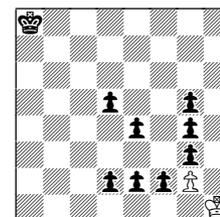


H#3

- (a) 1.Ke4 Kf2 2.Ne6 Rd5 3.Nf4 Nc3#
- (b) 1.Kc4 (Kd4?) Ke2 2.Ne4 Rc5 3.Kd4 Nb3#
- (c) 1.Kc4 Kd2 2.Ne6 Rb5 3.Nd4 Na3#
- (d) 1.Ke4 Kd2 2.Ne6 Rf5 3.Nd4 Nd6#
- (e) 1.Ke6 Rh7 2.Ne4 Rd7 3.Nf6 Nc5#
- (f) 1.Kc4 Ka3 2.Ne4 Rd5 3.Nc3 Nb6#
- (g) 1.Kc6 (Kd6?) Nc3 2.Ne6 Rc5 3.Kd6 Ne4#

**H13** Finally, one of Edgar's patented shape problems.

**H13** Probleemblad 1978



H#8

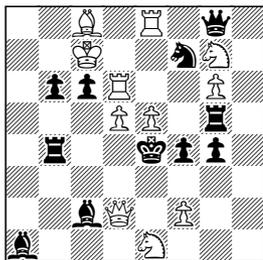
1.f1B Kg1 2.e1N Kh1 3.Nf3 gxf3 4.d1R fxe4 5.Ra1 exd5 6.Ra7 d6 7.Ba6 d7 8.Bc8 dxc8Q#



# Recent Tourney Winners by Mike Prcic

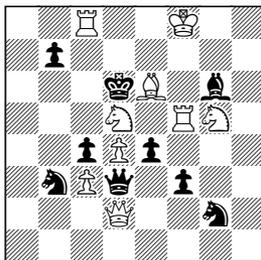
All comments and solutions have been obtained from the magazines which originally published the awards.

David Shire  
1st Prize, Problemist 1995-II



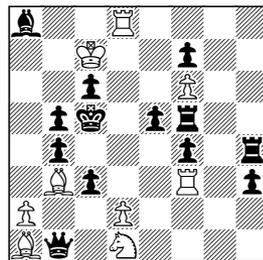
#2

Vyacheslav Pilchenko  
1st Prize, Problemist 1996-I



#2

Y. Gordian, V. Rudenko  
1st Prize, Problemist 1993



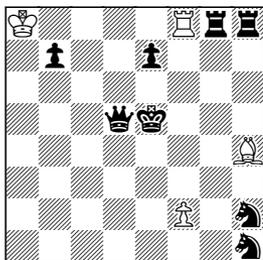
#4

**First Prize, David Shire.** Since 1946, there probably have been thousands of Rukhlis examples. It is not easy to present the theme originally as in this charming problem in which there is a harmonious combination of classic and modern. Unusually, there are here four thematic mates in the set-play, and two in the solution, with two beautiful additional mates after the BK flights given by the key. A real masterpiece! Set: 1...Bd4/Rd4/Bxe5/Rf5 2.Qxc2/Qe2/Qxb4/Bxf5. Key: **1.Ne6!** (2.Qxf4#), 1...Kxe5/Kxf5/Nxd6/Bxe5/Rf5 2.Nf8/Nc5/Nxg5/Qxc2/Qe2.

**First Prize, Vyacheslav Pilchenko.** A random try by the wNd5 results in refutation by 1...Qxd4! And 1...Bxf5! Further tries 1.Nb6? and 1.Ne7? each meet one defence but fail to the other. Three corrections, two tries and the key, provide for both defences giving a 3x2 Zagorujko. The idea is not new, but this is one of the finest examples. The scheme is presented in an entirely logical manner in that the single mates shown in the first two tries reappear together in one of the correction tries and not in different phases as always seems to be the case. Also, the play is interesting with fine pins and good refutations. 1.N-? (Nb4) (2.Rd5#) 1...Qxd4/Bxf5! 1.Nb6? 1...Bxf5! 1.Ne7? 1...Qxd4! 1.Ne3? 1...Nf4! 1.Nf4? 1...Ne3! **1.Nf6!** (2.Rd5#)

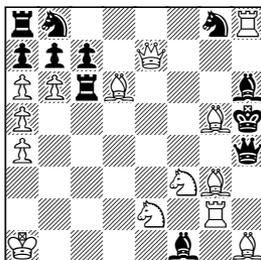
**First Prize, Yuri Gordian & Valentin Rudenko.** Three thematic W interferences including the threat, preventing BQ from holding d3 and e4. An original concept shown with deceptively light force. The WRs move a 2<sup>nd</sup> time on the same line-the zigzag and hesitation themes respectively. Key pedestrian, but the quiet threat is less obvious and skillfully extended to 4 moves. **1.Nf2!** (2.d3 Qe1 3.d4+) 1...cxd2/Rh8 2.Rdd3/fRd3 Qe1 3.Rd5/Rxc3+

Christer Jonsson  
1st Prize, Problemist 1991



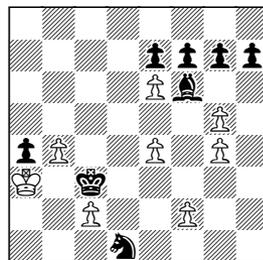
H#3 3 solutions

Unto Heinonen  
1st Prize, Probleemblad 96/97



Proof game in 39.5 moves

George P. Spiccas  
1st Prize, Problem Kiste 97 TT



SH#33

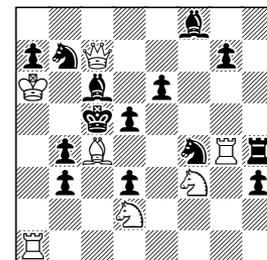
**First Prize, Christer Jonsson.** An extremely elegant presentation of the difficult WCCT theme. Although it is very much a formal concept, this splendid creation cannot fail to delight.

1.Ke4 Bg3 2.Rh3 Bb8 3.Rd3 Rf4#; 1.e6 Be7 2.Ng3 Bc5 3.Ne4 f4#; 1.Nf3 Bg5 2.Nd4 f3 3.e6 Bf4#.

**First Prize, Unto Heinonen.** Analyzing and counting captures, Pawn moves, and promotions, it turns out that the moves of the white Pawns in the diagram are completely determined. This is the retro's framework, but a lot more is needed to make it live. And this is what the author does! Notice, for instance, how the white King, with the assistance of Qd1 and Bf1 differentiates Black's promotions to Bishop and Queen, and how Ra1 reaches g2. Those who closely examine the completely determined, miraculous move order of this retro will hardly cease to be amazed. Fantastic, exceptional, phenomenal! And for those who like to count: five black and two white Bishop promotions.

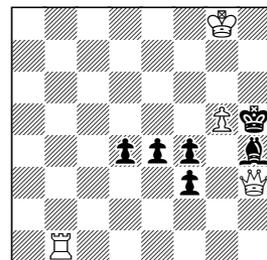
**First Prize, George P. Spiccas.** The theme of the Problem Kiste Informal Tourney was an Allumwandlung and En passant in Fairy compositions. 1.h5 2.hxg4 5.g1R 6.Rxg5 7.Rc5 11.gxf2 12.f1B 13.Bb5 14.Kc4 15.Nc3 16.Na2! 17.Bc3 19.fxe4 22.e1Q 23.Qxe6 24.Qd5 29.e1N 30.Nd3 (the last move must be b2-b4) 31.axb4 e.p. (the last move must be Ka4-a3) 32.Bd4 33.Nc3 cxb3# Tempting is: 16.Bd4? 18.fxe4 21.e1Q 22.Qxe6 24.Qb1 29.e1N 30.Nd3 (last move must be b2-b4) 31.axb4 e.p.?? (but now White does not have the last move so En passant is illegal!) 33.Qd5 cxb3#

Rachid Usmanov  
1st Prize, Ural Problemist 97



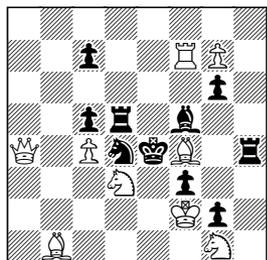
#2

Alexander Grin  
1st Prize, Ural Problemist 97



#3

Yakov Vladimirov  
1st Prize, Ural Problemist 97



#4

**First Prize, Rachid Usmanov.** The first try: 1.Bb5? threatens 2.Qxc6 (A), 2.Nxb3 (B), 2.Rc1 (C), but Black simply replies 1...Na5! (2.Rxa5?). The second try: 1.Bxd3? threatens 2.Nxb3 (B) and 2.Rc1 (C), but Black defends with 1...d4! The final try: 1.Bxb3? threatens 2.Rc1 (C) but Black defends with 1...Ne2! The key is almost paradoxical: **1.Bxd5!** with a single threat 2.Qxc6 (A). Now the Black defenses result in transferred mates from the tries: 1...Nxd5 2.Nxb3# (B), 1...exd 2.Rc1# (C). Also, 1...Kxd5 2.Qe5# and 1...Na5 2.Rxa5#.

**First Prize, Alexander Grin.** Three model echo mates each one with the pinning of the black Bishop. **1.Rb7!** (2.Qf5 Bxg5 3.Rh7#), 1...Kg6 2.Qg4! Bxg5 3.Rb6#, 1...Kxg5 2.Kg7! Kh5 3.Rb5#. Bravo maestro! (Sadly, Alexander Grin died before the award was published).

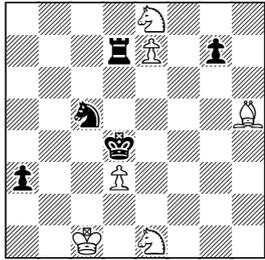
**First Prize, Yakov Vladimirov.** Thematic composition with logic and strategy. Tries 1.Bxc7? and 1.Bxg3? are refuted with 1...Re5! And 1...Rf4! After the key: **1.Qa1!**, which threatens quiet 2.g8N Rd6 3.Bxd6, there are two main variations both resulting in distant blocks. 1...g5 2.Bxc7! Re5 3.Nxc5 Kf4 4.Qxd4# (g5 is blocked); 1...Rd6 2.Bg3! Rf4 3.Nxc5+ Ke5 4.Nxf3# (d6 is blocked). Beside main variations there are two additional solid variations. 1...Rxf4 2.Re7+ Be6 3.Nxc5+ Ke5 4.Rxe6# (again a pin) and 1...Nb3 2.Qc3 Nc1 3.Bxc1 Rd4 (block) 4.Qe1#.

**Prize, Pavel Arestov (next page).** 1.Nd6! Rxe7 2.Nf5+ Kc3 3.Nxe7 Nxd3+! 4.Nxd3 a2 (promotion to Queen imminent) 5.Nd5+ Kb3 6.Bd1+ Ka3 7.Nc3! a1Q+ 8.Nb1+ Ka2 9.Nb4# (King's escape blocked by his Queen). If 1.Nxg7? Rxe7 2.Nf5+ Kc3 3.Nxe7 Nxd3+ 4.Nxd3 a2 5.Nd5+ Kb3 6.Bd1+ Ka3 7.Nc3 a1Q+ 8. Nb1+ Qxb1+! 9.Kxb1? stalemate.

## Recently Honored U.S. Compositions by Mike Pric

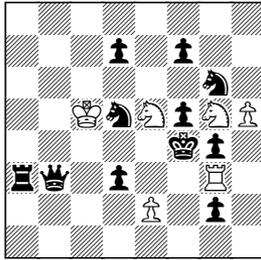
All comments and solutions have been obtained from the magazines which originally published the awards.

Pavel Arestov  
Prize, Ural Problemist 97



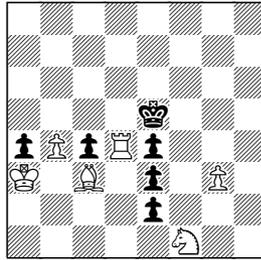
+

Anatolij Stepotchkin  
Prize, Ural Problemist 97



H#2 b)d3→h3 c)d3→f6

V. Zheltonozhko  
1st Prize, Ural Problemist 97

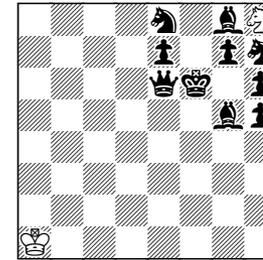


H#3 b)c4→d5

Prize, Anatolij Stepotchkin. Cyclic Zilahi with blocking the square where the king was, by using different men. Model mates. a)Kxe5 Nh7 2. dNf4 Rd3#, b)Kxg3 eNf3 2.f4 Ne4#, c)1.Kxg5 Rh3 2.gNf4 Nf7#.

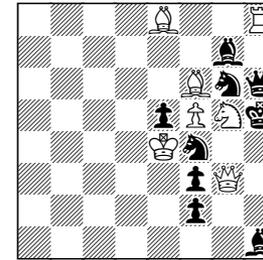
First Prize, V. Zheltonozhko. Combination of Zilahi and Indian theme in Meredith setting. a)1.e1B Rd1+ 2.Bxc3 Nd2 3.Kd4 Nf3#, b)1.exf1B Ba1! 2.Bc4 Kb2 3.Kxd4 Kc2#.

Toma Garai  
3rd Prize IRT, 1992-93



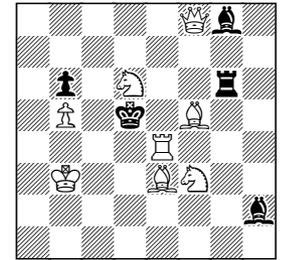
H#3 2 solutions

Robert Lincoln  
7th HM, Problemist 1995-II



#2

Robert Lincoln  
Comm., Problemist 1995-II



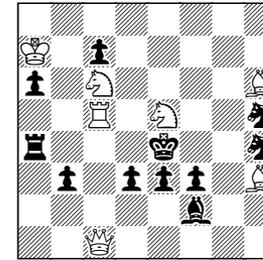
#2

Third Prize, Toma Garai. The main added value that grants this problem its high ranking is the tempo move by the white king in both solutions where, surprisingly, there is only one suitable square, and without artificial means. We have two thematic solutions in a perfect composition. 1.Qf5 Nf7 2.Kg6 Kb2 3.eNf6 Nh8#; 1.Nf8 Ng6 2.Kf7 Kb1 3.Bf6 Nh8#.

Seventh Honorable Mention, Robert Lincoln. An interesting realization of the Barnes theme. 1.N~? (2.Qg5/Qh4#) 1...Bxf6! 1.Nf7? (2.Qg5#) 1...Nxx8 2.Qh4#, but 1...Bxx8! **1.Nh7!** (2.Qh4) 1...Qg5 2.Qxg5#

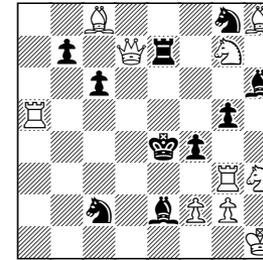
Commendation, Robert Lincoln. White Correction play and changes. 1.dN~ (2.Rd4#) 1...Rd6! 1.Nb7? 1...Rg4! 1.Ne8? 1...Bd6! **1.Nc8!**

Robert Lincoln  
Comm., Problemist 1995-II



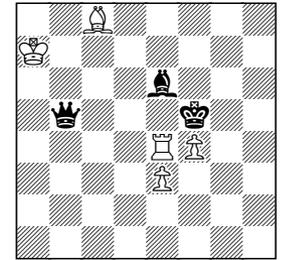
#2

Robert Lincoln  
Comm., Problemist 1996-I



#2

Andrew Kalotay  
Comm., Problemist 1991



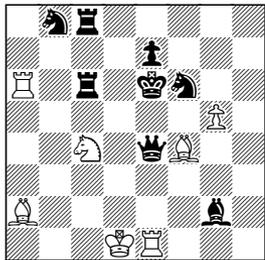
H#3

Commendation, Robert Lincoln. White Correction play and two changes. 1.eN~? 1...e2! 1.Ng4? 1...Ng6! 1.Nc4? 1...Ra5! **1.Nf7!** (2.Re5#)

Commendation, Robert Lincoln. Ten genuine Theme A (Barulin) defenses in a nice setting, but with a poor key. Whether the defense 1...fxg3 constitutes an 11<sup>th</sup> variation is debatable. **1.Nf5!** (2.Nd6#) 1...Bg7 2.Nxg5#, 1...Nf6 2.Qxe7#, 1...Rg7 2.Qe6#, 1...Re5 2.Rxe5#, 1...c5 2.Bxb7#, 1...b5 2.Qxc6#, 1...Bb5 2.f3#, 1...Ne3 2.Qd4#, 1...Bf3 2.gxf3#, 1...f3 2.Rg4#, 1...fxg3 2.Nxg3#.

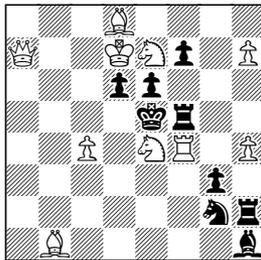
Commendation, Andrew Kalotay. Nice Umnoy affair. 1.Bd7 Re6 2.Bc6 Bd7 3.Be4 Rc6#

Kjell Widlert  
1st Prize, C.J.Feather-50



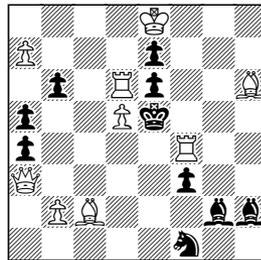
H#2 2 solutions

Alex Casa  
1st Prize, L'Italia Scacc.-96



#2

V. Krizhanovsky  
1st Prize, L'Italia Scacc.-97



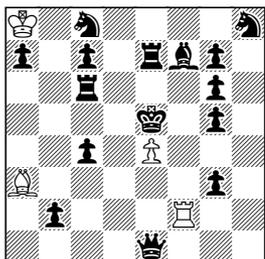
#2

First Prize, Kjell Widlert. The theme of the tourney was: "In an H#2 White's first move is a capture and a check". This problem shows the most interesting reason for the thematic moves: avoidance of unpin on White's second move. The dangers of symmetry have been skillfully, avoided. 1.bNd7 Rxe4+ 2.Nxe4 Ne3#, 1.fNd7 Rxc6+ 2.Nxc6 Nd6#.

First Prize, Alex Casa. Reciprocal change of mates between set-play and play combined with dual avoidance. Set: 1...Rxf4 2.Qa1# **A** (2.Nc6?), 1...Nxf4 2.Nc6# **B** (2.Qa1?). **1.Nd2!** (2.Qd4) 1...Rxf4 2.Nc6# **B** (2.Qa1?) 1...Nxf4 2.Qa1# **A** (2.Nc6?) Also, 1...Kxf4 2.Qd4#, 1...Kf6 2.h8Q/B#

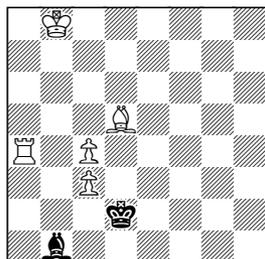
First Prize, V. Krizhanovsky. A modern theme with two threats, black changed defenses and reaping threat mates in the play. 1.a8Q? (2.Rxe6 **A**), exd6/exd5 2.Qc3 **B**/Qxd5# 1...Bxf4 2.Bg7# **C**, but 1...Bh3!; 1.Kd7? (2.Qc3 **B**) exd6/exd5 2.Qxd6/Rxe6# **A** 1...Bxf4 2.Bg7#, but 1...Bg1!; **1.Rd4!** (2.Bg7 **C**) Kf6/Kxd4 2.Rxe6 **A**/Qc3# **B**.

Toma Garai  
First Comm., Problemist 1996



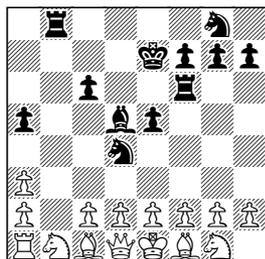
H#3 2 solutions

Daniel Meinking  
Fifth Comm., Problemist 1996



H#3½ b) a1=e1

G. Donati, P. van den Heuvel  
2nd Prize, Probleemblad 96/97



Proof game in 18.5 moves

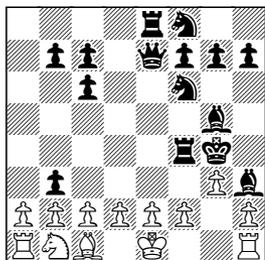
**First Commendation, Toma Garai.** Well-concealed harmonious strategy emphasized by the common destinations of each side's first move. Black opens a White line and subsequently closes it again on the same square with a different piece which becomes pinned. The White economy is noteworthy. 1.eRe6 Bf8 2.Ne7 Rf5+ 3.Kd6 Rd5#; 1.Be6 Rf8 2.Nf7 Bc5 3.Kf6 Bd4#.

**Fifth Commendation, Daniel Meinking.** Very neat miniature with whimsical twinning. The underworked Black bishop does not obtrude. 1...Ra8 2.Kc2 Ka7 3.Kb3 c5+ 4.Ka4 Kb6#; b) 1...Be8 2.Kxg3 Kf7 3.Kh4 g5+ 4.Kh5 Kf6#.

