

# CHESSPROBLEMS.CA BULLETIN

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Editor: *Cornel Pacurar*  
Originals: *originals@chessproblems.ca*  
Articles: *articles@chessproblems.ca*  
Correspondence: *bulletin@chessproblems.ca*

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*Pawns appear before the King*  
[Oil on canvas, ©Elke Rehder, <http://www.elke-rehder.de>. Reproduced with permission.]

ChessProblems.ca's annual Informal Tourney is open for series-movers of any type and with any fairy conditions and pieces.

*Hors concours* compositions (any genre) are also welcome!

Send to: [originals@chessproblems.ca](mailto:originals@chessproblems.ca).

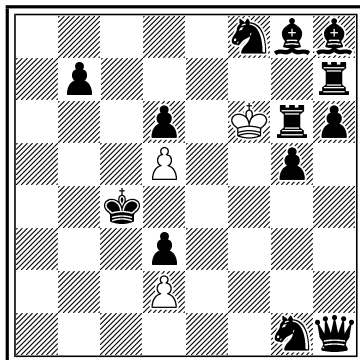
### 2014 Judge:

Nicolas Dupont (FRA)

### 2014 Tourney Participants:

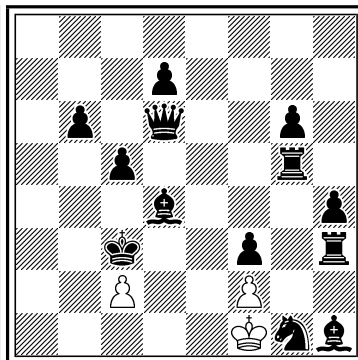
1. Alberto Armeni (ITA)
2. Geoff Foster (AUS)
3. Harald Grubert (DEU)
4. Joost de Heer (NDL)
5. Emil Klemanič (SVK)
6. Branko Koludrović (CRO)
7. Václav Kotěšovec (CZE)
8. Karol Mlynka (SVK)
9. Ladislav Packa (SVK)
10. Cornel Pacurar (CAN)
11. Dan Meinking† (USA)
12. Paul Răican (ROU)
13. Adrian Storișteanu (CAN)
14. Jaroslav Štůň (SVK)
15. Arno Tüngler (DEU)
16. Kjell Widlert (SWE)

**T169**  
Paul Răican



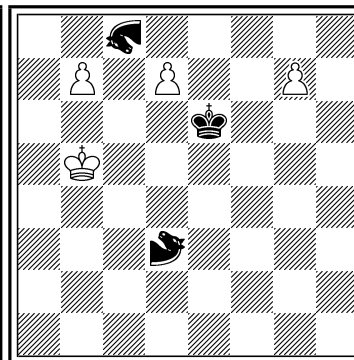
ser-s# 91 C+ (3+13)

**T170**  
Paul Răican



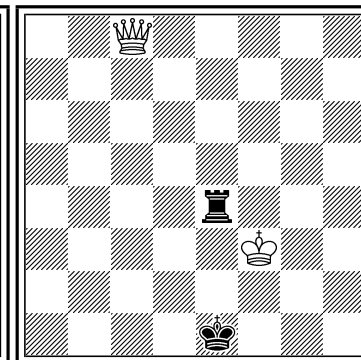
ser-xz 118 C+ (3+13)

**T171**  
Joost de Heer



ser-# 3 C+ (4+3)

**T172**  
Harald Grubert  
*after & dedicated to C. Pacurar*

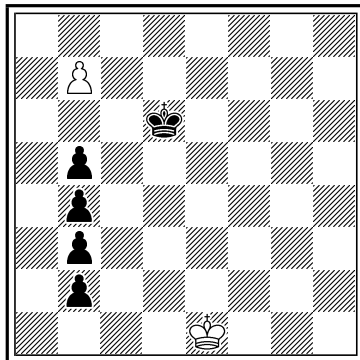


pser-hs= 5 C+ (2+2)

2 Solutions  
♁ = Bison (BI)  
♁ = Gnu (GN)

Duplex

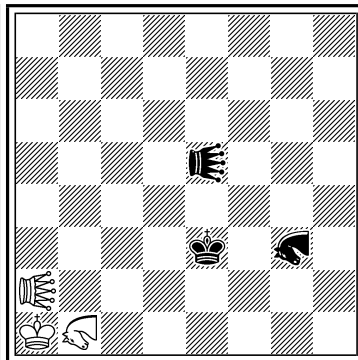
**T173**  
Harald Grubert



ser-h# 24 C+ (2+5)

Alphabetic Chess

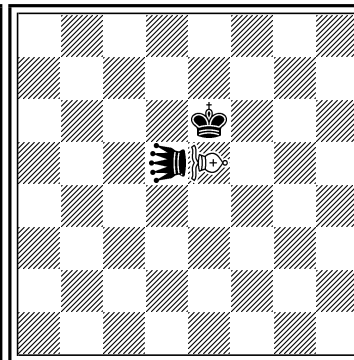
**T174**  
Harald Grubert



ser-h# 6 C+ (3+3)

b) ♁e5→e1  
♁♁ = Eagle (EA)  
♁♁ = Sparrow (SW)

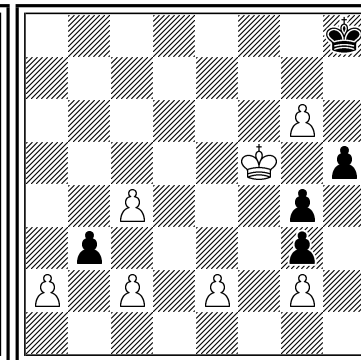
**T175**  
Harald Grubert



ser-h= 9 C+ (1+2)

Equipollents Circe, NoWk  
2 Solutions  
♁ = Moose (M)  
♁ = Double-Grasshopper (DG)

**T176**  
Ladislav Packa



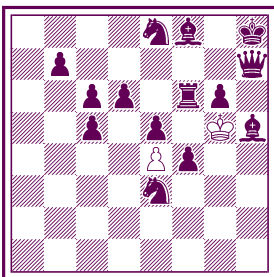
pser-h# 7 C+ (7+5)

3 Solutions

# ORIGINALS

**T169:** New series-selfmate move-length record for 16 units! The previous record (86 moves):

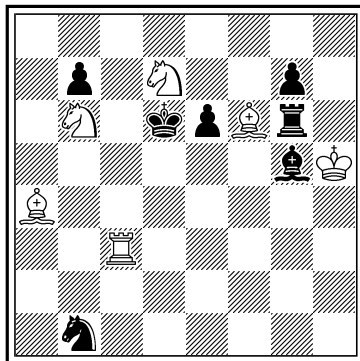
**T169a**  
Miloš Tomašević  
Radovan Tomašević  
Problemkiste 1991



ser-s# 86 C+ (2+14)

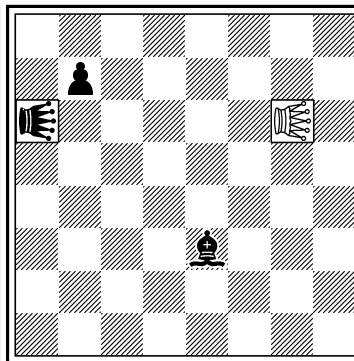
17.Kd8×e8	35.Kg5×f6	54.Ke8×f8
75.Ke6×d6	76.Kd6×e5	77.Ke5-d6
80.e6-e7	83.Ke8-f8	84.e7-e8=Q
85.Qe8×g6	86.Qg6-g7+	Qh7×g7 #

**T177**  
Ladislav Packa  
Emil Klemančič



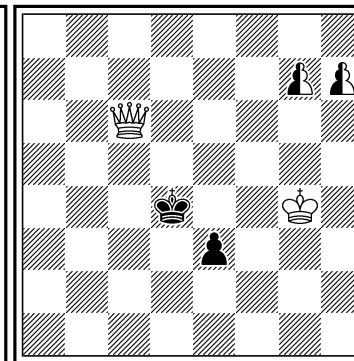
ser-h# 3 C+ (6+7)  
3 Solutions

**T178**  
Cornel Pacurar



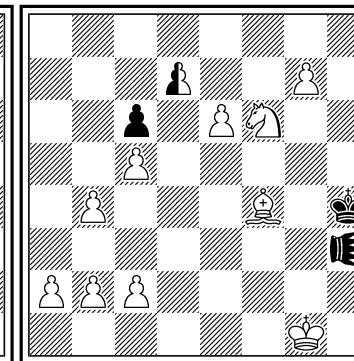
psr-hs# 6 C+ (1+3)  
SAT  
♟♟ = Grasshopper-2  
(Royal)

**T179**  
Joost de Heer



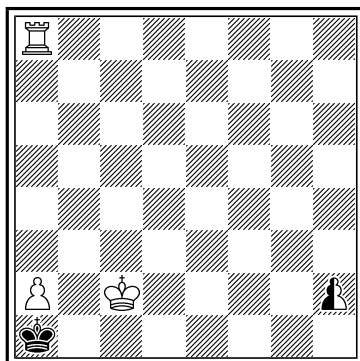
ser-# 2 C+ (2+2+2)  
Couscous Circe  
2 Solutions

**T180**  
Karol Mlynka



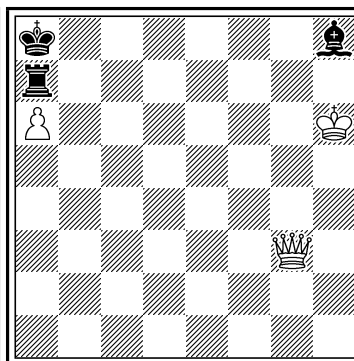
ser-h# 6\* C+ (10+3+1)  
3 Solutions  
♟ = Grasshopper-2  
♞ = Neutral

**T181**  
Karol Mlynka



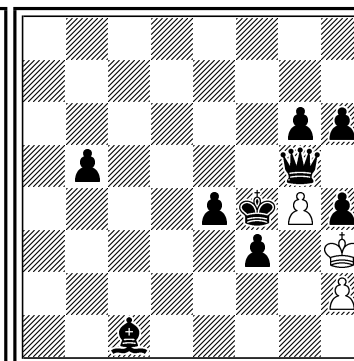
ser-h# 3 C+ (3+1+1)  
PWC  
b) ♖a2→a3  
c) + Chameleon Chess  
+d) ♔c2→g2  
♞ = Neutral

**T182**  
Kjell Widlert



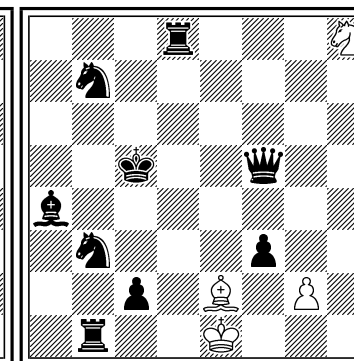
sh# 15\* C+ (3+3)  
Alphabetic Chess

**T183**  
Alberto Armeni



psr-h# 6 (3+9)  
b) ♞f3→d4

**T184**  
Branko Koludrović  
Arno Tüngler



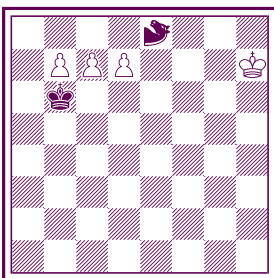
ser-# 157 C+ (4+9)  
White Minimumer  
Circe

# ORIGINALS

**T171:** With Gnu promotions only:

**T171a**  
**Dieter Werner**

*Problemkiste 1989*



ser-# 3 C+ (4+2)

♠ = Gnu (GN)

1.d7×e8=GN 2.b7-b8=GN 3.c7-c8=GN #

**T182:** Mate in opposite corners in set and actual play. The set mate cannot be repeated in the solution because of Alphabetic Chess rules. Pity that Bh8 is needed to stop Q×g7# with bKg8. (Author)

**T183:** a) wKh3 can't come from g2, as a previous move of bP f3 is illegal. wPg4 can't come from g3 for check to the bK, therefore the last white move was wPg2-g4, justifying the en-passant capture. b) The last white move could have been wKg2-h3, therefore the en-passant capture is not allowed. (Author)

**T184:** New overall length-record with these fairy conditions. (Authors)

**T169 (Paul Räican):**

19.Ke8×f8 39.Kf5×g6 59.Kf8×g8 79.Ke6×d6 80.Kd6-e6 83.d7-d8=R 84.Rd8×d3 85.Rd3-b3 90.d7-d8=Q 91.Qd8-d5+ Qh1×d5 #

**T170 (Paul Räican):**

18.Kh6×g5 37.Kf1×g1 58.Kg4×h3 59.Kh3×h4 80.Kg1×h1 102.Kg4×f3 103.Kf3-e4 106.f5×g6 108.g7-g8=R 110.Rb8×b6 111.Rb6×d6 112.Rd6×d7 113.Rd7×d4 115.Kd5×c5 117.Kb5-a4 118.Ka4-a3 xz

**T171 (Joost de Heer):**

I) 1.b7×c8=GN 2.g7-g8=GN 3.d7-d8=GN #

II) 1.d7×c8=Bl 2.g7-g8=Bl 3.b7-b8=Bl #

**T172 (Harald Grubert):**

I) 1.Re4-f4+ Kf3-g2 2.Rf4-g4+ Kg2-h1 3.Rg4-h4+ Qc8-h3 4.Rh4-d4 5.Rd4-d2 & 1.Qh3-f1+ Ke1×f1 =

II) 1.Kf3-g2 2.Kg2-h1 3.Qc8-c3+ Ke1-f1 4.Qc3-d3+ Re4-e2 5.Qd3-e3 & Re2-h2+ Kh1×h2 =

**T173 (Harald Grubert):**

1.b2-b1=B 2.Bb1-e4 3.b3-b2 4.b2-b1=B 5.Bb1-a2 6.Ba2-b3 7.Bb3-d1 8.b4-b3 9.b3-b2 10.b2-b1=R 11.Rb1-c1 12.b5-b4 13.b4-b3 14.b3-b2 15.b2-b1=Q 16.Qb1-b6 17.Qb6-d8 18.Rc1-c7 19.Rc7-e7 20.Bd1-b3 21.Bb3-f7 22.Kd6-d7 23.Kd7-e8 24.Qd8-c8 b7×c8=Q#

**T174 (Harald Grubert):**

a) 1.Ke3-d2 2.EAe5-f2 3.SWg3-g2 4.EA2-d1 5.Kd2-c1 6.SWg2-b3 SWb1-c2 #

b) 1.SWg3-f4 2.Ke3-e2 3.Ke2-d1 4.Kd1-c1 5.SWf4-d1 6.EAe1-d2+ EAa2-c2 #

**T175 (Harald Grubert):**

I) 1.Ke6×e5[+wMe4] 2.Ke5-f5 3.Kf5×e4[+wMd3] 4.Ke4×d3[+wMc2] 5.DGd5-b2 6.Kd3×c2[+wMb1] 7.Kc2-b3 8.Kb3-a2 9.Ka2-a1 Mb1-c3=

II) 1.Ke6-f5 2.Kf5-f4 3.Kf4×e5[+wMd6] 4.Ke5×d6[+wMc7] 5.DGd5-b7 6.Kd6×c7[+wMb8] 7.Kc7-b6 8.Kb6-a7 9.Ka7-a8 Mb8-c6=

**T176 (Ladislav Packa):**

I) 1.b3×a2 2.a2-a1=S 3.Sa1×c2 4.Sc2-e3+ Kf5-f6 5.Se3-d5+ Kf6-f7 6.Sd5-f6 7.Sf6-h7 g6-g7 #

II) 1.b3-b2 2.b2-b1=B 3.Bb1×c2+ Kf5-e6 4.Bc2-f5+ Ke6-f7 5.Bf5-e6+ Kf7-f8 6.Be6-g8 7.Bg8-h7 g6-g7 #

III) 1.b3×c2 2.c2-c1=Q 3.Qc1-b1+ e2-e4 4.Qb1-b5+ e4-e5 5.Qb5-d7+ e5-e6 6.Qd7-f7+ e6×f7 7.h5-h4 f7-f8=Q #

**T177 (Ladislav Packa & Emil Klemanič):**

I) 1.Sb1×c3 2.Sc3-d5 3.Sd5-e7 Bf6-e5 #

II) 1.Bg5-e3 2.Be3×b6 3.Bb6-c7 Rc3-d3 #

III) 1.Rg6×f6 2.Rf6-f5 3.Rf5-d5 Sb6-c8 #

**T178 (Cornel Pacurar):**

1.Be3-d4 2.Bd4-f6+ rG2g6-d6 3.b7-b6+ rG2d6-h6 4.rG2a6-d6 5.Bf6-g5+ rG2h6×b6 6.Bg5-e3+ & 1.rG2b6-f6+ Be3-h6 #

**T179 (Joost de Heer):**

I) 1.nPh7-h8=nS 2.nPg7×h8=nB[+nSc1] #

II) 1.nPh7-h8=nR 2.nPg7×h8=nQ[+nRd1] #

**T180 (Karol Mlynska):**

Set play: 1... nPd7-d8=nG2 #

I) 1.nPd7-d5 2.nPd5-d4 3.nPd4-d3 4.nPd3-d2 5.nPd2-d1=nG2 6.nG2d1-a4 b4-b5 #

II) 1.nPd7-d6 2.nPd6×c5 3.nPc5×b4 4.nPb4-b3 5.nPb3×a2 6.nPa2-a1=nG2 nG2a1-d4 #

III) 1.nPd7×e6 2.nPe6-e5 3.nPe5-e4 4.nPe4-e3 5.nPe3-e2 6.nPe2-e1=nG2 Kg1-f2 #

**T181 (Karol Mlynska):**

a) 1.nPh2-h1=nB 2.nBh1-d5 3.nBd5×a2 [+wPd5] Ra8×a2 [+nBa8]#

b) 1.Ka1-a2 2.nPh2-h1=nQ 3.nQh1×a8 [+wRh1] Rh1-a1 #

c) 1.nPh2-h1=nS 2.nSh1-f2=nB 3.nBf2-a7=nR Ra8-h8=Q #

d) 1.Ka1-b2 2.nPh2-h1=nR 3.nRh1-d1=nQ Ra8-a3=Q #

**T182 (Kjell Widlert):**

Set play: 1... Qg3-g8 #

Solution: 1.Ra7-b7 (Ra7-c7?) 3.Ka7×a6 5.Kb5-c4 7.Rb3-e3 (Rb3-f3?) 10.Ke2-f1 12.Re2-g2 14.Kg1-h1 15.Rg2-g1 Qg3-h3 #

**T183 (Alberto Armeni):**

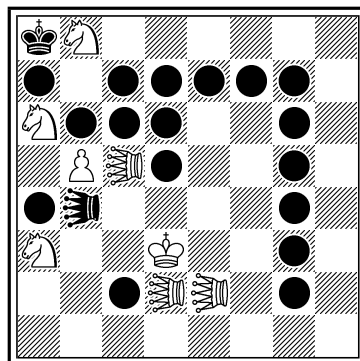
a) 1.h4×g3 e.p. 2.g3-g2 3.Qg5-g3+ h2×g3+ 4.Kf4-g5 5.Kg5-h5 6.Bc1-g5 g3-g4 #

b) 1.Qg5-c5 2.Qc5-c3+ Kh3×h4 3.Qc3-e1+ Kh4-h3 4.Kf4-g5 5.Qe1-f1+ Kh3-g3 6.Qf1-f6 h2-h4 #

**T184 (Branko Koludrović & Arno Tüngler):**

1.Ke1-f2 7.g7-g8=Q 12.Qg4-f4 13.Kf2×f3 [+bPf7] 14.Kf3-g3 15.Qf4-g4 17.Kh3-h4 18.Qg4-g5 20.Kh5-h6 21.Qg5-g6 23.Kh7-g7 24.Qg6-f6 25.Kg7×f7 26.Kf7-e7 30.Qe8×d8 34.Qf7-f6 36.Kf7-g7 37.Qf6-g6 39.Kh7-h6 40.Qg6-g5 42.Kh5-h4 43.Qg5-g4 45.Kh3-g3 46.Qg4-f4 48.Kf3-e3 55.Qc1×b1 [+bRa8] 63.Qf4-e4 66.Kc3×c2 [+bPc7] 69.Kd3-e3 70.Qe4-f4 72.Kf3-g3 73.Qf4-g4 75.Kh3-h4 76.Qg4-g5 78.Kh5-h6 79.Qg5-g6 81.Kh7-g7 82.Qg6-f6 84.Kf7-e7 91.Qb8×a8 98.Qf7-f6 100.Kf7-g7 101.Qf6-g6 103.Kh7-h6 104.Qg6-g5 106.Kh5-h4 107.Qg5-g4 109.Kh3-g3 110.Qg4-f4 112.Kf3-e3 113.Qf4-e4 120.Ka3×a4 [+bBc8] 127.Kd3-e3 128.Qe4-f4 130.Kf3-g3 131.Qf4-g4 133.Kh3-h4 134.Qg4-g5 136.Kh5-h6 137.Qg5-g6 139.Kh7-g7 140.Qg6-f6 142.Kf7-e7 147.Qd8×c8 153.Qf6-e6 155.Kd7×c7 156.Kc7×b7 [+bSg8] 157.Qe6-d6 #

**HC84**  
Ivan Skoba



ser-h# 144 C+ (8+2) h#13  
 = Contra-Grasshopper BackHome  
 = Hole

**HC84 (Ivan Skoba):**

19.Kb2-b3 20.CGb4-b1 22.Kb2-c1 23.CGb1-h1 28.Kg1-h2 29.CGh1-h8 35.Kh7-g8 36.CGh8x8 40.Kd8-c8 41.CGb8-h8 46.Kg8-h7 47.CGh8-h1 53.Kh2-g1 54.CGh1-b1 59.Kc1-b2 60.CGb1xb5 78.Kb7xa6 98.Kb3-b4 99.CGb5-b1 102.Kb2-c1 103.CGb1-h1 108.Kg1-h2 109.CGh1-h8 115.Kh7-g8 116.CGh8-a8 121.Kc8-b8 122.CGa8-c8 123.Kb8-b7 124.CGc8-a6 144.Kb4-a5 Kd3-c3 #

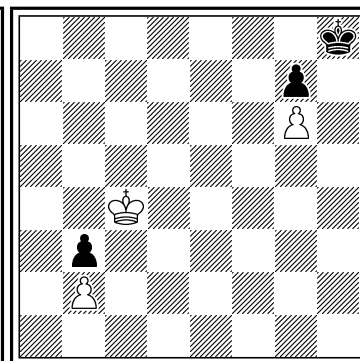
**HC85 (Sébastien Luce):**

1.Kh8-g8 Kc4xb3 2.Kg8-h8 Kb3-c4 3.Kh8-g8 b2-b4 4.Kg8-h8 b4-b5 5.Kh8-g8 b5-b6 6.Kg8-h8 b6-b7 7.Kh8-g8 b7-b8=Q 8.Kg8-h8 Qb8-b2 9.Kh8-g8 Qb2xg7 10.Kg8-h8 Qg7-b2+ 11.Kh8-g8 g6-g7 12.Kg8-h7 g7-g8=Q 13.Kh7-h8 Qg8-g6 #

**HC86 (Cornel Pacurar):**

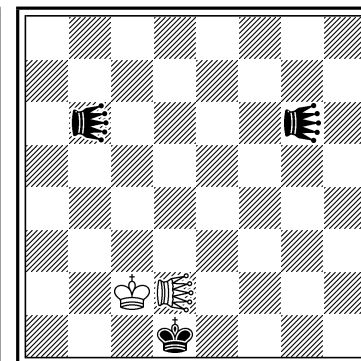
11.Kd1-c1 2.Kc1-b2 3.Kb2-b3 4.G2b6-b1 5.Kb3-b2 6.Kb2-c1 7.G2b1-e1 8.G2e1-a1 9.Kc1-b2 10.G2a1-d4 11.Kb2-c1 12.Kc1-d1 13.Kd1xd2[+wG2d1] 14.Kd2-d3 15.G2d4xd1[+wG2d4] 16.Kd3-c3 17.G2d1-d6 18.G2g6-b6 19.G2d6-d2 20.G2d2-a5 21.G2a5-e1 22.Kc3-b3 23.G2b6-b1 24.G2b1-g1 25.G2g1-c1 26.G2e1-a1 27.G2a1-f6 28.G2f6-b2 29.G2b2-e2 30.G2e2-a2 31.G2a2-d5 32.G2c1-c4 33.Kb3-a4+ & 1.Kc2-d2 G2d5-a2 #

**HC85**  
Sébastien Luce



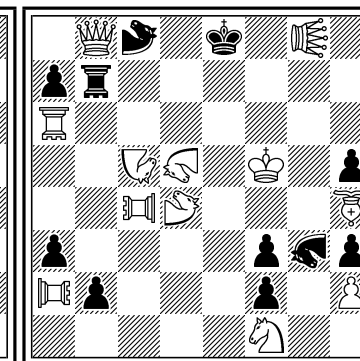
C+ (3+3)

**HC86**  
Cornel Pacurar



ser-hs# 33 C+ (2+3) h=2  
 Anti-Kings PWC  
 = Grasshopper-2

**HC87**  
Cornel Pacurar  
dedicated to Elke Rehder

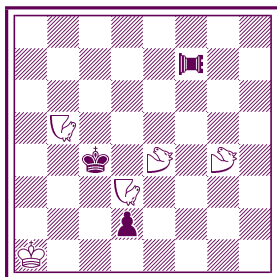


C+ (12+11)

11 Solutions  
 = Edgehog (E)  
 = Fers (F)  
 = Nightrider (N)  
 = Zebra (Z)  
 = Camel (CA)  
 = Flamingo (FL)  
 = Leaper-36 (36)  
 = Cat (CT)  
 = Rookhopper (RH)  
 = Ibis (IB)  
 = Leaper-57 (57)

**HC85:** Les motifs en bas à gauche et en haut à droite, ornant la diagonale sont similaires et semblent extrêmement banals. Pourtant il va y avoir de l'action ! Après la capture du pion b3 et le retour obligé du roi blanc en c4, l'excelsior du pion b2 se fait en dame ce qui est plutôt rare en BackHome quand le trajet du pion a suivi toute la colonne. Le résultat est que la dame blanche est "tirée en arrière" jusqu'en b2. Mais elle peut alors capturer le pion g7 et ne donnera échec que lors de son retour obligé en b2 ! Le pion g6 va ensuite jusqu'en g8, se promeut en dame et revient en g6, contrôlant h7 avec un mat donné par la dame b2. En BackHome le plus souvent on essaie d'éviter les "retours en arrière". Ici c'est le contraire ! (Author)

**HC87a**  
Yoshikazu Ueda  
Problem Paradise 2006



h=2 C+ (5+3)  
 5 Solutions  
 = Nightrider (N)  
 = Camel (CA)  
 = Pao (PA)

# ORIGINALS

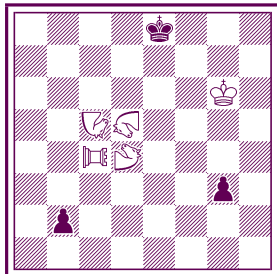
## HC87a solutions:

- 1.d1=B CAx×f7 2.Bg4 CA×g4=  
 1.d1=CA CAe×f7 2.CAe4 CA×e4=  
 1.d1=PA Nd×f7 2.PAd3 N×d3=  
 1.d1=N Nb×f7 2.Nb5 N×b5=  
 1.PAd7 Nd1 2.Kd4 CAx×d7=

## HC87b

Cornel Pacurar

Problem Paradise 2012



h=2 C+ (5+3)

4 Solutions

♞ = Nightrider (N)

♞ = Zebra (Z)

♞ = Camel (CA)

♞ = Giraffe (GI)

- 1.b2-b1=N Zd5×g3 2.Nb1-d5 Zg3×d5 =  
 1.b2-b1=Z CAD4×g3 2.Zb1-d4+ CAg3×d4 =  
 1.b2-b1=CA Glc4×g3 2.CAb1-c4 Glg3×c4 =  
 1.b2-b1=GI Nc5×g3 2.Glb1-c5+ Ng3×c5 =  
 Cycle of promotions and captures.

**HC87:** Task: 11 promotions. (Author)

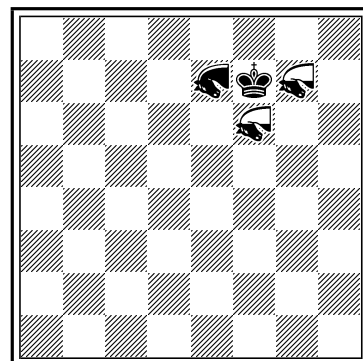
**HC88:** Chameleon echo mates in the 4 corners of the centre 4x4 board (c6-f6-f3-c3).