**Second Prize, Gianni Donati & Peter van den Heuvel.** This retro has seven switchbacks in just 18.5 moves! The change of tempo, the other essential element of this retro, is accentuated by keeping the PG at 18.5 moves, while the shortest one is only 18 moves long. A particularly admirable combination of technical excellence and artistry. 1.Nh3 e5 2.Rg1 Ba3 3.bxa3 Nc6 4.Bb2 Nd4 5.Qc1 Nf3+ 6.Kd1 Nxf1 7.Nc3 Nf3 8.Rb1 Nd4 9.Ke1 a5 10.Qd1 Ra6 11.Bc1 Rf6 12.Rxb7 c6 13.Rxd7 Nh6 14.Rxd8+ Ke7 15.Ng1 Be6 16.Rb8 Bd5 17.Rb1 Rb8 18.Ra1 Ng8 19.Nb1

Gianni Donati

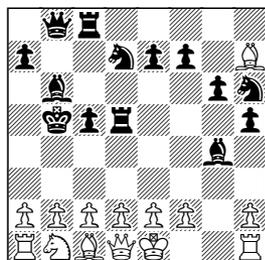
4th Prize, Probleemblad 96/97



Proof game in 18.0 moves

**Fourth Prize, Gianni Donati.** The very surprising element in this hard-to-solve retro is the fact that Qd1 visits e7 on her 12<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> move, because in the meantime she needs to guard her King, in the course of this switchback, from a check by Bh3. 1.Nf3 a5 2.Nd4 a4 3.Nb3 axb3 4.g3 Ra4 5.Bg2 Rf4 6.Bc6 dxc6 7.Kf1 Bh3+ 8.Kg1 Kd7 9.Qf1 Ke6 10.Qg2 Kf5 11.Qe4+ Kg4 12.Qxe7 Nd7 13.Qe4 Be7 14.Qg2 Bg5 15.Kf1gNf6 16.Ke1 Re8 17.Qe4 Nf8 18.Qe7 Qxe7.

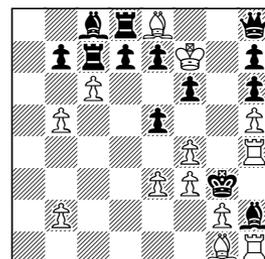
Gianni Donati  
5th Prize, Probleemblad 96/97



Proof game in 17.0 moves

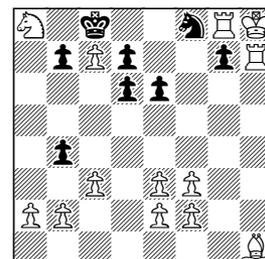
**Fifth Prize, Gianni Donati.** Which piece captured Pb7? Tries by Rh1, Bf1, and Nb1, each fail to one tempo only. It is a big surprise to find that it is the white Queen who captures on b7, by the way of a King-Queen switchback sequence consisting of no less than 10 moves. This retro therefore contains a partly virtual "AUW" as well. 1.Nf3 h5 2.Ne5 Nh6 3.Nxd7 Kxd7 4.g4 Kc6 5.Bg2+ Kb5 6.Be4 Bxg4 7.Bh7 g6 8.Kf1 Bg7 9.Kg1 Bd4 10.Qf1 Bb6 11.Qg2 c5 12.Qxb7 Qc7 13.Qg2 Rd8 14.Qf1 Rd5 15.Qd1 Nd7 16.Kf1 Rc8 17.Ke1 Qb8.

Tom Volet  
6th Prize, Probleemblad 96/97



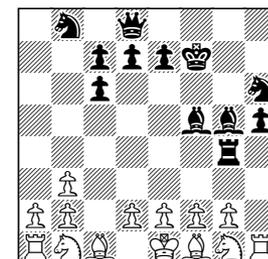
Minimum number of Knight moves?

Tom Volet  
2nd HM, Probleemblad 96/97



Last six captures ?

Gianni Donati  
4th HM, Probleemblad 96/97



Proof game in 14.5 moves  
2 solutions

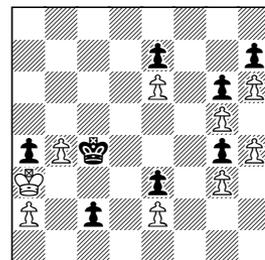
**Sixth Prize, Tom Volet.** The white Knights were captured on d6 and h6, after having played 7 moves together. Ng8 was captured on e3 and Nb8 via a6-c7-e8-g7-e6-d4 on b3, which gives a total of 10 moves. Therefore, altogether the minimum number of black and white Knight moves is 17. In this retro we see an intriguing maze of possibilities. Both Kings must be guarded against checks many times, and by very specific pieces, of which the black Rook must first come into life through promotion. Here also the Shortest Proof Game of the solution (57 moves) is not the absolute shortest one (54 moves, including dxRe3).

**Second Honorable Mention, Tom Volet.** A very ingenious and interesting move order problem: the last six captures must happen in exactly the given order. Bg2-h1, a5xBb4, Bf1-g2, a6-a5, g2xRf3, Rf3-d8, Rh7-g1, Nf8-h1, Kh8-e1, Rg8-a1, c2-c3, Bb4-c1, f7xQe6, Qe6-d1, d2xBc3, Bc3-f8, e7xNd6, Nb5-d6+, Nb5-b1, d6xc7, Kb8-c8, Nb6-a8, Kc8-b8, Na4-b6+, 0-0-0, e5xQd6 and so on.

**Fourth Honorable Mention, Gianni Donati.** A double rendering of the Phoenix-Pronkin theme in a retro-twin! A) 1.h4 a5 2.Rh3 a4 3.Rb3 axb3 4.cxb3 Ra4 5.Qc2 Rg4 6.Qc6 bxc6 7.h5 Ba6 8.h6 Bd3 9.hxg7 h5 10.gxh8R Bh6 11.Rh7 Bg5 12.Rxf7 Nh6 13.Rf3 Bf5 14.Rh3 Kf7 15.Rh1; b) 1.Nf3 a5 2.Nd4 a4 3.Nb3 axb3 4.cxb3 Ra4 5.Qc2 Rg4 6.Qc6 bxc6 7.h4 Ba6 8.h5 Bd3 9.h6 Bf5 10.hxg7 h5 11.gxh8N Bh6 12.Nxf7 Bg5 13.Ne5 Nh6 14.Nf3 Kf7 15.Ng1.

George P. Sphicas

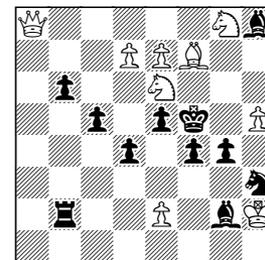
2nd Prize, Problem Kiste 97 TT



SH#35

Mark Kirtley

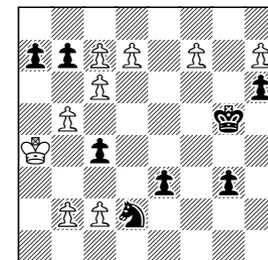
1st HM, Problem Kiste 97 TT



S#5

George P. Sphicas

2nd HM, Problem Kiste 97 TT



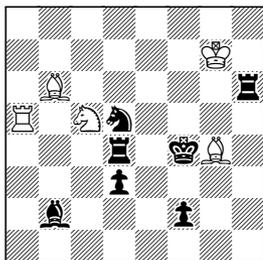
S#8 Maxi

**Second Prize, George P. Sphicas.** 1.c1N 2.Nxe2 3.Nc3 5.e1Q 6.Qxg3 7.Qf2! 10.g1R 11.Rxg5 12.Rc5 14.gxh4 17.h1Q 18.Qxb6 19.Qxe6 24.h1B 25.Bc6 26.Qd5 (26.Bb5?) 31.e1N 32.Nd3 (the last move had to be b2-b4) 33.axb5 e.p. (the last move had to be Ka4-a3, before Nb5-c3+) 34.fQd4 (34.Bb5?) 35.Bb5 axb3#.

First Honorable Mention, Mark Kirtley. Two variations, each one with En passant and combining for four promotions (AUW). 1.e4+ (1...Bxe4?#), 1...dxe4 e.p. 2.Nh6+ Kf6 3.e8N+ Ke7 4.d8B+ Kd7 5.Qb7+ Bxb7#, 1...fxe4 e.p. 2.Bg6+ Kxe6 3.e8Q+ Kd6 4.d8R+ Kc7 5.Qxe5+ Bxe5#.

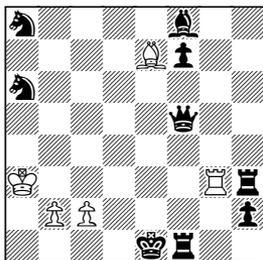
Second Honorable Mention, George P. Sphicas. AUW plus White and Black En passant combined. 1.d8B+ Kf4 2.f8R+ Ke5 3.h8Q+ Kd6 4.c8N+ Kc5 5.b4+ cxb4 e.p. 6.Qc3+ Nc4 7.cxb3 a5 8.bxa5 e.p. b5#.

Toma Garai  
Comm., Ural Problemist 97



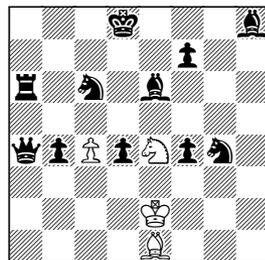
H#2 2 solutions

Toma Garai  
3rd Prize, Ural Problemist 97



H#3 b) Ke1→b8

Toma Garai  
2nd/3rd HM, Ural Problemist 97



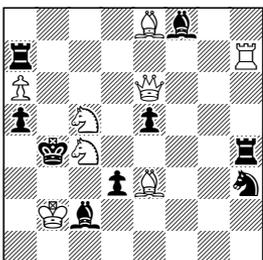
H#3 b) Rc6

Commended, Toma Garai. Change of function between white and black pieces in a clean Meredith setting. 1.Ke3 Nb3 2.Nf4 Re5#, 1.Ke5 Ne6 2.Re4 Bc7#

Third Prize, Toma Garai. Interesting combination of Bristol clearances and formation of batteries all ending in model mates. a) 1.Qf2 Rc3 2.Rd3 Bb4 3.Rd1 Re3#, b) 1.Qc8 Bb4 2.Bc5 Rb3 3.Ba7 Bd6#.

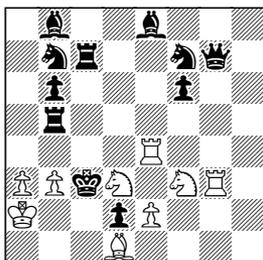
Second/third Honorable Mention, Toma Garai. Formation of two white batteries. a) Ke7 c5 2.Nd8 Bxb4 3.Qe8 c6#, b) 1.Rc8 Ng5 2.Qe8 Bh4 3.Bd7+ Ne6#.

David Lynn  
3rd Comm., 35th JT  
Problemista 1997



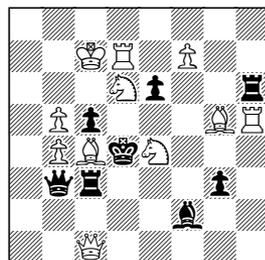
#2

David Lynn  
3rd HM, 25 th JT  
Buletin Problemistic, 1997



#2

David Lynn  
Fourth Prize e.a.  
Cross Check, 1995



#2

Third Commended, David Lynn. Pseudo le Grand. Try: 1.Na3? (2.Qb6), 1...Bxc5 2.Bd2#, 1...Bd6!; 1.Nb7! (2.Bd2), 1...Rxc4 2.Qb6#, 1...Bh6 2.Bc5#, 1...Rxb7 2.Rxb7#

Third Honorable Mention, David Lynn. Fleck. Tries: 1.Nb4?/Nf4? (2.Re3/Ng5), 1...Ne5!; 1.Nb2? (2.Re3/Ng5/Na4), 1...Rd5!; 1.Nc5! (2.Re3/Ng5/Na4/Rc4), 1...cRxc5/Rxb3/Ne5/Nc5 2.Re3/Ng5/Na4/Rc4#.

Fourth Prize e.a., David Lynn. Flight blocks. 1.Bd3! (2.Nc4), 1...Kxd3/Kd5/Ke5/Rxd3/Qd5/e5 2.Qd2/Nc4/Bf6/Qxc5/Qxc3/Nf5#.

## ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS

Problems published in this section are eligible for 1999 competition. Please send your originals to individual editors. All solutions and comments are due by 5/15/1999 and should be sent to the Solutions Editor. The names and addresses of all editors are printed on the last page. SG6 will have solvers' totals for the year 1998.

### TWOMOVERS Editor: David L. Brown, Judge: Rauf Aliovsadzade

Miniatures expert Bob Lincoln is joined by the new guy on the block, 19-year-old Joshua Green, who immediately demonstrates amazing talent and a seasoned grasp of fundamentals! We have high expectations. A warm welcome also to Canadian, Gennaro Cozzolino! Surprisingly, the old Star-flights motif visits us several times throughout this month's originals. Greetings to old friends from England, India and France. Can you identify the abundance of themes in Nikola Veliky's rich **T0076**? Enjoy Savourin's **T0078**, an exquisite study of thematic duals with unexpected depth. Paul's **T0077** assumes a very natural cycle which all ties together once you see everything.

### THREEMOVERS, MOREMOVERS and STUDIES Editor: Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic, Judge: Milan Velimirovic

In Shavryin's threemover there are modern cyclical effects, while Milewski and Makaronez show strictly classical elements. Mike's is also a classical theme but built around two logical tries. Green is a new, young and interesting contributor. Rosberger is his usual self with a harmonious blend of strategically dissimilar elements. Kozhakin comes with two completely different problems - you have to like at least one.

The moremovers start with a real jewel of minimalist beauty. Barsukov elaborates on one of the oldest themes, and Krätschmer teaches us a beautifully surprising lesson about the value of time. My problem has two variations with closely related white and black strategies.

In the endgames, Mike shows how to divert a stubborn defender, while Zimmer creates a cage for a helpless monarch.

### SELFMATES Editor: David L. Brown, Judge: Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic

Andrej Dikusarov's two problems attempt tasks using different combinations of two black pieces. Alexandr Azhusin's **S0042** does impressive things with battery and promotion play. And not to be outdone, Petkov's **S0043** reaches new heights with an idea (not to give too much away) that I've recently favored.

### HELPMATES Editor: Daniel Meinking, Judges: H#2 C.J.Feather, H#2.5 & H#3 Fadil Abdurahmanovic, H#3.5 & H#n Viktor Bene & Christer Jonsson

I'd like to start the year off with a sincere "Thank You!" to our 1999 Helpmate. We are grateful to have many first-timers to this column: our American colleague, Eugene Rosner, and friends from afar, Zivko, Georgy & Vito, Valerij, Srinivas, Karol, Valery and John. Humble apologies to Albert (not "Alibern") Grigoryan for misspelling his name last issue!

Janos leads off with an unusual twinning idea (see *Notes* for details), followed by several bite-size two-move morsels. Don't miss the mixed echo effects in **H0114**, and the careful stepping required in **H0115**. Plenty of strong themes close out the section, aptly anchored by a unified pair from Michal. Several quaint H#3s should prove enjoyable solving. **H0135** is pleasing, if somewhat predictable, but Tode has an ace or two up his sleeve! Valery and Petko give original impressions. Our long helpers are a good mix, with **H0144** perhaps the neatest find.

*Notes:* Part b) in **H0108** is the mating position of a), minus the mating unit. The (&) symbols in **H0109** indicate *progressive twinning*; so, parts c) and d) are twinned from parts b) and c), respectively. The (\*) in **H0113** indicates set/play form, meaning it solves as a H#1.5 and as a H#2. White moves first, and mates on his fourth, in **H0141**.

**FAIRIES** Editor: **David L. Brown**, Judge: **Petko A. Petkov**

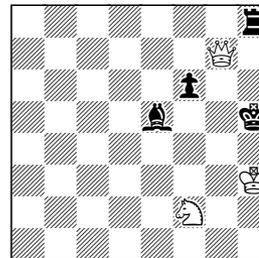
What, no fairy pieces in the Fairy section this issue? It's true! Some days the sun never shines!?! However, many other good things have arrived. Edgar's **F0055** is a truly breathtaking work -- don't shy from its innocent appearance, this puppy explodes! Mark writes of a tortured development of his **F0057**, previous versions of this awesome task have been ripped apart by solvers, hopefully this one will survive. Welcome to Kanku Kobayashi whose **F0059** is an oriental flower. In Vaulting Kings, a checked K assumes movement of the checking man and no longer moves as a K. In **F0062**, a Reciprocal H#4, on Black's last move (here, his 4<sup>th</sup> move) he must be able to play both #1 and H#1. In Maxi problems, Black must play his longest geometric move. Bob Bales' concept of "King-in-Hand" has given rise to a new branch, and is more clearly defined for solvers. Seen here in 4 examples, the reasoning for Replacing the King (forced by the "other" K-in-check matrix) perhaps finds more logical soundness than I outlined last issue. All have thematic tries, and you'll enjoy discovering why they don't work. Solvers: for **F0064-67** (all single solutions), state both the K-placement and the solution. In Ilievski's **F0068**, specify the Retracted move, then play forward as normal. In Series-movers, the moving side plays *n* consecutive moves, and on the last move the stipulation is executed. Problem not computer tested: **F0056**.

**RETROS** and **PROOF GAMES** Editor: **Gianni Donati**, Judges: **Thomas Volet**, **PROOF GAMES: Peter van den Heuvel**

Welcome to new contributors Ladislav Salai and Rene J. Millour. In Noam's 2nd IC problem, the twinning is as follows: (a) Diagram; (b) A+wNh7 to h8; (c) B+wKg7 to h7; (d) C+wKg7 to h3; (e) D+wNh8 to h4. Paul's fairy IC is devilishly difficult; it is based on a problem by Plaksin and Kornilov, but even with that "hint" there are not likely to be many solvers! (In Madras, a unit observed by a similar enemy unit loses all power except the power to paralyze.) In Michel's R0018, a serieshelpmate-consequent ("shc"), the legality of the position after EACH Black helpmove must be considered. Ladislav's orthodox retro is straightforward and charming. Noam's is bizarre and rich: don't be put off by all those Bishops! Michel's retro comes with a motto; if you solve the problem, you will know who Tarzan is. The last of the retros features the Alice condition, which is described in detail in Rene's article in this issue.

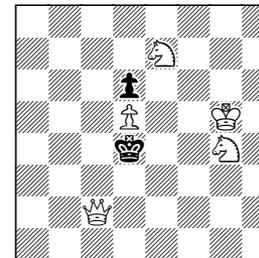
Those who manage to solve all of this issue's proof games might enjoy finding correspondences among the problems. (Two problems illustrate one thematic idea; two others illustrate a different theme.) Charles serves up another "file" problem in P0023. Challenge: how many like-type units can be "filed" a la Frankiss in a sound proof game? Surely seven is possible, but can eight like-type units be shown? Unto, are you listening?

T0064 Robert Lincoln  
Chatham, NJ



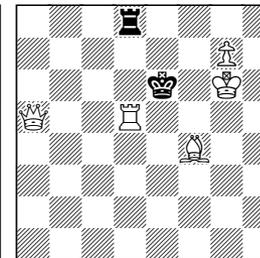
#2

T0065 Joshua Green  
Phoenix, AZ



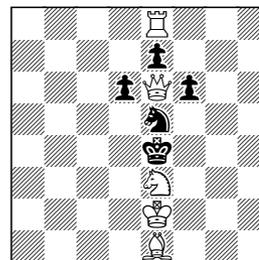
#2 √ √

T0066 Robert Lincoln  
Chatham, NJ



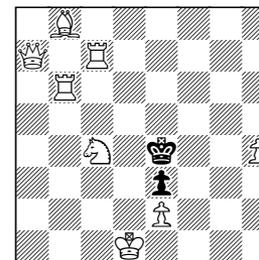
#2\* √

T0067 Zalmen Kormin  
Brazil



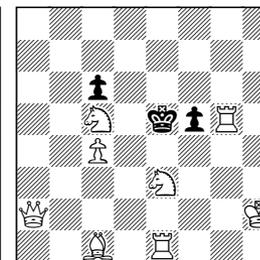
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Phoenix, AZ



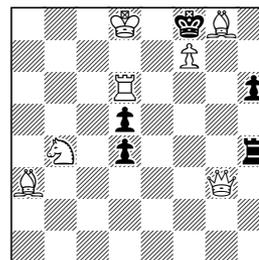
#2

T0069 Gennaro Cozzolino  
Canada



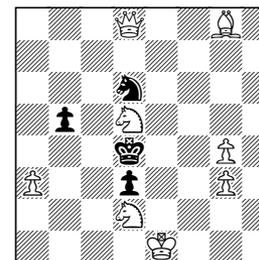
#2

T0070 Isaak Kavnaty  
Oak Park, MI



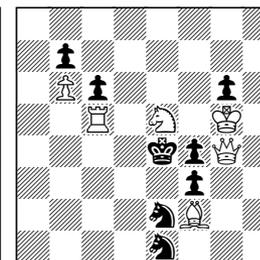
#2 √ √

T0071 Ruslan Surkov  
Russia



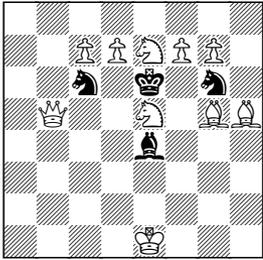
#2\*

T0072 Joshua Green  
Phoenix, AZ



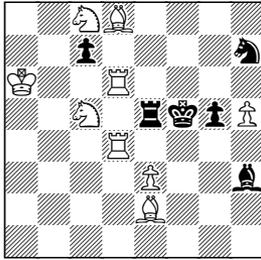
#2\*

T0073 Jeremy Morse  
England



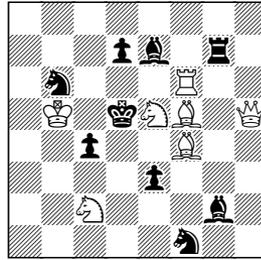
#2

T0074 David Shire  
England



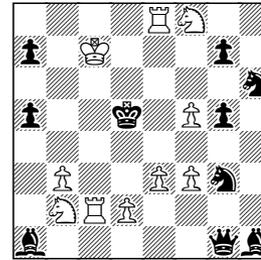
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T0075 C.G.S. Narayanan  
India



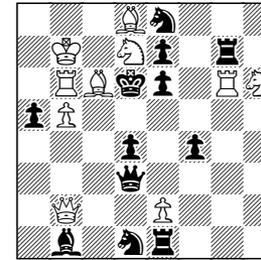
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T0082 Paul Steiner  
Cotati, CA



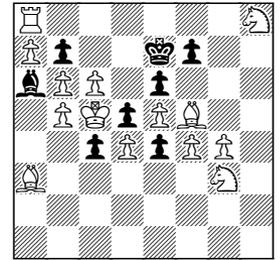
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T0083 Denis Saunders  
Australia



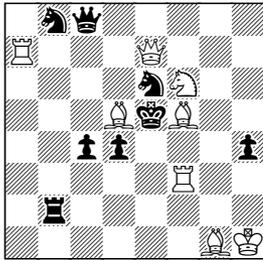
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T0084 Gianni Donati  
Princeton, NJ



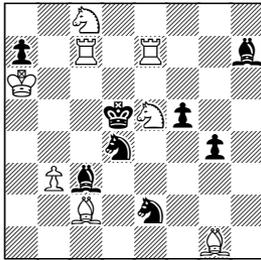
#2 √

T0076 Nikola Veliky  
Ukraine



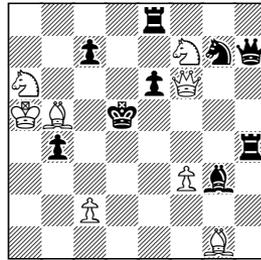
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T0077 Paul Steiner  
Cotati, CA



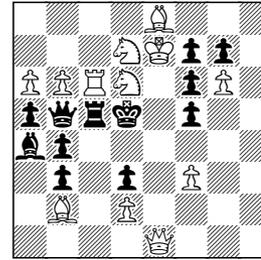
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T0078 Jacques Savourin  
France



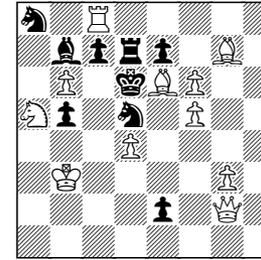
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T0085 Luke Neyndorff  
El Cajon, CA



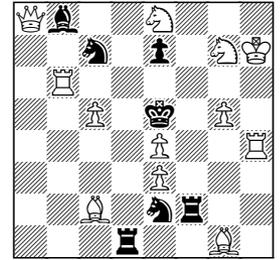
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M0059 Valery Shavyrin  
Russia



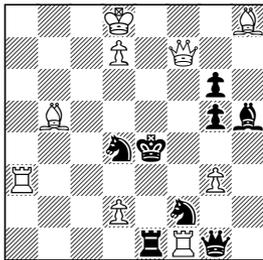
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M0060 Stefan Milewski  
Poland



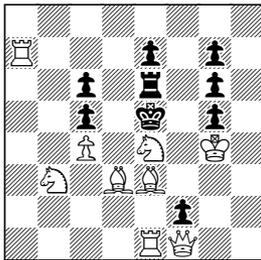
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T0079 David Shire  
England



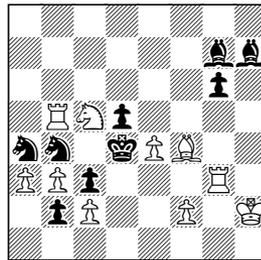
#2 \*

T0080 Ruslan Surkov  
Russia



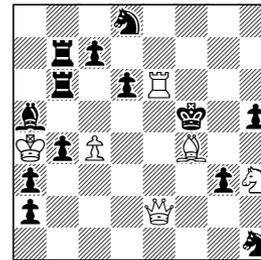
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T0081 Isaak Kavnaty  
Oak Park, MI



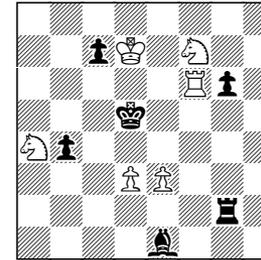
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M0061 Leonid Makaronez  
Israel



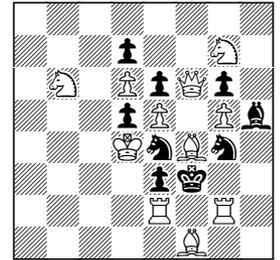
#3

M0062 Mike Prcic  
Westlake Village, CA



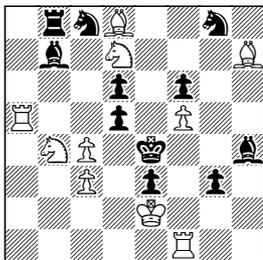
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Phoenix, AZ



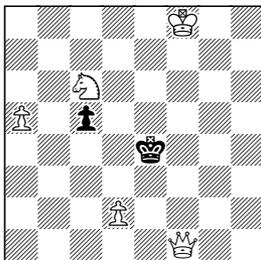
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M0064 Jack Rosberger  
Miami Beach, FL



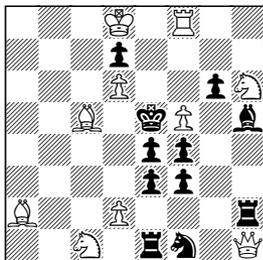
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M0065 Vladimir Kozhakin  
Russia



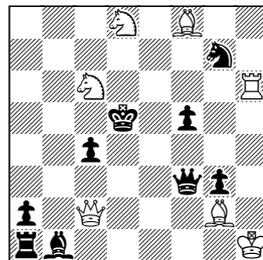
#3 b) wPa5→b6

M0066 Vladimir Kozhakin  
Russia



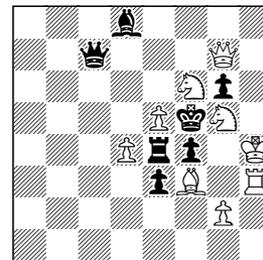
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S0036 Alexander Azhusin  
Russia



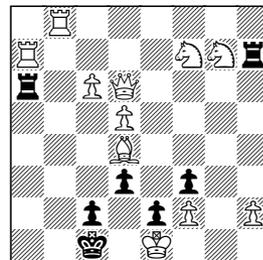
S#2

S0037 E.Iwanow & R.Kapica  
Poland



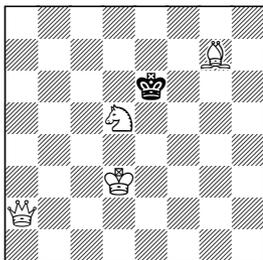
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S0038 Andrej Dikusarov  
Russia



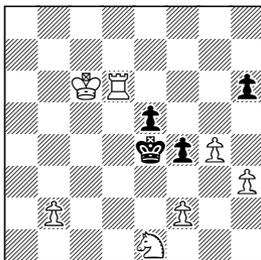
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M0067 Edgar Holladay  
Carmel, IN



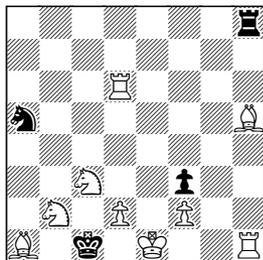
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M0068 Valery Barsukov  
Russia



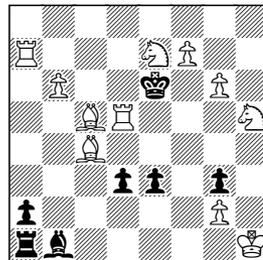
#5

M0069 Ralf Krätschmer  
Germany



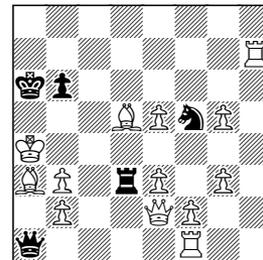
#5 √

S0039 David L. Brown  
Rockford, IL



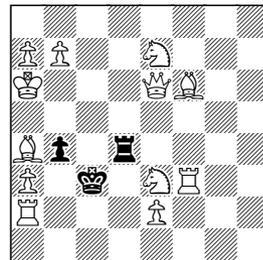
S#3

S0040 Andrej Dikusarov  
Russia



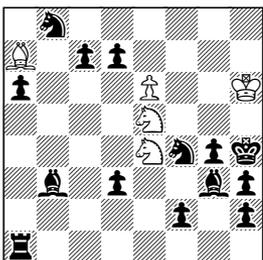
S#3

S0041 Mike Prcic  
Westlake Village, CA  
Dedicated to F. Abdurahmanovic



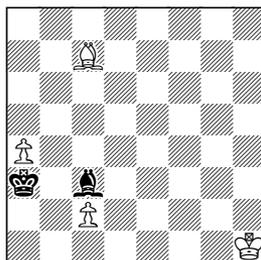
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M0070 Milan R. Vukcevic  
University Heights, OH



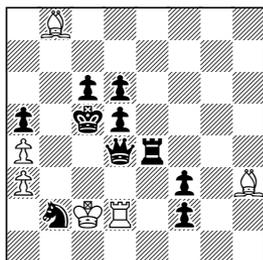
#5 √√

E0012 Mike Prcic  
Westlake Village, CA



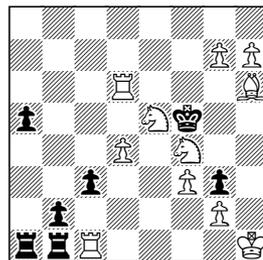
Win

E0013 Eligiusz Zimmer  
Poland



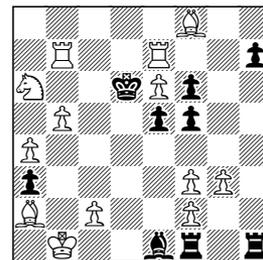
Draw

S0042 Alexander Azhusin  
Russia



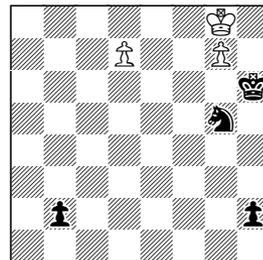
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S0043 Petko A. Petkov  
Bulgaria



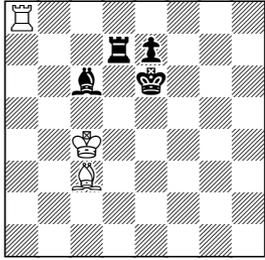
S#6

H0108 Janos Csak  
Hungary



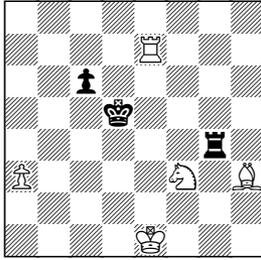
H#2 b) see text

H0109 Albert Grigoryan  
Armenia



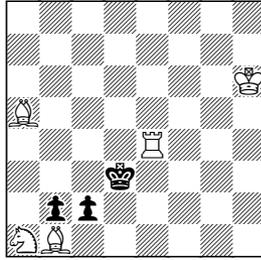
H#2 b) bBc6→d6  
c) & wBc3 →g6  
d) & bBd6 →f5

H0110 Eliahu Fasher  
Israel



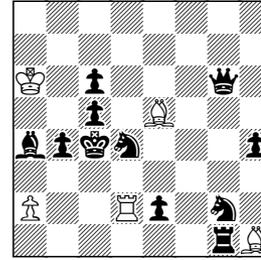
H#2 3 solutions

H0111 Pal Benko  
Jersey City, NJ



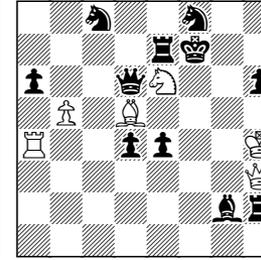
H#2 2 solutions

H0118 C.J.Feather  
England



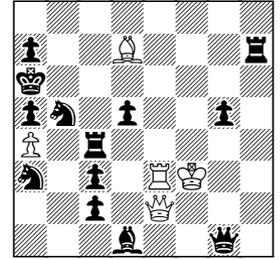
H#2 3 solutions

H0119 Eugene Rosner  
Havertown, PA



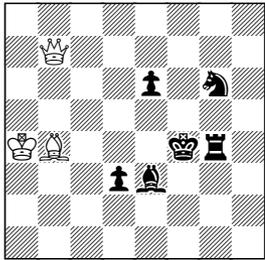
H#2 b/c) wPb5 →c7/e5

H0120 Zivko Janevski  
Macedonia



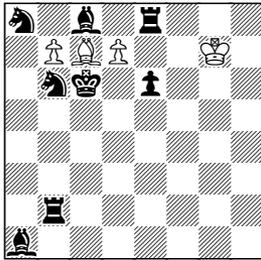
H#2 2 solutions

H0112 Eliahu Fasher  
Israel



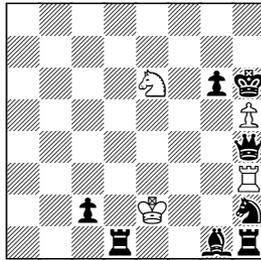
H#2 5 solutions

H0113 Tode Ilievski  
Macedonia



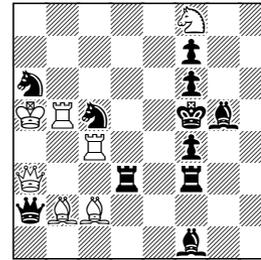
H#2\*

H0114 Nikolai Nagnibida  
Ukraine



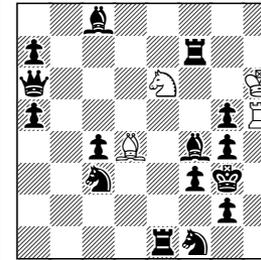
H#2 2 solutions

H0121 Janos Csak  
Hungary



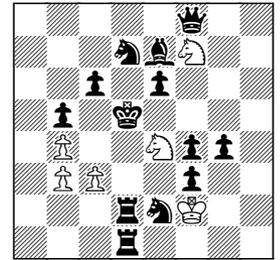
H#2 2 solutions

H0122 Bernard Ivanov  
France



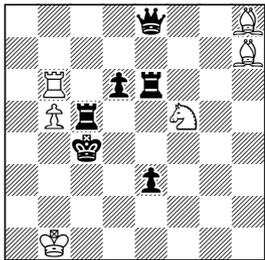
H#2 2 solutions

H0123 Joe Youngs  
Maple Grove, MN



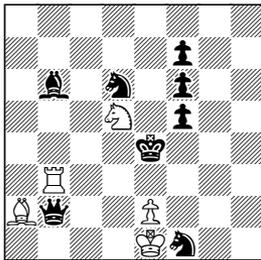
H#2 b) wK →b3  
2 solutions each

H0115 Christer Jonsson  
& Rolf Wiehagen  
Sweden & Germany



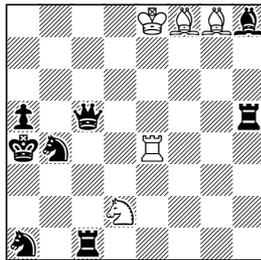
H#2 2 solutions

H0116 Andrej Dikusarov  
Russia



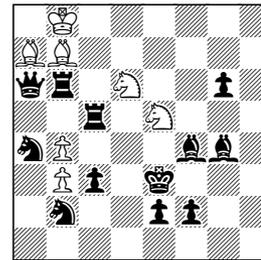
H#2 5 solutions

H0117 Christer Jonsson  
Sweden



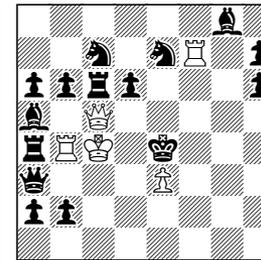
H#2 2 solutions

H0124 Georgy Francov  
& Vito Rallo  
Bulgaria & Italy



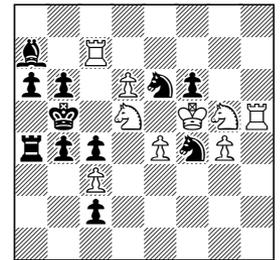
H#2 b) bK →d4

H0125 Petko A. Petkov  
Bulgaria



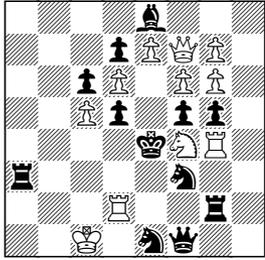
H#2 2 solutions

H0126 Michal Dragoun  
Czech Republic



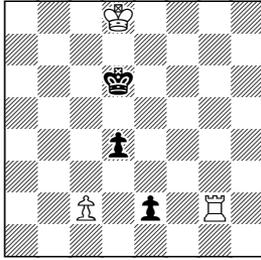
H#2 b) Rotate 180 (a1→h8)