## HC88

Eric Huber

Vlaicu Crişan

Cornel Pacurar



h#2 C+ (0+2+2) h=5

SuperCirce NoWk

b) Shift f7→f3

c) Shift f7→b4

d) Shift f7→c7

♞♞ = Edgehog (EH)

## HC87 (Cornel Pacurar):

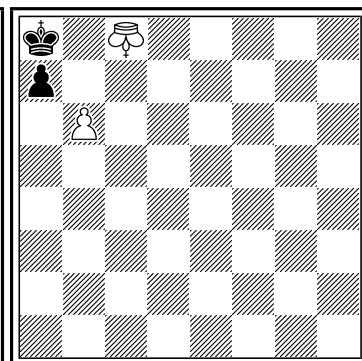
- 1.b2-b1=N Zd5×g3 2.Nb1-d5 Zg3×d5 =  
 1.b2-b1=Z CAD4×g3 2.Zb1-d4+ CAg3×d4 =  
 1.b2-b1=CA CTc4×g3 2.CAb1-c4 CTg3×c4 =  
 1.b2-b1=CT Nc5×g3 2.CTb1-c5+ Ng3×c5 =  
 1.b2-b1=35 Fh4×g3 2.35b1-h4 Fg3×h4 =  
 1.b2-b1=F FLa2×g3 2.Fb1-a2 FLg3×a2 =  
 1.b2-b1=FL Bh2×g3 2.FLb1-h2 Bg3×h2 =  
 1.b2-b1=IB 36a6×g3 2.IBb1-a6 36g3×a6 =  
 1.b2-b1=RH Qb8×g3 2.RHb1-b8 Qg3×b8 =  
 1.b2-b1=R Sf1×g3 2.Rb1-f1 Sg3×f1 =  
 1.b2-b1=57 Eg8×g3 2.57b1-h2 Eg3×g8 =

## HC88 (Eric Huber, Vlaicu Crişan, Cornel Pacurar):

- a) 1.EHe7-f8 nEHg7×f8 [+bEHe5]+ 2.Kf7×f6 [+nEHf7]  
 nEHf7×f8 [+nEHh6] #  
 b) 1.EHe3-e1 nEHf2×e1 [+bEHe4] 2.nEHe1×g3 [+nEHh3]  
 nEHg3×h3 [+nEHf1] #  
 c) 1.Kb4-c3 nEHc4×a4 [+bEHd4] 2.nEHa4×b3 [+nEHa3]  
 nEHb3×a3 [+nEHc1] #

## HC89

Sébastien Luce



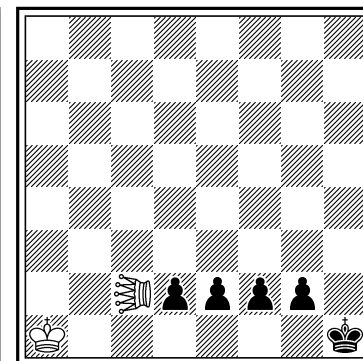
C+ (2+2)

BackHome

♞ = King ailé (RA)

## HC90

Sébastien Luce



h#5

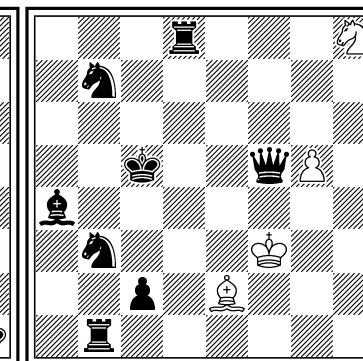
BackHome

♞ = Lion (LI)

## HC91

Branko Koludrović

Arno Tüngler



C+ (2+5) ser-# 150

White Minimummer

Circe

- d) 1.EHb7-c8 nEHd7×c8 [+bEHd5]+ 2.Kc7×c6 [+nEHc7]  
 nEHc7×c8 [+nEHa6] #

## HC89 (Sébastien Luce):

- 1.a7-a6 RAc8-a5 2.Ka8-b8 b6-b7 3.Kb8-c7 b7-b8=S 4.Kc7-c8  
 Sb8-d7 5.Kc8-b8 Sd7-b6 =

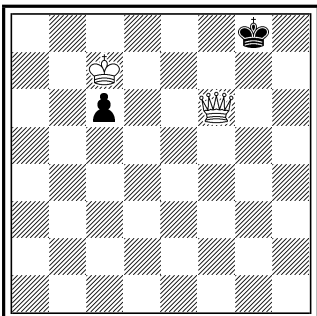
## HC90 (Sébastien Luce):

- 1.e2-e1=LI Llc2-e2 2.d2-d1=LI+ Ka1-b2 3.f2-f1=B Kb2-c2 4.Lld1-  
 h5 lle2-h2 5.lle1-g1 Llh2-h8 #

## HC91 (Branko Koludrović & Arno Tüngler):

- 1.Kf3-g3 4.g7-g8=Q 8.Qg5-g4 10.Kh3-h4 11.Qg4-g5 13.Kh5-h6  
 14.Qg5-g6 16.Kh7-g7 17.Qg6-f6 19.Kf7-e7 23.Qe8×d8 27.Qf7-f6  
 29.Kf7-g7 30.Qf6-g6 32.Kh7-h6 33.Qg6-g5 35.Kh5-h4 36.Qg5-g4  
 38.Kh3-g3 39.Qg4-f4 41.Kf3-e3 42.Qf4-f3 48.Qc1×b1 [+bRa8]  
 56.Qf4-e4 59.Kc3×c2 [+bPc7] 62.Kd3-e3 63.Qe4-f4 65.Kf3-g3  
 66.Qf4-g4 68.Kh3-h4 69.Qg4-g5 71.Kh5-h6 72.Qg5-g6 74.Kh7-  
 g7 75.Qg6-f6 77.Kf7-e7 84.Qb8×a8 91.Qf7-f6 93.Kf7-g7 94.Qf6-  
 g6 96.Kh7-h6 97.Qg6-g5 99.Kh5-h4 100.Qg5-g4 102.Kh3-g3  
 103.Qg4-f4 105.Kf3-e3 106.Qf4-e4 113.Ka3×a4 [+bBc8] 120.Kd3-  
 e3 121.Qe4-f4 123.Kf3-g3 124.Qf4-g4 126.Kh3-h4 127.Qg4-g5  
 129.Kh5-h6 130.Qg5-g6 132.Kh7-g7 133.Qg6-f6 135.Kf7-e7  
 140.Qd8×c8 146.Qf6-e6 148.Kd7×c7 149.Kc7×b7 [+bSg8]  
 150.Qe6-d6 # Record for 12 units with these fairy conditions.

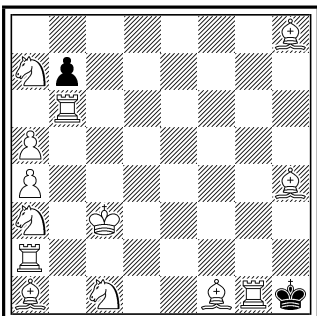
### A2 François Labelle ifaybish TT3 2008



ser-h= 13 C+ (2+2)  
Lortap

5.c1=S 8.Sf7 10.Ke8 12.Sc8 Kxc8 =

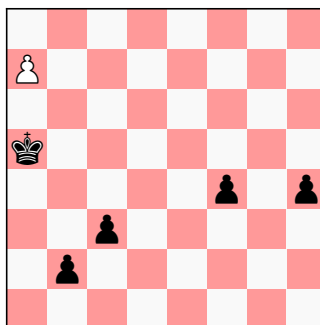
### A3 Cornel Pacurar ifaybish TT3 2008



ser-h= 31 C+ (13+2)  
Lortap

3.Kxh4 7.Kxh8 14.Kxg1 18.Kxc1 20.Kxa2  
21.Kxa1 23.Kxa3 24.Kxa4 25.Kxa5 26.Kxb6  
27.Kxa7 29.Ka5 30.b6 Bb5 =

### OC1 Cornel Pacurar Adrian Storisteanu Toronto



ser-# 26 C+ PWC

1.a8S 2.Sc7 3.Sb5 4.Sxc3(pb5) 5.Sa4 6.Sxb2(pa4) 7.Sd3 8.Sxf4(pd3)  
9.Sg6 10.Sxh4(pg6) 11.Sf5 12.Se7 13.Sxg6(pe7) 14.Sf4 15.Sd5  
16.Sxe7(pd5) 17.Sc8 18.Sb6 19.Sxd5(pb6) 20.Sb4 21.Sxd3(pb4)  
22.Sc5 23.Sa6 24.Sxb4(pa6) 25.Sc6 #

Please note the stipulation in 26 moves. In Canadian dollars, this is 25. Hence the more modest, but in many ways characteristic, solution. (Thank you.)

Series-movers with a unique solution in  $n-1$  moves, and none in the stipulated  $n$  moves, were the subject of *ChessProblems.ca's* 2<sup>nd</sup> TT (see TT2.ChessProblems.ca). It started with two Canadian compositions which probably pioneered the concept in series problems. Both inspired, I suspect, by the series of budget cuts to CBC (the national public broadcaster of hockey and curling) – namely, the obligation to somehow carry out the same programme with less than is really required.

So we might want to adopt a proper terminology for this type of solutions. Majestic-maple motifs. Beaver briefs. Canadian-spring shrinkage (any earlier – February, say – and our composition would contract to a three-mover at best). Maybe just Canadian. It is quite unCanadian, however, to coin (or loonie, really) anything “Canadian”.

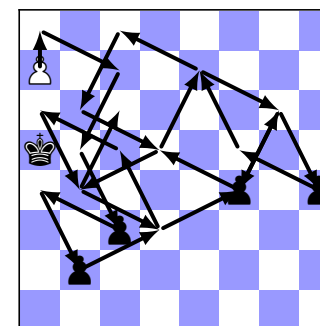
*Les références canadiennes* do not end here. If the recent honourees you'll find elsewhere make Canadian history (Cornel collected, counted, and concluded, “the total tally is arguably the best twelve-months for

Canadian composition ever”), our problem *is* a bit of Canadian history. When viewed with a little, and somewhat liberal, historical perspective, the composition is our personal interpretation of Confederation. (You're quite welcome.)

*La confédération canadienne* was accomplished when the British North America Act received royal assent followed by royal proclamation: “We do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the First day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion, under the name of Canada”. Four provinces (symbolized here by ONb2, QCc3, NBf4, and NSH4), brought closely together under the broly of the British Crown (note a5). John A. Macdonald stressed the adherence “to the monarchical principle – the sovereign whom we respect and love”. There is just the one royal in our diagram too.

This is pretty much where the symbolism ends [we certainly don't mean to suggest, for example, that the Fathers of Confederation were in fact *un cheval* (there was lots of travelling involved in getting the complex undertaking going, and the tortuous S path, six squares revisited *en route*, shows how politics generally works), or that Queen Victoria was king at the time]. Sorry.

### OC2 Moving Day Montréal



Though you might also want to consider that Canada Day coincides with Quebec's own *jour du déménagement*, the day when all the existing apartment rental contracts suddenly expire. It is a platzwechsel circus of provincial proportions, and a well-timed distraction from the national festivities.

*Happy Canada Day!*

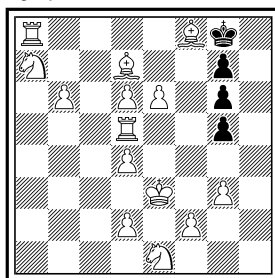
## King-Size Series Length Records – by Arno Tüngler

## Introduction by Cornel Pacurar

As noted by T. R. Dawson in the starting paragraph of his watershed article titled *Multi-Move Sequences* in the “Five-Minute Papers” column of the April 1947 issue of *The Fairy Chess Review*, “problems involving a sequence of consecutive moves by one colour date back to Muslim chess, and there has been a disconnected sequence all through the centuries of similar ideas”. Indeed, that had been the case, from the *Cotton* and *Civis Bononiae* manuscripts’ conditional problems to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century efforts of Max Lange, Sam Loyd and W.A. Shinkman, and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century fresh ideas of T. R. Dawson (his early trials going back to 1926), Freiherr F. von Wardener, F. Palatz and A. H. Kniest. With this introductory article, T. R. D. opened the door not just for the modern series-movers, but also for series move-length records: together with the still-standing series-helpmate length record for 4 units, T. R. D. proudly presented his “longest effort”, a series-helpmate in 54 moves (**A4**). The award of the very successful thematic tournament<sup>1</sup> organized and judged<sup>2</sup> shortly thereafter by A. H. Kniest was split into two groups, “regular tasks” and “long-range ideas”. **A5** had the most number of moves with no promoted pieces in a legal position. By the time the award appeared in June 1948, Karl Fabel had already published **A6** and the race was on. Legal positions with promoted pieces were considered from the start<sup>3</sup>, the first record being set by the winning entry, **A7**.

**A4**

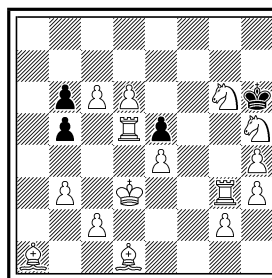
**T. R. Dawson**  
*The Fairy Chess Review*  
1947



ser-h# 54 C+ (14+4)

**A5**

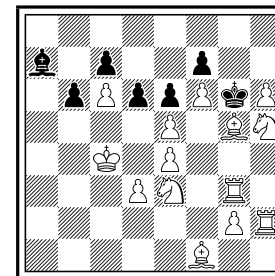
**Hugo August**  
*Die Schwalbe TT 84*  
1948 H.M. (Sect. II)



ser-h# 87 C+ (15+4)

**A6**

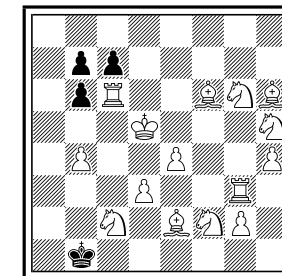
**Karl Fabel**  
*Schachmatt 1948*



ser-h# 91 C+ (14+7)

**A7**

**Hugo August**  
*Die Schwalbe TT 84*  
1948 1<sup>st</sup> Prize (Sect. II)



ser-h# 110 C+ (15+4)

**A4) T. R. Dawson:** 9.Kf1×e1 14.Kc4×d5 20.Kb7×a8 37.Kg8×f8 52.Kd5×d6 54.Ke7-d8 Sa7-c6 #

**A5) Hugo August:** 16.Kc1×d1 33.Kh6×h5 52.Kf2×g3 69.Kf7×g6 87.Kg3-f4 Ba1×e5 #

**A6) Karl Fabel:** 8.Kb8-a8 9.Ba7-b8 21.Kg1×h2 33.Ka7-a8 34.Bb8-a7 43.Kg6×h5 52.Kb8-a8 53.Ba7-b8 64.Kf2×g3 75.Ka7-a8 76.Bb8-a7 85.Kg6×g5 87.Kf4×e5 88.Ke5×f6 89.Kf6-e5 91.f5-f4 Se3-g4 #

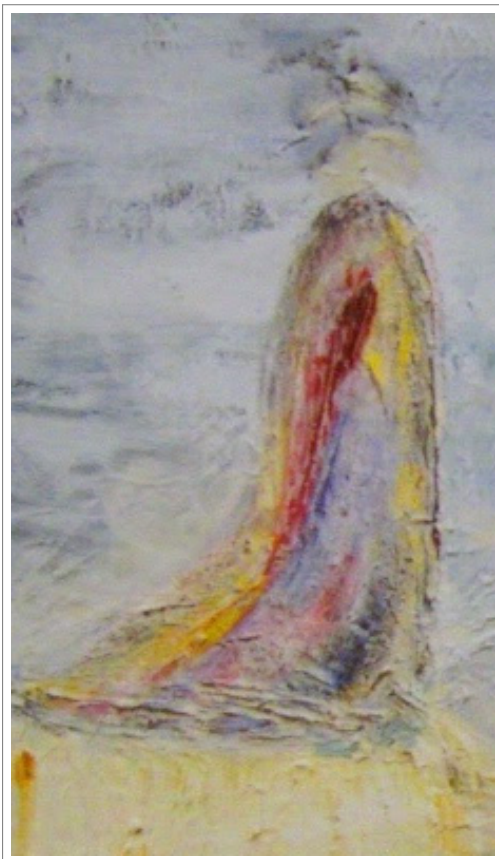
**A7) Hugo August:** 14.Kh7×h6 31.Kd2×e2 49.Kh6×h5 71.Kh2×g3 90.Kf7×g6 110.Kg3-f4 Bf6-e5 #

Charles E. Kemp, Julio Sunyer and many others followed, leading to the highly competitive last two decades of the last century, when the interest in series-mover move-length records increased significantly, along with the number of series-stipulations, composers involved and their output (with hundreds of records published, mainly in *Mat*, *Problemkiste* and *feenschach*). Miloš Tomašević’s definitive collection of series-mover length records “398 Zuglängen Rekorde im Serienzüger in Bezug auf die Steineanzahl”, published posthumously in Belgrade in February 2003, included 398 length records for 22 series stipulations and different numbers of total normal force. Over the past 5 years, this quest has found a new resurgence: the efforts of a small group of enthusiasts led by the author of this article, Arno Tüngler, have resulted in almost 100 related new records, augmented by numerous new records with promoted force. This informative article presents, for the first time side by side, the overall length records for both normal and promoted force for each of the 22 stipulations.

<sup>1</sup>84. *Thematurier der Schwalbe*, with a record 123 entries (81 incorrect)!

<sup>2</sup>T. R. D., the intended judge, was recovering from a serious illness.

<sup>3</sup>A. H. Kniest: *Die Verwendung von Umwandlungsfiguren in der Diagrammstellung kann ich nicht als besonderen Mangel anerkennen, denn die Umwandlung an sich ist regelgerecht.*



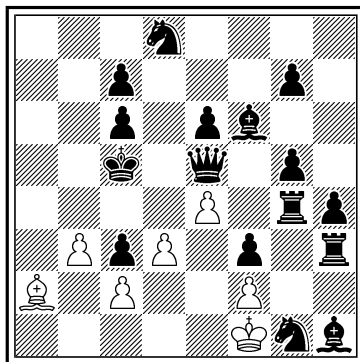
Pawns appear before the King  
(Mirrored fragment)

[© Elke Rehder, <http://www.elke-rehder.de>.  
Reproduced with permission.]



## 1. Series-Mate (ser-#)

**KS1A**  
**Miloš Tomašević**  
**Radovan Tomašević**  
**U.S. Problem Bulletin 1988**



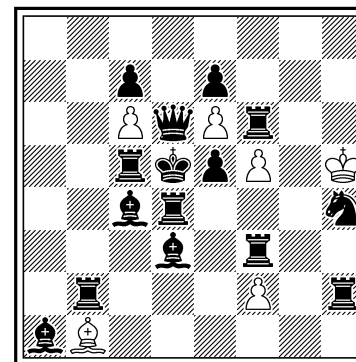
ser-# 128            C+ (7+16)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kf1-e1 5.Kb1-a1 6.Ba2-b1 22.Kh5×g4 38.Ka2-a1 39.Bb1-a2  
 45.Kf1×g1 51.Kb1-a1 52.Ba2-b1 69.Kg4×h3 86.Ka2-a1 87.Bb1-  
 a2 94.Kg1×h1 101.Kb1-a1 102.Ba2-b1 119.Kg4×f3 120.Kf3-e3  
 123.f5×e6 125.e7×d8=Q 126.Qd8×c7 127.Qc7-b8 128.b3-b4 #

The first length record in this article – like quite many others – comes from the two leading specialists in this realm, the great late Miloš Tomašević and his namesake Radovan, his inspired co-author in dozens of records. It is amazing that after many tries they finally found this idea with the surprisingly clean mate-position and a rare pawn-mate.

**KS1B**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**C0492 StrateGems 2013**



ser-# 154            C+ (6+15)  
 (promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

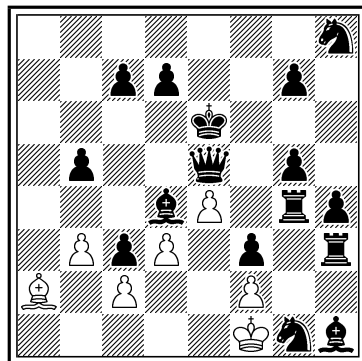
1.Bb1-c2 8.Be8-g6 10.Kh6-g7 11.Bg6-f7 13.Kf8-e8 24.Bc8-d7  
 26.Kd8-c8 35.Ba4-b5 40.Ka4-a3 42.Ba4-b3 44.Kb4-c3 45.Bb3-  
 c2 47.Kd2-e1 49.Bd1-e2 52.Kg1×h2 55.Kf1-e1 57.Bd1-c2  
 59.Kd2-c3 60.Bc2-b3 62.Kb4-a3 64.Ba4-b5 69.Kb7-c8 78.Be8-d7  
 80.Kd8-e8 91.Bh5-f7 93.Kf8-g7 94.Bf7-g6 96.Kh6-g5 98.Bh5-  
 g4 99.Kg5×h4 100.Kh4-g5 102.Bh5-g6 104.Kh6-g7 105.Bg6-  
 f7 107.Kf8-e8 118.Bc8-d7 120.Kd8-c8 129.Ba4-b5 134.Ka4-a3  
 136.Ba4-b3 138.Kb4-c3 139.Bb3-c2 141.Kd2-e1 142.Bc2×d3  
 145.Kg2×f3 146.Kf3-e3 147.f2-f4 148.f4×e5 149.e5×f6 151.f7-  
 f8=B 153.Bg7×d4 154.Bd3-e4 #

Quite a nice finish with an unexpected bishop promotion after the lengthy walks of white king and bishop.

## 2. Series-Stalemate (ser=)

KS2A

Miloš Tomašević  
Radovan Tomašević  
5622 Mat (Belgrade) 1988  
Special Prize



ser= 139            C+ (7+16)  
(normal force overall record)

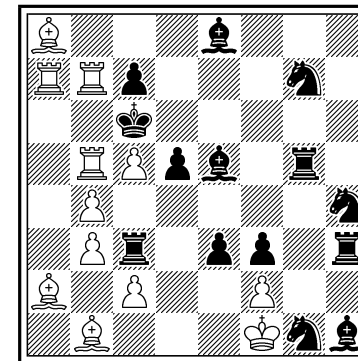
**Solution:**

1.Kf1-e1 5.Kb1-a1 6.Ba2-b1 18.Kg8×h8 22.Kh5×g4 37.Ka2-a1  
38.Bb1-a2 44.Kf1×g1 50.Kb1-a1 51.Ba2-b1 67.Kg4×h3 83.Ka2-  
a1 84.Bb1-a2 91.Kg1×h1 98.Kb1-a1 99.Ba2-b1 115.Kg4×f3  
116.Kf3-g4 118.f4×e5 119.Kg4×g5 121.Kg6×g7 125.Kd8×c7  
128.Ka6×b5 130.Kc4×d4 131.Kd4×c3 132.Kc3-d4 136.c6×d7  
137.d7-d8=Q 138.Qd8×h4 139.Qh4-h7 =

While the Kemp mechanism covers just the first 115 moves to free the white pawn on f2, it takes another incredible 24 moves to stalemate Black! All 16 black units are ideally placed to be captured in a unique order without any duals. Unbelievable how the two masters could find this without computer help.

KS2B

Vladimír Janál  
YouTube 13.08.2008



ser= 154            C+ (12+14)  
(promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

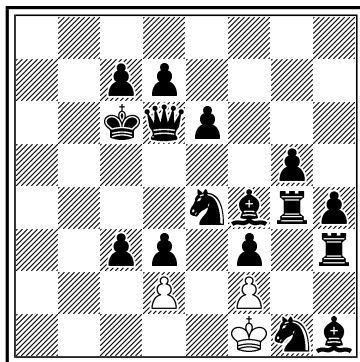
1.Kf1-e1 8.Ka5-a6 10.Ra5-a3 12.Ka5-a4 14.Ra5-b5 26.Kh6×g5  
38.Ka5-a4 40.Ra5-a7 42.Ka5-a6 44.Ra5-b5 53.Kf1×g1 62.Ka5-  
a6 64.Ra5-a3 66.Ka5-a4 68.Ra5-b5 82.Kg4×h3 83.Kh3×h4  
96.Ka5-a4 98.Ra5-a7 100.Ka5-a6 102.Ra5-b5 112.Kg1×h1  
122.Ka5-a6 124.Ra5-a3 126.Ka5-a4 128.Ra5-b5 129.Kg4×f3  
143.Kf3-e2 147.f6×g7 148.g7-g8=R 149.Rg8×e8 150.Re8×e5  
151.Re5×d5 153.Rd3×c3 154.Rc3-d3 =

Clever use of the Zeller's trap connected with the Kemp matrix for the long trip of the white king. There are not many chess problems with YouTube as source but Vladimír likes to post them there to attract the attention of chess players. If you like to watch the animated solution accompanied by music, go to <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hAiF5iF54jk>

## 3. Series-Auto-Stalemate (ser-!=)

In the beginning series-auto-stalemates had the series carried out by Black, ending with black auto-stalemate and without any white move. However, now everybody agrees that stipulations that do not call for a response by the passive side should have the series by White, as it became the rule 60 years ago with the "old" series-mate and series-stalemate stipulations.

**KS3A**  
Arno Tüngler  
C0489 StrateGems 2013



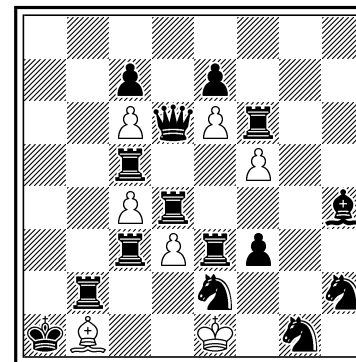
ser-!= 119 (3+16)  
(normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kf1-e1 18.Kh5×g4 37.Kf1×g1 57.Kg4×h3 78.Kg1×h1  
99.Kg4×f3 100.Kf3×e4 110.Kb3×c3 118.Kf3-e4 119.f2-f3 !=

Many of the long series-auto-stalemates cannot yet be verified with the computer programs that need just seconds for most of the other stipulations. Thus, quite a lot of the length records in this category published in the last century were cooked. The above still resists all efforts and has a nice "logic" following the Kemp mechanism that works for the first 99 moves. After the central knight has been captured, the white monarch annihilates in a final walk the black pawn on c3 which hinders the stalemate, and after a full return rests back on e4.

**KS3B**  
Arno Tüngler  
HC73 ChessProblems.ca  
26.05.2013



ser-!= 173 (7+15)  
(promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Ke1-d1 13.Bf1×e2 24.Ba4-c2 26.Kd2×c3 27.Bc2-b3 29.Kb4-a3  
31.Ba4-b5 36.Kb7-c8 45.Be8-d7 47.Kd8-e8 58.Bh5-f7 60.Kf8-g7  
61.Bf7-g6 63.Kh6-h5 74.Bh3-g4 75.Kh5×h4 76.Kh4-g5  
78.Bh5-g6 80.Kh6-g7 81.Bg6-f7 83.Kf8-e8 94.Bc8-d7 96.Kd8-c8  
105.Ba4-b5 110.Ka4-a3 112.Ba4-b3 114.Kb4-c3 115.Bb3-c2  
117.Kd2-c1 119.Bd1-e2 123.Kf2×g1 127.Kd1-c1 129.Bd1-c2  
131.Kd2-c3 132.Bc2-b3 134.Kb4-a3 136.Ba4-b5 141.Kb7-c8  
150.Be8-d7 152.Kd8-e8 163.Bh5-f7 165.Kf8-g7 166.Bf7-g6  
168.Kh6-g5 170.Bh5-g4 172.Kh4-h3 173.Bg4×f3 !=

There is a fully computer tested correct version with 165 moves but nobody yet has cooked the above... With 4.K×e3 6.B×e2 7.B×f3 8.Bd5 9.K×d4 White could quickly free one of his pawns and promote to a knight or bishop. However, seemingly there is no possibility to manoeuvre thereafter the free white forces to a stalemate position. Or can you find something?

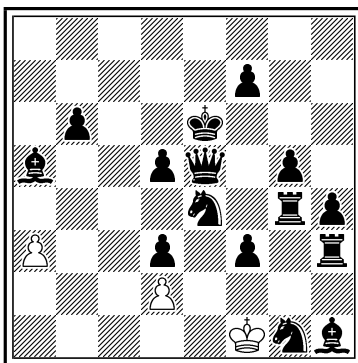
## 4. Series-Check (ser-+)

An interesting question is whether a mate also achieves the goal "series-check." Theoretically you could find a position where White could easily mate but would take more moves to reduce it to a check. However, it seems more logical to consider the checkmate a check as well – just one that at the same time does not give the other side any defense. That is the logic in most fairy problems using the "check" goal.

KS4A

George P. Sphicas

156 Problemkiste 1988



ser-+ 110      C+ (3+15)  
(normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

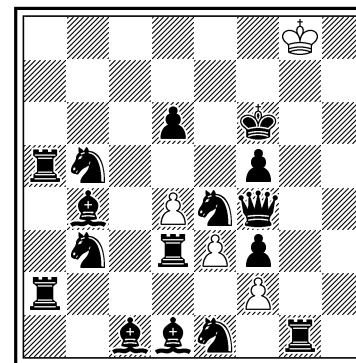
1.Kf1-e1 19.Kh5×g4 39.Kf1×g1 60.Kg4×h3 82.Kg1×h1  
104.Kg4×f3 106.Ke3×d3 107.Kd3-c2 109.d3×e4 110.e4×d5 +

Amazing that not more moves have been found up to now with this basic stipulation. The main obstacles for the record hunter are that 1) no additional white units for a pendulum can be used and 2) it is not easy to make the last wK move unique. Here this is nicely achieved through the need to avoid the pin of the checking pawn on the e-column.

KS4B

Arno Tüngler

816 Quartz February 2013



ser-+ 130      C+ (4+16)  
(promoted force overall record)

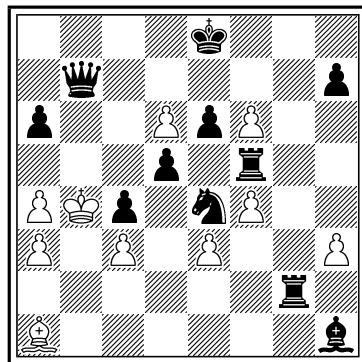
**Solution:**

1.Kg8-h7 2.e3×f4 8.Kh2×g1 22.Kc4×b4 38.Kf1×e1 54.Kc4×d3  
71.Ke1×d1 88.Kc4×b3 106.Kd1×c1 126.Ke3×f3 127.Kf3-e3  
129.f3×e4 130.e4-e5 +

This first try to have a length record with promoted force in the current category still stands! As explained, this is connected with the fact that usual methods to lengthen the solution do not work because checking possibilities arise so easily. Anyhow, it seems most likely that both overall records in this category will be beaten sooner or later...