H0127 Michal Dragoun  
Czech Republic



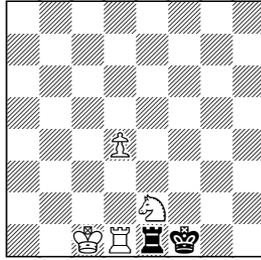
H#2 3 solutions

H0128 Albert Grigoryan  
Armenia



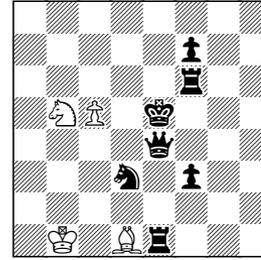
H#3 b) bK→e4

H0129 Robert Bales  
Broadview, IL



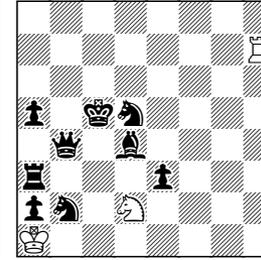
H#3 2 solutions

H0136 Imre Nemes  
Hungary



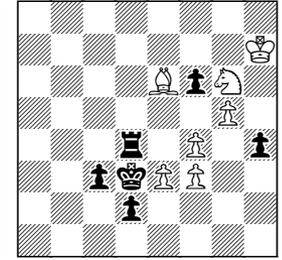
H#3 b) wBd1→c1

H0137 Tode Ilievski  
Macedonia



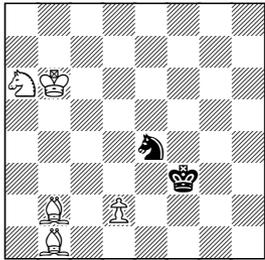
H#3 2 solutions

H0138 Valery Barsukov  
Russia



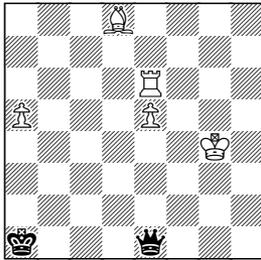
H#3 2 solutions

H0130 Valerij Smirnov  
Russia



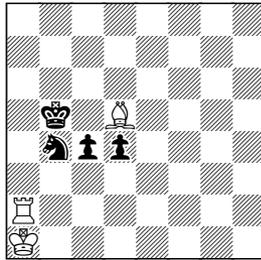
H#3 2 solutions

H0131 Mike Prcic  
Westlake Village, CA  
Dedicated to Milan Vukcevic



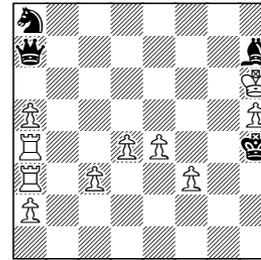
H#3 2 solutions

H0132 Alexander Toger  
Israel



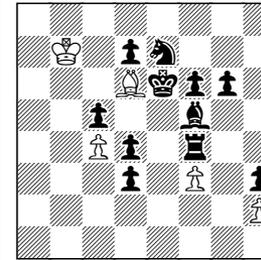
H#3 b) wBd5→d6  
2 solutions each

H0139 Petko A. Petkov  
Bulgaria



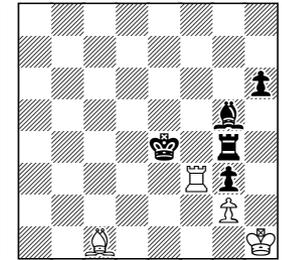
H#3 2 solutions

H0140 John Rice  
England



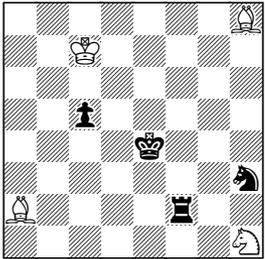
H#3 2 solutions

H0141 Rolf Wiehagen  
Germany



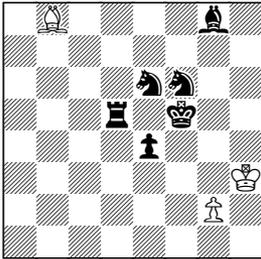
H#3½ b) wBc1→e3

H0133 Christer Jonsson  
Sweden



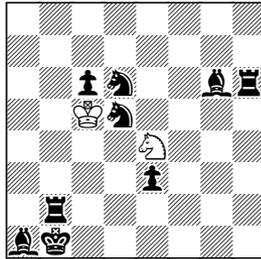
H#3 2 solutions

H0134 Srinivas Mantha  
India



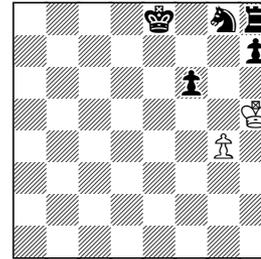
H#3

H0135 Karol Mlynka  
Slovakia



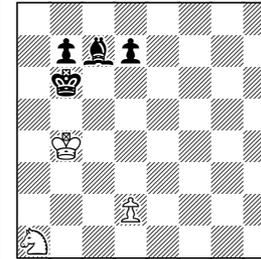
H#3 b) bK→h7

H0142 Robert Bales  
Broadview, IL



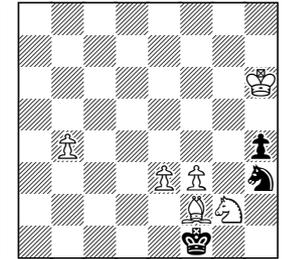
H#4 2 solutions

H0143 Imre Nemes  
Hungary



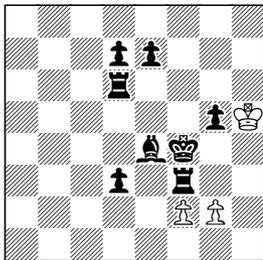
H#4 2 solutions

H0144 V. Nefedov  
Russia



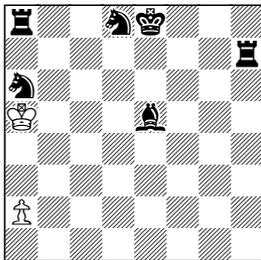
H#4 b) bBh3

H0145 Miroslav Henrych  
Czech Republic



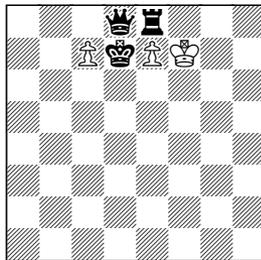
H#4 2 solutions

H0146 Bernard Ivanov  
France



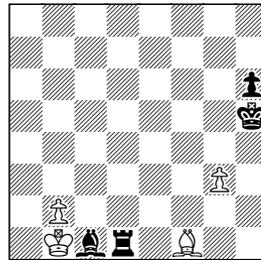
H#5

F0055 Edgar Holladay  
Carmel, IN



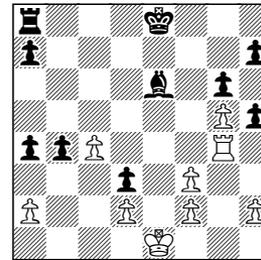
H=2½\* 4 solutions

F0062 Alain Godbout  
& David L. Brown  
Canada & Rockford, IL



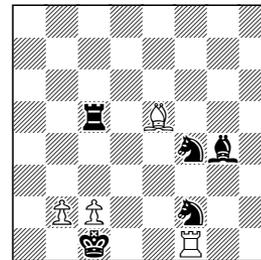
Reciprocal H#4

F0063 Pal Benyovszki  
Hungary



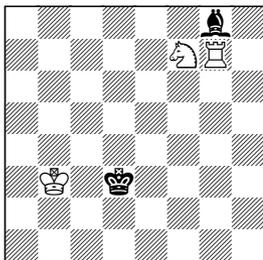
S#5 b) bRa8 →h8, Maxi

F0064 Gianni Donati  
Princeton, NJ



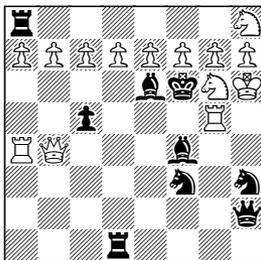
Replace wK then H#2

F0056 Albert Grigoryan  
Armenia



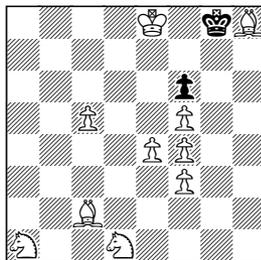
H=3 b/c) wKf1/g3

F0057 Mark Kirtley  
Alpine, TX



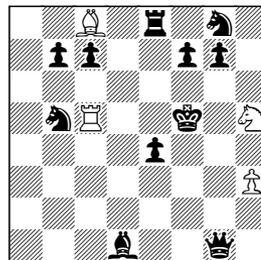
S=19

F0058 Albert Grigoryan  
Armenia



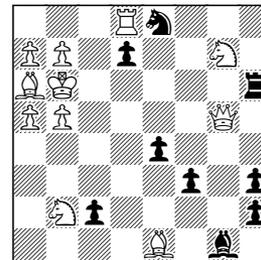
SH=34

F0065 Gianni Donati  
Princeton, NJ



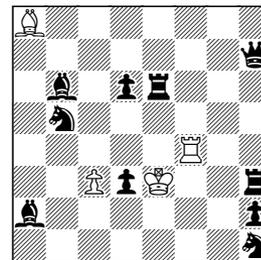
Replace wK then H#2

F0066 Joshua Green  
Phoenix, AZ



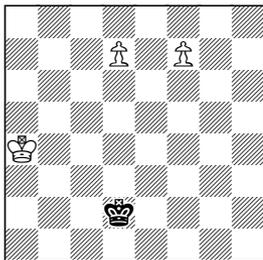
Replace bK then S#1

F0067 David L. Brown  
Rockford, IL



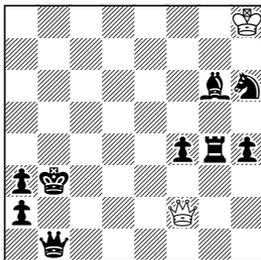
Replace bK then Series #5

F0059 Kankuh Kobayashi  
Japan



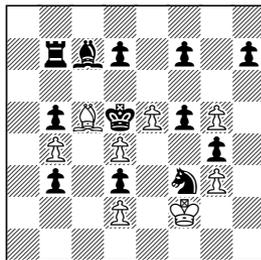
H#2 b) wP7→h7  
Vaulting Kings

F0060 Tode Ilievski  
Macedonia



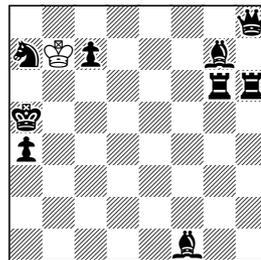
H#2 b) bK →g5, Circe

F0061 Daniel Meinking  
Cincinnati, OH



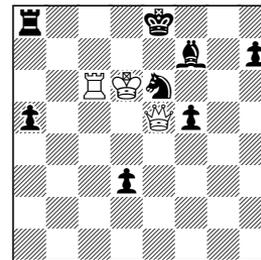
H#2 4 solutions, Andernach

F0068 Tode Ilievski  
Macedonia



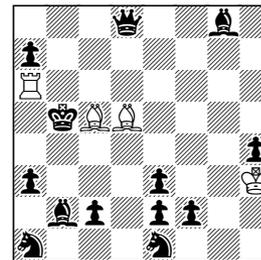
Black retracts 1 move for H#1  
2 solutions

F0069 Anatoly Stepochnik  
Russia



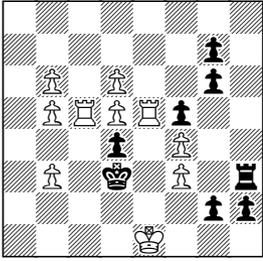
S#5\* Maxi b) bB7=bP

F0070 Anatoly Stepochnik  
Russia



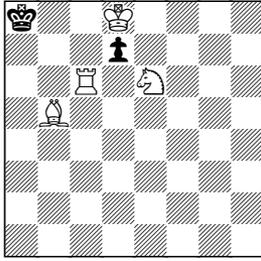
Series #6 Circe b) c5B→d6

F0071 Anatoly Stepochnik  
Russia



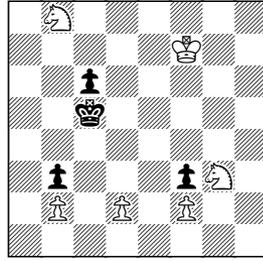
Series H#5 Circe 2 solutions

F0072 Lennart Werner  
Sweden



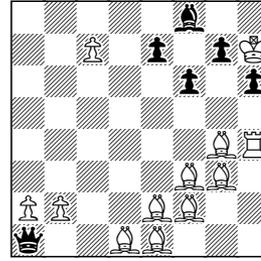
Series H#8 Zero-position  
a) b5B→a6 b) e6N →a6  
c) c6R →b6

F0073 K. Muralidharan  
India



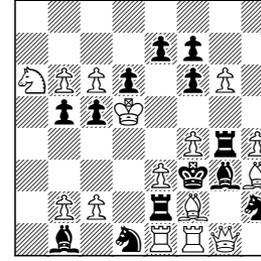
SH#19

R0020 Noam Livnat  
Israel



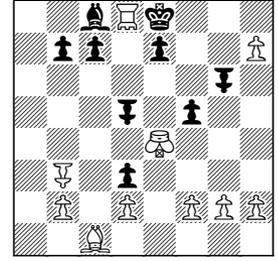
Add the bK where he is  
legally mated

R0021 Michel Caillaud  
France  
"Tarzan of the Apes"



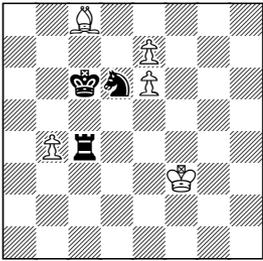
Release the position

R0022 René J. Millour  
France



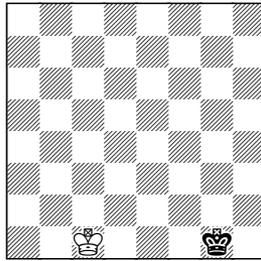
Alice A(7+7) B(3+2)

F0074 K. Muralidharan  
India



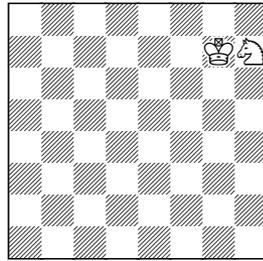
SS#12

R0015 Noam Livnat  
Israel



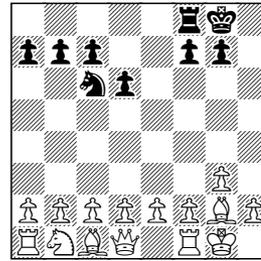
Add wBPPP and bR for  
a 5+2 Illegal Cluster; 3 sols.

R0016 Noam Livnat  
Israel



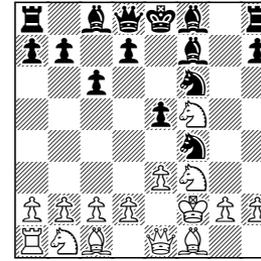
Add wRB and bK for a  
4+1 Illegal Cluster (see text  
for twins)

P0022 John Meyers  
Racine, WI



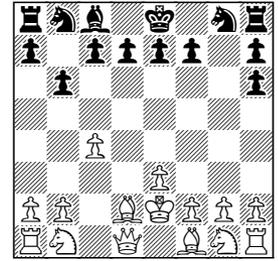
Proof game in 10.5 moves  
a) Where were the Bishops  
captured? b) Did 0, 1, or 2  
castlings occur?

P0023 C.C.Frankiss  
England



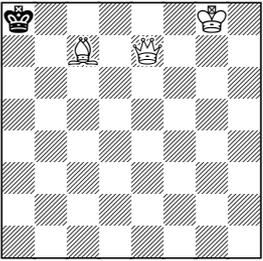
Proof game in 13.0 moves

P0024 Satoshi Hashimoto  
Japan



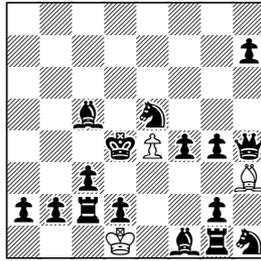
Proof game in 13.5 moves

R0017 Paul Raican  
Romania



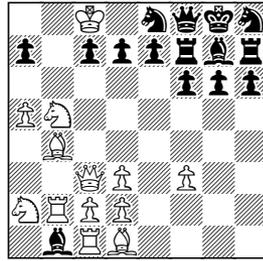
Add wR, 8 wP's and bN  
to make a 12+2 Illegal  
Cluster; Madrasi

R0018 Michel Caillaud  
France



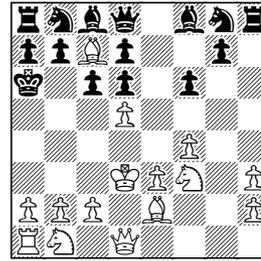
shc#7

R0019 Ladislav Salai  
Slovakia



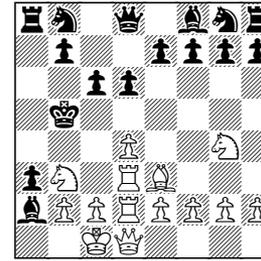
Last 6 full moves?

P0025 Satoshi Hashimoto  
Japan



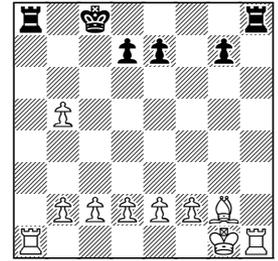
Proof game in 14.0 moves

P0026 Michel Caillaud  
France



Proof game in 16.5 moves

P0027 Mark Kirtley  
Alpine, TX

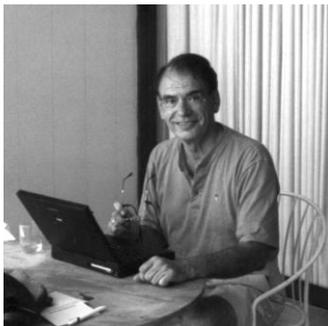


Proof game in 17.0 moves

# U. S. Chess Hall of Fame Inducts Dr. Milan R. Vukceovich

Dr. Milan R. Vukceovich has become the 28<sup>th</sup> member of the U.S. Chess Hall of Fame. He is only the second Problemist to receive this highest honor, the first one being the legendary Sam Loyd. Dr. Vukceovich, Milan to his friends, is also a Grandmaster of Chess Composition.

Milan's love for chess started early. First, like most of us, he was a chess player. At age 15 he was a candidate master and qualified for Yugoslavian semifinals tournament. In 1955, Milan became Junior Champion of Yugoslavia. While playing chess Milan was also composing chess problems. His first teacher was his uncle, Milan Trivanovich.

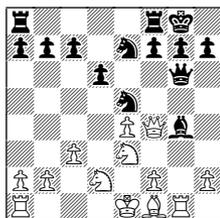


Milan often used a knowledge of chess problems to his benefit while playing chess. In the diagram below (game against Kocivar), he "closed the line" of the white bishop to gain material. In the years to follow Milan achieved great success playing chess, including his selection to the Yugoslavian Olympic Team in 1960. At the same time he became a successful composer. His first First Prize came at the age of eleven (!). Said Milan: "When I heard about it I thought the whole world was mine." His first FIDE Album composition was published in 1955. While playing chess and composing chess problems, Milan was also studying at Belgrade University. In 1963 Milan completed his undergraduate studies and obtained a fellowship for his graduate studies. He emigrated to the United States that same year.

Milan's success in science, chess and chess composition continued in the United States. He did his post-graduate studies at MIT. Later he moved to Cleveland Heights where he now lives with his lovely wife Michelle. Currently, Milan is involved in high-tech research. Some of his work was nominated for Nobel Prize! How does he find time to compose chess problems, edit three original sections in StrateGems, play tennis three times a week and compete on the U.S. Chess Composition Team? Only Milan knows.

Milan is a great believer in technology and the changes it brings. At the recent U.S. Chess Federation meeting in Hawaii, he was a Keynote Speaker. In his speech he talked about changes in chess and the introduction of new pieces in chess composition. He felt the time will come when these pieces will penetrate the game of chess changing it forever. Said Milan: "One day, with or without our help, our offspring will select something out of all this chaos, and revolutionize our ancient game. They may even put it into permanent turmoil. They may adopt different rules for different rounds. But whatever happens, let us make sure that we will not be remembered as an organization that was in their way. Let us accept the unorthodox. Let us bring the visionaries home. Let us open our chess journals to problem composers. True, some will be certifiably crazy, others mildly entertaining; but still others will be true agents of change, and they will make us proud."

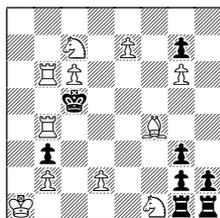
Kocivar - Vukceovich  
Bjelovar, 1956



13...Be2!!  
14.Rxg6 Nd3+  
15.Kxe2 Nxf4+  
16.Kf3 fNxg6!  
and black wins.

Black on move wins

First Prize  
Šahovski Vjesnik, 1948



1.Kb1! gxf1N  
2.e8N Rg2  
3.Be3+ Nxe3#  
1...gxf1B  
2.e8B Rg2  
3.6Rb5+ Bxb5#

S#3

# Maestro of Moremovers by Mike Prcic

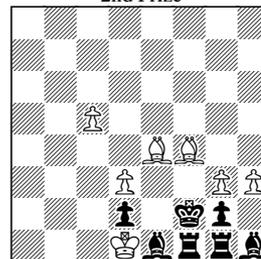
Selections from the book Hans+Peter+Rehm=Schach

I met Hans for the first time in St. Petersburg during the PCCC conference. After we shook hands he opened his wallet and gave me his photo. I was startled for a brief moment and then I remembered. Some nine months ago I had written him a letter. I told him I wanted to review his book and I also needed his picture. So Hans remembered (I wish I had his memory!). Anyway, Bernd Ellinghoven gave me the book. I took it home and started reading. It was as if I were reading a detective novel. Diagram after diagram I was being pulled forward. I kept wondering what will the next one be. Each diagram had a new twist. If Hans felt that someone else did a better job expressing the same idea he would show the other diagram in comparison. In all, the book contains some 200 selected problems out of 900 Hans composed in the last 40 years. Most are moremovers although the book contains a fair number of Selfmates, Helpmates and Fairy problems in which Hans also excels.



Hans Peter Rehm in 1998 photo

R01 FIDE Tourney 1960-66  
2nd Prize



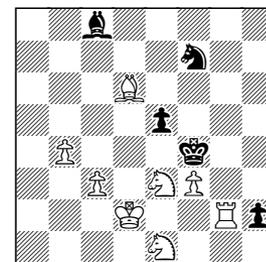
#12

We start off with R01, which is vintage Rehm. An original idea (most of Hans' are) in a simple setting. Without the pawn on c5 White would simply play Bd6(c7,b8) and after Ke3 a mate would ensue on c5(b6,a7). Moving the pawn c5-c6 would result in a stalemate. Eleven moves and much strategy is required to accomplish the goal.