## 5. Series-Capture (ser-x)

**KS5A**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**T154 ChessProblems.ca**  
**28.12.2013**



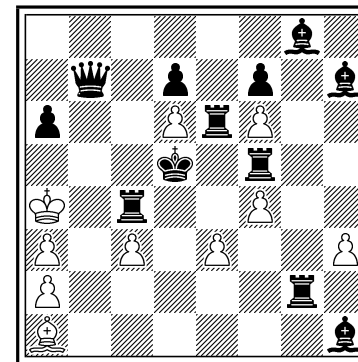
ser-x 61            C+ (10+11)  
*(normal force overall record)*

**Solution:**

1.Kb4-a5 12.Bd8-b6 13.Ka5-b4 14.a4-a5 15.a3-a4 16.Kb4-a3  
 26.Bc1-b2 30.Kc1-d1 34.Be1-f2 36.Ke2-f3 37.Bf2-g3 39.Kg4-h4  
 50.Bh6-g5 52.Kh5-h6 60.Bb6-c7 61.Kh6×h7

Since 1988 the record stood at 59 moves until in 2010 finally a slightly changed Bishop-King matrix pushed the limits to 60 and then 61 moves. The current record was discovered on the basis of the one achieved with promoted force – probably the first time of a record development in that direction!

**KS5B**  
**Branko Koludrović**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**T153 ChessProblems.ca**  
**28.12.2013**



ser-x 83            C+ (10+12)  
*(promoted force overall record)*

**Solution:**

1.Ka4-a5 14.Bc5-b4 16.Ka4-b3 18.a4-a5 19.a2-a4 20.Kb3-a3  
 32.Bc1-b2 36.Kc1-d1 40.Be1-f2 42.Ke2-f3 43.Bf2-g3 45.Kg4-h4  
 56.Bh6-g5 60.Kg7-f8 69.Bd8-e7 71.Ke8-d8 82.Bb6-c7  
 83.Kd8×d7

The first 82 moves are the longest capture-free series discovered so far in a legal setting.

You would think that the simple stipulation to reach one of the 64 squares on the board should be the easiest to handle for length but surprisingly this is only true with promoted force. You will find in this article several normal-force records longer than the 129 moves reached in this category.

## 6. Series-Target-Square (ser-Z)

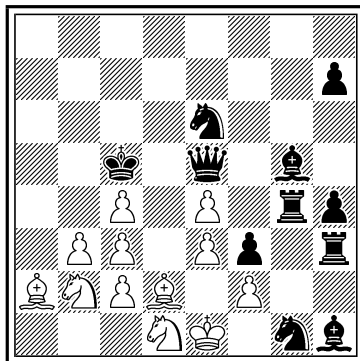
KS6A

Branko Koludrović

Cornel Pacurar

Arno Tüngler

496 mpk-Blätter 02/2012



ser-Zh2 129 C+ (12+11)  
(normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Bd2-c1 3.Kd2-d3 5.Bd2-e1 9.Kb1-a1 10.Ba2-b1 22.Kg8×h7  
25.Kh5×g4 38.Ka2-a1 39.Bb1-a2 43.Kd2-d3 45.Bd2-c1  
49.Kf1×g1 53.Kd2-d3 55.Bd2-e1 59.Kb1-a1 60.Ba2-b1  
74.Kg4×h3 88.Ka2-a1 89.Bb1-a2 93.Kd2-d3 95.Bd2-c1  
100.Kg1×h1 105.Kd2-d3 107.Bd2-e1 111.Kb1-a1 112.Ba2-b1  
126.Kg4×f3 127.Kf3-g2 128.f2-f4 129.Kg2-h2 z

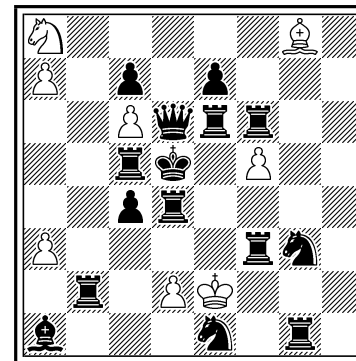
This was quite an unexpected and unusual cooperation... In October 2009 Branko had sent an absolutely unrelated task and both Cornel and I liked the original double-bishop sluice. Then in January 2012 I played again around that idea and suddenly saw that replacing one of the pawns with a knight lead to a legal position and a long series-mover. After I posted it on the ChessProblems.ca forum, Cornel quickly found the position above that turned out to be exactly one move more than the 24 years old record of the Tomašević duo!

KS6B

Arno Tüngler

T140 ChessProblems.ca

13.05.2013



ser-Ze3 208 C+ (8+15)  
(promoted force overall record)

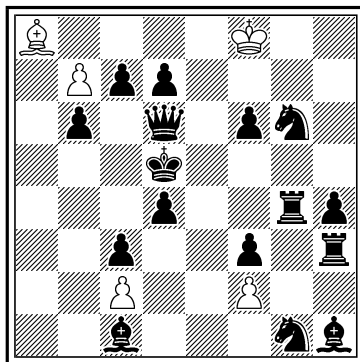
**Solution:**

1.Ke2-d1 8.Bd3-c2 9.d2-d3 11.Kd2-c3 12.Bc2-b3 14.Kb4-a4  
25.Ba6-b5 29.Kb7-c8 38.Be8-d7 40.Kd8-e8 51.Bh5-f7 53.Kf8-  
g7 54.Bf7-g6 56.Kh6-g5 58.Bh5-g4 60.Kh4-h3 68.Ba4-c2  
70.Kh2×g1 72.Kh2-h3 80.Bh5-g4 82.Kh4-g5 84.Bh5-g6 86.Kh6-  
g7 87.Bg6-f7 89.Kf8-e8 100.Bc8-d7 102.Kd8-c8 111.Ba4-b5  
115.Ka5-a4 126.Bd1-b3 128.Kb4-c3 129.Bb3-c2 131.Kd2-c1  
133.Bd1-e2 135.Kd1×e1 137.Kd1-c1 139.Bd1-c2 141.Kd2-c3  
142.Bc2-b3 144.Kb4-a4 155.Ba6-b5 159.Kb7-c8 168.Be8-d7  
170.Kd8-e8 181.Bh5-f7 183.Kf8-g7 184.Bf7-g6 186.Kh6-g5  
188.Bh5-g4 190.Kh4-h3 199.Bd1-e2 201.Kg2×f3 203.Kf2-e1  
204.f5×e6 206.Bd1-c2 208.Kd2-e3 z

The longest of all records in this article. Not 1.Ke2-e3? but 208.Kd2-e3!

## 7. Series-Circuit (ser-RK)

**KS7A**  
**Miloš Tomašević**  
**Radovan Tomašević**  
**Problemkiste 1988**



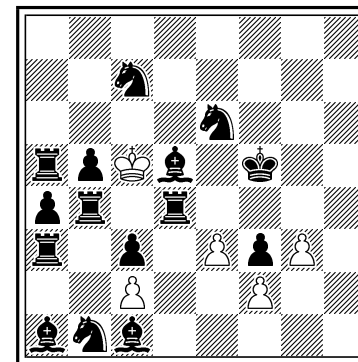
ser-RK 121          C+ (5+16)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kf8-e8 12.Kb1×c1 28.Kh5×g4 48.Kf1×g1 69.Kg4×h3  
 91.Kg1×h1 113.Kg4×f3 114.Kf3-e2 117.f5×g6 119.g7-g8=R  
 121.Rg2-f2 RK

With the "circuit"-stipulation no pendulum mechanism can be used. So how do we achieve a long series here? The above setting makes good combined use of available patterns: the addition of the capture of bBc1 to the Kemp mechanism and the "free" bSg6 that cannot be captured by the wK as this would disable the promotion of wPf2. It is interesting that the wK cannot return to his diagram position but needs to free the wP that completes its "circuit" after becoming a rook.

**KS7B**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**817 Quartz February 2013**



ser-RK 136          C+ (5+15)  
 (promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

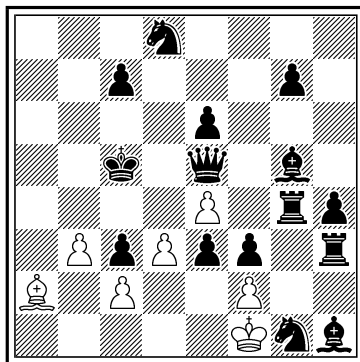
1.Kc5-b6 2.Kb6×a5 13.Kh6-h5 14.e3×d4 22.Kd1×c1  
 42.Ka5×b4 63.Kc1×b1 85.Kb4×a3 108.Kb1×a1 131.Kb4×c3  
 132.Kc3-b4 134.c4×d5 135.d5×e6 136.Kb4-c5 RK

Promoted force does not help much and so the above has only 15 moves more than the record without it. There is nevertheless an interesting feature which gains a few moves: the wPe3 can capture on d4 only after the king has reached h5 and then the line of the bBc1 is opened so that this bishop needs to be captured. This idea had been used in earlier attempts with promoted force, but the above is the only current record utilizing it.

## 8. Series-Place-Exchange (ser-PW)

"Platzwechsel" (place exchange) is another goal that is used almost exclusively for series-length records. I wonder whether in the future it could not become also a goal for direct moreovers, in which Black would defend by trying to hinder the swap of white units, or even by swapping earlier than White! The same is also true for some of the other stipulations in this article.

**KS8A**  
**Miloš Tomašević**  
**Radovan Tomašević**  
**Problemkiste 1988**



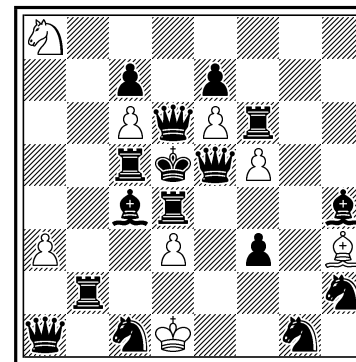
ser-PW 129      C+ (7+15)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kf1-e1 5.Kb1-a1 6.Ba2-b1 22.Kh5×g4 38.Ka2-a1 39.Bb1-a2  
 45.Kf1×g1 51.Kb1-a1 52.Ba2-b1 69.Kg4×h3 86.Ka2-a1 87.Bb1-  
 a2 94.Kg1×h1 101.Kb1-a1 102.Ba2-b1 119.Kg4×f3 120.Kf3-  
 e2 121.f2-f4 122.Ke2×e3 123.Ke3-e2 127.f7-f8=R 128.Rf8-f1  
 129.Ke2-f2 PW

This same idea has also been used in many of the records with less material - switch places of wKf1 and wPf2 (after promotion to rook) in the Kemp-mechanism. Here the two masters have most likely found the maximum possibilities with this plan. Please note the motive for the elegant path of the white monarch to his destination after the black f-pawn has been captured.

**KS8B**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**HC74 ChessProblems.ca**  
**26.05.2013**



ser-PW 205      C+ (8+16)  
 (promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Bh3-g4 9.Ba4-c2 11.Kd2-c3 12.Bc2-b3 14.Kb4-a4 25.Ba6-b5  
 29.Kb7-c8 38.Be8-d7 40.Kd8-e8 51.Bh5-f7 53.Kf8-g7 54.Bf7-  
 g6 56.Kh6-h5 67.Bh3-g4 68.Kh5×h4 69.Kh4-g5 71.Bh5-g6  
 73.Kh6-g7 74.Bg6-f7 76.Kf8-e8 87.Bc8-d7 89.Kd8-c8 98.Ba4-  
 b5 102.Ka5-a4 113.Bd1-b3 115.Kb4-c3 116.Bb3-c2 118.Kd2-  
 d1 129.Bf1-e2 132.Kf2×g1 135.Ke1-d1 146.Ba4-c2 148.Kd2-  
 c3 149.Bc2-b3 151.Kb4-a4 162.Ba6-b5 166.Kb7-c8 175.Be8-  
 d7 177.Kd8-e8 188.Bh5-f7 190.Kf8-g7 191.Bf7-g6 193.Kh6-g5  
 195.Bh5-g4 197.Kh4-h3 205.Ba4-d1 PW

The above was the very first record over 200 moves discovered in the forum of ChessProblems.ca and was commented as being "historical" by the other experts. An interesting peculiarity of the problem is that in the long sequence of moves only two captures occur, the smallest number of all current overall length records (obviously, besides the relatively short series-capture where only one capture is possible)!



The "pin" goal is only achieved when it is "absolute and effective". Absolute means that the pinned unit cannot legally move and effective means that without the pin it could move. When Paul posted the record with promoted force on the ChessProblems.ca forum we had an interesting discussion whether the white queen on f4 really pins the pawn "absolutely and effectively" because at the same time it also blocks it. We came to the conclusion that it does, as the two conditions for a correct pin are undoubtedly present. The stipulation really does not require that the immovability of the pinned unit be motivated solely by the pin. It just calls for absolute immovability and that without pin it would be movable.

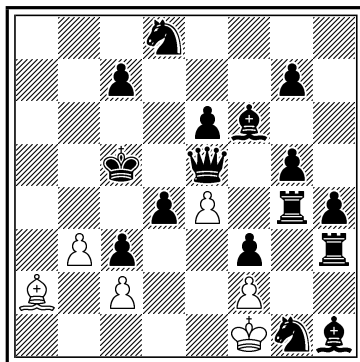
## 9. Series-Pin (ser-F)

**KS9A**

Miloš Tomašević

Radovan Tomašević

K563 Problemkiste 12/1996



ser-F 126                      C+ (6+16)  
(normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kf1-e1 5.Kb1-a1 6.Ba2-b1 22.Kh5×g4 38.Ka2-a1 39.Bb1-a2  
45.Kf1×g1 51.Kb1-a1 52.Ba2-b1 69.Kg4×h3 86.Ka2-a1 87.Bb1-  
a2 94.Kg1×h1 101.Kb1-a1 102.Ba2-b1 119.Kg4×f3 120.Kf3-  
e2 121.f2-f4 122.f4×g5 123.g5×f6 124.f6×g7 125.g7-g8=Q  
126.Qg8-g1 F

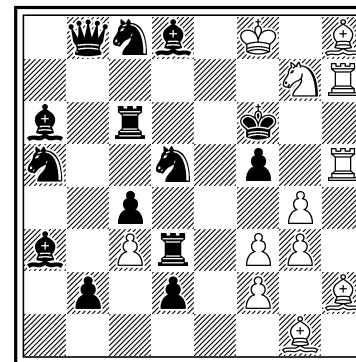
Position and solution are very similar to **KS8A** but - as usual - the art of record-creation shows itself in managing to enforce a dual-free play on all the units within the confines of the chosen mechanism. The shortest way to pin the bPd4 requires the clearance of the g-file, which also means preventing the wK from going there at move 120.

**KS9B**

Paul Răican

Branko Koludrović

C0479 StrateGems 2013



ser-F 166                      (12+14)  
(promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kf8-g8 2.Rh5-g5 3.Rh7-h3 7.Kh5-h4 9.Rh5-h7 11.Kh5-  
h6 13.Rh5-g5 24.Ka2×a3 35.Kh5-h6 37.Rh5-h3 39.Kh5-h4  
41.Rh5-g5 48.Ke8×d8 55.Kh5-h4 57.Rh5-h7 59.Kh5-h6 61.Rh5-  
g5 74.Ka4×a5 87.Kh5-h6 89.Rh5-h3 91.Kh5-h4 93.Rh5-g5  
101.Kd7×c6 109.Kh5-h4 111.Rh5-h7 113.Kh5-h6 115.Rh5-g5  
129.Ka5×a6 143.Kh5-h6 145.Rh5-h3 147.Kh5-h4 149.Rh5-g5  
159.Kc5×c4 160.Kc4×d3 165.c7×b8=Q 166.Qb8-f4 F

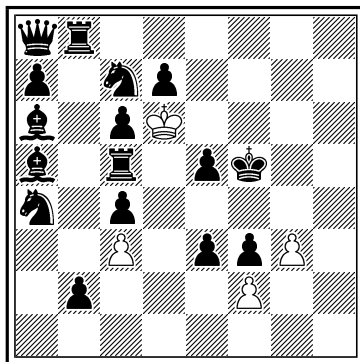
Again a problem that cannot be computer-tested but is 100% correct for a human solver. Please check for yourself why! The Zeller-trap is well utilized to gain moves.

Auto-pin is closely related to self-pin but interestingly the overall length records both with and without promoted force have quite different settings! For example **KS10A** could not be a ser-sF in 125 moves with 125.g3-g4+ as Black would defend with 125...Ke4! unpinning the white knight.

## 10. Series-Auto-Pin (ser-!F)

### KS10A

Arno Tüngler  
R26 StrateGems I-III 2011



ser-!F 124            C+ (4+16)  
(normal force overall record)

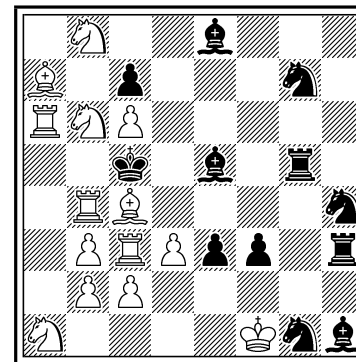
#### Solution:

1.Kd6-e7 17.Ka3×a4 35.Kd6×c5 54.Ka4×a5 73.Kd6×c7  
93.Ka5×a6 114.Kc5×c4 116.Kd3×e3 117.Ke3×f3 118.Kf3-g2  
120.f4×e5 122.e6×d7 123.d7-d8=S 124.Sd8×c6 !F

This basic matrix was not used before in the above rotation as the square d7 remains unprotected and so would normally lead to duals in the wK-path. The current setting has many lucky details: first, the bPd7 cannot be captured by the king because the wP needs it to shorten the path to c6; second, after capturing f3 the wK remains on the long diagonal for the final auto-pin; third, the wPf2 cannot capture on e3 as this would prevent any auto-pin in the future. On the negative side - it is impossible to add a bishop for pendulum on g1 as this unit could be quickly auto-pinned!

### KS10B

Dan Meinking  
Arno Tüngler  
HC65 ChessProblems.ca  
17.01.2013



ser-!F 152            C+ (14+12)  
(promoted force overall record)

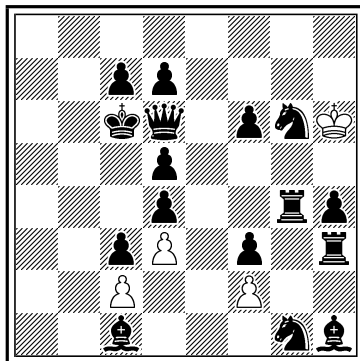
#### Solution:

1.Kf1-e1 8.Ka4-a5 10.Ra4-a2 12.Ka4-a3 14.Ra4-b4 26.Kh6×g5  
38.Ka4-a3 40.Ra4-a6 42.Ka4-a5 44.Ra4-b4 53.Kf1×g1 62.Ka4-a5  
64.Ra4-a2 66.Ka4-a3 68.Ra4-b4 82.Kg4×h3 83.Kh3×h4  
96.Ka4-a3 98.Ra4-a6 100.Ka4-a5 102.Ra4-b4 112.Kg1×h1  
122.Ka4-a5 124.Ra4-a2 126.Ka4-a3 128.Ra4-b4 142.Kg4×f3  
144.Ke4×e5 148.Kd8×c7 152.Ka5-a4 !F

Dan was not a fan of series-mover tasks but he was able to appreciate them and to understand the excitement that is connected with discovering such new records. It was quite unexpected when he came up with the idea of such a one-row "moved Zeller trap" with promoted force. Out of several attempts, this one remains the record in a legal setting.

## 11. Series-Selfmate (ser-s#)

**KS11A**  
**Aleksandar Atanasijević**  
**Tomislav Petrović**  
**Miloš Tomašević**  
**Mat (Belgrade) 1979**



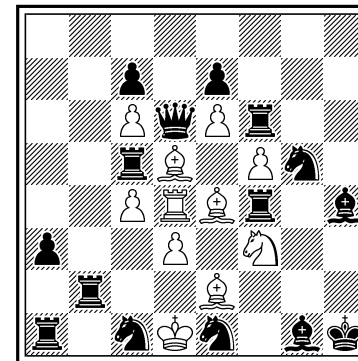
ser-s# 131      C+ (4+16)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kh6-g7 14.Kb1×c1 30.Kh5×g4 50.Kf1×g1 71.Kg4×h3  
 93.Kg1×h1 115.Kg4×f3 116.Kf3-e2 119.f5×g6 121.g7-g8=T  
 123.Rg5×d5 124.Rd5×d4 125.Rd4-b4 126.d3-d4 128.Kd3×c3  
 129.Kc3-c4 130.c2-c3 131.d4-d5+ Qd6×d5 #

This one and **KS12A** are the oldest, still valid overall records. Here again everything works perfectly and literally all units besides the bPh4 have multiple functions. All four white units are moved during the solution and even the series-mover starting after move 115 is really hard to solve!

**KS11B**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**590 mpk-Blätter 04/2013**  
*Dedicated to Cornel Pacurar*



ser-s# 191      C+ (11+15)  
 (promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Be2-f1 11.Ba4-c2 13.Kd2-c3 14.Bc2-b3 16.Kb4-a4 27.Ba6-b5  
 31.Kb7-c8 40.Be8-d7 42.Kd8-e8 53.Bh5-f7 55.Kf8-g7 56.Bf7-g6  
 58.Kh6-h5 69.Bh3-g4 70.Kh5×h4 71.Kh4-h5 82.Be8-g6  
 84.Kh6-g7 85.Bg6-f7 87.Kf8-e8 98.Bc8-d7 100.Kd8-c8 109.Ba4-b5  
 113.Ka5-a4 124.Bd1-b3 126.Kb4-c3 127.Bb3-c2 129.Kd2×e1  
 131.Kd2-c3 132.Bc2-b3 134.Kb4-a4 145.Ba6-b5 149.Kb7-c8  
 158.Be8-d7 160.Kd8-e8 171.Bh5-f7 173.Kf8-g7 174.Bf7-g6  
 176.Kh6-h5 187.Bh3-g4 189.Kh4-g3 191.Bh3-g2 + Rb2×g2 #

It took a long time until a possibility was found to overcome the 131 moves barrier of **KS11A** when using promoted force. The above was a first breakthrough with the Bishop-King matrix which later proved so successful. Unfortunately an additional black rook on e3 would make the position illegal...

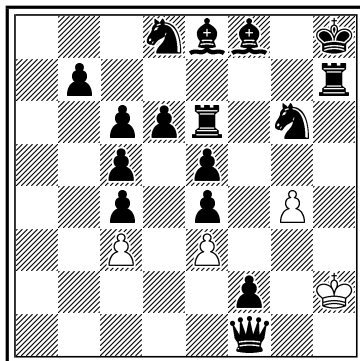
Sometimes it seems questionable whether the additional possibility to have promoted force on the board adds much to the depth of problems. Historically the limitation to "normal force" became quite important so that even positions for which you could prove that a promoted unit is on the board became unacceptable for many composers. For the "orthodox" field it is to this day only rarely accepted. In the task field it is quite interesting to compare the results. Here the difference in length is the largest of all 22 categories - promoted force adds 82 moves!

## 12. Series-Selfstalemate (ser-s=)

KS12A

Miloš Tomašević

(4) feenschach I-III 1979



ser-s= 116      C+ (4+16)  
(normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kh2-g3 2.g4-g5 5.Kf5×e4 6.Ke4-f3 7.e3-e4 19.Kc8×d8  
34.Kf5×e6 50.Kd8×e8 66.Kf5×g6 83.Ke8×f8 101.Ke6×d6  
102.Kd6×e5 103.Ke5-d6 106.e6-e7 109.Ke8-f8 110.e7-e8=Q  
111.Qe8-f7 114.Kf6-g6 115.Qf7×f2 116.Qf2-f8+ Qf1×f8 =

It is not easy to reach large numbers in this category without promoted force. White should on the one hand be strong enough to force the final black move but weak enough to be stalemated by just that move! Here this is elegantly solved by the "Bristol"-like manoeuvre in the last two white moves. It seems that it should be possible to beat this record with another matrix, but how?

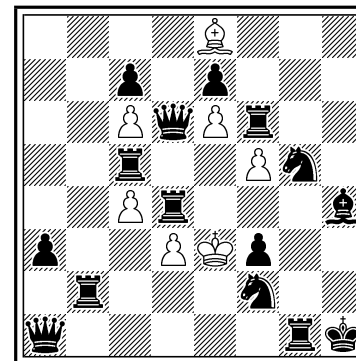
KS12B

Arno Tüngler

ChessCafe.com 30.11.2013

1<sup>st</sup> Prize

Chess Café Puzzlers Cup



ser-s= 198      C+ (7+15)  
(promoted force overall record)

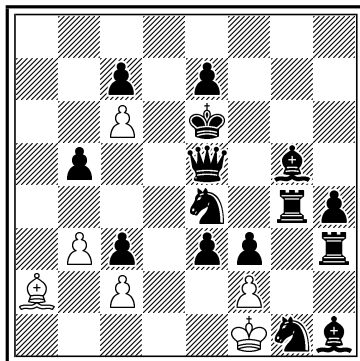
**Solution:**

1.Be8-d7 6.Ba4-c2 8.Kd2-c3 9.Bc2-b3 11.Kb4-a4 22.Ba6-b5  
26.Kb7-c8 35.Be8-d7 37.Kd8-e8 48.Bh5-f7 50.Kf8-g7 51.Bf7-  
g6 53.Kh6-h5 64.Bh3-g4 65.Kh5×h4 66.Kh4-h5 77.Be8-g6  
79.Kh5-g7 80.Bg6-f7 82.Kf8-e8 93.Bc8-d7 95.Kd8-c8 104.Ba4-  
b5 108.Ka5-a4 119.Bd1-b3 121.Kd4-c3 122.Bb3-c2 125.Ke3×f2  
128.Kd2-c3 129.Bc2-b3 131.Kb4-a4 142.Ba6-b5 146.Kb7-c8  
155.Be8-d7 157.Kd8-e8 168.Bh5-f7 170.Kf8-g7 171.Bf7-g6  
173.Kh6-h5 184.Bh3-g4 185.Kh5×g5 187.Kh4-h3 198.Bf1-g2+  
Rg1/Rb2/Pf3×g2 =

It is amazing that one of these "monsters" with promoted force won the first "Chess Café Puzzlers Cup" in 2013! Interesting that besides the well-known composer Steven B. Dowd, two over-the-board players judged that tournament. Maybe it helped that the problem was accompanied by a small Sherlock Holmes story that Jeff Coakley, the puzzle columnist at ChessCafe.com, named "The Case of the 200 Moves". If interested, please see <http://www.chesscafe.com/text/puzzling54.pdf>.

## 13. Series-Self-Check (ser-s+)

**KS13A**  
**Miloš Tomašević**  
**Radovan Tomašević**  
**K96 Problemkiste 10/1993**



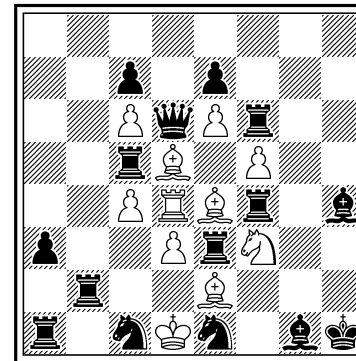
ser-s+ 127      C+ (6+15)  
*(normal force overall record)*

**Solution:**

1.Kf1-e1 5.Kb1-a1 6.Ba2-b1 21.Kh5×g4 36.Ka2-a1 37.Bb1-a2  
 43.Kf1×g1 49.Kb1-a1 50.Ba2-b1 66.Kg4×h3 82.Ka2-a1 83.Bb1-  
 a2 90.Kg1×h1 97.Kb1-a1 98.Ba2-b1 114.Kg4×f3 115.Kf3-g4  
 117.f4×g5 120.g7-g8=R 122.Rc8×c7 123.Rc7-d7 125.c7-c8=Q  
 127.Qf8-f5+ Qe5×f5 +

Another elegant idea of the Tomašević duo to add moves at the end of the Kemp matrix. In the play two white pawns are promoted, a rare occurrence in long series-movers. Note that the promoted rook does not only observe potential flights of the wK but also interferes on d7 to allow for the necessary queen promotion.

**KS13B**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**HC75 ChessProblems.ca**  
**26.05.2013**



ser-s+ 197      C+ (11+15)  
*(promoted force overall record)*

**Solution:**

1.Be2-f1 11.Ba4-c2 13.Kd2-c3 14.Bc2-b3 16.Kb4-a4 27.Ba6-b5  
 31.Kb7-c8 40.Be8-d7 42.Kd8-e8 53.Bh5-f7 55.Kf8-g7 56.Bf7-  
 g6 58.Kh6-h5 69.Bh3-g4 70.Kh5×h4 71.Kh4-g5 73.Bh5-g6  
 75.Kh6-g7 76.Bg6-f7 78.Kf8-e8 89.Bc8-d7 91.Kd8-c8 100.Ba4-  
 b5 104.Ka5-a4 115.Bd1-b3 117.Kb4-c3 118.Bb3-c2 120.Kd2-  
 d1 131.Bf1-e2 132.Kd1×e1 133.Ke1-d1 144.Ba4-c2 146.Kd2-  
 c3 147.Bc2-b3 149.Kb4-a4 160.Ba6-b5 164.Kb7-c8 173.Be8-  
 d7 175.Kd8-e8 186.Bh5-f7 188.Kf8-g7 189.Bf7-g6 191.Kh6-g5  
 193.Bh5-g4 195.Kh4-g3 197.Bh3-g2 + Rb2×g2 +

This is just a version of the Series-Selfmate record **KS11B** – you obtain it by replacing there the bSg5 with a bRe3! Please note that in both these records you do not need a black queen on a1 as the bRb2 cannot be captured anyway, being essential in achieving the goal.