**1.Bf5! Kf3 2.Bg4+ Kf2 3.Bc8 Kf3 4.Bb7+ Kf2 5.c6! Kf3 6.c7+ Kf2 7.Bc8 Kf3 8.Bg4+ Kf2 9.Bf5 Kf3 10.Be4+ Kf2 11.Bd6 Ke3 12.Bc5#**

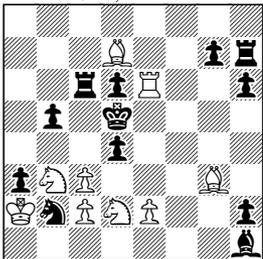
R02 is a beautiful example of Knight's pendulum movement, two sets of distant blocks and a couple of tries. The try: 1.Nd5+? Kf5 2.Ne7+ Kf4? 3.Ng6+ Kf5 4.Nh4+ Kf4? 5.Nd3 would work but for the King's escape to d6-e7. A try to block the escape square e6: 1.Ke2 (2.Nd3#) Ba6+ 2.c4? Bxc4+ 3.Kd2 looks good but the Bishop on e6 prevents 4.Nd5+ (1...Bxd5!). So the Bishop must be pushed further to square d7. **1.Ke2! Ba6+ 2.b5 Bxb5+ 3.Kd2 Bd7 (3...Nh6? 4.Be7/f8) 4.Nd5+ Kf5 5.Ne7+ Kf4!** (5...Ke6/f6? 6.Rg6#). And now if: 6.Ng6+? Kf5 7.Nh4+ Ke6! Black King escapes via e6 square. So another maneuver is necessary to move the black Bishop to e6. **6.Ke2! Bb5+ 7.c4 Bxc4+ 8.Kd2 Be6 9.Ng6+ Kf5 10.Nh4+ Kf4/f6 11.Nd3/Rg6#**

R02 Bulletin Zentralschachklub  
Moscow, 1977, 1st/2nd Prize



#11

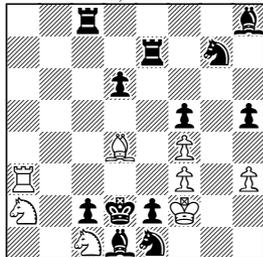
**R03** Deutsche Schachblatter  
1978, 1st Prize



#10

In **R03** it takes the white Rook two round-trips to accomplish its goal. In the first round: 1.Rg6 (2.Be6) Ra6! 2.Rg4 Ra4? 3.c4+ Rxc4 4.Rg6 Rc6 5.Be6 would mate. In the solution the Black can postpone the inevitable. **1.Rg6! Ra6 2.Rg4 Be4! 3.Rxe4 Ra4 4.c4+ Rxc4 5.Re6 Rc6** (6.Be6?) so here we go to the second round: **6.Rg6 Ra6 7.Rg4 Ra4 8.c4+ Rxc4** (8...dxc4 e.p. 9.Rxa4!) **9.Rg6 Rc6 10.Be6#** finally!

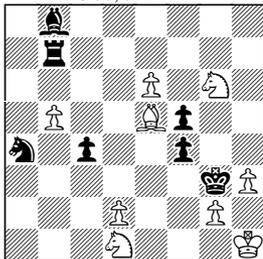
**R04** Schweizerische Schachzeit.  
1982, 1st Prize



#9

The **R04** uses a cyclic mechanism (Munich tricycle) to move the black Rooks around to a desirable square. White can potentially mate on three squares: b3, c3 and e3. Two of these squares are protected by black Rooks. So, **1.Re3!** (2.Nb3) **Rb7 2.Rc3** (3.Be3) **Re8 3.Ra3 Rc7 4.h4!** (ZZ) **Re5!** (4...d5? 5.Bb6, 4...Rc4? 5.Nb3+) **5.Re3 Rb8 6.Rc3 Re5 7.fxe5 f4 8.Re3**. But why not immediately **1.h4?** (ZZ) because **1...Ne8! 2.Bxh8 Ng7!** shows the necessity of blocking the square e8. Also, White gets nothing out of: **1.Rc3? Rb8 2.Re3 Rc7? 3.Ra3 Re8**, but **2...Ne8/Ne6!**

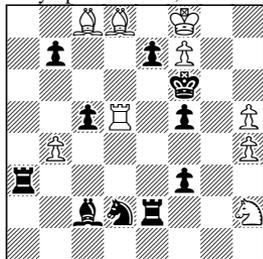
**R05** Deutsche Schachzeitung  
1960, 3rd Prize



#8

Another logical maneuver (Dresden idea) is shown in **R05**. The main threat: **1.Bf6?** (2.Bh4) is parried by **1...Rh7!** The idea is to block the path of the Rook so that the main threat can become reality. **1.Bd4!** (2.Bf2) **Ba7 2.b6 Bxb6 3.Be5!** (4.Bxf4) **Bc7 4.Bf6!** (5.Bh4) **Bd8** (4...Rh7?) **5.e7! Bxe7 6.Be5! Bd6 7.Bxd6**.

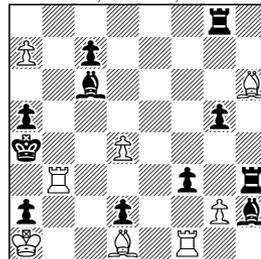
**R06** D.S.V.Tourney at Chess  
Olympiad in 1960, 1st Prize



#7

The try in **R06**, **1.Kg8?** (2.f8Q) **Rg2+ 2.Ng4+ 3.Kf8 Re4? 4.Rxf5** would work except for **3...Re3!** So, the black Bishop must be first moved to d3 where it will obstruct Ra3. Thus: **1.Ke8!** (2.f8Q) **Ba4+ 2.b5 Bxb5+ 3.Kf8 Bd3 4.Kg8! Rg2+ 5.Ng4+ Rxc4 6.Kf8** (7.Bxc7) **Re4 7.Rxf5#**

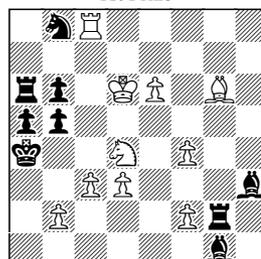
**R07** Valentin Rudenko  
WCCT1,1972-75, 1st Prize



#6

The **R08** is a spiritual and elegant composition. **1.Nd5!** (2.Nxc3 3.Bd4) **Nd3! 2.Ba7 Ba1! 3.Nb6 Nb2 4.Nxd7+ Bxd7 5.Bd4#**

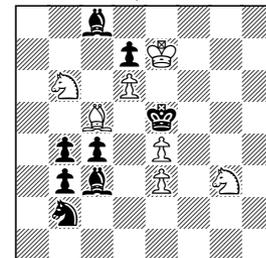
**R09** Themes-64 1959  
1st Prize



#4

As I mentioned before, Hans has been most gracious by showing other worthwhile compositions in his book. **R07** is a wonderful example of the Nowotny theme composed by another great master, Valentin Rudenko. After introducing Nowotny on g3 Black will lose control of squares f8 and f3. **1.g3!** (2.a8Q) **1...Rxc3 2.Rb7+ Ka3 3.a8Q Rxa8 4.Rb3+ Ka4 5.Rb8+ Ka3 6.Bf8#** In the other variation: **1...Bxc3 2.Rb8+ Ka3 3.a8Q Bxa8 4.Rb3+ Ka4 5.Rb7+ Ka3 6.Rxf3#**

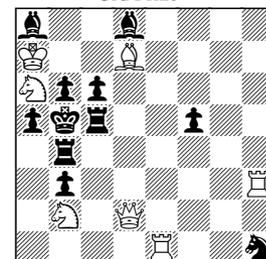
**R08** Dieter Kutzborski  
Deutsche Schachblatter  
1975/76, 1st Prize



#5

In **R09**, the try **1.Be8?** succeeds against either **1...Bxe6?** or **1...Rg5?** because of the double threat **2.Rc4/Bxb5**. But Black defends by creating a white Nowotny with **1...Nc6!** Then after **2.Rxc6/Bxc6** Black can defend with **2...Bxc6/Rg5!** But White prepares a black Grimshaw to counter the black defense of **1...Nc6**. **1.Bh5!** (2.Bd1+) **1...Rg4 2.Be8 Nc6 3.Rxc6!** or **1...Bg4 2.Be8 Nc6 3.Bxc6!**

**R10** Die Schwalbe, 1968  
3rd Prize



#3

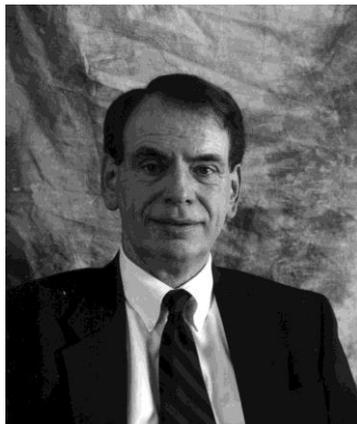
We conclude with **R10**, a logical threemover. In the try **1.Qd3+? Rbc4!**, or **1.Qe2+? Rcc4!** Black is able to defend against Rooks on e1 and h3. In the solution **1.Be8!** (2.Qxd8 3.Qxb6) Black must move one of his Rooks to defend against the threat. **1...Rh4/Rc2** which White now can counter with **2.Qe2+/Qd3+ Rc4 3.Rxb3/Re5#**





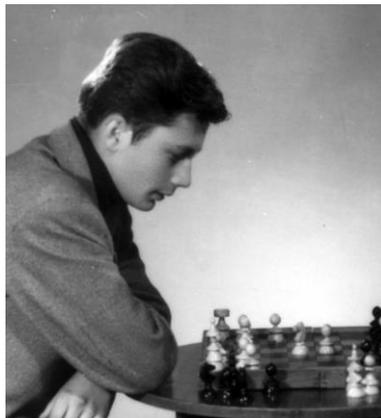
**Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic 60<sup>th</sup> Birthday Jubilee Tourney  
(MV60JT)**

To celebrate Dr. Vukcevic's 60<sup>th</sup> birthday, and his induction into the United States Chess Hall-of-Fame, StrateGems is organizing a jubilee tourney in three sections: Threemovers (#3), Moremovers (#n) and Selfmates with free theme. The judge for all three sections will be Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic. Send your entries to tourney director David L. Brown by October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1999. His address is: 2217 N. Alpine, Rockford, IL 61107. The Prizes are: \$100, \$75, \$50 and three free one-year subscriptions to StrateGems. The results will be published in the April, 2000 issue of StrateGems. Please label all correspondence "MV60JT".



Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic in 1998 photo

**Fadil Abdurahmanovic 60<sup>th</sup> Birthday Jubilee Tourney  
(FA60JT)**



Fadil Abdurahmanovic in 1960 photo

To celebrate Fadil Abdurahmanovic's 60<sup>th</sup> birthday, StrateGems is organizing a jubilee tourney for Helpmates in three sections: Twomovers (H#2), Threemovers (H#2½ & H#3) and Moremovers (H#3½ & H#n) with free theme. No twinnings or zeroposition. The judge for all three sections will be Fadil Abdurahmanovic. Send your entries to tourney director Daniel Meinking by October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1999. His address is: 663 Steiner Street, Cincinnati, OH 45204. The Prizes are: \$100, \$75, \$50 and three free one year subscriptions to StrateGems. The results will be published in April, 2000 issue of StrateGems. Please label all correspondence "FA60JT".

**PLEASE REPRINT**

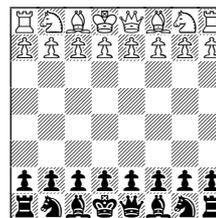
This article discusses a fairy condition worth looking at. Let's examine its origin and then consider a few examples in the field of retroanalysis which show some characteristic ideas. First, Alice Chess as described by its inventor, V.N. Parton:

"Two chess boards, A and B. Each piece, upon moving, is transferred at the end of its move from its arrival square to the corresponding square on the other board. A move is legal only if the corresponding square is vacant." Those are the basics. The beginning position and the behavior of the Kings are details which we will examine shortly.

Perhaps the limited use of this fairy condition results in part from the burdensome manner of its presentation. What could be more annoying than having to use two diagrams to demonstrate even a trivial idea, especially at the risk of bumping aside a worthy problem by another composer? And what is more tedious than following a game in two arenas, with play in one arena being always subject to confirming its plausibility in the second? These gymnastics are distracting and make it difficult to appreciate the composer's ideas. Instead of two boards, it is better to think of two "states." The definition is thus revised as follows, without changing Parton's concept:

"The pieces have **two states, A and B**. At the beginning of the game, all pieces are in state A; when a unit moves, its state changes to B, on its second move it returns to A, on its third move back to B, and so forth. The change of state takes place at the conclusion of the move. **Interferences and captures occur only between pieces in the same state**, but the position of the kings must be legal - as if in orthodox chess - both before and after the change in state. Thus, an A piece (for a B piece, one must reverse the states given below) may cross a square occupied by a B piece, as if the square were vacant, but may not land on such a square, since an A piece may only capture another A piece. A King in A-state may not play to a square guarded by an A piece because he would be placing himself in check before changing to B, and he may not play to a square guarded by a B piece because he would find himself in check upon changing to B. [It might be more exact to speak of Even and Odd states, based on the number of moves a unit has made, but A and B seem more universal.]" A few things can be deduced in Diagram M1, in which all units are A, the two sides having swapped places. What can we tell?

**M1** René J. Millour  
Commendation  
The Problemist 1988



Alice A(16+16) B(0+0)  
Length of shortest game?  
b) Rh8→h8 (B)  
c) b and Rh1→g3 (B)

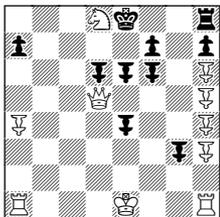
a) Each N switched sides in 4 moves (the b-file N's going to the g-file square on the opposite side, etc.), the B's in 2 moves each, the Q's in 2, the P's in 4, passing each other according to the pattern: a2-a4-a5-a6(B) a7-a5(B)-a4-a3-a2 a6-a7. The R's could take advantage of the moment when the 2 opposing P's were B, to switch sides in 2 moves: Ra1-a7 Ra8-a2-a1 Ra7-a8. The K's took 8 moves each to switch sides, not 7 as in orthodox chess, because they had to end in A state. No castling despite the possibility offered by the extra move of the King, because to regain its position on the side file, in A state, the Rook would require 3 moves after castling occurred. Thus, for the shortest game: **58 White moves and 58 Black moves!**

b) The minimum number of Black moves remains 58, but the minimum number of White moves is 57 because Rh1-h8 is possible in a single move. Having played first, however, White cannot have played fewer moves than Black. Here White castling, followed by 2 moves of the castled Rook, results in 59 piece-displacements but only 58 moves, because with castling there are 2 displacements in a single move. So the shortest move counts again are: **58 White moves and 58 Black moves!!**

c) Nothing changes for White, but now there have been at least 59 piece displacements for Black because the Rg3 has moved at least 3 times. Here White castles and Black castles, and each R makes 2 further moves. And the shortest move counts, yet again, are: **58 White moves and 58 Black moves!!!**

With such consistent answers, one must admit there is unity. In all cases, it is important not to confuse "moves" and "displacements."

**M2** René J. Millour  
1st Prize, Springaren 1991



#4 Alice A(5+5) B(5+5)

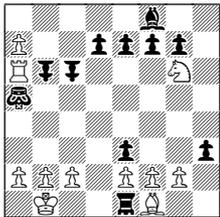
Thus, the number of White and Black displacements do not match, although both sides have made the same number of moves, since it is White to move! But moves and displacements are not to be confused: **one side, and only one side, has castled!** Below, this bizarre problem becomes logical...

**Plan** (watch the changing states of the pieces): 1.**Rxa7?** or 1.**Rxh7?** followed by 2.**Re7+ Kxe7** or **Kf8 3.Qx7#**, and if 1...**Rf8 2.Qd7** and 3.**Qe7#**, but 1...**O-O!!** (Black may castle because nothing proves he has already done so.)

**Foreplan that doesn't work** and its refutation: **1.O-O?** (if White castles then it is Black who has previously castled, so he may not do so now) followed by 2.**Rxa7** etc., as above, but 1...**Rg8!! 2.Rxa7 g2+!!**

**Foreplan that works** and solution: **1.O-O-0!!!** (as above, Black may not castle now), followed by 2.**Rxh7**, etc. White's castling is neither a threat nor a waiting move; it serves only to make Black's castling illegal!

**M3** René J. Millour  
1st Pr., Probleemblad 1988



Alice A(11+7) B(0+4)  
Where was the Bc8?  
Captured?

The bPc6 awaits the return of the bK because in the sequence 1)Ka5 2)Ra6 3)b7-b6 4)Excelsior relying on the Bc8, the King exited via c7 before the Bc8 was freed, so **no castling!** And **WhP=Ng6** because the WRa6 is locked in before the Excelsior! Thus, **only the Ng6 and the Ph3 are retro-mobile.** Retro-tray (watch carefully the changing states of the pieces): h4-h3 Nh8-g6 h5-h4 h7-h8N h6-h5 g6xBh7 B-h7 h5xNg6 Nf4-g6 h4-h5 Nd3-f4 h2-h4 Nc1-d3 Ka1-b1 Rd1-e1 **White is in retrostalemate.** Other variations lead to the same result.

Further try: h4-h3 Ne5/f4-g6 h5-h4 Nd3-e5/f4 h6-h5 Nc1-d3 **Black is in retrostalemate** because h7-h6 would prevent the retro-Excelsior of the WhP. Correct retro-play: Ne5/f4-g6 h4-h3 Nd3-e5/f4 h5-h4 Nc1-d3 h6-h5 Ka1-b1 Rd1-e1 Nd/b3-c1 Rd-d1 etc..., the N then unpromoting from h8. **Thus it is Black's turn to move** in the diagram. The retraction of the Ph3 to h6 necessitates the capture WPg6xh7. The N at g6 is in A state, thus in B state on h8, so the Excelsior took 5 moves: h2-h4-h5xg6xh7-h8N or h2-h4xg5-g6xh7-h8N. White has no B-state pieces but the Black a-file pawn (now at e3) captured two B-state White pieces, at c5 and e3, so there have been an even number of piece displacements, but in view of White's castling, an odd number of White moves. Black has 4 B-state pieces present and 3 B-state pieces were captured at c5, a7, and h7; thus, an odd number of piece displacements and, Black not having castled, an odd number of Black moves if the BhP captured an A-state piece at g6, or an even number of Black moves if the BhP captured a B-state piece at g5. Now, **an even number of Black moves is required** because there have been an odd number of White moves and it is Black's turn to move. Thus the capture took place at g5, not g6. Since h7 is the only white square on which a capture occurred, **the Bc8 was captured at h7!**

This difficult problem demonstrates the rich variety of possible deductions: precise paths, orderings, castlings, parity, move-turn, precise retro-moves, capture-squares... I hope this little article will contribute to an understanding of this original condition. And may it encourage new problems!

## OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY

It has been a great first year. The editorial staff of our magazine: David L. Brown, Daniel Meinking, Gianni Donati, Dr. Milan R. Vukcevic, John Meyers and Mike Prcic would like to thank composers and subscribers for making it all happen. Special thanks to our 1998 judges: Robert Lincoln, Milan Velimirovic, Edgar Holladay, Toma Garai, Jacques Rotenberg, Thomas Volet, and Peter van den Heuvel.

Next year, 1999, promises to be even better with improved print quality, professional print shop and new graphics. Currently we exchange with some 20 foreign magazines and we hope to increase this to 30 by the end of the year. This will enable us to report on all tourney winners and current events in other countries. E-mail has helped a great deal in improving and speeding up communication between editors, composers and solvers. The number of subscribers has been rising steadily. Our first year's goal of 125 has been surpassed. Special thanks to Robert Lincoln and David L. Brown for their efforts in advertising for StrateGems in Chess Life magazine. It has increased subscriptions. And, as the end of 1998 nears, we wish you all:

**Happy Chanukah, Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year**



## SG3 SOLUTIONS

I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank all the solvers for their effort. The editorial staff realizes that the number of original compositions has increased beyond our expectations. Some of you cannot afford the time to try to solve all the problems, and then some of you prefer certain categories of problems. Because of this, in SG6 we will announce the individual category winners as well as overall winner for the year 1998. We all had a wonderful year. We promise the year 1999 will be even better. Have a Happy Chanukah, Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Solvers' initials correspond as follows: HT - Harry Tamvakis, CCF - C C Frankiss, IT - Israel Tzur, LV - Luigi Vitale, PS - Paul Steiner

### TWOMOVERS

**T0021** (Kozhakin & Saks) 1.Kh6! Kh4 2.Ng6. 1...Kh2 2.Qg2; 1...Kf3 2.Qd3.

**T0022** (Makaronez) 1.Bd8! zz. 1...Kxd8 2.Qf8. 1...hN~ 2.Qg8; 1...fN~ 2.Qe7; 1...Nxd8! 2.Bd7.

**T0023** (Kozhakin) Not 1.Qd5? or 1.Rc8+? as it's Black to move! So, after ...Kxc7 still not 1.Qc2+? Kb6! or 1.Qe6? Kd8! But 1.Qc4+! Kd8 2.Re8. 1...K-else 2.d8Q. And after ...Kxe7 still not 1.Qf7+? Kd6!! or 1.Qd5? Kd8! But 1.Qe6+! Kd8 2.Rc8. 1...Kf8 2.d8Q. Not easy to categorize this odd little devil, but the concept is neatly done: a retro in miniature with pleasing try play!

**T0024** (Dikusarov) 1.Bd4! is automatic but the Royal battery might be of interest. Maximum possible mates (6) by WK moves (PS).

**T0025** (Steiner) Try 1.Nf4? b3! is a W-obstruction. Here, with 1.Nd6! Paul uses the symmetry to double the rather tame play found in a single-phase problem by O.P. Skrynik quoted in the San Francisco Chronicle 1997. Nice work!