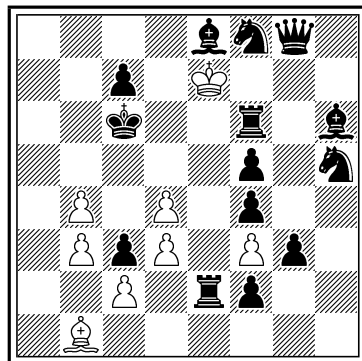
## 14. Series-Self-Capture (ser-sx)

KS14A

Miloš Tomašević

Radovan Tomašević

T36 Problemkiste 10/1992



ser-sx 126            C+ (8+14)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

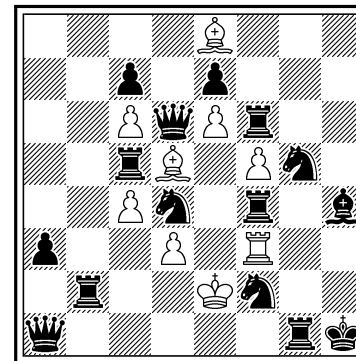
1.Ke7-d8 10.Ka2-a1 11.Bb1-a2 15.Kd1×e2 19.Kb1-a1 20.Ba2-b1  
 30.Kd8×e8 40.Ka2-a1 41.Bb1-a2 50.Kh4×h5 59.Kb1-a1 60.Ba2-  
 b1 71.Ke7×f6 82.Ka2-a1 83.Bb1-a2 93.Kh5×h6 103.Kb1-a1  
 104.Ba2-b1 116.Kf6×f5 117.Kf5×f4 118.Kf4-e5 123.f7×g8=Q  
 124.Qg8×f8 126.Qb8-b5 + Kc6×b5

This matrix is less popular in the record-hunting community but it was ideally adapted by the two masters in this category. Interesting to analyze how they managed to have the last moves without duals.

KS14B

Arno Tüngler

Original



ser-sx 199            C+ (9+15)  
 (promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

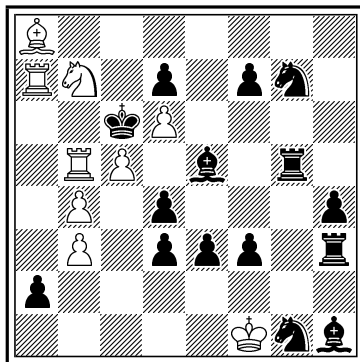
1.Ke2-e3 7.Ba4-c2 9.Kd2-c3 10.Bc2-b3 12.Kb4-a4 23.Ba6-b5  
 27.Kb7-c8 36.Be8-d7 38.Kd8-e8 49.Bh5-f7 51.Kf8-g7 52.Bf7-  
 g6 54.Kh6-h5 65.Bh3-g4 66.Kh5×h4 67.Kh4-h5 78.Be8-g6  
 80.Kh5-g7 81.Bg6-f7 83.Kf8-e8 94.Bc8-d7 96.Kd8-c8 105.Ba4-  
 b5 109.Ka5-a4 120.Bd1-b3 122.Kd4-c3 123.Bb3-c2 126.Ke3×f2  
 129.Kd2-c3 130.Bc2-b3 132.Kb4-a4 143.Ba6-b5 147.Kb7-c8  
 156.Be8-d7 158.Kd8-e8 169.Bh5-f7 171.Kf8-g7 172.Bf7-g6  
 174.Kh6-h5 185.Bh3-g4 186.Kh5×g5 188.Kh4-h3 199.Bf1-g2+  
 Rg1/Rb2×g2

One move more than the Series-Self-Stalemate record **KS12B** with a very similar setting. This is the only original in our article – so, if you reprint the task, indicate “ChessProblems.ca Bulletin 2, June 2014” as source!

In Miloš Tomašević's collection of series-mover length records "398 Zuglängen Rekorde im SeriENZüger in Bezug auf die Steineanzahl" the overall record without promoted force in this category had been 133 moves in a problem from 1993, which still holds the record for 21 units. In 2006 Radovan Tomašević improved it to 138 moves (with 23 units) and most of us thought that this was it. However, now we already have 6 more moves and who knows what still will be found even here...

## 15. Series-Self-Target-Square (ser-sZxy)

**KS15A**  
Arno Tüngler  
C0460 StrateGems I-III 2013



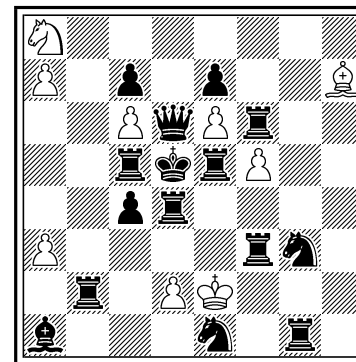
ser-sZa1 144 (9+15)  
(normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kf1-e1 8.Ka5-a6 10.Ra5-a3 12.Ka5-a4 14.Ra5-b5 22.Ke7×f7  
26.Kh6×g5 36.Ka5-a4 38.Ra5-a7 40.Ka5-a6 42.Ra5-b5  
51.Kf1×g1 60.Ka5-a6 62.Ra5-a3 64.Ka5-a4 66.Ra5-b5  
78.Kg4×h3 79.Kh3×h4 90.Ka5-a4 92.Ra5-a7 94.Ka5-a6 96.Ra5-  
b5 106.Kg1×h1 116.Ka5-a6 118.Ra5-a3 120.Ka5-a4 122.Ra5-b5  
134.Kg4×f3 136.Ke4×e5 138.Kf6×g7 141.Ke5×d4 142.Kd4×e3  
143.Ke3×d3 144.Kd3-c4 a1 Z

This is only the second use of the Zeller trap for one of the categories without promoted force after Markus Ott found the famous **KS18A**. While it is not fully tested by computer, it is certainly correct as the black pawn on a2 cannot be captured if you want to force a black unit to a1, and with an "uncapturable" bPa2 it is C+. It is a small miracle that the route of the wK after the capture on f3 works without dual. This problem remains the only example with 24 units in all categories without promoted force!

**KS15B**  
Arno Tüngler  
HC73 ChessProblems.ca  
26.05.2013



ser-sZc4 202 C+ (9+15)  
(promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Ke2-d1 8.Bd3-c2 9.d2-d3 11.Kd2-c3 12.Bc2-b3 14.Kb4-a4  
25.Ba6-b5 29.Kb7-c8 38.Be8-d7 40.Kd8-e8 51.Bh5-f7 53.Kf8-  
g7 54.Bf7-g6 56.Kh6-g5 58.Bh5-g4 60.Kh4-h3 68.Ba4-c2  
70.Kh2×g1 72.Kh2-h3 80.Bh5-g4 82.Kh4-g5 84.Bh5-g6 86.Kh6-  
g7 87.Bg6-f7 89.Kf8-e8 100.Bc8-d7 102.Kd8-c8 111.Ba4-b5  
115.Ka5-a4 126.Bd1-b3 128.Kb4-c3 129.Bb3-c2 131.Kd2-c1  
133.Bd1-e2 135.Kd1×e1 137.Kd1-c1 139.Bd1-c2 141.Kd2-c3  
142.Bc2-b3 144.Kb4-a4 155.Ba6-b5 159.Kb7-c8 168.Be8-d7  
170.Kd8-e8 181.Bh5-f7 183.Kf8-g7 184.Bf7-g6 186.Kh6-g5  
188.Bh5-g4 190.Kh4-h3 198.Ba4-c2 200.Kg2×f3 201.Bc2-a4  
202.d3×c4 + Rd4/Rc5/Kd5×c4 Z

Quite similar to the direct record **KS6B** but with a short finish.

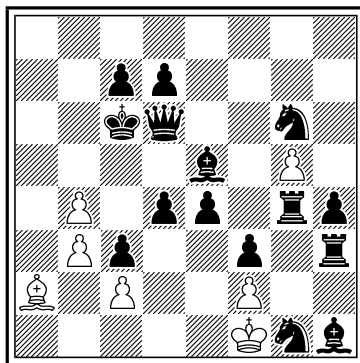
In problems with the series-self-pin stipulation the goal is not yet achieved when White is pinned after a series of moves. With his last move he must force Black to a position where White is (or remains) pinned. Most length records in this domain work in a manner similar to **KS16A** where White first auto-pins a unit and then checks in such a way that this pin cannot be undone. On the contrary, in **KS16B** White is not effectively pinned after his last move and only the forced black response achieves the goal.

## 16. Series-Self-Pin (ser-sF)

**KS16A**

Miloš Tomašević  
Radovan Tomašević

M13 Problemkiste 12/1997



ser-sF 125      C+ (7+15)  
(normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

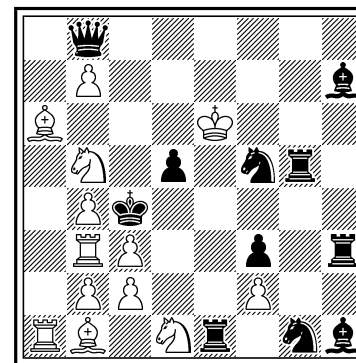
1.Kf1-e1 5.Kb1-a1 6.Ba2-b1 22.Kh5×g4 38.Ka2-a1 39.Bb1-a2  
45.Kf1×g1 51.Kb1-a1 52.Ba2-b1 69.Kg4×h3 86.Ka2-a1 87.Bb1-  
a2 94.Kg1×h1 101.Kb1-a1 102.Ba2-b1 120.Kf5×e4 121.Ke4×f3  
122.Kf3-g2 123.f2-f4 124.Kg2-h2 125.b4-b5+ K F

This is the longest possible route of the wK to capture the bPf3 in the Kemp mechanism when you make additional use of the bishop pendulum - 121 moves long! Here even the bPh4 receives an additional role, protecting g3 after move 123.

**KS16B**

Arno Tüngler  
T152 ChessProblems.ca

28.12.2013



ser-sF 156      C+ (13+11)  
(promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Ke6-d7 7.Ka3-a2 9.Ra3-a5 11.Ka3-a4 13.Ra3-b3 16.Ka2-  
a1 17.Bb1-a2 21.Kd2×e1 25.Kb1-a1 26.Ba2-b1 29.Ka3-a4  
31.Ra3-a1 33.Ka3-a2 35.Ra3-b3 44.Kf6×g5 53.Ka3-a2 55.Ra3-  
a5 57.Ka3-a4 59.Ra3-b3 62.Ka2-a1 63.Bb1-a2 69.Kf1×g1  
75.Kb1-a1 76.Ba2-b1 79.Ka3-a4 81.Ra3-a1 83.Ka3-a2 85.Ra3-  
b3 96.Kg4×h3 107.Ka3-a2 109.Ra3-a5 111.Ka3-a4 113.Ra3-b3  
116.Ka2-a1 117.Bb1-a2 124.Kg1×h1 131.Kb1-a1 132.Ba2-b1  
135.Ka3-a4 137.Ra3-a1 139.Ka3-a2 141.Ra3-b3 152.Kg4×f3  
153.Kf3-g2 154.f2-f4 155.Kg2-h2 156.Sd1-e3+ Sf5×e3 F

Another “moved Zeller trap” - this time two rows deeper than the usual position. In this way the simple bishop-pendulum can be added as well, a real novelty. Again the idea only works with promoted force as you need two white bishops of the same color. Please note that after 17.Ba2 the wSd1 is pinned but White has no move forcing Black to keep that pin!

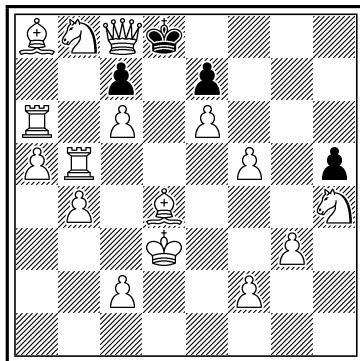


## 17. Series-Helpmate (ser-h#)

KS17A

Miloš Tomašević

The Problemist 12/1984



ser-h# 126      C+ (16+4)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

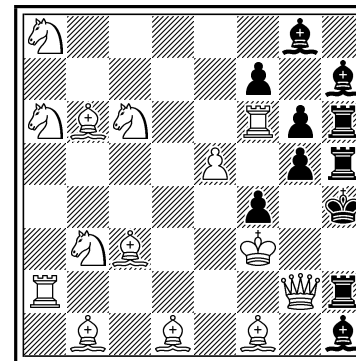
1.Kd8×c8 21.Ka4×b5 42.Kc8×b8 64.Kb5×a6 87.Kb8×a8  
 110.Kb5×c6 111.Kc6-d6 113.c5×b4 116.b2-b1=Q 118.Qh1×h4  
 119.Qh4-f4 123.h2-h1=B 124. Bh1-c6 125.Kd6-d5 126.Qf4-d6  
 c2-c4 #

An amazing find in the basic series-help stipulation! As already mentioned, there are not many series-records with two promotions and this one is very well motivated with two active self-blocks of the promoted units and a seldom model-mate in the middle of the board. Even after 30 years nobody found a longer series-helpmate and this may well be the case for the next 30 years!

KS17B

Vladimír Janál

Šachová skladba VII/2005



ser-h# 153      C+ (14+11)  
 (promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Rh2×g2 2.Kh4-h3 4.Rh4-g4 6.Kh4-h5 8.Rh4-h2 10.Kh4-h3  
 12.Rh4-g4 22.Kb7×a8 24.Kb7×b6 34.Kh4-h3 36.Rh4-h6 38.Kh4-  
 h5 40.Rh4-g4 45.Kg1×f1 50.Kh4-h5 52.Rh4-h2 54.Kh4-h3  
 56.Rh4-g4 69.Kc4×c3 82.Kh4-h3 84.Rh4-h6 86.Kh4-h5 88.Rh4-  
 g4 95.Ke1×d1 102.Kh4-h5 104.Rh4-h2 106.Kh4-h3 108.Rh4-g4  
 121.Kc4×b3 134.Kh4-h3 136.Rh4-h6 138.Kh4-h5 140.Rh4-g4  
 149.Kc1×b1 153.Ke1-f1 Ra2-a1 #

This is the oldest still valid overall record with promoted force, published 9 years ago! Again Vladimír Janál makes good use of the Zeller trap letting the bK run through it a full six times. It is surprising that even two set-mates are possible (1... Bb6-f2# and Bc3-e1#) and after the forced key the next possibility for a mate only appears 153 moves later. There were several tries to beat Janál's record but all of them turned out to have illegal positions! Could it be that this is already the possible maximum?

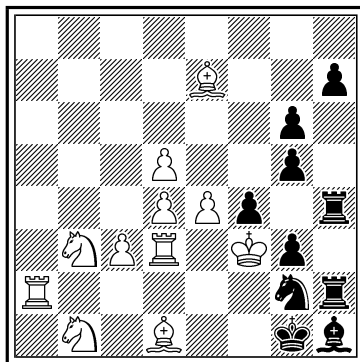
## 18. Series-Helpstalemate (ser-h=)

KS18A

Markus Ott

3101 feenschach IV-VI/1980

Prize



ser-h= 153 C+ (11+10)  
 (normal force overall record)

Solution:

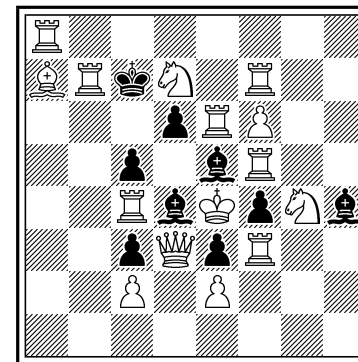
1.Rh4-g4 2.Rh2-h6 6.Kh4-h5 8.Rh4-h2 10.Kh4-h3 12.Rh4-g4  
 24.Kc4×d3 36.Kh4-h3 38.Rh4-h6 40.Kh4-h5 42.Rh4-g4  
 49.Ke1×d1 56.Kh4-h5 58.Rh4-h2 60.Kh4-h3 62.Rh4-g4  
 74.Kc4×b3 86.Kh4-h3 88.Rh4-h6 90.Kh4-h5 92.Rh4-g4  
 101.Kc1×b1 110.Kh4-h5 112.Rh4-h2 114.Kh4-h3 116.Rh4-g4  
 128.Kc4×c3 129.Kc3×d4 141.Kh4-h3 143.Rh4-h6 145.Kh4-h5  
 147.Rh4-g4 150.Kh3-h2 151.Rh6-h3 153.h5-h4 Be7-c5 =

This is and remains the “King” of all series length records for many reasons. While much of what is often written against such length records can also be said about this – “boring” repetition of moves and entire manoeuvres – it has impressed even many of those critics. The problem has been reprinted dozens of times everywhere in the world and made it into the FIDE-Album with the maximum possible 12 points. The main impressive feature of this unbeatable record is the finale with the whole Zeller-trap becoming a “King-trap” with all units besides three pawns (on d5, e4 and g6) needed for the stalemate.

KS18B

Arno Tüngler

10788 feenschach VII/2013



ser-h= 161 C+ (15+9)  
 (promoted force overall record)

Solution:

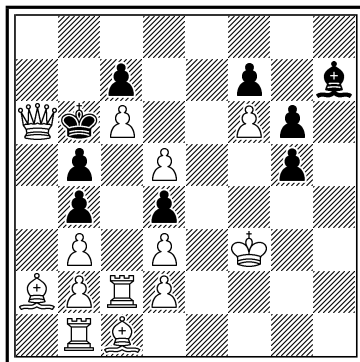
1.Kc7-c6 7.Bd8-b6 9.Kb5-a6 11.Ba5-b4 16.Kb2-c1 25.Be1-d2  
 27.Kd1-e1 38.Bh4-f2 40.Kf1-g2 41.Bf2-g3 43.Kh3-h4 54.Bh6-g5  
 57.Kg6×f7 60.Kh5-h4 71.Be1-g3 73.Kh3-g2 74.Bg3-f2 76.Kf1-e1  
 87.Bc1-d2 89.Kd1-c1 98.Ba5-b4 103.Ka5-a6 105.Ba5-b6  
 107.Kb5-c6 108.Bb6-c7 109.Kc6×d7 110.Kd7-c6 111.Bc7-b6  
 113.Kb5-a6 115.Ba5-b4 120.Kb2-c1 129.Be1-d2 131.Kd1-e1  
 142.Bh4-f2 144.Kf1-g2 145.Bf2-g3 147.Kh3-h4 158.Bh6-g5  
 160.Kh5-g6 161.Bg5×f6 Ke4-d5 =

The only way to achieve a stalemate is to bring the black king to g6 and auto-pin the black bishop on f6. The white knight on d7 obstructs that stalemate and therefore the wRf7 must first be captured so that the black king can capture the knight. It is amazing that Popeye can fully test this position although the three black bishops are able to move around freely!

## 19. Series-Help-Check (ser-h+)

*It seems so easy but really series-help-check is probably the hardest of all stipulations in this article to work with! The problem is that any added white force can be easily used for early checks. Maybe an absolutely new matrix can be found that allows for 50 moves without promoted force?*

**KS19A**  
**Tomislav Petrović**  
**81 Mat (Belgrade) 1992**



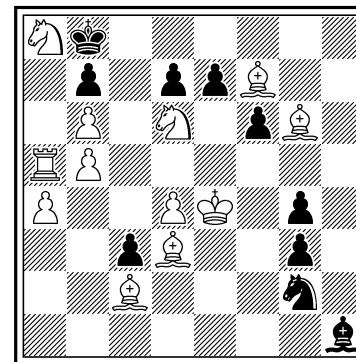
ser-h+ 46          C+ (13+9)  
*(normal force overall record)*

**Solution:**

1.Kb6×a6 9.Kg8-h8 10.Bh7-g8 21.Kd1×c2 32.Kh7-h8 33.Bg8-h7 45.Ke5×f6 46.Kf6-e7 d5-d6 +

The shortest of all series-length records are in this category! So far nobody found anything more than the 46 moves without promoted force and even this was a hard fight as the author had to search for a legal position. The finish is quite unexpected as Black avoids capturing the wPd5, leaving it to give the deciding check.

**KS19B**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**HC68 ChessProblems.ca**  
**17.01.2013**



ser-h+ 61          C+ (12+10)  
*(promoted force overall record)*

**Solution:**

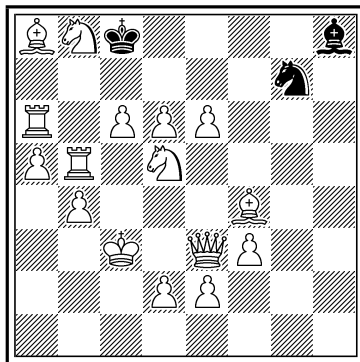
1.e7×d6 20.Kb4×a5 40.Kb8×a8 61.Ka5×b6 a4-a5 +

The four white bishops on white squares help to avoid any unprotected step of the black king and force him to achieve three long trips round the board. As you probably noticed the bBh1 is promoted, too. Could a fourth trip be accomplished somehow?

*Series-help-capture* was introduced as a stipulation in 1984 – 30 years ago! Like many of the other 21 goals presented here it first appeared in the German "Problemkiste", a private journal of Erich Bartel, who has since 1982 published a few thousand originals in the monthly paper. A significant number of its articles and originals are connected with different types of series-move-records, thus being the leading publication for these tasks. Recently paper and mailing costs have forced Mr. Bartel to send it only in electronic copies, which is a pity on the one hand, but also makes it available to a probably much larger readership.

## 20. Series-Help-Capture (ser-hx)

**KS20A**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**C0488 StrateGems**  
**VII-IX/2013**



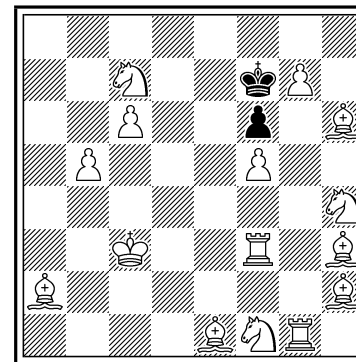
ser-hx 116      C+ (16+3)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kc8-d8 19.Ka4×b5 39.Kc8×b8 60.Kb5×a6 82.Kb8×a8  
 104.Kb5×c6 105.Kc6×d5 115.Kg6-f6 116.Sg7×e6 Qe3×e6

A surprising find based on an old incorrect series-mate problem of Charles Edward Kemp, the famous discoverer of the matrix, which proved so useful for series-mover tasks (see PDB P1260308). It is the only of the overall length records without any pawn on the active side. All black moves have the goal to make the black knight movable by the line closure on f6.

**KS20B**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**HC69 ChessProblems.ca**  
**17.02.2013**



ser-hx 126      C+ (15+2)  
 (promoted force overall record)

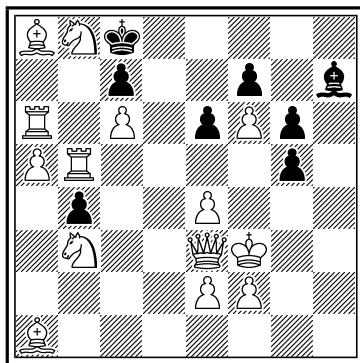
**Solution:**

1.Kf7-e7 10.Ka3×a2 23.Kh7×h6 40.Kd1×e1 59.Kh5×h4  
 79.Ke2×f3 100.Kh4×h3 123.Ke4×f5 124.Kf5-e4 126.f5-f4  
 Bh2×f4

The above setting uses the same matrix that was utilized for most length records with various number of units in this category. The main difference is the absence of the white queen, which would be just a hindrance in the current setting. In any case it seems strange that only 10 moves more can be achieved with promoted force...

## 21. Series-Help-Target-Square (ser-hZxy)

**KS21A**  
**Tomislav Petrović**  
**119 Mat (Belgrade)**  
**01/1993**



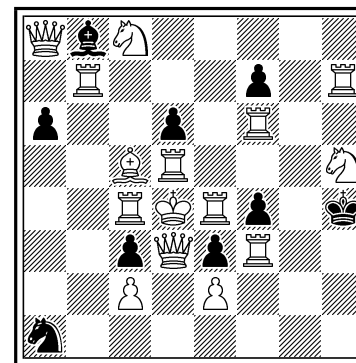
ser-hZh8 127 C+ (14+8)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kc8-d8 5.Kg8-h8 6.Bh7-g8 22.Ka4×b5 38.Kh7-h8 39.Bg8-h7  
 45.Kc8×b8 51.Kg8-h8 52.Bh7-g8 69.Kb5×a6 86.Kh7-h8 87.Bg8-  
 h7 94.Kb8×a8 101.Kg8-h8 102.Bh7-g8 119.Kb5×c6 120.Kc6-d6  
 123.c4-c3 125.Ke5×f6 126.Kf6-e7 127.c3-c2 Ba1-h8 Z

A really amazing attractive idea in this category found by Tomislav Petrović who is an active record hunter and had 20 own records in the brochure "398 Zuglängen Rekorde im Serienzüger"! Not the freed black pawn after promotion but the black monarch himself opens the long diagonal for the only white unit that is able to reach h8 - the Bishop on a1! You need a good imagination to develop such a concept...

**KS21B**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**239.1 Julia's Fairies**  
**14.04.2013**



ser-hZe2 205 C+ (15+9)  
 (promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

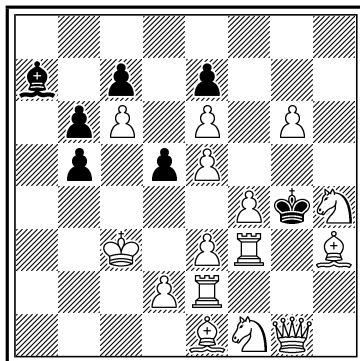
1.Bb8-c7 8.Be1-g3 10.Kh3-g2 11.Bg3-f2 13.Kf1-e1 24.Bc1-d2  
 26.Kd1-c1 35.Ba5-b4 39.Ka4-a5 50.Bd8-b6 52.Kb5-c6 53.Bb6-c7  
 55.Kd7-d8 66.Bf8-e7 70.Kg8×h7 74.Ke8-d8 85.Ba5-c7 87.Kd7-  
 c6 88.Bc7-b6 90.Kb5-a5 101.Ba3-b4 105.Kb2-c1 114.Be1-d2  
 116.Kd1-e1 127.Bh4-f2 129.Kh3-g2 130.Bf2-g3 132.Kh3-g4  
 134.Bh4-g5 135.Kg4×h5 136.Kh5-g4 138.Bh4-g3 140.Kh3-  
 g2 141.Bg3-f2 143.Kf1-e1 154.Bc1-d2 156.Kd1-c1 165.Ba5-  
 b4 169.Ka4-a5 180.Bd8-b6 182.Kb5-c6 183.Bb6-c7 185.Kd7-  
 d8 196.Bf8-e7 200.Kg7×f6 201.Kf6-g7 203.f5×e4 204.e4×f3  
 205.f3×e2 Qd3×e2 Z

Another task with more than 200 moves, with a nice motivation for move 201. The matrix with the free bishop of the active side still holds a lot of possibilities and I would not be surprised if this record will be broken in the future with an enhanced scheme.

While some have the feeling that all these long series-tasks are very similar and easy to construct by merely changing the location of some units, it is actually hard work to achieve that. It is noteworthy that in almost all these problems every single unit has multiple functions and it is impossible to change the place of even one of them and keep the sound record. For example, it is most likely that the puzzle: On the empty board add any number of units to a legal position without promoted force for a correct problem with the stipulation "Series-help-target-square h8 in 127 moves" has as only solution the diagram **KS21A**! A similar problem for **KS21B** on a board with the black bishop on b8 could be: Add any number of units to a legal position for a correct problem with the stipulation "Series-help-target-square in 205 moves" even without indicating the target square!

## 22. Series-Help-Pin (ser-hF)

**KS22A**  
**Arno Tüngler**  
**C0440 StrateGems**  
**IV-VI/2012**



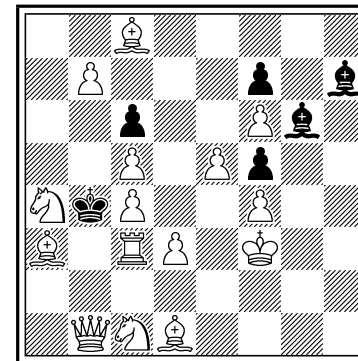
ser-hF 127      C+ (15+7)  
 (normal force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kg4-h5 9.Kb8-a8 10.Ba7-b8 20.Kd1×e2 21.Ke2×e1 31.Ka7-a8  
 32.Bb8-a7 41.Kh5×h4 50.Kb8-a8 51.Ba7-b8 62.Ke2×f3 73.Ka7-  
 a8 74.Bb8-a7 84.Kh4×h3 94.Kb8-a8 95.Ba7-b8 109.Kf5×e6  
 123.Ka7-a8 124.Bb8-a7 127.Kc8-d8 Qg1-g5 F

The longest achievement for this matrix without promoted force so far. The bishop pendulum is used six times and the king does 121 moves - a record number for this kind of tasks.

**KS22B**  
**Branko Koludrović**  
**814 Quartz February 2013**



ser-hF 136      C+ (15+6)  
 (promoted force overall record)

**Solution:**

1.Kb4-a5 10.Kg8-h8 11.Bh7-g8 21.Ke1×d1 31.Kh7-h8 32.Bg8-  
 h7 42.Ka5×a4 52.Kg8-h8 64.Kd2×c3 75.Kh7-h8 76.Bg8-h7  
 87.Ka4×a3 98.Kg8-h8 99.Bh7-g8 112.Kd4×c5 125.Kh7-h8  
 126.Bg8-h7 136.Ka5-a4 Bc8-d7 F

A small but elegant extension of the idea in **KS22A**. There are only two promoted units, the lowest number of all 22 categories! Could something more be done with another matrix or with more promoted units?