**T0026** (Steiner) Try 1.Bc4? (~) 1...Kf3 2.Qxh3. 1...Kf5 2.Qh5; 1...f5 2.Be2; 1...a2! Key 1.Nc4! Kf5 2.Qxh3. 1...Kf3 2.Qh5; 1...f5 2.Ne5. Peculiar try & key reciprocally change the K-flights. Nice changes between try-play and actual play (IT).

**T0027** (Dikusarov) 1.Bc5! (2.Qa7). A fun thing with good variety.

**T0028** (Dikusarov) 1.Ne4! (2.Rg5).

A tasty cupful of familiar mates.

**T0029** (Rosberger) Not 1.Bd1? Kd5! nor 1.Nf4? Nd4! nor 1.Nc7? Ne5! So, 1.Re5! (2.Be2). A cohesive flow of tries guarding the flight (which is set!), capped best by the key.

**T0030** (Groeneveld) 1.Qd6! (2.Qf6). 1...Be6 2.Rf5; 1...Be4 2.Rxc5; 1...f5 2.Re4; 1...Re4 2.Rxf3; 1...Bxd6 2.Bxe3. (1...Rxe5+ 2.Qxe5) A bounty of complex play.

**T0031** (Saunders) 1.Qa3! (2.Qh3). 1...Kh4 2.Bg5; 1...Bf6 2.Bxf8; 1...Ng6 2.Bxg7. A traditional flight-giver followed by three battery shots.

**T0032** (Bakcsi) 1.Qe7? (2.Qc5). 1...Bd6 2.Qe3; 1...Bxd2 2.Qe5; 1...Nd6! 1.Ke2! (2.Qa1). 1...Ke5 2.Kd3; 1...Bxd2 2.Qxd2. The wB plays contrasting roles, very original.

**T0033** (Farion & Soroka) 1.Be5? (2.Qxf3(A) /Qxc6(B)). 1...Nb4! nor 1.Bf2? (2.Qxc6(B)) 1...Ke4 2.Qxf3(A) 1...cxd4 2.Qxd4 1...Ne6 2.Qxe6 1...Bd6 2.Qxf3 1...Qa4! 1.Ne2! (2.Qxf3 (A)). 1...Ke4 2.Qxc6(B); 1...Nf4 2.Qe5; 1...fxe2 2.Bg2; 1...Nf5 2.Qe6. A wonderful structure of A/B threats, neatly keyed, showing the Barnes and Le Grand themes.

**T0034** (Kozhakin & Lebedev) 1.Qc6! (2.Qxd5). 1...Qxe4 2.Qc3; 1...Qxf3+ 2.Nxf3; 1...Qc4 2.Qf6; 1...Ke5 2.Qf6; 1...dxe4 2.Qc5. Playful scurrying around the BK. Some added play in 1.Ne2+? Qxe2 2.Qc3; 1...Ke5 f4; 1...Bxe2!

**T0035** (Zhuravlev) 1.Qb8? (2.Nd3(A)); 1...dN~ 2.Ne2(B); 1...dNxf3(a) 2.Re4(C); (1...Rxb8 2.Nd5) 1...Rd6! Nor 1.Qb4? (2.Ne2(B)); 1...Nc4 2.Nd3(A); 1...eNxf3(b) 2.Re4(C). 1...g1N! 1.Bh5! (2.Re4(C)); 1...eNxf3(b) 2.Nd3(A); 1...dNxf3(a) 2.Ne2(B). 1...f5 2.Qh6. Pseudo Le Grand and doubled Pseudo Le Grand (cyclic change of threat and two mates). In actual play, the Hannelius theme is seen upon changes after 1...e/dNxf3 (which are not refutations in the tries!). Important also are tries 1.Qb3? (2.Re4) f5! and 1.Qb1? (2.Qe4) f5!

**T0036** (Markevitch) 1.Nc3! (2.Nb5). 1...Kc4 2.Bd5; 1...Bc4 2.Qf6; 1...Nd6 2.Qxc5; 1...Rxc1 2.Bf5. Well-disguised flight-giver and good content.

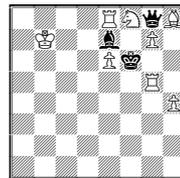
**T0037** (Bruch) 1.Q~? (2.Nd6/Pd6). 1...cxd4! nor 1.Qxc5? Rxc5/Bxc5 2.Nd6/Pd6 1...Rb4! (2.dNc5?). Key 1.Qe7! (2.Nd6/Pd6). 1...Rb4 2.Nxc5. 1...cxd4 2.Bd6. Beautiful corrections in this fine Finnish Nowotny (focus on d6).

**T0038** (Aliovsadzade) Set 1...Qd6 2.Nxb6; 1...exd4 2.e4. Key 1.Bxe5! (2.Nf4). 1...fb~ 2.Nxb6; 1...Bxd3! 2.e4. (1...Qxe5 2.c7). White mate preferences.

**T0039** (Barnes) A) 1.Kb5! (2.Rd6). 1...Nxd7 2.Rxe6; 1...Nxe4 2.Rc6. B) 1.bxa5! (2.Rb4). 1...Nxd7 2.Rb5; 1...Nxe4 2.Rb3. 1...Bc3 2.Nxc5. Wonderful exploitation of a symmetrical matrix in very different ways, while changing mates! What ingenious subtlety in the twinning, huh!

**T0040** (Morse) 1.g6! zz. 1...Qxf7 2.Bxf7; 1...Qxg8 2.fxg8Q; 1...Qxe8 2.fxe8N; 1...Qxd6 2.f8Q; 1...Q-else 2.f8N; 1...Bxe8! 2.fxe8Q; 1...Bc8+ 2.Qxc8; 1...cN~ 2.Re5; 1...Nxd8+ 2.cxd8N; 1...aB~ 2.Qa2; 1...hN~ 2.gxf8N. While Vukcevic is believed the first to add the 5<sup>th</sup> promotion (1...Bxe8 2.fxe8Q) to the familiar fourfold duel created by the BQ, this setting "adds more bells and whistles, including TWO more W-promotions!"

Milan R. Vukcevic  
2nd Pr. Plain Dealer 1971



#2 1.Ka8!

**T0041** (Neyndorff) Key 1.Nxd4! Cook try 1.Nxc7? Rxb4! and

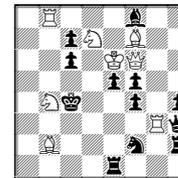
**T0042** (Neyndorff) Cook tries 1.cxb6? Qxb2! 1.Ba2? Qxb2! 1.Qxd2? Qxb3! Key 1.Bxd2! Both these neat bottle-shapes have rudimentary play, but in abundance! Have fun, bottom-ups!

**T0043** (Youngs) 1.Qe4? (2.Nh1). 1...Qxe4 2.Nxe4. 1...fxg3! Nor 1.e4? (2.Nh1). 1...dxe3 ep 2.Rb2; 1...fxg3 2.Qxg3; 1...fxe3 ep! Nor 1.Qc2? (2.e4). 1...e4 2.Nh1; 1...Nxf1 2.Rxf1; 1...Qf3! Nor 1.Bxa5? (2.Be1). 1...d3 2.Bb6; 1...fxg3 2.Qxg3;

1...axb5! Now, 1.Qb1! (2.Qe1). Totally natural focal try-play involving e4 logically flows toward threats on e1. Well unified with six variations sprinkled in (some duplicated but with different motives), and even some *e.p.* play!

**T0044** (Vukcevic) 1.Qxf5? (2.Kf6) but 1...Rd1! 1.Qxe5! (2.Kf6). Sadly, this identical matrix is anticipated by the following:

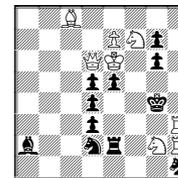
Marjan Kovacevic  
1st HM diagrammes 1994



#2 1.Qxf5? Rd1! 1.Qxe5!

For more perspective, MRV had worked on this scheme in the 70's, looking to improve on an example already from that period:

Valeri Karpov  
Mat 1976



#2 1.Qxd5? Rf2! 1.Qxe5!

Many thanks to Wieland Bruch for sending both examples!

**T0045** (Prcic) 1.Rd8? (2.Rxd5) Be4! This common aim builds with 1.Qxb5!? Be4 2.Nc4; 1...Rd3! and 1.4Rxb5!? Be4 2.Nc4; 1...Rd3 2.Qxf5; 1...Bd3! And culminating in the final correction: 1.Rxb5! (2.Rxd5). 1...Rd3 2.Qxf5; 1...Bd3 2.Nf3; 1...Be4 2.Nc4. A power and modern presentation, capped with (of course) the set d3-Grimshaw.

### THREEMOVERS

**M020** (Kozhakin) In the try, 1. Bxc4?, black is stalemated. So: 1.Pb4+! cxb3 e.p., and only now 2. Bc4! b2 3. Rxa6#. The other variation ends in a model mate: 1...Kb5 2. Bb7 c3 3.Bxa6#.

M0021 (Kavratsky) a) 1.Rf1! hxg5 2.Kf2; b) 1.Rf8! hxg5 2.Bf7; c) 1.Bg1! hxg5 2.Rf2; d) 1. Bg8! dxc6 2. Rf7. Four different Indians prevent a stalemate. Is this a record for three movers with twins?

M0022 (Bantush) 1.Qb6! with a double threat: 1...a2 2.Nf5, and 1...g6 2.Ne2. Three nice variations with four self-blocks: 1...Be5 2.Qe6+ Kd4 3.Qe4#, 1...Bxf3 2. Nf5 Ke4 3. Qd4#, 1...Kxd5 2.Ne2 Bc5 3.Qe6#, or 2...Be5 3.Be6#, and 2...Kc4 3. Qb5#, with a model mate. Finally, there is another model mate after 1...Bc7 2.f4+ Kxd5 3.Be6#. A good first move, couple nice tries (1. Qd3? Bxf3!, 1. Nf5? Bc5!) and a lot of mates. Difficult to solve (HT).

M0023 (Narayanan) This is one of the greatest threemovers ever, and a piece extremely difficult to compose. The main theme is the quaternary defense by black Bc3, and that is accomplished by the anti-Bristol interferences against the black queen. 1.Qd1! ~ 2.dxc3+, 1...Bc3~ 2.axb4 3. Nc7#, 1...Bd4! 2.Qf1! (2.axb4? Bxe3!) 3. Qc4#, because bQ cannot reach d4. 1...Be5!! 2.Qxh1! (2.Qf1? Bxf4!) 3.Qxe4#, because bQ cannot reach e5, 1...Bf6!!! 2. Qg4! (2.Qxh1? Bxd8!) 3.Qe6#, because bQ cannot reach f6. The only blemish on this masterpiece is the short non-thematic mate after 1...Bg7. I would prefer to move bQ on g7, add bP on h5, and live with the double threat 2.dxc3+, and 2.Bxf7+, but this is a matter of taste. Nice battle between WQ and BB.(IT).

M0024 (Szedowski) A modern problem with a thematic try: 1.Ra5? (A) ~ 2.Nc6+; 1...Rg4 2. Nh5 3. Re8#; 1...Bg4 2. fNe6 (B) Bxe6 3.dxe6#. But, 1...Qb1! refutes. Solution is 1. fNe6! (B) ~ 2. Nc6+; 1...Rg4 2.Nc5 3. Nd7#, 1...Bg4 2.Ra5 (A), with side variations: 1. ...Kxd5 2.Ra5+, and 1...Nb3 2. Ne5.

M0025 (Brada) A shortened Lachny theme where the white threat and the white responses to the two thematic variations change in a cyclic manner between the try and the solution. First the try: 1.Qc2? threatens 2.Nxe3+ (A); 1...exd5 2.Ne5+ (B), 1...Bxd3 2.Bh5+ (C). This is refuted by 1...Bf3(f1). In the solution, 1.Qc6! the threat is 2.Ne5+ (B); 1...exd5 2.Bh5+ (C), 1...Bxd3 2. Nxe3+ (A). A very nice modern problem with ambush try and key.

M0026 (Grudzinski) A classical problem with consecutive black intersections:

1.Qxa3! Rb4 2.Nf3+!, 1...Bb4 2.f3! There must be a way to prolong the short threat, but I could not find anything acceptable.

M0027 (Grudzinski) Two Nowotny do not work immediately: 1.Qc5? Rd7+!, and Nc5? Bc4+!. So, the preparatory Nowotny comes first: 1.Bd3! Bxd3 2.Qc5!, and 1...Rxd3 2. Nc5!.

M0028 (Rosberger) This starts with two ambushes: 1. Qc8! ~ 2.Ne5+!, and 1...Nxc4 2.Qf5+!, and ends with a nice unpin, 1...Rxc8 2.Bc2+!.

M0029 (Makaronez) This is an interesting study in changed defenses: 1.Qh5? Rxc1!. Thus, 1.Qe3! ~ 2.Qxd4+!, and after 1...Bc3 2.Qe5! 4R~ 3. Qxc3#.

M0030 (Parthasarathy) 1.Qd7! ~ 2.Qxh7, with two strongly related variations: 1...Nf7 2.Qxe6+!, and 1...Bf7 2.Qxd6+!. And this comes from a famous composer of twomovers! We can only hope that we will see more of his long problems! The best three mover. Fine key. Two beautiful variations. Black self-interference. And two WQ sacrifices (IT).

#### MOREMOVERS

M0031 (Makaronez) 1.Nf4! threatens 2.Ne6+! dxe6 3.Qxc7+. There are two variations with reciprocal change of white second and third moves: 1...Qh3 2.Nd3+ Nxd3 3.Rc4+, and 1...Rhx6 2.Rc4+ Nxc4 3.Nd3+. Note a nice pin of the black knight at the end of the last variation.

M0032 (Brieger) A somewhat rough key, 1.Nf6, but with many dual-free variations: 1...Ke3 2.Rf5 Ke3 3.Rf4 Ke3 4.Nd5+; 1...Kc4 2.Ne4 Kb4 3.Nd2 Ka3 4.Bc3, or 2...Kd3 3.Nd6 Ke3 4.Rf5, or 2...Kb3 3.Rb5+ Ka3 4.Bb2+, or 3...Kc4 4.Nd6+. Light and nice!

M0033 (Szedowski) 1.f6! threatens 2.Qh7+ and is followed by two queen sacrifices: 1...Bg6 2.Qe7! Be4 3.Nf7! Bf3 4.Qe4+! and 1...c3 2. Nc5+ Kc4 3.Na6+ Kd3 4.Qc4+!. Surprising unity in two variations with different strategy. A problem to remember (LV).

M0034 (Johandl) 1.c4! Rd1 2.Nc5!! Ke5 3.Nb3+ Kd6 4.Rf5! f2 5.Nd4!. After a lot of preparation, with subtly changing the position of the white knight, it all ends with a Nowotny. The problem is solved by trying 1.c4! Rd1 2. Rf5? f2, and now asking the famous Fischer's question: 'Where would you like your knight to be?' On b3, of course! A vintage Johandl.

M0035 (Krätschmer) Another problem with a fore-plan. White wants to mate with the knight on d5: 1.e3+? dxe3 2.Nxe3, but black now has 2...Bc3+!. For this to work, the white king has to be on a white square, whatever it takes! Thus, 1.Rb1!! Rxb1+ 2.Kc4 Rg1 3.e3+! dxe3 4.g3+ Rxg3 5.Nb4!, and 6. Nd5#.

M0036 (Makaronez) Somewhere on the b-file there must be a black pawn omitted by somebody's error! The mating strategy is to remove two black pawns on f4 and h4. In that case, white rook could mate on f and g-files. So: 1.Nxf4! (thr. 2.Nh3#) Kg1 2.Nf3+ Kf2 3.Nxh4! Kg1 4. Nf3+ Kf2 5.Ne1! Kg1 6.Ne2+, and the white knights are now back, but black does not have the two pawn-protectors - 6...Kf2, Kh2 7.Rf6#, Rh6#. Without the additional pawn on, say b4, white short-circuits the solution with 4.Rb1+. A nice light scheme. A nice idea in an economical setting (HT).

#### STUDIES

E0004 (Campioli) This is a very interesting study with a lot of sidelines. The main play is: 1.h7! Bf5+ 2.Ke5 Bxh7 3.Bxd2+ Kxh5 4.a6! Bg8! 5.a7 Bf6+! 6.Ke4! Bh7+ 7.Kf4 Bg5+ 8.Kxg3 Bxd2 9.a8 Qg1 Bel+ 10.Kh2 g3+ 11.Kh1!, and the white king finally escapes from the two bishops. Even here at the end, white could go astray: 11.Kg1? Bf2+ 12.Kh1 Bf5 13.Qe8+ Kg5 14.Qe5 d3 15.Qxc7 d2, with a draw, or 11.Kh3?? Bf5#, with a loss. At the end, the win is like this: 11.Kh1! Bf2 12.Qe8+ Kg5 13.Qd7+ Bf5 14.Qxc7 d3 15.d6 d2 16.Qc4+ Kg5 17.Qd5, and the rest is easy. Great and intricate entertainment!

#### SELFMADES

S0014 (Smirnov) 1.Qc6! (2.Bxd6+ cxd6 3.Qc5+ dxc5). 1...fxe3 2.bxa3+ Kxa3 3.Kxc3 d4; 1...Bxb1 2.Qb6+ cxb6 3.bxc3+ Qxc3. The error of Black's defenses is not readily apparent.

S0015 (Prcic) 1.Rd3! (2.Bxd5+ Nxd5 3.Qb5+ axb5). Now the BR gets kicked around: 1...Qxg8 2.Qxd4+ Rxd4 3.Rc3+ Kxc3; 1...Ne6 2.Nd6+ Rxd6 3.Qb5+ axb5. And the backup team arrives only to get snookered: 1...Qe5 2.Nd6+ Qxd6 3.Qb4+ Qxb4; 1...Bf3 2.Bxd5+ Bxd5 3.Qc6+ Bxc6 and 1...Bxd3 2.Rxc2+ Bxc2+ 3.Qb3+ Bxb3. A wealth of play!

S0016 (Makaronez) 1.Bf5! (2.Qd1+) 1...hxg1B 2.dxe8B+ Rxd8 3.Bc6+ Kxc4

4.Be4+ Bc5; 1...hxg1N 2.dxe8N+ Rxd8 3.Nf6+ Kd4 4.Nxf3+ Nxf3. Echoed minor promotions but an inappropriate key (avoiding f1).

S0017 (Schreckenbach & Zucker) 1.Bg2! h5 2.O-O h4 3.Bh1 hxg3 4.Ng2 Kxh3 5.Nh2 gxh2. Transposition of h1R and f1B.

S0018 (Bales) 1.d4! cxd3 ep 2.Bd2 d4 3.f4 gxf4 4.Bf3 g5 5.g4 fxg3 ep# Novel P-passings with motive toward block. Nice changes between try-play and actual play (IT). The best selfmate (LV).

S0019 (Bunka) 1.Bf7! Nxc8 2.Bxd6+ Nxd6 3.Qe7 gxf6 4.Qe5+ fxe5 5.Bd4+ exd4; 1...gxf6 2.Nxa7 f5 3.Bc4 Kxc4 4.Rb5 d5 5.Ba5 d4; 1...Nc6 2.Kxe4+ Nd4 3.d3 gxf6 4.Be3 f2 5.Rxf2 f5. A delightful trio of variations where the multiple WBs carry their presence. Since 2.Kxe4+ and 2.Bxd6+ are separately forced, the dual on 1...Nb5 can be ignored.

S0020 (Alaikow) 1.Rg3! (2.Qe1+ Kf4 3.Qf1+ Ke4 4.Nf2+ Kf4 5.Nd3+ Ke4 6.Nc5+ Nxc5). 1...Nb4 2.Re3+ Kf4 3.Rxb3+ Ke4 4.Re3+ Kf4 5.Rc3+ Ke4 6.Rxc4+ Bxc4; 1...g4 2.Rxg4+ Kf3 3.Rxg7+ Ke4 4.Rg4+ Kf3 5.Rg5+ Ke4 6.Re5+ Qxe5. Masterful use of the WR and the deceptive creation of batteries. (Also, 1...bxc2 2.Qxc2+ Kf4 3.Qd2+ Ke4 4.Re3+ Kf4 5.Rf3+ Ke4 6.Qd3+ cxd3). Rich and complex (CCF).

S0021 (Zucker) 1.Bd3! Kf2 2.Qe2+ Kg1 3.Qd1+ Kf2 4.Qd2+ Kg1/Kf3 5.Be2(+) Kf2 6.Bg4+ Kg1 7.Qxh2+ Rxh2. White must be finicky in the final placement of the self-blocking WB.

S0022 (Prcic) 1.Bxg4! zz. 1...Bxc1+ 2.Re3 Qxe3; 1...Qxc3 2.Bf3 Qe5; 1...~Pxg4 2.Rf3 Qxf3; 1...h4 2.Rg3 Qxg3. The surprising give-and-take key (needed to create a block) leads to nice reflex variety.