# ARTICLES

When problemists turned their attention to length in series-movers, they devised various mechanisms that facilitated new records. The most popular are demonstrated here. We can divide all these matrices into two major categories:

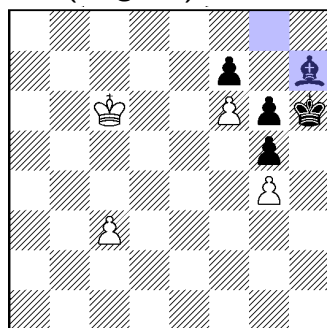
- 1) mechanisms of the active side and
- 2) chessmen configurations of the passive side.

In the examples on the right, each mechanism's typical units and/or squares are highlighted.

## Basic Matrices for Long Series-Movers

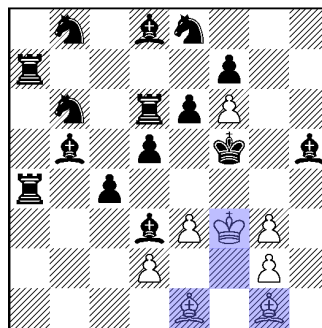
- 1) Active Mechanisms
  - a) Simple Bishop Pendulum (M1)
  - b) Koludrović Sluice (M2)
  - c) Zeller Trap (M3)
  - d) Free Bishop/King Walk (M4)
- 2) Chessmen Configurations
  - a) Kemp Mechanism (M5)
  - b) Two Sides of the Rook-line (M6)

**M1**  
Miloš Tomašević  
Radovan Tomašević  
Mat (Belgrade) 1992



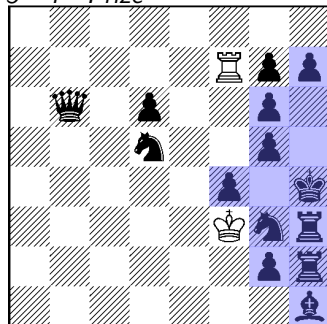
ser-h+ 21 C+ (4+5)

**M2**  
Branko Koludrović  
Problemkiste 2003



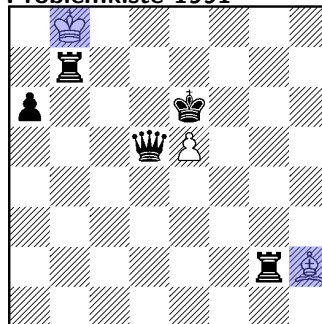
ser-Zc6 175 C+ (8+15)

**M3**  
Jean Zeller  
TT British Chess  
Magazine 1971-73  
3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Prize



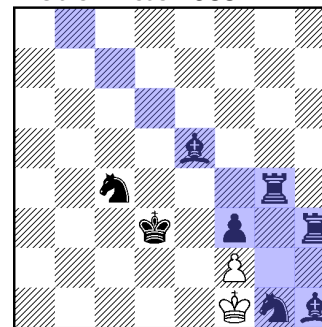
ser-h# 30 C+ (2+14)

**M4**  
Branko Koludrović  
Problemkiste 1991



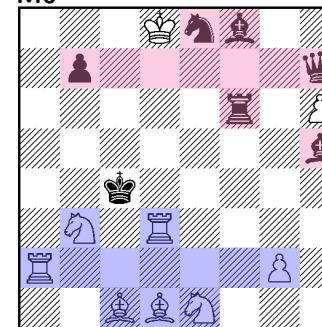
ser-x 28 C+ (3+5)

**M5**  
Miloš Tomašević  
Radovan Tomašević  
Problemkiste 1988



ser-PW 77 C+ (2+8)

**M6**



(9+7)

**M1:** 1. Bh7-g8 3. Kh7-h8 4. Bg8-h7 16. Kb3×c3 19. Ke5×f6 20. Kf6-e6 21. f7-f5 g4×f5+. This simple mechanism is often added to the following more complex matrices.

**M2:** 1. Kf3-f2 2. Bg1-h2 4. Kg1-h1 5. Bh2-g1 9. Kh4×h5 13. Kh2-h1 14. Bg1-h2 17. Kf2-f3 19. Bf2-g1 28. Kc5×b5 37. Kf2-f3 39. Bf2-e1 42. Kg1-h1 43. Bh2-g1 52. Kf8×e8 60. Kh2-h1 61. Bg1-h2 64. Kf2-f3 66. Bf2-g1 75. Kc5×d6 84. Kf2-f3 86. Bf2-e1 89. Kg1-h1 90. Bh2-g1 99. Ke8×d8 108. Kh2-h1 109. Bg1-h2 112. Kf2-f3 114. Bf2-g1 123. Kc5×b6 132. Kf2-f3 134. Bf2-e1 137. Kg1-h1 138. Bh2-g1 149. Kc8×b8 160. Kh2-h1 161. Bg1-h2 164. Kf2-f3 166. Bf2-g1 175. Kc5-c6 Z. Combination of the sluice and the simple pendulum.

**M3:** 1. Kh4-h5 3. Rh4-g4 5. Kh4-h3 7. Rh4-h6 9. Kh4-h5 11. Rh4-g4 21. Kb4-a5 22. Qb6-b4 23. Sd5-b6 28. d2-d1=R 30. Rd5-b5 Ra7#. Here the trap is only utilized once.

**M4:** 1. Kb8-c8 4. Bc5-d6 6. Kd8-e8 8. Bf8-g7 12. Kh7-h6 15. Bh4-g3 17. Kg5-f4 19. Bf2-d4 22. Kd3-c3 23. Bd4-b6 25. Kb4-a4 26. Bb6-c5 28. Ka5×a6. The free white bishop tirelessly closes lines for his king.

**M5:** 1. Kf1-e1 12. Kf5×g4 25. Kf1×g1 39. Kg4×h3 54. Kg1×h1 69. Kg4×f3 70. Kf3-g2 75. f7-f8=R 76. Rf8-f1 77. Kg2-f2 PW. As the diagonal b8-h2 is protected by the opponent bishop, the king needs to capture the 4 units in the South-East one after the other before the Pf3 can be reached.

**M6:** These mechanisms were especially developed by the Tomašević duo. Here again, the king must capture the opponent officers in the right order before he can finally enter the decisive square. In the upper example there can also be a knight on f8 and beneath the wSe1 could be on b1 instead of the wBc1.

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

The following 47 Canadian compositions were awarded over the last 12 months (between May 28, 2013 and May 27, 2014) – arguably the best 12-months ever for Canadian chess composition! Their distribution is as follows:

- Thierry Le Gleuher – Montréal, QC (14)
- François Labelle – Montréal, QC (2)
- Charles Ouellet – Montréal, QC (11)
- Adrian Storisteanu – Toronto, ON (6)
- Cornel Pacurar – Toronto, ON (14)

The solutions' comments are the judges' original (either full or partial) comments.

## C1:

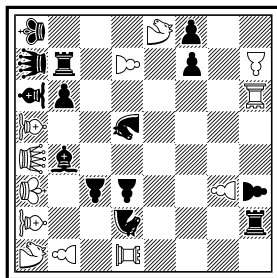
Award published online on November 30, 2013 (<http://tinyurl.com/psv3yh9>)

Cut the chessboard into the 12 Pentominos and a 2x2 Tetramino and reassemble into an orthodox chessboard. (C+) Then find a Proof Game in 18.5 moves. (C+)

## C2, C3, C4, C5:

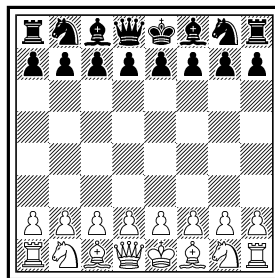
Award published in *feenschach* 204, November–December 2013

**C1**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*ChessCafe.com* 2013  
2<sup>nd</sup> Prize



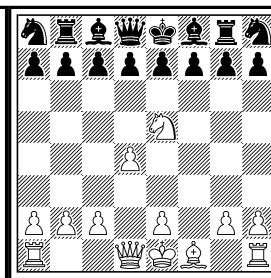
see text! C+ (12+14)

**C2-A**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*feenschach TT62* 2011  
1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. e.a. (S. 2)



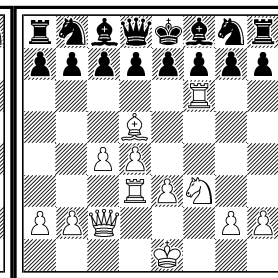
A→B 10 C+ (16+16)

**C2-B**



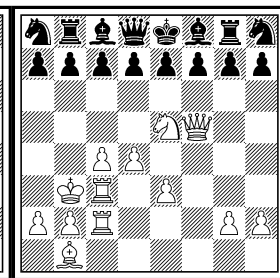
B→C 10 C+ (13+16)

**C2-C**



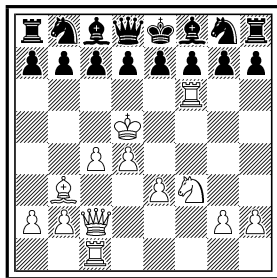
C→D 10 C+ (13+16)

**C2-D**



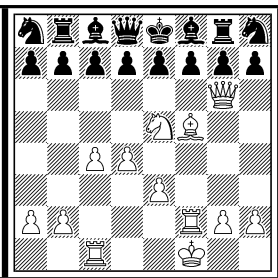
D→E 10 C+ (13+16)

**C2-E**



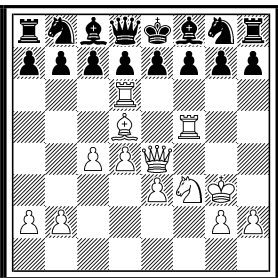
E→F 10 C+ (13+16)

**C2-F**



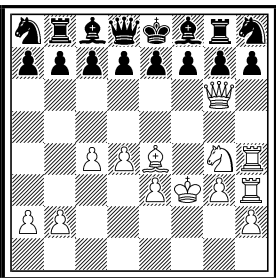
F→G 10 C+ (13+16)

**C2-G**



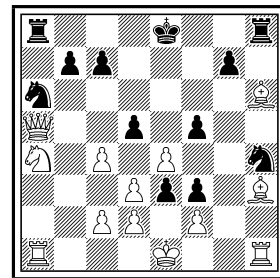
G→H 10 C+ (13+16)

**C2-H**



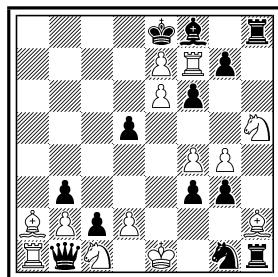
(13+16)

**C3-A**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*feenschach TT62* 2011  
1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> Pr. e.a. (S. 1)



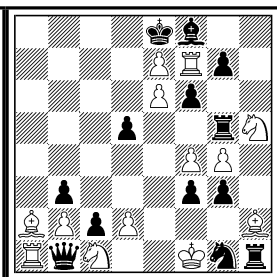
A→B 9.5 C+ (13+12)

**C4-A**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*feenschach TT62* 2011  
3<sup>rd</sup> Prize (Section 1)



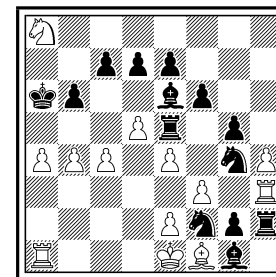
Longest A→B (13+13)

**C4-B**



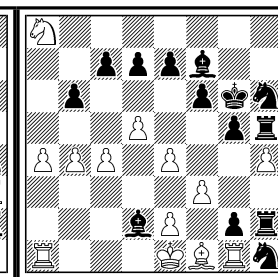
(13+13)

**C5-A**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*feenschach TT62* 2011  
Special Prize (S. ?)



Shortest A→B (13+14)

**C5-B**



(13+14)

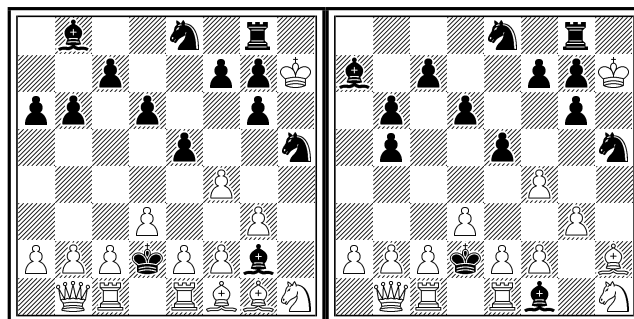


# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

C6, C7, C8, C9:

Award published in *feenschach* 204,  
November–December 2013

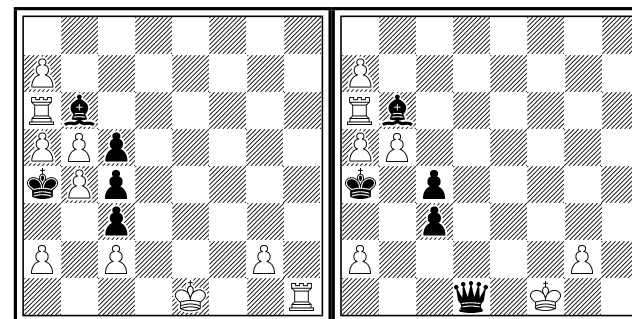
**C6-A**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*feenschach* TT62 2011  
(Section 1)  
1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention



A→B 4 (15+14)

**C6-B**  
(14+14)

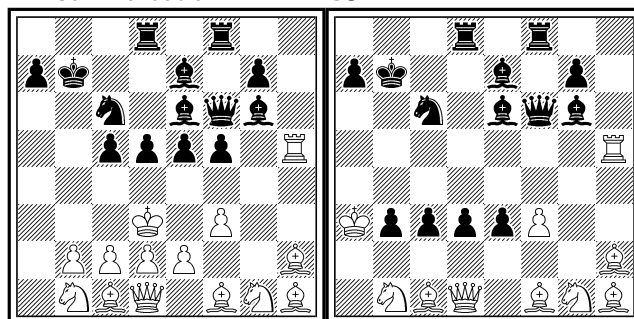
**C7-A**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*feenschach* TT62 2011  
(Section 1)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention



A→B 3.5 (10+5)

**C7-B**  
(7+5)

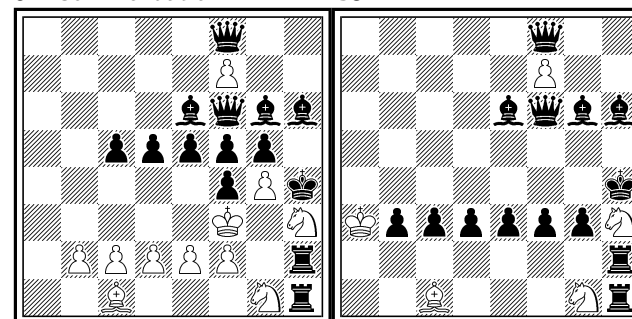
**C8-A**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*feenschach* TT62 2011  
(Section 2)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation



a) PG 18.5 C+ (14+14)  
b) A→B 7.5

**C8-B**  
(10+14)

**C9-A**  
Thierry Le Gleuher  
*feenschach* TT62 2011  
(Section 2)  
3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation



a) A→B 10.5 (11+14)  
b) Last 7 half-moves in A?

**C9-B**  
(5+14)

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

## C10, C11, C12:

Award published online in July 2013  
(<http://tinyurl.com/mwhywes>)

## C13:

Award published in *StrateGems* 66, April-June 2014 (<http://tinyurl.com/lw5xsgc>)

## C14:

Award published online on May 25, 2014  
(<http://tinyurl.com/nhlea9k>)

## C15:

Award published online on May 30, 2013  
(<http://tinyurl.com/ma8r843>)

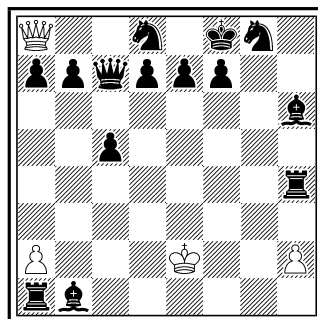
## C16:

Award published online on May 25, 2014  
(<http://tinyurl.com/nhlea9k>)

## C17:

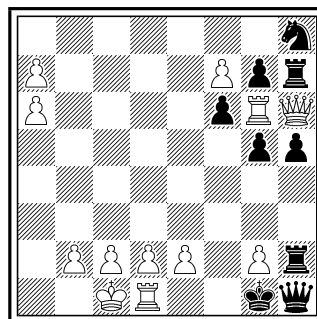
Award published in *Springaren* 128, June 2013

**C10**  
**Thierry Le Gleuher**  
*Messigny 2013*  
*TT Retros*  
*3<sup>rd</sup> Prize*



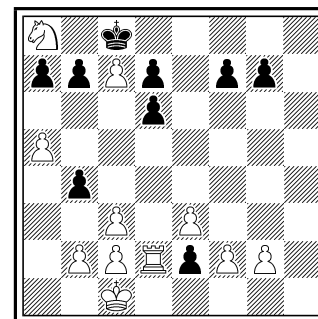
PG 19.0 (4+14)

**C11**  
**Thierry Le Gleuher**  
*Messigny 2013*  
*TT Retros*  
*2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> Hon. Mention e.a.*



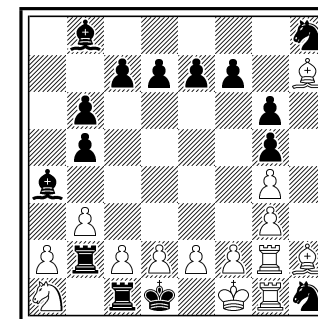
Last 18 (12+9)  
half-moves?

**C12**  
**Thierry Le Gleuher**  
*Messigny 2013*  
*TT Retros*  
*2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation*



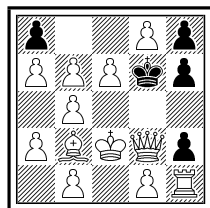
Last 19 (11+9)  
half-moves?

**C13**  
**Thierry Le Gleuher**  
*StrateGems 2013*  
*1<sup>st</sup> Commendation*



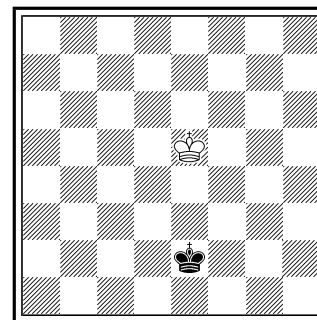
Draw by (14+15)  
repetition in 1 single move.  
Who?

**C14**  
**Thierry Le Gleuher**  
*Messigny 2014*  
*1<sup>st</sup> Commendation (Retros)*



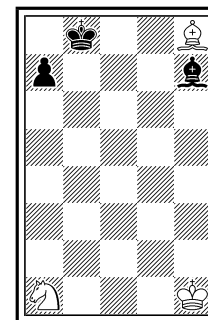
Quelle est la case (12+5)  
où se trouve le Roi blanc ?  
Shrink Chess

**C15**  
**François Labelle**  
*StrateGems 2012*  
*2<sup>nd</sup> Prize WJP 2012*



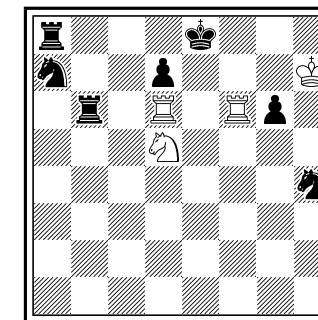
PG 19.5 C+ (1+1)

**C16**  
**François Labelle**  
*Messigny 2014*  
*1<sup>st</sup> Prize (Retros)*



PG 16.0 (3+3)  
Shrink Chess  
2 Solutions

**C17**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*Springaren Winter Tourney*  
*2012-2013*  
*6<sup>th</sup> Commendation*



#4 C+ (4+7)

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

## C18, C19, C20:

Award published in *Springaren* 131, March 2014

## C21, C22, C23:

Award published in *StrateGems* 64, October–December 2013

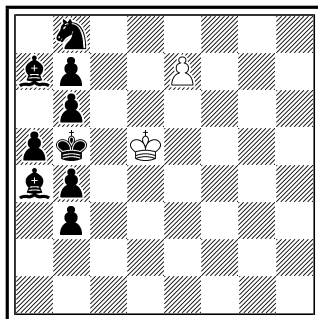
## C24:

Award published in *Problem Observer*, July 2013.

## C25:

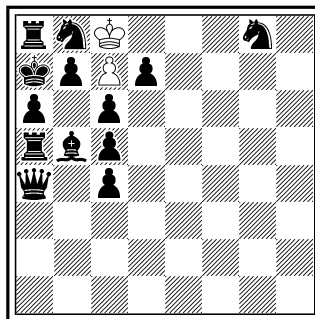
Award published in the Supplement to *The Macedonian Problemist* 42, September–December 2013

**C18**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*Rolf Uppström 60 JT 2013*  
Commendation



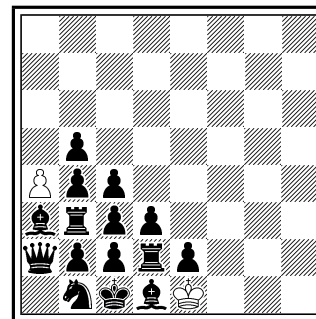
#2                    C+ (2+9)

**C19**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*Rolf Uppström 60 JT 2013*  
4<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention



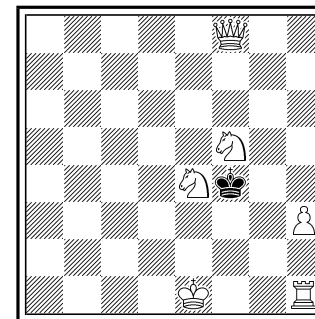
#4                    C+ (2+13)

**C20**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*Rolf Uppström 60 JT 2013*  
Special Commendation  
(after O. T. Blathy)



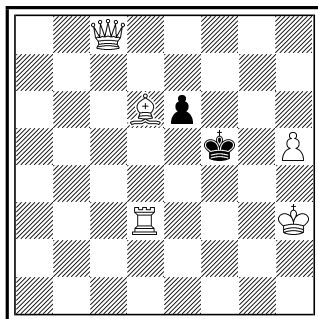
#10 \*                C+ (2+15)

**C21**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*StrateGems TT4 Miniatures*  
2013  
1<sup>st</sup> Honourable Mention



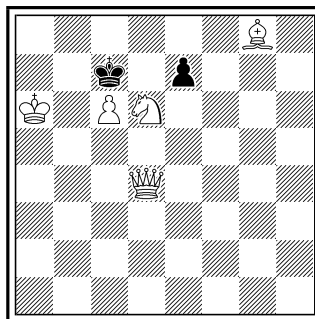
#2                    C+ (6+1)  
b) ♖h3→c2

**C22**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*StrateGems TT4 Miniatures*  
2013  
2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention



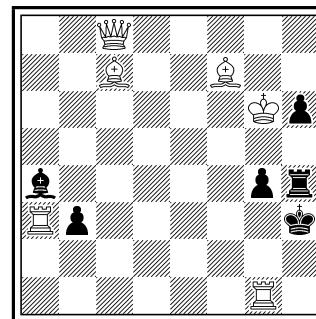
#2                    C+ (5+2)

**C23**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*StrateGems TT4 Miniatures*  
2013  
Commendation



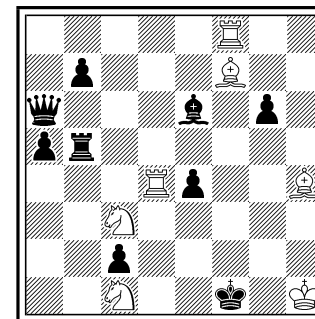
#2                    C+ (5+2)

**C24**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*Problem Observer 2012*  
1<sup>st</sup> Commendation



#2                    C+ (6+6)

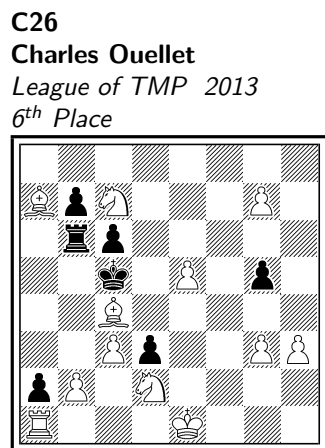
**C25**  
**Charles Ouellet**  
*League of TMP 2013*  
7<sup>th</sup> Place



#2 <sup>vuv</sup>                C+ (7+9)

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

**C26:**  
Award published in the Supplement to *The Macedonian Problemist* 42, September–December 2013



s#6 <sup>vv</sup> C+ (12+7)  
b) ♖h3→g6 <sup>vv</sup>

**C27, C28:**  
Award published in *The Macedonian Problemist* 43, January–April 2014

**C29:**  
Award published in *Magyar Sakkvilág*, February 2014

**C30, C31:**  
Award published in *StrateGems* 65, January–March 2014

**C32:**  
Award published online in July 2013 (<http://tinyurl.com/mwhywes>)

**C33:**  
Award published online on May 27, 2014 (<http://tinyurl.com/qel2xul>)



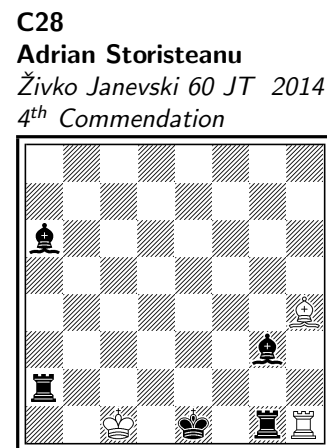
psr-h# 4 C+ (4+7)  
b) ♙b4→f7



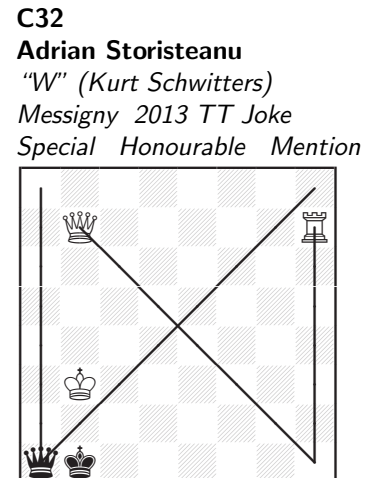
h#2 C+ (7+7)  
2 Solutions



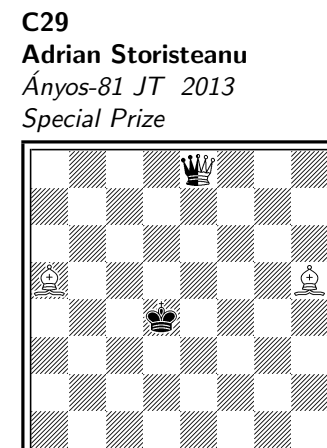
psr-h= 6 C+ (2+2)



h#2 C+ (3+5)  
2 Solutions



h#1\* C+ (3+2)  
2 Solutions



h#2 C+ (2+1+1)  
Circe NoWk  
2 Solutions  
♚ = Neutral Queen



ser-# 8 C+ (1+4)  
Messigny NoWk  
♚♚ = Grasshopper

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

**C34:**  
Award published online in December 2013  
(<http://tinyurl.com/ouqtaxr>)

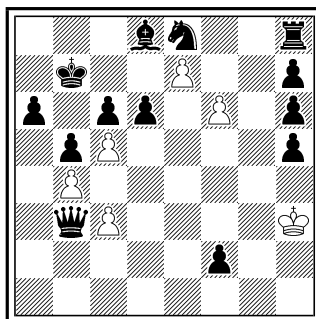
**C35:**  
Award published online in January 2014  
(<http://tinyurl.com/orefs6x>)

**C36, C37:**  
Award published in *Šachová Skladba* 123,  
April 2014

**C38, C39:**  
Award published in *The Problemist*, March  
2014

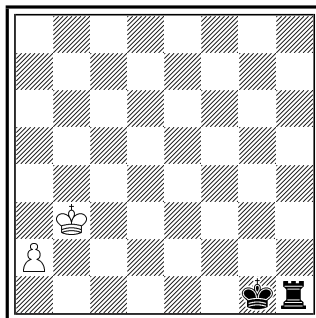
**C40, C41:**  
Award published online in September 2013  
(<http://tinyurl.com/q4kbfrb>)

**C34**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*3<sup>rd</sup> FIDE World Cup 2013*  
*Section H (Retros & PGs)*  
*3<sup>rd</sup> Prize*



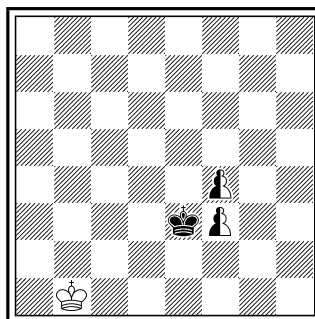
(-9) & #1 (6+13)  
Proca Retractor  
Circe Assassin

**C38**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*The Problemist 2011*  
*Section I – Series*  
*2<sup>nd</sup> Honourable Mention*



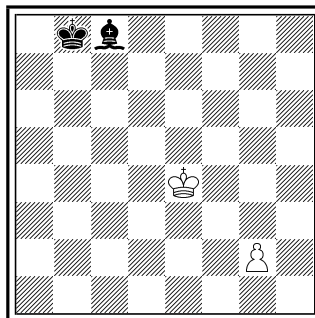
psr-h= 14 C+ (2+2)  
Vertical Mirror Circe  
b) ♔g1→a1

**C35**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Problemiste.fr 2012*  
*Section III – Miniatures*  
*Prize*



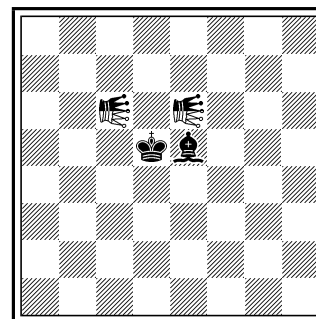
h#2 C+ (1+1+2)  
AntiSuperCirce PWC  
2 Solutions  
♙ = Neutral Pawn

**C39**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
**Dan Meinking†**  
*The Problemist 2011*  
*Section I – Series*  
*2<sup>nd</sup> Prize*



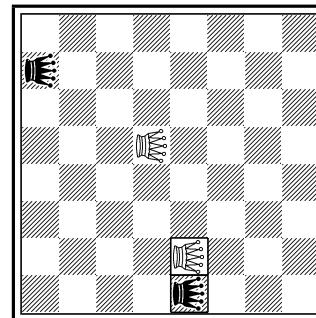
psr-h= 13 C+ (2+2)  
Circe  
2 Solutions

**C36**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Zdeněk Meergans MT 2013*  
*2<sup>nd</sup> Commendation*



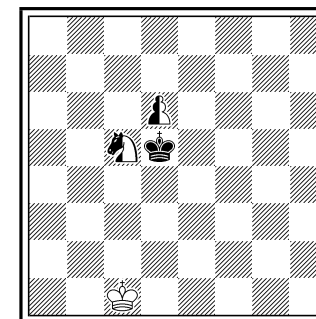
h#2.5 C+ (0+2+2)  
SuperCirce  
Equippolents AntiCirce  
b) Shift a2→c1  
2 Solutions  
♙ = Neutral Edgehog

**C40**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*ChessProblems.ca 2012*  
*Commendation e.a.*



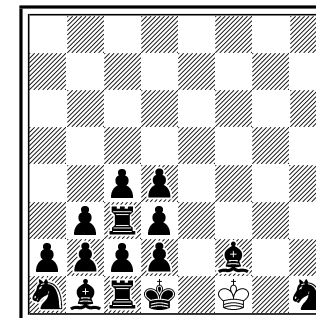
psr-h==7 C+ (2+2)  
2 Solutions  
♙♚ = Lion (Royal e1,e2)

**C37**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Zdeněk Meergans MT 2013*  
*3<sup>rd</sup> Commendation*



h#2 C+ (1+1+2)  
SuperCirce  
Equippolents AntiCirce  
b) Shift a1→b1  
♞ = Neutral Knight  
♙ = Neutral Pawn

**C41**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*ChessProblems.ca 2012*  
*Commendation e.a.*



ser-r= 24 C+ (1+15)

# RECENTLY HONoured CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

## C42:

Award published in *Problem Paradise* 63, July–September 2013

## C43, C44, C45:

Award published online in July 2013 (<http://tinyurl.com/mwhywes>)

## C46:

Award published online in June 2013 (<http://tinyurl.com/nr5p5xt>)

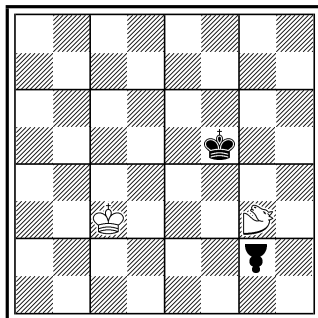
## C47:

Award published online on May 27, 2014 (<http://tinyurl.com/qe12xul>)

## Non-Canadian co-authors:

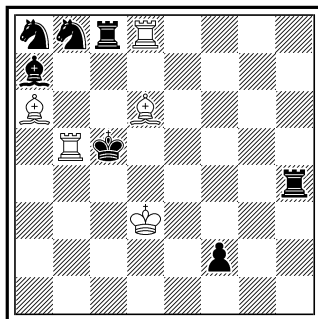
Vlaicu Crişan (ROU)  
Dan Meinking† (USA)  
Paul Răican (ROU)

**C42**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Problem Paradise* 2010  
Section II – Miniatures  
1<sup>st</sup> Prize



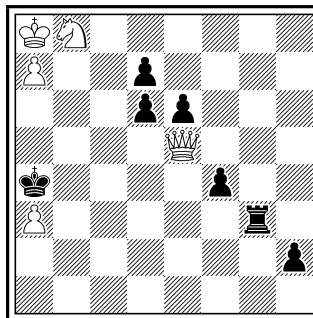
psr-h# 34 C+ (2+2)  
Grid Chess PWC  
b) ♔c3→d6  
♞ = Rose-Hopper  
♚ = Orphan

**C46**  
**Vlaicu Crişan**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Seetharaman-64 JT* 2013  
Section B  
5<sup>th</sup> Honourable Mention



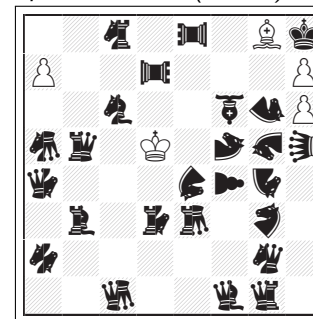
h#2 C+ (5+7)  
Superguards  
b) ♖h4→a4

**C43**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
**Paul Răican**  
*Messigny* 2013, TT Fairy  
2<sup>nd</sup> Prize



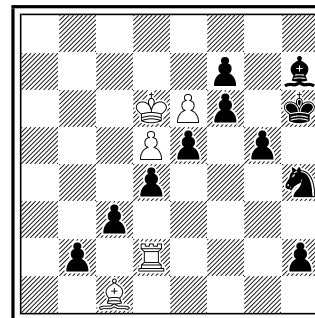
-8w & +z5 (5+7)  
Circe Assassin

**C47**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Messigny* 2014  
Special Comm. (Fairies)



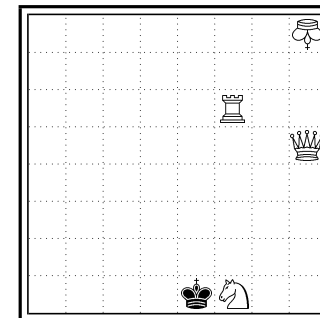
ser-# 2 C+ (5+25)  
Messigny  
24 Solutions  
(see text)

**C44**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
**Vlaicu Crişan**  
*Messigny* 2013, TT Fairy  
3<sup>rd</sup> Prize



-11w & ×z1 (5+11)  
Circe Assassin

**C45**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Messigny* 2013 TT Joke  
Special Prize (v)  
*erised stra ehru oyt ube  
cafru oyt on wohs i*

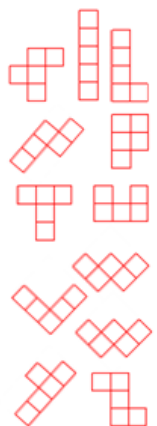


#0 C+ (4+1)  
5 Solutions  
♞ = King of Serpents

♞ = Alfîl  
♞ = Zèbre  
♞ = Kangourou  
♞ = Tour-Aigle  
♞ = Mao  
♞ = Bondisseur(3,5)  
♞ = Bondisseur(5,6)  
♞ = Bondisseur(0,5)  
♞ = Bondisseur(1,6)  
♞ = Bondisseur(6,7)  
♞ = Bondisseur(1,7)  
♞ = Bondisseur(2,7)  
♞ = Chameau  
♞ = Girafe  
♞ = Bondisseur(0,3)  
♞ = Bondisseur(2,4)  
♞ = Antilope  
♞ = Bondisseur(3,6)  
♞ = Bondisseur(4,5)  
♞ = Bondisseur(3,7)  
♞ = Bondisseur(2,5)  
♞ = Bondisseur(1,5)  
♞ = Bondisseur(5,7)  
♞ = Bondisseur(4,7)

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

**C1:** The name *pentomino* and the shape designations were established in 1953 by Solomon W. Golomb. A *pentomino* is a plane geometric figure formed by joining five equal squares edge to edge. There are twelve different shapes for pentominoes:



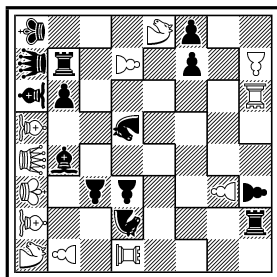
A *tetromino* is a geometric shape composed of four squares, connected orthogonally. There are five basic shapes, but the only one we need for this composition is the *square tetromino*:



## Solutions:

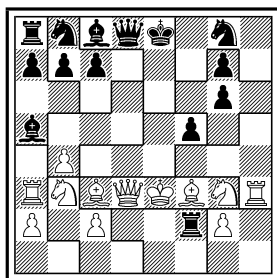
### C1 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

**C1–A Cut the Board:** Cut the board into thirteen parts so that the chess pieces on each part are placed in the same direction. The thirteen parts must include each of the twelve pentomino shapes and a square tetromino. Solution:



This way of arranging the polyominoes is the only solution, as verified by a computer program.

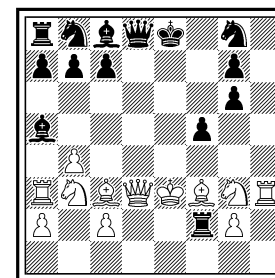
**C1–B Jigsaw Puzzle:** Reassemble the thirteen parts to form a normal chess position with all the chess pieces placed in the same direction. Solution:



This way of arranging the polyominoes is the only solution, as verified by a computer program.

The following two geometric truths may be of interest, from *Across the Board: The Mathematics of Chessboard Problems (2004)* by John J. Watkins: *No matter where you place a 2 x 2 tetromino on the 8 x 8 chessboard, the rest of the board can be covered with the 12 pentominoes. There are only ten fundamentally different positions in which the 2 x 2 tetromino can be placed.*

**C1–C PG in 18.5:** Construct a proof game which leads to the position (from C1–B) in exactly 18.5 moves (after White's 19<sup>th</sup> move). Solution:



1.h4 e5 2.Rh3 Bb4 3.Ra3 Ba5 4.b4 e4 5.Bb2 e3 6.Bc3 e×d2+ 7.S×d2 d5 8.Sb3 d4 9.Kd2 d3 10.Ke3 d×e2 11.Qd3 e1=S 12.Se2 Sf3 13.Sg3 Sg5 14.h×g5 f5 15.g6 h×g6 16.Be2 Rh4 17.Rh1 Rf4 18.Rh3 R×f2 19.Bf3

The white officers have all advanced two ranks, with the rooks switching sides. A very pleasant arrangement. The proof game also features the *Ceriani-Frolkin* theme, in which a promoted piece (black knight) is captured. (Judges: Steven Dowd, Dan Heisman, Elizabeth Spiegel. Comments by Jeff Coakley)

### C2 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

Eine ungewöhnlich lange Kette mit 8 Gliedern, beginnend aus der PAS. Der thematische Zusammenhang besteht im wiederholten Pendeln der schwarzen Türme zwischen a8/b8 bzw. h8/g8 und der Besetzung der freien Felder auf der 8. Reihe durch die schwarzen Springer nach deren Seitenwechsel. Diese 10-zügigen Manöver vermitteln nicht nur den Eindruck von sT/sS Platzwechseln in den NW- und NO-Ecken, sondern verleihen dem Problem einen eindrucksvollen Rhythmus. Die Eindeutigkeit der Lösungen zwischen den Gliedern der Kette ist durch das weiße Spiel glanzend erfüllt. Ein Meisterwerk!

(Judges: bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, Hans Gruber)

1.f4 Sc6 2.f5 Rb8 3.f6 S×f6 4.Sc3 Rg8 5.Sd5 S×d5 6.d4 Sb6 7.Bf4 Sa8 8.Be5 S×e5 9.Sf3 Sg6 10.Se5 Sh8 A→B

11.e3 Sb6 12.Bc4 Sd5 13.Rf1 Sf6 14.Bd5 Sg6 15.c4 Rh8 16.Qc2 Sg8 17.Rf6 Ra8 18.Sf3 Se5 19.Rd1 Sc6 20.Rd3 Sb8 B→C

21.Kd2 Sc6 22.Kc3 Se5 23.Kb3 Sg6 24.Se5 Rb8 25.Rf2 Sf6 26.Rc3 Rg8 27.Qf5 Sh8 28.Be4 Sd5 29.Bb1 Sb6 30.Rfc2 Sa8 C→D

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

The 62<sup>nd</sup> *feenschach* Thematic Tourney (see tourney announcement in *f-179*, 31.12.2009, p. 165-168) was dominated by Thierry Le Gleuher. Thierry contributed 8 out of the 15 participating entries, and all made it into the award (nos. **C2-C9**). The three judges (bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, and Hans Gruber) noted:

*Dass der Preisbericht fast zu einer "One-Man-Show" geworden ist, ist angesichts der erhofften Popularisierung des Genres etwas traurig. Umso dankbarer sind wir Thierry Le Gleuher für die eindrucksvolle Demonstration des Potenzials des A→B-Schachs.*

## **C2:**

PAS = Partienfangstellung  
(German for "Initial Game Array").

31.Rf2 Sb6 32.Rc1 Sd5 33.Bc2 Sf6 34.Kb4 Sg6 35.Bb3 Rh8  
36.Qc2 Sg8 37.Rf6 Ra8 38.Sf3 Se5 39.Kc5 Sc6 40.Kd5 Sb8 D→E

41.Ke4 Sc6 42.Kd3 Se5+ 43.Ke2 Sg6 44.Se5 Rb8 45.Rf2 Sf6  
46.Kf1 Rg8 47.Kg1 Sh8 48.Qg6 Sd5 49.Bc2 Sb6 50.Bf5 Sa8 E→F

51.Be4 Sb6 52.Rf6 Sd5 53.Rd6 Sf6 54.Bd5 Ra8 55.Qe4 Sg6  
56.Rf1 Rh8 57.Rf5 Sg8 58.Sf3 Se5 59.Kf2 Sc6 60.Kg3 Sb8 F→G

61.Se5 Sc6 62.Sg4 Se5 63.Rh6 Sg6 64.Kf3 Sf6 65.g3 Rg8 66.Rf8  
Sh8 67.Qg6 Rb8 68.Be4 Sd5 69.Rh3 Sb6 70.R6h4 Sa8 G→H

## **C3 (Thierry Le Gleuher):**

Eine interessante Symbiose zwischen Retroanalyse und Vorwärtsspiel, beide sehr unterschiedlich, aber in diesem Problem organisch verbunden. Dass erst drei Lösungen als illegal ermittelt und beseitigt werden müssen, um die verbliebene vierte als einzige Lösung zu bestätigen, wirkt originell und preiswürdig.  
(Judges: bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, Hans Gruber)

Es gibt scheinbar vier Lösungen:

1.0-0 0-0 2.Kc1-b2 Rd8-d6 3.Kb2-c3 Rd6-g6 4.Kc3-d4 Rg6-g1  
5.Kd4-e5 Rg1-e1 6.Ke5-e6 Rh8-e8+ 7.Ke6-f7 Kc8-d7 8.Rh1-f1  
Kd7-d6 9.e4-e5+ Kd6×e5 10.Kf7×e8

1.0-0 0-0 2.Kc1-b2 Rf8-f6 3.Kb2-c3 Rf6-g6 4.Kc3-d4 Rg6-g1  
5.Kd4-e5 Rg1-e1 6.Ke5-e6 Ra8-e8+ 7.Ke6-d7 Kg8-f7 8.Rh1-f1  
Kf7-f6 9.e4-e5+ Kf6×e5 10.Kd7×e8

1.0-0 0-0 2.Kg1-h2 Rf8-f6 3.Kh2-g3 Rf6-b6 4.Kg3-f4 Rb6-b1 5.Kf4-  
e5 Rb1-e1 6.Ke5-e6 Ra8-e8+ 7.Ke6-d7 Kg8-f7 8.Ra1-d1 Kf7-f6  
9.e4-e5+ Kf6×e5 10.Kd7×e8

1.0-0 0-0 2.Kg1-h2 Rd8-d6 3.Kh2-g3 Rd6-b6 4.Kg3-f4 Rb6-b1  
5.Kf4-e5 Rb1-e1 6.Ke5-e6 Rh8-e8+ 7.Ke6-f7 Kc8-d7 8.Ra1-d1  
Kd7-d6 9.e4-e5+ Kd6×e5 10.Kf7×e8

[...]

Lösung: 1.0-0 0-0 2.Kg1-h2 Rd8-d6 3.Kh2-g3 Rd6-b6 4.Kg3-  
f4 Rb6-b1 5.Kf4-e5 Rb1-e1 6.Ke5-e6 Rh8-e8+ 7.Ke6-f7 Kc8-d7  
8.Ra1-d1 Kd7-d6 9.e4-e5+ Kd6×e5 10.Kf7×e8 A→B

## **C4 (Thierry Le Gleuher):**

Die Forderung ("längste...") will bedeuten, dass unabhängig vom Anzugsrecht die längstmögliche BP gefunden werden soll. Die Retroanalyse zeigt, dass die eventuellen Bedenklichkeiten hinfällig sind, weil ohnehin nur eine der Möglichkeiten

substanziierbar ist.

(Judges: bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, Hans Gruber)

Scheinbar gibt es 4 eindeutige Lösungen (wie bei der vorherigen Aufgabe), aber die Retroanalyse der Stellung A ergibt, dass nur eine davon legal ist.

a) Schwarz am Zug, w0-0-0 oder s0-0 möglich

1... Rh8-g8 2.Ke1-f1 Rg8-h8 3.Kf1-e1 Rh8-g8 4.Ke1-f1 Rg8-h8  
5.Kf1-e1 Rh8-h7 6.Ke1-f1 Rh7-h6 7.Kf1-e1 Rh6-h7 8.Ke1-f1 Rh7-  
h6 9.Kf1-e1 Rh6-g6 10.Ke1-f1 Rg6-g5 11.Kf1-e1 Rg5-g6 12.Ke1-  
f1 Rg6-g5 13.Kf1-e1 Rg5-e5+ 14.Ke1-f1 Re5-f5 15.Kf1-e1 Rf5-  
e5+ 16.Ke1-f1 Re5-f5 17.Kf1-e1 Rf5-g5 18.Ke1-f1 Rg5-g6 19.Kf1-  
e1 Rg6-h6 20.Ke1-f1 Rh6-h7 21.Kf1-e1 Rh7-h8 22.Ke1-f1 Rh8-g8  
23.Kf1-e1 Rg8-h8 24.Ke1-f1 Rh8-h7 25.Kf1-e1 Rh7-h6 26.Ke1-f1  
Rh6-g6 27.Kf1-e1 Rg6-g5 28.Ke1-f1 (27.0)

b) Schwarz am Zug, keine Rochade möglich

1... Rh8-g8 2.Ke1-f1 Rg8-h8 3.Kf1-e1 Rh8-h7 4.Ke1-f1 Rh7-h6  
5.Kf1-e1 Rh6-h7 6.Ke1-f1 Rh7-h6 7.Kf1-e1 Rh6-g6 8.Ke1-f1 Rg6-  
g5 9.Kf1-e1 Rg5-g6 10.Ke1-f1 Rg6-g5 11.Kf1-e1 Rg5-e5+ 12.Ke1-  
f1 Re5-f5 13.Kf1-e1 Rf5-e5+ 14.Ke1-f1 Re5-f5 15.Kf1-e1 Rf5-g5  
16.Ke1-f1 Rg5-g6 17.Kf1-e1 Rg6-h6 18.Ke1-f1 Rh6-h7 19.Kf1-e1  
Rh7-h8 20.Ke1-f1 Rh8-g8 21.Kf1-e1 Rg8-h8 22.Ke1-f1 Rh8-h7  
23.Kf1-e1 Rh7-h6 24.Ke1-f1 Rh6-g6 25.Kf1-e1 Rg6-g5 26.Ke1-f1  
(25.0)

c) Weiß am Zug, s0-0 möglich (kein Einfluss auf w0-0-0)

1.Ke1-f1 Rh8-g8 2.Kf1-e1 Rg8-h8 3.Ke1-f1 Rh8-g8 4.Kf1-e1 Rg8-  
h8 5.Ke1-f1 Rh8-h7 6.Kf1-e1 Rh7-h6 7.Ke1-f1 Rh6-h7 8.Kf1-  
e1 Rh7-h6 9.Ke1-f1 Rh6-g6 10.Kf1-e1 Rg6-g5 11.Ke1-f1 Rg5-g6  
12.Kf1-e1 Rg6-g5 13.Ke1-f1 Rg5-f5 14.Kf1-e1 Rf5-e5+ 15.Ke1-  
f1 Re5-f5 16.Kf1-e1 Rf5-e5+ 17.Ke1-f1 Re5-g5 18.Kf1-e1 Rg5-g6  
19.Ke1-f1 Rg6-h6 20.Kf1-e1 Rh6-h7 21.Ke1-f1 Rh7-h8 22.Kf1-e1  
Rh8-g8 23.Ke1-f1 Rg8-h8 24.Kf1-e1 Rh8-h7 25.Ke1-f1 Rh7-h6  
26.Kf1-e1 Rh6-g6 27.Ke1-f1 Rg6-g5 (27.0)

d) Weiß am Zug, s0-0 unmöglich (kein Einfluss auf w0-0-0)

1.Ke1-f1 Rh8-g8 2.Kf1-e1 Rg8-h8 3.Ke1-f1 Rh8-h7 4.Kf1-e1 Rh7-  
h6 5.Ke1-f1 Rh6-h7 6.Kf1-e1 Rh7-h6 7.Ke1-f1 Rh6-g6 8.Kf1-  
e1 Rg6-g5 9.Ke1-f1 Rg5-g6 10.Kf1-e1 Rg6-g5 11.Ke1-f1 Rg5-f5  
12.Kf1-e1 Rf5-e5+ 13.Ke1-f1 Re5-f5 14.Kf1-e1 Rf5-e5+ 15.Ke1-  
f1 Re5-g5 16.Kf1-e1 Rg5-f5 17.Ke1-f1 Rf5-g5 18.Kf1-e1 Rg5-g6  
19.Ke1-f1 Rg6-h6 20.Kf1-e1 Rh6-h7 21.Ke1-f1 Rh7-h8 22.Kf1-e1  
Rh8-g8 23.Ke1-f1 Rg8-h8 24.Kf1-e1 Rh8-h7 25.Ke1-f1 Rh7-h6  
26.Kf1-e1 Rh6-g6 27.Ke1-f1 Rg6-g5 (27.0) remis

(The correct solution).



# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

## C5 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

[...] Die kürzeste A→B-Zugfolge umfasst 101 Einzelzüge und ist eindeutig. (Die Retroanalyse ist hierfür notwendig.) Die beste Aufgabe des Turniers – aber ist sie thematisch?? (In Abteilung I und/oder Abteilung II.) *f* ist da nicht so sittenstreng, daher die Spezialauszeichnung!

(Judges: bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, Hans Gruber)

1... Kb7 2.Rg3 Kc8 3.Rh3 Kd8 4.Rg3 Ke8 5.Rh3 Kf7 6.Rg3 Kg6 7.Rh3 Bf7 8.Rg3 Re6 9.Rh3 Rc6 10.Rg3 Rc5 11.Rh3 Ra5 12.Rg3 Ra7 13.Rh3 Rb7 14.Rg3 Rb8 15.Rh3 Rh8 16.Rg3 Rh5 17.Rh3 Sh6 18.Rg3 Rh3 19.Rg4 Rg3 20.Rf4 Rg4 21.Rf5 Rf4 22.Re5 Rf5 23.Re6 Re5 24.Rc6 Re6 25.Rc5 Rc6 26.Ra5 Rc5 27.Ra7 Ra5 28.Rb7 Ra7 29.Rb8 Rb7 30.Rh8 Rb8 31.Rh7 Rg8 32.Rh8 Rg7 33.Rb8 Rg8 34.Rb7 Rb8 35.Ra7 Rb7 36.Ra5 Ra7 37.Rc5 Ra5 38.Rc6 Rc5 39.Re6 Rc6 40.Re5 Re6 41.Rf5 Re5 42.Rf4 Rf5 43.Rg4 Rf4 44.Rg3 Rg4 45.Rh3 Rg3 46.Rh1 Bh2 47.Rg1 Sh1 48.0-0-0 Rh3 49.Kd2 Bf4+ 50.Ke1 Rh2 51.Ra1 Bd2+ A→B

## C6 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

Ein Problem mit komplizierter Retroanalyse, das die 50-Züge-Regel thematisiert; von dieser Sorte gibt es natürlich (vor allem aus der Werkstatt Plaksin) schon etliche Aufgaben, aber das Schema ist originell und die retroanalytische Begründung des schwarzen Anzugs ist fein.

(Judges: bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, Hans Gruber)

Retro: 1.Bh2-g1 Bf3-g2 2.Bh3-f1 Be4-f3 3.Bc8-h3 Bd5-e4 4.Rg1-e1 Bc6-d5 5.Rg2-g1 Ba4-c6 6.Bg1-h2 Bb5-a4 7.Rh2-g2 Ba4-b5 8.Rh4-h2 Bb5-a4 9.Bh2-g1 Ba4-b5 10.Rg4-h4 Bb5-a4 11.Rg5-g4 Ba4-b5 12.Rf5-g5 Bb5-a4 13.Rf6-f5 Ba4-b5 14.Re6-f6 Bb5-a4 15.Re7-e6 Ba4-b5 16.Rd7-e7 Bb5-a4 17.Rg1-c1 Ba4-b5 18.Rg2-g1 Bb5-a4 19.Bg1-h2 Ba4-b5 20.Rh2-g2 Bb5-a4 21.Rh4-h2 Ba4-b5 22.Qf1-b1 Bb5-a4 23.Qg2-f1 Ke1-d2 24.Qa8-g2 Kf1-e1 25.Rg4-h4 Bc6-b5 26.Rg5-g4 Kg2-f1 27.Rf5-g5 Kh3-g2 28.Rf6-f5 Kg4-h3 29.Re6-f6 Kf5-g4 30.Rd8-d7 Kf6-f5 31.Re7-e6+ Ke6-f6 32.Rd7-e7++ Kd5-e6 33.Re7-d7 Ba7-b8 34.Re6-e7 Bb8-a7 35.Rf6-e6 Ba7-b8 36.Rf5-f6 Bb8-a7 37.Rg5-f5 Ba7-b8 38.Rg4-g5 Bb8-a7 39.Rh4-g4 Ba7-b8 40.Rh2-h4 Bb8-a7 41.Rg2-h2 Ba7-b8 42.Bh2-g1 Bb8-a7 43.Rg1-g2 Ba7-b8 44.Ra1-g1 Bb8-a7 45.Bh3-c8 Ba7-b8 46.Bf1-h3 Bb8-a7 47.g2-g3

Mit Schwarz am Zug: 92 Einzelzüge nach g2-g3! Das Spiel A→B lautet 1... Bg2-h3 2.Bf1-g2 Bb8-a7 3.Bg2-c6 Bh3-f1 4.Bc6-b5 (98) a6×b5 5.Bg1-h2

Mit Weiß am Zug: 93 Einzelzüge nach g2-g3! Das Spiel A→B

lautet 1.Bg1-h2 Bg2-h3 2.Bf1-g2 Bb8-a7 3.Bg2-c6 Bh3-f1 4.Bc6-b5 (100). Daher käme 4... a6×b5 zu spät, denn die Stellung wäre schon remis nach 4.Bc6-b5 wegen der 50-Züge-Regel. Also muss Schwarz am Zug sein und die Lösung lautet 1... Bg2-h3 2.Bf1-g2 Bb8-a7 3.Bg2-c6 Bh3-f1 4.Bc6-b5 (98) a6×b5 5.Bg1-h2 A→B

## C7 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

Lösung: 1... c5×b4 2.Ke1-e2 b4-b3 3.Rh1-d1 b3×c2 4.Ke2-f1 c2×d1=Q# A→B

Die spektakuläre Lösung mit dem en-passant-Schlag gefolgt von der Rochade als a posteriori-Legalisierung und Matt durch Umwandlung in Dame (Valladao) nach einer versteckten Retroanalyse entpuppt sich als Verführung (die w0-0 ist illegal!) – bleibt nur die Lösung ohne e.p.-Schlag. Eine besondere Idee.

(Judges: bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, Hans Gruber)

## C8 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

An der Schwelle zur Ausschreibungsgerechtigkeit, aber der nette Zusammenhang von Umwandlungen in a) und e.p.-Schlägen in b) ist reizvoll genug, um sich über entsprechende Zweifel hinwegzusetzen.

(Judges: bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, Hans Gruber)

a) 1.a4 h5 2.a5 h4 3.a6 h3 4.Ra5 h×g2 5.h4 g×h1=B 6.h5 Be4 7.h6 Bg6 8.Rh5 c5 9.a×b7 Sc6 10.b8=B f5 11.Bh2 e5 12.h7 Qf6 13.h×g8=B Be7 14.Bd5 Rf8 15.Bh1 d5 16.f3 Be6 17.Kf2 0-0-0 18.Ke3 Kb7 19.Kd3

b) 19... f4+ 20.e4 f×e3 e.p.+ 21.Kc3 e4+ 22.d4 e×d3 e.p.+ 23.Kb3 d4+ 24.c4 d×c3 e.p.+ 25.Ka3 c4+ 26.b4 c×b3 e.p.+ A→B

## C9 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

a) R 1.g2-g4 Bh7-g6 2.g6×Sf7 Bg7-h6 3.h5×Sg6 h6×Rg5 4.Rg3-g5 Diese letzten 7 Ez. bestimmen implizit das Geschehen in A→B (schwarzer Anzug, e.p.-Schlag legal!).

b) 1... f×g3 e.p. 2.Ke3 g4+ 3.f4 g×f3 e.p.+ 4.Kd3 f4+ 5.e4 f×e3 e.p.+ 6.Kc3 e4+ 7.d4 e×d3 e.p.+ 8.Kb3 d4+ 9.c4 d×c3 e.p.+ 10.Ka3 c4+ 11.b4 c×b3 e.p.+ A→B

Originelle Verknüpfung eines Retrospiels (Auflösungsproblem) mit einem Vorwärtsspiel (KBP). Der einzige letzte Zug in A ermöglicht den Schlüsselzug mit notwendigem e.p.-Schlag.