#### HELPMATES

H0036 (Markevitch) 1.Rd4 Qa3 2.Kxe5 Qe7# 1.Rd7 Ng6 2.Kd6 Qb6# Model mates; removal of wN in first line.

H0037 (Crisan) 1.Rc6 Nc4+ 2.Kc5 Rxf5# 1.Bd7 Nf5+ 2.Ke6 Bxc4# Sharp and original(?) 2-mover lightweight; critical keys by black, and echoed square correspondence for both White moves.

H0038 (Draskowski) 1.Rg4 Rc5 2.f1B Rxc2# 1.Rg5 Bb8 2.f1R Rxg5# 1.Kg2 Ng5 2.f1N Re2# Shows 3 underpromotions, with unpins, in twinless setting. Capture of bNc2 seems unavoidable.

**H0039** (Heinonen) 1.Re1! (Re3+?, Re2?) Rxa6 2.Be4 Ne6# 1.Bh7! (Bf5+?, Bg6?) Bxa6 2.Re4 Nd3#. Energetic long range moves with Grimshaw. Well constructed (CCF). Sparkling echoed line-play, Black Grimshaw on e4, and wN mates on key-departure squares. Unfortunately, anticipated by F. Abdurahmanovic, Magyar Sakkelet, 1979, 16/R2r3p/p3nk2/2N5/K3b3/5N2/2B5, H#2 2 solutions.

**H0040** (Csak) a) 1.Kf5 d8Q 2.Qg4 Qf6# b) 1.Kf4 dxe8Q 2.Qg4 Qe5# c) 1.Kd3 c8Q 2.Qe2 Qc3# d) 1.Kd3 a8Q 2.Qf2 Qe4# e) 1.Kd4 gxf8Q 2.Qd3 Qc5# f) 1.Ke5 g8Q 2.Qf4 Qd5# Task of 6 withdrawal-unpin K-flights, Q-promotions on d/e/c/a/f/g files.

**H0041** (Zhuravlev) a) 1.Kd6 Bb2 2.Ne5 Ba3# b) 1.Kd4 Ng4 2.Bc3 Ne6# c) 1.d4 Rb6 2.Bd5 Nd7# d) 1.c3 Qa6 2.Nb4 Ne6# Four different unpins of four White f6-units; all models. Unfortunate repetition of Ne6#, however.

**H0042** (Youngs) 1.Nb5 (Ne2?) Ne7 (Nb4?) 2.Rd4 Nc5# 1.Bf6 (Bf4?) Nb4 (Ne7?) 2.Ne5 Nd6# Black key-move arrival and White mating net dual-avoidances; repeated change-of-blocker by black; echoed model mates.

**H0043** (Jonsson) a) 1.Kf6 Bb3 2.Ne7 Qa1# b) 1.Kf7 e5 2.Ne7 Rf6# bK withdrawal unpins, reciprocal W functional pairs, pin-models.

**H0044** (Nagnibida) a) 1.Bg6 Qxe4+ 2.Kxe4 Ng5# b) 1.Rg6 Qxf4+ 2.Kxf4 Rf5# c) 1.h4 Qxg4+ 2.Kxg4 Bh5# Triple wQ sac to draw out bK; all models; Black Grimshaw on g6.

**H0045** (Holladay) a) 1.Bc3 cxd8Q+ 2.Ke6 dxe8Q# b) 1.Ke6 dxe8N 2.Bc3 cxd8N# c) 1.Kc5 cxd8Q 2.Bb4 Qc7# d) 1.Re6 dxe8Q 2.Qe5 Qf8# Total of 6 wP-unpins by Black. In first pair of twins, reciprocal B-moves and changed W-promotions; in second pair, further unpins & models.

**H0046** (Feather) 1.Re4 Qc4 2.Re4xf4 Qc4xf4# 1.Bxc7 Qxc7 2.Rd4xf4 Qc7xf4# 1.Rc4 Qf5 2.Rc4xf4 Qf5xf4# 1.Rxb4 Qxa4 2.Rb4xf4 Qa4xf4# Four entry-points to f4 by bR for the wQ; a companion-piece to the following: C.J. Feather The Problemist, March 1998 (#H2165, pg. 318) H#2 4 solutions:

m3K2/b7/1P1P4/8/3qp2p/Q5PP/4PP2/5KB1 1.Qe3 Qc5 2.Qe3xf2 Qc5xf2# 1.hxg3 Qxg3 2.Qd4xf2 Qg3xf2# 1.Qc5 Qf3 2.Qc5xf2 Qf3xf2# 1.Qxb6 Qxa7 2.Qb6xf2 Qa7xf2#

**H0047** (Bakski) 1.Qxd4 Rxc6+ (Qxc6+?) 2.Qc5 Qh8# 1.Qxd3 Qxc6+ (Rxc6+?) 2.Qc4 Qf3# Line-opening captures by bQ, W dual-avoidances, formed pin-mates of bQ which close a further Black line.

**H0048** (Abdurahmanovic) 1.Qxd4 Rf7 2.Kxc4 Rf4# 1.Rxd4 Bg3 2.Kxc3 Be5# Double-removal of wQ to allow bK to gain entry into the mating field; ODT of function for white, leading to mates with pin-of-capturer. A masterpiece. WQ elimination allowing BK to get on newly formed battery (IT).

**H0049** (Menkis) a) 1...Bb1 2.Kd1 Kc3 3.Be2 Bc2# b) 1...Rxf3 2.Kd2 Rd3+ 3.Kc1 Rd1# Shape of letter "W"; echoed W-switchbacks; first mate is ideal.

**H0050** (Brieger) 1.Qh7! Re6 2.Re5 Kb3 3.Qe4 Rd6# 1.Qc6 Nd6 2.Kc5 Rb4 3.Rd5 Ne4# 1.Qc7 Nc5 2.Kd6 Kb4 3.Rd5 Re6# Original combination of three different ideal-mates. Unified keys by bQ (1.Qh7! especially nice), and both Ks moving in two dimensions.

**H0051** (Bales) a) 1.Kg1 Kb1 2.Rf7 Rh7 3.Rf2 Rh1# b) 1.Kh2 Ka2 2.Rb3 Rg1 3.Rg3 Rh1# A problem intended to humor, yet good echoed movements in both twins.

**H0052** (Toger) 1.Ke4 Rh6 2.Kf4 Rh2 3.Kg3 Bxc7# 1.Kxd5 Rf7 2.Na8 bxa8Q+ 3.Ke6 Qa2# 1.Kxf6 Bxc7 2.Ke7 b8Q 3.Kd7 Qd8# Three different mates; bK tempo in first line, matched wQ promotions in second & third line; line-opening capture of wP, and removal of wR.

**H0053** (Jonsson, Bene) a) 1.Rxe4 Nd7 2.Rb4 Nc5 3.Bc4 gNe4# b) 1.Bxe4 Nf1 2.Bc2 Nd2 3.Rd3 fNe4# Perfectly matched play: square-vacation captures on e4, critical withdrawals, and shutoff/self-blocks by Black; echoed wN functions.

**H0054** (Nefedov, Fomichev, Wiehagen) a) 1.Be4 Nd4 2.Rd5 Kd2 3.Kxd4 Nc6# b) 1.Qf5 Nf4 2.Re4+ Kf2 3.Kxf4 Nd3# Twice, wN is sacrificed only for the purpose of closing a Black line.

**H0055** (Brown) 1.g1R b6 2.Kb5 b4 3.Ka6 Be2# 1.g1N e5 2.Kd5 c4+ 3.Ke6 Bg4# Karpatti 80JT theme: Tempo-promotions at black's first avoid interfering with one of White's two choices in mating plans.

**H0056** (Csak) 1.Rg8 fxc8R 2.Kd5 Rg7 3.Ke5 Rg5# 1.Bh6 f8R 2.Bd5 Rf6 3.Kd4 Rxf4# 1.Re8 fxe8R 2.Rd2 Re5 3.Kc3 Rxc5# Triple formation of wB/wR batteries, only

here with 3 promoted Rooks. And... only one pure cookstopper (bPa5)! Capture of bNf4 a blemish. Remarkable. Three rook promotions (CCF).

**H0057** (Jones) a) 1.Qf2 Rb4 2.Kf3 Nb5 3.cxb5 Bxd5# b) 1.Be5 Bb5 2.cxb5 Rg6+ 3.Kf4 Nxd5# Echoed critical keys by bQ/bB, and wN/wB "help-unguard" sacs on b5.

**H0058** (Ersek) a) 1.Rxg1 Rg4 2.Rb1 Rg1 3.Rb5 Ra1# b) 1.Nxh4 Nf3 2.Nf5 Nh4 3.Ng7 Ng6# Amusing and difficult follow-my-leader theme; model mates.

**H0059** (Drazkowski) a) 1.Qh2 Re2 2.Rd3 Kxd3+ 3.Kf5 Kd2# b) 1.Qh3 Re3 2.Rd4+ Kxd4+ 3.Kf6 Kd5# Complex theme: dual-avoidance on bQ unpin keys, wR closing B-lines and anticipating wK line-openings, bR "throw-away" unguards, and wK-battery mates. Unpin and interference ending in royal battery (IT).

**H0060** (Kapos, Lois) 1.Qb8 Rxd4+ 2.Qf4 Kb4 3.Rxg3 Bxe6# 1.Rf1 Bxe6+ 2.Rf5 Kb3 3.hxg3 Rxd4# Pinner-becomes-pinned theme; natural dual-avoidance for wK 2nd-move withdrawal self-unpins; pin-models.

**H0061** (Vitale) B: 1.f6 Kg7 2.Be6 Kxf6 3.Bd7 cxd7 4.c6 d8Q# W: 1.Kg7 Kxc6 2.Kf6 Kb7! 3.Ke5 Kb6 4.Kd5 f6# Key-move becomes mating move; very different schemes.

**H0062** (Prcic) a) 1.d5 b5 2.d4 b6 3.d3 b7 4.Kd5 b8Q+ 5.Kd4 Qb4# b) 1.Nb6 b5 2.Nxa8 b6 3.Nc7 bxc7 4.Kd5 c8Q 5.Ke4 Qc4# Pseudo-echo mates; second solution a real shock: bN capture-unguard, followed by self-sac to "feed" wP.

**H0063** (Fiebig, Degenkolbe, Wiehagen) 1.Bc1 a3! 2.Bd2 a4 3.Be1 a5 4.Bf2 a6 5.Bxg1 Kxg1 6.Bb2 Kh1 7.Ba3 Kg1 8.Bb4 Kh1 9.Ba5 Kg1 10.Bb6 cxb6 11.Ke5 bxa7 12.Kd6 a8Q 13.Kc7 Qxc6+ 14.Kb8 Qb7# Echoed bB movements in two directions; good finish naturally utilizes the construction. Unfortunate non-use of wBf1 in finale.

**H0064** (Lyevakovic) 1.Be1 a3! 2.Bf2 a4 3.Bxg1 a5 4.Bf2 a6 5.Be1 Kg1 6.Bd2 Kh1 7.Bc1 Kg1 8.Ba3 Kh1 9.Bb4 Kg1 10.Ba5 Kh1 11.Bc7 Kg1 12.Be5 fxe5 13.f4 e6 14.f3 exf7 15.fxe2 f8Q 16.e1B Bd3# Clever bB routing, ending in surprise bB underpromotion and model. Black has just enough time to save his bishop, only to give it away several moves later, and see it reborn at the end (HT).

**H0065** (Fiebig) 1.Kxa6 d5 2.Bg1 Kxg1 3.Kb7 Kh1 4.Ke8 Kg1 5.Kd8 Kh1 6.Ke8 Kg1 7.Kf8 Kh1 8.Kg7 Kg1 9.Kh6 Kh1 10.Kg5 Kg1 11.Kxf5 Kh1 12.Ke5 Kg1 13.Kxd6 Kh1 14.Kxd5 Kg1 15.Kc4 Kh1 16.d5 Kg1 17.d4 Kh1 18.d3 exd3+ 19.Kb3 d4 20.Kxa3 d5 21.Kxb4 d6 22.Ka5 d7 23.b4 d8=Q# Quasi-rundlauf by bK, with nice finishing clean-up mechanism; model.

## FAIRIES

**F0017** (Rothmann) A) Not: 1.Qe6{Ic4} Ne4{Ie5} 2.Ke7+{If5} Re8{Ie5}? since W. has 3...Nc5{Ic6}. Rather, 1.Qe4{Ic2} Ne2{Ie1} 2.Ke8{If2}+ Ng1{Ih1} =/= B) Not: 1.Qe4{Ic2} Ne2{Ie1} 2.Ke8{If2}+ Ng1{Ih1}? Since W. has 3...Nf3{Ig3}. Rather, 1.Qe6{Ic4} Ne4{Ie5} 2.Ke7+{If5} Ke8{Ie5} =/=. The Imitator creates funny moves, as in A) ... 2.Ke8{If2}+ where BK checks WK but is immune to self-check since, on white's move, the Imitator makes WKxBK illegal. Try and solution are reverse in both parts.

\***F0018** (Nagnibida) Intended: 1.Re7 Nxe5 2.Gd4 Nxg6 3.Re5 Nxe5 4.Gf6+ Nc6 =/= There were 1404 stalemates of Black alone, but I missed the cook 1. Rc7 Ne7 2.Rc6/Gd4 Nxg6 3.Gd4/Rc6 Nxd5 4.Gf6 Nxc6 =/= found my Eloy Martinelli et al. Apologies.

**F0019** (Vitale) A) 1.Kd3 Nd1 2.Nxd1=(w){Nb1} Rd2# and B) 1.Ke3 Rh3+ 2.Nxh3=(w){Rh1} Rd1=. An entertaining bridge of # and =. It seems, the future will feature more examples like this.

**F0020** (Makaronez) Set: 1...c2 2.Qb3 and 1...Rxd3 2.Qa3. Changes to 1.Na5! (2.Rd4). 1...c2 2.Qa3 and 1...Rxd3 2.Qb3. A perfect ab/ba change.

**F0021** (Alaikow) 1.d6! (2.Bd5+ Rxd5{Bf1} 3.Bc4). 1...Rxg7{Pg2} 2.Ne2! (not Nf3? Bxd6{Pd2}!) g3 3.Nc1. 1...Bxg7 {Pg2} 2.Nf3! (not Ne2? Rxc5{Bc1}!) gxf3 3.Nd2. While circle capture blocks the construction. Unfortunate non-use of wBf1 in finale.

**F0022** (Vokal) 1.Rd7! (2.f6 and 3.dNxe7+ Ke3 4.Nf5). 1...Nf1 2.Nf4+ Ke3 3.Nh3 and 4.Nf2=P#; 1...Ng4 2.Nc3+ Ke3 3.Nb1 and 4.Nd2=P#; 1...f2 2.Bd2=P Nf3+ 3.Bxf3 Kxd3 3.Ne3# The curious nature of 'degrading' is nicely illustrated.

**F0023** (Gartsner) A) 1.Gb1 Re3 2.Kc1 Rc3 and B) 1.Ga2 Rb7+ 2.Ka1 Ga8. wG/wR exchange functions.

**F0024** (Nagnibida) A) 1.Re7 Gd8 2.Rg2

Xne7 and B) 1.Bd4 Gc4 2.Bd5 Nxd4. Good Grasshopper interplay, topped with two interference unpins of the c6N. Heavy construction with numerous cook-stoppers.

**F0025** (Smirnov) 1.Gf4 Ng8 2.Gd2 Kf2 3.Kf4 Ne7 4.Gg5 Ng6 and 1.Rf7 f4+ 2.Kf6 f5 3.Gd4 Kf4 4.Gg7 Ng8. Ideal echo-mates, always a lofty achievement. Good miniature with model echo mates (IT).

**F0026** (Ilievski) 1.g6 2.gxh5 3.Rxg5 4.Rc5 5.Rxc4 6.Rc5 7.Re5 8.Re7 Qd5 and 1.h6 2.hxg5 3.Rxh5 4.Rh2 5.Rxc2 6.Rb2 7.Rb5 8.Rc5 Qd2. Surprising BR journeys clear and interfere.

**F0027** (Heinonen) 1.Nc7 2.Ke8 3.Rf5 4.Nf4 5.Rxg4 6.Rg7 7.Ng6 8.Rf8 9.Kf7 10.Ne8 Bxe6. Composer claims new record with the five switchbacks. Aside from the cook-stopping BPs, surely a clever matrix! Five amusing switchbacks (HT).

**F0028** (Paradziksenko) A) 1.b4 2.b5 3.b6 4.b7 5.b8B 6.Ba7 7.Kb8 8.f4 9.f5 10.f6 11.f7 12.f8N 13.Nxg6 14.Nf4 15.Nxh5 16.Ng3+ Qxg3 and B) 1.b4 2.b5 3.b6 4.b7 5.b8Q 6.Qb7 7.f4 8.f5 9.f6 10.f7 11.f8B 12.Bb4 13.Bxd2 14.Bf4 15.Bb8 16.Qf3+ Bxf3. Repeating the four leading moves may serve to stamp a record, but seems artistically wasteful.

**F0029** (Heinonen) W) 1.d8Q 2.Qe8 3.c8R 4.Rxc4 5.Kb3 6.Qa4 b1Q and B) 1.h1B 2.Bxd5 3.Kc6 4.b1Q 5.Qg1 6.Qb6 d8N. Good retro play and six promotions with AUW! Very original. The best problem of the issue (LV).

**F0030** (Donati) Not 1.Rf6? O-O-O? 2.Bd2 Rxd2 3.Qd4 Ra2. Being Maxi, the R or K must have last moved. That leaves only 1.Rd2! Rd8 2.Qb7 Rxd2 3.Bd4 Ra2. Retroman strikes again!

**F0031** (Petrovici) 1.h8R! Bh2 2.Rxh2 O-O-O 3.c5 d5 4.cxd6 e.p. Rxd6 5.Ra2 Rd1 or 4...Rh8 5.Ra2 Rh1. A neat Valladao with a split finale.

**F0032** (Prcic) Set:1.. Nc1 2.c4! Nxb3. 1.c3! zz. 1..N~ 2.Ne5 Re1; 1..Nc1! 2.Rc4 Nxb3 change. 1..B~ 2.Nf6 Qf1; 1..Be1! 2.Bc4 Bxc3. Black corrections & Grimshaw. Interesting W. tries fail to the reflex condition. Pleasant to solve. Nice use of Madras effects (HT).

#### RETROS

**R0005** (Cuppini) Retract WKc5-b6. Now Black's only legal retraction is b7-b5, allowing White to mate by 1.a5xb6 e.p.#. Note that Black cannot retract c4xb3, because

the WB would have to recapture a Black unit at b3, and White's pawns account for all captured Black units.

**R0006** (Cuppini) Retract a2-a4, and play 1.a2-a4! bxa3 e.p. 2.Rb8#. There is a cook found by Joost de Heer: -1.Ne7xBc8 and 1.d7xc8Q Ka7 2.Qb7 works too.

**R0007** (Vokal) a) O-O is not possible. White pawns captured two Black pieces (Bc8 and Bf8); Rh8 did not leave its corner; and Pd7 captured a White piece on c6. Possible sequence of moves is: b.Bf8-g3; w.Ph2xg3; w.Rh1-c6; b.Pd7xc6; b.Bc8-b3; w.Pa2xb3; w.Ra1-h1. b) O-O is now possible. Possible sequence of moves is: b.Pd7-d6; b.Bc8-b3; w.Pa2xb3; w.Ra1-c5; b.Pd6xc5; Bf8-g3; w.Ph2xg3.

**R0008** (Juel) Add WP's a3b2c3d2e2f3g2h2. The WR cannot have escaped through the field of White pawns. If the a-file pawn is place at a2 instead of a3, removing the WR does not render the position legal, since the bK could not have reached f2. If b,d,e, or g-file pawn is place on the 3rd instead of the 2nd rank, the position would not be illegal, as a cross-capture could explain the WR's position.

**R0009** (Caillaud) The last moves were -1.Qa5-c3+, a7-a8=N -2.Rb8-b7 a6-a7. Then the retro-play goes : Rb8 to e4 (through g8-g7-h7-h4), g3-g2, Bh1 to e5, Qb6-a5 and out, B(b6) to b4, Re4 to b5, Ra4-a5-b5, B...-b4, Rc4-a4 and the position unlocks easily. So it can be determined that 11 squares must have been occupied by Rb7 : b7-b8-g8-g7-h7-h4-e4-b5-a5-a4-c4. Complex shielding all over the board. Another fine Caillaud problem (CCF).

**P0010** (Frankiss) 1.Nf3 h5 2.Ne5 Rh6 3.Nxd7 Rc6 4.Nxb8 Be6 5.Nxc6 Bxa2 6.Nxe7 Bxb1 7.Nxg8 Be7 8.Nxe7 Qxe7

**P0011** (Kirtley) 1.a4 h5 2.a5 Rh6 3.a6 Rxa6 4.Nf3 Rxa1 5.Ne5 Rxb1 6.Nxd7 Kxd7 7.g3 Kc6 8.Bg2+ Qd5 9.Bh3 Qxh1+ 10.Bf1 Qe4 11.Bg2 Kd5 12.Bh3 Qh7 13.Bf1 Qh8: Cook: 1.Nf3 h5 2.Ne5 Rh6 3.Nxd7 Kxd7 4.g3 Kc6 5.a4 Qd5 6.a5 Qxh1 7.a6 Qe4 8.Bh3 Kd5 9.Bg2 Rxa6 10.Bf1 Rxa1 11.Bg2 Rxb1 12.Bh3 Qh7 13.Bf1 Qh8.

**P0012** (Raican) 1.Nc3 d5 2.Nxd5 Qd6 3.Nxe7 Qxh2 4.Nxg8 Rxg8 5.a3 Bxa3 6.Rxh2 Bxb2 7.Rxh7 Bxc1 8.Rxg7 Rxg7 9.Rxa7 Rxg2 10.Rxa8 Rxf2 11.Rxb8 Rxf1+ 12.Kxf1 Bxd2 13.Rxb7 Bf5

14.Rxc7 Bxc2 15.Rxf7 Bxd1 16.Rd7 Bxe2+ 17.Kxe2 Kxd7 18.Kxd2; There is a cook found by Raican: 1.d4 e5 2.Bg5 exd4 3.Qxd4 Qxg5 4.Qxa7 Qxg2 5.Qxb8 Qxh2 6.Qxc7 Qxc7 7.Rxh7 Qxc2 8.Rxg7 Qxb2 9.Rxg8 Qxb1+ 10.Rxb1 Rxg8 11.Rxb7 Rxa2 12.Rxd7 Ba6 13.Rxf7 Bxe2 14.Rxf8+ Rxf8 15.Bxe2 Rxf2 16.Kxf2 Rxe2+ 17.Kxe2 Kd7 18.Kd2.

**P0013** (Caillaud) 1.Nc3 Nc6 2.Nd5 Nd4 3.Nxe7 Kxe7 4.Nh3 Kf6 5.Nf4 Kg5 6.Nd5 Qf6 7.Nc3 Qf3 8.exf3 Bd6 9.Bb5 Bg3 10.Bc6 bxc6 11.Ne2 Ba6 12.Ng1 Re8+ 13.Qe2 Re3 14.d3 Ne7 15.Bd2 Ra8 16.O-O-O. BK position forces the long ride of WSG1 (IT)

#### ERRATA for SG4

The following errors occurred in SG4:

**M0043** (Schavyrin) There should be a black Knight on h4 instead of black Pawn.

**M0047** (Prcic) A white pawn is missing on g3.

**M0057** (Makaronez) The stipulation is #4 instead of #6.

Our apologies to all solvers.

#### What's New

**StrateGems** received **Honorable Mention** (second place) as the Best New Chess Magazine in 1998. This award was presented by the Chess Journalists of America at their yearly meeting in Hawaii. More details about this meeting and other awards appear in November issue of Chess Life on page 49.

At the same meeting, our editor **Dr. Milan R. Vukcevič** was inducted into United States Chess Hall of Fame. The October issue of Chess Life carries all the details of this important ceremony including Milan's keynote address. The front page of the magazine is adorned with the picture of Milan and his lovely wife Michelle.

**ORBIT** is a new chess problem magazine published by the Macedonian Chess Problem Society. The chief editor is Zivko Janevski. Orbit is published quarterly in English (!) language. The originals section includes Helpmates and Selfmates. The subscription rate is 30 DM (\$20). For further information please contact Mr. Janevski at P.O.Box 163, 91480 Gevgelija, Macedonia. E-mail: zivko@mpt.com.mk.

According to Bedrich Formanek, the next **World Congress of Chess Composition** will be held in Yugoslavian resort town of Budva, on Adriatic coast. Please contact Milan Velimirovič for advance bookings and information. His address is: Milentija Popoviča 35/6, YU-11070 Novi Beograd, Yugoslavia.

**The yearly meeting of British Problemists** will be held in Kingston during the weekend of April 9th-12th. Bookings are now being accepted by the Hotel Antoinette, 26 Beauford Rd., Kingston-upon-Thames (tel.0181 546 1044). The cost will be £140 per person in a single room. The price includes 3 nights accommodation, breakfast, dinner, and finger buffet lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

**The 25th meeting of German Problemists** will take place in Andernach (near Bonn) from May 13<sup>th</sup>- 16<sup>th</sup>. Please contact Zdravko Maslar for further information at Güntherstr. 11, D-56626, Andernach, Germany (phone: (0)2632 1577).

**The yearly meeting of French Problemists** will take place on Pentecost week-end in Messigny (near Dijon). The exact date is not known but it is usually one week after the German meeting. The organizer is Laurent Riguet (e-mail: l.riguet@wanadoo.fr) and he can provide additional information regarding precise date and accommodations.

**Petko A. Petkov**, renown chess composer and **StrateGems'** new Fairies judge, has made an offer we should not resist. He is willing to help and assist all American young composers in improving their composing skills. As you all know his expertise is not limited to any composing genre. His address is: Petko A. Petkov, P.O. Box 103, 9300 Dobrich, BULGARIA. If you have E-mail you can reach him at: ppetkov@dobrich.netplus.bg. The editorial staff of **StrateGems** wishes to thank Petkov for his generous offer.

**Limited number of 1998 issues of StrateGems** is available at \$4 each or \$15 for all four issues. Please contact Mike Prcic or simply send a check to him to receive back copies.

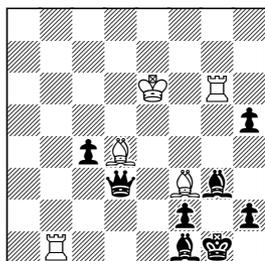


## WCCT5 Results: Fairy Chess by Mike Prcic

The theme for the Fairy Chess was: Helpmate in two moves, Andernach Chess. Definition of Andernach Chess: a unit (except for a king) taking an enemy unit changes color. A rook created on an original rook's square is allowed to castle (e.g. white Rh4xh8=black R→0-0!, or black Pb2xa1=white R→0-0-0!). In the diagram position only those combinations of pieces are allowed that can originate from the pieces of the initial position without promotion, in accordance with the rules of the Andernach Chess (e.g.: 4 white N possible if no black N; or 2 black B on white squares if no white B on white square, etc.) Set-play, multi-solutions, variations, twinning, etc. are allowed but no zeroposition.

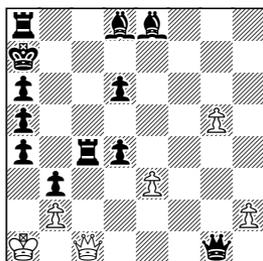
First place went to J.J. Lois & J.M. Kapros from Argentina, Second Place to V. Gurov from Russia, and Third Place to A. Dinort from Israel. There were no American entries in the top 24.

First Place, Argentina  
J.J.Loís & J.M.Kapros



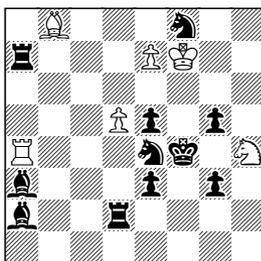
H#2 3 solutions

Second Place, Russia  
V.Gurov



H#2 b) a7↔a6, c) a7↔a5

Third Place, Israel  
A.Dinort



H#2 b) g3→g4

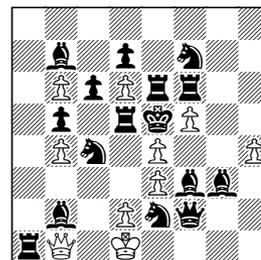
**First Place.** A specific Andernach idea was shown in several problems, but this one is by far the best, the fairy contents complemented by a harmonious cycle of functional changes. The execution is sharp, the construction economical, there are no superfluous orthodox elements. The author skillfully managed to avoid the impression of symmetry that could have been easily created. A very good composition. 1.Qxb1 (WQ) Bxf2 (BB) 2.Ba7 Qb6#; 1.Qxd4 (WQ) Rxg3 (BR) 2.Rg8 Qg7#; 1.Qxg6 (WQ) Rxf1 (BR) 2.Ra1 Qb1#

**Second Place.** This problem combines two attractive elements: a) the paradoxical replacement of a weak but inconvenient piece by a strong piece that cannot prevent the mate; b) the withdrawal of a black piece followed by a white fairy mate on the same line in the form of a Loshinski magnet. It is a pity that the chameleon mates are obtained here by a twinning mechanism and not by the black King moves. Nonetheless, another very good problem. a) 1.Qxg5 (WQ) Qxd8 (BQ) 2.cRc8 Qc7#; b) 1.Qxe3 (WQ) Qxe8 (BQ) 2.Rc7 Qc6#; c) 1.Qxh2 (WQ) Qxd6 (BQ) 2.Rc6 Qc5#

**Third Place.** Spectacular combination of self-pins and unpins ending in fairy pin-mates. Elegant and harmonious. a) 1.Rxd5 (WR) Rxe4 (BR) 2.Rc4 Rd4#; b) 1.Bxe7 (WB) Bxe5 (BB) 2.Bc7 Bd6#

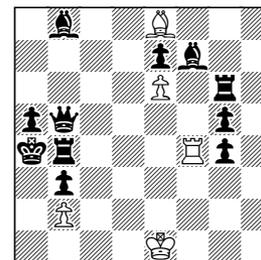
**Fourth Place.** This problem does not show any particularly interesting fairy element: the simple change of color by white and black captures is quite banal; also unfortunately, only two of the five mates are fairy. It is the size of the task that is impressive, and the harmony of the solutions without any compromise. And perhaps the cycle, that draws a nice circle around the board. 1.Bxh4(WB) Bxf6 (BB) 2.Nfxd6 (WN) Nf7#; 1.fNxd6 (WN) Nxb5 (BN) 2.Nxb6 (WN) Nc4#; 1.Nxb6 (WN) Nxd7 (BN) 2.eRxd6 (WR) Re6#; 1.eRxd6 (WR) Rxc6 (BR) 2.Rxd2 (WR) Rd5#; 1.Rxd2 (WR) Rxe2 (BR) 2.Bxh4 (WB) Bg3#

Fourth Place, Slovakia  
K.Mlynka



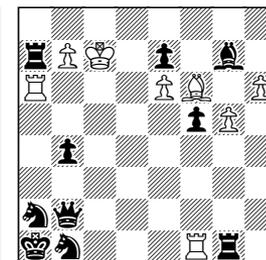
H#2 5 solutions

Fifth Place, Slovakia  
C.Opalek



H#2 2 solutions

Sixth Place, Macedonia  
B.Miloseski



H#2 3 solutions

**Fifth Place.** The specific Andernach chess withdrawal mechanism shown in the First-Place problem does not work here because the e6 pawn is "poisoned". In the try: 1.Bxe6 (WB) Bxb5 (BB) 2.Be8 Bd7#? (3.Rc6!); 1.Rxe6 (WR) Rxb4 (BR) 2.Rf4 Re3#? (3.Bc4!); So, the solutions are surprisingly changed (at exactly 90 degrees!) and the withdrawal of Be8 and Rf4 is achieved by capturing on g6 and f7. 1.Bxe6 (WB) Bxg6 (BB) 2.Qe8 Bd7#; 1.Rxe6 (WR) Rx7 (BR) 2.bRf4 Re4#

**Sixth Place.** The same idea as in the First-Place problem, but with five more pieces and symmetrical play. 1.Rxg5 (WR) Rxb1 (BR) 2.Rh1 Rg1#; 1.Bxh6 (WB) Bxb2 (BB) 2.Bh8 Bg7#; 1.Rxb7 (WR) Rxa2 (BR) 2.Ra8 Ra7#

## Tourney Announcements

**Italian Correspondence Chess Player Association** announces composing tourney for #2 and H#2 with free theme. The problems will appear in "Telescacco 92". Judges: #2 Oscar Bonivento, H#2 Antonio Garofalo. Send entrees to Vito Rallo, Via Manzoni 162 C.S., I-91100 Trapani, ITALY (ravido@tin.it) by 12/31/1999.

Traditional **Wola Gulowska 99** tourney. The composers will compete in the following categories: #2, judge Leopold Szwedowski, #3, judge Jan Rusinek, S#2, judge Ryszard Kapica, H#2, judge Wladyslaw Rosolak, and S#2 andernach, judge Eugeniusz Iwanow. Send your entries by 05/15/1999 to Dom Kultury – Pomnyk Czynu, Bojowego Kleberczykow, PL-21-481 Wola Gulowska, Poland.

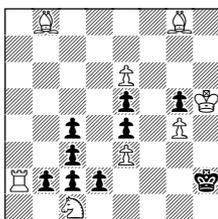
The Slovakian magazine **Umenie 64** is organizing a tourney in the following categories: #2 judge J. Brabec, #3 judge V. Bunka, #n judge L. Salai, Studies judge L. Packa, H#n judge K. Mlynka, S#n judge S. Sovik, Fairies judge M. Dragoun. Send your entries by 12/15/1999 to Ladislav Salai, Bellova 8, 036 01 Martin, Slovakia.

**50 Years of Lacny Theme** formal tourney is announced by the Slovak Organization of Compositional Chess. The tourney is for twomovers featuring the traditional Lacny theme (cyclic shift of mates in 3 or more variations not including threats and/or first moves) in two sections: a) Orthodox compositions but promoted pieces are allowed. Judge Ludovit Lacny. b) Orthodox pieces and board but with any fairy condition (e.g. Circe, Anti-Circe, Madrasi, patrol, kamikaze etc.) or their combination. Judge Juraj Lorinc. The theme can be shown in 2 or more phases of any sort (set plays, tries, more solutions, twins). Send entries by 11/1/1999 to Peter Gvozdzjak, Hlavacikova 9, 841 05, Bratislava, Slovakia. The awards will be published in PAT A MAT and sent to all participants.

The Ukrainian Magazine "Bucovyna" announces a formal tourney to celebrate **Nikolai Nagnibida's 60<sup>th</sup> birthday**. The tourney is for Helpmates in 3 moves with model mates and without idle white pawns, i.e., if white pawns are present they must actively participate in the mate. The prize fund is \$100 U.S. and chess literature. The judge is Nikolai Nagnibida. Send entries by 12/6/1999 to: Ukraine, 274000, Chemivtsi, vul. Ukrauska 22, edition of "Bucovyna" (UT "Nagnibida-60").

One highlight of the recent PCCC meeting in St. Petersburg was the medals award ceremony. Based on the decision made at the prior meeting in Pula, Croatia, the FIDE Album 1989-1991 was used as a criterion for selecting the first three places. Two American composers came away with high honors. In the Fairy category George P. Sphicas won First Place gold medal and was crowned World Champion. In the Helpmates category, Toma Garai placed Third and received a bronze medal. They were not there to receive their medals but we four Americans attending the ceremony felt very proud. Our hearty congratulations to George and Toma for representing our country in such a high style. To celebrate their success, we have selected six compositions which contributed to their success.

G. Sphicas  
Die Schwalbe, 1991



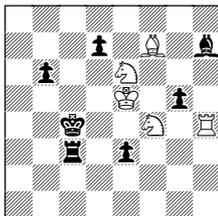
SH=26

**GS1.** 1.bxc1R 2.Rh1 3.c1B 4.c2 5.d1N 6.Bxe3 7.Bg1 10.e1B 11.Bh4 12.Nf2 13.c1R 15.Rh3 18.c1R 20.cRg3 24.e1Q 25.Qxe6 26.Qd5 Bxd5= Seven promotions, including AUW (first time in SH=)

**GS2.** 1.f8R 2.Rf5 6.g8Q 7.Qxg3 8.Qd3 13.g8=R 14.Rb8 15.e8N 18.Kc8 19.d8B 21.Nb7 22.a8B 23.Qa6+ Qxa6= 6 promotions, including AUW (economy record for SS=)

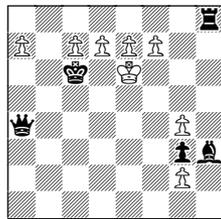
**GS3.** 1.d8B 2.Bxe7 3.Bh4 5.e8B 6.Bxb5 7.Be2 11.b8B 12.Bxa7 13.Bg1 15.a8B 17.aBxb3 18.Ba2 23.b8B 24.Bxf4 25.fBg5 30.f8B 31.fBh6 Bxe2# 6 promotions to wB

T. Garai, Problemeblad  
1989, 2nd Prize



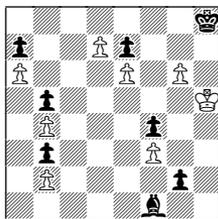
H#2 2 solutions

G. Sphicas, The Problemist  
1989, Commended



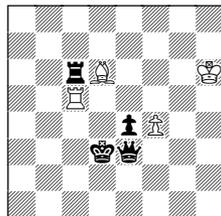
SS=23

G. Sphicas  
Mat 1989, 2nd Prize



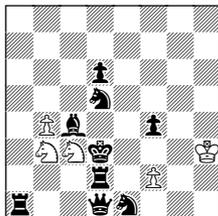
SS#31

T. Garai, Le Courier  
des Echecs 1989, 2nd Prize



H#3 2 solutions

T. Garai  
Harmonie 1991, Prize



H#3 2 solutions

**TG1.** 1.dxe6 Be8 2.Kc5 Nxe6#, 1.gxf4 Rh2 2.Kd3 Nxf4# Zilahi, switch from direct to indirect batteries.

**TG2.** 1.Rc8 Rc7 2.Kd4 Rd7 3.Rc4 Bb4#, 1.Qe2 Rc1 2.Rc2 Be5 3.Rd2 Rc3# Reciprocal Bristols, model mates

**TG3.** 1.Nxc3 Kh2 2.Ke2 Kg1 3.Bd3 Nd4#, 1.Qxb3 Kg4 2.Kd4 Kf5 3.Rd3 Ne2# Zilahi, black Grimshaw



## Who ARE these Guys?

Wouldn't it make strange bed-fellows if two well-known U.S. composers got together on a joint composition, and decided to combine their last names in a single-pseudonym anagram? For fun, we concocted a few names to make highly improbable new characters. Can you unscramble them and discover their true identities? Example: "Henrietta B. Gordon" would be DONATI + ROTHENBERG. In case you're a newcomer and are unfamiliar with some of these personalities, a fudge list is given at the bottom. Solutions will be given next issue!

- |                         |                     |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1)Graham Kolbie         | 7)Antonio Slew      | 13) Ronald Dowhat   |
| 2)Ginny Shunsamonk      | 8) Maggie Wheat     | 14) Promise Chaos   |
| 3) Karin Topbank        | 9) Elvira Goat      | 15) Kerry Elicit    |
| 4) Sal and Hal Booby    | 10) Clancy Ironball | 16) Beeny Checker   |
| 5) Doc Wilbur P. Shalom | 11) Frank B. Lite   | 17) Chopper Doaks   |
| 6) Lord Peter Cyan      | 12) Jethro McBiased | 18) Roger Sandburne |

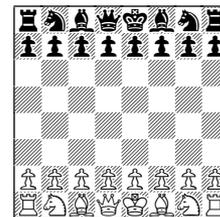
These are the real names used in the pseudonyms above:

Albert	Benko	Cook	Gamage	Karpati	Mihalek	Sphicas
Anderson	Buchwald	Dalton	Garai	Kirtley	Moore	Shinkmann
Babson	Burger	Eaton	Holladay	Lincoln	Promislo	Volet
Barclay	Carpenter	Fink	Howard	Loyd	Rice	White
Becker	Cheney	Gabor	Jacobs	Meredith	Sheppard	Wilson
Youngs						

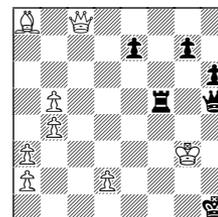
## And now few teasers from "The Puzzle King"

1. If both parties make the same moves, how can White mate in four moves?
2. If both parties make the same moves, how can White self-mate in eight moves?
3. How can discovered checkmate be effected in four moves?
4. How might a stalemate be reached in ten moves?
5. How might a perpetual check be reached in three moves?

PZ1

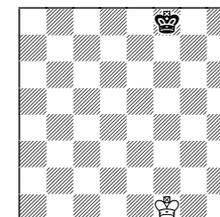


PZ2



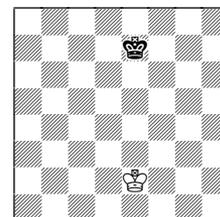
Black resigns  
What was White's last move?

PZ3



In how few moves can this position be reached?

PZ4



In how few moves can this position be reached?

**Solution from SG4.** Arpad Foldeak H#4. Place the bK on h2 and then helpmate in four. The solution is: 1.Rc6 Rb7 2.Bh8 Ba3 3.Rc1 Rg7 4.Rh1 Bd6#

**Do you have a puzzle or some new kind of chess problem? Let us know!**