(Judges: bernd ellinghoven, Friedrich Hariuc, Hans Gruber)

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

## C10 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

Deux pions Volet étendus pour le camp noir : un dont la promotion intervient avant la capture de la pièce de même nature (Prénix) et l'autre après (Phénix). L'auteur signale que c'est une version d'un problème en 18 coups qui est démolie (Blancs : Rf1 Dc1 Ta8h5 Fa3h3 Cb8g1 Pb4a2c2d2e2f2, Noirs : Re8 Db2 Pa7h7, R086, Problem Paradise 29, January-March 2004). Pour notre plus grand plaisir le concours lui a permis de nous livrer une version correcte de son task, et on se prend à espérer qu'il cherchera à en diminuer encore le nombre de coups. (Judge: Alain Brobecker)  
1.g4 c5 2.g5 Sc6 3.g6 h×g6 4.f4 Rh4 5.f5 g×f5 6.e4 f×e4 7.Bd3 e×d3 8.Se2 d×c2 9.Rf1 c×b1=B 10.Rf6 g×f6 11.d4 Bh6 12.Bf4 Kf8 13.Be5 f×e5 14.Sc3 e×d4 15.Ke2 d×c3 16.Qd6 c×b2 17.Qb8 Qc7 18.Q×c8+ Sd8 19.Q×a8 b×a1=R

## C11 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

En voyant ce diagramme à côté du précédent on note une grande similarité, tout du moins en apparence. Car ce problème, s'il est moins original, demande plus de recherche pour être correctement résolu. Un rétro classique très agréable à résoudre, dans lequel le trajet du Pion Volet est complètement déterminé.

Sept captures par Pions blancs sont visibles, ainsi que deux captures par Pions noirs et les deux Fous blancs capturés à la maison. Donc les Pions noirs des colonnes a à d ont été capturés sur leur colonne. Le Fou noir de cases noires nécessaire pour ouvrir la cage Nord-Est a donc été capturé en e3.

(Judge: Alain Brobecker)

Rétro jeu : n-9...e7×Sf6 n-8.a3-a4 (n-8.a2-a4? car la Dame blanche doit rentrer) Bf8-d6 n-7.a4-a5 Bd6-f4 n-6.a5-a6 Bf4-e3 n-5.f2×Be3 Kg4-g3 n-4.e3×d4 Kg3-h2 n-3.d4×c5 Kh2-g1 n-2.c5×b6 Qh3-h1 n-1.b6×Pa7 Rh4-h2 n.0-0+

## C12 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

Un très bon problème dans lequel il faut plusieurs essais pour trouver comment remettre les pièces blanches en place, cela m'a fait penser aux problèmes de cage dans les mats aidés de série. Malheureusement le Pion Volet ne prend pas une part active dans la solution. L'auteur signale qu'il s'est inspiré de son problème T12 Phénix 173-174 (Mai-Juin 2008).

Cinq captures par Pions noirs, six captures par Pions blancs et Fc8 capturé à la maison. Il faut décapturer le Fou noir en e3, mais comme on a seulement six rétros coups noirs à disposition (h7×g6 et e7×d6 ne peuvent pas être repris pour l'instant), il faut

chercher comment faire rentrer rapidement les pièces blanches en place. (Judge: Alain Brobecker)

Rétro-jeu : n-10...e7×d6 n-9.a2-a3 Bf8-e7 n-8.a3-a4 Be7-f6 n-7.a4-a5 Bf6-c3 n-6.d2×Bc3 g6-g5 n-5. Bc1-f4 g5×Bf4 n-4.e2-e3 f4-f3 n-3.Bf1-b5 c6×Bb5 n-2.Qd1-e2 b5-b4 n-1.0-0-0 f3×Qe2 n.Rd1-d2

## C13 (Thierry Le Gleuher):

*It is a pretty idea to link the "repetition draw" with the old-fashioned 50-move rule. There seem to be different ways to repeat moves. All but one are eliminated by the 50-move argument: The game was drawn before the repetition could be completed.*

Eight single moves are required for threefold repetition. In order to avoid the draw by the 50-move rule, the position must be released to a capture or a pawn move within 92 single moves before the beginning of the repetition. In the diagram position, both black Bishops are blocked. The bBa4 must be released first with a6×S/Qb5. Then, bR→a8, bB→c8, b7-b6 and bB→f8. The black Rooks in the south cage must get out before h3×Qg4. Three options can be considered: a) The position after 1...Rb1-b2 with White to move, can occur at least 96 single moves after a6×b5. Repeating the position for the third time requires 104 single moves, which is too slow. b) The position after 1.Bg8-h7 with Black to move, can occur 93 single moves after a6×b5. Adding 8 single moves for the threefold repetition is half a move too slow. c) The position after 1...Bb8-a7 with White to move, requires 92 single moves after a6×b5. Obtaining the position for the third time is now possible in 100 single moves. So, the solution is **1...Bb8-a7** = (draw by threefold repetition of the position and, at the same time, by the 50-move rule!).

From this intermediate position (see Diagram C13-A), about 50 moves earlier, the game went on:

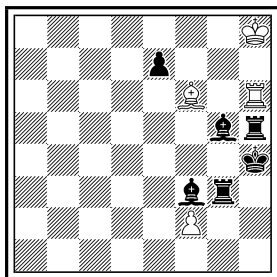
1...a6×b5 2.Ke3-e4 Ra7-a6 3.Ke4-e3 Bb8-a7 4.Rf8-b8 Kf1-g2 5.Rb8-b7 Ra8-g8 6.Ke3-e4 Rg8-g7 7.Bh7-g8 Rg7-h7 8.Ke4-e3 Rh7-h2 9.Bg8-h7 Ba7-b8 10.Ke3-e4 Ra6-a8 11.Ke4-e3 Bb8-a7 12.Ke3-e4 Ra8-g8 13.Rb7-b8 Rg8-g7 14.Bh7-g8 Rg7-h7 15.Ke4-e3 Rh7-h5 16.Bg8-h7 Kg2-f1 17.Rb8-g8 Rh2-g2 18.Bg1-h2 Rg2-g1 19.Rg8-g7 Kf1-g2 20.Bh7-g8 Rg1-b1 21.Bh2-g1 Rh5-h2 22.Rg7-h7 Kg2-f1 23.Rh7-h5 Rh2-g2 24.Bg1-h2 Ba7-b8 25.Ra5-a8 Bb8-a7 26.Bg8-h7 Rb1-b2 27.Ra8-g8 Rg2-g1 28.Rg8-g7 Kf1-g2 29.Bh7-g8 Rg1-b1 30.Bh2-g1 Kg2-f1 31.Rh5-h2 Kf1-e1 32.Ke3-f3 Ke1-d1 33.Kf3-g2 Kd1-c1 34.Kg2-f1 Kc1-d1 35.Rh2-g2 Kd1-c1 36.Bg1-h2 Kc1-d1 37.Rg2-g1 Kd1-c1 38.Kf1-e1 Ba7-b8

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

**C15:** Wenigsteinerjahrespreis Richter-Kollegium: Hilmar Ebert, Hans Gruber, Juraj Lörinc, Maryan Kerhuel, Václav Kotěšovec, Petko A. Petkow and Kjell Widlert  
5+5+2+0+5+0+4 = 21 points (60.00%)

**C28 Author:** Just the other (otherwise fine) day, I showed Cornel the problem. After declaring it "for sure a *letztforn*", he promptly proceeded to reveal something of his, from 20+ years ago:

**C28-A**  
**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Buletin problemistic*  
1990-1991  
Commendation

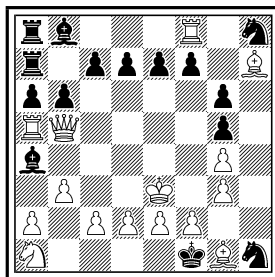


h#2 C+ (4+6)  
b) ♠f2→g2

My first reaction (while wiping away some spilt coffee not noticed before) was: "Extraordinary, it is like watching my

39.Rg1-f1 Bb8-a7 40.Bh2-g1 Ba7-b8 41.Rg7-h7 Bb8-a7 42.Rh7-h2 Ba7-b8 43.Rh2-g2 Bb8-a7 44.Bg1-h2 Ba7-b8 45.Rf1-g1 Bb8-a7 46.Ke1-f1 Kc1-d1 47.Bg8-h7 Rb1-c1 (1<sup>st</sup> time) 48.Bh7-g8 Rb2-b1 49.Bg8-h7 Rb1-b2 (2<sup>nd</sup> repetition) 50.Bh7-g8 Ba7-b8 51.Bg8-h7 (diagram) Bb8-a7 (3<sup>rd</sup> repetition). (Judge: Thomas Brand)

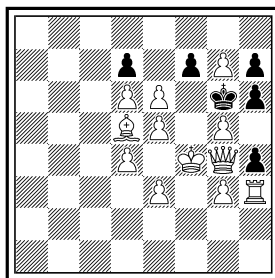
**C13-A**



**C14 (Thierry Le Gleuher):**

Le dernier coup est une prise en passant ce qui impose d'avoir le Roi blanc sur la 4<sup>ème</sup> ligne puis de reprendre un coup de Pion noir depuis la 7<sup>ème</sup> ligne. Si le Roi blanc est en c4, les Pions blancs auraient dû capturer 17 fois : impossible. Si le Roi blanc est en d4, les Pions blancs ont bien capturé 11 fois, mais le Fc8 a été pris sur sa case d'origine : impossible. Si le Roi blanc est en f4, on peut reprendre 1.g5×f6 e.p.+ + f7-f5 2.B~e4+, ce qui amène à la position suivante :

**C14-A**



Trait aux (12+6)  
Blancs

Dans cette position, les Pions blancs ont capturé les dix pièces noires manquantes dont les P a, b et c qui ont été promu dans l'axe puisque les Pions noirs au diagramme ont dû capturer les

quatre pièces blanches manquantes. Il est donc impossible de décapturer une pièce blanche au dernier coup de Fou blanc. Mais dans la position du diagramme les Noirs ne peuvent reprendre h5-h4 à cause de la structure des Pions noirs et Rh5-g6 Df5-g4+ puis Rg6-h5 Dg4-f5+ échoue sur rétro-nulle par répétition de position. Le Roi blanc est donc en e4. Les Pions blancs ont capturé neuf fois et il n'y a pas de difficulté malgré le Ff8 capturé sur place. Seul les 2 derniers coups sont déterminés (le FB aurait même pu décapturer une dernière pièce noire). Le rétro classique est représenté dans le palmarès avec ce problème, dont la seule faiblesse est de ne pas utiliser activement la condition féerique. (Judges (in alphabetical order): Michel Caillaud, Axel Gilbert, Pierre Tritten, and Pascal Wassong)

**C15 (François Labelle):**

1.c4 e5 2.Qb3 Qh4 3.Q×b7 Q×h2 4.Q×b8 Q×g1 5.R×h7 R×b8 6.R×g7 R×b2 7.R×f7 R×a2 8.R×d7 R×d2 9.R×a7 K×d7 10.R×c7+ Kd6 11.R×c8 Q×g2 12.R×f8 Kc5 13.R×g8 R×g8 14.B×g2 R×g2 15.Sc3 R×f2 16.K×f2 K×c4 17.Kf3 K×c3 18.B×d2+ K×d2 19.Ke4 K×e2 20.K×e5  
Erste (einzige?) eindeutige Zweikönigs-Beweispartie.

**C16 (François Labelle):**

C'est François Labelle (sans doute aidé de son ordinateur magique) qui remporte le Premier Prix.

I) 1.e4 a6 2.f×a6 d5 3.f×b7 d×e4 4.f×e4 Be6 5.B×h7 B×a2 6.B×g8 R×h2 7.R×a2 R×g2 8.R×a8 R×f2 9.R×b8 R×d2 10.Se2 R×c2 11.0-0 R×b2 12.R×f7 R×b8 13.Q×d8+ K×d8 14.R×e7 R×b1 15.R×g7 R×c1+ 16.S×c1 B×g7  
II) 1.e4 d5 2.e×d5 Q×d5 3.Qg4 Q×a2 4.Q×g7 Q×a1 5.Q×g8 Q×b2 6.Q×h7 Q×c2 7.Q×c2 R×h2 8.Q×c7 R×g2 9.Q×b8 R×g1 10.Q×a7 Be6 11.Ba3 0-0-0 12.B×e7 R×d2 13.B×f8 R×f2 14.Q×f2 R×h1 15.Q×f7 R×f1+ 16.K×f1 B×f7

Le collège des juges a voulu récompenser les oeuvres dans lesquelles la condition "Shrink chess" a été utilisée de manière active. Il a fait exception devant cette magnifique réalisation, qui aurait pu être présentée comme deux PJ orthodoxes jumelles. Mais le résultat est tellement impressionnant : les deux parties sont largement différentes (les pièces aux diagrammes ne sont pas les mêmes dans les deux solutions) et les roques en écho (blanc dans la première solution, noir dans la seconde) ajoutent une pointe artistique à ce qui n'aurait pu être que deux massacres brutaux. (Judges (in alphabetical order): Michel Caillaud, Axel Gilbert,

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own h#2 running in reverse, rewinding or something... A very weird feeling!" Cornel's composition is, in a sense, not an anticipation (partial as that may be) at all, but rather an uncanny counterpoint companion of some kind?!

The matrix and the Grimshaw happen to be too close for comfort, and both problems feature follow-my-leader moves along the pin lines, and pin mates. But some elements and motivations are considerably (and, just maybe, sufficiently) different – mine's economy, the 2.1.1 vs. twins framework, the exchange of white's moves, the white tempos, the additional self-blocks by the pinned black pieces.

The Muse certainly chose to have a little bit of fun with me, after having had visited (a younger) Cornel all that long ago. A pattern emerges (*It goes like this, the fourth, the fifth, the minor fall, the major lift...* [Leonard Cohen, "Hallelujah" – Ed.]). See the tourney's 5<sup>th</sup> Commendation – Rolf Kohring, Kb3 Ra5 Ba8 / Kd5 Qe1 Rb5 Bb7 pp. b4 d4 d6 e6 (3+8) h#2 2.1.1, courtesy of same goofball Muse...

Would "after Cornel Pacurar", or perhaps "see evil twin, attic", be an appropriate indication here? As I'm typing these lines,

Pierre Tritten, and Pascal Wassong)

## C17 (Charles Ouellet):

Påföregående sida har vi en helt vanlig fyrdragare, med förspel och förförelse och allt. Men här finns både rockadförelse och olika vid draget. Utöver att sammaställning uppkommer ett otal gånger (ja, ni får räkna själva) så återkommer även till synessamma ställning – i alla problemets tre faser dessutom: med vit vid draget i förspelet, med svart vid draget i försöket samt bådemed svart och med vit vid draget i själva spelet. Skickligt skapat! (Judge: Göran Forslund).

1... Kd8 (A) 2.Rf8#

1... R8~ / Rbb8 / Sc8 2.Kg8 ~ 3.Rf8#

(B) 1.Kg8? (C) 0-0-0!

1.Rf8+? K×f8!

1.Rfe6+? Kf7/Kf8 2.Rf6+ Ke8 (B) 3.Kg8 (C) ~ 4.Rf8#

1... Kd8 2.Rf6 (A) Ke8 (B) 3.Kg8 (C) ~ 4.Rf8#

2... Kc8 3.Rf8+ Kb7 4.R×b6#

but 1... d×e6!

1.Sc7+ Kd8 2.Sd5 (A) Ke8 (B) 3.Kg8 (C) 4.Rf8#

2... Kc8 Rf8+ Kb7 4.R×b6#

1... Ke7 2.Sd5+

2... Kd8 (A) 3.Rf8#

2... Ke8 (B) 3.Kg8 (C) ~ 4.Rf8#

## C18 (Charles Ouellet):

One of the very few examples where black king is out on the board. (Judge: Rolf Uppström)

1... Sb8-a6? 2.e7-e8=Q#

1.e7-e8=Q+? Sb8-c6/d7? 2.Qe8-e2# but 1... Kb5-a6!

1.e7-e8=S! (2.Se8-c7#) Sb8-a6 2.Se8-d6#

## C19 (Charles Ouellet):

Very good play with two different promotions after black blockings. (Judge: Rolf Uppström)

1.Kc8-d8! (2.c7-c8=S#) Sg8-e7 2.Kd8×e7

2... Ka7-b6 3.Ke7-d8 ~4.c7-c8=S# (3... b7-b6??)

2... b7-b6 3.c7-c8=Q ~4.Qc8-c7# (3... Ka7-b6??)

## C20 (Charles Ouellet):

In the end a Special commendation. In a way this goes to both no. 6 and no. 7. These problems were followed by long, detailed and fantastic analyses – the lines below are just a tiny part – that

gave me a good laugh. But what were they – bird or fish? In the end I decided they were fishes disguised in feathers! But two disguised fishes may sometimes look like a bird, I think... I quote number 7 and part of the analysis. (Judge: Rolf Uppström)

1... Qa2-a1 2.a4×b5! (ZZ) Qa1-a2 5.b7-b8=S 6.Sb8-d7(c6) 7.Sd7-b6 (e5, a5, e5) 8.S×c4 9.Sc4-a5 10.Sa5×b3 #

1.a4-a5! (ZZ) Qa2-a1 4.a7-a8=S 5.Sa8-c7 6.Sc7×b5 7.Sb5-d6 8.Sd6×c4 9.Sc4-a5 10.Sa5×b3 #

"The present entry is a #10 whose mating position has 12 black units. The product of these two variables divided by the constant number of white units in a minimal composition (10×12/2=60) gives the age of Rolf in June 2013. This means that whether the said #10 is considered before the first or after the last white move does not matter, the same conclusion prevails: Rolf can hide no more the respectable age he will reach on his next birthday!"

## C21 (Charles Ouellet):

An enterprising twining device organizes contrastive getaway configurations. To begin, 1.Seg3! (zz) leads to 1...Kf3 2.0-0#, 1...Ke5 2.Qd6#, and 1...Kg5 2.Qh6#. The auxiliary segment reveals 1.Sfg3+! spinning off 1...Kg4 2.Qf5#, 1...Ke3 2.Qf2#, and 1...Ke5 2.Qd6#. Castling is rarely seen in these circumstances and there are alternating knight arrivals on the same square. (Judge: Robert Lincoln)

## C22 (Charles Ouellet):

A plethora of tries augments this entry. 1.Qg8? (2.Qg6#) 1...e5! 1.Qh8? (2.Qe5#) ensnares 1...Ke4 2.Qh7#, but 1...Kg5! 1.Qf8+? has 1...Ke4 2.Qf3#, but 1...Kg5! 1.Qc5+? goes after 1...Ke4 2.Re3#, but 1...Kf6! 1.Kh4? (zz) waits out 1...Kf6 2.Qf8#, but 1...Ke4! At length, 1.Qe8! (2.Qg6#) delivers the minatory intent regardless of any escape attempts, while 1...e5 falls victim to 2.Q×e5#. Repeated mates get conjured up in one orthodox guise. Oh yes, all of the exits plus the spare move defeat flawed thrusts. (Judge: Robert Lincoln)

## C23 (Charles Ouellet):

Those infamous "repeat mates" come back to haunt. 1.Be6! (zz) continues 2.Qb6# against 1...K×c6, 1...Kd8, and 1...e×d6. A lone wolf is 1...Kb8 2.Qa7#. I prefer this particular design with zugzwang and self-blocking "non flight" as part of the equation. (Judge: Robert Lincoln)

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even though my problem is nowhere near the weighty upper layers of the award, Živko is considering precisely this. (Author)

**C29:** The wBs exchange guarding and mating duties in the mates. Reaching their destinations just fine from where they stand in one solution, both are brought over through rebirths to alternative suitable starting points in the other. (Author)

**C30:** To get things nifty neat, the wP could be eliminated: -wPd4, +bPa5, with a bS (!) on a4, and the bK on c5 – the solution in a) now going 3.Kb4 4.Qc5 (and matching b)'s a bit more). But I much prefer the longer bQ move. (Author)

**C31:** A propitious conjunction, one meaning of “tie” is of course equality in a game – like a draw, or stalemate, in chess. The problem’s motto is hence doubly thematic: it not only alludes to the bow tie of a formal event (as depicted by the solution), but also explicates the problem’s formal aim: “black tie” = “black stalemate”. (Author)

**C32:** Axel, clearly on the same wavelength, captured the intention behind my “homage to Kurt Schwitters” beautifully. I like the original English version too (in particular, the wordplay on the double meaning of *sound* – a perfect serendipity in this *incroyably* perfect context

## C24 (Charles Ouellet):

WB sees off BB in 4 different ways – capture, shut-off, restoration of pin and cross-check (C. J. M.). Very nice (D. M. H.). Much liked – simple but classy (D. J. Shire). (Judging based on solvers’ gradings) Author: A feature passed unnoticed is the double change linked to the captures on a4 and b3, from set and try to actual play. In set and try play the captures are made by the wRa3 at 2<sup>nd</sup> move on b3 and at 1<sup>st</sup> on a4, while in the actual one they are made by the wBf7 at 1<sup>st</sup> move on b3 and at 2<sup>nd</sup> on a4.

1... Be8 2.R×b3

1.R×a4? (zz) b2/Rh5/h5! 2.Ra3/Q×g4/?

**1.B×b3!** (1... h5 2.B×a4) B×b3/Bb5/Bc6/Bd7/Be8+/Rh5 2.R×b3/Bc4/Bd5/Be6/Bf7/Q×g4#

## C25 (Charles Ouellet):

The pursuit of the black bishop by the white bishop in two variations is already prepared in the set play, but three defences allowing the mate 2.Rd1# are changed under the new-strategic school’s principles. (Judge: Juraj Brabec)

	~	1... a	1... b	1... c	1... d	1... e	1... f
1.?		2.A					
1.?			2.B				
1.?				2.A	2.B		
1.?						2.A	2.B

1.Sd1? (2.Se3#) Rb3!

1... c×d1~ a 2.R×d1# **A**

1.S×e4? (2.Sd2#) Qc6!

1... Bd5 **b** 2.Be6# **B**

1.Sb3? (2.Sd2# ) c1=Q!

1... c1=B **c** 2.Rd1# **A**

1... R×b3 **d** 2.B×e6# **B**

1... B×b3 2.Bc4#

1... e3 2.Rf4#

**1.Sb1!** (2.Sd2#)

1... c×b1~e 2.Rd1# **A**

1... R×b1 **f** 2.B×e6# **B**

1... e3 2.Rf4#

## C26 (Charles Ouellet):

(Judge: Živko Janevski)

a) 1.g8=B? (zz) g4!

1.Sa6+? b×a6! 2.g8=Q? 2... a5! [2... g4? 3.Q×g4!]

**1.g8=Q!** (zz) g4 2.Sa6+ [2.Ba6? g×h3!] b×a6 3.Q×g4 a5 4.Kd1 a4 5.Kc1 a3 6.Qd1 a×b2#

b) 1.g8=Q? (zz) g4!

1.Ba6? (zz) b×a6! 2.g8=B? 2... a5! [2... g4? 3.B×a2!]

**1.g8=B!** (zz) g4 2.Ba6! [2. S×a6+? b×a6 ! 3.B×a2??] 2... b×a6 3.B×a2 a5 4.0-0-0! [4.b4+? a×b4! 5.0-0-0?] a4 5.b4+! [5.b3? a3] a×b3 e.p. 6.Bb1 b2#

## C27 (Charles Ouellet):

Double black self-pin and prolonged self-pin with annihilation capture of the Pd6, white castling and reciprocal dual avoidance. (Judge: Živko Janevski)

I) 1.Rb6×d6 Ra1-d1 [0-0-0??] 2.Rd6-c6 Be2-c4 #

II) 1.Ke6×d6 0-0-0+ [Ra1-d1??] 2.Kd6-c6 Be2-b5 #

## C28 (Adrian Storisteanu):

A diagonal/orthogonal setting of the theme with tempo moves by the white pinning piece, black *Grimshaw* with self-blocks, reciprocally changed white moves and pin mates in an excellently constructed aristocratic *Meredith* position with thematic pieces only (without any technical piece). (Judge: Živko Janevski)

I) 1.Bg3-f2 Bh4-g3! **A** 2.Ra2-e2 Rh1×g1 # **B**

II) 1.Rg1-f1 Rh1-g1! **B** 2.Ba6-e2 Bh4×g3 # **A**

## C29 (Adrian Storisteanu):

Nagyon egyszerű kaméleonecho mattok 4 bábbal. (Judge: Imre Kirchner)

I) 1.Kd4-d3 Ba5-d2 2.nQe8-a4 Bh5-e2 #

II) 1.nQe8×h5[+wBf1] Bf1-d3 2.nQh5×a5[+wBc1] Bc1-e3 #

## C30 (Adrian Storisteanu):

(...) C30, with rich and dynamic content, has raised above all other entries. After the dual-avoidance on the first move, reciprocal B/R white batteries are created in Indian Parry Series style, with critical moves over e2. Quite a few homogeneous geometrical motifs are also incorporated in just four moves, the short-range key being followed by long moves on both sides, with two pairs of moves exhibiting change of direction: wR/bQ in a) and wB/bQ in b). A small blemish is the fact that some units are not used in both solutions. (Judge: Cornel Pacurar)

a) 1.Bg2+! (Bh3+?) Bf1 2.Qh5+ Re2 3.Qa5 4.Kb5 Rb2 #

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– is, *quel dommage*, unavoidably missing in the French award):

There are various renditions of this theme (in its elemental W form) in other fields, such as the visual arts, of course, however nothing comes close to Schwitters's achievement in poetry. An original attempt is this contemporary chess interpretation, on which the author travailed, obsessively, for an extended period of time following his serendipitous discovery of Schwitters's groundbreaking poem. You should take note of the refreshing, chess specific, contents, integrated with skill and refinement, and expressed in the same minimalist vein. The set play ebulliently allows both mates (1...Rh7-h1#, 1...Qb7-h1#), while the actual solution's self-effacement bQ moves discriminate, in traditional Fleck style, between the two. At length, and with precision, orthogonal move follows orthogonal move, diagonal stroke follows diagonal. Excellent use is made of the negative space. And, on a concluding note, as Schwitters's is a sound poem so is this a sound helpmate (C+). Having analysed it closely, one feels compelled to acquiesce, "Da da"! (Author)

**C33:** White's plan is to simply bring the wG over to b1 (see **C33-A**) for the Messigny

b) 1.Bh3+! (Bg2+?) Re1 2.Qf3+ Be2 3.Ke8 4.Qf8 Bh5 #

## **C31 (Adrian Storisteanu):**

A very pleasant and piquant Wenigsteiner! The expected position with the white king delivering the stalemate by capturing at b3 cannot be reached even in seven moves, but the one mirrored along the a1-h8 diagonal is successfully brought about thanks to the 6-point non-stop rundlauf of the black knight, which resembles a bow tie. (Judge: Cornel Pacurar)

1.Sg5+ Kg3 2.Se4+ Kf3 3.Sd2+ Ke3 4.Sc4+ Kd3 5.Se5+ Kc2 6.Sf7 Bxf7 =

## **C32 (Adrian Storisteanu):**

La mention de la meilleure critique est attribuée à cette réinterprétation d'un problème de l'artiste Dada Kurt Schwitters, ou plutôt la parodie d'une critique d'art pompeuse. Là encore, je livre ma relecture concise d'un texte abondant. Le poème de Schwitters est une oeuvre minimaliste puisqu'il se compose d'une seule lettre, un **W** dont la lecture fait l'objet d'une performance qui le rattache à la poésie sonore. Extrait : *"Il existe plusieurs expressions de ce thème minimaliste dans divers champs artistiques. Signalons cette tentative originale dans l'univers échiquéen, fruit d'un travail intensif de l'artiste pendant la période de sa vie qui a suivi la découverte fortuite de cette oeuvre majeure de Schwitters. (...) Les deux mats du jeu apparent sont séparés dans le jeu réel, à la manière d'un Fleck, clin d'oeil aux classiques de la part de l'avant-garde. C'est avec précision que les coups orthogonaux suivent les coups orthogonaux comme les coups diagonaux suivent les coups diagonaux. (...) Celui qui fait l'effort d'analyser de près les ressorts de l'oeuvre ne peut qu'approuver à voix haute : Da ! Da !"*

I) 1... Rh7-h1#; 1.Qa1-a8 Rh7-h1#  
II) 1... Qb7-h1#; 1.Qa1-h8 Qb7-h1#

Le juge et conservateur de l'exposition ne peut que s'effacer devant cette brillante démonstration. (Judge: Axel Gilbert)

## **C33 (Adrian Storisteanu):**

(Judge: Jérôme Auclair)

1.Ga2↔Ge4 2.Gc2 3.Ge4↔Gc2 4.Gb1 5.Gc2↔Gb1 6.Ga2 7.Gc3↔Ga2 # (No solution in 8 moves)

## **C34 (Cornel Pacurar):**

An outstanding Proca Retractor with a nice logic and many fairy-specific effects. The main plan is simply refuted by capturing the mating piece. Hence a preparatory manoeuvre for indirect guard of the white queen is needed. The well-hidden idea is to use a still missing black bishop (in the mating position  $K \times c8 (+wQd1)$  is self-check –  $Qd1 \times d3 (+bBc8, -bKc8)$ ). The play is enriched by a number of nice specific details: an active pawn suicide on W2, an active queen suicide on W9, exact annihilations of several black pieces on h8, excelsior-like play of the white pawn and a specific mating position. The try  $8.b2 \times Rc3 (+bRh8)?$  especially impresses me. The reason for the passive annihilation of bSh8 is to avoid its active suicide via  $Sd3 \times b2 (+wPb2, -bSb2)+$ . A nice bonus is the uncapture of the black bishop and the white queen on the same square. (Judge: Silvio Baier)

1.Qf5×h7(+bPh7, -wQh7) & 1.Qf5-c8#? 1... K×c8(+wQd1)! 1.Kg2×Ph3(+bPh7, -bBh7)! h4-h3+ 2.g7×Rh8(+bRh8, -wPh8) Sc7-e8+ 3.g6-g7 Bg8-h7+ 4.g5-g6 h7-h6+ 5.g4-g5 h6-h5+ 6.a3×Rb4(+bRh8, -bRh8) Bc4-g8+ 7.g3-g4 h5-h4+ (7.Kg3-g2? h5-h4+ 8.b2×Rc3(+bRh8, -bSh8) f3-f2+!) 8.b2×Rc3(+bRh8, -bSh8!) (8.b2×Rc3(+bRh8)? Sd3×b2(+wPb2, -bSb2+!) Bd3-c4+ (8... f3-f2?) 9.Qf5×Ph7(+bPh7, -wQh7) & 1.Qf5-c8#

## **C35 (Cornel Pacurar):**

La condition Anti-Super-Circé fait toujours un peu peur. Et puis il y a des Pions neutres qui peuvent être un peu partout. Tout cela est contrebalancé par la condition Circé échange et l'on obtient un jeu sobre et éclatant, la symétrie n'apparaissant pleinement qu'au dernier coup. La position du Roi blanc détermine simplement celle de la Dame neutre dans les positions finales. (Judge: Jacques Dupin)

I) 1.Ke3×f3 [+nPe3][bKf3→h8] nPe3×f4 [+nPe3][nPf4→d4] 2.nPd4×e3 [+nPd4][nPe3→a1=nQ]+ nQa1×d4 [+nPa1=nB][nQd4→f7] #  
II) 1.Ke3×f4 [+nPe3][bKf4→a8] nPe3-e4 2.nPe4×f3 [+nPe4][nPf3→h1=nQ]+ nQh1×e4 [+nPh1=nB][nQe4→c7] #

## **C36 (Cornel Pacurar):**

2×2 riešenia v tomto prípade neznamenajú HOTF, ale spolu štyri (nemodelové) echové maty na troch rôznych okrajoch šachovnice.

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mate Gb1↔Gc3#. **1.Ge4↔Ga2 2.Ga2-c2 3.Gc2↔Ge4 4.Ge4-b1 5.Gb1↔Gc2 6.Gc2-a2.** But now 7.Ga2↔Gb1 8.Gb1↔Gc3#? fails Messigny-style due to the successive wG swaps. The current position, though, with wGa2 and bGb1 (see **C33-B**) – perfectly symmetrical to our planned setting, is just as good: **7.Ga2↔Gc3!#.**

Faster too – just 7 moves. And it's not even a cook: no solution at all is possible in 8 moves, and the one just found cannot be stretched either. This is the elusive, let's-call-it-here 'Canadian motif': a series-mover with a solution in  $n-1$  moves, and none in  $n$  – see **O Canada** on p.27. In that article's problem it is used for festive purposes, here it allows the try. As a ser-#7 (same white plan and solution), the try would have an extra refutation – on top of the Messigny illegality, the attempt would be one move too long.

**C33-A**



**C33-B**



My second recent composition featuring a 'try' that is symmetrical to the actual

Keby boli ajokraje rôzne, úloha by šla ešte vyššie. (Judge: Juraj Lörinc)

- a) 1...nEHe6-h6 2.Be5-f6 nEh6×f6 [+bBc8][nEHf6→d6]  
3.Kd5×d6 [+nEHa4][bKd6→d7]  
nEHa4×c6 [+nEHd8][nEHc6→e8] #
- 1...nEHe6-c8 2.nEHc8×c6 [+nEHh8][nEHc6→c4]  
nEHh8×e5 [+bBa4][nEHe5→b2]  
3.Kd5×c4 [+nEHc1][bKc4→b3]  
nEHc1×b2 [+nEHa2][nEHb2→a3] #
- b) 1...nEHg5-h5 2.Kf4-e3 nEHh5×g4 [+bBh4][nEHg4→f3]  
3.Ke3×f3 [+nEHb8][bKf3→g3]  
nEHb8×e5 [+nEHh3][nEHe5→h2] #
- 1...nEHg5-h6+ 2.Kf4×e5 [+nEHg1][bKe5→d6]  
nEHg1×g4 [+bBd8][nEHg4→g7]  
3.Kd6-e7 nEh6×g7 [+nEHe8][nEHg7→f8] #

### C37 (Cornel Pacurar):

Tento *dvojník* je zloeny v najlepší tradícii významu tohto slova z čias jeho vzniku: malá zmena pozície vedie k veľkej zmene riešenia. Navyše mám slabosť pre echové maty na opačných stranách šachovnice. Preto mi z objektívneho hľadiska dost pomohol pri udelení ocenenia fakt, že všetkých 8 polťahov je s bráním a teda v úlohe je spolu 16 znovuzrodení. (Judge: Juraj Lörinc)

- a) 1.Kd5×c5 [+nSc2][bKc5→b5] Kc1×c2 [+nSc5][wKc2→c3  
2.nPd6×c5 [+nSe5] [nPc5→b4] + Kc3×b4 [+nPd4][wKb4→a5] #
- b) 1.Ke5×e6 [+nPc2][bKe6→e7] Kd1×e2 [+nPf6][wKe2→f3] +  
2.Ke7×f6 [+nPg4] [bKf6→g5] + Kf3×g4 [+nPc4][wKg4→h5] #

### C38 (Cornel Pacurar):

The stair manoeuvre of the white pawn has often been shown in Circe (...). Here the pawn's stair is combined with the stair manoeuvre of the accompanying wK, and these two stairs are doubled in two solutions in a very aesthetic way. The chameleon echo statemates are the cherry on the cake. (Judge: Eric Huber)

- a) 1.Rh1-h3+ Kb3-b4 2.Rh3-b3+ a2×b3 [+bRh8] 3.Rh8-h4+  
Kb4-c5 4.Rh4-c4+ b3×c4 [+bRh8] 5.Rh8-h5+ Kc5-d6 6.Rh5-  
d5+ c4×d5 [+bRh8] 7.Rh8-h6+ Kd6-e7 8.Rh6-e6+  
d5×e6 [+bRh8] 9.Rh8-h7+ Ke7-f6 10.Rh7-f7+ e6×f7 [+bRh8]  
11.Rh8-h6+ Kf6-g7 12.Rh6-g6+ Kg7-h8 13.Rg6-g8+ f7×g8=Q+  
14.Kg1-h1 Qg8-g3 =
- b) 1.Rh1-b1+ Kb3-c3 2.Rb1-b3+ a2×b3 [+bRh8] 3.Rh8-c8+  
Kc3-d4 4.Rc8-c4+ b3×c4 [+bRh8] 5.Rh8-d8+ Kd4-e5 6.Rd8-

- d5+ c4×d5 [+bRh8] 7.Rh8-e8+ Ke5-f6 8.Re8-e6+  
d5×e6 [+bRh8] 9.Rh8-f8+ Kf6-g7 10.Rf8-f7+ e6×f7 [+bRh8]  
11.Rh8-g8+ f7×g8=Q [+bRh8] 12.Rh8-h3 13.Rh3-g3+ Kg7-h8  
14.Rg3-b3 Qg8×b3 =

### C39 (Cornel Pacurar & Dan Meinking):

Two different methods are systematically used to make the wK and wP move up the board, which is a surprise. The stalemates are different, which is another surprise. An excellent problem by the too early departed inventor of the Parry-series genre, Dan Meinking, here collaborating with his Torontonion accomplice Cornel. (Judge: Eric Huber)

- I) 1.Bc8-g4 2.Bg4-f3+ g2×f3 [+bBc8] 3.Bc8-f5+ Ke4-d5 4.Bf5-  
e4+ f3×e4 [+bBc8] 5.Bc8-e6+ Kd5-c6 6.Be6-d5+  
e4×d5 [+bBc8] 7.Bc8-b7+ Kc6-b5 8.Bb7-c6+ d5×c6 [+bBc8]  
9.Bc8-b7 10.Kb8-c8! (avoids rebirth) 11.Bb7-a6+ Kb5×a6  
12.Kc8-b8 13.Kb8-a8 c6-c7 = (ideal)
- II) 1.Bc8-f5+ Ke4-f3 2.Bf5-g6 3.Bg6-h5+ g2-g4 4.Bh5-g6 5.Bg6-  
e4+ Kf3×e4 [+bBc8] 6.Bc8-f5+ g4×f5 [+bBc8] 7.Bc8-e6 8.Be6-  
d5+ Ke4×d5 [+bBc8] 9.Bc8-e6+ f5×e6 [+bBc8] 10.Bc8-d7  
11.Bd7-c6+ Kd5×c6 [+bBc8] 12.Bc8-d7+ e6×d7 [+bBc8]  
13.Kb8-a7 d7×c8=Q = (Excelsior)

### C40 (Cornel Pacurar):

Really surprising (for me!) how the final play and end positions are in fact orthogonal-diagonal echoes! In lion-only positions double-stalemates are no surprise as just the absence of a hurdle is enough for the unit to be paralyzed. A black check on the last move is necessary and the two white lions need to be on the border so that the black lion in the same line cannot move. A Commendation for the "well-balanced" parry-series play. (Judge: Arno Tüngler)

- I) 1.rLle1-e4 2.rLle4-b7 3.Lla7-e7 4.rLlb7-e4+ rLle2-e5 5.rLle4-  
e6+ rLle5-a5 6.Lle7-e5+ Lld5-f5 7.Lle5-g5+ Llf5-h5 ==
- II) 1.rLle1-e3 2.Lla7-f2 3.Llf2-a2 4.Lla2-e6+ rLle2-e4 5.rLle3-e5+  
rLle4-a8 6.Lle6-e4+ Lld5-f3 7.Lle4-g2+ Llf3-h1 ==

### C41 (Cornel Pacurar):

Nice demonstration of a simple idea: avoidance of a fatal reflex-stalemate by creating an additional move-opportunity for Black. The Rex Solus form is attractive and it is good that there is an alternative idea that does not work with 2.K×h1? 3.Kh2 requiring 25 moves. (Judge: Arno Tüngler)

- 1.Kf1-g2 2.Kg2-f3 (2.Kg2xh1?) 8.Ka3xb2 16.Kg2xh1 18.Kg2xf2

# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

solution (in both problems, incidentally, around the same “/” diagonal) – cf. **C31**. Is symme-‘try’ a thing?! (Author)

**C44**: The composition is a *Series Retractor* (white first retracts a series of 11 moves in the retro phase) with CapZug in 1 move as the forward phase stipulation, employing the Circe Assassin fairy condition. The composition shows a record six active suicides of wB, out of which at least five are promoted – the Circe Assassin “suicide” version of the known Ceriani-Frolkin – and a passive annihilation of bB in the forward play! (Authors)

**C45**: The motto “*erised stra ehru oyt ube cafru oyt on wohs i*” is a mirror reflection of “*I show not your face but your heart’s desire*”.

**C45–A**: Verführung: Weiß dreht das Brett um 180°? Aber dann hat Schwarz nur 38 Züge! Lösung: Weiß platziert einen Spiegel zwischen der 4. und der 5. Reihe (Ergebnis siehe Exradiagram) – nun haben doppelt so viele Steine wie in der Ausgangsstellung genau gleich viele Zugmöglichkeiten.

Eine exotische Themendarstellung, die den Gag aufgreift, daß nach Spiegelung nicht nur gespiegelte Felder entstehen, sondern auch gespiegelte Figurensymbole, die konventionsgemäß dann auf andere Figuren

21.Ke4xd4 22.Kd4xc3 24.Kb2xa1 c4-c3 =

## **C42 (Cornel Pacurar):**

The unusually rich content makes this problem so extraordinary that the multiplicity of fairy elements has to be accepted without reservation. A successful synthesis of human investigative intelligence and mechanical computing power. Interested readers are strongly urged to play through the two impressive solutions. (Judge: Klaus Wenda)

a) 1.Kf5-f4 2.Kf4×g3 [+wRPF4] 3.Kg3-f2 4.Kf2-e3 5.Ke3-d4 6.Kd4-e5 7.Ke5×f4 [+wRPe5] 8.Kf4-f5 9.Kf5-e4 10.Ke4-d5 11.Kd5×e5 [+wRPd5] 12.Ke5-d4 13.Kd4-e3 14.Og2-b4+ Kc3-c2 15.Ke3-d4 16.Kd4-e5 17.Ke5×d5 [+wRPe5] 18.Kd5-e4 19.Ke4-f5 20.Kf5-f4 21.Kf4×e5 [+wRPF4] 22.Ke5-d5 23.Ob4-e1 24.Kd5-e4 25.Ke4-f5 26.Kf5-g4 27.Kg4×f4 [+wRPF4] 28.Kf4-g5 29.Kg5-h4 30.Kh4-h5 31.Kh5×g4 [+wRPh5] 32.Kg4-f3 33.Kf3-e2 34.Ke2-d1 Kc2-c3 #

b) 1.Kf5-g4 2.Kg4-f3 3.Kf3×g3 [+wRPF3] 4.Kg3-f2 5.Kf2-e3 6.Ke3-e2 7.Ke2×f3 [+wRPe2] 8.Kf3-f2 9.Kf2-e3 10.Ke3-d3 11.Kd3×e2 [+wRPd3] 12.Ke2-d2 13.Kd2-c3 14.Kc3-c2 15.Kc2×d3 [+wRPF2] 16.Kd3-e3 17.Og2×c2 [+wRPF2] 18.Oc2-f5 19.Ke3-f2 20.Kf2-g1 21.Kg1-f1 22.Kf1×g2 [+wRPF1] 23.Kg2-f2 24.Kf2-e3 25.Of5×f1 [+wRPF5]+ Kd6-e7 26.Ke3-f2 27.Kf2-g3 28.Of1-h6 29.Kg3-f4 30.Kf4-e5 31.Ke5-e4 32.Ke4×f5 [+wRPF4] 33.Kf5-g6 34.Kg6-h7 Ke7-f6 #

## **C43 (Cornel Pacurar & Paul Răican):**

Étant peu habitué aux rétractors et encore moins au Circé Assassin, j’ai mis un peu de temps à comprendre et donc à savourer cette uvre ainsi que la suivante. Mais ensuite on reste admiratif. . .

Il faut empêcher les Pd6, Pf4 et Ph2 d’avancer et quasiment pater le Tour Noire pour obtenir ensuite un zugzwang échec. D’où la nécessité des quatre Dame Blanches, qui se suicident sur d7 par des mouvements diagonaux/orthogonaux afin de fixer leur nature. Le jeu direct est aussi subtil avec sa chasse à la Tour, pour pouvoir la capturer et la faire renaître en a8, où elle ne pourra que donner échec au Roi Blanc, réalisant ainsi le but (les captures des Pd6 et Pe6 sont bien sûr des auto-échecs, la Dame Blanche renaissant en d1).

Je n’ai pu trouver qu’un léger défaut, le “trou” en e4 dans la position intermédiaire, on aurait bien entendu souhaité y voir une cinquième Dame sortie du chapeau, afin de compléter la diagonale. . . (Judge: Nicolas Dupont)

Retro phase: 1.Qb7×d7 (+bPd7, -wQd7) 2.Qh1-b7 3.Qb7×d7 (+bPd7, -wQd7) 4.Qg2-b7 5.Qb7×d7 (+bPd7, -wQd7) 6.Qf3-b7 7.Qb7×d7 (+bPd7, -wQd7) 8.Qd5-b7

Forward phase: 1.Ka8-b7! Rg3-g5! 2.Qg2-g4 Rg5-g7 3.Qg4-g6 Rg7-e7 4.Qg6-f7 Re7-e8 5.Qf7×e8 (+bRa8)! +z (C+)

## **C44 (Cornel Pacurar & Vlaicu Crişan):**

Remarquons que 1...Kg7 est un auto-échec puisque B×g5(+bPg7,-bKg7) annihile le Roi Noir. Ici, il faut empêcher la diagonale de Pions Noirs d’avancer pour obtenir ensuite un zugzwang capture. D’où la nécessité des six Fous Blancs, qui se suicident sur f7 par des mouvements diagonaux/diagonaux afin de fixer leur nature (la case g6 est en contact avec le Roi Noir d’où l’impossibilité d’avoir des Dames thématiques). La diagonale de Fous est complète mais le jeu direct est bien plus léger que dans le deuxième Prix, d’où ce choix d’un classement inférieur pour ce problème, qui reste néanmoins d’excellente facture !

(Judge: Nicolas Dupont)

Retro phase: 1.Bg6×f7 (+bPf7, -wBf7) 2.Bb1-g6 3.Bg6×f7 (+bPf7, -wBf7) 4.Bc2-g6 5.Bg6×f7 (+bPf7, -wBf7) 6.Bd3-g6 7.Bg6×f7 (+bPf7, -wBf7) 8.Be4-g6 9.Bg6×f7 (+bPf7, -wBf7) 10.Bf5-g6 11.Bg6×f7 (+bPf7, -wBf7)

Forward phase: 1.Rd2×h2 (+bPh7, -bBh7)! xz (C+)

## **C45 (Cornel Pacurar):**

L’autre prix attribué est en réalité un prix Goncourt, attribué à Cornel Pacurar pour son interprétation de Harry Potter où figure un terrifiant Roi des serpents en h8.

La solution complète et sa justification prennent trois pages, sans compter les renvois aux notes ! J’en donne ici simplement les principaux éléments.

Le Roi en h8 est un Roi des serpents, autrement connu sous le nom de Basilic. On croyait cette créature légendaire disparue depuis le Moyen-Âge, une époque où toutes les cases de l’échiquier étaient uniformément claires. Regarder le Roi des serpents dans les yeux est immédiatement mortel, et celui qui le regarde indirectement (par exemple via un miroir) est pétrifié. Le Roi noir maintient donc les yeux fermés pour échapper au danger.

La stipulation est un mat en zéro coup (!), obtenu en plaçant un ou plusieurs miroirs sur l’échiquier. (Judge: Axel Gilbert)

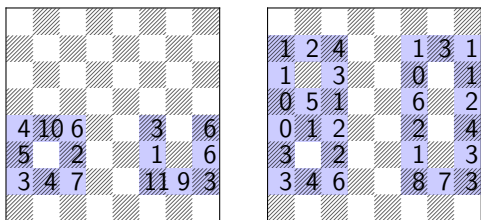
1<sup>ère</sup> solution : poser le miroir le long de la grande diagonale noire Les autres solutions sont sur le même principe, avec cette fois :



# RECENTLY HONOURED CANADIAN COMPOSITIONS

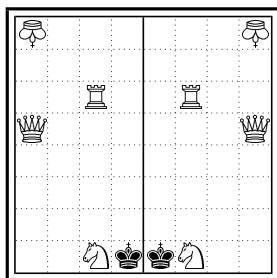
verweisen. (Das Problem läßt sich daher wohl nur "auf dem Blatt" lösen, aber nicht am Brett!) Die Diagrammstellung nach Spiegelaufstellung bildet eine große "80". (Judge: Hans Gruber)

The number of black moves in the initial and final positions:



**C47:** This *complètement anti-économique* composition is, *bien sûr*, a task – inspired by Yoshikazu Ueda's compositions: twenty-four fairy promotions and paired Messigny-specific checkmating moves with both kings present, Rex Inclusive, and without non-thematic black units. It may look deceptively simple, but the readers are invited to try breaking this record! (Author)

2<sup>ème</sup> solution : un miroirs entre les colonnes centrales:



3<sup>ème</sup> solution : un miroir à droite de la colonne h

4<sup>ème</sup> solution : un miroir au bord droit de l'échiquier et un autre le long de la première rangée

5<sup>ème</sup> solution : le long de la huitième

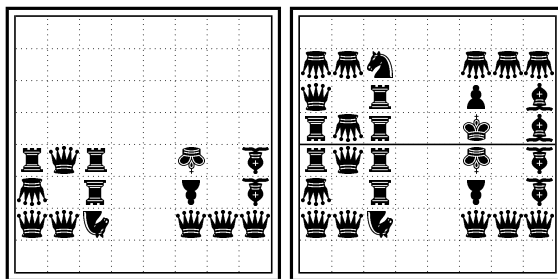
See the original tournament entry with full text and solutions at <http://tinyurl.com/mgprrr3q>

Another composition employing mirrors, by the same author:

## C45-A

**Cornel Pacurar**  
*Die Schwalbe 80 JT*  
*2004 Speziallob*

**Solution:**  
(see comments starting on page 68)



Schwarz hat 80 (0+15)

Züge. Weiß "zieht" so daß

Schwarz noch immer 80

Züge hat, aber darunter einige andere!

♁ = Grasshopper

♁ = Royal Wazir

♁ = Wazir

♁ = B+Bishop Rider

♁ = S+Zebra Rider

♁ = Berolina Pawn

(0+30)

♁ = Grasshopper

♁ = Royal Wazir

♁ = Wazir

♁ = B+Bishop Rider

♁ = S+Zebra Rider

♁ = Berolina Pawn

## C46 (Vlaicu Crişan & Cornel Pacurar):

Full of line openings and closings. The obstruction of the knights by R/B is a bonus.

(Judge: K. Seetharaman)

1. Kc5-c4+ Bd6-c5 2. Ba7-b6 Rd8-d4 #

1. Kc5-d4+ Rb5-c5 2. Rc8-c6 Ba6-c4 #

## C47 (Cornel Pacurar):

Ce problème est bien sûr complètement anti-économique avec ces 24 pièces féériques différentes, et même si la condition direct de série en deux coups facilite ce résultat, les 24 promotions différentes sont bien là. D'où ce recommandé spécial.

(Judge: Jérôme Auclair)

1.a7-a8=(4,7) 2.(4,7)a4↔(4,7)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(2,7) 2.(2,7)f1↔(2,7)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(5,7) 2.(5,7)c1↔(5,7)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(1,7) 2.(1,7)g1↔(1,7)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(1,5) 2.(1,5)g3↔(1,5)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(6,7) 2.(6,7)a2↔(6,7)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(2,5) 2.(2,5)c6↔(2,5)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(1,6) 2.(1,6)g2↔(1,6)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(3,7) 2.(3,7)a5↔(3,7)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(0,5) 2.(0,5)c8↔(0,5)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(4,5) 2.(4,5)d3↔(4,5)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(5,6) 2.(5,6)b3↔(5,6)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(3,6) 2.(3,6)b5↔(3,6)a8 #

1.a7-a8=(3,5) 2.(3,5)e3↔(3,5)a8 #

1.a7-a8=AN 2.ANe4↔ANa8 #

1.a7-a8=M 2.Mg6↔Ma8 #

1.a7-a8=(2,4) 2.(2,4)f4↔(2,4)a8 #

1.a7-a8=TA 2.TAd7↔TAa8 #

1.a7-a8=(0,3) 2.(0,3)e8↔(0,3)a8 #

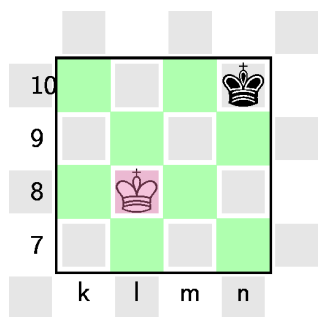
1.a7-a8=KA 2.KAh5↔KAa8 #

1.a7-a8=Gl 2.Glg4↔Gla8 #

1.a7-a8=Z 2.Zf5↔Za8 #

1.a7-a8=CH 2.CHg5↔CHa8 #

1.a7-a8=AL 2.ALf6↔ALa8 #

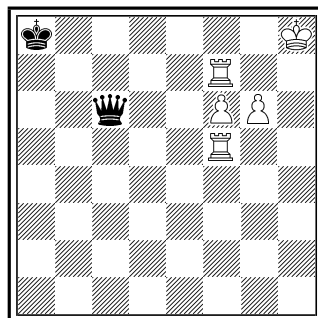


## Selected Compositions

### SC1

**Rudolf Queck**

*Die Schwalbe TT 84 1948*  
1<sup>st</sup> Prize (Section I)

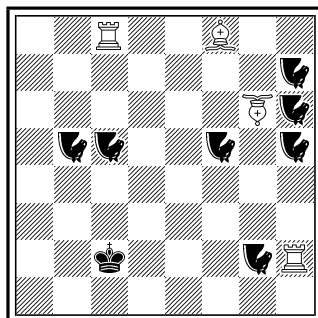


ser-h# 13 C+ (5+2)

### SC2

**Geoff Foster**  
**Ian Shanahan**

*The Problemist 2011*  
1<sup>st</sup> Prize (Section I)



ser-h# 10 (4+8)

NoWk

♞ = Reflecting Bishop

♞ = Nightrider

**SC1 (Rudolf Queck):** 1.Qc6-c7 3.Kb7-c6 4.Qc7-e5 6.Kd5-e4 7.Qe5-f4 9.Kf3-g4 10.Qf4-g5 12.Kh5×g6 13.Qg5×f6+ Rf7×f6 #

In den meisten Aufgaben ist der Schachschutz in allen möglichen Formen abgewandelt worden. Eine oder mehrere schwarze Figuren unterbrechen im Verlaufe des Spiels Zugbahnen weißer Langschrittler, damit der s. K ungestört das bereits fertige Mattnetz erreichen kann. Dieser Gedanke ist nun in dem 1. Preisträger formvollendet zur Darstellung gebracht, sparsam in der Zügezähl; keine künstliche Streckung.

(Judge: Albert H. Kniest)

**SC2 (Geoff Foster & Ian Shanahan):** 1.Nh6-g8 2.Nh7-f3 3.Nh5-d3 4.Nf5-d1 5.Nf3-b1 6.Ng8-d2 7.Ng2-c4 8.Nc5-a4 9.Nb5-c3 10.Nc4-a3 Bf8×a3 =

The authors' claim "9 consecutive unpins – record for 10-mover" is probably justified. The black Nh7-Nh5-Nf5-Nf3-Ng8-Ng2-Nc5-Nb5-Nc4 are consecutively unpinned, thanks to the unique properties of the Reflecting Bishop. One can refer to Ian Shanahan, 1<sup>st</sup> Prize *The Problemist* 2007 in the Series section, with similar

unpins and selfpins. Here the position is cleaner, the number of unpins has increased from 7 to 9 and there are no inactive units and no cookstoppers, all Nightriders moving during the solution. A unique setting and strategy and my unambiguous first pick from the start.

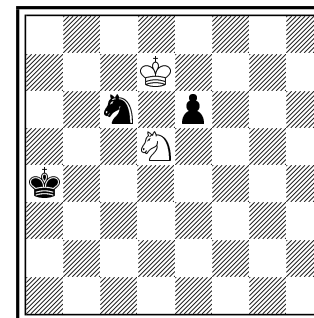
(Judge: Eric Huber)

## Corrections

### T165

**Jaroslav Štůň**

*ChessProblems.ca Bulletin*  
2014



ser-h# 39 C+ (2+3)

Anti-Andernach

Parrain Circe

BackHome

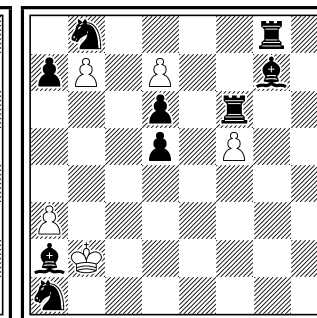
**T165) Jaroslav Štůň:** 1.e×d5 2.Kb3(Se4) 3.Ka4 4.d×e4 5.Kb3(Sf3) 6.Ka4 7.e×f3 8.Kb3(Sg2) 9.Ka4 10.f×g2 11.Kb3(Sh1) 12.Ka4 13.g×h1=R 14.Ka5(Sh2) 15.Ka4 16.R×h2 17.Ka5(Sh3) 18.Ka4 19.R×h3 20.Ka5(Sh4) 21.Ka4 22.R×h4 23.Sb4(B;Sg2) 24.R×b4 25.Ka3(Sb3) 26.Ka4 27.R×b3 28.Ka3(Sb2) 29.Ka2 30.R×b2 31.Kb3(Sc3) 32.R×g2 33.Ka3(Sf2) 34.Kb2 35.Kc1 36.R×f2 37.Kb2(Se3) 38.Ka1 39.Ra2(B) Sd5(N) #

**AW16) Jean-Christian Galli:** 1.d7-d8=B 2.Bd8×f6[+bRh8] 3.Bf6×g7[+bBf8] 4.f5-f6 5.f6-f7 6.f7×g8=B[+bRa8] 7.Bg8×d5[+bPd7] 8.Bd5×a2[+bBc8] 9.b7×c8=R 10.Rc8-c1 11.Rc1-b1 Bf8×g7[+wBc1]#

### AW16

**Jean-Christian Galli**

*ChessProblems.ca TT5*  
2014 (Section 2)  
Commendation



ser-s# 11 C+ (5+9)

BackHome Circe

NoBk

# MISCELLANEOUS

## “Franklin Has the Hiccups”

Franklin and his friend Bear analyzing a Proca Retractor Circe Assassin (C34 on page 57) on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014!

Franklin is the main character in the eponymous Canadian educational animated television series, based on the *Franklin the Turtle* books by Brenda Clark and Paulette Bourgeois. The scene is from Season 4, Episode 2, “*Franklin Has the Hiccups*” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tpll3BjcvBk>).

The morale of the episode: *chess should be fun, not something to get all worked up about!*

Have a wonderful summer everyone!



Franklin Children's Garden, Toronto Centre Island, June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014.

Credit: Cornel Pacurar

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